

第 14 讲： 语法易错、易漏点总结

考点归纳、考前巩固、真题链接

❖ 语法易错 易漏点归纳、例题

一、形容词 副词的比较级、最高级及基本用法

1. 特别注意倍数关系的表达方法:

$$A + v. / be + \boxed{\text{倍数/分数}} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{as} + \text{adj. 原级} + \text{as} \\ \text{the } \boxed{\text{price / size / weight / age / amount / length ...}} + \text{of} \\ \text{adj. / adv. 比较级} + \text{than} \\ \text{that / those of} \end{array} \right\} + B$$

说明: 其中 $\boxed{\text{倍数/分数词}}$ 也可为 half, twice, three times 等, 同级比较时则可省去

例题

- 1) I would have paid _____ for the dress if the sales girl had insisted, because I really wanted it.
A. as much twice B. twice as much C. twice more than D. more than twice
- 2) Smoking is so harmful to health that it kills _____ people each year as automobile accidents.
A. as seven times many B. seven times as many
C. as many as seven times D. seven times as
- 3) At a rough estimate, Nigeria is _____ Great Britain.
A. three times the size as B. the size three times of
C. three times as the size of D. three times the size of
- 4) Paper produces every year is _____ the world's production of vehicles.
A. as three times heavy as B. the three times weight of
C. three times heavier than D. as heavy as three times
- 5) During the promotion, all the second-hand computers were sold at a price _____ before.
A. 30% as lower as B. as 30% low as C. lower 30% than D. 30% lower than

2. 特别注意复合形容词的表达方法:



three-year-old boys, man's four-legged friend, etc.

特别注意 -ed 型及 -ing 型形容词的不同之处:

前者用于描述人的感受, 后者用于修饰引发该感受的人或事; 或说,

前者通常带有被动或完成意义, 后者则通常带有主动意义, 如

boiling water (沸腾的水) ⇔ boiled water (煮开了的水)

a pleasing voice (悦耳的嗓音) ⇔ a pleased look (满意的表情)

例题

1) The three judges in *China's Got Talent* were moved to tears by the _____ story of the young couple.

A. touch B. touching C. touched D. being touched

2) Wen Jiabao, Premier of the RPC, tends to comfort _____ victims on the spot as soon as he can.

A. disasters-stricken B. disaster-stricken C. disasters stricken D. disaster stricken

3) Every day the dustmen collect as many as _____ from the river.

A. ten tons' garbage B. ten-ton-garbage C. ten ton's garbage D. ten tons garbage

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4) Many students signed up for the _____ race in the sports meeting to be held next week.

A. 800-metre-long B. 800-metres-long C. 800 metre length D. 800 metres length

5) It is believed that if a book is _____, it will surely _____ the reader.

A. interested...interest B. interesting...be interested
C. interested...be interesting D. interesting...interest

3. 特别注意 so / such 的结构:

such 修饰名词(直接置于名词词组前, 如 a nice girl → such a nice girl), so 修饰形容词或副词(故其后直接跟形容词或副词), such / so 结构类似于 what / how 的固定结构; 当 such 修饰可数名词单数时可将其与 so 结构互换; 若 such 修饰不可数名词或可数名词复数时则无法互换; 当 many, few, little, much 表“多少”修饰名词时只能用 so; 若 little 不表多少, 且修饰可数名词单数时只能用 such

特别注意 the more ..., the more ... 结构:

其中形容词、副词根据其对应的比较级形式替换“the more”, 结构中常伴有省略或倒装

特别注意 too much 与 much too 的区别:

too much + n. [U] 而 much too + a. 谨记“什么结尾接什么”, 如 too 一般修饰形容词, 故词组以 too 结尾后接形容词

注意 too ... to ... 的结构常带有否定含义, 注意其搭配:

too nice a man to be true

例题

1) *Leukemia* (白血病) is _____ disease that the very mention of it strikes terror into our heart.

A. a so dreadful B. so dreadful a C. such dreadful D. a such dreadful

1) Generally speaking, the harder your work is, _____.

A. the less you'll have free time B. you'll have less free time
C. the less free time will you have D. the less free time you'll have

2) The more skill a man has, _____.

A. the more he has opportunities for jobs B. the more opportunities he has for jobs
C. the more opportunities does he have D. the many more opportunities has he

3) We were in _____ when we left that we forgot the airline tickets.

A. a rush so anxious B. a such anxious rush C. so anxious a rush D. such anxious a rush

4) It's high time you had your hair cut; it's getting _____.

A. too much long B. much too long C. long too much D. too long much

5) The London Philharmonic Orchestra is going to play a Mozart symphony at the Shanghai Grand Theatre next month, which is _____ to miss.

A. a too nice chance B. too nice a chance C. too nice chance D. too a nice chance

4. 特别关注比较级、最高级词组的深层含义，如

He is the last one I want to meet. = I don't want to meet him.

I have never seen a higher building. = This is the highest building I have ever seen.

He is taller than any other student. = He is the tallest student.

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例题

1) The teachers are so boring. I have never attended a _____ tutorial center before.

A. bad B. worst C. worse D. better

2) – Did you enjoy your journey to Hainan?

– Yes. I have never been to a _____ place before.

A. beautiful B. most beautiful C. more beautiful D. less beautiful

3) Of all the times I'd ever talked with him, this was _____ conversation we'd ever had.

A. the strangest B. the stranger C. a stranger D. a strange

4) Of the two sisters, Alice is _____ one, and she is also the one who loves to be quiet.

A. a younger B. a youngest C. the younger D. the youngest

5) Of the two phones, I'd choose _____ one to spare some money for books.

- A. the most expensive B. the more expensive C. the least expensive D. the less expensive

5. 特别注意常见的 as ... as ... 词组, 如

as long as, as far as, as soon as

特别注意形式相近的词组, 如

more ... than ..., more than, no more than, not more than

能根据题意选择合适的比较级或最高级

例题

1) After supper she would sit down by the fire, sometimes for _____ an hour, thinking of her young and happy days.

- A. as long as B. as soon as C. as much as D. as many as

2) A typhoon swept across this area with heavy rains and winds _____ strong as 113 miles per hour.

- A. too B. very C. so D. as

3) In my view, London's not as expensive in price as Tokyo but Tokyo is _____ in traffic.

- A. the most organized B. more organized C. so organized as D. as organized as

4) Alan is a careful driver, but he drives _____ of my friends.

- A. more carefully B. the most carefully C. less carefully D. the least carefully

5) Some think you can relieve stress by throwing plates against a wall _____ you can because of worst financial crisis.

- A. as harder as B. as hard as C. as much as hard D. as hard so

二、介词

6. 重点掌握常见的介词用法及固定搭配, 如

at the end of, within / beyond

重点区分如 between 与 among 等词之间的区别

注意从句中介词的搭配, 如

to some extent

I don't have a pen to write *with*.

例题

1) Some people always take the risk of crossing the street _____ moving vehicles.

- A. among B. in C. along D. between

- 2) It is useful to be able to predict the extent _____ which price changes will affect supply and demand.
- A. from B. with C. for D. to
- 3) There was an accident _____ the crossroads at midnight last night.
- A. in B. on C. at D. by
- 4) Many households in my neighborhood hire housemaids, who are paid _____ the hour.
- A. to B. for C. by D. over
- 5) People often hurry the child _____ his natural learning speed but this can set up dangerous feeling of failure and great worry in the child.
- A. beyond B. from C. in D. by
- 6) We talked _____ a cup of tea.
- A. with B. by C. over D. at
- 7) It saves much time and raises efficiency in class to have what you use a lot _____ easy reach.
- A. near B. upon C. within D. around
- 8) A newly designed robot can show the customers _____ the exhibition hall and say farewells at the end of the tour.
- A. around B. about C. into D. at
- 9) The small shopkeeper was busy from dawn _____ dust but he was always well organized.
- A. at B. on C. till D. in
- 10) An international conference _____ community service is going to be held next month.
- A. at B. in C. for D. on

7. 重点掌握常见的含介词的动词词组搭配，如

congratulate sb. *on*, shake hands *with*, provide sb. *with* sth., provide sth. *for* sb.

accuse / assure / convince / cure / inform / relieve / remind / rob / warn sb. *of* sth.,

blame sb. *for* sth., blame sth. *on* sb.

例题

- 1) What I am convinced _____ is that the world's population will grow to an unforeseen extent.
- A. for B. in C. with D. of
- 2) It was not until the second year that he adapted himself _____ the college life.

- A. in B. to C. at D. on

1) Washington, the capital of the United States, is named _____ a former president in American history.

- A. of B. after C. to D. as

8. 除需掌握常见的介词搭配外, 介词试题还需特别审题, 以免直接根据固定搭配作出判断忽略句子成分, 大意失荆州, 如

Leaves are found on all kinds of trees, but they differ greatly *in* size and shape.

此处若根据搭配 differ from 选择 from 则忽略了 *in size and shape* 此处作状语

例题

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1) The Internet is growing rapidly because it provides fast access _____ news and a chance to comment on it.

- A. for B. of C. to D. with

2) What is the difference _____ pronunciation between these two words?

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

3) A new study shows anger may help people reduce the negative impacts _____ stress and help you become healthier.

- A. in B. of C. on D. at

4) We should prevent pollution _____ happily.

- A. to live B. for living C. from living D. living

9. 许多动词、名词、形容词后常可跟许多不同的介词(或副词)表示不同的含义, 或根据介词宾语的不同调整介词, 也需关注

常见的可跟不同介词(或副词)的动词包括 agree, break, call, come, get, give, go, keep, look, make, put, set, take 等, 常见的可跟不同介词的形容词包括 be famous for / to / as ..., sth. be familiar to sb. ⇔ sb. be familiar with sth. 等

例题

1) Barcelona is famous, among other things, _____ its outstanding architecture.

- A. as B. for C. of D. to

2) How can we make it _____ to them for all the worry we've caused them?

- A. off B. for C. out D. up

3) With the economic crisis _____ hand, and the unemployment rate on the rise, career planning will definitely benefit you.

A. in

B. on

C. by

D. at

三、代词

10. 能根据句意区分意思相近的代词，如

both, all, either, neither, every, each, any, no one

表示“全体”可用 all 和 both，但 all 指三个或以上的人或物，both 指两个人或物

表示“全体都不”的意思，当指三个或以上的人或物通常用 none，间或也可用 no one，但 no one 只能指人，若表示两个人或物则通常用 neither

表示全体中的“每个”，若该“全体”含三个或以上的人或物，通常用 every，若该“全体”含两个或以上的人或物，通常用 each；every 与 each 区别还在于 every 指“每个”，侧重于“全体”，近乎 all 的含义，而 each 则指“各个”，侧重于“个别”

表示全体中的“任何一个”，若该“全体”含三个或以上，通常用 any，若该“全体”只包含两个，通常用 either；特殊地，在 on either side, on either end 等词组中 either 可兼指两个

又如 the other(s), other(s)

带 -s 的词(指 others / the others)为代词，不带 -s 的可修饰名词；the other 指的是一定范围内除去一部分后的全体，other 指的是除去一部分的另一部分，但不是全体

例题

1) Shanghai is really a fascinating city and we've decided to stay for _____ two weeks.

A. another

B. other

C. the other

D. other's

2) No progress was made in the trade talk as neither side would accept the conditions of _____.

A. others

B. the other

C. either

D. another

3) I made so many changes in my composition that only I could read it. To _____ else, it was hard to make out.

A. none

B. everyone

C. someone

D. anyone

4) – Do you want tea or coffee?

– _____. I really don't mind.

A. None

B. Neither

C. Either

D. All

5) – Wow! You've got so many clothes.

– But _____ of them are in fashion now.

A. all

B. both

C. neither

D. none

11. 反身代词、物主代词、人称代词等也是高考的一个重点

反身代词常与 dress, seat, buy, find, enjoy, behave, stretch, express, help 等搭配

另一考点在于宾格、属格的选择问题上，常见于动名词，如

✓ I don't mind John / John's / him / his buying another one.

- ✓ They caught him cheating on the exam.
- ✗ They caught his cheating on the exam.
- ✓ His coming late made me angry.
- ✗ Him / He coming late made me angry.

例题

- 1) – Who called me this morning when I was out?
– A man calling _____ Robert.
A. him B. himself C. his D. /
- 2) Victor apologized for _____ to inform me of the change in the plan.
A. his being not able B. him not to be able C. his not being able D. him to be not able
- 3) The teachers asked their children to behave _____ when they were in class.
A. them B. they C. themselves D. their

四、反意疑问句、并列句、感叹句

12. 反意疑问句是高考间或出现的一个语法项，需特别注意：

反意疑问句陈述部分出现如 never, seldom, hardly 的词

否定前移问题

缩略式's (或'd)的含义问题

祈使句的反意疑问句

反意疑问句的简短问句中的代词问题

“看主不看从”，并列句就近原则

let's 与 let us

能根据句意判断并列句所用词，注意诸如 furthermore, however 等词非连词

在判断使用谓语动词还是非谓语动词时，注意句子中的 and, or 等词是否存在，句子是否为祈使句

感叹句结构类似于 so / such 结构

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例题

- 1) You and I can hardly work together, _____?
A. could you B. couldn't I C. couldn't we D. could we
- 2) That they failed to collect enough money for the project discouraged the manager, _____?
A. did they B. did it C. didn't they D. didn't it
- 3) The photography exhibition was a great success in the United States, _____ the organizers have decided to take it to the UK.

A. but B. although C. for D. so

1) _____ several times, but Mary still has no idea of how to do it properly.

A. Being shown B. Having shown C. Having been shown D. I've shown her

2) _____ to dive into water from high board!

A. What a fun it is B. How funny it is C. How fun it is D. What fun it is

3) There must have been something wrong with him, _____ he had never lost his way in a big city.

A. for B. and C. but D. or

4) The boys have been playing computers for a long time, and they should have stopped doing it, because they will have to prepare for the exam tomorrow, _____ they?

A. have B. shouldn't C. won't D. didn't

五、动词的时态、语态 非谓语动词

13. 当句子结构、成分复杂时，许多学生很难分清哪里该填谓语动词、非谓语动词，若单凭句意解题很容易导致错选，此时“结构最大(*Structure First Principle*)”原理就能派上大用场了，“结构最大”指的是一般情况下，一句句子中只允许有一个谓语动词；若要添加一个谓语动词，则需加入一个连词；若不增加连词，则需将谓语动词转变为非谓语动词；一般情况下，将句中所省略的连词全部补全，若有连词 n 个，则从句有 n 个，谓语动词有 $n+1$ 个

非一般情况：谓语动词 n 联动，如

During the holiday, we *visited* the scenic spots, *discovered* the forest, *enjoyed* the traditional food and *had* a spa experience in the village.

例题

1) To balance a budget is to show that the sum of a man's earnings _____ the sum of his expenditures.

A. equals B. equal C. equaled D. equaling

2) _____ several times, but Mary still has no idea of how to do it properly.

A. Being shown B. Having shown C. Having been shown D. I've shown her

3) The kind of books an author writes _____ on the kind of man who he is.

A. depending B. depend C. depended D. depends

14. 谓语动词(词组)的时态、语态需注意：

根据上下文情况(包括对话语气、内容以及 last year 等的时态提示词)设定基准时态(过去、现在、将来)，判断空格动作与已知动作的时态先后关系；熟记一些常见短语时态搭配关系(如 when 引导的时间状语从句等)；注意动词是否为不及物动词(即一般不用被动语态，如 take place)；注意特殊动词(如

belong to)一般不用将来时,无被动;注意真正的被动语态定包含①be 或其变形②动词过去分词两部分,在注意动词是否该使用被动语态时,还需注意诸如 be doing, had done, have been doing 等都非被动语态;注意特殊动词(如 prove, taste, blame)一般不用被动;注意最常见的“主将从现”

例题

- 1) Send my regards to your lovely wife when you _____ home.
A. wrote B. will write C. have written D. write
- 2) – Do you know if Terry will go camping this weekend?
– Terry? Never! She _____ tents and fresh air!
A. has hated B. hated C. will hate D. hates
- 3) In recent years many football clubs _____ as business to make a profit.
A. have run B. have been run C. had been run D. will run
- 4) Once a satellite _____ into orbit round Pluto, scientists will be able to find a great deal.
A. will be put B. has been put C. would be put D. was put
- 5) – Did you tidy your room?
– No, I was going to tidy my room but I _____ visitors.
A. had B. have C. have had D. will have

15. 非谓语动词中的一大考点即 to do 与 doing 的选择,弄清哪些动词后必须直接跟 doing, 哪些动词后必须直接跟 to do, 哪些动词后可加宾语再加 doing 或 to do, 哪些动词后跟 doing, to do 意思有区别等(一般将诸如 advise sb. to do 记作固定搭配即可)

注意 to 到底是不定式符号还是介词

注意 let, see 等动词对非谓语动词的选择情况以及 to 的还原问题

注意动词不定式的 to 省略问题

注意分清句子结构再确定该选择何种非谓语动词

例题

- 1) I'm sure that the editor will spare no effort to do everything he ought to _____ informed of what is going on in the world each day.
A. keep us B. keep us be C. to keep us be D. to keep us
- 2) Eugene's never willing to alter any of his opinions. It's no use _____ with him.
A. to argue B. arguing C. argued D. have argued
- 3) There is nothing more I can try _____ you to stay, so I wish you good luck.

A. being persuaded B. persuading C. to be persuaded D. to persuade

1) The day we had been looking forward to _____ at last.

A. come B. came C. coming D. be coming

2) He got well-prepared for the job interview, for he couldn't risk _____ the good opportunity.

A. to lose B. losing C. to be lost D. being lost

3) Do you mean that you object to them _____ burning cigarette ends about?

A. to leave B. leaving C. to have left D. left

4) David made up his mind to devote all his life _____ the sick _____ a better life.

A. to helping...living B. to helping...to live C. to help...to live D. to help...living

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16. 非谓语动词虽无时的标记，但却有体、态的变化，即也需考虑时态、语态，如 doing 可根据情况变换为 having been done, having done 等；特别注意不定式、动名词、现在分词、过去分词的不同句法功能(可以不过多区分动名词、现在分词)；注意 being done / having done / having been done 等都是动名词或现在分词的变形，而非过去分词的变形，过去分词只有 done 一种形式，故 being done 可作句子主语而 done 不行；注意非谓语动词的主语

例题

1) The advertisement has been heard _____ three times today.

A. to broadcast B. have broadcast C. broadcasting D. broadcast

2) _____ to the sun for at least two hours every day is helpful to the growth of our bones.

A. Exposed B. Exposing C. Being exposed D. Having exposed

3) More and more trees were found _____ for lack of water in that area.

A. having died B. died C. to die D. to be dying

4) According to a WHO press release, studies show that young people are more likely to start smoking if _____ to tobacco advertising.

A. they expose B. being exposed C. exposing D. exposed

17. 非谓语动词还有许多细节地方需要引起注意，如

否定词(not 等)、人称代词的位置问题、主语一致性问题

特殊的动词 have 也有些需注意的地方，如

have ... do / doing / done / to be done 的区别

例题

- 1) _____ Sichuan cuisine before, we had to watch our stomachs.
- A. Never having tried B. Never have we tried C. Having never tried D. Never been tried
- 2) Returning from class, _____.
- A. he found a letter in the mailbox B. a letter was in the mailbox
C. a letter was found in the mailbox D. the mailbox had a letter in it
- 3) Tiger Woods said that he needed to have his attention _____ on being a better husband, father and person.
- A. focusing B. focus C. be focused D. focused

六、情态动词

18. 了解常见情态动词的基本含义，能根据句意选择合适的情态动词，如

can / could 表能力、允许、请求，否定形式 can't 表不可能

may / might 表允许、请求、祝愿

must 表必须，否定形式 mustn't 表不许，needn't 作“没必要”也可为 must 否定形式

shall 表允诺、警告、命令

should / ought to 表应该，表示“惊奇”、“赞叹”等情绪

will / would 表意愿、征求意见

特别注意上述情态动词表示推测的可能性大小：

will / can / may / might / should / ought to / must

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例题

- 1) You can't imagine that a well-behaved gentleman _____ be so rude to a lady.
- A. should B. could C. might D. would
- 2) Black holes _____ not be seen directly, so determining the number of them is a tough task.
- A. can B. should C. must D. need
- 3) His appearance has changed so much that you _____ not recognize him.
- A. may B. need C. must D. ought

19. 特别注意“情态动词 + be doing / have done”含义，如

modal auxiliary + be doing 一般表示现在或将来，有应当、想必、可能正在等含义

can't / couldn't have done 过去不可能 must have done 过去必然发生

may / might have done 过去可能发生却未发生 ought to / should have done 过去应该做却未做

could have done 过去可以完成却未完成(委婉、遗憾)

needn't have done 表示没必要做但已做完，didn't need to 表示没必要做且未做

注意边缘情态助动词(即兼作实义动词的情态动词)的判别(need / dare)

例题

- 1) – Guess what! I have got A for my term paper.
– Great! You _____ read widely and put a lot of work into it.
- A. must B. should C. must have D. should have
- 2) I was really worried about you. You _____ home without a word.
- A. shouldn't leave B. needn't have left C. couldn't leave D. shouldn't have left
- 3) He _____ a restless person. He kept moving from country to country.
- A. might be B. must have been C. should be D. could have been
- 4) Bob said he was going to join our club but he didn't. He _____ his mind.
- A. can't have changed B. wouldn't have changed
C. must have changed D. shouldn't have changed
- 5) They dared not ask the librarian for help, _____ they?
- A. did B. dare C. dared D. didn't

七、句法（从属分句）

20. 确定较复杂句子中的连词问题，可先划分句子结构做出选择，再通过“结构最大”原理复核一遍连词数量与谓语动词数量是否符合关系

例题

- 1) One of the men held the view _____ the book said was right.
- A. what that B. that what C. that D. which
- 2) Mother made a promise _____ I passed the college entrance examination she would buy me a mobile phone.
- A. that B. if that C. that if D. that weather

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21. 英语语法中存在着以下的对立关系，如

主动语态⇌被动语态 陈述句⇌疑问句 简单句⇌复合句

在做句法题目时，不必拘泥于试题，如果疑问形式不方便选择则可以变成陈述形式选择，如果复合句不方便选择则可以先去除修饰成分变成简单句选择；选择题时经常会用到排除法(或称排斥法)，在**完全排除**的选项旁做好记号可以有效避免误选

例题

- 1) Who _____ has common sense will do such a silly thing _____ you did?

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

1) Is this _____ we met each other two years ago?

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

2) That is the only way we can imagine _____ the overuse of water in students' bathrooms.

A. reducing B. to reduce C. reduced D. reduce

3) Is it in that factory _____ *Red Flag* cars are made?

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

22. 做有关从句的试题时，分清从句类型(即分句类型)能一定程度上降低选择难度

判断是何种从句的方法：

从句在整个句子中所充当的成分即从句类型，这不同于连词在从句中充当的成分

此时结合一些“规律”则可排除一些可以答案，这些“规律”可以是

what 一般不作定语从句连接词

此外，对于可省可不省的连词，牢记“不省总是对的”

从句问题还需注意其语序问题，这也是一个考察点

例题

1) I believe _____ you've done your best and _____ things will improve.

A. that.../ B. /.../ C. what...that D. /...that

2) I can tell you _____ he told me last week.

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

3) His success was because of _____ he had been working hard.

A. that B. the fact which C. the fact that D. the fact

4) Now we can see _____ problem the population is.

A. a what serious B. such serious a C. how serious a D. so a serious

5) I really don't know _____ I had my money stolen.

A. when was it that B. that it was when C. where it was that D. it was where that

23. 名词性从句、状语从句试题需特别注意：

whether 与 if 的选择问题是一个考点，两者各有优劣，whether 在表示“是否”含义时的适用范围比 if 大，而在表示“如果”含义时则只能用 if，注意特殊动词 doubt 表示“有疑问”，故其后一般使用 whether，若为 not doubt 则表示肯定，故其后一般使用 that；还需注意 whether 的拼写(whether vs

. weather)

特殊地, 一些被称为**边际从属连词**的名词或名词短语(如 the minute, each time, the first time 等)可直接充当连词引导时间状语从句, 根据“结构最大”原理, 一般无需 when 等词一起引导

-ever 系列需与两组词分清区别, 一组是 no matter 系列, 一般地, 能用 no matter 系列的地方都可用 -ever 代替, 但反之则不然, 原因是 no matter 系列只能引导让步状语从句, 故易得 -ever 系列比 no matter 系列用途广, 另一组需要区分的是 -ever 系列与无 -ever 系列(即 whatever 与 what), 两者区别在于一般 -ever 系列强调“任何”含义, 故其一般无特定范围

注意相近词的区别, 如 when vs. while, because vs. for

特别注意同位语从句等从句中的割裂

正规语体中, 还需特别注意 the reason 的表语从句的固定形式为

the reason why ... is / was **that** ...

①

正规语体中套色词 that 不能替换为 because, 此外, ①句型也可转化为②句型

This / That / It is because ... that ...

②

例题

- 1) The reason _____ he didn't come was _____ he was injured.
A. that...because B. why...that C. why...because D. that...that
- 2) You see the lightning _____ it happens, but you hear the thunder later.
A. the instant B. for an instant C. the instant when D. in an instant
- 3) They have a doubt _____ this scientist can make of such material.
A. what B. whether C. how D. if
- 4) _____ team wins on Saturday will go through to the national championships.
A. No matter what B. No matter which C. Whatever D. Whichever

24. 定语从句中的语法细节较多, 其中需特别注意的包括:

无论何种定语从句, 定可使用**还原法**

“众所周知”的多种表达方法, 如 as is known to all / as we all know / it is known to all that
what 一般不引导定语从句, that 既可引导定语从句也可引导其他从句(如宾语从句)

that vs. which 及连接词的省略情况

the way 的定语从句

定语从句 the one / one 的区别、the one of 与 one of 的主谓一致问题

the same / such ... **as / that** 结构选择 as / that 的区别; those / anyone / he who 的主谓一致

prep. + whom / which / whose + (n.) 结构

in which 等仅在定语从句中才有可能与 where 互换

特殊的 in that 表示因为

注意定语从句的割裂现象, 划分清楚从句成分再选择

例题

- 1) Don't leave the chocolates _____ Cathy can get them. They are not good for teeth.
A. whether B. in which C. where D. unless
- 2) The old man, _____ help we visited Tibet last year, was one of the first professional guides.
A. who B. under whose C. with whose D. whose
- 3) Never let those who are too weak _____ such a heavy box.
A. to carry B. carrying C. carry D. carried
- 4) He spent as much as he could _____ me a book.
A. to buy B. buy C. buying D. bought
- 5) _____ is generally accepted, protecting water resources will become an issue of the utmost importance in the new century.
A. What B. That C. Which D. As
- 6) They could only read such stories _____ had been rewritten in simple English.
A. that B. which C. what D. as
- 7) The Great Wall of China is such a good place _____ everyone wants to go and visit _____ it is well-known all over the world.
A. that...that B. as...as C. as...that D. that...as

25. 倒装句需特别注意的包括:

前置引起倒装

留心会引起倒装的词汇(如 only、否定词等), 能一眼识别

留心虽前置词汇但不引起倒装的情况(如 only+ 主语、副词在句首但主语是人称代词等)

特别注意 as 的倒装结构(无冠名词), 倒装结构中 as (虽然)必须倒装, though 可倒装可不倒装, although 绝不能倒装

特别注意 hardly (scarcely, etc.) ... when 及 no sooner ... than 结构

not only ... but also ... 的倒装(but also 倒装吗?)

so, neither 的倒装(主语一致不倒装, 主语不一致反而要倒装)

not ... until 句型的倒装

例题

1) – Well, I do think the rabbit is a beautiful, gentle animal which can run very fast.

– _____.

- A. So it is B. So is it C. So does it D. So it does

2) I got in his old truck and off _____ to one of the far corners of the farm to fix the fences.

- A. did we go B. we went C. we did go D. went we

3) So involved with their computers _____ that leaders at summer computer camps often have to force them to break for sports and games.

- A. became the children B. become the children
C. had the children become D. do the children become

4) Two hours away from the tall buildings of New York _____.

- A. some of the world's largest bears live
B. there lives some of the world's largest bears
C. do some of the world's largest bears live
D. live some of the world's largest bears

5) Not until the game had begun _____ at the sports ground.

- A. he arrived B. he would have arrived
C. did he arrive D. should he have arrived

6) _____, he talks a lot about his favorite singers after class.

- A. A quiet student as he may be B. Quite student as he may be
C. Quiet student as he may be D. As he may be a quiet student

八、其他（主要包括强调句、it 结构、存在句、省略、替代、平衡结构）

26. 强调句间或会出现在高考语法选择题中，需特别注意的有：

强调句可表示为 It is / was + 强调成分 + that / who + 其余成分

判断强调句的方法：去掉 It is / was 与 that / who 后语序稍作调整，句子结构仍然是完整的

在判断是强调句之后则可确定其结构，此时也可确定 that / who 而非 where, what 等词

注意强调句的疑问句式

区别强调句与一些类似强调句的句子结构

例题

1) It is _____ he often fails in exams _____ makes his parents worried about him.

- A. what...that B. that...what C. that...that D. /...that

2) It was _____ he went to college _____ to learn Japanese.

A. not until...that he began

B. until...that he didn't begin

C. until...that he began

D. not until...he didn't begin

3) _____ crime in this area has increased so much over the last 20 years?

A. Why is it that

B. Why it is that

C. Why is it

D. Why it is

27. it / there 句型间或也会出现在语法选择题中，需要注意的包括：

it 作形式主语、形式宾语句型，特别注意并非任何动词词组都可以转变为 it 的形式宾语句型，常见动词包括 think, consider, believe, find, feel, make 等，特别注意 it 的形宾结构的真正宾语可为不定式或 that 从句，若句中存在后置的名词(短语)作动词的宾语，则无需使用 it 作形式宾语，常见于 make ... possible 句型中

it / there 存在着许多的固定搭配，需牢记在心，并分清哪里用 it，哪里用 there，特殊句型中的时态也需引起重视

例题

1) The efforts made by the researchers _____ possible the appearance of a new life-saving medicine.

A. were made

B. made

C. made it

D. were made it

2) _____ is natural for young people to be critical of their parents at times and to blame them for most of the misunderstandings between them.

A. This

B. As

C. There

D. It

3) _____ can be no doubt _____ genetic engineering is a wonderful new tool, whose possibilities are limited only by man's imagination.

A. There...that

B. There...whether

C. It...whether

D. It...that

28. 省略、替代需特别注意的有：

分清从句连词何时可省，何时不可，哪一类从句连词不能省略

对于可省可不省的连词，牢记“不省略总是对的”

注意替代词的区别，that 指物不指人，可特指[C]单数或[U]，指代复数名词改用 those；the one 则可指代人也可指代物，且特指[C]单数

注意句中的“平衡结构”

15

例题

1) The information he gave us is more important than _____ we got ourselves.

A. one

B. those

C. that

D. the one

2) By the end of last term, he had written to a number of colleges, received three letters of acceptance, and

_____ two campuses.

- A. saw B. seen C. seeing D. to see

1) I was advised _____ write the hotel for reservations.

- A. to either telephone or to B. either to telephone or to
C. that I should telephone or to D. I ought either to telephone or

2) Acute hearing helps most animals sense the approach of thunderstorms long before people _____.

- A. do B. hear C. do them D. hearing it

❖ 编后语

由于英语语法的某些板块中涉及的内容较广，细节较多，所以即使精通英语语法的人，在语法选择题上犯错误也是难免的。对语法功底并不扎实的考生更是如此。常言道，吃一堑长一智，如果在犯错之后，考生能够加以分析，并将其记录下来，在考试之前再进行审查，一定程度上就能避免再次在同一点上犯错的几率。



❖ 综合演练

说明：以下附上的是从近年各类试题中精选出的语法综合题，每套 16 题，难度各有不同，供选用

(1)

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

- I thought there would be many colleagues who had already arrived, but to my surprise, when I got in, I found _____.
A. none B. no one C. nobody D. nothing
- The train leaves at 6:00 p.m., so I have to be at the station _____ 5:40 p.m. at the latest.
A. until B. after C. by D. around
- _____ mainly for the invention of telephone, Alexander Graham Bell mostly devoted his life to helping the deaf.
A. He is remembered B. To remember C. While remembering D. Though remembered
- His explanation was so clear that everyone could understand it with _____.

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