

紧扣高考考纲

兼顾不同教材

高中英语 考点精练

—— 语法与词汇

主编 ● 肖心为

编写 ● 赵晶晶 刘永胜



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高中学生平时巩固练习

高考学生考前复习自测

高中英语考点精练 —— 语法与词汇

高中英语考点精练 —— 完形填空

高中英语考点精练 —— 阅读理解

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编写说明

随着全球经济一体化的发展趋势以及国际交流的日益频繁,英语作为世界最通用的语言的重要性也更加凸现出来。从而对我国的英语教学也提出了更高的要求,反映在英语高考试卷中难度也在逐步增加。但是不管试题怎么出,对学生掌握和应用英语的能力的测试是不变的,根据英语高考考纲,兼顾目前使用的不同教材,我们组织了常年在高三年级从事英语把关教学的教师编写了这套“高中英语考点精练”丛书。

本丛书根据高考英语试题的几个板块分为“语法与词汇”,“完形填空”,“阅读理解”,“翻译与写作”四个分册。与其他练习不同的是本书并不是单纯的英语练习册。单纯的练习册对学生帮助并不大,而且类似的练习册已是铺天盖地到处都是。本丛书的特点是对每个选项,每个知识点给予解题提示,使学生能知其所以然,触类旁通,举一反三,从根本上提高英语语言的综合运用能力,掌握使用英语的技巧,使学生的英语成绩有一个较大的提高。

本丛书既可给高三学生用作复习参考和自测用书,为高考作好准备,进行高考前的冲刺,又可供高一、高二学生平时练习使用,以帮助他们提高能力,开拓视野。

限于编者水平,不当与错误在所难免,还望读者赐教指正。



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第一部分 语法与词汇专项训练

一、名 词

● 高考热点

1. 考查名词的复数形式;名词的可数性和不可数性。
2. 考查名词作定语以及名词所有格。
3. 考查名词词义辨析。

● 考点突破

(一) 名词分类

名词可以分为专有名词和普通名词,专有名词是某个(些)人、地方、机构等专有的名称,如 New York, China 等。普通名词是表示一类人或东西或是一个抽象概念的名词,如: desk, sadness 等。普通名词又可分为下面四类:

1. 个体名词。表示某类人或东西中的个体,如: pen, machine。
2. 集体名词。表示若干个个体组成的集合体,如: family, police。
3. 物质名词。表示无法分为个体的实物,如: air, water。
4. 抽象名词。表示动作、状态、品质、感情等抽象概念,如: work, motion。

个体名词和集体名词可以用数目来计算,称为可数名词(Countable Nouns);物质名词和抽象名词一般无法用数目计算,称为不可数名词(Uncountable Nouns)。

(二) 可数名词复数的规则变化

情 况	构成方法	例 词
一般情况	加 -s	map—maps, suggestion—suggestions
以 s, sh, ch, x 等结尾的词	加 -es	bus—buses
以辅音字母+y 结尾的词	变 y 为 i 再加-es	story—stories, baby—babies

(三) 其他名词复数的规则变化

1. 以 y 结尾的专有名词,或元音字母+y 结尾的名词变复数时,直接加-s 变复数。
如: two Marys the Henrys
 monkey—monkeys holiday—holidays
2. 以 o 结尾的名词,变复数时,有三种情况。

- 1) 加-s, 如: photo—photos piano—pianos
 radio—radios zoo—zoos
- 2) 加-es, 如: potato—potatoes tomato—tomatoes
- 3) 均可, 如: zero—zeros / zeroes
3. 以-f 或 fe 结尾的名词变复数时, 有三种情况。
- 1) 加-s, 如: belief—beliefs roof—roofs safe—safes gulf—gulfs
- 2) 去-f, fe 加-ves, 如: knife—knives leaf—leaves wolf—wolves wife—wives
 life—lives thief—thieves
- 3) 均可, 如: handkerchief—handkerchiefs / handkerchieves

(四) 名词复数的不规则变化

1. child—children foot—feet tooth—teeth mouse—mice
 man—men woman—women phenomenon—phenomena

注意:

与 man 或 woman 构成的合成词, 其复数形式随 man 或 woman 变化, 如: an Englishman—two Englishmen.

1) German 不是合成词, 故复数形式为 Germans.

2) Bowman 是姓, 其复数是 the Bowmans.

2. 单复同形。如: deer, sheep, fish, Chinese, Japanese, yuan.

但美元、英镑、法郎等都有复数形式。如: a dollar, two dollars; a pound, two pounds.

3. 集体名词, 以单数形式出现, 但实为复数。

如 people, police, cattle 等本身就是复数, 不能说 a people, a police, a cattle.

常说成 a person, a policeman, a head of cattle; the English, the British, the French, the Chinese, the Japanese, the Swiss 等在表示国民总称时作复数用。

4. 以 s 结尾, 仍为单数的名词, 如:

1) maths, politics, physics 等学科名词, 为不可数名词。

2) news 是不可数名词, 复数形式为 two pieces of news.

3) the United States, the United Nations 应视为单数。

The United Nations was organized in 1945. 联合国是 1945 年组建起来的。

4) 以复数形式出现的书名、剧名、报纸、杂志名, 也可视为单数。

“The Arabian Nights” is a very interesting storybook.

《一千零一夜》是一本非常有趣的故事书。

5. 表示由两部分构成的东西, 如 glasses (眼镜), trousers, clothes; 若表达具体数目, 要借助数量词 pair (对, 双), suit (套)。如:

a pair of glasses; two pairs of trousers.

6. 另外还有一些名词, 其复数形式有时可表示特别意义, 如: goods 货物, waters 水域, fishes (各种) 鱼。

(五) 不可数名词量的表示

1. 当物质名词转化为个体名词时, 名词可数。

Cake is a kind of food. (不可数)

These cakes are sweet. (可数)

2. 当物质名词表示该物质的种类时,名词可数。

This factory produces steel. (不可数)

We need various steels. (可数)

3. 当物质名词表示份数时,名词可数。

Our country is famous for tea. (不可数)

Two teas, please. (可数)

(六) 名词作定语时的复数

名词作定语一般用单数, book store(书店), boy friend(男朋友),但也有以下例外。

1. 用复数作定语。

如: sports meeting 运动会

talks table 谈判桌

students reading-room 学生阅览室

the foreign languages department 外语系

2. man, woman, gentleman 等作定语时,其单复数以所修饰名词的单复数而定。

如: men workers women teachers gentlemen officials

3. 有些以 s 或 es 结尾的名词,作定语时, s 或 es 保留。

如: goods train 货车

arms produce 武器生产

customs papers 海关文件

clothes brush 衣刷

4. 数词+名词作定语时,这个名词一般保留单数形式。

如: two-dozen eggs 两打(24个)鸡蛋

a ten-mile walk 十英里路程

two-hundred trees 200 棵树

a five-year plan 一个五年计划

(七) 名词的所有格

名词后加 's 或用 of 来表示所有关系,如: a doctor's advice。名词所有格的规则如下:

1. 单数名词词尾加 's, 复数名词词尾没有 s, 也要加 's, 如 the boy's hand 男孩的手。

2. 若名词已有复数词尾 s, 只加 ', 如: the students' paintings。

3. 凡不能加 's 的名词, 都可以用“名词+of+名词”的结构来表示所有关系, 如: the title of the song 歌曲的名字, the city of Rome 罗马城。

4. 在表示店铺或教堂的名字或某人的家时, 名词所有格的后面常常不出现它所修饰的名字。

如: the barber's 理发店, the tailor's, the chemist's, the doctor's。

5. 如果两个名词并列, 并且词后分别有 's, 则表示“分别有”; 只有一个 's, 则表示共有。

如: John's and Mary's rooms(两间) John and Mary's room(只有一间)

复合名词或短语, 在最后一个词的词尾加 's。

如: a month or two's absence

例题精析

1. Bill was doing a lot of physical exercise to build up his _____. (2005年天津卷)

A. ability

B. force

C. strength

D. mind

答案: C

讲解:根据题意:“Bill正在做很多的体育锻炼,为的是增进他的体力。”strength指人的体力,ability能力,force外界给予的力量,mind心理,故选C。

2. He proved himself a true gentleman and the beauty of his _____ was seen at its best when he worked with others. (2005年上海卷)
- A. temper B. appearance C. talent D. character

答案:D

讲解:temper心情,气质,脾气;appearance外表,仪表;talent天才,才能;character性格,品质。根据题意,此处表达的是“他优秀的品质”,故选D。

3. I am sure David will be able to find the library—he has a pretty good _____ of direction. (2005年浙江卷)
- A. idea B. feeling C. experience D. sense

答案:D

讲解:根据题意:“他有很好的方向感。”a sense of...对……的意识,意念。故选D。

4. Do you know the _____ of the saying I just quoted? (1998年上海卷)
- A. source B. resource C. course D. cause

答案:A

讲解:根据题干:“你知道我刚才引用的那句话的来源吗?”source:来源。如:the source of the river 河流的源头;resource:资源,如:natural resources 自然资源;course:过程,如:in the course of the meeting 在会议的过程中;cause:原因,起因,如:the cause of the accident 事故的原因。故选A。

5. He gained his _____ by printing _____ of famous writers. (1995年全国卷)
- A. wealth; work B. wealths; works
C. wealths; work D. wealth; works

答案:D

讲解:根据题意:“他通过印刷著名作家的著作而获得了财富。”wealth:财富,不可数名词,没有复数;work:工作,是不可数名词,works:著作,是可数名词。故选D。

6. The _____ is just around the corner and you won't miss it. (2001年北京春考卷)
- A. bicycle's shop B. bicycle shop C. bicycles shop D. bicycles' shop

答案:B

讲解:根据题意:“自行车商店就在拐角处,你不会错过。”本题考查名词作定语用法,表示原料的名词可以直接用作定语,the bicycle shop:自行车商店。故选B。

7. —I'm sorry I stepped outside for a while. I was very tired. (2003年北京卷)
- There is no _____ for this while you are on duty.
- A. reason B. excuse C. cause D. explanation

答案:B

讲解:根据题意:“你在值班的时候是没有理由出去的。”reason:原因;excuse:借口,理由;cause:事件起因;explanation:解释。故选B。

8. Don't leave matches or cigarettes on the table within the _____ of little children. (2004年湖北卷)



- A. hand B. reach C. space D. distance

答案: B

讲解: 本题考查名词的辨析和搭配。within the reach of... 在……的手能够得着的地方。根据题意: “不要把火柴或香烟放在小孩够得着的地方。” 故选 B。

9. In dealing with public relations, we should make every effort to prevent the _____ in personality. (2004 年上海卷)

- A. contact B. contrast C. connection D. conflict

答案: D

讲解: 根据题意: “在处理公共关系时, 我们应尽力避免个人间的冲突。” contact: 接触, 联系, 交往, 如 eye contact 眼神的交流; contrast: 对比, 比照, 如: in contrast; connection: 联系, 关系; conflict: 争论, 冲突, 斗争。故选 D。

10. There are _____ in the word “marry”.

- A. two r's B. r of two C. rs of two D. two rs

答案: A

讲解: 在英语中, 数字或字母的复数形式是数字或字母后加 's 而非加 s。

巩固练习

基础题

- _____ will make a trip around the world during the coming Christmas.
A. The Evens B. The Evens' C. The Evenses D. The Evenses'
- The film star never puts on _____ when her fans ask her to take pictures with them.
A. air B. the air C. the airs D. airs
- Dr. Smith is going to pull out one of my _____.
A. teeth B. tooth C. teeths D. tooths
- Who did you spend last weekend with?
—_____.
A. Palmer's B. The Palmers' C. The Palmers D. The Palmer's
- Thanks to the old man's hard work, a lot of _____ has been covered with green trees.
A. the hills B. hills C. the hill D. hill
- Come and see me _____ two or three _____.
A. for; days B. after; days C. in; days' time D. during; day time
- I wonder whose bicycle it is.
—It might be my _____.
A. neighbor's B. dear neighbor C. neighbors' D. neighbors
- I'd like _____ information about the management of your hotel, please.
—Well, you could have _____ word with the manager. He might be helpful.
A. some; a B. an; some C. some; some D. an; a
- I need _____ cloth, for I'm going to make _____ clothes.

- A. a lot of; many B. much; much C. many; many D. many; a lot of
10. Collecting stamps is _____, but many people do so more than for _____.
- A. a pleasure; the pleasure B. pleasure; a pleasure
C. a pleasure; pleasure D. pleasure; pleasure
11. Father went to his doctor for _____ about his heart trouble.
- A. an advice B. advice C. advices D. the advices
12. It is important to teach children to have _____.
- A. a good table manner B. good tables manners
C. good table manners D. the good table manner
13. There's _____ cooking oil left in the house. Would you go to the corner store and get _____?
- A. little; some B. little; any C. a little; some D. a little; any
14. It is impossible for so _____ workers to do so _____ work in a single day.
- A. few; much B. few; many C. little; much D. little; many
15. I'm afraid he did not do very well in the dictation. There were _____ spelling mistakes in it.
- A. few B. a few of C. fewer D. quite a few
16. The little boy picked up a _____ sand from the beach and threw it at the dog.
- A. hand of B. handful of C. bundle of D. group of
17. Flight BA 123 to Vienna is now boarding at _____.
- A. Gate 21 B. 21 st Gate C. the Gate 21 D. 21 Gate
18. As we don't have _____ today, we will play basketball after class.
- A. any homeworks B. much homeworks
C. many homework D. much homework
19. It has come to my _____ that some of you have been missing classes.
- A. watch B. sight C. view D. notice
20. The storm has caused _____ to this region.
- A. many damages B. much damages C. much damage D. few damages
21. —Why couldn't they meet us at five o'clock?
—Because they were delayed by _____.
- A. a heavy traffic B. heavy traffic
C. some heavy traffics D. traffic being heavy
22. I listened to Dr. Johnson's lecture about biology, but I failed to get its key _____.
- A. words B. notes C. messages D. points
23. —Hi, this way, please.
—OK. I sometimes have no sense of _____ when I arrive at the cross road.
- A. position B. direction C. situation D. condition
24. Susan enjoys drinking _____, and she always orders two black _____ when she has afternoon tea at that café.

12. Recently he has lost all his _____ at cards.
 A. wage and saving B. wages and saving
 C. wage and savings D. wages and savings
13. The young dancers looked so charming in their beautiful clothes that we took _____ pictures of them.
 A. many of B. masses of C. the number of D. a large amount of
14. The animal has a brain which is nearest _____.
 A. in man's size B. in size to man
 C. in size to man's D. to the size in man
15. Darwin didn't mean to attack people's religious _____.
 A. belief B. beliefs C. believes D. believe
16. I'll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little _____.
 A. wait B. time C. patience D. rest
17. Some _____ are waiting for you outside.
 A. Germen B. American C. grown-up D. Japanese
18. If you happen to go by _____, _____ some aspirins.
 A. a chemical; please buy B. a chemist's, do buy
 C. chemist; do you buy D. a chemist; will you buy
19. By no _____ can teaching be separated from _____.
 A. means; practise B. means; practice
 C. meanings; practices D. mean; practices
20. My aunt had beautiful long _____, but I noticed some white _____.
 A. hairs; hair B. hairs; hairs C. hair; hair D. hair; hairs
21. Now our city has _____ of more than two million.
 A. the population B. a population
 C. populations D. population
22. He left _____ with my secretary that he would call again in the afternoon. He said he would keep _____.
 A. words; his words B. word; his word
 C. word; word D. the word; his word
23. Mother has bought her daughter a new _____.
 A. clothes B. clothing C. dress D. trousers
24. It is bad _____ to speak with your mouth full of food.
 A. manner B. manners C. way D. thing
25. Christmas is just a day of fun and celebration, _____ for family and friends to gather together, exchange gifts and enjoy a holiday dinner.
 A. time B. times C. the time D. a time

二、代 词

高考热点

1. 考查不定代词相互间的意义和功能的差别。
2. 考查不定代词之间语法特征的差异。
3. 考查替代词的用法。

考点突破

英语中的代词,按其意义、特征及在句中的作用可分为:人称代词、物主代词、指示代词、反身代词、相互代词、疑问代词、关系代词和不定代词八种。

(一) 人称代词

人称代词人称、数和格的变化,见下表:

数	单 数		复 数	
	主格	宾格	主格	宾格
第一人称	I	me	we	us
第二人称	you	you	you	you
第三人称	he	him	they	them
	she	her	they	them
	it	it	they	them

(二) 物主代词

表示所有关系的代词。物主代词分形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词两种:

形容词性物主代词 my your his her its our your their

名词性物主代词 mine yours his hers its ours yours theirs

物主代词不可与 a, an, this, that, these, those, some, any, several, no, each, every, such, another, which 等词一起前置,修饰一个名词,而必须用双重所有格。结构为:a, an, this, that + 名词 + of + 名词性物主代词。如: a friend of mine.

(三) 指示代词

分单数(this / that)和复数(these / those)两种形式,既可作限定词又可作代词。

(四) 反身代词

反身代词有 myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

(五) 相互代词

表示相互关系,有 each other 和 one another.

We help each other and learn from each other.

It is easy to see that the people of different cultures have always copied each other.