

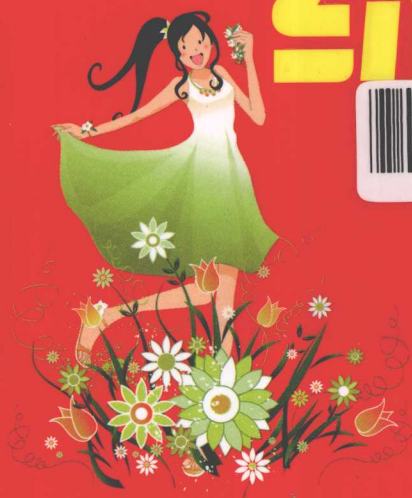
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Senior English
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中学英语专练百分百

第2版

范虎彪 主编
上海交通大学出版社

高中英语 语法专练



GRAMMAR



高中英语语法专练

(第二版)

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内 容 提 要

本书归纳了高中阶段学生必须掌握的语法知识,并提供了大量练习,使学生通过有针对性的自测练习,解决高中阶段英语语法中的重点、难点和疑点。第二版在第一版的基础上,根据新课标的课程安排调整了结构,使之更方便教学使用,并更新了部分题目,补充了历年高考语法经典真题,方便读者备考自测。本书可供高中生使用,也可作为教师辅导专项练习时的参考书。

本书提供在线答疑服务,登陆 <http://blog.sina.com.cn/hongwuxie1974>,寻求答疑,发表看法。

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再版前言

为了满足广大中学师生特别是高中师生教学的需要,我们特组织了一批长期从事一线外语教学的具有丰富教学经验的高、中级骨干英语教师以及教学科研人员,编著了本语法书。本书凸显以下特点:

依据新课标,紧扣大纲

第二版相对于本书第一版,结构编排上更加贴近最新《中学英语教学大纲》,内容上更加符合新课标的教学要求,更加方便教师和学生随教学进度配套使用。

讲解精当,覆盖面广

本书对于师生在语法教学中遇到的语法现象及问题讲解精辟到位,练习覆盖面广。讲练结合,以练为主,尽力避免长篇说教,从多角度,多层次对任何一个语法点进行练习设计。

删去例句,重在多练

对于高中,特别是高三的学生来说,精讲多练是关键。平时学了很多语法,但是只见树木不见森林,遇到做题时还是不能把所学知识应用到实践中去。本书力克罗列很多例句和语法条文那样的泛泛的说教式讲解,把重点放在对语言知识基本点以及重点、难点的练习上,通过练习将书本知识变为学生自己的知识。

使用方便,价值长久

本书的语法点查找便捷,语言简练;练习不仅收集了历年上海及全国各省市高考英语试题,更收集了在教学实践中师生们经常遇到的典型试题、经典试题。对师生们在学习过程中进行强化训练、提高语言能力和水平很有帮助,也是广大英语教师案头的应备读物。

由于编写时间仓促,本书一定会有很多不当之处,欢迎广大师生提出批评和建议。

关于本书,寻求答疑,发表看法,就来 <http://blog.sina.com.cn/hongwuxie1974> 吧!

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第一章 定语从句

I. 限制性定语从句

i. 关系代词 that, who

1. that, who 用来指人,在从句中用作主语或宾语,可互换使用;that 也可用来指物,但不能用 who 指物。
2. 关系代词 who, that 在从句中作宾语时,常可省略。
3. 关系代词在从句中作主语时,从句谓语与先行词在人称和数上保持一致。
4. 一般说来,人们倾向于用 who 指人,用 that 指物,尤其在口语中。

专项练习

1. The six blind men asked for money from people _____ by.
A. passed B. who passed C. who were passed D. who passing
2. Mr. Brown is the very person _____ can help us to solve the problem.
A. which B. whom C. that D. of whom
3. Ms Chancery is the teacher _____.
A. I like her best B. I like best C. that I like her best D. whom like best
4. The years and months _____ we spent together are really wonderful to us all.
A. when B. on which C. in which D. that
5. The woman _____ was John's wife.
A. I spoke to her B. whom I spoke to her
C. that I spoke D. I spoke to

ii. 关系代词 which, that

which, that 都可以指物,在从句中用作主语或宾语时可以互换使用;指人可用 that,但不能用 which.

专项练习

1. Is this the book _____ you wanted to borrow last time? Which of the following is wrong?
A. which B. that C. the one D. /
2. Is this the calculator _____ you borrowed from Jane?
A. one B. the one what C. the one D. which
3. Can you tell me the name of the museum _____ you visited last month?
A. what B. where C. / D. when
4. The two things _____ they felt very proud were their house and the diamond ring.
A. about which B. of which C. in which D. for that
5. They showed us around the factory _____ was equipped with modern machines.
A. where B. what C. in which D. which

6. Have you ever asked him the reason _____ may explain his absence?
A. why B. when C. that D. what
7. This is the TV station _____ we visited last year.
A. where B. that C. to which D. in which
8. Are you pleased with _____ I have said?
A. that B. all that C. all what D. all which

iii. 关系代词 whom, whose

- whom, whose 指人, whom 是 who 的宾格, whose 是所有格, 分别在从句中作宾语和定语。
- whom 在非正式文体中可省略, 也可用 that 或 who 代替。
- whose 是 who 和 which 的所有格, 可指人, 也可指物或动物。
- 当 whose 用来指物时, whose = the + 名词 + of which / of which + the + 名词
- 当 whose 用来指人时, whose = the + 名词 + of whom / of whom + the + 名词

专项练习

- In the police station I saw the man from _____ room the thief had stolen the TV set.
A. whom B. which C. that D. whose
- Chapin _____ money is now no problem, will start a new film company with his friends.
A. whose B. which C. for whom D. who
- It was a meeting _____ importance I didn't realize at that time.
A. which B. of which C. that D. whose
- The classroom _____ face south is ours.
A. whose window B. whose windows C. which window D. that window
- This book is specially written for the students _____ native language is not English.
A. who's B. that C. their D. whose

iv. 关系代词 which, whom

- which, whom 在从句中作介词的宾语。
- 介词一般放在 which, whom 之前, 也可以放在从句的原位。若是从句中的谓语是含有介词的动词短语, 则介词只能放在原来的位置上, 介词不能提前, 固定动词短语一般不拆分。
- that 在从句中可代替 who, whom, which 用来指人或物, 但是, 当介词前置时, 指人只能用 whom, 不能用 who / that, 指物只能用 which, 不能用 that。而且, whom 或 which 不能省略。
- 介词不能前置时, 口语中或非正式文体中, 在从句中作介词宾语的关系代词常常可省略。

专项练习

- American women usually identify their best friend as someone _____ they can talk frequently.
A. who B. as C. about which D. with whom
- My glasses _____ I was like a blind man, fell to the ground and broke.
A. which B. with which C. without which D. that
- A harvester is a machine _____ we harvest crops or a person _____ is harvesting.
A. which; who B. that; that C. with which; who D. /; that
- The house _____ there is a big tree was built more than 1000 years ago.
A. which B. that C. in the front of which D. in front of which
- They will give you some desks and chairs _____ you can furnish the room.

- A. which B. to which C. with those D. with which

v. **that, which, who** 引导限制性定语从句时的用法区别

1. 当先行词是指物的不定代词如 all, much, little, everything, nothing, some, any, anything 等时,只能用 that 引导从句,而且在从句中作宾语时常常可省略。
2. 当先行词是序数词或受序数词修饰时,只能用 that 引导从句。
3. 当先行词是最高级或受最高级修饰时,只能用 that 引导从句。
4. 当先行词受 the very, the only, the right, just the, exactly the, no, none, every 之类的词修饰时,只能用 that 而不用 which, who, whom 引导从句。
5. 当先行词是既指人又指物的并列名词短语时,只能用 that,而不用 which 引导从句。
6. 当关系代词在从句中作前置介词的宾语时,用指物的 which 或指人的 whom,而不能 using that 或 who。
7. 当先行词是指人的不定代词如 everyone, everybody, anyone, anybody, nobody 等时,用 who,而不用 that 引导从句。

专项练习

1. They talked for about an hour of things and persons _____ they remembered in the school.
A. which B. that C. who D. whom
2. Is there anything _____?
A. that you don't understand B. which you don't quite sure
C. about which you not quite sure D. you are not sure
3. The second question _____ with pollution is the most difficult.
A. which has something to do B. has something to do
C. that has something to do D. that has anything to do
4. This is the third week _____ the dustmen haven't come for the rubbish.
A. that B. when C. which D. on which
5. This is the least interesting book _____ during my holidays.
A. which I have ever read B. what I have ever read
C. I have ever read D. that I have ever read it
6. The last question _____ was obviously the most difficult for me to answer.
A. which he asked B. that he was asked it
C. he asked D. he asked it
7. Along the wall stand several bookshelves _____ are all kinds of books.
A. on that B. on which C. which D. at which
8. I will give your daughter a toy plane _____ she will like to play.
A. which B. that C. for which D. with which
9. In the bag he found a piece of paper _____ some special words.
A. which was written B. on that were written
C. on which were written D. on it were written
10. The invention _____ she spent two years will do good to the world.
A. which B. that C. on which D. when
11. All the apples _____ fell down were eaten by the pigs.
A. those B. that C. which D. what
12. Is oxygen the only gas _____ helps fire burn?

- A. that B. / C. which D. it
13. I'll tell you _____ he told me last week.
A. all which B. all what C. that all D. all
14. Did you see the man _____?
A. I nodded just now B. whom I nodded just now
C. whom I nodded to him D. whom I nodded to just now
15. —How do you like the book?
—It's quite different from _____ I read last month.
A. that B. which C. the one what D. the one
16. In the dark street, there wasn't a single person _____ she could turn for help.
A. to whom B. who C. from whom D. that
17. It is the third time _____ arrived late this month.
A. that you B. when you C. when you've D. that you've
18. They arrived at a small house _____ there was an old tree.
A. in front of which B. in the front of which
C. in which D. before that
19. Can you tell me the name of the factory _____ you paid a visit last week?
A. what B. which C. to which D. to that
20. He showed me the house _____ he was born.
A. which B. in which C. in where D. in that

vi. 关系代词 but, what

1. but 作为关系代词常与具有否定或疑问意义的主句连用,其引导的从句修饰的先行词多是否定意义的, but=who...not, which...not 或 that...not,意为“无不,没有不,谁不”。
2. What 引导定语从句时即可指人也可指物,指人时 what=the person(s) that, 指物时 what=the thing/all/everything that。
3. what 本身的作用已经包含有先行词和关系代词。有一身兼两职的作用,分别在主句和从句中作相应的成分。
4. 用 what 时,前无先行词;若有先行词,应视其情况选择使用 that, which 或 who。

专项练习

1. Generally speaking, there is no one _____ loves their parents in the world.
A. that B. but C. who D. A or B or C
2. All _____ is needed is a supply of oil.
A. the thing B. that C. what D. which
3. _____ is over is over.
A. What B. That C. What all D. All what
4. _____ were once truth are true no longer.
A. What B. That C. Which D. All
5. _____ you have done might do harm to other people.
A. That B. What C. Which D. This
6. A computer can only do _____ you have instructed it to do.
A. how B. after C. what D. whom
7. They want to know _____ do to help us.

- A. what can they B. what they can C. how they can D. how can they
8. This is the longest train _____ I have ever seen.
A. which B. that C. what D. whom
9. Who studies here _____ wants to go to college?
A. that B. but C. who D. whom
10. There's none of us _____ wishes to go to Qinghua University.
A. but B. that C. who D. which

vii. 关系代词 as

- as 既可指人也可指物,多与 such, the same 连用,构成 such... as, the same... as 的结构。
- such... as 意为“诸如……之类的”,as 在从句中可作主语、宾语或表语。
- such... that 意为“如此……以至于”,引导的是结果状语从句,that 在从句中不作句子成分。
- the same... as 意为“与……相同的”,as 在从句中可作主语、宾语或表语。
- the same... as/ that 结构意为“与……同一个”,as/ that 在从句中可作主语、宾语或表语。

专项练习

- I have bought the same dress _____ she is wearing.
A. as B. that C. which D. what
- I'd like to buy the same book _____ was read by Tom yesterday.
A. which B. as C. that D. B or C
- That is the same man _____ asked me for money yesterday.
A. as B. which C. that D. A or C
- She is the same girl _____ I sat next to in class last week.
A. as B. who C. that D. A or C
- Keep away from such things _____ will do you harm.
A. as B. that C. to which D. which
- It wasn't such a good dinner _____ she had promised us.
A. that B. as C. which D. what
- He spoke for such a long time _____ people began to fall asleep.
A. that B. as C. which D. what
- He is not such a fool _____ he looks.
A. that B. as C. who D. whom
- It is such a difficult problem _____ nobody can work out.
A. that B. as C. so that D. which
- Are these the same people _____ we saw last week?
A. as B. whom C. who D. what

viii. 关系代词在从句中作主语时的主谓一致

- 从句谓动词要与先行词在人称和数上保持一致。
- “one of + the + 复数名词”作先行词时,若 one 前面有限定词,从句谓语与 one 保持一致;否则,从句谓语用复数。
- what 在从句中作主语,从句谓语一般用单数,或与主句表语保持一致。
- 集体名词作先行词根据意义一致原则,强调整体时从句谓语用单数,强调个体成员时,从句谓语用复数形式。

专项练习

- Why! I have nothing to confess. _____ you want me to say?
 A. What is it that B. What it is that C. How is it that D. How it is that
- Mr. Herpin is one of the foreign experts who _____ in China.
 A. works B. is working C. are working D. has been working
- What he wants to get from his parents _____ nothing but money.
 A. are B. is C. was D. were
- The family who _____ upstairs _____ all model workers.
 A. lives, are B. live, is C. lives, is D. live, are
- The class _____ in the next room _____ Class 5.
 A. that are, is B. who is, is C. which is, is D. who are, are

ix. 关系副词 when, where

- 先行词指时间并在从句中作时间状语时,用 when 引导从句。when=in/at/on which。
- 当先行词是表示时间的名词,但在从句中作动词 remember, spend, take, forget 等动词的宾语时,用 that 或 which 引导从句。
- 先行词指地点并在从句中作地点状语时,用 where 引导从句,where=in/at/on which。
- 当先行词是表示地点的名词,但在从句中作动词 visit, forget, remember, build 等动词的宾语时,用 that 或 which 而不用 where 引导从句。
- 当先行词是 case, situation, chair, circumstance 等名词,表示从句主语处于某种状况、境地或阶段时,用 where 引导从句。

专项练习

- I shall never forget those years _____ I lived in the country with the farmers.
 A. that B. when C. which D. where
- Do you still remember the days _____ we spent together in Australia?
 A. when B. during which C. which D. on which
- This is the last time _____ we have come to take the examination this year.
 A. that B. when C. which D. on which
- The years and months _____ we spent together are really wonderful to us all.
 A. when B. on which C. in which D. that
- We often think of the days _____ we spent together on the island.
 A. when B. which C. in which D. during which
- If a shop has chairs _____ women can park their men, women will spend more time in the shop.
 A. that B. which C. when D. where
- He's got himself into a dangerous situation _____ he is likely to lose control over the plane.
 A. where B. which C. while D. why
- I can think of many cases _____ students obviously knew a lot of English words and expressions but couldn't write a good essay.
 A. why B. which C. as D. where
- After living in Paris for fifty years he returned to the small town _____ he grew up as a child.
 A. which B. where C. that D. when
- Fie has left for Beijing, _____ a meeting is to be held.

- A. when B. where C. as D. which

x. 关系副词 **why, that**

1. 先行词是 reason 在从句中作原因状语时,用关系副词 why 引导从句。why= for which。
2. 先行词是 reason 但是在从句中作某些动词如 explain, remember, forget 等的宾语时,不能用 why 引导从句,这时要用 that 或 which 引导从句。
3. that 有时可用作关系副词,代替 where, when 或 why 引导从句,并且可以省略。
4. 先行词是 the way 在从句中作方式状语,用 in which/ that 引导从句或者不用关系词。

专项练习

1. The reason _____ I write to you is to tell you about my new friend Henry.
A. because B. why C. for D. as
2. Have you ever asked him the reason _____ may explain his absence?
A. why B. when C. that D. what
3. I don't know the reason _____ she was late.
A. when B. where C. what D. why
4. The gardener was called to tell the way _____ the poor dog had died.
A. that B. which C. A or D D. in which
5. In English, words are not always spelled _____ they sound.
A. just same B. the same as C. the way D. by the means

II. 非限制性定语从句

i. 关系代词 **as, which** 引导修饰句子的定语从句

1. as, which 引导非限制性定语从句,先行词可以是整个主句或主句的一部分。
2. as, which 在从句中作主语时,其从句的谓语动词总是用第三人称单数。
3. as 意为“正如”,引导的从句可放主句前,但 which 引导的从句不能放主句前。
4. 从句是被动语态时,多用 as 引导从句。
5. 从句谓语是 know, see 等时一般用 as。
6. as 可用于 the same... as, such... as 结构中,which 不能。
7. which = and that 意为“这一点”,当从句是否定的,从句谓语是系表结构或者从句的宾语是复合结构时多用 which 引导从句。

专项练习

1. He must be from Africa, _____ can be seen from his skin.
A. that B. which C. it D. what
2. They have decided to stay at home, _____ I think _____ a wise choice.
A. which; are B. which; is C. that; are D. that; is
3. William became the first American woman to win three Olympic gold medals in track, _____ made her mother very happy.
A. it B. that C. which D. this
4. _____ everybody knows, he is very good at speaking English.
A. Which B. That C. Who D. As

5. She heard a terrible noise, _____ brought her heart into her mouth.
A. it B. which C. this D. that
6. The weather turned out to be very good, _____ was more than we could expect.
A. what B. which C. that D. it
7. The number of the people present, _____ we had expected, was very large.
A. who B. whom C. that D. as
8. That house, the doors _____ are painted white, is my grandpa's.
A. whose B. which C. of which D. that
9. _____ has already been pointed out, grammar is not a set of dead rules.
A. As B. It C. That D. Which
10. _____ is natural, he married Mary.
A. It B. What C. Which D. As

ii. 关系代词 **who, whom, which, whose**; 关系副词 **where, when**

1. why 不能引导非限制性定语从句。
2. 非限制性定语从句一般不用 that 引导, 指人用 who 或 whom, 指物用 which。
3. 先行词指人, 在从句中作主语用 who 引导从句; 在从句中作宾语用 whom 引导从句, 而且 whom 不能省略。
4. 先行词指人或物并在从句中作定语时, 用 whose 引导从句。
5. 先行词指物并在从句中作主语或宾语时, 用 which 引导从句, 而且 which 不能省略。
6. 先行词在从句中作地点状语用 where 引导从句。
7. 先行词在从句中作时间状语用 when 引导从句。
8. 表示人名或地名的专有名词后经常跟非限制性定语从句。

专项练习

1. The Chairman, _____ spoke first, sat on my right.
A. who B. whom C. he D. that
2. His speech, _____ bored everyone, went on and on.
A. that B. and that C. it D. which
3. His wife, _____ you met at my house, was bored too.
A. / B. whom C. whose D. that
4. The Chairman's daughter, _____ is Ann, gave me a patient smile.
A. whose the name B. whose name C. the name of who D. name of whom
5. On April 1st, they flew to Beijing, _____ they stayed several days.
A. which B. in that C. where D. on which
6. I'm going to see the manager tomorrow, _____ he will be back from New York.
A. when B. which C. in which D. on which
7. The conference will be put off till next month, _____ we will have made all the preparations.
A. during that B. at which C. by it D. when
8. York, _____ last year, is a nice old city.
A. that I visited B. which I visited C. where I visited D. in which I visited
9. Alice received an invitation from her boss, _____ came as a surprise.
A. it B. which C. that D. he
10. I told the story to John, _____ later did it to his brother.

- A. whom B. that C. who D. he

iii. 非限制性定语从句的重要特点

1. 非限制性定语从句总是用逗号与主句隔开。
2. 引导非限制性定语从句的关系代词无论是否在从句中作宾语都不能省略。
3. 用 both/some/each/most/all/several / many/ a few/ ten of + whom/ which 引导非限制性定语从句用 which 指物,用 whom 指人。
4. 注意逗号与 and 的不同功能。and 连接的是并列句,需用相应的人称代词;仅有逗号没有并列连词时需用关系代词引导非限制性定语从句。

专项练习

1. He is a newcomer, _____ at the library just now.
A. we met B. who we meet C. whom we met D. that we met
2. Recently I bought an ancient Chinese vase, _____ was very reasonable.
A. which price B. the price of which C. its price D. the price of whose
3. He is a boy, _____ has always had his own way.
A. which B. who C. whom D. who's
4. He lived in London for 3 months, during _____ he learned some English.
A. this B. which C. that D. same
5. I don't like the way you speak to me, _____ no one else likes, either.
A. which I am sure B. that I am sure C. I think which D. that I think
6. He made another wonderful discovery, _____ of great importance to science and man.
A. which I think is B. which I think it is C. which I think it D. I think which is
7. He was very rude to the customs officer, _____, of course, made things even worse.
A. who B. whom C. what D. which
8. Alice received an invitation from her boss, _____ came as a surprise.
A. it B. that C. which D. he
9. Dorothy was always speaking highly of her role in the play, _____, of course, made the others unhappy.
A. who B. which C. this D. what
10. I'll do everything I _____ him.
A. must help B. should help C. can to help D. can help
11. Let's go and visit Mr. Brown, _____ you know visited us last year.
A. that B. who C. whom D. whose
12. Mary is good at English and mathematics, _____ we all know very well in our school.
A. that B. what C. / D. as
13. Carol said the work would be done by October, _____ personally I doubt very much.
A. it B. that C. when D. which
14. The buses were surrounded by an angry crowd, _____ were already full.
A. but most of them B. most of which C. which most D. that most
15. There were two small rooms in the beach house, _____ served as a kitchen.
A. the smaller of them B. the smallest of which