



广东省 1979 年高考复习资料

# 英语

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## I. Four Kinds of Sentences

### 四 种 句 子

句子是语言的单位，它由词按词法规律组成，它的主要成分是主语和谓语（动词）。英语从使用目的分类有四种句子：

陈述句 (the Declarative Sentence)

疑问句 (the Interrogative Sentence)

祈使句 (the Imperative Sentence)

感叹句 (the Exclamatory Sentence)

#### 1. 四种句子词序：

我们复习四种句子，要注意句子中的主语和谓语动词的位置顺序，即词序问题。为识别方便起见以符号标划，

“——”表示主语，“——”表示谓语（动词）。

A. 陈述句（使用目的在于陈述事实）：

This is a beautiful picture.

I have a beautiful picture.

We see a beautiful picture.

B. 疑问句（使用目的在于提出问题）

Is this a beautiful picture?

Have you a beautiful picture?

Do you see a beautiful picture?

C. 祈使句（使用目的在于发出请求、命令或建议等）：

式 (1):

Be a good pupil.

Have a cup of tea first.

Come here.

式 (2):

Let us be your pupils.

Let's have a rest.

Let's go home.

Let me try again.

Let him repeat it once more.

D. 感叹句 (使用目的在于表示强烈的感情):

What a beautiful picture it is!

How fast she runs!

### Exercise I—A

Mark the subject and the predicate verb of the following sentences with the symbols as given above, and tell what kind of sentence each is—D. for Declarative, In. for Interrogative, Im. for Imperative, E. for Exclamatory (把下面每句的主语和谓语动词标划出来, 并说明它属于哪一种句子—D. 表示陈述句, In. 表示疑问句, Im. 表示祈使句, E. 表示感叹句):

1. I am a pupil.

2. You are a pupil, too.

3. She has a sister.
4. Has he a brother?
5. Is she her sister?
6. The boy studies very hard.
7. Do you study English?
8. Does your sister study English, too?
9. Be both red and expert.
10. What a good pupil he is!
11. Have your lunch first, mother.
12. How hard she studies!
13. Let's do our homework together.
14. Come early next time.

## 2. 陈述句的基本句型

陈述句的谓语动词的性质，可以引出不同的其他句子成份，基本句型有五：

### A. 主语 + 不及物动词 + .....

The sun rises (in the east). (“.....”表示状语)

### B. 主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + .....

He wrote a letter (in his room): (“.....”表示宾语)

### C. 主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 宾补 + .....

The teacher asks the students | to hand in the exercise books. (“...|.....”表示宾语和宾补)

They let me | know the matter.

I help him | weed the fields.

注：这类动词常用的有：advise, allow, ask, expect, get, hate, help, invite, like, order, tell, want, wish 等。

此外，一些及物动词后面的宾补不带‘to’的有：let, hear, feel, make, see, watch 等。

D. 主语 + 及物动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语 + ……

I gave him a new magazine.

(“      ”表示间接宾语，“---”表示定语)

My father bought me a pair of shoes.

注：①这类动词常用的有：bring, buy, fetch, give, hand, lend, offer, owe, pay, pass, send, show, sing, tell, wish 等；

②间接宾语有时可以用‘to’或‘for’引导的短语表示。例如：

I shall give him a new magazine.

I shall give a new magazine to him.

My father will buy me a pair of shoes.

My father will buy a pair of shoes for me.

(结构上，‘to\_\_’, ‘for\_\_’短语，可以是状语。)

E. 主语 + 连系动词 + 表语 + ……

She is a teacher. (“---”表示连系动词加表语。)

The story is interesting (indeed).

The leaves of the trees turn yellow (in autumn).

注：①常用的连系动词有：be (is, are, am), feel, look,

sound, taste, smell, seem, become, grow, turn, prove, remain, keep 等;

- ②有些不及物动词搭配一个形容词,有连系动词的性质。例如: fall asleep (睡觉), fall ill (生病), go mad (发疯), go hungry (挨饿) go sour (变酸), go wrong (出毛病);

- ③一些动词的习惯搭配(短语动词):  
take care of (关心, 照顾)

You should take care of your old mother.

break out (爆发)

The First World War broke out in 1914.

### Exercise I—B.

Mark the subject, the predicate verb and other elements of the following sentences (标划下面句子的主语, 谓语动词和其他句子成分):

1. The leaves of the trees are green.
2. Most of the leaves of the trees turn yellow in autumn.
3. Comrade Li teaches us English.
4. Xiao Wang gave the boy a doll.
5. I shall tell a story to my sister.
6. My sister often asks me to tell her a story.
7. She is fetching a few chairs for the guests.
8. The bird flies.

9. Water boils at 100°C.
10. Be both red and expert.
11. Let us help him with his English.
12. Do you know his name?
13. How fast the train is running!

3. 四种疑问句 复习四种疑问句可以以一般问句为基础。

A. 一般问句 (the General Question)

一般问句是全倒装或部分倒装词序常用 'yes' 或 'no' 回答。

(1) 'Be' 动词的陈述句

They are | our teachers.

一般问句: Are they | our teachers?

Yes, they are.      No, they aren't.

(2) 'Have' 动词的陈述句

She has some English books.

一般问句: Has she any English books?

Yes, she has.      No, she hasn't.

(3) 'Do' 动词的陈述句

The boy gets up early.

一般问句: Does the boy get up early?

I like to see the film.

Do you like to see the film?



B. 特殊问句 (the Special Question)

特殊问句用疑问词提问，除疑问词作句子的主语 的问句外，需用一般疑问句的词序，疑问词可分为：

① 疑问代词：What(什么)，which(哪一些)，whose(谁的)，whom(谁)，whom(who 的宾格)；

② 疑问副词：When(何时)，where(何处)，why(为什么)，how(怎样)，和 how 的搭配：how many(多少)，how old(多大年纪)，how much(多少)，how long(多久)，how far(多远)等。

(1) 'Be' 动词的陈述句：They are workers.

一般问句：Are they workers?

特殊问句：What are they?

(2) 'Have' 动词的一般问句：

Have you a rubber in your hand?

特殊问句：What have you in your hand?

(3) 'Do' 动词的一般问句：

Do they have lunch at twelve?

特殊问句：When do they have lunch?

(4) 其他例句：

Whose dictionary is this?

Whose is this dictionary?

Why is he absent?

Where does he usually go at five?

How do they study?

When (What time) do classes begin?

Which one do you like?

Whom do you see?

注：①‘Whom’在口语中常为‘who’所代替，但在介词后仍用‘whom’；

②疑问词为主语，其词序同陈述句一样：

The boy studies hard.

Who studies hard?

This is better.

Which is better?

The sun rises in the east in the morning.

What rises in the east in the morning?

### Exercise I—C

1. Put in a suitable interrogative pronoun or adverb according to the answer given to each of the following special questions (根据给出的答语，在特殊问句空格内填入适当的疑问代词或疑问副词)：
1. \_\_\_\_ is this pencil? It is *mine*.
  2. \_\_\_\_ is the bus stop? It is *over there*.
  3. \_\_\_\_ are those? They are *bananas*.
  4. \_\_\_\_ do you like? I like *this one*.
  5. \_\_\_\_ does school begin? School begins *on September 1*.

6. \_\_\_\_ does he lie in the bed? *Because of illness.*
7. \_\_\_\_ do you speak to? I speak to *her.*
8. \_\_\_\_ books do you want to buy? I want to buy *English* books.
9. \_\_\_\_ does the machine work? It works *well.*
10. \_\_\_\_ quilt is this? It's *Chang's.*
11. \_\_\_\_ is your father? He is *sixty.*
12. \_\_\_\_ did they arrive? They arrived *in the afternoon.*
13. \_\_\_\_ does she live? She lives *in Guangzhou.*
14. \_\_\_\_ sisters have you? I have only *one* sister.
15. \_\_\_\_ teaches you English? *Comrade Ma* teaches us English.

II. Ask questions on the words underlined (就划线部分提问):

1. The students followed the teacher into the factory.
2. We see a giant star in the sky at night.
3. We usually have supper at six.
4. I write with my right hand.
5. We decided to go to the zoo on Sunday.
6. Xiao Wang is a friend of my son's.
7. We pay close attention to pronunciation in learning English.
8. The stars twinkle in the sky at night.
9. He takes to his bed because of illness.
10. She has made up her mind to study hard.

### C. 选择问句 (the Alternative Question)

选择问句实际上还是一般问句,只是增加以 or 引导的疑问内容,要求选择其中之一回答。答语不能用 'yes' 或 'no'。

(1) 'Be' 选择问句: Is it a map or a picture?

It's a map.

(2) 'Have' 选择问句: Has your brother a football or a basketball? He has a football.

(3) 'Do' 选择问句: Does he live in Guangzhou or in Beijing? He lives in Beijing.

### D. 反意问句 (the Disjunctive Question)

反意问句实质上还是一个一般问句。不过它总以简略形式出现。反意问句表示提问的人有一定的看法,但不完全肯定,需要加以证实,所以,反意问句由两部分构成:前半部是陈述句,后半部是简略问句。前者用肯定,后者就用否定;前者用否定,后者就用肯定。例如:

(1) It is a car, isn't it?

(2) This pen is not mine, is it?

(3) He has a new knife, hasn't he?

(4) They have not any new clothes, have they?

(5) The machine works well, doesn't it?

(6) The students don't have supper at half past six, do they?

注:用 'yes' 或 'no' 回答问题时,注意与汉语相比较。

例如:

You are not going out today, are you?

(你今天不出去,是吧?)

No, I am not. (是的, 我今天不出去。)

Yes, I am. (不, 我今天要出去。)

Comrade Zhao wasn't there that day, was he?

(赵同志那天不在那里, 对吧?)

No, he wasn't. (对, 不在。)

Yes, he was. (不, 他在那里。)

### Exercise I—D

Change each of the following sentences into a disjunctive question and then give each an answer (把下面每句改写为反意问句, 并给答语):

1. They are all clever children.
2. It is not a hard job.
3. The hospital is not far from here.
4. She hasn't any daughter.
5. My cousin has a beautiful picture-book.
6. China has a population of eight hundred millions.
7. We usually prepare our lessons in the reading-room.
8. It does not prevent me from going there.

## II. Verbs 'To Be', 'To Have' and 'To Do'

### ‘是’动词，‘有’动词和‘行为’动词

谓语动词有三种：‘Be’（是）动词，‘Have’（有）动词，‘Do’（行为）动词。谓语动词在人称和数方面必须和主语一致。

#### 1. ‘是’动词

例如：I am a college student.

各人称、否定式、疑问式的变化如下表：

人 称 形 式	第 一 人 称	
	单 数	复 数
	I	We
肯 定 式	I am ...	We are ...
否 定 式	I am not ...	We are not ...
疑 问 式	Am I ... ?	Are we ... ?

人 称 形 式	第 二 人 称	
	单 数	复 数
	You	You
肯 定 式	You are ...	You are ...
否 定 式	You are not ...	You are not ...
疑 问 式	Are you ... ?	Are you ... ?

人 称 形 式	第 三 人 称	
	单 数	复 数
	He, She, It	They
肯 定 式	He is ...	They are ...
否 定 式	She is not ...	They are not ...
疑 问 式	Is it ... ?	Are they ... ?

注：简略式：(a) are not — aren't, is not — isn't,

I am not — I'm not. (am not 一般不作简略写法，但在口语中有时可以写(说)成 ain't [eɪnt].)

(b) I am — I'm, You are — You're,  
He is — He's, She is — She's,  
It is — It's, We are — We're,  
They are — They're

## 2. ‘有’动词

例如: I have a lot of English Books.

各人称、数、否定式、疑问式的变化如下表:

人 称 形 式	第 一 人 称	
	单 数	复 数
	I	We
肯 定 式	I have ...	We have ...
否 定 式	I have no (not any) ...	We have no (not any) ...
疑 问 式	Have I ... ?	Have we ... ?

人 称 形 式	第 二 人 称	
	单 数	复 数
	You	You
肯 定 式	You have ...	You have ...
否 定 式	You have no (not any) ...	You have no (not any) ...
疑 问 式	Have you ... ?	Have you ... ?



人 称 数 形 式	第 三 人 称	
	单 数	复 数
	He, She, It	They
肯 定 式	He (She) has	They have
否 定 式	He (She) has no (not any)	They have no (not any)
疑 问 式	Has it ... ?	Have they ... ?

注：①简略式 have not—haven't, has not—hasn't

I have—I've, You have—You've

We have—We've, They have—They've

②当 'have' 作“有”讲时，疑问句和否定句按英美习惯有如下区别：

英：Have you (got) any matches?

美：Do you have any matches?

英：I haven't (got) any ink.

美：I don't have any ink.

当 'have' 作“学习”、“吃”、“喝”、“经受”等讲时，英美习惯无差别，都用 Do you have ... ? 和 I don't have... 形式。

③附 “There be” 句型：

“There be” 句型的主语在 'be' 后面，'there' 只是引导词，没有实义。这种句子通常带有表示地点或范围的状态语。例如：

*There is a large playground in this school.*