

重点高中学科指导

英 语

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復旦大學出版社

内 容 提 要

本书为《重点高中学科指导》系列丛书的“英语”分册,全书分为三部分:

第一部分为中学英语语法要点、难点,介绍了高中阶段的一些重点语法;

第二部分为词汇精讲精练,重点讲解了常用的动词、名词以及形容词和副词的主要用法,并作适当的辨析;

第三部分为8套高考模拟题,均以最新高考题型为蓝本,难度适当,题目新颖,实用性强,书后配有听力原文和参考答案。

本书另配有高考模拟题听力测试部分的录音带。

前 言

进入新世纪后,随着中国人世、北京申奥和上海申博的成功,随着因特网的日益普及,学好英语——这一事实上的世界通用语——比历史上任何时候更显得重要。在打英语基础的过程中,中学英语教学的重要性正为越来越多的人所接受,因此,对中学生,尤其对高三学生而言,他们的时间是个常数,如何使他们在较短的时间里掌握英语精髓,做到“事半功倍”,逐渐培养他们自学英语的能力,是萦绕在英语教师心中挥之不去的情结。为此,编者积二十多年的重点中学英语教学之经验,为读者奉上这本精心编写的《重点高中学科指导英语》。

众所周知,不少学生对于英语语法及词汇的学习普遍地感到枯燥、乏味、抽象,因此,在该书的编写过程中,我们力求做到体现以下几个特点:1. 复杂内容简明化,抽象内容形象化,枯燥知识趣味化,以增强其可读性和可接受性;2. 依据教学大纲和高考考纲,适用各种版本教材,对一些知识要点进行去粗取精的梳理加工,以达到通俗易懂;3. 所配练习试卷题目新颖、不落俗套,而且将专项练习的答案直接附在其下面,以突出方便实用性;4. 集语法、词汇、综合模拟为一体,并配有录音磁带,以达到循序渐进的系统全面性。

该书分为三部分。第一部分为中学英语语法要点、难点,介绍了高中阶段的一些重点语法,如定语从句、状语从句、名词性从句、非谓语动词、倒装等,这些都是每年高考的“保留菜单”。讲解每个语法项目时,重点突出,以典型考题的形式引出要点和难点,如定语从句,共列出8个要点、难点,条理清晰,使学生一目了然,一看就懂。此外,每个语法项目后配有专项练习,以达到巩固之目的。

第二部分为词汇精讲精练,重点讲解了常用的动词、名词以及形容词和副词的主要用法,并作适当的辨析,尤以动词讲解最为详细。每个动词都标明及物动词与不及物动词,并根据其常用的句型和主要用法精心编写了数个例句,每个例句都表示其不同的句型、含义或搭配,以便读者学习和模仿运用。读者如能细细品味,必将获益匪浅。

第三部分为高考模拟题,共8套,以最新高考题型为蓝本,每套模拟题都根据最新的《考纲》和《词汇手册》精心编写,难度适当,并体现了区分度,几乎每道题目都独具匠心。

在本书编写过程中,编者所编写的例句和练习内容新颖、富有时代气息,充分体现了“与时俱进”的思想。愿本书能成为高中生及具有中等英语水平读者的良师,成为英语教师备课和教学时的益友。

“衣带渐宽终不悔”,尽管编者为此书倾注了大量的心血,“It is not easy to be perfect.”限于编者学识与水平,书中难免有欠妥之处,欢迎读者不吝赐教,以便再版时予以更正。

编 者

2003年6月

目 录

第一部分 中学英语语法要点

第一章 定语从句	1
Exercise 1 定语从句专项练习	5
Key to Exercise 1	8
第二章 名词性从句	9
Exercise 2 名词性从句专项练习	14
Key to Exercise 2	21
第三章 状语从句	23
Exercise 3 状语从句专项练习	27
Key to Exercise 3	31
第四章 倒装	33
Exercise 4 倒装句专项练习	36
Key to Exercise 4	41
第五章 动词不定式	42
第六章 动名词	47
第七章 分词	50
Exercise 5 动词非谓语形式专项练习	54
Key to Exercise 5	59

第二部分 常用词汇

第八章 常用动词的用法与辨析	61
Exercise 6 动词专项练习	83
Key to Exercise 6	98
第九章 常用名词的用法与辨析	99
Exercise 7 名词专项练习	110
Key to Exercise 7	117
第十章 常用形容词和副词的用法与辨析	119
Exercise 8 形容词和副词专项练习	134
Key to Exercise 8	141

第三部分 高考模拟卷

Test 1	142
Test 2	153
Test 3	165
Test 4	177
Test 5	188
Test 6	200
Test 7	211
Test 8	222
高考模拟卷听力原文	234
高考模拟卷参考答案	259

第一部分 中学英语语法要点

第一章 定语从句

1. 定义:

定语从句 (The Attributive Clause) 是由关系代词或关系副词引导的在句中起定语作用的从句。它分为限制性定语从句 (The Restrictive Attributive Clause) 和非限制性定语从句 (The Non-Restrictive Attributive Clause)。

限制性定语从句通常修饰主句中的某一名词或代词,被修饰的词叫先行词,引导定语从句的词叫关系词。关系词除起引导作用外,在从句中还担任一定的成分。这种从句和主句之间一般不用逗号分开。如:

Have you ever been to the museum which/that I visited the other day?

句中 the museum 是先行词, which/that 是关系代词,在从句中作 visited 的宾语。

非限制性定语从句和主句几乎是并列关系,两者常用逗号隔开。如:

He spoke confidently, which impressed me most.

2. 引导定语从句的关系词:

关系代词: who, whom, whose, that, which, as, but 等。

关系副词: where, when, why 等。

例:

1) Is there anyone *who* can tell us something about the attributive clause? (代替人,作主语。)

2) Do you know the architect *whom/that* I mentioned just now? (代替人,作宾语。)

3) The houses *whose* windows are broken will be torn down. (代替物,作定语。)

当 *whose* 代替物时,相当于 *of which*。该句也可改写成:

The houses the windows of which are broken will be torn down.

4) The points (*which/that*) I wrote here are very important indeed especially for beginners. (代替物,作宾语。)

5) Such people *as* he described in his novel are hard to deal with. (代替人,作宾语。*as* 也能代替物。)

6) I know of a place *where* we can buy something to eat. (副词,在从句中只能充当状语,意思相当于 *there*。)

3. 要点、难点例举:

●要点 1) 只能用 **that** 引导定语从句的情况:

【典型考题】

The modern washing-machine is not the machine _____ it was when first invented.

- A. which B. as C. that D. what

解析: 答案为 C。译文:现代的洗衣机不是刚发明时的那种机器了。关系代词 **that** 既可指人,也可指物;既可以和 **who, whom** 互换,也可以和 **which** 互换。但在有些情况下,只能用 **that**。

(1) 当关系代词在从句中作表语时,只能用 **that**。如:

You really changed a lot, so you are not the young guy **that** you were.

(2) 当先行词为不定代词时较多用 **that**, 如 **all, everything, something, nothing, anything, little, few, much, none** 等。如:

Much **that** I obtained through the Internet is very useful and important.

但在现代英语中,有时也用 **which**。

(3) 当先行词被形容词最高级或序数词修饰时。如:

That's the best movie **that** I have ever seen.

(4) 当先行词分别表示人和物时。如:

Janet kept on talking about the people and the incident **that** she met with during her journey.

(5) 当先行词被 **no, every, some, any, only, very, much** 等限定词修饰时。如:

There is no student **that** is not interested in pop music nowadays.

That's the only reference book **that** we can get in this store.

(6) 当先行词为疑问代词时,或主句是以 **who** 或 **which** 开头的特殊疑问句时,只能用 **that** 引导定语从句。如:

Who **that** has some work to do would like to wander about the whole day? 有工作的人谁愿意整天游荡?

Which of you **that** learned physics doesn't know "The Theory of Relativity"? 你们中哪一位学过物理的人不知道“相对论”?

(7) 当 **time** 作先行词时,如前面有序数词或 **last** 修饰,不能用 **when** 引导定语从句,要用 **that** 或省略。如:

The first time (that) I saw you I began to admire you.

●要点 2) 用 **who** 引导定语从句的情况:

【典型考题】

He _____ is of value to the people deserves respect.

- A. that B. who C. / D. as

解析: 答案为 B。译文:一个有益于人民的人值得人们尊敬。在定语从句中, **who, that** 均可指代人,但下列情况只能用 **who**。

(1) 当先行词为人称代词和指示代词时,常用 who。如:

Those *who* are interested in modern art can get free tickets for the museum.

(2) 在非限制性定语从句中,指人时,只能用 who。如:

Last week, I got a letter from my father, *who* is now working in the Middle East.

(3) 在限制性定语从句中,如果修饰人,也可用 that,但作主语时用 who 较多。

● 要点 3) as 与 which 的区别:

【典型考题】

_____ was expected, China has entered a well-off society.

A. Which

B. It

C. That

D. As

解析: 答案为 D。译文:正如人们所期待的那样,中国已进入一个小康社会。as 和 which 都可以引导非限制性定语从句,都可指代整个主句的意思,也可指代主句中的部分内容。它们的区别在于:

(1) which 引导的非限制性定语从句只能位于主句之后,而 as 引导的非限制性定语从句的位置可在句首、句中或之后。如:

The young movie star married a famous director, as/which was natural.

(2) as 引导定语从句时,可指人也可指物,通常与 the same, such, so, as 等连用。如:

Such accidents as you describe will never happen again, I believe.

(3) as 在定语从句中,常含有“正如……”之意,而 which 常有归纳概括的意思,常译成“这……”。如:

As is known to us all, French is not very easy to learn well.

Dick was late again for the meeting, which made all of us very angry (= and it made all of us very angry).

(4) 若 as 后是 be + 过去分词的句子,be 可省略;但在 which 后,be 不能省。如:

The wood is hard, as shown in the figure. (这里 as 不能用 which 替代)

● 要点 4) 只能用 which 不能用 that 的情况:

(1) 在非限制性定语从句中,指物时,只能用 which。

(2) 在介词后只能用 which 作介词的宾语,但要注意介词的位置。含有介词的短语动词一般不可拆开,介词仍在动词之后,不可放在关系代词之前。如:

The test paper *which* he is looking for was designed by our principal. (look for 是动词短语,不可拆开。)

(3) 当关系词与先行词分开时,一般用 which。如:

I have some hobbies outside my professional work *which* give me great pleasure.

● 要点 5) 关系代词 but 引导的定语从句:

【典型考题】

There is no one in the world _____ the sun is larger than the moon.

A. who knows

B. knows

C. that knows

D. but knows

解析：答案为 D。译文：这世上无人不晓太阳比月亮大。but 是表示否定意义的关系代词，相当于“that/which/who... not”，用于 no 之后。该句也可改写成：There is no one in the world that doesn't know the sun is larger than the moon. 但 but 只用于限制性定语从句中，并且其主句是否定意义。如：

There is nothing born but has to die. 一切事物都有生有灭。

There are few of us but admire his achievement. 羡慕他成就的人不少。

● 要点 6) 定语从句的主谓一致：

【典型考题】

I, who _____ your good friend, will surely lend you a hand when you are in trouble.

A. is

B. are

C. am

D. was

解析：答案为 C。定语从句中的动词单复数取决于先行词而不是关系代词，因此，其谓语动词要与先行词的人称和数一致。

(1) 在“one of + 复数名词 + 定语从句”的结构中，应把靠近从句的复数名词看作先行词，故从句的谓语动词用复数形式。如：

Sun Wen is one of those women players who play soccer very well.

(2) 在“the (only) one of + 复数名词 + 定语从句”的结构中，the one 为定语从句中的先行词，故从句的谓语动词用单数形式。如：

Jane was lucky enough and she was the only one of the girls in her class who was sent to Japan as an exchange student.

● 要点 7) 只能用非限制性定语从句的情况：

【典型考题】

Which choice is WRONG?

A. I am going to spend my long weekend in Hong Kong, where I have some relatives.

B. When deeply absorbed in work, which he often was, he would even forget all about eating and sleeping.

C. I am really worried about my father who is now on business in Iraq.

D. Mr. Johnson has a son who serves in the army.

解析：答案为 C。限制性定语从句与先行词关系密切，是先行词不可缺少的定语。非限制性定语从句与先行词关系不密切，只是对先行词作些附加说明，也可以修饰整个主句。C 项句中 father 是先行词，而生身父亲只有一个，该句作限制性定语从句，逻辑上不能成立，因此，须在 father 后加一逗号。一般说来，碰到以下情况通常考虑非限制性定语从句：

(1) 先行词为 father, mother, husband, wife 等概念上为惟一的称谓。

(2) 先行词为 Tom, Mary 等人名。如：

William Mason, who is waiting outside the office, wants to meet our principal.

(3) 先行词为人称代词及地名时。如：

Every one of us trusts him, who is an advanced teacher.

Beijing, which is familiar to all the people in the world, will be the host city for the coming

Olympics.

(4) 修饰整个主句或主句的一部分。如:

He can communicate with foreigners in English without any difficulty, which I can't.

● 要点 8) 究竟用关系副词还是关系代词来引导定语从句:

【典型考题】

The reason _____ he gave for his fault in running the machine was that he failed to see the directions.

A. why

B. for which

C. what

D. that

解析: 答案为 D。该句先行词 reason 在定语从句中充当 gave 的宾语, 所以, 必须用关系代词 that 或 which 来引导定语从句, 或省略。若 reason 在从句中充当状语则用副词 why。如:

Tell us the reason why you delayed handing in your assignment.

因此, 究竟用关系副词还是关系代词来引导定语从句完全取决于先行词在从句中的作用。

Exercise 1 定语从句专项练习

Choose the best choice:

- Which of the buildings _____ are being built will be a school stadium?
A. that B. which C. / D. they
- Could that be Tom _____ the TV on the whole night?
A. who turned B. that had C. that switched D. who put
- Only those _____ knew well could be enrolled in the course.
A. who B. he C. that D. people
- Do you know the famous saying "All is not gold _____ glitters"?
A. which B. but C. what D. that
- The buildings _____ face south belong to the Korean company _____ is LG.
A. the windows of which... whose name B. whose windows... which name
C. which... which is named D. which of the windows... whose name
- Max is one of the American teachers who _____ ESL (English as a Second Language) in our school.
A. teaches B. are teaching C. is teaching D. teaching
- Is this theatre _____ they visited last week?
A. where B. which C. the one D. that
- Is this the theatre _____ American Opera "Cats" will be on show next month?
A. where B. which C. the one D. that
- Antarctic _____ we know very little is covered with thick ice all the year round.
A. which B. that C. where D. about which
- Some of the roads were under construction, _____ made it more difficult for us to walk

around.

- A. it B. and which C. which D. that

11. _____, the telephone was first invented by Bell.

- A. It is known to all B. We all know that C. It is known that D. As is known to all

12. Who is the man _____ talked with you just now?

- A. that B. who C. / D. to whom

13. There is no difficulty _____ we can't overcome in our life.

- A. which B. but C. that D. as

14. It is known to us all that language is a tool _____ people communicate ideas with each other.

- A. in which B. by means of which C. which D. /

15. Water takes the shape of the container _____ it is placed.

- A. which B. in which C. on which D. /

16. Which choice is RIGHT?

- A. What's the price of that dictionary which cover has come off?
B. How much is that dictionary whose cover has come off?
C. The price of that dictionary whose cover has come off is very cheap.
D. The book which cover has come off is rather cheap.

17. Which choice is WRONG?

- A. What you have to do is to press the button when you want to run the machine.
B. All you can do is just to press the button.
C. Everything that you should do before starting the machine is to press the button.
D. All what you have to do is to press the button.

18. Such people _____ knew Yao Ming thought he was the best basketball player in China up to now.

- A. who B. / C. as D. that

19. Mike passed the mid-term exam, _____ pleased all his family members.

- A. he B. it C. that D. which

20. Thousands of people died in the Gulf War, _____ children.

- A. many of whom were B. and many of whom were
C. many whom were D. many are

21. There is _____ would be surprised at the news that our team won the game.

- A. no man but who B. no man but C. not any man D. no man

22. The two things _____ the couple felt very proud were their two children and their Doctor's degrees.

- A. of which B. about which C. in which D. for that

23. It was the top of the mountain _____ the village boys used to play.

- A. that B. what C. where D. which

24. Jane came to settle down in New York in 1995, _____, some time later, she became a middle school teacher.

- A. where B. when C. at which D. that
25. The great scientist has made another wonderful discovery, _____ great importance to science.
- A. which I think is B. which I think is of
C. which I think it is of D. I think which is of
26. The old story teller is telling the kids _____ story as _____ last time.
- A. as funny as... he did B. the same funny... he did it
C. such a funny... he did so D. as a funny... he did
27. It is in this lecture hall _____ we used to have celebration that the farewell party will be held.
- A. / B. that C. where D. which
28. The secretary sent invitations to 75 guests, _____ have replied.
- A. of whom only 20 of these B. only 20 of these
C. only 20 who D. of whom only 20
29. Is this computer _____ you'd like to _____?
- A. the one that... have repaired B. that... repair
C. which... repair D. the one which... have it repaired
30. Could you do me a favour to find me something _____?
- A. to open the tin B. which I can open the tin
C. that I can open the tin D. I can open the tin with
31. This is the one of the books on the subject _____ in English.
- A. which has ever written B. which have ever been written
C. that has ever been written D. that have ever been written
32. The magazine, the few pages _____ are missing, is of no use.
- A. among which B. of which C. in which D. to which
33. We will put off the picnic until next week, _____ we won't be so busy.
- A. when B. which C. in which D. where
34. — Do you know anything about Lu Xun's novels?
— Of course. Who _____ has read his great novels can forget the characters?
- A. who B. that C. / D. he
35. Which was the first steamship _____ crossed the Atlantic?
- A. which B. / C. that D. it
36. I was introduced to a man _____ was familiar to me. Which choice is **WRONG**?
- A. who B. whose name C. the name of which D. which name
37. As many members _____ were present agreed to the plan.
- A. as B. that C. who D. so
38. He didn't mention the factory _____ he visited. Which choice is **WRONG**?
- A. which B. / C. where D. that
39. Can you tell me the name of the patient _____ you paid a visit last week?

- A. whom B. who C. / D. to whom
40. All of the plants now raised on farms have been developed from plants _____ wild.
A. once they grew B. that once grew C. once grew D. they grew once
41. During the weeks _____, the professor wrote several essays about modern education.
A. followed B. following C. to follow D. that followed
42. Have you asked him the reason _____ may explain his absence?
A. why B. / C. that D. as
43. Those _____ not only from books but through practice will succeed.
A. that learn B. who learn C. learn D. we learn
44. It's hard for me to forget the days _____ I spent with my host family during my trip in Australia.
A. when B. which C. on which D. during which
45. He is not _____ a strange fellow _____.
A. such... as he is looked B. as... as he is looked
C. such... as he looks D. so... as he looks
46. Can you see the man and his dog _____ crossing the street?
A. who are B. which are C. that are D. who is
47. She is a good dancer, _____ her mother used to be.
A. like B. as C. which D. that
48. Not long after Galileo's time, Newton invented another kind of telescope _____ mirrors instead of lenses.
A. which he used B. that he used C. in which he used D. he used
49. Nuclear weapon is considered the most terrible weapon of war _____ man has invented.
A. which B. as C. what D. that
50. With the introduction of the computer, there are no complicated problems _____ can be solved.
A. that B. which C. as D. but

Key to Exercise 1

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. B | 4. D | 5. A | 6. B | 7. C | 8. A |
| 9. D | 10. C | 11. D | 12. A | 13. C | 14. B | 15. B | 16. B |
| 17. D | 18. C | 19. D | 20. A | 21. B | 22. A | 23. C | 24. A |
| 25. B | 26. A | 27. C | 28. D | 29. A | 30. D | 31. C | 32. B |
| 33. A | 34. B | 35. C | 36. D | 37. A | 38. C | 39. D | 40. B |
| 41. D | 42. C | 43. B | 44. B | 45. C | 46. C | 47. A | 48. C |
| 49. D | 50. D | | | | | | |

第二章

名词性从句

1. 定义:

名词性从句(Nominal Clauses), 顾名思义,指的是相当于名词,在句中作主语、表语、宾语或同位语的从句。所以名词性从句包括主语从句(Subject Clauses)、表语从句(Predicate Clauses)、宾语从句(Object Clauses)、同位语从句(Appositive Clauses)。从句对主句的关系是从属关系,主句和从句之间有相关的引导词加以连接。

2. 引导名词性从句的连接词:

从属连词:that, whether, if 等。

连接代词:who, whose, which, what, whoever, whichever, whatever 等。

连接副词:where, when, why, how 等。

例:

1) *Whoever wants to take the selective course* may go to the counselor's office to sign up. (整个句子在整句中充当主语从句称为主语从句。这里的 *Whoever* 相当于 *Anyone who*。)

2) *What they are discussing now is whether we should have so many exams during the whole term.* (这里 *whether* 连接的是表语从句。在系动词后面的从句为表语从句。)

3) *We really don't quite understand why you are always late for the work.* (在主从复合句中充当宾语的句子称为宾语从句。)

4) *The news that she is going to get married is surprising.* (与先行词同位或同等的从句称为同位语从句。引导从句的连接词在从句中不担任成分。*that she is going to get married* 是同位语从句,说明 *news* 的内容。)

3. 要点、难点例举:

主语从句

● 要点 1) that 引导的主语从句:

【典型考题】

_____ the world's first compass was invented by the Chinese people is a well-known historical fact.

A. /

B. What

C. That

D. Whether

答案: C. 译文:世界上第一个指南针是中国人发明的,这是众所周知的历史事实。*that* 在主语从句中无词义,也不作成分,但在引导主语从句时 *that* 一般不能省略。由于从句放在句首似乎使整个句子显得头重脚轻,因此,通常用 *it* 作先行主语,将 *that* 引导的从句置于句末。常见的有以下 4 种搭配关系:

- (1) It + be + 名词 + that + 从句。如:

It is a pity that you missed the wonderful lecture.

It is a fact that... 事实是……

It is common knowledge that... 是常识

It is a question that... 是个问题

- (2) It + be + 形容词 + that + 从句。如:

It is quite obvious that we need to improve our language competence.

It is certain that... 很肯定……

It is clear/evident that... 很清楚……

It is (un)likely/probable that... 很有(不大)可能……

- (3) It + be + 过去分词 + that + 从句。如:

It is believed that almost all of the senior high school students can get college education in China in future.

It is said/reported/hoped/announced/known/accepted/found/considered/claimed/declared/estimated that...

It must be pointed out that... 必须指出……

It has been proved that... 已证明……

- (4) It + 不及物动词 + that + 从句。如:

It seems that it rains frequently in spring in Shanghai.

It happened/appears that...

It follows that... 由此可见……

It matters that... 要紧的是……

It occurred to me that... 我想到……

● 要点 2) wh-疑问词引导的主语从句:

【典型考题】

It depends on its quality and price _____ a new product sells well.

- A. if B. whether C. what D. that

解析: 答案为 B。译文:一个新产品销售是否好取决于它的质量和价格。

- (1) if 解释为“是否”的时候只能引导宾语从句,而 whether 可引导各类名词性从句。

- (2) wh-疑问词引导的主语从句在大多数情况下可位于句首作主语,也可放到句子后面,前面用 it 作形式主语。以上例题也可写成 Whether a new product sells well depends on its quality and price. 又如:

It is not very clear how they discovered the secret.

- (3) 如果句子是疑问形式,只能用带 it 的结构。如:

Has it been announced when the new president is to give us a report?

- (4) 若句中谓语动词为 be,则不可用 It is... what... 结构。如:

It was true what he mentioned in his speech. (误)

What he mentioned in his speech was true. (正)

但可以说: It remains unknown what caused this big fire. = What caused this big fire remains unknown.

- (5) 所有 wh-疑问词引导的主语从句不仅起连接主句与从句的作用, 而且还在从句中担任各类成分及具有词汇意义, 而 that 在从句中仅起连接作用, 没有词汇意义。如:

What can be done has been done. 一切能做的已做好了。(What 在从句中做主语, 解释为“一切”。)

That Kate passed the exam made her family very happy. (That 只起连接从句的作用。)

表语从句

● 要点 3) that 引导的表语从句:

【典型考题】

The reason why he was late for the class was _____ he missed the school bus.

- A. because B. as C. / D. that

解析: 答案为 D。译文: 他迟到的原因是因为他误了校车。

- (1) 带有 reason 的表语从句用 that 引导, 不能用 because, 而且 that 一般不省略。
(2) 除 be 动词以外, 常用的引导表语从句的系动词还有 seem, remain, look, appear 等。如:

The fact remains that there is still much improvement in our English teaching.

● 要点 4) wh-疑问词引导的表语从句:

wh-引导的表语从句通常有两种句型:

- (1) This/That + be + wh-疑问词引导的表语从句。如:

That's why I feel grammar boring.

- (2) 名词主语 + be + wh-疑问词引导的表语从句。如:

The trouble is how we can solve all the difficult problems without their help.

注: wh-疑问词引导的表语从句必须是陈述句语序。它们通常不含有疑问意义, 而是分别表示具体的地点、时间、原因、方式等。

宾语从句

● 要点 5) 由 whether, if 引导的宾语从句:

【典型考题】

I am really hesitating _____ I should apply for a job immediately or continue my education.

- A. if B. that C. whether D. /

解析: 答案为 C。译文: 我在犹豫是应该立刻找工作还是继续深造。

- (1) if 的意义与 whether 相同, 表示“是否”引导宾语从句, 但 if 不能与 or 连用, 只有 whether 可以与 or not 搭配。
(2) if 通常不能引导主语及表语从句。

(3) whether 还可以引导介词的宾语从句,if 则不能。如:

My departure will depend upon whether I can get the permission from our headmaster. 我能否动身要看是否能得到校长的许可。

(4) 注意动词 doubt 的肯定结构可用 whether 或 if,但动词 doubt 的否定结构要用 that 引导的宾语从句。如:

I doubt whether he can finish his experiment in such a short time./I don't doubt that he can finish his experiment in such a short time.

● 要点 6) 带 it 作形式宾语的宾语从句:

【典型考题】

判断正误: The chemistry instructor always considers necessary that all the bottles must be cleaned each time they are used.

解析: 该句为错句。正确的应为: The chemistry instructor always considers it necessary that all the bottles must be cleaned each time they are used.

(1) 当谓语动词带宾语补足语时,常用 it 作形式宾语,而将从句放到补语之后。如:

We all thought it a pity that our football team did not win the game.

(2) 这类动词或动词短语有 think, consider, find, take... for granted, see to, make... known, make... clear 等。如:

We all take it for granted that travelling by air is more dangerous than by sea.

● 要点 7) 否定的转移:

当主句的谓语动词为 assume, believe, expect, guess, imagine, suppose, think 等表示“认为”、“猜想”的动词时,其后的宾语从句用否定意义,通常将否定词前移至主句位置上。如:

I don't suppose that the director will be against the plan.

注:此类动词变反意疑问句时,应该反问宾语从句中的谓语动词。如:

I don't believe Mary cares much about my words, does she?

● 要点 8) 介词 + 宾语从句:

【典型考题】

Which choice is CORRECT?

- A. I am thinking how I can persuade him not to always play video games.
- B. I am thinking of how I can persuade him not to always play video games.
- C. I am thinking of how can I persuade him not to always play video games.
- D. I am thinking can I persuade him not to always play video games.

解析: 答案为 B。译文:我在考虑怎样才能说服他别老是玩电脑游戏。有时宾语从句可以做介词的宾语,但有以下规则。

(1) 所有的宾语从句必须顺装,如选项 B。

(2) 介词后面可直接跟宾语从句。如:

You can give the tickets to whoever you like.