



TIAN TIAN LIAN
YINGYUYUFA

主编 蔡 晔



英语天天练
• 能力步步高 •

英语语法 天天练

高二

机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS





英语语法 天天练

主 编 蔡 晔

副主编 冯 哲

参 编 马 瑞 王红梅 付江华 苏艳蕾 罗细华

崔树艳 秦 超 田 宁 徐 方 张 辉

孟 霞 金 烨 周 华 郭旭东 苏文轩

马 郁 谢宗成 李 影

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本书是针对目前的各版本教材突出阅读和交际,淡化语法的现实而编写的,目的是为了让学生在同步学习中强化语法知识,提升英语水平。本书内容编排合理,体例科学。“牛刀小试”帮助读者大体了解自己对这部分语法知识的掌握情况;“语法过关”以挖空的形式对语法知识进行梳理,并针对疑难点辅导讲解,帮助学生理清思路,突破语法学习难关;“基础训练”和“能力提升”从同步教学的实际情况和学生掌握英语的实际水平出发分层面进行训练。本书适合高二学生使用。

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前言

中学英语课程标准以英语交际能力为教学目标和评价主体，要求淡化语法教学。据此要求，各大主流版本英语教材也不再进行语法直接讲授式教学。如此一来，势必造成语法教学不足和学生语法知识不扎实、不系统，从而使学生在英语考试中经常在语法上出问题，得不到高分。鉴于此，我们根据实际英语教学的需要和英语考题的特点，精心策划和编写了本书。

本书主要有以下几个特点：

整合各版本教材语法知识点，涵盖全面

为满足广大师生课堂教学与学习中同步使用的需要，本书将人教、外研、北师大、牛津译林、沪教等主流版本教材的语法项目进行梳理、整合，分课时进行重难点归纳和强化训练。

以练代讲，同步随堂设计

练习是掌握知识的最有效方式。本书以练习为主导，将语法知识在训练中实践，帮助学生快速、牢固地掌握各语法点。本书涵盖了各版本教材高二阶段所涉及的语法知识点，学生可在课后有针对性地进行巩固训练。

体例科学，重难点突出

本书整合了各主流版本的语法知识，从同步教学的实际需要出发，分课时编排。在编排体例上，先从重难点出发，对读者作一个“牛刀小试”，帮助读者大体了解自己对该部分语法知识的掌握情况。然后通过“语法过关”对语法点进行梳理并针对疑难点进行提炼讲解，帮助学生理清思路，突破语法学习难关。而后从同步教学的实际情况和学生掌握英语的实际水平出发，通过“基础训练”和“能力提升”两个层面的训练，最终达到熟能生巧、融会贯通的目的。

编者教学经验丰富，对考试趋势有敏锐的洞察力

好的编写思路，必须有能工巧匠的操作才能变成现实。本书的编者都有着多年的英语一线教学、备考经验，对教材、对学生、对考试了解透彻，能很好地把握知识的讲解宽度和深度以及考试的命题方向。使用本书的读者，将会从这些优秀教师的笔下得到许多意想不到的收获。一位好作者可以成就一部好书，一部好书将会帮助千千万万莘莘学子成就人生的梦想。我们真心希望，本书能成为广大师生方便、实用、有效的助手。

编 者

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Unit 1 非谓语动词

Day 1

过去分词



牛刀小试

>>> 学前热身, 试试你的水平

- _____ by a greater demand for fresh vegetables, farmers in this area have built more green houses.
A. Driven B. Being driven C. To drive D. Having driven
- The wooden bridge _____ in the 1800's was destroyed by the flood last night.
A. to be completed B. having been completed
C. completed D. being completed
- The woman teacher had to shout _____ above the sound of the music.
A. making herself hear B. to make herself hear
C. making herself heard D. to make herself heard
- Although he is often _____ with his work, he is never _____ of his job. In fact, he enjoys it.
A. tired; tiring B. tiring; tired
C. tired; tired D. tiring; tiring
- Hands _____ behind his head, John lay on the sand with his eyes looking straight upward into space.
A. crossing B. were crossed C. crossed D. had crossed

答案: 1. V 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. C



语法过关

归纳梳理, 逐一攻破语法关

动词的过去分词形式表示动作已经完成, 也可表示被动的意义和状态。它的句法功能如下:



1. 作表语:表示主语所处的状态。而被动语态表示的是动作。如:

She was so _____ when she heard the news. 当她听到这个消息的时候,她如此兴奋。

2. 充当谓语的一部分,和助动词一起构成完成时态或被动语态。如:

His books were _____ in the classroom. 他的书被遗失在教室里。

3. 作定语:如果是单个的过去分词作定语,则放在所修饰的名词之前。如果是短语作定语,则放在所修饰的名词之后,也就是作 _____ 定语。如:

I enjoy the food _____ by my mother. 我喜欢吃我妈做的饭。

There are many _____ leaves in the playground. 操场上有许多落叶。

4. 作状语:表示时间、条件、让步、方式或原因等,相当于一个状语从句的功能。如:

Given more time, I will finish the work better. 如果给我更多的时间,我就能把这个工作做得更好。(_____ 状语)

When heated, water will be changed into vapour. 加热的时候,水会变成水蒸气。(_____ 状语)

Given \$ 30, the boy cleaned all the windows of the Green's. 被付了 30 美元,男孩擦干净了格林家所有的窗户。(_____ 状语)

5. 作宾语补足语:表明宾语是该动词的动作对象,动词与宾语之间有逻辑上的动宾关系。

作宾语补足语的过去分词大多是及物动词,表示被动或完成。可接过去分词作宾语补足语的动词有:

- (1)表示感觉和心理状态的动词,如 feel, listen to, hear, find, see, watch, notice, leave, keep, expect, want 等。如:

I felt myself _____. When I got home, I found the room broken in. 我感觉自己被骗了。当我到达家里的时候,我发现有人闯入过我的房间。

- (2)使役动词 make, have, get 等。结构:动词+宾语+done。如:

When you are making a speech, you should speak louder to make yourself _____. 演讲的时候,你应当说话大点声,让大家都能听见你说话。

注意:have 接过去分词作宾语补足语的三种情况:

①过去分词所表示的动作由他人完成,表示请别人为自己做某事。如:

I will go to the hospital and have my eyes _____. 我将去医院检查我的眼睛。

②遭遇某种不幸的事情或表示句中主语的经历。如:

He had his money _____ on a bus yesterday. (被别人偷去了) 昨天在公交车上他的钱被偷了。

He had his leg _____. (自己的经历) 他的腿断了。

③完成某事(自己可能参与)。如:

We have your medicine prepared. 我们把你的药准备好了。

(3)表示“希望,要求”等意义的动词。如 want, wish, like, order 等。如:

I am busy at present so I wouldn't like the problem _____ now. 我现在很忙,所以我不想现在讨论这个问题。

疑难点拨

点拨一 过去分词与现在分词被动式的区别

这两者都可以表示被动的意义。它们的主要区别在于它们所表示的时间概念不同,过去分词在表示被动意思的同时,还有完成的意思,而现在分词被动式除了表示被动,还表示动作正在进行。如:

Built in 1501, the bridge is over 500 years old. 这座桥建于 1501 年,已有 500 多年的历史。

Who is the woman being operated on? 正在动手术的女人是谁?

点拨二 过去分词 seated 的用法
seat 除了作名词,还常被用作动词,并且是一个典型的及物动词。意为“使……

坐”或“能容纳……”。由于 seat 只用作及物动词,所以其后总应有宾语,或用过去分词。如:

He seated himself near the desk. 他在桌子边坐了下来。

Please remain seated until the plane has come to a complete stop. 在飞机停稳之前,请不要离开您的座位。

点拨三 过去分词在独立主格结构中的用法如果在独立主格结构中有过去分词,则要注意它的逻辑主语和句子的主语应保持一致。如:

Taken in time, the medicine will be quite effective. 这种药及时吃是有很有效的。



基础训练

强基固本, 轻松跨越及格线

I 单项选择: 请从所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项选择一个最佳答案

1. Linda worked for the Minnesota Manufacturing and Mining Company, _____ as 3M.

A. knowing B. known C. being known D. to be known

2. The disc, digitally _____ in the studio, sounded fantastic at the



party that night.

- A. recorded B. recording
C. to be recorded D. having recorded
3. —How do you deal with the disagreement between the company and the customers?
—The key _____ the problem is to meet the demand _____ by the customers.
- A. to solving; making B. to solving; made
C. to solve; making D. to solve; made
4. When first _____ to the market, these products enjoyed great success and were sold out soon.
- A. introducing B. introduced
C. introduce D. being introduced
5. It shames me to say it, but I told a lie when _____ at the meeting by my boss.
- A. questioning B. having questioned
C. questioned D. to be questioned
6. _____ with the height of the mountain, the tallest man in the world does not seem tall at all.
- A. Compare B. To compare
C. Comparing D. Compared
7. The pilot asked all the passengers on board to remain _____ as the plane was making a landing.
- A. seat B. seating C. seated D. to be seating
8. Friendship is like money; easier made than _____.
- A. kept B. to be kept C. keeping D. being kept
9. Laws that punish parents for their little children's actions against the law get parents _____.
- A. worried B. to worry C. worrying D. worry
10. —What's happening in the street?
—A group _____ Green Peace are protesting against the summit.
- A. calls B. called C. calling D. to be called

II 填空: 请用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空

1. Mr. White, _____ (tire) of the _____ (bore) speech, started to read a science fiction.
2. On getting to the kindergarten, the mother was glad to see her baby well _____ (care) after.
3. Just as the value of a telephone network increases with each new phone _____ (add) to the system, so does the value of a computer system with each program that turns out.
4. As we all know, newspapers, magazines and radios as well as television broadcasts can keep us _____ (inform) of what is happening in the world.
5. The Golden Gate Bridge, _____ (build) several hundred years ago, is worldwide famous.



融会贯通，助你夺取超高分

7 单项选择: 请从所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项选择一个最佳答案

- _____ from the top of the TV tower, the city looks very beautiful.
A. To see
B. Seen
C. Seeing
D. See
- All things _____, the trip will have to be called off.
A. be considered
B. considering
C. having considered
D. considered
- _____ at the result of the maths exam, John wouldn't like to talk about it to his parents.
A. Disappointed
B. To be disappointed
C. Disappointing
D. Having disappointed
- Generally speaking, _____ according to the directions, the drug has no side-effect.
A. when taking
B. when taken
C. when to take
D. when to be taken
- _____ over and over again, but he still couldn't understand.
A. Having explained
B. Having been explained



- C. Explained D. It had been explained
6. _____ in 1613, Harvard is one of the most famous universities in the USA.
- A. Being founded B. Founded
C. It was founded D. Founding
7. Hearing the good news, I felt a heavy load _____ my mind.
- A. taking off B. to be taken off
C. having taken off D. taken off
8. _____ more attention, the tree could have grown better.
- A. Given B. To give
C. Giving D. Having given
9. _____ by the beauty of nature, the girl from Paris decided to spend another two days on the farm.
- A. Attracting B. Attracted
C. To be attracted D. Having attracted
10. The public library, _____ last year, is very popular among the citizens in this city.
- A. open B. opening
C. having opened D. opened

II 句型转换

1. If I had been given more time, I could have done it better.
→ _____, I could have done it better.
2. Because his homework was done in a hurry, his homework was full of mistakes.
→ _____, his homework was full of mistakes.
3. The plan which was discussed at the meeting is put forward by an old man.
→ The plan _____ is put forward by an old man.
4. The cup that is broken belongs to Tom.
→ _____ belongs to Tom.

Day 2

V-ing 形式及动词不定式



牛刀小试 >>> 学前热身，试试你的水平

1. _____ the safety of gas, the government has checked the city's gas supply system thoroughly.
A. To ensure
B. Ensuring
C. Having ensured
D. To have ensured
2. The bank is reported in the local newspaper _____ in broad daylight yesterday.
A. to have robbed
B. to rob
C. to have been robbed
D. to be robbed
3. You'd better not smoke here, for he never allows anyone _____ in his room.
A. smoking
B. to smoke
C. smokes
D. will smoke
4. The question _____ now is of great importance to our future.
A. to be discussed
B. discussed
C. discussing
D. being discussed
5. _____ the work in that city, they have to stay there for another two weeks.
A. Not completing
B. Not completed
C. Not having completed
D. Having not completed

答案: 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. C



归纳梳理，逐一攻破语法关

现在分词的用法

1. 现在分词的一般式所表示的动作与主语动作同时发生。如：
When we arrived, we found him _____. 我们到达时发现他在睡觉。
2. 当要表示一个被动动作时，现在分词就用被动形式。现在分词的一般式和



完成式均有被动式形式:

- (1) 现在分词一般式的被动式。主要表示现在正在进行的动作,也可表示与谓语动作同时发生的动作。如:

Who is the woman _____ by you? 你在画的那个女人是谁?

- (2) 现在分词完成式的被动式。主要表示发生在谓语动词之前且已经完成的动作。如:

_____ in haste, the book has many mistakes. 这书因写得仓促,所以错误不少。

3. 分词的否定式总是将否定词 not 置于分词之前,遇上现在分词的完成式、被动式以及完成被动式,否定词应置于整个结构之前。如:

_____ his work, he could not leave the office. 由于工作没干完,他不能离开办公室。

4. 现在分词作状语

现在分词作状语,其逻辑主语必须是句子的主语,否则不能使用现在分词。现在分词作时间、条件、原因和让步状语时位于句首,与后面用逗号隔开,可转换为一个相应的状语从句;作结果、方式或伴随状语时要位于句尾,与前面用逗号隔开,有时也可以不用逗号。如:

_____ in the queue for half an hour, I suddenly realized that I had not taken money with me. (时间状语) 排队等了半个小时,我突然意识到我身上没带钱。

“You can't catch me,” Tom said, _____. (伴随状语) “你抓不着我,”汤姆说着,跑开了。

_____, he had to go back. (原因状语) 因为被拒绝,他只得返回来了。

5. 现在分词作宾语补足语

- (1) 感官动词+宾语+现在分词,现在分词在句子中作宾语补足语,表示动作正在进行。常用的感官动词有:feel, find, hear, notice, observe, see, watch, listen to, look at 等。如:

I heard someone _____ at the door. 我听到有人在敲门。

- (2) 使役动词+宾语+现在分词,现在分词在句子中作宾语补足语。常用的使役动词有:get, have, keep, leave, send, set 等。如:

The peasants had the tractor _____ day and night at the harvest time.

在收获的季节,农民让拖拉机整日整夜地工作。

- (3)使役动词 get, have 既可以跟现在分词也可以跟不定式作宾语补足语。
get sb. to do/have sb. do sth. 表示“使/让/叫某人去做某事”,侧重动作的结果;have sb. /sth. doing 表示“使/让某人/物持续地做某事”,侧重动作的持续;get sb. /sth. doing 表示“使某人/物开始行动起来”,侧重动作的开始。如:

The mother had the boy _____ the room the whole afternoon. 母亲让男孩整个下午都在打扫房间。

II 动词不定式的用法

1. 作主语:动词不定式可放在句中充当整个句子的主语。如:

_____ English well is so important. 学好英语是如此重要。

当然这种情况,也可以采用 it 来作形式主语。如:

It is so important to study English well. 学好英语是如此重要。

2. 作宾语:能用动词不定式作宾语的动词主要有:agree, afford, attempt, arrange, ask, begin, care, promise, choose, dare, decide, desire, demand, wish, determine, mean, need, elect, expect, fail, hate, hesitate, hope, intend, start, know, learn, try, like, long, love, manage, offer, plan, prepare, pretend, prefer, refuse, require, continue, wait, want, wonder 等。如:
He _____ in that school. 他决定去那所学校学习。

I find it necessary _____ a foreign language. 我发现掌握一门外语很重要。

3. 作宾语补足语:动词不定式作宾语补足语有三种情况。

- (1)动词不定式中的 to 不能省略的情况,这样的动词有:require, expect, advise, allow, ask, beg, forbid, wait for, encourage, force, get, cause, help, order, permit, teach, persuade, warn, tell, call on, want, wish, long for。如:

My mother will allow me _____ TV for an hour if I finish my homework on time. 如果我按时完成了家庭作业的话,我妈妈就允许我看一小时电视。

- (2)动词不定式中的 to 必须省略的情况,这样的动词主要是使役动词和感官动词,如 make, have, let; feel, hear, notice, watch, see, observe 等。不过在变成被动语态时,不定式的 to 就不能省略了。如:



My mother made me _____ at home for a whole day yesterday. 昨天我妈妈让我在家呆了一整天。

(3) to 可有可无的情况。这种情况主要有 help 这个词。如:

My uncle often comes to help me (to) study English. 我叔叔经常来帮助我学习英语。

4. 作表语: 动词不定式短语可以作系动词的表语。如:

My dream is _____ an inventor like Edison. 我的梦想就是变成一位像爱迪生那样的发明家。

5. 作定语: 一般放在所修饰的名词、代词之后, 表示即将发生的动作。如:

My mother has a lot of housework _____ every day. 每天我妈妈都有很多的家务活要干。

6. 作状语: 可表示动作的结果、原因、目的、条件和方式。如:

I hurried to the school this morning, only _____ that there was no one there. 今天早上, 我匆匆跑到学校, 却发现那里一个人也没有。(结果状语)

She was so glad _____ that her son won the first place in the race. 听到她的儿子在比赛中获得了第一名, 她是如此高兴。(原因状语)

_____ healthy. I do some running every morning. 为了保持健康, 我每天早上都跑步。(目的状语)

_____, ice will change into water. 如果受热, 冰就会变成水。(条件状语)

She returned again as if _____ something. 她又返回来了, 似乎要取什么东西。(方式状语)

7. 作同位语: 用于说明某些名词的内容, 这些词主要有: news, idea, task, thought 等。如:

I spoke out my thought, _____ a picnic on weekend. 我说出了我的想法, 在周末举行一次野炊。

8. 作独立成分。如:

_____, I will never come back again. 跟你说实话吧, 我永远不会再回来了。

疑难点拨



点拨一 动词不定式作表语时的注意点

1. 正常情况下, 动词不定式前面的 to 是

不可以省略的, 但是当主语部分含有动词 do 时, 那么 to 就必须省略。如:

What I said is to let you go away. 我所说的
是让你走开。

What she wants to do is have a good
sleep on weekends. 她想做的就是周末
好好睡上一觉。

2. 如果动词不定式的逻辑主语是句子的
主语,那它表示主语的责任、义务或将来
的行为;如果动词不定式的逻辑主语不
是句子的主语,那动词不定式就是表语,
表示主语的内容和性质。如:

We are to clean the classroom. 我们将去
打扫教室。(将来时)

Our job is to clean the classroom. 我们的
工作是打扫教室。(系表结构)

点拨二 动词不定式和-ing 分词作主语的
区别

1. 动词不定式一般表示具体的、特定的
行为;而-ing 分词一般表示抽象的、一般
的行为。如:

Reading book can make a man smart. 读

书能使人聪慧。

To finish the work needs about 10 days.
要完成这个工作大概需要 10 天。

2. 在疑问句中,不能用动词不定式结构
作主语,而只能用动名词。如:

Is she speaking right? 她所说的对吗?

3. 一般来说,作主语和作表语的非谓语
形式要保持一致,也就是说如果主语用
了动词不定式,那么表语也要用动词不
定式,而不用动名词;如果主语用了动名
词,那么表语也要用动名词,而不用动词
不定式。如:

To see is to believe.

Seeing is believing. 眼见为实。

4. 在某些句型中,只用动名词短语作主
语。这些句型有:It is no good doing.../
It is useless doing.../It is no use do-
ing.../It is worthwhile doing... 如:

It is no use speaking too much to him. 对
他说那么多根本就没有用。



基础训练

强基固本, 轻松跨越及格线

I 单项选择:请从所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项选择一个最佳答案

- My dad promised _____ a new car and that he would let me _____ it.
A. to buy; drive B. buying; driving
C. to buy; driving D. buying; to drive
- I didn't hear you _____ in last night.
—That's good. We tried _____ noisy.
A. come; not to be B. coming; not being
C. to come; not to be D. come; not being
- With so much noise going on, he had to speak in a high voice _____ at the farther end of the room.