

天利38套

全国教育科学“十五”规划课题研究成果

英语

跳出题海

高效复习设计
创新举一反三
名师集体成果

创新智能教学课题研究组
全国学习科学研究会考试研究中心 编

2007高考实验教材

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跳出题海

英语



“考试测评与试题训练研究”课题组 编

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题海,跳得出吗

想考高分吗?——做题!

想要速成吗?——做题!

想找死吗?——做题!(不知谁说的)

做题,已经不是什么法宝和秘笈,依题海登天者有之,溺死于题海的也大有人在。记得网上有过一篇帖子,大意是“谁还记得海淀、黄冈、天利 38 套……”(这都是些著名的试卷类图书),短短两天,跟帖者竟有好几千人,其中大部分是在校大学生和已毕业的老天学生。大家在一同怀念过去美好岁月的同时,抒发着不同的情感。有人讲,那时候天天做“海淀”“黄冈”“天利 38 套”等各种卷子,这些卷子烧成灰都能认得,太刻骨铭心了,是它们成就了自己;也有人说,太记得了,可一提就晕,做得太多了,当时又是爱又是恨,不做不行,现在只剩下怕了。去年高考结束后,状元们在中央电视台作节目,腾讯教育的人抱去几本天利 38 套试卷,状元们居然着了魔似地做起题来,全然忘了身边的父母、教师 and 工作人员。可见,试题在考生心目中的位置。

既然试题不可不做,又不可乱做,该如何是好呢?“考试测评与试题训练研究”课题组的老师们做了一件好事,他们在研究创新教学和历年高考命题及高考未来走向的基础上,为考生们提出了一个“跳出题海”的创新复习思路和方法。从表面看,教材虽然很厚,也还是试题居多,很像另一个题海,但仔细研读,不难发现试题已做了淘洗,留下的都是近几年高考和各省市高考模拟测试的经典试题,而且做了科学的仔细的分类和分级。为了不让考生盲目做题,教材还对高考考核要求、高考趋势、考核要点进行了分析,提炼出系统的循序渐进的学习思路和方法。同样是做题,安排、目的、效果却有了很大的不同,这岂不是快事一桩?

教材内容很多,题量也大,需要读者注意几点:第一,本书不能作为系统复习的教材,读者使用本书时应预先掌握系统全面的基本知识和基本概念;第二,本书适合作第一轮配套读本和第二轮复习以及自我检测用书;第三,书中的习题不必全做,可在不同复习阶段选做诸如基础、提高、掌握、检测等各类题目,准确掌握住考点后,就没必要重复做试题;第四,读者在使用本书过程中,有何疑问或需要帮助,请登陆天利考试信息网(www.TL100.com)查询。

衷心希望每一位弄潮题海的读者,跳出题海、把握规律、掌握方法、举一反三,走向成功。大学在向你招手,希望在前面等你。带上你所有的梦想,去访问你美好的未来。

大学里,有人在等着你呢!

这里,有最全的 2005,2006 年的高考真题以及近 10 年的经典真题;

这里,有近 3 年的各省市模拟训练的经典试题;

这里,不同程度的考生都能找到适合自己的训练题目;

这里,风光独好,精彩无限。用不着犹豫,拥有它,就会有全新的体验和收获。

栏目导航

单元概要

高屋建瓴,全面概括。既注重本章知识,又巧妙地连通与其他方面知识甚至其他学科知识的联系。

高考指导

归纳总结以往考题,给出指导建议;列出易错题内容,加强辨析能力,能使你辨明方向,直通高考。

考纲导读

提纲挈领,指明方向,简明扼要的叙述能使你把握考纲,复习时心中有数。

考点完全扫描

给你一张藏宝图,从中你不仅可以看到各考点近年的命题模式和权重,还有专家们有理有据的趋向分析。

考点精析

紧扣考纲要求,梳理主干知识。内容具体、透彻、明了,并对核心内容进行整理、归纳、概括与总结,帮你回忆知识点的同时也能查出自己的薄弱环节,是大战前磨砺宝剑的一道重要工序。

考前分級训练

每位考生都能从中找出适合自己的训练题目,而不必做重复性的试题,造成时间的无谓浪费。本栏目包括:

1. 基础过关 检点家当,夯实基础。是基础知识、基本技能的再次夯实,是对双基的针对训练。
2. 评价测试 以尽可能多的题型,尽可能少的题量覆盖专题的所有知识点,在难度、范围上达到高考的水平。根据训练的实际情况,找出自己的弱项,以便明确复习的重点和方向。
3. 强化训练 如果通过基础过关和评价测试的训练,本部分的知识还未掌握牢固,还未达到理想的目的,那么,走过这道强化之门,便有望登上了成功之阶。
4. 创新探究训练 这是一个知识拓展的空间,本部分的训练能开阔你的视野,活跃你的思维,提升你的综合能力,使你百尺竿头更进一步。

方法归纳

这是高效、省时的捷径,是名师的法宝。在这里具体的题目已经升华为解题的程序或模式,已使记忆和技巧相融为一,各知识点之间的联系清晰明了,掌握这些,能使你举一反三,事半功倍。

掌握检测

对规律的再次强化,对总结的规律进行练习检测,强化训练,达到熟练使用该规律和解题模式,对付考题游刃有余。

高考预测

以高考为参照而专门设置的强化训练,其选题的高度、深度和广度皆与高考实际要求不相上下,题式新颖,典型多变,以求全方位地考查学生对知识把握的综合能力、自主探究和创新能力,使你走近高考,融入高考。

通过这样环环相扣的学习,相信你必能以最少的时间,取得最大收获,一举跳出题海!

注:书中标注有年份的均为该年度高考真题。

全国教育科学“十五”规划子课题

“考试测评与试题训练研究”简介



1. 全国学习科学研究会“创新智能教学理论与实践研究”课题简介

全国学习科学研究会成立于1987年6月,已召开了六届会员代表大会。会长为北京师范大学原党委书记,博士生导师周之良教授。中共中央宣传部原常务副部长徐惟成,中国工程院院士、国家教育部原副部长王湛等领导同志和专家先后参加了研究会组织的论坛、学术会议和课题汇报。20多年来,研究会在理论研究和应用研究上取得了一系列成果,得到了联合国教科文组织、国家相关部委的好评。考试研究中心是研究会的直属研究机构,主要研究教育考试方法、考试测评、教学应用、创新教学等。

“创新智能教学理论与实践研究”是全国学习科学研究会承担的全国教育科学“十五”规划课题。其子课题“考试测评与试题训练研究”,由考试研究中心牵头组织全国各地教学科研机构承担。课题将于2007年9月全部结题。《跳出题海》是该课题的阶段研究成果。



江泽民同志与会长周之良教授就学习问题进行交流



全国人大副委员长王湛听取研究会主持研究的
创新学习课题汇报

2. “考试测评与试题训练研究”课题简介

全国教育科学“十五”规划课题“创新智能教学理论与实践研究”之子课题“考试测评与试题训练研究”经全国学习科学研究会于2005年审核通过后,正式立项。子课题的理念是“给学生提供更多思考的时间和空间”“把学生学习过程设计为再创造的过程”;课题研究内容是“试题与内容之间的对应与能力和成绩的关系”“考试评价制度与教师试题教学发展的关系研究”“试题训练模式与教师教学范式对应关系以及学业成绩的关系研究等”;课题研究方法是“主持人负责制和区域课题组分级管理制”“以自然条件下的研究为主,人工控制下的研究为辅,注重多种方法的结合,突出教学中的个案研究”。到目前为止,该课题在全国学习科学研究会的大力支持下,在一大批名师的精心研究下,9个学科的前期成果:创新智能教学实验教材——《跳出题海》面世。

3. 丛书的优秀特点

(1)突现新课程改革的核心理念:在学习活动中以学生为主体,促进学生学会合作,学会求知,学会解决问题;

(2)学习方法指导

成功 = 艰苦的劳动 + 正确的方法 + 少谈空话

——爱因斯坦

丛书中“方法归纳”栏目包括学习知识的基本方法——归纳、演绎等;学科的专用方法——概念图等;学习具体章节知识的特殊方法——口诀记忆窍门等。只要您认真研读,掌握了这些学习方法,将其作为拐杖,在经过“考前分级训练”栏目中的基础训练、评价测试、强化训练、掌握检测以及高考预测等一系列呈阶梯分布的近5年高考真题和最新优秀模拟试题的有选择性试题训练后,相信处于不同水平阶段的您一定可以“跳”出题海,迈入您理想大学的校门!



(3) 启发思维

本着启发学生的指导思想,丛书“在线提示”栏目中老师对分级训练中的试题进行“技巧性”指导。如“技巧点拨”“知识拓展”“词语辨析”等形式出现的内容能够从学生的已有知识出发,促进学生已有知识的同化,架起已有知识与所需要解决问题之间的脚手架,从而达到维果斯基提出的“最近发展区”效果,实现“Jump and get an apple”的效果,从而启发学生思考,最终引起知识的顺应。

4. 各个学科一些独特的视角

当您想勾勒和预测高考考点时,请看考点扫描;当您专题掌握不牢时,请跟着分级训练一步一步进行;当您学习中遇见困难时,请浏览在线提示;当您复习遇到困惑时,请您跟着“跳出题海”走。请相信本书为您构建的复习体系——基础知识系统化、系统知识网络化、网络知识重点化、重点知识题型化。

——化学课题组

对近5年高考的所有考点、考题命题特点与分值分布规律进行了总结,对经典题型做出条理化的分析与归纳,对高出现率的核心知识点进行详尽诠释,对2007年高考命题趋势精心预测,以期为迷茫于题海的考生指点迷津。

——地理课题组

“不识庐山真面目,只缘身在此山中”。长年在一线的高考老师在畅游“题海”后,将多年提炼的经典考点、主干知识网络、高考命题规律、复习方向等,结合2006年夏季全国各地全部高考真题、近3年典型高考真题和精华模拟题进行整合,倾心为2007年备考考生奉献!

——政治课题组

本书从根本上改变了考生知识无法系统化,技巧不能触类旁通,做题没有目的的情况。除一般教辅资料的考纲指导、核心知识点辅导、试题来源齐全、解析详细得当外,特色的是试题的来源(真题具有权威性,良好的效度、难度)和试题的分类(根据自我的基础,选择个性的练习)。

——英语课题组

概念图,是用来组织和表征知识的工具。它的优点在于以直观形象的方式进行表达和思考,非常接近人的自然思维过程。书中从概念图的构思到学会制作概念图,不仅是带你体会使用概念图时,利用关键词主动加工、分析和整理知识的快感,更是让您享受构建概念图中创新思维灵感形成的超越。

——生物课题组

选题方面有五个突出:突出选择基础性习题,稳步提升解题能力;突出选择综合性习题,充分领悟数学思想方法;突出选择探索性习题,力求拓展创新性思维;突出选择算法性习题,提高运算技巧与正确率;突出选择应用性习题,开阔学生数学视野。

——数学课题组

重点突出力、电磁等核心知识;加深基本概念的理解;强化基本规律的应用;强调知识点间的综合应用;注重物理建模能力的培养;加强解题方法的指导与解题技巧的归纳;重视实验的规范操作、创新设计;提高创新能力及解决问题的能力。

——物理课题组

特级教师二十余年潜心研究高考的奉献;书中做到考纲考点解读到位;命题趋势预测前瞻;真题解析翔实;专题内容环环紧扣。尤其是重点难点剖析、常见误区陈述,可为您指点迷津;答题技巧、助记歌诀,能帮助您驾轻就熟……

——语文课题组

再现高考历程、紧扣高考命题脉搏、赢得高考主动权;体现新课程教育理念、突出合作学习,自主探究;努力实现试题问题化、问题能力化的知能转化模式,培养综合运用书本知识分析和解答试题的能力,真正成为新时代学习的主人。

——历史课题组

成绩只代表过去。“考试测评与试题训练研究”课题将进入中期实践和检查阶段,后期还会在课题承担学校和研究人員所在学校进行重点试验,在广大读者中进行广泛试验,相信《跳出题海》教材在课题的带动下,会走得更好!

“考试测评与试题训练研究”课题组

2006.7.10

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第一部分 语法知识梳理



单元概要

大纲中指出:“大型考试应降低语法试题的难度。”课程标准在终结性评价中指出:“笔试应避免单纯语法知识题”。近年来高考的试题绝大部分也表现出明确的语境设置。学生几乎很难靠记忆语法规则或词汇知识做出正确的选择。故测试中的语言知识必然被语言运用所取代。在导向上,单项选择题更加注重语言能力倾向,体现英语的交际功能。考生如果不具备对语言意义的领悟与判断能力,是不可能从单项选择题上获取高分。



高考指导

近几年高考英语单项选择一般是 15 道题,主要考查:1. 语法知识;2. 运用语法知识的能力;3. 搭配、习惯用法;4. 对词语的正确理解能力。这四方面的内容主要分布在下面 20 个专题之中。

单项选择试题的特点是:语境要求高,内容跨度大,选项干扰强,提干迷惑性高,一题涉及知识点多,考查重点突出。追踪历年试题,不难发现,试题都表现出强调动词用法能力的考查,与动词有关的考查内容有:时态、语态、助动词、情态动词、非谓语动词等。在复习时,注意做到重点突出。

试题的设计遵循“以能力立意的原则”,突出语境理解的作用,注重基础知识在语境中理解与运用的考查。一般,15 道题有 10 题以上的语境题,所以,考生在复习时都应该遵从这个比例配置,把语境题放在主导地位。

在解答此类试题时,注意以下答题技巧:1. 整体把握,分析语境;2. 注意分析句子结构;3. 注意排除思维定势的干扰;4. 注意捕获句子中的隐含信息;5. 注意句式的变化;6. 注意日常交际用语的掌握与应用;7. 细心观察,注意相似句型之间的差别;8. 几类常考动词的搭配;9. 把握重点句型和一词多意的情况。



专题 1 冠词

● 考纲导读

高考对冠词的使用是广大考生容易失分的地方,试题主要是针对考生思维上的误区进行设置。学习冠词部分常错处主要集中在以下几方面:

1. 该使用冠词的地方没有使用冠词或不需要使用冠词的地方却使用了冠词;
2. 冠词的误用,如:该使用定冠词的地方使用了不定冠词,而应该使用不定冠词的地方却使用了定冠词。

● 考点完全扫描

考查时间	考查地区	考查频率	考查指数
2006	(全国卷Ⅱ-19)(全国卷Ⅱ-8)(北京卷-26)(重庆卷-25)(辽宁卷-21)(陕西卷-15)(湖南卷-22)(浙江卷-3)(山东卷-21)	10	★★★★
2005	(安徽卷-25)(湖南卷-29)(江苏卷-21)(江苏卷-31)(浙江卷-4)(全国卷Ⅲ-15)(山东卷-23)(江西卷-27)(北京春季卷-25)(北京卷-21)	10	★★★★
2004	(全国卷Ⅰ-24)(全国卷Ⅱ-31)(全国卷Ⅳ-35)(福建卷-23)(重庆卷-32)(湖北卷-23)(湖南卷-26)(江苏卷-27)(浙江卷-22)(北京卷-32)(辽宁卷-31)(天津卷-24)(广东卷-28)(北京春季卷-28)	14	★★★★★
2003	(北京春季卷-24)(NMET26)	2	★
2002	(北京春季卷-26)(上海春季卷-22)(NMET26)	3	★★
2001	(NMET29)(北京春季卷-10)	2	★

● 考点精析

考点 1: 考查不定冠词和定冠词的基本用法

【考例 1】(2005·湖南) I can't remember when exactly the Robinsons left _____ city. I only remember it was _____ Monday.

● 在线提示

考例 1 解析: 选 D。第 1 空是双方都知道的城市, 故用定冠词, 第 2 空指的是某一个不确定的星期一, 故用不定冠



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

【考例2】(2004·全国II) If you buy more than ten, they knock 20 pence off ____.

- A. a price B. price C. the price D. prices

考点2:考查零冠词的用法

【考例3】(2005·江苏) This book tells ____ life story of John Smith, who left ____ school and worked for a newspaper at the age of 16.

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

【考例4】(2004·天津) When he left ____ college, he got a job as ____ reporter in a newspaper office.

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

考点3:考查冠词的位置

【考例5】____ box cannot be lifted by a boy of five.

- A. So a heavy B. So heavy a
C. A such heavy D. Such heavy a

【考例6】It is generally believed that teaching is ____ it is a science.

- A. an art much as B. much an art as
C. as an art much as D. as much an art as

考点4:考查a与an用法的区别

【考例7】(2005·浙江) Mrs. Taylor has ____ 8-year-old daughter who has ____ gift for painting—she has won two national prizes.

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

【考例8】Five years ago her brother was ____ university student of ____ physics.

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

考点5:考查a+比较级结构

【考例9】(2004·江苏) Tom owns ____ larger collection of ____ books than any other student in our class.

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

【考例10】Many people agree that ____ knowledge of English is a must in ____ international trade today.

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

【考例11】One way to understand thousands of new words is to gain ____ good knowledge of basic word formation.

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

【考例12】Wouldn't it be ____ wonderful world if all nations lived in ____ peace with one another?

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

【考例13】It is ____ world of wonders, ____ world where anything can happen.

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

● 考前分级训练

基础过关

- (2006·全国I) — Hello, could I speak to Mr. Smith?
— Sorry, wrong number. There isn't ____ Mr. Smith here.
A. 不填 B. a C. the D. one
- (2006·重庆) Everywhere man has cut down ____ forests in order to

词,表泛指。

考例2解析:选C。the price特指双方都知道的价格。

考例3解析:选C。第1空为特指,因为后面有of John Smith的修饰;第2空leave school为一固定短语, school在此是一抽象概念,其前不加冠词。

考例4解析:选A。leave school/college为固定搭配,意为“毕业”;后一空填不定冠词a,表类别或身份。

考例5解析:选B。请注意以下结构:
how/ too/ so/ as + adj. + a/ an + n;
quite/ rather/ what/ such/ many + a/ an + (adj.) + n; all/ both/ half + the + n.

考例6解析:选D。注意结构:
as + adj. + a/ an + n. 又如: as clever a boy as Tom, 像Tom一样聪明的一个男孩子。

考例7解析:选C。8-year-old以元音发音,故用an; have/ has a gift for sth. / to do sth. 意思是:有做……事情的天赋。

考例8解析:选D。university是以辅音[j]开头,所以要用a; physics是学科名词,前面不用冠词。

考例9解析:选B。collection是单数可数名词,也表示泛指; books是复数可数名词,泛指“书”这类东西。

【疑难突破】考例10,11是典型的不可数名词具体化考题。通常,考生都认为knowledge是不可数名词,选D和A。但是这两道题中的knowledge都已经具体化。前者被介词短语of English修饰限制,后者既有前置定语good修饰,又有后置定语of basic word formation修饰限制。

【误区警示】考例12中world被wonderful修饰,题13中world分别被of wonders和定语从句修饰,需用不定冠词a。

考例13容易误认为“world where anything can happen.”中的world在句子中是第二次出现,表定指,而误选A。

知识梳理

一、不定冠词的特殊用法

- 不定冠词可用在两件配对成套的器物或通常在一起出现的物体前面。例如:(1) A knife and fork is on the table.



- grow crops, or to use _____ wood as fuel or as building material.
A. the; the B. the; / C. /; the D. /; /
3. (2005·北京春季) _____ 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; 不填 C. The; 不填 D. The; a
4. (2005·安徽) After dinner he gave Mr. Richardson _____ ride to _____ Capital Airport.
A. the; a B. a; the C. 不填; a D. 不填; the
5. (2004·全国Ⅳ) — 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
6. (2004·福建) It is _____ world of wonders, _____ world where anything can happen.
A. a; the B. a; a C. the; a D. 不填; 不填
7. (2004·浙江) The Wilson live in _____ A-shaped house near the coast. It is _____ 17th century cottage.
A. the; / B. an; the C. /; the D. an; a
8. (2004·北京) _____ on-going division between English-speaking Canadians and French-speaking Canadians is _____ major concern of the country.
A. The; 不填 B. The; a C. An; the D. An; 不填
9. (2002·北京春季) I don't like talking on telephone; I prefer writing _____ letters.
A. a; the B. the; 不填 C. the; the D. a; 不填
10. (2000·NMET) Most animals little connection with _____ animals of _____ different kind unless they kill them for food.
A. the; a B. 不填; a C. the; the D. 不填; the
11. (广东模拟) The British policeman has _____ several nicknames, but _____ most frequently used are "copper" and "baby".
A. /; / B. the; a C. /; the D. the; the
12. (北京模拟) What _____ beautiful weather! Great for _____ holiday.
A. a; a B. the; the C. the; a D. 不填; a
13. (北京模拟) In face of _____ failure, it is the most important to keep up _____ good state of mind.
A. 不填; a B. a; 不填 C. the; 不填 D. 不填; the

评价测试

1. 2006·(全国Ⅱ) Your story is perfect; I've never heard _____ before.
A. the better one B. the best one C. a better one D. a good one
2. (2006·北京) — I knocked over my coffee cup. It went right over _____ key-board.
— You shouldn't put drinks near _____ computer.
A. the; 不填 B. the; a C. a; 不填 D. a; a
3. (2005·江苏) On May 5, 2005, at _____ World Table Tennis Championship, Kong Linghui and Wang Hao won the gold medal in men's doubles with _____ score of 4 : 1.
A. a; a B. 不填; the C. a; 不填 D. the; a
4. (2005·江苏) This book tells _____ life story of John Smith, who left _____ school and worked for a newspaper at the age of 16.
A. the; the B. a; the C. the; 不填 D. a; 不填
5. (2004·重庆) The most important thing about cotton in history is _____ part that it played in _____ Industrial Revolution.
A. 不填; 不填 B. the; 不填 C. the; the D. a; the

(2) A needle and thread, a cup and saucer. (3) A clerk and secretary.

2. 不定冠词放在具有动作意义的抽象名词前, 表示某种动作的“一例, 一次, 一番”。例如: (1) Do you care for a smoke? (2) The plan was a great success.

3. 不定冠词放在不可数名词前, 表示“一种, 一份, 一杯”等具体单位的意义。例如: May I have a drink? I want 3 coffees.

4. 不定冠词放在姓名前, 相当于 a certain, 意为“某一(个)”。例如: (1) A Mr. Wang rang you this morning. (2) In the village there lives a Smith.

5. 抽象名词具体化, 表示一个具体情况, 一次具体动作, 此时前面可用不定冠词。例如: (1) It's a great surprise to see you here. (2) His lecture turned out to be a great success.

6. 不定冠词位于由定语修饰的专有名词前, 表示该专有名词的某种属性或一时的特点。例如: It was a hot August.

二、定冠词的基本用法

1. sun, sky, moon, world, universe 等独一无二的名词和 stars 之前要求用定冠词 the, 但 space 前不用定冠词。

2. “The + 可数名词单数,” 特指某一类别。例如: The dog is more sensitive to the smell than man. 注意: man 表示“人类, 全人类”时, 只能用单数, 不能加冠词。

3. 表示特指某人, 某物, 或说话者和听话者都知道的人或物的名词的前面要用定冠词, 如: (1) This is the very small town where Lu Xun once lived.

(2) Did you happen to see the black and the white cat?

4. 发明创造的东西前面要加定冠词 the。例如: Do you know who invented the telephone/ the computer?

5. 普通名词构成的表示国名, 组织名, 姓氏名等专有名词前要用定冠词 the。例如: the United Kingdom, the United Nations, the United States of America, the Great Wall, the People's Daily, the Greens.

6. 表示江河湖海岛屿等地理名词前要用定冠词。例如: the Mississippi River, the Yellow River, the Pacific Ocean, the West Lake, the Himalayas.



6. (2002·上海春季) The cakes are delicious. He'd like to _____ third one because _____ second is rather too small.
A. a; a B. the; the C. a; the D. the; a
7. (2003·NMET) The sign reads "In case of _____ fire, break the glass and push _____ red button."
A. 不填; a B. 不填; the C. the; the D. a; a
8. (北京模拟) 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. (广东模拟) —We had _____ really cold February this year.
—I can't remember _____ spring when it snowed in Nantong.
A. a; 不填 B. 不填; the C. the; a D. a; a
10. (山东模拟) _____ friend of my grandfather's will come tomorrow. I'm wondering how old _____ man he might be.
A. The; a B. The; the C. A; a D. A; the
11. (江苏模拟) —This is out of _____ question an example of an important rule that applies to all machines.
—Thank you for your explanation, but it left me none _____ wiser.
A. the; a B. a; the C. 不填; the D. a; 不填
12. (广东模拟) She can't remember exactly when he first met her at _____ airport, but she is sure it was on _____ Friday morning.
A. the; 不填 B. the; a C. an; one D. 不填; a
13. (江苏模拟) _____ is without _____ doubt the most magnificent of the big cats.
A. The tiger; a B. The tiger; 不填 C. Tiger; 不填 D. A tiger; the

强化训练

1. (2006·全国Ⅱ) I know you don't like _____ music very much. But what do you think of _____ music in the film we saw yesterday?
A. 不填; 不填 B. the; the C. the; 不填 D. 不填; the
2. (2006·辽宁) Of all _____ reasons for my decision to become a university professor, my father's advice was _____ most important one.
A. the; a B. 不填; a C. 不填; the D. the; the
3. (2006·浙江) Don't worry if you can't come to _____ party—I'll save _____ cake for you.
A. the; some B. a; much C. the; any D. a; little
4. (2006·山东) For him _____ stage is just _____ means of making a living.
A. a; a B. the; a C. the; the D. a; the
5. (2005·北京) It is often said that _____ teachers have _____ very easy life.
A. 不填; 不填 B. 不填; a C. the; 不填 D. the; a
6. (2005·湖南) I can't remember when exactly the Robinsons left _____ city. I only remember it was _____ Monday.
A. the; the B. a; the C. a; a D. the; a
7. (2005·浙江) Mrs. Taylor has _____ 8-year-old daughter who has _____ gift for painting—she has won two national prizes.
A. a; a B. an; the C. an; a D. the; a
8. (2005·全国Ⅲ) If you go by _____ train, you can have quite a comfortable journey, but make sure you get _____ fast one.
A. the; the B. 不填; a C. the; a D. 不填; 不填
9. (2004·全国Ⅱ) If you buy more than ten, they knock 20 pence off _____.
A. a price B. price C. the price D. prices
10. (2004·辽宁) When you finish reading the book, you will have _____ better understanding of _____ life.
A. a; the B. the; a C. 不填; the D. a; 不填

7. 序数词, 形容词最高级前要求用定冠词 the. 例如: The Changjiang River is the longest river in China and the 3rd longest river in the world.

8. 表示方位的名词前要加定冠词 the. 例如: in the south (north, east, west), on the left, on the right.

7. 乐器名词前要加定冠词 the, 例如: play the piano / the violin / the guitar, etc.

9. 定冠词与形容词连用, 是形容词名词化, 代替一类人. 例如: the rich, the poor, the sick, the disabled, the dead, the living, the wounded.

三、零冠词的用法

1. 专有名词, 物质名词, 抽象名词一般不用冠词, 例如:

Australia, wool, air, love, hatred, etc.

2. 在节假日, 月份, 季节前通常不用冠词. 例如: It was Sunday/Christmas Day/May Day/Thanks-giving Day, September, summer. 但下列词组除外: the Spring Festival (春节), the Mid-autumn Festival (中秋节). 而且如果季节, 月份等被一个限定性的定语修饰, 要加冠词. 例如: Smith left Shanghai in the winter of 1997.

3. 在棋类, 球类, 一日三餐名称前, 通常不用冠词. 例如: (1) He likes football while I'm fond of chess. (2) He goes to school after breakfast.

但该名词语被修饰限定时, 要加冠词. 例如: After a quick breakfast she hurried to school.

4. 表示独一无二的头衔, 职务的名词作表语, 补语及同位语时, 一般不加冠词. 例如: Bush was elected President of the USA.

5. 由音译地名组成的街道, 广场, 公园, 旅馆和大学名称前, 一般不加冠词. 例如: Beijing University, Oxford University, Hyde Park, Bei Hai Park, Tian An Men Square, East Chang'an Street, Wall Street, etc.

6. 在某些固定词组, 名词前面不用冠词. 例如: at school, by air, in fact, in danger, in hospital, go to bed, go to school.



11. (2004·天津) When he left _____ college, he got a job as _____ reporter in a newspaper office.
A. 不填; a B. 不填; the C. a; the D. the; the
12. (2004·湖北) There was _____ time _____ I hated to go to school.
A. a; that B. a; when C. the; that D. the; when
13. (2004·全国I) 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
14. (2004·湖南) For a long time they walked without saying _____ word. Jim was the first to break _____ silence.
A. the; a B. a; the C. a; 不填 D. the; 不填
15. (2004·江苏) Tom owns _____ larger collection of _____ books than any other student in our class.
A. the; 不填 B. a; 不填 C. a; the D. 不填; the
16. (2004·广东) While he was investigating ways to improve the telescope, Newton made _____ discover which completely changed _____ man's understanding of color.
A. a; 不填 B. a; the C. 不填; the D. the; a
17. (2004·北京春季) On _____ news today, there were _____ reports of heavy snow in that area.
A. the; the B. the; 不填 C. 不填; 不填 D. 不填; the
18. (2002·NMET) Jumping out of _____ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite _____ exciting experience.
A. 不填; the B. 不填; an C. an; an D. the; the
19. (2001·北京春季) Mr. Smith, there's a man at _____ front door who says he has _____ news for you of great importance.
A. the; 不填 B. the; the C. 不填; 不填 D. 不填; the
20. (2000·北京春季) Summers in _____ south of France are for _____ most part dry.
A. 不填; a B. the; 不填 C. 不填; 不填 D. the; the
21. (山西模拟) The market for _____ used mobile phones is getting larger and larger as _____ years go on.
A. the; 不填 B. 不填; 不填 C. the; the D. 不填; the
22. (洛阳模拟) Gu Qiubei, _____ fourth-year student at Shanghai International Studies University, took the "21st Century Ericsson Cup", _____ winning prize.
A. the; the B. a; the C. a; 不填 D. the; a
23. (自贡模拟) A satellite is _____ object traveling in _____ orbit round another object in _____ space.
A. the; 不填; the B. an; an; a C. the; an; a D. an; an; 不填
24. (内蒙模拟) The boss looked at her employees with _____ puzzled expression. Maybe _____ problem was quite puzzling.
A. the; the B. a; a C. the; a D. a; the
25. (山东模拟) In China, _____ car is becoming _____ popular means of transportation.
A. the; a B. a; / C. the; the D. a; the
26. (北京模拟) Young as he is, David has gained _____ rich experience in _____ society.
A. the; the B. a; 不填 C. 不填; 不填 D. 不填; the
27. (安徽模拟) China first-ever F1 race has proved _____ great success. It provides _____ platform for Chinese companies to connect with the international market.
A. a; a B. /; a C. /; the D. the; the

【知识链接】

注意下面三种情况: ① 拼写以辅音字母开头却以元音音标拼读的单词用 an; 例如以下单词: hour, honest, honor 等单词。② 在英文字母前用 a 还是用 an, 须注意: a, e, i, o, f, h, l, m, n, r, s, x 12 个字母的读音是否是以元音开头的。例如: You have dropped an "m" in the word climb. ③ 拼写以元音字母开头; 拼读却以辅音音标开头的单词用 a, 例如以下单词: useful, university, usual, European, united, one-eyed, one-way 等单词。

【专题内错题档案】

题号: _____

错误原因: _____

解决策略: _____

题号: _____

错误原因: _____

解决策略: _____

题号: _____

错误原因: _____

解决策略: _____

题号: _____

错误原因: _____

解决策略: _____

题号: _____

错误原因: _____

解决策略: _____



28. (南昌模拟) Quickly! Tom, give me _____ pen to mark the page, I see _____ under the book.
A. 不填; it B. a; that C. the; one D. a; one
29. (安徽模拟) As _____ unemployment is very high at the moment, it's hard for people to find _____ work.
A. the; 不填 B. 不填; 不填 C. the; a D. an; the
30. (南昌模拟) Higher temperatures turning the large ice sheet to water would cause _____ rise in sea levels worldwide and change _____ weather on earth.
A. a; the B. the; / C. a; / D. /; the

题号: _____

解决策略: _____

错误原因: _____



方法归纳

一、常见冠词使用易错例句归纳

[例 1] Do you know who invented computer?

[剖析] computer 前加 the。冠词缺失错误。发明物的前面需加定冠词。

[例 2] The old naturalist was devoted to bringing out the secret of the nature all his life.

[剖析] 去掉 nature 前的定冠词 the。冠词多余错误。nature 当“大自然”讲时,是整体概念,前面一般不用冠词。

[例 3] I had decided to give it up, but on the second thoughts, I decided to try the third time.

[剖析] 去掉第 1 个定冠词 the, 第 2 个定冠词改为 a。冠词使用错误。on second thoughts 为固定用法,意为“又一想”,后面 third 前用不定冠词 a, 表示“再一、又一”之意。

[例 4] The news is spreading from mouth to mouth and has become the talk of town.

[剖析] town 前加定冠词 the。冠词缺失错误。这里 the town 指的是全镇的“人们”。

[例 5] Do you think it is all right to buy him that DVD player as the birthday gift?

[剖析] the → a。冠词使用错误。DVD 作为礼物,显然是多种选择中的一种,故前面用不定冠词 a。

[例 6] I know how you feel, because I had the similar problem two years ago.

[剖析] the → a。冠词使用错误。similar 前应用不定冠词 a。

二、不定冠词、冠词辨析归纳

① 表示乐器的名词前一般用定冠词 the, 但前面如果出现定语修饰,也可能用不定冠词 a, an。例如:

He starts his day by playing the violin.

He is playing a borrowed violin.

② 表示语言的名词前一般不用冠词,但后面如果出现 language 一词,前面需加定冠词 the。例如:

English = the English language; French = the French lan-

guage

③ 介词与表示交通工具的名词连用表示笼统的方式,前面一般不用冠词,但如果名词的前面出现了修饰语,前面需加冠词。例如:

He went to the station by car.

He went to the station in a black car.

④ turn 用作系动词时,后面作表语的单数名词前不用冠词。例如:

He turned writer many years later. (= He became a writer many years later.)

⑤ 表示世界上独一无二的事物的名词前一般加定冠词 the; 但如果名词前有修饰语,也可能用不定冠词 a, an。例如:

the world, a peaceful world, the moon, a bright moon

⑥ 表示一日三餐的名词前面一般不用冠词,但前面如果有了定语修饰,也可能用不定冠词 a, an。例如:

Have you had supper?

We had a wonderful supper.

掌握检测

1. (2006·陕西) According to _____ World Health Organization, health care plans are needed in all big cities to prevent _____ spread of AIDS.

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

2. (2006·湖南) In _____ review of 44 studies, 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. a; 不填 D. 不填; a

3. (2005·山东) I knew _____ John Lennon, but not _____ famous one.

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

4. (2005·江西) If you grow up in _____ large family, you are more likely to develop _____ ability to get on



well with _____ others.

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

5. (2004·湖南) For a long time they walked without saying _____ word. Jim was the first to break _____ silence.

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

6. (2003·北京春季) There's _____ dictionary on _____ desk by your side.

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

7. (2000·上海春季) —Where's _____ nearest bookstore?
—There's one at _____ end of the street.

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

8. (2001·NMET) 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

9. (北京模拟) Johnson had made up his mind to give it up, but on _____ second thought he determined to try _____ third time.

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

10. (枣庄模拟) "Isn't it _____ time you made your life a bit easier?" said _____ advertisement.

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

11. (莱芜模拟) All these changes will lead to _____ stronger and more powerful China, _____ country that can surprise and enrich our planet.

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

12. (大庆模拟) —We had _____ really damp October this year.

—I can't remember _____ autumn when it rained so much.

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

13. (莆田模拟) _____ Grand Canyon (大峡谷) is famous for its natural beauty as _____ wonder of Nature.

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

14. (德州模拟) We lived in _____ wooden house at the foot of the mountain, which was _____ 18th century building.

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

15. (山西模拟) The market for _____ used mobile phones is getting larger and larger as _____ years go on.

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

16. (湖南模拟) I'm _____ Chinese and I do feel _____ Chinese language is _____ most beautiful language.

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

17. (沈阳模拟) In many European countries it is normal to have _____ long break in the middle of the day when all members of _____ family return to their houses to eat together.

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

18. (辽宁模拟) The size of the generation gap seems to be spreading with _____ rapid changes in technology, in education, in transportation and in communication that are taking place all over _____ globe.

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

高考预测

【预测1】—I hear that more than one hundred thousand people were killed in the big tsunami (海啸).

—Yes, _____ news came as _____ shock to us all.

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

【预测2】—Has the little boy passed _____ PE test?

—He has tried twice, and the teacher will allow him to have _____ third try.

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

【预测3】Would you like _____ knife and fork, or would you rather use _____ chopsticks, sir?

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

【预测4】Who do you think will take _____ office next month and become _____ president of that country?

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

【预测5】Although he knew _____ little about _____ large amount of work done in the field, he succeeded where more well-informed experimenters failed.

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

【预测6】More and more people in China prefer to choose _____ cheap wireless phone service known as _____ "Little Smart".

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

【预测7】Summer in _____ north of China is for _____ most part dry and sunny.

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

【预测8】The students were told to make _____ study of the air situation in _____ city of Changsha.

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



【预测 9】 There was an accident here this morning. car hit a tree and driver was killed

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

【预测 10】 It's often less expensive to buy goods in

 quantity, but you'd better examine quality before buying them.

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