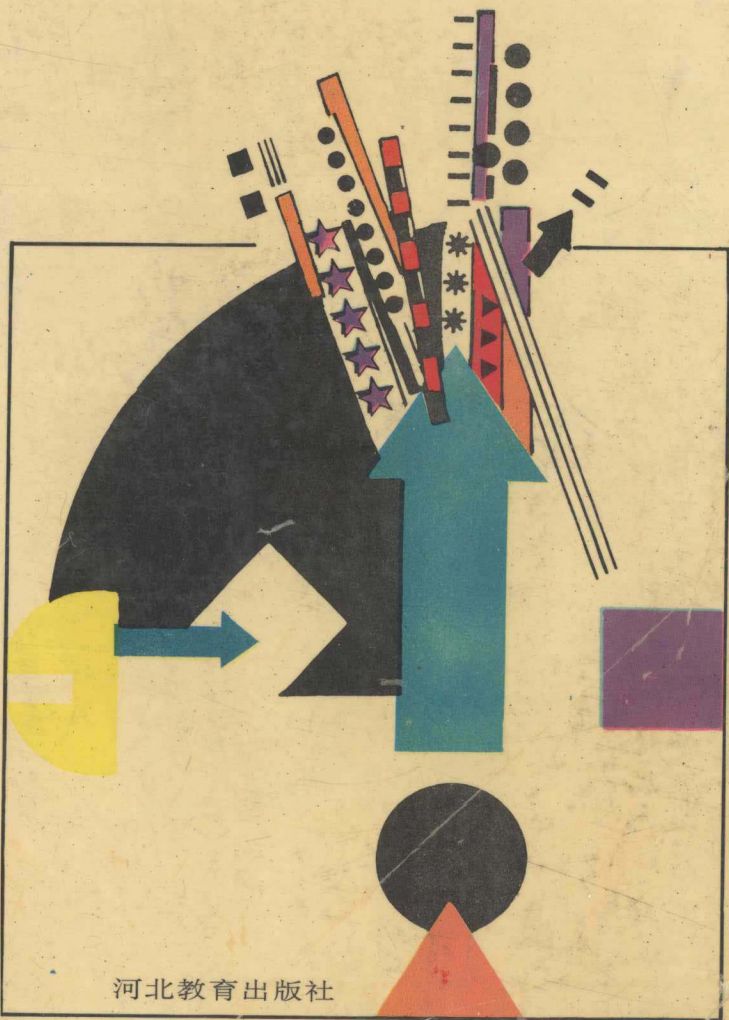


# 高中英语

中考·会考·高考 考法·考技·考题

编著 霍玉良 赵凤琴



河北教育出版社

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## 前 言

本书依据《全日制中学教学大纲》的要求，紧密结合会考、高考的实际，把知识加以系统梳理、归纳、总结，联系近几年会考、高考的题型、范围、发展趋向进行编写。

主要内容有：〔导语〕、〔考法〕、〔技巧〕、〔题目〕。简明扼要指出章、节重点难点，基本概念，基本定理；明确应掌握哪些关键知识点、易错点、多考点；进行题型分析，指出出题范围、解题思路与技巧；从不同角度编写几套模拟练习题，既巩固所学知识，又紧扣会考、高考题型及今后发展趋向；最后按易难程度附三套综合模拟试题。

本书可作为学生复习、应考的重要材料，也可作为教师的教学参考，既有教学和复习的参考价值，又有会考、高考应试的实用价值。

高中英语撰稿人为北京市第15中学外语教研组长霍玉良老师和北京市师大附中赵凤琴老师。

由于编写时间紧迫，疏漏不足之处在所难免，恳请广大读者批评指正。

编者

1993年12月

# 目 录

<b>第一部分</b>	<b>语法</b> .....	( 1 )
第一节	定语从句.....	( 1 )
第二节	名词性从句.....	( 36 )
第三节	情态动词.....	( 64 )
第四节	分词.....	( 78 )
第五节	动名词.....	(114)
第六节	独立主格结构.....	(150)
第七节	虚拟语气.....	(183)
第八节	倒装.....	(214)
	语法综合练习题.....	(240)
<b>第二部分</b>	<b>试题</b> .....	(297)
第一节	试题分析与预测.....	(297)
第二节	学习方法选粹.....	(299)
第三节	解题思路与技巧及练习题.....	(308)
第四节	会考及高考模拟训练题.....	(349)
<b>第三部分</b>	<b>高考综合模拟试题</b> .....	(376)
	高考综合模拟试题 (一) .....	(376)
	高考综合模拟试题 (二) .....	(395)
	高考综合模拟试题 (三) .....	(415)

# 第一部分 语法

## 第一节 定语从句

### 【导语】

在复合句中，修饰某一名词或代词的从句叫做定语从句。定语从句所修饰的词叫做先行词，定语从句放在先行词的后面。引导定语从句的词有关系代词 that, which, who, whom, whose 和关系副词 when, where, why。关系代词或关系副词放在先行词和定语从句之间，起联系作用，同时又作定语从句的一个成分。

### 【考法】

定语从句是高中课本第一册中出现的第一个语法现象，高中的学生在初中时已经学过了宾语从句和状语从句，因此，对于从句这个概念并不陌生，但定语从句的种类比较多，教师在讲解定语从句时，必须分类进行。先从以 that, which, who 引导的定语从句开始，然后再讲解以 whom, whose 引导的定语从句，这五个引导词称之为关系代词。这一部分讲完后，再讲解以 when, where, why 这三个关系副词引导的定语从句。讲和练要同时进行，定语从句使用得比较多，除要

求完成书上和练习册上的练习外，还可练习用定语从句解释一些名词，人物，地点等等。例如，解释 classroom 一词，可说 A classroom is a place where students study. 总而言之，定语从句是所有从句中最为复杂的一种必须多做练习，以便掌握各种类型的定语从句。

## 【技巧】

要掌握定语从句，必须弄清楚以下几个问题，按下列步骤进行。

1. 找出先行词，即被定语从句修饰的名词或代词。
2. 分析判断先行词在定语从句中起什么语法作用。  
先行词作主语、宾语、定语还是地点状语、原因状语、时间状语、方式状语。先行词作主语，引导词用 that, which, who; 先行词作宾语，引导词用 that, which, whom 或 who; (如在介词后面则必须用 which, whom), 先行词作定语，引导词可以省略; whose 在定语从句中作定语; 先行词在定语从句中作时间状语、地点状语或原因状语时，则引导词必须是 when, where 或 why。

3. 分清限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句。  
为了便于掌握不同类型的定语从句，我们把定语从句分为九类，每类都有例句，有练习，供参考练习。  
(一) 以 that 引导的定语从句  
that 指物，有时也指人，在从句中作主语或宾语，作宾语时可省略。  
1. A plane is a machine that can fly. (that 作主语，指物)

2. Who is the man that is reading the news paper over there? (that 作主语, 指人, 为了避免重复不用 who)

3. The finger (that) I put into my mouth was not the one (that) I had dipped into the cup. (that 作宾语, 指物, 可以省略)

### (二) 以 which 引导的定语从句

which 指物, 在从句中作主语或宾语。

1. A chemist's shop is a shop which sells medicine. (which 作主语, 也可用 that)

2. The film (which) we saw last night was wonderful. (which 作宾语, 可以省略)

3. This is the factory of which I was speaking. (介词后面只能用 which, 不能用 that)

4. We visited the museum, which was located in the suburbs of Shanghai. (which 引导非限定性定语从句, 对先行词作补充说明)

5. It rained heavily, which prevented my going out. (which 指上文)

### (三) 以 who, whom 引导的定语从句

who 指人, 在从句中作主语,

whom 指人, 在从句中作宾语。

1. This is the man who wanted to see you. (who 作主语)

2. She is the lady (whom) we met yesterday. (whom 作宾语, 可以省略)

3. This is the man about whom I was speaking. (介



词后用 whom, 不用 who)

(四) 以 whose 引导的定语从句

whose 既可以指人的, 也可以指物的, 在从句中作定语。

1. Is there anyone here whose name is Wang Hong?

(whose 指人的)

2. My aunt, whose photo I showed you yesterday, will come to see us this evening. (whose 指人的)

3. The building whose roof we can see from here is a hotel. (whose roof = the roof of which. whose 指物的)

(五) 关系代词 whom, which 在定语从句中作介词的宾语时, 可以跟介词一起放在主句和从句之间; 为了使关系代词紧跟它所修饰的先行词, 也可以把介词放在从句中有关动词的后面。

例: We visited the museum, which was located in the city.

1. This is the room in which we lived last year. 也可以说 This is the room which we lived in last year.

2. Who's the comrade whom you just shook hands with? 也可以说 Who's the comrade with whom you just shook hands?

但含有介词的短语动词一般不拆开, 介词仍放在动词的后面。

例: This is the man who wanted to see you.

1. Is this the book which she was looking for?

2. The babies whom the nurses are looking after are very healthy.

关系代词 that 在定语从句中作介词的宾语时, 介词不能

放在它的前面，只能放在从句中有关动词的后面。that 可省略。

例：

1. The man (that) you were talking about has come to our school.

2. The room (that) she lives in is a large one.

### (六) 以 when 引导的定语从句

when 指时间，在从句中作时间状语。

1. I still remember the day when I first came to Beijing.

2. Do you remember one afternoon ten years ago when I came to your house and borrowed a diamond necklace?

请比较：Oct. 1 is the day which I will never forget. 此句中定语从句的先行词也是 the day，但因 the day 在定语从句中作 forget 的宾语，故引导词用 which，而不用 when。

### (七) 以 where 引导的定语从句

where 指地点，在定语从句中作状语。

1. This is the house where I lived two years ago.

2. The factory where his father works is in the west of the city.

请比较：This is the factory which we visited last year. 此句中定语从句的先行词也是 factory，但因 the factory 在定语从句中作 visit 的宾语，故引导词用 which，而不用 where。

### (八) 限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句的几点对比

1. 限制性定语从句一般不用逗号把从句和主句隔开，而

非限制性定语从句则常隔开：

① I have found the pen that I lost last week.

② They set up a state of their own, where they would be free to keep Negroes as slaves.

2. 限制性定语从句可用几乎每个关系代词或关系副词引导，而非限制性定语从句不用 that 引导。

① I don't know the reason why he has not come.

② I have two sisters, one of whom is an English teacher.

3. 如果先行词是具体的人名或地名，后常接非限制性定语从句，而不用限制性定语从句：

① Abraham Lincoln, who led the United States through these years, was shot on April 14, 1865 at a theatre in Washington, D. C.

② I have been to Beijing, which is very beautiful.

4. 如果先行词是世界上独一无二的东西时，一般用非限制性定语从句：

① The sun, which is a burning ball, gives us brightness.

② The earth, which we live on, is round.

5. 有时限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句表达的内在意义不同：

① The old man has a son, who is a P. L. A. man.  
“这位老人有一个儿子，他的儿子是位解放军战士。” 含义是：这位老人只有一个儿子。

② The old man has a son who is a P. L. A. man.

“这位老人有个当兵的儿子。” 含义是：他的儿子不止一个，当兵的那个是其中之一。

### (九) 分隔定语从句

一般说来，定语从句是紧跟在先行词后面作先行词的定语，但有时出于平衡句子结构或强调某个成份的需要而将定语从句和先行词分隔开来。这样的从句称为分隔性定语从句。一般有四种情况：

#### 1. 被状语分隔：

I saw Xiao Zhang in my office who was also invited.

#### 2. 被定语分隔：

Do you remember one afternoon ten years ago when I came to your house and borrowed a diamond necklace?

They set up a state of their own where they would be free to keep Negroes as slaves.

3. 被谓语分隔。如修饰主语的定语从句较长，而主语的谓语一般为被动语态或不及物动词时，一般可采用主一谓一定语的顺序：

The days are gone when we used foreign oil.

A new teacher will come tomorrow who will teach you German.

#### 4. 被同位语分隔

But his enemies, the slave owners in the South and the bankers in big cities, who had grown rich on the work of slaves, could not let Lincoln continue his work.

练习：指出下列句子中的定语从句的分隔现象属于哪一种情况：

1. Have you read the life of Abraham Lincoln, the sixth president of the United States, who did a lot for the freedom of the slaves?

2. I met a foreigner in the park yesterday afternoon who could speak good Chinese.

3. The day will come when the four modernizations will be realized in our country.

4. There are none of us in our class who don't study English.

5. I'll never forget the day in 1990 when I joined the League.

### 【题目】

#### 一、单项选择

1. Did you see the man whom I met?

- A. I nodded just now
- B. whom I nodded just now
- C. I nodded to him
- D. I nodded to just now

2. Mr Smith is one of the foreign experts who you in China.

- A. works
- B. is working
- C. are working
- D. has been working

3. All the apples which fell to the ground were eaten by the pigs.

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

4. They talked for about an hour of the teachers and schools      they had visited.  
A. which B. that C. who D. whom
5. The flower is the only one      I like best.  
A. that B. which C. it D. but
6. Is this museum      some foreign friends visited last week?  
A. that B. where C. in which D. the one
7. A classroom is a place      students can have their lessons.  
A. which B. that C. whose D. where
8. I'll buy the same suit      he was wearing yesterday.  
A. as B. that C. which D. than
9. Is this the factory      this kind of radio is made?  
A. of which B. where C. which D. that
10. That is the reason      I'm against the plan.  
A. which B. what C. why D. for that
11. I,      your friend, will try my best to help you out.  
A. who is B. who am C. that is D. what is
12. Is this the village      you visited the other day?  
A. that B. where C. in which D. the one
13. He was born in the year      the Second World War broke out.  
A. which B. when C. of which D. during which

14. He is not a fool as he is looked
- A. such, as he is looked  
 B. such, as he looks  
 C. as, as he is looked  
 D. so, as he looks
15. paper was first made in China
- A. It is known to all  
 B. It is known that  
 C. We all know  
 D. As is known to all
16. Who is the girl is standing at the corner of the classroom?
- A. who B. that C. as D. whom
17. The sun gives off light and warmth, makes it possible for plants to grow.
- A. that B. it C. what D. which
18. I saw some trees leaves were black with disease.
- A. that B. which C. whose D. their
19. He wrote a book the name of I have forgot
- A. that B. whom C. which D. it
20. Water is a liquid two elements.
- A. which is made up of  
 B. which it is made up of  
 C. of which it is made  
 D. in which they are made

21. October 1st, 1949 is the day        he was born.  
 A. in which B. that C. on which D. which
22. The man just passing by        is the engineer        I worked in Shanghai five years ago.  
 A. who B. that C. whom D. with whom
23. What's the name of the program       ?  
 A. which are listening to  
 B. you are listening to  
 C. to that you are listening  
 D. that you are listening
24. That was the last happiest evening        she had had for the last ten years.  
 A. which B. that C. what D. when
25. Do you know the student        family is in the countryside?  
 A. whose B. who C. his D. which
26. I knew it the first time        I saw him.  
 A. when B. that C. which D. as
27. Tom has made another wonderful discovery,        of great importance to science.  
 A. which I think it is  
 B. of which I think it is  
 C. that I think is  
 D. which I think is
28. The reason        he was late was        he had taken a



28. \_\_\_\_\_ wrong bus.
- A. that, because  
B. why, whether  
C. why, because of  
D. why, that
29. I will never forget the days \_\_\_\_\_ I spent toget her with Tom in the countryside.
- A. when B. on which C. which D. as
30. \_\_\_\_\_ our teacher points out, that is \_\_\_\_\_ to the people.
- A. What, of benefit  
B. That, of benefit  
C. As, of benefit  
D. As, of benefits
31. You can see from here the factory \_\_\_\_\_ we visited that afternoon.
- A. which B. where C. what D. as
32. I'm seeing the manager tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_ he will be back from New York.
- A. in which B. when C. and D. which
33. The days are gone forever \_\_\_\_\_ we used foreign oil.
- A. for which B. when C. which D. and
34. On April 1st they flew to Shanghai, \_\_\_\_\_ they stayed several days.
- A. when B. during which C. where D. and
35. Such \_\_\_\_\_ bad weather \_\_\_\_\_ this may do great harm