

根据全日制高级中学英语教学大纲编写

365 句

掌握 高中 英语语法

365个句子
365个语法点
一网打尽高中英语
语法知识

袁懋梓
编著

世界图书出版公司

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前 言

语法是英语学习中的一个重要内容。掌握了语法条文并不意味着掌握了英语语法,语法规则只有与语言实例相结合,才能真正被理解和掌握,从而保证在听、说、读、写、译中得到正确的运用。

本书的编写目的是,为广大中学生读者提供一种轻松有效地学习英语语法的途径——读佳句、学语法。书中 365 个标题句绝大多数取自英语谚语、格言和隽永的名言。它们语言凝练、内涵丰富、寓意深刻、幽默诙谐,蕴藏着高度的智慧和哲理。每一句都包含了一个高中英语教学大纲所规定的语法点。中学生朋友们将在欣赏一个佳句的同时掌握一个语法点,或者在巩固一个语法点的同时默记一个佳句。这不失为一种学习语法事半功倍的方法。书中的幽默短文、趣味问答等,放松了学习英语语法的心情,达到寓教于乐的目的。

本书共列举 365 句;每句下设 3 个部分:

一、标题部分:

1. 标题句:其中的斜体部分体现本节的语法点。语法点为整个句子的标题句则不用斜体。
2. 语法点:本节所介绍的语法项目。

二、讲解部分:

1. 在“说明”或“类例”板块中,对本节的语法点加以简要介绍,或提供更多的实例,其中的多数是谚语或名言。
2. 根据需要,另外设置“提示”、“比较”或“注意”板块,对语法点加以补充。

三、巩固部分：

1. 填空练习：对含有标题句语法点的短小精悍的谚语或名言作汉译英填空练习。
2. 趣味阅读：包括“小幽默”、“趣味问答”和“谜语”。其中的黑体部分体现本节的语法点。

本书的目录所含单词的数量，由少到多排列，单词数量相同的句子按第一个单词的首字母排序。

正文后的语法索引内容涵盖高中英语教学大纲的要求；右面的数字与正文中的标题句序号相对应。

孙毅、郝雪梅、张建国、王宝龙、刘力铭、陈莉、袁蓓、刘香宁等同志为本书做了部分工作。

作为一种新的尝试，本书难免有不足和疏漏，恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

2007 年 3 月

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Part 1 二、三词句

1. Time flies.

光阴飞逝。

【语法点】五种基本句型之一：主语 + 不及物动词。

【说明】

1. 不及物动词是一些不带宾语而意义完整的实义动词。本句型中的不及物动词不仅包括单个动词，还包括作用相当于不及物动词的短语动词，如：Great lives never go out; they go on. (伟大的生命永不止息，它们不断延续。)

2. 这种句型通常带状语，如：In every country dogs bite. (天下的狗都咬人。)

--- 小 幽 默 --- *

Dad: Peter, you mustn't pull the cat's tail.

Peter: I'm only holding it. The cat is pulling.

2. Accidents will happen.

天有不测风云，人有旦夕祸福。

【语法点】情态动词 will 表示习惯或习惯能力。

【类例】

Water will boil at 100°C. (水在 100°C 沸腾。)

Hungry dogs will eat dirty puddings. (布丁再脏，饿狗不嫌。/ 饥不择食。)

--- 填 空 练 习 --- *

1. 猫儿不在，老鼠乐哉。

When the cat's away, the _____ will play.

2. 信心能移山。

Faith will _____ mountains.

--- 小 幽 默 --- *

A policeman stopped a young guy and said, "Young man, did you see that stop sign?"

"Yes, but I didn't see you!"

--- * ---
(1. mice 2. move)



3. *Enough is enough.*

够用就行。

【语法点】不定代词 **enough** 的用法。

【说明】

1. **enough** 的形容词性用法 修饰复数可数名词和不可数名词,如: One always has enough time, if one will use it well. (如果利用得好,人总是有足够的时间。)

2. **enough** 的名词性用法 作主语时谓语动词用单数,如: Enough is great riches. (足够就是巨富;知足者常富。)

小 幽 默

A girl walks into a casino where she sees a coke vending machine(投币式自动售货机). She puts in some money and a coke falls out. She smiles and keeps putting in more and more money, and getting heaps of cokes. She does this for about an hour or so until a guy comes up to her and says "Haven't you had enough?" She answers, "No! Can't you see I'm winning?"

4. *Health is happiness.*

健康是幸福。

【语法点】抽象名词。

【说明】

抽象名词是一些表示性质、行为、状态、情感等抽象概念的不可数名词,如: action, kindness, love, practice, sleep 等。/ Love is blind. (爱情是盲目的。)/ Success grows out of struggles to overcome difficulties. (成功来自于克服困难的斗争。)

趣 味 问 答

— Why we call our language the "Mother Tongue"?

— Fathers never get a chance to use much of it.

5. History repeats itself.

历史自身常重演。

【语法点】一般现在时表示普遍真理或客观存在。

【类 例】

One swallow does not make a summer. (一燕不成夏。)

There are spots on the sun. (金无足赤,人无完人。)

填 空 练 习

1. 百川入海。

All rivers _____ into the sea.

2. 读书最多的人不一定最聪明。

Those who _____ most are not always wisest.

小 幽 默

Teacher: Bob, how can you prove the earth is round?

Bob: I can't. Besides, I never said it was.

1. run 2. read

6. Saving is getting.

节约等于收入。

【语法点】动名词作表语。

【类 例】

Seeing is believing. (眼见为实。)

Life's most important skill is learning how to learn. (人生最重要的技能是学会如何学习。)

小 幽 默

“And what does your father do?” The teacher asked little Johnny.

“Oh, he's a magician(魔术师),” replied Johnny.

“Really? And what's his best trick?”

“His best trick is sawing(锯开)people in half.”

“Wonderful!” exclaimed the teacher. “Tell me, are there any more children in your family?”

“Yes ma'am, I have a half(同父异母或同母异父的) brother and two half sisters.”



7. Time tries all.

时间检验一切。

【语法点】五种基本句型之一：主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语。

【说明】

及物动词是一些带宾语之后意义才完整的实义动词。本句型中的及物动词不仅包括单个动词，还包括作用相当于及物动词的短语动词，如：Happiness depends on ourselves. (幸福靠我们自己。)

..... 填 . 空 . 练 . 习 *

1. 好酒无需叫卖。

Good wine needs no _____.

2. 人人都有弱点。

Every man _____ his weak side.

..... 小 . 幽 . 默 *

A girl ordered a pizza and the clerk asked if he should cut it in six or twelve pieces. She answered, "Six, please. I could never eat twelve pieces."

..... *

(1. cries 2. has)

8. Unity is strength.

团结就是力量。

【语法点】五种基本句型之一：主语 + 连系动词 + 表语。

【说明】

连系动词除了 be 以外，还有 appear, become, feel, grow, look, seem, smell, sound, taste, turn 等，如：A good book is a light to the soul. (好书一本，照亮心灵。) / Even children of the same mother look different. (即使同一个母亲生的孩子看起来也不一样。)

..... 填 . 空 . 练 . 习 *

1. 金钱并非一切。

Money isn't _____.

2. 良药苦口。

A good medicine _____ bitter.

..... 小 . 幽 . 默 *

Teacher: So you are the boy who wrote on the blackboard: "Teacher is a fool"?

Dick: Yes, sir.

Teacher: Well, at least I am glad you told the truth.

..... *

(1. everything 2. tastes)

9. Walls have ears.

隔墙有耳。

【语法点】一般现在时表示主语的特征、性格、能力等。

【类别】

A mother's love never changes. (母爱永恒。)

A heavy purse makes a light heart. (腰包钱财足, 心境自然宽。)

填 空 练 习

1. 坏事传千年。

A bad thing never _____.

2. 美貌无需抹脂粉。

A good face _____ no paint.

趣 味 问 答

— How many sides does a house have?

— Two — inside and outside.

(1. dies 2. needs)

Part 2 四 词 句

10. Clothes make the man.

人靠衣装, 佛要金装。

【语法点】只有复数形式的名词。

【说明】

只有复数形式的名词主要有以下几类:

1. 衣着类名词: trousers, pants, jeans 等。

2. 工具类名词: glasses(眼镜), scissors 等。

3. 某些集体名词: police, cattle 等。

4. 其他名词: thanks, riches(财富), goods(货物), arms(武器)等。

小 幽 默

Teacher: Now, if you had five dollars in one pocket and ten dollars in the other, what would you say you had?

Pupil: The wrong pants.

11. Empty bags *can't* stand.

空袋子立不直。

【语法点】情态动词 **can** 表示能力。

【类 例】

One cannot always be a hero, but one can always be a man. (人难一世称雄,但可一生为人。)

You can pretend to be serious; but you can't pretend to be witty. (你可以假装严肃,但你无法假装风趣。)

小 幽 默

Traveler: Can I catch the three o'clock train to London?

Ticket clerk: That depends on how fast you can run. It left fifteen minutes ago.

12. Experience *must be* bought.

若要得经验,必须花代价。

【语法点】含情态动词的被动语态。

【说明】

含情态动词的被动语态由“情态动词 + be + 过去分词”构成,如: Old love will not be forgotten. (旧情难忘。)/ Love and cough cannot be hid. (爱情和咳嗽是不能掩饰的。)

小 幽 默

A man at the airline counter tells the clerk, "I'd like this bag to go to Berlin, this one to California, and this one to London."

The clerk says, "I'm sorry, sir. That can't be done."

The man replied, "Nonsense. That is what you did last time I flew with you!"

13. First appearance deceives *many*.

第一印象骗人多。

【语法点】不定代词 *many* 的用法。

【说明】

1. *many* 的形容词性用法 修饰复数可数名词, 如: *Many hands make light work.* (人多好办事。)

2. *many* 的名词性用法 代替复数可数名词, 如: *Many complain of their looks, but none of their brains.* (许多人抱怨自己的容貌, 但没人抱怨自己的智力。)

趣 · 味 · 问 · 答

— How *many* seconds are there in one year?

— Twelve. January second, February second, March second ...

14. Habit is *second* nature.

习惯是第二天性。

【语法点】序数词。

【说明】

1. 第一至第三为独立的单词: *first*, *second*, *third*。

2. 第四至第十九由基数词加后缀 *th* 构成, 如 *sixth*。但要注意 *5th*, *8th*, *9th* 和 *12th* 的拼写: *fifth*, *eighth*, *ninth*, *twelfth*。

3. 第二十至第九十(十位数的整数)的构成: 先将相应的十位数的词尾 *ty* 中的 *y* 变为 *i*, 然后再加 *eth*, 如 *twentieth*, *thirtieth* 等。

4. 其余二位数字数词的构成: 仅个位数用序数词, 十位数用基数词表示, 如: *thirty-first*, *seventy-ninth*。

5. 多位数字数词的构成: 只有最后一个数词用序数词, 其余的用基数词表示, 如: *two hundred and fifty-fourth* (第 254)。

小 · 幽 · 默

A wise schoolteacher sends this note to all parents on the *first* day of school: "If you promise not to believe everything your child says happens at school, I'll promise not to believe everything he says happens at home."



15. *Happiness depends on ourselves.*

幸福取决于我们自己。

【语法点】零冠词用于抽象名词前。

【类例】

Life is short, art is long. (人生朝露, 艺业千秋。)

Anger is a short madness. (发怒是短暂的疯狂。)

小 幽 默

“Tell me, Professor,” a lady asked Einstein at a party. “What is the difference between time and eternity(无穷)?”

“Madam,” replied the great scientist, “if I should use all my time to explain it, it would take an eternity for you to begin to understand it.”

16. *Health is above wealth.*

健康重于财富。

【语法点】介词 above 的意义和用法。

【说明】

1. 在(或向)……上面: The plane flew above the clouds. (飞机飞到云层之上。)

2. (数量、水平、年龄、重要性)多于、大于、超过: Children above six year of age should go to school. (6岁以上的儿童应该上学。)

小 幽 默

A young man studying in a college abroad sent this SMS to his father: Dear dad, no mom, no fun, your son.

The father replied: Dear son, too bad, so sad, your dad.

(注: mon 为 money 的俚语。)

17. How beautiful youth is!

青春多么美好啊!

【语法点】感叹句。

【说明】

感叹句通常由 what 或 how 引导, what 用来修饰名词, how 用来修饰形容词、副词和动词, 如: What a clever boy he is! / How clever a boy he is! (他是个多么聪明的孩子啊!) / What lovely flowers those are! (那是些多么美的花啊!) / What wonderful weather it is! (多好的天气啊!) / How fond he was of it! (他多么喜欢它啊!) / How well George writes! (乔治写得多么好啊!) / How I miss you! (我多想你呀!)

小 幽 默

Man: Excuse me, what time is it right now?

Woman: It's ten past eleven.

Man: How strange it is! I've asked that question thirty times today, and every time someone gives me a different answer.

18. Let sleeping dogs lie.

别惹麻烦。

【语法点】不带 to 的不定式作宾语补语。

【说明】

要求不带 to 的不定式作宾语补语的有两类动词:

1. 感官动词 feel, hear, notice, see, watch, listen to, look at 等, 如: Each bird likes to hear himself sing. (每一只鸟都爱听自己歌唱。)
2. 使役动词 have, let, make, 如: Respect yourself if you would have others respect you. (想要别人尊重你, 你就要尊重自己。)

在动词 help 之后, 作宾语补语的不定式既可带 to, 也可不带 to。

小 幽 默

Wife: Bill, wake up!

Husband: What's the matter?

Wife: You're talking in your sleep again. Why don't you control yourself?

Husband: All right, we'll make a bargain. You let me talk when I am awake, and I'll try not to talk when I'm asleep.



19. Love makes all equal.

爱使人人平等。

【语法点】五种基本句型之一：主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补语。

【说明】

在这种句型中，“宾语 + 宾语补语”构成复合宾语，如：A lazy sheep thinks its wool heavy. (懒羊嫌毛重。) / The secret of success is to make your vocation your vacation. (成功的秘诀是使自己的工作成为度假。)

小 幽 默

Mark brings a package to the post office.

“It’s too heavy,” says the clerk. “You’ll have to put more stamps on it.”

“And if I put more stamps on it,” says Mark, “that’ll make it lighter?”

20. Where's the “Any” key?

“任意”键在哪儿？

【语法点】特殊疑问句。

【说明】

1. 特殊疑问句以疑问代词或疑问副词开头，如：What is the hardest thing in the world? (世上最难的事是什么?)

2. 特殊疑问句的常见结构为“疑问词 + 一般疑问句”，如：Why are you late again today? (你今天为什么又迟到了?)

3. 当疑问代词作主语或者作修饰主语的定语时，特殊疑问句的结构与陈述句相同，如：Which country is the smallest in the world? (世界上哪个国家最小?)

趣 味 问 答

— How many legs does a dog have if you call the tail a leg?

— Four. Calling a tail a leg doesn’t make it a leg.



Part 3 五词句

21. All roads lead to *Rome*.

殊途同归。

【语法点】零冠词用于某些专有名词之前。

【说明】

前面用零冠词的专有名词包括人名、地名(大陆名、国家名、省/州名、城市名、街道名)、湖泊名、单个山名、单个岛名、语言名、节日名、宗教名等,如: Bill Gates, Asia, France, Florida, London, York Road, Lake Geneva, Mount Everest, Russian, Thanksgiving (Day)。

.....小·幽·默.....

Sister: What are you giving Mom and Dad for Christmas?

Brother: A list of everything I want!

22. Any time means no time.

任何时间都行,等于任何时间都不行。

【语法点】不定代词 any 的用法。

【说明】

1. any 修饰复数可数名词,用于否定句和疑问句: You can't have any successes unless you can accept failure. (不能接受失败就不能获得成功。)

2. any 修饰不可数名词,用于否定句和疑问句: If you're doing your best, you won't have any time to worry about failure. (如果你在全力以赴,你就不会有时间担心失败。)

3. any 在修饰单数可数名词时用于肯定句,意思是任何一个: Any small spark shines in the dark. (火花虽小能照明。)

.....小·幽·默.....

New computer customer (on the phone): It says "it any key", but when I do that nothing happens.

Tech Support(负责技术支持的人员): Can you try again and tell me what happens?

Customer: I have tried again but nothing happened.

Tech Support: What key did you hit?

Customer: Well, first I tried my car key and just now my office key.