高中英语

知识通关宝典

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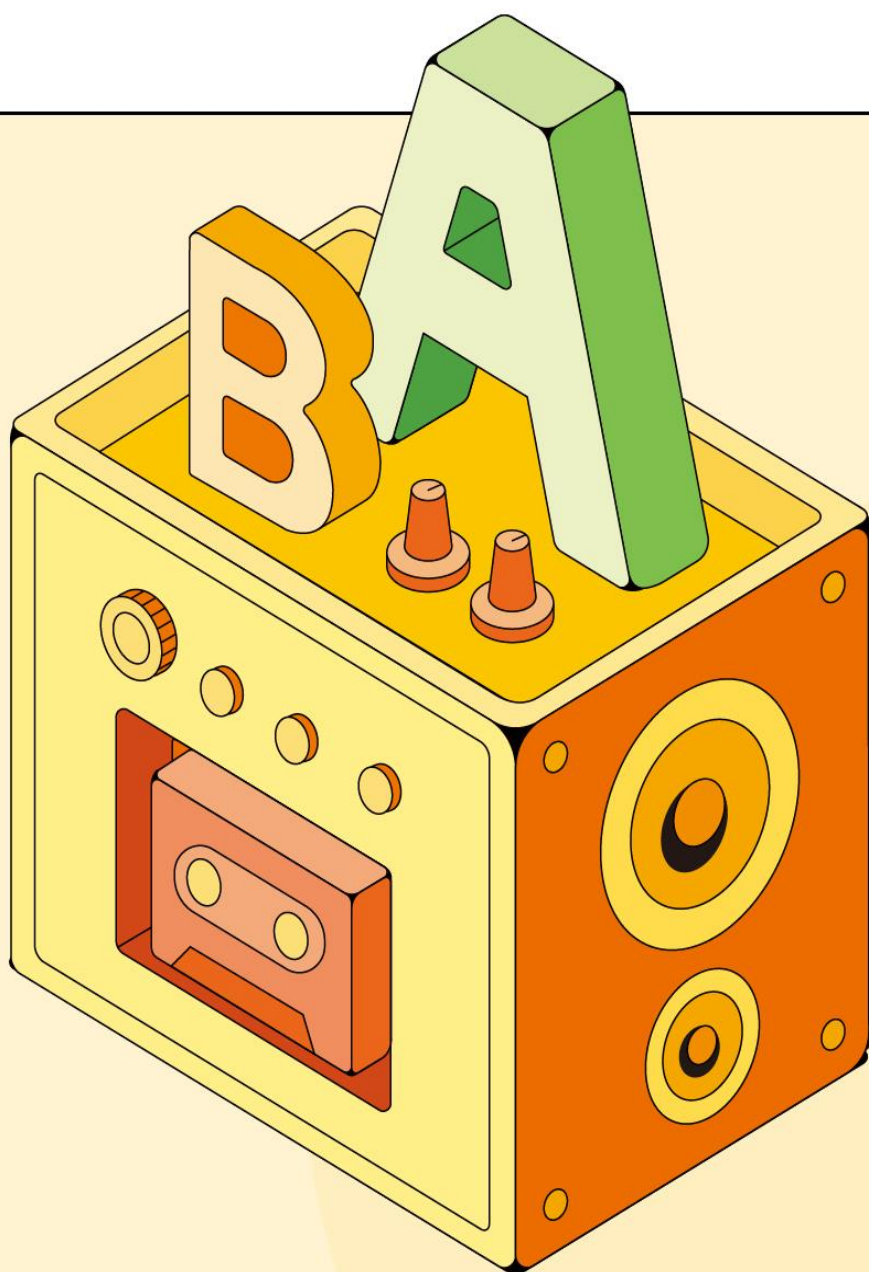
第一章　动词的时态

　　动词主要表示动作，其次表示状态。动作和状态的发生有一定的时间和表现方式，这就是英语中动词的时态。英语中动词的时态主要由动词的不同形式来表示。以下 10 种时态必须掌握。

一、一般现在时

形式：do/ does/ am/ is/ are

用法：表示真理、客观存在及自然现象　Shanghai lies in the east of China.

表示经常性、习惯性的动作　He watches TV every day.

表示拟定、安排好的动作　Our train leaves at 9 a.m.

二、一般过去时

形式：did/was/were

用法：表示过去发生的事或者状态　They were in Shanghai last week.

表示过去经常或反复发生的动作　He always worked into night those days.

三、一般将来时

形式：will/ shall do, be going to do, be to do, be about to do

用法：表示将要发生或者要做的事情　I will go to visit him next week.

四、过去将来时

形式：would do

用法：表示从过去某一时间看将要发生的动作或存在的状态　I didn't know if he would come.

五、现在进行时

形式：am/is/are doing

用法：表示此时此刻正在进行的动作　She is writing a letter upstairs.

表示现阶段持续进行的动作　We are making model planes these days.

表示即将要发生的事情　Where are you going tomorrow?

六、过去进行时

形式：was/ were doing

用法：表示过去某一时刻正在进行的动作 We were having supper when the phone rang.

表示过去某一时间段内一直持续进行的动作 We were expecting you yesterday.

七、将来进行时

形式：shall/will be+doing

用法：表示将来某一时刻正在进行的动作 At this time tomorrow, I will be lying on the beach.

八、现在完成时

形式：have/has done, have/has been

用法：表示过去的动作对现在仍有影响 Have you heard from him recently?

表示过去的动作一直持续到现在 Great changes have taken place in my hometown in the past ten years.

九、过去完成时

形式：had done, had been

用法：动作在过去的某个时刻之前就已经发生 They had already had breakfast before they arrived at the hotel.

十、现在完成进行时

形式：has/have been doing

用法：表示从过去某一时间开始一直持续到现在（这个动作可能刚停止，也可能还在进行），不少情况下表示现有的状态，有时表示动作的重复等。

Since the lunar New Year, the number of bikes has been growing rapidly.

第二章　被动语态

一、基本概念

语态是动词的一种形式，表示主语和谓语动词之间的具体关系，分为主动语态和被动语态两种。主动语态表示主语是谓语动词所表示的动作的执行者，被动语态表示主语是谓语动词所表示的动作的承受者。被动语态的形式为"助动词 be + 及物动词的过去分词"，其中助动词 be 随着人称、数、时态和语气的不同而变化，后面常用 by 引出动作的执行者。含有情态

动词的被动语态是由"情态动词+be+及物动词的过去分词"构成。

二、常用时态的被动语态

时态	动词形式	例　句
一般现在时	is/am/are +过去分词	Rice is grown in the south of the states.
一般过去时	was/were+过去分词	The building of a new car factory was agreed on last month.
一般将来时	will/shall be +过去分词	Plenty of jobs will be given to school-leavers.
过去将来时	would be +过去分词	The workers told me that the car would be mended as soon as possible.
现在进行时	is/am/are +being+过去分词	The rooms are being painted.
过去进行时	was/were+being+过去分词	Trees were being planted here this time last year.
现在完成时	has/have been +过去分词	The price has been brought down.
过去完成时	had been+过去分词	He had been considered to be a great leader.

第三章　定语从句

一、基本概念

在复合句中，作定语修饰名词、代词或句子的从句，叫做定语从句。它所修饰的名词、代词或句子叫做先行词；连接先行词与从句的词叫关系词，包括关系代词和关系副词。

二、定语从句-关系代词的用法

在复合句中，作定语修饰名词、代词或句子的从句，叫做定语从句。它所修饰的名词、代词或句子叫做先行词。根据定语从句与先行词的关系紧密程度不同，可将定语从句分为限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句。

① 制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句

从句类型	用法	关系词	例句
限制性定语从句	对先行词起限制作用，是先行词不可缺少的定语，如果去掉，主句的意义就会不完整、不明确或失去意义；与主句关系密切，书写时不用逗号与主句隔开。	that、which、who、whom、whose、when、where、why、as	People **who** take physical exercise live longer. 进行体育锻炼的人活得长些。

非限制性定语从句	只对先行词起补充说明的作用，和主句关系不是很密切，即使去掉，主句的意思仍然清晰；往往用逗号与主句隔开；不能用 that 引导，关系代词作宾语时也不能省略。	which、who、whom、whose、when、where、as	His daughter, **who is in Boston now**, is coming home next week. 他女儿现在在波士顿，下星期回家。

② 关系代词引导的定语从句

关系代词代替前面的先行词，在定语从句中作主语、宾语或定语等，其用法具体如下：

关系代词	指代	作用	例句
which	物、句子	主语、宾语	The work **which** has just been finished is very important.
that	人、物	主语、宾语	I know a foreigner **that** is from Japan. This is the pen (**that**) I wrote the letter with.
who	人	主语、宾语	She is the girl **who** lives next door. The people (**who**) we met in France have sent us a card.
whom	人	宾语	I happened to meet the professor (**whom**) I got to know at a party in the shopping center yesterday.
whose	人、物	定语	This is the house **whose** window broke last night.
as	人、物或事	主语、宾语、表语	He is not the same man **as** he was. (as 在从句中作表语)

易错提示：

（1）that 只能引导限制性定语从句，不能引导非限制性定语从句。

（2）在限制性定语从句中，关系代词作宾语时可以省略，在非限制性定语从句中不可省略。

三、定语从句-关系副词

当关系词在定语从句中作状语时，要用关系副词。

关系副词	指代	作用	例句
when	时间	状语	I still remember the day **when** I first came to Beijing.
where	地点		Can you tell me the office **where** he works?
why	原因		Do you know the reason **why** he was late?

四、限制性定语从句的特殊情况

(1) 关系代词作动词的间接宾语时，用 to 或 for。

例：Who is the girl **that** he gave the flower **to**?

无关系代词时，也要用 to 或 for。

例：The lady I wrote the poem **for** was my sister.

(2) 正式英语中，介词可置于从句之首，whom 或 which 之前。

例：This is the great writer **to whom** our teacher was referring.

注意：介词不可置于 who 或 that 之前。

(3) 宾语从句的谓语如果是以介词结尾的短语动词，则不可把介词移至从句之首。

例：He received the email he was **looking forward to**.

(4) that 和 which 的区别，参考 that 的"**四用二不用**"原则。

四用：

(1) 先行词为形容词最高级、序数词、all、much、little、few 或被形容词最高级、序数词、all、much、little、few、the very、the only 等修饰时。

例：This train is **the first (one)** that will go to Suzhou.

(2) 先行词为不定代词 anything, everything, nothing 时。

例：Do you have **anything** that you want to say for yourself?

(3) 先行词既有人又有物时。

例：Do you know **the things and persons** that they are talking about?

(4) 先行词是疑问代词 which、who 或主句以这些词开头时。

例：**Who** that has ever worked together with him doesn't admire him?

二不用：

(1) 逗号后面不用 that。

例：He passed the exam, **which** made his parents happy.

(2) 介词后面不用 that。

例：This is the house **in which** Lu Xun once lived.

五、定语从句做题技巧

① 确定从句完整性；② 不完整选用关系代词；③ 从句完整，选用关系副词或介词 +which/whom。

第四章　状语从句

一、定义

状语从句指用在句子中起状语作用的句子。根据英语中状语的分类，我们将状语从句分为九种：时间、地点、原因、条件、目的、结果、让步、方式和比较状语从句。

二、连接词

① 时间状语从句: when, as, while, as soon as, before, after, since, till, until 等

I'll ring you up as soon as I get to New York.

② 地点状语从句: where, wherever 等

Generally, air will be heavily polluted where there are factories.

③ 原因状语从句: because, since, as, now that 等

Now that everybody has come, let's begin our conference.

④ 目的状语从句: so that, in order that, for fear that 等

She burned the letters so that her husband would never read them.

⑤ 结果状语从句: so, so...that..., such...that..., so that 等

He got up so early that he caught the first bus.

⑥ 条件状语从句: if, unless, in case 等

We'll start our project if the president agrees.

⑦ 让步状语从句: although, though, even if, even though, while 等

The old man always enjoys swimming even though the weather is rough.

⑧ 比较状语从句: so(as)...as, than, the more..., the more...等

She is as bad-tempered as her mother.

⑨ 方式状语从句: as, as if, as though 等

She behaved as if she were the boss.

三、状语从句选择关系词的公式

① 判断主从句是否完整，如果完整即为状语从句 (no matter +疑问代词，疑问代词+ever 引导的让步状语从句除外)。

② 根据句意和关系词的意思和功能选择合适的关系词。

第五章 名词性从句

一、基本概念

名词性从句顾名思义相当一个名词，它在句子中的功能相当于一个名词。它包括主语从句、表语从句、宾语从句和同位语从句。所有的名词性从句都必须有关系词（或引导词），当然，在不产生歧义的情况下有时可以将其省略。

二、连接词

① that，whether，if

My decision is **that** all of us are to start at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning.

I don't care **whether/if** he will leave **or** stay.

Whether the meeting will be held is still a problem.

② 所有的特殊疑问词（who，whom，what，which，whose，when，where，how，why）

Why he is often absent from class is a mystery.

What they need is a good textbook.

I have no idea **who** will help us out.

It all depends on **how** we solve the problem.

③ 特殊关系词：特殊疑问词+ever (whoever, whatever, however, whichever, whomever, wherever), because

Whoever did this job must be rewarded.

It doesn't matter to be **whichever** you chose.

三、解题技巧

① 根据句子结构和意思判断从句在主句中所处的位置。

主语位置：主语从句；

宾语位置：宾语从句；

表语位置：表语从句；

主句不缺成分：同位语从句。

② 看从句是否缺少成分。

不缺成分：根据句意用 that, whether 或 if.

缺少主语：如果指代人用 who，不指代人用 what；

缺少宾语：如果指代人用 whom，不指代人用 what；

缺少表语：如果指代人用 who，不指代人用 what；缺时间用 when；缺地点用 where；缺方式/程度用 how。

同样，如果语气较强或泛指可以用特殊疑问词+ever 系列关系词。

第六章　非谓语动词

非谓语动词，顾名思义，是不能作谓语的动词，分为动词-ing，过去分词和不定式。

形式	一般式	进行式	完成式	一般语法功能
不定式	to do	to be doing	to have done	表示目的或将来
动词-ing	doing	/	having done	表示主动或进行
过去分词	done			表示被动或完成

一、动词-ing 形式

(1) 动词-ing 有如下形式变化：

	主动	被动
一般式	doing	being done
完成式	having done	having been done

Having been told about the risk of electric shocks, she is very careful while using hairdryers. (完成式 + 被动式)

此外，动词-ing 形式的否定式是在前面加 not 构成，如：

Is there any reason for not having the first-aid training this week？ （否定式）

(2) 动词-ing 形式前面有时可加名词所有格、物主代词或人称代词宾格，如：

I hope you don't mind my saying that.

He said nothing about us losing the game.

(3) 动词-ing 形式用作状语时，其逻辑主语应与句子的主语保持一致，如：

（错误）While having a bath, water leaked over the sides of the tub.

（正确）While having a bath, she saw water leaking over the sides of the tub.

(4) 由 before、after、when、while 等引导的状语从句常常可以转换为对应的动词-ing 短语，如：

A minute ago, she fell down while she was trying to open the window.→

A minute ago, she fell down while trying to open the window.

(5) 动词-ing 形式用作定语时，可以表示被修饰名词所具有的性质特征（此用法几乎等同于形容词），也可表示正在进行的动作，或说明被修饰名词的用途。如：

a frightening experience（一次可怕的经历）

a swimming girl（一个正在游泳的女孩）

a swimming pool（一个游泳池）

二、过去分词
(1) 过去分词作定语、宾补

① 过去分词作定语，分为前置和后置两种情况。

a. 前置定语：单个的过去分词作定语，通常放在被修饰词之前，表示被动和完成的意思，此时过去分词具有形容词的特点，侧重永久性的状态或特点。

例：the fallen leaves 落叶 the polluted water 被污染的水

b. 过去分词短语作定语时，通常放在被修饰词之后，其作用相当于一个定语从句。

例：paintings painted by women=paintings that are painted by women

② 过去分词作宾语补足语。一般是及物动词的过去分词才能作宾语补足语，表示被动或完成含义。当动词的宾语与宾补之间构成逻辑上的被动关系，且动作已经完成时，需用过去分词。

a. **过去分词用在感官动词 see, hear, watch, notice, feel, find, observe, listen to 后作宾语补足语。**

例：I saw him beaten black and blue.

b. **过去分词用在 have/get 后作宾语补足语。**

例：My hair is long and I will have it cut this afternoon.

c. **过去分词用在表示状态的动词 keep, leave 等后作宾语补足语。**

例：We can't keep our eyes closed to the bad behavior.

d. **过去分词用在动词 make 后作宾语补足语。**

例：The English teacher raised her voice to make herself heard by the students.

e. 过去分词用在 want, wish, like, order 等后作宾语补足语。

例：I don't want my daughter left alone when we go to France.

f. 过去分词用在 with 复合结构中作宾语补足语。

例：With their house destroyed by the flood, they had to stay in the tent.

(2) 过去分词作表语、状语

① 过去分词作表语，表示主语处于某种状态。其主语通常是人。

a. 主要用在系动词 be 和连系动词 look, sound, get, become, grow, smell, taste, stay, remain 等后。

例：On hearing the news, all the students got excited.

b. "get+done"句式，该句式有两层含义：

表示某种结果，如 get married（结婚），get changed（换衣服），get dressed（穿衣服），get lost（迷路）等。

表示被动关系，如 get hurt（受伤），get trapped（被困住）等。

② 过去分词（短语）作状语时，其逻辑主语要和句子主语一致。

a. 作时间状语：相当于一个时间状语从句，可位于句首或句末。

例：Asked (When he was asked) why he hadn't attended the party, Andy made no answer.

b. 作原因状语：相当于一个原因状语从句，一般位于句首。

例：Seriously injured (=Because he was seriously injured) in the earthquake, this boy was sent to hospital immediately.

c. 作条件状语：相当于一个条件状语从句

例：Seen (If it is seen) from the space, the earth looks like a big blue ball.

d. 作方式或伴随状语

例：The head teacher came into the classroom angrily, followed by two boys.

三、动词不定式

不定式的时态共有四种：一般式、进行式、完成式和完成进行式。不定式的语态分为主动语态和被动语态。具体形式如下表所示（以 do 为例）：

	时态意义	主动语态	被动语态
一般式	动词不定式的一般式表示的动作与谓语动词表示的动作同时发生或在其后发生。	to do	to be done
进行式	动词不定式的进行式表示的动作与谓语动词表示的动作同时发生，而且正在进行。	to be doing	—
完成式	动词不定式的完成式表示的动作发生在谓语动词表示的动作之前。	to have done	to have been done
完成进行式	动词不定式的完成进行式强调不定式表示的动作从过去某一时刻起一直持续到某一时刻，强调动作的持续性，不强调结果。	to have been doing	—

(1) 动词不定式的分类

① 带 to 的动词不定式：一般情况下，不定式要带 to。

They are not building a state to continue the conflict with Israel, but to end it.

他们不是在建立一个国家来继续同以色列冲突，而是要结束这场冲突。

② 省略 to 的动词不定式

a. 使役动词和感官动词后作宾补的不定式：这类动词有 make, have, let, feel, hear, listen to, see, look at, watch, observe, notice 等。但用于被动语态时，不定式要带 to。

She makes her husband fetch the kids from school every day.

→Her husband is made to fetch the kids from school every day. 她让丈夫每天从学校接孩子。

b. would rather do…than do... 宁愿……也不愿……

c. Why do…? 为什么做某事呢？（表示不满或委婉的批评）

d. cannot but/cannot choose but/cannot help but do... 只好，不得不

e. had better (not) do sth. 最好（别）做某事

f. 主语部分有 do 时，作表语的动词不定式可以省略 to，也可不省略。

All you need to do is (to) test out the system.

(2) 动词不定式的句法功能

① 作主语（常用 it 作形式主语）

It is ridiculous to imagine that the recovery will be quick and easy.

认为会迅速轻易地恢复的想法是荒谬的。

② 作宾语

a. 常接不定式作宾语的动词：decide/determine, learn, want, expect/hope, refuse, manage, wish, pretend, offer, promise, choose, plan, agree, ask, help 等。

The strong man managed to pull out the tree trunk.

那个壮汉把树干拔了出来。

b. 复合结构中常用 it 作形式宾语，不定式（短语）放在宾语补足语之后。常接这种复合结构的动词有 6 个：make, feel, find, consider, believe, think。

The dog found it difficult to jump over the fence.

这条狗发现很难跳过这道篱笆。

③ 作宾语补足语和主语补足语

He asked me to help him learn biology.（宾语补足语）

→I was asked to help him learn biology.（主语补足语）

他请我帮助他学习生物。

④ 作定语

a. 如果作定语的不定式是不及物动词，或被修饰词是不定式动作发生的地点或借助的工具时，不定式后面要有相应的介词；如果不定式所修饰的名词是 time, place 或 way 时，不定式后面的介词习惯上省去。

Jack is a pleasant fellow to work with. 杰克是个很好共事的人。

He had no money and no place to live (in). 他没有钱，也没有地方住。

b. 被修饰词前有 the first/second/last/very/only 时常用不定式作定语。

She is always the first person to come and the last to leave.

她总是第一个来而最后一个走。

c. 下列名词后常用不定式作定语，说明名词的内容：decision, chance, plan, ability, right（权利）, way 等。

I'm sure of his ability to cope with this. 我肯定他有能力应对此事。

d. to be done 作定语多表将来的被动动作（将要被）

The meeting to be held tomorrow is of great importance. 明天开的会很重要。

⑤ 作状语（表示目的、结果、原因等）

To enjoy a more spectacular sight, you must climb to a greater height.

欲穷千里目，更上一层楼。（表目的）

The candidate reached the company, only to find the interview over.

那个申请人到达了公司，结果发现面试已经结束了。（表出乎意料的结果）

We were in high spirits to hear the words of our teacher's encouragement.

听到老师鼓励的话，我们情绪高涨。（表原因）

⑥ **作表语**

My job is to make leather boots.

我的工作是制作皮靴。（说明主语的内容）

⑦ **作独立成分（作句子状语）**

to tell the truth 说实话   to be exact 确切地说   to conclude 总而言之

to be frank 坦白地说   to be brief 简言之   to begin/start with 首先

to make things worse 更糟糕的是

【学法点拨】

疑问词＋不定式"who/which/when/where/how/what＋to do"在句中起名词的作用，可充当主语、宾语、表语等。

How to arouse the students' interest in labor is very important.

如何激发学生的劳动兴趣很重要。（作主语）

I know where to find the young man who behaves with integrity.

我知道到哪里去找那个行为正直的年轻人。（作宾语）

The question is when to raise the salary.

问题是什么时候涨工资。（作表语）

4. 非谓语动词做题技巧

(1) 了解三种非谓语动词的一般语法功能

不定式：表示目的或将来；

动词-ing：表示主动或进行；

过去分词：表示被动或完成。

(2) 具体步骤

一般情况下，看非谓语动词前有没有名词或代词，如果有，就看它与这个名词或代词的

关系，主动用 v-ing，被动用过去分词，目的和将来用不定式；如果没有，就看与句子主语之间的关系，主动用 v-ing，被动用过去分词，目的和将来用不定式。当然，如果非谓语动词动作发生在谓语动作之间，就要用 having done/having been done. 如遇固定搭配，不可硬套语法，需按固定搭配用法选择非谓语动词的某种形式。

第七章　特殊句式

一、强调句

基本结构：It is/was+被强调部分+that/who+其他成分。

该句型可强调主语、宾语、状语等，但不能强调谓语。只要把要强调的部分夹在 It's…that/who 中间，其他部分照抄跟在后面。强调人时，连接词可以用 that/who，若强调的人是宾格还可以用 whom。

例：We elected him monitor at the class meeting yesterday.

我们昨天在班会上选举他为班长。

It was at the class meeting yesterday that we elected him monitor.

我们是在昨天的班会上选他当班长。（强调状语）

It was him that we elected monitor at the class meeting yesterday.

昨天班会上我们选的他当班长。（强调间接宾语）

It was we that/who elected him monitor at the class meeting yesterday.

是我们在昨天班会上选他当班长。（强调主语）

二、倒装句

英语最基本的语序是主语在前，谓语动词在后。但有时由于句子结构的需要（如构成疑问句）或表示强调，就要采用倒装形式。

(1) 以带有否定或半否定意义的副词，介词短语打头的句子一般采用半倒装。

如，never, seldom, little, hardly, few, not until, not only, no sooner, by no means…

例：Little did he say her at the meeting.

(2) as/though 引导的让步状语从句。在这种句型中直接将要强调的部分提到句首，其他部分保持不变。

例：Proud as they are, they are afraid to see me.

例：Child though he is, he seems to know everything.

(3) 由介词短语引起，谓语通常用 be, stand, lie, live, sit, come, go, rise，此时采用完全倒装结构。

例：Along the wall stand four big chairs.

例：In front of the classrooms stands a big tree.

注意：在这种倒装结构中，谓语动词的单复数必须和动词后面的主语一致，而不能和谓语动词前的介词宾语一致。

(4) 表语（常为形容词、过去分词或介词短语）置于句首时，倒装结构为"表语+连系动词+主语"，此时采用完全倒装结构。

例：Gone are the days when they could do what they liked to the Chinese people.

三、省略句

在英语中，为了使语言简洁或避免重复，常常省略句中的一个或几个成分，这种语法现象称为省略。

(1) 定语从句中的省略现象

限制性定语从句中作宾语的关系代词 that、which、whom 常可以省略；当先行词是 the time、the day、the reason、the place、the way 时，关系词 when、why、where、that 等也可以省去。

He left on the day(that/when) I arrived.

他是在我到的那天离开的。

This is the place (where) John works.

这是约翰工作的地方。

(2) 状语从句中的省略现象

当状语从句的主语和主句的主语一致或为 it，且从句中含 be 动词时，可以省略状语从句中的主语或 it 和 be 动词。

She always sings while doing her work.

她干活时总是唱歌。

Unless repaired, the machine is of no use.

如果不经修理，这台机器将毫无用处。

I prefer my milk a little sweetened whenever possible.

只要有可能，我喜欢牛奶甜点儿。

(3) 不定式的省略

① 单独使用不定式符号 to，代替动词不定式后被省略的动词，常用在 be afraid、expect、forget、hope、intend、like、love、mean，prefer、refuse、seem、try、want、wish 等后面。

I asked him to see the film, but he didn't want to.

我叫他去看电影，但是他不想去。

② 不定式符号 to 用在 have、need、ought、be going、used 等后面。

I didn't want to go there, but I had to. 我不想去那里，但不得不去。

③ 不定式符号 to 用在某些形容词后面，如 glad、happy、pleased、delighted 等。

——Will you join in the game? ——你愿意参加这个比赛吗？

——I'd be glad to. ——我愿意。

④ 否定形式的省略用 not to。

——Shall I go instead of him? ——我可以代替他去吗？

——I prefer you not to. ——我希望你别去。