

GOLD CROWN
金皇冠

高三年级
全一册

英语语法 单元练

主编：卢汉梅

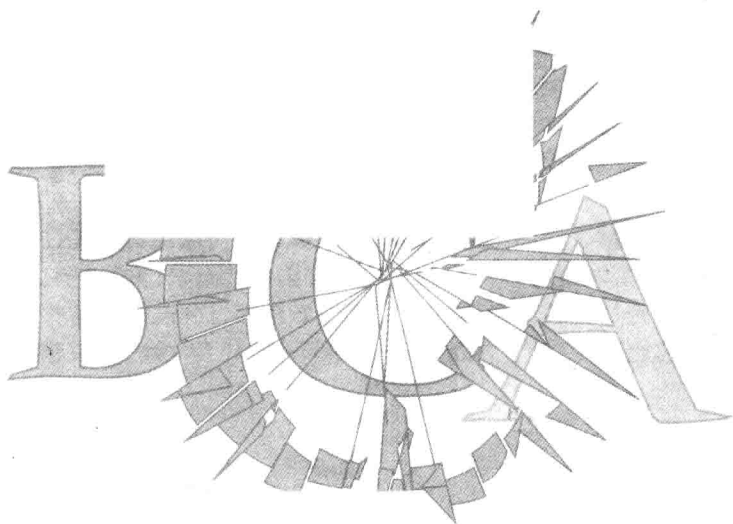


■ 湖北教育出版社
■ YINGYUYUFA
■ DANYUANLIAN

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高三年级
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(鄂)新登字 02 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语语法单元练. 高三全一册/卢汉梅主编;吴菲等编. —武汉:湖北教育出版社,2002

ISBN 7-5351-3439-4

I. 英… II. ①卢…②吴… III. 英语-语法-高中-教学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 097846 号

出版 发行:湖北教育出版社
网址: <http://www.hbedup.com>

武汉市青年路 277 号
邮编:430015 传真:027-83619605
邮购电话:027-83669149

经 销:新 华 书 店
印 刷:湖北新华印务有限公司
开 本:880mm×1230mm 1/32
版 次:2003 年 2 月第 1 版
字 数:171 千字

(430034·武汉市解放大道 145 号)
5.5 印张
2003 年 6 月第 2 次印刷
印数:5 001-8 000

ISBN 7-5351-3439-4/G·2768

定价:9.00 元

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编写说明

随着国际间的交流日益发展扩大,英语作为一种语言的交际功能越来越凸现出来,近年来对英语教材的修改及英语教学的改革都是为了使學生更好地学习语言技能,增强语言交际能力,而不仅仅是学习一门语言知识。但是,这一切并不意味着学习一门外语时,语法知识无关紧要。由于我国的国情和客观条件有限,绝大多数学生在学习英语时没有合适的语言环境。学好基本语法知识则有利于学习语言技能,使语言交际更规范,更容易达到所预期的效果。基于这种认识,我们编写了这套《英语语法单元练》,从初一到高三,每个年级为一册,共六册,旨在帮助中学生更好地掌握并运用英语交际的技能。

这套丛书以讲解语法规则为主。每个单元包括三个部分。第一部分为“本单元语法项目”。第二部分为“语法精讲”,此部分详尽地讲解了本单元的语法现象及要点。为避免同一语法现象在一本书里重复讲解,我们根据教材中语法侧重点的不同进行编写。初三年级一册和高三年级一册对所学过的语法项目进行了总结、归纳,以利于学生学习、复习、备考。第三部分为“语法精练”。编者根据各单元的语法要点,有针对性地设计了一些语法练习题,让同学们对语法条例、规则有一些感性认识,继而能做到熟能生巧。

这套丛书的作者均为长期从事中学英语教学、经验丰富的教师。在编写过程中他们充分利用自己的教学经验和对学生的了解,对重点难点讲解清晰、到位,语言浅显易懂。我们相信这套书会给同学们学习带来便利和帮助。由于编写时间仓促,错误或不当之处,敬请读者指正。

编者

2002年8月

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Unit 1

Madame Curie

一、本单元语法项目

复习定语从句

二、语法精讲

定语从句在复合句中修饰主句中的名词或代词。被定语从句修饰的词称为先行词。定语从句一般放在先行词之后。引导定语从句的关系代词有 who, whom, whose, which 和 that, 关系副词 when, where, why 等。

定语从句已在第二册中学过, 本册只谈使用定语从句时, 应注意的几个问题。

1. 在定语从句中, 关系代词只用 **which** 的情况。

1) 当关系代词前使用介词时:

This is the lab in which we often do experiments.

这是我们常做试验的那个试验室。

2) 用在非限定性定语从句中:

All the books there, which have beautiful pictures in them, were written by him.

里面有许多漂亮图画的那些书是他写的。

3) 当其引导的定语从句修饰前面整个句子时:

The sun heats the earth, which makes it possible for plants to grow.

太阳使地球变暖, 这使得植物生长成为可能。

4) 先行词本身是 that 时:

The predicate is that which is said of the subject.

此谓语是那个主语的谓语。

5) 当句中有两个定语从句, 一个用 that, 另一个宜用 which:

At the station I bought some magazines that might help me to the time on the train

and which could pass on to others when I shed them.

在车站我买了一些杂志,那些杂志可以帮助我在火车上打发时间,也可供别人消遣。

2. 在定语从句中,关系代词只用 **that** 的情况。

1) 先行词被序数词或形容词最高级修饰时:

That is the first book of the kind that was on sale on our city.

这是在我市出售的第一本这样的书。

This is the best Science Museum that we have ever visited.

这是我们曾参观的最好的科学博物馆。

2) 先行词为 all, everything, nothing, something, anything, little, much, a lot 等不定代词时:

All that you have to do is to have a good rest.

你不得不做的事情是好好休息一下。

Everything that must be done has been done.

该做的一切都已经做了。

3) 先行词被 all, every, no, some, any, little, much 等词修饰时:

There is little that I can do to make up for the lost time.

我惟一不能做的事——补回浪费的时间。

4) 先行词被 the only, the very, the same, the last 等词修饰时:

The only language that is easy to learn is the mother tongue.

容易学的惟一的语言就是母语。

5) 先行词为 who, what, which 等时:

Who that knows him wants to make friends with him?

认识他的人谁愿意和他交朋友呢?

6) 当关系代词在定语从句中做表语时:

He isn't the man that he used to be.

他不是过去的他了。

7) 为了避免重复:

Who was the man that she danced with?

同她一起跳舞的那个人是谁?

8) 当先行词是疑问代词 who 时:

Who that has such a house does not love it?

拥有这样一栋房子,有谁不喜欢呢?

3. 在定语从句中,关系代词只用 **who** 的情况。

1) 在以 there be 开头的句子中:

There is a man who wants to see you.

有一个人想见你。

2) 当先行词是人,后面有较长的后置定语时:

Do you know the woman in blue with a baby on her back who is working in the fields?

你认识那个穿着蓝色衣服,身背孩子在地里干活的那位女士吗?

3) 在 all those 开头的定语从句中:

All those who want to see the film put up your hands.

所有想看那部影片的人举起手。

4) 在 those who 开头的定语从句中:

Those who are Party members should go first.

是党员的先去。

5) 当先行词为 one, the one(s), anyone 时:

The man you have to talk with is the one who knows me well.

你不得不与他谈话的人对我很了解。

6) 当先行词是 I, you, he, they 等时:

He who plays with fire gets burned.

玩火者必自焚。

4. 先行词是“way”的情况。

先行词是“way”时,定语从句可用“in which”引导,也可用“that”代替“in which”,也可省略。

The way (in which / that) you look at problems is wrong.

你看问题的方法不对。

5. 先行词为笼统的地点(尤其是“place”)时,可以不用连接词。

That is the place he stays when he is in Wuhan.

那就是他在武汉时住的地方。

6. as 和 which 引导非限制定语从句的用法。

1) “which”和“as”均可在主系表或主谓结构的非限制性定语从句中做主语,这时两者可互换。

He failed in the examination, which / as seemed natural.

他考试不及格,这似乎很自然。

- 2)在主系表结构的非限制性定语从句中,which 和 as 做表语时可互换使用。

He seemed a foreigner, which / as in fact he was.

他似乎是个外国人,事实上他是个外国人。

- 3)在主谓宾结构的非限制性定语从句中,which 和 as 做宾语时可互换使用。

I was very useful to him, which / as he realized.

我对他很有帮助,这一点他清楚。

- 4)在主谓宾结构的非限制性定语从句中,做主语时通常用 which,而不用 as。

She married again, which delighted us.

她再婚了,这使得我们很高兴。

Her article on this subject, which was written in 2001, was a great success.

她在 2001 年写的关于这个主题的文章很成功。

- 5)在主谓宾补结构的非限制性定语从句中,做主语或宾语时通常用 which,而不用 as。

It was raining hard, which kept us indoors.

天正在下大雨,这使得我们不能出门。

Betty always tells a lie, which her parents find strange.

贝蒂总是说谎话,她的父母发现很奇怪。

- 6)as 引导非限制性定语从句时,通常用在表示肯定意义的从句中,而不能用在表示否定意义的从句中;which 却不受此限制。

Mummy treats me just like a baby, which I can't bear.

妈妈把我当作小孩子对待,这使得我无法忍受。

- 7)as 引导的定语从句除常放在句末或句中,通常置于句首,而 which 却不能这样。

As we all know, he never smokes.

他从不抽烟,这一点我们都知道。

三、语法精练

I. 单项填空。

1. she _____ has a good ear for music often takes part in concerts.

A. / B. which C. that D. who

2. Last week I visited the house _____ I used to live in my forties.
A. where B. which C. that D. in that
3. Is this book _____ you borrowed from the library?
A. which B. that C. what D. the one
4. The stories about the famous scientists, _____ this is one example, are well written.
A. in which B. about which C. on which D. of which
5. I didn't like the way _____ he spoke to us a bit.
A. by that B. in that C. which D. that
6. I'll never forget the days _____ we spent together in Lushan last summer.
A. when B. during that C. that D. of which
7. His parents wouldn't let him marry anyone _____ family was poor.
A. whose B. of whose C. whom D. of whom
8. I am interested in _____.
A. all you have told me to
B. all that you have told me
C. that you have told me
D. which you have told me
9. Which of the two cows _____ you keep produces more milk?
A. whom B. What C. that D. which
10. Who _____ knows him would believe him?
A. whom B. that C. which D. who
11. Listen to Mary and the recorder _____ are singing in the next room.
A. who B. which C. that D. who and which
12. He passed the exam, _____ we didn't expect.
A. which B. as C. that D. so
13. Word came _____ thirty teachers would be chosen to study in the U.S.A.
A. what B. which C. when D. that
14. _____ is quite natural, a beginner can't read the books written in English very quickly.
A. which B. As C. what D. that
15. Such idioms _____ he's learned _____ used nowadays.

A. that, are widely

B. as, is wide

C. that, is wide

D. as, are widely

II. 改错。

1. He was the only person of his fellow teachers who were invited to such an important meeting.
A B C D
2. The latest magazine that interest so many young people has been sold out.
A B C D
3. The gardener was called to tell the way which the poor dog had died .
A B C D
4. Have you received the book I asked Jack to send it to you ?
A B C D
5. The reason why he was absent was because he had to look after his sick mother.
A B C D
6. Will you be so kind as to tell me the date which we are going to visit the exhibition?
A B C D
7. The school which his mother is teaching is famous all over the city .
A B C D
8. The answer which nine times three equals twenty-seven is right.
A B C D
9. Has all who can be done been done?
A B C D
10. There is a mountain of that the top is always covered with snow.
A B C D

III. 根据汉语完成句子。

1. 那就是我必须告辞的原因。

This is _____ I must be _____ now.

2. 请提醒我下次班会的日期。

Please remind me of the date _____ our class meeting _____ .

3. 他动身去纽约的那一天终于来到了。

The day _____ he was _____ for New York arrived at last.

4. 我不喜欢她穿衣服的样子。

I don't like _____ she dresses.

5. 通往电视台的那条路又宽又美。

The street _____ the TV station is _____ wide _____ beautiful.

6. 凡是父母住在国外的那些孩子们将和朋友们一起度假。

_____ boys _____ parents are living abroad will spend the summer holidays _____ their friends.

7. 他并不喜欢在第一百货商店买的那双鞋子。

He doesn't care _____ for the pair of shoes _____ bought in No. 1 Department Store.

8. 他曾在月球上登陆这个消息传遍了校园。

The news _____ he had _____ on the moon spread all over the campus.

9. 我们将住在哪里的问题还没有解决。

The problem, _____ we should _____, is still unsolved.

10. 我如何能和他联系的问题没有得到答复。

My question, _____ I shall _____ touch _____ him, has not been answered.

Unit 2

Captain Cook

一、本单元语法项目

复习 *v. -ing* 形式(动名词)

二、语法精讲

动名词由动词加-ing 构成,兼有动词的特征和名词的功能,不能做状语与补语。

1. 语法功能

1) 做主语:

Learning a foreign language requires time and effort.

学好一门外语需要时间和努力。

There is no knowing how the ancient Egyptians built the pyramids.

不可能知道古代的埃及是如何建造金字塔的。

在下面结构当中,特别是 no use, useless, good, dangerous, foolish, wonderful, difficult, nice, a waste of 等做表语,可用 it 做形式主语,把真正主语即动名词放在句末。

It is useless trying again.

再试一次是没有用的。

It is no good pretending to know what you don't know.

不懂装懂是不好的。

It is worthwhile reading this novel for a second time.

花些时间再读一遍这本小说是值得的。

特殊疑问句或感叹句中主语是动名词短语,须 it 先行。

Why is it harmful smoking too much?

为什么吸烟太多有害呢?

How relaxing it is lying on the beach in the sun!

躺在沙滩上晒太阳多么惬意啊!

2) 做宾语:

He likes driving fast.

他喜欢开快车。

I enjoy reading such books.

我喜欢看这样的书。

如有宾补,形式宾语 it 要先行。

We thought it foolish telling her the truth.

我们认为对她讲实话很蠢。

Do you consider it worthwhile reading such a book?

你认为读这样的书值得吗?

只能接动名词做宾语的一些常用动词或动词短语。

advise, allow, appreciate, avoid, consider, delay, enjoy, excuse, escape, finish, imagine, mind, miss, permit, practise, resist, risk, stop, suggest, can't help, give up, keep on, put off, burst out, get through

3) 做介词宾语:

I look forward to seeing him again.

我盼望再次见到他。

How about seeing a film?

看一场电影好吗?

常用动名词做介词宾语的短语有:

feel like, succeed in, be proud of, be good at, be / get used to, look forward to, insist on, be fond of, object to, lead to, devote ... to ..., stick to, pay attention to, be tired of, be afraid of, be interested in 等。

4) 做表语:

His hobby is fishing by the lake.

他的爱好是在湖边钓鱼。

The best exercise in summer is swimming.

夏天最好的锻炼是游泳。

在句中要注意主表须一致,动名词和不定式都有对称特点。

Working hard is succeeding

或 To work hard is to succeed.

苦干意味着成功。

2. 动名词的时态和语态。

1) 动名词的完成式:一般式也能表示先时性,而完成式更强调动作的完成。

He forget seeing me before.

或 He forgot having seen me before.

他忘了他从前见过我。

2) 动名词的被动式:除了在 need, want, require, be worth 等结构中主动式 doing 有被动意义,其他场合须用 being done 来表示被动意义:

The boy likes being praised.

这个男孩喜欢受表扬。

Tom hated being told what to do.

汤姆讨厌别人叫他干这干那。

I don't mind being scolded in class.

我不介意在班上受到责备。

The sick father requires taking good care of.

生病的父亲需要细心照顾。

Those flowers want watering.

那些花需要浇水。

The film is worth seeing again.

这部电影值得再看一遍。

This car needs repairing.

这辆小汽车需要修理。

3) 动名词的完成被动式:

当动名词既表示动作发生在谓语动作之前又表示被动意义时,则需用完成被动式。动名词的完成被动式由“having been + 过去分词”构成。

It showed no signs of having been touched.

没有迹象表明这东西曾被人动过。

They are satisfied with having been taken good care of.

他们对所受到的很好照顾非常满意。

After having been wounded towards the end of the war, he had been sent to hospital and was separated from his unit.

战争即将结束时他受了伤,被送进医院,脱离了所在的部队。

4)动名词各种形式归纳:

语态 时态	主动式	被动式
	doing	being done
完成式	having done	having been done

3. 动名词的否定式。

动名词的否定式由“not + 动名词”构成。

I regret not having worked hard when I should have studied.

我后悔应该学习时没有用功学习。

Excuse me for not inviting you.

原谅我没邀请你。

4. 动名词的逻辑主语。

动名词的逻辑主语一般为句子的主语。

She is considering going to Shanghai.

但有时根据表达需要,或动名词的动作不是句子的主语所为,动名词前还可加上逻辑主语。该逻辑主语一般由形容词性物主代词或名词所有格充当,但若不在句首时,则也可用人称代词宾格或名词普通格。

My father's being ill worried us greatly.

我父亲病了使我们很担忧。

It's no use your pretending that you didn't know about it.

你装作不知道那件事没有用。

We don't mind his (或 him) explaining the problem again.

我们不介意他把这道题再解释一遍。

注意 如果动名词的逻辑主语是无生命的名词或抽象名词,不必加's。

I'm very glad of the examination being over.

考试结束了,我很高兴。

I'm sure of the news being true.

我肯定消息是真实的。

5. 用动名词或不定式做宾语含义不同的动词。

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1) try to do | 设法去做 |
| try doing | 试着做 |
| 2) remember to do | 记住去做 |
| remember doing / having done | 记得做过 |
| forget to do | 忘了去做 |
| forgot doing / having done | 忘了做过 |
| 3) stop to do | 停下(某个动作)而来做另一件事 |
| stop doing | 停下某个动作 |
| 4) regret doing / having done | 后悔做过某事 |
| regret to do | 要去做某事而感到抱歉 |
- We regret to say that, we can't go with you.
我们很遗憾地说我们无法和你一起去。
- | | |
|---------------|--------|
| 5) mean doing | 意味着做某事 |
| mean to do | 意欲做某事 |
- This means setting out at once.
这意味着马上出发。
I didn't mean to hurt you.
我无意伤害你。
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| 6) be afraid of doing | 害怕某种情况会发生 |
| be afraid to do | 因害怕而不敢去做 |
| 7) learn to do | 学会 |
| learn doing | 学习 |

三、语法精练

I. 单项填空。

- If you fail, try _____ it in another way.
A. to do B. doing C. to have done D. having done
- I remember _____ for the job, and I got 90 pounds.
A. to pay B. paying C. being paid D. to be paid
- She found it no good _____ her son too much money.