

根据《2019普通高等学校招生全国统一考试大纲》编写

高中

英语语法

郑文海 / 主编



启·梦·英·语
适用于高一、高二、高三

四川大学出版社

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英语语法

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前言

自从教以来，我立志实现教师的自身价值和社会价值。作为一线教师，我一直怀揣着一个梦想：编著一本真正属于学生和教师的英语语法书。《启梦英语》丛书之一《高中英语语法》是我们花了近十年时间不断收集整理归纳的一本语法书，它博采众家之长，把我们对语法精髓的理解和高考考点紧密结合，注重实用和实战。

本书具有以下特点：

一、崭新的知识呈现形式。本书由三部分组成：词性、句法和实战演练。每章分为三个单元：第一单元为基础知识讲解，讲解以高考考纲为依据，知识讲解有层次性和针对性。从基础概念入手，突出高考重难点以及热点，引导学生循序渐进理解和掌握知识点。第二单元为高考热点专练，练习题以高考热点为主，对高考的难点和热点进行专门训练。第三单元为题组训练，有单句填空、单句改错以及针对该章语法专门设计的语篇填空。

二、练习科学分级，循序提升能力。本书讲练结合，以练为主，注重精讲、细练，每章节侧重重难点，绝无冗余；练习层层推进，合理拉开梯度，基础练习和提升练习完美结合。本书每章在讲解中穿插反馈练习、高考热点专练、单句填空和改错以及语篇填空等多种形式，科学分级，循序渐进。

三、关注高考考情变化，准确把握高考动向。本书秉承紧密把握高考动向的理论，调整知识内容。以前考试形式为单项填空，而现在全国卷考试形式为语法填空，这一形式的变化导致高考考查的内容也发生了变化：增加了名词单复数变化规则、动词第三人称及时态的变化规则、词性变化规则等，删减了交际用语和词义辨析等知识。我们紧扣新课标编写了这部分内容，可让学生适应高考的变化，帮助学生更好地应对高考。

无论高考怎样改革，英语作为一门工具学科，有着不可替代的作用。《启梦英语》丛书在路上，相信天道酬勤，《启梦英语》丛书有越来越多的作品问世，成为广大莘莘学子开启梦想大门的良师益友！



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第一部分 词类

第一章 词性

第一单元 基础知识

词类即单词的分类。英语的单词按照在句子中的作用分为实词和虚词，实词可以在句子中独立充当句子成分，而虚词在句子中不能独立充当句子成分。

一、实词

实词，有实在意义，在句子中能独立充当句子成分，而且还有一个重要的特点，那就是，实词有词形的变化，尤其是动词。这类词包括名词（noun）、代词（pronoun）、动词（verb）、形容词（adjective）、副词（adverb）、数词（numeral）。

考点一 名词

1. 名词的含义

名词是表示人或事物名称的词类。如：China, London, Glenn, dog, apple, computer。

2. 名词的种类

名词根据其含义可分为个体名词、专有名词、物质名词和抽象名词等。

表示一类人或物的名词称为个体名词。个体名词有数的变化，表示单个的概念和a/an连用，表示复数的概念在词尾加-s/es。如：a book, an orange, three quizzes。

表示个别的人、国家或处所等独一无二含义的名词称为专有名词。专有名词第一个字母必须大写，如：Tom, England, Beijing。

表示物质含义的名词称为物质名词。物质名词一般没有数的变化，如：air, meat, rice。

表示抽象含义的名词称为抽象名词。抽象名词一般没有数的变化，如：food, life。

3. 名词常考点

名词单复数的变化，可数名词和不可数名词，名词和其他词性的转化。

【反馈练习】用所给单词的正确形式填空。

- ① I have several _____ (coin) in my pocket. In other words, I have change on me.
- ② Shortly after the accident, two dozen _____ (policeman) were sent to the spot to keep order.
- ③ We should give the disabled _____ (encourage) to live as rich and full a life as we do.
- ④ You should have been more _____ (patience) with the customer.
- ⑤ He is perfectly content to live in the mountains and paint pictures all day, even though he is of poor _____ (healthy).

⑥ In the _____ (absent) of any evidence, the police had to let Myers go.

考点二 代词

代词是代替名词的一种词类，按其含义、特征及在句中的作用分为人称代词和不定代词等。

1. 人称代词

人称代词根据其在句中的功能，分为主格、宾格、形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词等形式。

主格：人称代词主格有第一人称代词（we, I）、第二人称代词（you）和第三人称代词（they, he, she, it），用在动词前。如：

I help Mary.

They are doctors.

宾格：人称代词宾格有第一人称代词（us, me）、第二人称代词（you）和第三人称代词（them, him, her, it），用在动词或介词后。如：

He helps me.

I will take good care of him.

形容词性物主代词：形容词性物主代词有第一人称代词（our, my）、第二人称代词（your）和第三人称代词（their, his, her, its），用在名词前。如：

This is my watch.

That is her pen.

名词性物主代词：名词性物主代词有第一人称代词（ours, mine）、第二人称代词（yours）和第三人称代词（theirs, his, hers, its），相当于“形容词性物主代词+名词”。如：

Her brother is a student; mine is a doctor. (mine=my brother)

His father is a teacher; hers is a poet. (hers=her father)

2. 不定代词

不定代词有all, each, both, either, neither, one, none, little, few, many, much, other, another, some, any, no, (a) few, (a) little, enough, every等，以及由some, any, no和every构成的合成代词（如somebody, anyone, nothing）。在这些不定代词中，多数都能作主语、宾语、表语或定语，但是代词none以及由some, any, no和every构成的合成代词只能作主语、宾语或表语，不能作定语，而no和every则只用作定语。如：

Both of my parents are doctors.

He has two sons, neither of whom is rich.

There is nothing wrong with the radio.

【反馈练习】用正确的代词填空。

① Will you feel upset when you find _____ hard to communicate with your parents?

② Maria has written two novels, _____ of which have been made into television.

③ Larry asked Bill and Peter to go on a picnic with him, but _____ of them wanted to, because they have work to do.

④ Since you have repaired my TV set, there is no need for me to buy a new _____.

考点三 动词

1. 动词的含义

动词是用来描述主语的动作、行为或状态的词，在句子中作谓语，是句子不可缺少的部分。如：eat, love, be (are, am, is)。

2. 动词的种类

动词按性质分类可分为实义动词、连系动词、助动词、情态动词。如：ask, be, do, can。

动词按时限分类可分为延续性动词、终止性动词。如：live, die。

动词按功能分类可分为谓语动词、非谓语动词。如：

I study (谓语动词) English.

I like studying (非谓语动词) English.

3. 动词常考点

动词的时态和语态、非谓语动词。

【反馈练习】用所给动词的正确形式填空。

- ① Tom, somebody _____ (wait) outside. He wants to see you.
- ② At home, he _____ (keep) some pets, to which he devotes all his spare time.
- ③ I felt _____ (frighten) when the snake climbed out of the box.
- ④ Last September, they were in charge of cleaning up a(n) _____ (abandon) garden at their school.

考点四 数词

1. 数词的含义

数词是用来表示数量或顺序等含义的词类，分为基数词和序数词。

基数词：one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen ...

序数词：the first, the second, the third, the fourth, the fifth, the sixth, the seventh, the eighth, the ninth, the tenth, the eleventh, the twelfth, the thirteenth...

2. 基数词的表达方法

(1) 两位数由“十位数词+个位数词”构成，中间常使用连字符“-”。如：

21 twenty-one 67 sixty-seven 98 ninety-eight

(2) 三位数由“基数词+hundred +and +两位数”构成，百位数和十位数之间用and连接。

253 two hundred and fifty-three 102 one hundred and two

(3) 四位数由“基数词+thousand, +三位数”构成，千位数和百位数之间常用逗号“,”隔开。如：

2,974 two thousand, nine hundred and seventy-four 3,059 three thousand and fifty-nine

(4) 英语中没有“万”的单位，“几万”用“几十+ thousand”表示，“几十万”用“几百+thousand”表示。如：

50,000 fifty thousand 98,000 ninety-eight thousand

3. 序数词的表达方法

(1) 序数词的缩写形式为“阿拉伯数字+序数词最后两个字母”。

the first 1st the twentieth 20th

(2) 两位以上的基数词变成序数词，只需要把个位数用序数词形式来表达。

第21名学生 the twenty-first student 第79张传单 the seventy-ninth leaflet

注：分数的表达请参见本书第41页“分数表达法”。

【反馈练习】用数词的正确形式填空。

① This is a big class, and _____ (2/3) of the students are girls.

② — Have you seen many sheep in the distance?

— Yes, _____ (thousand) of them.

③ He did it _____ (1/3) the time it took me.

④ His room is _____ (two) the size of mine.

考点五 形容词

形容词是修饰名词的一种词类，表示人或事物的某种属性，相当于汉语“……的”。如：

a warm-hearted girl 一个热心的女孩

a dear friend 一位亲爱的朋友

形容词常用于系动词后描述人或事物的某种属性。如：

She is warm-hearted. 她很热心。

This outing is challenging. 此次远足充满挑战。

【反馈练习】用所给单词的正确形式填空。

① When the man came in, gun in hand, we all stood there, _____ (astonish) .

② According to the reports, one of the _____ (rarely) animals, the crocodile, is in danger of dying out.

③ We should take exercise every day, so that we can keep _____ (health) .

④ When we face _____ (difficulty) situation, we should find the solution.

⑤ He's a very _____ (live) child. He's full of energy.

⑥ Opinion polls show that voters have lost _____ (confident) in the administration.

考点六 副词

副词是修饰动词或动词短语的一种词类，表示动作发生的地点、时间、频度、程度或方式等，相当于汉语“……地”。英语副词在句中修饰动词或动词短语时常位于动词或动词短语之后，这和汉语不同。如：

play games often 经常玩游戏

study English carefully 认真学习英语

副词还可以修饰形容词和其他副词，位于所修饰的形容词或副词之前。如：

very careful 很细心地

speak English very fluently 英语说得很流利地

work quite absent-mindedly 工作起来相当心不在焉地

【反馈练习】用所给单词的正确形式填空。

- ① He was busy and had no time to review his lessons, but _____ (fortunate) he passed the exam at last.
- ② We have faith that the project, if carried out according to the plan, will _____ (definite) work out well.
- ③ Tom was _____ (great) disturbed by the noise that his little brother made.
- ④ All of us thought it no use talking about some unpractical matters _____ (frequent).
- ⑤ He is _____ (perfect) content to live in the mountains and paint pictures all day.

二、虚词

虚词，没有多少实在意义，在句子中不能独立充当句子成分，而且还有一个重要的特点，那就是虚词没有词形的变化。这类词包括冠词 (article)、介词 (preposition)、连词 (conjunction)、感叹词 (interjection)。

考点一 冠词

冠词是虚词，在句子中不重读，本身不能独立使用，只能放在名词前帮助说明名词所指的人或事物。冠词有两种，一种是不定冠词 (a/an)，一种是定冠词 (the)。也有些特定场合不用冠词，即通常所称的零冠词。

定冠词 (the) 表示特指、专指、类指，用来限定这个冠词后面的名词是某个特定的事物。如：the photo of your family, the east.

不定冠词 (a/an) 表示泛指、类指，用来表示这个冠词后面的名词是指某一类特定事物中的一个，但具体是哪一个并不重要。如：a useful book, an organ.

零冠词泛指人或事物、类指。复数可数名词和不可数名词前表泛指时不用冠词。如：We are all students.

【反馈练习】用正确的冠词填空。

- ① I know _____ John Lennon, but not _____ one you know.
- ② When you grow up in _____ large family, you are more likely to develop _____ ability to get on well with others.
- ③ Nicknames are interesting. If _____ man was unusually strong, he might adopt _____ name such as Armstrong.
- ④ It is thought that _____ custom of coloring eggs was brought to Europe during _____ Middle Ages.
- ⑤ (2011江西卷, 22改编) — It's said John will be in a job paying over \$ 60,000 _____ year.
— Right, he will also get paid by _____ week.

考点二 介词

介词又叫前置词，是一种虚词，在句子中不能单独使用，只能与名词、代词等构成介词短语，在句中作状语、后置定语、表语和补语等，表示动作发生的地点、时间、程度、原因、方式、条件、让步、目的等含义。如：

work in Beijing; study Russian on Saturdays; do this job without him

【反馈练习】用正确的介词填空。

- ① Not all of us know the difference _____ wheat, oats and barley.
- ② He divided the sweets _____ the children who were divided _____ three groups.
- ③ Five more persons know our teacher's telephone number _____ me.
- ④ Leaves are found on all kinds of trees, but they differ greatly _____ size and shape.
- ⑤ We hadn't planned to meet. We met _____ chance.

考点三 连词

连词是一种虚词，用于连接单词、短语、从句或句子，在句子中不单独用作句子成分。连词按其性质可分为并列连词和从属连词。

并列连词用于连接并列的单词、短语、从句或句子，有and, but, or, for等。如：

He works and lives here.

She is not a teacher but a dentist.

从属连词主要引出名词性从句（主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句等），状语从句（时间状语从句、条件状语从句、目的状语从句等）。引出名词性从句的连词有that, whether等；引出状语从句的连词有when, because, since, if等。

【反馈练习】用正确的连词填空。

- ① A man can fail many times, but he isn't a failure _____ he begins to blame somebody else.
- ② Go across the bridge, _____ you will find a bookstore.
- ③ Stand still, _____ I'll fire you.

第二单元 高考热点专练

考点一 代词

1. （2014陕西卷，21改编）I'd appreciate _____ if you could let me know in advance whether or not you will come.
2. （2010安徽卷，21改编）You are a team star! Working with _____ is really your cup of tea.
3. Our neighbors gave _____ (we) a baby bird yesterday that hurt _____ (it) when it fell from its nest.
4. I hope there are enough glasses for each guest to have _____.
5. I have three brothers; _____ of them are in Beijing. They all live in Chengdu.
6. To know more about the British Museum, you can use the Internet or go to the library, or _____.
7. If you don't build your dream, someone will hire you to build _____.

考点二 动词

1. （2015福建卷，28改编）_____ (learn) more about Chinese culture, Jack has decided to take Chinese folk music as an elective course.
2. （2015重庆卷，11改编）Like ancient sailors, birds can find their way _____ (use) the sun and the stars.

3. (2014安徽卷, 23改编) The twins, who _____ (finish) their homework, were allowed to play badminton on the playground.
4. (2013重庆卷, 21改编) I felt very tired when I got home, and I _____ (go) straight to bed.
5. Laws that punish parents for their little children's actions against the law get parents _____ (worry).
6. Nobody but doctors or nurses _____ (allow) to enter the patient's room.

考点三 形容词和副词

1. After recovering from the disease, I was advised to eat _____ (health) food and exercise _____ (regular).
2. — Is this your second car?
— Yes. Blue is always my colour. It is a little _____ (wide) but still fits _____ (easy) into the garage.
3. Last night we enjoyed ourselves in the party so _____ (excite) that we didn't feel _____ (sleep) even at midnight.
4. Mother Teresa was born in Macedonia, Europe. She was the _____ (young) of three children of the family and _____ (lovely) than the other two.
5. This washing machine is environmentally friendly because it uses _____ (little) water and electricity than _____ (old) models.

第三单元 题组训练

题组一 单句填空

阅读下面单句, 在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

1. (2018全国 I 卷) Running is cheap, easy and it's always _____ (energy).
2. (2018全国 II 卷) This switch has decreased _____ (pollute) in the country's major lakes and reservoirs and made drinking water safer for people.
3. (2018全国 II 卷) According to the World Bank, China accounts for about 30 percent of total _____ (globe) fertilizer consumption.
4. (2018全国 III 卷) I'm a _____ (science) who studies animals such as apes and monkeys.
5. (2017全国 I 卷) However, be _____ (care) not to go to extremes.
6. (2017全国 II 卷) This development was only possible with the _____ (introduce) of electric-powered engines and lifts.
7. (2017全国 II 卷) The Central London Railway was one of the most _____ (success) of these new lines, and was opened in 1900.
8. (2017全国 III 卷) She is determined to carry on with her _____ (educate).
9. (2016四川卷) By that time, the panda no longer needed _____ (it) mother for food.
10. (2015全国 II 卷) In addition to their simple beauty, what makes the adobe dwellings admirable is their _____ (able) to "air condition" a house without _____ (use) electric equipment.
11. (2014全国 I 卷) For most of us the _____ (change) are gradual and require a lot of effort and

work, like cleaning up a polluted river. Just be _____ (patience) .

12. (2013陕西卷, 19改编) Marco Polo is said to have sailed on _____ Pacific Ocean on his way to Java in _____ thirteenth century.

13. (2012陕西卷, 19改编) He had to pause from time to time to wipe the sweat from his forehead, because the air-conditioning system broke _____.

14. (2010全国, 23改编) I'll spend half of my holiday practising English and _____ half learning drawing.

15. (2010福建卷, 30改编) We've just moved into a bigger house and there's a lot to do. Let's get down _____ it.

16. (2009上海卷, 26改编) — Wow! You've got so many clothes.

— But _____ of them are in fashion now.

17. The two girls were very happy because _____ of them had passed the maths exam.

18. He wrote a series of articles, _____ (hope) to change people's attitude to the disabled.

19. I don't expect you can finish the work in three days, _____ you?

20. I was _____ (amaze) to find that I won the competition to design a new computer. The news was really _____ (excite) .

21. I believe the beauty of nature there will make an excellent _____ (impress) upon the tourists.

22. Running is a good way to keep fit. _____ (similar) , riding a bicycle is good for our health.

23. So absorbed _____ (be) he in the experiment that he didn't even notice it was already over 12 o'clock.

24. He took out his gun to prevent himself _____ (attack) by the hungry tiger.

25. My desk-mate exercises regularly every day, so he is always _____ (energy) and studies efficiently.

26. With spring _____ (approach) , many cold-blooded animals are coming out to hunt food.

27. Proper _____ (approach) to high yield of rice have been found by Yuan Longping.

28. The new stadium being built for the next Asian Games will be three times _____ (big) than the present one.

29. — How is Dennis getting along with his work?

— Very well, he can always come up _____ a new idea for increasing sales.

30. Your smile is one of the strongest tools that make _____ possible for you to meet new people.

31. Find ways to praise your children often, _____ you'll find they will open their hearts to you.

32. I'm thinking about _____ I should bring back from China for my brother.

33. It's been quite a while since you _____ (see) them, hasn't it?

34. This kind of bags can _____ (buy) in any supermarket.

题组二 语篇填空

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

A little boy's father was sitting on the couch, drinking a beer while watching 1 basketball match. The boy rushed to his father and shouted, "Daddy, show me how 2 (play) catch!" The father replied, "Let me finish watching the match. Come back in five minutes."

“Okay, Daddy!” said the boy, 3 (run) out of the room. Five minutes later, the boy returned, screaming, “Daddy, let’s play catch now!”

By this time, another match was beginning. 4 (patient) with the boy’s interruption, the father brought a magazine to his son. On the cover of the magazine was a large picture of the world. The father, 5 was angry and bothered, tore the magazine cover into small 6 and then turned to his boy, saying, “Son, once you put this picture back together, we can play catch, 7 do not interrupt me again before you finish.”

A few minutes later, the boy returned and said, “I have finished, Daddy! Can we play catch now?” The father was 8 (surprise), glancing towards his child, and there lay the magazine with the world pieced 9 (perfect) together in his small hands. The dad asked his child how he put the world together so quickly.

“It was simple,” said the boy. “On the back of the world 10 (be) the picture of a person, and once put the person together, that’s when the world came together.”

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| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ | 4. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 7. _____ | 8. _____ | 9. _____ | 10. _____ |

题组三 单句改错

单句改错。阅读下列句子，找出句中的错误并改正。

- (2018全国Ⅲ卷) Some of us were confident and eager take part in the class activity; others were nervous and anxious.
- (2018全国Ⅲ卷) I was afraid that to speak in front of a large group of people.
- (2017年全国Ⅱ卷) Beside, they often get some useful information from the Internet.
- (2016全国Ⅲ卷) At first, I thought I knew everything and could make decisions by yourself.
- (2015四川卷) We’ve been spending a lot of time sing in karaoke bars.
- (2014新课标Ⅱ卷) For example, we can do reading for one and a half hour and play sports for one hour every day.
- (2014新课标Ⅰ) The fruits are small in size, but juicy and taste.
- (2014陕西卷) My uncles immediately jumped up and shot their arrows on the bird.
- (2013陕西卷) As soon as we arrived, so we dropped the lines into the water.
- (2014陕西卷) That day I didn’t learn much about animals, insects or trees, but I learned a impressive lesson about gravity!
- (2013全国Ⅰ卷) This is how I need to improve in the future.
- (2013全国课标Ⅱ卷) Have tea in the late afternoon provides a bridge between lunch and dinner, which might not be served until 8 o’clock at night.
- (2013全国卷) When the teacher asks us very difficulty questions, I’ll think quickly and stand up to answer.
- (2013辽宁卷) Hard work have made him very ill.
- (2013陕西卷) My grandfather and I enjoy fishing. One Sunday morning we go fishing at a lake.
- (2012重庆卷) The findings will be use as materials for our research.
- (2012四川卷) Hope you good health and much happiness every day!
- (2011四川卷) “I’m pleasing to hear it,” said his boss, “but where were you yesterday?”

19. (2011重庆卷) There, Katia will introduce me to some of her friends, one of who has been to China several times.
20. (2011重庆卷) This is the first time that I've been away my family for such a long time.
21. (2011全国Ⅱ卷) It's been a week after we left your family and we are now back home.
22. (2011重庆卷) Now, we are planning a small party for the next Sunday.
23. (2010全国Ⅱ卷) Christie was one of my best friends at high school. At that time, we often spend time together.
24. (2010全国Ⅱ卷) From then on, we've kept touch with each other through e-mails.
25. (2009重庆卷) I'm looking forward to meet you here so that I can tell you more about Chinese food at table.
26. (2008全国Ⅱ卷) Finally, I should be able to tell visitors about our history and culture and show them their great achievements.
27. (2007重庆卷) After having a short rest there and sharing with the food we had brought, we started going down.
28. (2007浙江卷) Just at that time I woke up and found me still in bed!
29. (2007陕西卷) They were used to write on the blackboard and ask us difficult questions.
30. (2006安徽卷) You may borrow as more books as you need.
31. (2006四川卷) He looked up at us and said, "I just want to know what the sign say."
32. (2006陕西卷) I'm sure you will find one you like it.

题组四 实战练习

I. 阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Do you like travelling? Do you know what we should pay attention to during travelling? Here are the tips you need to make your trip much 1 (easy) when you are travelling abroad.

Staying 2 (health) while travelling can help to ensure your trip is a happy and enjoyable one.

Make sure you have got a 3 (sign) passport and visas. Also, before you go, fill in the emergency information page of your passport! Make two copies of your passport identification page. Leave one copy at home with friends 4 relatives. Carry the other with you in a separate place from your passport. This will help a lot if your passport 5 (steal).

Read the Public Announcements or Travel Warnings for the countries you plan 6 (visit). Get yourself familiar with local laws and customs of the countries to 7 you are travelling.

Leave a copy of your itinerary (旅行日程) with your family or friends at home so that you can be contacted in case of 8 emergency.

Do not accept packages from strangers. Do not carry too much money or 9 (necessary) credit cards. If we make enough 10 (prepare), we will succeed. Have a good time!

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|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ | 4. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 7. _____ | 8. _____ | 9. _____ | 10. _____ |

II. 短文改错。

下面短文中有10处语言错误，请在有错误的地方增加、删除或修改某个单词。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏词符号（∧），并在其下面写上该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下画一横线，并在该词下面写上修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分。

Nowadays many young students are like cigarettes. One reason is because they feel it's a kind of fashion. By smoke, they can look cool. Some teenagers think smoking is good to social contact, so that they can develop social skill. Some others want reduce stress and become relaxing, so they join smokers. And in fact, smoking is a danger. It really do harm to health. Besides, many fire disasters is in one way or another related to smoking.