

# 高中英语句型训练

- 分单元提炼高中英语基本句型 ● 例句翔实，练习多样，举一反三
- 分析、讲解各句型的用法特点 ● 按字母顺序提供全部句型索引



安徽教育出版社

ISBN 7-5336-1113-6/G · 1559

定价：4.20 元

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SENIOR  
SENTENCE PATTERNS

安徽教育出版社

**(皖)新登字03号**

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安徽教育出版社出版发行

(合肥市金寨路283号)

新华书店经销 合肥杏花印刷厂印刷

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开本787×1092 1/32 印张 11 字数252,000

1993年2月第1版 1993年2月第1次印刷

印数: 7,500

ISBN7—5336—1113—6/G.1559

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定价: 4.20元

## 前 言

初中阶段，每一课的教学基本上都是以句型为中心进行安排的。教学内容通过以旧带新，新旧对比，由易到难，重点突出。课文中的基本句型易上口、可替换；语言要点也分散安排在句型中，以此为学生学好英语打下扎实的基础。

到了高中阶段，根据教学大纲的要求，侧重培养学生的阅读能力，但在课文中仍出现不少常见的有用句型。由于理解能力的提高，学生往往不满足于知其然、不知其所以然地单纯模仿、操练，而渴望知道其中的一些道理，以便自觉地去学习、掌握。为此，我们编写了《高中英语句型训练》一书，作为学习高中英语课本的辅助材料。

全书共三十四个单元，以高中英语第一册和第二册为本，每一课为一单元，重点突出，与课文同步。每个单元中，先列出重点句型，然后逐条进行剖析、讲解。在内容讲解方面，采取分析、归纳、对比的方法，力求简明扼要，深入浅出，举一反三；在选配例句方面，尽量结合生活实际，短浅实用，通俗易懂。

在编写练习时，我们既吸收了句型操练的优点，又考虑到今后升学和就业的需要，采用了英译汉、词汇替换、改写句子、句型转换、各类词语填空、单项选择、完形填空、阅读理解等多种形式，帮助学生更好地去理解、记忆、巩固语言知识，培养语言技能。练习尽可能围绕句型，做到分量适中，有的放矢，难易相当。

各单元的练习答案附在书后。书末附索引，将所有句型按字母顺序编排，注明出处，以备检索。

参加本书编写的有许炳华、李祥林、宋露明、张志恒等同志。

我们希望本书对广大中学师生的教与学有所帮助，同时竭诚希望读者多多批评指正。

编 者

1991年10月

### 本书使用的缩略语

adj. = adjective 形容词

ad. = adverb 副词

BI = Book One 第一册

BII = Book Two 第二册

n. = noun 名词

O. = object 宾语

prep. = preposition 介词

pron. = pronoun 代词

S. = subject 主语

sb = somebody 某人

sth = something 某物

U. = unit 单元

V. = verb 动词

V-ing = Verb-ing 动词的 ing 形式

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# BOOK ONE

## Unit One

be forced to do sth.  
make London the base...  
such...that...  
so...that...  
keep on doing...  
find it + *adj.* + to do...

1. force sb. to do sth. 迫使某人做某事, force 后接复合宾语, 其中宾语补语是动词不定式短语。如:

The soldiers force their prisoners to give up their arms. 士兵们强迫俘虏放下武器。

这种句型常用于被动结构, 即: be forced to do sth. 如:

In the end the enemy were forced to surrender. 敌人终于被迫投降了。

The weather being hot, we were forced to travel at night. 天气炎热, 我们只得夜晚旅行。

2. 句型 make London the base... 中, 动词 make 后接

复合宾语，其中 London 为宾语，the base 为宾语补足语。这种复合结构中的宾语补足语除名词外，还可以用不带 to 的不定式及形容词，如：

We made him stay to tea. 我们让他坐下来喝茶。

This made the street as light as day. 这照得大街通明，如同白昼。

3. such...that...及 so...that...两个句型中，that 引导的是结果从句。

such 后接：

1) such + a(n) + (adj.) + 单数可数名词，如：

It gave him such a shock that his face turned white. 那件事对他震动很大，吓得他脸都变白了。

They had such a fierce dog that no one dared to go near their house. 他们有一条恶狗，谁也不敢走近他们家。

2) such + (adj.) + 复数名词/不可数名词，如：

They were such fools that none of them could solve the problem. 他们真笨，没有一个人能解出这道题。

I didn't like such bad handwriting that I threw it away. 我不喜欢这样糟的书法，我把它扔了。

3) such 也可后接代词，如：

His idea was such a good one that we all agreed to use it. 他的想法确实很好，我们都同意采纳。

so 后接：

1) so + adj. 如：

He is so young that you must excuse him. 他太年轻，你要原谅他。

2) so + *adv.* 如：

My mother lives so far away that we hardly ever see her. 我母亲住得很远，我们难得见到她。

3) so + *adj.* + a(n) + 单数可数名词，如：

It is so high a building that we don't see its top clearly. 这是一座非常高的大楼，我们看不清它的顶部。

4. keep doing sth. 和 keep on doing sth. 都有“一直（不断地）做某事”，“总是做某事”之意，如：

You shouldn't keep (on) thinking about it. 你不应当总想着这件事。

Why do you keep on smiling? 你为什么总是笑？

Every second he kept glancing at the clock. 每一秒钟他都不停地看钟。

keep on doing sth. 还可表示“继续做某事”，如：

They kept on working after dark. 他们天黑以后继续工作。

5. find it + *adj.* + to do 句型中，it 为形式宾语，to do 是 it 的具体内容，为真实宾语。如：

I found it difficult to explain my ideas to my family. 我觉得难以向我家里人说清我的想法。

## Exercises

### I. Put the following into Chinese.

1. He was forced to leave his homeland for political reasons.
2. The weather being hot, we were forced to travel at night.
3. The boy won't do his work if you don't force him (to).
4. He went to England and made London the base for his revolutionary work.
5. You may take a horse to the water, but you can't make him drink.
6. Well, sit down and make yourself comfortable.
7. He made such rapid progress that before long he began to write articles in English for an American newspaper.
8. He had mastered the language so well that he was able to write the book in English.
9. Why do you keep on smiling?
10. I find it impossible to believe a single word you say.
11. He had enough intelligence to see that what he did was wrong.
12. I felt that I was not yet strong enough to travel.
13. It doesn't matter if you don't find her.
14. If it is quite convenient to you, I will be with you next Tuesday.
15. Don't come unless I telephone.
16. Unless this policy can be changed, the future for

Britain is indeed dark.

**I. Pattern Drill:** Make sentences with the given words, following the patterns given. You may add some necessary words. Arrange the words in a proper order.

1. Pattern: *be forced to do sth.*

1) They, be forced, to stay in, because, rain

---

---

2) I, be forced, put off, my visit

---

---

3) The prisoners, be forced, give up, their arms

---

---

4) The boy, not do, his work, if, he, forced (to)

---

---

2. Pattern: *make London the base...*

5) You, me, have made, feel comfortable

---

---

6) praise, make, good men, bad men, better, worse

---

---

7) you, make, what, so, tremble

---

---

8) the machines, the noise, make, ache, my head

---

---

9) all work, no play, make, a dull boy, Jack

---

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- 
- 
- 10) I've got, that my family was very poor, make  
it clear
- 
- 

3. Pattern: *such...that...*  
*so...that...*

- 11) it, dark, he, the faces of his companions,  
couldn't see
- 
- 

- 12) his heart, fast, beat, he, hardly, could,  
breathe
- 
- 

- 13) Jimmy, made, such, noise, his sister, told,  
him, be quiet
- 
- 

- 14) she, never used, get, bad headaches, that she,  
feel, very uncomfortable
- 
- 

- II. Read the following passage and decide which of the underlined words are correct and which are wrong. Then correct the wrong words.**

Christmas has come at last.

The house is looking real ① beautiful. All last week, Mrs Brown and the woman who comes to help her in ② the housework have worked hard cleaning and get ③ the house ready for the visitors. The day before Christmas Eve was Sunday, so Mr Brown and David were working all day putting up the holly and coloured paper over the doors and pictures. They put a big Christmas tree just inside ④ the front door, and hang ⑤ coloured electric lights among the branches. Anything ⑥ looks very gay and exciting.

Christmas is a time of joy and happy. ⑦ People forget ⑧ sadness and try to show kind ⑨ to everyone. Children look forward for ⑩ Christmas for many weeks. The warmth and friendship of Christmas help us to remember ⑪ the darkness and cold of winter.

When the children wake up in ⑫ Christmas morning their presents will be beside their beds and they will think that ⑬ Father Christmas has taken ⑭ them. During the morning, Mrs Brown and Brenda will cook the Christmas dinner. Mr Brown, Tony and the children will go to school ⑮. The church is always very crowded on Christmas morning. On ⑯ Christmas dinner they will have turkey and Christmas pudding. In the afternoon they will see and hear the Queen on television; then ⑰ the younger ⑱ people will rest while the children

play games. In England most people spend Christmas Day at home with their children<sup>19</sup>.



## Unit Two

Let us suppose...

These wires are called sensors.

I wonder if...

Charlie does so.

You had better (not) do sth.

Since...

I'd like to do sth.

Such is/are + n.

1. Let us suppose + that 从句。that 可省略，作“假定”、“设想”解，如：

Let us suppose we can visit a home at the end of this century. 让我们设想我们能够访问本世纪末的一个家庭。

Let us suppose for a moment that the news is really true. 让我们暂时假定这个消息确实是真的。

也可用 suppose 或 supposing + that 从句，表示“假定……”。如：

Suppose (that) we are late, what will the teacher say? 假使我们迟到，老师会说什么呢？

Supposing (that) all the doors are locked, how could you get into the house? 假如所有的门都锁