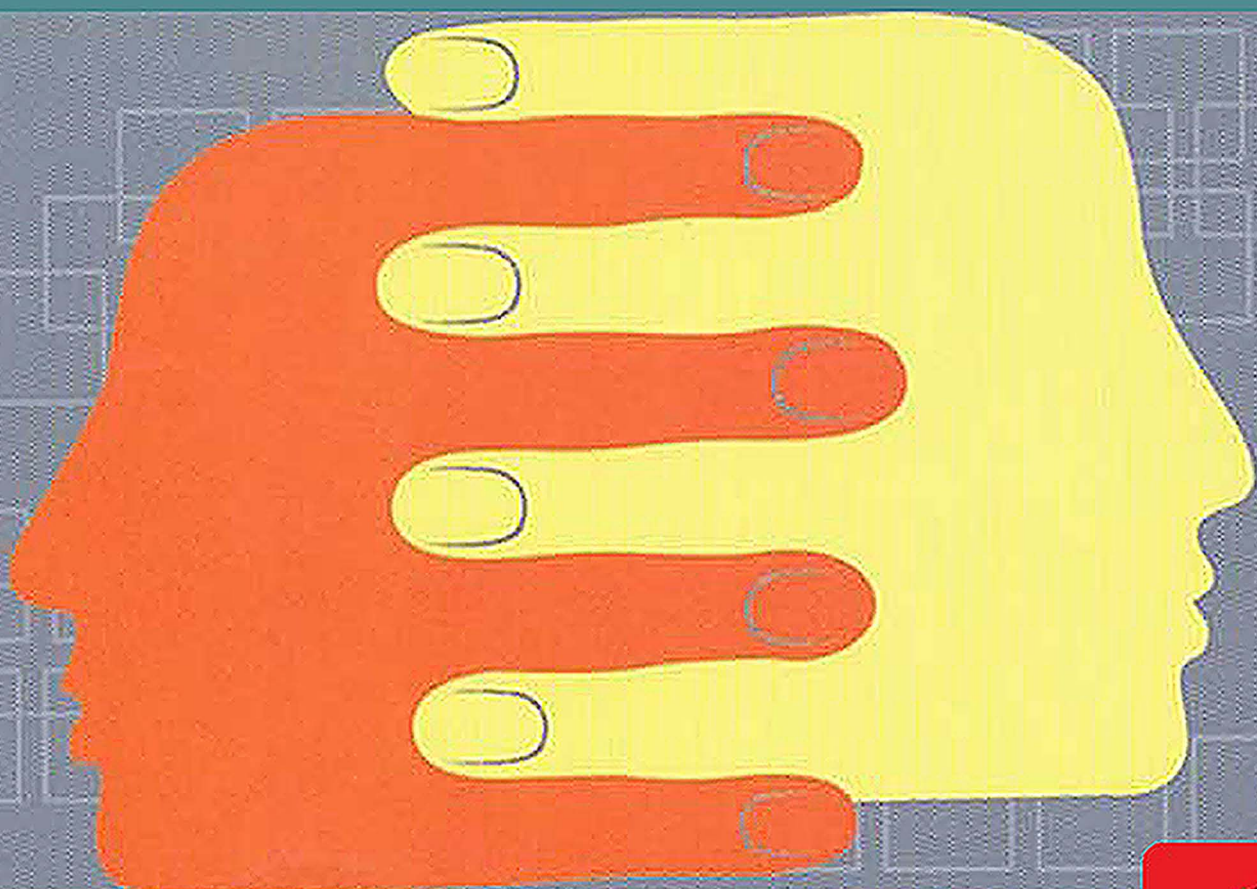


# 高中英语实用语法

马智慧 主编



电子科技大学出版社



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# 致 同 学

最基础的也是最重要的,语言学习尤其如此。这是一本为高中生量身定做的高考必备的语言基础知识复习教程《高中英语实用语法》。该书分成上、下两册:《高中英语实用语法》(上)——词类和词汇篇和《高中英语实用语法》(下)——核心语法篇。

本书精选的是高中英语核心语法项目,按有效建构语法知识体系的顺序进行精心编排,基础讲练全面而落实,重难点按考点各个突破。充分利用本书不仅可以帮助你成功地走出英语语法学习的困境,全面提升你的语法水平,而且还能为你提高英语阅读理解和书面表达能力打好坚实的基础。

本书的结构及主要特色如下:

## ●基础讲练篇——落实基础

本篇包括三个部分:

**学法导航**——为你学好该章语法知识指点迷津。

**基础讲解**——语法知识的讲解遵循由浅入深、循序渐进的原则,既力求全面而系统,又着重揭示易混或易错点。

**反馈训练**——针对每个语法知识点,都有讲必练。针对不同的知识点,采用了最利于该知识点巩固的训练方式,如翻译、填空、改错等,克服了大多数语法书中仅以单选题作为练习的单一方式,从而能帮助你从不同的角度去感悟并应用语法知识,做到知识的真正落实和过手。

## ●重难点突破篇——掌握技巧

本篇包括三个部分:

**考点分布**——帮助你熟悉重难点及常考点,做到复习事半功倍。

**技巧点拨**——帮助你掌握解题技巧,做到考试轻松取胜。

**举一反三**——帮助你进行考点归类,做到知识融会贯通。

## ●过关验收篇——提升能力

本篇包括两部分:

**单项选择**——选题精炼、全面,突出了高考最新讯息,并全面检测每章语法知识要点,帮助你进一步查缺补漏、巩固提升。

**语篇运用**——针对本章语法知识,借助于适当的训练形式,提高你在语篇层面上灵活运用该章语法基础知识的能力。

本书既是高一、高二学生必备的英语学习用书,又可用作高三英语总复习备考用书。

由于时间和水平所限,疏漏与错误之处在所难免,敬请广大读者不吝指正。

编 者

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# 第一章

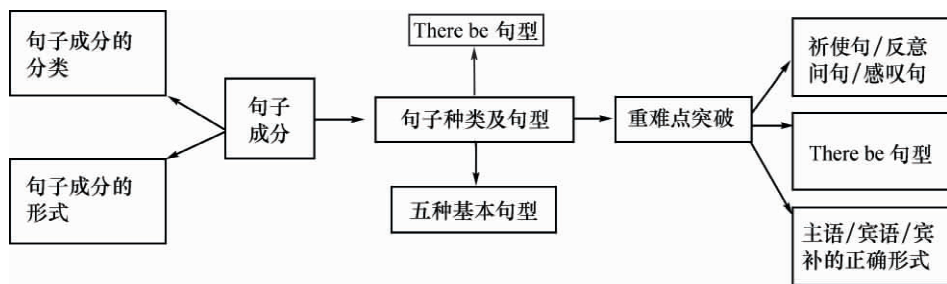
## 句子成分和简单句基本句型

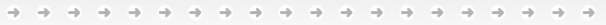
### 学法导航

句子成分和简单句的五种基本句型结构知识是英语语法学习中最基础的东西,也是最重要的东西。只有学好了这部分知识,同学们才能建构一个全面而系统的语法知识体系,将所学的语法知识融会贯通,并提高自己遣词造句及理解分析长难句的能力。

在学习句子成分时,同学们要掌握每一种句子成分可由哪些词性、结构或从句充当。在学习五种基本句型时,尤其要关注句中谓语动词的分类和特点,因为不同的动词决定了不同的句型结构。例如,不及物动词就决定了句子属于“主谓结构”的句型;如果谓语动词是双宾动词,那么句型结构就属于“主+谓+直接宾语+间接宾语”的句型结构。因此,掌握英语句型结构知识关键就是要熟记动词的分类及其用法特点。

### 本章内容示意图





## 基础讲练篇

### 一、句子成分

构成篇章的基本单位是句子,组成句子的各个部分叫做句子成分。句子成分都是由单词、短语或从句充当的。句子成分包括以下九类。

成分	意义	位置
主语	主语是句中动作、行为、性质和状态的主体,是一个句子谈论的主题	句首
谓语	谓语是用来说明主语的动作或状态,是英语句子的灵魂、核心	主语后
宾语	宾语表示动作、行为的对象	动词或介词后
表语	表语用来说明主语的性质、身份、特征和状态,与连系动词一起构成复合谓语	系动词后
宾补	补充说明宾语的动作和状态	宾语后
定语	定语是用来描述名词或代词,说明人或事物的性质、特征、所属等	名词前后
状语	状语是用来修饰句中谓语动词或整个句子的,说明动作“何时、何地、如何”发生;说明形容词或副词的程度	位置灵活
同位语	对被修饰对象进行补充说明或作进一步解释	修饰词后
插入语	对一句话作一些附加的说明,用来表示说话者对句子所表达意思的态度	句前或句中

### 二、充当句子成分的各种形式

#### 主 语

主语可以由名词、代词、数词、动词不定式、动名词、从句等来担任。

##### 1.名词

**All efforts** will be in vain if we can't learn English by practicing repeatedly.如果我们不通过反复练习来学习英语,所有的努力将付之东流。

##### 2.数词

**Two thirds** of them can play more than one musical instrument.他们中有三分之二的人能演奏一不多种乐器。

##### 3.代词

**Who** knows the answer? 谁知道答案?

##### 4.不定式

**To see** is to believe.眼见为实

It's my honor **to make a speech here**.在这里发言我很荣幸。

##### 5.动名词

In my opinion, **cloning** should be dealt with carefully.我认为应该慎重对待克隆。



### 6. 名词化的形容词或分词

**The old** should be respected. 老人应该受到尊重。

**The disabled** will receive more money. 残疾人会收到更多的钱。

### 7. 名词性短语

**The teacher with his students** is going to visit the museum. 老师和同学们要去参观博物馆。

### 8. 主语从句

**What he said** didn't agree with what he did. 他的言行不一。

主语从句常使用 *it* 作形式主语。

It is uncertain **whether he can come to Jenny's birthday party or not**. 还不能确定他是否会参加詹妮的生日聚会。

It happened **that he was out when I got there**. 当我到那儿时, 碰巧他不在。

## 反馈训练 1

改正下列句子中的错误

1. China is no longer what used to be.
2. His son was missing in the earthquake made him very anxious.
3. There was an accident happened to him.
4. Those came to see me that afternoon are some friends of mine.
5. Without a friend will feel lonely.
6. Large quantities of money has been collected to help those suffering from the floods.
7. It is important for us cooperating with each other; otherwise, we will never accomplish the work.
8. Take vegular exercise is of vital importance.

## 谓 语

谓语是构成句子的最主要成分之一, 谓语由动词来担任。谓语的 center 词有人称、数、语气、语态和时态的变化。如:

1. She **speaks** English fluently. 她的英语讲得很流利。

2. Linda **worked** in the company for two years. 琳达在那个公司工作过两年。

3. Without your help, **we couldn't have finished** the work ahead of time. 没有你的帮助, 我们不可能提前完成任务。

4. You **are sincerely invited** to a party to be given at the Teachers' Club. 真诚地邀请您参加在教师俱乐部举行的派对。

5. **Make sure** to form the habit of turning off the electric facilities whenever you leave the classroom. 确保你离开房间时要关掉电器设备。

6. The teacher insisted that we ( **should** ) **use** an English-English dictionary. 老师要求我们使用英英词典。

## 反馈训练 2

改正下列句子中的错误

1. He against your plan.
2. A week past before his letter arrived.
3. I watched him until he was disappeared from sight in the distance.
4. The economic crisis worsening in some countries.
5. The professor has come to China for five years.
6. Because he was seriously ill, he laid in bed waiting for the doctor to come.



7. Pollution affects more people living in today's society than it did in previous years.
8. The film started for fifteen minutes when I got to the cinema.
9. If he knew the answer, he will tell me.
10. Waiting outside until you are asked.

### 宾语

宾语表示动作、行为的对象,由名词、代词、数词、动名词、动词不定式和宾语从句充当,和及物动词一起说明主语做什么。如:

#### 1. 名词

She has a very pleasant **smile** and always has a **twinkle** in her eyes.她笑得很灿烂,总是闪烁着那双大眼睛。

#### 2. 代词

Please wake **me** up at six tomorrow morning.请明天早上六点叫醒我。

#### 3. 数词

I need **three** more.我还需要三个。

#### 4. 同源宾语

She dreamt a sweet **dream**.她做了个美梦。

#### 5. 动名词短语

He doesn't allow **smoking in his office**.他不允许在他办公室里吸烟。

#### 6. 动词不定式短语

I meant **to have told** you about it, but I forgot **to do** so.我本打算告诉你,但我忘记了。

#### 7. 疑问词+不定式

We didn't decide **where to meet**.我们没有决定在哪里见面。

#### 8. 宾语从句

No one can deny **that smoking leads to cancer**.没有人能否认吸烟能致癌的事实。

We took it for granted **that they would accept the proposal**.

我们以为他们会理所当然地接受这项建议。

### 宾语补足语

有些动词除有宾语外,有时还需要有宾语补足语,句子意义才能完整。所以宾语补足语是说明宾语是什么、做什么、处于什么状态的成分,其逻辑主语为句子的宾语。根据宾语和宾补在逻辑上存在的主谓(主动)或动宾(被动)关系,可选用不同的非谓语动词形式作宾补。

宾语与宾补一起构成复合宾语。

常用的复合宾语结构为:

主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语。

其中宾语补足语可由下列形式充当:

#### 1. 名词

They all made him **monitor**.我们都选他当班长。

#### 2. 形容词

After-class activities will not only make our school life **colorful**, but also improve our learning.课外活动不仅让我们的学校生活丰富多彩,还能够提高我们的学习。

#### 3. 副词

Will you please invite all of them **in**? 你能把他们都邀请进来吗?

#### 4. 介词词组

After-class activities free students **from the heavy study**.课外活动把学生从繁重的学习中解脱出来。





### 5. 动词不定式

Nowadays, We encourage students **to take part in varieties of after-class activities**. 现在我们鼓励学生参加各种各样的课外活动。

### 6. 省 to 的动词不定式

Sports help us **build up our body, improve our ability of balance, develop our endurance and cooperation sense**. 体育运动有助于我们增强体质, 提高平衡能力, 培养耐力和合作精神。

### 7. 现在分词短语

I saw a stranger **waving to me**. 我看见一个陌生人向我挥手。

### 8. 过去分词短语

They found their house **broken into**. 他们发现房屋被盗。

### 9. it 作形式宾语的复合宾语结构

I found it **pleasant** to be with your family. 我发现和你的家人在一起很令人愉快。

### 10. with 的复合宾语结构

They stayed in the cave, with nothing **to eat**. 他们待在洞穴中, 没有东西可吃。

With the Internet **becoming more and more popular**, we have fewer face-to-face talks with our friends. 随着因特网的日益普及, 我们和朋友之间面对面的交流更少了。

## 反馈训练 3

### 一、单句改错

1. The speaker spoke louder but still couldn't make himself understand.
2. We all made Jason the director of English Department.
3. The teacher asked us not make so much noise.
4. Don't leave the water run while you brush your teeth.
5. He pushed the door opening.
6. She looked around and caught a man put his hand into the pocket of a passenger.

### 二、用所给词的适当形式填空

1. He narrowly escaped \_\_\_\_\_ (hit) by the car.
2. His doctor advised him \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the medicine twice a day.
3. The final exam is over. We are looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ (have) an exciting summer holiday.
4. Drivers are not allowed \_\_\_\_\_ (park) their cars here, for it may cause an accident.

## 表 语

表语用来说明主语的性质、身分、特征和状态, 与连系动词一起构成复合谓语。系动词之后的词、短语或句子都称之为表语。表语可以由名词、代词、形容词、副词、介词短语不定式、动名词、起形容词作用的分词以及表语从句担任。

### 1. 名词

Jobs was an **IT leader** who combined art and technology perfectly. 乔布斯是一个将艺术和科技完美结合的 IT 领袖。

### 2. 代词

Seventy-four years old? You don't look **it**. 74 岁了? 你看起来不像这个年纪。

### 3. 副词

Class was **over** at last. 课终于结束了。

### 4. 介词词组

It is **beyond our wildest imagination** that she has been addicted to books since she was four years old,



which paves the way for her future writing. 很难想象,她在四岁时就迷上了书籍,这为她未来的写作打下了基础。

### 5. 不定式短语

My plan is **to start tomorrow**. 我的计划就是明天开始。

### 6. 动名词短语

His job is **teaching English**. 他的工作就是教英语。

### 7. 形容词或分词短语

Leaves turn **yellow** in autumn. 秋天树叶变黄。

He was **puzzled** about what had happened. 他对发生的一切感到迷惑。

### 8. 表语从句

Maybe it's **because we have seldom sat down and exchanged our feelings and thoughts**. 那可能是因为我们很少坐下来交流思想感情。

Job's motto is **that we should stay hungry and stay foolish**. 乔布斯的座右铭是我们应该求知若渴、处事若愚。

## 反馈训练 4



找出下列句子中正确的表达

1. 他身体健康。

Her body is healthy.

He is healthy.

2. 这道数学题看起来有点难。

This maths problem looks a little difficult.

This maths problem is looked a little difficult.

3. 这种巧克力味道不错。

This chocolate tastes well.

This chocolate tastes nice.

4. 问题是我们当时没有带足够的钱。

The problem is that we didn't bring enough money.

The problem is we didn't bring enough money.

5. 我难过的原因是他不理解我。

The reason why I was sad was because he didn't understand me.

The reason why I was sad was that he didn't understand me.

## 定语

定语是用来描述名词或代词,说明人或事物的性质、特征、所属的词、短语或句子。定语可分为前置定语和后置定语两种。

### 1. 代词

Open **your** mouth and put out **your** tongue. 张开嘴,伸出舌头。

### 2. 数词

She cut the cake into **two** pieces. 她把蛋糕切成了两块。

### 3. 名词

This is a **stone** table. 这是一张石头桌子。

### 4. 介词短语

I'm writing this E-mail to ask you for some advice **on how to form a band**. 我写这份电子邮件想向您征



求一些如何成立乐队的建议。

### 5. 副词

The photo **above** was taken fifty years ago. 上面的那张照片是五十年前拍的。

### 6. 动名词

Put the child in the **sleeping** bag. 把孩子放在睡袋里。

### 7. 现在分词短语

The girl **singing in English aloud** is Lucy. 那个大声用英语唱歌的女孩是露西。

### 8. 不定式

The best time **to come to China** is spring or autumn. 来中国最好的时间是春天或秋天。

### 9. 过去分词短语

What's the language **spoken in that area**? 那个地区讲什么语言?

### 10. 定语从句

Even the students **who used to dislike English** have turned out to be interested in the subject. 甚至过去不喜欢英语的学生也对英语感兴趣了。

**As we know**, books are the source of knowledge. 正如我们所知, 书籍是知识的源泉。

## 反馈训练 5

用所给词的适当形式填空

1. He gave us a \_\_\_\_\_ (frighten) account of his experience in the Middle East.
2. Here are a few pictures \_\_\_\_\_ (show) you how I was getting along abroad.
3. The time \_\_\_\_\_ (need) for completing the experiment can certainly be shortened because of all the support we have got from you.
4. Now the need \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) other people's language is becoming popular.
5. I'd like to buy a cell phone. I have several models \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) from.

## 状语

状语是用来修饰句中谓语动词或整个句子的, 表示动作行为或状态发生的时间、地点、原因、目的、结果、方式、条件或伴随、程度等情况, 因此就有相应的时间状语、地点状语、原因状语等。如:

### 1. 程度状语

Tom speaks **very fast**. 汤姆讲话很快。

### 2. 方式状语

He makes his living **by selling newspapers**. 他靠卖报为生。

### 3. 目的状语

In face of the disaster, people united **to fight against the floods**. 在灾难面前, 人们团结起来, 与洪水斗争。

### 4. 时间/地点状语

A performance will be given **in the lecture hall at 7 o'clock on September 9<sup>th</sup>, 2014**. 2014年9月9日7点将在报告厅举行一场文艺演出。

### 5. 现在分词作时间状语

**Hearing the news**, she burst into tears. 听到这个消息, 她的眼泪都流出来了。

### 6. 过去分词作伴随状语

The teacher came into the lab, **followed by some students**. 老师来到实验室, 后面跟着一些学生。



### 7. 条件状语

**In case he comes**, let me know. 如果他来的话, 告诉我一声。

### 8. 原因状语

**Considering that everyone is here**, let's begin our discussion. 既然大家都到了, 我们就开始讨论吧。

### 9. 结果状语

He was so tired **as to be unable to walk**. 他累得走不动了。

### 10. 形容词短语作状语

**Tired and breathless**, I reached the top of the mountain. 我到了山顶, 感到既疲惫又喘不上气。

### 11. 分词的独立主格作原因状语

**The earthquake having destroyed their homes**, they had to live in a tent. 地震毁灭他们的家园, 因此他们不得不住在帐篷里。

### 12. 独立主格结构作伴随状语

He entered the house, **his nose red with cold**. 他进了屋子, 鼻子冻得通红。

## 反馈训练 6

### 单项选择题

- Having walked such a long distance, he felt \_\_\_\_\_ tired.  
A. pretty                      B. too much                      C. more                      D. much
- He will come to work at the university thirty years \_\_\_\_\_ today.  
A. ago                      B. before                      C. since                      D. from
- We will take our holiday \_\_\_\_\_ in August, I think.  
A. some time                      B. sometime                      C. sometimes                      D. some times
- \_\_\_\_\_ you live next door to Mr Roberts, you ought to be able to recognize him.  
A. When                      B. Although                      C. Seeing that                      D. Just as
- Greatly \_\_\_\_\_, he decided to consult his lawyer about the matter.  
A. frustrated                      B. frustrating                      C. to frustrate                      D. be frustrated

## 同位语

对句子中某一成分做进一步解释、说明, 与前面的名词在语法上处于同等地位的句子成分叫做同位语。同位语常常置于被说明的词之后。一般可由下列形式充当:

### 1. 名词

We have two foreign teachers, **a Canadian and an American**. 我们有两个外教, 一个加拿大人和一个美国人。

### 2. 代词

They **each** can get a chance to get education. 他们每一个人都有受教育的机会。

He **himself** went to London to watch the basketball match between Ameirca and Spain. 他自己去伦敦观看美国和西班牙的篮球赛。

### 3. 数词

Are you **three** ready to start out? 你们三个准备好出发了吗?

### 4. 动名词

The young man tried to achieve his aim—**entering the key university**. 这个年轻人想实现他的目标——进入重点大学。

### 5. 同位语从句

We all have the opinion **that the basketball match was encouraging**. 我们都有这个看法, 就是那场篮球



比赛很鼓舞人心。

## 反馈训练 7

### 选择填空

1. We each \_\_\_\_\_ (has/have) the same opinion, but each of them \_\_\_\_\_ (has/have) a different point of view.
2. Meeting my childhood friend was a great moment for me, \_\_\_\_\_ (the one/one) I will never forget.
3. His suggestion, \_\_\_\_\_ (have/having) a big party, is worth thinking.
4. He is a strict but kind-hearted father, \_\_\_\_\_ (for whom/one whom) the children respect but are afraid of.

### 插入语

插入语是对一句话作一些附加的说明,用来表示说话者对句子表达的意思的态度。通常与句中其他部分没有语法上的联系,将它删除之后,句子结构仍然完整。插入语可能是一个短语或一个句子。

#### 1. 常用的插入语

##### 1) 副词

如 **strangely**, **obviously**, **however**, **luckily**, **besides**, **first**, **second**, **especially**, **surprisingly**, **additionally** 等。

**Strangely**, he has not been here. Still more **strangely**, he has not called me. 奇怪,他没来过这儿。更奇怪,他没给我打电话。

##### 2) 不定式短语

To tell the truth, to begin with, to be honest, to be frank(坦白地说), to make things worse, to sum up 等。

**To be honest**, getting a high grade in every subject requires great effort. 老实说,想要每门学科都得高分需要非常努力。

##### 3) 现在分词

generally speaking, judging from/by 等。

**Judging from his expression**, he's in a bad mood. 根据他的表情判断,他的心情不好。

##### 4) 介词短语

in a word, in addition, on the other hand, in other words, in one's opinion, for one thing, for another( thing), to one's surprise, for example, as a result 等。

**To my surprise**, he has just won the first place in the match. 让我吃惊的是,他在比赛中赢得了第一名。

##### 5) 从句

if you don't mind, if you like, if you please, if necessary, if any, if so 等。

You can, **if you please**, come to join us in the game. 如果你乐意,可以来加入我们的游戏。

##### 6) 固定短语

more importantly, worse still, that is ( to say), what's more, all in all, believe it or not, last but not least( 最后也是同等重要的是) 等。

**Worse still**, the lion could even carry off the baby in its mouth. 更糟糕的是,狮子有可能把婴儿叼走。

#### 2. 插入语的位置

插入语可放在句首、句中、句末。一般用逗号或分号隔开。

This, **in my opinion**, is of no importance. 依我看,这并不重要。

#### 3. 插入语和状语的区别

1) **Frankly**, I don't like pop music. 老实说,我不喜欢流行音乐。(副词作插入语,表示说话人的态度)

2) You should speak **frankly**. 你应该说得诚恳些。(副词作状语)

3) **True**, your daughter is at home now. 真的,你的女儿现在在家。(形容词作插入语)

4) He came back, **tired and hungry**. 他回来了,又累又饿。(形容词作状语)



5) **To tell you the truth**, he doesn't quite agree with this idea. 告诉你真相吧, 他不是很赞同这个想法。(不定式作插入语, 动作主体不是句中主语, 只是说话者的附加说明)

6) **To improve his Chinese**, he went to Beijing. 为了提高他汉语, 他来到了北京。(不定式作目的状语, 逻辑主语是句中主语 he)

### 4. 特殊疑问句中的插入语

do you suppose / think 等常可作插入语用于特殊疑问句中。这种特殊疑问句的句型为“疑问词 + do you think / believe / imagine... + 其他(正常词序)”。常用于这种结构的动词有 think, guess, suggest, suppose, hope, say, believe, imagine 等。

What **do you think** should be done to people who are caught stealing? 发现有人正在偷东西, 你认为该如何处置?

When **do you guess** the meeting will be held? 你猜会议什么时候开?

Who **are you sure** will win the game? 谁将取胜, 你有把握吗?

### 5. 定语从句中的插入语

有时为了增加语言的灵活性, 在定语从句的引导词后加上 you know / think / suppose 一类的插入语。这类插入语可以删掉, 而句子结构并不受影响, 意义完整。

Jason is a man who (**I believe**) is honest.

我认为 Jason 是个诚实的人。

He and his friends wrote letters to every person in the United States who (**they knew**) wanted to save the trees. 他和他的朋友向据他们所知希望保护这种树木的每一个美国人发信件。

## 反馈训练 8

根据句意写出所需的插入语

① \_\_\_\_\_ (首先), I am a college student with good communication skills. ② \_\_\_\_\_ (另外), I am an outstanding student and good at all senior subjects. ③ \_\_\_\_\_ (更为重要的是), not only do I have perfect and enough learning materials, but I also have rich experience. ④ \_\_\_\_\_ (最后也是同等重要的一点), I have joined a variety of activities in and out of the school. ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_ (总之), I think I have the qualification to be a tutor.

填空

6. I am amazed to hear from my school teacher again, \_\_\_\_\_, it is ten years since we met last. (2009 年浙江卷)

- A. in a word                      B. what's more                      C. that's to say                      D. believe it or not

7. —What fruit is in season now?

—Grapes and peaches, \_\_\_\_\_ . (2008 年全国卷)

- A. I know                      B. I think                      C. I see                      D. I feel

## 三、句子的种类

英语句子按照使用目的和交际功能可分为陈述句、疑问句、祈使句和感叹句。如表所示:

种类	作用	例句
陈述句	作一种肯定或否定的陈述	Stephen apologized at once. (肯定陈述句) I have not heard of the latest news about the football match. (否定陈述句)



疑问句	提出一个问题	Does the shop close at 7? (一般疑问句) When did you arrive here? (特殊疑问句) Who is taller, Mickey or Jimmy? (选择疑问句) You dislike playing the piano, don't you? (反意疑问句)
祈使句	发出一种命令或请求	Be seated, please. (肯定祈使句) Never judge a person by looks. (否定祈使句)
感叹句	表示一种感叹	What a sunny day today is! How clearly he is speaking!

## 反意疑问句

### 1. 反意疑问句的普通形式

1) 陈述部分肯定式+疑问部分否定式

2) 陈述部分否定式+疑问部分肯定式

They work hard, don't they? 他们很努力, 对吧?

You didn't go, did you? 你没去吧?

We needn't leave, need we? 我们不需要离开吧?

We don't need to leave, do we? 我们不需要离开吧?

### 2. 反意疑问句的特殊表现形式

1) 陈述部分的主语是 I, 疑问部分要用 aren't I.

I'm as tall as your sister, aren't I? 我和你姐姐一样高, 对吧?

2) 陈述部分主语是指示代词或不定代词 everything, that, nothing, this, 疑问部分主语用 it。陈述部分主语是不定代词 everybody, anyone, somebody, nobody, no one 等, 疑问部分常用复数 they, 有时也用单数 he/she。

Everyone knows the answer, don't they? (doesn't he/she?) 每个人都知道答案, 对吧?

Nobody knows about it, do they? (does he/she?) 没有人了解这件事, 是吗?

Everything is ready, isn't it? 一切都准备好了吧?

2) 陈述部分用 no, nothing, nobody, never, few, seldom, hardly, rarely, little 等否定含义的词时, 疑问部分用肯定含义。

Tom made no answer, did he? Tom 没有回答, 是吗?

Some plants never bloom (开花), do they? 一些植物从不开花, 对吧?

3) 包含有否定前缀单词的句子不能视为否定句, 其反意疑问句仍用否定形式。

It is impossible, isn't it? 那时不可能的, 对吧?

He is unfit for his job, isn't he? 他不称职, 对吗?

4) 当陈述部分的谓语动词含有 had better, would rather, would like, ought to 时, 反意疑问句的谓语应用相应的助动词。

You had better go now, hadn't you? 你最好现在就走, 是吗?

You'd rather go there early, wouldn't you? 你宁可早点去那里, 不是吗?

5) 陈述部分的谓语部分含有 used to 时, 反意疑问句的谓语部分有两种表达方式 didn't/usedn't。

He used to smoke a lot, didn't he? /usedn't he? 他过去经常吸烟, 对吗?

6) 带有定语从句、宾语从句的主从复合句, 一般情况是: 疑问部分谓语根据主句的主语和谓语而定。

He is not the man who gave us a talk, is he?

He said he wanted to visit Japan, didn't he?

但是, 当主句的主语是第一人称代词, 谓语是 think, believe, expect, suppose, imagine 等后接宾语从句



时,疑问部分则与宾语从句相对应构成反意疑问句,同时还要注意宾语从句是否有否定转移的现象。

I don't think he is bright, is he? 我认为他不聪明,是不是?

We believe she can do it better, can't she? 我们相信她能做得更好,能不能?

7) 如果陈述句中含有如下的否定或半否定的词,如 seldom, hardly, never, rarely, little, few, nowhere, nothing, 则简短疑问句通常用肯定形式。

Little has been done to prevent pollution, has it? 几乎没有做什么来防止污染,不是吗?

### 3. 陈述句中含有 must 的反意疑问句

1) 当 must 做“必须”讲时,其反意疑问部分用 needn't; 当含有 mustn't (不允许,禁止) 时,反意疑问部分用 must 或 may。

You must go now, needn't you? 你必须现在走,是吗?

We mustn't be late, must/may we? 我们不许迟到,是不是?

2) 当 must 表示推测,后接动词原形时,其反意疑问部分根据 must 后的动词进行变化,即 isn't/aren't/don't/doesn't+主语。

You must be hungry now, aren't you? 你一定是饿了,是吗?

3) 陈述句中是 must have done 结构时,如果强调对过去情况的推测(依据是句中有过去的时间状语),反意疑问句根据动词用 didn't/wasn't/weren't+主语; 如果只强调动作的完成,反意疑问句用 haven't/hasn't+主语。

You must have read the story last term, didn't you? 你上学期一定读过这个故事,是不是?

You must have studied English for six years, haven't you? 你一定学了六年英语,对吗?

### 4. 祈使句的各种反意疑问句

1) Let's . . . , shall we?

Let's go to the cinema, shall we? 我们去看电影,好吗?

2) Let us . . . , will you?

Let us play computer games for a while, will you? 让我们玩一会儿电脑游戏,好吗?

3) 在否定的祈使句后面,只能用 will you?

Don't tell anyone, will you? 不要告诉任何人,好吗?

4) 表示“请求”意思的祈使句,反意问句用 will you?

Go with me, will you? 和我一起走,好吗?

### 5. There be 结构的反意疑问句

陈述部分是“there be”结构的,疑问部分用 there 与相应的助动词或情态动词构成。

There is something wrong with your watch, isn't there? 你的手表出了问题,是不是?

There will not be any trouble, will there? 不会有麻烦,对吧?

There happened to be an accident on the road, didn't there? 路上碰巧发生了一个事故,是不是?

## 反馈训练 9

### 单项选择

1. It's a fine day. Let's go fishing, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. won't we                      B. will we                      C. don't we                      D. shall we

2. Frank is working late again. This is the first time this week he's had to study late, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. isn't he                      B. hasn't it                      C. hasn't he                      D. isn't it

3. —Daddy's forgotten to post the letter again, \_\_\_\_\_ he?

—I'm afraid he \_\_\_\_\_.





- A.has; has                      B.isn't; is                      C.hasn't; has                      D.has; hasn't
- 4.—Sorry, I'm not feeling well and I don't think I can finish.  
—Don't worry. Let us do it for you, \_\_\_\_\_?
- A.will you                      B.shall we                      C.shan't we                      D.shall you
- 5.I don't think he could have done such a stupid thing last night, \_\_\_\_\_?
- A.do I                      B.could he                      C.did he                      D.has he
- 6.—The ground is wet.  
—It must have rained last night, \_\_\_\_\_?
- A.hasn't it                      B.didn't it                      C.mustn't it                      D.isn't it
- 7.—Jenny doesn't think that Robert is honest, \_\_\_\_\_?  
—I'm afraid not.
- A.is he                      B.isn't he                      C.does she                      D.doesn't she
- 8.There is little we can do about it, \_\_\_\_\_?
- A.is there                      B.can't we                      C.isn't there                      D.can we
- 9.—The problem wasn't difficult for him, was it?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. He should have been given a more difficult one.
- A.No, it was                      B.Yes, it was                      C.Yes, it wasn't                      D.No, it wasn't
- 10.—Your sister had nothing for breakfast, \_\_\_\_\_ she?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. She had some bread and milk.
- A.had; Yes                      B.had; No                      C.did; Yes                      D.did; No

### 感叹句

感叹句通常由 what 或 how 引导,表示赞美、惊叹、喜悦等感情。

感叹句通常由两部分构成:以 how 或 what 引导的感叹部分+陈述部分(可省)!

#### 1.以 what 引导的感叹句

What+a/an+adj.+单数可数名词+主语+谓语!

What+(adj.)+复数名词+主语+谓语!

What+adj.+不可数名词+主语+谓语!

What a pretty girl she is! (= How pretty a girl she is!) 她是个漂亮的女孩!

What good children they are! 他们是多么好的孩子呀!

What fine weather it is today! 今天天气真好!

#### 2.以 how 引导的感叹句

How+adv.+主语+谓语!

How+adj.+主语+系动词!

How beautifully she sings! 她唱歌唱得多好啊!

How lovely the baby is! 小毛头真可爱!

### 反馈训练 10

#### 单项选择

- 1.—An accident happened at this crossing.  
—\_\_\_\_\_ terrible news!
- A.How a                      B.What a                      C.How                      D.What