

Senior English
100
中学英语专练百分百

全新

高中英语
语法专练

海量题库 超强详解

(详解版)

范虎彪

主编



上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS



GRAMMAR

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范稳

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内容提要

本书是“中学英语专练百分百系列”之一,针对高中英语语法的重点和难点编写。本书根据中学英语学科教学的基本要求,将高中阶段所要求掌握的语法项目,分12章归纳总结出来,条分缕析,层次清楚,重点突出,为读者搭建一个完整科学的语法框架,使读者在复杂的语言现象中找到规律,轻松掌握语言学习的捷径。针对每个语法知识点,配有与讲解内容相应的专项练习,并在每一章后面提供足量的综合训练。综合训练题目大部分选自各地英语高考真题,题目设计经典,具有代表性,能够真实地反映出高考英语语法的命题特点,并针对综合训练的内容提供详尽的解析,便于读者查阅和自学。

本书专门为高考总复习第一轮以及英语自学者而设计,亦可成为英语学习者案头常备的参考工具书。

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前 言

《全新高中英语语法专练(详解版)》是根据《中学英语教学大纲》编写的适用于全国各省市高中师生学习自测英语语法的一部最新力作。本书是在《高中英语语法专练(第三版)》的基础上,为了满足广大英语学习者课堂学习和课下自学的需要,由一批长期从事一线外语教学的、具有丰富教学经验的高、中级骨干英语教师以及教学科研人员,在做了大量准备工作的情况下编写而成的。

众所周知,英语学习离不开语法。英语考试中任何一种题型包括阅读理解、完形填空、选词填空、汉译英,短文改错以及书面表达甚至听力都蕴含着丰富的语法内容,如果语法不通,理解就会出现偏差,下笔就会出现病句。

本书把高中阶段所要求掌握的语法项目,分十二章归纳总结出来,条分缕析,层次清楚,重点突出,为读者搭建一个完整科学的语法框架,使读者在复杂的语言现象中找到规律,轻松掌握学习语言的捷径。针对每个语法知识点,配有与讲解内容相应的专项练习,并在每一章后面提供足量的综合训练。综合训练题目大部分选自各地英语高考真题,题目设计经典,具有代表性,能够真实地反映出高考英语语法的命题特点,并针对综合训练的内容提供详尽的解析,便于读者查阅和自学,这也是本书的最大特点之一。

本书专门为高考总复习第一轮以及英语自学者而设计,亦可成为英语学习者案头常备的参考工具书。

由于编者水平有限,本书内容定有很多不足之处,欢迎读者多提宝贵意见和建议。

编 者

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第 1 章 定语从句



I. 限制性定语从句

i. 关系代词 that, who

1. that, who 用来指人,在从句中用作主语或宾语,可互换使用;that 也可用来指物,但是不能用 who 指物。

They are the boys who/that I got to know at school.
他们是我上学时认识的男生。

2. 关系代词 who, that 在从句中作宾语时,常可省略。

This is the pen (that) I bought the day before yesterday.
这是我前天买的那支钢笔。

Do you know the new teacher (who/that) my father is talking to?
你认识我父亲正在与其谈话的那位新老师吗?

3. 在从句中作主语时,从句谓语与先行词在人称和数上保持一致。

I don't know the students who are talking aloud.
我不认识那些正在大声谈话的学生。

He who has never been to the Great Wall is not a true man.
不到长城非好汉。

4. 一般说来,人们倾向于用 who 指人,用 that 指物,尤其在口语中。

Mike's father is a driver that/who can only drive a taxi.
迈克的父亲是一个只会开出租车的司机。

This is the book that I'm looking for.
这就是我正在找的那本书。



专项练习

1. The six blind men asked for money from people _____ by.
A. passed B. who passed C. who were passed D. who passing
2. Mr. Brown is the very person _____ can help us to solve the problem.
A. which B. whom C. that D. of whom
3. Ms Chancery is the teacher _____.
A. I like her best B. I like best C. that I like her best D. whom like best

4. He is a man _____ means what he says.
 A. whom B. whose C. which D. who
5. The woman _____ was John's wife.
 A. I spoke to her B. whom I spoke to her C. that I spoke D. I spoke to

答案速查 1—5 BCBDD

ii. 关系代词 which, that

which, that 都可指物,在从句中用作主语或宾语时可以互换使用;指人可用 that,但不能用 which。

Where is the book (which/that) I bought this morning?

今天上午我买的那本书哪里去了?

A monkey is an animal which/that is good at climbing trees.

猴子是一种擅长爬树的动物。

The boy that is crying is Tom's brother.

正在哭的那个男孩子是汤姆的弟弟。



专项练习

- Is this book _____ you wanted to borrow last time? Which of the following is wrong?
 A. which B. that C. the one D. /
- Is this the calculator _____ you borrowed from Jane?
 A. one B. the one what C. the one that D. which
- Can you tell me the name of the museum _____ you visited last month?
 A. what B. where C. that D. when
- He made another wonderful discovery _____ of great importance to science.
 A. which I think it is B. which I think is
 C. which I think it D. I think which
- They showed us around the factory _____ was equipped with modern machines.
 A. where B. what C. in which D. which
- Have you ever asked him the reason _____ may explain his absence?
 A. why B. when C. that D. what
- This is the TV station _____ we visited last year.
 A. where B. that C. to which D. in which
- Are you pleased with _____ I have said?
 A. that B. all that C. all what D. all which

答案速查 1—5 CDCBD 6—8 CBB

iii. 关系代词 whom, whose

1. whom, whose 指人,whom 是 who 的宾格,whose 是所有格,分别在从句中作宾语和定语。

The man who is reading over there is our class teacher. (作主语)

在那边读书的那个人是我们的班主任。

The person whom you saw just now is our new headmaster. (作宾语)

你刚才见到的那个人是我们的新校长。

Do you know the man whose i-Phone 5 was stolen this morning? (作定语)

你认识那个他的 i-Phone 5 今天早上被盗的人吗?

2. whom 在非正式文体中可省略,也可由 that 或 who 代替。

The teacher (whom/who/that) you were just talking to now teaches us English.

你刚才与其谈话的那个老师现在教我们英语。

3. whose 是 who 和 which 的所有格,既可指人,也可指物或动物。

The classroom whose windows are round is ours.

窗户是圆的那个教室是我们的。

The camel whose right eye isn't bright is lost.

右眼不亮的那头骆驼丢了。

4. 当 whose 用来指物时,whose = the + 名词 + of which/of which + the + 名词:

The book whose cover/the cover of which/of which the cover is new is mine.

封面很新的那本书是我的。

5. 当 whose 用来指人时,whose = the + 名词 + of whom/of whom + the + 名词

The boy whose eyes/the eyes of whom/of whom the eyes are big is our monitor.

大眼睛的那个男孩儿是我们班长。



专项练习

- In the police station I saw the man from _____ room the thief had stolen the TV set.
A. whom B. which C. that D. whose
- Chapin _____ money is now no problem, will start a new film company with his friends.
A. whose B. which C. for whom D. who
- It was a meeting _____ importance I didn't realize at that time.
A. which B. of which C. that D. whose
- The classroom _____ face south is ours.
A. whose window B. whose windows C. which window D. that window
- This book is specially written for the students _____ native language is not English.
A. who's B. that C. their D. whose

答案速查 1—5 DCDBD

iv. 关系代词 which, whom, whose

1. which, whom 在从句中作介词的宾语。

The house which/that Lu Xun once lived in is now Lu Xun Museum.

= The house in which Lu Xun once lived is now the Lu Xun Museum.

鲁迅曾经住过的那座房子现在是鲁迅博物馆。

2. 介词一般放在 which, whom 之前,也可放在从句的原位。如果从句中的谓语是含有介词的动词短语,则介词只能放在原来的位置上,介词不能前置,固定动词短语一般不拆分。

Is this the book which you just now were looking for?

这就是你刚才正在找的那本书吗?

The child whom Xiao Liu is taking care of is ill.

小刘正在照料的那个孩子病了。

3. that 在从句中可代替 who, whom, which 用来指人或物,但是,当介词前置时,指人只能用 whom, 不能用 who/that。指物只能用 which,不能用 that。而且,whom 或 which 不能省略。

The man that/whom/who you talked to yesterday is our headmaster.

= The man to whom you talked yesterday is our headmaster.

你昨天与其谈话的那个人是我们校长。

The ink in which you write is red.

= The ink (that)/which you write in is red.

你书写用的墨水是红的。

4. 介词不前置时,在口语中或非正式文体中,关系代词常可省略。

This is the man (that/whom) I talked about yesterday.

这就是我昨天谈论的那个人。

Is this the room (that/which) you lived in last night?

这就是你昨天住过的房间吗?

5. which 有时也可以在从句中作定语,即“which + 名词”。这样的名词词组在定语从句中既能作主语,又能作宾语,也能作前置介词的宾语。

I called him by the wrong name, for which mistake I apologized to him.

我叫错了他的名字,为此错误我向他道了歉。

He is studying economics, which knowledge is very important today.

他在研究经济学,这种知识当今很重要。

He saw her coming in, and advised me to hide behind the door, which advice I took at once.

他看见她进来,并建议我藏在门后面,我马上接受了此建议。

Tom spent four years in college, during which time he learned French.

汤姆在大学度过了四年,期间他学习了法语。

6. 有时“whose + 名词”也可作介词的宾语。

He went away with a pair of thick glasses, without whose glasses he would be like a blind man.

他戴着一副深度眼镜走了,没有了他的眼镜他就像一个瞎子。

Here comes the girl of whose singing performances we speak highly.

歌唱表演受到我们高度评价的女孩儿来了。

Mr. Wang, from whose window he can see our school playground clearly, often watches us play football.

王先生经常看我们踢足球,从他的窗口他能很清楚的看到我们学校的操场。



专项练习

- American women usually identify their best friend as someone _____ they can talk frequently.
 A. who B. as C. about which D. with whom
- My glasses _____ I was like a blind man, fell to the ground and broke.
 A. which B. with which C. without which D. that
- A harvester is a machine _____ we harvest crops or a person _____ is harvesting.
 A. which; who B. that; that C. with which; who D. /; that
- The house _____ there is a big tree was built more than 1,000 years ago.
 A. which B. that C. in the front of which D. in front of which
- They will give you some desks and chairs _____ you can furnish the room.
 A. which B. to which C. with those D. with which
- My sister spent five years at university _____ she studied medicine.
 A. during which time B. during that time C. during which D. during that

7. Five years of life in prison changed him greatly, for _____ she could hardly recognize him at first sight.
A. which B. which reason C. that D. that reason
8. He is old, _____ is important.
A. it B. that C. which fact D. this fact
9. He may come, _____ I'll ask him.
A. which B. in which C. in which case D. which case
10. This form of land-taking was characteristic of Wales rather than England, _____ the main settlement was over the low moorlands of Cornwall.
A. in which B. in which country C. which country D. which
11. The driver was the man _____ she had stolen the maps.
A. from whose room B. from whom room
C. in which room D. of whom room

答案速查 1—5 DCCDD 6—11 ABCBA

v. that, which, who 引导限制性定语从句时的用法区别

1. 当先行词是指物的不定代词如 all, much, little, everything, nothing, some, any, anything 等时, 只能用 that 引导从句, 而且在从句中作宾语时常常可省略。

I have told you all that I know.

我已经告诉了你我所知道的一切。

Do you have anything that you want to say for yourself?

你还有什么要为自己说的吗?

There's too much that I have to do today.

今天我必须做的事情太多了。

2. 当先行词是序数词或受序数词修饰时只能用 that 引导从句。

This is the first question that I want to ask.

这是我想问的第一个问题。

She is the last that I would like to make friends with.

她是最不想与其交朋友的人。

3. 当先行词是最高级或受最高级修饰时, 只能用 that 引导从句。

This is the most interesting TV play that I have watched.

这是我看过的最有趣的电视剧。

4. 当先行词受 the very, the only, the right, just the, exactly the, no, none, every 之类的词修饰时, 只能用 that 不用 which, who, whom 引导从句。

This is the very pen (that) I am looking for.

这正是我在寻找的那支笔。

He was the only person that was present at that time.

他是当时唯一在场的人。

There's no book (that) I can read.

没有我能读的书。

5. 先行词是既指人又指物的并列名词短语时, 只能用 that, 不用 which 引导从句。

The boy and his story that you told me about are very interesting.

你告诉我的有关这个男孩子和他的故事很有意思。

I'll never forget the persons and the places that I visited yesterday.

我永远也忘不了昨天拜访过的人和参观过的地方。

6. 当关系代词在从句中作前置介词的宾语时,用指物的 which 或指人的 whom,而不用 that 或 who 引导从句。

This is the book that/which I spoke to you about.

这就是我对你提起过的那本书。

This is the book about which I spoke to you.

这就是我对你提起过的那本书。

Lei Feng was a comrade from whom we all should learn.

雷锋是一位我们都应该向其学习的同志。

7. 当先行词是指人的不定代词 everyone, everybody, anyone, anybody, nobody 等时,用 who,而不用 that 引导从句。

Is there anyone who can lend me a little money?

有能借给我一点钱的人吗?

It isn't everybody who can do that.

并非每个人都能干这件事。

8. 当先行词是指人的指示代词 these, those 等时,用 who/whom 引导定语从句,而不用 that。

Those who break the laws must be punished.

那些违法的人必须受到惩罚。

Don't you think these who work hard and obey the rules should be praised?

难道你不觉得学习努力且遵守纪律的这些人应该受到表扬吗?

9. 当先行词是指人的称代词时,用 who 引导定语从句,而不用 that。

He who plays with fire will get burnt.

玩儿火者必自焚。

10. 当先行词指人,但是在定语从句中是表示职业或身份时,用 which 而不用 who。

After graduating from college, he became a lawyer, which his parents wanted him to be.

大学毕业后,他当了律师。这是他父母希望他从事的职业。

He is a writer, which is respectable.

他是位作家,作家是受人尊敬的。

11. 当指人的关系代词在定语从句中作表语时,用 that 引导定语从句。

The factory is quite different from the one that is used to be.

这个工厂已与从前完全不同了。

Mr. Smith isn't the person that he was the year before last.

前年史密斯先生可不是这个样子。

12. 当先行词是疑问代词或主句是以 who 或 which 开头的特殊疑问句时,为了避免重复用 that 引导定语从句。

Who is the person that is making the speech on the stage?

正在舞台上发言的人是谁呢?

Which of you that would like to go swimming with me this afternoon?

你们中哪位愿意今天下午和我去游泳呢?

13. 当定语从句在 There/Here be 句型中时,用 that 引导定语从句。

Here is the i-Phone 5 that you are looking for.

这就是你在找的 i-Phone 5。

There is a seat in the corner that is still empty.

角落里还有一个空位。

14. 如果作先行词的集体名词着眼于集体的整体,关系代词用 which; 若是指集体中的各个成员,则用 who。

Class 4 who are having English lessons now are all league members.

正在上英语课的四班全都是团员。

Our class which is made up of six small groups is a very large class.

我们班是由六个小组构成的大班。



专项练习

1. They talked for about an hour of things and persons _____ they remembered in the school.
A. which B. that C. who D. whom
2. Is there anything _____?
A. that you don't understand B. which you don't quite sure
C. about which you are not quite sure D. you are not sure
3. The second question _____ with pollution is the most difficult.
A. which has something to do B. has something to do
C. that has something to do D. that has anything to do
4. This is the third week _____ the dustmen haven't come for the rubbish.
A. that B. when C. which D. on which
5. This is the least interesting book _____ during my holidays.
A. which I have ever read B. what I have ever read
C. I have ever read D. that I have ever read it
6. The last question _____ was obviously the most difficult for me to answer.
A. which he asked B. that he was asked it C. he asked D. he asked it
7. Along the wall stand several bookshelves _____ are all kinds of books.
A. on that B. on which C. which D. at which
8. I will give your daughter a toy plane _____ she will like to play.
A. which B. that C. for which D. with which
9. In the bag he found a piece of paper _____ some special words.
A. which was written B. on that were written
C. on which were written D. on it were written
10. The invention _____ she spent two years will do good to the world.
A. which B. that C. on which D. when
11. All the apples _____ fell down were eaten by the pigs.
A. those B. that C. which D. what
12. Is oxygen the only gas _____ helps fire burn?
A. that B. / C. which D. it
13. I'll tell you _____ he told me last week.
A. all which B. all what C. that all D. all that
14. Did you see the man _____?
A. I nodded just now B. whom I nodded just now
C. whom I nodded to him D. whom I nodded to just now
15. —How do you like the book?
—It's quite different from _____ I read last month.
A. that B. which C. the one what D. the one
16. In the dark street, there wasn't a single person _____ she could turn for help.
A. to whom B. who C. from whom D. that
17. It is the third time _____ arrived late this month.
A. that you B. when you

- C. when you've
D. that you've
18. They arrived at a small house _____ there was an old tree.
A. in front of which
B. in the front of which
C. in which
D. before that
19. Can you tell me the name of the factory _____ you paid a visit last week?
A. what
B. which
C. to which
D. to that
20. He showed me the house _____ he was born.
A. which
B. in which
C. in where
D. in that
21. We should learn from those _____ are always ready to help others.
A. that
B. whom
C. they
D. who
22. His sister has become a teacher, _____ was what he wanted to be.
A. who
B. what
C. that
D. which
23. Who _____ has common sense will do such a thing?
A. that
B. who
C. which
D. whom
24. He's not the naughty boy _____ you thought him to be.
A. that
B. who
C. whom
D. whose
25. Here's the pen _____ you left behind the other day.
A. which
B. that
C. with which
D. of which

答案速查 1—5 BACAC 6—10 CBDCC 11—15 BADDD 16—20 ADACB 21—25 DDAAA

vi. 关系代词 but, what

1. but 作为关系代词常与具有否定或疑问意义的主句连用,其引导的从句修饰的先行词多是否定意义的, but = who ... not/which ... not/that ... not, 意为“无不/没有不/谁不”。

There's no one but knows the importance of English.

没有不懂得英语重要性的人。

Not a single room in this hotel but is empty.

这个宾馆没有一个房间不是空的。

2. who ... but (= that ... not) 意为“谁不……的?”

Who is there but makes some mistakes?

= Who is there that does not make any mistakes?

人哪有不犯错误的?

3. what 引导定语从句时既可指人也可指物,指人时 what = the person(s) that, 指物时 what = the thing/all/everything that.

That is exactly what he told me.

= That is exactly the thing he told me.

那正是他告诉我的。

4. what 本身的作用已经包含有先行词和关系代词。有一身兼两职的作用,分别在主句和从句中作相应的成分。

Don't do what you shouldn't do.

不要做你不应该做的事。

Never pretend to know what you really don't know.

不要假装知道你并非真正知道的事情。

5. 用 what 时,前无先行词;若有先行词,应视其情况选择使用 that, which, 或 who.

What can be done has been done.