

高中英语知识与能力训练



语法应用指南

李应兰 主编

练



辽宁大学出版社



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听 听力训练

读 阅读理解

写 完形填空·短文改错·书面表达

练 语法应用指南

词 同义词·近义词辨析



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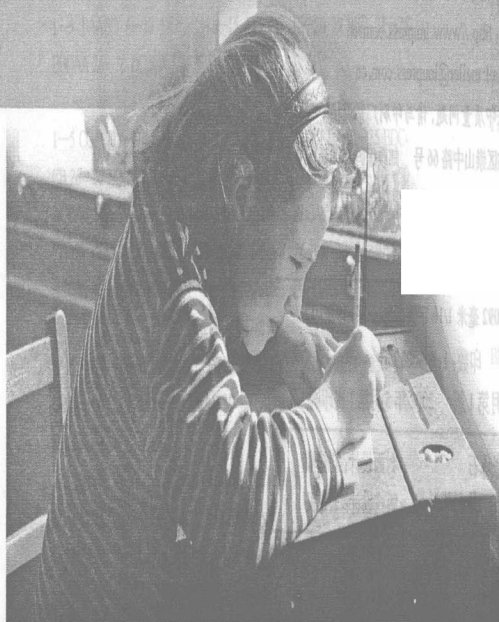
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第一章 名词和主谓一致

听·读·写·练·词是高考英语的必考项目,是教师教学、考生学习、备考的重要方面。为此我们组织了部分英语教学专家针对这五个专项编写了《高中英语听力训练》、《高中英语阅读理解》、《高中英语完形填空·短文改错·书面表达》、《高中英语语法应用指南》、《高中英语同义词近义词辨析》共五本专项工具书,旨在为广大师生提供一整套高质量的高中学习、高考备考的教学辅助资料。

在编写过程中,我们从教学实际出发,注重了高考题型的练习,又适当编制了部分提高素质的非高考题型。《听力训练》涵盖了高考题型和传统听力题型。《阅读理解》则选编了最近部分报刊的资料,使其具有新鲜感和可读性。《完形填空·短文改错·书面表达》则以编组形成出现,每组安排一篇完形填空,一篇短文改错和一道话题作文题或看图作文题,这样避免了只做一项专项的单一性。《语法应用指南》、《同义词近义词辨析》则是这五本专项书籍的重头戏,编写此书需要丰富的学识、大量的相关资料,实不容易。但是在广大编者的共同努力下,终于脱稿了,但我们的任务并没有彻底完成,因为这一套书还需要再进一步地补充、修订,以使其更趋完善。

《名师杰作系列丛书》编写组

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第一章 名词和主谓一致

历届高考题自我评估

【全国高考题(1986—2000)】

1. _____ turn green in spring. (1986)
A. Leaf B. Leafs C. Leave D. Leaves
2. Nobody but Jane _____ the secret. (1986)
A. know B. knows C. have known D. is known
3. Father went to his doctor for _____ about his heart trouble. (1987)
A. an advice B. advice C. advices D. the advices
4. All but one _____ here just now. (1987)
A. is B. was C. has been D. were
5. Not only I but also Jane and Mary _____ tired of having one examination after another. (1989)
A. is B. are C. am D. be
6. A library with five thousand books _____ to the nation as a gift. (1990)
A. is offered B. has offered C. are offered D. have offered
7. When and where to build the new factory _____ yet. (1991)
A. is not decided B. are not decided C. has not decided D. have not decided
8. He dropped the _____ and broke it. (1993)
A. cup of coffee B. coffee's cup C. cup for coffee D. coffee cup
9. "I'd like _____ information about the management of your hotel, please."
"Well, you could have _____ word with the manager."

He might be helpful." (1995)

A. some; a B. an; some

C. some; some D. an; a

10. He gained his _____ by printing _____ of famous writers. (1995)

A. wealth; work B. wealths; works

C. wealths; work D. wealth; works

11. The number of people invited _____ fifty, but a number of them _____ absent for different reasons. (1996)

A. were; was B. was; was

C. was; were D. were; were

12. —Is this rain coat yours?

—No, mine _____ there behind the door. (1997)

A. is hanging B. has hung

C. hangs D. hung

13. You'll find this map of great _____ in helping you to get round London. (1998)

A. price B. cost C. value D. usefulness

答案: 1—5 DBBDB 6—10 AADAD 11—13 CCC

【上海高考题(1994—2001)】

1. Either you or the headmaster _____ the prize to these gifted students at the meeting. (1994)

A. is handing out B. are to hand out

C. are handing out D. is to hand out

2. Many countries are increasing their use of natural gas, wind and other forms of _____. (1996)

A. energy B. source C. power D. material

3. _____ friends Betty had made there were all invited to her birthday party. (1997)

A. Few of B. Few C. The few D. A few

4. —Who did you spend last weekend with?

- (1992) — (1998)
- A. Palmer's B. The Palmers' C. The Palmers D. The Palmer's
5. E-mail, as well as telephones, _____ an important part in daily communication. (1999)
- A. is playing B. have played C. are playing D. play
6. My parents always let me have my own _____ of living. (1999)
- A. way B. method C. manner D. fashion
7. The lion is considered the king of the forest as it is a (n) _____ of courage and power. (2000)
- A. example B. sign C. mark D. symbol
8. We volunteered to collect money to help the _____ of the earthquake. (2000)
- A. victims B. folks C. fellows D. villagers
9. If you don't take away all your things from the desk, there won't be enough _____ for my stationery. (2000)
- A. area B. place C. room D. surface
10. It is widely accepted that young babies learn to do things because certain acts lead to _____. (2000)
- A. rewards B. prizes C. awards D. results
11. As a result of destroying the forests, a large _____ of desert _____ covered the land. (2001)
- A. number; has B. quantity; has C. number; have D. quantity; have

答案: 1—5 DACCA 6—10 ADACA 11. B

知识要点剖析

(一) 名词的数

名词分为不可数名词和可数名词两大类:

1. 不可数名词

1) 不可数名词一般没有单复数之分, 它包括抽象名词、物质名词和专有名词。例如:

health, advice, glass, wood, English, America

下列名词常用作不可数名词, 因此没有复数形式, 其谓语动词须用单数形式:

water(水)	weather(天气)	work(工作)
rice(稻子, 大米)	traffic(交通)	trouble(烦恼)
progress(进步)	sugar(糖)	snow(雪)
knowledge(知识)	news(新闻)	paper(纸)
information(消息)	ice(冰)	luck(运气)
homework(家庭作业)	honesty(诚实)	grass(草)
housework(家务)	glass(玻璃)	harm(损害)
furniture(家具)	fruit(水果)	fun(乐趣)
clothing(衣服)	coffee(咖啡)	dust(尘土)
behaviour(举止)	bread(面包)	butter(黄油)
advice(劝告)	air(空气)	baggage(行李)

注意: 不可数名词表示个体时, 须用单位名词(量词)。应该记住下面的常用单位名词:

a piece of advice / bread / cake / chalk / cloth / furniture / information / kindness / land / news / paper / poetry / wood / work

an article of clothing / furniture

a bar of chocolate / soap

a cake of soap

a loaf of bread

a bottle of ink / milk / wine

five heads of cattle / sheep

2) 以 -ics 结尾的表示学科名称的名词一般用作单数。例如: mathematics, physics

3) 某些以 -s 结尾指单一事物的专有名词常用作单数。例如: the United States, the United Nations

2. 可数名词

可数名词包括个体名词和集体名词,有单、复数形式。复数名词构成方法如下:

1) 一般情况在名词后加-s。在清辅音([s],[ʃ],[t]除外)后读[s],在浊辅音([z],[ʒ],[dʒ]除外)后读[z],在[s],[z],[ʃ],[ʒ],[t],[dʒ]等辅音后读[iz]。例如:desks, days, classes

2) 以-s, -x, -ch, -sh 结尾的名词后加-es,读作[iz]。例如:

box—boxes brush—brushes

bus—buses watch—watches

但是 stomach—stomachs

3) 以“辅音字母+o”结尾的名词后加-es,读作[z]。例如:

Negro—Negroes potato—potatoes

hero—heroes tomato—tomatoes

但不少以-o 结尾的外来词变复数时只加-s。例如:

piano—pianos, photo—photos, radio—radios

有些以-o 结尾的名词有两种复数形式。例如:

volcano—volcanos (volcanoes) (火山)

zero—zeros (zeroes)

但以-oo 结尾的名词只加-s。例如:

zoo—zoos, bamboo—bamboos

4) 以“辅音+y”结尾的名词,把y改成i,再加-es,读作[iz]。例如:

country—countries, factory—factories

5) 以“元音+y”结尾的名词,或专有名词以y结尾的,直接在词尾加-s,读作[z]。例如:

Henrys, Germanys, toys, boys, etc.

6) 以-f或-fe 结尾的名词的复数形式,有以下三种情况:

① 规则变化形式(直接加-s)。例如:

safe—safes, proof—proofs, belief—beliefs, serf—serfs,
gulf—gulfs, chief—chiefs, roof—roofs, etc.

②不规则变化(一般把“f”或“fe”改成“v”,再加-es,读作[vz])。例如:

thief—thieves, loaf—loaves, half—halves, shelf—shelves, knife—knives, life—lives, leaf—leaves, etc.

③既有规则变化形式又有不规则变化形式。例如:

scarf—scarfs / scarves,

handkerchief—handkerchiefs / handkerchieves

7)以-th 结尾的词,直接在词后加-s,在长元音后,“ths”读作[ðz],在短元音后,“ths”读作[θs]。例如:

months[mʌnθs], paths[pɑːðz], mouths[maʊðz]

但 youths 一词读作[juːθs]或[juːðz]均可。

8)不规则变化:

①改变单数名词中的元音字母,或其它形式。例如:

mouse—mice, child—children, foot—feet

②单、复数形式相同。例如:

a deer—four deer (鹿), a sheep—two sheep

此外还有 means, fish, works(工厂), species(种类)以及由汉语音译表示度量衡、币制等单位的名词,如 yuan(圆)、jiao(角)、fen(分)、jin(斤)、mu(亩)等。

③只有复数形式。例如:

ashes(灰)

contents(目录) trousers(裤子)

thanks(感谢)

clothes(衣服)

remains(遗物、遗体)

goods(货物)

glasses(眼镜)

compasses(圆规)

④表示“某国人”名词的单、复数形式因习惯不同而各异。

例如:

a Chinese—two Chinese

a Japanese—two Japanese

} 单、复数形式相同

这类词包括所有以 -ese (或 -ss) 结尾的民族名称,如 Swiss, Portuguese 等。

a German—three Germans

an American—two Americans

} 词尾加 s

这类词还有 African, Asian, Australian, Canadian, Italian,

Belgian, European, Greek, Hungarian, Swede, Arab 等。

an Englishman—five Englishmen } 变 man 为 men
a Dutchman—four Dutchmen }

这类词还有 Frenchman, Irishman 等。

⑤复合名词的复数形式因词而异,有下列四种情况,须分别熟记:

A)以可数名词结尾的复合名词,直接加-s。例如:

store-keeper(s), boy-friend(s), tooth-brush(es), film-goer(s)

B)以“可数名词+介词(短语)”构成的复合名词,在名词部分加-s。例如:

prisoner(s)-of-war, sister(s)-in-law, passer(s)-by

C)以 man 或 woman 等为前缀的复合名词变复数形式时,则前后两部分皆变为复数形式。例如:

woman singer—women singers

man cook—men cooks

woman doctor—women doctors

man servant—men servants

D)以“动词或过去分词+副词”构成的复合名词,是在副词部分后面加-s。例如:

breakdown(s) (故障), grown-up(s)

9)有些名词的复数形式可以表示特别的意义。例如:

customs 海关 letters 文学

forces 军队 spirits 酒精,情绪

irons 脚镣,手铐 drinks 饮料

times 时代 sands 沙滩,沙地

greens 青菜 hairs(几根)头发

looks 外表 glasses 眼镜

goods 货物 works 工厂

papers 报纸,文件 manners 礼貌

10)一些物质名词有时以复数形式出现,表示不同类别。例如:

fruits(各种水果), silks(各种丝绸), teas(各种茶)

11) word 一词作“消息”或“通知”解时,前面不加“a”或“the”,也不用复数形式。例如:

Please send me word of your safe arrival.

Word came that the meeting would be held on Friday.

注意下列词组中的单、复数:

have a few words (a word) with 与某人说几句话

have words with 与某人吵嘴

waste one's words 白费口舌

the last words 临终的话

in other words 换句话说

eat one's words 收回前言,认错

word for (by) word 逐字地

in a word 简言之

a man of his word 守信用的人

leave word 留言

keep (break) one's word 守(失)信

(二)名词的所有格

1. 表示有生命的东西的名词,所有格一般在名词后加“'s”,其构成形式如下:

1) 一般名词后加“'s”。例如:my brother's bag

2) 以-s 或-es 结尾的复数名词的所有格,只在名词右上方加“'”。例如:the workers' club

3) 以-s 结尾的专有名词所有格,若以读音[z]结尾,一般可在名词右上方加“'”,也可加“'s”,其读音分别为[z]、[iz]。例如:

Dickens'/Dickens's book, Engels'/Engels's works

但若不以读音[z]结尾,则仍用“'s”。例如:Ross's book

4) 复合名词所有格的词尾“'s”加在后面的名词之后。例如:her son-in-law's photo

5) 如果一样东西为两个人共有,则只在后一个名词加“'s”;如果不是共有的,两个名词后都要加“'s”。例如:

Jane and Mary's room(共有)

Jane's and Tom's books(不共有)

6)在表示“某人家”、“店铺”的名词所有格后面,一般省略它所修饰的名词。例如:

at the doctor's(在诊所)

at the barber's(在理发店)

at the tailor's(在裁缝店)

to my uncle's(到我叔叔家)

at Mr Green's(在格林先生家)

7)起修饰作用的名词,如不表示所有关系,通常不用“'s”。

例如:

coffee cups, a tooth brush, room number

若仅表示一种类别或类型,名词往往用单数形式。例如:

a book club, word order, student life

2. 表示无生命东西的名词,通常采用 of + 名词的结构来表示所有关系。例如:

the window of the room, the gate of the school

3. 有些表示时间、距离、国家、城市、团体、机构等无生命东西的名词,也可以加“'s”来构成所有格。例如:

China's industry the station's waiting room

today's newspaper ten minutes' walk

4. 在表示所属物的名词前有冠词、数词、不定代词或指示代词时,常用“of + 名词's”的形式来表示所有关系。of 后面的名词一般都表示人,不能表示物。例如:

that book of Li Ming's two friends of my brother's

a friend of my father's a few friends of Li Ming's

(三)主谓一致

1. 语法形式上的一致。主语为单数形式,谓语动词用单数形式;主语为复数形式,谓语动词也用复数形式。例如:

Jane and Mary look healthy and strong.

The number of mistakes was surprising.

2. 意义上的一致

1) 主语形式虽为单数,但意义为复数,谓语动词用复数。例如:

The crowd were running for their lives.

单数形式表示复数意义的词有 people, police, cattle, militia 等。

2) 主语形式为复数而意义上却是单数,谓语动词用单数。例如:

The news was very exciting.

形复意单的单词有 news, works(工厂)和一些以 ics 结尾的学科名称,如 physics, politics, mathematics 等。

3. 就近原则。即谓语动词的单、复数形式取决于最靠近它的词语。如用连词 or, either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also 等连接的并列主语,如果一个为单数,一个是复数,谓语动词与靠近它的主语一致。例如:

Either your students or Mr Wang knows this.

4. 应注意的几个问题。

A) 名词作主语

1) 某些集体名词(如 family, team 等)作主语时,如果作为一个整体看待,谓语动词用单数形式;如果就其中一个个成员而言,谓语动词用复数形式。例如:

The whole family are watching TV.

His family is going to have a long journey.

这类名词有: audience, class, club, committee, company, crew, crowd, enemy, government, group, party, public, team, etc.

名词 population 一词的使用情况跟上述类似。例如:

The population in China is very large, and eighty percent of the population in China are farmers.

“a group(crowd) of + 复数名词”等短语之后的谓语动词也同样可用单数或复数,前者强调整体,后者强调各个部分。

2) 某些集体名词(如 people, police, cattle, militia 等)只当复数看待,谓语动词必须用复数。例如:

The police are searching for him.

3)单、复数同形的名词作主语时,谓语动词应根据意义决定单、复数。例如:

A sheep is over there.

Some sheep are over there.

4)名词所有格之后的名词被省略的情况一般只指商店、工场、住宅等,作主语时,动词一般用单数。例如:

My uncle's is not far from here.

The doctor's is on the side of the street.

常见的省略名词有:the baker's, the barber's, the carpenter's, the Zhang's, etc.

表示店铺的名词一般作集体名词看待,但用作主语时,谓语动词往往用复数。例如:

Richardson's have a lot of leather goods to sell.

5)当名词词组中心词为表示度量、距离、金额、时间、书名等复数名词时,往往可以根据意义一致的原则,把这些复数名词看作一个整体,谓语用单数形式。例如:

Five minutes is enough to do this exercise.

The Selected Poems of Li Bai was published long ago.

Three years has passed.

6)不定代词 each, every, no 所修饰的名词即使以 and 或逗号连接成多个并列主语,谓语动词仍用单数形式。例如:

Each boy and each girl wants to serve the people in the future.

7)如果主语有 more than one... 或 many a... 构成,尽管从意义上看是复数内容,但它的谓语动词仍用单数形式。例如:

Many a ship has been damaged in the storm.

More than one student has seen the film.

但是,在“more + 复数名词 + than one”结构之后,谓语动词一般用复数形式。例如:

More members than one are against your plan.

8)一些由两个部分构成的名词表示衣物或工具主语时,谓