

GAOZHONG

XUEXI FUDAO

高中学习辅导

英语

浙江教育出版社

高中学习辅导

英 语

叶在田

朱完江

薛 薇

浙江教育出版社

高中学习辅导
英 语

叶在田 朱宪江 薛薇

浙江教育出版社出版
金华新华印刷厂印刷
浙江省新华书店发行

*

开本 787×1092 1/32 印张 6.875 字数 150,000

1985年1月第 一 版

1985年1月第一次印刷

印数：000,001—117,000

统一书号：7346·197

定 价：0.75 元

编辑说明

本书系根据中学英语教学大纲和高中英语教材而编写，所列语法项目和练习与浙江教育出版社出版的《初中学习辅导英语》相衔接，是它的姐妹篇。

全书分为八个单元。每个单元包括语法和练习两大部分。语法用表格形式，较系统地归纳了高中英语语法的内容和要求。练习注重与课文内容的联系及语法项目的配合，有专题语法练习，又有按课文编写的综合练习。高中第二册第8课后的重要语法项目(倒装和it的用法)已提前安排，包含其中。书后附有练习参考答案及高中英语习惯用语汇编。还有三份综合练习题供自测使用。

本书的编写目的旨在帮助高中学生在复习巩固所学初中英语的基础上，进一步熟悉、掌握高中语法，提高英语语言实际运用能力，也为高中英语教师提供教学参考和指导复习的资料。书中的练习及习惯用语分基本要求和较高要求，教师可以根据学生实际情况选择训练，以期取得较好的效果。

杭州市外文学会主办的《英语画刊》编辑同志们对本书的内容提出了宝贵意见，在此谨致谢意。

敬请读者批评指正。

一九八四年八月

目 录

一、定语从句.....	1
练习 1.1 定语从句	3
练习 1.2 第一册 1—5 课自测题	7
二、名词性从句, 动词不定式	16
练习 2.1 名词性从句	18
练习 2.2 动词不定式	20
练习 2.3 第一册 6—10 课自测题	21
三、情态动词, 分词	31
练习 3.1 情态动词	39
练习 3.2 分词	40
练习 3.3 第二册 11—15 课自测题	46
四、动名词	59
练习 4.1 动名词	64
练习 4.2 第一册 16—20 课自测题	68
五、句型转换, 分数、小数和百分比的表示法	79
练习 5.1 句型转换	84
练习 5.2 小数、分数和百分比的表示法	87
练习 5.3 第二册 1—2 课自测题	87
六、独立主格结构	93
练习 6.1 独立主格结构	101
练习 6.2 第一册 3—4 课自测题	103

七、it 的用法	111
练习 7.1 it 的几种用法	112
练习 7.2 第二册第 5 课自测题	115
八、虚拟语气, 倒装	122
练习 8.1 虚拟语气	127
练习 8.2 倒装	130
练习 8.3 第二册 6—7 课自测题	131
练习(一) (高中第一册第 1 课至第二册第 7 课)	138
练习(二) (高中第二册第 8 课至第二册第 14 课)	147
练习(三) (高中第三册第 1 课至第 12 课)	152
附录一 练习参考答案	160
附录二 高中英语习惯用语(基本要求)	192
附录三 高中英语习惯用语(较高要求)	208

一、定语从句

1. 关系副词引导的定语从句:

在复合句中，修饰名词或代词的从句叫定语从句，它的作用相当于形容词。被定语从句所修饰的名词或代词叫先行词。定语从句一般要放在先行词的后面。引导定语从句的关系代词有 **who** (**whom**, **whose**), **which**, **that**。由关系代词引导的定语从句，初中已经学过，这里不再重述。

引导定语从句的词，除关系代词外，还有关系副词 **when**, **where** 和 **why**。关系副词和关系代词一样，放在先行词之后，作为定语从句中的一个成分。关系副词的用法及在定语从句中的作用如下表:

关系副词	所指对象	在从句中的成分	例 句
when	时间	时间状语	I'll never forget the day <u>when</u> I saw Chairman Mao.
where	地点	地点状语	This is the place <u>where</u> the peasants usually sell vegetables.
why	原因	原因状语	Tell me the reason <u>why</u> you came late.

2. 限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句:

从定语从句和它所修饰的名词的关系来看，可分为限制性

定语从句与非限制性定语从句，它们的用法与特征如下表：

分类	用法与特征	例句
限定性从句	先行词在意义上不可缺少的定语。如省去，主句的意思就不完整或失去意义。与主句关系密切，与主句不用逗号分开	The university <u>where he studied physics</u> is the best one in our country.
非限定性从句	对先行词作附加说明的定语。如省去，主句的意思仍然清楚。与主句关系不密切，与主句常用逗号分开	He went to Shanghai, <u>where he studied physics.</u>

- 注：1. 关系代词 that 不引导非限制性定语从句。因此，凡 that 所引导的定语从句，一般都是限制性定语从句。
2. 非限制性定语从句在口语里很少用。特别在对话里，经常采用简单句或并列句。例如：Wu Dong, with whom I went to the concert, enjoyed it very much. 这句话在口语里通常说：I went to the concert with Wu Dong. He enjoyed it very much. 又如：I bought a new English-Chinese dictionary; which helped me a lot. 在口语中可说：I bought a new English-Chinese dictionary and it helped me a lot.
3. 关系代词 whom, which 在定语从句中作介词宾语时，介词可以放在它们之前，也可以放在从句中的原来位置上，但含有介词的短语动词不可以拆开，介词仍在动词的后面。如：The man to whom I spoke just now is our headmaster. (介词 to 放在关系代词 whom 之前)
 The man (whom) I spoke to just now is our headmaster. (介词 to 放在从句中的原来位置上，whom 可以省略)
 The stories about the Long March, of which this is one example, are well written.
 (非限制性定语从句中，介词 of 应放在关系代词 which 之前)
 Is this the ball-pen (which) you're looking for?
 (look for 是短语动词，不可以拆开)
4. 非限制性定语从句中的 which；除了代表前面的先行词外，还

可以代表前面整句的意思。例如：They have invited me to dinner, which is very kind of them.

练习 1.1

定语从句

- I. 下面每组句子中有一句是含有定语从句的复合句，指出来并划出其定语从句部分：
- 1) The man who gave us a talk is Tom's father.
2) Who will give us a talk is still unknown.
 - 1) I don't know which book belongs to you.
2) The elephant isn't like any of the things you name.
 - 1) I thought that the lesson about Lincoln was rather dull.
2) The lesson that tells about Lincoln is quite interesting.
 - 1) I have no idea about where he lives.
2) I know the street where he lives.
 - 1) Lincoln was enjoying the opera when suddenly he was shot.
2) 1865 was the year when Lincoln was murdered.
 - 1) We have been wondering why he is moving to New York.
2) Now I have come to know the reason why he is

moving to New York.

II. 用关系代词 **who**, **that** 或 **whose** 将下面两个句子合并成一个含有定语从句的复合句:

1. 1) Marx passed away peacefully in his armchair.
2) Marx led the working class in fighting against capitalism.
2. 1) The name of the president is Abraham Lincoln.
2) Abraham Lincoln set all the Negro slaves free.
3. 1) I was very interested in the lesson.
2) The lesson was taught last week.
4. 1) I'm sure Jeanne has something.
2) You can borrow something.
5. 1) Marx wrote "The Civil War in France" in English quite well.
2) His native language was German.

III. 用关系副词 **where** 将下面两个句子合并成一个含有定语从句的复合句:

1. 1) Every day the six blind men went to the road.
2) They stood begging there.
2. 1) This is the log cabin.
2) Abraham Lincoln once lived in the log cabin.
3. 1) We are longing for a visit to Hangzhou.
2) We can enjoy the beauty of the West Lake in Hangzhou.
4. 1) A large factory has appeared in the place.
2) We used to play when we were children in the

place.

5. 1) They went to the hillside.
- 2) They planted trees on the hillside last spring.

IV. 用关系副词 when 将下面每组句子合并成一句含有定语从句的复合句:

1. 1) Do you remember one afternoon ten years ago?
2) I came to see you that afternoon ten years ago.
2. 1) I can never forget the day.
2) I saw Chairman Mao on that day.
3. 1) The days are gone.
2) We lived a miserable life in those days.
4. 1) That was an unforgettable morning.
2) Premier Zhou went to our school on that morning.
5. 1) The film reminded me of the great moment.
2) I joined the League on that moment.

V. 用关系代词 who, whom, whose, which, 或关系副词 where, why 填充:

1. One morning an elephant was led down the road _____ the six blind men stood begging.
2. She married a rich man _____ she was engaged to when young.
3. I was the only person _____ was invited to the ball.
4. They set up a state of their own, _____ they would be free to keep Negroes as slaves.
5. Abraham Lincoln, _____ led the United States

through these years, was murdered in the end.

6. The American Civil War _____ lasted four years started in 1861.
7. Now I have come to understand the reasons _____ winter is colder than summer.
8. The boy _____ parents were busy searching here and there stayed safe and sound in the refuge.

VI. 用适当介词和 whom 或 which 完成下列句子:

1. The elephant was the very animal _____ the six blind men used to quarrel when standing by the roadside.
2. Jeanne was her friend _____ Mathilde borrowed a diamond necklace for the ball.
3. Lincoln was good at making speeches _____ he became quite famous.
4. The boy _____ their parents were searching everywhere, was picked up in the street by a PLA man.
5. Marx wrote many of the books, _____ one of _____ he told of the advice on how to learn foreign languages.
6. The novel, _____ this text is taken, shows a complete picture of the French Revolution.
7. The girl _____ he went to the theatre, was missing.

练习 1.2

第一册 1—5 课自测题

I. 下列每组单词中有一个单词的划线部分的读音和其它三个单词的划线部分的读音不同, 找出这个单词, 把它的编号写在左边括号内:

- () 1. A. hot B. lot C. got D. son E. not
() 2. A. gun B. sun C. fun D. cut E. put
() 3. A. sea B. great C. deal D. beat E. neat
() 4. A. said B. aim C. train D. gain E. lain
() 5. A. park B. dark C. hard D. war E. car
() 6. A. long B. strong C. among D. wrong E. song
() 7. A. dear B. fear C. hear D. learn E. near
() 8. A. flood B. good C. look D. book E. cook

II. 词组和句型替换 在第二句的空格中填入一个词, 要求使句子通顺, 而且要基本上符合第一句的含义。第一句中的划线部分作为思考时的提示。

1. When Marx was a young man, he was forced to leave his homeland.

→ As a young man, Marx was _____ to leave his homeland.

2. Marx made such rapid progress that before long he began to write articles in English.

→ Marx made rapid progress _____ that he

began writing articles in English.

3. The teacher gave us some advice on how to learn French.

→ Some advice were _____ us on how to learn French.

4. Tom said to himself that it was important for him to take the advice given by the teacher.

→ Tom _____ it important to follow the advice the teacher gave him.

5. Kate passed the examination of geography by studying carefully the maps in the textbook.

→ Kate passed the examination by her careful _____ of the maps in the textbook.

6. On account of the hard life she had led in the past ten years she became rather old.

→ _____ of the hard years she had spent in the ten years she lost her beauty.

7. Mathilde and her husband were asked to take part in the ball.

→ They were _____ to the ball.

8. Did you enjoy yourself in the party?

→ Did you _____ a good time at the party?

- III. 下面的句子基本上都是在课文中出现过的，从所给的四个答案中选择出一个正确答案。

() 1. Marx was born in _____.

A. German

B. Germany

- C. England D. Paris
- () 2. _____ Marx had to move on to London.
 A. Before long B. Long before
 C. Before a long time D. Long ago
- () 3. Marx made _____ progress that he began
 to write articles in English.
 A. such a B. such a rapid
 C. such rapid D. a such rapid
- () 4. Marx _____ English until he had mas-
 tered it very well.
 A. kept to study B. kept on to study
 C. kept on studying D. kept on study
- () 5. The six blind men had often heard _____
 elephants before.
 A. of B. about
 C. from D. on
- () 6. The elephant is more like a spear than _____
 A. anything B. anything else
 C. everything D. everything else
- () 7. The blind men asked the driver to stop the
 elephant _____ have a "look".
 A. so that B. in order
 C. so as to D. so to
- () 8. The first blind man couldn't see the elephant;
 _____ could the others.
 A. so B. Either

- C. Neither D. Also
- () 9. Mathilde went to the ball _____ a necklace round her neck.
A. have B. to have
C. for D. with
- () 10. I'm going to _____ you the book.
A. lend B. borrow
C. got D. buying
- () 11. He _____ the invitation he had got the other day.
A. received B. took
C. got D. accepted
- () 12. — I hope you weren't ill.
— _____
A. Yes, I wasn't ill B. No, I wasn't ill
C. Yes, I wasn't D. No, I was
- () 13. The necklace was made _____ glass.
A. of B. in
C. up D. from
- () 14. Lincoln grew up _____ his father on the farm.
A. help B. to help
C. helping D. helped
- () 15. Lincoln became famous _____ his fiery speeches.
A. as B. for

