

天津市高中英语

复习参考资料

天津市中小学教材教研室

一九七九年

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一、英语语法的内容

(一) 词法和句法

英语的语法包括词法和句法两部分。

词法：指各种词类在句子里的形式变化。

句法：指句子中词或词组之间的关系以及句子的种类和结构等。

(二) 词类 (parts of speech) 英语的词类有：

①名词 n. (noun), ②代词 pron. (pronoun), ③形容词 adj. (adjective), ④动词 v. (verb), ⑤副词 adv. (adverb), ⑥介词 prep. (preposition), ⑦冠词 art. (article), ⑧数词 num. (numeral), ⑨连词 conj. (conjunction), ⑩感叹词 int. (interjection)

(三) 句子成分 (members of the sentence)

主要包括主语、谓语、表语、宾语、定语和状语。句子要求意思完整，语法结构正确和一定的语调。句子开头第一个字母要大写，句末要用句号“.”，问号“?”或感叹号“!”。

1. 主语 句子的主体，一般不省略，可做主语的有：

(1) 名词

Zhang Hua is a pupil.

Spring has come.

(2) 代词

I am a boy.

This is a pen.

(3) 数词

Only three of us are the youngest in our class.

(4) 动词不定式

To turn China into a powerful socialist country by the end of the century is another great revolution.

(5) 名词化的形容词

The wounded have been sent to the hospital.

(6) 短语

How to master English well is very important.

(7) 动名词

Swimming is a good exercise.

2. 谓语 说明主语的动作或状态，动词可做谓语，一般放在主语之后。

I shall go to Shanghai soon.

My sister is now working in a factory.

She can speak English very fluently.

Don't waste time!

3. 表语 用来说明主语的身份、特征、状态等，常放在连系动词之后，作表语的有：

(1) 名词

My brother is an engineer.

Tianjin is an important city.

(2) 代词

It's me!

(3) 形容词和分词

I am very sorry.

She was very excited to hear the news.

I'm very anxious about it.

The novel is rather interesting.

He is gone.

(4) 数词

She will be seventeen next year.

Our monitor is always the first to come to
school every morning.

(5) 不定式、动名词和分词

To see is to believe.

Seeing is believing.

My favourite occupation is reading.

(6) 介词短语

We are all for it.

The story is about the Long March.

(7) 副词

I must be off now.

She is out.

When will you be back?

4. 宾语 是动作的对象及承受者，多在及物动词之后或介词之后，作宾语的有：

(1) 名词

He reads English every day.

She is now writing a new book.

(2) 代词

I like it very much.

We are very fond of him.

(3) 数词

Give us one each.

(4) 动名词

She loves telling jokes very much.

(5) 不定式

Do you like to sing and dance after school?

直接宾语和间接宾语：有些及物动词，如 give, show, pass, bring 等往往需要有两个宾语，称为直接宾语和间接宾语，直接宾语指物，间接宾语往往指人，如：

Show me the way, please!

My father bought me a book yesterday.

Can you tell me the way to the People's Park?

注意、如果直接宾语是代词时（如it等）须在间接宾语前加 to 构成介词短语，并把它放在直接宾语之后。如

Give it to me.

Please show them to Comrade Wang.

如果强调时，可将 it 或 them 等代词变成名词：如，
Give the book to me.

Please show the pictures to Comrade Wang.

宾语补语，即复合宾语的一部分，补语的作用是使句子意思完整，如：

We called him Zhang Hua.

We selected him our monitor.

Yesterday I found him at his desk writing a letter.

We ask the teacher to explain the problem in plain English.

I didn't see you come in.

I've seen the door wide open.

Let me in.

5. 定语 用来修饰名词和代词，作定语的有：

(1) 形容词

He's a good student.

I have a very nice pencil-box.

(2) 分词和分词短语

When the blazing sun is gone, the moon begins to appear.

A broken cup is on the table.

The little boy playing on the sand is my brother.

(3) 代词

My brother is a PLA man.

Have you any sisters?

(4) 数词

There are four people in my family.

I've had three pens.

(5) 名词和名词所有格

We've read Chairman Mao's selected works.

He was ill, and asked for two day's leave.

It was a bright summer day.

(6) 不定式

It's time to go.

They used to have nothing to eat before liberation.

(7) 介词短语

Chairman Hua is the brilliant leader of our country.

(8) 副词

Can you see the building there?

Zhang Hua studies in the room below.

6. 状语 修饰动词、形容词或全句，用作状语的有：

(1) 副词

Sit down!

Stand up!

a very nice girl

Only he can solve the problem.

He can solve the problem only.

He can only solve the problem.

(2) 介词短语

He left without saying goodbye.

According to the plan, we'll arrive there before
five o'clock this day week.

(3) 分词、分词短语

He sat there reading a newspaper.

He sat there reading.

(4) 不定式

I went out to get some water.

We rushed out to welcome the delegation.

(5) 名词

Wait a minute.

Come this way, please.

(四) 句子种类

1. 陈述句说明一个事实或是陈述说话人的看法。如:

I'm a student.

You are a teacher.

We are students.

He will go to Beijing.

We study hard for the revolution.

2. 疑问句

(1) 一般疑问句, 针对句子的谓语发问、要求回答“是”或“不是”的问句。

它的构成法: verb to be, to have 或有助动词, 情态动词时, 将上述词置于主语之前, 行为动词如无助动词, 情态动词时, 现在时须加助动词 do, 过去时用 did (后面动词

用原形)并置于主语之前。

Are you a worker?

Is he a student?

Have you any brothers?

Can you see it?

Will you go to Beijing soon?

Do you often go to see Zhang Hua?

Did you come yesterday?

回答时, 肯定句开头一般先说 Yes, 否定时说 No, 再用简略形式。如:

Are you a worker? Yes, I am.

No, I'm not.

Have you any sisters? Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

Do you speak English? Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

Will you go to Beijing? Yes, I shall.

No, I shall not.

(2) 特殊疑问句, 不能回答 Yes 或 No, 而要根据疑问词具体回答的问句。它的构成就在一般疑问句的结构前加疑问词。

When will you leave for Beijing?

What are you doing now?

How do you do?

Who are you?

(3) 选择问句, 提供两种或两种以上情况, 问对方选择哪一种。要求对方用完全句子回答, 如:

Are you a miner or a steel worker? I am a miner.

Have you a blue or a red pen? I have a red pen.

Will you go to Beijing or Shanghai? I'll go to Beijing.

(4) 反意疑问句, 由两部分组成, 前一部分用陈述句的形式, 后一部分是附着在前一部分上的简短问句, 如前一部分为肯定形式, 后一部分通常用否定形式, 在前一部分为否定形式时, 后一部分就用肯定形式, 两部分的时态要一致, 如:

He's a worker, isn't he?

He is not a student, is he?

It's a lovely day, isn't it?

It's a good film, isn't it?

You will come tonight, won't you?

但在回答时要注意 Yes 或 No 与后面句子的一致性, 如:

It is a fine day, isn't it?

Yes, it is. 或 No, it isn't.

He isn't a worker, is he?

Yes, he is. 或 No, he isn't.

3. 祈使句 表示请求、命令时, 句中动词在肯定句中用动词原形, 句末用惊叹号或句号。祈使句的主语一般不说出, 加强语气时用 do。以 let 引起的句子也是一种祈使句

表示建议，如：

Stand up! Sit down! Get out!

Be careful! Let me try.

Go on, please! Do come, please!

祈使句的否定式，多以 do not 引起，如：Don't be late.

4. 感叹句 用来表示喜怒哀乐等强烈感情，句末用“!”号，如：

What lovely weather we're having!

How beautiful it is!

How well he speaks English!

What a good cadre he is!

此外，有时可以用一个词，词组或用陈述句，疑问句，祈使句，构成感叹句，如：

Wonderful!

Down with the “gang of four” !

You don't say so!

You're telling me!

Have you ever seen such a thing?

Why!

Exercises

I. 改成一般疑问句和特殊疑问句：

1) I am a student.

2) She is a teacher.

- 3) My father is an old worker.
- 4) He has worked for almost 20 years.
- 5) She will go to Beijing soon.
- 6) I'm from Tianjin.
- 7) I'm reading a newspaper.
- 8) The old worker gave a talk to us this morning.
- 9) We have studied English for five years.
- 10) I was watching TV, when he came in.
- 11) I was doing exercises from two to three yesterday afternoon.
- 12) I lost my pen yesterday, and I haven't found it yet.
- 13) They lived in Beijing a few years ago.
- 14) We shall visit the factory tomorrow.
- 15) My hometown was liberated in 1949.
- 16) A new type of machine will be designed by the young engineer.
- 17) I was taken to the movies yesterday by my mother.
- 18) We'll go to work in the factory next week.
- 19) I haven't seen him since this morning.
- 20) She is singing a song.
- 21) We often go swimming in summer.
- 22) I like to learn English.

- 23) He can speak English very well.
- 24) I'm not doing very well with my English.
- 25) A new hospital was set up here last year.
- 26) I have only one brother.
- 27) I've made up my mind to sit for the entrance
exams.
- 28) It's already 10 o'clock.
- 29) It's 6.30.
- 30) We go to school in the morning.

I I. 将下列句子补充为反意疑问句, 然后做肯定或否定回答:

- 1) You have got my letter...?
- 2) It's very hot today...?
- 3) It's not so hot today...?
- 4) He is going to see a film...?
- 5) She can't speak French...?
- 6) He will go to Shanghai...?
- 7) You saw him yesterday...?
- 8) They are waiting for us,...?
- 9) You were ill yesterday,...?
- 10) You haven't finished this work...?

I I I. 将下列句子改成感叹句:

- 1) She speaks English fluently.
- 2) It's a very fine sunny day.
- 3) He has made good progress in his studies.

4) The room is very bright and airy.

5) He is a very good comrade.

IV. 将下列句子改为否定句:

1) I'm going to buy a new dictionary.

2) Time is up.

3) There are a lot of pictures in the book.

4) He shall start to work soon.

5) I have prepared my lessons.

6) I have a red pencil.

7) There are some cups on the table.

8) The film will begin at 8 o'clock.

9) The delegation will arrive here in an hour.

10) There's somebody at the door.

二、名 词

名词 (noun) 用来表示人和事物的名称, 如:

Comrade Li, girl, boy, party, street, head, darkness

(一) 名词的种类

1. 专有名词表示人名、地名、国名等, 专有名词开头字母应大写。如:

Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua, Beijing, Tianjin, China等.

2. 普通名词是一类人或东西所共有的名称或是一种物质

或抽象概念的名称，如：

boy, bird, water, air, time, work等。

普通名词又可分为：

(1) 个体名词：boy, tree, country, star等。

(2) 集体名词：family, class, army, 等。集体名词是许多人或事物的总称。

(3) 物质名词：iron, steel, paper, water等。物质名词是表示物质或不具备确定形状和大小的个体的实物。

(4) 抽象名词：表示动作、状态、品质或其他抽象概念，如：

wisdom, softness, beauty, youth, childhood,
pleasure, movement, anger, laughter

(二) 名词的数可数名词有单数和复数之别。

1. 一般情况在名词词尾加 -s, 如

girl — girls book — books
teacher — teachers desk — desks

2. 以 s, x, sh, 或 ch 结尾的名词，词尾加 -es, 如：

class — classes box — boxes
brush — brushes bench — benches

3. 以 o 结尾的名词，有的词尾加 -es, 如：

hero — heroes Negro — Negroes

有的只加 -es. 如 radio — radios

4. 以 -y 结尾，y 之前是辅音字母时将 y 改为 i, 再加 -es. 如：