

BOBING

Bobing
English
grammar
主编\薄冰

NEW

依据教育部最新制订的《英语课程标准》编写

新版 薄冰

英语语法

高中

1 年级

能力测试

顺利通过高中英语[九级]考试要求



开明出版社
KAIMING PRESS



BOBING
开明版

薄冰 英语语法

系列>>>>>>>

薄冰

北京外国语大学英语系教授。著名英语语法专家。1921年生。山西应县人。1947年毕业于国立浙江大学外国语文系。毕业后即担任英语教学工作，迄今近60年。1950年开始在北京外国语学院（北京外国语大学的前身）任教。他长期从事英语语法的教学与研究，对英汉翻译亦有很深的造诣。近年来致力于英语咨询方面的工作。主要论著有《英语语法手册》（主编）《英语时态详解》《英语名词的数》《高级英语语法》（主编）等。

1998年，开明出版社出版了《薄冰英语语法》《薄冰英语语法练习册》，引发了图书市场上的“薄冰热”。而后开明出版社又陆续出版了《薄冰英语语法高阶系列》（三册），累计印数达数百万册，深受读者的欢迎。2005年，开明出版社响应广大中学生的希望和要求，聘请薄冰教授会同全国教学一线的英语特级教师，联手编写了《新版薄冰英语语法中学系列》，包括《新版薄冰初中英语语法》《新版薄冰高中英语语法》《新版薄冰初中英语语法考点例析》《新版薄冰高中英语语法考点例析》《新版薄冰中学英语短语考点例析》《新版薄冰英语语法能力测试》（六册）。相信这一套丛书将为广大中学生的英语学习带来更大的帮助。

封面设计：羽人工作室

ISBN 7-80205-291-2



9 787802 052918 >

ISBN 7-80205-291-2

定价：8.50 元



依据教育部最新制订的《英语课程标准》编写

主编\薄冰

新版

New Bobing English Grammar

薄冰

英语语法

能力测试

顺利通过高中英语[九级]考试要求

高中

1 年级



开明出版社
KAIMING PRESS

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

新版薄冰英语语法能力测试·高中一年级/薄冰

主编. —北京: 开明出版社, 2006. 6

ISBN 7-80205-291-2

I. 新... II. ①薄... ②李... ③田...

III. 英语—语法—高中—习题 IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 055006 号

选题策划 焦向英

项目执行 戴海荣

责任编辑 戴海荣

新版薄冰英语语法能力测试·高中一年级

主编 薄冰

开明出版社出版

(北京海淀区西三环北路 19 号 邮编 100089)

新华书店北京发行所经销

山东省招远市新华彩印有限公司印刷

开本 16 印张 6.375

北京 2006 年 6 月第 1 版 北京 2006 年 8 月第 2 次印刷

20 001 ~ 30 000 册

书号/ISBN 7-80205-291-2

定价/8.50 元



新版薄冰英语语法能力测试系列

编委会

主 编 薄 冰

副主编 李宝忱 田 火

编 委 (按姓氏笔画为序)

| | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 马 慧 | 田 火 | 许文龙 |
| 许 梦 | 孙玉仙 | 李宝忱 |
| 李 钢 | 肖 爽 | 肖 赫 |
| 张世茹 | 杨玉良 | 杨玉峰 |
| 杨岷生 | 侯凤娥 | 韩书平 |
| 廖 洁 | 戴海荣 | |



前言 Foreword

《新版薄冰英语语法能力测试》(初中高中各三册)是继《新版薄冰高中英语语法》《新版薄冰初中英语语法》之后,我们参照“新课标”和中学英语实际教学进度为广大中学生量身定制的一套语法强化训练。目的是通过循序渐进的科学训练,使学生更加系统、牢固地掌握英语语法知识,全面提高英语水平和学习效率。

本套书的主要特点是:

1. 依据传统英语语法体系,概念精准,体系完备

传统英语语法体系是目前国内英语语法教学和语法训练的主流体系,其特点是英语语法知识系统、阐述完整、概念严谨、结构清晰,具有很强的实用性,因此本套书在测试章节划分和语法概念表述上以传统英语语法为依据,并结合了中学英语教学的实际,便于中学生掌握。

2. 面向“新课标”和新考试要求,注重培养能力

本套书涵盖了“新课标”的全部语法项目和中考、高考考试要求,注重让学生在语境中学习语法,在实践中掌握语法,能够运用所学知识分析问题、解决问题。

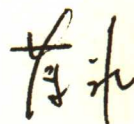
3. 结合教学进度,训练循序渐进

本套书的编写考虑到了学习的规律性和学校的实际教学进度,采取了由浅入深分年级进行编排的方式,即便在同一个测试单元里,也体现了训练题由易到难的递增。让学生循序渐进地进行语法练习。另外,每个测试单元前,都列有“知识准备”一栏,主要提示本单元的语法测试重点,帮助学生完成每个测试单元的训练。在测试单元后面都附有测试答案,便于学生自学和自我检测。

4. 主客观题相结合,有利于形成性评价和终结性评价应用

在题型设置上,不仅有客观题,如单项选择、完形填空、改错等中考、高考常见题型;而且还有大量的主观题,如汉译英、英译汉、句型转换、完成句型等。因而使用本套书既可供学生在课堂上练习作为形成性评价使用,又可供班级在期中、期末为考查学生每阶段学习是否达标,作为终结性评价使用。

我们相信本套书会对中学生的英语学习有很大的帮助。



2006年5月于北外



目录 Contents

| | | | |
|---------|------------|----|---|
| 测试 1 | 非谓动词 (A) | 1 | ▶ |
| 测试 2 | 非谓动词 (B) | 5 | ▶ |
| 测试 3 | 非谓动词 (C) | 8 | ▶ |
| 测试 4 | 非谓动词 (D) | 12 | ▶ |
| 测试 5 | 非谓动词 (E) | 16 | ▶ |
| 测试 6 | 非谓动词 (F) | 20 | ▶ |
| 测试 7 | 非谓动词 (G) | 24 | ▶ |
| 测试 8 | 非谓动词 (H) | 29 | ▶ |
| 测试 9 | 非谓动词 (I) | 34 | ▶ |
| 测试 10 | 非谓动词 (J) | 38 | ▶ |
| 测试 11 | 虚拟语气 (A) | 43 | ▶ |
| 测试 12 | 虚拟语气 (B) | 48 | ▶ |
| 测试 13 | 虚拟语气 (C) | 52 | ▶ |
| 测试 14 | 主谓一致 (A) | 56 | ▶ |
| 测试 15 | 主谓一致 (B) | 59 | ▶ |
| 测试 16 | 名词性从句 (A) | 63 | ▶ |
| 测试 17 | 名词性从句 (B) | 68 | ▶ |
| 测试 18 | it 的用法 (A) | 73 | ▶ |
| 测试 19 | it 的用法 (B) | 76 | ▶ |
| 测试 20 | 构词法 | 79 | ▶ |
| 测试总复习 A | | 83 | ▶ |
| 测试总复习 B | | 90 | ▶ |

测试 1

.....非谓动词 (A) .. [动名词构成]

知识准备

动名词是动词的一种非谓语形式。它由动词原形加词尾 -ing 构成。它具有名词和动词的特征。动名词有时态和语态的变化。现以动词 make 为例, 列出动名词的不同形式。

| | 主动语态 | 被动语态 |
|-----|-------------|------------------|
| 一般式 | making | being made |
| 完成式 | having made | having been made |

一、用所给动词的适当形式填空, 每空一词

- _____ the people heart and soul is my greatest happiness. (serve)
- The doctor persuaded his uncle to stop _____ and _____. (smoke, drink)
- I am sorry for my _____ so soon. (leave)
- It is no use _____ each other. (blame)
- There is no _____ about such matters. (joke)
- Have you finished _____ the letters? (type)
- I am proud of _____ your friend for years. (be)
- _____ is a good form of exercise for both young and old. (walk)
- While shopping, people sometimes can't help _____ into buying something they don't really need. (persuade)
- The novel *The Dream of Red Chamber* is well worth _____ many times. (read)

二、根据汉语意思, 用所给动词的适当形式填空, 每空一词

- 他的麻烦是没有足够的资金。
His trouble is his _____ enough money. (not have)
- 我为没有提前让你知道而道歉。
—没关系。
—I must apologize for _____ ahead of time. (not let)
—That's all right.
- 因为不知道他的电话号码, 她与比尔取得联系有困难。
Not knowing his telephone number, she _____ in touch with Bill?
- 他毕生都献给了帮助残疾人。



He _____ his life _____ the disabled people.

5. 上个月中国又成功地向太空发射了一枚火箭。

China _____ up another rocket into space last month.

6. 你不在词典里查生词能理解课文的意思吗?

Can you get the meaning of the text without _____
dictionary?

in a

7. 读而不思犹如食而不化。

_____ is like _____

8. 约翰亲自去那儿省了我们许多时间。

_____ saved us a great deal of time.

9. 学理论不实践是没用的。

It is no use _____

10. 这可怜的小女孩靠卖花谋生。

The poor little girl made a living _____

三、下列各句都有错误, 请改正

1. If you practise to read and thinking in this way, you will become a smarter reader.

2. The experts tried to prevent animals and plants from become endangered.

3. Mrs Green insisted on my stay there for supper.

4. Smoke cigarettes leads to lung disease.

5. Reading in bed have affected his eye-sight.

四、使用动名词改写下列各句

1. It takes our English teacher a lot of time to prepare his lessons.

Our English teacher _____ his lessons.

2. Mother warned him not to touch the electric lamp.

Mother warned him _____ the electric lamp.

3. We entered the room lightly in order not to wake up the baby.

We entered the room lightly _____ up the baby.

4. The film *Gone with the Wind* is worthy to be seen many times.

The film *Gone with the Wind* is _____ many times.

5. My parents insist that I should take a cold bath every day.

My parents insist _____ a cold bath every day.



五、用括号中所给动词的非谓语形式填空

Wealth, Success and Love

A woman saw three old men 1 (sit) in her front yard. She said, "I don't think I know you, but you must be hungry. Please come in and ~~have~~ something 2 (eat)."

"We do not go into a house together," they replied.

"Why is that?" she felt quite 3 (surprise).

One of the old men explained, "His name is Wealth, this is Success, and my name is Love." Then he added, "Now go in and discuss with your family which one of us you want in your home."

The woman went in and told her husband what had happened. Her husband said, "Let's invite Wealth. Let him in and 4 (fill) our home with wealth." But she disagreed, "My dear, why don't we invite Success?" Their daughter made a suggestion: "Wouldn't it be better 5 (invite) Love? Then our home would be filled with love!" "Let's take our daughter's advice," said the father.

So the woman went out and asked, "Which one of you is Love? Please come in and be our guest." Love got up and started 6 (start) toward the house. The other two also got up and followed him.

7 (surprise), the lady asked Wealth and Success, "I only invite Love. Why are you coming in?"

The old men replied together, "If you had invited Wealth or Success, the other two of us would have stayed out. But since you invite Love, wherever he goes, we'll go with him. Where there is love, there is also Wealth and Success!"

答案:



- 一、
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Serving | 2. smoking, drinking |
| 3. leaving | 4. blaming |
| 5. joking | 6. typing |
| 7. having been | 8. Walking |
| 9. being persuaded | 10. reading |
- 二、
- not having
 - not letting you know
 - had some difficulty getting
 - devoted, to helping
 - succeeded in sending
 - looking up the new words
 - Reading without thought, eating without digestion
 - John's going there himself
 - learning theory without practice
 - by selling flowers
- 三、
- to read → reading



2. become → becoming
3. stay → staying
4. Smoke → Smoking
5. have → has

四、1. spends much time preparing

2. against touching
3. for fear of waking
4. worth seeing
5. on my / me taking

五、1. sitting

3. surprised
5. to invite
7. Surprised

2. to eat

4. fill

6. starting



测试 2

.....非谓语动词 (B) ... [动名词用法]

知识准备

动名词在句中可以用作主语、表语、动词宾语、介词宾语和定语。其否定形式为“not + 动名词”，有时也可以为“no + 动名词”。有时为了避免句子结构头重脚轻，用 it 作形式主语，而将动名词移至后面。

一、单项选择

- It's necessary to be prepared for a job interview. _____ the answers ready will be of great help.
A. To have had B. Having had C. Have D. Having
- When asked by the police, he said that he remembered _____ at the party, but not _____.
A. to arrive; leaving B. to arrive; to leave
C. arriving; leaving D. arriving; to leave
- He got well-prepared for the job interview, for he couldn't risk _____ the good opportunity.
A. to lose B. losing C. to be lost D. being lost
- What do you think made Mary so upset?
—_____ her new bicycle.
A. As she lost B. Lost
C. Losing D. Because of losing
- Once your business becomes international, _____ constantly will be part of your life.
A. you fly B. your flight C. flight D. flying
- Let me tell you something about the journalists?
—Don't you remember _____ me the story yesterday?
A. told B. telling C. to tell D. to have told
- She looks forward every spring to _____ the flower-lined garden.
A. visit B. paying a visit
C. walk in D. walking in
- Waste water must be prevented _____ into the river. We must find ways.
A. to be sent B. from sending
C. being sent D. from being sent
- _____ what he can do. He might get a job tomorrow. He might stay out of work for weeks.
A. We didn't know B. He doesn't know
C. There is no knowing D. It was known that
- The woman found it no good _____ her daughter too much money.
A. giving B. being given C. given D. gave



二、在每个所给介词后，用动名词结构改写下列句子

Model: Jack plays tennis. He plays it very well. (at)

Jack is good at playing tennis.

1. I am sure that he will pass the entrance examinations. (of)

2. Lily got in touch with me. He sent me E-mails. (by)

3. Before you examine the wire, you must cut off the electricity. (before)

4. The doctor warned my father not to drink strong tea. (against)

5. When I heard the news, I felt surprised. (at)

6. Charlie now rides his bicycle to work. He does not travel by bus. (instead of)

7. Father came back from work and he didn't bring us anything nice to eat. (without)

8. Bill broke the world record in high jump successfully. (in)

9. I expect to go back home for the Spring Festival. (to)

10. I heard that the thief was beaten black and blue. (of)

三、选择括号中所给的正确词语填空

1. Edison never stopped _____ new and better ways to do things. (searching / to search)
2. Don't forget _____ off the TV set when you go to bed. (turning / to turn)
3. _____ enough sleep is harmful to your health. (Not getting / Not to get)
4. _____ an E-mail is much faster and safer than _____ a letter. (Sending / To send; writing / to write)
5. It's no good _____ a lot without doing anything. (talking / to talk)
6. _____ the Atlantic Ocean by plane takes only a few hours now. (Crossing / To cross)
7. It is human nature to hope _____ long. (living / to live)
8. Would you mind _____ your name here, please? (signing / to sign)
9. There's plenty time for us _____ the job. (finishing / to finish)
10. He didn't stop _____ until his heart stopped _____. (working / to work; beating / to beat)



答案:



一、1. D 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. D 8. D 9. C 10. A

二、1. I am sure of his passing the entrance examinations.

2. Lily got in touch with me by sending me E-mails.

3. Before examining the wire, you must cut off the electricity.

4. The doctor warned my father against drinking strong tea.

5. I felt surprised at hearing the news.

6. Charlie now rides his bicycle to work instead of traveling by bus.

7. Father came back from work without bringing us anything nice to eat.

8. Bill succeeded in breaking the world record in high jump.

9. I look forward to going back home for the Spring Festival.

10. I heard of the thief's being beaten black and blue.

三、1. searching

2. to turn

3. Not getting

4. Sending, writing

5. talking

6. Crossing

7. to live

8. signing

9. to finish

10. working, beating



测试 3

.....非谓语动词 (C) .. [动名词复合结构]

知识准备

名词所有格或物主代词后加动名词即构成动名词的复合结构。在动名词复合结构中，名词所有格或物主代词是动名词的逻辑主语。动名词复合结构在句中主要作主语、表语、动词宾语或介词宾语。

一、指出下列句子中含有动名词复合结构的用法，并译成汉语

1. The students' knowing English well helped them to learn French.

2. Peter's coming here will get us out of trouble.

3. His getting home late will worry his family.

4. I don't remember her giving me back that dictionary.

5. It's no use your trying to advise him to change his mind.

6. I don't think it's much good your going there alone.

7. I heard of Miss Stone's going abroad.

8. Mr Smith doesn't remember his wife's complaining about prices.

9. My sister dislikes my / me smoking in the room.

10. The problem is your relying too much on others.

二、指出下列句子中动名词复合结构的用法，是否定式、被动式还是完成式，并译成汉语

1. Mary's not taking the medicine made her parents angry.

2. She didn't mind her book being taken away and used by other students.



3. I know nothing about his having gone to London. _____
4. I am very pleased at your / you having been honoured with a medal.

5. I know nothing about her having gone to New York. _____

三、单项选择

1. _____ is a good form of exercise for both young and old.
A. The walk B. Walking C. To walk D. Walk
2. —I usually go there by train.
—Why not _____ there by boat for a change.
A. to try going B. trying to go
C. to try and go D. try going
3. Tom failed to pass the exam. He regretted _____ too much time _____ TV.
A. to waste; to watch B. wasting; watching
C. to waste; watching D. wasting; to watch
4. She admitted _____ a story to explain her absence.
A. to have made up B. having told
C. to have told D. having made up
5. _____ No. 1 in the coming game, they have been keeping on _____ hard many hours a day.
A. To be; training B. Being; to train
C. In order to be; to train D. So as to be; training
6. _____ the meeting himself gave them a great deal of encouragement.
A. The president will attend B. The president to attend
C. The president attended D. The president's attending
7. I really can't understand _____ her like that.
A. you treat B. you to treat
C. why treat D. you treating
8. It's no use _____ me.
A. Bill's try to cheat B. Bill's trying to cheat
C. Bill's try to cheat D. Bill's trying cheating
9. _____ the medicine made her parents very angry.
A. Linda's not taking B. Linda not taking
C. Linda's taking not D. Not Linda's taking
10. Do you think _____ in London will be helpful?
A. me to stay B. my staying C. me stay D. I'm staying

四、根据汉语意思，用括号中所给的名词化的动名词完成下列句子，每空一词

1. 我头晕。

I have _____ in my head. (swim)



2. 我们应该让我们的旅客买机票容易些。

We must make _____ easier for our passengers. (buy)

3. 这些读物对你有用处。

_____ are useful to you. (read)

4. 古代埃及人把太阳的升起比作生命的开始, 把太阳的落下比作生命的结束。

The ancient Egyptians compared _____ of the sun to the beginning of life and _____ of the sun to the end of life. (rise, set)

5. 我们把办公室彻底打扫一下吧。

Let's give the office _____ thorough _____. (clean)

6. 1970 年禁止射杀老虎时, 印度只剩下了五千只老虎。

In 1970 when _____ was stopped there were just 5, 000 left in India. (shoot)

7. 这部电视剧有个快乐的结局。

This TV play has _____. (end)

8. 绸缎做被面很受欢迎。

Silk is popular for quilt _____. (cover)

9. 今天她要去买些东西。

She has _____ to do today. (shop)

10. 母亲每逢星期天总有一大堆东西要缝缝补补。

Mother has _____ to do on Sundays. (sew)

答案:



- 一、1. "the students' knowing English well" 作主语。

学生学好了英语对学习法语有很大帮助。

2. "Peter's coming here" 作主语。

彼得的到来会使我们摆脱困境。

3. "his getting home late" 作主语。

他晚归会使他家人担心。

4. "her giving me back that dictionary" 作宾语。

我不记得她给过我那本词典。

5. "your trying to advise him to change his mind" 作主语。

你想劝他改变主意是没有用的。

6. "your going there alone" 作从句主语。

我觉得你一个人去不太合适。

7. "Miss Stone's going abroad" 作介词宾语。

我听说斯通小姐出国了。

8. "his wife's complaining about prices" 作宾语。

史密斯先生不记得他的妻子抱怨过物价。

9. "my / me smoking in the room" 作宾语。