

高考英语 重点和难点详析

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English

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前 言

目前我国英语教学中存在一个通病——做练习多,讲解不足,归纳成系统知识更少。终日做练习,对答案,往往知其然,不知其所以然,知其所以然,又不知其同类的现象有哪些?而且一份试卷所包含的知识点毕竟有限,想以此恰巧碰到高考的考题,真的比瞎猫碰到死老鼠还难。其结果是忙得头昏脑胀,所得甚微。所以,我认为这是舍本逐末、事倍功半的学习方法,不足为训。其实,只要在基本词汇、基本语法、基本句型、基本惯用法上打下扎实的基础,就可任凭风浪起,稳坐钓鱼船,不管什么题型,也不管试题要什么花招,都跳不出如来佛的掌心。这才是归本返源、事半功倍的好方法。但现在书店所出售的图书实难达到这一目的。所以本人不揣浅陋,想借编辑中学生英语刊物 20 多年,收集恢复高考以来的试卷比较齐全之便,特别是借长期负责问题解答,对我国学生学习英语的难点所在有较全面而深切的了解之利写出此书,以祈对读者有切实的帮助。

本书是在研究 20 多年高考试卷的基础上,结合自己长期回答读者问题的过程中所积累的经验写成的。全书共分 20 章,比较全面地涵盖了中学生学习英语的难点和重点。在撰写过程中遵循四性原则——科学性、针对性、实用性和综合性。所谓科学性指的是,每个论点、每种提法都有国际级的语言学家的权威著作作为根据,以保证其科学性、可信性。如果碰到权威语言学家们意见不一致时,采取择善而从的原则。所谓“善”是指哪种观点更切合语言实际,更容易为我国学生所接受。比如,当以 I 为主语,以表示信念、

揣测、愿望之类心理活动的动词,如 think, suppose, believe 等为谓语时,其宾语从句的否定词是否一定要转移到这些动词之前这个问题,权威语言学家们的观点就不一致。Palmer 认为一定要转移,而 Jespersen, Poutsma 等人则说不一定。而 Palmer 的著作在解放前比较流行,以致我国不少语法书,甚至美国通林语堂的《开明英文文法》都接受了他的观点,影响了我国英语界几十年。1982 年高考还出了一道这样的考题“我认为他不会来”,要求一定要用 “I don't think he will come” 来译,若译成 “I think he will not come” 就算错。但我在翻译联合国文件 17 年中所收集的大量句子推翻了 Palmer 的说法,证明 Jespersen 等人的观点是对的,所以在本书我采用了 Jespersen 等人的观点。所谓针对性指的是,本书所谈的问题均是有针对性的,不是无的放矢。比如谈到 enough 的用法时,我举了一个例 “He is old enough to go to school”。因为 1978 年高考有一道翻译题 “他到了上学的年龄”。标准答案是 “He has reached the age of going to school”。这是典型的中国式的英语,英美人是不会这么说的。实际上,应该说 “He is old enough to go to school”。有时我举例很多,其实每个例句都代表一种表达法,并不重复。为了行文不致拖沓,不可能句句都提醒,这就得靠读者的悟性了。所谓实用性指的是,书中所谈的问题不只是对应试有用,对以后的读、写、译也大有裨益。在书中我辟了几章谈 “双重谓语”、“独立主格结构”和 “介词复合结构”。这几个问题书店出售的图书不是根本不谈就是语焉不详,而这几种语言现象随处可见,十分影响阅读理解,所以我谈得很详细。所谓综合性有两层意思:其一是把纷繁复杂的语言现象分门别类,再条分缕析,使其系统化、自成体系。这样既可帮助学生归纳、整理自己的知识,也可帮助老师组织总复习。其二是把相同或相似的知识点综合一起讲,以便加以比较并扩大知识面,收举一反三之效。比如英语说 “穿”、“戴”主要有 put on, pull on, go on, dress, wear, have on 等说法,我就把它们集中起来讲,并分析了它们用法上的不同。又如英语表达 “一……就”可以用 as

soon as, once, the moment, the instant, immediately, instantly, directly, no sooner...than, hardly (scarcely)...when 等说法,我也把它们综合起来谈。这就可以扩大读者的知识面,增强理解和表达能力。

本书融语法、句型、惯用法和词语用法于一身,但都不离重点和难点这个主题。本书既可作中学生应试和自学之用,也可作为老师组织总复习或教学参考。

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高考是择优性的考试,教科书的重点和难点往往也是高考的重点,而且高考常常有超出教科书内容的考题和考点。因此,本书拟对高考常考而教科书讲得不够深透,甚至根本没有讲的语法、句型和词语用法加以概括和阐释,以祈对教师和考生均有所裨益。本书里的例句不少是引自恢复高考以来的考卷,特别是近几年的考卷。为了保持考题的原貌,一律不作任何改动而在所给的正确选项下打上底线,并且用阿拉伯数字在各题的末尾注明出于何年的试卷,如(2001)指的是2001年高考考卷,以便检索。

一、关于非谓语动词的问题

所谓非谓语动词指的是不能单独当谓语的动词不定式、现在分词、过去分词和动名词。非谓语动词是个比较复杂的问题,是英语的难点之一,因此也成了高考的重点。关于这个问题,除了认真复习并掌握教科书中有关这个问题的语法内容外,还要特别注意下列问题:

1. 常接动名词作宾语的常用动词和短语动词有: admit, avoid, appreciate, consider(考虑), defend, enjoy, excuse, fancy, finish, forget, give up(=stop), go on(=continue), can't help, imagine, keep(on), leave off(=stop), mind, miss, practise, regret, remember, risk, can't stand, stop, suggest, try, understand等。例如:

① Don't you remember _____? (1981)

- A. seeing the man before
- B. to see the man before
- C. saw the man before
- D. to have seen the man before

② Would you mind _____ your radio a little, please? (1982)

- A. to turn off B. turning off
C. to turn down D. turning down
- ③ Do you remember _____ me at a party last year? (1984)
A. meet B. to meet C. meeting D. met
- ④ The squirrel was lucky that it just missed _____. (1987)
A. catching B. to be caught
C. being caught D. to catch
- ⑤ People couldn't help _____ the foolish emperor in the procession. (1983)
A. laugh at B. to laugh at
C. laughing at D. laughing on
- ⑥ She didn't remember _____ him before. (1988)
A. having met B. have met
C. to meet D. to having met
- ⑦ I can hardly imagine Peter _____ across the Atlantic Ocean in five days. (1991)
A. sail B. to sail C. sailing D. to have sailed
- ⑧ — You were brave enough to raise objections at the meeting.
— Well, now I regret _____ that. (1995)
A. to do B. to be doing
C. to have done D. having done

关于这个问题要注意下列各点：

(1) 动名词作上述动词的宾语时，动名词本身可能有自己的逻辑主语。如例⑦的 Peter，其逻辑主语若是表示人的名词，用普通格或所有格均可，但用所有格更普通，所以把 Peter 改为 Peter's 不但不错而且更好。若是表示事物的名词时则通常用普通格。例如：

Nothing can stop the earth going round the sun.

I tried my best to avoid such fruitless discussions going on.
如果是代词，用宾语或所有格均可，但用所有格更普遍。例如：

I can't imagine their acting so rashly.

Please excuse my being so late.

We can't fancy his doing such a thing.

I would appreciate _____ back this afternoon. (1992)

A. you to call

B. you call

C. your calling

D. you're calling

(2) 上述动词或短语动词虽大多接动名词作宾语,但其中的 go on, stop, remember, forget, regret 和 try 也可接不定式作宾语,但用法和含义均有所不同,要注意区分。

(a) go on 接动名词意为“继续”做原来在做的事,而接不定式时意为做完了某件事后“接着”干别的事。试比较:

When I went into his room, he went on reading his book without raising his head.

She finished reviewing the text and went on to do her homework.

(b) stop 接动名词时意为“停止”经常做或正在做的事,而接不定式时意为“停下”原来在做的事去干别的事。试比较:

Stop talking!

I really must stop smoking.

She reached the top of the hill and stopped _____ on a big rock by the side of the path. (1990)

A. to have rested

B. resting

C. to rest

D. rest

They stopped to listen, but there was no sound.

(c) remember 接动名词意为“记得”已经做了的事或已经发生的事,见以上的例①、③、⑥;接动词不定式一般式时意为“记得”要去干未做的事。例如:

Remember to close the door before you leave.

Remember to write to me when you arrive in Guangzhou.

但是要注意,remember 这个词比较特殊,它后面若接完成式的不定式则相当于接动名词,所以例①的答案不是惟一的。A 和 D 都对。葛传亮先生认为下面四句意思相同:

I remember meeting him a year ago.

I remember having met him a year ago.

I remember to have met him a year ago.

I remember that I met him a year ago.

(d) forget 接动名词意为“忘记”已做或已发生的事;接不定式时意为“忘记”该做或要做的事。例如:

I'll never forget finding that rare old coin in my garden.

I shall never forget seeing the Swiss Alps for the first time.

He had forgotten to bring his umbrella and he was wet through.

— The light in the office is still on.

— Oh, I forget _____. (1991)

A. turning it off

B. turn it off

C. to turn it off

D. having turned it off

(c) regret 接动名词意为对已经发生的事“感到遗憾”或“感到后悔”;而接不定式时意为对将要说的话“感到遗憾”。例如:

I think you'll regret leaving us.

— You were brave enough to raise objections at the meeting.

— Well, now I regret _____ that. (1995)

A. to do B. to be doing C. to have done D. having done

I regret to tell you that I can't give you any help.

I regret to say that we have no news for you.

(f) try 接动名词意为“试一试”做某事,看看会发生什么情况;而接不定式意为“努力”或“试图”做某事。例如:

Let's try knocking at the door.

Have you tried sleeping on your back as a cure for snoring?

Try to catch up with others in the shortest time.

He tried to break away from me.

2. 形容词 worth 和动词 need, want, bear, deserve, require 后接主动式的动名词表示被动意义。例如:

Only one of these books is _____. (1986)

A. worth to read B. worth being read

C. worth of reading D. worth reading

— What do you think of the book?

— Oh, excellent. It's worth _____ a second time. (1989)

A. to read B. to be read C. reading D. being read

This sentence needs _____. (1985)

A. a improvement B. improve C. improving D. improved

My shoes want mending.

My shoes can't bear wearing.

He certainly deserves sending to prison.

The floor requires washing.

3. 非谓语动词的否定形式是在其前加 not 或其它否定词构成。例如:

Tell him _____ the window. (1986)

A. to shut not B. not to shut

C. to not shut D. not shut

She pretended _____ me when I passed by. (1989)

A. not to see B. not seeing

C. to not see D. having not seen

Mrs. Smith warned her daughter _____ after drinking.

• (1991)

A. never to drive B. to never drive

C. never driving D. never drive

_____ a reply, he decided to write again. (1992)

- A. Not receiving B. Receiving not
C. Not having received D. Having not received

I must apologize for _____ ahead of time. (1994)

- A. letting you not know B. not letting you know
C. letting you know not D. letting not you know

The patient was warned _____ oily food after the operation.

(1996)

- A. to eat not B. eating not C. not to eat D. not eating

The boy wanted to ride his bicycle in the street, but his mother told him _____. (1995)

- A. not to B. not to do C. not do it D. do not to

The purpose of new technologies is to make life easier, _____ it more difficult. (1999)

- A. not make B. not to make
C. not making D. do not make

4. 现在分词和过去分词均可作定语,但现在分词表示主动,而过去分词表示被动。所以凡是被修饰的词所表示的人或物是非谓语动词表示的动作的承受者的地方,应该用过去分词或分词短语作定语。例如:

What's the language _____ in Germany? (1983)

- A. speak B. spoken C. be spoken D. to speak

Most of the people _____ to the party were famous scientists.

(1987)

- A. invited B. to invite C. being invited D. inviting

Most of the artists _____ to the party were from South Africa. (1990)

- A. invited B. to invite
C. being invited D. had been invited

I've worked with children before, so I know what _____ in

my new job. (2000)

A. expected

B. to expect

C. to be expecting

D. expects

The first textbooks _____ for teaching English as a foreign language came out in the 16th century. (1994)

A. having written

B. to be written

C. being written

D. written

上列例子中的 language 是“说”的承受者, people 和 artists 均是“邀请”的对象, what 则是“期望”的对象, 所以分别要用过去分词 spoken, invited 和 expected 来作定语。过去分词和不定式的被动语态均可表示被动, 但前者表示已完成的动作, 而后者则表示将来要完成的动作。上列考题中的 textbooks 在16世纪已写了出来, 所以只能选 written, 而不能选 to be written, 也不能选表示主动的 having written 和表示现在正在写的 being written。

凡是被修饰的词所表示的人或事物是非谓语动词所表示的动作的执行者的地方, 则要用现在分词或现在分词短语作定语。例如:

There was a terrible noise _____ the sudden burst of light. (1989)

A. follow

B. following

C. to be followed

D. being followed

When I got back home, I saw a message pinned to the door _____, "Sorry to miss you; I will call later." (1999)

A. read

B. reads

C. to read

D. reading

上面这道题的 reading 当定语, 修饰 message, 意为“上面写着”, “内容是”。

5. 不定式也可作定语, 但表示将来, 其动作往往后于谓语动词的动作。例如:

I'm hungry. Get me something _____. (1979)

- A. eat B. to eat C. eating D. for eating

不定式当定语时,它与其所修饰的词的关系主要有4种:(A) 被修饰的词是不定式的逻辑主语。如:He is the teacher to teach us English. 此句中的 teacher 就是 to teach 的逻辑主语。(B) 被修饰的词是不定式的逻辑宾语。如上列考题中的 something 就是 to eat 的逻辑宾语。(C) 被修饰的词是动词不定式的地点状语。如: We are looking for a house to live in. 这句中的 house 就是 to live 的地点状语。在这种情况下,动词后面就要加上适当的介词,所以这个句子中的 in 是不可少的。凡是碰到不及物动词的不定式当定语,而被修饰的词在逻辑上是不定式的地点状语时,千万注意加上适当的介词。(D) 被修饰的词是动词不定式的时间状语。如:I have not a moment to rest. 这一句中的 a moment 就是 to rest 的时间状语。在 to rest 之后加上 for 也未尝不可。但表示时间的名词当状语时,介词是可以省略的。如:I've been resting all the week. / The hikers(徒步郊游者) rested a while. 因此不加 for 也是对的。

6. 不定式、现在分词和过去分词均可当状语,通常的情况是:

(1) 不定式作状语表示结果或目的,而且其动作大多后于谓语动词的动作。例如:

He was too excited _____. (1980)

- A. speak B. to speak C. not to speak D. speaking

She worked very hard (in order) to finish her work in time.

注意:作目的状语和结果状语的不定式如果是不及物动词而且它与主语有动状关系时,要加上适当的介词。例如:

The chair looks rather hard but in fact it is very comfortable to _____. (1988)

- A. sit B. sit on C. be sat D. be sat on

The river is too deep for us to swim in.

(2) 过去分词或分词短语作状语通常表示伴随状态和条件,而且句子的主语是其动作的承受者。例如:

① _____ some officials, Napoleon inspected his army.
(1984)

- A. Followed B. Followed by
C. Being followed D. Having been followed

② _____ more attention, the trees could have grown better.
(1990)

- A. Given B. To give C. Giving D. Having given

过去分词或过去分词短语作状语表示伴随状态时,其动作通常与谓语动词的动作是同时发生的,理应用进行时才对,但习惯上却不用进行时,所以句①的C,哪怕后面有 by 也不合习惯用法。句②表示的是条件。表示条件时除了说明 Given 与 trees 是被动关系外,还说明 given 先于 grown 发生。读者问得最多的是下列考题:

_____ in thought, he almost ran into the car in front of him.
(1996)

A. Losing B. Having lost C. Lost D. To lose
要弄清这道题为什么选C,要首先懂得 be lost in 是一个成语短语,意为“陷入”、“被……所吸引”。例如:

He was lost in thought.

One is lost in admiration at the wonder of Niagara.

He is lost in his books.

从上述例子中可见 be lost in 这一成语短语中的 lost 已和 be interested in (对……感兴趣), be absorbed in (专心于……) 中的 interested 和 absorbed 一样形容词化了。而这类形容词化的过去分词或分词短语与形容词一样可以作状语,表示原因或伴随状态的。例如:

Much interested, he agreed to give it a try.

Absorbed in his work, he didn't notice me leave his room.

Lost in thought, my sister sat silent for some time.

Overjoyed, she dashed out of the house.

Flushed and breathless, she bounded in through the gate.

由此可见,上述考题惟一正确的选项是 C. Lost。

(3) 现在分词作状语大多表示伴随状态、原因和结果。其动作一般与句子的谓语动词的动作同时发生,而且句子的主语是其动作的执行者。例如:

The secretary worked late into the night, _____ a long speech for the president. (1991)

A. to prepare B. preparing C. prepared D. was preparing

Every day they went to the road nearby and stood there begging.

"Can't you read?" Mary said _____ to the notice. (1993)

A. angrily pointing B. and point angrily
C. angrily pointed D. and angrily pointing

The visiting Minister expressed his satisfaction with the talks, _____ that he had enjoyed his stay here. (1994)

A. having added B. to add C. adding D. added

European football is played in 80 countries, _____ it the most popular sport in the world. (1998)

A. making B. makes C. made D. to make

7. 不定式、现在分词和过去分词均可作宾语的补足语或主语的补足语。现分述如下:

(1) watch, see, look at, hear, know, listen to, notice, observe, feel, make, help, bid, let, have 等动词或短语动词接不带 to 的动词不定式作宾语的补足语。例如:

I've heard him _____ about you often. (1978)

A. spoke B. speaks C. speak

They knew her very much. They had seen her _____. (1998)

A. grow B. grew C. was growing D. to grow

We felt the house shake.

Did you notice anyone come in?

What makes you think so?

He bade me leave the hall.

I have never known him behave so badly before.

He listened to me repeat in detail what my aunt had said the day before.

注意:如果上述动词(let 除外)用于被动语态时,则要接带 to 的不定式作主语的补足语。例如:

Though he had often made his little sister _____, today he was made _____ by his little sister. (1987)

A. cry, to cry

B. crying, crying

C. cry, cry

D. to cry, cry

John was made _____ the truck for a week as a punishment. (1991)

A. to wash B. washing C. wash D. to be washing

Paul doesn't have to be made _____. He always works hard. (1995)

A. learn

B. to learn

C. learned

D. learning

(2) want, tell, wish, allow, ask, like, teach, mean, prefer, cause, warn, order, lead, advise 等动词通常接带 to 的动词不定式作宾语的补足语。例如:

The workers want us _____ together with them. (1980)

A. work

B. working

C. to work

D. worked

Tell him _____ the window. (1986)

A. to shut not

B. not to shut

C. to not shut

D. not shut

They would not allow him _____ across the enemy line. (1987)