

高考英语面对面 ——语法

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上海交通大学出版社

内容提要

本书结合历年高考真题,分专题讲解语法重点,并配以自测练习,帮助读者掌握应试要点,熟悉题型,改善学习效果,提高考试成绩。

前 言

《高考英语面对面》系列是为广大高中学生、特别是将要参加高考的学生编写的。本系列依据中学英语教学大纲要求,紧扣高考词汇表、语法结构表和对中学生的语言技能要求,密切结合现行新教材内容,精心编写而成。

本系列具有如下特色:

1. 以大纲为准绳,从真题入手,让读者用近年高考典型试题测试、对照自己的真实水平,以便找出差距,明确复习方向。

2. 对高考题型进行科学筛选和专题归类,剖析同类试题的解题思路,让读者熟悉命题规律,提高解题能力,掌握突破高考、取得高分的应对策略。

3. 准确把握考试要求,精心编选贴近高考难度的测试题,供读者训练使用。本系列出版前在小范围内供部分学生试用过,深受学生欢迎,使用本练习的学生英语水平均有明显的提高。

参加编写本系列的作者具有多年指导高考的经验,能吃透两头:即通过分析历年高考内容,能准确把握历年高考的重点、焦点和语言测试的核心内容,同时深入了解学生在备考过程中遇到的难点,把语言知识、语言技能和语言实践结合起来,提供卓有成效的解题思路和答题技巧,以帮助读者在高考中获得好成绩。

参加本丛书编写的有郭凤高、李慧杰、秦文勇、王海霞、朱雪艳、张露茜、蒋钧南、李鹤云等老师。

编 者

2006 年 7 月

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动词的时态和语态



考点聚焦

一般现在时与现在进行时的用法 (第 1—8 题)

一般过去时与过去进行时的用法 (第 9—21 题)

现在完成时和过去完成时的用法是考查的热点 (第 22—40 题)

被动语态的用法 (第 41—47 题)

将来完成时的用法 (第 49—50 题)

1. — What are you going to do this afternoon?
— I am going to the cinema with some friends. The film _____ quite early, so we _____ to the bookstore after that. (重庆 05)
A. finished; are going B. finished; go
C. finishes; are going D. finishes; go
2. Nowadays, a large number of women, especially those from the countryside, _____ in the clothing industry. (辽宁 05)
A. is working B. works
C. work D. worked
3. — What would you do if it _____ tomorrow?
— We have to carry it on, since we've got everything ready. (全国 05)
A. rain B. rains
C. will rain D. is raining

C. have begun

D. had begun

brought in. (浙江 04)

A. was coming

B. had come

C. has come

D. came

12. — I hear Jane has gone to the Holy Island for her holiday.

— Oh, how nice! Do you know when she _____? (湖南
04)

A. was leaving

B. had left

C. has left

D. left

13. I _____ you not to move my dictionary — now I can't find it. (全国 04)

A. asked

B. ask

C. was asking

D. had asked

14. Scientists think that the continents _____ always where they _____ today. (北京 05)

A. aren't; are

B. aren't were

C. weren't; are

D. weren't; were

15. — If the traffic hadn't been so heavy, I could have been back by 6 o'clock.

— What a pity ! Tina here to see you. (湖南 05)

A. is

B. was

C. would be

D. has been

16. — What were you doing when Tommy phoned you?

— I had just finished my work and _____ to take a shower.
(天津 04)

A. had started

B. started

C. have started

D. was starting

17. — You were out when I dropped in at your house.

— Oh, I _____ for a friend from England at the airport. (福

建 04)

- A. was waiting B. had waited
C. am waiting D. have waited

18. — Has Sam finished his homework today?

— I have no idea. He _____ it this morning. (全国 04)

- A. did B. has done
C. was doing D. had done

19. — What's wrong with your coat?

— Just now when I wanted to get off the bus, the man next to me _____ on it. (重庆 05)

- A. sat B. had sat
C. had been sitting D. was sitting

20. The manager had fallen asleep where he _____, without undressing. (安徽 05)

- A. was laying B. was lying
C. had laid D. had lied

21. Susan decided not to work on the program at home because she didn't want her parents to know what she _____. (辽宁 05)

- A. has done B. had done
C. was doing D. is doing

22. The first use of atomic weapons was in 1945, and their power increased enormously ever since. (上海 04)

- A. is B. was
C. has been D. had been

23. More patients _____ in hospital this year than last year. (江苏 04)

- A. treated B. have treated
C. had been treated D. have been treated

24. The country life he was used to _____ greatly since 1992.
(山东 05)

- A. change
C. changing
- B. has changed
D. had changed
25. My brother is an actor. He _____ in several films so far. (浙江 05)
A. appears
C. has appeared
B. appeared
D. is appearing
26. That was really a splendid evening. It's years _____ I enjoyed myself so much. (安徽 05)
A. when
C. before
B. that
D. since
27. Millions of pounds' worth of damage _____ by a storm which swept across the north of England last night. (重庆 05)
A. has been caused
C. will be caused
B. had been caused
D. will have been caused
28. He was hoping to go abroad but his parents _____ that they won't support him unless he can borrow money from the bank. (湖北 05)
A. were deciding
C. decided
B. have decided
D. will decide
29. Years ago we didn't know this, but recent science _____ that people who don't sleep well soon get ill. (广东 05)
A. showed
C. will show
B. has showed
D. is showing
30. The coffee is wonderful! It doesn't taste like anything I _____ before. (全国 05)
A. was having
C. have ever had
B. have
D. had ever had
31. Now that she is out of a job, Lucy _____ going back to school, but she hasn't decided yet. (北京 04)
A. had considered
B. has been considering

- C. considered D. is going to consider
32. They _____ on the program for almost one week before I joined them, and now we _____ it as no good results have come out so far. (江苏 05)
- A. had been working; are still working
B. had worked; were still working
C. have been working; have worked
D. have worked; are still working
33. The policeman's attention was suddenly caught by a small box which _____ placed under the Minister's car. (广东 05)
- A. has been B. was being
C. had been D. would be
34. He kept looking at her, wondering whether he _____ her somewhere. (湖北 04)
- A. saw B. has seen
C. seen D. had seen
35. He _____ more than 5,000 English words when he entered the university at the age of 15. (北京 05)
- A. has learned B. would have learned
C. learned D. had learned
36. The crazy fans _____ patiently for two hours, and they would wait till the movie star arrived. (重庆 04)
- A. were waiting B. had been waiting
C. had waited D. would wait
37. George and Lucy got married last week. Did you go to their wedding? No. I _____. Did they have a big wedding? (湖北 04)
- A. was not invited B. have not been invited
C. hadn't been invited D. didn't invite
38. When the old man _____ to walk back to his house, the sun

- _____ itself behind the mountain. (湖北 05)
- A. started; had already hidden
B. had started; had already hidden
C. had started; was hiding
D. was starting; hid
39. Father _____ for London on business upon my arrival, so I didn't see him. (福建 05)
- A. has left
B. left
C. was leaving
D. had left
40. — Hurry up! Alice and Sue are waiting for you at the school gate.
— Oh! I thought they _____ without me. (江西 05)
- A. went
B. are going
C. have gone
D. had gone
41. The hero's story _____ differently in the newspapers. (全国 05)
- A. was reported
B. was reporting
C. reports
D. reported
42. The number of deaths from heart disease will be reduced greatly if people _____ to eat more fruit and vegetables. (上海 04)
- A. persuade
B. will persuade
C. be persuaded
D. are persuaded
43. All the employees except the manager _____ to work online at home. (广东 04)
- A. encourages
B. encourage
C. is encouraged
D. are encouraged
44. According to the art dealer, the painting _____ to go for at least a million dollars. (全国 04)
- A. is expected
B. expects
C. expected
D. is expecting

45. More than a dozen students in that school _____ abroad to study medicine last year. (上海 05)
 A. sent B. were sent
 C. had sent D. had been sent
46. — Why did you leave that position?
 — I _____ a better position at IBM. (北京 05)
 A. offer B. offered
 C. am offered D. was offered
47. The repairs cost a lot, but it's money well _____. (湖北 05)
 A. to spend B. spent
 C. being spent D. spending
48. Turn on the television or open a magazine and you _____ advertisements showing happy families. (湖南 04)
 A. will often see B. often see
 C. are often seeing D. have often seen
49. By the time Jane gets home, her aunt _____ for London to attend a meeting. (天津 05)
 A. will leave B. leaves
 C. will have left D. left
50. The mayor of Beijing says that all construction work for the Beijing Olympics _____ by 2006. (北京 04)
 A. has been completed B. has completed
 C. will have been completed D. will have completed

答案:

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. CCB BB | 6. CDB CB | 11. DDACB | 16. DACDB |
| 21. CCDBC | 26. DABBC | 31. BACDD | 36. BCADD |
| 41. ADDAB | 46. DBACC | | |



一般现在时与现在进行时的用法

(1) 一般现在时描述的是一个事实或某个反复发生的行为。例如:

British people drink a lot of tea.

Broken bones in adults don't heal as fast as they do in children.

(2) 现在进行时描述的是目前正在进行中的动作,这动作在说话时正在进行,但过后也许就会终止。例如:

I'll be with you in a minute. I'm just finishing something in the kitchen.

I'm feeding the neighbour's cat this week while she's in hospital.

(3) 现在进行时还用于某些正在变化中的事情。例如:

The summer in Shanghai are getting hotter and winters are getting wetter.

(4) 在时间和条件状语从句中用一般现在时代表将来。例如:

When I graduate in this college, I'll go to study in Scotland.

If you come this afternoon, I'll tell you the result of the exam.

上述第 1 至 4 题是一般现在时,其中第 4 题是描述一个事实。第 5 至 8 题是现在进行时。

一般过去时与过去进行时的用法

(1) 一般过去时描述的是过去的行为或过去的状态。例如:

Julius Caesar invaded Britain in 55 BC.

Holland was occupied by the Germans in 1940.

(2) 过去进行时描述的是过去某个时间里正在进行的动作或是过去某个临时性的或在不断变化的情况。过去进行时也用于对过去情况的背景描述。例如:

We didn't hear him come in because we were sleeping on the top floor that night.

His symptoms were becoming more serious as time went by.
Night was falling over the city.

(3) 过去进行时还常用于过去某个动作正在进行,此时发生的另一个动作作用一般过去时。例如:

Seventy cars were crossing the bridge when it collapsed into the river.

They were working in the factory when the earthquake struck.
上述第 9 至 15 题是一般过去时,16 至 21 题是过去进行时。

现在完成时和过去完成时的用法

现在完成时和过去完成时是历来考查学生最多的语法项目之一。因此,应引起我们的充分重视。以上 50 题中有 9 题是考查现在完成时的,9 题是考查过去完成时的。

1. 现在完成时的用法

(1) 现在完成时所表示的动作开始于过去,持续到现在,也许还会持续下去。常与 for 和 since 连用。或与 so far, now, in the past few years, today, this week, this year, up to now 等表示包括现在时间在内的状语连用。上述第 21 题至第 25 题属于这类试题。例如:

We have known him for years.

He has made many friends since he came here.

I've studied human behavior all my life.

The tower has stood there for centuries.

We have had four tests so far this semester.

注意第 26 题,在“**It is + 时间 + since ...**”句型中,用“**It is years**”。

(2) 现在完成时所表示的动作在说话之前已完成,但对现在有影响。句中没有具体时间状语。上述第 27 题至第 28 题属于这类试题。例如:

Mike can't come with us because he's broken his leg.

He's never been properly trained.

(3) 现在完成时可与不确定的过去时间状语连用,如 **already, yet, ever, just, before, recently, lately** 等。上述第 29 题至第 31 题属于这类试题。例如:

I'm sure we've met before.

Have you ever seen the sea?

2. 过去完成时的用法

(1) 过去完成时态表示过去的过去。具体地说,是指过去某一时刻或某一动作之前完成的动作或状态。上述第 32 题至第 40 题属于这类试题。例如:

When I got to the station, the train had left.

She had lost her job and was working as a waitress.

Until yesterday I had never heard about it.

He asked what had happened when he was out.

(2) 过去完成时态也常用于下列结构中。

① “**By the end of + 过去时间**”+ 句子(过去完成时)

“**By + 过去时间**”+ 句子(过去完成时)

“**By the time + 句子(用过去时)**+ 句子(过去完成时)

② **Hardly**+ 过去完成时(倒装形式)+ **when** + 句子(过去时)

③ **No sooner** + 过去完成时(倒装形式)+ **than** + 句子(过去时)

被动语态的用法

同一件事情往往既可以用现在时态,也可以用过去时态。这取决于说话人的态度。上述第 41 题至第 47 题属于这类试题。人们使用被动语态,基于以下几种理由:

(1) 不知道动作的施行者是谁。例如:

I felt as if I was being watched.

(2) 说话的焦点集中在承受动作的人或事上。例如:

I was shocked by her attitude.

(3) 施行者是显而易见的或已经提及。例如:

You'll be told in advance.

(4) 施行者泛指人们。例如:

The house was believed to be haunted.

(5) 说话人不希望或认为不必要透露施行者的身份。例如:

The original copy has been destroyed.

将来完成时的用法

如果事情尚未发生,但在将来某个特定的时间前会发生,可用将来完成时。将来完成时常和 by 短语连用,意为“不迟于”。上述第 49 题和第 50 题属于这类试题。例如:

Next month today, I'll have been here for five years.

We'll have finished by tomorrow afternoon.



专项自测

1. — I seem to have too much trouble with my English study.
— I don't think so. You _____ well.

- ## 动词的时态和语态