

Senior English  
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中学英语专练百分百

# 高中英语 语法专练

范虎彪 主编

上海交通大学出版社



GRAMMAR



要 點 容 內

# 高中英语语法专练

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## 内 容 提 要

本书归纳了高中阶段学生必须掌握的语法知识,并提供了大量练习,使学生通过有针对性的自测练习,解决高中阶段英语语法中的重点、难点和疑点。本书可供高中生使用,也可作为教师辅导专项练习时的参考书。

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# 前 言

为了满足广大中学师生特别是高中师生教学的需要,我们特组织了一批长期从事一线外语教学的具有丰富教学经验的高、中级骨干英语教师以及教学科研人员,以新课标为依据,紧扣教育部颁发的最新《中学英语教学大纲》,编著了本语法书。本书凸显以下特点:

## 一、讲解精当,覆盖面广

本书对于师生在语法教学中遇到的语法现象及问题讲解精辟到位,练习覆盖面广。讲练结合,以练为主,尽力避免长篇说教,从多角度,多层次对任何一个语法点进行练习设计。

## 二、删去例句,重在多练

对于高中,特别是高三的学生来说,精讲多练是关键。平时学了很多语法,但是只见树木不见森林,遇到做题时还是不能把所学知识应用到实践中去。本书力克罗列很多例句和语法条文那样的泛泛的说教式讲解,把重点放在对语言知识基本点以及重点、难点的练习上,通过练习将书本知识变为学生自己的知识。

## 三、使用方便,价值长久

本书的语法点查找便捷,语言简练;练习不仅收集了历年上海及全国各省市高考英语试题,更收集了在教学实践中师生们经常遇到的典型试题、经典试题。对师生们在学习过程中进行强化训练、提高语言能力和水平很有帮助,也是广大英语教师案头的应备读物。

由于编写时间仓促,本书一定会有很多不当之处,欢迎广大师生提出批评和建议。

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# 第一章 定语从句

## I. 限制性定语从句

### i. 关系代词 that, who

1. that, who 用来指人,在从句中用作主语或宾语,可互换使用;that 也可用来指物,但不能用 who 指物。
2. 关系代词 who, that 在从句中作宾语时,常可省略。
3. 关系代词在从句中作主语时,从句谓语与先行词在人称和数上保持一致。
4. 一般说来,人们倾向于用 who 指人,用 that 指物,尤其在口语中。

### 专项练习

1. The six blind men asked for money from people \_\_\_\_\_ by.  
A. passed      B. who passed      C. who were passed      D. who passing
2. Mr. Brown is the very person \_\_\_\_\_ can help us to solve the problem.  
A. which      B. whom      C. that      D. of whom
3. Ms Chancery is the teacher \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I like her best      B. I like best      C. that I like her best      D. whom like best
4. The years and months \_\_\_\_\_ we spent together are really wonderful to us all.  
A. when      B. on which      C. in which      D. that
5. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ was John's wife.  
A. I spoke to her      B. whom I spoke to her  
C. that I spoke      D. I spoke to

### ii. 关系代词 which, that

which, that 都可以指物,在从句中用作主语或宾语时可以互换使用;指人可用 that,但不能用 which。

### 专项练习

1. Is this the book \_\_\_\_\_ you wanted to borrow last time? Which of the following is wrong?  
A. which      B. that      C. the one      D. /
2. Is this the calculator \_\_\_\_\_ you borrowed from Jane?  
A. one      B. the one what      C. the one      D. which
3. Can you tell me the name of the museum \_\_\_\_\_ you visited last month?  
A. what      B. where      C. /      D. when
4. The two things \_\_\_\_\_ they felt very proud were their house and the diamond ring.  
A. about which      B. of which      C. in which      D. for that
5. They showed us around the factory \_\_\_\_\_ was equipped with modern machines.  
A. where      B. what      C. in which      D. which

6. Have you ever asked him the reason \_\_\_\_\_ may explain his absence?  
A. why                      B. when                      C. that                      D. what
7. This is the TV station \_\_\_\_\_ we visited last year.  
A. where                      B. that                      C. to which                      D. in which
8. Are you pleased with \_\_\_\_\_ I have said?  
A. that                      B. all that                      C. all what                      D. all which

### iii. 关系代词 whom, whose

- whom, whose 指人, whom 是 who 的宾格, whose 是所有格, 分别在从句中作宾语和定语。
- whom 在非正式文体中可省略, 也可用 that 或 who 代替。
- whose 是 who 和 which 的所有格, 可指人, 也可指物或动物。
- 当 whose 用来指物时, whose = the + 名词 + of which / of which + the + 名词
- 当 whose 用来指人时, whose = the + 名词 + of whom / of whom + the + 名词

### 专项练习

- In the police station I saw the man from \_\_\_\_\_ room the thief had stolen the TV set.  
A. whom                      B. which                      C. that                      D. whose
- Chapin \_\_\_\_\_ money is now no problem, will start a new film company with his friends.  
A. whose                      B. which                      C. for whom                      D. who
- It was a meeting \_\_\_\_\_ importance I didn't realize at that time.  
A. which                      B. of which                      C. that                      D. whose
- The classroom \_\_\_\_\_ face south is ours.  
A. whose window                      B. whose windows                      C. which window                      D. that window
- This book is specially written for the students \_\_\_\_\_ native language is not English.  
A. who's                      B. that                      C. their                      D. whose

### iv. 关系代词 which, whom

- which, whom 在从句中作介词的宾语。
- 介词一般放在 which, whom 之前, 也可以放在从句的原位。若是从句中的谓语是含有介词的动词短语, 则介词只能放在原来的位置上, 介词不能提前, 固定动词短语一般不拆分。
- that 在从句中可代替 who, whom, which 用来指人或物, 但是, 当介词前置时, 指人只能用 whom, 不能用 who / that, 指物只能用 which, 不能用 that。而且, whom 或 which 不能省略。
- 介词不能前置时, 口语中或非正式文体中, 在从句中作介词宾语的关系代词常常可省略。

### 专项练习

- American women usually identify their best friend as someone \_\_\_\_\_ they can talk frequently.  
A. who                      B. as                      C. about which                      D. with whom
- My glasses \_\_\_\_\_ I was like a blind man, fell to the ground and broke.  
A. which                      B. with which                      C. without which                      D. that
- A harvester is a machine \_\_\_\_\_ we harvest crops or a person \_\_\_\_\_ is harvesting.  
A. which... who                      B. that... that                      C. with which... who                      D. /... that
- The house \_\_\_\_\_ there is a big tree was built more than 1000 years ago.  
A. which                      B. that                      C. in the front of which                      D. in front of which
- They will give you some desks and chairs \_\_\_\_\_ you can furnish the room.

- A. which      B. to which      C. with those      D. with which

#### v. that, which, who 引导限制性定语从句时的用法区别

1. 当先行词是指物的不定代词如 all, much, little, everything, nothing, some, any, anything 等时, 只能用 that 引导从句, 而且在从句中作宾语时常常可省略。
2. 当先行词是序数词或受序数词修饰时, 只能用 that 引导从句。
3. 当先行词是最高级或受最高级修饰时, 只能用 that 引导从句。
4. 当先行词受 the very, the only, the right, just the, exactly the, no, none, every 之类的词修饰时, 只能用 that 而不用 which, who, whom 引导从句。
5. 当先行词是既指人又指物的并列名词短语时, 只能用 that, 而不用 which 引导从句。
6. 当关系代词在从句中作前置介词的宾语时, 用指物的 which 或指人的 whom, 而不能用 that 或 who。
7. 当先行词是指人的不定代词如 everyone, everybody, anyone, anybody, nobody 等时, 用 who, 而不用 that 引导从句。

#### 专项练习

1. They talked for about an hour of things and persons \_\_\_\_\_ they remembered in the school.  
A. which      B. that      C. who      D. whom
2. Is there anything \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. that you don't understand      B. which you don't quite sure  
C. about which you not quite sure      D. you are not sure
3. The second question \_\_\_\_\_ with pollution is the most difficult.  
A. which has something to do      B. has something to do  
C. that has something to do      D. that has anything to do
4. This is the third week \_\_\_\_\_ the dustmen haven't come for the rubbish.  
A. that      B. when      C. which      D. on which
5. This is the least interesting book \_\_\_\_\_ during my holidays.  
A. which I have ever read      B. what I have ever read  
C. I have ever read      D. that I have ever read it
6. The last question \_\_\_\_\_ was obviously the most difficult for me to answer.  
A. which he asked      B. that he was asked it  
C. he asked      D. he asked it
7. Along the wall stand several bookshelves \_\_\_\_\_ are all kinds of books.  
A. on that      B. on which      C. which      D. at which
8. I will give your daughter a toy plane \_\_\_\_\_ she will like to play.  
A. which      B. that      C. for which      D. with which
9. In the bag he found a piece of paper \_\_\_\_\_ some special words.  
A. which was written      B. on that were written  
C. on which were written      D. on it were written
10. The invention \_\_\_\_\_ she spent two years will do good to the world.  
A. which      B. that      C. on which      D. when
11. All the apples \_\_\_\_\_ fell down were eaten by the pigs.  
A. those      B. that      C. which      D. what
12. Is oxygen the only gas \_\_\_\_\_ helps fire burn?



- A. that                      B. /                      C. which                      D. it
13. I'll tell you \_\_\_\_\_ he told me last week.  
 A. all which                      B. all what                      C. that all                      D. all
14. Did you see the man \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. I nodded just now                      B. whom I nodded just now  
 C. whom I nodded to him                      D. whom I nodded to just now
15. —How do you like the book?  
 —It's quite different from \_\_\_\_\_ I read last month.  
 A. that                      B. which                      C. the one what                      D. the one
16. In the dark street, there wasn't a single person \_\_\_\_\_ she could turn for help.  
 A. to whom                      B. who                      C. from whom                      D. that
17. It is the third time \_\_\_\_\_ arrived late this month.  
 A. that you                      B. when you                      C. when you've                      D. that you've
18. They arrived at a small house \_\_\_\_\_ there was an old tree.  
 A. in front of which                      B. in the front of which  
 C. in which                      D. before that
19. Can you tell me the name of the factory \_\_\_\_\_ you paid a visit last week?  
 A. what                      B. which                      C. to which                      D. to that
20. He showed me the house \_\_\_\_\_ he was born.  
 A. which                      B. in which                      C. in where                      D. in that

vi. 关系代词 **but, what**

1. but 作为关系代词常与具有否定或疑问意义的主句连用,其引导的从句修饰的先行词多是否定意义的, but=who... not, which... not 或 that... not, 意为“无不,没有不,谁不”。
2. What 引导定语从句时即可指人也可指物,指人时 what=the person(s) that, 指物时 what=the thing/all/everything that。
3. what 本身的作用已经包含有先行词和关系代词。有一身兼两职的作用,分别在主句和从句中作相应的成分。
4. 用 what 时,前无先行词;若有先行词,应视其情况选择使用 that, which 或 who。

专项练习

1. Generally speaking, there is no one \_\_\_\_\_ loves their parents in the world.  
 A. that                      B. but                      C. who                      D. A or B or C
2. All \_\_\_\_\_ is needed is a supply of oil.  
 A. the thing                      B. that                      C. what                      D. which
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is over is over.  
 A. What                      B. That                      C. What all                      D. All what
4. \_\_\_\_\_ were once truth are true no longer.  
 A. What                      B. That                      C. Which                      D. All
5. \_\_\_\_\_ you have done might do harm to other people.  
 A. That                      B. What                      C. Which                      D. This
6. A computer can only do \_\_\_\_\_ you have instructed it to do.  
 A. how                      B. after                      C. what                      D. whom
7. They want to know \_\_\_\_\_ do to help us.

- A. what can they    B. what they can    C. how they can    D. how can they
8. This is the longest train \_\_\_\_\_ I have ever seen.  
A. which    B. that    C. what    D. whom
9. Who studies here \_\_\_\_\_ wants to go to college?  
A. that    B. but    C. who    D. whom
10. There's none of us \_\_\_\_\_ wishes to go to Qinghua University.  
A. but    B. that    C. who    D. which

vii. 关系代词 as

1. as 既可指人也可指物, 多与 such, the same 连用, 构成 such... as, the same... as 的结构。
2. such... as 意为“诸如……之类的”, as 在从句中可作主语、宾语或表语。
3. such... that 意为“如此……以至于”, 引导的是结果状语从句, that 在从句中不作句子成分。
4. the same... as 意为“与……相同的”, as 在从句中可作主语、宾语或表语。
5. the same... as/ that 结构意为“与……同一个”, as/ that 在从句中可作主语、宾语或表语。

专项练习

1. I have bought the same dress \_\_\_\_\_ she is wearing.  
A. as    B. that    C. which    D. what
2. I'd like to buy the same book \_\_\_\_\_ was read by Tom yesterday.  
A. which    B. as    C. that    D. B or C
3. That is the same man \_\_\_\_\_ asked me for money yesterday.  
A. as    B. which    C. that    D. A or C
4. She is the same girl \_\_\_\_\_ I sat next to in class last week.  
A. as    B. who    C. that    D. A or C
5. Keep away from such things \_\_\_\_\_ will do you harm.  
A. as    B. that    C. to which    D. which
6. It wasn't such a good dinner \_\_\_\_\_ she had promised us.  
A. that    B. as    C. which    D. what
7. He spoke for such a long time \_\_\_\_\_ people began to fall asleep.  
A. that    B. as    C. which    D. what
8. He is not such a fool \_\_\_\_\_ he looks.  
A. that    B. as    C. who    D. whom
9. It is such a difficult problem \_\_\_\_\_ nobody can work out.  
A. that    B. as    C. so that    D. which
10. Are these the same people \_\_\_\_\_ we saw last week?  
A. as    B. whom    C. who    D. what

viii. 关系代词在从句中作主语时的主谓一致

1. 从句谓语动词要与先行词在人称和数上保持一致。
2. “one of + the + 复数名词”作先行词时, 若 one 前面有限定词, 从句谓语与 one 保持一致; 否则, 从句谓语用复数。
3. what 在从句中作主语, 从句谓语一般用单数, 或与主句表语保持一致。
4. 集体名词作先行词根据意义一致原则, 强调整体时从句谓语用单数, 强调个体成员时, 从句谓语用复数形式。

专项练习

- Why! I have nothing to confess. \_\_\_\_\_ you want me to say?  
 A. What is it that    B. What it is that    C. How is it that    D. How it is that
- Mr. Herpin is one of the foreign experts who \_\_\_\_\_ in China.  
 A. works    B. is working    C. are working    D. has been working
- What he wants to get from his parents \_\_\_\_\_ nothing but money.  
 A. are    B. is    C. was    D. were
- The family who \_\_\_\_\_ upstairs \_\_\_\_\_ all model workers.  
 A. lives, are    B. live, is    C. lives, is    D. live, are
- The class \_\_\_\_\_ in the next room \_\_\_\_\_ Class 5.  
 A. that are, is    B. who is, is    C. which is, is    D. who are, are

ix. 关系副词 when, where

- 先行词指时间并在从句中作时间状语时,用 when 引导从句。when=in/at/on which。
- 当先行词是表示时间的名词,但在从句中作动词 remember, spend, take, forget 等动词的宾语时,用 that 或 which 引导从句。
- 先行词指地点并在从句中作地点状语时,用 where 引导从句,where=in/at/on which。
- 当先行词是表示地点的名词,但在从句中作动词 visit, forget, remember, build 等动词的宾语时,用 that 或 which 而不用 where 引导从句。
- 当先行词是 case, situation, chair, circumstance 等名词,表示从句主语处于某种状况、境地或阶段时,用 where 引导从句。

专项练习

- I shall never forget those years \_\_\_\_\_ I lived in the country with the farmers.  
 A. that    B. when    C. which    D. where
- Do you still remember the days \_\_\_\_\_ we spent together in Australia?  
 A. when    B. during which    C. which    D. on which
- This is the last time \_\_\_\_\_ we have come to take the examination this year.  
 A. that    B. when    C. which    D. on which
- The years and months \_\_\_\_\_ we spent together are really wonderful to us all.  
 A. when    B. on which    C. in which    D. that
- We often think of the days \_\_\_\_\_ we spent together on the island.  
 A. when    B. which    C. in which    D. during which
- If a shop has chairs \_\_\_\_\_ women can park their men, women will spend more time in the shop.  
 A. that    B. which    C. when    D. where
- He's got himself into a dangerous situation \_\_\_\_\_ he is likely to lose control over the plane.  
 A. where    B. which    C. while    D. why
- I can think of many cases \_\_\_\_\_ students obviously knew a lot of English words and expressions but couldn't write a good essay.  
 A. why    B. which    C. as    D. where
- After living in Paris for fifty years he returned to the small town \_\_\_\_\_ he grew up as a child.  
 A. which    B. where    C. that    D. when
- Fie has left for Beijing, \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting is to be held.

- A. when                      B. where                      C. as                      D. which

**x. 关系副词 why, that**

1. 先行词是 reason 在从句中作原因状语时,用关系副词 why 引导从句。why= for which。
2. 先行词是 reason 但是在从句中作某些动词如 explain, remember, forget 等的宾语时,不能用 why 引导从句,这时要用 that 或 which 引导从句。
3. that 有时可用作关系副词,代替 where, when 或 why 引导从句,并且可以省略。
4. 先行词是 the way 在从句中作方式状语,用 in which/ that 引导从句或者不用关系词。

**专项练习**

1. The reason \_\_\_\_\_ I write to you is to tell you about my new friend Henry.  
A. because                      B. why                      C. for                      D. as
2. Have you ever asked him the reason \_\_\_\_\_ may explain his absence?  
A. why                      B. when                      C. that                      D. what
3. I don't know the reason \_\_\_\_\_ she was late.  
A. when                      B. where                      C. what                      D. why
4. The gardener was called to tell the way \_\_\_\_\_ the poor dog had died.  
A. that                      B. which                      C. A or D                      D. in which
5. In English, words are not always spelled \_\_\_\_\_ they sound.  
A. just same                      B. the same as                      C. the way                      D. by the means

**II. 非限制性定语从句**

**i. 关系代词 as, which 引导修饰句子的定语从句**

1. as, which 引导非限制性定语从句,先行词可以是整个主句或主句的一部分。
2. as, which 在从句中作主语时,其从句的谓语动词总是用第三人称单数。
3. as 意为“正如”,引导的从句可放主句前,但 which 引导的从句不能放主句前。
4. 从句是被动语态时,多用 as 引导从句。
5. 从句谓语是 know, see 等时一般用 as。
6. as 可用于 the same... as, such... as 结构中,which 不能。
7. which = and that 意为“这一点”,当从句是否定的,从句谓语是系表结构或者从句的宾语是复合结构时多用 which 引导从句。

**专项练习**

1. He must be from Africa, \_\_\_\_\_ can be seen from his skin.  
A. that                      B. which                      C. it                      D. what
2. They have decided to stay at home, \_\_\_\_\_ I think \_\_\_\_\_ a wise choice.  
A. which...are                      B. which...is                      C. that...are                      D. that...is
3. William became the first American woman to win three Olympic gold medals in track, \_\_\_\_\_ made her mother very happy.  
A. it                      B. that                      C. which                      D. this
4. \_\_\_\_\_ everybody knows, he is very good at speaking English.  
A. Which                      B. That                      C. Who                      D. As

5. She heard a terrible noise, \_\_\_\_\_ brought her heart into her mouth.  
 A. it                      B. which                      C. this                      D. that
6. The weather turned out to be very good, \_\_\_\_\_ was more than we could expect.  
 A. what                      B. which                      C. that                      D. it
7. The number of the people present, \_\_\_\_\_ we had expected, was very large.  
 A. who                      B. whom                      C. that                      D. as
8. That house, the doors \_\_\_\_\_ are painted white, is my grandpa's.  
 A. whose                      B. which                      C. of which                      D. that
9. \_\_\_\_\_ has already been pointed out, grammar is not a set of dead rules.  
 A. As                      B. It                      C. That                      D. Which
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is natural, he married Mary.  
 A. It                      B. What                      C. Which                      D. As

ii. 关系代词 **who, whom, which, whose**; 关系副词 **where, when**

1. why 不能引导非限制性定语从句。
2. 非限制性定语从句一般不用 that 引导, 指人用 who 或 whom, 指物用 which。
3. 先行词指人, 在从句中作主语用 who 引导从句; 在从句中作宾语用 whom 引导从句, 而且 whom 不能省略。
4. 先行词指人或物并在从句中作定语时, 用 whose 引导从句。
5. 先行词指物并在从句中作主语或宾语时, 用 which 引导从句, 而且 which 不能省略。
6. 先行词在从句中作地点状语用 where 引导从句。
7. 先行词在从句中作时间状语用 when 引导从句。
8. 表示人名或地名的专有名词后经常跟非限制性定语从句。

专项练习

1. The Chairman, \_\_\_\_\_ spoke first, sat on my right.  
 A. who                      B. whom                      C. he                      D. that
2. His speech, \_\_\_\_\_ bored everyone, went on and on.  
 A. that                      B. and that                      C. it                      D. which
3. His wife, \_\_\_\_\_ you met at my house, was bored too.  
 A. /                      B. whom                      C. whose                      D. that
4. The Chairman's daughter, \_\_\_\_\_ is Ann, gave me a patient smile.  
 A. whose the name      B. whose name                      C. the name of who                      D. name of whom
5. On April 1<sup>st</sup>, they flew to Beijing, \_\_\_\_\_ they stayed several days.  
 A. which                      B. in that                      C. where                      D. on which
6. I'm going to see the manager tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_ he will be back from New York.  
 A. when                      B. which                      C. in which                      D. on which
7. The conference will be put off till next month, \_\_\_\_\_ we will have made all the preparations.  
 A. during that                      B. at which                      C. by it                      D. when
8. York, \_\_\_\_\_ last year, is a nice old city.  
 A. that I visited                      B. which I visited                      C. where I visited                      D. in which I visited
9. Alice received an invitation from her boss, \_\_\_\_\_ came as a surprise.  
 A. it                      B. which                      C. that                      D. he
10. I told the story to John, \_\_\_\_\_ later did it to his brother.

A. whom

B. that

C. who

D. he

iii. 非限制性定语从句的重要特点

1. 非限制性定语从句总是用逗号与主句隔开。
2. 引导非限制性定语从句的关系代词无论是否在从句中作宾语都不能省略。
3. 用 both/some/each/most/all/several / many/ a few/ ten of + whom/ which 引导非限制性定语从句用 which 指物,用 whom 指人。
4. 注意逗号与 and 的不同功能。and 连接的是并列句,需用相应的人称代词;仅有逗号没有并列连词时需用关系代词引导非限制性定语从句。

专项练习

1. He is a newcomer, \_\_\_\_\_ at the library just now.  
A. we met      B. who we meet      C. whom we met      D. that we met
2. Recently I bought an ancient Chinese vase, \_\_\_\_\_ was very reasonable.  
A. which price      B. the price of which      C. its price      D. the price of whose
3. He is a boy, \_\_\_\_\_ has always had his own way.  
A. which      B. who      C. whom      D. who's
4. He lived in London for 3 months, during \_\_\_\_\_ he learned some English.  
A. this      B. which      C. that      D. same
5. I don't like the way you speak to me, \_\_\_\_\_ no one else likes, either.  
A. which I am sure      B. that I am sure      C. I think which      D. that I think
6. He made another wonderful discovery, \_\_\_\_\_ of great importance to science and man.  
A. which I think is      B. which I think it is      C. which I think it      D. I think which is
7. He was very rude to the customs officer, \_\_\_\_\_, of course, made things even worse.  
A. who      B. whom      C. what      D. which
8. Alice received an invitation from her boss, \_\_\_\_\_ came as a surprise.  
A. it      B. that      C. which      D. he
9. Dorothy was always speaking highly of her role in the play, \_\_\_\_\_, of course, made the others unhappy.  
A. who      B. which      C. this      D. what
10. I'll do everything I \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. must help      B. should help      C. can to help      D. can help
11. Let's go and visit Mr. Brown, \_\_\_\_\_ you know visited us last year.  
A. that      B. who      C. whom      D. whose
12. Mary is good at English and mathematics, \_\_\_\_\_ we all know very well in our school.  
A. that      B. what      C. /      D. as
13. Carol said the work would be done by October, \_\_\_\_\_ personally I doubt very much.  
A. it      B. that      C. when      D. which
14. The buses were surrounded by an angry crowd, \_\_\_\_\_ were already full.  
A. but most of them      B. most of which      C. which most      D. that most
15. There were two small rooms in the beach house, \_\_\_\_\_ served as a kitchen.  
A. the smaller of them      B. the smallest of which

- C. the smaller of which                      D. smallest of which
16. They have three daughters, all \_\_\_\_\_ are doctors.  
 A. of whom                      B. of them                      C. of which                      D. who
17. The workers produced 200,000 TV sets, \_\_\_\_\_ are of great quality.  
 A. most of them                      B. most of which                      C. most of that                      D. which of most
18. The house is not large, \_\_\_\_\_ we've been living since three years ago.  
 A. which                      B. where                      C. on which                      D. at which
19. He was late for school again this morning, \_\_\_\_\_ made his teacher very angry.  
 A. that                      B. what                      C. which                      D. when
20. The house was full of boys, ten of \_\_\_\_\_ were his sons.  
 A. it                      B. that                      C. them                      D. whom
21. The house was full of boys, and ten of \_\_\_\_\_ were his sons.  
 A. which                      B. that                      C. it                      D. them
22. He is a man of great experience, \_\_\_\_\_ much can be learned.  
 A. who                      B. from him                      C. from whom                      D. whom
23. They have three daughters, all \_\_\_\_\_ are doctors.  
 A. of whom                      B. of them                      C. of which                      D. who
24. China has hundreds of islands, \_\_\_\_\_ Taiwan is the largest.  
 A. in which                      B. at which                      C. among which                      D. which

### 综合练习

1. We should learn from those \_\_\_\_\_ are always ready to help others.  
 A. who                      B. whom                      C. they                      D. that
2. Tom is the only one of the students who \_\_\_\_\_ to Shanghai.  
 A. have gone                      B. have been                      C. has been                      D. had gone
3. I, \_\_\_\_\_ your good friend, will try my best to help you out.  
 A. who is                      B. who am                      C. that is                      D. which am
4. The old man has two sons, \_\_\_\_\_ are lawyers.  
 A. both of them                      B. both of who                      C. both of whom                      D. both of they
5. The man \_\_\_\_\_ has gone to Japan.  
 A. whom I told you                      B. that I told you  
 C. whom I told you about him                      D. I told you about
6. Please pass me the dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ cover is black.  
 A. which                      B. its                      C. whose                      D. which of
7. The radio set \_\_\_\_\_ last week has been out of order.  
 A. I bought                      B. I bought it                      C. which I bought it                      D. what I bought
8. This is the biggest lab \_\_\_\_\_ we have ever built in our university.  
 A. which                      B. what                      C. that                      D. where
9. Air, \_\_\_\_\_ we breathe every day, is around us all the time.  
 A. that                      B. /                      C. which                      D. it
10. This is the museum \_\_\_\_\_ we saw an exhibition the other day.  
 A. that                      B. which                      C. where                      D. in that
11. This museum is \_\_\_\_\_ you visited the other day.  
 A. that                      B. which                      C. where                      D. the one

12. This is the museum \_\_\_\_\_ you saw the other day.  
A. that      B. where      C. in which      D. in that
13. It is the third time \_\_\_\_\_ late this month.  
A. that you arrived      B. when you arrived  
C. that you've arrived      D. when you've arrived
14. Have you ever been to Shanghai, \_\_\_\_\_ I left ten years ago?  
A. where      B. which      C. that      D. when
15. This is the very place \_\_\_\_\_ I'm wishing to live in.  
A. where      B. which      C. that      D. in which
16. I have bought the same dress \_\_\_\_\_ she is wearing.  
A. as      B. that      C. which      D. than
17. Can you solve such problems \_\_\_\_\_ raised by the audience?  
A. what were      B. as were      C. that were      D. which were
18. The reason \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't come was \_\_\_\_\_ he was injured.  
A. that, because      B. why, that      C. why, because      D. that, that
19. His father died last year, \_\_\_\_\_ made it impossible for him to go abroad.  
A. when      B. which      C. as      D. that
20. All \_\_\_\_\_ is needed is a supply of oil.  
A. the thing      B. that      C. what      D. which
21. He paid the boy 10 dollars for washing ten windows, most of \_\_\_\_\_ had not been cleaned for years.  
A. these      B. those      C. that      D. which
22. This is one of the means \_\_\_\_\_ the electric energy is conducted from one place to another.  
A. by which      B. by that      C. through which      D. through that
23. The place \_\_\_\_\_ you are going to visit is the ruin of a place.  
A. in which      B. at which      C. where      D. which
24. The last river \_\_\_\_\_ they crossed is two miles wide.  
A. where      B. which      C. that      D. in which
25. The Summer Palace is one of the most beautiful parks \_\_\_\_\_ built in the Qing Dynasty.  
A. where were      B. where was      C. that were      D. which was
26. The factory \_\_\_\_\_ I am going to is the place \_\_\_\_\_ my mother used to work many years ago.  
A. where, where      B. where, which      C. which, where      D. that, which
27. Don't trust such men \_\_\_\_\_ overpraise you to your face.  
A. as      B. that      C. who      D. which
28. The professor has two sons, \_\_\_\_\_ are teaching in the same university.  
A. neither of them      B. either of them      C. both of them      D. both of whom
29. Don't do such things \_\_\_\_\_ you are not sure about.  
A. that      B. which      C. as      D. what
30. Rober is good at languages, \_\_\_\_\_ we all know.  
A. because      B. for      C. as      D. since
31. China has hundreds of islands, \_\_\_\_\_ we all know.  
A. in which      B. at which      C. of which      D. which
32. She wrote a letter to her father, \_\_\_\_\_ she made her secret known.  
A. which      B. that      C. in which      D. where



33. Oxygen is a kind of gas, \_\_\_\_\_ we couldn't live.  
A. without it      B. without that      C. without which      D. if not
34. Matter is anything \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that take up space and have weight      B. which take up space and have weight  
C. that takes up space and has weight      D. those take up space and have weight
35. I have many books, the best \_\_\_\_\_ was borrowed by Mary.  
A. about them      B. of which      C. among them      D. in which
36. She showed me the dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ she paid a lot of money.  
A. by which      B. of which      C. for which      D. in which
37. Abraham Lincoln is a man \_\_\_\_\_ I have the greatest respect.  
A. who      B. to whom      C. whom      D. for whom
38. Edison had one suit \_\_\_\_\_ very little money and which he wore until it was thin.  
A. which cost      B. which costs      C. which was cost      D. which has costed
39. The people \_\_\_\_\_ in the paper did not like it, but other readers liked it very much.  
A. who was written      B. who were written  
C. who were written about      D. whom were written about
40. Finally, the thief handed everything \_\_\_\_\_ he had stolen to the police.  
A. which      B. what      C. whatever      D. that
41. His parents wouldn't let him marry anyone \_\_\_\_\_ family was poor.  
A. of whom      B. whom      C. of whose      D. whose
42. Mayor will make an inspection of our school on Monday, \_\_\_\_\_ you can tell him how hard the situation we are in.  
A. where      B. which      C. when      D. that
43. I'll show you the magazine \_\_\_\_\_ I bought the other day.  
A. who      B. that      C. what      D. where
44. The person \_\_\_\_\_ talking to the shop assistant is an engineer.  
A. who is      B. what is      C. whom is      D. who you are
45. That is the office \_\_\_\_\_ Lincoln once worked in.  
A. where      B. which      C. what      D. in which
46. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ aunt is a famous singer is fond of music.  
A. who      B. whom      C. that      D. whose
47. This is Ann's skirt \_\_\_\_\_ color is blue.  
A. it's      B. whose      C. who's      D. that
48. The washing machine \_\_\_\_\_ last Wednesday works well.  
A. I bought      B. I bought it      C. which I buy      D. that I bought it
49. The college students asked the soldier everything \_\_\_\_\_ he saw at the front.  
A. that      B. which      C. what      D. all what
50. Last year we visited the Summer Palace, \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the most beautiful places in Beijing.  
A. where      B. which      C. in which      D. that
51. Shanghai is the very place \_\_\_\_\_ the foreigners are eager to visit.  
A. where      B. in which      C. that      D. whose
52. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ is going to Europe next year.  
A. which the manager is talking to      B. who the manager is talking  
C. the manager is talking to him      D. the manager is talking to