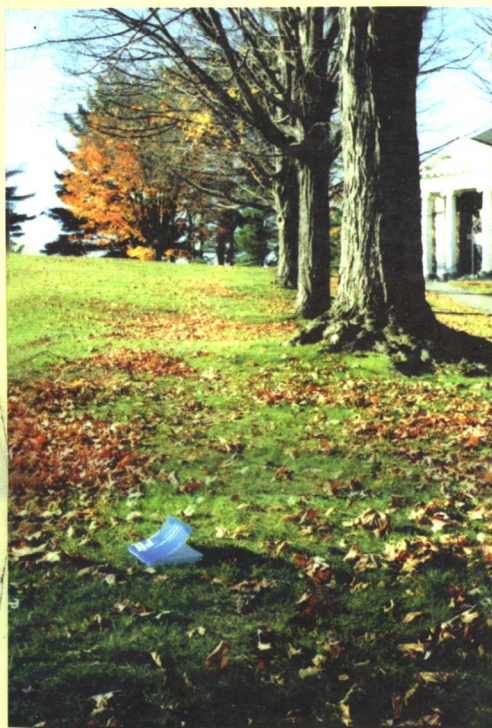


• N M E T 考 前 珍 贵 用 书 •

A TESTING GRAMMAR OF NMET ENGLISH

高考英语(NMET)测试语法

齐平昌 王辰 编著



教育科学出版社

☆ NMEI 实用书 ☆

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编写说明

一、所谓 NMET 英语测试语法是指从 NMET 考生的实际英语水平出发,根据 NMET 英语语法测试的要求和试题特点,有针对性地介绍 NMET 英语必考的语法规则和用法。其显著特点在于中学英语教学语法进入高三后演变为具体服务于 NMET 考试的专门语法(由对原理解释变成对细节,对重点难点的刻意强调;系统地反映 NMET 英语测试的特点和语法测试的要点,具有很强的针对性)。

二、本书在语法专项的处理上力求体现 NMET 英语语法测试的这些特点,通过大量经过筛选的典型试题,经过对其精心分类和编排,力图以其为母体,引出尽可能完整、全面的 NMET 英语必考语法点。

三、这些语法点通过公式化的概括与归纳,举一反三,且重点突出,使得本书具有较强的适用性和较高的使用价值。

四、全书使用逆向思维的编写方法(从结果入手回去寻找过程的方法),以及否定的方法(从对错误的校正过程中清晰概念,迅速排斥错误,肯定正确),使得研读本书的过程贴近 NMET 测试的实际,与考生在 NMET 测试中所使用的解题的思维过程相吻合。

五、全书以国家教委考试中心所颁布的 NMET 考纲为编写依据,力求将 NMET 试题测试的角度和风格贯穿于全书的构思之中。

六、全书信息量大,共收入各类试题约 3200 道,试题新,测试角度灵活。全书编排科学、友好,解释概念清楚、完整,是 NMET

考前较为理想的应试备考强化教材。

七、追求完美是我们的目标。本书虽经审慎策划和编写,但疏漏处仍恐难免。衷心希望读者批评指教。

齐平昌

于美国麻省北原何梦山高中

1996年1月16日

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第一章 特殊构句 (Constructions of Other Kinds) I

第一节 强调句(Emphasis)

☐ 强调句的使用方法

1. Was it during the Second World War ____ he died?
A. that B. during which time C. in which D. when
2. She wants to know if it is 600 miles an hour ____ the newest plane can go.
A. which B. that C. when D. how
3. It was the training that he had as a young man ____ made him such a good engineer.
A. that B. has C. as D. later

【提示】强调句型: [It is/was + 强调物 + that (or who) 从句] 强调物可以是句子的主句、宾语、(包括介词宾语), 也可以是状语; 强调的可以是名词、代词, 也可以是短语或句子。强调句中应避免使用 when, where, which 等连词。

4. It is ____ who ____ wrong.
A. me; me B. me; is C. I; am D. I; is

【提示】that 之后的动词的人称与数的变化要与它前面的名词或代词一致;与主语无关,与 that 也无关。

5. It was not until she had arrived home ____ remembered her appointment with the doctor.

A. when she B. that she C. and she D. she

6. It was ____ late in the evening that her husband arrived home.

A. after B. when C. till D. not until

【提示】not...until 的句型变化:

I don't know it until he came back.

= It was not until he came back that I knew it.

= Not until he came back did I know it.

= Only when he came back did I know it.

7. It was not until 1936 ____ basketball became a regular part of the Olympic Games.

A. that B. when C. which D. then

8. It was between 1830 and 1835 ____ the modern newspaper was born.

A. when B. that C. in which D. during

9. It was during the 1950s that the friendship between my father and your father reached ____ highest point.

A. their B. the C. its D. a

10. — Was that the new school master who walked by?

— ____.

A. It must be that

B. It must have been

C. He must be

D. This must have been

Key: 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. B

11. — Were all three people in the car injured in the accident?
 — No, _____ only the two passengers who got hurt.
 A. it was B. there was C. they were D. there are
12. The hostess told us it was _____ that caused her to serve dinner an hour later than usual.
 A. we being late B. our being late
 C. we were too late D. because we were late
13. It was with great joy _____ he received the news that his long lost son would soon return home.
 A. as B. that C. so D. for
14. It was in Germany _____ Einstein spent his childhood.
 A. where B. which C. that D. when
15. _____ electricity plays such an important part in our daily life?
 A. Why was it that B. Why is it that
 C. Why is it D. Why it is that
16. I can't quite remember _____ you started doing the work.
 A. that it was when B. when it was that
 C. when was it that D. that was it when
17. I don't know _____ makes her afraid of having her business discussed.
 A. what it is about Mary that
 B. that is it about Mary what
 C. what is it about Mary that
 D. that it is about Mary what
18. _____ he made up his mind to take a trip to Europe?
 A. When was it that B. That was it when
 C. That it was when D. When it was that

19. ____ you met the Englishman?

- A. Where it was that B. Who it was that
C. Where was it that D. Where was that

20. It was not ____ she took off her dark glasses ____ I realized she was a famous film star.

- A. when; that B. until; that
C. until; when D. when; then

Key: 11. A 12. B 13. B 14. C 15. B 16. B 17. A 18. A 19. C 20. B

第二节 倒装句(Inversion)

☐ 倒装句的使用特点

1. — I'd met Philip several times before. — ____.

- A. So did I B. So had I C. I did, either D. I met, also

【提示】 So had I. = I had met him several times before, too. 这一结构要求动词与前面保持一致。

2. — Are you going there with us?

— If Mary wants to go, ____.

- A. I also go B. so do I C. so I will D. so will I

【提示】 so will I = I will go, too

so am I = I am going there, too.

3. — It starts raining outside.

— Oh, ____!

- A. so it is B. so does it C. it does so D. so it does

4. — John won the first prize in the concert.

— ____.

A. So he did

B. So did he

C. So he did, too

D. So did he, too.

【提示】问答两句的主语是指同一人时，简略附和语应采用[so + 主语 + 助/be 动词]的形式，表赞同。

(1) — John studies French. (2) — You said it was good.

— So he does.

— So I did.

注意:so 用于倒装表添加与其用于句首表附和不同:

[so + 代词(主语) + 助/be 动词]

比较:① — I must be going now.

— So must I.

② — Tom is a very honest boy.

— So he is. (= Yes, that's right. He is very honest.

he = Tom)

5. — Can you tell me where my uncle is?

— Yes, of course, ____.

A. here your uncle comes

B. here comes your uncle

C. comes your uncle here

D. your uncle here comes

6. — Where is the report?

— ____.

A. There is it

B. There it is

C. There the report is

D. Is there the report

【提示】Here, there 放在句首时，句子形成倒装:

[Here/There + be/动词(不及物) + 主语(名词)]

[Here/There + 主语(代词) + be/动词(不及物)]

7. Hardly ____ when the bus suddenly pulled away.

A. they had got to the bus-stop

B. they got to the bus-stop

C. did they get to the bus-stop

- D. had they got to the bus - stop
8. ____ does she go for a picnic.
A. Certainly B. Sometimes
C. Seldom D. Once
9. Not only ____ a promise, but he also kept it.
A. had he made B. he had made
C. did he make D. he makes
10. Not for a moment ____ the truth of your story.
A. he has doubted B. he doubts
C. did he doubt D. he did doubt

Key: 1.B 2.D 3.D 4.A 5.B 6.B 7.D 8.C 9.C 10.C

11. Hardly had she seen her father ____ she ran to him.
A. than B. when C. as D. that
12. No sooner ____ they rushed out into the street.
A. did they hear the news than
B. had they heard the news than
C. did they hear the news when
D. had they heard the news when
13. Nowhere else in the world ____ cheaper tailoring than in Hong Kong.
A. a tourist can find B. can a tourist find
C. a tourist will find D. a tourist has found

【提示】 否定词放在句首, 助动词或 be 动词要放在主语的前面, 即:

[否定词 + 助/be 动词 + 主语]

有关否定词语的归纳:

① No sooner... than...

Hardly/Scarcely... when...

② Not only... but also...

③ Seldom / Hardly (ever) / Never / Little / Nowhere...

④ By no means(决不)... / In no time(很快, 立刻)...

⑤ Not a bit(一点也不) ... / Not until...

[Not + 副词/副词短语...

No longer / Almost never

① Not until his health was lost did he know what it was worth.

= He did not know what it was worth until his health was lost.

② Never in my life have I heard of or seen such a thing.

③ Little did he know that the police were after him.

= He did not know at all that the police were after him.

→ little 与动词 know/imagine/think/guess/realize 并用, 表示“一点也不”。

14. ____ success in doing anything.

A. Only by working hard we can

B. By only working hard we can

C. Only by working hard can we

D. Only we can by working hard

15. Only when he started to explain ____ the reason for this.

A. she realized

B. did she realize

C. she had realized

D. had she realized

	副词	
only +	副词短语 +	助动词 + 主语
	副词从句	be 动词

- ① Only then did I take pity on her.
- ② Only in the evening does the old man take a walk in the garden.
- ③ Only when one is away from home does one realize how nice home is.
16. ____ from the tenth floor when the policeman pointed his gun at him.
- A. Jumped down the murderer
- B. Down the murderer jumped
- C. The murderer jumped down
- D. Down jumped the murderer

【提示】C. 语法结构正确, 但句意平淡, 故不用。

17. Then ____ we had been looking forward to.
- A. came the hour B. the hour came
- C. comes the hour D. the hour is coming
18. ____ who had arrested him three times for drug-taking.
- A. Before George stood the policeman
- B. Before George the policeman stood
- C. Before the policeman stood George
- D. Before George did the policeman stand
19. ____ that we all went out, lying in the sun.
- A. The weather so fine was B. So fine was the weather
- C. So the weather was fine D. So was the fine weather
20. Well ____ know him and well ____ know me.
- A. I did; he did B. did I; he did

C. did I; did he

D. I did; did I

【提示】 副词或相当于副词的词语放在句首, 句子形成倒装

(1) 副词(短语)放在句首时, 主语(名词)与动词(不及物)形成倒装, 这种用法常常出现在诗歌或小说中。

[副词(短语) + 不及物动词 + 主语(名词)]

① Next came Edward. = Edward came next.

② Among the guests was standing John.

③ On his left sits his wife, who was dressed in black, beautiful and pale.

(坐在他左边的是他的妻子, 穿着黑衣, 美貌但却脸色苍白。)

注意: 当主语是代名词时, 主语与动词不必倒装。

(2) well/so/often 用于句首时, 句子使用倒装。

(3) [(介词转用成)副词 + 代名词 + 动词(不及物)]

这种用法相当于感叹句:

① Off he went! = He went off.

② Over it turns! = It turns over.

③ Out it comes! = It comes out.

④ Away it flew! = It flew away.

(4) [(介词转用成)副词 + with + (代名词)]

这种用法省略了动词, 用介词 with 代替, 表示一种不用动词的命令口吻。意思强烈时用感叹号, 意思温和时用句号。

① Away with them! (.) = Take them away!

② Down with it! = Take it down!

③ In with you! = Get in. (or Come in.)

④ Out with it! = Speak it out. = Speak.

⑤ Up with the box! = Pick up the box!

⑥ On with your clothes! = Put on your clothes!

21. — Someone ate my cookies.
— Well, I didn't and ____ Alice.
A. neither did B. nor did C. neither was D. nor was
22. Mary doesn't speak French, and ____ does John.
A. either B. so C. nor D. neither
23. Jack could not swim, and ____.
A. nor could Mary B. neither could Mary
C. nor Mary could D. so could Mary
24. I don't eat chicken, ____.
A. and she, either B. and so does she
C. Mary couldn't also D. nor could Mary

【提示】nor; neither; so 用于句首时, 句子形成倒装。nor 和 neither 用于否定句表示“也不”; so 用于肯定句, 表示“也”。

	nor + 助动词 + 主语
否定句, +	and neither + 助动词 + 主语
	and + 主语 + 助动词 + either

- (1) I can't swim, nor can he.
= I can't swim, and he can't, either.
= I can't swim, and neither can he.
- (2) — I don't think he is right.
— Nor do I. (= Neither do I.)
- (3) I have not yet done my homework, and neither has my friend.
= I have not yet done my homework, and my friend hasn't, either.
25. In each room ____.