

高中

# 英语语法 2000题

ENGLISH GRAMMAR



YZLI0890141268

丛书主编/金光辉 许小明 本书主编/徐 新

## 高中生一定要做的2000道题

**覆盖面广：**覆盖高中英语16大基础语法要点

**针对性强：**“单项训练篇”讲练结合，“综合训练篇”巩固提高

**题量丰富：**2000道语法题囊括单项填空必考点，让你从容应对考试

**详细解析：**所有练习均附有详细的答案解析，帮你厘清思路，赢取高分



华东理工大学出版社  
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS



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藏书  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR  
YZLI

(附详解第三版)



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## 前 言

为配合广大高中生迎接高考,系统地学习和掌握英语语法,根据国家教育部颁布的《中学英语教学大纲》、《全日制高级中学英语教科书》以及近几年全国各地高考英语试卷,我们精心编写了这本《高中英语语法 2000 题》。

全书共分两个部分,第一部分为“单项训练篇”。在这部分,我们挑选出了 16 个非常重要的语法项目,并对每个语法项目进行了概括性的归纳和整理,条理分明,重点突出。我们还在每个语法项目之后精心设计和挑选了具有针对性的训练题以及详细的答案解析,目的是帮助大家发现自己的薄弱环节,以便及时弥补,使学到的语法知识得到进一步的巩固。本书的第二部分为“综合训练篇”,集中了 1100 道语法题目,涵盖了中学阶段的所有语法项目。

在题目的编写和挑选过程中,我们不仅注意题目所涵盖的语法基础知识,同时还特别强调各个语法项目中的重点和难点,因为这些往往是考试中经常考查的。我们还对所有的题目都给出了详细的答案解析。

为了使编写和挑选的题目既有其普遍性,又有其典型性,我们还参阅了一些全国知名高中平时的训练题和高考模拟题。在此也向所涉及的兄弟学校的同仁表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中不足之处在所难免,敬请广大读者和同仁批评指正。

编 者

2012 年 1 月



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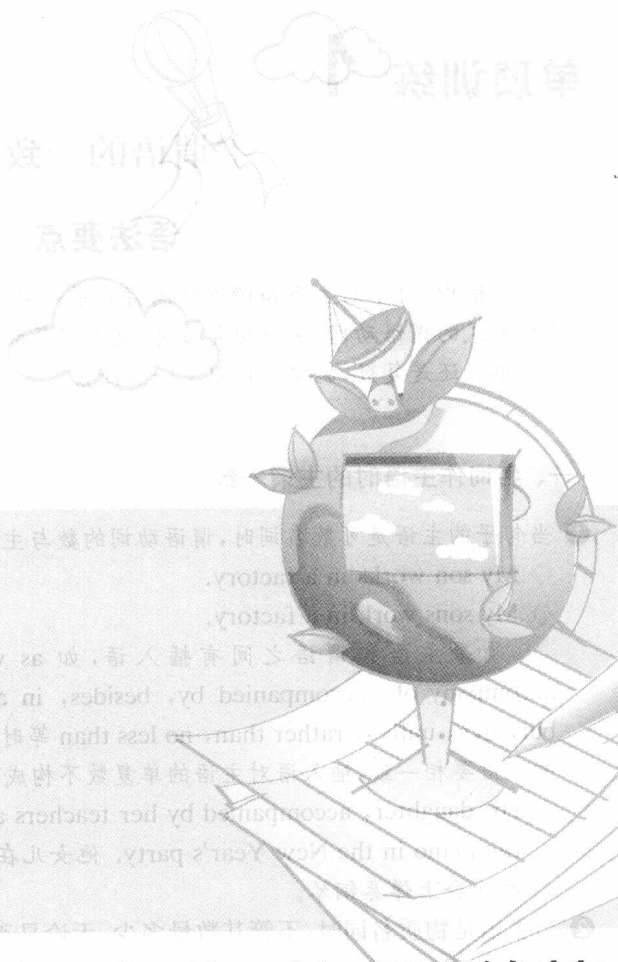
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# 第一部分 单项训练篇







# 单项训练 1

## 主谓语的一致性

### 语法要点

英语中,句子的主语和谓语之间存在着一致性关系,主语为单数时,要求用单数形式的谓语动词,主语为复数时,要求用复数形式的谓语动词。判断主语到底是单数还是复数,需要把握以下一些因素。

#### 一、名词作主语时的主谓一致

- ① 当句子的主语是可数名词时,谓语动词的数与主语的数相一致,如:

◇ My son works in a factory.

◇ My sons work in a factory.

如果主语和谓语之间有插入语,如 as well as, together with, in the accompany of, accompanied by, besides, in addition to, including, except, but, like, unlike, rather than, no less than 等时,谓语动词的数同插入语所修饰的主语要相一致,插入语对主语的单复数不构成影响,如:

◇ His daughter, accompanied by her teachers and her uncles, is going to play the piano in the New Year's party. 他女儿在老师和叔叔们的陪同下将在新年晚会上弹奏钢琴。

- ② 当主语是物质名词时,不管其数量多少,无论是否受 a lot of, a great deal of, a little, little, much, too much, a great amount of 等表示数量多少的词或词组的修饰,谓语动词都要用单数形式,如:

◇ Too much salt does you a lot of harm. 吃太多的盐对你的身体非常有害。

但是,如果这些物质名词前有单位词,如 piece, bottle, set, sheet, loaf, bar 等,谓语动词的数要与单位词的数相一致,如:

◇ Three pieces of paper are used to write this letter. 写这封信用了三张纸。

- ③ 英语中有些单词几乎总是以复数形式出现,如 pants, trousers, jeans, scissors, scales, sunglasses, surroundings, belongings, savings, earnings, wages, fireworks, goods, minutes, remains, arms, clothes 等,这样的名词作主语时,谓语动词要用复数形式,如:

◇ Why are your trousers so dirty? 你的裤子怎么这么脏?

◇ Sunglasses are helpful to protect your eyes. 太阳镜可以帮你保护眼睛。

- ④ 英语中有些单词是以-s 结尾的,这个“s”并非用以表示这个单词的复数形式,而是构成这个单词不可分割的一部分,没有这个“s”,这个单词就失去了本义,如







news, economics, linguistics, athletics, physics, mathematics, billiards(台球), bronchitis(支气管炎)等。这些单词多数为科学名称、体育运动、疾病。当它们作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式,如:

- ◇ The news from TV makes her very sad. 电视里的新闻让她感到非常伤心。
- ◇ Physics does not appeal to me as much as mathematics. 我对物理的兴趣远远不及我对数学的兴趣。

- ⑤ 以-s 结尾的地理名称,如果是国家、机构名称,作主语时谓语动词用单数;如果是群岛、山脉、海峡、瀑布等时,谓语动词用复数,如:

- ◇ The United States is a developed country. 美国是一个发达国家。
- ◇ The Niagara Falls are the greatest waterfalls in the world. 尼亚加拉瀑布是世界上最大的瀑布。

- ⑥ 英语中有些名词的单复数形式是相同的,如 sheep, deer, means, series 等,这些名词在句子中作主语时,要根据上下文或者句子的其他成分来判断它在句子中到底是单数还是复数,如:

- ◇ All his sheep were lost in the flood. 他所有的羊在洪水中都丢失了。
- ◇ The sheep he lost in the flood has been found. 他在洪水中丢失的那只羊找到了。

- ⑦ 英语中有些名词既可以表示民族,又可以表示这个民族所使用的语言。用作主语,表示民族时,谓语动词用复数;表示语言时,谓语动词用单数,如:

- ◇ The Chinese love peace. 中国人民热爱和平。
- ◇ Chinese is a very difficult language to learn. 汉语是一门非常难学的语言。

- ⑧ 集体名词往往表示一类人、一类事物,如 audience, family, class, team, committee, club, government, board, crew, crowd, enemy, group, leadership, party, public, staff 等。当这些名词作主语时,要分析句子所表达的是强调整体,还是强调集体中的成员。如果强调整体,谓语动词用单数;如果强调集体中的成员,谓语动词用复数,如:

- ◇ The committee has announced its final decision. 委员会宣布了它最后的决议。
- ◇ The committee are having their dinner in the restaurant. 委员会的成员们正在饭店吃饭。

- ⑨ 集体名词中的 police, people, cattle, clergy, militia, youth 等往往作复数使用,如:

- ◇ Cattle provide us with milk, beef, and hide. 牛为我们提供了牛奶、牛肉和皮革。
- ◇ The police don't want him to go. 警察不让他走。

- ⑩ 像 furniture, baggage(luggage), machinery, equipment, information, evidence 等集体名词只能作单数使用,作主语时,谓语动词用单数。如果要表示数量的多少,可以通过加单位词来实现,如:

- ◇ There are many pieces of furniture in the room. 房间里有许多家具。





## 二、作主语的名词前有修饰语时的主谓一致

- ① 当作主语的名词前有 every, each, either, neither, much, little, a little, whole 等修饰时,谓语动词用单数形式;当作主语的名词前有 many, several, few, a few, a number of 等修饰时,谓语动词用复数形式,如:
  - ◇ Every man and woman is asked to vote. 每一个人都被要求去投票。
  - ◇ Several students don't want to take part in the test. 有好几个学生不想参加考试。
- ② 当作主语的名词前有 all of, some of, most of, half of, the rest of, a lot of, the last, the remainder 等修饰时,谓语动词的数要根据该名词的数而定,名词是复数形式,谓语动词就用复数,反之用单数,如:
  - ◇ Let's share the last apple. Half of the apple is for you. 我们一起分享最后一个苹果吧,一半是你的。
  - ◇ There are 30 apples; half of the apples are for you. 这里有 30 个苹果,一半是给你的。
- ③ 当名词前有 the majority of 或 a minority of 修饰时,该名词无论是单数形式的集体名词,还是复数形式的个体名词,谓语动词总是用复数,如:
  - ◇ A minority of the audience think that the film is a failure. 少数观众认为这部电影是个失败。
- ④ 当作主语的名词受数词、百分比、分数的修饰时,谓语动词的数可能是单数,也可能是复数,这要根据情况而定。数词及数词短语构成的复数形式的主语,如果突出的是总量,谓语动词用单数;如果强调的是数量的多少,谓语动词用复数,如:
  - ◇ One hundred meters is not a long distance. 一百米不是一段长距离。
- ⑤ 由 or, either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also 等连接的两个成分作主语时,谓语动词的数依据就近原则,取决于与其相邻的名词的数,如:
  - ◇ Not only the students but also the teacher is greatly delighted. 不仅学生,老师也非常高兴。

## 三、其他词类作主语时

- ① 不定代词作主语,它的意义似乎是复数的,但在语法上总是作单数来处理。常见的不定代词有: anyone, anybody, anything, someone, somebody, something, everyone, everybody, everything, no one, nobody, nothing, either, neither, whatever, whichever, whoever 等。
- ② 不定式、动词-ing 形式,以及 that 和 wh-型引导的从句作主语时,谓语动词用单数;但是,如果用 and 把两个相同成分连接起来,谓语动词用复数,如:
  - ◇ To die for the people is a great honor. 为人民而死是光荣的。
  - ◇ Why he did it and how he did it are the questions only he himself could answer. 只有他自己能够回答他为什么要做和怎样做的这些问题。





- ③ 英语中有些形容词前面加定冠词可以用来表示一类人,如果这些词作主语,谓语动词用复数,常见的有:the young, the old, the rich, the poor, the alive, the dead, the fallen, the blind, the deaf 等,如:

◆ The rich are not as happy as the poor have expected. 富人并不是像穷人想象的那么幸福。

#### 四、某些倒装句中的主谓一致问题

here 和 there 如果被放在句首,句子一般要求倒装,这时候的谓语动词要依据主语的单复数而定,如:

◆ Here is the dictionary I mentioned in the class last week. 这就是我上周在班里提到的那本字典。

◆ There come the professors from Beijing University. 那就是来自北京大学的教授们。



## 习 题

1. Neither the girls nor the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ going to visit New York on Sunday.  
A. are                      B. is                      C. were                      D. was
2. More than one student in this class \_\_\_\_\_ against that advice.  
A. have protested                      B. is protested  
C. has protested                      D. are protested
3. All but one worker \_\_\_\_\_ here just now.  
A. is                      B. was                      C. has been                      D. were
4. His father but my parents \_\_\_\_\_ dancing very much.  
A. enjoys                      B. enjoy  
C. has enjoyed                      D. enjoyed
5. Anyway, it is you who \_\_\_\_\_ the right to decide.  
A. have                      B. is                      C. has                      D. are
6. They as well as I \_\_\_\_\_ in fishing.  
A. are interesting                      B. am interested  
C. is interested                      D. are interested
7. Dr. Johnson, together with his wife and children, \_\_\_\_\_ photos on the Great Wall.  
A. was seen take                      B. were seen take  
C. was seen taking                      D. were seen taking
8. Two-thirds of the children in this kindergarten \_\_\_\_\_ from worker's families.  
A. comes                      B. come                      C. has came                      D. have come
9. The population growth of China \_\_\_\_\_ faster and faster.  
A. become                      B. has become  
C. is becoming                      D. are becoming
10. "The Arabian Nights" \_\_\_\_\_ a very famous novel.  
A. is                      B. are                      C. was                      D. were
11. To get up early in the morning \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of good for one's health.  
A. do                      B. will do                      C. did                      D. does
12. One pair of glasses \_\_\_\_\_ enough for this girl.  
A. has not                      B. have not  
C. are not                      D. is not
13. The police \_\_\_\_\_ a thief all around the building.  
A. is searching for                      B. are searching for





单项训练 1

- C. searches for      D. has been searching for
14. Twenty plus three \_\_\_\_\_ twenty-three.  
A. is      B. be      C. was      D. are
15. AIDS \_\_\_\_\_ a very complicated disease for a doctor to research.  
A. are      B. is      C. has      D. have
16. Both his brother and sister \_\_\_\_\_ teachers.  
A. are      B. has been      C. is      D. have been
17. This is one of the bridges that \_\_\_\_\_ in this city.  
A. has been built      B. have been built  
C. were built      D. was built
18. His daughter, his wife, his house, his property \_\_\_\_\_ in several seconds.  
A. are lost      B. were lost      C. was lost      D. lose
19. The office staff \_\_\_\_\_ gathered to have a public meeting.  
A. will have      B. has      C. is      D. are
20. Not everyone likes everyone else, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. does he      B. does everyone  
C. does she      D. do they
21. Those who \_\_\_\_\_ to visit Canada during the summer vacation, please hand in your application.  
A. wants      B. wanted      C. want      D. would want
22. Either your neighbors or your son \_\_\_\_\_ a thief.  
A. is      B. are      C. be      D. would be
23. Your bicycle and mine \_\_\_\_\_ the same.  
A. is      B. was      C. are      D. be
24. Half of the persons in this room \_\_\_\_\_ women.  
A. is      B. are      C. has been      D. was
25. The rest of the water in that well \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are polluted      B. pollutes  
C. is polluted      D. polluted
26. Many a mother \_\_\_\_\_ not spending more time with her children when they were young.  
A. have regretted      B. has regretted  
C. regretted      D. regret
27. Linda is the only one of the foreigners that \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese well.  
A. speaks      B. spoken      C. spoke      D. speak
28. There \_\_\_\_\_ five eggs and one pear in the bowl.  
A. are      B. is      C. has been      D. have been
29. Lots of the workers in this factory \_\_\_\_\_ ill for two weeks.





单项训练 1

- A. has been      B. had been  
C. were      D. have been
30. The peasants in this village are much richer than \_\_\_\_\_ in that one.  
A. one      B. those      C. that      D. it
31. What the teacher said today \_\_\_\_\_ very important to us.  
A. is      B. are      C. were      D. have been
32. Several cars \_\_\_\_\_ in that traffic accident.  
A. are damaged      B. is damaged  
C. damaged      D. were damaged
33. The news that Taiwan Island had an earthquake yesterday morning \_\_\_\_\_ widely spread.  
A. is      B. were      C. was      D. are
34. Mathematics \_\_\_\_\_ a very important role in forming one's outlook.  
A. played      B. plays  
C. play      D. will have played
35. A number of soldiers \_\_\_\_\_ at the camp gate.  
A. have gathered      B. has gathered  
C. is      D. was
36. Not only the teacher but also all the students \_\_\_\_\_ a good progress.  
A. has made      B. were made  
C. was made      D. have made
37. Neither Sam nor Henry, sales representatives for the company, presented \_\_\_\_\_ summary of sales before the deadline for doing so.  
A. their      B. his      C. theirs      D. both
38. Drinking, smoking, and gambling \_\_\_\_\_ three bad habits.  
A. is      B. are      C. have been      D. was
39. The surroundings of the school \_\_\_\_\_ very dirty.  
A. are      B. is      C. was      D. has been
40. There \_\_\_\_\_ many suburbs around Beijing City nowadays.  
A. are      B. is      C. was      D. were
41. The species of deer \_\_\_\_\_ numerous in Changbai Mountain.  
A. is      B. has been      C. are      D. was
42. The young \_\_\_\_\_ for peace and freedom.  
A. long      B. longs      C. longed      D. has longed
43. One thousand meters \_\_\_\_\_ a long distance to the little girl.  
A. mean      B. meant      C. has meant      D. means
44. Man, no less than the lower forms of life, \_\_\_\_\_ the product of evolution process.





单项训练 1

- A. is                      B. are                      C. were                      D. have been
45. Phonetics \_\_\_\_\_ the subjects of linguistics.  
A. belong to                      B. belonged to  
C. belongs to                      D. has belonged to
46. The headmaster, the mayor of the city, \_\_\_\_\_ our discussion.  
A. were to attend                      B. are to attend  
C. is attend                      D. is to attend
47. John and Tom neither \_\_\_\_\_ nor \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. smoke; drink                      B. smokes; drinks  
C. smoked; drink                      D. smoke; drank
48. Part of the boxes \_\_\_\_\_ lost.  
A. is                      B. have                      C. was                      D. has
49. One and a half months \_\_\_\_\_ not enough for us to finish that job.  
A. are                      B. were                      C. have                      D. is
50. Our knowledge of Jesus \_\_\_\_\_ from the last three years of his life, which he spent preaching a doctrine of brotherly love and repentance.  
A. came                      B. have come                      C. come                      D. comes







## 单项训练 2

### 动词时态

#### 语法要点

英语的时态主要有以下几种：一般现在时，一般过去时，一般将来时，一般过去将来时，现在进行时，过去进行时，将来进行时，过去将来进行时，现在完成时，过去完成时，将来完成时，现在完成进行时，过去完成进行时等。

#### 一、一般现在时

- 表示习惯、经常、反复发生的动作或存在的状态，常与 every day, often, usually, always, seldom, sometimes 等时间状语连用。如：
  - ◇ She always gets up early. 她总是起得很早。
  - ◇ He seldom goes to the cinema. 他很少去看电影。
- 表示主语的特征、性格、能力等。如：
  - ◇ Contradictions are everywhere. 矛盾无处不在。
- 表示普遍真理、客观事实以及格言。如：
  - ◇ Light travels faster than sound. 光的传播速度比声音的速度快。
- 在主句是将来时的句子中，时间或条件状语从句往往用一般现在时代替将来时。如：
  - ◇ I will go to New York after I finish my study. 学业结束后，我将去纽约。
- 在电影说明、剧情介绍、新闻标题、动作解说、电视解说中，常用一般现在时。
- 引用报刊、书籍或其他材料时，常用一般现在时。

#### 二、一般过去时

- 表示过去某个特定时间或过去某一段时间发生的动作或状态。这种过去的时间可以是指明的，也可以是不指明的，有些带有比较明显的表示过去的时间状语，如 yesterday, last year, three weeks ago 等。
- 在表示时间或条件的状语从句中，代替将来时。如：
  - ◇ We would not leave until she came back. 直到她回来，我们才会离开。
- 表示过去的习惯性动作。
- 在谈到已故的人的情况时多用过去时。

#### 三、一般将来时

- 表示将要发生的动作或情况，如：





◇ He will come back the day after tomorrow. 他后天回来。

- ② 表示将来反复发生的动作或习惯性动作,也可以用来表示一种倾向性的动作,如:

◇ The students will have five language classes per week this term. 这学期学生每周将有五次语言课。

◇ Crops will die without water. 庄稼会因缺水而死。

- ③ 其他表示将来时的形式

a. be going to do sth. 多用于口语,常表示计划、打算、决心去做某事或可能发生的事情。

b. be+不定式 表示按计划安排要发生的事或用来征求对方意见,如:

◇ When are you to hand in your plan? 你计划何时递交你的方案?

c. be about+不定式 表示即将发生的动作,如:

◇ The English evening is about to begin. 英语晚会就要开始了。

#### 四、一般过去将来时

- ① 表示过去时间里将要发生的动作,常用于主句的谓语为过去时的宾语从句中,如:

◇ His father said that he would not come to see him. 他的父亲说过不会来看他。

- ② 过去将来时的其他表达方式与一般将来时一样,只是相关助动词要用过去时形式,如:

◇ They were about to leave the next week. 他们下周就会离开。

#### 五、现在进行时

- ① 表示现在正在发生的动作。

- ② 表示将来发生的动作,有意图、打算的含义,常与 go, come, stay, leave, start, arrive, stop, take, join 等连用。

- ③ 与 always, forever, continually, constantly 等连用,表示想不到或使人烦恼的事,带有一定的感情色彩,如:

◇ She is always coming late for class. 她上课总是迟到。

#### 六、过去进行时

- ① 表示过去某一时刻或某段时间正在进行的动作,这一特定的时间往往用时间状语修饰,如:

◇ He was reading an English magazine when I came in. 当我进门的时候,他正在看一本英语杂志。

- ② 表示移动的动词,如 go, come, stay, leave, start 等的过去进行时可以表示过去将要发生的动作。

