

沸腾英语  
**Fit English**

高二 英语  
**语法**

蔡晔 主编

广外中学英语新课程研究组 编写

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广东高等教育出版社

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## 致读者

语法是语言的基本规则，掌握了语法，才能更准确地学习语言；同时，学习语法也是学习语言的捷径。英语考试中的语法难点主要体现在词汇用法、句型结构、特殊表达等方面，目的在于检测学生是否真正掌握重要的语言知识点。为了解决同学们英语语法学习系统性不足的难题，我们组织了一批优秀的一线教师编写了这本书，旨在系统梳理英语词法、句法的知识点，使同学们能够尽快系统地掌握语法知识，为听说读写译打下坚实的基础。

**本书特色：****1. 各版本通用。**

编者整合了各版本教材的语法点，进行系统编排。同时，本书结合近三年各地高考试题对语法知识的考查情况，将基本用法进行梳理、归纳，对重难点、易错点进行了仔细排查讲解。

**2. 知识覆盖全面，系统性强。**

本书按照高考考试大纲罗列的语法知识点编排。集结了大纲列出的每个语法知识点的所有概念法则，剖析了历年高考中所考的每个语法知识点，精选训练题，由基础到综合，注重重难点解析和突破。

**3. 以练促学，强化训练。**

本书设计了大量针对性训练，题型灵活多变，对重要的语法点通过不同的形式进行强化训练，题量充足，以练促学，可以起到加深课堂知识的理解和强化知识点记忆的作用。

本书讲解和训练内容都比课本内容更全面，而且进行了适当拓展，难度略高于高考水平；每个 Unit 后设置了“强化训练”，完全模仿高考试题难度和题型设计，便于同学们熟悉高考试题，明确各知识点的掌握程度。

**使用建议：****1. 可做随堂练习之用。**

由于本书与教材内容同步设计，因此，本书可以作为教师随堂训练或随堂小测使用。

**2. 课后作业。**

我们在每个单元后设置了“诊断训练”。同学们可以把这些练习题作为家庭作业或单元复习检测使用。

本书是编者精心打造的一本的课堂配套语法辅导书，如果同学们能按照我们的建议在学习中坚持使用，一定能快速准确地掌握语法，成为真正的英语语法高手。

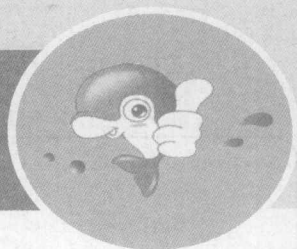
学英语就像烧开水，要一鼓作气，不能烧一把，停一阵再去烧。否则，水永远烧不开，至多成为温水。因此，我们要持之以恒，学到沸腾，消灭夹生，才能突破高分！

**“沸腾英语，让您的英语沸腾起来！”**



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# 中学语法项目总览

## 一、词类

### 1. 名词

1) 可数和不可数名词 2) 名词的复数形式 3) 专有名词 4) 所有格

### 2. 代词

1) 人称代词 2) 物主代词 3) 反身代词 4) 指示代词 5) 不定代词 6) 疑问代词

### 3. 数词

1) 基数词 2) 序数词

### 4. 介词

### 5. 连词

### 6. 形容词

1) 形容词作定语、表语和宾语补足语的用法 2) 比较等级：原级、比较级、最高级

### 7. 副词

1) 时间、地点、方式、程度、疑问、连接、关系等副词的用法

2) 比较等级：原级、比较级、最高级

### 8. 冠词

### 9. 动词

#### 1) 动词的基本形式

(1) 现在式 (2) 过去式 (3) 过去分词 (4) -ing 形式

2) 行为动词的及物性和不及物性

3) 连系动词 be, get, look, seem, turn, grow, become 等

4) 助动词 be, do, have, shall, will 等

5) 情态动词 can, may, must, ought, need, dare 等

#### 6) 动词的时态

(1) 一般现在时 (2) 一般过去时 (3) 一般将来时 (4) 现在进行时 (5) 过去进行时 (6) 现在完成时

(7) 过去完成时 (8) 过去将来时 (9) 将来进行时 (10) 现在完成进行时

#### 7) 动词的被动语态

(1) 一般现在时的被动语态 (2) 一般过去时的被动语态 (3) 一般将来时的被动语态 (4) 现在进行时的被动语态 (5) 现在完成时的被动语态 (6) 带情态动词的被动语态

#### 8) 动词的不定式

(1) 作主语 (2) 作宾语 (3) 作宾语补足语 (4) 作状语 (5) 作定语 (6) 作表语 (7) 用在 how, when, where, what, which, who, whether 等后面

#### 9) 动词的过去分词

(1) 作定语 (2) 作表语 (3) 作宾语补足语 (4) 作状语

#### 10) 动词的-ing 形式

(1) 作主语 (2) 作宾语 (3) 作宾语补足语 (4) 作表语 (5) 作定语 (6) 作状语

## 二、句子

### 1. 句子的种类

(1)陈述句(肯定式和否定式) (2)疑问句(一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、选择疑问句、反意疑问句) (3)祈使句 (4)感叹句

### 2. 句子的成分

(1)主语 (2)谓语 (3)表语 (4)宾语 (5)直接宾语和间接宾语 (6)宾语补足语 (7)定语 (8)状语

### 3. 主谓的一致关系

### 4. 简单句的五种基本句型

### 5. 并列句

### 6. 复合句

(1)主语从句 (2)宾语从句 (3)表语从句 (4)状语从句 (5)定语从句

### 7. 倒装

### 8. 省略

### 9. 间接引语

### 10. 强调

### 11. 虚拟语气

## 三、构词法

1. 合成法:blackboard, man-made, overthrow, however, everyone

2. 转换法:hand(n. )-hand(v. ), break(v. )-break(n. ), empty(adj. )-empty(v. )

### 3. 派生法

(1)加前缀:dis-, in-, re-, un-, non-

(2)加后缀:-able, -al, -an, -ful, -ive, -er, -ese, -st, -ment, -ness, -tion, -fy, -ian, -ing, -is(z)e, -ly, -teen, -ty, -th, -y

### 4. 缩写和简写



## Unit 1 情态动词

## 点石成金

can/could	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 表示能力。如: Mozart could play the piano well at the age of 13.</li> <li>2. 表示客观的可能性。如: Accidents can happen to any drunken driver.</li> <li>3. 表示请求和允许。如: —Can I have a look at your new design? —Yes, of course you can. (注: 在口语中表示请求时常用 could 代替 can, 使语气更委婉, 回答时仍用 can.)</li> <li>4. 表示怀疑, 不相信(主要用于否定句和疑问句)。如: How can you believe such a liar like him?</li> </ol>
may/might	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 表示允许、许可。带有 may 的问句, 否定回答用 mustn't, 意为“禁止”。might 比 may 的语气更委婉些。如: —May I listen to music while doing homework? —No, you mustn't.</li> <li>2. 表示可能性的推测, might 比 may 语气显得更加不肯定。如: John is absent. He may/might be ill.</li> <li>3. may 用于祈使句表示祝愿。如: May you have a happy life.</li> </ol>
will/would	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 表示意志、意愿。如: I will tell you all about it.</li> <li>2. 用于第二人称, 表示请求、建议等。用 would 比 will 更加委婉和客气。如: Will you post this letter for me, please?</li> <li>3. 表示习惯性的动作, 意为“习惯于”。will 指现在, would 指过去。如: He would sit around grandpa after supper, listening to his stories.</li> <li>4. 表示预料和猜想。如: It would be about ten o'clock when he left home.</li> <li>5. 用于发出命令或指示。如: You will carry out these instructions and report back this afternoon.</li> <li>6. 用于叙述真理。如: People will die without water or air.</li> </ol>
need	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 表示“需要, 必要”, 作情态动词, 多用于否定句和疑问句。如: —Need I tell him everything that has happened to his parents? —Yes, you must. (No, you needn't.)</li> <li>2. 作实义动词时其变化与一般动词相同。如: He needs to go to Beijing this Sunday to attend a book fair.</li> </ol>
dare	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 表示“敢, 敢于”。作情态动词时, 主要用于疑问句、否定句和条件状语从句, 一般不用于肯定句。如: How dare you say that?</li> <li>2. 用作实义动词时, 其变化与一般动词相同。如: This student doesn't dare to raise any question in class.</li> </ol>
ought to	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 表示“应该”, 同 should。如: Humans ought to stop polluting nature.</li> <li>2. 表示推测, 意为“想必”。如: He ought to be home by now.</li> </ol>



(续表)

must/ have to	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. must 表示“必须”,语气比 should, ought to 强烈,其否定形式是 mustn't,表示“不准,不应该,禁止”等。must 表示说话人的主观看法,而 have to 表示客观需要,而 don't have to 意为“不必”(在英国常用 needn't)。如: You must have a passport if you want to go abroad.</li> <li>2. 在回答带有 must 的问句时,否定回答经常用 needn't 或 don't have to,而不用 mustn't。如: —Must I come back before ten? —Yes, you must. (—No, you needn't/don't have to.)</li> <li>3. 表示有把握的推测,意为“一定,准是”,用于肯定句。如: You must be ill. I can see it from your face.</li> </ol>
shall	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 用于第一、第三人称疑问句中,表示说话人征求对方意见或向对方请示。如: Shall Tom go there with me next week?</li> <li>2. 用于第二、第三人称陈述句,表示说话人的允诺、命令、警告或威胁。如: Tell Jerry that he shall get a gift if he behaves well.</li> </ol>
should	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 用于劝告和建议,作“应该”讲。如: Children should learn to respect their elders.</li> <li>2. should 作为情态动词,可以用来表示有较大可能实现的猜测、推论,通常翻译为“可能,总该……吧”,相当于 be expected to。如: It should be Jack who has taken away all the materials.</li> <li>3. 用于第一人称时可表示说话人的一种谦逊、客气、委婉的语气,意为“可……,倒是……”。如: I should advise you not to do that.</li> <li>4. “why/how/who+should”结构表示说话人对某事不能理解,感到意外、惊异等,意为“竟会,居然”。如: I don't know why you should think that I did it.</li> <li>5. should 作为情态动词,可以用在条件状语从句中,表示语气较强的假设,译作“万一,竟然”,这时也可将 should 置于从句之首,即将 should 放在主语前面,而省略从属连词 if。如: If you should fail to come, ask Mrs Chen to take your place. (= Should you fail to come, ask Mrs Chen to take your place.)</li> </ol>
can 和 may	can't 意为“不可能,不一定”,而 may not 意为“可能不,或许不”,前者语气更强。如: The rumor can't be true. 又如: It may not rain today.
would 和 used to	would 可表示过去反复发生的动作或某种倾向,后面要接表示动作的动词,不能接表示认识或状态的动词;used to 表示过去的习惯动作或状态,强调现在已不存在这种动作或状态。如: He would come to see us on Sundays. 又如: Our company used to do business with theirs.
have to 和 have got to	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. have to 和 have got to 都可表示“不得不”,在表示一次性动作时可以互换。</li> <li>2. 在表示习惯性动作时,尤其句中含有 always, often, sometimes 等词时,用 have to。如: Usually I don't have to work on Sundays.</li> <li>3. have to 之前可以加情态动词或助动词,但 have got to 不能。如: I shall have to help him as much as I can.</li> <li>4. have to 的否定形式为 don't have to,而 have got to 的否定形式为 haven't got to。如: Do they have to pay their bill before the end of the month? 又如: I'm glad I haven't got to work today.</li> </ol>
could 和 was able to	could 仅表示过去具备某种能力,而 was/were able to 表示不仅具备而且实施了某种能力,相当于 succeeded in doing sth./managed to do sth. (区别仅限于肯定句)。如: I could run faster when I was in high school. 又如: He was able to flee Europe before the war broke out.

(续表)

情态动词  
+ have  
done

1. must have done 表示对过去的一种肯定的推测,意为“肯定,一定”,仅用于肯定句。如:It must have been around nine o'clock when I drove back home because it was already dark.
2. may/might have done 用于肯定句和否定句,表示对已经发生的事情的推测,意为“可能,大概”;might have done 还可表示虚拟语气,表示过去本可能发生的事情,但事实并非如此。如:Philip may(might)have been hurt seriously in the car accident. 又如:You might have given him some advice.
3. should/ought to have done 一般用于虚拟语气,在肯定句中表示过去没有发生但却应该发生的事,意为“本该”;在否定句中表示过去发生了本不该发生的事,意为“本不该”。如:You should(ought to)have come to the laboratory if you were really serious about your experiment. 又如:They shouldn't(oughtn't to)have given him so much money only because he asked for.
4. can/cannot(can't)have done 表示对过去可能/不可能发生的事情进行推测,多用于否定句和疑问句。如:This article about traveling in the USA cannot have been written by him because he has never been there at all.
5. could/couldn't have done 表示某事可能/不可能已经发生;也表示对过去的虚拟(与 might 相似),在肯定句中表示某事过去本来可以做却未做,在否定句中表示某事过去本来不应该做却做了。如:My mother came here by bus, but she could have taken a taxi. 又如:You couldn't have told him the news.
6. needn't have done 表示不必做的事情却做了,意为“其实不必”。如:Look, you needn't have bought those sweaters for me, for I have just knitted one.

诊断训练

I. 根据句意用相应的情态动词的适当形式填空。

1. You are lying. The manager \_\_\_\_\_ be working in his office now, because he is talking with me in my home at the moment.
2. Even a small personal computer \_\_\_\_\_ store vast amounts of information.
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ finish that work today. It is not so urgent.
4. It \_\_\_\_\_ be difficult to make an accurate forecast in the past decade.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ use the office phone for private calls.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ play the violin when she was six.
7. Haven't I told you already that you \_\_\_\_\_ have my answer tomorrow morning?
8. Some birds \_\_\_\_\_ fly away to the south when the weather turns cold.

9. You \_\_\_\_\_ leave a baby alone in the house.
10. Scientists know that cancer \_\_\_\_\_ not show up for many years.

II. 改正下面句中的情态动词的错误用法。

1. He didn't take part in the competition, he should have won though.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. There can be a terrible storm in the following few days.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. There can have been no one in, for nobody answered the phone.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. He may not have stolen the money; he is not such kind of person.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. You couldn't have been following him so closely;  
\_\_\_\_\_



you should have kept your distance.

6. You should help him even though you were busy at that time.

7. You needn't hurry. There was plenty of time.

8. The room is in a terrible mess; it wouldn't have been cleaned.

9. If you don't like to swim, you can as well stay at home.

10. It was very kind of you to do the washing-up, but you mustn't have done it.

### III. 单项选择。

( ) 1. Liza \_\_\_\_\_ well not want to go on the trip—she hates traveling.

A. will B. can C. must D. may

( ) 2. When I was young, I was told that I \_\_\_\_\_ play with matches.

A. wouldn't B. needn't  
C. mustn't D. daren't

( ) 3. According to the air traffic rules, you \_\_\_\_\_ switch off your mobile phone before boarding.

A. may B. can C. would D. should

( ) 4. She \_\_\_\_\_ have left school, for her bike is still here.

A. can't B. wouldn't  
C. shouldn't D. needn't

( ) 5. —I can't find my purse anywhere.  
—You \_\_\_\_\_ have lost it while shopping.

A. may B. can  
C. should D. would

( ) 6. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ be really difficult at times even though he's a nice person in general.

A. shall B. should  
C. can D. must

( ) 7. It is usually warm in my hometown in March, but it \_\_\_\_\_ be rather cold sometime.

A. must B. can

C. should

D. would

( ) 8. —I'm sorry. I \_\_\_\_\_ at you the other day.

—Forget it. I was a bit out of control myself.

A. shouldn't shout  
B. shouldn't have shouted  
C. mustn't shout  
D. mustn't have shouted

( ) 9. What a pity. Considering his ability and experience, he \_\_\_\_\_ better.

A. need have done  
B. must have done  
C. can have done  
D. might have done

( ) 10. You \_\_\_\_\_ be hungry already. You had lunch only two hours ago!

A. wouldn't B. can't  
C. mustn't D. needn't

( ) 11. You don't have to know the name of the author to find a book. You \_\_\_\_\_ find the book by the title.

A. must B. need  
C. can D. would

( ) 12. —What sort of house do you want to have? Something big?

—Well, it \_\_\_\_\_ be big. That's not important.

A. mustn't B. needn't  
C. can't D. won't

( ) 13. Although this \_\_\_\_\_ sound like a simple task, great care is needed.

A. must B. may  
C. shall D. should

( ) 14. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ have thought Johnson was worth it or she wouldn't have wasted time on him, I suppose.

A. should B. can  
C. would D. must

( ) 15. In crowded places like airports and railway stations, you \_\_\_\_\_ take care of your luggage.

A. can B. may C. must D. will

( ) 16. —What does the sign over there read?

—“No person            smoke or carry a lighted cigarette, cigar or pipe in this area.”

- A. will                      B. may  
C. shall                     D. must

( ) 17. —Turn off the TV, Jack.            your homework now?

—Mum, just ten more minutes, please.

- A. Should you be doing  
B. Shouldn't you be doing  
C. Couldn't you be doing  
D. Won't you be doing

( ) 18. The biggest problem for most plants, which            just get up and run away when threatened, is that animals like to eat them.

- A. shan't                    B. can't  
C. needn't                  D. mustn't

( ) 19. My MP4 player isn't in my bag. Where            I have put it?

- A. can                      B. must  
C. should                  D. would

( ) 20. —What do you think we can do for our aged parents?

—You            do anything except to be with them and be yourself.

- A. don't have to            B. oughtn't to  
C. mustn't                  D. can't

( ) 21. —How is your tour around the North Lake? Is it beautiful?

—It            be, but it's now heavily polluted.

- A. will                      B. would  
C. should                  D. must

( ) 22. —Where is my dictionary? I remember I put it here yesterday.

—You            it in the wrong place.

- A. must put  
B. should have put  
C. might put  
D. might have put

( ) 23. —She looks very happy. She            have passed the exam.

—I guess so. It's not difficult after all.

- A. should                    B. could  
C. must                      D. might

( ) 24. —Guess what! I have got an A for my term paper.

—Great! You            read widely and put a lot of work into it.

- A. must                      B. should  
C. must have                D. should have

( ) 25. The boss has given everyone a special holiday, so we            go to work tomorrow.

- A. can't                      B. mustn't  
C. needn't                    D. shouldn't

( ) 26. I told your friend how to get to the hotel, but perhaps I            have driven her there.

- A. could                      B. must  
C. might                      D. should

( ) 27. We hope that as many people as possible            join us for the picnic tomorrow.

- A. need                      B. must  
C. should                    D. can

( ) 28. If it were not for the fact that she            sing, I would invite her to the party.

- A. couldn't                  B. shouldn't  
C. can't                      D. might not

( ) 29. —Is Jack on duty today?

—It            be him. It's his turn tomorrow.

- A. mustn't                    B. won't  
C. can't                      D. needn't

( ) 30. There is no light on—they            be at home.

- A. can't                      B. mustn't  
C. needn't                    D. shouldn't

( ) 31. —May I smoke here?

—If you           , choose a seat in the smoking section.

- A. should                    B. could  
C. may                      D. must

( ) 32. —What's the name?

—Khulaifi.            I spell that for you?

- A. Shall                      B. Would  
C. Can                      D. Might



- ( ) 33. Some aspects of a pilot's job \_\_\_\_\_ be boring, and pilots often \_\_\_\_\_ work at inconvenient hours.

A. can; have to

B. may; can

C. have to; may

D. ought to; must

- ( ) 34. We \_\_\_\_\_ have proved great adventurers, but we have done the greatest march ever made in the past ten years.

A. needn't

B. may not

C. shouldn't

D. mustn't

IV. 根据每句的中文及句后的英文关键词提示, 用相应情态动词的适当形式完成句子。

1. I'm afraid Mr Harding \_\_\_\_\_ (现在不能见你). He's busy. (see)  
2. The chaos \_\_\_\_\_ (可能导致) the deaths

of up to 20 people. (contribute)

3. If he shaved his beard he \_\_\_\_\_ (看上去会年轻多了). (look)

4. It was an easy test and he \_\_\_\_\_ (他应该通过), but he didn't. (pass)

5. She \_\_\_\_\_ (一定有) a lot of problems with the language. (have)

6. She \_\_\_\_\_ (不必来) in person; a letter would have been enough. (come)

7. If she refuses to follow rules about car safety, she \_\_\_\_\_ (不准许) to use the car. (allow)

8. America \_\_\_\_\_ (可能卖更多的小汽车) to the islands if they were made with the steering wheel on the right. (sell)

9. By the time she was eight, she \_\_\_\_\_ (能够读) Greek and Latin.

10. I'm afraid I \_\_\_\_\_ (我不能来) to your party.



易错突破

单项选择。

- ( ) 1. —Could I borrow your dictionary?

—Yes, of course you \_\_\_\_\_.

A. might

B. will

C. can

D. should

- ( ) 2. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ come with us tonight, but he isn't very sure yet.

A. must

B. can

C. will

D. need

- ( ) 3. She is late. What \_\_\_\_\_ have happened to her?

A. should

B. must

C. would

D. can

- ( ) 4. You \_\_\_\_\_ her in her office last Friday; she's been out of town for two weeks.

A. needn't have seen

B. must have seen

C. might have seen

D. can't have seen

- ( ) 5. Tom wanted me to play truant this afternoon with him, but I \_\_\_\_\_ do so.

A. dared not

B. didn't dare to

C. not dare

D. dare not

- ( ) 6. Sorry I'm late. I \_\_\_\_\_ have turned off the alarm clock and gone back to sleep again.

A. might

B. should

C. can

D. will

- ( ) 7. I told Sally how to get here, but perhaps I \_\_\_\_\_ for her.

A. had to write it out

B. must have written it out

C. should have written it out

D. ought to write it out

- ( ) 8. —Is John coming by train?

—He should, but he \_\_\_\_\_ not. He likes driving his car.

A. must

B. can

C. need

D. may

- ( ) 9. —Will you stay for lunch?

—Sorry, \_\_\_\_\_. My brother is coming to see me.

A. I mustn't

B. I can't

C. I needn't

D. I won't

- ( ) 10. The fire spread through the hotel very quickly but everyone \_\_\_\_\_ get out.

- A. had to      B. would  
 C. could      D. was able to

强化训练

单项选择。

- ( ) 1. I was really anxious about you. You \_\_\_\_\_ home without a word.
- A. mustn't leave  
B. shouldn't have left  
C. couldn't have left  
D. needn't leave
- ( ) 2. —Write to me when you get home.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. I must      B. I should  
C. I will      D. I can
- ( ) 3. Mr Bush is on time for everything. How \_\_\_\_\_ it be that he was late for the opening ceremony?
- A. can      B. should  
C. may      D. must
- ( ) 4. It has been announced that candidates \_\_\_\_\_ remain in their seats until all the papers have been collected.
- A. can      B. will  
C. may      D. shall
- ( ) 5. —I heard they went skating in the mountains last winter.  
—It \_\_\_\_\_ true because there was little snow there.
- A. may not be      B. won't be  
C. couldn't be      D. mustn't be
- ( ) 6. —The room is so dirty. \_\_\_\_\_ we clean it?  
—Of course.
- A. Will      B. Shall  
C. Would      D. Do
- ( ) 7. How \_\_\_\_\_ you say that you really understand the whole story if you have covered only part of the article?
- A. can      B. must  
C. need      D. may

- ( ) 8. —Isn't that Ann's husband over there?  
—No, it \_\_\_\_\_ be him—I'm sure he doesn't wear glasses.
- A. can't      B. mustn't  
C. won't      D. may not
- ( ) 9. —Who is the girl standing over there?  
—Well, if you \_\_\_\_\_ know, her name is Mabel.
- A. may      B. can  
C. must      D. shall
- ( ) 10. —Shall I tell John about it?  
—No, you \_\_\_\_\_. I've told him already.
- A. needn't      B. wouldn't  
C. mustn't      D. shouldn't
- ( ) 11. —Why didn't you come to see me?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_, but I was too busy yesterday.
- A. like to      B. should like to  
C. would like to have      D. am going to
- ( ) 12. There was plenty of time; she \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. mustn't have hurried  
B. needn't have hurried  
C. may not have hurried  
D. wouldn't have hurried
- ( ) 13. —\_\_\_\_\_ it be Li Ping who broke the glass?  
—No. It \_\_\_\_\_ be Wang Hai who did it.
- A. Could; may      B. Can; can  
C. May; must      D. Can; must
- ( ) 14. When the old man was alive, he \_\_\_\_\_ sit for hours at the door.
- A. would      B. could  
C. must      D. might
- ( ) 15. She \_\_\_\_\_ into the thick forest alone on such a dark night.
- A. dares not go  
B. dares not to go



- C. dare not to go  
D. doesn't dare to go
- ( ) 16. My parents never remember my telephone number, and they always \_\_\_\_\_ look it up.  
A. must B. can  
C. should D. have to
- ( ) 17. —Where is Jack? I can't find him anywhere.  
—He \_\_\_\_\_ his homework upstairs.  
A. might have done  
B. must have done  
C. might be doing  
D. must do
- ( ) 18. He began to write two hours ago. He \_\_\_\_\_ have finished the article now.  
A. must B. ought  
C. would D. had to
- ( ) 19. Looking at my determined face, the big boy \_\_\_\_\_ pick up the fight.

- A. dares not B. dare not  
C. doesn't dare D. dares not to
- ( ) 20. It's said that there are plenty of hotels in that town. There \_\_\_\_\_ be any difficulty for you to find somewhere to stay.  
A. wouldn't B. mustn't  
C. shouldn't D. needn't
- ( ) 21. They \_\_\_\_\_ us willingly but they happened to be short of hands, too.  
A. would help  
B. would have helped  
C. were going to help  
D. must have helped
- ( ) 22. Being examined twice a year, whether it is a car or a bus or a truck, it is the rule that every driver \_\_\_\_\_ obey in this city.  
A. shall B. can  
C. has to D. need



## Unit 2 被动语态



### 点石成金

#### 一、各种被动语态

一般现在时的被动语态	结构: am/is/are + 过去分词。如: The butter is kept here.
一般过去时的被动语态	结构: was/were + 过去分词。如: The minister was murdered two days ago.
现在进行时的被动语态	结构: am/is/are + being + 过去分词。如: The bridge is being repaired these days.
过去进行时的被动语态	结构: was/were + being + 过去分词。如: The injured player was being operated this time yesterday.
一般将来时的被动语态	结构(1): shall/will + be + 过去分词。如: A lecture will be given by Dr. Brown next Friday. 结构(2): be(am/is/are) going to + be + 过去分词。如: The house is going to be removed next week.
过去将来时的被动语态	结构(1): would + be + 过去分词。如: Mr Li said the house was going to be removed the next week. 结构(2): was/were going to + be + 过去分词。如: The manager said a cinema was going to be built the next year.
现在完成时的被动语态	结构: have/has + been + 过去分词。如: The Three Gorges Project has been completed ahead of schedule.
过去完成时的被动语态	结构: had + been + 过去分词。如: The house had been cleaned when I came home.
将来完成时的被动语态	结构: will + have + been + 过去分词。如: The museum will have been built by the end of next month.
含情态动词的被动语态	结构(1): 情态动词(can/may/must等) + be + 过去分词。如: Doors must/should be shut before you leave. 结构(2): (will) have to + be + 过去分词。如: Overtime rates will have to be reduced.
动词不定式的被动语态	结构(1): to be + 过去分词。如: Your composition is expected to be completed by Thursday. 结构(2): to have + been + 过去分词。如: The house seems to have been broken into just now.
现在分词的被动语态	结构(1): being + 过去分词。如: Being covered by snow, the road can't be seen clearly. 结构(2): having been + 过去分词。如: Having been sent to the hospital, he got an immediate operation.
动名词的被动语态	结构: being + 过去分词。如: No one likes being looked down upon by others.

## 二、特殊情况

## (一) 主动形式表示被动意义

1. 表示主语的某种属性特征的动词(read, write, wash, dry, wear, sell, eat 等)。如: The newly published book sells well. 新出版的那本书销得很好。
2. 表示开始、结束、运动变化的某些动词(start, drive, change, move 等)。如: In England, cars drive on the left-hand side of the road.
3. 表示主语状态、特征的连系动词(look, feel, smell, sound, taste 等)。如: The piece of cloth feels smooth. 这块布摸起来很滑。
4. 动词不定式作定语, 与被修饰的名词有动宾关系, 又与另一名词有主谓关系时。如: Please lend me a pen to write with.
5. 在“be+adj. +不定式”结构中, 不定式表示的动作与主语之间存在动宾关系时, 不定式用主动形式。如: The chair is very comfortable to sit on.
6. 在“疑问词+不定式”结构中, 不定式动作与疑问词之间存在动宾关系时, 可用不定式的主动形式表示被动意义。如: Can you tell us what to do?
7. 在 there be 结构中, 主语后的不定式可用主动形式表示被动意义, 也可用其被动形式。但有逻辑主语时必须用主动形式。如: There is nothing to fear/to be feared. 又如: There is nothing for me to do today.
8. 在“be+adj./adv. +enough+不定式”结构中, 可用不定式的主动形式表示被动意义。如: The story is not interesting enough to read.
9. worth 以及表示“需要”含义的动词(need, require, want)之后的动名词可用主动形式表示被动意义。如: His watch is out of order and needs repairing.

## (二) 被动语态与系表结构的区别

1. 被动语态的施动者通常由 by 来连接; 若用其他固定搭配的介词连接时则往往是系表结构。如: I was frightened by his ghost story. (被动) 又如: I was frightened of snakes. (系表)
2. “be+过去分词”并用于一般现在时中, 若句中有时间状语, 说明动作的反复性或习惯性, 是被动语态; 若无这类状语, 则是系表结构。如: The bank is usually closed at six. (被动) 又如: The bank is now closed. (系表)
3. “be+过去分词”并用于一般现在时中, 若句中有时间、地点、方式或目的状语, 多为被动语态; 没有状语的情况要依据上下文意思而定。如: The picture was drawn long ago. (被动) 又如: The picture is drawn well. (系表)

## (三) get+过去分词

1. 表示突然、偶然、意外发生的情况。如: The student got hurt on his way home from school.
2. 表示反身行为而非被动行为。如: I have to get dressed before 8 o'clock.
3. 用于某些固定搭配。如: Antonio and Portia arranged to get married.



## ○ 诊断训练 ○

## I. 用动词的正确形式填空。

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Visitors _____ (request) not to touch the exhibits.</li> <li>2. We _____ (tell) that he had already known the accident.</li> <li>3. More patients _____ (treat) in hospital this year than last year.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Now, children, it's time you _____ (wash and dress).</li> <li>5. I should very much like to have gone to that party of theirs, but I _____ (not invite).</li> <li>6. Millions of pounds' worth of damage _____ (cause) by a storm which swept across the north</li> </ol> |
|--|---|