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新世纪上海名校名师 为你家教

· 高中毕业班英语 ·

董春梅 薛友婷 编著



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第一阶段

第1讲 名词所有格的注意点

[学习要点]

- 一、名词所有格的使用场合。
- 二、名词双重所有格的使用。

[典型例题]

例1 He was chairman of _____ Union.

- (A) Student's (B) the Student's (C) Students' (D) the Students'

评析 答案是(D)。这里须用复数名词的所有格修饰名词 Union。(A)、(C)项缺了定冠词,成了泛指与上下文意思不符。(B)项是单数名词的所有格,学生会这里的学生应该是复数,因此也不能选。

例2 —Who did you spend last weekend with?

— _____

- (A) Palmer's (B) The Palmers'
(C) The Palmers (D) The Palmer's

评析 答案是(C)。这里不须使用所有格。因为提问的是 Who,回答必须是人,而 The 加姓后加 S 表示一家人或 Palmer 夫妇,正好能解答这个问题。加上名词所有格,(A)表示 Palmer 拥有的东西。(B)表示 Palmer 一家或 Palmer 夫妇所拥有的东西。(D)则不存在。

例3 This performance of _____ was wonderful.

- (A) teachers (B) the teachers
(C) teacher's (D) the teachers'

评析 答案是(D)。of + 名词的's 表示名词的双重所有格,用于修饰 of 前面的名词,因此(D)选项与此语法条例吻合。

[家教点窍]

一、名词所有格常用于:

1. 表示有生命事物的所有关系。例: Mary's room。
2. 表示时间、距离、地名的所有关系。例: ten minutes' walk。
3. 's 后表示住所、店铺等的名词常省略。例: My uncle's, the chemist's。

二、of 结构可以和's 合并构成双重所有格。主要用在:

1. 它所修饰的词前面有一个表示数量的词(如 a, two, some, any, no, few, several)。
Several students of Tom's are playing football there.
2. 它所修饰的词前面有一个指示代词,使句子表示赞美或厌恶等情绪。例:
That little girl of your sister's is really a dear.

[强化训练]

一、选择填空。

- (10) 1. Her house is within _____ from the police station.
 (A) a stone's throw (B) a throw of a stone
 (C) stone's throw (D) the stone's throw
- (D) 2. Mike and John's _____.
 (A) fathers are teachers (B) fathers are teacher
 (C) father are teachers (D) father is a teacher
- (A) 3. —Where's my cup?
 —It's on the _____.
 (A) kitchen counter (B) counter of the kitchen
 (C) kitchen's counter (D) counter of the kitchen's
- (B) 4. —What on earth is that?
 —Don't you know? That's a whale, _____.
 (A) largest world's mammal (B) the world's largest mammal
 (C) a largest mammal in the world (D) largest mammal of the world
- (B) 5. —What have you finished?
 —I have finished _____.
 (A) a day work (B) a day's work
 (C) day's working (D) a-day work
- (B) 6. This is the _____.
 (A) students' exercises-book (B) student's exercises-book
 (C) students' exercises-books (D) student's exercises-books
- () 7. —Where is your brother?
 —At _____.
 (A) the Mr Green's (B) Greens
 (C) Mr Green's (D) the Greens
- (10) 8. —Whose umbrella is it?
 —It's _____.
 (A) somebody else's (B) somebody else
 (C) somebody's else's (D) somebody's else
- () 9. _____ will make a trip around the world during the coming Christmas.
 (A) The Evans (B) The Evans'
 (C) The Evanses (D) The Evanses'
- (10) 10. Every Sunday his parents will take him to _____.
 (A) the Children's Park (B) Children's Park
 (C) the Children Park (D) the Child's Park

二、汉译英。

1. 他们一点没犹豫就接受了这个邀请。

2. 他们占这个城市人口的三分之一。
3. 最后他不知不觉地走到了水边。
4. 我哥哥的几个朋友将和我们一道去。
5. 我想到裁缝店里去一趟。

第2讲 主谓一致的原则

[学习要点]

- 一、弄清主谓一致容易错的地方。
- 二、掌握主谓一致的一些基本原则。

[典型例题]

错句分析

例1 The population of China is still increasing, and 80% of the population in China is farmers.

评析 这句后面的 is 应改为 are, population 是集合名词,前半句看作为一个整体,谓语用单数。后半句理解为一个成员,所以谓语动词用复数。此类的集合名词还有 family, team, group, class, audience, government, public, army, crowd, company, committee。

例2 Five dollars are quite enough.

评析 这里的 are 应改为 is。数词 + 表示时间、距离、度量衡的复数名词通常看作一个整体,谓语动词用单数。

例3 No one but Susan and Mary have entered the English speech contest up to now.

评析 这里应把 have 改成 has。本句的主语是 No one 应为单数。当主语与 as well as/ but/ except/ with/ together with/ along with/ rather than 等引导的词合用时,谓语动词单、复数的取舍取决于作主语的单、复数,与后面的介词短语无关。

例4 Neither you nor I were awarded the prize.

评析 这里应把 were 改为 was。由 not only... but also/ neither... nor/ either... or/ not... but 连接的并列主语,应根据就近原则,要求动词与最近的并列成分保持一致关系。

[家教点窍]

主谓一致的注意点:

一、集合名词作整体看待时,谓语动词用单数形式。作个别成员看待时,谓语用动词的复数形式。如:

His family is a happy one.

His family are at table.

二、“定冠词 + 形容词”来表示一类时,谓语动词用复数形式。如:

The young want changes.

The wounded were sent to the nearest army hospital.

三、由 and 连接的并列主语表示不同的人 and 物时,谓语动词用复数形式。而表示同一人

或物时,谓语动词用单数形式。如:

The coffee and the tea are on the table.

The professor and doctor has come.

四、复数意义的单数名词,谓语动词用复数形式。如:people, police, cattle。

五、以 s 结尾的国名、书名和组织名,谓语动词用单数。而以 s 结尾的山脉、群岛和瀑布,谓语动词用复数。如:

The United States is in North America.

The Urals are between Asia and Europe.

六、在 there be 句型中,动词的单复数形式取决于最靠近它的这个名词。如:

There is a pen and two pencils on the table.

There are two pencils and a pen on the table.

七、all, most, half, the rest 等作主语或与 of 连用作主语时,要根据所指意义的不同决定谓语动词的单复数形式。如:

All is present. All are eager to try.

The rest of the dictionaries are very thick. The rest of the story is funny.

八、加减乘除四则运算根据意义一致的原则,谓语多用单数形式。如:

Twenty divided by four is five.

九、短语、从句作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。如:

To learn English well is not easy.

Who will take care of these orphans is still a question.

十、复合不定代词作主语时,谓语动词用单数。如:every/ some/ any/ no + body/ one/ thing。

十一、“名词 + 介词短语”作主语时,谓语动词的形式由前面的名词的单复数而定,与介词短语中的名词没关系。如:

A senior engineer, together with two assistants, was sent to repair the machine.

[强化训练]

一、选择填空。

A (D) 1. E-mail, as well as telephones, _____ an important part in daily communication.

(A) is playing (B) have played (C) are playing (D) play

C (C) 2. _____ of the land in that district _____ covered with trees and grass.

(A) Two fifth... is (B) Two fifth... are
(C) Two fifths... is (D) Two fifths... are

A (A) 3. It _____ John and Mary that _____ the stories to those kids living in the orphanage every Sunday.

(A) is... read (B) is... reads (C) are... read (D) are... reads

(D) 4. Ten minutes _____ an hour when one is waiting for a phone call.

(A) was (B) were (C) is (D) seems

- () 5. Some new types of bus _____ on show.
(A) is (B) are (C) has (D) have
- () 6. The United Nations _____ a resolution.
(A) has past (B) has passed (C) have passed (D) has through
- () 7. His family _____ at table when the door bell rang.
(A) was (B) were (C) are (D) is
- () 8. The ~~singer and dancer~~ _____ our party this evening.
(A) is to attend (B) are going to attend
(C) is about to attend (D) were to attend
- () 9. He was one of the students who _____ punished that day.
(A) was (B) were (C) had (D) have
- () 10. This pair of trousers _____ too long for me. Please show me another.
(A) are (B) were (C) is (D) was
- () 11. There _____ a pen and two pencils on the desk.
(A) is (B) are (C) has (D) have
- () 12. Who will take care of these children _____ still unknown.
(A) are (B) is (C) have (D) has

二、填入合适的词。

- The trousers _____ (be) old; a pair of new trousers _____ (be) needed.
- The team _____ (be) watching TV in the dinning room.
- Three fourths of the oil _____ (be) produced in this oil-field.
- All possible means _____ (have) been tried.
- More than one worker _____ (have) been dismissed since the economic crisis.
- The dead _____ (have) been buried.
- The Urals _____ (be) between Asia and Europe.
- They each _____ (have) a beautiful skirt.
- All _____ (be) ready. All _____ (be) anxious to have a try.
- Someone _____ (have) left his pen on the desk.

第3讲 冠词的妙用法

[学习要点]

- 了解一些带定冠词和不带定冠词的区别。
- 掌握带定冠词和不带定冠词的基本规律。

[典型例题]

- 例1 Your suggestion that we go swimming is B, because it's much too cold today.
(A) out of question (B) out of the question

(C) out of questions

(D) out of the questions

评析 答案是(B)。因为 out of question = without question 意为“毫无问题”, out of the question = impossible 意为“有问题的,不可能的,不在考虑之列,办不到的”。根据题意是“你建议我们去游泳,这不行,因为今天太冷了”,所以应选择(B)。

例2 Last Sunday, Mother, Father and I paid a visit to my uncle. He greeted _____.

(A) three of us

(B) the three of us

(C) third of us

(D) the third of us

评析 答案是(B)。three of us 意思是“我们当中的三个人”,而 the three of us 意为“只有三个人”,根据题意只有妈妈,爸爸和我三个人,所以应选择(B)。

例3 _____ there are only plains of dust with mountains around them on the moon.

(A) Mile for mile

(B) Miles for miles

(C) A mile after a mile

(D) Mile after mile

评析 答案是(D)。英语中表示“一天又一天”、“挨门挨户”类似的意思时,名词前面用零冠词,如: door by door, day after day, shoulder to shoulder 等。本句中的意思是“走了一里又一里”,应该选择(D)项。

[家教点窍]

一、形容词最高级作定语而不表示最高级的意思,却表示“非常,很”,相当于“very”,这时最高级前要带上不定冠词“a”,如:

She is a most beautiful but not the most beautiful girl in her school.

二、在有些短语中,名词前是否带定冠词“the”,所表达的意思完全不同。如:

in charge of 负责,管理

in front of 在……前面

in the charge of 由……负责

in the front of 在……里面的前面

三、有些短语中,带“the”时表示方位,不带“the”时表示动作,如:

go to school 上学

at table 用餐

go to the school 去学校方向

at the table 在桌旁

in hospital 住院

by sea 乘船

in the hospital 在医院里

by the sea 在海边

四、four of them 他们中的四个人

the four of them 只有他们四人

五、在序数词前一般用定冠词表示第一、第二,但当表示“又一”、“再一”时常带不定冠词,如: Would you like to pay a second visit to Nanjing?

六、有些短语习惯上也不用定冠词,如: at first sight, win first place.

[强化训练]

一、选择填空。

() 1. A bullet hit the soldier and he was wounded in _____ leg.

(A) a

(B) one

(C) the

(D) his

(2001年上海高考题)

(/) 2. One way to understand thousands of new words is to gain _____ good knowledge of basic word formation.

(A) /

(B) the

(C) a

(D) one

(2002 年上海高考题)

(B) 3. They elected him _____ captain of the team for _____ second time. 又 再

(A) /... a

(B) the... a

(C) the... the

(D) /... /

(/) 4. _____ classmate of mine was hit on _____ head by a naughty boy a couple of days ago.

(A) The... the

(B) A... his

(C) A... the

(D) /... /

(X) 5. The kind mother will go to _____ prison once a year to see her son who is in _____ prison for crime.

(A) the... the

(B) a... a

(C) /... the

(D) the... /

(D) 6. Wilson waved to the driver in _____ front of the bus, in _____ front of which was Wilson's son asking the driver for a stop.

(A) a... the

(B) the... /

(C) the... the

(D) /... the

(D) 7. _____ can't chase two hares at _____ time.

(A) A person... the

(B) You... a

(C) One... one

(D) One... a

(B) 8. Bob said he would never do such bad things in _____ future, and that he would try to be a useful man in _____ future.

(A) the... a

(B) a... the

(C) the... the

(D) /... the

(B) 9. The railway station lies to _____ left of the river. Go straight along the road, then turn _____ left at the crossing, and you'll see it.

(A) /... the

(B) the... /

(C) the... the

(D) /... the

(X) 10. Do you know that lady who is _____ a very beautiful house.

(A) in possession of

(B) in the possession of

(C) in possessions of

(D) in the possessions of

(A) 11. Jim is very active _____, and he is also a top student _____.

(A) in class... in the class

(B) in the class... in class

(C) in class... in class

(D) in the class... in the class

(B) 12. Bob has sat _____ alone for a few hours, deep in thought.

(A) at table

(B) at the table

(C) beside table

(D) by table

第4讲 不定代词的用法

[学习要点]

- 一、了解不定代词的作用。
- 二、掌握不定代词的用法。

[典型例题]

例1 Both teams were in hard training, _____ was willing to lose the game.

- (A) either (B) neither (C) another (D) the other

(2001 年上海高考题)

评析 答案是(B)。本题意为“两个队都在艰苦地训练,没有一个队愿意输掉这场比赛”。很明显(B)项是正确答案。neither 指“两者都不”,符合题意。而(A)项中的 either 指两者之中一个队,不合题意。其他两项牵强附会。

例2 I don't care for _____ of the hats. Would you show a third one?

- (A) all (B) none (C) either (D) both

评析 答案是(C)。本题意思是“我不喜欢这两顶帽子中的任何一顶,你是否再拿一顶帽子给我看”。both, neither 和 either 都用于两者之间,如果要表示全部否定则用“neither”或“not either”,而 not both 是表示部分否定。所以选择(C)项。

例3 I agree with most of what you said, but I don't agree with _____.

- (A) everything (B) anything (C) something (D) nothing

(1997 年全国高考题)

评析 答案是(A)。本题意思是“我同意你说的大部分内容,但不同意每一项内容”,根据题意应该选择(A)项。做此题时,不要死记硬背 anything 应用在否定句中,一定要看上下文的内容和意思的逻辑关系选择正确选项。

[家教点窍]

一、了解不定代词的范围和意义,如:some, any / no, none, all / every, each / few, a few / little, a little / many, much / both, neither, either / one, other(s), another.

二、注意不定代词的部分否定与全部否定,如:

not both / all / every(thing, body, one) 表示部分否定

none, no(thing, body, one) 表示三者以上全部否定

neither, not either 表示两者全部否定

如:Not all of the students work hard.

= All of the students don't work hard.

= Some of the students work hard; some of them do not.

I don't know either of them.

= I know neither of them.

三、one, it 和 that 都可代替上文出现过的名词,it 是特指,指同名同物,仅指单数可数名词;one 是泛指,仅指单数,可同名异物;而 that 则是特指同一类,可代替不可数名词。

[强化训练]

选择填空。

() 1. You cannot have _____ of these two rooms facing the sea. Both of them have been booked by Mr. Clinton in advance.

- (A) neither (B) both (C) any (D) either

- () 2. "Every one of them doesn't live in this district means " = " _____".
 (A) None of them lives in this district
 (B) Not all of them live in this district
 (C) Any of them doesn't live in this district
 (D) Either of them doesn't live in this district
- () 3. The boys were taken to the separate rooms by the policemen, and _____ of them knew what the other would be asked.
 (A) any (B) neither (C) every (D) none
- () 4. All of a sudden, Thomas slipped down the mountain slope, and several of his friends tried to catch him, but _____ in their efforts.
 (A) neither of them succeeded (B) any of them didn't succeed
 (C) none of them succeeded (D) all of them didn't succeed
- () 5. The Boy Scouts had hiked in the mountain for hours. They all got tired, but _____ would stop to have a rest.
 (A) none of them (B) neither of them
 (C) all of them (D) both of them
- () 6. —When shall we meet again?
 —Make it _____ day you like; it's all the same to me.
 (A) one (B) any (C) another (D) some
 (1996 年全国高考题)
- () 7. Some people like to stay at home on Sunday, but _____ like to go to the cinema.
 (A) another (B) others (C) other's (D) other one
- () 8. Jimmy is the oldest boy and is taller than _____ boy in the class.
 (A) the other (B) any other
 (C) each (D) all
- () 9. Canada is larger than _____ country in Asia.
 (A) any (B) any other
 (C) other (D) another
- () 10. —Have you finished your report yet?
 —No, I'll finish it in _____ ten minutes.
 (A) another (B) other (C) more (D) less
- () 11. If we had followed his plan, we could have done the work better with _____ money and _____ people.
 (A) little... fewer (B) little... few
 (C) little... much (D) little... many
- () 12. Although he is wealthy, he spends _____ on clothes.
 (A) little (B) few
 (C) a little (D) a few

第5讲 it 作先行引导词的用法

[学习要点]

- 一、了解 it 作先行词与其他功能的区别。
- 二、掌握 it 的正确用法。

[典型例题]

例1 What a pity, my new computer doesn't work, _____ must be something wrong with it.

- (A) It (B) There (C) This (D) That

(1999 年上海高考题)

评析 答案是(B)。本句是测试 it 与 there 的句型区别。it 在此应代表前面提到的事和物,本句无此意,而本句用 there be 句型比较合适。

例2 In fact _____ is a hard job for the police to keep order in an important football match.

- (A) this (B) that (C) there (D) it

(2001 年上海高考题)

评析 答案是(D)。本句 it 作先行词代替后面的不定式“for the police to keep order in an important football match”,所以只能选择(D)。

例3 _____ is no use asking you this kind of questions.

- (A) It (B) There (C) That (D) This

评析 答案是(A)。因为 it 在本句中作先行引导词代替后面的动名词短语,“asking you this kind of questions”。如果用 there be 句型应是“there be + 名词 + to do”,所以其他几项不合题意。

[家教点窍]

一、当句子的主语是动词不定式、动名词或从句时,常常不放在句首,而把 it 放在整个句子开头,作为形式主语,把真正的主语放在句子后面。it 也可作形式宾语,代替后面的真正宾语。

二、it 也可用来着重强调句子中的主语、宾语和状语部分,用句型:It is / was + 强调部分 + that/who + 其余部分表示。

三、注意区别 it 表示时间时的句型,如:

It was at six o'clock that we arrived there.

It was six o'clock when we arrived there.

It is six months since I saw him in London.

It was six months before he came back.

四、注意 it 和 there 的区别:

There is no need to take a plane there.