

名校一线骨干教师倾心打造

策略整合
高考必备

高中英语

Senior English

高考语法考点

整合优练

【适合高中各个年级使用】

赵同林 主编

Grammar

Test point

College Entrance Examination

Optimal practice

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根据最新课程标准和考试大纲编写

阐述知识体系 构建知识网络

诠释知识要点 剖析高考考点

揭示命题规律 点拨解题思路

把握题型特点 凝练试题精华

突出学习重点 明确练习方向

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前言

一、编写目的

高中英语教学的基础是语法。良好的语法基础可以减少我们语言学习的盲目性,提高我们语言应用的规范性,使我们的口语交流更为地道,使我们的阅读理解更为通畅,使我们的书面表达更为准确。综观近几年高考试题,语法知识的考查和渗透在日益增加,而考生答题失分率居高不下。语法知识的薄弱,直接影响着相当部分学生的高考成绩。为帮助考生建立完善的语法知识网络,系统而又有针对性备考,提高高考英语成绩,我们多年从事高三英语教学,具有丰富备考经验的省市重点中学一线教师,潜心研究高考语法命题的原则、特点和趋势,遵循科学备考规律,依据考试大纲的要求,精心编写了本书,奉献给读者朋友。

二、本书特色

英语教育专家指出:学好英语依靠 50%策略+40%的努力+10%的智商。面对竞争激烈的高考,智力差别不大的同学们都会使出浑身解数,如何最大限度地运用策略高效地学习,直接关系到高考的成绩,乃至人生的走向。英语学习策略因人而异,但学习备考具有广泛的统一性策略与技巧。本书体现出以下特点:

1.知识系统化、条理化

本书是作者多年来教学研究和教学经验积累的结晶,是作者博采众长、悉心研究、认真探索、归纳概括、梳理总结的结果,她浓缩了英语语法规则的精华,高考考点一目了然,帮助同学们构建出一幅清晰明了的知识网络和立体构架;纵横发散,以期打开同学们的英语语法思维拓展之门。

2.考点突出化、实践化

本书的每一专题的重点、难点、热点和考点突出,揭示该专题知识的内在规律、联系;对一些知识编成口诀或“锦囊妙计”,易于理解,便于记忆。同时附有经典试题,直击高考,瞄准高考考点、热点,强化练习,夯实基础,巩固知识,提升能力。

3.试题精选化、优练化

本书精选多年来全国各地具有代表性、典型性的模拟试题和高考创新试题,分类汇编。试题广度——覆盖面广,自成体系;试题深度——拓展延伸,深浅兼备;试题难度——难易适当,区分度高。试题梯度——循序渐进,逐步提高。

4.实用性和针对性

本书注重基础知识和主干知识的梳理整合,突出高考备考的方法、策略的指导和解题技巧的点拨,为同学们提供了切实可用的备考方案,以保证高考备考的时效性和针对性。

5.新颖性和前瞻性

本书编写体例设计新颖,由高考命题趋势到高考备考策略,由高考考点聚焦到高考解题技巧,由理论知识到练习巩固,从理性上体现知识、能力与方法的碰撞与融合,同时预测、凸现高考命题的最新走向。

简言之,本书结构编排醒目,知识阐述严谨;揭示命题规律,点拨解题思路;诠释知识要点,剖析考题考点;例句引用经典,试题凝练精华;把握题型特点,提高得分能力;突出学习重点,明确练习方向。

三、如何使用本书

1.精读与通读相结合

本书体现了丰富的资料性,具备严谨的工具性,方便的备查性。首先通读本书,了解、理清该书的语法知识框架,以便在平时学习中随时查阅。其次对本书进行精读,即对各个语法专题进行详细的研读,认真分析、理解、记忆和掌握。

2.练习与反思相结合

抓住核心,以融会贯通;认真练习,以巩固知识;积极思考,以掌握方法;逐步提高,以完善自我。

如同美丽的故事也会有遗憾,虽然我们高度负责,倾尽全力,反复推敲,但由于时间仓促,水平所限,疏忽及其他因素导致错误在所难免,望广大师生们不吝赐教,敬请指正。

没有人不折服于泰山的雄姿万千,虽然我们无法给你泰山,但请你珍惜这成就泰山之高的细土;没有人不惊羨于江河的奔腾不息,虽然我们无法给你江河,但愿这汇就江河之深的溪流滋润你干涸的心田;没有人不钟爱月光的明亮纯净,只可惜月亮有阴晴圆缺,但愿这一火炬在高考之路陪伴着你,点燃你的激情,照亮你的前程,实现你的梦想。

同学们,阳光总在风雨后。今日不懈搏击,明朝成名天下知。祝愿同学们树立远大的理想,充满必胜的信念,拥有良好的心态,实施科学的计划,保持乐观的情绪,磨炼坚强的意志,充满激情地拼搏,赢得高考辉煌的胜利!

编者

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第一部分【备考词法】

专题一【冠词的用法】

{ 高考命题趋势 }

1. 因汉语中没有和英语冠词相对应的词性,考生在使用冠词时缺乏良好使用冠词的习惯和习惯,因此冠词的用法成了高考命题测试的重点和热点。

2. 高考英语强调语言应用的真实性,试题更趋于语境化。冠词在习惯用语中的应用是高考考查的热点;冠词在特定语境中的灵活真实应用是高考命题的方向。

3. 高考对冠词的考查形式以单项填空题的“一题两空”的考查形式为主,增加对冠词考查的广度和深度;短文改错题中的缺、多、错用冠词仍是考查冠词的手段。

{ 高考备考策略 }——理解常规,记忆特例

1. 备考中应高度重视冠词的基础知识,牢固掌握冠词用法的基本规则,同时注意冠词的灵活应用。

2. 在比较中辨析冠词的应用。不定冠词、定冠词和零冠词各自都有使用的规则,但它们之间的应用既有联系又有区别,要把握住它们用法的细微差别,更重要的是把握其要害:弄清句子中名词的可数、不可数或单数、复数;把握泛指(类指)、特指(专指)等概念。

3. 注意冠词的习惯用法。冠词在一些习惯用语中的特殊用法是考生学习掌握的重点和难点,在平时的学习中应积极地加以积累。

{ 高考考点聚焦 }

~焦点 1 冠词的泛指与特指~

【解读概念】“泛指”是指首次提到的不确定的人或事物,或是指被描绘性修饰语加以修饰非限定的(即不明确的)人或事物。“特指”是指在上文提到的人或事物,或是被限定性修饰语加以修饰限定的(即明确的)人或事物,或是指说话者双方都知道的人或事物。

~核心考点 1 不定冠词的用法~【锦囊妙计“八个一”】

1. 表示“数量一”(=one)。

1]. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. 到手的东西才是自己的。

2]. Rome was not built in a day. 丰功伟绩,非一日之功。冰冻三尺,非一日之寒。

3]. I need an assistant. 我需要一位助手。

4]. There is a dictionary on the desk by your side. 你旁边的桌上有部字典。

【注意】a / an 与 one 有时意义差别较大;a / an 强调类别,而 one 强调数量。试比较:

(1)—Can I use a pen to fill the form?

—Sorry, you must use a pencil.

(2)—Is one pen enough?

—No, at least three.

(3)—Can a robot do such work?

—No, only people can do it.

(4)—Can one person finish the job?

—No, at least two ones.

2. 表示“同一”(= the same)。说明事物同一性质、特征、程度或大小。

1]. Birds of a feather flock together. 物以类聚,人以群分。

2]. The two boys are nearly of an age. 那两个孩子年龄几乎一样大。

3]. The desks in our classroom are of a size and a color. 我们教室课桌的大小和颜色都一样。

3. 表示“每一”(= every/per)。用于表示价格、速度、时间、长度、比率等单位名称的名词前。

1]. His income is over two thousand yuan a month. 他每月收入有两千多元。

2]. Take the medicine four times a day. 这药每天要服四次。

3]. The apple costs one dollar a kilogram. 这苹果每公斤一美元。



4].The man drove his car at the speed of 100 kilometers an hour.

那人驾车以每小时 100 公里的速度行驶。

【注意区分】

a day=every day 每天;one day(过去或将来的)某一天;a day or two=one or two days 一、两天。

4. 表示“某一”(= **a certain**)。用于姓名前,表示不确定的某个人。

1].I know a Li Hong, but not the famous one.我认识一个叫李红的人,但不是那个出名的。

2].A Mr. Smith is asking to see you at the school gate.有位叫史密斯的先生在校门口要见你。

5. 表示“又一、再一”(= **another**)。

1].How important it is to master a second language! 再掌握一门语言很重要啊!

2].The students asked me a third time to sing an English song.那些学生再一次要我唱首英文歌曲。

6. 表示“任何一个”(= **any**),代表“同类中的某一个”。

1].A doctor is a person who saves people's lives.医生是救死扶伤的人。

2].Yao Ming is an NBA star. 姚明是位 NBA 明星。

7. 表示“一种、一份、一类、一阵、一场”等。用于部分物质名词前表该物质中特定的一部分;用于部分抽象名词前使该名词具体化,表示具体的人或事物。

1].That's a green tea.那是一种绿茶。

2].I'd like a coffee and two beers.我想要一杯咖啡,两杯啤酒。

3].I'd like to have an ice-cream.我想来一份冰淇淋。

4].They were caught in a heavy rain.他们是在一场大雨中被抓住的。

5].It's a shame to behave like that.那样做是可耻的。

6].Last night we had a great supper.昨晚我们享用了一顿大餐。

7].It's a great pleasure to have a talk with you.和你交谈令人愉快。

8].It's a pity that you didn't go to the concert.真遗憾你没去参加音乐会。

9].A strong wind disturbed the surface of the lake.一阵大风打破了湖面的平静。

10].—What about the party?晚会怎么样?

—It was a success. We sang and danced until it came to an end at midnight.

很成功。我们又唱又跳直至午夜。

11].As a teacher, he was a failure. However, as a leader, he was a success.

作为老师,他是失败者。不过,作为领导,他是成功者。

8. 表示“一个……式的人或物”。用于专有名词前,表示类似……的一个人或物。

1].Shanghai is a New York in the East.上海就像是东方的纽约。

2].He imagined himself a Newton.他认为自己是牛顿式的人。

3].What a strange London they saw!他们看到的是一个多么奇怪的伦敦!

4].You will see an even stronger China in the near future.不久的将来你会看到一个更强大的中国。

【用于固定的词组中】

1. as a matter of fact 实际上、事实上	16. in a word 简言之
2. as a rule 通常	17. keep an eye on 照看;注视
3. as a whole 总之	18. make a difference 有作用
4. all of a sudden 突然间	19. make/earn a living 谋生
5. be at a loss 不知所措	20. make a face/faces 做鬼脸
6. come to an end 结束	21. make an impression on sb. 留下印象
7. do sb. a favor 帮某人个忙	22. make a fool of sb. 愚弄某人
8. drop sb. a line 给某人写(短)信	23. be of a size 大小相同
9. get/receive an education 受教育	24. pay a visit to 参观
10. have a good knowledge of sth. 精通……	25. play a trick on sb. 捉弄某人
11. have a gift for sth. ...有...的天赋	26. put an end to sth. 使结束
12. have a good/wonderful time 过得开心	27. take (a) pride in 以……为自豪
13. have a word with sb. 与某人交谈	28. tell a lie/lies 撒谎
14. have an advantage over sb. 优于某人	29. with a look of fright 面显惧色
15. in a hurry 匆忙地	30. seize/grasp an opportunity 把握机会

再如, 1]. All of a sudden, the ship hit an iceberg and came to a stop.

2]. After three hours, the meeting came to an end.

另外用于由动词转化过来的抽象名词前, 表示一次性行为。如: have a try; take a walk; have a rest; make an answer; make a study of sth. = study sth. 等。

【锦囊妙计】如何选定 a 和 an

冠词 a, an 两种帽, 单数名词常需要; 开头读音若是元, 要把 an 帽来挑选; 辅音起首戴 a 帽, 记住规律莫乱套。如: a European country, a one-eyed monkey, a university student, a useful animal; an hour, an honest servant, an honor, an ugly girl, an X-ray 等。

~核心考点 2 定冠词的用法~

【使用定冠词的锦囊妙计】: 特指、重提和唯一; 方位、序数和乐器; 年代、党派、最高级; 建筑、姓复、国名全; 岛屿、海峡和海湾; 河流、沙漠和群山; 会议、条约和报刊; 请你记住用定冠。

1. 用于表示特定的人或事物名称的名词前。

1]. I looked under the bed and found the book that I lost last week.

2]. The girl dressed in blue is my daughter.

一个名词, 其后如有定语修饰, 词义明确时名词前用 the; 词义不明确时名词前用 a / an。如, This morning I met a girl with flowers in her hairs. (注: girl 尽管有定语修饰仍不确定)

【注意比较】

1]. A teacher is a person who teaches.

2]. I know a boy wearing long hair; the boy is your maths teacher's son.

用于前面已提到过的人或事物名称的名词前;

1]. I saw a beautiful little girl. The girl is your physics teacher's daughter.

2]. Look! A car stopped there. The car is very beautiful.

2. 用于表示独一无二事物名称的名词前。

The earth moves around the sun. 地球围绕太阳运转。

We have friends all over the world. 我们的朋友遍天下。

【注意比较】

the world 世界, a peaceful world 一个和平的世界; the moon 月亮, a bright moon 一轮明月。有形容词修饰表示具体事物或事物的暂时特征。

It's a world of wonders, a world where anything can happen.

那是一个有着奇迹的世界, 一个任何事情都可能发生的世界。

3. 用于表示方位名词、序数词和西洋乐器名称的名词前。

1]. The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

2]. Japan lies to the east of China. = Japan lies east of China.

3]. He is always the first to come in and the last to leave his classroom.

4]. My brother was playing the violin while my sister was chatting on the Internet.

【注意比较】

1]. Would you give me a second chance, please? 例 1] 不强调顺序, 表“又一、再一”。

2]. He was only 5 years old when I first saw him.

注意: 例 2] 序数词修饰动词时已转化为副词, 这时不用冠词。

from east to west (固定短语中不用 the);

turn to the left / the right = turn left / right (方位名词前加 the; 方位副词前不加冠词)

4. 用于表示建筑物名称、姓氏复数及国家全称的名词前。

1]. I once worked in the Peace Hotel. 我曾经在和平宾馆工作过。

2]. The Smiths are visiting the Great Wall. 史密斯一家人将参观长城。

3]. The People's Republic of China was founded on October 1st, 1949.

中华人民共和国成立于 1949 年 10 月 1 日。

【请注意】

表示街道、广场、公园、车站、机场、桥梁和大学名称名词①若以纯专有名词开头不用冠词。如, Nanjing Road; Beihai Park; Times Square; Kennedy Airport; Golden Gate Bridge; Yale University.

②若以普通名词开头时, 一般用定冠词。如, the University of Zhengzhou = Zhengzhou University.

5. 用于表示岛屿、海峡、海湾、河流、沙漠和群山名称的名词前。

如, the Philippine Islands; the Taiwan Channel; the Yellow River; the Sahara Desert; the Alps; the Red Sea 等。但是 Mount/Lake 置于专有名词前时, 不带 the, 如 Mount Tai 泰山; Mount Fuji 富士山; Lake Baikal 贝加尔湖等。

6. 用于表示年代的所有格、党派名称和形容词最高级前。

如, in the 1990s; in the eighties; the most interesting film of the three ones; the Communist Party of China 等。

【注意比较】

1]. This book is too expensive for me. I want to look at a cheaper one.

2]. He's the younger of the two brothers. (比较级前面加定冠词, 表示两者中较……的一个)

3]. It is a most useful book. (most = very)

4]. This picture is the most beautiful one of the five ones.

7. 用于表示会议、条约、报刊、时期、朝代等名称的名词前。

如: the Geneva Agreement 日内瓦公约; the Xi'an Incident 西安事变; the Tang Dynasty 唐代; the People's Daily 《人民日报》等。

8. 用于表示发明物名称的名词前。

如: You're wanted on the telephone.

As is known to all, the compass was invented by the Chinese people.

9. 用于 by the + 表示时间、度量单位名称的名词, 表示做某事的方式, “按……”

如: rent a house by the year; hire a bike by the day; sell eggs by the dozen; sell cloth by the yard; Cleaning women in big cities usually get paid by the hour.

【注意比较】接总称名词时, 不加冠词。

1]. The workers are paid by time.

2]. The apples are sold by weight.

10. 用于表示自然环境的名词前。

如: in the rain, in the night, in the air, in the fog 等, 但 nature 前不用冠词。

11. 用于含有普通名词的专有名词前。

含有普通名词的专有名词其前要用 the, 如, the Great Wall 长城, the Summer Palace 颐和园等。再如, According to the World Health Organization, health care plans are needed in all big cities to prevent the spread of AIDS.

12. 用于固定句式中。如,

1]. He is blind in the eye and lame in the right leg. 他眼睛瞎了右腿瘸了。

2]. The policeman caught the thief by the arm. 警察抓住那贼的胳膊。

3]. Don't pull me by the arm. = Don't pull my arm. 别拉我的胳膊。

4]. He hit her in the face while she hit him on the nose. 他打了她的脸而她打了他的鼻子。

5]. She was cut in the hand while cooking. 做饭时她切着手。

6]. He is the younger of the two brothers. 他就是那两个弟兄中较年轻的那一个。

7]. The more careful you are, the fewer mistakes you'll make. 你越认真, 你犯的错误会越少。

8]. —Of the two apples, which one do you prefer? —这两个苹果你要哪个?

—The bigger one. It's a most delicious one, I think. —那个大的, 我想它是很可口的。

【常用必备短语】

1. all the same 完全一样	16. in the air (问题) 悬而未解
2. all the year round 一年到头	17. in the middle of 在……的中央
3. all the time 一直	18. go to the cinema/theatre 去看电影/戏
4. at the foot of a hill 在小山脚下	19. listen to the radio 收听广播
5. at the top of one's voice 以最大的声音	20. make the bed 铺床
6. at the top/bottom of 在……顶/底部	21. make the best/most of 充分利用
7. around the corner = on the way 即将来临	22. do the favor to do sth. 帮某人忙做某事
8. in the way 挡道、碍事	23. put sb. to the trouble of doing sth. 使某人有麻烦做某事
9. by the way 顺便说	24. on the go 忙碌

10. break the law 触犯法律	25. to tell the truth 说实话
11. by the month/by the kilogram	26. for the sake/benefit of 为了……利益
12. in the habit of 有……的习惯	27. in the name of 以……的名义
13. in the form of 以……形式	28. be on the air 被广播
14. join the army/league 参军 / 入团	29. on the contrary 相反
15. keep the balance of nature 保持生态平衡	30. on the right/the left 在右/左侧

~核心考点 3 零冠词的用法~

【不用冠词的锦囊妙计】月、季、星期、节假、洲；球、棋、学科、语言、衔；习语、称谓、三餐名词前，切记不用冠。

1. 表示泛指的可数名词、物质名词、抽象名词前不用冠词。

- 1]. Trees can help to clean the air.
- 2]. He is in the habit of writing silly things in public places.
- 3]. Money isn't everything.
- 4]. Music can bring people pleasure.

【比较】

The music of the film is very popular. (用定冠词,表示特指)

2. 表示月份、季节、(含有 day 的)节日、星期等名词前不用冠词。

- 1]. January 1st is New Year's Day.
- 2]. We have no lessons on Sundays.
- 3]. Children's Day is coming.
- 4]. Spring is the best season of the year.
- 5]. If winter comes, can spring be far behind?

【比较】

- 1]. in the spring of 2008; in autumn = in the fall
- 2]. The winter in 2002 was a very cold one.
- 3]. George Bush was elected President of the US in the year of 2004 (= in 2004).
- 4]. The story took place in January, 1990 (= in the January of the year 1990).
- 5]. I remember the accident happened on a Sunday, when many people went to church.

3. 表示三餐、棋类、球类运动名称的名词前不用冠词。

- 1]. What do you usually have for lunch?
- 2]. Would you please play chess with me?
- 3]. Do you enjoy playing football?

【比较】

—Have you had supper? —Yes. We had a wonderful supper just now.

4. 表示学科、语言名称名词前不用冠词。

- 1]. I like learning English, for it's important and interesting.
- 2]. He studies law at a university.

【注意】Can you speak the Chinese language (= Chinese)?

English = the English language French = the French language

obey/keep the law 守法; break the law 违法; under the law 依据法律; before the law 在法律面前; the Department of law 法律系; study law 研读法律。

5. 表示独一无二的官衔、职务名称的名词(如 boss, president, monitor, headmaster, mayor 等)在作表语、同位语、(宾语、主语)补足语、介词 as 的宾语时不用冠词。

- 1]. He, chairman of the meeting will give a lecture.
- 2]. Mr. Wang is chairman of the meeting.
- 3]. She was made monitor for this month.
- 4]. His father works as headmaster in his school.
- 5]. They elected her manager of the company.
- 6]. Mr. Liu was elected director of our company.

6. as / though 引导的让步状语从句中作表语的名词前不用冠词。

如, Hero as he is, he has some shortcomings. = Hero though he is, he has some shortcomings.
= Though he is a hero, he has some shortcomings. = Although he is a hero, he has some shortcomings.



【比较】

(A) clever boy as / though he is, he works hard. = Although he is a clever boy, he works hard.

7. 在独立主格结构中名词前不用冠词。

如, The teacher came in, book in hand (= with a book in his hand = holding a book in his hand = a book in his hand). 那老师进来了, 手里拿着一本书。

The little girl was very happy, flower on head (= with a flower on her head).

头上戴着一朵花, 那小女孩非常高兴。

8. 作系动词 **turn** / **go** 的表语的名词前不用冠词。

1]. Has he turned / went scientist? 他成为科学家了吗?

2]. Nothing can make me turn traitor against my country. 什么也不能使我背叛祖国。

9. **man** 表示“人类”时; **word** 表示“音讯、消息”时其前不用冠词。

1]. Air is to man what water is to fish.

2]. Word came that the Chinese Women Football Team won the second prize in the World Cup.

10. 当 bike, car, taxi, bus, train, boat, ship, plane, e-mail 等名词与介词 **by** 连用表示通信、交通方式时, 不用冠词。

1]. —I used to go there by train. —我通常乘火车去那里。

—Why not try going in a car this time? —这次为什么不尝试一下坐汽车呢?

2]. If you go by train, you can have a quiet and comfortable journey, but make sure you get a fast one.

如果你坐火车, 旅程会安静而舒适, 但前提是坐上快车。

3]. We keep in touch with each other by letter. 我们以书信保持联系。

【固定短语中】有些名词与介词搭配表示抽象意义

1. at first / last 起初 / 最后	31. in fear 恐惧地
2. at length 最终, 终于	32. in vain 徒劳地, 枉然地
3. be at war 在交战	33. be in debt 负债
4. be at work 在上班	34. lose weight 减肥
5. ask for advice 征求意见	35. learn sth. by heart 记住
6. ask for help 寻求帮助	36. keep / have sth in mind. 牢记
7. ask for / cause trouble 找麻烦	37. keep pace with 跟上步伐
8. after class / school 放学后	38. be on business 在出差
9. by force 靠武力; by law 依照法律	39. be on holiday / leave 在休假
10. be strong in heart and mind 意志坚强	40. be on fire 正燃烧着
11. by mistake 无意地	41. take pride in sb. / sth. 以……为骄傲
12. catch sight of sth. 看见	42. take office 就职
13. come into power 掌权	43. take part in sth. 参加
14. come back to life 复活	44. take shelter from sb. 躲避
15. come to light 为人所知	45. take care of sb. 照顾
16. catch hold of 抓住	46. sentence sb to death 判某人死刑
17. catch fire 着火	47. set fire to 放火烧
18. do wrong to sb. 冤枉	48. under discussion 在讨论中
19. sth. be in store 即将到来	49. under construction 在建设中
20. have sports 进行运动	50. under repair 在维修
21. have difficulty / trouble in doing sth.	51. under control 在控制下
22. in fight 在交战	52. pay in cash 付现金
23. in surprise 惊讶地	53. pay attention to 注意
24. in danger 在危险中	54. give birth to sth. 产生
25. in preparation for sth. 为某事作准备	55. with pride 骄傲地
26. in memory / honor of 为纪念	56. with envy 嫉妒地
27. in excitement 兴奋地	57. with pleasure 乐意地
28. in time of danger / trouble 在危险 / 出乱子时	58. with fear 害怕地

29. in honor of sth. 为……纪念	59. with anger 生气地
30. in good repair 维修好	60. with satisfaction 满意地

~核心考点 4 有无冠词意不同~

在某些短语中,用或不用冠词其意义不同,使用时应特别注意。例如:

1. be at table 在进餐	be at the table 在桌子旁
2. be in hospital 住院	be in the hospital 在医院里
3. be in prison 坐牢	be in the prison 在监狱
4. go to sea (海员) 出海	go to the sea 去海边
5. go to school (学生) 去上学	go to the school 到学校去
6. go to church 去做礼拜	go to the church 到教堂去
7. go to bed 上床睡觉	go to the bed 朝向床走去
8. leave school 毕业或退学	leave the school 离开学校
9. be in office 在执政	be in the office 在办公室
10. in future 今后	in the future 在未来
11. on earth 究竟	on the earth 在地球上
12. by day 在白天	by the day 按天计算
13. at a distance 稍远处	in the distance 在远处
14. a number of 许多	the number of ……的数目
15. in sight of 能看见	in the sight of 据……见解
16. be of age 成年	be of an age 同龄
17. on the whole (= in general) 大体上	as a whole (= altogether) 全部地
18. be in possession of 拥有	be in the possession of 被……拥有
19. out of question (= beyond question)	out of the question (= impossible)
20. in place of 代替	in the place of 在……地方
21. take place 发生	take the place of 代替
22. a most important meeting 非常重要的会议	the most important meeting 最为重要的会议

【归纳】be/go + to/in/at (the) + n. 结构:若有冠词,则名词表示一个处所;若没有冠词,则表示与该名词意义相关的抽象意义。Go to the cinema / the theatre 是固定用法要带有 the。

【注意】请比较下面的几组句子

- 1] George W. Bush will be in office for another four years. (执政)
2] Who was in the office when you left yesterday? (在办公室)
- 1] In the park, I saw a woman with a child, playing happily. (带着个孩子)
2] Andy, my sister-in-law, is with child again. (怀孕)
- 1] My teacher has a word with my friend Jane after class, encouraging her to cheer up. (谈话)
2] My parents set us a good example, because they seldom have words with each other. (争吵)
- 1] Which do you want to do, go into business or become a lawyer? (做生意)
2] It's a teacher's business to help his pupils. (一项职责)
- 1] Where there is life, there is hope. (希望——抽象意义)
2] He is the hope of the family. (给他人以希望的人——具体意义)
- 1] My friend has bought an English and Chinese dictionary, a necessary book for learners of English.
(二者为一,用一个冠词)
2] My friend has bought an English and a Chinese dictionary, one for herself and the other for me.
(二者为二,名词前均带冠词)
- 1] He will be back next month. (表示以现在为起点不带冠词)
2] He went to England in May and went to France the next month. (表示以过去为起点带有冠词)
3] We will go to France and go over to England next week. (表示以将来为起点不带冠词)
- 1] He is always the first to arrive and the last to leave. (序数词前用 the, 表示次序)
2] He is second to none in dancing. (“无人匹敌”属于固定短语)
3] He'd like to have a third try. (序数词前用 a, 表示又、再)

9. 1].Beijing is the capital of China. (专有名词前一般不用冠词)

2].The old Beijing is gone and a new modern Beijing will be born soon. (专有名词前有形容词修饰时,表示特定时期的暂时情况用冠词)

10. 1].They elected him head of the workshop. (表职位, 作宾语补足语)

2].The suitcase fell off the shelf and hit him on the head. (习惯用法)

3].I'm afraid that he is already a head taller than me. 恐怕他已高出我一头。

【选用冠词的锦囊妙计】可数名词单,泛指用a或an;可数名词复、不可数,泛指不用冠;特指时它们均带the定冠。

1].He's a student of Class One, Grade Two.

2].My son is an honest student in a university.

3].As students, you should study hard.

4].The students of our school are clever.

5].Do you like music?

6].I enjoy the music of the film.

7].Many people are still in the habit of writing silly things in public places.

~焦点2 冠词的位置~

~核心考点 5~ 请注意冠词在句子中所处的位置:

1. What / such + a (an) + adj. + n.

2. quite / rather a (an) + n.; quite / rather a (an) + adj. + n. = a quite / rather + adj. + n.

3. many / not + a (an) + n.

4. so / how / however / too / as + adj. + a (an) + n.

5. all / both / double / half / twice + the + n.

6. not a(an) + n.

请理解下列句子或短语:

1].How clever a boy! = What a clever boy!

2].He is as good a player as his father.

3].a rather cold day = rather a cold day

4].Lily is too bright a girl.

5].all the books; both the boys; both my arms

6].half an hour = a half hour

7].I offered him double the amount, but I was still refused.

8].It is so hot a day today! = It is such a hot day today!

9].It is quite a warm day. = It is a quite warm day.

10].However clever a student he is, he should follow the teacher's instructions now.

【高考解题技巧】

冠词的用法比较灵活,做题时,先要弄清楚名词是单数或是复数,是特指或是泛指;注意复数名词、不可数名词表泛指不用冠词,可数名词单数前必须带有限定词(包括冠词)。另外,高考对冠词的考查往往放在语境中,要注意冠词的特殊用法。

【高考考点精练】 好题精练 培养能力

【一】【双基训练——夯实基础】

1. My neighbor asked me to go for _____ walk, but I don't think I've got _____ energy.

A. the; the B. a; the C. x; the D. the; a

2. It is not _____ good idea to drive for four hours without _____ break.

A. the; the B. the; a C. a; a D. a; the

3. In many places in China, _____ bicycle is still _____ popular means of transportation.

A. the; the B. a; the C. x; a D. the; a

4. Students should be encouraged to use _____ Internet as _____ resource.

A. the; a B. x; a C. x; the D. the; the

5. We went right round to the west coast by _____ sea instead of driving across _____ continent.

A. x; x B. the; x C. x; the D. the; the

6. _____ apple fell from the tree and hit her on _____ head.

A. An; x B. the; the C. An; the D. The; x

7. —I'm sorry to have come late for the meeting.

—It is not your fault. With _____ rush-hour traffic and _____ heavy rain, it's no wonder you were late.

A. a; a B. the; the C. x; x D. x; a

8. Have you heard ____ news? The price of ____ petrol is going up again!
A. x; x B. x; the C. the; the D. the; x
9. I ate ____ sandwich while I was waiting for ____ 20:08 train.
A. the; a B. a; the C. the; the D. a; a
10. ____ recent report stated that the number of Spanish speakers in the U.S. would be higher than the number of English speakers by ____ year 2090.
A. A; the B. A; x C. The; x D. The; a
11. I like ____ color of your skirt. It is ____ good match for your blouse.
A. a; the B. the; the C. a; a D. the; a
12. All these changes will lead to ____ strong and powerful China, ____ country that can surprise and enrich our planet.
A. the; the B. a; a C. the; a D. a; the
13. When he left ____ college, he got a job as ____ reporter in a newspaper office.
A. x; a B. a; the C. x; the D. the; the
14. The school decided to put the plan into ____ operation because it was ____ most practical one.
A. an; the B. x; a C. the; the D. an; x
15. On ____ news today, there were ____ reports of heavy snow in that area.
A. the; the B. the; x C. x; the D. x; x
16. I can earn 10 dollars ____ hour as ____ supermarket cashier on Sundays.
A. a; an B. the; a C. an; a D. an; the
17. An accident happened at ____ crossroads a few meters away from ____ bank.
A. a; a B. x; a C. x; the D. the; x
18. If you go by ____ train, you can have quite a comfortable journey, but make sure you get ____ fast one.
A. x; x B. x; a C. the; the D. the; a
19. Of all ____ reasons for my decision to become a university professor, my father's advice was ____ most important one.
A. the; his B. a; the C. a; his D. the; a
20. Do you think it possible for us to create ____ new Beijing five years from now, which is quite different from ____ Beijing of today?
A. a; the B. a; x C. the; a D. x; x
21. Hangzhou is ____ most beautiful city, where you can see ____ famous West Lake.
A. a; the B. a; x C. the; a D. x; the
22. Drivers using mobile phones on ____ road are more likely to have ____ accidents, a science report said recently.
A. a; the B. the; x C. x; the D. x; x
23. A serious accident happened at ____ crossroads, not far from ____ New World Supermarket.
A. x; the B. the; x C. a; a D. a; the
24. ____ new teaching building in our school was completed in ____ October of 2003, not in ____ August.
A. The; the; x B. A; x; x C. A; the; the D. The; x; x
25. Many people agree that ____ knowledge of English is a must in ____ international trade today.
A. x; the B. the; the C. the; an D. a; x
26. ____ person like him won't be simply satisfied with ____ little progress that has been made.
A. The; a B. A; x C. The; x D. A; the
27. Now we can pick up ____ weather information from ____ new type of ____ weather satellite.
A. the; a; x B. x; the; the C. x; a; x D. x; a; a
28. Amazing, isn't it? ____ housemaid has turned ____ general manager!
A. The; a B. A; a C. The; x D. A; the
29. At noon we reached ____ small village ____ east of the town.

- A. the; a B. a; the C. a; x D. a; an
30. It's often less expensive to buy goods in ____ quantity, but you'd better examine ____ quality before buying them.
A. x; the B. the; x C. a; the D. the; the
31. Nowadays, ____ mobile phone is ____ popular means of communication.
A. the; a B. a; x C. the; the D. a; the
32. ____ Shanghai you see today is quite ____ different city from what it used to be.
A. The; x B. x; the C. The; a D. A; a
33. We wish each other ____ good luck in ____ coming college examination.
A. the; the B. x; the C. a; the D. x; x
34. The students were told to make ____ study of the air situation in ____ city of Suzhou.
A. x; the B. a; the C. the; the D. a; x
35. Who do you think will take ____ office next month and become ____ president of that country?
A. a; the B. x; x C. the; x D. x; a
36. The old naturalist was devoted to bringing out ____ secret of ____ nature all his life.
A. the; the B. x; the C. the; x D. x; x
37. Ted could not remember exact date of the storm, but he knew it was ____ Sunday because everyone was at ____ church.
A. x; the B. a; x C. x; a D. the; x
38. The building of that school was completed in ____ August of 2001 not in ____ September, 2002.
A. x; the B. the; the C. x; x D. the; x
39. Mr. Smith has ____ great interest in history, especially in ____ history of the Ming Dynasty.
A. a; the B. a; x C. x; the D. x; a
40. According to ____ announcement by Zhengzhou Price Bureau, ____ new measures which have been taken recently are expected to cut the price of consumables.
A. x; the B. an; the C. the; x D. an; x
41. Apples are usually sold by ____ weight and eggs are sometimes sold by ____ dozen.
A. the; the B. the; x C. x; the D. the; a
42. ____ M(m)oney plays an important role in ____ material world. But you can't expect it to give you real happiness.
A. A; the B. x; a C. x; the D. The; the
43. Do not worry too much about ____ mistakes. They are ____ natural part of learning.
A. x; a B. the; a C. the; the D. the; x
44. Thank you for sending us ____ fresh vegetables of many kinds. You have done us ____ great service.
A. x; a B. the; a C. x; x D. the; x
45. It's ____ pleasure to go to ____ cinema after a week's hard work.
A. the; a B. a; the C. x; the D. x; a
46. He had decided to give it up, but on ____ second thoughts he decided to try ____ third time.
A. the; a B. x; x C. a; a D. x; a
47. In face of ____ failure, it's the most important to keep up ____ good state of mind.
A. x; a B. a; x C. the; x D. a; the
48. As is known to us, ____ life in the modern world is easier in some ways than ____ life that our grandparents lived.
A. x; a B. x; the C. the; the D. a; the
49. In ____ review of 46 students, American researchers found that men and women who ate six key foods daily cut the risk of ____ heart disease by 76%.
A. a; the B. the; a C. x; a D. a; x
50. They happen to be of ____ age, and they all go in for ____ American football.