

Zhang Daozhen English Grammar Series

张道真英语语法丛书

张道真 编著
白玉宽 修订



张道真高中英语语法

Zhang Daozhen Senior Middle School English Grammar

配套练习 题型多样 解析精准

—— 最新修订版 ——

世界图书出版公司

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编 著 张道真
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 年少抓起 基础做起

长时间以来，总感觉我国英语教学基础不牢固，学生花很多时间，但边学边忘，效果不够理想。中国学英语的人不下千万，但学成能用的人不过百分之几。究其原因，可能是讲得太多，练得不够。特别是到高中之后，教材偏难，学生的精力都花在准备“考试”上。考试之后，学的大部分东西都会忘掉，有如无根之草、无本之木。只有少数人自己长时间下功夫，依靠看书，还能记住一些东西。我教书逾半个世纪，做了大量试验，慢慢摸索出了学习英语的正确道路。退休之后，我到美国定居十年，进一步研究这个问题。本世纪初回到国内，我准备解决这个问题，但碰到了种种困难，现在只能从头做起。

最初，我编了一套“新世纪基础英语听说教程”，由上海外语教育出版社出版，共有四册。第一册为“入门教程”，相当于小学的英语教材；第二册为“初级教程”，相当于初中的英语教材；第三册为“中级教程”，相当于高中的英语教材；第四册为“高级教程”，相当于大学的英语教材。

作为补充，我最近编了这套基础语法书，共有三册。第一册是“初中英语语法”（供小学及初中学生使用），第二册是“高中英语语法”（供高中学生学习），第三册是“大学英语语法”（供大学生参考），主要用来打好各级学生的语法基础。

第一、第二两册主要是理论与实践相结合，一面讲解，一面练习，以求及时巩固。讲解力求简练，练习尽量平易，

使学生打下语法的基础。第三册争取能使学生比较全面地打下坚实的语法基础。我希望各级学生都加以利用，当然自学也可收到效果。希望大学中学的教师在课堂上也穿插使用，相信也可起到相当大的作用。

这套语法书的初、高中两册后面都配有大量辅助材料，主要有复述材料和口语材料。如果读者能充分加以利用，不仅语法基础可以打得更牢，动口、动笔能力也可得到提高，将来可以成为更有用的人才。

当前，我国正在突飞猛进地发展，英语也将在多方面起到越来越重要的作用。为此我们都要努力提高我国英语的教学水平。

张道真

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第1章 动词类



1.1 时态

1.1.1 一般现在时



学习点拨

一般现在时是英语时态中最为常见的时态之一。学习一般现在时的用法时要注意句中谓语动词是否表示习惯性或反复发生的动作。有些表示言行并进、瞬间即逝的动作，如实况解说、操作演示以及在规定时间内、条件状语从句中，也用一般现在时表示将来时的含义。

I. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. She usually _____ (get) up at six o'clock in the morning in order to catch a bus.
2. The boy _____ (go) to school on foot every day.
3. Light _____ (travel) much faster than sound.
4. I will walk you home, just to make sure no one _____ (bother) you.
5. One swallow _____ (do) not make a summer.
6. The teacher told her students in the class that the Changjiang River _____ (be) the longest river in China.
7. The moment I _____ (arrive) there tomorrow morning I will call you.
8. The next train _____ (leave) the station at 12 o'clock.
9. If you _____ (follow) my instructions, you will pass the final examination.
10. Long ago, people didn't know the earth _____ (move) round the sun.
11. The cancer patient _____ (receive) therapy every day at the cancer insti-

12. You will have to obey the orders of your superiors in rank, whether you _____ (want) or not.
13. One thousand miles _____ (be) not a long distance now.
14. God _____ (help) those who help themselves.
15. The People's Great Hall _____ (house) an audience of more than ten thousand.

16. Whatever _____, you should keep cool-headed.
A. is happening
B. happens
C. has happened
D. is happened

17. The earlier you _____, the earlier you will be there.
A. leave
B. will leave
C. is leaving
D. is leaved

18. Pride _____ before a fall.
A. is going
B. has gone
C. goes
D. had gone

19. Volcanoes _____ as active, dormant, or extinct.
A. described
B. are described
C. being described
D. which are described

20. Tennis balls _____ best in summer.
A. are sold
B. will be sold out
C. sell
D. sold away

21. Tell me immediately you _____ any news.
A. will have
B. have
C. had
D. had had

22. — I thought Peter's school had already closed for the summer.
— No, I think it _____ at the end of May.

- 3

- A. take, cross B. will take, will cross
C. are taking, are crossing D. take, will cross
32. The next time you _____, he will be a grown-up.
A. will come B. come
C. are coming D. should come
33. Nietzsche _____ the doctrine of Will to Power.
A. advocated B. advocates
C. has advocated D. was advocating
34. The meeting _____ at 2:00 on the afternoon of Sunday this weekend.
A. begins B. is beginning
C. is going to begin D. has begun
35. David constantly _____ his office early, which has annoyed his boss.
A. is leaving B. left
C. leaves D. has left

III. 指出并改正错误

36. In case I will forget, please remind me about it.
37. It is an accepted custom in our country for men to remove their hats when a woman entered the room.
38. A desert area that has been without water for six years will still bloom when rain will come.
39. John is talking about his plan. It is sounding exciting.
40. Water will boil at 100°C.
41. A notice warned the people not to swim there.
42. A stitch in time will save nine.
43. The hotel overlooked the beach with distant blue sea.
44. Confucius was famous for his philosophy.
45. You will take the first turning ahead, then cross a bridge and you will see the city library.

IV. 翻译

46. 在你离开之前，务必把办公室里所有的灯都关了。



47. 代表团什么时候动身去中国?
48. 由于引力的作用, 任何下落的东西都落向地球的中心。
49. 她住在山脚下的一栋别墅里。
50. 一鸟在手胜似二鸟在林。
51. 除非下雨, 否则下个星期我会工作整个一星期。
52. 雪莱说: “冬天到了, 春天还会远吗?”
53. 美国总统同英国首相举行会谈。(新闻标题)
54. 现在我宣布会议开始。
55. 要是他不走, 你就得走!

1.1.2 现在进行时

**学习点拨**

学习现在进行时要注意动词是否表示正在发生的动作或是转瞬即逝的动作。在口语中使用此时态表示计划,使语气更加委婉。同时该时态也可以用来表达一定的感情色彩或强调动作的重要性。

I. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. He _____ (write) a letter at present.
2. Look! Many birds _____ (fly) in the sky.
3. It's eight o'clock. The students _____ (have) an English class.
4. My sister _____ (miss) our dad dreadfully.
5. The sun _____ (rise) now.
6. He _____ (come) here next week.
7. The dog _____ (lie) under the table.
8. I _____ constantly _____ (be) asked to make speeches.
9. The leaves _____ (move) in the wind and rain.
10. My little brother is always good while my mother _____ (look after) him.
11. I know they _____ (see) the sights of New York now.
12. I am thinking you might _____ (lie).
13. We are studying hard while he _____ (play) games.
14. He who ill-treats his parents _____ (do) an irresponsible thing.
15. The books _____ (sell) good in this bookshop.

II. 单项选择

16. You _____ television. Why not do something more active now?
 A. always watch B. are always watching
 C. have always watched D. have always been watching



17. It _____. Why don't you take your umbrella?
A. rains B. has been raining
C. is raining D. has rained
18. John _____ his assignment right now.
A. is doing B. did
C. has done D. has been doing
19. Listen! Someone _____ at the door.
A. was knocking B. knocked
C. is knocking D. has been knocking
20. My dictionary _____, I have looked for it everywhere but still _____ it.
A. has lost, don't find B. is missing, don't find
C. has lost, haven't found D. is missing, haven't found
21. Mr. Green _____ another novel recently.
A. writes B. wrote
C. is writing D. has written
22. These days, we can find the leaves _____ red.
A. are turning B. will turn
C. turn D. turned
23. — Oh, dear. I forgot the air tickets.
— You _____ something.
A. have left B. are always leaving
C. are leaving D. always left
24. I can guess you were in a hurry. You _____ your sweater inside out.
A. had worn B. will wear
C. were wearing D. are wearing
25. The traffic in our city is already good and it _____ even better.
A. had got B. got
C. has got D. is getting
26. You don't believe it? You know I _____ the truth.



C. must have died

D. ought to die

III. 指出并改正错误

35. This building is belonging to us now.
36. The children jump merrily.
37. We are leaveing on Friday.
38. Take care when you walk to the library.
39. I don't know what Jeanie will do at this time tomorrow.
40. He is hearing the music.
41. What he said will be remaining important to us.
42. I am looking at the sky, and I am seeing a strange star.
43. The train is stoping.
44. I used to drink a lot of tea but these days I am preferring coffee.

IV. 翻译

45. 他现在居住在上海。
46. 简一直在研究法律，而她妹妹在研究物理。
47. 他总爱找我的茬。
48. 如果你在那个拐角，我可以让你搭个便车。
49. 我不知道你在说些什么。
50. 我想知道能否和你说句话。
51. 他经常用特殊的笔写字，因为他喜欢显得与众不同。
52. 乔治这个星期每天五点起床为考试做准备。
53. 他们计划明天给将军举行盛大的军事葬礼。

1.1.3 现在完成时



学习点拨

现在完成时是英语动词完成体的一种。该时态表示过去已完成动作对现在所产生或本应该产生的影响及结果。当其与情态动词联合使用时,表达一个过去的动作,或一个猜想已发生的动作。当其与不同的时间状语搭配时表示动作发生的次数或持续状态。在时间、条件及让步状语从句中现在完成时可代替将来完成时。该语态中,have 被 be 代替时表示一种状态。

I. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. I _____ (read) five novels this month.
2. He _____ (go) to Japan; he is not here.
3. I _____ (live) here for ten years.
4. You must _____ (think) about that.
5. I will help you as soon as I _____ (finish) my homework.
6. That is the first time he _____ (feel) relaxed for months.
7. It is one of the most wonderful films I _____ (see).
8. There _____ (be) too much rain in San Francisco this year.
9. We _____ (have) four tests this semester.
10. I _____ (be) in the army for more than 5 years.
11. I _____ (get) beer and wine in my kitchen.
12. Mary _____ (be ill) for three days.
13. George _____ (meet) that gentleman on several occasions.
14. I _____ (use) this pen three times. It is still good.
15. He _____ just _____ (return) from his travel.

II. 单项选择

16. The weather _____ fine for many days this month.

A. is	B. has been
C. had been	D. was