



English Grammar for Senior  
High School Students

English

高中英语

夺金语法

束必权 主编



金盾出版社

JINDUN CHUBANSHE

# 高中英语夺金语法

English Grammar for Senior High School Students

主编:束必权

编委:董荣松 吕所勇 谢华林  
张文涛 王石柱 纪爱娟  
周振华 王 玮 卜 琴  
宗 军 崔 华 陈艳云  
张宝喜 周 刚 王为忠  
杨学兰 薛 芳 徐大春  
杜 萍 王 瑛 张 勇

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## 内 容 提 要

本书根据新课标的要求编写。全书共分十六章,每章由经典回放(经典例题讲解)、扬帆点津(语法点讲解)、考点精练三部分组成;讲解精细透彻,练习难易适中,适合高中学生和自学者学习使用。

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## 前 言

现行高考越来越倾向于“重视基础,立意能力”。所谓“重视基础”,就是要注重对基础知识、基本技能、基本方法的考查;“立意能力”,就是联系实际,考查学科能力、知识能力、思维创新能力和解决实际问题的能力。

《高中英语夺金语法》是对高考颇有研究的一线老师们根据最新出台的高考英语《考试说明》、《全日制高级中学英语教学大纲》的要求,是在认真分析研究近几年的高考英语试题的特点,洞察和研究了高考新动向的基础之上,结合全国各种版本的高中英语教材精心编写而成的。

本书以全新的体例闪亮登场,以讲、例、练为主线,层层深入、系统探究,以典范为主体,揭示解题规律,总结思想方法。在内容上更注重基础性、全面性、实用性和可操作性。本书覆盖了名词与代词,冠词与数词,介词与形容词及副词,助动词与情态动词,动词时态与语态,主谓一致,名词性从句,定语从句,连词与状语从句,倒装,反意疑问句,非谓语动词与独立主格结构,虚拟语气,省略与替代,特殊句式,情景交际 16 个语法专项。通过如下三个部分倾情演绎了新知学习的精彩华章。即:

1. **经典回放** 使中学生能够直接体验到近年来每个语法项目在高考中的地位与重要性,并体会到每个语法在高考中的出题方向及今后复习时自身要把握的重难点。

2. **扬帆点津** 不仅讲解详略得当,而且附有语法网络图,把知识形象具体化,让学生一目了然。

3. **考点精练** 让学生学有所练,即学即练,使知识及时得以巩固消化。

本书的附录部分不仅收集了中学英语学习中较为常用的高频率短语,还配以相应的句子填充题训练,使学生对英语语法中最为重要的动词得到足够的认识与操练;同时还收集了 100 组易混易错题练习,主要让学生通过一定的语境对语法中易混淆易丢分的部分得以足够的训练,从而收到事半功倍的功效。

《高中英语夺金语法》将为您提供专业的学习指导和一整套由点到线再到面的全方位成功模式。

《高中英语夺金语法》是知识的拓展,能力的延伸,智慧的加油站。她定会助你走向成功!

由于水平和时间有限,书中难免有遗漏和不足之处,欢迎大家批评指正,以便及时纠正。

编 者

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## 第一章 名词与代词



## 经典回放

1. The practice of hanging clothes across the street is a common \_\_\_\_\_ in many parts of the city. (07 安徽)

A. look                      B. sign                      C. sight                      D. appearance

【解析】C. a common sight 常见, 普遍景观; look 表情; sign 迹象; appearance 外表。

2. Health problems are closely connected with bad eating habits and a \_\_\_\_\_ of exercise. (07 辽宁)

A. limit                      B. lack                      C. need                      D. demand

【解析】B. a lack of exercise 缺乏锻炼。

3. Despite such a big difference in \_\_\_\_\_ towards what one eats, there is no doubt that people in the west regard the Chinese food as something special. (07 湖北)

A. point                      B. idea                      C. attitude                      D. sight

【解析】C. attitude 态度, 句意为: 尽管人们对吃什么的态度有很大不同, 但毫无疑问西方的人把中国的饭菜看作特殊的饭菜。

4. He proved himself a true gentleman and the beauty of his \_\_\_\_\_ was seen at its best when he worked with others. (05 上海)

A. temper                      B. appearance  
C. talent                      D. character

【解析】D. 此题考查词义辨析。temper 脾气; appearance 外表; talent 才能; character 性格, 品德。

5. It is generally believed that teaching is \_\_\_\_\_ it is a science.

A. an art much as                      B. much an art as







C. as an art much as

D. as much an art as

**【解析】**D。当名词前有 what, so, as, too, quite 等词修饰时,其形容词被这些词修饰,组成下列结构,如:What a nice book! /This is too heavy a box for me to carry. /He is not as honest a boy as Mike. 等,应采取 too/how + 形容词(副词) + a(an) + 名词的形式。

6. —Have you heard the latest news?

—No, what \_\_\_\_\_? (07 全国卷 I)

A. is it

B. is there

C. are they

D. are those

**【解析】**A。此处空格内代词指代前面提到的 the latest news。

7. Little joy can equal \_\_\_\_\_ of a surprising ending when you read stories. (07 四川)

A. that

B. those

C. any

D. some

**【解析】**A。本题考查替代词 that 的用法。that 通常在句中替代同类、特定的但不是同一的事物。本句中 that 替代 the joy。that 指代单数或不可数名词,复数用 those,表示特指,以避免重复,在比较句型中较为常用,代替可数名词时可换用 the one。

8. He didn't make \_\_\_\_\_ clear when and where the meeting would be held. (07 天津)

A. this

B. that

C. it

D. these

**【解析】**C。it 作形式宾语。

9. The school's music group will be giving a big show tomorrow night and two \_\_\_\_\_ on the weekend. (07 安徽)

A. more

B. other

C. else

D. another

**【解析】**A。本题考查不定代词用于表示数量附加的用法。“数字 + more + 复数名词”,“another + 数字 + 复数名词”结构通常用来表示在原有数量上的附加。掌握 another 和 more 与数字搭配的位置是此题关键。another 放在数字前,more 放在数字后。

10. —What do you think of the performance today?

—Great! \_\_\_\_\_ but a musical genius could perform so successfully. (07 江西)

A. All

B. None

C. Anybody

D. Everybody

**【解析】**B。none but 意思是:除了……以外没有一个。





## 二、扬帆点津

## I. 用法方略

## 一、名词

英语中的名词分为专有名词(Proper Nouns)和普通名词(Common Nouns)两大类。专有名词表示某一特定的人、事物、组织机构、语言、月份、周日、节日等专有的名称,它的第一个字母必须大写。如:Christmas, Einstein, Beijing, Asia等。普通名词是指一类人、一类事物、某种物质抽象概念的名称,可分为:个体名词(可数,如:worker, father, book, tree, school等);集体名词(可数,如:people, family, class, team等);物质名词(不可数,如:iron, paper, snow, water, chalk, gold等);抽象名词(不可数,如:life, thought, idea, strength等)。考查要点有:词语辨析;名词的数(可数与不可数、单数与复数)与限定;名词作定语;名词的修饰与搭配等。

掌握名词用法主要从以下几个方面入手:

1. 平时多记单词,利用《高考词汇表》记住常用的名词搭配;

2. 在掌握名词单、复数变化及可数、不可数名词用法基本规则的基础上,注意以下一些特殊情况:

① 单复数形式相同:Chinese, Japanese, deer, sheep, means, aircraft, series, yuan (元), jin (斤), head (一头)等。

② 不规则的名词复数变化:man → men, woman → women, goose → geese, foot → feet, tooth → teeth, child → children, mouse → mice, ox → oxen。但是,German → Germans。

③ 不可数名词用作可数名词的主要情况有:a big breakfast, have a good time, a tea/two coffees(一杯茶/两杯咖啡)等。

④ 通常只用作复数的有:police, people, cattle, poultry等。

⑤ 有些抽象名词的复数形式表示不同的含义。如:work(工作)→ works(著作);arm(手臂)→ arms(军火),glass(玻璃)→ glasses(眼镜),cloth(布)→ clothes(衣服)。

⑥ 只用作单数的复数形式的名词。如:physics, mathematics, the United States。

3. 记住名词作定语的规则:一般用单数。例如:a boy/girl student→





two boy/girl students 等。例外: a man/woman teacher → two men/women teachers 等。

4. 记住名词的 's 所有格除了可用于表示国家、城市、度量(时间、距离等)等名词之后外,一般只用于有生命物,不用于无生命物(Tom's bike, Women's Day, today's papers, ten minutes' walk); of 所有格可用于无生命物或有生命物(the window of the room)。

5. 容积和单位的表示法。如: a piece of news, two glasses of milk, two boxes of pencils 等用量词来指代人或事物的词。

## 二、代词的分类

1. 人称代词: 有主格、宾格

2. 物主代词(含形容词性和名词性两种形式)

3. 反身代词: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves

4. 指示代词: this, that, these, those, such

5. 疑问代词: who, whom, what, which, whose

6. 相互代词: each other, one another

7. 不定代词: some, any, all, both, one, it, ones, each, either, neither, other, another, something, anything, nothing, anyone, anybody, someone, somebody, nobody

8. 关系代词(用于定语从句): who, whom, whose, that, which, as  
代词也是高考的热点之一,在复习时要注意以下方面:

1. 反身代词可用于某些固定搭配。例如: ①(all) by oneself 自己单干,独立干;②of oneself 自动地,自行地;③for oneself 替/为自己。

2. 指示代词

① this(these)常用于指较近距离的人或物,而 that(those)常指较远的人或物。

② this(these)一般指后面要讲到的事物,而 that(those)常指前面讲到的事物。e. g. What he told me is this; he wanted to go to Beijing. / He didn't come. That is why he didn't know. 为了避免重复,that, those 常用来指代前面提到过的某个名词。一般来讲 that 代替单数名词,而 those 代替复数名词。e. g. The oil output in 1998 was higher than that of 1995. (that 代替 the oil output) / The cars made in Japan are better than those





in Germany.

### 3. 不定代词

① one, some, any, 以及 one 的复数形式 ones, 代替前面刚提到的人或事物, 以避免重复, 还可以有自己的定语或冠词, 另外还可以用来泛指人; some 多用于肯定句, any 多用于否定句、疑问句或条件句。在表示请求、建议、反问或是希望得到肯定回答的疑问句中, 常用 some 而不用 any。另外, some 可与数词连用, 表示“大约”的意思。

② each 和 every 都有“每一个”的意思, 但它们各自强调的侧重点却不同: every 从每一个个体着眼而强调“整体”; 而 each 却是把一些东西一个一个地加以考虑, 强调“各个”。every 只能作定语; each 则可以作主语、宾语、定语和同位语。另外, every 可用于 [every other (或 every + 数词) + 名词] 的结构中, 表示“每隔……”之意: every other day 每隔一天, every three years 每隔三年。

③ no 与 none 都表示否定意义: no = not any, 只能作形容词, 一般与名词连用; 而 none 则相当于名词, 可独立在句中充当成分, 也可与介词短语连用——表示在某一范围内“任何一个也不”。

④ one... the other 与 some... others. 前者用于单数, 后者用于复数。如: She has two children. One is a boy; the other is a girl. / Some think that it is good to have a party. Others prefer to have an outing. 另外, another 一词泛指“另一个, 又一个”, 与数词连用, 表“再有”。

4. it 的用法: 指代上下文提到的事物, 也可指时间、天气、环境等; 作形式主语、形式宾语, 如: It's important for us to learn a second language. He made it clear that he would leave the city. 注意强调结构: It is (was) + 被强调部分 + that (或 who)... 如: It was in Shanghai that I bought the guitar.

## II. 实用网络

### 1. 规则名词的复数形式

名词的复数形式, 一般在单数形式后面加-s 或-es。现将构成方式列表如下:

构成规则	单数	复数
一般在词尾加-s	girl, desk	girls, desks
以 s, x, sh, ch 结尾的在其后加-es	class, box, match	classes, boxes, matches



构成规则	单数	复数
以 y 结尾的 { 元音字母加 y, 直接加-s 辅音字母加 y, 变 y 为 i 加-es	toy, day city, family	toys, days cities, families
以 o 结尾的 { 两人两菜加-es 其余加-s	hero, potato negro, tomato	heroes, potatoes negroes, tomatoes
以 f, fe 结尾的 { 变 f 和 fe 为 v 再加-es 加-s	wife, leaf belief, roof	wives, leaves beliefs, roofs

## 2. 不规则名词的复数形式

英语里有些名词的复数形式是不规则的, 现归纳如下:

构成规则	例词
改变元音字母或其他形式	woman—women, foot—feet, goose—geese, child—children
单复数相同	sheep, means, works, li(里), yuan(元), jin(斤)
只有复数形式	goods, clothes, trousers, glasses
部分集体名词既可以作单数(整体)也可以作复数(成员)	family, class, population, team, audience
复数形式表特别意思	times(时代), drinks(饮料), papers(文件), forces(军队)
某国人单数变复数 { 单复数相同 加-s 以 man 或 woman 结尾的改为 men, women	Japanese, Chinese, Swiss Americans, Germans, Europeans Englishmen, Frenchwomen
合成名词 { 将主体名词变复数 无主体名词时在最后变复数 将两部分变为复数	boy-friends, daughters-in-law, passers-by grown-ups, housewives women teachers, men doctors

## 3. 's 所有格的用法

表示各自的所有关系	China's and Japan's problem
表示共有的所有关系	Tom and Mary's father
表示“某人家”、“店铺”	the doctor's, my uncle's, the tailor's
表示时间	today's newspaper, seven days' holiday



续表

表示自然现象	the tree's branches
表示国家、城市	the world's population, China's school
表示工作群体	the team's victory
表示度量衡及价值	a mile's journey

## 4. 代词的分类

人称代词	主格	I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they
	宾格	me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them
物主代词	形容词性	my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their
	名词性	mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs
反身代词		myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves
指示代词		this, that, these, those, such
相互代词		each other, one another
疑问代词		who, whom, whose, which, what, whoever, whichever, whatever
关系代词		that, which, who, whom, whose, as
不定代词		one, some, any, each, every, none, no, many, much, few, little, a few, a little
		other, another; all, both; neither, either



## 三、考点精练

- I am sure David will be able to find the library—he has a pretty good \_\_\_\_ of direction.  
A. idea      B. feeling      C. experience      D. sense
- The \_\_\_\_ is just around the corner and you won't miss it.  
A. bicycle's shop      B. bicycle shop  
C. bicycles shop      D. bicycles' shop
- At first \_\_\_\_, the bag seems made of real leather. But actually it is just an imitation.





- A. sight      B. look      C. appearance      D. view
4. Niagara Falls is a great tourist \_\_\_\_\_ drawing millions of visitors from all parts of the world every year.  
A. interest      B. view      C. scene      D. attraction
5. —Where is the new dictionary?  
—It's on the top shelf, out of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. reach      B. sight      C. touch      D. order
6. —What would you like, sir?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Two cups coffee      B. Two cups of coffees  
C. Two coffees      D. Two cup of coffees
7. Many drivers were praised for their excellent work at the meeting, including two \_\_\_\_\_ drivers, who had \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. woman; a few white hairs      B. women's; white hair  
C. women; some white hairs      D. woman's; many white hairs
8. —Where did you two have your \_\_\_\_\_ examined?  
—At the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stomachs; doctor's      B. stomachs; doctor  
C. stomachs; doctor's      D. stomachs; doctors'
9. Miss Smith is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mary's mother's      B. the mother of Mary  
C. mother of Mary's      D. Mary's of mother
10. He left \_\_\_\_\_ with my secretary that he would call again in the afternoon. He said he would keep \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. words; his words      B. word; his word  
C. word; word      D. the word; his words
11. It's really hard for Lucy and Lily to solve the maths problem because \_\_\_\_\_ is good at maths.  
A. both of them      B. neither of them  
C. all of them      D. none of them
12. There is \_\_\_\_\_ with my computer. It doesn't work.  
A. nothing wrong      B. anything wrong



- C. wrong something                      D. something wrong
13. Canada is larger than \_\_\_\_\_ country in Asia.  
A. any                      B. any other                      C. other                      D. another
14. —Have you finished your report yet?  
—No, I'll finish in \_\_\_\_\_ ten minutes.  
A. less                      B. more                      C. other                      D. another
15. The question is too difficult and we found \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it not easy to answer it                      B. it was not easy for us to answer it  
C. it's not easy to answer                      D. it not easy to answer
16. —Who broke the glass?  
—I suppose \_\_\_\_\_ must be one of the children.  
A. the one                      B. he                      C. it                      D. who
17. Use your head. Nothing taught by others can have the same effect on you as \_\_\_\_\_ is learned by yourself.  
A. what                      B. those                      C. that                      D. the one
18. It wasn't until nearly a month later \_\_\_\_\_ I received the manager's reply.  
A. since                      B. when                      C. as                      D. that
19. Jim passed the driving test, \_\_\_\_\_ surprised everybody in the office.  
A. which                      B. that                      C. this                      D. it
20. \_\_\_\_\_ is reported in the newspaper, talks between the two countries are making progress.  
A. It                      B. As                      C. That                      D. What





## 第二章 冠词与数词



### 经典回放

1. Gorge couldn't remember when he first met Mr. Anderson, but he was sure it was \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday because everybody was at \_\_\_\_\_ church. (07 重庆)

A. /; the      B. the; /      C. a; /      D. /; a

【解析】C。第一空指某一个,第二空 at church 是固定短语。

2. It is reported that the floods have left about \_\_\_\_\_ people homeless. (07 浙江)

A. two thousand      B. two-thousands  
C. two thousands      D. two thousands of

【解析】A。当数词前有具体数字时用单数。

3. I like \_\_\_\_\_ color of your skirt. It is \_\_\_\_\_ good match for your blouse. (07 浙江)

A. a; the      B. a; a      C. the; a      D. the; the

【解析】C。第一空有限定,故用 the, a good match“绝配”之意。

4. I wanted to catch \_\_\_\_\_ early train, but couldn't get \_\_\_\_\_ ride to the station. (07 天津)

A. an; the      B. /; the      C. an; /      D. the; a

【解析】D。第一空是特指,第二空泛指。

5. Many people have come to realize that they should go on \_\_\_\_\_ balanced diet and make \_\_\_\_\_ room in their day for exercise. (07 江西)

A. a; /      B. the; a      C. the; the      D. /; a

【解析】A。第一空是固定短语 go on a diet,第二空 room“空间”是不可数名词。

