

英语胜经

词性从句的连接词, 如 that, what 等。

[例 1] He was very tired after doing this for a whole day, 37 he felt very happy since the crop did “grow” higher. (2008 高考)

答案: but

解析: 句意为“这样干了一天, 他非常累, 但他感到非常高兴, 因为庄稼确实‘长得’更高了”。

[例 2] My friends walked me to the bus stop and waited with me 17 the bus arrived. (2011 高考)

答案: until

解析: 连词 until 引导时间状语从句, until the bus arrived “直到公共汽车到来”。

[例 3] 20 he thought he could escape attention by sitting at the back, he was wrong. (2012 高考)

答案: If

解析: if 引导条件状语从句, 句意为“如果他认为坐在后面就能不被人注意到, 他就错了”。

[例 4] He filled his leather container so that he could bring some back to an elder 32 had been his teacher. (2010 高考)

答案: who

解析: elder 为先行词, who 在定语从句中作主语。

[例 5] I realized that the villagers who had gathered around me were arguing as to 32 should have the honour of receiving me as a guest in their house. (2007 高考)

答案: who

解析: who 在宾语从句中作主语。

[例 6] Behind him were other people to 32 he was trying to talk, ... (2011 高考)

答案: whom

解析: whom 在宾语从句中作 talk 的宾语。

[例 7] One day, he came up with an idea 35 he would pluck (拔) up all of his crop a few inches. (2008 高考)

答案: that

解析: 引导同位语从句, 对抽象名词 idea 起补充说明的作用, that 在句中不作任何句子成分, 也没有任何词义。

[例 8] Of course whenever they turned to look at him, they had to look at Mary, 22 made her feel like a star. (2012 高考)

答案: which

解析: which 引导非限制性定语从句, 指代主句的内容。

[例 9] ... and all the other students wondered 24

the boy would do. (2012 高考)

答案: what

解析: what 在宾语从句中作 do 的宾语。

[例 10] Jane paused in front of a counter 35 some attractive ties were on display. (2009 高考)

答案: where

解析: where 引导定语从句并在从句中作地点状语, 先行词为 counter。

考点 5: 非谓语动词

包括不定式、现在分词、过去分词及动名词。对考生来说, 了解它们在句中的功用、区别及常考点是非常必要的。

[例 1] He spit it out, 37 (say) it was awful. (2010 高考)

答案: saying

解析: 现在分词 saying, 作伴随状语。

[例 2] I got on the bus and found a seat near the back, and then I noticed a man 18 (sit) at the front. (2011 高考)

答案: sitting

解析: sitting at the front 是 a man 发出的动作, 故用现在分词作宾补, 表主动意义。

[例 3] He suddenly appeared in class one day, 16 (wear) sun glasses. (2012 高考)

答案: wearing

解析: 现在分词短语作伴随状语。

[例 4] For example, the proverb, “plucking up a crop 32 (help) it grow. (2008 高考)

答案: to help

解析: 不定式作目的状语。

[例 5] She wished that he was as easy 32 (please) as her mother. (2009 高考)

答案: to please

解析: to please 在形容词后作状语。

考点 6: 谓语动词

谓语动词包括动词的时态、语态、虚拟语气和主谓一致等。

[例 1] The sun was setting when my car 31 (break) down near a remote village. (2007 高考)

答案: broke

解析: 考查了谓语动词 break 的过去式 broke, 句型 “...was/were doing sth. when sth. did...” 表示 “……正在做某事, 这时 (突然) 发生了另外一事”。

[例 2] Being too anxious to help an event develop often 40 (result) in the contrary to our intention. (2008 高考)

答案: results