

GAOKAO SHITI FENLEI YANJIU

主 编 马德尧  
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# 高考试题 分类研究

»»»»»» 英 语

分册主编 朱 雯 王永兴  
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## 编者的话

英语学习是一个渐进的学习过程,是一个需要不断积累、不断提升的过程。要想学好英语,首先应该从基础知识、基本技能着手,打好坚实的英语“双基”基础,只有这样才能掌握知识、拓展知识、提高英语语言的综合运用能力。

《高考英语试题分类研究》最大的特点是:实用性和针对性强,让学生了解历年高考英语试题命题动向——广度、难度及梯度,并附有答案。本书针对学生实际,选编注重基础,旨在提炼、拓展基础知识与培养分析问题和解决问题的能力,因此对历年(1990~2005)全国高考(含各地高考)试卷的单项选择、完形填空和短文改错三大题型进行分类研究,并开设了语法要点专题讲座,作为夯实“双基”、提高英语的综合运用能力的突破口。语法要点专题讲座有冠词、名词、代词、形容词与副词、动词的时态与语态、非谓语动词、虚拟语气、主谓一致、倒装等16讲,在注意学生应掌握的重点的前提下,更注重难点的分析和提分关键的引领。相信同学们通过认真地学习、练习,一定会受益匪浅。

限于水平,错漏之处在所难免,希望广大专家、同行批评指正。

2005年8月

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## 第一部分:语法知识要点

### 第1讲 冠词

#### 【知识整理】

冠词,位于名词之前,是用来修饰、说明名词的词,是一种不单独使用的虚词。冠词可分为定冠词(the)和不定冠词(a,an)。

#### 【难点突破】

##### 一、下列情况只能用不定冠词“a/an”。

1. 表示“一”: There is a pen on the book.
2. 第一次提到: He saw a wallet lying on the ground.
3. 泛指: A boy can do it well.
4. 表一类: A horse is useful.
5. 惯用法: in a hurry
6. 其他用法: a better job, a nicest boy, a second time
7. 不可数名词前有形容词修饰时: a big/heavy rain/snow, a big supper, a great success

但有一些不可数名词加了形容词后仍不能加不定冠词如: weather, news, fun, advice, music, progress 等。

##### 二、下列情况只能用定冠词“the”。

1. 指前文提到过 的名词: Yesterday I saw a film. The film is directed by Zhang Yimou.
2. 表特指: Where have you put the key?
3. 形容词最高级前: He is the strongest boy in his class.
4. 序数词前: the first, the last... 但并列使用中的中间几次: 如 a second, a third...
5. 有后置定语修饰时(含从句):  
the science of life  
the boy in the room  
the balance of nature  
The boy whom I like is good at drawing.
6. 表独一无二的事物前: the sun, the earth  
但有前置定语时用 a/an: a rising sun, a pale moon
7. 表一类: The horse is useful. = A horse is useful.

或 Horses are useful.

8. 乐器前: the piano, the violin
9. 发明物前: Who invented the telephone?
10. 在表示计量单位的名词前: Workers get paid by the hour.
11. 固定搭配: in the morning, the moment, the minute, the more... the more...
12. 表示一类人的形容词前:  
the rich/poor/injured/wounded/black/white/blind
13. 表一家人:  
the Smiths, the Jacks' garage
14. 由普通名词组成的专有名词前:  
the People's Republic of China
15. 沙漠、河流与山脉,组织、党派和机关,书名、杂志及报刊前:  
the people's government, the police station,  
the Changjiang River
16. 有后置定语修饰的地名前:  
the Shaoxing of the twentieth century
17. 在表示某世纪多少年代前: in the 1870s

##### 三、下列情况不用冠词。

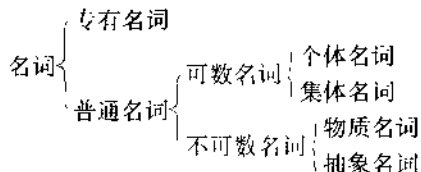
1. 季节、月份前: in spring  
但表具体的某年的某季前加 the: in the spring of 1989
2. 用复数名词表一类: Horses are useful.
3. 棋类,球类前: play Chinese chess/football
4. 三餐前: have supper  
但之间有定语修饰时要用冠词: a rich lunch
5. 固定搭配 at once, husband and wife
6. 学科前: English  
但 the English language
7. 抽象名词前: nature, science  
但 the balance of nature, the science of life
8. 官衔,军衔前: He was made headmaster.  
但 Smith, the headmaster(同位语), is coming.
9. 专有名词前: China, Beijing  
但有定语修饰时,专有名词前面要加 the: the 2008 Beijing, the 21st century China 等
10. 在节日、星期几等名词前: National Day, Christmas Day

但中国的传统节日加 the: the Spring Festival, the Middle Autumn Festival.

## 第2讲 名词

### 【知识整理】

名词,是用来表示人、事物、时间、地点或抽象概念名称的词。名词的分类如下:



名词可以用作句子的主语、宾语、表语、定语、补语、同位语等。

### 【难点突破】

在名词的学习中,难点较多集中在名词的可数与不可数、名词的格等知识点上。现在逐一解析,各个突破。

#### 1. 不可数名词

1) 英语的专有名词、物质名词、抽象名词一般都可数,没有单复数之分

例如:China 中国, Beijing University 北京大学, glass 玻璃, stone 石头, health 健康, progress 进步。

2) 表示学科名称的词,表示专门机构和国家的词,虽然词尾可能有 s,但也列为不可数名词。

例如:mathematics 数学, physics 物理学, politics 政治学, economics 经济学, the United Nations 联合国, the United States 美国。

#### 2. 可数名词

普通名词中的个体名词、集体名词为可数名词,有单复数形式。如个体名词:bird/birds 鸟, fly/flies 苍蝇, man men 男人, ox/oxen 公牛。集体名词:army 军队, crowd 人群, group 小组, government 政府等。

复数名词的构成方式如下:

1) 名词后直接加-s 在清辅音后读[s],在浊辅音或元音后读[z]。

例如:desks 书桌, spoons 匙。

2) 在-s, -x, -ch, sh 结尾的名词后一般加-es, 读[ɪz]。

例如:bus-buses 客车, box-boxes 箱子, watch-watches 手表, brush-brushes 刷子。

但 stomachs(胃), epochs(纪元), Czechs(捷克人)等除外。

3) 在辅音字母+o 结尾的名词后一般加-es, 读[ɪz]。

例如:hero-heroes 英雄, tomato-tomatoes 西红柿。

但一些以 o 结尾的外来词,变复数时只加 s。

例如:radio-radios 收音机, photo-photos 照片, piano-pianos 钢琴, bamboo-bamboos 竹子, zoo-zoos 动物园等。

另有一些以 o 结尾的名词,有两种复数形式。

例如:zeros(zeroes) 零, volcanos(volcanoes) 火山。

4) 以辅音字母+y 结尾的名词,把 y 改成 i 后再加-es, 读[ɪz]。

例如:city-cities 城市, butterfly-butterflies 蝴蝶。

但 boy-boys 男孩, toy-toys 玩具, key-keys 钥匙。

5) 以-f 或-fe 结尾的名词,一般把 f 或 fe 改成 v 再加 es, 读[vz]。

例如:leaf-leaves 叶子, knife-knives 刀子, housewife-housewives 家庭主妇。

但 roofs(屋顶), chiefs(首领), serfs(农奴)等除外。

6) 有些名词的单复数形式相同,依语境而定其单复数。

例如:deer 鹿, sheep 绵羊, means 方式, Chinese 中国人, Japanese 日本人。

以及由汉语直译表示度量衡、币制单位的词,如 yuan/jiao/fen(元/角/分), jin(斤), mu(亩)等。

7) 名词单数变化不规则的几种形式:

① 单复数形式完全不同。例如:

foot-feet(脚), tooth-teeth(牙齿), man-men(男人), woman-women(女人), child-children(儿童), mouse-mice(老鼠), Englishman-Englishmen(英国男人), Frenchwoman-Frenchwomen(法国女人)。

② 含有主体名词的复合名词,变复数时将 s 加在主体名词后

例如:looker-on-lookers-on(旁观者), passer-by-passers-by(过路人), son-in-law-sons-in-law(女婿)。

③ 无主体名词的复合名词,变复数时将 s 加在该词词尾。

例如:grown-up-grown-ups(成年人), go-between-gos-between(中介人)。

④ 由 man, woman 和另一名词构成的复合名

词,变复数时,两部分都要变。

例如:man—nurse men—nurses(男护士)。

⑤ 字母、数字、单词、引语或缩略词语,变复数形式时加-'s 或-s。

例如:two f's in off (off 中的两个 f)

### 3. 名词的所有格

英语的格分主格、宾格和所有格。英语名词的主格和宾格没有形式变化,名词的所有格表示所属关系,有形式变化,名词所有格的构成方法如下:

1)表示有生命东西的名词,所有格一般在名词后加-'s。

① 一般名词后加-'s。

例如:Jack's camera

② 以-s 或-es 结尾的复数名词的所有格,在词尾加-'s。

例如:our teachers' desks

③ 复合名词的所有格,把-'s 加在词尾。

例如:grown-up's ideas 成年人的想法

④ 如果某物为两个人共有,则只在第二个名词后加-'s;如果不是共有的,则两个名词后都要加-'s。

例如:Alice and Mary's room 艾丽丝与玛丽的房间(共有)。

Peter's and Tom's toys 彼得与汤姆的玩具(不共有)

⑤ 在人名、亲属、职业等名词后加-'s,且往往省略它所修饰的名词。

例如:at Mr. Green's

at the tailor's

at the doctor's

2)表示无生命东西的名词,所有格有以下几种形式。

① 通常用“of+名词”的结构表示所有关系。

例如:the window of the room 房间的窗子

② 表示时间、距离的名词所有格,在单数名词后加-'s,在复数名词后加-'。

例如:an hour's walk

three weeks' holiday

③ 国家、城市等地方名词虽然是无生命名词,但其所有格形式可用-'s。

例如:China's tomorrow

3)英语名词双重所有格的构成:名词+of+名词所有格/名词性物主代词。

例如:some sheep of the farmer's 农民的一些羊

an old friend of mine 我的一个老朋友

名词双重所有格含有全体中一部分的意思:

He is a relative of my father's. = He is one of my father's relatives. 他是我父亲的一位亲戚。

名词双重所有格的使用主要是避免名词的重复、加强语气或表达某种情感:

that son of yours 你们的那个儿子

比较:

A: She is a friend of my mother's. (强调母亲的朋友不只一个)

B: She is a friend of my mother. (强调“她”是母亲的朋友)

C: Here is a picture of my sister's. 这儿是我妹妹保存的照片之一。

D: Here is a picture of my sister. 这儿是我妹妹的一张照片。

## 【提分关键】

要在英语名词测试中取得好的成绩,除学习基本词法知识外,还应熟悉、掌握英汉名词不同的表达习惯,英语名词固有或习惯的搭配,同义词与近义词的区别等。

### 1. 英汉名词表达差异

英语名词被副词或介词短语修饰,名词一般置于副词或介词短语之前。

例如:

① the flood here 这儿的洪水

② the world today 当今世界

③ the conclusion above 上面的结论

④ the statements below 下面的陈述

⑤ flowers in the basket 篮子里的花

### 2. 不可数名词加-s 后的意义变化

paper 纸张 papers 文件/试卷

water 水 waters 水域

work 工作 works 著作/工厂

force 力 forces 军队

sand 沙子 sands 沙滩

iron 铁 irons 镣铐/铬铁

wood 木料 woods 树林

glass 玻璃 glasses 眼镜/杯子

### 3. 连词化的名词词组

有少数英语名词或词组后面可以连接句子,这类起到连词作用的名词或词组可称为连词化的名词或名词词组,连词化的名词词组一般引导时间状语从句,其构成形式主要有:

1) the+moment (minute, instant) 等瞬息时间名词,相当于连词 as soon as, 表示“一……就……”。例如:



① The moment I saw him, I knew we could get along well.

② The thief ran away the minute he caught sight of the policemen.

除了瞬息时间名词外,还有一些时间名词也可以引导时间状语从句,如: day, night, week, month, year, spring summer, autumn, winter 等。例如:

① We knew you were not happy the day you came.

② They fell in love the winter they had a game in Harbin.

③ The hospital was built the early summer the SARS spread.

2) each (every, any) + time, 表示“每次”,“无论何时”等意思。例如:

Each time you fail, start all over again.

每当失败时,就重新再来。

3) the first (next, last) + time, 分别表示“第一次”,“下一次”,“上一次”的意思。例如:

① They had a quarrel the first time they met.

② The last time I was flying to Lanzhou, I saw strange things in the sky.

### 第3讲 代词

#### 【知识整理】

代词,用以替代名词、数词、句子的词,可分为九种。

1. 指示代词 2. 人称代词 3. 物主代词 4. 反身代词 5. 相互代词 6. 疑问代词 7. 不定代词 8. 关系代词 9. 连接代词

#### 【难点突破】

在代词的学习中,有几种代词较难掌握,如不定代词、关系代词、连接代词等,学习困难是由多种原因引起的,主要有汉英语言差异、思维差异及文化差异。只要在学习中多比较、多分析、多练习,难点是可以突破的。

##### 1. 不定代词

1) each/every 的用法: each 强调个体,可以作定语、主语、宾语和同位语;而 every 强调整体,相当于 all 的单数表现形式, every 只能作定语。 each 所代表的数为两个或两个以上的每一个,而 every 所指的数必须是三个或三个以上。例如:

① Each of us has a watch.

② Each student has a watch.

③ The students have a watch each.

④ Every student has a watch in our class. = All the students have a watch in our class.

⑤ Each of the two boys has won a prize in the contest.

⑥ Every boy in our group has taken part in the contest.

2) none/no 的用法: none 可以代替(不)可数名词,谓语动词用单数形式,替代可数名词时,谓语动词用单复数形式都可, none 一般作主语或宾语; no 是形容词, no = not any/not a, 在句中作定语,修饰可数名词或不可数名词。例如:

① None of them know(s) the answer.

② I know none of them.

③ There is no juice in that bottle.

④ You saw no child around the well, did you?

2. all/both 的用法: 这两个词都表整体, both 指两个人或物, all 指三个或三个以上的人或物, 在句中这两个词都可以作主语、宾语、同位语、定语或表语。这两个词遇有否定词, 则为部分否定, 若要表达全部否定, 则应用 none 或 neither, 若要表达疑问或选择, 则应用 any 或 either。例如:

① All of us have to work to make a living.

② We are all working people.

③ She likes both of the dresses.

④ That's all for this class.

⑤ All knowledge comes from practice.

⑥ Both his parents are not doctors.

试比较: Neither of his parents is a doctor.

⑦ All that glitters is not gold.

⑧ All the singers don't make much money.

试比较: None of the singers make(s) much money.

⑨ Does any of you happen to know her phone number?

试比较: Does either of you happen to know her phone number?

##### 3. 连接代词

1) who/whomever/whom/whomever 的用法: 这些连接代词主要用来引导涉及人的主语从句, 宾语从句和表语从句。例如:

① Who did it doesn't matter.

② I will make friends with whoever shares the same ideas and interests as I do.

③ The question is who should speak first at the meeting.

2) what/whatever/which/whichever 的用法:这些连接代词主要用来引导涉及物的主语从句,宾语从句和表语从句。例如:

① What one does is more important than what one says.

② Whatever's going on in the Middle East will affect other countries before long.

③ You may write on whatever subject you like.

④ Here are three lovely little cats. You can have whichever one pleases you most.

### 【提分关键】

在备考复习中,对一些代词的特殊使用情况进行思考与辨析,对于减少失误,提高成绩,是有益处的。如:

#### 1. 易混淆的词

1) it 与 one, 前者特指,后者一般泛指。

① Mr. Li wants to sell his house, but he hasn't sold it.

② Mr. Wang is looking for a house, but he hasn't bought one yet.

it 特指李先生想卖的那幢房子,one 泛指王先生想要买的任意一幢房子。

2) such... as 与 such... that, 前者中的 as 是关系代词,引导定语从句,后者中的 that 是连词,引导状语从句。

① Never drink such water as is bad for your health. 决不能喝对你健康有害的水。

② He had to drink such dirty water that he fell ill seriously later. 他只得喝这样的脏水,以致于后来他得了重病。

#### 2. 转词性或转折意义的词

指示代词 this 和 that 可以用来作状语,此时相当于副词,修饰形容词或副词,相当于 so。

① Her brother is only this tall. 她弟弟只有这么点高。

② Can life change people that much? 生活能把人变得那么多吗?

#### 3. 不常用到或较少注意的词

① —Susan, go and join your sister cleaning the yard.

—Why \_\_\_\_\_? John is sitting there doing nothing.

A. him

B. he

C. I

D. me (NMET03)

当作主语的人称代词孤立地或单独地使用于无

谓语动词的句子中时,代词常用宾格,因此填 me。

② I'm afraid I can't go with you as I'm not myself today.

be not oneself 作“身体不适”解。

#### 4. 替代词 it, one 和 that 的用法比较

1) it 用来替代的事物,应与前是同一事物,替代限于不可数名词和可数名词单数。例如:

The professor put a finger in his mouth, tasted it and smiled, looking rather pleased.

教授把手指放进嘴里,尝了尝,然后笑了,看上去相当高兴。

(it 指代前面的 finger)

2) one 所替代的是同类事物,有泛指性质,只替代可数名词。例如:

(1) one 替代已提及的名词时,常带有前置或后置定语:

It was exactly like your necklace, but it was a different one. 它完全像你原来的那条项链,但它却是不同的一条。

(2) 当代替复数名词时,可用 one 的复数形式 ones,也常带有前置或后置定语:

Many people were killed in the fire, but a few lucky ones were not hurt. 很多人在大火中丧生,但也有少数幸运的人没有受伤。

(3) 如果 one 之前有序数词、指示代词或形容词最高级时,one 也可省略:

Which song do you like better? 你更喜欢哪首歌?

The second (one), 第二首。

注意:ones 不能单独与 these 或 those 连用,但 ones 前有形容词修饰时,可以连用。例如:

These white ones are a little too small. I want those blue ones.

(4) one 与 ones 一般不能与物主代词及名词所有格连用。例如:

This is my hat and that's Peter's. (不能说 Peter's one)

但 one 与 ones 的前面有修饰语时,可以连用。例如:

I've got a new one, so I sold my old one.

(5) one 有后置定语时,可用定冠词限定,有前置定语时,也可用不定冠词。例如:

This is my camera. The one there/on the chair is yours. 这是我的照相机,那边的/椅子上的那是你的。

How did you change my skirt to such a short

one? 你是怎样把我的裙子改成这么短的一条的?

3) that 用来替代同类异物,既可代替可数名词,也可代替不可数名词,具有“特指性质”,一般指物,不指人。

(1) that 只替代同类异物,为区别原有事物,that 常带有限定语。例如:

① My seat was next to that of the film director. 我的座位紧挨电影导演的(座位)。

② The weather here is not so good as that of Kunming. 这儿的天气不如昆明的好。

(2) 如需替代复数名词,可用 those, those 既能替代物,又能替代人,但 those 后面一般应有修饰语。例如:

This electrical fan is better than those we bought last year. 这台电扇比我们去年买的那些要好。

(3) that 具有替代上文全句内容的功能。例如:

Someone says she has been in prison, but that isn't true. 有人说她曾坐过牢,可那不是真的。

(4) 在打电话、应门或其他只闻其声、不见其人的情况下,that 也可以指人。例如:

-Is that Miss Ren speaking? 你是任小姐吗?

-Yes, who's that? 我是,你是哪位?

#### 第4讲 形容词和副词的比较等级

##### 【知识整理】

1. 同级比较:

① 主+谓(be)+as+原级+as+主+(助)

I am as tall as he (is).

② 主+谓(be)+so+原级+as+主-(助)

I don't study so/as hard as she (does).

2. 比较级:

主+谓(be)+比较级+than+主+(助)

She jumped higher than you (did).

3. 最高级:

主+谓+the+最高级+  
 $\begin{cases} \text{in+范围} \\ \text{of+同类} \end{cases}$

The boy is the strongest in his class.

The boy is the strongest of the 10 boys.

##### 【难点突破】

1. 比较级前加副词,表加强语气。常见的副词:much, a lot, still, even, far, by far

He is much taller than you (are).

2. 比较级前加数词,表具体的比较结果:

He came back 2 days earlier than expected.

3. 有特定范围内的比较级前要加 the:

Which is the taller of the two boys? (作表语)

Which is the bigger, the sun or the earth?

但: Which do you like better, A or B? (作状语)

Which do you like better, milk or tea?

4. The more+主语+谓语, the more+主语+谓语:

The harder you study, the greater progress you will make.

5. get, grow, become, turn, look 等(常用进行时)+比较级+and+比较级:

When spring comes, days are getting longer and longer.

6. many more+可数名词复数

much more+  
 $\begin{cases} \text{不可数名词} \\ \text{多音节形容词或副词} \end{cases}$

He has many more books than you (do).

There is much more milk in this glass than in that one.

She is much more diligent than I (am).

7. 比较级与同级比较,介词短语的关系(加1与减1)。

Our room is 8 times bigger than theirs.

-Our room is 9 times as big as theirs.

-Our room is 9 times the size of theirs.

8. 原级比较级中常见的介词短语有:

as big as=the size of

as large as=the size of

as high as=the height of

as long as=the length of

as deep as=the depth of

as wide as=the width of

as thick as=the thickness of

as strong as=the strength of

9. as/so+形+a/an+名+as=a/an+名词+as/so+形+as...

He is as young as I (am).

=He is as young a boy as I (am).

=He is a boy as young as I (am).

The story is not so interesting as the one I told.

=The story is not so interesting a one as the one I told.

=The story is not a one so interesting as the one I told.

10. a/an+比较级与最高级的互换:

You could not have found a better job. = You have found the best job.

11. 最高级前加 a/an=very+原级:

a youngest girl=a very young girl

### 【提分关键】

1. 为了避免重复,在从句中常用 one, that, those 等词来替代前面提到的名词。如:

The weather here is warmer than that of Shanghai.

The radios made in our factory are better than those in your factory.

2. 比较级应注意避免和包括自身的对象比。

比较级+than+ $\begin{cases} \text{any other+单数名词} \\ \text{all the other+复数名词} \\ \text{any of the other+复数名词} \\ \text{anyone else} \end{cases}$

Shanghai is bigger than any other city in China.

3. no+比较级+than 表示“一样”;强调“两者都不……”;not+比较级+than 表示“不及”,表示一者比另一者更加……”。例如:

The building is no higher than that one. (这幢建筑物与那幢一样低。)

The building is not higher than that one. (这幢建筑物不及那幢高。)

4. no less than=as many as; not less than=not fewer than

Not less than ten people were wounded in the accident. (在事故中受伤的不少于十人。)

No less than ten people were wounded in the accident. (在事故中受伤的多达十人。)

5. more than+主语+can+谓语(非……所能)

The beauty of the city is more than I can describe. (这座城市的美丽非我所能描述的。)

6. A is to B what/as C is to D=As C is to D, so is A to B(A之于B犹如C之于D)

Air is to man what/as water is to fish.  
=As water is to fish, so is air to man.  
(空气之于人犹如鱼儿之于水。)

7. 以-ior 结尾的表语形容词本身就是比较级形式,不可在它们前面加 more 或在词尾加-er。这些词必须与 to 连用。

superior 较优的, inferior 较劣的, senior 较年长的;较高级的, junior 较年幼的, 职位较低的, prior 较重要的等。

He is superior to others in pronunciation. (在发音方面他比别人强些。)

He felt inferior to others. (他觉得低人一等。)

This task is prior to all others. (这个任务比所有其他任务都重要。)

He is two years junior to my younger sister. (他比我妹妹小两岁。)

8. more/less... than... (与其说……不如说……)

He was more frightened than hurt. = He was less hurt than frightened. (与其说他受了伤,还不如说他受了惊吓。)

### 第5讲 动词时态和语态

#### 【知识整理】

##### 一、动词的时态

谓动词常用的时态有一般现在时、一般将来时、一般过去时、现在进行时、现在完成时、过去完成时、将来完成时、过去将来时和现在完成进行时等。下面简述一下使用这几种时态应注意的事项。

#### 【难点突破】

##### 1. 一般现在时的特殊用法

###### 1) 一般现在时表将来

动词 come, go, arrive, leave, start, begin, return 的一般现在时可以表示将来,主要用来表示在时间上已确定或安排好的事情。例如:

① The train leaves at six tomorrow morning.

火车明天六点开。

② When does the bus start? It starts in ten minutes. 汽车什么时候开? 十分钟后。

2) 在时间和条件状语从句中,用一般现在时或现在完成时来表示将来。例如:

① When Bill comes (不是 will come), ask him to wait for me. 比尔来后,让他等我。

② I'll write to you as soon as I arrive (have arrived) there. 我到了那里,就给你写信。

3) 在动词 hope, take care, make sure 等的宾语从句中,由一般现在时表示将来。例如:

① I hope they have a nice time next week.

我希望他们下星期玩得开心。

② Make sure that the windows are closed before you leave the room. 离开房间前,务必把窗户关了。

4) 有动词用一般现在时代替完成时,如 hear, tell, learn, write, understand, forget, know, find,

say, remember 等。例如:

① I hear (=have heard) he will go to London.  
我听说他将去伦敦。

② I forget (=have forgotten) how old he is. 我忘了他多大了。

### 2. 一般过去时的特殊用法

1) 用在一些虚拟语气的句式中。

① would (had) rather sb. did sth. 表示“宁愿某人做某事”。例如:

I'd rather you came tomorrow. 你还是明天来吧。

② It is time that sb. did sth. 该某人做某事了。例如:

It is time that you did your work. 你该做功课了。

2) 表示委婉语气。例如:

Could/Would you lend me your bike? 能借用一下你的自行车吗?

### 3. 一般将来时的特殊用法

1) be going to + 动词原形, 表示将来。

① 主语的意图, 即将做某事。例如:

What are you going to do tomorrow? 明天打算做什么呢?

② 计划, 安排要发生的事。例如:

The meeting is going to be held next week.  
会议将于下周举行。

③ 有迹象要发生的事。例如:

Look at the dark clouds, there is going to be a storm. 看那些乌云, 快要下暴雨了。

2) be + 不定式表示将来, 指按计划或正式安排将发生的事。例如:

We are to discuss the report next Saturday.  
我们将于下星期六讨论这份报告。

3) be about to + 不定式, 意为马上做某事。例如:

He is about to leave for Beijing.  
他马上要去北京。

注意: be about to do 不能与 tomorrow, next week 等表示明确将来的时间状语连用。

4) will 用于条件句时, 表意愿。例如:

Now if you will take off your jacket, we will fit the new one on you in front of the mirror.

你如果愿意脱下夹克, 我们在镜前为你试件新的。

5) be to / be going to

be to 表示客观安排或受人指示而将做某事, be

going to 表示主观的打算或计划。例如:

① I am to play football tomorrow afternoon. 明天下午我将去踢球。(客观安排)

② I'm going to play football tomorrow afternoon. 明天下午我打算去踢球。(主观安排)

### 4. 现在完成时的用法的注意点

#### A. 比较一般过去时与现在完成时

1) 一般过去时表示过去某时发生的动作或单纯叙述过去的事情, 强调动作; 现在完成时为过去发生的, 强调过去的事情对现在的影响, 强调的是影响。例如:

① I saw this film yesterday. (强调看的动作发生过了)

② I have seen this film. (强调对现在的影响, 电影的内容已经知道了)

2) 一般过去时常与具体的时间状语连用, 而现在完成时通常与模糊的时间状语连用, 或无时间状语。

(1) 一般过去时的时间状语: yesterday, last week, ... ago, in 1980, in October, just now 等, 皆为具体的时间状语。例如:

I bought an interesting book yesterday. 我昨天买了一本有趣的书。

(2) 现在完成时的时间状语和其引导词有: for, since, so far, ever, never, just, yet, till/until, up to now, in the past years, always 等, 皆为不确定的时间状语。例如:

① I have lived in Shaoxing since 2000. 我自2000年以来住在绍兴。

② He hasn't finished his work yet. 他还未完成工作。

3) 现在完成时可表示持续到现在的动作或状态, 动词一般为延续性的, 如 live, teach, learn, work, study, know 等。

4) 一般过去时常用的非持续性动词有 come, go, leave, start, die 等。

#### B. 用于现在完成时的句型

1) It is the first/second time that... 结构中的从句部分, 用现在完成时。例如:

It is the first time that I have visited the city.  
这是我第一次访问这座城市。

注意: It was the third time that the boy had been late.

2) This is + 形容词最高级 + that... 结构, that 从句要用现在完成时。例如:

This is the best film that I've (ever) seen.

这是我看过的最好的电影。

C. since 的用法

1) since + 过去的一个时间点(如具体的年、月、日期、时刻如: 1980, last month, half past six, 等)。例如:

I have been here since 1989. 自 1989 起,我一直在这儿。

2) since + 一段时间 + ago. 例如:

I have been here since five months ago. 我在这儿已经有五个月了。

3) since + 从句. 例如:

① Great changes have taken place since you left. 你走后,变化可大了。

② I haven't heard from him since he lived in Shaoxing. 自从他离开绍兴,我没有收到过他的来信。

4) It is + 一段时间 + since 从句. 例如:

It is two years since I have been a postgraduate student. 我考上研究生有两年了。

5. 过去将来时的注意点

1) 在时间和条件状语从句中,常用一般过去时代替过去将来时。例如:

He told me that I would let him know if I went there.

他告诉我说如果我去那儿,告诉他一声。

2) 用在虚拟语气的句型里。例如:

① Even if the sun were to rise in the west, I would never do such a thing. 即使太阳从西方出来,我也绝不干这样的事。

② I wish I would fly to the moon one day.

但愿有一天我能飞向月球。

③ If it should rain tomorrow, I would stay at home. 要是明天下雨的话我就呆在家里。

6. 过去完成时的特殊用法

1) 用于表示意向的动词,如 hope, wish, expect, think, intend, mean, suppose 等,用过去完成时表示“原本……”。例如:

We had hoped that you would come, but you didn't. 那时我们希望你能来,但是你没有来。

2) 过去完成时的时间状语的引导词有: before, by, until, when, after, once, as soon as 等。例如:

① He said that he had learned some English before. 他说过他以前学过一些英语。

② By the time he was twelve, Edison had begun to make a living by himself. 到了十二岁那年,爱迪生开始自己谋生。

③ Tom was disappointed that most of the guests had left when he arrived at the party. 汤姆失望了,因为他到达晚会时,大部分客人已经走了。

3) 过去完成时常用于以下固定句型:

(1) hardly, scarcely, barely + 过去完成时 + when + 过去时; no sooner + 过去完成时 + than + 过去时。例如:

① Hardly had I got on the bus when it started to move.

我刚上公车就开了。

② No sooner had I gone out than he came to see me. 我刚出门,他就来看我了。

(2) by (the end of) + 过去时间,主句中谓语动词用过去完成时。例如:

The experiment had been finished by 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. 到昨天下午四点,实验就做完了。

4) 用一般过去时代替过去完成时

两个动作如按顺序发生,又不强调先后,或用 then, and, but 等连词时,多用一般过去时。例如:

① When she saw the mouse, she screamed.

她看到老鼠,就叫了起来。

② My aunt gave me a hat and I lost it.

姑妈给了我一顶帽子,我把它弄丢了。

5) 两个动作相继发生,可用一般过去时;如第一个动作需要若干时间完成,用过去完成时。例如:

When I heard the news, I was very excited.

听到那消息我非常激动。

6) 叙述历史事实,不用过去完成时,而只用一般过去时。例如:

Our teacher told us that Columbus discovered America in 1492. 老师告诉我们哥伦布于 1492 年发现了美洲。

7. 将来完成时

1) 状态完成:表示某事继续到将来某时为止一直存在的状态。例如:

They will have been married for 20 years by then. 到那时他们结婚将有 20 年了。

2) 动作完成:表示将来某一时刻或另一个将来的动作之前,已经完成的动作或获得的经验。例如:

You will have reached Shanghai by this time tomorrow. 明天此时,你已经到达上海了。

8. 现在进行时

1) 习惯进行:表示长期或重复性的动作,说话时动作未必正在进行。例如:

Mr. Green is writing another novel. 格林先生

在写另一部小说。(说话时并不一定在正在写)

2) 表示渐变, 这样的动词有: get, grow, become, turn, run, go, begin 等。例如:

① The leaves are turning red. 叶子渐渐变红了。

② It's getting warmer and warmer.  
天越来越热了。

3) 与 always, constantly, forever 等词连用, 表示反复发生的动作或持续存在的状态, 往往带有说话人的主观色彩。例如:

You are always changing your mind. 你老是在改变主意。

4) 现在进行时代替将来时

a. 表示即将发生的或预定中计划好的活动。例如:

① Are you staying with us this weekend? 你准备和我们一起度周末好吗?

② We are leaving soon. 我们马上就走。

b. 渐变动词, 如 get, run, grow, become, begin 以及瞬间动词 die 等。例如:

He is dying. 他要死了。

9. 过去进行时

常用的时间状语有 this morning, the whole morning, all day yesterday, from nine to ten last evening, when, while 等。例如:

① My brother fell and hurt himself while he was riding his bicycle. 我兄弟骑车时摔了下来, 受了伤。

② It was raining when they left the station.  
他们离开车站时, 正下着雨。

10. 将来进行时

1) 概念: 表示将来某时进行的动作或存在的状态, 或按预测将会发生的事情。例如:

① She'll be coming soon. 她会很快来的。

② I'll be meeting him sometime in the future.  
将来我一定和他见面的。

2) 常用的时间状语有 soon, tomorrow, this evening, on Sunday, by this time, in two days, tomorrow evening 等。例如:

By this time tomorrow, I'll be lying on the beach. 明天此时, 我正躺在海滩上呢。

## 二、动词的语态

1. 语态的概念

语态也是动词的一种形式, 表示主语与谓语之间的关系。英语有两种语态: 即主动语态和被动语态。

1) 主动语态表示主语是谓语动作的执行者。例如:

People grew rice in this area some years ago.  
几年前人们在这个地区种植水稻。

2) 被动语态表示主语是谓语动作的承受者。例如:

A new swimming pool will be built in our school. 一个新游泳池将在我们学校建成。

## 【难点突破】

主动语态结构的不同, 因而转换成被动语态的方式也各有不同。说明如下:

1) 及物动词形成的被动语态: 例如:

主语 + 动词 + 宾语

① People grow rice in the south. (主动语态)

② Rice is grown in the south. (被动语态)

注意: 带有宾语从句的句子转换成被动语态时, 需要将宾语从句变为主语从句, 通常用形式主语来代替, 而将主语从句后置。

③ They said that he would come back soon.  
(主动语态)

④ It was said that he would come back soon.  
(被动语态)

类似的还有: It is reported/believed/hoped/supposed that... 等句型。

主语 + 动词 + 宾语 + 宾补

⑤ We elected Li Ming monitor of our class.  
(主动语态)

⑥ Li Ming was elected monitor of our class.  
(被动语态)

注意: 在主动结构中跟不带 to 的动词不定式作宾补变为被动结构时应加上 to 作主语补足语。

⑦ Slave-owners made slaves work all day and all night. (主动语态)

⑧ Slaves were made to work all day and all night by slave-owners. (被动语态)

主语 + 动词 + 间宾 + 真宾

⑨ He gave me a beautiful birthday card yesterday. (主动语态)

⑩ I was given a beautiful birthday card yesterday. (被动语态) 或 A beautiful birthday card was given to me by him yesterday. (被动语态)

注意: 用直接宾语作被动语态的主语时, 通常要在间接宾语前加上适当的介词。

2) 由动词短语形成的被动语态, 不要遗漏介词或副词。例如:

① John turned on the radio. (主动语态)

② The radio was turned on by John. (被动语态)

③ Grandma takes care of my sister. (主动语态)

④ My sister is taken care of by Grandma. (被动语态)

3) 祈使句的被动语态通常借助 let 句式。例如:

① Please close the window. (主动语态)

② Let the window be closed. (被动语态)

### 【提分关键】

#### 1. 主动形式表被动意义

在下列情况中,谓语的形式是主动的,但具有被动的含义。

1) 转化为系动词的感官动词+表语。例如:

① The food tastes delicious 这种食物尝起来很可口。

② The idea sounds good. 这个主意听起来不错。

2) 由少数及物动词转化而来的不及物动词,常见的有: cut, lock, open, read, sell, shut, wash, wear, write 等。此时句子的主语一般是物,而且这些动词常和表示程度的状语,如: well, easily 或与否定词连用构成否定句。例如:

① The apples sell well. 这些苹果很好卖。

② The door won't shut. 这门关不上。

注意:含有这类动词的句子也可写成被动语态的句子,但含义不同。主动语态表示状态,被动语态则侧重某一动作的发生。

③ The clothes wash well. 这些衣服很好洗。

④ The clothes aren't well washed. 这些衣服没好好洗。

3) 某些动词以物作主语时,其进行时也可表被动意义。例如:

① The dinner is cooking. 正在烧饭。

② The book is printing. 书正在印刷中。

4) 一些固定句型表示被动含义。

① be worth doing

The film is well worth seeing. 这部电影很值得一看。

② have/get sb/sth. done

have 作使役动词没有被动语态,但可用这种结构表被动或使役。

I had my watch stolen. 我的手表被偷了。

③ sth. need/want/require doing = sth. need/

want/require to be done

The room needs cleaning. = The room needs to be cleaned. 这间房屋需要打扫。

④ be under/in+抽象名词

The railway is under construction. 这条铁路正在被修建。

5) 一些不定式作定语。例如:

① There be...

There are a lot of things to do. 有许多工作要做。

② 不定式修饰 want, have 等动词的宾语,且句子主语是不定式动作的执行者。

I have a lot of things to do. 我有许多事情要做。

6) 不定式前有表性质的形容词,且动词不定式中的动词与句子主语有动宾关系。

The question is easy to answer. 这个问题很容易回答。

7) 当不定式修饰 buy, get, give 等动词的直接宾语,而间接宾语是不定式的逻辑主语时。

I bought him a story book to read. 我给他买了本故事书看看。

8) 在“This (that) is+名词”的句型中,修饰表语的不定式用主动形式表被动。

This is a hard question to answer. 这是个很难回答的问题。

#### 2. 主动语态不能改成被动语态的情况

1) 有些动词虽是及物动词,但由于表示的是状态或关系,通常不用于被动语态,常见的这类动词有 leave, enter, reach, resemble, suit, lack, benefit 等。例如:

The boy resembles his father. 这男孩像他爸爸。

2) 不及物的短语动词如: take place, lose heart, belong to, consist of 等短语动词。例如:

Taiwan Island belongs to China. 台湾岛属于中国。

3) 宾语是反身代词,相互代词,同源宾语,不定式,动名词或不可拆开的短语动词等。

① Tom often makes a face in class when the teacher is writing on the blackboard.

在课堂上,当老师在黑板上写字时,汤姆常做鬼脸。

② He should blame himself for the accident. 这事应怪他自己。

③ I could hardly control myself at the meeting.



会上我几乎无法控制自己。

## 第6讲 名词性从句

### 【知识整理】

#### I. 名词从句的概念和分类

在句子中起名词作用的句子叫名词性从句。名词性从句的功能相当于名词词组,它在复合句中能作主语、宾语、表语、同位语等,因此根据它在句中不同的语法功能,名词性从句又可分别称为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。名词性从句使用陈述语序。

#### II. 引导名词从句的连接词

(1)从属连词:that, whether, if (在从句中不作成分,that 不省略,whether/if 表示“是否”)

(2)连接代词:what, who, which (在从句中作主语、表语、宾语、定语等,有词义)

(3)连接副词:when, where, how, why (在句中担任状语,有词义)

### 【难点突破】

#### 1. 主语从句

主语从句即一个句子(从句)在复合句中充当主语。例如:

That fashion differs from country to country may reflect a cultural difference from one aspect.

国与国之间的时尚不一样从一个方面反映出文化的差异。

Whether he will come or not remains a question. 他是否会来还是个问题。

注意:主语从句中 that 一般不可以省略,whether 不能用 if 来替代。

What he said at the meeting astonished everybody present.

他在会议上说的使在场的每个人都惊讶。

Who will go to attend the meeting is a question. 谁会去参加会议是个问题。

When and where we should build a library has not been decided. 我们该什么时候、在哪里建造一个图书馆还没有决定。

#### 2. 表语从句

表语从句即一个句子(从句)在复合句中充当表语。例如:

The trouble for the naughty boy is that he has not finished his work. 这个淘气的小男孩的麻烦是他还没有完成作业。

The problem is whether it will be sunny tomorrow.

问题是明天天气是否会好。

That is what we are worried about. 那是我们所担心的。

The question is which rat dare tie the bell to the neck of the cat. 问题是哪一只老鼠胆敢把铃铛系到猫的脖子上。

Go and get your coat. It is where you left it. 去把你的外套拿来,你把它忘在那里了。

Jill was ill. That was why she failed to come to school. 吉尔生病了,所以她没有来上课。

It seems as if he were the greatest man in the world. 看上去他好像是世界上最伟大的男人。(虚拟语气)

#### 3. 同位语从句

在复合句中作同位语的从句称为同位语从句。被同位语从句修饰的词一般为名词,比较常见的有:fact, suggestion, truth, idea, belief, conclusion, problem, news, prediction 等。例如:

We have not lost the hope that he will turn up some day. 他总有一天会出现,我们没有失去这个希望。

You should answer the question whether you are willing to go or not. 你得回答你是否愿意去这个问题。

I have no idea how we can start the work. 我不知道该如何开始这项工作。

#### 4. 宾语从句

宾语从句即一个句子(从句)在复合句中作及物动词或介词的宾语。例如:

I believe (that) he is an honest student. 我相信他是一个诚实的学生。

I doubt if/whether he will review the previous lesson. 我怀疑他是否会复习上一课。

注意:在口语及非正式文体中,that 常省略。

He asked the boss whom/who he would work with. 他问老板将和谁一起工作。

I am wondering where my roommates have gone. 我正纳闷我的室友去哪里了。

What he did was different from what he had said. 他做的和他此前说的不一样。

注意:介词后接宾语从句的情况以 what, how, when 等连接代词/副词引导的居多;whether 引导的不能用 if 替换;that 引导的此类宾语从句较少见,高中英语常遇到的有 except that 等。例如:

He is a good teacher except that he always smokes. 除了总是吸烟以外,他是一位好老师。