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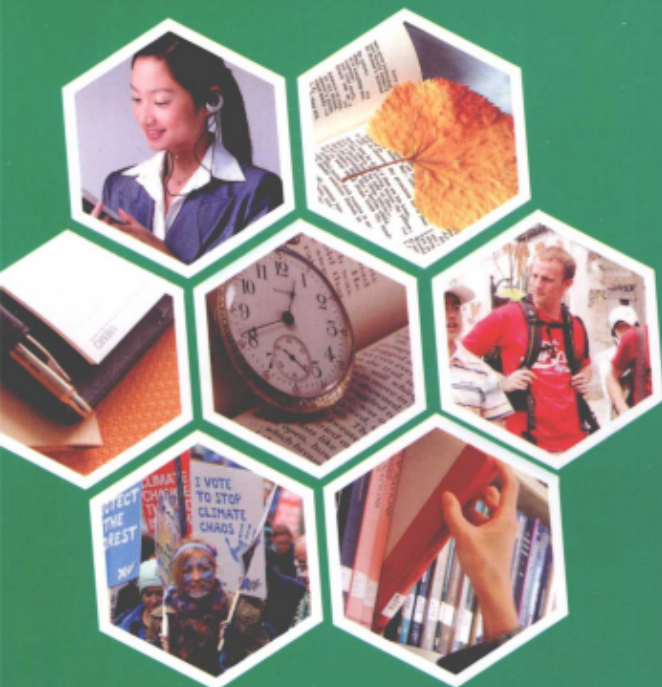
主编 阳家洪  
外审 Mr Robert

# 高中英语

# 语法

## 精讲精练

Explanation and Exercises for  
High School  
English Grammar



中国商业出版社

责任编辑:王 彦  
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# 高中英语语法

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# 编者的话

在近几年全国各地的高考试题中,语法从来没有淡出高考英语。在高考中,对英语语法的考核并不仅仅限于单项选择题,而是渗透于整个英语试卷。高考英语中的听力、完形填空和阅读理解都需要运用扎实的语法知识来分析句子结构和整体意思,写作更需要灵活运用语法规则来遣词造句。因此,掌握了足够的词汇和扎实的语法知识,就能更加得心应手地应对各种英语考试。

本书结合现行教材,结合高考要求和高考真题的命题特点,创造性地将高考所需要掌握的语法基础知识和英语语法教学中的重难点分类讲解,如名词、代词、冠词、介词、虚拟语气、定语从句、倒装句、主谓一致、强调结构、独立结构和 it 的用法等,而这也是高考和各类考试中常常出现的考查内容。

为了帮助同学们提高英语语法水平,我们依据《英语课程标准》和《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语科说明》精心编写了本书。她有如下特点:

## □编排科学合理

基础知识精讲部分简要地叙述了该类语法项目的重难点,将这些语法考点进行深加工,并分专题归纳;巩固精练部分精心选择了具有代表性的语法试题,帮助学生巩固所学的语法基础知识;高考真题部分列举了最近几年的高考语法试题,有助于学生熟悉高考语法题型和命题思路;实战演练部分设有二十套综合性模拟试题,旨在培养学生对语法的综合运用能力,增加学生的应试经验,提高学生的应试心理素质。

## □内容结构清晰

所选内容均经过精心提炼而成,并分成不同的章节,简洁扼要,力求使各考点知识最大程度地条理化和系统化,以提高考生的英语语法水平,增强考生备战高考英语的基础能力。所列章节相对独立,各自成章,涵盖了中学阶段所有的语法知识点,适合高中各年级学生使用。

## □答案全解全析

随书附有各部分语法试题和高考真题的答案详解,帮助学生进行自主学习和自我诊断,突破英语语法学习难点。

希望本书能帮助同学们通过针对性的练习学好英语语法知识,为在高考中取得优异成绩打下坚实的基础!

编者

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## 中学英语常用语法概念

一、词类:按照词的意义、句法作用和形式把词分成若干类,称为词类。英文通常有十类词:

汉译名	英文名	句法作用	例词	主要句法功能
名词	noun(n.)	表示人或物的名称	worker, desk	主、宾、表、定、补、同
代词	pronoun(pron.)	代替名词或数词等	I, they, some	主、宾、表、定、同
数词	numeral(num.)	表示数目或顺序	three, fourth	主、宾、表、定、同
动词	verb(v.)	表示动作或状态	be, want, study	谓语动词作谓语
			to learn, learning, learned	非谓语动词作主、宾、表、定、补、状
形容词	adjective(adj.)	表示人或事物的性质和特征	fine, small, bad	表、定、补、状
副词	adverb(adv.)	表示动作特征或性质状态特征	quite, there, very	表、状
冠词	article(art.)	表示名词的泛指或特指	a, an, the	
介词	preposition(preposition)	表示名词或代词与其他词的关系	on, in, about, of	
连词	conjunction(conj.)	连接词与词、短语与短语、句子与句子	and, if, so, or	
感叹词	interjection(interj.)	表示说话时的感情或语气	oh, aha, ouch	

二、短语:本身有一定意义但不能构成一个句子的一组词称为短语。常见的有:

①介词短语;②不定式短语;③分词短语;④动名词短语;⑤形容词短语。

三、句子成分:指各类词在句中的作用。

1. 主语:句子要说明的人或物,一般置句首。作主语的有名词、代词、数词、不定式(短语)、动名词(短语)和名词从句。

2. 谓语:说明主语的动作或状态,一般置主语之后。谓语由动词担任。

3. 宾语:及物动词或介词涉及到的人或物称为宾语。宾语有直接宾语和间接宾语。名词、代词宾格、数词、不定式、动名词、宾语从句等可作宾语。

4. 宾语补足语(宾补):宾语后补充说明宾语的动作、性状的成分称宾补。可作宾补的有名词、形容词、不定式、分词、介词和副词等。

5. 复合宾语:人们通常将宾语和它的补足语统称为复合宾语。

6. 定语:指用来修饰名词或代词的成分。可作定语的有形容词、分词、代词、数词、名词、介词短语、不定式、动名词、定语从句等。单词作定语一般前置,短语及从句作定语后置。

7. 状语:指修饰动词、形容词、副词以及全句的成分。可作状语的有副词、介词短语、不定式、分词、状语从句等。

8. 表语:指系动词后说明主语的身份、性质或状态的成分。可作表语的有:名词(短语)、代词、数词、分词、介词短语、不定式、动名词等。

9. 同位语:指对前面的名词或代词作进一步说明的成分。名词、数词、代词或从句可作同位语。

10. 插入语:句中插入的一个与句义无直接关系而又对句子作一些解释的附加成分。一般用逗号与主句隔开。

常用的有:I think, you know, for example, to tell you the truth 等。

Maggie has been fortunate to find a job she loves and, B, she gets well paid for it.

A. sooner or later

B. what's more

C. as a result

D. more or less

#### 11. 同源宾语

有些不及物动词后可有一个与该动词意义相似的名词。这种名词叫做同源宾语。例如:

①He died a worthy death.他死得有价值。

②We live a happy life. 我们过着幸福的生活。

#### 12. 独立成分与其类型

句子中与句子其他成分无语法关系的单词、短语和短句,叫独立成分。独立成分常用逗号、破折号或括号与句子其余部分分开。独立成分包括感叹词、肯定词(yes)和否定词(no)、呼语和插入语等。

#### 四、句子的类型:

(一)按照句子使用的目的来分句子有四类:

1. 陈述句:用来说明一个事实或陈述说话人的见解,句末用句号,常读降调。

2. 疑问句:用来提出问题,句末用问号。包括:一般、特殊、选择和反意疑问句。

3. 祈使句:用来表示命令、请求、号召等。谓语用动词原形,读降调,句末用感叹号或句号。祈使句的主语 you 常略,但如强调对方或表达某种情绪时可加主语或呼语。

You be quiet! 你给我安静点。

Alice, you feed the bird today, will you?

4. 感叹句:表示喜、怒、哀、乐等情绪。读降调,多用 what 或 how 引出。句末用感叹号。

(二)按照句子的结构来分有三类:

1. 简单句:指句子中只有一个主谓结构的句子。可有多多个并列的主语或谓语。

Tom, Peter and I got up and went out of the room.

2. 并列句:指由并列连词 and, or, but, so 等连接的多个简单句。

He was too busy so he didn't come to help you.

3. 复合句:指由一个主句和一个或多个从句构成的句子。

If he comes, I'll tell him what you have done.

## 一、名词

### 知识精讲

#### 一、名词分为可数名词和不可数名词两大类。

①不可数名词一般没有单复数之分,主要有专有名词、物质名词和抽象名词。常考的有:advice, news, progress, money, furniture, fun, weather, information, luck, housework, wood, rice, grass, soap, medicine, work, bread, meat, wealth, music 等。

②可数名词有单、复数之分,但下列名词常以复数形式出现。

manners(礼貌), goods(货物), sands(河滩), ashes(灰烬), glasses(眼镜), make preparations for(准备), congratulations(祝贺), drinks(饮料), works(工厂;著作), tears(眼泪), regards(问候), thanks(谢谢), trousers(裤子), clothes(衣服), sports(运动), plastics(塑料制品), means(方法;手段)

③部分词可数、不可数意义不同。如:a paper(报纸), paper(纸); word(消息), a word(词)。

He gained his wealth by printing works of famous writers.

④修饰可数名词常见的有:a number of, many a good / great many, a few, quite a few

修饰不可数名词常用的有:a great deal of, a large amount of, much, a little, a bit, a little

bit

两者均可修饰的有:no, some, any, plenty of, a lot of, lots of, a variety of, a large quantity of,

quantities of

二、抽象名词具体化,不可数名词与可数名词的转化也是高考常考知识点。

1. 部分抽象名词前有形容词修饰时,常加冠词。

a bright future, have a good / nice / wonderful time, a great help, a good education, a wonderful supper / lunch / dinner

2. 与动词同形的名词构成的短语常加冠词。

have a look, go for a walk, have a smoke, make an answer, have a break

3. 部分情绪或心理活动的情感名词,表示抽象概念时,不可数;表示具体的事时,可数。

surprise (U) 惊奇,诧异 in surprise  
(C) 令人惊奇的事 What a surprise!

pity (U) 怜悯,同情 have pity on sb.  
(C) 可惜的事,憾事 It's a pity.

pleasure (U) 愉快,高兴 with pleasure  
(C) 乐事、乐趣 It is a pleasure.

failure (失败) a failure (失败者)

success (成功) a success 成功的人 / 事

experience (经验) an experience (经历)

wonder (惊奇) a wonder (奇迹)

must (必须) a must (必要的事)

beauty (美丽) a beauty (美人)

Oh, John. What a pleasant surprise you gave me!

Many people agree that a knowledge of English is a must in trade today.

Jumping out of C airplane at ten thousand feet is quite     exciting experience.

A. /; the

B. /; an

C. an; an

D. the; the

三、名词直接作定语与名词所有格作定语不一样,名词作定语主要有:

1. 表示类别:

coffee cup (咖啡杯)	man doctor (男医生)	girl friend (女朋友)
English lesson (英语课)	Doctor Zhang (张医生)	Nobel Prize (诺贝尔奖)
street light (路灯)	college student (大学生)	shoe store (鞋店)

2. 表示原材料:

stone house (石头房子)	straw hat (草帽)	wood desk (木桌)
paper money (纸币)		

3. 表示用途:

lunch room (午餐室)	sports field (运动场)
------------------	--------------------

[注意]:

① 名词作定语一般用单数,但某些名词作定语须用复数形式;

a clothes shop (服装店)	a sports meeting (运动会)	a sales girl (售货员)
a goods train (货物列车)		

② man, woman 通常与名词一起变复数;

men teachers (男教师)	women drivers (女司机)
--------------------	---------------------

③ 所有格作定语与名词直接作定语意义不一样。

a man driver (男司机), a man's driver (男士的司机)

四、同义、近义名词的用法和区别也是常考点。

Chinese / China's / of China

① Chinese 除“汉语;中国人”外可作形容词,作前置定语,说明中心词的性质、属性、起源,



即说明中华民族的特征、风格、传统特色。

Chinese words 汉字                      Chinese meal 中餐                      Chinese medicine 中药

Chinese green tea 中国绿茶              the Chinese people / nation 中华民族

②China's 表示与中心词的所属关系如主权、领属、拥有、所有等关系。

China's capital    China's first railway    China's football team

③of China 一般作后置定语。

a map of China / the Great Wall of China (表所属关系)

the north of China / the whole of China (表局部与整体关系)

the Country of China (同位关系)

④China 直接作定语通常为习惯搭配或表所属。

China grass 线麻

China ink 墨

China rose 月季花

China sea 中国海

China Unicom 中国联通

China Mobile 中国移动

China Telecom 中国电信

## 五、be+of+名词

这一结构常用来描写一个人或一件物的特征,在句中做表语,也可以做定语。此句式常用于以下两种情况:

1.be+of+名词 (size, shape, colour, length, width, depth, weight, height, kind, type, age 等),表示主语与其它事物的尺寸、年龄、体重、颜色等相同或不同,在这一句式中,名词前可用 different 或 the same 修饰。

They are of the same height.

I'm of your age. (=We are of the same age.)

Coins are of different sizes, weights, shapes and of different metals.

2.be+of+抽象名词(importance, use, value, help, interest 等)。在此句式中,抽象名词前可用 great, no, little, some, any, not much 等来修饰,表示不同的程度,此时 of 不能省略。of+抽象名词可转化为该名词的形容词形式。

Sports and games are of great importance. (=Sports and games are very important.)

## 六、名词的所有格。

1.在词尾加's 表示“所属,所有”。

①有生命的或被看作有生命的名词的所有格一般在该词尾加's。如:

the worker's name, the government's plan, Women's Day

②表示国家、城市、时间、度量、天体、价值等无生命的名词的所有格加's。如:

China's industry, the earth's satellite, the Party's policy, today's newspaper, two miles' walk

③表示某店铺、某人的家或省略上文提到的名词时,名词所有格后面的中心词常省略。如:

the Wangs'                      at my uncles'                      the barber's

He bought a bike at Black's.

The book is Tom's.

④表示多人共同拥有的同一物,在最后一个词尾加's,表示多人各自拥有时,须分别加's。

Mary and Jane's room.(共同拥有)

Li Hua's and Zhang Ying's bikes.(分别拥有)

⑤以s 结尾的复数名词一般加"'",以s 结尾的专有名词加"'或's"。如:

the boys' desks    the teachers' book    Engels's works / Engels' works    Dickens' / Dickens's book

⑥复合名词、不定代词、相互代词或以整体形式出现的名词一般在最末单词后加's"。

如:my daughter-in-law's house    somebody else's bike    whose else car (=who else's car)

2.用 of 表示所有格。

①无生命的名词一般用 of 表示所属关系。如:the lights of the street, the parks of the city, the

map of the country

②某些有生命的名词的所有格两者均可,但修饰语较长时,须用 of 表示。如:

the son of the old man who lived in the country      monkey's tail / the tail of the monkey

the story of the brave two sisters

3. 双重所有格,由“of+名词+'s”或“of+名词性物主代词”构成。

①表示所属物的名词前有冠词、不定代词或数词时(如:a, some, no, the, any, one, few 等)。

a friend of her mother's = one of her mother's friends

a photo of mine = one of my photos

Miss Smith is a friend of Mary's mother's.

②被修饰的名词前有指示代词时或用来表示赞扬或厌恶等感情色彩时。如:

Everyone loves the little son of his sister's.

We all dislike that pride of Tom's. 我们都讨厌汤姆那种骄傲态度。

### 巩固精练

- ( ) 1. Oh, John. \_\_\_\_\_ you gave us!  
A. How a pleasant surprise      B. How pleasant surprise  
C. What a pleasant surprise      D. What pleasant surprise
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ food you've cooked!  
A. How a nice      B. What a nice      C. How nice      D. What nice
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ terrible weather we've been having these days!  
A. How a      B. What a      C. How      D. What
- ( ) 4. We have worked out the plan and now we must put it into \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fact      B. reality      C. practice      D. deed
- ( ) 5. Miss Smith is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mary's mother's      B. Mary's mother  
C. mother's of Mary      D. Mary mother's
- ( ) 6. If these trousers are too big, buy a smaller \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. set      B. one      C. copy      D. pair
- ( ) 7. He dropped the \_\_\_\_\_ and broke it.  
A. cup of coffee      B. coffee's cup      C. cup coffee      D. coffee cup
- ( ) 8. —Hi, haven't seen you for ages. You look fine.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Great      B. Thanks      C. Oh, no      D. Not at all
- ( ) 9. He gained his \_\_\_\_\_ by printing \_\_\_\_\_ of famous writers.  
A. wealth; work      B. wealths; works      C. wealths; work      D. wealth; works
- ( ) 10. I'll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wait      B. time      C. patience      D. rest
- ( ) 11. If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask him to leave a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. message      B. letter      C. sentence      D. notice
- ( ) 12. You'll find this map of great \_\_\_\_\_ in helping you to get round London.  
A. price      B. cost      C. value      D. usefulness
- ( ) 13. We all know that \_\_\_\_\_ speak louder than words.  
A. movements      B. performance      C. operations      D. actions
- ( ) 14. One of the advantages of living on the top floor of a highrise is that you can get a good \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. sight                      B. scene                      C. view                      D. look
- ( ) 15. 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
- ( ) 16. No matter what you do, you should put your \_\_\_\_\_ into it.  
A. mind                      B. heart                      C. brain                      D. thought
- ( ) 17. There are usually at least two \_\_\_\_\_ of looking at every question.  
A. means                      B. directions                      C. views                      D. ways
- ( ) 18. The manager has got a good business \_\_\_\_\_ so the company is doing well.  
A. idea                      B. sense                      C. thought                      D. thinking
- ( ) 19. —I'm sorry I stepped outside for a smoke I was very tied.  
—There is no \_\_\_\_\_ for this while you are on duty.  
A. reason                      B. excuse                      C. cause                      D. explanation
- ( ) 20. The face of four famous American presidents on Mount Rushmore can be seen from a \_\_\_\_\_ of 60 miles.  
A. length                      B. distance                      C. way                      D. space
- ( ) 21. Don't leave matches or cigarettes on the table within \_\_\_\_\_ of little children.  
A. hand                      B. reach                      C. space                      D. distance
- ( ) 22. —Brad was Jane's brother!  
—\_\_\_\_\_ he reminded me so much of Jane!  
A. No doubt                      B. Above all                      C. No wonder                      D. Of course
- ( ) 23. The environmentalists said wild goats' \_\_\_\_\_ on the vast grasslands was a good indication of the better environment.  
A. escape                      B. absence                      C. attendance                      D. appearance
- ( ) 24. In dealing with public relations, we should make every effort to prevent the \_\_\_\_\_ in personality.  
A. contact                      B. contrast                      C. connection                      D. conflict
- ( ) 25. Chinese arts have won the \_\_\_\_\_ of a lot of people outside China.  
A. enjoyment                      B. appreciation                      C. entertainment                      D. reputation
- ( ) 26. I keep medicines on the shelf, out of the children's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. reach                      B. hand                      C. hold                      D. place
- ( ) 27. \_\_\_\_\_ with other countries, China has little natural resources, because \_\_\_\_\_ population is the biggest in the world.  
A. Compared; Chinese                      B. Comparing; Chinese  
C. Compared; China's                      D. Compare; China's
- ( ) 28. The speaker spoke up so that we could hear his \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sound                      B. voice                      C. noise                      D. cry
- ( ) 29. An animal usually has one stomach, but a cow has \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. four-stomach                      B. four-stomaches                      C. four stomachs                      D. four stomachs
- ( ) 30. \_\_\_\_\_ work has been done to stop the pollution.  
A. Many                      B. A great many  
C. A large number of                      D. A great deal of
- ( ) 31. Before we moved into the new house, we bought many \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. furniture                      B. furniture pieces  
C. furnitures                      D. pieces of furniture
- ( ) 32. \_\_\_\_\_ speak English and \_\_\_\_\_ speak German.

- A. Englishman; German  
C. An Englishman; a German
- B. Englishmen; Germans  
D. Englishmen; German
- ( ) 33. All the \_\_\_\_\_ in the hospital got a present on the eighth of March.  
A. women doctors      B. woman doctors      C. women doctor      D. woman doctor
- ( ) 34. Ann has many friends. Alice is one of her \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. girls friends      B. girl friends      C. girl friend      D. girls friend
- ( ) 35. —Where is your sister?  
—At \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mr Smith's      B. Mr Smith      C. the Mr Smith's      D. the Mr Smith
- ( ) 36. They go travelling because they'll have three \_\_\_\_\_ holiday.  
A. week      B. week's      C. weeks'      D. weeks
- ( ) 37. Tom and I are getting tired of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that bad temper of him      B. his that bad temper  
C. that bad temper of his      D. that his bad temper
- ( ) 38. —Whose book is it?  
—It's \_\_\_\_\_ book.  
A. somebody else's      B. somebody else  
C. somebody's else's      D. somebody's else
- ( ) 39. Look! These are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. mouse's tails      B. mice tails      C. mice's tails      D. mice's tail
- ( ) 40. I looked at the dictionary, but it wasn't really \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. much used      B. able to use      C. of useful      D. of much use

### 高考真题

- ( ) 1. James took the magazines off the little table to make \_\_\_\_\_ for the television. 10 天津  
A. room      B. area      C. field      D. position
- ( ) 2. The school advisers help you talk through your problems but they don't give you any direct \_\_\_\_\_. 10 浙江  
A. solution      B. target      C. measure      D. function
- ( ) 3. Those who suffer from headache will find they get \_\_\_\_\_ from this medicine. 10 山东  
A. relief      B. safety      C. defense      D. shelter
- ( ) 4. After the earthquake, the first thing the local government did was to provide \_\_\_\_\_ for the homeless families. 10 湖北  
A. accommodation      B. occupation      C. equipment      D. furniture
- ( ) 5. The doctor is skilled at treating heart trouble and never accepts any gift from his patients, so he has a very good \_\_\_\_\_. 10 江苏  
A. expectation      B. reputation      C. contribution      D. civilization
- ( ) 6. Hiking by oneself can be fun and good for health. It may also be good for \_\_\_\_\_ building. 09 湖北  
A. respect      B. friendship      C. reputation      D. character
- ( ) 7. In our class, when the bell rang and the teacher closed his book, it was a \_\_\_\_\_ for everyone to stand up. 09 湖北  
A. signal      B. chance      C. mark      D. measure
- ( ) 8. From their \_\_\_\_\_ on the top of the TV Tower, visitors can have a better view of the city. 09 陕西

- A. stage                      B. position                      C. condition                      D. situation
- ( ) 9. What's the \_\_\_\_\_ of having a public open space where you can't eat, drink or even simply hang out for a while?                      08 福建
- A. sense                      B. matter                      C. case                      D. opinion
- ( ) 10. The young man made a \_\_\_\_\_ to his parents that he would try to earn his own living after graduation.                      08 湖北
- A. prediction                      B. promise                      C. plan                      D. contribution
- ( ) 11. To save some of the human languages before they are forgotten, the students in our school started a discussion "Save Our \_\_\_\_\_".                      08 安徽
- A. Sky                      B. Life                      C. Arts                      D. Voices
- ( ) 12. Most air pollution is caused by the burning of \_\_\_\_\_ like coal, gas and oil.                      08 天津
- A. fuels                      B. articles                      C. goods                      D. products

## 二、代词

### 知识精讲

#### 一、代词的分类及其基本用法。

		单数			复数			功能
		第一人称	第二人称	第三人称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称	
人称代词	主格	I	you	he, she, it	we	you	they	主
	宾格	me	you	him, her, it	us	you	them	宾
物主代词	形容词性	my	your	his, her, its	our	your	their	宾
	名词性	mine	yours	his, hers, its	ours	yours	theirs	主、宾、表
反身代词		myself	yourself	himself, herself, itself	ourselves	yourselves	themselves	同位语、宾
指示代词		this, that			these, those			定、主、宾
相互代词	宾格	each other, one another						宾
	所有格	each other's, one another's						定
不定代词	可数	each, one, many, (a) few, both, another, either, neither						主、定、宾
	不可数	much, (a) little						主、定
	可数、不可数	all, some, none, such, any, other						主、定、表
疑问代词		who, whom, whose, which, what						主、定、宾
连接代词		who(ever), whom(ever), whose(ever), which(ever), what(ever)						
关系代词		who, whom, whose, which, that, as						

His camera is more expensive than hers.

Kate and her sister went on holiday with a cousin of theirs.

—Is your camera like Bill's and Ani's?

—No, but it's almost the same as yours.

Tom felt that he knew everybody's business better than they knew it themselves.

## 二、it 的用法是高考常考考点。

1. it 代指前面提到过的人或事物。

Someone is knocking at the door, who is it?

He has lost his car but he can't find it.

The Parkers bought a new house but B will need a lot of work before they can move in.

A. they

B. it

C. one

D. which

2. 指时间、距离、天气、环境等。

It is ten minutes' walk. It is raining hard.

3. 用作引导词, 代替动名词、不定式或 that 从句在句中作主语、宾语等。

① 形式主语:

It is very kind of you to help me.

It is no use crying for split milk.

It takes me two hours to finish the work.

It is reported / said / thought / suggested that ...

② 形式宾语, 当复合宾语中的宾语为动名词、不定式或宾语从句时, 常将宾语置宾补后, 而用 it 作形式宾语。

We found it no use quarrelling with her.

Mary thought it very important to read English aloud.

She made it known that he had beaten her before.

## 三、部分不定代词的区别也是高考考查的重点。

1. it, one, that, ones

it: 替代特定的同一事物, 可代指不可数名词或可数名词单数, 复数为 they(主格) / them(宾格);

one: 替代一个不确定的泛指的人或物, 只代指可数名词单数, 复数为 ones;

that: 代指特定的, 但不是同一的事物, 可代指不可数名词或单数可数名词, 复数为 those。

比较:

Peter lost his English book but he found it.

He was looking forward to a bike and he now has one.

The weather in Beijing is colder than that in Wuhan.

One of the most important questions they had to consider was that of public health.

—Why don't we take a little break?

—Didn't we just have C?

A. it

B. that

C. one

D. this

2. some, any, one

① any 常用于否定句、疑问句或条件状语从句中, some 多用于具有肯定意义的句中。

There are some books on the table.

There aren't any pens.

② some 也可用于说话人期待肯定回答或语气婉转的场合; any 意为“任何”时可用于肯定句, 后接单数或复数名词。

Would you like some tea?

Any student can do it.

③ one 可泛指任何人, 可置形容词或 the, that, this 等词之后代指刚提到的可数名词, 复数为 ones, 物主代词为 one's, 反身代词为 oneself。

The book is not the one I'm looking for.

One should respect oneself.

—When shall we meet again?



—Make it B day you like; it's all the same to me.

A. one

B. any

C. another

D. some

—Sarah has read lots of stores by American writers.

—Now she would like to read C stories by writers from C countries.

A. some; any

B. other; some

C. some; other

D. other; other

3. the others, the other, other, others, another

①the others“其余的人或物”，指一定范围内的所有其余部分。others“另外的人或事物，其他的人或事物”，指没有明确特指的别的人或物。

This book is better than the others.

We should not think of ourselves but more of others.

②the other 接单数名词意为“两个中的另一个”，接复数名词，表示“一定范围内的另外一些人/物”。

He has a hat in one hand and a flower in the other.

Can you visit the other farms besides this?

③another“其它，别的”，指不定数目(超过两个)中的另一个。

This hat is too small. Show me another.

④other 不单独使用，后需接单数或复数名词，表示无范围的“另外的，别的”；此外 other 和 another 还可与数词连用，注意词序不同。

another+数词+复数名词；数词+other+复数名词

Tommy is going camping with two other little boys.

If you want to change for a double room you'll have to pay A \$15.

A. another

B. other

C. more

D. each

4. either, neither, both, none, all

all 可代指或修饰可数名词(三个或以上)或不可数名词；both 指两个人或物；either 指两者中的任何一个；neither 指两者中任何一个都不；none 可代指可数名词(三个或以上)或不可数名词，意思是“一个也没有；一点也没有”。

We couldn't eat in a restaurant because C of us had no money on us.

A. all; no

B. any; no

C. none; any

D. no one; any

—Shall I sit at this end of the boat or the other end?

—If you keep still, you can sit at C end.

A. neither

B. each

C. either

D. any

四、人称代词作表语或孤立地在不带谓语的句中作主语，习惯上用宾格。

1. —Who told her the news?

—Me.

2. What could I do? Me, a helpless girl.

3. —Who's knocking at the door?

—It is me.

4. —Go and tell Mary to write an article for the paper?

—Why B? I can do it better than her.

A. She

B. her

C. I

D. me

### 巩固精练

( ) 1. one of them knew the plan because it was kept a secret.

- A. Each                      B. Any                      C. No one                      D. None
- ( ) 2. Kate and her sister went on holiday with a cousin of \_\_\_\_.
- A. their                      B. theirs                      C. her                      D. hers
- ( ) 3. We couldn't eat in a restaurant because \_\_\_\_ of us had \_\_\_\_ money on us.
- A. all; no                      B. any; no                      C. none; any                      D. no one; any
- ( ) 4. Mr Zhang gave the textbooks to all the pupils except \_\_\_\_ who had already taken them.
- A. the ones                      B. ones                      C. some                      D. the others
- ( ) 5. —Is \_\_\_\_ here?  
—No, Bob and Tim have asked for leave.
- A. anybody                      B. everybody                      C. somebody                      D. nobody
- ( ) 6. I was disappointed with the film. I had expected \_\_\_\_ to be much better.
- A. that                      B. this                      C. one                      D. it
- ( ) 7. —Is your camera like Bill's and Ann's?  
—No, but it's almost the same as \_\_\_\_.
- A. her                      B. yours                      C. them                      D. their
- ( ) 8. They were all very tired, but \_\_\_\_ of them would stop to take a rest.
- A. any                      B. yours                      C. none                      D. neither
- ( ) 9. I hope there are enough glasses for each guest to have \_\_\_\_.
- A. it                      B. those                      C. them                      D. one
- ( ) 10. —When shall we meet again?  
—Make it \_\_\_\_ day you like; it's all the same to me.
- A. one                      B. any                      C. another                      D. some
- ( ) 11. Tom felt that he knew everybody's business better than they knew it \_\_\_\_.
- A. themselves                      B. oneself                      C. itself                      D. himself
- ( ) 12. It is generally considered unwise to give a child \_\_\_\_ he or she want.
- A. however                      B. whatever                      C. whichever                      D. whenever
- ( ) 13. I agree with most of what you said, but I don't agree with \_\_\_\_.
- A. everything                      B. anything                      C. something                      D. nothing
- ( ) 14. Sarah has read lots of stories by American writers. Now she would like to read \_\_\_\_ stories by writers from \_\_\_\_ countries.
- A. some; any                      B. other; some                      C. some; other                      D. other; other
- ( ) 15. —Can you come on Monday or on Tuesday?  
—I'm afraid \_\_\_\_ day is possible.
- A. either                      B. neither                      C. some                      D. any
- ( ) 16. Dr Black comes from either Oxford or Cambridge, I can't remember \_\_\_\_.
- A. where                      B. there                      C. which                      D. that
- ( ) 17. —Are the new rules working?  
—Yes, \_\_\_\_ books are stolen.
- A. Few                      B. More                      C. Some                      D. None
- ( ) 18. Few pleasures can equal \_\_\_\_ of a cool drink on a hot day.
- A. some                      B. any                      C. that                      D. these
- ( ) 19. If you want to change for a double room you'll have to pay \_\_\_\_ \$15.
- A. another                      B. other                      C. more                      D. each
- ( ) 20. —Why don't we take a little break?  
—Didn't we just have \_\_\_\_?