

王寅 主编

英语高考

常考 语法规则
70 条
讲解与
练习



科学普及出版社

ISBN 7-110-04369-X



9 787110 043691 >

ISBN 7-110-04369-X
G·1525 定价: 18.00元



41.68
wy

英语高考常考语法规则 70 条讲解与练习

王 寅 主编

科学普及出版社

· 北京 ·

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语高考常考语法规则 70 条讲解与练习/王寅主编. —北京:科学普及出版社,1998.1

ISBN 7-110-04369-X

I. 英… II. 王… III. 英语-语法-高中-升学参考资料
IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(97)第 26841 号

科学普及出版社出版

北京海淀区白石桥路 32 号 邮政编码:100081

新华书店北京发行所发行 各地新华书店经售

北京市宏远兴旺印刷厂印刷

*

开本:850×1168 毫米 1/32 印张:13.25 字数:360 千字

1998 年 1 月第 1 版 1998 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—5000 册 定价:18.00 元

内容提要

本书根据中学英语教学大纲的主要内容并通过分析英语高考常考语法题,总结出 70 条常考语法的规则加以讲解。本书结合语法讲解配备了大量练习,练习总数达 1500 题,非常有助于学生对英语语法的理解、巩固和提高。此外,本书还收录了从 1984 至 1997 年历年高考语法部分的原题,并对重点进行了讲解,书末附有中学英语语法教学大纲主要语法内容分类总结表等。

本书可作为高中毕业生英语应考复习参考资料,也是所有英语学习者学习英语语法的有用参考书。

主 编
副主编
编 委

审 稿

王 寅
王 术
钱 雪
罗 钰
陈 娟
曹 国
平

李 弘
高 瑞
周 荣
华 和
生

尹 兆
施 汉
黄 章
李 文
斌 娣 珍

责任编辑 赵 晖 吕秀齐
封面设计 李 红
正文设计 吕秀齐
责任校对 徐 燕 林 华
责任印制 安利平

前 言

语法是中学英语教学大纲的一项主要内容,几乎包括了英语语法的绝大部分规则,其内容丰富,条目繁多。编者根据中学英语教学大纲的主要内容并通过分析高考语法试题,整理出 70 条常考的语法规则,可作为高中毕业生复习应考参考资料。本书还收录了 1984~1997 年高考语法部分的原题作讲解,以期考生能重点掌握英语语法规则,提高应试能力。每条规则为一小篇,包括 4 部分。

1. 规则讲解。简明扼要地介绍一条语法规则,根据需要,有时在讲解某些语法规则时也包括几项与之相关的用法规则。每条规则都佐以典型例句加以说明,大部分摘自中学统编教材。

2. 考题。收录与各条语法规则有关的从 1984 年~1997 年的高考语法原题,以使考生熟悉题型及了解如何考查有关语法规则。

3. 练习。结合语法规则配以部分练习,含高考原题和部分模拟试题,以使考生能更加熟练地掌握有关语法规则。

另外,本书还编入了 50 篇模拟试题,均为多年从事高三英语教学、经验丰富的教师,在对往年高考英语试题仔细分析的基础上编写而成,具有较强的针对性。书末附有各篇练习和模拟试题的答案。

语法知识的全面掌握,不仅仅是解出单项语法选择题的关键,对于其他考试形式,如完形填空、书面表达、单词拼写乃至阅读理解也是至关重要的基础知识。本书所收集整理 70 条常考语法规则,基本将中学英语语法的主要内容分类作了较为全面的叙述,同时本书后还将中学英语语法教学大纲中的主要内容整理成表附录在书后,如:虚拟语气用法表;动词时态用法表;被动语态用法表;非谓语动词知识点一览表;限定词的顺序表;all, both 等用法对比表;other 等词用法对比表;

somebody 等不定代词用法对比表;形容词的顺序表;强调句用法表;存在句用法表;反意疑问句用法表;主谓一致用法表;定语从句用法表;引导状语从句的连接词一览表;引导原因状语从句的连接词对比表等。

这些附录表,有一些是根据英语句型自然顺序逐段讲解的程序表,如:强调句与存在句、反意疑问句、定语从句、被动语态等,这些都是笔者在几十年的教学中根据我国学生思维与记忆规律而设计出来的,把众多的支离破碎的语法规则纳入到一个易教好学的程序系统中来讲和学,多年来一直受到广大师生的欢迎,取得了十分理想的教学效果。

希望本书的出版不仅有利于提高广大英语考生的应试能力,也有助于广大英语学习者对语法理解和掌握。

编 者

1997 年 6 月

目 录

1. wish 等用法及宾从须用虚拟语气	(1)
2. suggest 等用法及虚拟语气	(4)
3. it is necessary that..., It is time that... 句型 及虚拟语气	(79)
4. If 从句与虚拟语气	(10)
5. as if, lest, for fear that 中的虚拟语气	(15)
6. must 和 meant 等后接完成时	(17)
7. 时态综述	(20)
8. 现在完成时与时间状语	(23)
9. 过去完成时	(28)
10. 将来时	(32)
11. 时间, 条件状语从句中的时态替代	(35)
12. 进行时	(39)
13. 时态的呼应	(43)
14. 被动态	(46)
15. 谓语动词与非谓语动词	(50)
16. 非谓语动词作宾语	(54)
17. remember, forget 等后接不定式或动名词作宾语时 的区别	(58)
18. 非谓语动词作宾语补足语	(61)
19. 非谓语动词作定语	(65)
20. 非谓语动词作状语	(68)
21. 非谓语动词的逻辑主语, 独立结构	(72)

22. 非谓语动词的完成时	(75)
23. 非谓语动词的被动态	(78)
24. 省 to 的动词不定式与留 to 省动词的不定式	(82)
25. it 代替非谓语动词(或从句)	(86)
26. 动词短语与动宾搭配	(90)
27. 情态动词	(94)
28. 名词的数	(97)
29. 名词的所有格	(100)
30. 冠词	(103)
31. 限定词的选用及其顺序	(106)
32. 代词	(109)
33. most of the books	(114)
34. 数词	(117)
35. 形容词作表语与宾语补足语	(120)
36. 形容词的顺序	(123)
37. 副词	(125)
38. 形容词、副词比较级	(129)
39. 同等比较: as + 原级 + as 不同等比较: not so/as + 原级 + as	(133)
40. 形容词、副词比较级前的修饰语	(136)
41. 两者用比较级, 两者以上用最高级	(139)
42. 比较级中的平行、排斥与包容问题	(141)
43. 递增比较句型: more and more 比例比较句型: the more..., the more	(145)
44. 形容词、副词最高级及句型: Of... + 最高级	(148)
45. 介词的选用	(151)
46. 介词后须接名词, 代词或动名词	(154)
47. 省介词接动名词	(157)

48. 连接词	(160)
49. till 和 until 用法	(163)
50. 基本句型	(167)
51. 感叹句和祈使句	(171)
52. 强调句 It is...that...	(175)
53. 存在句 There be...	(180)
54. 反意疑问句	(183)
55. 主谓一致	(185)
56. 平行结构	(190)
57. 名词从句	(193)
58. 关系词的选用(定语从句)	(197)
59. (名词/代词) + 介词 + 关系代词	(202)
60. 定语从句中主谓一致及避免重复	(205)
61. 状语从句	(208)
62. 倒装(含句型 No sooner...than, hardly, Scarcely...when) ...	(211)
63. 句型 so...that..., such...that...	(214)
64. 句型 catch sb. by the arm, rob sb. of sth., supply sb. with sth.	(218)
65. so 代肯定内容; nor, neither, not 代否定内容	(221)
66. 句型 too...to, for..., enough...to	(224)
67. 插入语 What <u>do you think</u> would happen? What <u>do you think</u> he said?	(227)
68. worth, worthy 句型	(230)
69. (be) used to do(doing)句型	(233)
70. 情景对话	(236)
模拟试题	(239)

附录 1	虚拟语气用法表	(389)
附录 2	动词时态用法表	(390)
附录 3	被动语态用法表	(391)
附录 4	非谓语动词知识一览表	(392)
附录 5	限定词的顺序表	(394)
附录 6	all, both 等用法对比表	(395)
附录 7	other 等词用法对比表	(396)
附录 8	somebody 等不定代词用法对比表	(397)
附录 9	形容词的顺序表	(398)
附录 10	强调句用法表	(399)
附录 11	存在句用法表	(400)
附录 12	反意疑问句用法表	(401)
附录 13	主谓一致用法表	(402)
附录 14	定语从句用法表	(405)
附录 15	引导状语从句的连接词一览表	(406)
附录 16	引导原因状语从句的几个连接词的对比表	(407)
Key to the Exercises		(408)
Key to Model Tests		(411)

1. wish 等用法及宾从须用虚拟语气

规则讲解

- wish 名型：①可接双宾语；②可接不定式作宾语；③wish sb. to do sth. 例如：

Wish you every success in the new year. 祝你新年万事成功。

I wish to see him at once. 我希望立即能见他。

The teacher wishes all of his students to pass the final examination. 老师希望他所有的学生都能通过期末考试。

- wish 后的宾语从句须用虚拟语气，如与现在事实相反则用过去时；如与过去事实相反则用过去完成时，如与将来事实相反用 would, might, could + 动词原形，注意：不用 should。例如：

I wish I were (was) there now. 我希望我现在能在那儿。

I wish I hadn't been so forgetful. Then, I should not have missed the lecture.

我希望我不是那么健忘，那样我就不会误了那个讲座。

How I wish I had been able to say the rules without a mistake!

我多么想能够一点不错地把那些规则说出来啊！

We wish we could go tomorrow. 但愿我们明天能去。

- 表示“希望，想，宁愿”还有：would rather, would sooner，可把它们视为一个动词，相当于 wish，后也接虚拟语气，指过去用过去完成时，指现在用过去时。例如：

I would rather you had come last night. 我宁愿你昨天晚上去了。

I would sooner you took a glass of whisky as a cup of tea. 我倒希望你喝杯威士忌来代替茶。

考题

1 We _____ each other the best of luck in the examination. (MET91)

A. hoped B. wanted C. expected D. wished

答案为 D。 wish 后可接双宾语, 而其他 3 个动词后不可接双宾语。

2 I'm sorry I spent so much money. I wish you _____ so.

A. hadn't done B. haven't done C. didn't do D. don't do

正确答案为 A。因句中 spent 已表明是过去发生的事, 指与过去事实相反的事, 须用过去完成时。

3 I wish I _____ you yesterday. (MET88)

A. seen B. did see C. had seen D. were to see

答案为 C。

4 He didn't go to the party, but he doesn't wish he _____ there.

A. would be B. has been
C. would have been D. had been

从 didn't 可见, 该句是指过去时间, wish 后面的宾语从句指与过去事实相反的事, 须用过去完成时, 选 D。

5 I'd rather you _____ your long hair.

A. will keep B. not keep
C. had been kept D. kept

指与现在事实相反的事, 答案为 D。

6 ----Have you visited the Science Museum?

----No, but I really wish I _____.

A. will B. have C. did D. had

答案为 C。did 等于 visited the Science Museum。

练习

- 1 I wish I _____ yesterday.
A. had not told him that B. didn't tell him that
C. haven't told him that D. told him not that
- 2 I really wish such a noise _____ soon.
A. will stop B. were stopped
C. would stop D. had stopped
- 3 William wishes now that he _____ English instead of French when he was in high school.
A. have studied B. studies
C. had studied D. studied
- 4 I wish I _____ so forgetful. Then I _____ the talk.
A. wasn't/should not have missed
B. hadn't been/should not have missed
C. could not be/haven't missed
D. were/didn't miss
- 5 I would rather she _____ tomorrow than today.
A. would come B. came
C. should come D. has come
- 6 ----She wouldn't drink her medicine last night, would she?

A. No, but I wish she would B. No, but I wish she had
C. Yes, I wish she did D. No, but I wish she drank

2. Suggest 等用法及虚拟语气

规则讲解

- 在表示建议、命令、要求等动词后接宾语从句时须用虚拟语气，should + 动词原形，或省去 should，直接用动词原形。这些动词有：insist, command, order, suggest, propose, advise, recommend, ask, demand, require, request 等。一般可记作：一个坚持，两个命令，三个建议，四个要求。例如：

I suggest we (should) set off straightaway. 我建议马上动身。

He ordered that we (should) withdraw immediately. 他命令我们应立即撤退。

The law requires that everyone have his car checked at least once a year. 法律要求每个人每年至少去检查一次车。

- 由上述这些词（或其派生词）构成的主语从句，表语从句，同位语从句时也应用虚拟语气（还有 idea, plan 等）。

It is suggested that we (should) set off straightaway.

My suggestion is that we (should) set off straightaway.

I agree to your suggestion that we (should) set off straightaway.

My idea is that we (should) do exercises first.

- 当 insist 作“坚持（认为），坚持（应该）”解时，宾语从句才用虚拟语气，如作“力言，强调”解时，宾语从句不用虚拟语气。

Tom insisted that he had never stolen anything.

考题

- 1 I suggested yesterday a meeting _____ to discuss the

matter.

A. will be held

B. would be held

C. should hold

D. be held

答案为 D。省去 should, 被动语态。

2 The father insisted his daughter _____ a rich man.

A. would be engaged to

B. be engaged to

C. should engaged to

D. must be engaged to

答案为 B。

3 It was required that each student _____ enough food on the trip.

A. bring B. brought C. would bring D. had better bring

答案为 A。

4 Tom's father recommended that he _____ to Huangshan for his summer holidays.

A. go B. went C. must have gone D. should have gone

答案为 A。

5 The manager of the hotel requests that their guests _____ after 11 : 00 p.m.

A. not to play loud music

B. shouldn't play loud music

C. don't play loud music

D. couldn't play loud music

答案为 B。

6 It was proposed that the matter _____ discussed at the next meeting.

A. will be

B. was

C. be

D. would be

答案为 C。

练习

1 The officer gave the order that soldiers _____ to go out