AOZHONG FUXIZILIAO

高中复习资料

英语

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天津市教学研究室编

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本书根据中央教育部颁布的高中英语教学大纲及高中现行 英语教材的基本教学要求,为应届高中毕业生在复习中提供参 考习题。

本书分基础知识练习和综合练习两个部分。基础知识练习部分,按词法句法逐项编排,使学生对所学知识有较系统的印象。在每个项目里按三个步骤安排,即①要求掌握的内容。②分析思考,围绕该项基础知识对一些典型的问题用"改错","选择填空"和"汉译英"的形式安排例题,并就题作答,说明原因。对"汉译英"仅提供句型结构,启发学生的思路。③练习部分则围绕该项知识安排各类型的习题供学生练习,练习分A、B两项。A项按基本教学要求安排,B项尽量考虑学习较好的学生的需要。习题可根据实际教学情况有所选择,书末附有答案可供参考。

综合练习部分,主要介绍常用的考试题型,并提示该种题型 所涉及的主要知识内容,以及答案的思路。每种题型均安排典 型的例题,以提高学生运用语言的能力。

参加本书编写的有齐玉珉、黄景明、金晓泉、 王荻西、 吴文 耀、王芙娣、尤大灏、李兆宜、金光华等同志。

由于时间仓促,编写中可能出现不当之处,请广大师生在使用中提出宝贵意见。

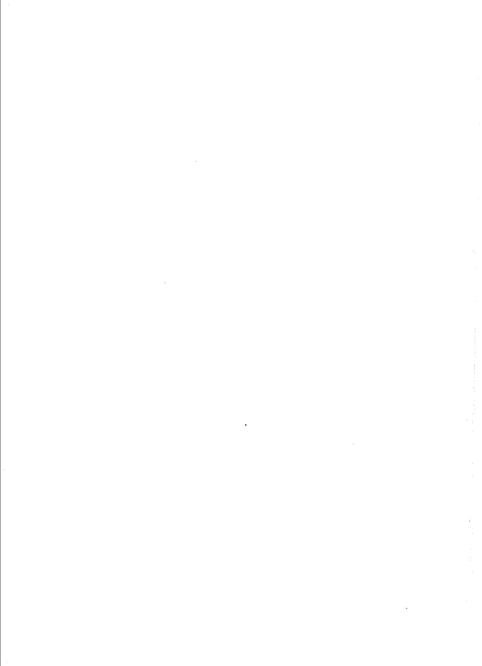
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第一部分 基础练习 (Elementary Exercises)



第一部分 基础练习(Elementary Exercises)

一、名词 (The Noun)

(一) 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用法区别。
- 3. 名词所有格的使用。

(二) 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 不可用复数形式。

- (W) We have won great success both in agricultural and industrial production.
 - (R) We have won great successes both in agricultural and industrial production.

Note: 抽象名词如果表示某种比较具体的东西, 也可以 用复数 successes,

3) (W) All the Young Pioneers are making preparation for a voyage.

(R) All the Young Pioneers are making preparations for a voyage.

Note: 抽象名词 preparation 和 make 搭配在一起表示准备之事物,可用复数形式。

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

Note: furniture 是不可数名词,需要加量词 a set of。

- 5) (W) That family are a very happy one.
 - (R) That family is a very happy one.

Note: 这里 that family 是当作一个整体来考虑,动词用 "is".

- 6) (W) I'm going to buy a trousers.
 - (R) I'm going to buy a pair of trousers.

Note: trousers 词前应加上量词 a pair of。

- 7) (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。

- 8) (W) Did they meet at Wangs'?
 - (R) Did they meet at Wang's?

Note: at Wang's 指的是 at Wang's home 因此不能 用 at Wangs'。

- 9) (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.

10) (W) Four thousands pounds are alot of money.

- (R) Four thousand pounds is a lot of moncy.
- 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.
- 11) (W) China has a population of more than 900 millions.
 - (R) China has a population of more than 900 million.

Note: million 前有数词表示,本身不加 "s"。

- 12) (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 应看作为单数。

- 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。

- 3) He went to B last Sunday.
 - A. the worker's club B. the workers' club

Note: 这里指的是工人们的俱乐部,含有复数意味。

	4)	Glasses are made of A.			
		A. glass B. glasses			
		Note: 答案是用玻璃制成,因此用 glass。			
	5)	I like to eat A in autumn.			
		A. fruit B. fruits			
		Note: fruit 是水果,是不可数名词,没有复数形式。			
	6)	Physics B one of the subjects that I study.			
		A. are B. is			
	7)) Note: physics 虽是以 "s" 结尾, 但作为一门课程应作			
		单数看待。			
3.	汉	乂译英:			
	1)	这些是我朋友们的书。	(my friends' book)		
	2)	他请过两天假。	(two days' leave)		
			(the title of the film)		
		昨天小王买了一付眼镜。			
		今天的课外作业是什么?			
(≡			•		
Α					
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 —		
将	下列名词的所有格短语译	成汉语:		
1)	the children's toys			
2)	the workers' tools			
3)	the engineer's tools			
	yesterday's news			
5)	the noise of the traffi	c		
6)	the cover of the maga	zine		
7)	the title of the song	.		
选	择填空:			
1)	room is on the t	hird floor.		
	(Mary's parents'; Mar	y parents')		
2)	It's only walk fro	m the station to his place.		
	(twenty minutes; twen	ty minutes')		
3)	Don't make any	when you enter the room.		
	(noise; noises)			
4)	The are standing	in front of the building.		
	(polices; police)			
5)	room is on the	second floor of the new		
	building.			
	(Chen's and Zhou's;	Chen and Zhou's)		
6)	rooms are clean	and tidy.		

2.

3.

		(Chen's and Zhou's;	Chen and Zhou	i's)
	7)	Our task is to fulfill	the plan	hefore De-
		cember.		
		(country; country's)		
	8)	You may have notice		rnoon sun on
		a day is low on	the horizon.	
		(winter; winter's)		
В.				
1.	将	下列短语译成英语:		
	1))一条裤子		
	2)) 一块冰		
	3)) 一块肥皂		
	4))一条消息		
	5)) 一碗汤		
	6))一张三条腿的桌子		
)一位中年医生		
	8))四分之三的空间	·	
	9))五分钟的休息		
	10))五年的时间		
	11))儿童读物		
	12))下月的工作计划		
	13))两天的假期		•
	14))今天的邮件		
2.	译	承成英语:		
	1.	. 中国的首都是北京。		,
	2.	. 小李的父亲是工程师。		

B.

- 3. 这是你的字典, 那是我哥哥的。
- 4. 今晚我们在姑妈家吃饭。

一、代词 (The Pronoun)

(一) 要求堂棚的内容:

- 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。

(二) 分析与思考:

人称代词、物主代词和反身代词

- 1. 改锆:
 - 1) (W) He brother is a PLA man.
 - (R) His brother is a PLA man.

Note: 汉语中常说"我母亲""你父亲"等,实际上是一种 省略说法, 英语中则要用: my, your, his 等物 丰代词。

- 2) (W) His bag is better than my.
 - (R) His bag is better than mine.

Note: my 是形容词性的物主代词, 在句中只能作定语, 因此 my 要改成宾格的 mine 才能作从句的主 语。

3) (W) I met a friend of your the day before yesterday.

(R) I met a friend of yours the day before yesterday.

Note: your 是形容词性物主代词不能作介词 of 的宾语, 因此要改成 yours.

- 4) (W) The little hero had a deep love for himself country.
 - (R) The little hero had a deep love for his own country.

Note: 反身代词在句中不能作定语, 因而只能用物主代词。

2. 选择填空:

- 1) He and B were classmates ten years ago.
 A. me B. I C. my D. mine
 Note: he 和 I 并列作丰语。
- 2) There is only one year between C; I'm thirty-five and you're thirty-four.

A. we B. me C. us D. ours

Note: 应该用人称代词的宾格 us 作介词 between 的 宾语。

- 3) Liu Hu-lan gave D life for the revolution.

 A. herself B. hers C. his D. her
 - A. herself B. hers C. his D. her Note: 应用形容词性物主代词 her 修饰 life 以和主 语、性别一致。
- 4) By the age of fourteen Einstein had taught B advanced mathematics from textbboks.
 - A. him B. himself C. his D. her

的意思。

5) Please help C to some tea.

A. youself B. myself C. yourself
Note: 这是个祈使句,省略了主语 you,只有填C才对,
A 系拼写错误。这句话的意思是"请自己用基"

- 6) Your dictionary looks very much like A.

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

 Note: mine = my dictionary 只有这个字是对的。
- 7) An old friend of <u>B</u> came to see <u>A</u> yesterday.

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

 Note: 前一空应填 mine=my friends;第二空应填 me

 代词的宾格动作 see 的宾语。
- 8) I am not A today.

A. myself B. my C. me D. mine Note: 这句应填 myself 作表语,意思是"我今天不舒服"。

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

A. It B. He C. She

Note: She 往往用来代替国家、船只、大地、月亮等。

10) I can do it by D.

A. me B. my C. mine D. myself
Note: 反身代词置于句末,有时可在它前面加介词 by。
表示"自己做某件事情"

3. 汉译英:

1) 我和妹妹都是高中生。

(W) I and my sister are senior middle school