

clever way

科力英语 方法第一

高中英语

语法大全练习册

总主编/刘宗寅



山东科学技术出版社

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紧扣教育部规定的《英语课程标准》，根据最新中学英语教材的内容特点，针对高中生对语法学习的认知规律和需求，科力蛙为您精心打造了这本语法学习的好伙伴——《高中英语语法大全》。

本书囊括了高考考纲对语法要求的全部内容，集各家语法学习之精华，讲解详细全面、完整系统，要点清晰、重点突出，是您语法学习之首选。

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一书在手，助您挑战语法，挑战自我，勇闯语法难关！科力英语语法将使您的语法学习变得 **easy and clever**！

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目录

Contents

第1章 词类	(1)
强化训练	(1)
答案解析	(3)
第2章 名词	(5)
体验高考	(5)
强化训练	(6)
答案解析	(8)
第3章 代词	(12)
体验高考	(12)
强化训练	(13)
答案解析	(15)
第4章 冠词	(19)
体验高考	(19)
强化训练	(20)
答案解析	(23)
第5章 数词	(26)
体验高考	(26)
强化训练	(26)
答案解析	(29)
第6章 形容词	(32)
体验高考	(32)
强化训练	(33)
答案解析	(35)

第7章 副词..... (39)

体验高考 (39)

强化训练 (40)

答案解析 (43)

第8章 介词..... (47)

体验高考 (47)

强化训练 (48)

答案解析 (50)

第9章 连词..... (54)

体验高考 (54)

强化训练 (55)

答案解析 (58)

第10章 动词..... (61)

体验高考 (61)

强化训练 (62)

答案解析 (65)

第11章 情态动词..... (69)

体验高考 (69)

强化训练 (70)

答案解析 (73)

第12章 时态..... (77)

体验高考 (77)

强化训练 (78)

答案解析 (81)

第 13 章 语态	(85)
体验高考	(85)
强化训练	(86)
答案解析	(89)
第 14 章 非谓语动词	(92)
体验高考	(92)
强化训练	(93)
答案解析	(97)
第 15 章 虚拟语气	(101)
体验高考	(101)
强化训练	(101)
答案解析	(105)
第 16 章 句子	(108)
体验高考	(108)
强化训练	(109)
答案解析	(112)
第 17 章 主谓一致	(115)
体验高考	(115)
强化训练	(116)
答案解析	(119)
第 18 章 名词性从句	(122)
体验高考	(122)
强化训练	(123)
答案解析	(126)

第 19 章 定语从句 (129)

体验高考 (129)

强化训练 (130)

答案解析 (133)

第 20 章 状语从句 (137)

体验高考 (137)

强化训练 (138)

答案解析 (142)

第 21 章 直接引语和间接引语 (146)

强化训练 (146)

答案解析 (148)

第 22 章 特殊句式 (150)

体验高考 (150)

强化训练 (151)

答案解析 (154)

第1章

词类



强化训练

一、单项填空

- That man was _____ enough not to tell the manager that he would not do the job.
A. care B. careful C. careless D. carelessness
- The soldier died for saving the child, so his _____ is heavier than Mount Tai.
A. die B. dead C. died D. death
- The child looked _____ at his brother who was badly wounded.
A. sadly B. sadness C. sadly D. sad
- He is an expert at chemistry. We all call him a _____.
A. chemistry B. chemical C. chemist D. physician
- The _____ chair isn't suitable for a young child. He may fall off.
A. three-legging B. three-legged C. three-legs D. three-legged
- Stephenson became the _____ railway engineer in the world.
A. lead B. leader C. leading D. leadership
- When the teacher praised him for working out the maths problem, Jack looked _____ about at his classmates.
A. proud B. proudly C. pride D. proudly
- To everyone's _____, the girl finished the job quite well.
A. satisfied B. satisfactory C. satisfying D. satisfaction
- What are you doing here?
—Oh, my teacher asked me to write a passage of about _____ in English.
—You can write _____ passage in English?
A. 600 words; a 600-words B. 600-word; a 600-words
C. 600 words; a 600-word D. 600 word; a 600-words
- No one should enter the spot without the _____ of the police.



- A. permit B. permission C. permitting D. permittance
11. You must come with us to the police _____. Our head is waiting for you.
A. headquarters B. headline C. headmaster D. headache
12. Letting that animal escape was no accident; you did it _____.
A. intend B. intention C. intentionally D. intentional
13. The shop owner welcomed all the guests with a _____ smile.
A. practice B. practise C. practical D. practiced
14. The _____ ordered him to pay a fine.
A. judger B. judgment C. judge D. judgement
15. My TV is out of order. Can you tell me what is the _____ news about Beijing Olympic Games?
A. lately B. latest C. later D. latter
16. The Great Wall is more than 6000 *li* in _____.
A. longer B. length C. long D. longing
17. To my _____, I passed the exam easily.
A. joy B. joyful C. joyless D. joyness
18. Canada is mainly an _____ country.
A. English-speaking B. speak-English
C. spoken-English D. English-spoken
19. How _____ he is! He is always acting _____. He is really a _____.
A. foolish; foolishly; fool B. fool; foolishly; fool
C. fool; foolishly; foolish D. foolishly; foolish; fool
20. The necklace that she lost is very expensive. It's of great _____.
A. valuable B. value C. valueless D. unvaluable

二、根据句子的意义,用所给单词的正确形式填空。

1. There were _____ (danger) fish in the river in South America.
2. The letter "b" in the word "doubt" is _____ (silence).
3. The child looked at me _____ (stranger).
4. The black people were against slavery and fought for their _____ (free) bravely.
5. What you said sounded _____ (reason) but in fact it was untrue.
6. We have to learn _____ (advance) technology from other countries.
7. The children live in a village _____ (near). They come here almost every day.
8. Mr Black is an _____ (office) in the army, not an _____ (office) in the government. You can not easily find him in his _____ (office).
9. You'd better give up smoking if you want to keep _____ (healthily).
10. _____ (Honest) speaking, I didn't do it on purpose.



答案解析

● 强化训练 ●

一、单项填空

1. B 题意: 那个人非常小心, 他没有告诉经理他不愿做那项工作。enough 作副词时修饰形容词后置, 因此此空应填入形容词, 由此排除 A、D 两项; careful 意为“小心的, 仔细的”; careless 意为“粗心的, 疏忽的”。根据题意, 应选 B 项。
2. D 题意: 这位战士因救这名儿童而失去生命, 他的死重于泰山。形容词性物主代词 his 通常置于名词之前, 因此应选择 die 的名词形式 death。
3. A 题意: 这个小孩非常难过地看着受了重伤的哥哥。修饰动词短语 look at 用副词 sadly。sadfully 为错误的形式。
4. C 题意: 他擅长化学, 我们都叫他化学家。由冠词 a 可知此空应填名词, 故排除 B 项。chemistry 意为“化学”; physician 意为“内科医师”; chemist 意为“化学家”。根据题意, 应选 C 项。
5. B 题意: 三条腿的椅子不适合年龄小的孩子坐。他有可能摔下来。此题考查的是合成形容词作定语修饰名词。由构词法“数词+名词+ed”构成形容词可知, 此空应填入 legged, 故选 B 项。
6. C 题意: 斯蒂芬森成了世界上最杰出的铁路工程师。leading 为形容词, 意为“最好的, 最成功的”, 符合题意。lead 为动词, 意为“领导, 致使”; leader 为名词, 意为“领导者, 领先者”; leadership 为名词, 意为“领导能力, 领导阶层”。
7. B 题意: 当老师因为杰克算出那道数学题而表扬他时, 杰克自豪地看了看周围的同学。由动词短语 look about at 可知, 空格处应用副词。选项中只有 B 为副词。proud 为形容词, 意为“自豪的, 骄傲的”; pride 为名词, 意为“自豪, 骄傲”; 不存在 pridely 这种形式。
8. D 题意: 令大家满意的是, 这个女孩出色地完成了工作。to one's satisfaction 意为“令某人满意的是”, 为固定短语, 故选 D 项。其他三项皆为形容词, 不能用于上面结构中。
9. C 题意: “你在这儿做什么呢?”“哦, 老师让我用英语写一篇大约 600 字的短文。”“你能用英语写 600 字的短文?”第一空处, 名词短语作介词 of 的宾语, 600 修饰 word, word 应变复数; 第二空处合成形容词作定语, 由连字符连接, 名词用单数形式。故选 C 项。
10. B 题意: 未经警察允许, 任何人不得进入事发现场。由题意可知, 选项应为名词, 故排除 C 项。permit 和 permission 都可以作名词, 但 permit 意为“许可证, 特许证”; permission 意为“许可, 批准”。不存在 permittance 这



种形式。因此选 B 项。

11. A 题意:你必须跟我们去警察总局。我们局长正在等你。headquarters 意为“警察总局”;headline 意为“大字标题”;headmaster 意为“英国中小学校长”;headache 意为“头痛,令人头痛之事”。
12. C 题意:让那只动物逃走不是偶然,是你故意放它走的。后一句话中主谓宾都有,选项中只有 intentionally 可以作状语,用来修饰动词 did。
13. D 题意:店主面带惯有的笑容欢迎来店里的每一位顾客。此空应填形容词,用来修饰名词 smile,故排除 A、B 两项。practical 意为“实际的,实用的”;practiced 意为“熟练的,老练的”。故选 D 项。
14. C 题意:法官命令他交罚款。judge 意为“法官”,符合题意。不存在 judger 这种形式;judgment 和 judgement 意为“审判,判决”,可以换用。
15. B 题意:我的电视机出故障了。你能告诉我关于北京奥运会的最新消息吗?latest 为形容词,意为“最近的”,符合题意。lately 为副词,意为“近来,最近”;later 为形容词或副词,意为“更迟的,稍后”;latter 为形容词,意为“后面的,(两者中)后者的”。
16. B 题意:长城有 6000 多里长。in length 为副词短语,意为“在长度上”,符合题意,故选 B 项。
17. A 题意:让我高兴的是,我很轻松地通过了考试。to one's joy 为固定短语,故选 A 项。joyful 意为“快乐的,兴高彩烈的”;joyless 意为“不高兴的,不快乐的”;不存在 joyness 这种形式。
18. A 题意:加拿大是一个以说英语为主的国家。English-speaking 意为“说英语的”,符合题意。spoken-English 意为“英语口语”;不存在 B、D 项两种形式。
19. A 题意:他太愚蠢了!他总是做愚蠢的事情,真是个白痴。how 引导感叹句时,感叹句的中心词为形容词或副词,此句中有系动词 is,故中心词应为形容词,由此排除 B、D 两项。第二空应用副词来修饰动词;第三空应在不定冠词 a 后填名词 fool。
20. B 题意:她丢失的项链非常昂贵,可以说是价值连城。be of great value= be valuable,故选 B 项。valuable 意为“贵重的,有价值的”;valueless 意为“没有价值的,不值钱的”;不存在 unvaluable 这种形式。

二、根据句子的意义,用所给单词的正确形式填空。

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1. dangerous | 2. silent | 3. strangely | 4. freedom |
| 5. reasonable | 6. advanced | 7. nearby | 8. officer; official; office |
| 9. healthy | 10. Honestly | | |

第2章

名 词



体验高考

1. —Shall we go out for a walk?
—Sorry. This is not the right to invite me. I am too tired to walk.
(2008 • 江西)
A. moment B. situation C. place D. chance
2. Dogs have a very good of smell and are often used to search for survivors in an earthquake.
(2008 • 浙江)
A. sense B. view C. means D. idea
3. The top leaders of the two countries are holding talks in a friendly .
(2008 • 湖北)
A. atmosphere B. state C. situation D. phenomenon
4. To save some of the human languages before they are forgotten, the students in our school started a discussion "Save Our ".
(2008 • 安徽)
A. Sky B. Life C. Arts D. Voices
5. What's the of having a public open space where you can't eat, drink or even simply hang out for a while?
(2008 • 福建)
A. sense B. matter C. case D. opinion
6. Most air pollution is caused by the burning of like coal, gas and oil.
(2008 • 天津)
A. fuels B. articles C. goods D. products
7. I bought a dress for only 10 dollars in a sale; it was a real . (2008 • 山东)
A. exchange B. bargain C. trade D. business
8. —Why do you suggest we buy a new machine?
—Because the old one has been damaged . (2008 • 江苏)
A. beyond reach B. beyond repair
C. beyond control D. beyond description



9. Every ton of this recycled paper uses 90 litres of water in its _____.
(2008 • 上海春)
- A. structure B. manufacture C. construction D. organization
10. One thousand dollars a month is not a fortune but would help cover my living _____.
(2007 • 天津)
- A. bills B. expenses C. prices D. charges



强化训练

一、单项填空

1. Which do you prefer, _____ or _____?
A. potatos; tomatos B. potatos; tomatoes
C. potatoes; tomatos D. potatoes; tomatoes
2. In this strange village, there are many small flags on their _____.
A. roof B. roofs C. rooves D. roofes
3. The history of _____ is full of achievements and adventures.
A. man B. men C. men's D. the men
4. They are _____ of different presses(出版社). Now they are having a meeting in one of the _____ office.
A. editor-in-chief; editors-in-chief's B. editors-in-chief; editor-in-chief's
C. editor-in-chiefs; editor's-in-chief's D. editors-in-chief; editors-in-chief's
5. We are _____ and they are _____.
A. Englishmen; Germans B. Englishmen; German
C. Englishman; Germans D. Englishmen; Germen
6. Most people said that pay was their main _____ for working.
A. attention B. tendency C. motivation D. excitement
7. It is said the dog will keep you _____ for as long as you want when you are feeling lonely.
A. safety B. company C. house D. friend
8. We will do all the rest _____ after our eye _____.
A. exercise; exercise B. exercises; exercises
C. exercise; exercises D. exercises; exercise
9. He dosen't like have _____ for supper.
A. chick B. chicken C. chickens D. chicks
10. It is spring, for the _____ are turning green.
A. leaf B. leaves C. leafs D. leafes
11. When he arrived in America, he was surprised to learn that the mayor of the

- city was Chinese by _____.
 A. nature B. resource C. origin D. source
12. My uncle raised a lot of _____, including two _____.
 A. cattle; cows B. cows; cattle C. cattles; cows D. cow; cattles
13. Hearing the audience's crazy scream and shout, the players realized the game came to a(an) _____ and that their opportunity for the championship was gone.
 A. conclusion B. stop C. decision D. end
14. The children are playing _____ on the _____.
 A. sand; sand B. sands; sands
 C. sand; sands D. sands; sand
15. At the meeting they discussed three different _____ to the study of mathematics.
 A. approaches B. means C. methods D. ways
16. You must try some of her home-made wine— it's quite a(n) _____.
 A. experience B. experiment C. effort D. skill
17. The _____ from England to India used to take more than 6 months as there were storms and huge waves at times.
 A. travel B. journey C. voyage D. trip
18. —Few children are as bright as he is, and also, he works very hard.
 —It's no _____ he always wins first place in every examination.
 A. doubt B. wonder C. problem D. question
19. It's important for us to use a word or phrase according to the _____ in language studies.
 A. situation B. translation C. expression D. condition
20. _____ knowledge of space develops rapidly.
 A. Man's B. Men's C. Mens' D. Mans's

二、根据提示,将下列句子翻译成英语

1. 他们卖掉了房子和汽车准备出国。(preparation)

2. 她的剧作有三部成功,一部失败。(success)

3. 这本书中有许多关于婴儿护理的知识。(advice)

4. 我们等了三个小时的火车,最后再也没有耐性了。(patience)

5. 我喜欢读狄更斯的小说。(Dickens')

6. 学校为实验室订购了两套设备。(equipment)
7. 他的父母对他不再有任何真正的约束力了。(influence)
8. 在你能为我们队打球前你需要更多的练习。(practice)
9. 他们兴高采烈地欢迎总统。(expression)
10. 对他的行为的唯一解释是他疯了。(explanation)

三、用所给单词的正确形式填空

1. Good _____ (manner) are the mark of a civilized person.
2. This shop sells _____ (child and woman) clothes only.
3. Hearing our rising voices, more and more _____ (passer-by) stopped.
4. He had many interesting _____ (experience) while travelling in Africa.
5. The invention of the computer was a milestone in the history of _____ (man).
6. The children were having so much _____ (fun), I hated to call them inside.
7. —May I take your order now?
—We'd like two _____ (coffee).
8. _____ (Lucy and Lily) mother is a doctor in the hospital.
9. Several members hold very right-wing _____ (belief).
10. There are only ten _____ (woman teacher) in this primary school.

答案解析

● 体验高考 ●

1. A 题意：“我们出去散步好吗？”“不好意思，现在不是邀我散步的恰当时间，我都累得走不动了。”moment 意为“时刻”，符合题意。situation 意为“情形”；place 意为“地点”；chance 意为“机会”。
2. A 题意：狗有敏锐的嗅觉，常常被用于搜寻地震中的幸存者。sense 意为“判断力，辨别力”，符合题意。view 意为“视力，景色”；means 意为“方式，手段”；idea 意为“计划，想法”。
3. A 题意：两国高层领导人正在友好的气氛中进行会谈。atmosphere 意为“气氛”，符合题意。state 意为“状态”；situation 意为“形势，局面”；phenomenon 意为“现象”。
4. D 题意：为了拯救这些即将被遗忘的语言，我们学校的学生展开了一场“拯救我们的语言”的讨论。讨论的话题是语言，只有 D 项符合题意，voice 意为“声音”，

指人嘴里发出的声音,这里用它指代语言。

5. A 题意:开设一块你不能在那儿吃饭、喝水,甚至闲逛一下也不行的公共场地有什么意义? sense 意为“意义”,符合题意。matter 意为“问题”;case 意为“案例,情形”;opinion 意为“意见,看法”。
6. A 题意:大多数的空气污染都是由燃烧煤炭、煤气、石油等燃料造成的。fuel 意为“燃料”,符合题意。article 意为“文章,物品”;goods 意为“商品”;product 意为“产品”。
7. B 题意:我在一家卖场里花 10 美元就买了一条裙子,真是很便宜。bargain 意为“便宜货”。exchange 意为“交换,交易”;trade 意为“贸易,交易”;business 意为“商业”。
8. B 题意:“你为什么建议我们买一台新机器?”“因为那台旧机器坏得已经无法修理了。”beyond repair“无法修理”。beyond reach“够不着,找不到”;beyond control“失控”;beyond description“无法形容”。根据对话内容,B 项符合题意。
9. B 题意:制造一吨这种可循环利用的纸需要 90 升水。manufacture 意为“(用机器)大量生产,成批制造”;structure 意为“结构,构造”;construction 意为“建设,建造”;organization 意为“团体,机构”。
10. B 题意:虽然每月一千美元的收入不是一大笔钱,但能支付我基本的生活费用。expenses 意为“开支;消费”,符合题意。bill 意为“账单”;price 意为“价格”;charge 意为“收费”。

● 强化训练 ●

一、单项填空

1. D 题意:你是喜欢吃土豆还是西红柿? potato 和 tomato 的复数形式都是在词尾加-es,故选 D。
2. B 题意:这个小山村很奇怪,村民的屋顶上插了很多小旗。由代词 their 可知,后面应填入名词的复数形式,roof 的复数形式为 roofs。
3. A 题意:人类的历史充满了成就和冒险。man 作人类讲时,为集体名词,本身含有复数的意义,不需要变复数形式。
4. D 题意:他们是各个出版社的总编,现在正在其中的一个总编办公室开会。由 they 可知,后面的空格中应填入复数形式,editor-in-chief 的复数形式为 editors-in-chief。第二空应填入名词的所有格形式,editors-in-chief 的所有格形式直接在词尾加-'s。
5. A 题意:我们是英国人,他们是德国人。Englishman 的复数形式为 Englishmen,German 的复数形式为 Germans。
6. C 题意:大多数的人表示,获得薪水是他们工作的主要动机。motivation 意为“动机”,符合题意。attention 意为“注意,关注”;tendency 意为“趋向,倾向”;excitement 意为“刺激,兴奋,激动”。



7. B 题意:据说,你感到孤独的时候,只要你愿意,狗会一直陪伴着你。keep sb. company 意为“与……为伴”。safety 意为“安全,保险”;house 意为“房屋”;friend 意为“朋友”。
8. D 题意:我们做完眼保健操后,再来做所有其他的运动。当 exercise 意为“(保持健康或培养技能的)一套动作,训练活动”时,为可数名词;当其意为“锻炼,运动”时,为不可数名词。因此应选 D 项。
9. B 题意:他晚餐时不喜欢吃鸡肉。chicken 作“鸡肉”讲时,为不可数名词。chick 意为“小鸡”,故选 B 项。
10. B 题意:正值春季,树叶变绿了。根据谓语动词 are turning 可知,此空应填入名词的复数形式。leaf 的复数形式为 leaves。
11. C 题意:他到达美国后,惊奇地得知这个城市的市长原籍是中国。origin 意为“起源,出身,血统”,符合题意。nature 意为“自然,本性”;resource 意为“资源,办法”;source 意为“来源,水源”。
12. A 题意:我叔叔养了很多牛,其中有两头是奶牛。cattle 为集体名词,cow 为可数名词,其复数形式直接在词尾加-s,故选 A 项。
13. D 题意:听到观众歇斯底里的喊叫声时,运动员们知道比赛结束了,他们失去了夺取冠军的机会。come to an end 意为“结束”,符合题意。come to a conclusion 意为“得出结论”;come to a stop 意为“停住”;come to a decision 意为“做出决定”。
14. C 题意:孩子们正在沙滩上玩沙子。物质名词 sand 意为“沙子”时为不可数名词;意为“沙滩”时常用复数形式。
15. A 题意:在会上他们讨论了学习数学的三种不同方法。approach 意为“方法,途径”,后接 to 短语作定语,符合题意。means 意为“手段,方法”,后接 of 短语作定语;method 意为“方法”,后接 for 短语作定语;way 后接 to 短语作定语时意为“路,路线”。
16. A 题意:你得尝尝她自制的酒,一定是一次难忘的经历。experience 意为“经历”时为可数名词,符合题意。experiment 意为“实验,试验”;effort 意为“努力,成就”;skill 意为“技能,技巧”。
17. C 题意:从英格兰到印度过去要花六个多月的时间,因为沿途有时会遇上风暴和巨浪。voyage 意为“航程,航海”;travel 意为“旅行”;journey 意为“旅行,旅程”;trip 意为“短途旅行”。从 storms 和 waves 可知,应选 C 项。
18. B 题意:“他比别的孩子聪明,而且学习很刻苦。”“那么他每次考试都得第一名就不足为奇了。”it is no wonder... 意为“……不足为奇”,符合题意。doubt 意为“疑问”;question 意为“问题”;problem 意为“问题,难题”。
19. A 题意:学会如何根据语言环境来应用单词和短语对我们来说是很重要的。situation 意为“情形,语境”,符合题意。translation 意为“翻译,译文”;ex-

pression 意为“表达,表情”;condition 意为“条件,情形”。故选 A 项。

20. A 题意:人类对空间的认知发展迅速。man 意为“人类”,其所有格形式为 man's。

二、根据提示,将下列句子翻译成英语

1. They've sold their house and car in preparation for going abroad.
2. Of her plays, three were successes and one was a failure.
3. There's lots of advice in the book on baby care.
4. After three hours of waiting for the train, our patience was finally exhausted.
5. I like reading novels of Dickens'.
6. The school ordered two pieces of equipment for the laboratory.
7. His parents no longer have any real influence over him.
8. You need more practice before you can play for our team.
9. They greeted the president with many expressions of pleasure.
10. The only explanation for his behavior is that he's mad.

三、用所给单词的正确形式填空

1. manners 2. children's and women's 3. passers-by
4. experiences 5. man 6. fun 7. coffees
8. Lucy and Lily's 9. beliefs 10. women teachers