

本书
主编

高中英语助读

GAOZHONG YINGYU ZHUDU



東方出版中心

朱宸一 编著
陈 敏

高中英语助读

GAOZHONG YINGYU ZHUDU



東方出版中心

说 明

经中央机构编制委员会办公室和中华人民共和国新闻出版署批准,原中国大百科全书出版社上海分社、知识出版社(沪),自1996年1月1日起,更名为东方出版中心。

高中英语助读

朱震一 陈 敏 编著

出版: 东方出版中心 (上海仙霞路 335 号 邮编 200335)	开本: 787×1092 (毫米) 1/32 印张: 8.75 字数: 180 千字 插页 2
发行: 东方出版中心	版次: 1997 年 3 月 第 1 版
经销: 新华书店上海发行所	1998 年 1 月 第 2 次印刷
印刷: 昆山市亭林印刷总厂	印数: 8,001—18,000

ISBN 7-80627-090-6/H·13

定价: 10.00 元

内 容 提 要

本书是上海中学英语特级教师朱震一和陈敏专为高中学生编写的。上篇为基本语法,通过丰富的例词例句对各种词性、被动语态、动词非谓语形式、分词独立结构、倒装等高中阶段的全部语法作系统详尽的讲解;中篇列出高中课本 270 个重要句型,对句中的词汇、语法、句子结构都加以说明;下篇以 1992~1996 年英语高考的语法试题作细致评析,并附有自测练习及参考答案,帮助读者提高高考实战能力。它是高中学生平时学习和毕业复习理想的辅导读物。

编 者 的 话

我们的第一本小册子《初中英语语法及练习》的出版至今已有十年了。在这十年里,我们一直在准备编写一本高中英语方面的书。现在此书终于印出,算是了却了我们的一个心愿。这是一本专为高中学生编写的书,其内容、例词、例句都是和我们高中学生平时学英语密切相关的。对高中学生最不易弄懂的问题作了比较详细的讲解,力求解决高中学生英语学习中一些容易混淆的概念和难点,凡在高中阶段的重点和难点都有意识地在各个章节加以重复,为读者朋友们今后进一步学习英文打下坚实的基础。

本书既可作为在校高中学生学习参考用书,又可作为高三学生毕业时系统复习用书,也可作为中学教师教学参考用,还可以作为英文爱好者自学用。

愿本书给大家带来求知的欲望和收获的欣喜。

感谢美国教师 Deborah k. Ruff 对本书的宝贵意见和提供的帮助。

书中如有欠妥之处,尚请使用本书的师生不吝指正,以便再版时修订。

朱震一 陈 敏

一九九六年七月二十日

CONTENTS

目 录

上篇 基本语法

- 第一章** 名 词..... (1)
怎样的名词不可数?可数名词的复数怎样变化?名词变复数后怎样发音?
- 第二章** 代 词..... (4)
we students 和 us students 的区别?关系代词 what 和 that 怎么用? many 和 much 怎么用? few, a few, little, a little 的区别和用法? both, either, neither, all 的用法? each 和 every 的区别和用法? one, the other, other, another, others 和 the others 的区别和用法?
- 第三章** 介 词 (11)
besides, except except for 的区别和用法? between 和 among 的区别和用法? for 和 during 的区别和用法? 42 个基本介词的用法?
- 第四章** 冠 词 (22)
a 和 an 怎样用? 不定冠词的四种基本用法? 定冠词的十种基本用法? 哪些情况下不用冠词?

第五章	情态动词 (29)
	情态动词的基本问答公式?怎样表示“可能性”?怎样表示“猜测”? must 和 mustn't 的区别和用法? need 做情态动词和实义动词的区别和用法? 怎样表示“征求意见”? shall 的四种主要用法? would 的五种主要用法? 情态动词后的完成式的意义和用法?
第六章	被动语态 (38)
	被动语态的主要时态有哪些? 怎样加强“被动意识”? 表示“发生”的概念 happen, take place, break out 可以被动吗? be going to do sth., have to do sth., be to do sth., be sure to do sth., watch, notice, observe, hear, make 怎样被动? 宾语从句怎样被动?
第七章	定语从句 (44)
	关系代词和关系副词的区别和用法? where 和 which 的区别和用法? when 和 which 的区别和用法? 在什么情况下一定要用 that? 什么情况下不能用 that? as 作关系代词时怎么用? 在 way 后的定语从句该怎么做?
第八章	动词非谓语形式 (51)
	什么是句子? 什么是谓语? 什么是非谓语? 动词不定式作定语时应注意什么? 动词不定式的进行式, 被动式怎样表达? 哪些动词后要用动词不定式作宾语补足语? 不定式中常见的九个动词是什么? have 怎么用? 现在分词和过去分词的区别和用

法?having done 和 having been done 有什么区别?
分词的逻辑主语是怎么回事?怎样使分词的逻辑
主语和主句的主语一致?现在分词作表语和现在
进行式的区别?过去分词作表语和被动语态的区
别?哪些动词后一定要用动名词作宾语?哪些词
组和句型一定要用动名词?能区分“to”是介词还
是动词不定式的标记吗?动名词的所有格问题?
remember, forget, stop 和 try 后用不定式或动名
词的区别?

第九章 虚拟语气 (66)

if 从句是真实条件句还是非真实条件句?什么是
虚拟语气的标准公式? would, should, could 和
might 的区别?怎样正确表达“将来式的条件句”?
if 条件句怎样倒装?什么是错综条件句?怎样正确
使用 wish? wish 和 hope 的区别和用法? wish 后
宾语从句中的情态动词的用法?在 as if, as
though, would rather, suggest, order, demand, pro-
pose, request, insist, so that, It's time 后怎样表
示虚拟语气?

第十章 分词独立结构 (76)

什么是分词独立结构?分词独立结构和分词有什
么区别?

第十一章 倒 装 (79)

什么是部分倒装?什么是全部倒装?哪九种情况
下句子要倒装?当主语是代词时,什么是倒装的特
别情况?是否凡 only 开头的句子都要倒装?

第十二章	主谓语一致	(86)
	当主语中包含有 and 时,谓语动词用单数还是复数? 主语后跟有 with, as well as, like, but, except 等引起的短语时,谓语动词怎么用? each 和由 some, any, no, every 构成的复合代词是单数还是复数? 表示“时间、重量、长度、价值”的名词是单数还是复数?	

中篇 重要句型

第十三章	重要句型及说明	(90)
-------------	----------------------	-------------

下篇 高考语法分析及练习

第十四章	1992 年英语高考上海卷语法详解	(151)
第十五章	1993 年英语高考上海卷语法详解	(163)
第十六章	1994 年英语高考上海卷语法详解	(176)
第十七章	1995 年英语高考上海卷语法详解	(188)
第十八章	1996 年英语高考上海卷语法详解	(201)
第十九章	自测练习	(213)
第二十章	自测练习参考答案	(254)

上 篇 基本语法

(Basic Grammar)

第一章 名词(The Noun)

一、一般说来,物质名词和抽象名词是不可数名词

1. The main product they export is cotton.
2. I like drinking tea, but my wife prefers coffee.
3. But for the air and water, we could not live.
4. I really have a lot of work to do today.
5. Teaching brings me happiness as well as bitterness.
6. I want some information about education in Australia.
7. Can you give me a piece of advice/ information/ news/ bread/ cake/ work/ paper/ clothing/ thread?
8. There is a cake of soap, two tubes of tooth-paste, three bottles of ink, and four grains of rice on the table.
9. A million dollars is not a large sum of money for him.
10. My wife and I are going to buy a piece (an article) of furniture this afternoon.

二、可数名词的复数

girl	→girls	book	→books
class	→classes	box	→boxes
match	→matches	brush	→brushes
city	→cities	country	→countries
key	→keys	boy	→boys
hero	→heroes	potato	→potatoes
tomato	→tomatoes	radio	→radios
zoo	→zoos	photo	→photos
piano	→pianos	tobacco	→tobaccos
leaf	→leaves	life	→lives
shelf	→shelves	wife	→wives
thief	→thieves	half	→halves
knife	→knives	wolf	→wolves
roof	→roofs	belief	→beliefs
man	→men	woman	→women
policeman	→policemen	policewoman	→policewomen
tooth	→teeth	foot	→feet
child	→children	goose	→geese
mouse	→mice	ox	→oxen
Chinese	→Chinese	Japanese	→Japanese
sheep	→sheep	deer	→deer
fish	→fish	species	→species
bellows	→bellows	German	→Germans
Australian	→Australians	American	→Americans
looker-on	→lookers-on	son-in-law	→sons-in-law

grand-child→grand-children man-servant →men-servants

woman-doctor →women-doctors

注意:有些名词在很多情况下只用复数,不用单数:

trousers, pants, glasses (眼镜), people, clothes, scissors

三、复数词尾加-s(-es)后的读音

1. 在[p], [t], [k], [f]后读[s]:

maps, effects, lakes, roofs

2. 在[s], [z], [ʃ], [tʃ], [dʒ]后读[iz]:

classes, vases, faces, roses, matches, brushes, bridges

但是:house [haus] →houses [ˈhaʊzɪz]

3. 其他情况下读[z]:

boys, girls, hands, days, cities, knives

第二章 代词(The Pronoun)

一、人称代词有主、宾格的区别：在动词前用主格；在动词和介词后用宾格

1. We met them the other day at the Garden Hotel.
2. It's not difficult for me to read and write French.
3. We Chinese people are afraid of nothing.
4. We students should study hard.
5. Miss Chen is very strict with us students.

二、在强调句中，强调主语用主格，强调宾语用宾格

1. I saw her yesterday.
2. It was I that saw her yesterday.
3. It was her that I saw yesterday.

三、such 也是指示代词

1. We have had such a busy day.
= We have had so busy a day.
2. I don't like such music.

四、有关连接代词 what 和 that

A. what 不能用在定语从句中,但可用来引导主语从句,宾语从句和表语从句

1. (主从)What happened after the earthquake hasn't been made public.

2. (宾从)Do you know what I mean?

3. (表从)This is what we are going to discuss at the meeting.

B. what 有时可用来表示 the thing(s)which

1. Tell me what you know.

=Tell me the things which you know.

2. This is what he learned from the lecture.

=This is the knowledge he learned from the lecture.

C. 在主语从句中,what 充当成分,而 that 只起连词作用

1. What he wants to do is what I have done.

2. What he said is right.

3. That he said it is right.

五、不定代词是代词中的难点

英语中的不定代词有:all, each, every, both, either, neither, one, none, little, few, many, much, other, another, some, any, no 等

A. 两者全部肯定:

1. This computer is good. That computer is good, too.

2. This computer is good. That computer is also good.

3. This computer is good. So is that computer.

4. Both computers are good.

5. Both of the (two)computers are good.
 6. Both are good.
 7. Either of the(two)computers is good.
 8. Either is good.
- B. 两者以上全部肯定:
1. All of us are good at learning foreign languages.
 2. All have become experienced teachers.
- C. 两者全部否定:
1. This pancake is not good. That pancake is not good, either.
 2. This pancake is not good. Neither (Nor) is that pancake.
 3. Neither of the (two)pancakes is good.
 4. Neither is good.
 5. Neither this pancake nor that pancake is good.
- D. 两者以上全部否定:
1. None of us know(knows)how to answer this question.
 2. I like none of the suggestions.
- E. 部分否定中有些情况和中文不同,请特别加以注意:
1. All of us can use the computer. (全部肯定)
 2. Not all of us can use the computer.
(部分否定:我们中不是每个人能操作电脑。)
 3. All of us can not use the computer.
(部分否定:我们中不是每个人能操作电脑。)
 4. Not everyone can get there on time.
(部分否定:不是每个人能准时到那里。)

5. ~~E~~veryone can not get there on time.

(部分否定:不是每个人能准时到那里。)

6. Both of the brothers are not clever.

(部分否定:不是两兄弟都聪明。)

F. some 和 any: some 多用于肯定句, any 多用于疑问句, 否定句或条件状语从句。但有些疑问句表示请求, 建议, 反问等时, 多用 some 而不用 any:

1. Some professional soccer players will visit our school next week.

2. Let's get some fruit for the children, shall we?

3. Do you need any reference books?

4. If you have any questions, please raise your hands.

5. Would you mind bringing me some CD's?

6. Will you kindly give me some advice on how to learn French?

7. Would you like some coffee?

8. Why didn't you buy him some chocolates?

G. many, much, little, a little, few, a few 的用法:

many, few, a few 修饰可数名词; much, little, a little 修饰不可数名词。a few, a little 意为“有一些”(肯定); 而 few, little 意为“几乎没有”(否定)。few 和 a few, little 和 a little 只有在相比较的情况下加以区别和运用:

1. Many people think so.

2. Much money has been spent that way.

3. I have a few questions to ask you.

4. Few people could do that at that time.

5. My father can speak a little French and Spanish.
6. Little has been done to improve his reading skills.
7. It was sunny and warm last Sunday. I went to the park. There were five people in the park. "Why, there are few people in the park." I said to myself, because I thought there should have been hundreds of people there. (公园里有五人, 因为是风和日丽的星期天, 与说话人心中想象的人数相比较, 公园里几乎没有人。用 few people。)

8. It was very cold last Monday, and it was raining heavily. I went to the park. There were five people in the park playing Taiji. "Why," I said to myself, "there were a few people in the park." because I thought there should have been no people there. (公园里有五个人, 因为天气非常冷, 又下大雨, 与说话人心中想象的人数相比较, 公园里有不少人。用 a few people。)

9. A: Can you speak English?

B: Yes, I can speak a little.

10. A: Hurry up, there is little time left.

B: Don't worry. We still have a few minutes to go.

- H. 有关 one, the other, another, others, the others 的用法: 在总共只有两个人或事物的情况下, 其中的一个是 one; 另一个是 the other。在总共有两者以上人或事物的情况下, 其中的一个为 one, 其他的任何一个为 another, 其他的两个或两个以上的为 others; 除一个以外, 其他所有的为 the others: