

# 中学英语 教学参考资料

南通地区教育局教研室编印

# 前 言

为了给本地区中学英语教师在教学中提供一些例题和习题，并帮助学生比较深入地理解和系统地掌握中学英语教材，我们根据部颁教学大纲和教材的要求，参照部分省、市的有关资料，编写了这本《中学英语教学参考资料》。本书所收集的内容比较广泛，各校在使用时，要根据学生的实际，精心地加以选择，切忌生搬硬套，加重学生的负担。

这本资料由海门县教育局教研室刘健同志，南通县二窰中学钱肖章老师，如东县栟茶中学朱玉平老师，如皋县如城三中倪绍轩老师共同编写，南通县印刷厂印刷装订，南通县中学何应成、何炳华负责校对，在此，我们一并表示衷心的感谢。

限于编写的时间，本书在编排的体系和所选取的内容方面，难免有缺点和错误，恳请同志们批评指正。

南通地区行政公署教育局教研室

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# 目 录

第一章 句子种类.....	( 1 )
第一节 陈述句.....	( 1 )
一、基本结构.....	( 1 )
二、否定结构.....	( 1 )
练习一.....	( 8 )
第二节 疑问句.....	( 10 )
一、一般疑问句.....	( 10 )
二、反意疑问句.....	( 11 )
三、选择疑问句.....	( 15 )
四、特殊疑问句.....	( 16 )
练习二.....	( 17 )
第三节 祈使句和感叹句.....	( 21 )
练习三.....	( 24 )
第四节 倒装句和独立成分.....	( 25 )
一、倒装句.....	( 26 )
二、词序倒装.....	( 28 )
三、独立成分.....	( 29 )
第二章 等位连词和并列句.....	( 33 )
第一节 and, but, or.....	( 33 )
一、连接单词.....	( 33 )
二、转接词组.....	( 33 )
三、连接句子.....	( 33 )
四、and, or 和but的用法难点.....	( 34 )
第二节 for, still .....	( 36 )

第三节	not only...but also..., as well as, either...or..., neither... nor .....	( 37 )
练习四	.....	( 39 )
第三章	动词.....	( 41 )
第一节	动词时态.....	( 41 )
一、	一般现在时.....	( 41 )
二、	一般将来时.....	( 43 )
三、	一般过去时.....	( 45 )
四、	现在进行时.....	( 47 )
五、	过去进行时.....	( 49 )
六、	现在完成时.....	( 49 )
七、	现在完成进行时.....	( 52 )
八、	过去完成时.....	( 54 )
九、	过去将来时.....	( 55 )
练习五	.....	( 56 )
第二节	动词的被动语态.....	( 63 )
练习六	.....	( 71 )
第三节	动词语气.....	( 73 )
练习七	.....	( 76 )
第四节	常用情态动词.....	( 78 )
练习八	.....	( 83 )
第五节	非限定词.....	( 85 )
一、	动词不定式.....	( 85 )
二、	动名词.....	( 91 )
三、	分词.....	( 94 )
练习九	.....	( 99 )

第四章 基本句型 ( I ) .....	(104)
第一节 “be + 表语” 的几个惯用句型 .....	(105)
第二节 形式主 语 “it” .....	(105)
第三节 it 强调句型 .....	(107)
第四节 无人称代词it 的句型 .....	(108)
练习十 .....	(108)
第五节 形容词和副词的级 .....	(109)
练习十一 .....	(113)
第五章 基本句型 ( II ) .....	(116)
第一节 句型 .....	(116)
第二节 不及物动词的几个难点 .....	(117)
第三节 带引导词 “there” 的 句型 .....	(118)
练习十二 .....	(120)
第六章 基本句型 ( III ) .....	(123)
第一节 常见的及物动词和宾语的搭配 .....	(123)
练习十三 .....	(125)
第七章 基本句型 ( IV ) .....	(127)
第一节 to + 间接宾语 .....	(128)
第二节 for + 间接 宾 语 .....	(129)
练习十四 .....	(130)
第八章 基本句型 ( V ) .....	(132)
练习十五 .....	(135)
第九章 主语和主语从句 .....	(137)
第一节 主语 .....	(137)
第二节 主语从句 .....	(141)
第三节 主语和谓语的一致 .....	(142)
练习十六 .....	(145)

第十章 宾语和宾语从句.....	(149)
第一节 宾语.....	(149)
第二节 宾语从句.....	(152)
练习十七.....	(156)
第三节 直接引语和间接引语.....	(157)
练习十八.....	(161)
第十一章 定语和定语从句.....	(163)
第一节 前置定语.....	(163)
第二节 后置定语.....	(166)
练习十九.....	(168)
第三节 定语从句.....	(170)
第四节 限制、非限制性定语从句.....	(173)
练习二十.....	(174)
第五节 同位语的表达法.....	(175)
第六节 数字的大小、增减、倍数、分数表 示法.....	(177)
第十二章 状语和状语从句.....	(181)
第一节 修饰形容词、副词和介词短语的状 语.....	(181)
第二节 修饰动词的状语.....	(182)
练习二十一.....	(191)
名词的数与格.....	(194)
练习二十二.....	(197)
冠词的一般用法.....	(198)
练习二十三.....	(202)
常用介词用法例示.....	(205)
附录: .....	(222)

综合练习题.....	(222)
练习答案.....	(252)

# 第一章 句子种类

英语句子按目的来分有

- 陈述句 The Declarative Sentence
- 疑问句 The Interrogative Sentence
- 祈使句 The Imperative Sentence
- 感叹句 The Exclamatory Sentence

按结构来分有

- 简单句 The Simple Sentence
- 并列句 The Compound Sentence
- 复合句 The Complex Sentence

按主谓语的排列顺序来分有

- 正装句 The Normal Sentence
- 倒装句 The Reversed Sentence

## 第一节 陈 述 句

陈述句 说明一事实或陈述说话人的看法。

一、基本结构：主语 + 谓语 + ……

It is fine today. (事实)

China is a great socialist country. (事实)

They are playing ping-pong. (事实)

She arrived quite early. (事实)

She may have arrived now. (看法)

二、否定结构：陈述句可分肯定句与否定句两种。其否



定结构如果谓语动词是be, have(当有讲)、或谓语动词带有助动词、情态动词时,在它们的后面加not;如果谓语动词是行为动词须在这个动词前加do not(一般现在时主语是单数第三人称时用does not,一般过去时所有人称均用did not)。谓语动词have是其他意义时,一般加do not,即便作有讲时,也可加do not。

### 肯定句

That machine is here.  
I am a student.  
There was a film yesterday.  
We have many books.

My father has a new bike.

He has lunch at twelve.

They study Russian.

She has seen the play.

We were watching TV then.

They lived in Shanghai

### 否定句

That machine is not here.

I am not a student.

There was not a film yesterday.

We have not many books.

或We do not have many books.

My father has not a new bike.

或My father does not have a new bike.

He does not have lunch at twelve.

They do not study Russian.

She has not seen the play.

We were not watching TV then.

They did not live in

in 1958.

snanghai in 1958.

We will go there next  
week.

We will not go there  
next week.

### 三、否定句的几个难点：

1. 英汉比较：  
I think he will come. 我想他会来的。  
I don't think he will come. 我想他  
不会来。

He believes you are right. 他相信  
你是对的。  
He does not believe you are right.  
他以为你不对。

用think, believe, suppose, expect等动词作谓语，带宾语从句的句子，其否定形式一般是否定主句的谓语动词。

### 2. not作“宾语”：

无论在口语或书面语言中，我们常遇到I think not. I suppose not. I believe not. I see not. I know not. ……等的句子。实际上它们分别等于I don't think so. I don't suppose so. I don't believe so. So I don't see. So I don't know. ……如：

① — Can you come next week?

— I think not.

② — Will it rain this afternoon?

I hope not.

3. hardly, scarcely, seldom, little, few

这几个词用在肯定句中也同样表示否定概念。但因为它

们都做“几乎不……”讲，比not的否定性弱一些，所以，我们称包括这几个词的句子为“半否定句”。试比较：

- ① He didn't see anything. 他什么也没看见。  
He hardly saw anything. 他几乎什么也没看见
- ② He didn't say a word. 他一句话也没说。  
He hardly said a word. 他几乎一句话也没说。
- ③ I can't do it. 我不会做。  
I can hardly do it. 我不怎么会做。
- ④ I don't like it. 我不喜欢这个。  
I scarcely like it. 我不怎么喜欢这个。
- ⑤ It doesn't matter. 没关系。  
It scarcely matters. 没什么关系。

#### 4. few 和 a few, little 和 a little:

few 和 little 都是“很少，接近于没有”的意思，用在句子里也带有否定的意思。a few 与 a little 都有“一些”的意思，相当于 some，但 only a few = few, but a few = few; quite a few = many.

few 和 a few 用于可数名词前，little 和 a little 用于不可数名词前。试比较：

I have little ink. Please give me some.  
我没有墨水了，请给我点儿。

I have a little ink. 我还有些墨水。

He has few friends. 他没什么朋友。（他几乎没有朋友。）

He has a few friends. 他有一些朋友。

5.

All
Both
Every
Each

+ 谓语 + not

None of ...
Neither of...
No ...

+ 谓语 + 其它

all, both, every, each这几个词在否定句中作主语时，不是“全否定”，而是“部分否定”。注意它们的翻译。但当none, neither以及no one作主语时，尽管句子形式上是肯定的，但译成汉语是否定的。试比较：

- ① All of them are not students.

他们不全是学生。（有的是、有的不是。）

None of them are students.

他们都不是学生。

- ② All is not gold that glitters.

（谚语）发光的未必都是金子；中看的未必中用。

- ③ Both of the pens can't be used.

不是两支笔都能用。（一支能用，一支不能用。）

Neither of the pens can be used.

两支笔都不能用。

- ④ Every one can't come.

并非人人都能来。

No one can come.

都不能来。

6. not 和 no 的区别:

- ① be + not + 比较级形容词 (不如)  
be + no + 比较级形容词 (...和...一样)

He is not better than you. 他不如你。

He is no better than you. 他和你差不多。

- ② He is not a teacher. 他不是老师。

He is no teacher. 他根本不是老师。

7. too, either, else.

这三个付词都可以表示行为、状态的重复,都可译成“也”,但用法不一样:

- ① too 用于肯定句和一般疑问句:

You are a doctor. He is a doctor, too.

she is a doctor. Is he a doctor, too?

He has a brother. I have a brother, too.

She has a brother. Have you a brother, too?

She works hard. He works hard, too.

They work hard. Do you work hard, too?

- ② either 用于否定句:

You are not a doctor. He is not a doctor either.

He hasn't any brothers. I haven't any brothers, either.

She didn't come. He didn't come either.

- ③ else 用于疑问词和不定代词之后:

What else did he say?

Anything else can I do for you?

Nobody else knew.

Is there anything else?

8. “be + too + 形 + to + 动词原形……”

这个结构从形式上看是肯定的，但译成汉语都是“太…而不能…”。

He was too young to join the army.

他太小了，不能参军。

9. any, no, some

这三个词在做定语时、修饰对象既可以是可数名词，也可以是不可数名词。如：

① There isn't any water in the bowl.

There is no water in the bowl.

Are there any pupils playing there?

② I have no money.

I have no Chinese-English dictionaries but one English-Chinese dictionary.

③ There are some apples on the table.

He is doing some washing.

I saw some students talking at the door.

He has waited for some time.

some和any都可作“一些”讲，some用于陈述句中的肯定句，any用于疑问句和否定句，any亦有加强语气的作用，汉语可译出亦可不译出。如：

Have you any brother?

你有兄弟吗？（你究竟有没有兄弟？）

对这个问题，那怕是只有一个兄弟，也要回答Yes, I

have. 不能理解成“你有一些兄弟吗?”。

some可作“某”讲,跟可数名词单数。如:

You may meet him again some day.

你总有一天会再碰到他的。

Some boy will tell you about that.

某个男孩将告诉你这件事。

比较: Any boy will tell you about that.

任何一个男孩都会告诉你这件事。

Some boys will tell you about that.

一些男孩将会告诉你这件事。

Some也可用于疑问句;这时是用来表示某种建议或者出于问话人希望得到肯定答复。如:

Would you like to have some tea?

请喝点茶,好吗?

Are there some pupils in the classroom?

教室里有学生吧?

Have you some money?

有钱吗?(多少不拘,知其确有钱。)

比较: Have you any money?

有钱吗?(是否有钱是一疑问。)

## 练 习 一

一、将下列句子译成英语:

1. 东墙上有张地图。西墙上什么也没有。

2. 我不曾在这所中学教英语。

3. 这本书和你的差不多,但不如他的。

4. 他们都学英语, 但不是每人都会讲英语。
5. 这星期我曾给他写信, 我不常给他写信。
6. 我想他没有错。
7. 他说话声音太小了, 我几乎什么也没听见。
8. 今天下午你忙吗? 不忙, 我没什么事要做。
9. 我从来也没有见过这么美丽的花园。
10. ——明天会下雪吗?  
——但愿不下。

二、将下列句子变成否定句:

1. He is looking for the League secretary.
2. He has something important to do.
3. They can be divided into two parts.
4. I think they will have English at middle school.
5. I am going to buy more.
6. They came from the south.
7. She has already had her breakfast.
8. They saw the film, too.
9. I suppose he is a writer.
10. There is some bread on the plate.

三、将下列句子译成汉语:

1. None of the students in Class Three went to the exhibition.
2. All of the bikes here are not new.
3. Both of my brothers are not P. L. A.  
One of them is a doctor.
4. Every desk in that room isn't brown.



5. All of us can't speak English.
6. No one will do it.
7. All of them are not workers, none of us are workers.

## 第二节 疑问句

提出问题的句子叫疑问句，英语中有四种疑问句：

- 一般问句 (General Questions)
- 反意问句 (Disjunctive Questions)
- 选择问句 (Alternative Questions)
- 特殊问句 (special Questions)

一、一般疑问句：这是一种可以简单地用“yes”或“no”来回答的问句，它以一个助动词、情态动词、动词be或have开始。

如：① Are you an English man?

Yes. (No) (以下各句回答均同，故略去。

② Is there going to be a meeting this evening?

③ Have you ever been to Beijing?

④ Can it really be true?

⑤ Have you any brothers? 或 Do you have any brothers?

⑥ Had he a pen? 或 Did he have a pen?

⑦ Are you going to have a bath?

⑧ Have you had any chance to visit that exhibition?