

A Complete Collection Of

Senior English Grammar

高中英语

语法表解大全



中央编译出版社
Central Compilation & Translation Press

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高中英语语法表解大全/闫国土编著. —北京:中央编译出版社,2006

ISBN 7-80109-971-0

I. 高... II. 闫... III. 英语—语法—高中—教学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 005893 号

高中英语语法表解大全

出版发行: 中央编译出版社

地 址: 北京西单西斜街 36 号 (100032)

电 话: (010) 66509360 66509367 (编辑部)
(010) 66509364 (发行部)

h t t p: //www. cctpbook. com

E m a i l: edit@ cctpbook. com

经 销: 全国新华书店

印 刷: 河北天普润印刷厂

开 本: 720 × 1000 毫米 1/16

字 数: 240 千字

印 张: 22.5

版 次: 2006 年 8 月第 2 版第 1 次印刷

定 价: 36.00 元

图 书 编 委 会

编 著	闫国士			
编 委	李 玲	刘春中	刘崔霞	
	乔 立	王 霞	赵会娟	

前 言

为了满足新高考的需求，全面推进素质教育的改革，减轻高中学生课业负担，迅速提高他们的英语水平，我们编写了《高中英语语法表解大全》。此书根据教育部颁布的英语教学大纲和最新高考考纲，充分考虑了高考备考的英语的实际情况及从高中学生的实际出发，每章都自成一体，融知识讲练、学法，以及应试技巧于一体，精讲精练，各个击破，在编写的过程中，力求复杂内容简单化，抽象内容具体化，枯燥知识趣味化，能力训练系统化。

《高中英语语法表解大全》囊括了初中、高中英语全部语法项目，共分十七章。每章由三部分组成：（1）语法知识概述；（2）历届高考语法试题；（3）强化训练。语法知识概述全部采用图表形式，使语法知识系统化、直观化、趣味化，便于同学们归纳记忆。在每一项语法后配有历届高考试题，以期让学生了解高考适应高考；接着配有近几年来全国各省市高中各名校高考模拟试题中大量有预测性的语法单选试题、强化训练，通过演示（语法知识）——训练，达到记忆、运用、提高之目的。书后并附有初中、高中课本及英语考纲中出现的全部短语和词组，以便同学们查阅之用。

总之，此书旨在帮助高中学生解决高考备考中遇到的各种问题，使广大考生在最短的时间里获得最大的学习效益，打牢基础知识，形成综合运用能力，从而迅速提高英语综合运用能力和应试技能，全面提高高考英语成绩。该书不仅供高中学生复习之用，对高一、高二的学生也是一本很适用的工具书。

由于时间及水平所限，书中疏漏或不妥之处欢迎广大同仁和读者批评斧正。

阎国士
2006年8月

目 录

第一章	五种基本句型和十大词类	(1)
第二章	名词	(6)
第三章	冠词	(21)
第四章	数词	(39)
第五章	代词及 it 的用法	(48)
第六章	主谓一致	(68)
第七章	形容词、副词	(77)
第八章	情态动词、虚拟语气	(100)
第九章	介词、连词	(120)
第十章	动词	(160)
第十一章	定语从句	(194)
第十二章	名词从句	(209)
第十三章	非谓语动词	(229)
第十四章	简单句与情景交际	(262)
第十五章	倒装与省略	(288)
第十六章	构词法	(300)
第十七章	句子成分	(330)
附：初中、高中全部短语和词组		(338)
参考答案		(350)



第十一章 定语从句

类别	指代范围	主格	宾格	所有格	例示
关系代词	人	who	whom	whose = of whom	1. He is the professor $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{of whom the name was Jackson.} \\ \text{the name of whom was Jackson.} \\ \text{who was named Jackson.} \\ \text{whose name was Jackson.} \\ \text{(who/whom/that) Jackson met.} \end{array} \right.$
	物	which	which	whose = of which	
	人或物	that	that	-	
		as	as	-	
		such(...) as	the same(...) as	-	
关系副词	关系代词引定从, that 主、宾人、物用; which 主、宾只于物, whose 定语人、物用, 指人 who 主, whom 宾, as 主、宾饰整句, that 不引非限定, 句中作宾常可省。which, whom 作宾语, 句中常省也不用, 但作介宾不能省, of which 与 whose, 定冠牵头可换用, 说到 such, the same, 需与 as 搭配用。				2. The novel $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{which/that was read by you} \\ \text{, which you read,} \\ \text{(which/that) you read} \\ \text{whose cover was broken} \\ \text{of which the cover was broken} \\ \text{the cover of which was broken} \end{array} \right.$ belongs to me. 3. <u>As</u> we all know, China is a developing country. 4. <u>As</u> is known to all, China is in the east of Asia. 5. I want to read $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{such a book as} \\ \text{a book such as} \\ \text{the same book as} \\ \text{a book the same as} \end{array} \right.$ you read.
	指代范围	连接词		作...语	
	时间	when = 适当介词 + which	状语		
	地点	where = 适当介词 + which	状语		
	原因	why = for + which	状语		
关系副词	方式	(that = in which 可省略)		状语	1. That is the day $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{when = on which he went to college.} \\ \text{(which/that) he went to college on.} \\ \text{(which/that) he will never forget.} \\ \text{which/that must be remembered} \\ \text{by us.} \end{array} \right.$ 2. This is the place $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{where = in which he used to live.} \\ \text{(which/that) he used to live in.} \\ \text{(which/that) he visited before.} \end{array} \right.$ 3. I don't believe the reason $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{why = for which he was late for school.} \\ \text{(which/that) he was late for school for.} \\ \text{(which/that) he gave me.} \end{array} \right.$ 4. I don't like the way (that = in which) he spoke to his mother.
	★表示时间、地点、原因的先行词作定语从句谓语动词的主语、宾语时, 应用 that 或 which。				
介词与关系代词	1. 名(代)词 + 介词 + 关系代词(在句中一般作主语), 常用此结构的代词有 one, both, all, some, most, several, few, a few, little, a little, many, much, none, half 等。				1. I picked up $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Some of them} \\ \text{; some of them} \\ \text{and/ but some of them} \\ \text{, some of which ★} \end{array} \right.$ were bad. 2. I have seen many $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Most of them} \\ \text{; most of them} \\ \text{and most of them,} \\ \text{most of whom ★} \end{array} \right.$ are from Europe.



介 词 与 关 系 代 词	2. 数量词或形容词最高级 + of + 关系代词	He has ten cousins, { three half 50 percent four-fifths } of <u>whom</u> are clever. the youngest of <u>whom</u> is clever.
	3. 介词 + 关系代词(在句中作状语), ★根据定语从句的谓语选择适当的介词 ★根据先行词选用关系代词, whom (指人)或 which(指物) ★短语动词不能拆开:如 look for, look after, look forward to, take care of 等。	1. This is the girl <u>from whom</u> I learned the news. 2. He is the man <u>on whom</u> you can depend. 3. This is the book <u>to which</u> you can refer. 4. This is the dictionary <u>for which</u> I paid 5 dollars. 5. Is this the knife <u>which</u> you <u>are looking for</u> ? (不能拆开)
	4. 介词 + which + 名词(在句中作状语), 此结构可转换为 and + 介词 + that 或 this + 名词结构。	1. She suffered { <u>in which case</u> from illness { = and in that case } her husband had to stay home. 2. Tom spent 4 years in college { <u>during which time</u> { = and during this time } he learned French.
	5. 介词短语 + 关系代词(在句中一般作状语)。此结构可于介词 + whose + 名词结构转换。	1. Jack was a famous doctor, { <u>with the help of whom</u> { = with whose help } they succeeded in an operation. 2. He works in a factory { <u>in front of which</u> { = in whose front } there is a river.
	6. ★介词 + whom(人) + 主、谓结构。 ★介词 + which(物) + 主、谓结构。 ★(介词) + whose + 名词 + 主、谓结构 = and + 介词 + 形容词性的物主代词 + 名词 + 主谓结构。 ★(介词) + which + 名词 + 主、谓结构 = and + 介词 + this 或 that + 名词 + 主、谓结构。	1. He is the person <u>to whom</u> you can turn for help. 2. The pencil <u>with which</u> he was writing broke. 3. He is the man { <u>from whose house</u> { = and from his house } the pictures were stolen. 4. We travelled { <u>at which place</u> together to Paris, { = and at this place } we parted company. 5. I told him to go to a doctor, { <u>which advice</u> { = and this advice } he took. 6. Do you know the doctor { <u>whose daughter</u> { = and his daughter } is a student of Qinghua? 7. He told me all he had suffered, { <u>which things</u> { = and those things } were hardly believable.
	只 用 that 当 先 行 词 为 ①all, few, little, much, none, some, (...) thing 时, ②形容词最高级、序数词(所修饰)时, ③人、物并用时, ④every, no, any, just, only, very, right 等修饰时, ⑤为疑问代词时, 当主句是以 who, which 开头的特殊疑问句时, ★但 something 后也可用 which。	1. This is the best film (<u>that</u>) I have ever seen. 2. He talked about things and persons (<u>that</u>) they remembered in the school. 3. Anything <u>that</u> can burn is a source of heat energy. 4. The first thing (<u>that</u>) we should do is to work out a plan. 5. There is no difficulty (<u>that</u>) we can't smooth away. 6. Please get ready for everything (<u>that</u>) we need. 7. He was the first <u>that</u> came and the last <u>that</u> went. 8. Who is the man <u>that</u> is standing beside Tom? 9. Which of the books <u>that</u> had pictures was not worth reading?



特殊定语从句	1. 分列式定语从句(即先行词与关系代[副]词之间被介词短语,同位语,谓语等分隔开来) 2. 插入式定语从句(亦称混杂式定语从句,即在关系代词与从句中插入一个句子) 3. 省略式定语从句(即介词+关系代词+不定式;可与介词+关系代词+定语从句结构转换) 4. 多重定语从句(即两个以上的定语从句同时修饰一个先行词) 5. 关系副词 where 之前一般不加介词,但 from where 是个例外,这时 where 指代地点短语而不是某个先行名词。 6. 关系代词 than 引导的定语从句 7. no[never, not] + 先行词 + but (准关系代词) = that ... not = who ... not 没有...不...的 8. 当先行词是 case, condition, situation, position, point, stage 等名词,表示情况、方面、处境时,用关系副词 where。	1. * I was the only person <u>in my office</u> who was invited to the important ball. * The professor <u>is sleeping</u> who has just come back from abroad after a journey. * The world people, <u>especially the people</u>, who're friendly to us don't like war. 2. * I suggest you choose someone who <u>you think</u> is kind and friendly. * He made another great discovery, which <u>I think</u> is very important to science. * This is Mr White, who <u>I think</u> has something interesting to tell you. 3. She has a lot of things <u>with which to deal</u> (= with which she should deal). * I intend to make friends with a Frenchman <u>from whom to improve my French</u>. * She had only \$ 1. 87 <u>with which to buy</u> Jim a present. 4. He said he would never forget the moment <u>when he first met Gorky</u> and <u>which he regarded as the happiest in his life</u>. 5. We went up to the roof, <u>from where</u> we had a good view of the procession. * They stood near the window, <u>from where</u> we could see the whole garden. 6. You spend more money <u>than was intended to be spent</u>. (超过预定数额)。 7. There was <u>no man but admired him</u>. (= no man who didn't admire him.) * There is <u>on difficulty but may be smoothed away</u> (= on difficulty that may not be smoothed away). 8. There are some cases, <u>where</u> this role doesn't hold good(适用). * I'll show you the point <u>where</u> you fail. * He had to face the condition <u>where</u> press are was heavy.
关系代词 as 的用法	1. 可位于句首(中、尾),位置灵活。 2. 常作主动语态的宾语。 3. 常作被动语态的主语。 4. 常用于 be known [expected, announced, reported, shown] 等结构中。 5. 只能指代主句整个概念,不能指代单个先行词。 6. 可以引导(非)限制性定语从句。 7. 引导限制性定语从句常和 the same, such, so, as 等连用。 8. the same ... as (指不同的人或物) the same ... that (指同一个人或物)	<u>As</u> we all know, Taiwan belongs to China. 1. { Taiwan, <u>as/which</u> we all know, belongs to China. Taiwan belongs to China, <u>as/which</u> we all know. 2. Our team, <u>as</u> we had expected, defeated theirs in the football match. 3. <u>As</u> is announced in the papers, China has sent up another satellite. 4. He is often late, <u>as</u> is known to all. 5. He is an American, <u>as</u> I know from his accent. 6. Take <u>as</u> many books <u>as</u> you can. 7. Don't read such books <u>as</u> you can't understand. 8. It's as pleasant a film <u>as</u> I have ever seen. 9. I'll buy the same dictionary <u>as</u> you have. ★. 试比较: { This is the same book <u>as</u> I lent you yesterday(是2本书). This is the same book <u>that</u> I lent you yesterday(是同一本书).

关系代词 which 的用法	1. 可位于句中〔尾〕,不能位于句首。 2. 作主动的主语 + 谓语 + 宾语结构中的主语和宾语。 3. 作主动的主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语结构中的主语和宾语;作被动语态的主语。 4. 可指代主句整个概念,也可指代单个先行词。 5. 可以引导(非)限制性定语从句。 6. 对主句内容起消极作用,或用于否定意义的从句。 7. 作关系形容词作定语 + 名词 = and this (that, these, those) + 名词。 8. 作介词的宾语代替事物。 9. 先行词本身是 that 时 10. 指人的“性质,身份”而不是指人时。 11. 指前面的形容词时。 12. 有时指它后面的宾语从句时。 13. 有时泛指下文所指的话时。	1. The elephant is like a snake, <u>which/as</u> everybody can see. The elephant, <u>which/as</u> everybody can see, is like a snake. 2. The sports meet was put off, <u>which</u> astonished us. 3. They didn't come to school on time, <u>which</u> made their teacher very angry. 4. The honest boy told a lie, <u>which</u> he found strange. 5. He lives in Zhongshan Road, <u>which</u> is only 20 - minute walk from here. 6. She married again, <u>which</u> was unexpected. 7. His father died last year, <u>which</u> made it impossible for him to go abroad. 8. I lost my watch, <u>which</u> is not found yet. 9. This is the dictionary to <u>which</u> he frequently referred before. 10. He will come, in <u>which</u> case I'll ask him to help. 11. We told him to consult a doctor, <u>which</u> advice he took. 12. That <u>which</u> you borrowed from me wasn't a real diamond necklace. 13. { She is dressed in white like a nurse, <u>which</u> she is not. He looked like an honest man, <u>which</u> he was. 14. He is always cheerful, <u>which</u> is his finest trait (特点). 15. He told me, <u>which</u> was believable, who did all this. 16. The astronauts went, and <u>which</u> is more amazing, landed on the moon.
限定性定语从句与非限定性定语从句的区别	1. 限制性定语从句是先行词不可缺少的定语;如果省去,主句的意思就不完整或不明确。非限制性定语从句只是对先行词作附加说明;如果省去,主句的意思仍然清楚。 2. 限定性定语从句与主句之间不能用逗号分开;非限定性定语从句与主句之间要用逗号分开。	1. The film <u>which</u> was shown just now is very exciting. (限定) 2. We saw an exciting film, <u>which</u> is about how people fight against pollution. (非限定) 试比较: 1. { She has a son <u>who</u> is a doctor. (不止一个) She has a son, <u>who</u> (= and he) is a doctor. (仅有一个) He said nothing <u>that</u> made her angry. (没说使他生气的话) 2. { He said nothing { <u>which</u> = and <u>that</u> } made her angry. (没作声,她非常生气) 1. That is the interesting novel <u>that/which</u> you are eager to read. 2. I read an interesting novel, <u>which</u> was about the long March. 1. I will never forget the days (<u>that, which</u>) we spent together. 2. He is the man (<u>whom/that</u>) you can turn to for advice. 3. He is the man to <u>whom</u> you can turn for help. (不能省) 4. His mother, <u>whom</u> he loved dearly, died in 1818. (不能省) 1. I have finished the novel <u>that</u> you lent me yesterday. 2. She failed in the exam again, <u>which</u> made her mother very angry. 3. He will make a trip to Suzhou, <u>which</u> is famous for its beautiful scenery.



相似结构	1. { ▲ Is this museum ____ they visited yesterday? ▲ Is this the museum ____ they visited yesterday? ▲ Is this museum ____ they stayed yesterday? ▲ Is this the museum ____ they stayed yesterday? ▲ Is this museum ____ you visited yesterday beautiful? ▲ It was the museum ____ you saw many treasures. ▲ It was in the museum ____ you saw many treasures. ▲ It was in the museum ____ you dropped in that you saw many treasures. A. where B. which C. that D. the one E. 不填. 2. She lived in the house { ____ she used to live. ____ she used to live in. ____ she used to drop in. ____ she used to visit. ____ windows were broken. ____ the windows were broken. the windows ____ were broken. and ____ windows were broken. ____ the broken windows. A. where B. in which C. at which D. that E. which F. its G. with H. of which I. whose J. 不填	▲ ____ is known is that he has gone to college. ▲ ____ is known that he has gone to college. ▲ ____ is known, he has gone to college. ▲ We all know ____ he has gone to college. ▲ He has gone to college, ____ made us surprised. 3. { ▲ He has gone to college and ____ made us surprised. ▲ He has gone to college, ____ surprised us. ▲ He has gone to college, ____ I am surprised at. ▲ ____ surprised us most was ____ he has gone to college. A. It B. As C. Which D. What E. that { He is such a good teacher ____ we all like. He is such a good teacher ____ we all like him. 4. { He is such a good teacher, ____ we all know. He is a good teacher, ____ makes us respect him. A. as B. that C. which { ▲ He arrived in Beijing in 1984, ____ he became a manager some years later. ▲ He arrived in Beijing in 1984, ____ was important for him. 5. { ▲ He arrived in Beijing in 1984, ____ he was already in his fifties. ▲ He arrived in Beijing in 1984, and ____ he became famous. ▲ It was in 1984 ____ he arrived in Beijing. A. when B. where C. which D. there E. that 3. D; A; B; E; C; E; C; BC; D...E 4. A; B; AC; C 5. B; C; A; D; E
	1. D; BCE; A; A; BCE; A; C; A 2. AB; DEJ; AC; DEJ; I; H; H; F; G	



定语从句

一 历届高考单选试题

- 1 Dorothy was always speaking highly of her role in the play, _____, of course, made the others unhappy. (2000)
A. who B. which C. this D. what
- 2 The result of the experiment was very good, _____ we hadn't expected. (2000 春招)
A. when B. that C. which D. what
- 3 It was an exciting moment for these football fans this year, _____ for the first time in years their team won the World Cup. (2000 春招)
A. that B. while C. which D. when
- 4 The gentleman _____ you told me yesterday proved to be a thief. (2000 上海春招)
A. who B. about whom C. whom D. with whom
- 5 These houses are sold at such a low price _____ people expected. (2000 上海春招)
A. like B. as C. that D. which
- 6 Recently I bought an ancient Chinese vase, _____ was very reasonable. (2000 上海)
A. which price B. the price of which
C. its price D. the price of whose
- 7 She found her calculator _____ she lost it. (2000 上海)
A. where B. when C. in which D. that
- 8 Greenland, _____ island in the world, covers over two million kilometres. (2000 上海)
A. it is the largest B. that is the largest C. is the largest D. the largest
- 9 John said he'd been working in the office for an hour, _____ was true. (2000 春招)
A. he B. this C. which D. who
- 10 Have you seen the film "Titanic", _____ leading actor is world famous? (2001 上海春招)
A. its B. it's C. whose D. which
- 11 The film brought the hours back to me _____ I was taken good care of in that far-away village. (2001 全国高考)
A. until B. that C. when D. where
- 12 _____ is known to everybody, the moon travels round the earth once every month.



(2001 全国高考)

- A. It B. As C. That D. What

13 He's got himself into a dangerous situation _____ he is likely to lose control over the plane. (2001 上海)

- A. where B. which C. while D. why

14 Is this the reason _____ at the meeting for his carelessness in his work?

(2002 上海春招)

- A. he explained B. what he explained
C. how he explained D. why he explained

15 The famous basketball star, _____ tried to make a comeback, attracted a lot of attention. (2002 春招)

- A. where B. when C. which D. who

16 The famous scientist grew up _____ he was born and in 1930 he came to Shanghai. (2002 上海春招)

- A. when B. whenever C. where D. wherever

17 Alec asked the policeman _____ he worked to contact him whenever there was an accident. (2002 上海)

- A. with him B. who C. with whom D. whom

18 _____ has been announced, we shall have our final exams next month.

(2003 上海春招)

- A. That B. As C. It D. What

19 We will be shown around the city schools, museums, and some other places, _____ other visitors seldom go. (2002 北京)

- A. what B. which C. where D. when

20 York, _____ last year, is a nice old city. (2003 北京)

- A. that I visited B. which I visited
C. where I visited D. in which I visited

21 I can think of many cases _____ students obviously knew a lot of English words and expressions but couldn't write a good essay. (2003 北京)

- A. why B. which C. as D. where

22 A fast food restaurant is the place _____, just as the name suggests, eating is performed quickly. (2004 上海春招)

- A. which B. where C. there D. what

23 There at the door stood a girl about the same height _____. (2004 北京春招)

- A. as me B. as mine C. with mine D. with me

24 Luckily, we'd brought a road map without _____ we would have lost our way.

(2004 北京春招)



A. it B. that C. this D. which

- 25 The English play _____ my students acted at the New Year's party was a great success.
(2004 I)

A. for which B. at which C. in which D. on which

- 26 There were dirty marks on her trousers _____ she had wiped her hands. (2004 II)

A. where B. which C. when D. that

- 27 The journey around the world took the old sailor nine months, _____ the sailing time was 226 days.
(2004 III)

A. of which B. during which C. from which D. for which

- 28 There are altogether eleven books on the shelf, _____ five are mine. (2004 IV)

A. on which B. in which C. of which D. from which

- 29 _____ is often the case, we have worked out the production plan. (2004 江苏)

A. Which B. When C. What D. As

- 30 Helen was much kinder to her youngest son than to the others, _____, of course, made the others envy him.
(2004 天津)

A. who B. that C. what D. which

- 31 Anyway, that evening, _____ I'll tell you more about later, I ended up staying at Rachel's place.
(2004 浙江)

A. when B. where C. what D. which

- 32 I working in a business _____ almost everyone is waiting for a great chance.
(2004 湖南)

A. how B. which C. where D. that

- 33 George Orwell, _____ was Eric Arthur, wrote many political novels and essays.
(2004 北京)

A. the real name B. what his real name
C. his real name D. whose real name

- 34 _____ is reported in the newspapers, talks between the two countries are making progress.
(2004 北京)

A. It B. As C. That D. What

- 35 What surprised me was not what he said but _____ he said it. (2004 湖北)

A. the way B. in the way that C. in the way D. the way which

- 36 American women usually identify their best friend as someone _____ they can talk frequently.
(2004 上海)

A. who B. as C. about which D. with whom

- 37 The factory produces half a million pairs of shoes every year, 80% _____ are sold abroad.
(2004 辽宁)



A. of which B. which of C. of them D. of that

- 38 Do you still remember the chicken farm _____ we visited three months ago? (2005 北京春招)

A. where B. when C. that D. what

- 39 I have many friends, _____ some are businessmen. (2005 I, II)

A. of them B. from whom C. who of D. of whom

- 40 The doctor advised Vera strongly that she should take a holiday, but _____ didn't help. (2005 III)

A. it B. she C. which D. he

- 41 - Why does she always ask you for help? (2005 北京)

- There is no one else _____, is there?

A. who to turn to B. she can turn to

C. for whom to turn D. for her to turn

- 42 He transplanted the little tree to the garden _____ it was the best time for it. (2005 上海)

A. where B. when C. that D. until

- 43 If a shop has chairs _____ women can park their men, women will spend more time in the shop. (2005 上海)

A. that B. which C. when D. where

- 44 Last month, part of Southeast Asia was struck by floods, from _____ effects the people are still suffering. (2005 天津)

A. that B. whose C. those D. what

- 45 Mark was a student at this university from 1999 to 2003, _____ he studied very hard and was made chairman of the Students' Union. (2005 重庆)

A. during which time B. for which time

C. during whose time D. by that time

- 46 Her sister has become a lawyer, _____ she wanted to be. (2005 湖北)

A. who B. that C. what D. which

- 47 Frank's dream was to have his own shop _____ to produce the workings of his own hands. (2005 湖南)

A. that B. in which C. by which D. how

- 48 The schools themselves admit that not all children will be successful in the jobs _____ they are being trained. (2005 江西)

A. in that B. for that C. in which D. for which

- 49 The way he did it was different _____ we were used to. (2005 江西)

A. in which B. in what C. from what D. from which



- 50 I walked in our garden, ____ Tom and Jim were tying a big sign onto one of the trees.
(2005 辽宁)
A. which B. when C. where D. that
- 51 - Is that the small town you often refer to? (2005 福建)
- Right, just the one ____ you know I used to work for years.
A. that B. which C. where D. what
- 52 He was educated at a local grammar school, ____ he went onto Cambridge.
(2005 山东)
A. from which B. after that C. after which D. from this
- 53 Great changes have taken place in that school. It is no longer ____ it was 20 years ago, ____ it was so poorly equipped.
(2005 安徽)
A. what; when B. that; which C. what; which D. which; that
- 54 Jim passed the driving test, ____ surprised everybody in the office. (2005 浙江)
A. which B. that C. this D. it
- 55 ____ I explained on the phone, your request will be considered at the next meeting.
(2005 浙江)
A. When B. After C. As D. Since
- 56 The place ____ the bridge is supposed to be built should be ____ the cross-river traffic is the heaviest.
(2005 江苏)
A. which; where B. at which; which C. at which; where D. which; in which
- 57 Many people who had seen the film were afraid to go to the forest when they remembered the scenes ____ people were eaten by the tiger.
(2005 广东)
A. in which B. by which C. which D. that
- 58 The United States is made up of fifty states, one of ____ is separated from the others by the Pacific Ocean.
(2005 上海春招)
A. them B. those C. which D. whose
- 59 Don't leave the sharp knife ____ our little Jane can get it. (2005 上海春招)
A. in which B. to which C. that D. where
- 60 You can find whatever you need at the shopping centre, ____ is always busy at the weekend.
(2006 上海春招)
A. that B. where C. what D. which
- 61 Women ____ drink more than two cups of coffee a day have a greater chance of having heart disease than those ____ don't.
(2006 北京)
A. who; 不填 B. 不填; who C. who; who D. 不填; 不填
- 62 The Beatles, ____ many of you are old enough to remember, came from Liverpool.
(2006 天津)



A. what B. that C. how D. as

- 63 I saw a woman running toward me in the park. Before I could recognize who she was, she had run back in the direction _____ she had come. (2006 重庆)

A. of which B. by which C. in which D. from which

- 64 - Mom, what did your doctor say? (2006 四川)

- He advised me to live _____ the air is fresher.

A. in where B. in which C. the place where D. where

- 65 Look out! Don't get too close to the house _____ roof is under repair. (2006 福建)

A. whose B. which C. of which D. what

- 66 The owner of the cinema needed to make a lot of improvements and employ more people to keep it running, _____ meant spending tens of thousands of pounds.

(2006 江苏)

A. who B. that C. as D. which

- 67 She was educated at Beijing University, _____ she went on to have her advanced study abroad. (2006 陕西 B)

A. after which B. from which C. from that D. after that

- 68 We saw several natives advancing towards our party, and one of them came up to us, _____ we gave some bills and glasses. (2006 湖南)

A. to which B. to whom C. with whom D. with which

- 69 - Do you have anything to say for yourselves? (2006 江西)

- Yes, there is one point _____ we must insist on.

A. why B. where C. how D. /

- 70 I was given three books on cooking, the first _____ I really enjoyed. (2006 浙江)

A. of that B. of which C. that D. which

- 71 In an hour, we can travel to places _____ would have taken our ancestors days to reach. (2006 上海)

A. where B. when C. which D. what

二 强化训练

- 1 I was introduced to a man the name of _____ was familiar to me.

A. whose B. who C. which D. whom

- 2 It was Johnson, _____ studied very hard, _____ often offered us help.

A. that; that B. who; which C. who; that D. that; who

- 3 Galileo lived in that city of Pisa, _____ has a 180-foot-high leaning tower.

A. that B. which C. there D. where

- 4 You can come and stay with me for a few days as my friend Tom _____ I share the



flat has gone abroad for a holiday.

- A. who B. whom C. with whom D. for which

5 I can never forget the day _____ we worked together and the day _____ we spent together.

- A. when; which B. which; when C. what; that D. on which; when

6 The Smiths' will move into this new house next Saturday; _____ it will be completely finished.

- A. by that time B. by which time C. on the time D. by such time

7 We'll put off the sports meet until next month, _____ the weather may be better.

- A. while B. as C. when D. where

8 The boss _____ department Mr King worked 10 years ago looked down upon women.

- A. in which B. in that C. in whose D. whose

9 Henny came up and gave me two books, _____ seemed to be interesting judging from the titles.

- A. none of which B. either of that C. neither of which D. both of them

10 He arrived in Jinzhou in 1984, _____ he became a manager some years later.

- A. where B. when C. which D. that

11 The boys tried to find a telescope _____ they could observe the stars more clearly.

- A. that B. through that C. through which D. which

12 I'll talk about a newly opened market _____ you may get all _____ you need.

- A. which; that B. where; that C. in which; which D. where; what

13 In the meeting-room, there are tables, _____ you can sit there reading.

- A. where B. by which C. at where D. and

14 The general at last got a chance to visit the village _____ he used to fight, _____ he had been dreaming of for years.

- A. that; which B. where; that C. in which; what D. where; which

15 The reason _____ he gave for his absence was _____ he had missed the bus.

- A. why; that B. that; because C. why; because D. which; that

16 The meeting was put off, _____ was exactly _____ we wanted.

- A. it; that B. as; that C. which; what D. this; what

17 We'll call on the man _____ we believe can speak very good English.

- A. who B. whom C. whoever D. which

18 As many members _____ were present agreed to the plan.

- A. who B. that C. which D. as