



We learn English to use it and we use it to learn.

名师讲语法

高中英语语法例解与训练

□ 丛书主编 沈启智 汤惠民

□ 分册主编 叶革利



湖北教育出版社



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高中英语词汇用法例解与训练

□ 选题策划 梅玉闽

□ 责任编辑 王艳波

□ 封面设计 李 枫

ISBN 7-5351-4529-9



9 787535 145291 >

定价：16.00 元



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 湖北教育出版社

(鄂)新登字 02 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高中英语语法例解与训练/叶革利分册主编. —武汉:湖北教育出版社,2006

(名师讲语法)

ISBN 7-5351-4529-9

I.高… II.叶… III.英语-语法-高中-教学参考资料
IV.G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 011211 号

出版 发行:湖北教育出版社
网址: <http://www.hbedup.com>

武汉市青年路 277 号
邮编:430015 电话:027-83619605
邮购电话:027-83669149

经 销:新 华 书 店

印 刷:黄冈日报社印刷厂

(438000·黄冈市八一路 9 号)

开 本:880mm×1230mm 1/32

8 印张

版 次:2006 年 4 月第 1 版

2006 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

字 数:211 千字

印数:1-5 000

ISBN 7-5351-4529-9/G·3779

定价:16.00 元

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在强调语言学习交际性的今天，中学英语教学常以语法为难啃的鸡肋，食之无味，弃之不能。作为从事中学英语教学与研究多年的教师，我们并不赞同“淡化”语法的说法。事实证明，许多情况下，我们学生的语法掌握得并不好。我们认同关于“Communication（语言交际）= Knowledge（语言知识）+ Situation（语用情景）”的定位，我们赞成让学习者通过观察真实语言，掌握其中规则，培养语法意识，并能通过切实有效的训练提高自己在不同语境中使用语法和词汇的能力，为此我们编写了本套丛书。

本书内容与特点如下：



语法项目 全书共含 18 个单元（UNITS），每个 UNIT 中涉及一个语法项目，覆盖《高中英语教学大纲》中的“语法项目表”（同时也是高考大纲内容），并充分参考了《高中英语课程标准》以及现行教材各相应年段的有关内容。



语法要点 每个 UNIT 列出语法要点（POINTS）若干，或为简单描述，或给典型结构。该要点的筛选与确立主要基于以下两点考虑：一为需要熟练掌握的基本结构或重点；二是学习中易混易错之处，即难点。本书既反映了英语教学与考试的要求，又是编者多年教学经验的宝贵结晶。



例句与解析 在各语法要点（POINTS）之后，给出典型例句（EXAMPLES）和简要解说（EXPLANATIONS），均为表格形式，方便对照，一目了然。

这是一本例句的语法（Exemplified Grammar）：希望学习者通过观察一定数量的典型例句领悟语法的三维性，即“结构形式

(Language Form) + 语言意义 (Language Meaning) + 语言运用 (Language Use)”; 从而掌握真实语言运用中的语法, 为正确得体地使用英语语法打下良好基础。

结合典型例句, 给出简要解析 (EXPLANATIONS), 分析说明其中的形式结构, 以及相应的语义或可能产生的差异, 指出相应的语言运用或功能。



提示 在需要时, 以“提示” (TIPS) 形式提供与某项语法结构相关的知识, 特别是适用该项语法的词汇, 我们认为, 语法不只是孤立死板的条文, 应该而且需要通过具体词汇来掌握其使用, 这也是一本词汇的语法。结合该项语法要点, 提供可能涉及的词汇, 为学习者提供可靠资料并在今后的语言实际运用中得到有效帮助。



训练 每个 UNIT 结尾处为 PRACTICE, 根据本 UNIT 内容, 提供多种形式的训练, 尽可能采用语段形式, 为读者提供符合贴近实际、变化多样的充分语境, 在实际中学习 (或复习) 运用所学语法知识。希望本书成为“运用中学习语法”的良好范例, 尤其注意与常见规则有所出入的习惯用法, 即真实语言中运用语法的要求。

沈启智 汤惠民

2006 年 4 月



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Unit 1

Parts of Speech

词 类

Point

英语中的词根据词义、句法作用和形式特征可以分为名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词、冠词、数词、介词、连词、感叹词十大类。

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATIONS
Nouns (<i>n.</i>) astronomer, graduate, mirror, agriculture, amusement	表示人或事物的名称的词是名词。
Adjectives (<i>adj.</i>) friendly, intelligent, ordinary, contemporary, responsible, classical	表示人或事物的特征的词是形容词。
Adverbs (<i>adv.</i>) seldom, fortunately, sometimes, bravely, lately	表示动作特征或事物性质、状态特征的词是副词。
Verbs (<i>v.</i>) approach, decline, damage, interrupt, keep	表示动作或状态的词是动词。
Pronouns (<i>pron.</i>) they, your, his, it, much, little, another	代替名词或数量的词是代词。
Articles (<i>art.</i>) a, an, the	用在名词前, 帮助说明其意义的词是冠词。

Numerals (<i>num.</i>) eight, sixteen, forty, hundred, million, first, twelfth, fiftieth	表示数目或顺序的词是数词。
Prepositions (<i>prep.</i>) despite, between, without, through, except	用在名词或代词前, 说明它们与别的词之间的关系 的词是介词。
Conjunctions (<i>conj.</i>) but, that, because, whether, when	用来连接词与词、句与句 的词是连词。
Interjections (<i>interj.</i>) oh, ah, please, well, hello	表示说话时的感情或语气 的词是感叹词。

TIPS

1. 十种词类中, 名词、形容词、数词、代词、动词、副词六种词在句中可单独作句子成分, 称为实词; 介词、连词、冠词和感叹词在句中不能单独作句子成分, 称为虚词。

2. 掌握好词类的用法, 有助于辨别句子的各个成分, 不同的句子成分需用不同的词类充当。如:

(1) 名词或代词一般在句中作主语或宾语。

Stephen Hawking tells *readers* how *discoveries* are made and how *they* change the *world*.

(2) 动词一般在句中作谓语。

The Spring Festival *is approaching*.

(3) 形容词一般在句中作定语。

In general, the *upper* classes do not have a *clear* idea of the lives of *common* people.

(4) 副词一般在句中作状语。

Helped by two slaves he stood up, and *immediately* fell down.

3. 看似同样意义的词, 所作句子成分不同, 需用不同的词类表示。如:

{ The conference is a *success*. (作表语)

{ It is a *successful* conference. (作定语)

4. 同一个词, 可以有几种不同的词类。如:





{His blood type does not **match** his father's.(动词)

{There is going to be a basketball **match** on campus next Monday.(名词)

5. 英语中有许多不同词类的词是同一词根变来的。如:

care, careful, careless, carefully, carelessly, carefulness, carelessness;

courage, courageous, courageously, encourage, encouragement, discourage, discouragement

Practice 1

I. Read the sentences. Choose the right word to fill in each blank. (2 × 10 = 20 分)

1. I was _____ (surprising, surprised) at the teacher and looked at him. I found his expression was very serious.
2. Liu Xiang is a success. We have just read his _____ (successful, succeed) experience.
3. When you write your paragraph, you should explain how the two media are similar to or _____ (difference, different) from each other.
4. The advantage of reading English poetry in Chinese _____ (translation, translate) is that you understand it better.
5. Everyone has his or her special skills and interests, and only by(discovery, discovering) _____ what we do best can we hope to reach our goals and truly make a difference.
6. They realize that it is of great _____ (valuable, value) to record and teach them to the younger generation.
7. Xiaohua knows that she will die before she has a chance to grow old, but she does not let that knowledge _____ (encourage, discourage) her.
8. It is a big stone that was dug out in 1968 during the _____ (construction, construct) of the social sciences building.
9. Most of the speakers talked about the "big three", the three biggest killers in the world—contaminated drinking water, poor sanitation



and air _____ (pollute, pollution).

10. The new maglev train that connects the city of Shanghai with Pudong Airport is both fast and _____ (comfort, comfortable).

II. Complete the passage by choosing the correct word from the pairs in the brackets. (2 × 20 = 40 分)

Because plants cannot move or speak, (11) _____ (few/ most) people believe that they have no (12) _____ (feelings/ ideas) and that they cannot receive signals (13) _____ (from/ away) outside. However, this may not be completely true.

People who study plants have (14) _____ (considered/ found out) that plants carry a small electrical charge. It is possible to (15) _____ (measure/ work out) this charge with a small piece of equipment (16) _____ (called/ told) a galvanometer (电流计), (17) _____ (that/ which), when placed on a leaf of a plant, can register any charges (18) _____ (on/ in) the electrical field of the leaf. Humans have a similar electrical field which can change (19) _____ (when/ what) we are shocked or frightened.

A man called Backster used a galvanometer (20) _____ (as/ for) his studies of plant and was (21) _____ (surprised/ disappointed) at the results. He found that if he had two or (22) _____ (more/ less) plants in a room, and he began to (23) _____ (touch/ destroy) one of them—perhaps (24) _____ (by/ as) pulling off its leaves or pulling it out of its pot. Then the galvanometers on the leaves of other plants (25) _____ (showed/ gave) a change in the electrical field. It seemed as if the plants were signaling a (26) _____ (fear/ feeling) of shock. This happened (27) _____ (not only/ only) when Backster started to destroy plants, but when he destroyed other living things (28) _____ (like/ such as) insects.

Backster said that the plants also knew if someone had destroyed a living thing some (29) _____ (distance/ further) away, because they (30) _____ (signaled/ waved) when a man who had just cut down a tree entered the room.





III. Fill in the blanks with the words below. You may change the word form if necessary. (2 × 10 = 20 分)

possess	produce	require	unusual	writer
young	hero	figure	beyond	character

The Super Girl Li Yuchun has just been chosen as the cover girl for *Time Asia*.

This week's *Time Asia* magazine selects 25 people as its Asian (31) _____. Six Chinese people are included in the list: Super Girl champion Li Yuchun, (32) _____ actress Zhang Jingchu, (33) _____ Chen Guidi and Wu Chuntao, Hong Kong film producer Bill Kong and Taiwan artist Lin Hwai-min.

Among them, 20-year-old Li Yuchun, now one of the most popular (34) _____ in China, outshines others with her irresistible charisma (魅力).

The Li Yuchun phenomenon goes far (35) _____ her voice and contest performance, said the magazine. Li (36) _____ attitude and originality; she is proud of her androgynous (中性的) (37) _____ that defies Chinese norms.

Li calls herself a "tomboy (男性化女孩)". For an audience who grew up with the bubble-gum and lip-gloss standards of Chinese girl pop, Li's disregard for the rulebook (38) _____ cultural shockwaves.

Her victory was (39) _____ in other ways: like "American Idol", "Super Girl" (40) _____ lots of public participation. Eight million SMS votes flooded in on the night of the final (决赛).

IV. Correct the mistakes if there is any. (2 × 10 = 20 分)

- At the end of last month, our school hold an English 41. _____
speaking contest. I took part in them and won the first. 42. _____
My English teacher walked towards me as soon as the 43. _____
speech finished, he shook hand with me and said softly, 44. _____
"Congratulation, Eve! I am proud of you! You are great!" 45. _____
I could feel how excited he was. He caught the chance 46. _____



and asked him, "May I hug with you?" He agreed with 47. _____
 sweet smiles. His hug was tight and warmly. When I 48. _____
 returned back to my dormitory, I was too excited to 49. _____
 sleep that night because the teacher's simple hug. 50. _____



Unit 2 Nouns

名词

名词分为普通名词和专有名词,普通名词又有个体名词、集体名词、物质名词和抽象名词之分。个体名词和集体名词一般是可数的,而物质名词和抽象名词一般不可数。名词在句中主要可用作主语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、同位语和定语。

Point 1 可数名词和不可数名词 (Countable or Uncountable Nouns)

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATIONS
<p>Countable nouns:</p> <p>a question questions</p> <p>a branch branches</p> <p>a university universities</p>	<p>可以计数的名词是可数名词,使用时常需要加冠词或其他限定词;可数名词的复数形式一般在词尾加-s 或者经其它相应变化后加-s。</p>
<p>Uncountable nouns:</p> <p>milk some milk</p> <p>furniture a piece of furniture</p>	<p>不可以计数的名词是不可数名词,一般没有复数形式;如添加-s 会有不同含义。</p>

TIPS

1. 可数名词一般指个体名词和集体名词,可数名词有单数和复数两种形式。
2. 不可数名词一般指物质名词、抽象名词和专有名词,不可数名词没有复数形式。
3. 当有些物质名词表示具体事物或表示份数、种类或次数时,可成为可数名词,有单、复数形式。如:

an iron (熨斗); three coffees (三杯咖啡); two teas (两杯茶)

4. 有些抽象名词用来表示具体的东西时, 可成为可数名词, 可以有单、复数形式。

如:

a beauty (美人); a failure (失败的人/事); a success (成功的人/事); experience (经验); experiences (经历)

5. 下列名词如 advice, news, paper, fun, harm, progress, information, music, luck 等为不可数名词, 不与 a/an 连用, 可与 little, much, a bit of, a great amount of, a great deal of 等限定词连用。advice, news, paper 等需表达一或大于一的数目概念时, 需与量词词组 a piece of, two pieces of 等连用。

6. 表示“总称”的名词通常是不可数名词, 如 clothing; poetry; scenery; jewelry; furniture 等。

Point 2 名词的复数形式 (Plurals)

可数名词一般有单数和复数两种形式。复数形式的变化分规则和不规则两种。

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATIONS
<p>Regular plurals:</p> <p>thought—thoughts friend—friends</p> <p>class—classes box—boxes</p> <p>match—matches brush—brushes</p> <p>secretary—secretaries</p> <p>thief—thieves wolf—wolves</p> <p>potato—potatoes hero—heroes</p>	<p>绝大多数名词的复数形式是在其单数后加-s; 以字母 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的名词, 其复数形式是在名词后加-es; 以辅音字母+y 结尾的名词, 把 y 改为 i 再加-es; 以 f (fe) 结尾的名词, 多把 f (fe) 变为 v, 再加-es; 以 o 结尾的名词变复数一般加-es。</p>
<p>Irregular plurals:</p> <p>woman—women tooth—teeth</p> <p>peacock—peacocks sheep—sheep</p>	<p>不规则变化的名词复数形式也有些规律可循, 如改变单数名词内元音字母, 单、复数同形等。</p>



TIPS

1. 有些以 f (fe) 结尾的名词复数形式可以直接加-s。如：
roof—roofs; belief—beliefs; chief—chiefs; gulf—gulfs; proof—proofs
2. 有些以字母 o 结尾的名词复数形式也可以直接加-s。
(1) 以两个元音字母为结尾的名词。如：
bamboo—bamboos; radio—radios; zoo—zoos; studio—studios
(2) 某些外来名词。如：
photo—photos; piano—pianos; kilo—kilos
3. 常见的不规则名词复数形式如下：
child—children; ox—oxen; foot—feet; tooth—teeth; mouse—mice;
medium—media; goose—geese
4. 常见的单复数形式相同的名词有：
deer; fish; aircraft; species; Chinese; Japanese
5. 某些名词的复数形式与其单数形式表达的意义不一样。如：
goods (商品); means (方法、手段); manners (礼貌、规矩);
woods (树林); papers (论文、证件); works (工厂、著作);
arms (武器); conditions (环境、情形); things (形势、情况)
6. 复合名词的复数形式分为以下几种情况：
(1) 复合词中的主体词改为复数。如：
daughter (s)-in-law; look (s)-on; passer (s)-by; new-comer (s)
(2) 主体名词不明确时, 在词尾加-s。如：
grown-up (s); go-between (s)
(3) 以 man, woman 开头的复合名词, 前后两个名词都变为复数形式。如：
man doctor—men doctors; woman teacher—women teachers
7. 由两部分构成的东西, 一般以复数形式出现。如：
scissors; trousers; pants; shorts; compasses; scales; glasses

Point 3 专有名词 (Special Nouns)

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATIONS
Mary, Hawking, Wuhan, Peking University	专有名词是指个人、地方、 机构、组织等特有的名称。



- TIPS**
1. 专有名词的首字母须大写。
 2. 专有名词一般是不可数的, 不与冠词连用; 当有的专有名词相当于普通名词时, 可以有复数形式。如:
There is only one *China*; there are not "two *Chinas*".
The teacher said he hoped there would be many *Edisons* among you.

Point 4 名词的所有格 (Possessive Nouns)

名词所有格表示名词与名词之间的所属关系。它有两种表现形式: “s”形式和 of 短语形式。

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATIONS
<i>teacher's</i> book <i>Sophie's</i> Choice	“-’s”一般用于有生命的单数名词后。
<i>the People's</i> Republic of China <i>Children's</i> book	无s结尾的复数名词, 其所有格也可以加“-’s”。
<i>Dickens' / Dickens's</i> novel the <i>boss' / boss's</i> office	以s结尾的单数名词或专有名词, 加“-’”或“-’s”均可。
The custom of toasting in some parts <i>of China</i> is to finish the drink at once.	of 短语形式的所有格一般用于无生命的名词。
I like to read a novel <i>of Luxun's</i> . Do you know any friend <i>of my husband's</i> ? It's another book <i>of my father's</i> .	有时句中会出现 of+-’s 所有格形式, 称为双重所有格。此情况下 of 前面的名词一般有无定冠词或某些不定代词作修饰语。

