

BOBING

NEW SENIOR ENGLISH GRAMMAR EXERCISE BOOK

薄冰 NEW 新编

高中英语语法练习册

薄冰 任丽卿◎主编



世界知识出版社

无此防伪标识为盗版书



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薄冰 北京外国语大学英语系资深教授，著名英语语法专家，《英语沙龙》杂志顾问。薄冰教授从事英语教学50余年，对英语语法的教学和研究有很深的造诣。他编写的英语语法专著紧密结合英语教学实际，突出实用性，通俗易懂。既适合课堂教学，又便于自学者自修。由薄冰教授亲自主持编写的《高级英语语法》自1990年问世以来，盛销不衰。2003年推出的《薄冰新编英语语法》在总结传统语法知识的同时，又融入了现代英语语法的概念，成为英语语法研究方面的又一力作。

除了潜心研究语法理论，薄冰教授为了保持与英语学习者的有效沟通，还致力于英语咨询方面的工作，他主持的“薄冰教授信箱”已成为《英语沙龙》杂志的品牌栏目。也正是通过“薄冰教授信箱”，薄冰教授了解到广大中学生学习中的困惑。为了帮助更多的中学生解决英语学习中遇到的问题，薄冰教授不顾年事已高，与几位熟悉中学英语教学的合作者一起编写了中学英语语法系列，这套书包括：《薄冰新编初中英语语法》、《薄冰新编高中英语语法》、《薄冰新编初中英语语法练习册》及《薄冰新编高中英语语法练习册》。

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NEW SENIOR

ENGLISH GRAMMAR EXERCISE BOOK



RENLIQING



任丽卿 著名英语考试辅导专家，长期从事英语测试教学与研究。毕业于北京外国语大学，现执教于北京理工大学外语系，研究生导师。《英语沙龙》杂志特聘顾问；新浪、搜狐、网易、中国教育在线等网站的特邀测试辅导专家。近年来被邀在全国各地举行应试讲座与辅导，多年来身处英语考试辅导第一线，对各类考试的命题原则和思路进行过深入的探究，对英语考试有其独到的见解。与我国知名英语语法专家薄冰教授合作编著《薄冰新编初中英语语法》和《薄冰新编高中英语语法》。并应广大考生要求，与薄老继续合作，编写了配套的初、高中英语语法练习册。另外，任教授主编的“高考英语36计”系列丛书深受广大考生欢迎。任丽卿教授所著考试辅导类书籍，立足实效，求真务实，帮助考生直面应试，起到了指点迷津的作用。

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第一章

名词



一. 考点提示

- 1. 可数名词和不可数名词
- 2. 抽象名词具体化
- 3. 名词的单复数
- 4. 名词的普通格、所有格以及双重所有格
- 5. 名词固定习语



二. 真题演练

1. You'll find this map of great _____ in helping you to get around London.
(1998, 全国卷)
A. price B. cost C. value D. usefulness
2. The village is far away from here indeed. It's _____ walk. (2004, 春招, 上海卷)
A. a four hour B. a four hour's C. a four-hours D. a four hours'
3. Many students signed up for the _____ race in the sports meeting to be held next week.
(2003, 春招, 上海卷)
A. 800-metre-long B. 800-meters-long
C. 800 metre length D. 800 meters length
4. As a result of destroying the forests, a large _____ of desert _____ covered the land.
(2001, 上海卷)
A. number; has B. quantity; has C. number; have D. quantity; have
5. The _____ is just around the corner and you won't miss it. (2001, 春招, 上海卷)
A. bicycle's shop B. bicycle shop C. bicycles shop D. bicycles' shop
6. _____ friends Betty had made there were all invited to her birthday party.
(1997, 上海卷)
A. Few of B. Few C. The few D. A few



7. — Who did you spend last weekend with?

— _____.

(1998, 上海卷)

- A. Palmer's B. The Palmers' C. The Palmers D. The Palmer's

8. If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask him to leave a _____.

(1997, 全国卷)

- A. message B. letter C. sentence D. notice

9. Here's my card. Let's keep in _____.

(1994, 全国卷)

- A. touch B. relation C. connection D. friendship

答案解析

- 答案 C be of + n. (多为抽象名词), 相当于 be + adj.。
- 答案 D 有些无生命事物的所有格可以用's 表示。如: a day's journey, a month's time, five minutes' walk 等。
- 答案 A 由连字符连接起来的复合形容词作定语时, 总是放在被修饰名词的前面, 而且复合形容词中的名词只能用单数形式, 如: an eighteen-year-old boy (一个 18 岁的男孩)。
- 答案 B a large number of 后面接可数名词的复数, a large quantity of 后既可接不可数名词也可接可数名词。
- 答案 B 本题为名词作定语, 由一个表示事物的名词修饰另一表示事物的名词, 说明后一事物的性质或用途, 不用所有格形式。
- 答案 C 该题考查 few 的用法, 它既可作形容词又可作名词。the few 表示少数人。如答案选 A, 该句应是 Few of her friends...; B 项表示否定与 all 矛盾。
- 答案 C 姓氏复数形式与定冠词连用表“一家人”或“夫妇俩”。
- 答案 A leave a message 为固定习语, 意为“留下口信”。
- 答案 A keep in touch 为固定短语, 意为“保持联系”。



三. 专项训练

(一) 单项填空

1. —It's getting dark earlier than before, isn't it?

—Yes. I think so. I see _____ is on already.

- A. the street's light B. the light of the street
C. the streets' light D. the street light

2. —Yangyang carried off the first winter Olympic _____ medal for China.



- Great! What _____ she won for our motherland!
- A. golden; honor B. gold; honor C. golden; honors D. gold; honors
3. — May I take your order now?
- We'd like three black _____ and...
- A. coffees B. coffee C. cups of coffees D. cup of coffees
4. — Where is your brother?
- At _____.
- A. the Greens B. Mr. Green's C. the Mr. Green D. the Green's
5. Every year Colorado is visited by millions of tourists who come for a variety of _____.
- A. reason B. a reason C. the reason D. reasons
6. The most useful way of looking at a map is not as a piece of _____ but as a record of geographically organized information.
- A. papers B. a paper C. paper D. the paper
7. In 1987 the sales of ice cream in the United States amounted to fifteen quarts per year for every _____ in the country.
- A. persons B. people C. a person D. person
8. He left _____ with my secretary that he would call again in the afternoon. He said he would keep _____.
- A. words; his words B. word; his word
C. word; word D. the word; his word
9. The university authorities are seriously considering abandoning the traditional _____ class.
- A. fifth minutes B. fifty minutes C. fifty minute D. fifty minute's
10. These books ,which you can get at any bookshops ,will give you _____ you need.
- A. all the information B. all the informations
C. all of information D. all of the informations
11. _____ have long been cultivated and bred for their beauty and their fragrance.
- A. Flowers B. Flower C. A flower D. The flower
12. Like some other running birds, the sander ling (三趾滨鹬) lacks a back toe and has a three-toed _____.
- A. feet B. the feet C. foots D. foot
13. Historians believe that some forms of _____ must be as old as barter (实物交易) and trade.

- A. an advertising B. a advertising C. advertising D. advertisings
14. Because they are generally taken simply to obtain a recognizable and relatively clear image, most nonprofessional photographs demand _____ equipment.
A. few B. a few C. many D. little
15. It is widely believed that the pull of gravity on a falling raindrop changes _____ round shape into a teardrop shape.
A. of the drop B. the drop's C. drop of D. drops their
16. Over a very large number of trials, the probability of an event's _____ is equal to the probability that it will not occur.
A. occurs B. will occur C. can occur D. occurring
17. James Whistler was indifferent to the titles of his _____ and even changed the names of some works years after their completion.
A. painting B. painted C. paintings D. paints
18. Acrylic paint enables artists to experiment with many _____ effects.
A. colors B. the color C. an color D. color
19. The doctor checked up Mike's _____ hearts.
A. mother-in-law's and his brother-in-law's
B. mother's-in-law and his brother's-in-law
C. mother-in-law and his brother-in-law's
D. mother-in-law and brother-in-law's
20. "Where _____ that one hundred dollar bill I gave you last week?" Tom asked.
A. are B. is C. has D. was
21. Despite the wonderful acting and well developed plot the _____ movie could not hold our attention.
A. three hours B. three hour C. three hours' D. three hour's
22. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are so excited today, for they bought _____ yesterday.
A. many furniture B. so many furniture
C. many piece of furniture D. a lot of furniture
23. Every means _____ been tried since then.
A. has B. have C. are D. is
24. When young deer _____, their coloring will hide them well.
A. is motionless B. kept motionless
C. is kept motionless D. are motionless



25. The committee can't come to a decision, because _____ at odds.
A. it has B. they have C. it is D. they are
26. This question is too difficult, and everyone is _____.
A. at one's wits end B. in his wits end
C. at his wit's end D. out of his wits end
27. You will get _____ if you buy them at this supermarket.
A. your money's worth B. your money worth
C. your moneys' worth D. your's money worth
28. This wonderful present was sent by _____.
A. a friend of my father B. a friend of my father's
C. my father friend D. my father friend's
29. He claimed \$3,000 _____ from his employers for the loss of his right arm while at work.
A. damage B. damaging C. damages D. damagements
30. Classification is a useful approach to the organization of _____ in any field.
A. knowledges B. the knowledge C. knowledge D. a knowledge

答案解析

1. 答案 D 分析选项可以知道,“路灯”是由表示“作用,用途”的名词 street 用作限定词修饰 light,应直接用作定语。该类名词用作定语不需加's 或 of 构成短语。又如: coffee cup (咖啡杯), evening school (夜校), toothbrush (牙刷)。
2. 答案 B 根据句意可以知道,第一空“金牌”意思为“含金之物”,应用 gold 作定语,而 golden 为比喻性形容词,意思为“金色的”。例如 golden rice “金黄色的稻子”。第二空 honor 在此意思为“荣誉,光荣”,是不可数名词。
3. 答案 A coffee 为不可数名词,与数词连用时,常与其他名词构成 of 短语,如 three cups of coffee (三杯咖啡)。但有时也可以用复数形式与数词连用代替单位名词。如: two black coffees (两杯清咖啡); three teas (三杯茶)等。
4. 答案 B 根据问句可以知道,询问“处所”,回答应为“在格林的家里”,应表达为 at Mr. green's, 是 at Mr. Green's house 的省略形式。选项 A 意为“格林一家人或夫妇俩”,选项 C、D 为错误表达。
5. 答案 D reason 为可数名词, a variety of 表示多数概念。

6. 答案 C paper 表示“纸张”时是不可数名词，不能接 s。
7. 答案 D 形容词 every 后面应接单数名词，即 person。
8. 答案 B word 意为“口信，消息”时没有复数，前面也不加任何冠词；keep one's word 表示“遵守诺言”。
9. 答案 C 复合形容词用作定语时，其中的名词不变复数。D 项作定语时的正确形式应为 fifty minutes'。
10. 答案 A information 为不可数名词，没有复数。C 项正确形式应为 all of the information。
11. 答案 A 表泛指时，可数名词可用不定冠词加单数或直接用复数，因谓语是复数，故为复数。
12. 答案 D foot 为可数名词，其复数形式为 feet，根据句意“一只只有三个脚趾的脚”。
13. 答案 C advertising 是不可数名词。
14. 答案 D equipment 是不可数名词，不能用 few 修饰，应用和其对应的 little。
15. 答案 B 谓语动词 changes 的宾语不完整，据选项推知需要一个和 round shape 搭配的表所属关系的词组，B 恰好构成所有格形式。若选 A，语序应为 the round shape of the drop。
16. 答案 D 句中已有谓语动词，'s 只可能是名词所有格的标志，后面自然应接名词性的结构。
17. 答案 C of 之前是名词，后面也需要一个名词共同构成表示所有关系的结构，这个词组的意思为“他的画的题目”。
18. 答案 D 此处名词 color 作 effects 的定语，无需用复数，意为“色彩效果”。
19. 答案 A 此处考查的是名词的所有格，“mother-in-law”和“brother-in-law”两人各自的心脏，此句意的正确表达需在两短语后分别加's。
20. 答案 B 此处 bill 用的是单数，根据句意应指“一张百元钞”，故谓语需用单数形式。
21. 答案 B 由连字符连接起来的复合形容词作定语时，总是放在被修饰名词的前面，而且复合形容词中的名词只能用单数形式，如：an eighteen-year-old boy（一个 18 岁的男孩）。three hour 为复合形容词，作定语不能加's；三个小时的电影也可以表达为：three hours' movie。
22. 答案 D furniture 为不可数名词，不用 many 修饰。
23. 答案 A means “方式，方法”，是可数名词，单数与复数形式相同。表示单数意义时，谓语动词用单数形式；表示复数意义时，谓语动词用复数形式；

单复数意义不明确时，谓语动词用单数或复数皆可。此处有修饰词 every，表示“每一种方法”。

24. 答案 D deer 为单复数同形，根据句中代词 them，可判断出此处的 deer 为复数。
25. 答案 D committee 为集合名词，可用作单数或复数。句意为“他们意见不一致”。
26. 答案 C 在某些固定短语中，只能用's 结构，at one's wit's end “智穷力竭，不知所措”。
27. 答案 A 下列无生命事物的所有格可以用's 表示。如：100 feet's height, 50 dollars' value, 200 miles' distance, a day's journey, a month's time, five minutes' walk。
28. 答案 B 双重所有格的后一部分可以是名词加's，也可以是名词性物主代词，此处 a friend of my father's 相当于 one of my father's friends。
29. 答案 C damage 用复数表示“赔偿金”。
30. 答案 C knowledge 为不可数名词，词尾不能加 s，但有时前面可以加不定冠词 a (good/poor) knowledge of sth., 表示“对……很了解/不太了解”。

(二)完形填空

First of all, on behalf of my Chinese 1 present here, I wish to take this opportunity to express our heartfelt 2 and to bid farewell to our American 3.

We thank you for your patience and 4, which has made our 5 easier and has also enabled us to learn many things about your country and 6.

We also appreciate your cooperation and understanding which has made the trip a pleasure and 7.

A few 8 ago we met as strangers, but today, you leave as our new friends. We shall always cherish the happy 9 of our delightful friends and our 10 together.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. colleagues | B. colleague | C. college | D. colleges |
| 2. A. thank | B. thanks | C. regret | D. regrets |
| 3. A. fried | B. friend | C. friendly | D. friends |
| 4. A. friendly | B. friendliness | C. friendless | D. friend |
| 5. A. a work | B. works | C. work | D. the work |
| 6. A. a people | B. the people | C. peoples | D. people |
| 7. A. success | B. succeed | C. successful | D. successfully |
| 8. A. day | B. days | C. daytime | D. daytime |

9. A. memory B. memories C. memorize D. memorable
10. A. trips B. voyage C. trip D. travels

答案解析

1. 答案 A colleagues 为可数名词，指多人用复数。
2. 答案 B thank 习惯上用复数形式，类似用法的名词还有：congratulations, wishes/ thanks/ regards (问候) 等。
3. 答案 D friend 为可数名词，指多人用复数。
4. 答案 B friendliness “友谊，友善”，抽象名词为不可数名词。
5. 答案 C work 为不可数名词。
6. 答案 D people 为集合名词，若用 peoples 则表示“民族或不同民族的人民”。
7. 答案 A success 抽象名词为不可数名词。
8. 答案 B day 前面有 a few 修饰，用其复数形式。
9. 答案 B memories 抽象名词具体化，表示“记忆的事，往事”。如：bitter memories 辛酸的记忆。
10. 答案 C trip 往往是指带有某种特殊目的的短期旅行，此处指“本次旅行”。

第二章

代词

一. 考点提示

- 1. 不定代词。如: some, any, no, somebody, anybody, nobody, someone, anyone, no one (不连写), something, anything, nothing, one, none, every, each, other, another, either, neither, both, all, everybody, everyone, everything, many (more, most), much (more, most), a few (fewer, fewest), a little (less, least), few, little, several, enough, half, certain 的用法。
- 2. 指示代词。如: this, that, these, those, such, so, same 的用法。
- 3. it 的用法。
- 4. 疑问代词、相互代词的用法。
- 5. 人称代词、物主代词、反身代词的用法。

二. 真题演练

1. I prefer a flat in Inverness to _____ in Perth, because I want to live near my Mom's.
(2005, 天津卷)
A. one B. that C. it D. this
2. — Have you finished your report yet?
— No, I'll finish in _____ ten minutes.
(1995, 全国卷)
A. another B. other C. more D. less
3. I hope there are enough glasses for each guest to have _____.
(1995, 全国卷)
A. it B. those C. them D. one
4. _____ is a fact that English is being accepted as an international language.
(1995, 全国卷)
A. There B. This C. That D. It