

高考英语专项训练丛书

# 与语法词汇

王兴文 陈红 方雪晴 编

训练导语

专项训练

解答思路

上海科技教育出版社

- ◆ 夯实基础
- ◆ 突破难点
- ◆ 提高能力
- ◆ 语言点涵盖高考要求
- ◆ 题型与高考一致,难度略高于高考

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# 前 言

纵观近几年英语高考的各类题型和项目,不难发现英语高考可以归纳为听力(包括听力技巧和交际功能用语的用法)、语法和词汇(英语基础知识部分)、阅读理解和完形填空、书面表达四个方面的测试。其中听力、阅读理解和完形填空、书面表达是考核英语基础知识的综合运用能力。对于每位考生来说,复习迎考期间分析一下哪些是自己的强项,哪些是自己的弱项,什么是自己需要重点突破的,这些对自己今后能够有效地进行复习和强化训练是很重要的。“高考英语专项训练丛书”就是为这些找到了自己需要突破的方面的学生提供强化训练的素材。

基于以上的考虑,丛书中的每本书的每一种题型或每一个知识块,都从训练导语、专项训练、解答思路几个方面展开,最后还专门设计了三四份专项测试卷并附答案。训练导语中不仅简单明了小结了语言点内容、解题技巧,而且还重点讲述了解答注意点;专项训练针对重要考点和考生失分较多的语言点给出了一系列独特性、针对性、综合性、迷惑性较强的练习题;解答思路不仅仅给出结论,而且将重点放在了精辟分析得出这些结论的依据方面,可以让考生不仅知其然而且知其所以然。做这样的题目做一题胜于做多题,起到了举一反三的作用。专项测试卷是最后用来检验考生经过这段时间的强化训练后对英语知识的掌握程度。

本丛书的作者将自己多年教学特长和复习迎考的经验融进了书中,给出的专项训练或专项测试卷具有较强的仿真性。考生如果能仔细阅读训练导语和解答思路,认真解题,参照解答思路修正思路,必然能在较短时间内在应试能力方面取得明显进展。

祝愿考生们获得成功。

编者  
2001年4月

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# 语 法 篇





# 第一单元 词 类

## 一、名 词

### 训练导语

#### 1. 区分专有名词和普通名词。

(1) 含有普通名词的专有名词短语前常加定冠词,比较:China; the People's Republic of China。

(2) 专有名词首字母须大写。拼法相同、词类词义不同的词,体现在首字母的大小写上。比较:March (三月), march (行进)。

#### 2. 普通名词又分为个体名词、集体名词、物质名词和抽象名词。

(1) 个体名词是可数名词,有单数和复数形式。单数的集体名词作主语,谓语动词用单数还是复数,需据意义而定,如:family,“家庭”义,单数;“(家庭)成员”义,复数。

(2) 物质名词和抽象名词,常为不可数名词,作主语时,一般用作单数,不加不定冠词。

要注意:

① 有些名词的复数形式表示不同种类。比较:10 fish(10条同一种类的鱼);10 fishes (10条不同种类的鱼)。

② 不可数名词的复数表达不同意义。比较:green, n. 绿色→greens, n. 青菜。

③ 有些不可数名词有时可数,其义不同。比较:2 glasses(2只玻璃杯);glass (玻璃)。

④ 表达不可数名词的数量概念,用量词的数表示(且后面加 of),如:3 pieces of chalk(3支粉笔)。

⑤ 可数名词与量词连用,其义不同。比较:5 baskets of oranges (5篮子橘子);5 oranges (5只橘子)。

#### 3. 区分可数名词和不可数名词。

(1) 可数名词的单数,表示“一”或“泛指”时,用不定冠词。不可数名词,不加不定冠词,但特指时,加定冠词。

(2) 注意复数形式是规则变化、不规则变化,还是习惯表达。

(3) 注意表示数目的词或短语修饰名词的情况。因为有的词或短语只可以修饰可数名

词或者不可数名词,有的既可以修饰可数名词又可以修饰不可数名词。

(4) 有的名词可数与否,与汉语不同。如,“眼泪”,tear, n.(c),以“滴”为单位,又如“肥皂”,soap, n.(u),而汉语中的“肥皂”是可数的。

4. 复合名词中,一般将主体名词变为复数,如:son(s)-in-law(主体名词是son);无主体名词时,则在词最后有复数变化,如:grown-up(s)。注意有些作定语的名词也要变为复数,如:men doctors。

5. 名词作主语,注意主谓一致。参考“主谓一致”的相关内容。

6. 名词的所有格(即名词作定语,表示“……的”)形式有三种:

(1) “of + 名词”,名词常指无生命东西,也指有生命东西,尤其当名词较长或名词的定语较长时,用此结构,如:the story of Dr. Norman Bethune, the name of the girl sitting there。

(2) n.-'s(基本形式,注意特殊情况与形式),常指有生命东西的名词,也指无生命东西的名词,如指时间、距离、国家、城镇、星球等的名词。

(3) “of + 所有格”。注意所有格若为人称代词,必须是名词性物主代词。

7. 注意名词的一词多义。

### 专项训练

- She risked her \_\_\_\_\_ to save the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. life, women' lives  
B. lives, woman's life  
C. life, women's lives  
D. life, women's life
- The \_\_\_\_\_ on horse are showing several guests around the houses whose \_\_\_\_\_ are red.  
A. chiefs, roofs  
B. chieves, rooves  
C. chiefs, rooves  
D. chieves, roofs
- The \_\_\_\_\_ hang on the walls in the hall.  
A. heroes' photos  
B. heroes' photoes  
C. heros' photos  
D. heroes's photos
- Those \_\_\_\_\_ are so kind that we are in \_\_\_\_\_ especial cheerful mood buying something there.  
A. girls shop assistants, an  
B. girl shop assistants, /  
C. women shop assistants, a  
D. women shop assistants, an
- My sister \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. work, a gas works  
B. works, a gas works  
C. work, gas work  
D. works, gases work
- The professor's \_\_\_\_\_ to be translated into several foreign languages.  
A. work is  
B. works are  
C. works is  
D. works are going
- \_\_\_\_\_ room is small but clean and tidy.  
A. Mary's and Jane's  
B. Mary and Jane's  
C. Maries' and Jane's  
D. Mary's and Jane

8. Taiwan Island is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. China's the first largest island                      B. China's first largest island  
 C. Chinese the first largest island                      D. Chinese first largest island
9. When the cat's away, the \_\_\_\_\_ will play.  
 A. mouse                      B. mouses                      C. mice                      D. rat
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ printed on good \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. papers were, paper                      B. papers were, papers  
 C. paper was, papers                      D. paper was, paper
11. It is 15 \_\_\_\_\_ ride from his home to his office.  
 A. minutes'                      B. minute                      C. minute's                      D. A & B
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ strike the earth at an angle.  
 A. sun's rays                      B. rays of the sun  
 C. rays of sun                      D. A & B
13. I happened to meet \_\_\_\_\_ at a hotel.  
 A. a friend of my father                      B. a friend of my father's  
 C. one of my father's friends                      D. B & C
14. He has collected \_\_\_\_\_ of butterflies.  
 A. a variety                      B. different kinds  
 C. different varieties                      D. A & B
15. He has had \_\_\_\_\_ that he was black and blue.  
 A. so many falls                      B. such many falls  
 C. such much fall                      D. so much fall
16. The old woman has \_\_\_\_\_ on her to buy something for her granddaughter to eat.  
 A. some small changes                      B. a few small changes  
 C. some small change                      D. A & B
17. The \_\_\_\_\_ plates are made in \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. China, China                      B. china, China  
 C. Chinese, China                      D. china, china
18. Use \_\_\_\_\_ to clean the car.  
 A. an old cloth                      B. old cloths  
 C. an old clothes                      D. A & B
19. Too many \_\_\_\_\_ spoil the broth.  
 A. cooks                      B. cookers                      C. cook                      D. cooking
20. She lives in \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. suburbs                      B. a suburb  
 C. a suburban district                      D. A, B & C
21. There \_\_\_\_\_ been several \_\_\_\_\_ from drowning in this river.  
 A. has, death                      B. have, deaths  
 C. have, dead                      D. has, died



22. I found great \_\_\_\_\_ (in) doing the work.  
A. difficulties            B. difficulty            C. trouble            D. B & C
23. He stopped for \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ and went away.  
A. a drink, drinks            B. a glass, drinks  
C. drink, drink            D. A & B
24. The doctor advised me to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. take lots of exercises            B. take lots of exercise  
C. do a lot of sports            D. B & C
25. The children can't go out to play on \_\_\_\_\_ because there is something wrong with their \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. foot, feet            B. feet, foot  
C. feet, feet            D. foot, foot
26. I generally like \_\_\_\_\_ but I don't like some tropical \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fruit, fruits            B. fruits, fruit  
C. fruit, fruit            D. fruits, fruits
27. I need \_\_\_\_\_ when I read.  
A. a glass            B. glasses            C. spectacles            D. B & C
28. Can you hire a \_\_\_\_\_ to show us around the city?  
A. guide            B. guidebook            C. guider            D. A & B
29. Where are you going for your \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. holiday            B. holidays            C. vacation            D. A, B & C
30. He has \_\_\_\_\_ in sports. Tennis is one of his main \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. much interest, interests            B. many interests, interests  
C. much interest, interest            D. many interests, interest
31. He hasn't found \_\_\_\_\_. He is out of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. job, job            B. a job, a job  
C. work, work            D. B & C
32. He has already got his \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hunting permit            B. hunt permit  
C. hunting permission            D. hunt permission
33. In the United States, most of the farm work is done by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. machines            B. machinery            C. machineries            D. A & B
34. We had \_\_\_\_\_ in the countryside.  
A. few furnitures            B. a few furnitures  
C. little furniture            D. many furnitures
35. Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ time to do the exercises today?  
A. enough            B. plenty of            C. a plenty of            D. plenties of
36. The hotel will be closed during \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. repairs            B. repairing            C. reparation            D. a repair

37. We walked on the burning \_\_\_\_\_ of the desert.  
A. sand                      B. sands                      C. lands                      D. a sand
38. Let's sit in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the old oak tree.  
A. shade                      B. shadow                      C. shading                      D. shady
39. My family have been living in a house of 3 \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stories                      B. storeys                      C. floors                      D. A & B
40. Please tell us of your \_\_\_\_\_ while in Africa.  
A. experiences                      B. experience                      C. experiment                      D. A & B

## 解答思路

1. C. life 作“生命”义,为可数名词。her 后接 life 单数形式,淘汰 B(woman's life 语法上对)。指“妇女们的生命”,life 应为复数,淘汰 D。不以-s 结尾的名词复数(-s)的所有格,还要加 's,淘汰 A。

2. A. chief, roof 的复数直接加-s。

3. A. hero 的复数加-es, photo 的复数加-s。以-s 结尾的名词复数的所有格,只加-'。

4. D. girl 作定语,用单数,淘汰 A。选项 B 中 mood 前应有不定冠词,淘汰 B。woman 作定语修饰名词复数,也用复数,选项 C 中不定冠词不对。

5. B. sister 作主语,一般现在时中,work 后加-s,淘汰 A, C(且 gas work 也不对)。work, n. (u), 加-s 后,作“工厂”义,淘汰 D(且无不定冠词,作定语的 gas 应为单数)。

6. B. work, n. (u), 加-s 后,作“工厂;著作”等义,淘汰 A(work, 作“工作”义,与句意不符)。当作“著作”义时,可作主语,复数,淘汰 C。be going to do 表示“计划、即将”,但不一定实现。be to do 表示“计划一定做(被译成几种外文,很慎重)”,淘汰 D。

7. B. room, 单数,为两人共用的房间,最后的人名后加-'s,淘汰 D。选项 A, C 意为“玛丽的房间和珍的房间”,与句意不符,被淘汰,且 C 中 Maries 也不对。

8. B. 有了 one's, -'s 等修饰最高级形容词或副词,可以不再用 the,淘汰 A。Chinese, adj., 意为“中国的”,但不一定都是表示“属于中国的”之义,习惯上这里用 China's,淘汰 C, D。

9. C. 句意是“猫儿一走,老鼠造反”。应为多只老鼠,用 mouse 的复数 mice。

10. A. paper, n. (c), “报纸”义,与 newspaper 同义。paper, n. (u), “纸”义。

11. D. 表示时间的名词后加-'s (-s'), 作定语。num. + n. (单) + n. = num. + n' -s + n.。

12. D. 表示星球的名词后加-'s, 作定语。世上独一无二的事物的名词前加 the, 淘汰 C。

13. D. a friend of my father's (of 前有 friend, father's 后省 friends)。one of my father's friends 中,前面未出现 friend, 不省 friends。

14. D. a variety, 不是“一种”义,而是“种种(的),形形色色(的)”义,与 different kinds 同义。variety 前没有表示大于一的数的词来修饰,故不用复数形式。

15. A. fall, 可数名词,“摔倒”义。名词前有 many, much, few, little 时,习惯用 so 而不用 such。

16. C. change, 作“零钱”之义,为不可数名词。

17. B. china, “瓷器”义。China, “中国”义。
18. A. cloth, 特殊用途的布, 可数。clothes, 前面若加量词, 才能加不定冠词。
19. A. cook, v., “烹调”义; n., “厨师”义(不是 cooker, cooker 指“炊具”)。
20. D. 泛指“在郊区”, 单、复数形式均可。suburban, adj.。
21. B. death, 指死亡(的人), 是可数名词。dead, adj., 后面必须有名词。the dead 后面省名词, 表示一类人, “死者”。die, vi., 不能用作主语。
22. D. difficulty, n. (u), “费劲, 吃力”义; trouble, “麻烦”义。它们作动词 have, find 宾语时同义。difficulty 表示“难题; 困难”之义时, 是可数名词。
23. D. drink, “饮料”之义, 常用复数; 还有“一杯, 一口”之义。
24. D. exercise, n. (u), “锻炼”义。sports, 常指各项运动, 作定语用 sports 或 sport。
25. A. foot 的复数是 feet。on foot, “步行”义。
26. A. fruit, n. (u), 泛指水果。指个别的水果或种类时, 用复数形式。
27. D. glass, n. (c), “玻璃杯”义, 不符合句意。glass, n. (u), 复数形式, “眼镜”之义, 与 spectacles 同义。
28. A. guide, v. “指导”义; n. “向导”义(不在动词后加-r)。guidebook 与动词 hire(雇佣)不搭配。
29. D. holiday, n. (c), 指一次假日, 用单数或复数。vocation, n. (u)。
30. A. interest, n. (u), “兴趣”义; n. (c), “感兴趣的事”义。one of ... 中, of 后名词一定是复数形式。
31. D. job, n. (c), work, n. (u)。
32. A. permission, “许可”义。permit, n. (c), “许可证”义。hunting permit = permit for hunting, 淘汰 B。
33. D. machine, n. (c), machinery, n. (u)。
34. C. furniture, n. (u), 统指“家具”。
35. A. enough, plenty of 都可修饰可数名词或不可数名词, 但 plenty of 常用于肯定句, 淘汰 B。无 a plenty of, plenties of 形式。
36. A. repair, n., “修理, 修缮”之义, 常用 repairs。
37. B. sand, n. (u), “沙地”之义, 常用复数形式。land, n. (u), “土地, 陆地”之义, 不用复数形式。
38. A. shade, “树荫处”义。shadow, “投影, 阴暗处”义, 有时是“暗处”之义, 与 shade 同义。shading, “遮阴, 遮帘”义。
39. D. 指“……层楼”(高度), 用 story 或 storey。指“第……层”用 floor。
40. A. experience, n. (c), “经历”义。在这地方, 应是“经历”, 用复数形式。experience, n. (u), “经验”义, experiment, “实验”义。

## 二、代 词

### 训练导语

1. 代词可分为人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、不定代词、疑问代词、连接代词、关系代词。

2. 人称代词有人称、数和格的变化。注意人称代词作及物动词、介词的宾语时,用宾格。如, buy her and me a coat each = buy a coat for her and me each。

3. 物主代词分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词。形容词性物主代词作名词的定语,置于名词之前,表示所有关系,不能单独充当句子成分。名词性物主代词相当于“形容词性物主代词+名词”,可作主语、表语和宾语。“of + 名词性物主代词”可作定语(即双重所有格),如, one of my friends = one friend of mine(句中已出现过 friend 才可以这样表达)。

4. 反身代词表示“……自己;……亲自”义,句中作宾语、表语、同位语。注意:

(1) 反身代词一般不能作主语。

(2) 作宾语时,要分清用反身代词还是人称代词的宾格。

5. 注意指示代词的习惯或特殊用法。

(1) that 常指较远的事物, this 常指较近的事物(如指空间的远近,时间的前后,叙述事物的前后等)。

(2) 比较等级中避免名词重复,常用 that(代替单数名词或不可数名词), those(代替复数名词),不用 one 或 ones。

6. 不定代词的用法比较复杂,有的意义“肯定”、“否定(或暗含否定)”;有的用在肯定句、疑问句或否定句;有的代表可数名词或不可数名词(作定语修饰可数名词或不可数名词);有些不定代词既有联系又有区别。还要注意不定代词作主语时,主谓一致及在反意疑问句中的特殊用法。

7. 疑问代词的用法参考“疑问句”。

8. 连接代词的用法参考“名词性从句”。

9. 关系代词的用法参考“定语从句”。

### 专项训练

41. \_\_\_\_\_ all enjoy playing the violin.

A. You, she, and I

B. I, you and she

C. She, I and you

D. She, you and I



42. It is \_\_\_\_\_ helps \_\_\_\_\_ with German.  
 A. him who, me      B. he that, me      C. he who, I      D. he who, mine
43. All of \_\_\_\_\_ love \_\_\_\_\_ great motherland.  
 A. we, us      B. us, ours      C. us, our      D. we, our
44. \_\_\_\_\_ is a great socialist country.  
 A. We      B. Our      C. Ours      D. Their
45. I happened to meet an old classmate of \_\_\_\_\_ on the train.  
 A. me      B. mine      C. my      D. myself
46. Lei Feng served the people heart and soul but he never thought of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. himself      B. him      C. he      D. his
47. He had a bad cold. \_\_\_\_\_ is why he didn't attend the meeting.  
 A. It      B. Which      C. This      D. That
48. This painting is not so good as \_\_\_\_\_ I saw in the gallery yesterday.  
 A. this      B. that      C. it      D. one
49. "Have you \_\_\_\_\_ money left with you?" "\_\_\_\_\_."  
 A. some, Some      B. any, None      C. any, No one      D. any, Neither
50. "Is this his jacket?" "No, \_\_\_\_\_ is a brown \_\_\_\_\_."  
 A. his, one      B. mine, one      C. hers, jacket      D. your, one
51. \_\_\_\_\_ a Russian-Chinese dictionary.  
 A. Each of us has      B. We each have      C. We each has      D. A & B
52. \_\_\_\_\_ should be strict with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. One, oneself      B. Oneself, one      C. One, one      D. Oneself, oneself
53. He is able to do the work without \_\_\_\_\_ help.  
 A. others      B. others'      C. the others      D. other's
54. "Have you \_\_\_\_\_ to tell me?" "Yes, I have \_\_\_\_\_ to tell you."  
 A. anything, something important      B. anything, important something  
 C. something, anything important      D. anything, anything important
55. I don't think \_\_\_\_\_ of them is right.  
 A. either      B. neither      C. none      D. no one
56. You had better ask father \_\_\_\_\_ about \_\_\_\_\_ good deeds.  
 A. himself, his      B. yourself, his      C. himself, him      D. yourself, your
57. Everyone should do \_\_\_\_\_ best to help \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. one's, others      B. his, others      C. his, the others      D. his, others'
58. There are two years between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. you, me      B. you, I      C. yours, mine      D. her, my
59. I bought a nice skirt for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. herself      B. she      C. her      D. hers
60. Miss Wu praised \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ progress in studies.  
 A. him, him      B. her, hers      C. he, him      D. him, his