

英语语法演练 (高中卷) 修订版

上海交通大学出版社

(高中卷)

根据高中一~三年级课程内容编写

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主编 马福康

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内 容 提 要

本书以热身练习、语法要点、强化练习以及综合练习(各种练习均附有答案与分析)等多种新颖的学习方法,有针对性地帮助读者解决语法学习中的难点和重点。书中提供的所有练习,都针对高考的要求,练习中的词汇和句型紧扣上海地区新教材和全国新教材。本书既是一本高中语法书,又是一本语法练习手册,可供上海市和全国范围内的高中生和具有高中英语水平的读者学习和练习。

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前 言

本书是针对具有高中英语水平的读者而编写的,一方面是初中英语语法体系的深化、补充和延伸;另一方面,有针对性地结合读者学习语法的难点和重点,以热身练习、语法要点、强化练习以及综合练习的新颖学习方法,分析和讲解语法的要点和难点,以利读者学以致用,立竿见影。

本书由三部分组成。第一部分为语法指导,由不定代词、冠词、介词、形容词和副词的比较形式、情态动词、谓语动词、非谓语动词、虚拟语气、主谓一致、it 的用法、反意疑问句、状语从句、名词性从句、定语从句、倒装句等 15 章组成。每章都配有热身练习、语法要点和强化练习。第二部分为综合练习。第三部分为答案与分析,有利于读者自学与参考。

本书提供的所有练习都针对高考的要求;练习中的词汇和句型紧扣上海地区新教材和全国新教材。本书既是一本高中语法书,又是一本语法练习手册,可供上海市和全国范围内的高中生和具有高中英语水平的读者学习和练习。

本书由马福康老师主编。参加本书编写的老师还有汪美丽、裴保真、关庆瑜、陈振民、汪静娟、李萍等。

由于编者水平有限,缺点和错误在所难免,敬希读者批评指正。

编 者

2001 年 10 月

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第一部分 语法指导

第一章 不定代词

热身练习

• 多项选择

1. There are tall trees on _____ side of the boulevard.
A. both B. every C. either D. all
2. _____ the boys will be invited to the club.
A. Neither B. Nobody of C. None of D. No one of
3. If you don't like the style of the shoes, you can ask the clerk to bring you _____ pair.
A. one B. another C. others D. other
4. Looking about the television studio, Peggy was surprised to find she didn't know _____ of the contestants there.
A. some B. any C. none D. every
5. Young people may learn quickly in some ways but slowly in _____.
A. others B. the others C. the other D. any
6. _____ child is pleased, for _____ of them has got his own favourite pet.
A. Each, each B. Every, every
C. Every, each D. Each, everyone
7. If you had taken my advice, you could have done the work better with _____ people and _____ money.

- A. fewer, less B. little, little C. few, few D. few, less
8. My parents, who are _____ teachers, always try their best to teach their students all they know.
A. all B. some C. none D. both
9. Before the conference began, the chairman asked, "Is _____ here?"
A. anybody B. somebody C. everybody D. nobody
10. I think _____ important to make good use of time in class.
A. that B. it C. this D. its
11. The scientist gave them _____ advice on how to make the polluted river clean.
A. any B. some C. a D. an
12. If you can't get a suitable present for your friend, make _____ by yourself.
A. it B. one C. this D. that
- (1. C 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. B 11. B 12. B)

• 分析

1. 在马路两边可用 on either side 或 on both sides。
2. nobody 和 no one 不能跟 of 连用。
3. another 后接单数名词,表示泛指另一个,other 后面跟单数名词时前面必须有定冠词,表示特指的另一个。
4. any 用于否定句。
5. others 表示泛指的另一一些方面。
6. every 用于三者或三者以上,强调整体。each 用于两者或两者以上,强调个体。可以说 each of,不能说 every of。可以说 every one of,不能说 everyone of。
7. people 是可数名词。money 是不可数名词。
8. my parents 指两人,用 both。
9. 老师的意思是大家都来了吗? 故用 everybody。
10. it 作形式宾语,代替不定式表示的真正宾语。
11. advice 是不可数名词,不能用 an 修饰。
12. one=one present 如用 it,则特指上面提到的 present。

语法要点

代词可分为指示代词、人称代词、物主代词、反身代词和不定代词等。其中不定代词的用法最为复杂，英语中不定代词包括 all, both, either, neither, each, every, few, little, some, any, many, much, other, another 以及由 some, any, no 和 every 构成的合成代词。几个主要代词的含义如下所述：

1. **either**—两个中任何一个；**both**—两个都；**neither**—两个中一个也没有。如：

(1) Here are two current magazines. You can borrow either of them. 这儿有两本最近的杂志。你可以随便借哪一本。

(2) Both of them are detective stories. I'm interested in neither of them. 这两本书都是侦探小说。我一本也不感兴趣。

2. **any**—三个以上中任何一个；**all**—三个以上中全部；**none**—三个以上中一个也没有。如：

(1) You may refer to any of the four dictionaries. 你可以参考这四本字典中任何一本。

(2) All of the children over six should go to school. 所有满六岁的孩子都应该上学。

(3) When the fire started, none of them were aware of the danger. 当开始起火时，他们中没有一个人意识到危险。

3. **every**—用于三个或三个以上，着眼于整体。every 只能作定语，不能说 every of them 要说 every one of them。every 后也可跟数词，表示“每”。如：every four years；**each**—用于两个或两个以上，着眼于个体。如：

(1) Every one of us works hard at our lessons in Senior 3. 高三时，我们每个人都努力学习。

(2) Each believed that his own idea is better than anyone else's. 每个人认为他自己的主意比别人的主意好。

4. **another**—后面跟单数名词，表示泛指另一个。也可跟带数词的复数名词，表示“再，还要”的意思；**the other**—表示两个中的另一

个。常用 One..., the other...; **others**—表示泛指的另一一些。常用 Some..., others...; **the others**—表示特指的另一一些。如:

(1) I don't like the colour of this T-shirt. Can you show me another one? 我不喜欢这件 T 恤衫的颜色。你能再给看一件吗?

(2) Finishing writing the composition will probably take me another hour. 写完这篇作文可能还要一个小时。

(3) The great man took one end of the sack and the farmer took the other. They lifted it onto the horse. 那个大人物拿起了袋子的一端, 农夫拿起了另一端。他们把袋子放到了马背上。

(4) Some like sports, others like music. 有些人喜欢运动, 有些人喜欢音乐。

(5) There are forty-eight students in our class. Eighteen are interested in arts, and the others will take up science. 我班有 48 个学生。18 个喜欢文科, 其余的将选修理科。

5. **some**—用于肯定句及表示建议或期待得到肯定回答的问句。some 与单数名词连用表示“某一个”相当于 a certain; **any**—用于否定句和疑问句, 表示“一些”。any 用于肯定句中, 只有跟单数名词和不可数名词连用, 表示“任何”。如:

(1) There are some among us who are ready to give up when they come to anything difficult. 我们中有些人当他们碰到困难的时候, 总是轻易地放弃。

(2) Will you have some coffee? 你再喝一点咖啡好吗?

(3) In our modern world, some form of music is available to almost everyone. 当今世界上, 几乎每个人都能听到某种形式的音乐。

(4) Can you play any musical instruments? 你能演奏乐器吗?

(5) Any time will do. 什么时候都行。

6. **none**—既可指人也可指物; 谓语动词既可用单数形式也可用复数形式; none 常和 of 连用; 回答 how many/how much 开头的疑问句; **no one**—跟 nobody 一样仅指人; 后面不能跟 of; 谓语动词用单数形式; 回答 who 开头的疑问句。如:

(1) None of the answers satisfied the teacher. 没有一个答案使老师满意。

(2) No one knows exactly the answers to these questions. 没有一个人知道这些问题的确切答案。

7. many, any, some, several 等词与 other 连用时,要放在 other 之前。如:

Oh, sorry, I'm just passing here. You'd better ask some other people. 抱歉,我是路过这儿。你最好问问别人。

8. one, ones, it, that, those 都能起替代作用。one 指上文提到的某人或某物中任何一个。复数形式是 ones。one 前面若有形容词修饰,必须用冠词。it 特指上文提到的某人和某物。that 和 those 后面要有定语修饰。that 替代单数名词和不可数名词。those 替代复数名词。如:

(1) I have a story book. It is an amusing one. 我有一本故事书,它是有趣的。

(2) We've got a big room and two small ones. 我们有一间大房间和两间小房间。

(3) If you need my bike, you may use it. 如果你需要我的自行车,你可以用它。

(4) The weight of an elephant is much greater than that of a horse. 大象比马重得多。

(5) The words in Unit Six are more difficult to memorize than those in Unit Five. 第六课的单词比第五课的单词难背。

强化练习

一、多项选择

1. He was happy to see _____ old friends whom he hadn't met for years.
A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
2. I wrote to John and Herry, but _____ of them has answered my letter.
A. neither B. either C. none D. any
3. Haven't I made _____ clear that you mustn't take the current magazines out of the library?
A. this B. it C. that D. one

4. Driving too fast, she fell off the motor bike and hurt _____ her legs.
A. two B. all C. double D. both
5. Bill is not getting well along with others, for he is a man of _____ words.
A. little B. less C. few D. fewer
6. As they were fast asleep, _____ of them heard the sound made by the burglar.
A. all B. both C. any D. none
7. Everyone wondered why Mr. Thompson chose _____ for his assistants.
A. both she and I B. she and I both
C. both her and me D. either she or I
8. He asked me whether small oranges are often sweeter than big _____.
A. those B. ones C. one D. that
9. Two boys entered. _____ was carrying a leather suitcase.
A. Each B. Both C. Every D. Everyone
10. I'm sorry to tell you the train will be delayed. You have to wait _____ two hours.
A. another B. other C. more D. more other
11. "All are not here" means "_____".
A. none is here B. some of them are not here
C. all are here D. none of them are not here
12. Why does Peggy look so upset?
I guess _____ has troubled her.
A. everything B. anything C. something D. nothing
13. He is seldom invited to the party as he has _____ friends.
A. much B. many C. a few D. few
14. The articles made of leather cost much more than _____ made of plastic.
A. that B. those C. it D. ones

15. Until you told me, I heard _____ of what had happened to the pilot.
A. anything B. something C. nothing D. everything
16. There is a lot of food here, but we'll need _____ more.
A. many B. much C. a few D. any
17. —Who is in the garage?
—_____.
A. None B. No one C. Nothing D. No
18. How many aspirin pills are there in the bottle? _____.
A. None B. No one C. Nothing D. No
19. Safety may mean _____ more time and trouble, but it may save _____ heartbreak in the home.
A. a little, many B. a few, a lot of
C. many, much D. a little, a lot of
20. —Can you help me to choose _____ simplified stories?
—Certainly!
A. any B. other C. another D. some
21. When I came in, _____ customers were standing about and chatting.
A. many other B. other many
C. others D. much other
22. I don't think _____ good to eat so much meat at each meal.
A. this B. that C. it D. /
23. —Tell me which of these two ties you will take?
—I'll take _____ to give me a change sometimes.
A. all B. both C. either D. neither
24. _____ but fools will believe what he has said.
A. Nothing B. Anything C. Everything D. None
25. It's impossible for them to sing it well, because _____ of them has had any musical training before.
A. none B. all C. either D. no one
26. —When shall we meet again?

—Make it _____ day you like. It's all the same to me.

A. one B. any C. another D. some

27. —Would you like _____ wine?

—Yes, just _____.

A. some, little B. any, very little

C. some, a little D. any, little bit

28. _____ has been done to stop pollution by the government.

A. Many B. Much C. Few D. None

29. _____ poet has written a play, and arrangements are being made to perform it.

A. Any B. Some C. Many D. Each

30. You can't take _____ of these three comics on the desk. They are Wang Lin's.

A. some B. either C. any D. every

二、用 **another**, **other**, **others**, **the other**, **the others** 填空

1. The twins look so much alike that people can hardly tell one from _____.

2. At the New Year's Party, Linda was asked to sing one song after _____.

3. After school the students were busy cleaning the classroom. Some were sweeping the floor, _____ were cleaning the windows.

4. Ten students of Class One are having oral tests in the language lab, _____ are waiting in the classroom.

5. Some are interested in pop music, but _____ may enjoy the music of great composers.

6. You will probably discover many _____ techniques that might help you with your studies.

7. The foreigners were struck by the beauty of Shanghai so they decided to stay for _____ night.

8. Some of the books in his small bookcase were given by his parents, _____ books were borrowed from the library, and _____ were bought by himself with his pocket money.

9. All students have to enter bookshops some time or _____ in their lives.
10. Whose hair-dryers are these two? One is Jane's and _____ is mine.

三、用 each 或 every 填空

1. They _____ have some vanilla chocolates.
2. When I was in the university, I wrote to my parents _____ two weeks.
3. The work is not easy enough. Not _____ one of us is able to do it.
4. _____ of the winners in the speech contest will be awarded a prize.
5. We are told to do our homework on _____ other line.

四、用 one 或 ones 填空

1. My English teacher has many novels in English. I want to borrow _____ from her.
2. _____ can always try to do a little better than one's best.
3. In the past few years we have made many journeys, but not expensive _____.
4. The monitor gave the ticket to all the students except _____ who had already taken them.
5. There are different kinds of bulbs in the shop. I bought a 60-watt _____.

第二章 冠 词

热身练习

• 在需要的地方填入适当冠词 a/an 或 the

1. It's only half _____ hour's walk from here to the pagoda.
 2. Most of the boys and some of the girls like to play _____ football.
 3. Do you think it necessary for middle school students to learn _____ second foreign language besides English?
 4. He prefers _____ tea to _____ coffee.
 5. Carelessness often causes _____ accidents in _____ home.
 6. At the Metro station we saw many commuters coming and going in _____ great hurry.
 7. The drowning man caught John around _____ neck.
 8. _____ sun rises in _____ east.
 9. I have bought _____ good pipe. _____ pipe is for my father.
 10. Yesterday when I got home, I found my parents, who were both computer programmers, were still hard at _____ work.
 11. _____ Huang He River is _____ second largest river in China.
 12. There are twelve months in _____ year.
 13. _____ Times is read all over the world.
 14. She is _____ great comfort to her mother after her father's death.
 15. In China traffic keeps to _____ right. Before crossing the road, look left, look right and look left again.
- (1. an 2. / 3. a 4. / / 5. /, the 6. a 7. the 8. The, the 9. a, The 10. / 11. The, the 12. a 13. The 14. a 15. the)

• 分析

1. hour 是元音音素开头的词,故用 an.

2. 在球类运动名词前不用冠词。
3. a second language 表示另一种语言。
4. 表示泛指的物质名词前不用冠词。
5. 名词复数形式可表示“一类”是泛指。in the home 或用 at home。
6. be in a hurry 是固定词组。
7. 主语+谓语动词+sb. +介词+the+身体某一部位,在这个句型中,常用的动词有 put, hit, beat, catch, strike, take 等。
8. sun 是世界上独一无二的, east 是表示方位的名词,前面都要用定冠词。
9. 不定冠词 a 用在单数可数名词之前表示泛指。当这个名词第二次出现时前面要加定冠词 the 表示特指。
10. at work 表示在工作,是习惯用语。
11. 在江河、海洋名词前要用定冠词。序数词前要用定冠词。
12. in a year 中的 a 相当于 each 或 every。
13. 在报刊/杂志名称的名词前要用定冠词。
14. comfort 在此句中是可数名词。表示安慰者。
15. 本句中 right 作名词,表示方向,要用定冠词。look right 中 right 是副词。

语法要点

1. 不定冠词 a/an 基本用法:

1) 泛指某人或某物。如:

Then an idea occurred to him. 然后他有了一个主意。

2) 代表一类人或物。如:

A country is a nation which has its own government, land and population. 国家就是有自己的政府、土地和人口的政权形式。

3) 用于某些词组或成语中。如:

As a matter of fact, I don't like the story. 实际上,我不喜欢这个故事。

2. 定冠词 the 的基本用法:

1) 特指人或物。如:

(1) Dr James E. Naismith invented a new game. The new game was an immediate success. 詹姆斯·伊·奈史密斯发明了一项新的运动项目。这一新的运动项目立即获得成功。(指前面提到过的事物)

(2) I will take you to the airport in my car. 我会用车把你送到机场上去的。(说话人和听话人都清楚的机场)

(3) Do you know the man sitting on the bench? 你认识坐在长凳上的那个人吗?(the man 有分词修饰)

2) 用在单数名词前表示一类人或物。如:

The dog is a useful animal. 狗是有用的动物。

3) 和某些形容词连用表示一类人。如:

The Red Cross emblem means service to the sick and (the) suffering. 红十字会标记意味着对病人和受难者的服务。

4) 用在文娱场所或乐器名称前。如:

None of them can play the piano. 他们中没有一个人会弹钢琴。

5) 用在普通名词组成的专用名词前。如:

We want to see the Great Wall with our own eyes. 我们都想亲眼看看长城。

6) 用在表示海洋、河流、山脉、群岛、海湾等专有名词前。如:

The Atlantic Ocean is only half as big as the Pacific. 大西洋只有太平洋的一半大。

7) 用在序数词之前。如:

You can take the elevator to the fourteenth floor. 你能乘电梯到十四楼。

8) 用在形容词最高级之前。如:

This is the most beautiful city I've ever visited. 这是我到过的最美城市。

9) 用在天体名称之前。如:

The sun and the moon are not very far from the earth in the universe. 在宇宙中,太阳和月球离地球不太远。

10) 用在表示“一家人”的专有名词前。如:

The Grays moved into our neighbourhood last Saturday. 格端斯一