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高中英语

语法重点与词汇扩展

Focus on Grammar & Vocabulary Expansion of Senior High School English

朱新华◎编著

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前 音 Preface ▶

听、说、读、写、译是英语学习的终极目标,而语法和词汇是达到这个目标的最重要和最基本的基石。本书根据教学经验,用比较和归类的方法,将语法划分成《时态概述》、《过去完成时专题》、《状语从句》、《定语从句》、《名词性从句》、《虚拟语气》、《非谓语动词》、《省略》和《其他语法点》九个章节,集中介绍了高中英语语法的重点。同时也用比较和归类的方法,按照同义词、同类词、反义词、多义词、同音词和近音词,收集了8,500条词汇,以帮助同学们开拓思路,掌握更多记忆单词的方法。

词汇部分的中文词条是根据拼音字母顺序排列的,可供大 学四、六级英语考试的学生记忆单词时使用或查阅。

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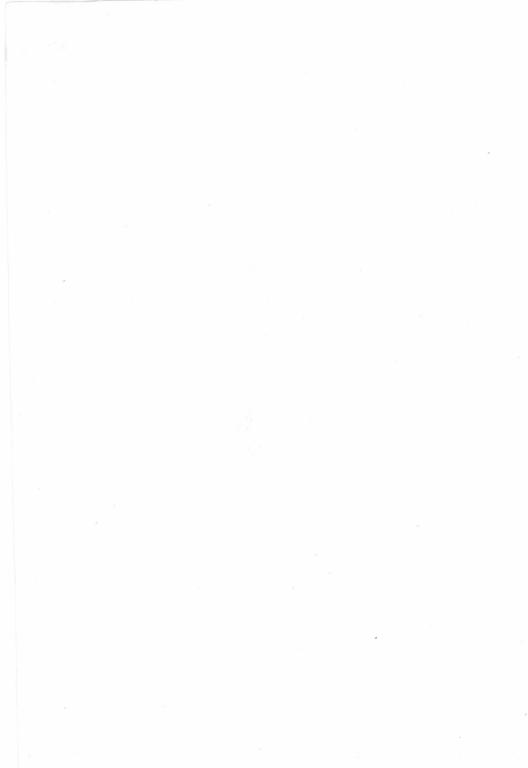


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语

法

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第一章 时态概述

	一般时态	一般时态	完成时态	完成进行时态
现在	do dose	be (am, is are) doing	has done have	has been doing have
过去	did	be (was, were) doing	had done	had been doing
将来	shall do will	shall (will) be doing	shall (will) have done	shall (will) have been doing
过去将来	should (would) do	should (would) be doing	should (would) have done	should (would) have been doing

时态共有16个,下面将讲述重点和常用的几个:

1 现在完成时

- 1.构成: have / has +done
- 2.意义:
- 1) 过去发生的事情至今仍在发生
 - 2) 过去发生的事情对现在有影响
 - 3.标志:

<prep> for, since

<conj> (ever)since

<adv> yet(在句尾,句首是"然而"连词), just, before(句尾),

already, recently, lately, since, (ever, never)

<phrase> up to now, so far

4.特点:

中文中有"了"或"过"时都要用此时态

He has gone to Shanghai.他去了上海。

He has been to Shanghai.他去过上海。

2 过去完成时

1.构成: had done

2. 意义:

1) 过去的过去

2) 现在完成时的过去

3.标志: <conj> when, after, before, as soon as, the moment,

no sooner than, not until

短语: by the end of last year

注意: 过去完成时在下一章将单独详细讲述

3 将来完成时

1.构成: will have done

2.标志: by this time ……的这个时候

He will have arrived by this time tomorrow.

soon 很快

Soon the astronauts will have repaired the telescope.

by then / by that time 到那时

He will phone us later today. He will have received his exam results by then.

by the end of this / next year / month / week 到 ······底

By the end of next year, this building will have been completed.

4 将来完成进行时

1.构成: will have been doing

2.标志: By…, …for …

By Friday midday, they will have been working on it for seven days. 到星期五中午, 他们就在这个工程上干了7天了。

5 过去完成进行时

1.构成: had been doing

2.标志: before / for / since / all day

(一般都有"一直"的概念)

现在完成时与现在完成进行时的比较

1.区别:现在完成时

讨去发生, 现已完成

现在完成进行时 过去发生,仍在进行

2.不能用现在完成进行时的动词:静态动词

have known, have been married, have lasted, have owned

3.常用现在完成进行时的情况: 带有long 和how long 等的状 语出现在句中时。

Have you been waiting long?

How long have you been arguing about it?

All along we've been thinking of coming to see you.

我们一直想来看你。

All the time she's been sitting there in silence.

他一直静静地坐在那里。

All these years we' ve been trying to get in touch with you.

这些年来我们一直设法和你联系。

4.两种时态都可用的动词:

work, live, teach, study

注意: 以下三句意思一样。

You' re the man I' ve been wanting to meet.

你是我一直想会见的人。

You' re the man I' ve always wanted to meet.

You' re the man I' ve always been wanting to meet.

过去完成时与将来完成时的比较

1.共同之处:

都有的时间状语by the end of ······

2.不同之处:

过去完成时是by the end of last year(month)表示已经发生

将来完成时是by the end of this (next)year(month) 表示将要发生

8 关于"主将从现"的几种情况

1.真实条件句"主将从现"

If it rains tomorrow, we will not go swimming.

Nobody will get anything unless they ask for it.

unless 引导条件状语从句时, 主句多用否定式。

When you grow up, I will tell you.

You may use the room as long as you clean it afterward.

祈使句例外:

If you want to know what is in it, open it.

2.not …until 句型

I won't go to bed until my father comes back, Mum.

已发生过了例外:

I didn't go to bed until my father had come back last night.

(主、从句各自倒退两个时态)

3. 一 … 就 … … 句型

As soon as I get home I will call you, Mr.Li. / No sooner do I get home then I will call you. / The moment I get home I will call you. /Hardly do I get home when I will call you.

已发生过了例外:

As soon as you had left, your father called me yesterday.

(主、从句各自倒退两个时态)

9 表示将来的几种方法

- 1.will 用于所有人称
- 2.shall 仅用于第一人称, 尤其疑问句必须用

(注: Let's have a party, shall we? 而不是will you?)

- 3.be going to do "将要,打算"
- 4.现在进行时表示将来时

be arriving at be raining 5.be about to do "就要" 6.be to do "将"(多用于公文) 时态练习题 1. By the summer, Elizabeth here for ten years . A. will work B. works C. will have worked D. has worked 2. After Jackson for an hour, he came to the conclusion that Mrs. bennet was not coming. A. waited B. was waiting C. has waited D. had been waiting 3. I. hope you the instructions ready before I come tomorrow.
5.be about to do "就要" 6.be to do "将"(多用于公文) 时态练习题 1. By the summer, Elizabeth here for ten years . A. will work B. works C. will have worked D. has worked 2. After Jackson for an hour, he came to the conclusion that Mrs. bennet was not coming. A. waited B. was waiting C. has waited D. had been waiting
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C. has waited D. had been waiting
3 I hope you the instructions ready before I come tomorrow.
s. i. hope you the metraled as ready server a
A. to get B. shall get C. will get D. will have gotten
4. I'm meeting Even tonight. Ia Russian before.
A. didn't ever meet B. have never met
C. have ever met D. never met
5. All the apparatus before the experiment began.
A. have been tested B. had been tested
C. were tested D. had tested
6. We'll leave as soon as it raining.
A. is stopping B. stops C. will stop D. shall stop
7. We've already sent out the invitation cards, but we don't know how
many people
A. come B. are coming C. came D. have come
8. No sooner than the accident happened.

be leaving for