

# 2011 高考总复习

2011Gaokaozongfuxi

## 3 年高考命题

## 2 年模拟训练

## 1 年冲刺母题

本册主编 张青兰 宋维瑾

# 成功高考

## 英语

★ 3年高考+2年模拟+1年冲刺，助考生轻松迎接高考。

★ 优化归纳近三年高考命题和近两年模拟训练题。

★ 精设“一年冲刺母题”栏目，所谓“千题万题源于母题，母题衍生万千考题”，升华高考总复习思路；强调母题举一反三，狠抓临门一脚，以不变应万变。



机械工业出版社  
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



**3 年高考命题**

**2 年模拟训练**

**1 年冲刺母题**

# 成功高考

## 英语

丛书主编 华小明 陈晓红 黄余平 (按姓氏笔画排序)

丛书副主编 熊福生 胡永兵 何汉卿 胡洪波 付文峰 邹敏

本册主编 张青兰 宋维瑾

编者 张青兰 宋维瑾 程凤 刘春梅 官美娟 王华平 曾海明 胡娟 杨亚军  
刘梅芳 陈胜中 龙娟 黄仇华 聂旭芳 黄正春 杜中立 俞思梅 胡琼  
程凤 刘立英 赵细梅 辛曲波 姜多根 瞿丽娅 曹玉珍 赵白红 杨帆  
周丽娜 倪娜 汪正祥 骆海银 陈瑶 范琼 邓小霞



机械工业出版社  
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

本书归纳总结了近三年高考命题和近两年模拟试题,同时,本书精设“一年冲刺母题”栏目,“千题万题源于母题,母题衍生万千考题”,强调母题冲刺的精准度及其举一反三,以不变应万变,狠抓临门一脚,为近年来高考复习之精粹思路。本书能够较好地体现近年来的高考趋势,目标非常明确,别具特色,能够极大地方便学生们学习和老师教学,成为读者们得心应手的教辅工具。

#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

321 成功高考·英语/张青兰,宋维瑾主编.—2版.—北京:机械工业出版社,2010.4  
ISBN 978-7-111-30232-2

I. ①3… II. ①张… ②宋… III. ①英语课—高中—升学参考资料  
IV. G634

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2010)第053891号

机械工业出版社(北京市百万庄大街22号 邮政编码100037)

责任编辑:张若宸

责任印制:李 研

北京富生印刷厂印刷

2010年4月第2版第1次印刷

210mm×297mm·22.5印张·1022千字

标准书号:ISBN 978-7-111-30232-2

定价:45.00元

凡购本书,如有缺页、倒页、脱页,由本社发行部调换

电话服务

网络服务

社服务中心:(010)88361066

门户网:<http://www.cmpbook.com>

销售一部:(010)68326294

教材网:<http://www.cmpedu.com>

销售二部:(010)88379649

读者服务部:(010)68993821

封面无防伪标均为盗版



# 丛 书 序

高考试题汇编或高考试题加高考模拟试题汇编在图书市场上已有不少,但本套书的立意是全新的:它不但内容鲜活、形式新颖、定位高档、品位高雅,同时更着重于适用、好用,让老师用起来得心应手,学生用起来收益良多。为此,我们在编写过程中力争做到以下几点:

## 一、精心策划

高考复习最忌讳的是:会做的题不断重复,不会做的题总是不会。为了使避免做大量的重复无用的题目,本丛书在选题上是精益求精的,题源来自凝结了众多命题专家的心血和智慧的高考试题、名校的模拟试题和冲刺母题。本丛书特别精设“一年冲刺母题”栏目,强调母题冲刺的精准度及其举一反三,以不变应万变,狠抓临门一脚,为近年来高考复习之精粹思路。所谓“千题万题源于母题,母题衍生万千考题”,我们的宗旨是:让学生通过做少量的题,掌握一个个典型的题解。

## 二、适用好用

对于高考题及浩如烟海的模拟试题,我们只选择极具针对性的题目,既针对基本知识、基本技能、基本方法的掌握,也针对能力的提高。本丛书的编排体系是:理科与课时紧密联系,按课时编选题目;文科与单元搭配。

## 三、分类科学

高考的结果不但决定谁上大学,而且还决定谁上一流大学、谁上一般大学。因此题目必须有梯度,考分必须拉开档次。那么拉开分数档次的决定因素是什么?实践表明,中档题得分高低是最为关键的,于是,我们除按最新的《考试说明》中规定的考试内容及先后顺序重新分类编排外,还对同一内容的试题作了整体的考试,包括前后顺序、难易程度,使得整本书的题目保持基础题、中档题、难题的比例与高考命题相当。

总而言之,希望我们的努力会换来你们的成功!愿本书能帮助千千万万的莘莘学子考入自己理想的大学!

黄军华

两枚国际数学奥赛金牌教练



# 目 录

## 丛书序

### 第一部分 单项选择

专题一 冠词 .....	1
专题二 代词 .....	10
专题三 形容词和副词 .....	21
专题四 语义辨析(名词、数词、介词及短语) ...	31
专题五 动词和动词词组 .....	45
专题六 动词的时态与语态 .....	59
专题七 非谓语动词 .....	72
专题八 情态动词与虚拟语气 .....	83
专题九 定语从句和名词性从句 .....	94
专题十 状语从句 .....	108
专题十一 特殊句式(强调、倒装、省略及 其他) .....	118
专题十二 情景交际 .....	128

### 第二部分 完形填空

专题十三 完形填空 .....	144
-----------------	-----

### 第三部分 阅读理解

专题十四 事实细节 .....	170
专题十五 主旨大意 .....	183
专题十六 推理判断 .....	196
专题十七 猜测词义 .....	209

### 第四部分 书面表达

专题十八 短文改错 .....	223
专题十九 对话填空 .....	236
专题二十 提纲式作文 .....	248
专题二十一 图画式作文 .....	261
专题二十二 图表式作文和开放式作文 .....	272
答案全解全析 .....	283

## 第一部分 单项选择



## 专题一 冠词

## 考纲解读导航

## 考试内容

1. 冠词的用法是主要考点之一。
2. 冠词的活用、冠词词组及其基本用法是考查重点。
3. 常与名词结合在一起考查。

## 能力要求

冠词在具体语境中的正确使用。

## 三年高考命题

1. (2009 全国 I) Let's go to \_\_\_\_\_ cinema—that'll take your mind off the problem for \_\_\_\_\_ while.  
A. the; the B. the; a C. a; the D. a; a
2. (2009 全国 II) What I need is \_\_\_\_\_ book that contains \_\_\_\_\_ ABC of oil painting.  
A. a; / B. the; / C. the; an D. a; the
3. (2009 北京) The biggest whale is \_\_\_\_\_ blue whale, which grows to be about 29 meters long—the height of \_\_\_\_\_ 9-story building.  
A. the; the B. a; a C. a; the D. the; a
4. (2009 重庆) Washing machines made by China have won \_\_\_\_\_ worldwide attention and Haier has become \_\_\_\_\_ popular name.  
A. a; the B. /; a C. /; the D. the; a
5. (2009 浙江) I don't understand what the engineer means, but I've got \_\_\_\_\_ rough idea of \_\_\_\_\_ project.  
A. the; a B. /; the C. the; / D. a; the
6. (2009 四川) In order to find \_\_\_\_\_ better job, he decided to study \_\_\_\_\_ second foreign language.  
A. the; a B. a; a C. the; the D. a; the
7. (2009 江西) Some people fear that \_\_\_\_\_ air pollution may bring about changes in \_\_\_\_\_ weather around the world.  
A. /; the B. the; / C. an; the D. the; a
8. (2009 安徽) We can never expect \_\_\_\_\_ bluer sky unless we create \_\_\_\_\_ less polluted world.  
A. a; the B. the; a C. the; the D. a; the
9. (2009 陕西) What \_\_\_\_\_ pity that you couldn't be there to receive \_\_\_\_\_ prize!  
A. a; a B. the; a C. a; the D. the; the
10. (2009 辽宁) This area experienced \_\_\_\_\_ heaviest rainfall in \_\_\_\_\_ month of May.  
A. /; a B. a; the C. the; the D. the; a
11. (2008 全国 II) It's not \_\_\_\_\_ good idea to drive for four hours without \_\_\_\_\_ break.  
A. a; a B. the; a C. the; the D. a; the
12. (2008 江西)—I am so sorry to have come late for the meeting.  
—It is not your fault. With \_\_\_\_\_ rush-hour traffic and \_\_\_\_\_ heavy rain, it is no wonder you were late.  
A. a; a B. the; the C. /; / D. /; a
13. (2008 湖南) Have you heard \_\_\_\_\_ news? The price of \_\_\_\_\_ petrol is going up again!  
A. the; the B. /; the C. the; / D. /; /
14. (2008 陕西) I ate \_\_\_\_\_ sandwich while I was waiting for \_\_\_\_\_ 20:08 train.  
A. the; a B. the; the C. a; the D. a; a
15. (2008 四川) In the United States, there is always \_\_\_\_\_ flow of people to areas of \_\_\_\_\_ country where more jobs can be found.  
A. a; the B. the; a C. the; the D. a; the

## 1. 缘分的 N 种英文表达法

缘分 predestined relationship

无缘无故地 for no reason at all

世上没有无缘无故的爱,也没有无缘无故的恨。There is absolutely no such thing as love or hatred without any reason or cause.

花径不曾缘客扫。The garden path has never been cleared for the visit of a guest.

千里姻缘一线牵。Two beings destined to marry each other, though thousands of miles apart, are tied together with an invisible red thread by an old man under the moonlight.



- C. the; the D. a; a
16. (2008 重庆) In many places in China, \_\_\_\_\_ bicycle is still \_\_\_\_\_ popular means of transportation.  
A. a; the B. /; a  
C. the; a D. the; the
17. (2008 浙江) \_\_\_\_\_ apple fell from the tree and hit him on \_\_\_\_\_ head.  
A. An; the B. The; the  
C. An; / D. The; /
18. (2008 辽宁) My neighbor asked me to go for \_\_\_\_\_ walk, but I don't think I've got \_\_\_\_\_ energy.  
A. a; / B. the; the  
C. /; the D. a; the
19. (2008 江苏) We went right round to the west coast by \_\_\_\_\_ sea instead of driving across \_\_\_\_\_ continent.  
A. the; the B. /; the  
C. the; / D. /; /
20. (2008 山东) Students should be encouraged to use \_\_\_\_\_ Internet as \_\_\_\_\_ resource.  
A. /; a B. /; a  
C. the; the D. the; a
21. (2007 全国卷) —Could you tell me the way to \_\_\_\_\_ Johnsons, please?  
—Sorry, we don't have \_\_\_\_\_ Johnson here in the village.  
A. the; the B. the; a  
C. /; the D. the; /
22. (2007 山东) \_\_\_\_\_ walk is expected to last all day, so bring \_\_\_\_\_ packed lunch.  
A. A; a B. The; /  
C. The; a D. A; /
23. (2007 福建) —How about \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas evening party?  
—I should say it was \_\_\_\_\_ success.  
A. a; a B. the; a  
C. a; / D. the; /
24. (2007 北京) I looked under \_\_\_\_\_ bed and found \_\_\_\_\_ book I lost last week.  
A. the; a B. the; the  
C. /; the D. the; /
25. (2007 湖南) Polar bears live mostly on \_\_\_\_\_ sea ice, which they use as \_\_\_\_\_ platform for hunting seals.  
A. a; a B. a; the  
C. /; a D. the; /
26. (2007 江苏) We have every reason to believe that \_\_\_\_\_ 2008 Beijing Olympic Games will be \_\_\_\_\_ success.  
A. /; a B. the; /  
C. the; a D. a; a
27. (2007 江西) Many people have come to realize that they should go on \_\_\_\_\_ balanced diet and make \_\_\_\_\_ room in their day for exercise.  
A. a; / B. the; a  
C. the; the D. /; a
28. (2007 陕西) In \_\_\_\_\_ film *Cast Away*, Tom Hanks plays \_\_\_\_\_ man named Chuck Noland.  
A. a; the B. the; a  
C. the; the D. a; a
29. (2007 四川) How about taking \_\_\_\_\_ short break? I want to make \_\_\_\_\_ call.  
A. the; a B. a; the  
C. the; the D. a; a
30. (2007 天津) I wanted to catch \_\_\_\_\_ early train, but couldn't get \_\_\_\_\_ ride to the station.  
A. an; the B. /; the  
C. an; / D. the; a
31. (2007 浙江) I like \_\_\_\_\_ color of your skirt. It is \_\_\_\_\_ good match for your blouse.  
A. a; the B. a; a  
C. the; a D. the; the
32. (2007 重庆) Gorge couldn't remember when he first met Mr Anderson, but he was sure it was \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday because everybody was at \_\_\_\_\_ church.  
A. /; the B. the; /  
C. a; / D. /; a

他们俩有情无缘。They are attracted to each other but are not fated to be conjugally tied.  
机缘凑巧,我找到一份工作。As luck would have it, I found a job.  
有缘千里来相会,无缘对面不相逢。As decreed by providence you have met him; otherwise you might have failed although you traveled a long way.  
我发现班里有几个同学和我挺投缘。I found quite a few classmates congenial to me.  
真遗憾,我们一直无缘相见。It is a pity that we have no opportunity to meet each other.





## 规律方法总结

### 考点扫描

考点 年份	泛指/类指	特指/专指	习语	抽象名词 具体化	专有名词前 的冠词问题
2009 年	全国 I, 22 全国 II, 14 北京, 33 重庆, 26 浙江, 2 四川, 14 江西, 25 安徽, 21 辽宁, 26	全国 II, 14 浙江, 2 陕西, 6 辽宁, 26	全国 I, 22 陕西, 6		江西, 25
2008 年	全国 I, 8 湖南, 22 四川, 8 重庆, 27 浙江, 2 辽宁, 24 山东, 21 陕西, 10	江西, 30 湖南, 22 四川, 8 辽宁, 24 江苏, 21 陕西, 10	浙江, 2 江苏, 21		山东, 21

(续)

考点 年份	泛指/类指	特指/专指	习语	抽象名词 具体化	专有名词前 的冠词问题
2007 年	山东, 21 湖南, 23 重庆, 24 浙江, 4 陕西, 17 陕西, 17 四川, 22 辽宁, 21	北京, 22 浙江, 4 陕西, 17 辽宁, 21 福建, 22 天津, 3	天津, 3 重庆, 24 江西, 26 四川, 22	福建, 22 江苏, 21	江苏, 21 全国 II, 19
合计	24	16	8	2	4

### 高考前瞻

重点考查冠词在具体语境中的用法。

### 复习攻略

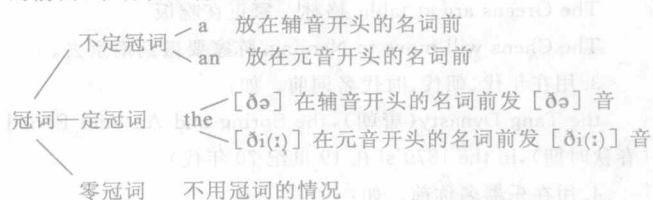
1. 掌握冠词的基本知识。
2. 在备考过程中做个有心人, 及时归纳总结。
3. 把握冠词与名词间的关联, 如可数名词、不可数名词、单数名词、复数名词, 泛指、特指、类指、专指等等。

## 知识结构梳理

### 夯实基础

#### 重点知识一 冠词的分类

冠词是虚词, 本身不能单独使用, 也没有词意, 它用在名词的前面, 帮助表示名词的含义。



#### 重点知识二 不定冠词的用法

##### 一、不定冠词的基本用法

1. 泛指人或物, 用于可数名词单数前。如:

Have you got an E-mail address? 你有邮箱地址吗?

I earn 10 dollars an hour as a supermarket cashier on Saturdays. 我每个周六在超市做收银员每小时赚 10 美元。

##### 2. 三十六计的英文表达方法(一)

- (1) 瞒天过海 crossing the sea under camouflage
- (2) 围魏救赵 relieving the state of Zhao by besieging the state of Wei
- (3) 借刀杀人 killing someone with a borrowed knife
- (4) 以逸待劳 waiting at one's ease for the exhausted enemy
- (5) 趁火打劫 plundering a burning house

【经典例析】用适当的冠词填空。

—Do you think \_\_\_\_\_ ad is \_\_\_\_\_ help when you look for \_\_\_\_\_ new job?

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

【解析】第一空用“an”, 因为“ad”是可数名词, 泛指广告这类的事物, 又是元音开头。第二空用“a”, 考查抽象名词具体化这一特殊用法。第三空用“a”, 因为“job”是可数名词, 此处也是泛指一类事物, 是辅音开头。第四空“chance”同样也是可数名词, 泛指, 用 a。

2. 泛指某一类人或物中的一个, 表示“一”的概念。如:

A knife is a tool for cutting with. 刀是切东西的工具。

Mr Smith is an engineer. 史密斯先生是一位工程师。

David has a brother and two sisters.

大卫有一个兄弟和两个姐妹。

【经典例析】填冠词。

(1) An accident happened at \_\_\_\_\_ crossroad a few



metres away from a bank.

【解析】应填“a”。事故发生在某一个十字路口,既是泛指,又表示单数。

(2) Rome wasn't built in \_\_\_\_\_ day.

【解析】应填“a”,表示数量,相当于 one,但数的概念没有那么强烈。

3. 用于某些抽象名词或描写自然景象的名词前,表示“一种,一类,一份,一场,一阵……”。如:

That's a green tea. 那是一种绿茶。

They were caught in a heavy rain on their way home. 在回家的路上,他们遇上了一场大雨。

4. 用于固定短语。如:

a little/a few/a type of/many a/as a rule/in a hurry/a knowledge of/in a minute/in a word/in a short while/after a while 等。

## 二、不定冠词的特殊用法

1. 用于有形容词修饰的一日三餐前。如:

Before I go to work every morning, I have a light breakfast.

每天早上我上班前都吃一顿简单的早餐。

2. 用于有形容词修饰的季节、日期前。如:

The traffic accident happened on a Sunday towards the end of July. 车祸是在7月底的一个星期天发生的。(介词短语作后置定语修饰 Sunday。)

3. 用于序数词前,表示“又一”。如:

How important it is to learn a second language!

再学一门语言是多么的重要啊!

4. 表示“per”的意思。如:

His income is one thousand yuan a month.

他的月收入是一千元。

5. 用于形式为复数,但意义为单数的名词前。如:

A thousand miles is a good distance.

一千英里是相当远的距离。

6. 用于一些原来是动词的名词前,表示“一会儿”。如:

Let's have a walk around the playground after supper!

晚餐后,让我们围着操场散步吧!

7. 当表示疾病的名词和“have”连用时,要用不定冠词。如:

I've got a headache/ stomachache today.

我今天头痛/胃痛。

## 重点知识三 定冠词的用法

### 一、定冠词的基本用法

1. 定冠词接单数可数名词,用于泛指,指整个类别。如:

The polar bear is in danger of becoming extinct.

北极熊有灭绝的危险。

The horse is a useful animal. 马是一种有用的动物。

2. 指说话双方都熟知的人或物。如:

There is a man waiting for you at the door. 有人在门口等你。the door 是说话双方所知道的,不再进行说明。同样,“Please look at the blackboard,” she said. 她说:“请看黑板。”

3. 指上文出现过的人或物。如:

I have a pen. The pen is red, I like the pen very much.

我有一支钢笔,它是红色的,我很喜欢这支钢笔。

4. 用于特指。如:

Beijing is the capital of China. 北京是中国的首都。

Can you see the girl who is standing under the tall tree?

你能看见那个站在大树下的女孩吗?

5. 用于固定短语中,如:

by the way/hit sb. on the head/in the morning/in the end/on the whole/go to the cinema/go to the doctor's 等。

【经典例析】用适当的冠词填空。

(1) There is \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary on \_\_\_\_\_ desk by your side.

【解析】第一空填“a”,泛指。第二空填“the”,特指你身边的那张桌子。

(2) Mr Smith, there's a man at \_\_\_\_\_ front door who said he has \_\_\_\_\_ news for you of great importance.

【解析】第一空填“the”,特指前门;第二空不填,因为“news”为不可数名词,泛指不用冠词。

### 二、定冠词的特殊用法

1. 定冠词 the 和一个形容词连用,代表一类人。若其作主语,则其后的谓语动词用复数形式。如:

He fired me, but soon he was among the unemployed.

他解雇了我,但不久他也加入了失业大军的行列。

The oppressed are doomed to fight against an unjust government. 被压迫的人民注定要反抗不公正的政府。

2. 用在姓氏复数形式前,表示一家人。如:

The Greens are at table. 格林一家正在吃饭。

The Chens will move to Nanjing. 陈家要搬到南京去。

3. 用在年代、朝代、时代名词前。如:

the Tang Dynasty(唐朝), the Spring and Autumn Period(春秋时期), in the 1870's(在19世纪70年代)。

4. 用在乐器名称前。如:

He plays the violin but gives lessons on the piano.

他是拉小提琴的,但是他教钢琴课。

注意: We have a piano in our house. 我们家有一架钢琴。

5. 用在表示单位的名词前,有“每一”的意思。如:

I have hired the car by the hour. 我已按小时租车。

Eggs are sold by the dozen. 鸡蛋按打卖。

(6) 声东击西 making a feint to the east and attacking in the west

(7) 无中生有 creating something out of nothing

(8) 暗渡陈仓 advancing secretly by an unknown path

(9) 隔岸观火 watching a fire from the other side of the river

(10) 笑里藏刀 covering the dagger with a smile

(11) 李代桃僵 palming off substitute for the real thing

(12) 顺手牵羊 picking up something in passing



by the day(month)按日(月)

by the yard(foot)按码(英尺)

6. 用在方向名词和某些表示时间的名词前。如:

on the right/left 在右边/左边

in the east 在东边

the other day 另一天

in the daytime 在白天

in the end 在最后

7. 用于表示物质环境,我们周围的世界和气候,或我们生活中其他常见的有特点的事物的词组。用 the 表示所谈之物是人人都熟悉的。如:

the country 乡村 the fog 雾

the sea 海 the seaside 海滨

the night 夜 the sunshine 阳光

the universe 宇宙 the future 未来

8. 用于表示国家或民族的形容词前,指全体人民。如:

the English(英国人), the French(法国人), the Chinese(中国人)等。

9. 用于某些由普通名词构成的专有名词前。如:

the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国

the Great Wall 长城

10. 用于序数词和形容词最高级,及 only, very, same 等的前面。如:

I live on the second floor. 我住在二层。

That's the very thing I've been looking for.

那正是我在找的东西。

11. 用于独一无二的事物前,在江河湖海、山脉、群岛、海峡、沙漠等地理名词前。如:

the sun 太阳, the moon 月亮

the Yangtze River 长江

the British Channel 英吉利海峡

12. 用于比较级有范围时。如:

He is the elder of the two. 他是两者中较年长的一位。

13. 用于固定的“the + 比较级, the + 比较级”的句型中。如:

The sooner, the better. 越快越好。

【经典例析】 用适当的冠词填空。

(1) The cakes are delicious. He'd like to have            third one because            second one is rather too small.

【解析】 第一空填“a”, a third 既表示“第三”, 又表示“再, 又”。第二空填“the”, 与序数词连用表示“第几”。

(2) In            afternoon            heavy snow began to fall. Soon            streets were covered with            snow. The poor girl walked in            snow, cold and hungry.

【解析】 第一空填“the”, in the afternoon 是固定短语。第二空填“a”, a heavy snow 意为一场大雪。第三空填“the”, 特指。第四空不填, snow 为不可数名词, 泛指不需要冠词。第五空填“the”, 第二次出现, 特指。

#### 重点知识四 零冠词的用法

1. 专有名词前一般不加冠词。如:

Mary is my favorite student. 玛丽是我最喜欢的学生。

2. 物质名词、抽象名词前不加冠词。如:

Failure is the mother of success. 失败乃成功之母。

Paper is made from wood. 纸是用木头造的。

3. 季节、月份、星期、节日、假日、无形容词修饰的一日三餐前不加冠词。如:

Have you had supper? 你吃过晚饭了吗?

Spring is the best season of the year.

春季是一年中最好的季节。

此外, March, Saturday, National Day, Children's Day 都不用冠词。但与 festival 连用时要“the”, 如: the Spring Festival 春节。

4. 称呼语、头衔职务名词前一般不加冠词, 如:

We made him chairman. 我们选他当主席。

The guards took the American to General Lee.

士兵们把这个美国人送到李将军那里。

5. 复数名词泛指一类时, 不加冠词。如:

They are teachers. 他们是教师。

6. 学科名称、球类、棋类名称前不加冠词。如:

Do you study physics? 你学物理吗?

He likes playing football/chess. 他喜欢踢足球/下棋。

7. by + 交通工具或通信方式, 不加冠词。如:

by train/by bus/by phone/by e-mail

注意: take a bus, come in a boat, on the bus/train

8. 在 kind (kinds) of, sort (sorts) of, type (types) of, variety (varieties) of 等结构中, 后面的名词一般不加冠词。如:

There are more than forty kinds of plant(s) in the park.

公园里有 40 多种植物。

Canada is the world's biggest producer of the kind of paper which is used for newspapers.

加拿大是这种用于报纸的纸张的最大生产国。

9. 不加冠词的序数词, 表示名次。如:

He came first in the race. 他在赛跑比赛中获得第一名。

10. 在固定短语中。如:

to (at, from) school 去上学, 在校就读, 放学回来

in (to) class 在课堂上, 去上课

at (to) university(college) 在读大学, 去上大学

(13) 打草惊蛇 beating the grass to frighten the snake

(14) 借尸还魂 resurrecting a dead soul by borrowing a corpse

(15) 调虎离山 luring the tiger out of his den

(16) 欲擒故纵 letting the enemy off in order to catch him

(17) 抛砖引玉 giving the enemy something to induce him to lose more valuable things

(18) 擒贼擒王 capturing the ringleader first in order to capture all the followers





to church 去做礼拜  
to prison(hospital, bed) 去坐牢, 去医院, 上床  
to(out of) work 去上班, 失业  
to(at) sea 出海, 在航行  
at night(noon, midnight, dusk) 在夜晚, 中午, 子夜, 黄昏  
in danger 处于危险中  
in trouble 陷入困境  
in need 处于困境  
in difficulty 费力地  
in progress 在进展中  
in use(out of use) 通用/不通用  
in print 已出版, 在销售中  
in debt 负债  
in despair 在绝望中  
in surprise(terror) 惊讶地, 恐惧地  
in(out) of sight 看得见, 看不见  
in(out) of order 有序, 无序  
in size(length, width, height, number) 在面积、长度、宽度、高度、数量上  
in character 在性格上  
in general 一般说来, 概括地说  
under(out) of control 在控制中, 失去控制  
under consideration 在考虑中  
under treatment 在治疗中  
under construction 在建设  
under discussion 在讨论中  
under repair 在维修中  
from morning till night 从早到晚  
from time to time 不时, 有时  
from day to day 天天  
from hand to hand 不断传下去  
from place to place 处处, 到处  
from side to side 左右摇摆  
from door to door 家家户户  
from house to house 挨家挨户  
from shop to shop 一个商店接一个商店  
from beginning to end 从头到尾, 自始至终  
from hand to mouth 仅能糊口  
from bad to worse 越来越糟  
from head to foot 从头到脚  
from top to bottom 整个地, 彻底地  
from top to toe 全身  
from start to finish 自始至终, 从头到尾  
one by one 一个接一个地

little by little 一点一点地  
step by step 一步一步地, 逐渐地  
by and by 不久以后  
sentence by sentence 逐句地  
day by day 一天一天地  
day after day 日复一日地  
side by side with...和...并肩, 一起  
shoulder to shoulder 肩并肩地, 齐心协力地  
hand in hand 手拉手  
face to face 面对面  
heart to heart 贴心地, 诚恳地  
on trial 在试用, 受审讯中  
on business 因公事  
on sale 热卖中  
on holiday 休假中  
on leave 休假中  
on fire(set sth. on fire) 在燃烧, 纵火  
on show(display) 在展览中  
by hand 手工做的  
by machine 机器做的  
by telephone 通过电话  
by mail 通过邮寄  
by boat(car, bus, bicycle, plane, air, sea, land) 乘船、小汽车、公共汽车、自行车、飞机、通过航空、由海路、由陆路  
on foot 步行  
by chance(incident) 偶然  
by heart 默诵, 默记  
by mistake 错误地  
by law 依照法律  
by name 名叫……的  
with joy 高兴地  
with satisfaction 满意地  
husband and wife 夫妻  
brother and sister 兄弟姐妹  
body and soul 全心全意地  
day and night 夜以继日

【经典例析】 用适当的冠词填空。

(1) Most \_\_\_\_\_ animals have little connection with animals of \_\_\_\_\_ different kind unless they kill them for food.

【解析】 第一空不填, 因为 animals 泛指一类。第二空填“a”, animals of a different kind 相当于 a different kind of animal.

(2) The warmth of \_\_\_\_\_ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of \_\_\_\_\_ wool used.

### 3. 三十六计的英文表达方法(二)

- (19) 釜底抽薪 extracting the firewood from under the cauldron  
(20) 浑水摸鱼 muddling the water to catch the fish; fishing in troubled waters  
(21) 金蝉脱壳 slipping away by casting off a cloak; getting away like the cicada sloughing its skin  
(22) 关门捉贼 catching the thief by closing / blocking his escape route  
(23) 远交近攻 befriending the distant enemy while attacking a nearby enemy



【解析】第一空填“the”，the sweater 泛指一类。第二空不填，sort(s) of 后的名词前一般不用冠词。

(3) Beyond \_\_\_\_\_ stars, the astronaut saw nothing but \_\_\_\_\_ space.

【解析】第一空填“the”，因为 stars 为天体名称，要用定冠词。第二空不填，因为 space 为“太空”的意思，不能用冠词。

### 重点知识五 冠词的位置

#### 一、不定冠词的特殊位置

1. 当名词前的形容词有 so, as, too, enough, how, however 等副词修饰时，不定冠词应放在形容词后。如：

How beautiful a girl she is! 她是多么漂亮的女孩啊！

It is as pleasant a day as I have ever spent.

这是我所度过的最美好的一天。

So long a time. 这么长的时间。

That is too small a hat for him. 这帽子对他来说太小了。

2. 不定冠词常位于名词或名词修饰语前，但下列情况例外。

(1) 位于 half, what, such, many 等词之后。如：

We left in such a hurry that we forgot to lock the door.

我们走得如此匆忙，以致忘了锁门。

Many a man tried. 很多人试过。

I have waited for half an hour. 我已等了半小时了。

(2) 在 as, though 引导的让步状语从句中，当表语为形容词修饰的名词时，不定冠词放在形容词后。如：

Brave a man though he is, he trembles at the sight of snakes. 尽管他很勇敢，可见到蛇还是会发抖。

(3) quite, rather 与单数名词连用，冠词放在其后。如：

Swimming becomes rather a popular sport.

游泳已经成为很受欢迎的运动。

He came after rather a long time.

过了相当长的时间他才回来。

#### 二、定冠词的位置

定冠词通常位于名词或名词修饰语之前，但放在 both, all, half, double, twice, three times 等词之后。

All the students in the class went out.

班里所有的学生都出去了。

### 重点知识六 定冠词和零冠词的区别

英语中的定冠词和零冠词词组在意义上有很大区别，在学习中应予以重视。

1. { out of the question (quite impossible) 不可能  
out of question 毫无疑问

如：

What? Ask him to do it? It's out of the question.

什么？让他去做？不可能。

Their victory is out of question; they have lots of men.  
毫无疑问，他们会取胜，因为他们有很多的人。

2. { in future (in time yet to come) 今后  
in the future (from now on) 将来

如：

In future, I will spend money more carefully.

今后，我会省着点花钱。

Your dream will come true someday in the future.

总有一天你会梦想成真的。

Who can tell what will happen in the future?

无人知晓将来会发生什么事。

3. { in the front of 在……前(在参照物里面)  
in front of 在……前(和参照物不相连)

如：

There is a rose tree in front of the house.

屋前种着一株玫瑰。

She was sitting in the front of the bus.

她坐在公共汽车的前排座位上。

The room in the front of the house is living room.

房屋的前厅是客厅。

4. { in case of (in case) 以防，假使(后接名词或名词性  
的词)  
in the case of 就某人或某事而言

如：

In case of fire, ring the alarm bell. 如遇火灾，请按警铃。

Most people long for wealth; in the case of my father, it was otherwise. 大多数人都渴望财富，但对我父亲来说，情况却不一样。

5. { in charge of 主管，掌管，看管(后接被看管的人或物)  
in the charge of 在……的看管或掌管之下(后接动作  
执行者)

如：

John Smith is in charge of the factory.

约翰·史密斯主管这家工厂。

David was in the charge of his aunt, Lucy.

戴维由他的姑姑露西照看。

6. { in possession of 拥有……  
in the possession of 为某人所有

7. { go to school 上学(是学生)

go to the school 到学校去(不一定是学生)

8. { go to sea 出海(是海员)

go to the sea 向海走去(不一定是海员)

9. { be in hospital 住院(是病人)

be in the hospital 在医院里(不一定是病人)

(24) 假途伐虢 attacking the enemy by passing through a common neighbor

(25) 偷梁换柱 stealing the beams and pillars and replacing them with rotten timbers

(26) 指桑骂槐 reviling/ abusing the locust tree while pointing to the mulberry

(27) 假痴不癫 feigning madness without becoming insane

(28) 上屋抽梯 removing the ladder after the enemy has climbed up the roof

(29) 树上开花 putting artificial flowers on trees



10. { be in prison 坐牢(是囚犯)  
be in the prison 在监狱里(不一定是囚犯)

11. { at table 吃饭  
at the table 在桌旁

## 二年模拟训练

- (2009 北京西城 4 月联考) We had \_\_\_\_\_ nice dinner after the meeting with \_\_\_\_\_ dishes of fish, meat, vegetables and dessert.  
A. a;/ B. the;the C. a;the D. /;the
- (2009 东北三校第一次联考) At first, it seemed that everything went well, but all of \_\_\_\_\_ sudden, the ship hit \_\_\_\_\_ iceberg.  
A. a;an B. a;the C. the;the D. /;an
- (2009 福建泉州质检) We all know that \_\_\_\_\_ man is the only creature that has developed \_\_\_\_\_ power of speech.  
A. /;the B. the;the C. /;a D. the;a
- (2009 河北保定期末) Our graduation party was \_\_\_\_\_ success. We sang and danced until it came to \_\_\_\_\_ end at ten o'clock.  
A. a;the B. a;an C. the;an D. /;/
- (2009 河北石家庄二中期末测试) —Jack speaks \_\_\_\_\_ English like a native. I always admire him.  
—Now he is learning \_\_\_\_\_ more difficult language—Arabic.  
A. an;a B. /;the C. /;a D. the;a
- (2009 河北唐山第一次调研) It is well-known to us all that knowledge is \_\_\_\_\_ treasure, but practice is \_\_\_\_\_ key to it.  
A. a;/ B. a;the C. the;the D. /;the
- (2009 河南驻马店第二次质检) As we know, Stephen Hawking is \_\_\_\_\_ man of great achievement, who is considered one of \_\_\_\_\_ greatest scientists of our time.  
A. the;the B. the;/ C. a;the D. a;/
- (2009 湖南示范性中学第一次联考) —We are too busy to take \_\_\_\_\_ holiday at present.  
—But I think we'll be able to take \_\_\_\_\_ two weeks away.  
A. the;that B. a;one C. a;it D. the;one
- (2009 湖南 12 所重点中学第一次联考) Launching daily direct passenger flights between the mainland and Taiwan means travelers no longer need to switch \_\_\_\_\_ planes at \_\_\_\_\_ third point, such as Hong Kong.  
A. /;a B. the;the C. /;the D. the;/
- (2009 江苏南通期末测试) What lessons China can draw from \_\_\_\_\_ global financial crisis has become \_\_\_\_\_ hot topic among we students.  
A. the;a B. /;a C. a;the D. /;the
- (2009 苏、锡、常、镇四市一模) —What else can we do? —An international effort is required to cope with \_\_\_\_\_ urgent need of \_\_\_\_\_ earthquake victims.  
A. the;the B. a;an C. an;a D. a;the
- (2009 江西九所重点中学联考) Obama has been elected \_\_\_\_\_ first black president of the United States, and the international society expects to have \_\_\_\_\_ new USA under his leadership.  
A. /;the B. a;the C. the;a D. the;the
- (2009 辽宁沈阳二模) —It seems that westerners seldom give their friends financial help.  
—For them \_\_\_\_\_ friendship is mostly \_\_\_\_\_ matter of providing emotional support and spending time together.  
A. /;the B. the;a C. /;a D. a;the
- (2009 辽宁抚顺 3 月) I don't think the experiment is \_\_\_\_\_ failure. At least we have gained \_\_\_\_\_ experience for future success.  
A. /;the B. a;the C. a;/ D. /;/
- (2009 山东潍坊一模) \_\_\_\_\_ global financial crisis is \_\_\_\_\_ challenge for the whole world. Confidence, cooperation and responsibility are keys to overcoming the crisis.  
A. A;the B. A;a C. The;the D. The;a
- (2008 江苏启东中学高三阶段考试) At \_\_\_\_\_ dawn, the river water had risen to \_\_\_\_\_ height of the main road beside it.  
A. the;a B. /;the C. the;the D. /;a
- (2008 南通高三第一次调研) What \_\_\_\_\_ bad memory I have! You see, I forgot to take \_\_\_\_\_ key.  
A. a;the B. /;the C. a;/ D. the;a
- (2008 南京高三年级调研) Though our city has a good public transport system, \_\_\_\_\_ private car is becoming \_\_\_\_\_ popular means of transport.  
A. a;/ B. the;the C. the;a D. /;the
- (2008 北京东城高三教学目标检测) —Have you seen

- (30) 反客为主 turning from the guest into the host  
(31) 美人计 using seductive women to corrupt the enemy  
(32) 空城计 presenting a bold front to conceal unpreparedness  
(33) 反间计 sowing discord among the enemy  
(34) 苦肉计 deceiving the enemy by torturing one's own man  
(35) 连环计 coordinating one stratagem with another  
(36) 走为上计 decamping being the best; running away as the best choice





- \_\_\_\_\_ toothpaste?  
—Isn't it on \_\_\_\_\_ sink?  
A. the; a                      B. /; the  
C. the; the                    D. /; a
20. (2008 北京西城高三抽样测试) This book tells about \_\_\_\_\_ life story of Bill Gates who dropped out of \_\_\_\_\_ college and founded a computer company at the age of 19.  
A. the; the    B. a; the    C. the; /    D. a; /
21. (2008 成都高中毕业班第一次诊断性检测) How beautiful you are today! I like \_\_\_\_\_ design of your shoes. They are \_\_\_\_\_ match for your dress.  
A. a; the    B. a; a    C. the; a    D. the; the
22. (2008 安徽皖南八校高三第二次联考) Beijing plans to control \_\_\_\_\_ number of vehicles on the road to ensure clean air for \_\_\_\_\_ 2008 Olympic Games.  
A. a; /    B. a; the    C. the; /    D. the; the
23. (2008 石家庄高中毕业班复习教学质量检测) It is known that water is not \_\_\_\_\_ endless resource, nor \_\_\_\_\_ that can be made once more.  
A. the; /    B. an; one  
C. an; that    D. /; one
24. (2008 江西重点中学协作体高三第一次联考) We were

- greatly shocked to hear the news that \_\_\_\_\_ two Chinese engineers were shot to death in Pakistan. Worse still, \_\_\_\_\_ third one died in a hospital afterwards.  
A. the; a                      B. the; the  
C. /; a                        D. /; the
25. (2008 东北三校高三第一次联合模拟考试) In 1990, \_\_\_\_\_ Belgian inventor by \_\_\_\_\_ name of Bakelite invented the first modern plastics.  
A. a; a                        B. a; the  
C. the; a                      D. the; /
26. (2008 河南示范性高中高三 3 月联考) On \_\_\_\_\_ recent trip, he visited \_\_\_\_\_ relative he doesn't know very well, one of his distant aunts.  
A. a; a                        B. a; the    C. the; a    D. the; the
27. (2008 南昌高三第一次调研测试) About 698,000 laptops were sold in China in \_\_\_\_\_ second quarter, \_\_\_\_\_ 12.1% increase from a year ago.  
A. a; a                        B. a; the    C. the; the    D. the; a
28. (2008 青岛高三第一次统一质量检测) Don't mind too much about \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes. They are \_\_\_\_\_ natural part of learning.  
A. /; /                        B. the; a  
C. /; a                        D. the; the

## 一年冲刺母题

**【母题】** \_\_\_\_\_ recent report states that as many as 200 people lost their lives in the fire, which is \_\_\_\_\_ shock to me.

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

**【考分范围】** 在高考命题中本题最高分值为 1.5 分, 最低分值为 1 分。

**【解析】** 第一空考查不定冠词 a/an 的最基本的用法, 表示泛指, 说明其名称和种类, 具有“一”的意思。第二空考查冠词的常考点和难点: 某些抽象名词或物质名词(两者均为不可数名词), 不加冠词, 但若表示具体的、特定的含义, 在名词前加冠词。试比较:

- Water is used to make electricity. (泛指)  
The water in this river has been polluted. (特指)
- Knowledge is power. (泛指)  
He has a good knowledge of English. (特指)

类似的名词还有: success, failure, honor, glory, pleasure, surprise 等。

**【答案】** C

**【变题 1】** \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing of 2008 will be quite different from \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing today.

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

**【变题 2】** It was \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday of December when \_\_\_\_\_ accident happened.

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

**【变题 3】** The book tells us \_\_\_\_\_ life story of Abraham Lincoln, who was elected \_\_\_\_\_ president of America in the end.

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

### 4. 新词新解: 倒卖门票

据报道, 丢脸的博茨瓦纳足球官员布汉吉已宣布退出国际足联执委会。理由嘛, 当然是他的“倒票丑闻”。在德国世界杯期间, 布汉吉倒卖了 12 张英格兰队与特立尼达队和多巴哥队比赛的门票, 不幸被当场抓获。

请看外电相关报道:

A senior FIFA official, executive committee member Ismail Bhamjee of Botswana, was sent home from the World Cup in Germany for ticket scalping.



## 专题二 代 词

## 考纲解读导航



## 考试内容

1. 各种代词的基本用法及其差异。
2. 不定代词的用法及其差异。
3. 代词在语境中的正确使用。



## 能力要求

语义较丰富、语法较复杂的不定代词的使用。

## 三年高考命题

1. (2009 全国 I) One of the most important questions they had to consider was \_\_\_\_\_ of public health.  
A. what B. this C. that D. which
2. (2009 全国 II) Charles was alone at home, with \_\_\_\_\_ looking after him.  
A. someone B. anyone C. not one D. no one
3. (2009 全国 II) The CDs are on sale! Buy one and you get \_\_\_\_\_ completely for free.  
A. other B. others C. one D. ones
4. (2009 北京) Being a parent is not always easy, and being the parent of a child with special needs often carries with \_\_\_\_\_ extra stress.  
A. it B. them C. one D. him
5. (2009 上海) —Wow! You've got so many clothes.  
—But \_\_\_\_\_ of them are in fashion now.  
A. all B. both C. neither D. none
6. (2009 重庆) Over the past 20 years, the Internet has helped change our world in \_\_\_\_\_ way or another for the better.  
A. any B. one C. every D. either
7. (2009 浙江) —I've read another book this week.  
—Well, maybe \_\_\_\_\_ is not how much you read but what you read that counts.  
A. this B. that C. there D. it
8. (2009 四川) I like this house with a beautiful garden in front, but I don't have enough money to buy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. one B. it C. this D. that
9. (2009 江苏) Nine in ten parents said there were significant differences in their approach to educating their children compared with \_\_\_\_\_ of their parents.  
A. those B. one C. both D. that
10. (2009 山东) I felt so bad all day yesterday that I decided this morning I couldn't face \_\_\_\_\_ day like that.  
A. other B. another C. the other D. others
11. (2009 陕西) Jane was asked a lot of questions, but she didn't answer \_\_\_\_\_ of them.  
A. other B. any C. none D. some
12. (2008 全国 I) The English spoken in the United States is only slightly different from \_\_\_\_\_ spoken in England.  
A. which B. what C. that D. the one
13. (2008 天津) To know more about the British Museum, you can use the Internet or go to the library, or \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. neither B. some C. all D. both
14. (2008 江西) Isn't it amazing how the human body heals \_\_\_\_\_ after an injury?  
A. himself B. him C. itself D. it
15. (2007 上海) The mayor has offered a reward of \$5,000 to \_\_\_\_\_ who can capture the tiger alive or dead.  
A. both B. others C. anyone D. another
16. (2007 山东) \_\_\_\_\_ worries me the way he keeps changing his mind.  
A. This B. That C. What D. It
17. (2007 北京) He has made a lot of films, but \_\_\_\_\_ good ones.  
A. any B. some C. few D. many
18. (2007 福建) The book is of great value. \_\_\_\_\_ can be enjoyed unless you digest it.

## 智趣素材

The 62-year-old Bhamjee sold 12 tickets for England's match against Trinidad and Tobago for \$380 each. The tickets had a face value of \$127 a piece.

报道中的 ticket scalping 就是“倒卖门票”，这里着重谈一下单词 scalp。

scalp 原指“头皮”。到了 17 世纪，scalp 延伸为“战利品”——北美印第安人与敌人交战时，若取胜，常把对方的头皮剥下来作为“战利品”。再之后，scalp 指“转手倒卖并从中获利”，可作动词，如 to scalp tickets to the baseball game (倒卖棒球比赛的门票)。

值得一提的是，报道中的 face value 指实际的“票面价格”。



- A. Nothing B. Something C. Everything D. Anything
19. (2007 江西)—What do you think of the performance today?  
—Great! \_\_\_\_\_ but a musical genius could perform so successfully.
- A. All B. None C. Anybody D. Everybody
20. (2007 陕西)—There is still a copy of the book in the library.  
Will you go and borrow \_\_\_\_\_?  
—No, I'd rather buy \_\_\_\_\_ in the bookstore.
- A. it; one B. one; one C. one; it D. it; it
21. (2007 四川) Little joy can equal \_\_\_\_\_ of a surprising ending when you read stories.

- A. that B. those C. any D. some
22. (2007 辽宁) The information on the Internet gets around much more rapidly than \_\_\_\_\_ in the newspaper.
- A. it B. those C. one D. that
23. (2007 重庆) Jim sold most of his things. He has hardly \_\_\_\_\_ left in the house.
- A. anything B. everything C. nothing D. something
24. (2007 天津) He didn't make \_\_\_\_\_ clear when and where the meeting would be held.
- A. this B. that C. it D. these

## 规律方法总结

### 考点扫描

考点 年份	it 的用法	代指功能词	不定代词	其他代词
2009 年	北京, 35 浙江, 4 四川, 3	全国 I, 33 全国 II, 7 江苏, 35	山东, 23 上海, 26 陕西, 10 全国 II, 12 重庆, 22	
2008 年		全国 I, 33 辽宁, 26	北京, 25 天津, 5 安徽, 21 陕西, 12 四川, 11 重庆, 24 浙江, 9 福建, 21 山东, 27 全国 I, 30 上海, 26	江西, 23 湖南, 21

(续)

考点 年份	it 的用法	代指功能词	不定代词	其他代词
2007 年	全国 I, 21 全国 II, 7 天津, 1 山东, 24 陕西, 16 浙江, 16	陕西, 16 浙江, 16 四川, 32 辽宁, 27	安徽, 34 重庆, 21 江西, 28 北京, 27 上海, 26 福建, 23	湖南, 27
合计	9	9	22	3

### 高考前瞻

对较为复杂的 it 的用法和语义丰富、个体差异大的不定代词的考查。

### 复习攻略

1. 构筑代词的知识体系。
2. 强化不定代词之间的差异的训练。
3. 善于在复杂的语境结构中看出考查代词的基本知识点。

## 知识结构梳理

### 夯实基础

#### 重点知识一 人称代词

一、人称代词是表示“我”、“你”、“他”、“她”、“它”、“我们”、“你们”、“他们”的词。人称代词有人称、数和格的变化,见下表。

数	单数		复数	
格	主格	宾格	主格	宾格
第一人称	I	me	we	us
第二人称	you	you	you	you
第三人称	he	him	they	them
	she	her		
	it	it		

#### 5. 与“星期”名称有关的习语(一)

与 Sunday 有关的习语:

Sunday best, Sunday clothes, Sunday togs, Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes——高档、漂亮的衣裳;盛装。

Sunday run——长距离。

Sunday painter——业余画家。

Sunday punch——(拳击中)最厉害的一击;(对付对手的)杀手锏。

Sunday saint——伪善者。





## 二、人称代词的用法

1. 作主语时,用主格;作宾语或表语时,用宾格。如:

I have visited Disneyland before.

我以前去过迪斯尼乐园。

Will you please look after him when I am away?

我不在时你能照顾他吗?

**注意:**在复合句中,如果主句和从句的主语相同,代词主语要用在从句中,名词主语用在主句中。如:

When he arrived, John went straight to the bank.

当约翰到的时候,他直接去了银行。

2. 人称代词主格与宾格的替换。

(1)在简短的对话中,当人称代词单独使用或在 not 后时,多用宾格。如:

—I like flowers. —我喜欢花。

—Me, too. —我也喜欢。

—Have more tea? —再来点茶吗?

—Not me. —我可不要了。

(2)在电话用语中常用主格。如:

—I wish to speak to Tom. —我想和汤姆通话。

—This is he. —我就是汤姆。

**注意:**在动词 be 或 to be 后的人称代词视其前面的名词或代词而定。试比较:

I thought it was he. 我以为是 他。

I was taken to be he. 我被当成了 他。

They took me to be him.

他们把我当成了 他。

3. 两个或两个以上的人称代词并列时,其顺序为:单数按二、三、一的人称顺序排列;复数按一、二、三的人称顺序排列,即:you, he and I; we, you and they.

**注意:**在下列情况中,第一人称放在前面。

(1)在承认错误,承担责任时。如:

It was I and John that made her angry.

是我和约翰惹她生气的。

(2)在长辈对晚辈,长官对下属说话时,如果长辈、长官为第一人称,如:I and my children; I and you try to finish it.

(3)并列主语只有第一人称和第三人称时。

(4)当其他人称代词或名词被定语从句修饰时。

4. 几个人称代词的特殊用法。

(1)we/you/they(口语)常用来泛指一般人。如:

They say that everyone can make mistake.

人们说每个人都会犯错误。

(2)she 可以代表国家、船只、大地、月亮等。如:

The "Titanic" was the largest, wasn't she?

"泰坦尼克号"是当时最大的,对吗?

## 重点知识二 物主代词

### 一、物主代词

表示所有关系的代词,也可叫作代词所有格。物主代词分形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词两种,其人称和数的变化见下表。

数	单数			复数		
人称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
形容词性物主代词	my	your	his/her/its	our	your	their
名词性物主代词	mine	yours	his/hers/its	ours	yours	theirs

### 二、物主代词的用法

形容词性物主代词只能作定语;名词性物主代词可以作主语、表语和宾语。

1. 形容词性物主代词作定语。

This is his book.

2. 名词性物主代词。

(1)作主语。如:

His camera cost him 800 yuan, while mine cost only 600 yuan. 他的照相机花了他 800 元,而我的只花了 600 元。

(2)作宾语。如:

I have finished my homework. Have you finished yours?

我已经写完了我的作业。你写完你的了吗?

(3)作介词的宾语。如:

You should interpret what I said in my sense of the word, not in yours. 你应当按我所用的词义去解释我说的话,而不能按你自己的词义去解释。

(4)作表语。如:

—Whose clothes are they? —这些是谁的衣服?

—They are mine. —是我的。

3. 双重所有格。

物主代词不可与 a, an, this, that, these, those, some, any, several, no, each, every, such, another, which 等词一起前置修饰一个名词,而必须用双重所有格。结构为:a/an/this/that+名词+of+名词性物主代词。如:a friend of mine, each brother of his, any mistake of yours/mine/hers/his/theirs/ours should be corrected. 你的/我的/她的/他的/他们的/我们的任何错误都应该被改正。

### 三、形容词性物主代词(one's)构成的固定短语

lose one's way 迷路

do one's homework 做作业

try one's best 尽某人最大的努力

make one's way 一路前进

Sunday saint and Monday sinner——假道学,伪君子。

Sunday letter——(历书上为表示一年之星期日所用的)主日字母。

Sunday school——(教堂中所设的)主日学校。

Sunday school truth——众所周知的道理或事实。

Month of Sundays——很久。

Mid-Lent Sunday, Mothering / Refreshment Sunday——(牛津大学)校庆日前的星期日。

Low Sunday——复活节后的第一个星期日。

To look two ways to find Sundays.——斜着眼看。