

郭凤高 主编

高中卷

英语高分指导

(修订版)

(语法)

PERFECT SCORES

上海交通大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书讲解高中英语语法知识,有高分指导、精彩回放和高分演练等内容,对历届高考的典型试题和高分试题进行详尽分析。本书的高分演练部分按难易程度分高分基础题、高分提高题和高分突破题,供高中学生复习迎考使用。书末给出全部练习题的参考答案。

本书注重指导性、强调针对性、突出实用性,适合参加高考的高中学生和教师使用、参考。

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前言

为适应加入 WTO 后对外语教学和外语人才的需求,我国的中学英语教学正在酝酿一场深刻的变革。各地纷纷出台加强中学英语教学的新举措,如一些沿海地区已明确提出:英语教学改革将重在交际能力的培养,高中毕业生英语要基本过关。具体的要进一步扩大学生的英语阅读量,初中生阅读量累计至少为 30 万单词,高中生阅读量累计 60 万单词以上,外国语学校 and 外语特色学校的高中毕业生阅读量累计达到 80 万单词以上;通过课程内外的学习和阅读,高中毕业生累计掌握词汇量在 5000 个左右,优秀者争取达到 6000~7000 个。与此相适应,我国的英语高考也必将面临一场提高要求、丰富内容、增加难度、更新题型的重大改革。

为配合正在涌动并即将出现的新一轮英语教学改革和考试革新,经过紧张而缜密的策划,我们在第一时间组织各地资深教师编撰了这套《英语高分指导(高中卷)》丛书。本丛书在编写时,依据了教育部颁发的《英语课程标准》,同时参考了人民教育出版社和各地正在使用的多种新编教材,以适应各地高中学生的需求。丛书根据教学内容和考试题型分为以下 6 册:阅读理解、完形填空、词汇、语法、写作、听力理解。

丛书是专为平时英语基础较好,迫切希望在各级英语考试,尤其是希望在高考中获得英语高分的高中学生度身定制的。本丛书在编写时始终围绕、紧扣和突出“高分”二字,追求高分既贯穿于整套丛书的指导思想和内容深度上,也体现在编者独具匠心的、精心设计的栏目中。如“高分指导”给出学习

英语、取得高分的课程标准和学习要求;“高分技巧”传授各类英语试题的解题思路、技巧和方法;“高分对策”结合题型,介绍获得高分的学习方略和考试对策;“精彩回放”重现历届英语高考试卷中的经典试题和高分试题并加以详细分析;丛书还提供了难度不同的三类练习题供读者选用,其中“高分基础题”为获取英语考试高分必须掌握的题目;“高分提高题”为迅速提高英语学习和成绩的必做题;“高分突破题”具有相当的难度,能使有较好基础的学生在演练后取得实质性的进步。相信有一定英语基础并对自己严格要求的高中学生,在仔细阅读本套丛书并认真完成上述各级练习题后,必定能在英语学习上达到一个新境界,必定能在高考和其他考试中获得高分。

本丛书由郭凤高主编,本册由吴昌主编,赵必昌、林翠英、刘林萍、张琼、劳伊翎、施爱玉、邓发绸等参加编写。

恳请广大读者在使用中提出宝贵意见,谢谢。

编 者

2003年7月

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第 1 章 主谓一致

一、高分指导

主语与谓语动词在人称和数的方面应保持一致,这是中学英语语法最基本的项目之一,通常的依据为语法一致性原则、意义一致性原则和就近性原则。

语法上一致性原则就是单数主语用单数动词,复数主语用复数动词。

China is a big country with a long history.

The flowers smell sweet.

意义一致性原则是按照词的意义而不是按词的形式来定的。

Every possible has been tried.

Danish bacon and eggs makes a good solid English breakfast.

就近性原则是指动词不与主语中主要的词相一致,而与最临近它的词语相一致。

Not only Lily but also her classmates like pop music.

Either the teacher or his students have left.

1. 主语为名词时的主谓一致

(1) 集合名词。family, government, army, team, population, company, firm, class, club, crew, generation, public, enemy, crowd, group, couple, guard, majority, minority, mankind, nation, number, people, race (种族;家族), society, youth 等词作主语时,动词的单复数取决于说话者或写作者的意图。若强调整体,谓语动词用单数形;若强调整体中的各个成员,谓语动词用复数形。

His family was poor and he refused to sit in the family garage and

drew pictures there. (家)

His family are always quarrelling among themselves. (家里的人)

The population of Canada is about 29 million and the capital is Ottawa. (人口)

At present about 38% of the Chinese population smoke, 89% of smokers are male. (人数)

The village people don't like the new doctor. (人民)

(2) 表示群意的名词 + of + 名词。a couple of, a crew(群) of, a crowd(群) of, a group of, a line of, a load(担) of, a pile of, a row of, a set of, a suit of, a team of, a collection of 等可当作集合名词看待。作为一个整体看待时,动词取单数形;如果作为组织该集合体的各个分子或成员看待时,动词取复数形(但在 TOEFL 测试中动词取单数形)。

A group of wounded soldiers were brought to an army hospital near Yenan.

There are / is a group of boys.

A line of trees has appeared before us.

A line of trees have been planted by Tom and Bob.

注意:

① the majority of 后的名词或代词的单复数决定其动词单复数。

The majority of doctors believe smoking is harmful to health.

The majority of the damage is easy to repair.

② a variety of 后的名词的单复数决定其动词单复数,但 the variety of 取动词的单数形。

There were a variety of reasons.

There was a variety of opinion.

The variety of questions was surprising.

(3) 表示总称意义的名词,即群众名词。cattle, police, folk (人们), people 等词的形式为单数,但须用复数谓语。

Cattle are one cause of the problem.

The people of northern Canada are called Inuit, who came from

Asia and settled in Canada about 4,000 years ago.

(4) 单复数同形的名词。fish (fishes 指的是各种鱼), sheep, deer, crossroads, works (工厂), means (方法, 手段), furniture, pains (苦心, 努力, 精力) 等动词可取单复数形。但当它前面是含有单数意义的限定词时, 动词取单数形。

There are many fish lying in the boat.

There is a fish swimming in the water.

All possible means have been tried.

Such a means is necessary for us.

There is a large works near the bridge.

The steel works were closed for the Christmas holidays.

(5) 表示部分的名词。(a) half of, (a) part of, most of, the rest of, a lot of, lots of, plenty of 等以及表示百分比和分数的词, 如 20 percent of, one third of 等作主语时, 谓语动词要与 of 后面的名词或代词保持一致。

Most of his time is spent travelling.

Most of the students in our class are League members.

More than 20 percent of the surface of our earth is covered by water.

More than twenty percent of the students are slow learners.

A third of his composition has been corrected.

A third of his compositions have been corrected.

I know that one of the towers is on the top of a hill, but the rest of the buildings are easy to get to.

He has finished most part of the book. The rest is more difficult.

注意:

① a good / great deal of, a large / good/great/ small amount of (amounts of, the amount of) + 不可数名词, 谓语用单数形。

A large amount of damage was done in a short time.

② a number of + 复数名词作主语时, 其动词通常用复数形; the

number of(……的数目)的动词必须取单数形。

A number of other plants were found in America, for example, beans, potatoes and different fruits.

As a result, the number of people who travel by plane in China, is larger than ever before.

③ an average (a total) of + 复数名词作主语时,谓语取复数形; the average (total) of 谓语则取单数形。

An average of 3000 letters a month are received by the newspaper's office.

The total of letters received last month was 3000.

④ plenty 作主语时,意指复数的可数名词,动词取复数形,如指不可数名词,动词则取单数形。

If you want some chairs, there are plenty in here.

If you want some food, there is plenty in next room.

(6) 表示地点的名词.city, town, country (nation), world, village 等作主语时,意指该地点的人们,在现代英语中,常作为单数看待,动词取单数形。

The whole town knows of it.

The whole nation was in deep sorrow at this news.

The whole village is going to the baker's funeral today.

个别情况下,动词也取复数形。

Half the world live(s) under poverty line.

(7) 总是以复数形式出现的名词以及由两部分构成的当作不可分割的一套或配对的名词,如 goods, clothes, glasses, trousers, shorts, pants 等作主语时,谓语动词用复数形。

The goods were brought round early this morning.

These clothes are new.

2. 主语为代词时的主谓一致

(1) 主语为不定代词。one, no one, everyone, anyone, someone, nobody, everybody, anybody, somebody, nothing, everything,

anything, something, each 等为主语时, 动词取单数形。

Everyone obeys the rules; anybody who breaks the rules is punished.

I'll tell you something that does sound strange.

Each of the houses is painted a different colour.

注意:

each 放在复数名词和代词后作同位语, 谓语动词用复数形。

We each have our opinion.

(2) any 单独作主语时, 动词取单复数皆可; any of 后接单数名词/代词, 动词取单数形; any of 接复数名词, 动词可取单、复数形, 但在正式文体中, 动词取单数更为多见。

His plays are popular in the west, but I doubt whether any has / have been performed in Japan.

Is any of this sugar on sale?

If any of your friends is / are interested, let me know.

(3) either 单独使用作主语, 动词取单数形; either of 后接复数名词/代词, 动词通常取单数形; 但在非正式文体中, 尤其是在否定句里, 有时候动词可用复数形。

I have two typewriters, but either is out of order now.

Either of the children is quite capable of looking after the baby.

I don't think either of them are at home.

(4) neither 单独使用作主语, 动词取单数形; neither of 后接复数名词/代词, 在正式文体中要用单数动词; 但在非正式文体中动词可用复数形。

Neither is good.

Neither of my sisters is married.

Neither of my sisters are very tidy.

(5) none 单独用作主语, 动词可取单/复数形。主要取决于说话者将它看作为单数意义还是复数意义; none of 后接复数名词/代词, 动词取单、复数都可以。在非正式文体中, 动词取单数形更普遍些。

There is / are none left.

None are completely happy.

None of her relations are / is interested.

但如果表语中有表示单复数意义时,动词的数应与表语相一致。

None of them is the sentence that I mentioned the other day.

None of 后接不可数名词或单数名词,动词当然取单数形。

None of that money on the table is mine.

(6) all 单独作主语使用时,意指整体,谓语用单数形;意指全体或整体中每个成员(个体)时,谓语用复数形;all of 后面名词的数决定其动词的单复数。

All are present. (所有的人)

All is still. (一切)

All you said is right.

All (of the) water is polluted.

All (of the) students have arrived.

但 all of 后接集合名词时,谓语动词可取单、复数。

All of my family is / are present.

(7) some 单独作主语使用时,动词可取单复数形。意指不可数名词或代词时,动词取单数形;意指复数名词时,动词取复数形。some of 后面名词的数决定其动词的单复数。

Some are wise and some are otherwise. (有些人)

Some of the milk has turned sour.

Some of our classmates are not present.

注意:

“some + 单数名词”作主语时,谓语取单数形,此时 some 作形容词用,意为“某一个”,等于 a certain。

Some person is calling for you at the gate.

(8) such 作主语时,其动词的单复数由后面的表语决定。

Such is the situation we are facing.

Such are the results.

(9) enough 单独作主语时,通常指不可数的东西,谓语取单数形;但有时也可指人或复数名词,这时谓语取复数形。

Not enough is known about this subject.

Enough (apples, etc) have been left for him.

(10) the same 表示“同样- -类的事和人”,作主语时,应根据所指的内容来决定谓语动词的单复数。

The same has happened in the west of the USA, particularly for the growing of fruit.

(11) 名词性物主代词作主语时,谓语的单复数取决于它所代替的是单数还是复数。

Ours (Our Party) is a great Party.

Your shoes are black; mine (my shoes) are brown.

(12) what, who, which 作主语时,动词常取单数形。但若表示复数概念,谓语动词用复数形。但用 what, who 来对一个句子的主语提问时,动词常常用单数形,即使问题希望得到的回答为复数,也是这样。

Which of these is yours?

Which were the best items on the programme?

—Who is working tomorrow? (比 Who are working tomorrow? 更为自然)

—Phil, Lucy and Sharena.

但当它们用来对一个句子的补语提问时,动词可用复数形。

—Who are your closest friends?

—(My friends are) Naomi and Bridge.

注意:

whatever 和 whoever 作主语时,谓语动词应取单数形。

Whoever comes to the door, tell him I'm out.

Whatever happens to you, you have brought on yourself.

3. 主语中用连词时的主谓一致

neither... nor, either... or, not only... but also, and, or, rather than 等为主语中常见的连接词。

(1) 用 and 连接的主语。

① 表示不同的人或事物时,谓语动词用复数形。

A smile and handshake show welcome.

Both mother and child are doing well.

② 表示一个概念、同一人、同一种东西或由两个部件配成的物品等时,谓语动词用单数形。

The horse and carriage is at the door.

Early to bed and early to rise makes one healthy.

The headmaster and math teacher is a very able man.

There is a knife and fork on the table.

③ 用 and 连接主语时,如在名词前分别加冠词 the / a 或物主代词,通常指两个或多个不同的人或物,动词取复数形。

The horse and the carriage are at the door.

The headmaster and the math teacher are very able men.

His lawyer and his former college friend were with him on his trip to Europe.

④ 用 and 连接并列的短语、不可数抽象名词、主语从句作主语时,动词取单复数均可。将它作为一个整体概念,动词用单数形;如作为分隔或个别事物看待,动词用复数形。

Time and tide wait / waits for no man.

How to write and what to write are quite different things.

What is correct and what is not correct is only a matter of what is accepted by society.

What I say and (what I) think is / are no business of yours.

⑤ 当 and 所连接的单数主语被“each, every, no”等词所修饰时,谓语动词用单数形。

Each girl and (each) boy wishes to serve the people in the future.

No man, no animal, and no house is to be found in the island.

⑥ one and a half... 后动词取单数形。

One and a half apples is left on the table.

(2) 用 or, either... or, neither... nor, not only... but also, not... but 等连接主语, 谓语动词的单复数与其邻近的主语一致。

You or I am going to the station to meet them at the station.

Neither his parents nor his wife is at home.

Was he or you in the next room just now?

但 one or two... 作主语时动词取复数形; 而 a / an... or two 作主语, 动词既可取单数形, 也可取复数形, 由具体意思决定。

There are one or two things that you must remember.

Only a word or two is / are needed here.

4. 计算和度量衡的主谓一致

(1) 加、减、乘、除计算的主谓一致。数学里加、减、乘、除中谓语一般用单数形。

Four times / multiplied by two is eight. ($4 \times 2 = 8$)

Six divided by three is (makes, gives, equals) two. ($6 \div 3 = 2$)

但两数相加时如果采用并列式, 动词可用复数形; 两数相乘, 也可作复数看待。例如:

Four and two are (make) six. ($4 + 2 = 6$)

2 nines are (make) 18. ($2 \times 9 = 18$)

Four times two are eight. ($4 \times 2 = 8$)

注意:

① 较大数目的加法以及比较正式的文体中, 用 plus 表加法, 用 equals 或 is 表等于。

② 较大数目的减法以及比较正式的文体中, 用 minus 表减法, 用 equals 表等于。

③ 较大数目的乘法, 用 times 表乘法, 用 is 或 makes 表等于; 比较正式的文体中, 用 multiplied by 表乘法, 用 equals 表等于。

(2) 度量衡的主谓一致。表示时间、距离、重量或价值(金额)和数目的复数名词短语, 如果当作一个整体看待, 表示一个概念时, 动词取单数形。

Two hours is a long time to take over a coffee.