

Spark® 星火英语

Spark

总主编/马德高

风靡全国 ◆ 畅销十年 ◆ 8000万读者的选择

星火英语

巅峰训练

押中高考试题资深作者联袂编写

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语法

高二

延边大学出版社

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巅峰训练



DIANFENG XUNLIAN



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| 本册主编 | 邢玉和 | |
| 编委 | 赵新平 | 李爱民 |
| | 徐秀荣 | 邢玉和 |
| | 艾明琦 | 杨婷 |

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用汗水播种希望， 用青春诠释无悔

高中学子，我们的足迹已装帧在季节的封面，生命的扉页，我们将踏上奔赴六月的征程，朝着九月的梦想努力奔跑。

许多人都说高中学子像精卫一样填着题海，嘴里好像永远都念叨着 ABC 和 XYZ，眼镜片一天天厚起来，头发一天天薄下去……高中三年意味着充实——日出而作，日落不息。

高中，当我们不把生活与学习看成是压得透不过气的石头，而看成是圆梦前的星星点灯，我们就能在踏实中收获，在繁忙中快乐，为了不断超越、突破自己的极限而成长。

所以，高中三年注定是沉甸甸的：沉甸甸的学习，沉甸甸的教诲，沉甸甸的期望，沉甸甸的关注……一切皆为了沉甸甸的收获。收获，在坚持中，在奋斗中！

我们都知道：“青春是美丽的”。它不仅仅美在绚丽的外表，更美在昂扬向上的精神，美在奋然前行的决心。我们普通，因为我们和其他寒窗苦读的书生一样都在追梦；我们特殊，因为我们要做的是一份人生最为关键的答卷。

知足者常乐，不知足者常进，很少有人能知道需付出多少努力才能实现心中的梦想，我们只能不断前进、前进，再前进。因此我们就要有这样的决心和干劲：“不抛弃，不放弃！”所以，请暂时搁置一下与前进无关的心事吧！

同学们，给自己一个目标，让生命为它燃烧。不管你现在的成绩怎么样，不管你现在的基础怎么样，只要坚定信念，超越自我，你就有了努力的方向，你就有了奋斗的目标，你就有了生活的动力，你就有了成功的希望。天其实并不高，海其实也不远。

在奔向最后的六月的时间里，让我们用汗水去播种希望，用青春去诠释无悔；让夏日的天空因为我们的努力与收获而更蓝，让青春因为我们永不停息的奋斗而光芒四射！

现在，请让我们献上三句话，与所有的高中学子共勉——

雄关漫道真如铁，而今迈步从头越！

一万年太久，只争朝夕！

一切皆有可能！

本书与教材语法项目对照表

| 语法项目 | 细化语法项目 | 对应教材 |
|--------|---|--|
| 冠词 | a/an, the | 北师大选修六 U18 |
| it 的用法 | 代词 it | 人教选修六 U3 |
| | 引导词 it | 人教选修六 U4 |
| 动词 | 系动词 | 外研必修五 M3 译林选修七 U3 |
| | 短语动词 | 外研选修七 M5 译林选修七 U2 |
| 动词时态 | 一般现在时 | 人教选修八 U5 外研必修五 M1 译林选修六 U1 |
| | 现在进行时 | 人教选修八 U5 外研必修五 M1 译林选修六 U1 |
| | 现在完成时 | 人教选修八 U5 外研必修五 M1 外研选修八 M1 译林选修六 U1 |
| | 现在完成进行时 | 人教选修八 U5 外研选修六 M4 译林选修六 U1 |
| | 一般过去时 | 人教选修八 U5 外研必修五 M2 译林选修六 U2 |
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| | 过去将来时 | 人教选修八 U5 译林选修六 U2 |
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| | 将来完成时和将来进行时 | 北师大选修七 U20 译林选修六 U2 |
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| | 非谓语动词的被动形式 | 人教选修七 U2 人教选修七 U3 北师大选修八 U22 |
| 情态动词 | didn't need to do 和 needn't have done 的用法 | 外研选修六 M1 |
| | 情态动词+have done | 外研必修五 M2 |
| | 复习情态动词 | 外研选修八 M6 |
| | 表推测的情态动词 | 北师大必修五 U13 |
| | used to, would 的用法 | 北师大选修六 U18 |
| | 表达义务、需要、允许、禁止等 | 北师大选修七 U21 |
| 非谓语动词 | -ing 形式 | 译林必修五 U1 译林必修五 U2 译林选修七 U4 人教选修六 U5 外研必修五 M3 外研选修六 M2 外研选修六 M3 外研选修八 M1 外研选修八 M2 |
| | -ed 形式 | 译林必修五 U3 译林选修七 U4 北师大必修五 U13 人教必修五 U1 人教必修五 U2 人教必修五 U3 人教选修八 U3 人教选修八 U4 外研必修五 M3 外研选修七 M5 |

| 语法项目 | 细化语法项目 | 对应教材 |
|-----------|--|--|
| 非谓动词 | 不定式 | 人教选修七 U1 译林必修五 U1 外研必修五 M3 |
| | 非谓动词的区别 | 外研选修八 M2 外研选修六 M3 译林必修五 U3 |
| | -ing 与-ed 形式的独立主格结构 | 外研选修八 M2 |
| 虚拟语气 | wish 后的虚拟语气 | 人教选修六 U1 外研选修六 M5 北师大必修五 U15 |
| | 非真实条件句 | 人教选修六 U1 人教选修六 U2 外研选修六 M6 北师大必修五 U15 北师大选修七 U21 译林选修六 U3 译林选修六 U4 |
| | 表示“命令、建议”类动词后的从句中, as if 后, it is high time 后的虚拟语气 | 外研选修七 M6 |
| | should have 类 | 北师大必修五 U15 |
| 名词性从句 | 主语从句 | 人教选修八 U1 外研选修七 M2 北师大选修七 U19 |
| | 宾语从句 | 人教选修八 U1 外研选修八 M5 北师大选修七 U19 |
| | 表语从句 | 人教选修八 U1 外研选修七 M2 北师大选修七 U19 |
| | 同位语从句 | 人教选修八 U2 外研选修八 M5 北师大选修七 U19 |
| 定语及定语从句 | 定语 | 外研选修八 M3 |
| | 复习定语从句 | 外研必修五 M6 |
| | 限制性定语从句 | 人教选修七 U4 |
| | 非限制性定语从句 | 人教选修七 U5 外研选修八 M3 |
| | as 与 which 引导及区别 | 外研选修八 M3 |
| 状语及状语从句 | 状语 | 外研选修八 M4 |
| | 时间状语从句 | 外研必修五 M5 外研选修七 M4 |
| | 地点状语从句 | 外研选修七 M6 |
| | 条件状语从句 | 外研必修五 M5 外研选修七 M6 北师大选修七 U21 |
| | 让步状语从句 | 外研必修五 M5 外研选修七 M6 外研选修八 M5 |
| | 目的状语从句(so that) | 外研选修八 M4 |
| 特殊句式 | 强调 | 译林选修八 U4 北师大选修八 U23 |
| | 倒装 | 人教必修五 U4 外研选修七 M3 译林选修八 U3 北师大选修八 U23 |
| | 省略 | 人教必修五 U5 外研选修七 M4 译林选修八 U2 |
| 直接引语和间接引语 | 间接引语(陈述句、祈使句) | 北师大必修五 U14 |
| | 转述结构(时态不变的情况) | 北师大选修八 U22 |

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学习计划



学习计划

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第一章 冠词

要点清单

一、不定冠词 a/an 的用法

| 用 法 | 例 句 |
|--|--|
| 用在首次提到的人或事物前。 | There is a man standing in the river. 有个人站在河里。 |
| 泛指某人或某物。 | A student is singing in the classroom. 教室里有一个学生在唱歌。 |
| 用在单数可数名词前,表示一类人或事物。 | A child needs love and affection. 孩子需要爱和关怀。 A dog is a faithful animal. 狗是忠诚的动物。 |
| 表示微弱的“一”的概念。 | There is an apple on the table. 桌子上有个苹果。 |
| 用在某些表示价格、比率、速度等的单位前,表示“每”。 | I get paid once a month. 我的工资一个月发一次。 |
| 用在序数词前,表示“又,再”,强调反复,不表示顺序概念。 | Will you try a second time if you fail the first time? 你第一次失败之后还会再尝试一次吗? |
| 抽象名词 success 等表示具体意义,成为可数名词,前面用不定冠词。 | The advertising campaign was a total failure. 这场宣传活动完全失败了。 |
| 用在 coffee, tea, fog, rain, snow, wind 等物质名词前,表示“一杯、一种、一场……”之意。 | There was a heavy snow yesterday. 昨天下了一场大雪。 Can I get you a coffee? 我给你倒杯咖啡好吗? |
| 用在表示人名的专有名词前,表示“一个叫……的人”,也可以指与某人名有类似性质的人或事物。 | There is a Mrs Green to see you. 有位格林太太要见你。 The boy is always helping others. He tries his best to be a Lei Feng. 这个男孩总是乐于助人,他努力想成为雷锋式的人。 |
| 当表示季节、月份、日期、三餐的名词前有形容词修饰时,该词前要加上不定冠词。 | We had a very cold winter last year. 去年的冬天很冷。 He is very fat and often has a big supper. 他很胖,晚饭经常吃很多。 |
| 不可数名词如 education, history, knowledge, population, time 等,在表述其某一部分或某一方面的内容、概念时,尤其是有修饰语修饰时,前面常加不定冠词。 | I have a good knowledge of Chinese culture. 我对中华文化有很好的了解。 China is an Asian country with a long history. 中国是一个拥有悠久历史的亚洲国家。 |
| 用在经常连用或视为一体的两个名词前。 | I will fetch you a knife and fork. 我去给你拿一副刀叉。 Does everyone have a cup and saucer? 每人都有一副杯碟了吗? |

二、定冠词 the 的用法

| 用 法 | 例 句 |
|---|--|
| 特指双方都知道的或上文提到过的人或物。 | John bought a computer and a TV, but there was something wrong with the TV. 约翰买了一台电脑和一台电视,但是电视有点毛病。 Close the windows before you leave the lab. 离开实验室前关好窗户。 |
| 用在世界上独一无二的事物前。 | He always gets up before the sun rises. 他总是在日出之前就起床。 |
| 用在序数词、形容词最高级,以及形容词 only, very, same 等前面。 | He took the second bag. 他拿了第二个包。 The same causes produce the same effects. 种瓜得瓜,种豆得豆。 |
| 用在形容词或形容词化的分词前,表示一类人或事物。 | The responsible teacher should be encouraging and motivating. 负责的老师应该能鼓舞和激励人。 With him, you should always expect the unexpected. 在他身上,你应随时料到有意想不到的事情发生。 |
| 与单数名词连用,表示一类人或事物。 | The umbrella in the shop is very cheap in this season. 这个季节商店里的雨伞很便宜。 |
| 用在表示特指意义的抽象名词、物质名词前。 | The younger generation is the hope of the nation. 年轻一代是国家的希望。 The air in mountainous areas is nearly free of pollution. 山区的空气几乎没受污染。 |
| 用在固定结构“动词+sb. +介词+the+身体部位”中。常见的此类动词有 take, catch, hold, seize, hit, pat, pull 等。 | He took me by the hand. 他牵着我的手。 A stone hit me in the face as I walked by the garden. 我经过花园时一块石头打到了我脸上。 |
| 用在姓氏的复数前,表示全家人或夫妇俩。 | The Smiths are living on a small farm. 史密斯一家住在一个小农场里。 |
| 用在表示演奏的西洋乐器、文艺活动或运动场所的名词前。 | I play the guitar in the school band. 我在学校乐队中弹吉他。 They are going to the cinema tonight. 他们今晚要去影院。 |
| 用在表示地点、方位和时间的名词前。 | Driving in the country is comfortable. 在乡下开车是很舒服的。 I do most of my studying in the evening. 我的学习大部分在傍晚进行。 |
| 用在 by 后表示计量单位的名词前,表示“按照……计算”。 | Part-time jobs are usually paid by the hour. 兼职经常按小时付工资。 |
| 用在明确所指的、特别是带有限定性定语的人或事物前。 | She was looking at the present that her mother gave her. 她正看着母亲送给她的那份礼物。 |
| 用在表示时期、年代、世纪的名词或数词前。 | He is the greatest novelist of the 1990s. 他是 20 世纪 90 年代最伟大的小说家。 In the thirties unemployment was widespread. 在 30 年代失业现象很普遍。 |

三、不用冠词的情况

| 用 法 | 例 句 |
|---|---|
| 表示泛指不可数名词前。 | Money is not everything. 金钱不是万能的。 Music can bring people pleasure. 音乐可以给人带来快乐。 |
| 复数名词表泛指或类别时。 | Trees can help clean the air. 树木可以帮助净化空气。 We must tell friends from enemies. 我们必须分清敌友。 |
| 表示学科、三餐、球类或棋类运动的名词前。 | I enjoy English, biology and chemistry. 我喜欢英语, 生物和化学。 The boy is playing football with his classmates. 那个男孩正和他的同学踢球。 |
| 表示季节、年份、月份、星期、节日的名词前。 | Spring is the best season of a year. 春天是一年中最好的季节。 We have mathematics on Monday. 我们星期一有数学课。 |
| 表示语言的名词前不用冠词(其后有 language 或表示特指时, 需加定冠词)。 | He can speak Chinese, English and French. 他会说汉语、英语和法语。 The English language is universally used. 英语全球通用。 |
| 称呼语或表示头衔、职位的名词作表语、补足语、同位语及与姓氏连用时。 | Mr Smith, head of the group, will plan for the whole trip. 小组的组长史密斯先生将制定整个旅行的计划。 |
| 系动词 turn 后作表语的名词前(名词前有修饰语时需要用冠词)。 | The young worker has turned writer. 这位年轻的工人成了一名作家。 She has turned a successful singer. 她成了一名成功的歌唱家。 |
| 两个名词指同一人或事物时, 后面的名词前不用冠词。 | The teacher and writer has come to the meeting. 这位老师兼作家来参加会议了。 |
| by 后表示交通工具的名词前。 | More and more people like to travel by plane. 越来越多的人喜欢坐飞机旅行。 |
| 名词前已有所有格、物主代词、指示代词、不定代词等修饰时。 | This is my home address. Let's keep in touch. 这是我家的地址, 咱们保持联系吧。 |

四、有无冠词意义不同的情况

| 无 冠 词 | 有 冠 词 |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| at table 在吃饭 | at the table 在桌子旁 |
| at school 上学 | at the school 在学校 |
| by day 白天 | by the day 按日计算 |
| go to bed 上床睡觉 | go to the bed 朝床边走去 |
| in charge of 掌管 | in the charge of 在……掌管之中 |
| in future 今后, 将来 | in the future 将来某时 |

| 无 冠 词 | 有 冠 词 |
|---|---|
| in place of 取代 | in the place of 在……的位置上 |
| in front of 在……(外部)的前面 | in the front of 在……(内部)的前面 |
| in office 执政 | in the office 在办公室内 |
| out of question 毫无疑问 | out of the question 不可能 |
| take place 发生 | take the place of 取代 |
| leave school 辍学 | leave the school 离开学校 |
| in hospital/prison 住院/坐牢 | in the hospital/prison 在医院/在监狱里 |
| go to church/college/hospital/prison/school 做礼拜/上大学/住院/坐牢/上学 | go to the church/college/hospital/prison/school 到教堂去/到大学去/到医院去/到监狱去/到学校去 |

强 化 训 练

I. 单项填空

- A walk around Kitzbuhel is _____ feast for the eyes—a lively mix of old village culture and _____ excitement of an international tourist area.
A. a; 不填 B. the; 不填 C. a; the D. 不填; the
- It came as _____ great shock to us that many people lost their lives in _____ earthquake in Yushu of Qinghai Province.
A. a; a B. a; the C. 不填; the D. the; 不填
- Man needs _____ water, which is _____ chemical substance essential to life.
A. the; the B. the; a C. 不填; 不填 D. 不填; a
- After watching _____ TV, she played _____ violin for an hour.
A. 不填; 不填 B. the; the C. the; 不填 D. 不填; the
- People show great enthusiasm for fantasy movies, because they can make _____ unreal seem to be _____ real.
A. 不填; the B. an; the C. 不填; 不填 D. the; 不填
- Our New Year party was _____ success. We sang and danced _____ until it came to _____ end at 10 o'clock.
A. a; the B. a; an C. the; an D. 不填; the
- We have kept in _____ touch with each other for two years and he always gives me good advice on _____ phone.
A. the; the B. 不填; the C. 不填; 不填 D. the; 不填
- Greenhouse phenomena will cause _____ rise in sea levels worldwide and change _____ weather on the earth.
A. a; the B. the; 不填 C. a; 不填 D. 不填; the
- It's said that _____ John robbed the bank on _____ Saturday when we left for Beijing.
A. the; 不填 B. a; the C. 不填; 不填 D. the; a
- In recent years, _____ problem of global warming has been very serious.
—That's right. People are facing _____ number of natural disasters now.

- A. 不填; a B. a; the C. the; a D. a; a
11. Only through _____ talks can we build trust and only through cooperation can create _____ win-win economic situation.
A. 不填; a B. the; the C. 不填; the D. the; a
12. —What about _____ supper yesterday?
—Well, _____ most delicious one indeed.
A. 不填; the B. 不填; a C. the; the D. the; a
13. He has _____ good knowledge of many foreign languages, and one of them is English which is a language spoken by many people in _____ world.
A. the; a B. the; the C. a; a D. a; the
14. The dog is a lovely animal. _____ one which lives in _____ flat below mine is particularly pretty.
A. The; the B. A; a C. A; a D. The; 不填
15. We were shocked to hear the news that _____ two Chinese engineers were shot to death in Pakistan. Worse still, _____ third one died in hospital afterwards.
A. 不填; a B. the; the C. the; a D. 不填; the
16. All these changes will lead to _____ stronger and more powerful China, _____ country that can help enrich the world.
A. a; a B. a; the C. the; a D. the; the
17. —Am I late? My flight was delayed due to _____ heavy rain.
—But you are just in _____ time for the conference.
A. the; a B. 不填; the C. a; the D. the; 不填
18. _____ washing machine is out of order, so I have to wash all our clothes by _____ hand.
A. The; 不填 B. A; the C. The; the D. A; 不填
19. On _____ Monday morning in July, Mr Anderson happened to find his missing father among the people at _____ church.
A. 不填; the B. the; 不填 C. a; 不填 D. 不填; a
20. As _____ matter of fact, _____ beauty of _____ nature there made an excellent impression on me.
A. a; the; 不填 B. a; the; the C. the; the; 不填 D. a; 不填; the
21. On the way home, _____ sky grew dark, and _____ cold rain began to fall.
A. the; 不填 B. 不填; the C. the; a D. 不填; a
22. As China plays _____ bigger part in global affairs, it draws more attention from _____ rest of the world.
A. the; a B. a; the C. 不填; the D. the; the
23. To make _____ living, the beggar doesn't mind risking being laughed at in _____ public.
A. 不填; the B. the; 不填 C. a; 不填 D. 不填; a
24. As _____ highly important means of communications, _____ telephone has reached into common homes all across China.
A. the; a B. a; 不填 C. a; the D. the; the
25. After _____ quick breakfast in the restaurant, Peter set about the task of finding a room where he could live for _____ next few months.
A. 不填; a B. a; the C. a; a D. a; 不填


II. 用适当的冠词填空

1. It takes us _____ hour or more to go to my hometown by _____ train.
2. They had _____ wonderful train ride to Chengdu before they went on to _____ Mount Emei by bus.

3. If you get paid by _____ day, you must fill out the daily rate and total hours at _____ bottom of the sheet.
4. I spoke to _____ younger Mr Hamilton, not Hamilton, _____ manager.
5. I don't like talking on _____ telephone; I prefer writing _____ letters.
6. He got hurt in a traffic accident _____ other day. Now he has been in _____ hospital for a week.
7. Mark wished for _____ rest after having _____ hard time at school.
8. Barack Obama, who came into _____ power on January 20, 2009, was awarded _____ 2009 Nobel Peace Prize.
9. We stood at the top of the mountain _____ east of the city, watching _____ burning sun rising.
10. —Put _____ waste bag in the dustbin.
—It's not _____ waste bag. It's my shopping bag.
11. —What do you think of the director of the film?
—Oh, he is _____ director who is pleasant to work with. It's _____ pleasure to work with him.
12. The family was in _____ difficult situation when her father was in _____ poor health.
13. In China, _____ bicycle is _____ popular means of transportation.
14. The man stood in _____ front of _____ robber and hit him on _____ nose.
15. _____ Christmas for westerners is like _____ Spring Festival for us Chinese.
16. _____ number of people who own luxury cars is on _____ increase every year.
17. In science fiction we read of flying saucers traveling through _____ space, so people want to have _____ better knowledge of the universe.
18. The little boy often has _____ big breakfast, so he looks really strong.
19. We all know that _____ man is the only creature that has developed _____ power of speech.
20. All of _____ sudden, the passengers on _____ board let out screams, running upstairs like crazy.

☞ 答案解析见 P90

| | 错误题目 | 考查点 | 相关知识回顾 | 出错原因 |
|---------|------|-----|--------|------|
| 纠错反思学习表 | | | | |
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 第二章 it 的用法

要 点 清 单

| 用 法 | 说 明 | | 例 句 |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------|---|
| it 作 人 称 代 词 | 指上文提到的某事物 | | Look at the bird. It always comes to my window. 瞧那只小鸟, 它总是飞到我的窗口来。 |
| | 指抽象事物 | | You've helped me a lot. I shall never forget it. 你帮助了我很多, 我永远也忘不了。 |
| | 指不知性别的孩子 | | The baby is crying. It might be hungry. 孩子在哭, 可能是饿了。 |
| | 指不明确的人 | | —Who is it knocking at the door? 谁在敲门? —It might be the postman. 可能是邮递员。 |
| it 作 非 人 称 代 词 | 指时间、日期 | | —What time is it now? 现在几点了? —It's nine o'clock sharp. 9点整。 —What day is it today? 今天星期几? —It's Sunday. 星期天。 |
| | 指天气、环境 | | It's raining hard outside. 外面雨下得正大。 It's very noisy in the room. 屋里噪音很大。 |
| | 指距离 | | It's 112 miles from London to Birmingham. 从伦敦到伯明翰有112英里。 |
| it 作形式主语、宾语 | 代替不定式、动名词、从句等作形式主语或形式宾语, 而把真正的主语或宾语置于句末。 | | It is important to learn a foreign language well. 学好一门外语很重要。 It is useless worrying about it. 为这事担心无济于事。 I want to make it clear that I didn't steal his pen. 我想澄清我并没偷他的钢笔。 |
| it 用于固定句式 | 用于强调句 “It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who...” | 一般强调主语、宾语、状语。 | It is I who am right. 正确的是我。 It was last week that I attended an art exhibition for the first time. 上周是我第一次参观艺术展览。 |
| | It is (high/about) time + { that 从句 to do | 表示“……的时候了”。 | It is time that we took the problem seriously. 该是我们认真对待这个问题的时候了。 It's time for you to study hard. 你该努力学习了。 |

| 用法 | 说明 | 例句 |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| it 用于 固定 句式 中 | It/This is/was + first (second...) time + that 从句 | 主句谓语是 is 时, 从句用现在完成时; 主句谓语是 was 时, 从句用过去完成时。 This is the fourth time that she has rung you today. 这是她今天第四次给你打电话了。 It was the second time that I had visited the Great Wall last year. 去年是我第二次游览长城。 |
| | It is/has been + 一段时间 + since 从句 | 意为“自……以来, 有……(多久)”, since 后的句子常用一般过去时。 It is/has been five years since I began to learn English. 我学英语已经有 5 年了。 It is/has been three years since he worked here. 他不在这里工作已经 3 年了。 |
| | It was/will be + 一段时间 + before 从句 | 表示“……(多久)之后就(才)……”。 It will not be long before you regret for what you are doing now. 不久你就会为你现在的所作所为感到后悔。 It will be two years before we meet again. 两年后我们才能再见面。 |

▲注意: it 作无具体意义的主语时的常见结构

It seems/appears that... 看来…… It happened that... 碰巧…… It looks/seems as if... 看来好像……
It turns out that... 结果…… It occurs to sb. that... 某人想起……

强化训练

I. 单项填空

- Who knocked at the door?
—I've no idea. I just pretended nobody was at home, so I didn't ask who _____ was.
A. he B. that C. she D. it
- Is _____ my age that the boss minds?
—I'm afraid not. He considers _____ necessary to have an experienced assistant.
A. that; it B. it; it C. it; that D. this; that
- No one knows exactly when our ancestors started talking, but new evidence suggests _____ might have happened a long time ago.
A. which B. what C. it D. they
- _____ was some time before we realized the truth.
A. there B. this C. that D. it
- Though we found _____ difficult to avoid economic and financial crisis, we must take measures to reduce its negative impact.
A. it B. one C. that D. how
- Do you like _____ here?
—Oh, yes, the air, the weather and the way of life. Everything is so nice.
A. this B. there C. that D. it

7. I hate _____ when someone calls or knocks at the door while I'm still in bed.
A. it B. that C. them D. those
8. —Have you heard the latest news?
—No, what _____?
A. is it B. is there C. are they D. are those
9. In fact _____ is a hard job for the police to keep order in an important football match.
A. this B. that C. there D. it
10. The boss advised Joyce that she should be more careful at work, but _____ didn't help.
A. he B. she C. it D. which

II. 辨别 it 的用法

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. The box was so heavy that I couldn't carry it by myself. | 1. _____ |
| 2. It is pleasant to walk in the garden. | 2. _____ |
| 3. It's a lovely baby. Is it a boy or a girl? | 3. _____ |
| 4. It is six o'clock when the plane takes off. | 4. _____ |
| 5. It was in the street that I met her father. | 5. _____ |
| 6. It is six miles to the nearest hospital from here. | 6. _____ |
| 7. I'm afraid it is going to snow tomorrow. | 7. _____ |
| 8. He thought it no use going over the subject. | 8. _____ |
| 9. It is very quiet in the library. | 9. _____ |
| 10. I had a talk with Mary and it was helpful. | 10. _____ |

III. 翻译下列句子

- 据说他已去过美国两次了。

- 不久警察就到了。

- 问她没有用,她不知道。

- 应该是她给她的父母写信的时候了。

- 这是这些欧洲人第一次游览长城。

- 能被邀请在这里讲话,我感到很荣幸。

- 冬天天黑得很早。

- 是汤姆帮我解出了这道难题。

- 正好我的一个好朋友在那儿。

- 学校到我家有两英里远。

IV. 单句改错

下列各句中均有一处错误,请指出并改正。

- As was known to them all that William had broken his promise that he would give each of