



老田丁备考系列 非常高考1+1

非常高三

■ 总策划 老田丁 ■ 丛书主编 张嘉瑾

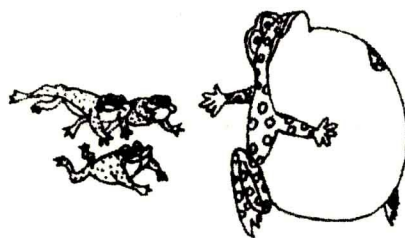
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天津人民出版社

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总 策 划 老田丁

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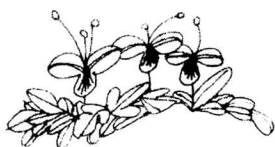
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高考英语语法基础



一、冠词

解读考纲 纲举目张

1. 掌握不定冠词、定冠词的基本用法
2. 了解常见零冠词的用法
3. 冠词的常见习惯用法
4. 冠词在句中的位置

知识要点

冠词分为不定冠词(a, an)和定冠词(the)两类。有的语法学家把不加冠词的现象称为“零冠词”。冠词的数量虽然有限,但由于汉语中没有与之对应的词,相对来说,我们学习和使用冠词的难度相当大。

(一)不定冠词

1. 用在单数可数名词前,表示 one, the same 或 every 的意思。如:

A bike is very useful in the countryside.
自行车在乡下很有用。

I have a mouth, a nose, two eyes and two ears.
我有一张嘴,一个鼻子,两只眼睛和两只耳朵。

2. 用在某些固定词组中。如:

at a loss, as a matter of fact, a bit, a pair of,
have a good time, for a while

3. 用在抽象名词前,表示具体意义,有“一次

……”“一……”的意思。如:

This little girl is a joy to her parents. 这个女孩对她父母来说是一个乐事。

It is (1) to talk with you. 与你交谈真是一件愉快的事。

It is (2) to me to attend the meeting. 参加这个会,对我来说是一种荣誉。

[注意] 以元音音素开头的词前加不定冠词时用 an, 如 an apple, an old man. 即使单词拼写以辅音字母开头,但该单词的读音是元音音素开头,加不定冠词时也要用 an, 如: (3) honest boy, an hour; 反之,拼写以元音字母开头,但读音是辅音,加不定冠词时用 a, 如 a university, (4) European.

(二)定冠词的用法

1. 表示特定的或上下文已提到过的人或物(第二次出现的人或物)。如:

I'm very interested in the film. 我对这部电影很感兴趣。

Open the window, please. 请把窗子打开。

There was a chair by the window. On (5) chair sat (6) young woman with a baby in her arms.

在窗子旁边放着一把椅子。在椅子上坐着一个怀里抱着孩子的年轻妇女。

2. 用在世界上独一无二的事物前。如:



the earth, the moon, the sun

3. 用在序数词、形容词和副词最高级前。(副词最高级前的 the 可省略)如:

He is always the first to come to school. 他总是第一个来到学校。

Bob is the tallest in his class. 鲍勃是他班里个子最高的。

I run (the) slowest in our group. 在我们组里面,我跑得最慢。

4. 用在由普通名词构成的国家、政党、组织等专有名词前以及江、海、湖泊、山川、群岛等名词前。如:

the Great Wall, the Summer Palace, the Children's Palace, the Party, the Pacific Ocean, the Alps

5. 用在方位词前或某些表示时间的词组或习惯用语中。如:

on the left/right, in the south, in the morning, on the other hand

6. 用在形容词前表示一类人。如:

the poor, the rich, the old, the dead, the blind

7. 用在姓氏复数形式前,表示该姓一家人或这一姓氏的夫妇二人。如:

(7) are sitting at table. 史密斯一家人正在吃饭。(或史密斯夫妇正在吃饭)。

8. 用在单数可数名词前,表示某一类人或事物。如:

The brain is the centre of thought. 大脑是思维中枢。

9. 用在乐器名词前。如:

Do you like to play the piano? 你喜欢弹钢琴吗?

10. 用在指世纪或某个年代的数词前。如:

in the 1980s 20 世纪 80 年代

in the 19th century 在 19 世纪

(三)不用冠词的情况

1. 专有名词、物质名词、抽象名词、人名、地名等名词前,一般不加冠词。如:

Air is matter. 空气是物质。

Ice will be changed into water if heated. 如果加热,冰就会变成水。

2. 可数名词前有物主代词、指示代词、名词所有格等限制时,不加冠词。如:

This story is very interesting and instructive. 这个故事很有趣,也很有教育意义。

3. 季节、月份、星期、假日、一日三餐的名词前一般不加冠词。如:

National Day falls on October 1st. 国庆节是 10 月 1 日。

Spring is the best season of the year.

一年中春季是最好的季节。

4. 称呼语和家里雇佣的 nurse, cook 等名词前以及表示头衔、职务等的名词作表语、补足语以及同位语时,一般不加冠词。如:

What on earth are you doing, son? 你究竟在干什么,儿子?

Bush was elected (8) President of the USA for (9) second time. 布什第二次当选为美国总统。

5. 学科名称、球类、棋类名词前不加冠词。如:

Do you like playing chess? 你喜欢下棋吗?

I like English best, but I don't like physics. 我最喜欢英语,但不太喜欢物理。

6. 复数名词表示泛指一类人或事物时其前不加冠词。如:

They are workers. I'm a doctor while my sister is a nurse.

他们是工人。我是医生,而我姐姐是护士。

7. 在与 by 连用的交通工具名称前不加冠词。如:

by car, by bus, by bike, 但是应说 in a car, on a bus, on a bike, in a plane 等。

8. 在一些固定词组中不用冠词:

(1) 名词词组(当两个或两个以上的名词用 and 连接时,如果带有对比的含义或习惯上总是在一起使用,常省去冠词。)如:

husband and wife, father and son, mother and daughter, body and soul, day and night

(2) 介词词组。如:

at school, in prison, in class, in town, at sea, at night, at home, from church, day after day, door by door

9. as 引导让步状语从句时,作表语的名词前不带冠词。如:

(10) as he is, he knows a lot. 尽管他是个孩子,但他很懂事。

10. 系动词 turn(变成)后作表语的单数名词前



习惯上不用冠词。如:

The young worker has turned writer. = The young worker has become a writer. 那位年轻的工人已成为一名作家了。

11. 形容词的比较级、最高级、序数词前不用冠词的情况:

(1) 当形容词最高级作表语, 不表示与他人或物相比时, 其前不用定冠词。如:

Autumn is busiest in a year. 秋季是一年中很忙的季节。

(2) 形容词最高级前有名词所有格或物主代词时, 不能用冠词。如:

Pride is our most dangerous enemy. 骄傲是我们最大的敌人。

(3) 序数词前一般加定冠词 the 表示“第一/二/三……”之意, 但在 second, third, fourth... 等词前加不定冠词 a 表示“又一”“再一”之意。如:

He is learning English now, and he has made up his mind to take up a second foreign language next year. 他正学习英语, 而且他下决心明年再学一门外语。

Keys: (1) a pleasure (2) an honour (3) an (4) a (5) the (6) a (7) The Smiths (8) 不填 (9) the (10) Child

解说例题 有的放矢

1. —Do you think an advertisement is _____ help when you look for a new job?

—Well, it all depends. Anyway, it gives me more of _____ chance to try.

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

[答案] A

[解析] 根据上下文语境可知, 句中两个名词 help 和 chance 都用作可数名词, 表示泛指。第一空 help 指代 an advertisement, 第二空 more of a chance 表示“多一次机会”。

2. —John, there is _____ Mr Wilson on the phone for you.

—I'm in _____ bath.

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

[答案] A

[解析] “不定冠词 a + 姓名”表示“一个叫……的人”; in the bath 为固定搭配, 意为“在洗澡”。

3. Mr Smith, there's a man at _____ front door who said he has _____ news for you of great importance.

- A. the; 不填 B. the; the
C. 不填; 不填 D. 不填; the

[答案] A

[解析] the front door 特指都知道的“门”; news 是不可数名词, 具体内容都不知道, 故不加冠词。

4. The cakes are delicious. He'd like to have _____ third one because _____ second one is rather too small.

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

[答案] C

[解析] 不定冠词和序数词连用, 表示“又一……”“再一……”。第二空用 the, 表示已知的蛋糕。

5. When you come here for your holiday next time, don't go to _____ hotel; I can find you _____ bed in my flat.

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

[答案] A

[解析] 本题第一空表示类别, 用定冠词或不定冠词均可。但第二空却只能填不定冠词, 表示泛指。句意: 下次你到这里度假时, 别去宾馆, 你可在我的公寓里借宿。

6. Things of _____ kind come together, people of _____ kind fall into _____ same group.

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

[答案] B

[解析] 句意“物以类聚, 人以群分。”表示人或事物的某一类用不定冠词 a; same 总是与 the 连用, 即 the same。

7. In _____ old society many young women died by so strange and cruel _____ custom.

- A. 不填; a B. 不填; the
C. the; a D. an; a

[答案] C



【解析】 society 既可用作可数名词又可用作不可数名词,如具体指某社会则前面加定冠词。custom 为可数名词,前面有形容词 strange 和 cruel 修饰,增加了难度和迷惑性,此处结构为 so+adj+a/an+n。

8. We stood at the top of the mountain lying _____ east of the city, watching _____ burning sun rising.

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

【答案】 A

【解析】 方位词在介词短语中要用定冠词,但此题方位词前无介词,说明 east 不是名词。east of the city 作状语,east 为副词。另外,对于世界上独一无二的事物,前面有形容词修饰时用不定冠词。

9. As we know the tsunami is one of _____ natural disasters of _____ nature, which is rather difficult for man to control.

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

【答案】 C

【解析】 nature 作“自然界”“自然界力量”讲时为不可数名词,不用冠词,排除 A、D。第一空特指“自然灾害”,用定冠词。

10. I prefer to watch a football game on TV. When I watch a football game in _____ person, I feel as if I'm too far away from _____ action.

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

【答案】 D

【解析】 in person 是固定短语,意为“亲自”;action 特指前面提到的足球赛中的“动作”,因此前面加定冠词 the。

11. I earn 10 dollars _____ hour as _____ supermarket cashier on Sundays.

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

【答案】 C

【解析】 从试题前半句的句意“一小时挣 10 美元”判断,可数名词 hour 之前要用不定冠词表示“一”的意义,但由于 hour 读作[auə],是元音音素开头的词,所以要用 an;后半句的可数名词 cashier 意为“出纳员”,表明主语的职务,其前用不定冠词泛指干这种职业人员中的某一个。

12. One way to understand thousands of new words is to gain _____ good knowledge of basic word formation.

- A. 不填 B. the
C. a D. one

【答案】 C

【解析】 knowledge(知识)常用作抽象名词,其前一般不用冠词。但表示“对……懂”,“对……有某种程度的了解”时。就必须在其前加不定冠词。本题中的 knowledge 表示有关基本词汇构成的“一种了解”,所以 good knowledge 前应用不定冠词。

13. A bullet hit the soldier and he was wounded in _____ leg.

- A. a B. one
C. the D. his

【答案】 C

【解析】 当表示某物击中或伤害到某人身体的某一部分时,表示身体某一部分的名词前用定冠词。句中的“he was wounded in the leg”为被动形式。

14. Five years ago her brother was _____ university student of _____ physics.

- A. a;the B. an;the
C. an;不填 D. a;不填

【答案】 D

【解析】 题中的 student 是指一个人的身份,其前应该用不定冠词。physics(物理)是一门学科,学科名词前不用冠词,所以答案为 D。

15. Wouldn't it be _____ wonderful world if all nations lived in _____ peace with one another?

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

【答案】 A

【解析】 题中 wonderful world 是假设条件下泛指的一个“美好世界”,所以它前面用不定冠词。条件句中的名词 peace(和平)之前用介词 in,构成惯用语 in peace(和睦地),peace 前不用冠词,故答案为 A。

规律方法

冠词是英语中使用频率最高的一类词。纵观历届高考题,冠词的考查有如下特点:

一、考查定冠词和不定冠词的基本用法:



二、考查 a 和 an 的不同用法;

三、考查定冠词和不定冠词的特殊用法,如抽象名词具体化前加冠词的使用情况、比较级前使用冠词的几种情况;

四、考查定冠词的运用。

近年来高考对冠词的考查更强调在具体语言环境中的使用,将冠词的一般规律与特殊现象结构起来,请考生一定要特别注意。

1. 冠词的惯用法是主要考查点之一,如 in use, in the 1990s, in the south of, of a(different) kind, be wounded in the leg, on the telephone 等。

2. 重点考查冠词的一些最基本用法,不用偏题、怪题故意为难学生。如 the thirteenth century(序数词前用 the), for the most part(最高级前用 the),可数名词的复数表示泛指(animals),“the+单数可数名词”表示类指(the sweater)“a(n)+单数可数名词”表泛指(an airplane),不可数名词前不用 the 表泛指(news)。

3. 试题立意体现了“语言在实际的并尽可能不同的情景中的运用”这样一种语言运用题的命题原则。如 experience 既可作“经验”解(不可数),又可作“经历”解(可数),对于它在语境中的意义的把握是能否选出正确的冠词的关键。

4. 试题的情景较为复杂,一般都是复合句,词数都在 15 个左右,这些因素对句意的理解造成了一定的困难。

5. 试题都设有两处信息沟,尽可能地增加了对冠词考查的深度和广度。

6. 相对于上海试题和春招试题而言,全国高考试题对于冠词的考查更着重考生灵活运用冠词的能力,试题的难度也偏高。

做题时,首先搞清名词是单数还是复数,是特指还是泛指,注意复数名词、不可数名词表示泛指不用任何冠词,单数名词前别忘了加冠词。另外要注意高考中所考查的冠词用法往往要放在语境中考虑,复习时要注意冠词的特殊用法,如序数词前用 a/an 表示“又一”“再一”;a/an 用在 most 前,most 等于 very;如:This is a house where Lu Xun once lived (这是鲁迅曾经住过的房子之一)。

★☆☆ 成功训练 激活能力

1. The warmth of _____ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of _____ wool

used.

- A. the; the B. the; 不填
C. 不填; the D. 不填; 不填

2. —So you didn't like English coffee?

—Oh, no! _____ English people can't make _____ good coffee.

- A. 不填; 不填 B. The; the
C. An; the D. The; a

3. —Have you seen _____ pen? I left it here this morning.

—Is it _____ black one? I think I saw it somewhere.

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

4. An accident happened at _____ cross-roads a few metres away from _____ bank.

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

5. —_____ Mr Smith is asking for you downstairs.

—Which Mr Smith?

—It is _____ Mr Smith you talked about this morning.

—You mean _____ Mr John Smith.

- A. 不填; 不填; the B. A; the; the
C. A; the; 不填 D. The; the; the

6. Health and _____ education are matters that _____ most voters feel strongly about.

- A. the; the B. the; 不填
C. the; 不填 D. 不填; 不填

7. I'm _____ Chinese and I do feel _____ Chinese language is _____ most beautiful language.

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

8. The driver was at _____ loss when _____ word came that he was forbidden to drive for speeding.

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

9. —Who do you think will write to us, sister?

—I'm hoping to get _____ important letter



from _____ father.

- A. the; 不填 B. an; the
C. an; 不填 D. the; the

10. _____ killing of so many protected animals made _____ stir in the local people.

- A. 不填; 不填 B. The; 不填
C. 不填; a D. The; a

11. —My son is lost. Have you seen a boy passing by here?

—I saw _____ boy hidden behind _____ tree over there. You may go and have a look.

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

12. Do you know _____ speaker of _____ Chinese language also has difficulty in learning Japanese?

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

13. —I hear that as many as 150 people were killed in the storm.

—Yes, _____ news came as _____ shock to me.

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

14. It is reported that _____ scientists re-searching the causes of SARS are making _____ progress.

- A. 不填; the B. the; 不填
C. the; the D. 不填; 不填

15. If _____ person's lifestyle is destroyed, they can do _____ extreme things.

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

16. Ted couldn't remember the exact date of the storm, but he knew it was _____ Sunday because everybody was at _____ church.

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

17. _____ author of the report is well in-formed of the details of the accident because he has interviewed _____ good many witnesses.

- A. An; the B. The; 不填

- C. The; a D. A; the

18. Historically, _____ main material for making tables has been wood, but _____ metal and stone have also been used.

- A. the; the B. the; 不填
C. 不填; the D. 不填; 不填

19. Our ancestors celebrated _____ birth of _____ child by giving away red eggs.

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

20. The price of _____ bike will partly be determined by the sort of _____ material used.

- A. the; the B. the; 不填
C. 不填; the D. 不填; 不填

好题特荐 想想练练

1. It is impossible to finish _____ project as difficult as this within _____ little time we can spare.

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

2. When the spaceship travelled above, _____ new-looking earth appeared before us, _____ earth that we had never seen before.

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

3. —Why does Jim keep making so many mis-takes in his exams?

—Because when he finishes _____ prob-lem, he never gives it _____ second look.

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

4. It was _____ Sunday in November and Peter went hunting in _____ forest to the west of his house.

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

5. They were told to make _____ study of _____ air condition in this city.

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

6. He had meant to tour the desert temple for _____ fun, but didn't find _____ fun of doing that.

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

7. _____ person like him won't be satisfied with _____ little progress that has been made.

- A. A; 不填 B. A; the
C. The; 不填 D. The; a

8. —What about _____ concert?
—Coco Lee's concert? I didn't go to it. To tell the truth, to buy _____ ticket of hers is out of my reach at the moment.

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

9. This book was considered to be _____ important summary of _____ knowledge of farming.

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

10. You can try _____ second time if you fail _____ first time.

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

11. Mom, I lost _____ ring my boyfriend bought for me. Could you keep _____ eye out for it when you clean the house?

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

12. Mr Smith has _____ great interest in history, especially in _____ history of the Ming Dynasty.

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

13. —Would you lend me _____ paper to write _____ paper?

—Sorry, I haven't any.

- A. any; some B. any; a
C. a; some D. some; a

14. They say that _____ Japanese language is particularly difficult for _____ European.

- A. the; an B. a; a

- C. the; a D. a; the

15. He found it difficult to make _____ living in those days.

- A. a B. an
C. the D. 不填

16. There's _____ "m" in _____ word "move".

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

17. They have their reasons for keeping their marriage _____ secret for _____ moment.

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

18. I have never heard _____ story.

- A. such a funny B. such funny a
C. a such funny D. funny such a

19. —What do you think of the grammar book?

—Oh, it really is _____ useful reference book, which is worth reading _____ second time.

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

20. _____ nice weather it is! Let's go out for a walk, shall we?

- A. How B. How a
C. What a D. What

21. My English teacher encourages us to guess the meanings of _____ unknown words we meet in our reading according to _____ context.

- A. the; 不填 B. the; the
C. 不填; 不填 D. 不填; the

22. In America, _____ car is _____ popular means of transportation.

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

23. —What's Shanghai like, Tommy?

—Oh, it is _____ New York of China.

- A. a B. an C. the D. 不填

24. The Koala is _____ tree-climbing animal which lives in _____ Australia.

- A. a; the B. the; the



- C. 不填;不填 D. a;不填
25. —This is _____ picture I told you about.
—I see. Isn't it _____ beautiful one?
A. a;a B. the;a C. the;the D. a;the
26. A wise nation is _____ one good at learning, especially _____ one that is good at learning from difficulties.
A. a;the B. a;不填
C. 不填;the D. 不填;不填
27. I hear that _____ apple juice is _____ healthy drink.
A. 不填;a B. 不填;不填
C. an;a D. the;不填

28. When you listen to people talk or read something without a title, try to invent _____ title that summarizes _____ main idea.
A. the;a B. the;the
C. a;a D. a;the
29. It's often less expensive to buy goods in _____ quantity, but you'd better examine _____ quality before buying them.
A. 不填;the B. the;不填
C. a;the D. the;the
30. Nowadays, _____ mobile phone is _____ popular means of communication.
A. the;a B. a;不填
C. the;the D. a;the

课 余 拾 零

* Men vs Women *

A man will pay \$2 for a \$1 item he needs.

A woman will pay \$1 for a \$2 item that she doesn't need.

A woman worries about the future until she gets a husband.

A man never worries about the future until he gets a wife.

To be happy with a man, you must understand him a lot and love him a little.

To be happy with a woman, you must love her a lot and not try to understand her at all.

A woman marries a man expecting he will change, but he doesn't.

A man marries a woman expecting that she won't change, and she does.

A woman has the last word in any argument.

Anything a man says after that is the beginning of a new argument.

A woman will dress up to go shopping, empty the garbage, and get the mail.

A man will dress up for weddings and funerals.

Men wake up a good-looking as they went to bed.

Women somehow deteriorate during the night.

A woman knows all about her children, best friends, favorite foods, secret fears and hopes and dreams.

A man is vaguely aware of some short people living in the house.



二、名 词

解读考纲 纲举目张

中学英语考试大纲要求学生掌握:

1. 名词的可数与不可数
2. 名词的普通格、所有格与双重所有格
3. 名词意义辨析
4. 抽象名词的具体化

知识要点

(一) 名词的数

可数名词

1. 英语可数名词有单数和复数两种形式,表示一个人或事物用单数形式,表示一个以上的人或事物用复数形式。如:

a book 一本书 two books 两本书 a bag 一个包 three bags 三个包

2. 名词复数的规则变化

(1) 大多数名词的复数形式是在其单数形式后面的-s 构成,如 books, horses, beds, televisions, pages 等。

(2) 以-s, -x, -ch, -sh 结尾的词变为复数时,加-es;如词尾已有 e,则只加-s。如:

box—boxes, bus—buses, horse—horses, watch—watches, dish—dishes 等,但 stomach 的复数为 stomachs。

(3) 以辅音字母+y 结尾的名词变为复数时,变 y 为 i,再加-es。如:

city—cities, baby—babies, factory—factories。

[注意] 但是,以元音字母+y 结尾的词,以及-y 结尾的专有名词变为复数时,直接加-s。如:

boy—boys, toy—toys, Henry—Henrys, Germany—Germanys, monkey—monkeys, holiday—holidays。

(4) 以辅音+o 结尾的名词变为复数时,加-es。如:

hero—heroes, potato—potatoes, tomato—tomatoes。

[注意] 有些外来词,虽以-o 结尾,但在变为复数时,直接加-s。如:

radio—radios, photo—photos, piano—pianos, zoo—zoos。

[注意] 也有一些以-o 结尾的名词有两种复数形式。如:

zero—zeroes/zeros volcano—volcanoes/volcanos

(5) 以-f 或-fe 结尾的名词变为复数时,常把-f 或-fe 变成-v,再加-es。如:

half—halves, bookshelf—bookshelves, wife—wives, knife—knives, wolf—wolves, thief—thieves。

[注意] 但也有一些以-f 结尾的名词,变成复数时只加-s。如:

roof—roofs, chief—chiefs, serf—serfs, belief—beliefs。

3. 名词复数的不规则变化

(1) 英语中有些名词的复数形式是不规则变化,需要记忆。如:

man—men, woman—women, foot—feet, tooth—teeth,

mouse—mice, ox—oxen。

[注意] 有些名词的单复数形式相同,如 a sheep—two sheep; a deer—three deer; a fish—two fish(两条鱼;表示种类时用 fishes); a Chinese—many Chinese; a Swiss—two Swiss 等。

(2) 有些名词总是以复数形式出现。如:

scissors 剪刀 goods 货物 trousers 裤子 clothes 衣服 glasses 眼镜 arms 武器 ashes 骨灰

另外,还有 means(方式), works(工厂)也是单复数同形。

[注意] 1) 表示由两部分组成的东西,如 glasses, trousers, compasses(圆规)等,若表达具体数目,要借助于量词 pair, suit(套)等。如:

a pair of shoes 一双鞋 two pairs of trousers



两条裤子

2) 这些名词独立作主语时, 谓语动词往往用复数。试比较:

The trousers ① washing.

裤子需要洗了。

This pair of trousers ② washing.

这条裤子需要洗了。

4. 特殊的可数名词

(1) the English, the Chinese, the Japanese 等, 表示国民总称, 用作复数。如:

The Chinese are hard-working and brave. 中国人民是勤劳勇敢的。

(2) 集体名词以单数形式出现, 但实际为复数。它们作主语时, 谓语动词也常用复数。如: police, people, cattle 等本身就是复数, 不能说 a police, a cattle。但可以说 a policeman; ③ cattle (一头牛) 等。

(3) 一些名词的复数形式表示特别的意思。如: wood—woods (树林); sand—sands (沙滩); water—waters (水域) 等。

(4) 有些名词以-s 结尾, 但仍为单数。它们作主语时谓语动词用单数形式。如: maths, news, politics, the United Nations 等。

不可数名词

1. 物质名词

(1) 当物质名词表示份数时或转化为个体名词时, 可数。如:

Two teas, please. 请来两杯茶。

A coffee, please. 请来杯咖啡。

④ is a kind of food. 蛋糕是一种食品。(不可数)

⑤ are delicious. 这些蛋糕非常可口。(可数)

(2) 物质名词和抽象名词往往借助单位词表示一定的量。如:

a glass of milk 一杯牛奶 a cup of tea 一杯茶

[注意] 另外, little, a little, much, a lot of, plenty of, lots of 等都可以表示不可数名词的“量”。

(3) 有些抽象名词可以具体化, 如 surprise 不可数表示“惊奇”, 可数表示“令人惊奇的事情”; shame 不可数表示“羞愧”, 可数为“令人羞愧的事情”。除此以外, 还有 honour, failure, success, pleasure, pity 等。

It's ⑥ that you took no notice of it. 很遗憾你没有注意到这一点。

(二) 名词的格

1. 表示有生命的名词的所有格在英语中有些可以加“'s”来表示所有关系, 带这种词尾的名词形式称为该名词的所有格, 如: a teacher's book; tomorrow's newspaper. 名词所有格的构成:

(1) 单数名词词尾加“'s”, 复数名词词尾没有s, 也要加“'s”。如:

the boy's bag 男孩的书包 ① 男厕所

(2) 若名词已有复数词尾-s 或-es, 则只加“'”。如:

the ② struggle 工人的斗争

the girls' bags 女孩们的包

如果名词复数不是以-s 结尾, 仍需加“'s”。如: They like playing ③ games.

他们喜欢玩儿童游戏。

(3) 如果两个名词并列, 表示“分别有”, 则在每个名词后加“'s”; 如果表示“共有”, 则只在后面的那个名词后加“'s”。如:

④ rooms 约翰的房间和玛丽的房间 (有两间)

John and Mary's room 约翰和玛丽的房间 (共一间)

(4) 在表示店铺或教堂的名字或某人的家时, 名词所有格的后面常常不出现它所修饰的名词, 如: the barber's (shop) 理发店; the teachers' (office) 老师办公室。

2. 表示无生命的名词的所有格

(1) 表示无生命的名词的所有格, 一般用 of 构成短语。如: the cover of the book 书的封面
the gate of the school 学校的大门

⑤ 钟表指针

⑥ 这篇文章的标题

(2) 表示时间、距离、国家等无生命事物的名词也用“'s”所有格。如: yesterday's newspaper 昨天的报纸

⑦ 乘车五个小时的路程

London's underground 伦敦的地铁

(3) 在表示所属的名词前有冠词、数词、不定代词或指示代词时, 常用双重所有格, 即“名词+of+所有格”来表示所有关系, 往往表示部分概念或带有赞赏、厌恶等感情色彩。如:



a friend of my mother's 我妈妈的一个朋友
this student of the teacher's 这个老师的这个
学生

⑧ 这位作家的一本书

(三) 名词作定语

名词作定语一般用单数, 如 a car factory, two tooth brushes, paper planes, a welcome party 等。但有些名词作定语时常用复数形式, 如 sports, goods, sales, clothes 等。特别注意 man, woman, gentleman 作定语时, 随被它们修饰的名词的数而变化。如:

a (1) teacher—two (2) teachers 两个男老师

a (3) doctor—three (4) doctors 三个女医生

Keys: (一) ①need ②needs ③a head of

④Cake ⑤These cakes ⑥a pity

(二) ①men's room ②workers'

③children's ④John's and Mary's

⑤the hands of the clock ⑥the title of the article

⑦five hours' ride ⑧a book of the writer's

(三) (1)man (2)men (3)woman

(4)women

解说例题 有的放矢

1. They tried to find what the difference between _____ cars is.

- A. Tom and Mary's
- B. Tom's and Mary
- C. Tom's and Mary's
- D. Tom and Mary

[答案] C

[解析] 本题中两个名词都应用所有格, 表示两人各自的汽车。

2. I'll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little _____.

- A. wait
- B. time
- C. patience
- D. rest

[答案] C

[解析] just 用于句首意为“请”。wait 当“等待”讲时是可数名词, 不能与 a little 连用, B 和 D 与句意不符。

3. There are more _____ teachers than _____ teachers in our school.

- A. man; woman
- B. woman; men
- C. man; women
- D. men; women

[答案] D

[解析] 名词作定语一般用单数, 但表示性别的 man, woman 用作定语时, 其数的形式应与之后的名词一致。

4. The singer and dancer _____ our party.

- A. is attended
- B. is to attend
- C. are to attend
- D. are attend

[答案] B

[解析] 用 and 连接两个及两个以上的名词若是指不同的人或事物时, 应分别加冠词; 但若是指同一事物, 或是指人的不同地位, 兼职身份时, 则只要在第一个名词前加冠词; 其作主语时谓语动词用单数形式。

5. I'll give you _____ to finish it.

- A. two weeks time
- B. two week's time
- C. two-weeks time
- D. two weeks' time

[答案] D

[解析] two weeks 是以 s 结尾的复数形式, 其所有格应在其后加“'”。

6. There are usually at least two _____ of looking at every question.

- A. means
- B. ways
- C. directions
- D. courses

[答案] B

[解析] 选项 B 表示看问题的“方法”, 符合题意。选项 C 指“方向”; 选项 D 指“路线”; 选项 A 为“方式”“手段”, 强调做事的手段。

7. The old woman's _____ often quarrel about housework.

- A. daughter-in-laws
- B. daughters-in-law
- C. daughters-in-laws
- D. daughter-in-law

[答案] B

[解析] 合成名词构成复数时, 通常只将里面所包含的主体名词变成复数。

8. There _____ on the wall. They are very beautiful.

- A. are photoes
- B. are photos
- C. is a photo
- D. is photo

[答案] B

[解析] photo, radio 等的复数是在词尾直接



加-s。

9. The _____ of the cottage were covered with _____.

- A. roofs; leafs B. roofs; leaves
C. rooves; leafs D. roves; leaves

[答案] B

[解析] 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词,其复数形式多变 f 或 fe 为 v 再加-es。如: knife—knives; leaf—leaves; wolf—wolves; wife—wives; shelf—shelves; life—lives; half—halves 等也有些词直接加 s, 如: proof—proofs; belief—beliefs; serf—serfs。

10. One and a half apples _____ on the table.

- A. are left B. is left
C. have been D. had been left

[答案] B

[解析] one and a half apples 表示“一个半苹果”,应视为单数,谓语动词用单数形式。

11. The village is far away from here indeed. It's almost _____ ride.

- A. a four hour B. a four hour's
C. four hours D. four hours'

[答案] D

[解析] “数词+单位量词”修饰可数名词有两种方法:1)不定冠词+数词+连字符号+单位量词,如 a-four-hour ride。2)a/an+单位量词的单数形式+'s(如 an hour's ride)和大于1的数词+单位量词的复数形式+'s(或'),如 four hours' ride。

12. Mr Barret doesn't think that all bad language should be allowed. In his opinion, there are _____ that should be kept up.

- A. degrees B. levels
C. limits D. standards

[答案] D

[解析] standard 意为“标准”;standard English 为“标准英语”。本题中 keep up(保持)应与“标准”相搭配。

13. When the injured _____ to the hospital, they came to _____.

- A. was rushed; life B. were rushed; life
C. rushed; lives D. were rushed; lives

[答案] B

[解析] the injured 属于“the+形容词”表示

一类人的用法,作主语时谓语动词常用复数;rush 在此用于被动语态,表示“被火速送往”;come to life 是固定短语,意为“苏醒过来”。

14. John has been preparing carefully for his English examination so that he could be sure of passing it on his first _____.

- A. purpose B. desire
C. attempt D. intention

[答案] C

[解析] attempt 意为“尝试”;on one's first attempt 指的是“在某人的第一次尝试时”。

15. How do you like the _____ of the interpreter(口译员)at the Chinese FM press conference of 6-party talks on TV?

- A. performance B. achievement
C. material D. words

[答案] A

[解析] performance 在此意为“表现”,也可作“表演”“成绩”解。achievement“成就”;material“材料”;words“言辞”。

规律方法

名词是中学英语的主要词汇之一,也是历年高考的重点内容之一。综观近几年高考对名词的考查,其形式以单项填空、完形填空、短文改错为主,其中完形填空平均每年出现5题左右,单项选择一般1~2题。有关名词的常考考点主要为:名词的可数与不可数;抽象名词的具体化;名词的普通格、所有格以及双重所有格作定语;名词固定习语等。特别是近年试题趋向于考查名词的辨析以及名词与动词、介词的搭配上,所以在学习中要注意名词在特定语境中的正确使用和细微差别;留意名词的和动词、名词与介词的搭配用法。

词汇意义的领悟和掌握是立体的:既要集中时间机械地记忆,又要在阅读、运用(写作)中领悟词义和用法;既要在汉语释义的帮助下识记,又要知道有关近义词、同义词,又要知道它的同根同源词。如复习到 way(道路;方法)时,就要联想到其近(同)义词并进行辨析,如与“路”相关的名词 road, street, highway, route, path 等;与“方式”“方法”相关的名词 means, instructions, measure, method, technique 等。与 way 相关的短语有: on the way, in the way, by the way, fight one's way, make one's



way, find one's way 等。再如:复习到 idea 时,就要联想到 opinion, thought, mind 等;相关短语如 have no idea, in one's opinion, a second thought, make up one's mind 等。

☆☆☆ 成功训练 激活能力

1. The manager has got a good business _____ so the company is doing well.

- A. idea B. sense
C. thought D. thinking

2. What _____! Where did you get them?

- A. big fish B. a big fish
C. a piece of big fish D. big a fish

3. —Can you shoot that bird at the top of the tree?

—No, it's out of _____.

- A. range B. reach
C. control D. distance

4. An ant has two _____.

- A. stomachs B. stomaches
C. stomach D. stomachs'

5. Every means _____ tried since then.

- A. has been B. have been
C. are D. is

6. If you don't take away all your things from the desk, there won't be enough _____ for my stationery.

- A. area B. place
C. room D. surface

7. It is widely accepted that young babies learn to do things because certain acts lead to _____.

- A. rewards B. prizes
C. awards D. results

8. One day Crusoe walked along _____ towards his boat.

- A. the sand B. the sands
C. sand D. sands

9. Don't leave matches or cigarettes on the table within _____ of little children.

- A. hand B. reach
C. space D. distance

10. The young of today _____ the hardship in the past.

- A. don't know B. doesn't know
C. didn't know D. hasn't know

11. One of the advantages of living on the top floor of a highrise is that you can get a good _____.

- A. sight B. scene
C. view D. look

12. It is I _____ going to see the exhibition next Sunday.

- A. whom am B. who am
C. that is D. who is

13. The lion is considered the king of the forest as it is a(n) _____ of courage and power.

- A. example B. sign
C. mark D. symbol

14. Beck is an honest businessman. Our company and his have a lot of _____ in the past five years.

- A. deals B. agreements
C. rewards D. sales

15. —How much did the coat cost?

—Just five dollars. It's a real _____.

- A. bargain B. value
C. cost D. price

16. —I'll come and see you next Sunday.

—Is that a _____? Don't disappoint me, I hope.

- A. promise B. decision
C. request D. possibility

17. Before the final examination, many students have shown _____ of tension. Some have trouble in sleeping while others have lost their appetite(胃口).

- A. anxiety B. marks
C. signs D. remarks

18. _____ visitors to the UK were asked by newspaper reporters what their impressions of the British people were.

- A. The number of B. A numbers of
C. Numbers of D. Any numbers of

19. "I don't think it's my _____ that the tube blew up. I just filled some water in. That's all," said the boy.

- A. work B. mistake