

龙门 专题

语 法

高中英语

- 主 编：叶宁庆
- 本册主编：王 俊 何金莲



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高中英语 《语》

主 编 叶宁庆

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编者前言

专项能力训练效率不高是一个普遍现象，对此老师们觉得困惑，学生们感到头痛。究其原因，主要是缺乏系统的、科学的和严格的训练。为了提高学生科学训练的意识，增强各个专项的微技能，我们编写了这套高中英语《龙门专题》，包括《语法》《听力训练》《单项填空》《完形填空》《阅读理解》《书面表达》，共六册。

本学科编写时力求体现以下原则：

循序渐进 坚持训与练有机结合，以练为主，以训为辅。各个专项一律从微技能训练入手，系统介绍基础知识和基本技能。在单项训练中运用基础知识，掌握基本技能；在综合训练中全面提升各项能力，真正做到循序渐进。

精讲精练 讲练内容紧扣高考考点、热点和难点，避免泛泛而谈。每道习题基本反映一个知识点或一个知识点的某些方面，杜绝套用习题。尽量采用意义练习，即使单句练习也尽力创设微型语境，同时确保语言的真实性。根据教学实际控制练习总量，避免反复的、低效的练习。练习的“答案简析”侧重思路与方法的剖析，讲评力求有的放矢；言简意赅。

新颖独特 “命题特点”和“应试必备”部分以高考考试说明为依据，参照高中新课标的要求，遵循高考命题的规律与趋势，有效突破命题重点、热点和难点。“错误剖析”为学生查漏补缺，提高学生纠错能力。“高考预热”部分的试题，大多来自近两年全国各地较有影响的联考试卷和模拟试题，有着较高的质量。

实用高效 讲练结合，边讲边练，讲、练、析紧凑编排，极大地方便了学生的使用。“答案简析”注意具体问题的抽象化，加深学生对知识点的掌握，提高知识迁移能力。各本书内容相互联系，互为补充，最大限度的整合知识点，有效提高学习效率。

在编写过程中，我们借鉴了高考领域的最新研究成果，参考了同类读物的信息精华，汲取了高考优胜地区的宝贵经验。但囿于时间和水平，书中定有疏漏，敬请指正。

编者

2005年6月

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第一章 冠词

第一节 考纲解读

1. 了解冠词的分类及其基本用法;定冠词、不定冠词和零冠词。
2. 熟悉冠词和其他词类搭配时冠词的位置。
3. 不可数名词转化为可数名词时前面冠词的用法。

本部分的命题热点是在特定的语言环境下考查对表示特指与泛指冠词的灵活运用能力和对含冠词的习语的记忆情况。冠词的考查基本上每年都有,只有1998年的高考试题没有对此进行显性考查。

第二节 用法举要

【不定冠词的主要用法】

1. 不定冠词 a 置于辅音(而不是辅音字母)开首的单词之前。如: a one-eyed man, a useful method, a European country, a university 等。

不定冠词 an 置于元音(而不是元音字母)开首的单词之前。如: an X-ray machine, an honour 等。例:

There is an "l" in the word light.

2. 当第一次提到某人、某物、某事时,用不定冠词可起介绍作用。例:

He is a new comer. He is from a large city in Russia.

3. "a (n) + 单数可数名词"表示泛指时,可指该类属中的任何一员。例:

A lamp can give light. 灯能发光。

特别提醒:"the + 单数可数名词"也可以表示泛指,但强调整个类属,而非该类属中的各个成员。例:

The lamp was invented by Edison. 电灯是爱迪生发明的。

4. 不定冠词可说明事物的同一性质、特征、程度或大小,表示"相同"的意思,相当于 the same as。例:

All the children are of an age. 所有的孩子都同龄。

The two rooms are of a size. 两间房大小一样。

5. 不定冠词用于表示时间、速度、价格等意义的名词之前表示“每一”的意思，相当于 every。例：

We usually work eight hours a day. 我们每天工作八小时。

6. 不定冠词用于人名前，表示说话人对这个人不认识，或表示与某名人有类似性质的人。例：

A Mr Li telephoned you just now. 有一位李先生刚才打电话给你了。

Everyone wishes to be a Lei Feng in his class. 他们班人人都争当雷锋。

7. 连系动词 turn 后的名词前一般不加不定冠词。例：

He has turned thief.

主语是复数时，表语仍用单数。例：

Later they turned thief.

8. 在 take part in, catch hold of 等短语中，名词前一般不加冠词，但当名词被形容词修饰后，须加不定冠词 a(n)。如：take an active part in, catch a tight hold of。

替代词 one 的用法亦是如此。试比较：

I lost my pen yesterday. I will have to buy one.

I lost my pen yesterday. I will have to buy a new one.

9. 下列短语中，有无不定冠词，意义不一样：

in word(s) 口头上的 / in a word 总而言之

of age 成年 / of an age 同龄

at times 有时，不时地 / at a time 一度，一次

in crowds 成群地 / in a crowd 在人群中

have words with 争吵 / have a word with 与……谈一下

【定冠词的主要用法】

1. “the + 集合名词或复数名词”可表示对某一特指的群体作一般性的陈述。
例：

The public (police) wanted to know how serious the situation was.

2. “the/these/those + 形容词”可表示一类人。如：the young, the dead, these wounded, those poor, the living 等。

3. “the + 表示国籍的形容词”可表示该国全体人民，如：the British, the French, the Swedish, the Chinese 等。

4. “the + 姓氏复数”可表示一家人或夫妇二人。例：

The day before yesterday, I called on the Whites, but they happened to be out.

5. 四季名称前一般不加冠词,但在某一年的某一季节前须加定冠词 the.

例:

Wang Hai was born in the summer of 1968.

表示一年中某一段特定的时间时,也可加 the. 例:

Some animals will hibernate(冬眠) through the winter.

6. 在逢十的年份之前加上定冠词,表示世纪的某个年代. 例:

World War II ended in the 1940's. 第二次世界大战结束于二十世纪四十年代。

7. 在 either of, one of 等结构后的名词前须加上定冠词或其他限定词. 如: all of the (these/my) students 等。

8. 在 hit sb. on the nose, pull sb. by the arm 这类结构中,不可用物主代词代替其中的定冠词。(现代英语中也可用 hit sb's nose, pull sb's arm 这样的直接说法)

9. 在有关场所的名词前,用了冠词就单指具体场所. 如果不用冠词,则转指该场所的功能、作用等抽象意义. 试比较:

in bed(人)睡觉、卧床/ in the bed(人)在床上

in office 执政/ in the office 在办公室

in prison 坐牢/ in the prison 在监狱里

by sea 由海路/ by the sea 在海边

at table 在进餐/ at the table 在桌旁

at school 在求学中/ at the school 在学校

go to college 上大学/ go to the college 到大学去

特别提醒:有些短语中用或不用定冠词 the 完全是出于习惯. 试比较:

go to the office (cinema/theatre/university) 上班(去看电影/去看戏/上大学)

go to town 上城/ go to the countryside 下乡

in town 在城里/ in the city 在城市里

10. 下列短语中,有无定冠词,意义不一样:

four of us 我们当中的四人/ the four of us 我们四人(共有四人)

in future 从今以后/ in the future 未来,在将来

on earth 到底,究竟,在世界上/ on the earth 在地球上,在地面上

of age 成年/ of the age 当代,现代

by day 在白天/ by the day 按日计

in front of 在……前面(范围以外) / in the front of 在……前部(范围之内)

in charge of 负责, 管理 / in the charge of 由……负责, 在……管理下
 in course of 正在……过程中 / in the course of 当……时候, 在……期间
 in place of 代替 / in the place of 在……地方

【不用冠词的情况】

1. 星期、月份、节日、假日和三餐前不用冠词。例:

They usually have breakfast at 8 in Britain.

2. 球类活动和游戏活动前不用冠词。例:

He likes playing tennis better than playing chess.

3. 用于演奏的乐器名称前不用冠词。例:

He likes playing piano, but he can't afford to buy a piano.

She teaches guitar in a night school.

4. 称呼语、家庭成员和家里雇佣的厨师、保姆等名词之前不用冠词。例:

What's wrong with me, doctor?

Ask nurse to take Mother in the open air.

5. 名词前有物主代词、指示代词或不定代词(some, any, no, every, each)时, 不用冠词。例:

Whose dog is that one?

I came across my first English teacher this afternoon.

A wolf in a sheep's skin is our most dangerous enemy. 披着羊皮的狼是我们最危险的敌人。

6. 在“单数名词 + after (by, in, to) 等介词 + 同一单数名词”(表示“接续”)结构中, 名词前不用冠词。如: year after (by) year, step by step, hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder。例:

She made mistake after mistake.

7. 两个并列的形容词最高级修饰同一个名词时, 第二个形容词前不用冠词。例:

He is the tallest and strongest boy in our school.

8. 表示职称、头衔的名词在句中作同位语、表语、宾语补足语或主语补足语时, 一般不用冠词, 作主语、宾语时反之。例:

We made Xu Ting monitor of our class last week.

特别提醒: 该职称、头衔必须是某一范围独一无二的, 否则可加冠词。例:

Liu Yun has also been elected a group leader of our class. (组长班上不止一人)

【冠词的位置】

冠词一般放在最前面,但在下列情况下,冠词要后置:

1. 名词短语中有 many, such, what 等词修饰时,不定冠词要放在这些词的后面。如: many a student, such a clever boy, what a kind man.

2. 形容词前有 as, so, too, how, however 等副词修饰时,不定冠词要放在形容词之后,名词之前。例:

He is not so big a fool as you think. 他并不像你想象的那么蠢。

How large a room have you ordered? 你订的房间有多大?

3. 不定冠词可以放在副词 quite 和 rather 之前,也可放在它们之后,但必须放在副词 fairly 之前。例:

This is quite a sudden change.

I think it a rather easy job for you.

Einstein is said to be a fairly good violinist.

4. 名词短语里如果有 exactly, just, double, twice, half, both, all 等词修饰时,定冠词须放在这些词的后面。如: exactly the same amount, just the person, half the way, twice the length, both the sides 等。

第三节 错误剖析

1. 误: It is very helpful to keep diary.

正: It is very helpful to keep a diary.

析: diary 是可数名词,但很少见用复数,而多与不定冠词连用。

如: to write a diary in English.

英语中常见一些抽象名词与不定冠词连用。如:

It is a pity that ...

It is a pleasure to do ...

It is a shame to do ...

It is a great help.

in a hurry; in a temper; all of a sudden

还有一些与 take, have 有关的短语,也要加不定冠词。如: to take an interest (in), to take a pride (in), to take a dislike (to), to have a mind to do, to have a fancy (for), to take a chance (to), to have a headache (a pain, a cold)。

但是,类似 have toothache 的说法中却不用冠词。另外,一些由动词转换而来

的名词在作 have 和 take 的宾语时,通常都少不了 a。如: to take (have) a look at, to take (have) a rest, to have a try 等。

此外一些固定搭配也应注意,如: as a rule, to keep this a secret, to make a fool of oneself, at a discount, on an average, a short time ago, to live a happy life 等。

2. 误: I can never get used to this kind of a life.

正: I can never get used to this kind of life.

析: 指示代词 this 在 kind 前面已经起到了冠词的作用,因此介词 of 后面不应再用任何冠词,类似这样的错误常见的有: a sort of the person, a new type of a machine; 还要注意在 thousands of, a lot of, plenty of, a great deal of 等词组后面也不能再有冠词。但是出现在 most of, few of, all of, many of 等词组后面的名词一定要加冠词,以表示在一定范围内的数量,如: most of the time, all of the texts 等。

3. 误: He has lived in Soviet Union for 30 years.

正: He has lived in the Soviet Union for 30 years.

析: 国家名称前一般不加定冠词,如: China, Japan, Korea, 但有下列几种例外情况:

(1) 全名不止一个词,并且其主要名词是普通名词时,如: the People's Republic of China.

(2) 该国是由几个小部分联合组成,如: the United Kingdom.

(3) 国名以复数形式出现,如: the Netherlands, the United States, the Philippines.

4. 误: The building was completed in September of 2000.

正: The building was completed in the September of 2000.

析: 季节和月份名词前一般不加冠词。如果被一个限定性定语修饰或表示一段特定的时间就得加定冠词。

5. 误: Oh, John! What pleasant surprise you gave us!

正: Oh, John! What a pleasant surprise you gave us!

析: 表示情感的 surprise, joy, pleasure, honour, pity 等的含义已具体化,特别是在限制性定语从句中,需加不定冠词。

6. 误: The new building is under the construction.

正: The new building is under construction.

析: under construction 是固定词组,名词前不需加冠词,意为“在建设”。有很多短语中间用或不用冠词完全是出于习惯,常见的还有: in the evening, at night, in the city, in town, by air, by sea, day after day, at ease, in bed, in use, in

place, in honor of, in search of, on duty, on business, on show, on foot, on fire, out of breath, out of order, out of work, out of sight, under repair 等。

7. 误: What a fun it is to listen to music!

正: What fun it is to listen to music!

析: fun 为不可数名词, 不能加冠词, 也不能说 How fun ...。

8. 误: He was elected the president of the United States for the second time.

正: He was elected president of the United States for the second time.

析: 表示职称、头衔的名词在句中作同位语、表语、宾语补足语或主语补足语时, 一般不用冠词。

9. 误: They tended wounded and buried the dead.

正: They tended the wounded and buried the dead.

析: the 用于某些形容词或过去分词前, 指某一类人或物。这里 the wounded 指的就是伤员这一类人。

10. 误: Pay special attention to the idioms of English language.

正: Pay special attention to the idioms of the English language.

正: Pay special attention to the idioms of English.

析: English, French, Chinese 为不可数名词, 但 language 却是可数名词, 所以这里要加冠词。

第四节 高考预热

1. He has _____ great interest in history, especially in _____ history of Tang Dynasty.

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

2. The party last night was _____ success. We sang and danced until it came to _____ end at twelve.

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

3. Mr Stock, who is in Mexico on _____, runs _____ small business.

A. business; a B. business; 不填

C. the business; a D. business; 不填

4. 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

5. —Do you know who invented _____ telephone?

—No, but it is really _____ most useful invention.

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

6. The police have _____ power to arrest bad people by _____ law.

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

7. Now the machine runs at double _____.

- A. a speed B. speed C. the speed D. for speed

8. I came by _____ sea and I had a lovely journey on _____ Queen Elizabeth II.

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

9. She plays _____ violin fairly well and makes a living by teaching _____ violin.

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

10. These two rooms are of _____ size. But another two rooms are three times _____ size of them.

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

11. On _____ New Year's Eve, _____ most people like to watch CCTV programs at home.

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

12. There was _____ time _____ I hated to go to school.

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

13. As a rule, domestic servants doing odd jobs are paid _____.

- A. by the hour B. by hour C. by an hour D. by hours

14. —You mean you know the man?

—I know _____ man exactly like him.

- A. other B. the C. 不填 D. a

15. Mr Smith told us that _____ gold medal his son had got was considered _____ great honor to the whole family.

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

16. —I hear that as many as 1,500 people were killed in the earthquake.

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

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

17. At midnight they reached _____ small village _____ east of _____ Everwhite Mountain.

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

18. Nanjing lies on _____ Changjiang River and has _____ population of more than four million.

- A
C
18
- A. the; the B. the; 不填 C. the; a D. 不填; a
19. Bill Clinton took _____ office on January 20th, 1993 and left _____ office on January 20th, 2001.
A. 不填; 不填 B. his; his C. the; the D. an; his
20. We learn to go all out to work for _____ good of _____ society.
A. the; 不填 B. 不填; 不填 C. 不填; a D. the; the
21. Paris is _____ most beautiful city, where you can see _____ famous Eiffel Tower.
A. a; the B. a; 不填 C. the; a D. the; the
22. —What about _____ bike?
—Do you think it all right to buy him _____ bike as _____ birthday present?
A. the; the; the B. a; the; a
C. the; a; the D. the; the; a
23. He had decided to give it up, but on _____ second thought he decided to try _____ third time.
A. the; a B. 不填; 不填 C. a; a D. 不填; a
24. —Excuse me, where are _____ books for biology?
—Follow me. They're on this shelf. Do you want _____ new or used book?
A. a; a B. a; the C. the; a D. the; the
25. Young as he is, David has gained _____ rich experience in _____ society.
A. 不填; 不填 B. the; the C. a; 不填 D. 不填; the
26. —My son is lost. Did you see a boy passing by?
—I saw _____ boy hidden behind _____ tree over there. You may go and have a look.
A. a; a B. the; the C. a; the D. the; a
27. Mary climbed to the top of the mountain in _____ hurry, looked down and found in _____ surprise that _____ whole town took on a new look.
A. a; the; the B. a; 不填; the C. 不填; 不填; the D. 不填; 不填; a
28. In _____ old society many young women died by so curious and cruel _____ custom.
A. an; a B. 不填; the C. the; a D. the; 不填
29. The wheel is thought to be _____ first invention of _____ transportation.
A. the; the B. a; a C. a; 不填 D. the; 不填
30. Some people say that _____ British are _____ funny people.
A. the; a B. 不填; the C. 不填; 不填 D. the; 不填

31. Don't worry about _____ mistakes. They're _____ natural part of learning.
 A. 不填; a B. the; 不填 C. 不填, the D. the; the
32. _____ did you think of the exhibition?
 —Oh, it was _____ success.
 A. How; really a B. What; great
 C. How; 不填 D. What; quite a
33. The child had only _____ slight temperature, but the doctor regarded _____ illness as serious enough for _____ hospital treatment.
 A. 不填; 不填; the B. a; 不填; 不填
 C. a; the; 不填 D. a; the; the
34. —Did you have _____ wonderful time yesterday?
 —Yes. I was on _____ top of _____ world.
 A. 不填; the; a B. a; 不填; the
 C. a; a; the D. a; the; the
35. I don't usually have _____ breakfast, but I always eat _____ good lunch.
 A. 不填; 不填 B. 不填; a
 C. the; 不填 D. 不填; the
36. —I hear there'll be _____ talk on English study tomorrow morning.
 —Do you mean _____ speech our teacher asked us to listen to?
 A. a; the B. the; a C. the; the D. a; a
37. _____ of great danger, _____ always act bravely.
 A. In the time; the Smiths B. In time; the Smiths'
 C. In time; the Smiths D. In the course; these Smiths
38. Although _____ motor car has been with us for almost a century, I have never been able to drive _____ American one.
 A. a; the B. a; 不填 C. the; an D. the; the
39. Xi'an was _____ starting point of _____ world-famous Silk Road.
 A. 不填; 不填 B. a; a C. the; 不填 D. the; the
40. —I don't like _____ New York at all.
 —But this isn't _____ New York you remember.
 A. the; the B. 不填; the C. the; 不填 D. 不填; a

【参考答案】

- 1~5 ACAAC 6~10 DCAAB 11~15 CBADC 16~20 BACAA
 21~25 ADDCA 26~30 CBCDA 31~35 ADCBB 36~40 ACCDB

第二章 名词

第一节 考纲解读

1. 了解名词的各种分类。
2. 了解可数与不可数名词。
3. 了解名词的单复数及单数名词变成复数名词的方式。
4. 了解名词的所有格及使用情况。
5. 了解名词在句子中所充当的语法功能。
6. 掌握名词词义的辨析及习惯搭配。
7. 了解物质名词和抽象名词具体化的现象。
8. 了解不可数名词转化为可数名词时前面冠词的用法。

本部分的命题特点是考查含有名词的习惯表达法和某些名词的不同词义。

第二节 用法举要

【可数与不可数】

1. 英汉两种语言关于数的概念的不同

(1) 汉语中认为可数而英语中不可数的名词有: advice, bread, clothing, furniture, information, homework, luggage/baggage(行李), money, news, paper(纸)等。

(2) 英语中有时可用作可数名词而汉语中认为不可数的词有: coffee, noise 等。

(3) 汉语意思相当而英语用法有别的名词有: laughter 笑声(不可数)/ a laugh 一阵笑声, money 钱(不可数)/ a note 一张纸币/ two dollars 两美元, work 工作(不可数)/ a job 一份工作等。

2. 同一名词的可数与不可数

有些名词在词义发生变化时,可数与不可数也会随之发生变化。这种变化通常有以下几种情形:

- (1) 物质名词在转化为表示具体的人或物的名词时,后者就是可数的。