

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO

高中卷

修 订 版

学生实用英语语法

指南与实践

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

WITH EXERCISES FOR SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS



人民日报出版社



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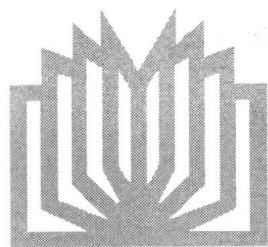
学生实用

英语语法指南与实践

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高中卷

(修订版)



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前 言

《学生实用高中英语语法指南与实践》(修订版)是专为准备考大学的高中同学们编写的。经过作者的精心修订,编入了最新的语法分析和实践的对策,完善了诸多内容,力图紧跟形势,精益求精,以求让读者获得更新、更丰富的英语知识。本书的特点是:

以纲为本 有的放矢

本书一开始就明确列出了高中英语教学大纲中所规定的“语法项目表”,使同学们对高中阶段应掌握的语法项目有个全面的认识,以避免在学习中出现漏要点和走偏方向。

本书的绝大部分例句都摘自历届高考原题(其后注明高考年份),这使得同学们在学好语法知识的同时,能熟悉高考的命题,摸清高考的“深浅”,消除“恐高症”,增强自信心,在高考中顺利地发挥自己的水平。

好钢用在刀刃上 深入浅出讲解明

中学生看书的最大毛病是“虎头蛇尾”。刚买新书,信心十足,越往后看,越变马虎。针对中学生这一心理特点,本书将最重要的“动词”部分放在全书的开头处。因为动词不但是学好英语的根本,也是高考的重中之重,十年来一直占语法测试题的一半左右。

本书使用浅显易懂的语言精辟地分析了英语语法的要点,使纷繁的知识条理化、系统化,使基础较差的同学也能看得懂、学得会。本书侧重讲解知识重点、考试的热点以及学生的弱点。

实践紧跟指南 训练分层推进

本书由“指南”与“实践”两大部分组成。“指南”中的讲解紧跟例句,所有例句都带译文,便于同学们理解领会。每章后边是本章的“专项能力训练题”,促进对本章知识的融汇贯通,使得语言知识转化为语言能力。“参考答案”中还提示了解题思路的关键和对应各节的序号。若在解题中遇到困难,可根据提示去复读有关章节,以达到查出隐患、拾遗补缺的目的。

本书不但在各章后配有“专项能力训练题”,还在全书后备有“综合能力训练题”。两种训练题都从客观题“单项选择”入手,逐步过渡到主观题“改错”、“表达”等等,使同学们的语法能力逐步提高。“综合能力训练题”的“参考答案”集中附后,这样处理的目的是:若想自学本书,做完题后可及时查对答案,纠正错误;若想将此书作为课堂用书,可先行统一将答案撕下。所以这本书既适合于考生自学使用,又方便于课堂教学使用。

各节内容短小精悍 目录索引查找方便

在内容编排上,每一小节集中解决一个问题,使同学们用短短的几分钟(甚至是在课间的两三分钟)时间里就可读完一小节内容,解决一个问题。用这种方法,可将语法难点化整为零,利用平时零碎的小时间抓紧学习,经过日积月累而完成纷繁语法内容的学习。

全书分为 32 章,各章的小节采取大排队编号方式。书前的“目录”将各章内容分成几大部分介绍,一目了然;书后的“索引”将各小节内容依次简述,遇到问题时可“按图索骥”。因此本书既可用作高三年级系统复习语法的教材,又可作为高一、高二年级学生学习、查阅语法的工具书。

一般语法书的标题只能给出内容的范围(如:“主谓一致的原则”),而本书各节的标题却给出了本节内容的概要(如:“主谓一致遵循 3 条原则:意义一致、形式一致和临近一致”)。读了小标题就了解了本节内容的关键;在平时不断的翻阅查找中,不时地遇到这些标题,就等于反复地在强化记忆语法要点,使同学们在无意识中记住了英语语法的精要,学好语法也自然会水到渠成。

本书的作者都是多年执教高中的优秀教师，他们融丰富的教学经验和扎实的英语功底于一体，倾心编著了这本语法书，以期为同学们铺路架桥，使大家尽快到达成功的彼岸。

在此，我们特向杨希敏教授和出版社的编辑们表示衷心的感谢，他们在本书的审订、出版中做了大量细致的工作。在此谨向所有我们曾参考、借鉴过的十几种书籍的作者们表示深切的谢意。衷心希望广大的高中同学们能从本书中获得帮助，使作者们智慧和汗水的结晶换来你们金秋丰收的硕果！

《学生实用高中英语语法指南与实践》编写组

2003 年 6 月

《全日制普通高级中学英语教学大纲》

语法项目表

(国家教育委员会基础教育司编订)

1. 词类

名词 形容词 副词 动词 代词

冠词 数词 介词 连词 感叹词

2. 名词

(1) 可数名词和不可数名词

(2) 名词的复数形式

(3) 专有名词

(4) 所有格

3. 代词

(1) 人称代词

(2) 物主代词

(3) 反身代词

(4) 指示代词

(5) 不定代词

(6) 疑问代词

4. 数词 基数词和序数词

5. 介词 掌握词汇表中所列介词的用法

6. 连词 掌握词汇表中所列连词的用法

7. 形容词

1) 作定语、表语和宾语补足语的用法

2) 比较等级 原级、比较级、最高级

(1) 构成 -er; -est; more; the most

(2) 基本句型

比较级形式 + than ...

the + 最高级形式 + in/of...

as + 原级形式 + as...

not as (so) + 原级形式 + as...

8. 副词

1) 时间、地点、方式、程度、疑问、连接、关系等副词的用法

2) 比较等级 原级、比较级、最高级

(1) 构成 -er; -est; more; (the) most

(2) 基本句型

比较级形式 + than ...

(the) + 最高级形式 + in/of...

as + 原级形式 + as...

not as (so) + 原级形式 + as...

9. 冠词的一般用法

10. 动词

1) 动词的基本形式

(1) 现在时 (原形、-s/-es 形式)

(2) 过去时 (-ed 形式)

(3) 过去分词 (-ed 形式)

(4) -ing 形式

2) 行为动词的及物性与不及物性

3) 连系动词 be, get, look, seem, turn, grow, become, etc.

4) 助动词 be, do, have, shall, will, etc.

5) 情态动词 can, may, must, ought, need, dare, etc.

6) 动词的时态

(1) 一般现在时

We usually go to school at half past seven.

Are you tired?

The earth goes round the sun.

There goes the train!

(2) 一般过去时

I got to school at a quarter past seven this morning.

When I lived there, I went to the cinema twice a month.

(3) 一般将来时

A. shall (will) + 动词原形

We'll meet you at the airport.

He'll come here every other day.

B. 用 be going to + 动词原形表示

We are going to listen to a talk tomorrow afternoon.

There's going to be a meeting this evening.

(4) 现在进行时

They're listening to music.

What are you doing these days?

(5) 过去进行时

I was watching television at half past eight yesterday evening.

We were having a basketball match when you came to see me.

(6) 现在完成时

We've learned about 1,200 English words.

I've been here in Beijing for half a month now.

He has travelled to several places in South China since he came to China.

(7) 过去完成时

By ten o'clock we had already done half of the work.

The meeting had already begun when they arrived.

I told him that we had known each other for many years.

(8) 过去将来时

He said they would return before the end of this month.

She said there was going to be an English talk next Sunday.

7) 动词的被动语态

(1) 一般现在时的被动语态

The Great Wall of China is known all over the world.

(2) 一般过去时的被动语态

This city was liberated in 1948.

(3) 一般将来时的被动语态

The matter will be discussed at the next meeting.

(4) 现在进行时的被动语态

The question is being discussed at the meeting.

(5) 现在完成时的被动语态

The bridge has been built this month.

(6) 带情态动词的被动语态

The bike must not be put here.

Can it be finished in two hours?

8) 动词的不定式

(1) 作主语

To learn a foreign language is not easy.

It is not easy to learn a foreign language.

(2) 作宾语

I want to see a doctor.

Do you think it necessary to go there?

(3) 作宾语补足语

The teacher warned the students not to be late.

He saw her leave the house.

(4) 作表语

She seems to be tired.

(5) 作定语

There is nothing to worry about.

We have no time to think about rest.

(6) 作状语

She knows English well enough to read books.

He stopped to talk to an old man.

(7) 用在 how, when, where, what, which, who, whether 等后面

The question is where to get a computer.

I really don't know what to do.

9) 动词的过去分词

(1) 作定语

A broken cup is lying on the floor.

(2)作表语

The cup is broken.

(3)作宾语补足语

He's going to have his hair cut.

(4)作状语

Once seen, it can never be forgotten.

She walked out of the house, followed by her little daughter.

10) 动词的 -ing 形式

(1)作主语

Talking is easier than doing.

It's no use talking about it.

(2)作宾语

I don't mind going on foot.

(3)作表语

Seeing is believing.

The story is moving.

(4)作宾语补足语

I saw them coming across the road.

(5)作定语

There is a swimming pool in our school.

China is a developing country.

The boy standing there is a classmate of mine.

(6)作状语

Being ill, she went home.

Having finished their work, they had a rest.

11. 句子

1) 句子的种类

(1)陈述句(肯定式和否定式)

(2)疑问句(一般疑问句, 特殊疑问句, 选择疑问句, 反意疑问句)

(3)祈使句

(4)感叹句

2) 句子的成分

(1) 主语

Mary was born in Germany.

I'll stay in this city for a few years.

To listen to her songs is a pleasure.

(2) 谓语

He learned some English at school.

She is writing a letter.

He looks strong.

You can go now.

Will you have to go tomorrow?

(3) 表语

Her mother is a doctor.

It's I (me).

Are you ready?

It remained to be seen.

The football match was very exciting.

That book is in the desk.

(4) 宾语

She loved her mother.

He refused to come.

(5) 直接宾语和间接宾语

He gave me some advice on how to learn a foreign language.

Father bought some books for me.

(6) 宾语补足语

He told us to come on time.

I think it a good thing.

We found him busy with his work.

(7) 定语

Lucy is wearing green trousers and a yellow sweater.

We often do morning exercises.

Can I borrow your pen, please?

The woman in the red coat is Mrs. Brown.

Do you have anything more to say?

(8) 状语

Every day he went there by bus.

She feels quite well.

He went to buy some fruit.

This room is too small for us to live in.

3) 主谓的一致关系

How old are you? — I am sixteen.

They haven't finished the work yet.

Jim and Mike have seen the film.

The teacher with two students was present at the meeting.

There is a pen and some books on the desk. (There is a desk and two chairs in the room. There are no chairs in the room.)

Everything is ready.

Nobody knows about it.

Two and three is (are) five.

Either you or I am to go.

Neither he or I have done it.

Her family is large. The family are sitting at the supper table.

4) 简单句的五种基本句型

(1) 主语 + 连系动词 + 表语 (S + V + P)

The weather is very cold.

She felt happy.

(2) 主语 + 不及物动词 (S + V)

Summer is coming.

(3) 主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 (S + V + O)

I like Chinese food.

She knows what to do.

(4) 主语 + 及物动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语 (S + V + IO + DO)

She taught them physics.

He showed me a new TV set.

(5) 主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语 (S + V + O + C)

They won't let me go.

We must keep the room warm.

5) 并列句

I turned on the TV and we sat down and watched it.

I bought my sister a present, but she didn't like it.

6) 复合句

(1) 名词性从句

a. 主语从句

Who will go is not important.

What we need is more time.

b. 宾语从句

I hope (that) everything is all right.

I'd like to know whether it is worth doing.

Do you know where he is?

He has found out why she was late.

c. 表语从句

The question was who could go there.

That is why he was late.

d. 同位语从句

I have no idea when he will be back.

The fact that he had not said anything surprised everybody.

(2) 定语从句

A plane is a machine that can fly.

Who is the man that is sitting by the window?

A chemist's shop is a shop which sells medicine.

She is the girl who sings best of all.

The comrade with whom I came knows French.

This is the room in which we lived last year. 或:

This is the room which we lived in last year.

The man that you were talking about has come to our school.

I still remember the day when I first came to Beijing.

The hospital where my mother works is in the north of the city.

Yesterday I met Li Ping, who seemed to be very busy.

(3) 状语从句

She was reading the newspaper when I came in.

I'll give the letter to him as soon as I see him.

We'll go where the people need us.

He didn't come yesterday because he was ill.

We should study harder (so) that we may work better in the future.

It is such a big box that nobody can move it.

We'll go to the Great Wall if it's fine tomorrow.

Although the place is quite pleasant, I don't think we should go there all the time.

No matter what he says, I don't believe him.

It looks as if she's right.

I want to speak English as an Englishman does.

7) 直接引语和间接引语

(1) 陈述句

He said, "I like it very much." →

He said that he liked it very much.

He said, "My sister was here three days ago." →

He said that his sister had been there three days before.

(2) 祈使句

She said to us, "Please have a rest." →

She asked us to have a rest.

He said, "Go away." →

He ordered him to go away.

(3) 一般疑问句

He said, "Are you ready?" →

He asked (us) if (whether) we were ready.

He said, "Did you see her last night?" →

He asked (me) whether I had seen her the night before.

(4) 特殊疑问句

"What do you want?" he asked me. →

He asked me what I wanted.

She said to Tom, "How are you feeling now?" →

She asked Tom how he was feeling then.

8) 倒装句

9) 省略句

12. 构词法

1) 合成法 blackboard, man-made, overthrow, however, everyone

2) 转化法 hand(n.)—hand(v.)

break(v.)—break(n.)

empty(adj.)—empty(v.)

3) 派生法

A. 加前缀 dis-, in-, re-, un-, non-,

B. 加后缀 -able, -al, -an, -ful, -ive, -er, -ese,

-est, -ment, -ness, -tion, -fy, -ian, -ing,

-is(z)e, -ly, -teen, -ty, -th, -y