

高考英语60天系列

60天攻克 高考英语 语法

陈应宏 / 主编



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前言

本书是针对英语高考进行语法短期复习和巩固强化的最佳选项,由经验丰富的高三英语教师根据《高中英语课程标准》精心编写。通过对高考语法知识点的梳理,将重点和难点进行分解,同时辅以大量练习以对所学语法知识进行巩固,该书特点总结如下:

1. 边学边练+短期突破:

对课程标准范围内的语法点进行系统汇总,并对知识点进行精辟独到的讲解,每个知识点都配有相应的练习题目,边讲解边练习,这样不仅可以及时检测对讲解内容的理解,还可以加深对知识点的印象。

每天两页练习题量,共计两个月的复习时间,只要按照计划进行复习,即可攻克高考英语语法。

2. 海量真题+模拟练习:

紧跟知识点讲解之后的是“即学即练”和“大练兵”,这两部分是由大量高考真题和精选模拟练习组成,同学们可以趁热打铁,对所学知识点进行反复演练,将知识点进一步巩固和强化。最后还附上十五套综合模拟题,让同学们通过沉着练习,最终做到轻松应对。

3. 散点式讲解+直击考点:

不同于刻板的语法教材讲解,本书内语法知识点采用老师课堂上的散点式讲解,剔除了传统语法书中繁冗的赘述,将考点、难点、易错知识点一一呈现,不仅可以节省大量的宝贵时间,还可以使复习达到事半功倍的效果。

语法是构建语言的框架和基础,语法知识体现在高考的每一个题型中,因此,对语法知识进行系统的汇总梳理是非常有必要的,本书精心编排的语法知识和海量练习题目一定会成为同学们复习的有力助手,帮助同学们取得理想的英语高考成绩!

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Ready? Go!

第1天 构词法

一、转化法

1. 单词词形不变,一种词性用作另一种词性的方法叫作转化法。主要是名词、动词、形容词之间的转化。如:

book *n.* 书 *v.* 预定

name *n.* 姓名 *v.* 命名

better *adj.* 较好的 *v.* 改善

slow *adj.* 慢的 *v.* 放慢,减速

Have you _____ the ticket? 你订好票了吗?

I'll _____ you forever. 我将永远支持你。

She _____ her husband back to health.

她看护丈夫,使他恢复了健康。

We will try our best to _____ our living conditions.

我们要尽力改善我们的生活状况。

The machine _____ down and stopped.

机器转速逐渐减慢,终于停住了。

2. 一些形容词如 old, young, poor, rich, wounded, injured 等与 the 连用表示一类人,作主语时谓语用复数,如:

We don't belong to the rich, but we don't belong to the poor either.

我们不是有钱人,但我们也不是穷人。

二、派生法

1. 前缀

1) 表示否定意义的前缀,常用的有: dis-, il-, im-, in-, ir-, mis-, non-, un-, 例如:

agree 同意 → _____ agree 不同意

fair 公平的 → _____ fair 不公平的

possible 可能的 → _____ possible 不可能的

understand 理解 → _____ understand 误解

2) 其它前缀: a-(多构成表语形容词), anti-(反对;抵抗), auto-(自动), co-(共同), en-(使), inter-(互相), re-(再;又), sub-(下面的;次;小), tele-(强调距离)等。例如:

_____ large 使变大

_____ operate 合作

_____ write 重写 _____ way 地铁

2. 后缀

- 1) 构成名词的后缀常用的有: -ence/-ance(性质, 状况), -(e)r/-or(从事某事的人), -ese(某地人), -ess(雌性), -ian(精通……的人), -ist(专业人员), -ment(性质; 状态), -ness(性质; 状态), -tion(动作; 过程)等, 例如:

differ 不同于→differ _____ 区别

write 写→writ _____ 作家

China 中国→Chin _____ 中国人

act 表演→act _____ 女演员

music 音乐→music _____ 音乐家

- 2) 构成动词的后缀常用的有: -(e)n(多用于形容词之后), -fy(使……化), -ize(使……成为), 例如:

wide→wide _____ 加宽 beauty→beaut _____ 美化

pure→pur _____ 提纯 real→real _____ 意识到

organ→organ _____ 组织 sharp→sharp _____ 使变锋利

- 3) 构成形容词的后缀常用的有: -al, -able(有能力的), -(a)n(某国人的), -en(多用于表示材料的名词后), -ern(方向的), -ese(某国人的), -ful, -(ic)al, -ish, -ive, -less(表示否定), -like(像……的), -ly, -ous, -some, -y(表示天气)等, 例如:

nature→natur _____ 自然的

reason→reason _____ 有道理的

America→America _____ 美国的

China→Chin _____ 中国人的

gold→gold _____ 金的 east→east _____ 东方的

child→child _____ 孩子气的 snow→snow _____ 雪的

- 4) 构成副词的后缀常用的有: -ly(主要用于形容词之后, 表示方式或程度), -ward(s)(主要用于表示方位的词之后, 表示方向), 例如:

angry 生气的→angr _____ 生气地

to 到→to _____ 朝……, 向……

east 东方→east _____ 向东

- 5) 构成数词的后缀常用的有: -teen(十几), -ty(几十), -th(构成序数词), 例如:

six 六→six _____ 十六→six _____ 第十六

four 四→for _____ 四十→for _____ 第四十

三、合成法

即把两个单词连在一起合成一个新词。

1. 合成名词

| | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| 名词 + 名词 | week _____ 周末 |
| 名词 + 动词 | day _____ 黎明 |
| 名词 + 动名词 | hand _____ 书法 |
| 名词 + 介词 + 名词 | sister-_____ -law 嫂子 |
| 代词 + 名词 | she-_____ 母狼 |
| 动词 + 名词 | _____ writer 打字机 |
| 动名词 + 名词 | _____ -room 阅览室 |
| 现在分词 + 名词 | _____ -fish 飞鱼 |
| 形容词 + 名词 | _____ man 大一新生 |
| 副词 + 动词 | _____ look 景色, 风光 |
| 介词 + 名词 | after _____ 后脑 |

2. 合成形容词

| | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 名词 + 形容词 | blood _____ 血红的 |
| 名词 + 现在分词 | _____ -speaking 讲法语的 |
| 名词 + to + 名词 | _____ -to-one 一对一的 |
| 名词 + 过去分词 | man-_____ 人造的 |
| 数词 + 名词 | one-_____ 单行道的 |
| 数词 + 名词 + 形容词 | three-_____ -old 三岁的 |
| 数词 + 名词 + ed | _____ -storeyed 十层的 |
| 数词 + 副词 | _____ -off 一次性的 |
| 形容词 + 名词 | high-_____ 高质量的 |
| 形容词 + 名词 + ed | noble-_____ 高尚的 |
| 形容词 + 形容词 | _____ -green 浅绿色的 |
| 形容词 + 现在分词 | ordinary-_____ 相貌一般的 |
| 副词 + 形容词 | ever-_____ 常青的 |
| 副词 + 现在分词 | hard-_____ 辛勤的 |
| 副词 + 过去分词 | well-_____ 著名的 |
| 副词 + 名词 | fast-_____ 快餐的 |
| 介词 + 名词 | in _____ 室内的 |

3. 合成动词

| | |
|---------|----------------|
| 名词 + 动词 | _____ -walk 梦游 |
|---------|----------------|

形容词 + 动词 _____ -wash 粉刷

副词 + 动词 _____ overwhelm 压倒, 制服

四、缩略法

将单词缩写, 词义和词性保持不变的英语构词法, 即为缩略法。主要有截头、去尾、截头去尾等形式。

1. 截头 telephone → phone airplane → _____
2. 去尾 mathematics → math examination → _____
kilogram → _____ laboratory → _____
3. 截头去尾 influenza → flu refrigerator → _____

五、混合法(混成法)

将两个词混合或各取一部分紧缩而成一个新词, 即为混合法。

news broadcast → newscast 新闻广播

television broadcast → _____ 电视播送

smoke and fog → _____ 烟雾

breakfast and lunch → _____ 早午餐

helicopter airport → _____ 直升机机场

六、首尾字母缩略法

用单词首尾字母组成一个新词的英语构词法即为首尾字母缩略法。读音主要有两种形式, 即: 各字母分别读音或者作为一个单词读音。

Testing Of English as a Foreign Language → _____ 托福考试

Teach English as a Foreign Language → _____ 国际英语教师认证

Graduate Record Examination → _____ 美国研究生入学考试

第2天 构词法大练兵

一、用所给词的适当形式填空

1. He knew he had failed in the test and seemed _____ (true) sorry.
2. The first tomb was built at the _____ (begin) of the 15th century.
3. Overpopulation is a _____ (universe) problem.
4. For our homework tonight, we have to write a _____ (describe) of the street where we live.
5. The _____ (discover) of gold on their land made the people rapidly rich.
6. I'd just like _____ (emphasis) how important it is for people to learn foreign languages.
7. My grandfather is as _____ (energy) as a young man and hates sitting around doing nothing at all.
8. I wrote him a letter to show my _____ (appreciate) of his thoughtfulness.
9. These discoveries proved the _____ (exist) of a human species who lived in the area between 700,000 and 200,000 years ago.
10. A smile is the universal _____ (face) expression — it is intended to put people at ease.
11. Those who change mobile phones frequently will pay a heavy price for being _____ (fashion).
12. The committee is discussing the problem right now. It will _____ (hope) have been solved by the end of next week.
13. The accused man proved his _____ (innocent) of the crime.
14. The government's new scheme is designed to help the _____ (job).
15. The days start to _____ (long) in March.
16. _____ (Luck), Peter didn't get the job.
17. The old man had no child, so he suffered a lot from _____ (lonely).
18. Stop your _____ (mean) quarrel, boys. You are wasting time.
19. How lucky he was! He won the lottery (彩票) and now he is a _____

(million).

20. Difficulties _____ (strong) the mind, as labor does the body.
21. He lives in a _____ (mountain) district, where traffic is extremely inconvenient.
22. Painting is a _____ (create) process.
23. We must pay special attention to the _____ (mystery) stranger.
24. Try to act _____ (nature), even if you are tense.
25. By saving money, people give themselves more _____ (secure).
26. After the race, I felt my heart beating _____ (violence).
27. The baby was sleeping _____ (peace).
28. The best _____ (prepare) for good work tomorrow is to do good work today.
29. It gives me great _____ (please) to welcome our speaker.
30. _____ (Polite) costs nothing and gains everything.
31. The _____ (popular) of professional sports has been increasing steadily.
32. You'll have a _____ (profession) photographer with you to take photographs.
33. She has the right _____ (qualify) for the job.
34. Large _____ (quantity) of fish have been caught.
35. Health problems are _____ (close) connected with bad eating habits and a lack of exercise.
36. The price of this dress is _____ (reason).
37. He answered me _____ (rude) and said he would not come back.
38. It goes without _____ (say) that the proposal will be accepted.
39. The diligent girl graduated, winning a _____ (scholar) to study at Oxford.
40. The _____ (science) experiments proved his theory to be right.
41. There is no _____ (similar) between Tom and me.
42. His bad behavior cost his mother many _____ (sleep) nights.
43. Anger left him _____ (speech).
44. It was a race against time to stop people dying from _____ (starve).
45. The black people were against slavery and fought for their _____ (free) bravely.

二、选择填空

1. The old man felt very sad about his wife's _____.
A. die B. dead C. died D. death
2. _____ speaking, I didn't do it on purpose.
A. Honestly B. Honest C. Honesty D. Dishonest
3. The child looked _____ at his brother who was badly wounded.
A. sadly B. sadness C. sadly D. sad
4. He is an expert at chemistry. We all call him a _____.
A. chemistry B. chemical C. chemist D. physician
5. The three-_____ chair isn't suitable for a young child. He may fall off.
A. legging B. legged C. legs D. leged
6. Stephenson became the _____ railway engineer in the world.
A. lead B. leader C. leading D. leadership
7. We have to learn _____ technology from other countries.
A. advance B. advancing C. advantage D. advanced
8. To everyone's _____, the girl finished the job quite well.
A. satisfied B. satisfactory C. satisfying D. satisfaction
9. — What are you doing here?
— Oh, my teacher asked me to write a passage of about _____ in English.
— You can write _____ passage in English?
A. 600 words; a 600-words B. 600-word; a 600-words
C. 600 words; a 600-word D. 600 words; a 600-words
10. No one should enter the spot without the _____ of the police.
A. permit B. permission C. permitting D. permittance
11. You must come with us to the police _____. Our head is waiting for you.
A. headquarters B. headline C. headmaster D. headache
12. Letting that animal escape was no accident. You did it _____.
A. intend B. intention C. intentionally D. intentional
13. The letter "b" in the word "doubt" is _____.
A. sound B. silent C. silence D. sounded
14. The _____ ordered him to pay a \$100 fine.
A. judger B. judgment C. judge D. judgement

15. My TV is out of order. Can you tell me what is the _____ news about Iraq War?
A. lately B. latest C. later D. latter
16. The Great Wall is more than 6,000 li in _____.
A. longer B. length C. long D. longing
17. To my _____, I passed the exam easily.
A. joy B. joyful C. joyless D. joyness
18. Canada is mainly a(n) _____ country.
A. English-speaking B. speak-English
C. spoken-English D. English-spoken
19. How _____ he is! He is always acting _____. He is really a _____.
A. foolish; foolishly; fool B. fool; foolish; fool
C. foolish; fool; fool D. foolishly; foolish; fool
20. The necklace that she lost is very expensive. It's of great _____.
A. valuable B. value C. valueless D. invaluable
21. There is some _____ that our team will win the basketball match.
A. probably B. probable C. possible D. possibility
22. In the rain, we pushed the car with all our _____.
A. strength B. strengthen C. strong D. vigor
23. Have you read any of the Australian fairy _____?
A. myths B. tales C. legends D. fables
24. Though I won the first prize in the contest, I know clearly that my spoken English is far from _____.
A. perfection B. perfect C. correction D. satisfied
25. The manager wanted to hire a young woman as his _____.
A. type B. typewriter C. typist D. typical

第3天 名 词

一、名词的单复数

1. 不可数名词常考的有:

news, weather, paper, health, clothing, information, knowledge,

建议_____, 家具_____, 财富_____

行李_____/_____, 进步_____,

交通_____, 景色_____

2. 只表示复数的名词常考的有: clothes, people, police, trousers, cattle,

货物_____, (飞机、车、船上的) 全体工作人员_____,

全体职员_____, 格林一家 the _____

3. 单复数同形的名词常考的:

sheep, deer, spacecraft, 系列_____, 物种_____, 方法、手段

_____, 航空器_____

4. 复数特殊形式常考的有:

knife→knives

shelf→_____

leaf→_____

tomato→_____

potato→_____

German→_____

man doctor→_____ 男医生

passer-by→_____ 过路人

grown-up→_____ 成年人

son-in-law→_____ 女婿

二、名词的所有格

1. 两人共有的东西, 只在后一个名词后面加's; 若不是共有的, 则两个名词都要加's:

Tom and Jack's desk

汤姆和杰克的课桌(两人共有)

Tom's and Jack's desks

汤姆和杰克的课桌(两人各自都有)

2. 表示时间的名词做定语, 也可以用名词所有格:

today's newspaper 今天的报纸

in a few _____ time 几年后

five _____ ride 五分钟的车程

3. 在表示“某人家”、“某店铺”的所有格后面, 一般省略它所修饰的名词:

at Mr Smith's 在史密斯先生家

go to my _____ 去我姐姐家

at the _____ 理发店

at the _____ 在裁缝店

4. 双重所有格

a friend of my _____ 我妈妈的一位朋友

's 也可以表示字母或单词的复数:

There're two n's in the word "banana". banana 这个单词中有两个 n。



即学即练

- All the _____ teachers and _____ students are singing there.
A. women; girls B. women; girl C. woman; girls D. woman; girl
- Mr Black is a friend of _____.
A. Jack's aunt's B. Jack's aunt C. Jack aunt's D. aunt's of Jack
- This toy was made by a _____ boy.
A. ten-year-old B. ten-years-old C. ten-year-older D. ten-years-older
- The farmer raised ten _____.
A. sheeps B. deers C. horse D. cows
- She looked at us sadly with her eyes as large as _____.
A. her grandmother B. her grandmother's
C. her grandmothers' D. that of her grandmother
- We have moved into a _____.
A. two-storey house B. house of two storey
C. two-storeys house D. two storeys house
- We'll give our English teacher a card for _____.
A. the Teacher's Day B. Teacher's Day
C. a Teacher's Day D. Teachers' Day
- Li Ping met an old friend of _____ on a train yesterday.
A. he B. him C. his D. her
- The _____ of the room were covered with _____.
A. roofs; leafs B. roofs; leaves C. rooves; leafs D. rooves; leaves
- The ant has two _____.
A. stomaches B. stomacks C. stomach D. stomachs
- He doesn't like _____ for supper.
A. chick B. chicken C. chickens D. chicks

名词

第

3

天

12. It was _____ hot weather that many of us went swimming.
A. so B. such C. so as D. such a
13. _____ wonderful space for my new computer!
A. How B. How a C. What D. What a
14. We know _____ travels not so fast as light.
A. sound B. sounds C. the sounds D. a sound
15. My family raise a lot of _____, including two _____.
A. cattle; cows B. cows; cattle C. cattles; cows D. cow; cattles
16. The Browns have spent a large _____ of money on their new car.
A. deal B. amount C. number D. size
17. _____ work has been done to improve the people's living standard.
A. Many B. A great many C. A great deal of D. A number of
18. Mr Li shook _____ warmly with a friend.
A. hand B. a hand C. hands D. the hands
19. Two _____, please.
A. coffee B. coffees C. cup of coffee D. cups coffee
20. _____ knowledge of space develops rapidly.
A. Man's B. Men's C. Mens' D. Person's
21. Sister Carrie works in a _____ factory.
A. shoes B. shoes' C. shoe D. shoe's
22. Have you ever read _____?
A. today newspaper B. newspaper today
C. newspaper of today D. today's newspaper
23. Two _____ walk didn't make me tired.
A. hour B. hours C. hour's D. hours'
24. The faces of four famous American presidents on Mount Rushmore can be seen from a _____ of 60 miles.
A. length B. distance C. way D. space
25. Chinese arts have won the _____ of a lot of people outside China.
A. enjoyment B. appreciation C. entertainment D. reputation
26. Don't leave matches or cigarettes on the table within _____ of little children.
A. hand B. reach C. space D. distance
27. It took us quite a long time to get here. It was _____ journey.
A. three-hour B. a three hour C. a three-hour D. three hours'
28. In one of his _____, he described how coal was first discovered in China.

- A. copy B. copies C. work D. works
29. In China _____ graduates go abroad to have a further study every year.
A. a great deal of B. many a C. a plenty of D. masses of
30. He really has _____ in solving this problem.
A. many trouble B. much troubles C. some trouble D. little troubles
31. _____ mother has come back.
A. Mary's and James's B. Mary's and James'
C. Mary and James's D. Mary and James'
32. You'll find this map of great _____ in helping you get round London.
A. price B. cost C. value D. usefulness
33. That's our teaching building. My classroom is on the second _____.
A. step B. ground C. layer D. storey
34. My boss went to Germany on _____ business.
A. officer B. director C. manager D. official
35. The new car is painted blue with a red _____ along the side.
A. row B. straight C. line D. queue