

顾九龙 主编

高考英语语法 复习必备 手册

知识要点剖析
巩固提高训练
历年真题回顾
语法综合训练

(最新修订)



华东理工大学出版社
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS



顾九龙,男,1964年10月出生,中学高级教师,国家基础实验中心外语教学研究员,浙江省上虞市城南中学英语教研组组长,市英语学科带头人,市优秀班主任。从教20余年,一直担任高中毕业班英语教学工作,对高考英语复习有专门研究,至今已在全国报刊杂志发表英语教学论文十余篇,主编教学用书七本,参与编写教学用书五本。

高考英语语法 复习**必备** **手册** (最新修订)

策划编辑 / 郑斯雄 责任编辑 / 戎 炜 封面设计 / 王晓迪 责任校对 / 许 春

ISBN 7-5628-1776-6



9 787562 817765

ISBN 7-5628-1776-6/H·498

定价: 22.50 元

顾九龙 主编

高考英语语法 复习必备 手册

知识要点剖析
巩固提高训练
历年真题回顾
语法综合训练

(最新修订)



华东理工大学出版社
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考英语语法复习必备手册 / 顾九龙主编. —上海：
华东理工大学出版社, 2005. 8

ISBN 7-5628-1776-6

I. 高... II. 顾... III. 英语—语法—高中—升学
参考资料 IV. G634. 413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 095503 号

高考英语语法复习必备手册

主 编 / 顾九龙

策划编辑 / 郑斯雄

责任编辑 / 戎 炜

封面设计 / 王晓迪

责任校对 / 许 春

出版发行 / 华东理工大学出版社

地 址：上海市梅陇路 130 号，200237

电 话：(021)64250306(营销部)

传 真：(021)64252707

网 址：www.hdlgpress.com.cn

印 刷 / 江苏省句容市排印厂

开 本 / 787×960 1/16

印 张 / 19.5

字 数 / 362 千字

版 次 / 2005 年 8 月第 1 版

印 次 / 2006 年 7 月第 2 次

印 数 / 7101—12130 册

书 号 / ISBN 7-5628-1776-6 / H · 498

定 价 / 22.50 元



本书编委会

顾问 严申虎

主审 戴军熔

主编 顾九龙

编委 朱贤裕 王赣斐 李雅金 朱兴梅 任菊萍
陈萍 夏泽勇 王柳英 陶江英 高霞
邵艳红 华叶婷 任坤良 周伟园 马丽华
陈丽君 龚巧娟 柴初娟

编者的话

为满足应届高中毕业生系统复习英语语法考点的需要,我们特组织了一批具有丰富经验的一线英语教师编写了这本《高中英语语法复习必备手册》。

该手册以《课程标准》、《高考大纲》和现行英语教材为依据,旨在引导学生全面复习中学英语语法,提高英语运用能力和应试能力。

该手册系统分析中学英语各个语法考点,对考点的分析具有系统性、综合性、启发性、科学性的特点,重点、难点突出,内容深入浅出,通俗易懂。各考点配备 30 道巩固提高题,题目编制巧妙,设计规范,立意创新,既注重基础,又重视灵活性,有利于培养学生的英语综合应用能力。尤其是作者收集了 1990 年至 2006 年全国高考试题及 2003、2004、2005、2006 年各省、市高考试题,这是本书的亮点,可以使学生充分把握高考的考点,提升高答应试能力。因此,该手册适合于各省、市的高考考生。

对于本手册的编写,虽说是竭尽了全力,但疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大读者提出宝贵意见,以求其更加完善。在编写过程中,对广大同仁的成果多有借鉴和采纳,特此致谢并请恕难以注明。

该手册在编写过程中,曾先作为内部资料多次试用,受到高中广大师生的欢迎,很多一线教师对该手册提出了大量的宝贵意见,对我们最终修订成书起了关键作用。另外,华东理工大学出版社的郑斯雄先生也对本书的出版倾注了极大的关心和帮助,在此一并表示感谢。

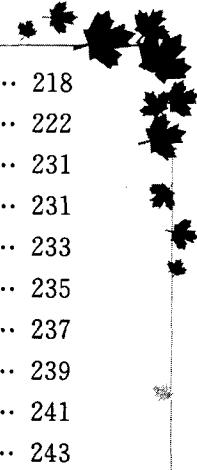
主编 顾九龙
2006 年 8 月

目

录

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 第一部分 语法要点梳理 | 1 |
| 第一章 冠词(Article) | 1 |
| 一、冠词的用法 | 1 |
| 二、冠词的位置 | 3 |
| 巩固提高题 | 4 |
| 1990—2006 高考题 | 7 |
| 第二章 名词(Noun) | 12 |
| 一、名词的复数形式 | 12 |
| 二、名词的格 | 16 |
| 巩固提高题 | 16 |
| 1990—2006 高考题 | 19 |
| 第三章 代词(Pronoun) | 23 |
| 一、代词的概念与分类 | 23 |
| 二、代词的用法 | 24 |
| 巩固提高题 | 37 |
| 1990—2006 高考题 | 40 |
| 第四章 形容词和副词(Adjective & Adverb) | 47 |
| 一、形容词及其用法 | 47 |
| 二、副词及其用法 | 49 |
| 三、形容词与副词的比较级和最高级 | 50 |
| 巩固提高题 | 54 |
| 1990—2006 高考题 | 57 |
| 第五章 情态动词(Modal Verb) | 66 |
| 巩固提高题 | 78 |
| 1990—2006 高考题 | 81 |

| | | |
|-------------------|--|-----|
| 第六章 | 时态和语态(Tense & Voice) | 88 |
| 一、时态 | 88 | |
| 二、语态 | 94 | |
| 巩固提高题 | 98 | |
| 1990—2006 高考题 | 102 | |
| 第七章 | 非谓语动词(Non-finite Verb) | 115 |
| 一、非谓语动词的基本形式及基本功能 | 115 | |
| 二、独立主格结构 | 124 | |
| 巩固提高题 | 125 | |
| 1990—2006 高考题 | 129 | |
| 第八章 | 名词性从句(Noun Clause) | 142 |
| 一、连接词 | 142 | |
| 二、语序 | 144 | |
| 三、四大名词性从句考点分析 | 144 | |
| 巩固提高题 | 147 | |
| 1990—2006 高考题 | 150 | |
| 第九章 | 定语从句(Attributive Clause) | 155 |
| 巩固提高题 | 163 | |
| 1990—2006 高考题 | 165 | |
| 第十章 | 状语从句(Adverbial Clause) | 170 |
| 巩固提高题 | 177 | |
| 1990—2006 高考题 | 179 | |
| 第十一章 | 倒装和主谓一致(Inversion & Subject-verb Agreement) | 186 |
| 一、倒装 | 186 | |
| 二、主谓一致 | 187 | |
| 巩固提高题 | 190 | |
| 1990—2006 高考题 | 193 | |
| 第十二章 | it 的用法(The Use of it) | 197 |
| 巩固提高题 | 203 | |
| 1990—2006 高考题 | 205 | |
| 第十三章 | 交际英语(Spoken English) | 208 |
| 一、功能意念交际 | 208 | |
| 二、情景场所交际 | 215 | |



| | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| 巩固提高题 | 218 |
| 1990—2006 高考题 | 222 |
| 第二部分 语法综合训练 | 231 |
| 综合训练一 | 231 |
| 综合训练二 | 233 |
| 综合训练三 | 235 |
| 综合训练四 | 237 |
| 综合训练五 | 239 |
| 综合训练六 | 241 |
| 综合训练七 | 243 |
| 综合训练八 | 245 |
| 综合训练九 | 247 |
| 综合训练十 | 249 |
| 综合训练十一 | 251 |
| 综合训练十二 | 253 |
| 综合训练十三 | 255 |
| 综合训练十四 | 257 |
| 综合训练十五 | 259 |
| 综合训练十六 | 261 |
| 综合训练十七 | 263 |
| 综合训练十八 | 265 |
| 综合训练十九 | 267 |
| 综合训练二十 | 269 |
| 第三部分 附录 | 272 |
| 附录一：中学英语常见构词法(Word-formation) | 272 |
| 附录二：中学英语常见短语动词(Verb-phrases) | 284 |



第一部分 语法要点梳理

第一章 冠词(Article)

冠词是虚词,本身不能单独使用,也没有词义,它用在名词的前面,帮助指明名词的含义。英语中的冠词有三种,一种是定冠词(the Definite Article),另一种是不定冠词(the Indefinite Article),还有一种是零冠词(Zero Article)。

一、冠词的用法

1. 不定冠词的用法

不定冠词 a (an)与数词 one 同源,是“一个”的意思。a 用于辅音音素前,一般读作[ə],而 an 则用于元音音素前,一般读作[ən]。

1) 表示“一个”,意为 one; 指某人或某物,意为 a certain。

A Mr. Li is waiting for you.

2) 代表一类人或物。

A knife is a tool for cutting with.

Mr. Smith is an engineer.

3) 用于词组或成语中。

a little, a few, a lot, a type of, a pile, a great many, many a, as a rule, in a hurry, in a minute, in a word, in a short while, after a while, have a cold, have a try, keep an eye on, all of a sudden 等。

2. 定冠词的用法

定冠词 the 与指示代词 this, that 同源,有“这(那)个”的意思,但较弱,可以和一个名词连用,来表示某个或某些特定的人或东西。

1) 特指双方都明白的人或物。

Take the medicine. 把药吃了。

2) 上文提到过的人或事。

He bought a house. I've been to the house. 他买了幢房子。我去过那幢房子。

3) 指世上独一无二的事物。



the sun, the sky, the moon, the earth

4) 与单数名词连用表示一类事物。

the dollar 美元 the fox 狐狸

或与形容词或分词连用, 表示一类人。

the rich 富人 the living 生者

5) 用在序数词和形容词最高级及形容词 only, very, same 等前面。

Where do you live? I live on the second floor. 你住在哪? 我住在二层。

That's the very thing I've been looking for. 那正是我要找的东西。

6) 与复数名词连用, 指整个群体。

They are the teachers of this school. (指全体教师)

They are teachers of this school. (指部分教师)

7) 表示所有, 相当于物主代词, 用在表示身体部位的名词前。

She caught me by the arm. 她抓住了我的手臂。

8) 用在某些由普通名词构成的国家名称、机关团体、阶级等专有名词前。

the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国

the United States 美国

9) 用在表示乐器的名词之前。

She can play the piano. 她会弹钢琴。

10) 用在姓氏的复数名词之前, 表示一家人。

the Greens 格林一家人 (或格林夫妇)

11) 用在惯用语中。

in the day, in the morning (afternoon, evening), the day after tomorrow, the day before yesterday, the next morning, in the sky (water, field, country), in the dark, in the rain, in the distance, in the middle (of), in the end, on the whole, by the way, go to the theatre 等。

3. 零冠词的用法

1) 国名, 人名前通常不用定冠词, 如: England, Mary 等。

2) 泛指的复数名词, 表示一类人或事物时, 可用零冠词。

They are teachers. 他们是教师。

3) 抽象名词表示一般概念时, 通常不加冠词。

Failure is the mother of success. 失败乃成功之母。

4) 物质名词表示一般概念时, 通常不加冠词, 当表示特定的意思时, 需要加定冠词。

Man cannot live without water. 人离开水就无法生存。



5) 在季节、月份、节日、假日、日期、星期等表示时间的名词之前,不加冠词。

We go to school from Monday to Friday. 我们从星期一到星期五都上课。

6) 在称呼或表示官衔、职位的名词前不加冠词。

The guards took the American to General Lee. 士兵们把这个美国人送到李将军那里。

7) 在三餐、球类运动和娱乐运动的名称前,不加冠词。

have breakfast 吃早饭, play chess 下棋

8) 当两个或两个以上名词并用时,常省去冠词。

I can't write without pen or pencil. 没有钢笔和铅笔,我就写不了字。

9) 当 by 与火车等交通工具连用,表示一种方式时,中间无冠词。

by bus, by train

10) 有些个体名词前不用冠词,如 school, college, prison, market, hospital, bed, table, class, town, church, court 等个体名词,直接置于介词后,表示该名词的深层含义。

go to hospital 去医院看病

go to the hospital 去医院(并不是去看病,而是有其他目的)

11) 不用冠词的序数词:

a. 序数词前有物主代词,如: my first book

b. 序数词作副词,如: He came first in the race.

c. 在固定词组中,如: at (the) first, first of all, from first to last

4. 冠词与形容词+名词结构

1) 两个形容词都有冠词,表示两个不同的东西。

He raises a black and a white cat. 他养了一只黑猫和一只白猫。

The black and the white cats are hers. 这些黑猫和白猫都是她的。

2) 如后一个形容词无冠词,则指同一种东西。

He raises a black and white cat. 他养了一只黑白花猫。

二、冠词的位置

1. 不定冠词的位置

不定冠词常位于名词或名词修饰语前。

注意: ① 位于下列形容词之后: such, what, many, half。

I have never seen such an animal. 我从未见过这种动物。

Many a man is fit for the job. 许多人都适合这份工作。

② 当名词前的形容词被副词 as, so, too, how, however, enough 修饰时,



不定冠词应放在形容词之后。

It is as pleasant a day as I have ever spent. 这是我所渡过的最愉快的一天。

so short a time 如此短的时间

too long a distance 太长的距离

③ quite, rather 与单数名词连用, 冠词放在其后。但当 quite, rather 前仍有形容词时, 不定冠词放其前后均可。如:

quite a lot 许多

④ 在 as, though 引导的让步状语从句中, 当表语为形容词修饰的名词时, 不定冠词放形容词后。

Brave a man though he is, he trembles at the sight of snakes. 他尽管勇敢, 可见到蛇还是发抖。

当名词被比较级形容词修饰时, 不定冠词通常置于比较级形容词之后。

2. 定冠词的位置

定冠词通常位于名词或名词修饰语前, 但放在 all, both, double, half, twice, three times 等词之后, 名词之前。

All the students in the class went out. 班里的所有学生都出去了。

巩固提高题

1. I'll keep _____ eye on the baby when she is away.
A. the B. an C. one D. much
2. We elected him _____ head of the workshop.
A. a B. the C. one D. /
3. _____ singer and _____ dancer has accepted the invitation.
A. A; a B. The; the C. The; a D. The; /
4. As _____ unemployment is very high at the moment, it is very difficult for people to find _____ work.
A. the; / B. /; / C. /; the D. the; the
5. The scenery of _____ Lake Geneva is far more beautiful than that of _____ Great Salt Lake.
A. /; / B. the; the C. the; / D. /; the
6. Peterson plays _____ football as well as _____ guitar at the Boy's club.



- A. /; / B. /; the C. the; / D. the; the
7. _____ friend of _____ Jason's father's bought Jason _____ bike that he had wanted for his birthday.
- A. the; /; a B. A; /; a
C. A; /; the D. The; the; /
8. What _____ fine weather we are having these days!
- A. a B. an C. the D. /
9. After _____ Chrismas Day, they will take _____ trip to _____ Great Britain.
- A. the; a; the B. /; the; / C. /; a; / D. the; a; /
10. He is _____ cleverer of the two.
- A. / B. the C. a D. one
11. _____ British people always talk about _____ weather.
- A. The; the B. /; / C. /; the D. The; /
12. Xi'an was _____ starting point of _____ world famous "Silk Road".
- A. /; / B. a; a C. the; / D. the; the
13. She was born _____.
- A. in early sixties B. in the early sixties
C. on the early sixty D. in the early sixtys
14. Please look at the picture on _____.
- A. ninth page B. the ninth page
C. page ninth D. page the ninth
15. The tiger was shot in _____ head.
- A. its B. the C. / D. one's
16. "How many times have you seen her?" "Oh, _____ times, I think."
- A. a hundred of B. hundreds
C. hundreds of D. hundred
17. Besides these two people, there is still _____ who said he was _____ to reach the island.
- A. a third one; first B. a third one; the first
C. a second one; the first D. the third one; first
18. There is special food for _____ aged and _____ sick in the

- dining-room.
- A. /; / B. the; the C. the; / D. /; the
19. _____ most of us like to drink beer, but those who drink _____ most are _____ least healthy.
- A. The; the; the B. The; /; the
C. /; the; the D. /; /; /
20. Jumping out of _____ train running at a speed of 200 kilometres per hour is quite _____ dangerous practice.
- A. /; the B. /; a C. a; a D. the; the
21. The price of _____ bike will partly be determined by the sort of _____ material used.
- A. the; the B. the; / C. /; the D. /; /
22. He is so ill that his father has to send for _____ doctor.
- A. one B. some C. a D. the
23. He was _____ medical student before he turned _____ engineer.
- A. a; an B. the; the C. a; the D. /; an
24. In face of _____ failure, it is the most important to keep up _____ good state of mind.
- A. /; a B. a; / C. the; / D. /; the
25. It is _____ great pleasure to go to _____ cinema after a week's hard work.
- A. a; the B. the; a C. a; a D. the; the
26. As is known to all, _____ tiger is in _____ danger of dying out.
- A. the; / B. a; / C. the; the D. a; a
27. — Hey, Mr. Smith, you are wanted on _____ phone.
— Who is calling?
— _____ Mr. Green. I don't know who he is.
- A. /; A B. the; / C. the; A D. /; /
28. Tom owns _____ larger collection of _____ books than any other student in our class.
- A. the; / B. a; / C. a; the D. /; the
29. She first arrived in Shanghai in _____ October of 1987.



- A. an B. the C. a D. /
30. It is _____ great shame to be blamed in _____ public.
 A. the; the B. a; / C. a; the D. /; /

Keys:

1. B 2. D 3. D 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. D 9. C 10. B
 11. B 12. D 13. B 14. B 15. B 16. C 17. B 18. B 19. C
 20. C 21. B 22. C 23. A 24. A 25. A 26. A 27. C 28. B
 29. B 30. B

1990—2006 高考题

1. Beyond _____ stars, the astronauts saw nothing but _____.
 I think he is still in _____ bed, but he might just be in _____.
 A. the; / B. /; the C. /; / D. the; the
2. Alexander Graham Bell invented _____ telephone in 1867. (1991)
 A. / B. a C. the D. one
3. Where is Jack?
 I think he is still in _____ bed, but he might just be in _____.
 A. /; / B. the; the C. the; / D. /; the
4. Many people are still in _____ habit of writing silly things in _____.
 A. the; the B. /; / C. /; the D. the; /
5. Wouldn't it be _____ wonderful world if all nations lived in _____.
 Well, you could have _____ word with the manager. He might be helpful. (1995)
 A. a; the B. the; / C. the; the D. a; /
6. I'd like _____ information about the management of your hotel, please.
 Well, you could have _____ word with the manager. He might be helpful. (1995)
 A. some; a B. an; some C. some; some D. an; a
7. Many people agree that _____ knowledge of English is a must in





- _____ international trade today. (1996)
A. a; the B. the; an C. the; the D. /; the
8. Have you seen _____ pen? I left it here this morning.
Is it _____ black one? I think I saw it somewhere. (1997)
A. a; the B. the; the C. the; a D. a; a
9. Paper money was in _____ use in China when Marco Polo visited
the country in _____ thirteenth century. (1999)
A. the; / B. the; the C. /; the D. /; /
10. Most animals have little connection with _____ animals of _____
different kind unless they kill them for food. (2000)
A. the; a B. /; a C. the; the D. /; the
11. A bullet hit the soldier and he was wounded in _____ leg. (2001 上海)
A. a B. one C. the D. his
12. The warmth of _____ sweater will of course be determined by the
sort of _____ wool used. (2001)
A. the; the B. the; / C. /; the D. /; /
13. One way to understand thousands of new words is to gain _____
good knowledge of basic word formation. (2002 上海)
A. / B. the C. a D. one
14. Jumping out of _____ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite _____
exciting experience. (2002)
A. /; the B. /; an C. an; an D. the; the
15. Our neighbor has _____ ours. (2003 北京)
A. as a big house as B. as big a house as
C. the same big house as D. a house the same big as
16. I earn 10 dollars _____ hour as _____ supermarket cashier on
Saturday. (2003 上海)
A. a; an B. the; a C. an; a D. an; an
17. The sign reads “ In case of _____ fire, break the glass and push
_____ red button.” (2003)
A. /; a B. /; the C. the; the D. a; a
18. When you come here for your holiday next time, don’t go to _____
hotel; I can find you _____ bed in my flat. (2004)