

G 633.41/37

高中复习参考资料



8 ENGLISH

英语

ZHONGFUXICANKAOZ

天津教育出版社

存书

高中复习参考资料

英 语

天津市教学研究室 编

1
天津教育出版社

高中复习参考资料

英 语

天津市教学研究室 编

天津教育出版社出版

(天津市赤峰道124号)

唐山市印刷厂印刷 新华书店天津发行所发行

*

787×1092毫米32开本 9.5印张 190千字

1984年12月第1版 1984年12月第1次印刷

统一书号: 7348.34

定价: 0.90 元

说 明

本资料根据教育部颁布的《高中英语教学大纲》及现行高中英语教材的基本教学要求，为应届高中毕业班师生提供复习参考。

本资料包括“基础知识练习”和“综合练习”两部分。“基础知识练习”部分，按照语法项目逐项编排，每项按“要求掌握的知识内容”、“分析与思考”和“练习”顺序安排，并就例句作了题解，启迪同学思路，帮助同学系统地复习和掌握所学知识。练习部分依照两种教学要求，分 A、B 项编排了难易上具有一定梯度的习题。“综合练习”部分主要介绍了常用的试题题型，并提示了题型所涉及的主要知识内容及解题思路。书末附有答案可供参考。

参加本资料修订工作的有吴文耀(负责第一、三、八节编写)、尤大灏(第二、四、七节)、王荻西(第五、六、十节)、王美娣(第九、十三、十五至十七节)、李兆宜(第十一、十二、十八节)、金晓泉(第十四、二十一至二十六节)、黄景明(第十九、二十节)、齐玉珉(初稿审辑)及张守森(第二部分编辑校订)、乔峻(第一部分校订)等同志。

由于时间仓促，水平有限，资料中肯定还有许多不当之处，欢迎广大师生在使用中提出宝贵意见。

天津市教学研究室

1984. 9

目 录

第一部分 基础知识练习 Elementary

Exercises.....1

一 名词	The Noun	1
二 代词	The Pronoun	5
三 冠词	The Article	18
四 数词	The Numeral	23
五 形容词	The Adjective	29
六 副词	The Adverb	39
七 动词	The Verb	47
八 非谓语动词	The Verbal	66
九 介词	The Preposition	84
十 简单句	The Simple Sentence	97
十一 并列复合句	The Compound Sentence	105
十二 主从复合句	The Complex Sentence	111
十三 虚拟语气	The Subjunctive Mood	137
十四 独立主格结构	The Nominative Absolute	146
十五 倒装	The Inversion	152
十六 省略	Ellipsis	157
十七 it 的用法	The Use of "it".....	160
十八 主谓一致	Agreement between Subject and Verb	164

第二部分 综合练习 Comprehensive

Exercises.....175

十九	语音	Phonetics.....	175
二十	单词和词组	Words and Expressions	181
二十一	句型转换	Transformation of the Sentences	186
二十二	填空	Filling in the Blanks	203
二十三	组词成句	Making Sentences	219
二十四	改错	Correcting the Mistakes	223
二十五	翻译	Translation	226
二十六	阅读与理解	Reading and Comprehension	232

第三部分 练习参考答案 Key to the

Exercises.....245

第一部分 基础练习 Elementary Exercises

一 名词 The Noun

要求掌握的内容

1. 专有名词及普通名词的使用
2. 可数名词的形式变化以及可数名词与不可数名词的用法区别
3. 名词所有格的使用

分析与思考

1. 改错:

1) (W) Have you got any informations on the subject?

(R) Have you got any information on the subject?

Note: 抽象名词 information 不用复数形式。

2) (W) Solid can usually be turned into liquid and liquid into gas if we raise their temperature high enough.

(R) Solids can usually be turned into liquids and liquids into gases if we raise their temperatures high enough.

Note: 抽象名词如果表示某种比较具体的东西, 也可以用复数形式。

3) (W) We didn't buy a furniture.

(R) We didn't buy a set of furniture.

Note: furniture 是不可数名词; 表示“一件家具”, 需要加量词 a set of.

- 4) (W) The polices are standing at the gate of the building.

(R) The police are standing at the gate of the building.

Note: police 是单数形式, 但它表示复数意思。

- 5) (W) Did they meet at Wang's?

(R) Did they meet at Wang's?

Note: at Wang's 指的是 at Wang's home 因此不能用 at Wang's'.

- 6) (W) He told me a good news.

(R) He told me a piece of good news.

Note: news 前需要加量词 a piece of.

- 7) (W) Four thousands pounds are a lot of money.

(R) Four thousand pounds is a lot of money.

Note: thousand, hundred, million 前有数词时, 本身就不加“s”; 句中 four thousand pounds 被看作一个整体数字, 因此动词用 is.

- 8) (W) That family are a very happy one.

(R) That family is a very happy one.

Note: 这里 that family 是被当作一个整体来考虑, 动词用“is”。

- 9) (W) The football team is coming back here for tea.

(R) The football team are coming back here for

tea.

Note: the football team 在这里指的是足球队队员们, 因此动词要用 are。

2. 选择填空:

- 1) Every girl in the class B.

A. are present B. is present

Note: every girl 应看作单数。

- 2) I don't think an A child can lift this heavy box.

A. eight-year-old B. eight-years-old

Note: 用连接符号连接几个词, 应把这个数量写作单数形式, 成为一个合成词, 作形容词用。

- 3) He went to B last Sunday.

A. the worker's club B. the workers' club.

Note: 这里指的是工人們的俱樂部, 含有复数意味。

- 4) I like to eat A in autumn.

A. fruit B. fruits

Note: fruit, 水果, 通常用单数, 作为集合名词。

- 5) Physics B one of the subjects that I study.

A. are B. is

Note: physics 虽是以 "s" 结尾, 实际为不可数名词, 作为一门课程应作单数看待。

3. 汉译英:

- 1) 这些是我朋友们的书。(my friends' books)
- 2) 他请过两天假。(two days' leave)
- 3) 我忘记了那部电影的名字。(the title of the film)
- 4) 昨天威廉买了一付眼镜。(a pair of glasses)
- 5) 今天的课外作业是什么? (today's homework)

练习 A

1. 写出下列名词的复数形式:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1) car — | tree — |
| bike — | desk — |
| 2) brush — | match — |
| box — | glass — |
| 3) tomato — | hero — |
| piano — | radio — |
| 4) dictionary — | monkey — |
| play — | boy — |
| 5) knife — | leaf — |
| roof — | handkerchief — |
| 6) tooth — | foot — |
| ox — | child — |
| man — | mouse — |
| sheep — | deer — |

2. 选择填空:

- 1) It's only ____ walk from the station to his place.
(twenty minutes; twenty minutes')
- 2) Don't make any ____ when you enter the room.
(noise; noises)
- 3) ____ room is on the second floor of the new building.
(Chen's and Zhou's; Chen and Zhou's)
- 4) ____ rooms are clean and tidy.
(Chen's and Zhou's; Chen and Zhou)

练习 B

1. 将下列短语译成英语:

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1) 一条裤子 | 2) 一大块冰 |
| 3) 一碗汤 | 4) 一位中年医生 |
| 5) 一张三条腿的桌子 | 6) 四分之三的空间 |
| 7) 两天的假期 | 8) 儿童读物 |
| 9) 今天的邮件 | 10) 杂志的封面 |

2. 汉译英:

- 1) 中国的首都是北京。
- 2) 汤姆的父亲是工程师。
- 3) 这是你的字典,那是我哥哥的。
- 4) 今晚我们要在安妮家吃饭。

二 代词 The Pronoun

要求掌握的内容

1. 代词可以分为八类:

- | | | |
|---------|------------------|---------|
| 1) 人称代词 | 2) 物主代词 | 3) 反身代词 |
| 4) 相互代词 | 5) 指示代词 | 6) 疑问代词 |
| 7) 不定代词 | 8) 关系代词(见定语从句部分) | |

2. 代词的人称、性、格、数的变化

3. 代词在句中的语法作用

分析与思考

人称代词、物主代词和反身代词

1. 选择填空:

- 1) His bag is better than B.

A. my B. mine C. myself D. me

Note: my 是形容词型物主代词, 在句中只作定语;
myself 是反身代词, 在句中只作宾语或同位语;
me 是人称代词的宾格, 在句中一般作宾语或表语;
mine 是名词型物主代词, 在本句中作比较状语从句的主语。

- 2) The little hero had a deep love for A country.

A. his own B. himself C. him D. himself's

Note: 反身代词在句中不能作定语, 因此只能用物主代词 his 加 own 以加强语气, 强调“自己的”。

- 3) By the age of fourteen Einstein had taught B advanced mathematics from textbooks.

A. him B. himself C. his D. he

Note: 此句用反身代词作宾语, 意为“他自学了……”。

- 4) A former classmate of B came to see A last week.

A. me B. mine C. my D. myself

Note: 前一空应填 mine, 名词型物主代词作介词 of 的宾语, 等于 my friend; 第二空应填代词的宾格 me 作动词 see 的宾语。

- 5) China is a great country. C has a long and glorious history.

A. It B. He C. She D. That

Note: She 习惯上常用来代替国家、船只、大地、月亮等。

- 6) I can do it by D.

A. me B. my C. mine D. myself

Note: 反身代词作同位语可置于句末,有时可在它前面加介词 by,表示“自己做某件事情”。

2. 汉译英:

- 1) 我和妹妹都是高中生。

(W) I and my sister are senior middle school students.

(R) My sister and I are senior middle school students.

Note: 在英语中两个主语并列时, I 通常放在后面,但有时也有例外(如例 2); 如遇三个主语并列时,单数排列是“You, he and I”,复数则是“We, you and they”。

- 2) 我和弟弟做了这件错事,该怪我。

I and my brother made the mistake. I am to blame.

Note: 当说话人是在承认什么错处,有意承担责任时,往往把 I 放在其他人称之前。

- 3) 你完成作业了吗?

Have you finished your homework?

Note: 在汉语中可以省略“你的”、“我的”等,在英语中不能省略。

- 4) 我妹妹已到了自己穿衣服的年龄了。

My sister is old enough to dress herself.

Note: “我妹妹”实际意为“我的妹妹”,注意代词的使用;
“已到了……的年龄”用 to be old enough to ...。

- 5) 去年常华和我们一起去北京了。

(W) We and Chang Hua went to Beijing last year.

(R) Chang Hua went to Beijing with us last year.

Note: 前一句的汉语意思是“去年常华和我们都去北京了”，不一定是“一起去”的。

6) 谢谢你对我的帮助。

Thank you for your help.

Note: 句中“对我的”用 for 引导的介词短语来表示。

指示代词、疑问代词和相互代词

1. 改错:

1) (W) This is such important a meeting that you should attend it.

(R) This is such an important meeting that you should attend it.

Note: 用指示代词 such 作定语时, 要把不定冠词放在 such 之后。

2) (W) At the end of the class the teacher wrote in large letters those words, "VIVE LA FRANCE".

(R) At the end of the class the teacher wrote in large letters these words, "VIVE LA FRANCE".

Note: 用 these 指下面将要讲到的事物, 用 those 指前面讲到过的事物。

3) (W) That necklace Mathilde borrowed from her friend Jeanne was made of glass.

(R) The necklace Mathilde borrowed from her friend Jeanne was made of glass.

Note: 一个名词后面有限定性定语时, 它的前面不用 this 或 that, 而要用 the。

4) (W) The area of Shanghai is larger than Tianjin.

(R) The area of Shanghai is larger than that of Tianjin.

Note: 上海的面积只能与天津的面积相比, 因此在 than 的后面要加 that of 以代替前面已说过的 the area。

5) (W) He has made a same mistake again.

(R) He has made the same mistake again.

Note: 在 same 的前面一定要用定冠词 the。

6) (W) Della and Jim were both surprised at seeing one anothers' Christmas present.

(R) Della and Jim were both surprised at seeing one another's Christmas present.

Note: 相互代词作定语时要加 's 表示所有格; 加 s' 表示复数名词的所有格。相互代词如 each other, one another 都是单数形式, 所以不能有 s' 的用法。

2. 汉译英:

1) ——是谁? ——是我。 — Who is it? — It's me(I).

Note: 译成英语时, 句中要补上主语 it。

2) 阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦就是这样一个单纯、朴实而又取得巨大成就的人。

Such was Albert Einstein, a simple man of great

achievements.

Note: 此句要用 such 开头。such 作表语时, 常用倒装语序。

3) 繁重的劳动使人变化那么大吗?

Can hard work change a person that much?

Note: 句中“那么大”译作 that much; that 是副词, 用作状语。

不定代词

常用的不定代词有: all, each, both, either, neither, one, none, little (a little), few (a few), many, much, other, another, some, any, every, no 等;

复合不定代词有: something, somebody, someone, anything, anybody, anyone, everything, everybody, everyone, nothing, nobody, no one 等。

1. 改错:

1) (W) Would you lend me any money?

(R) Would you lend me some money?

Note: 在表示请求的疑问句中要用 some, 不用 any。

2) (W) If I have some money, I should buy myself a radio.

(R) If I have any money, I should buy myself a radio.

Note: any 用于条件句。

3) (W) There aren't some buses running at this hour of day.

(R) There aren't any buses running at this hour of day.

Note: 在否定句中一般不用 some 而用 any。

- 4) (W) Every of the students in our class has a new textbook.

(R) Each of the students in our class has a new textbook.

Note: Every 只能作定语, 没有名词的功能, 因此要用 each。

- 5) (W) No one who was unfit for his office would not be able to see the magic clothes.

(R) No one who was unfit for his office would be able to see the magic clothes.

Note: 主语用了 no one 已是否定的意思, 谓语动词不应再用否定式。

- 6) (W) Both books are expensive but none is useful to me.

(R) Both books are expensive but neither is useful to me.

Note: none 表示“三者或三者以上都不”; neither 表示“两者哪个也不”。

- 7) (W) Neither of your answers are perfect.

(R) Neither of your answers is perfect.

Note: Neither 作主语时, 应视为第三人称单数。

- 8) (W) For ten years Mathilde and Pierre all worked day and night to pay off their debts.

(R) For ten years Mathilde and Pierre both worked day and night to pay off their debts.