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高中英语考点语法

◆ 考点要览 —— 揭示考点、渗透考点 ◆ 考点聚焦 —— 剖析考点、预测考点 ◆ 考点突破 —— 凝练考点、突破考点



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前言

多年的高三及高三复习班教学经验、强烈的责任感和持恒的意念，一直无形地鞭策着笔者，应尽快完成对高考语法考点的编撰，把漫无边际的语法要素，以基点、难点、重点、考点的形式，分层次、高效能地呈现给英语学习中的莘莘学子。

今有幸受邀，能在出版社策划框架的基础上，按教学、教改的实际和自己的编撰意愿而设计本书，自然万分欣喜，从而，当倾睿凌智，鼎力而就，并竭尽全力，把繁琐的体系条理化、纷杂的知识集点化、难解的用法特殊化、晦涩的语言平朴化，在知识传授的基础上培养能力，在能力提升的基础上优化知识，以此奉献给一线师生最大化的方便与实效。所以，本书不仅非常适合高三的同学使用，也适合有了一定语法知识的高二、甚至高一的同学使用，同时更不失为广大英语教师得力的教学“助手”。

为求实用，本书按以下目标编写：

1. 由面到点，由点及面，对高考语法考点实行有针对性地各个击破，从而实现：①基础考点，精讲精练；②重要考点，全解全析；③预测考点，分层突破；④零碎考点，优化渗透。
2. 真题实测（1—20题）、跟踪训练（21—70题）、进阶提升（71—120题），全方位、立体化地将中学语法考点一网打尽。
3. 以考为纲，知能并举；他山之石，为我所用。尤其在“进阶提升”部分，大量遴选高考经典题例和全国各地的模拟题作为蓝本，让同学们直面接受近乎高考实战的演练，也是本书的特色之一。
4. 根据难易程度，对每道练习题进行无遗漏解析（答案及解析另配）。

另外，为进一步检测并巩固同学们的综合性语法知识和语法解题能力，我们还在“附录”中集中提供了“单项填空专练 10 组”、“补全句子专练 10 组”、“语法填空专练 15 篇”和“短文改错专练 15 篇”——这些题型的考查中心都是语法！

囿于所见，像这样以考点、考例、追踪强化的编排模式，也许尚属先例，但笔者相信，如此以由面到点，由点及面的升华式语法讲练，一定会使同学们尽快从浩瀚繁杂的语法体系中解放出来，为实现人生的初级跳跃奠定坚实的基础，为踏上人生的腾飞之旅插上理想的翅膀。

最后，我们仅作企望：在使用本书过程中，如发现疏漏畸误，还诚请广大师生不吝指正，以期再版修订。

——编者

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第一章 名词、冠词和代词

(一) 名词考点要览

1. 可数名词与不可数名词。
2. 可数名词的单复数运用及名词与冠词连用规则。
3. 名词所有格。
4. 名词作定语。
5. 名词在具体语境中的应用。
6. 名词辨义和习惯搭配(包括名词的同义、近义、近形的辨析)。



考点聚焦

1 名词的分类

英语的名词分为专有名词和普通名词两大类。专有名词表示个人、机构、组织、地方、国家等的专有名称,首字母一般大写,如:Obama, Beijing, Asia 等。普通名词是指一类人、一类事物、某种物质抽象概念的名称等。详见下表:

名词——表示人、事物或抽象概念等名称的词				
普通名词				专有名词
可数名词		不可数名词		表示个人、地方、机构、组织等专有的名称词。如: Tom, the Great Wall, China, the United States, the Olympic Games, the Spring Festival.
个体名词	集体名词	物质名词	抽象名词	
表示单个的人或事物。如: student, human, cat, country, window	由若干个体组成的集合体。如: family, class, team, police	表示无法分为个体的实物名词。如: water, paper, silk, bread, money	表示性质、行为、状态、感情或其他抽象概念的名词。如: happiness, difficulty, nature, homework, housework	

【考例 1】The first official results are not expected until _____ (星期二) at the earliest. (2012 · 陕西卷 · 单词拼写)

【答案】Tuesday。专有名词的首字母一般要大写。

【考例 2】We, as well as animal, cannot live without water. (2012 · 全国卷 II · 短文改错)

【答案】animal - animals。普通名词的可数名词有单、复数之分。这是英汉差别比较大的地方。在汉语中,名词不存在数的变化,但在英语中,名词却要据情况使用单数、复数或不可数的形式。为考查并培养同学们的英语思维能力,高考试题常常会在短文改错中,设置一道对名词单、复数变化式的测试题。

2 名词考点一览

考点 1 可数名词的用法

普通名词分为可数名词和不可数名词。可数名词有单复数变化,一般情况下是直接单数名词的后面加上-s,但也有特殊变化式。如:

1) 以 o 结尾的名词变为复数时,常在词尾加-s,但是下列名词要加-es,它们是:“黑人(negro - negroes)”“英雄(hero - heroes)”“爱吃“土豆(potato - potatoes)”“西红柿(tomato - tomatoes)”。

2) 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词变复数时,一般直接加-s,但下列以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词需变-f 或-fe 为-ves: 为保护“自己(self - selves)”的“生命(life - lives)”,“小偷(thief - thieves)”和他的“妻子(wife - wives)”手握“刀子(knife - knives)”,站在落满“树叶(leaf - leaves)”的“架子(shelf - shelves)”上,把“狼(wolf - wolves)”劈成了“两半(half - halves)”。



3) 合成名词构成复数时,通常只将所含的主体名词变成复数,如果没有主体名词,则将词尾变为复数。如: sons-in-law 女婿; passers-by 过路人; grown-ups 成年人; story-tellers 讲故事的人。

【考例】Her _____ (书架) are filled with books and photos. (2012·全国卷 II·单词拼写)

【答案】bookshelves / bookcases. bookshelf 也是以 shelf 结尾。

考点② 纯粹复数名词的用法

除 shake hands with (= shake sb's hand), make friends with 和 change seats / trains / buses 等常用的结构外,还有些名词习惯上多以其复数形式出现(为引起同学们注意,姑且称为“纯粹复数名词”)。如: thanks, cheers, congratulations, things(情况), affairs, feelings, as follows(如下), in tears, in ruins, in pieces, in chains(被囚禁), in high spirits, in one's teens / twenties, in the 1990's (或 in the 1990s), into halves, good manners, give one's regards / best wishes to, make contributions to, make preparations for, Many happy returns of the day! 等。这些名词的考查可渗透到试卷的各种题型之中。

【考例 1】Mom, I know I have never expressed my thank to you before. (2012·四川卷·短文改错)

【答案】thank—thanks。此处的 thanks 是名词,是近乎固定的用法。

【考例 2】Happy birthday, Peter, and many happy return of the day! (安徽卷·短文改错)

【答案】return—returns。Many happy returns of the day! 是一句固定的生日祝福语,相当于汉语的“祝你年年有今日,岁岁有今朝!”显然,此处 return 是名词。

考点③ 纯粹不可数名词的用法

在英语中,有些名词,如 advice(建议), news, information, fun, weather(in all weathers 短语除外), progress, homework, housework 等,无论在什么情况下都是不可数的,所以这些词没有复数形式,也不可把其与不定冠词连用。除写作使用以外,此类知识的考查多以单项填空或短文改错的形式出现。如:

(误) It's such a fine weather that all the students wish to take a walk in the wood.

(正) It's such fine weather that all the students wish to take a walk in the wood.

(正) It's such a fine day / so fine a day that all the students wish to take a walk in the wood.

考点④ 转义名词的用法

转义名词主要分为两类:①把抽象意义转化为具体意义,因而赋予其可数功能;②把具体意义的名词抽象化,从而赋予其不可数性。

转义名词一直是高考测试的热点。其考查主要出现在单项和短文改错题中。其常考热点如下:

1) 抽象转具体: pleasure, surprise, help, success, failure, danger, difficulty, wonder 等意为“……的人/物”。如: The meeting is a success.

2) 抽象转具体: worry, honor, disaster, rain, snow, fog, wind, gas, fire, crop, coffee, tea, food 等,指“一种”、“一场”及“多种”、“多场”时,有其单、复数形式。如: There have been strong winds over the last two months.

3) 抽象转具体: a need, a discovery, a love, a good time, a collection of, a knowledge of, a history of, a population of, an area of, an understanding of 等已近成固定形式。如: He has a good practical knowledge of computer science.

4) 具体转抽象: school, college, hospital, court, prison, bed, table, church 等,都是可数名词,可以有具体的意义,如 a school, three schools。再例如: (全国卷 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

但是,在不用冠词、不用复数,而只突出与之有关的活动时,它们便失去了具体意义。如: go to school, at table 等。再例如: (天津卷) 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

5) 具体转抽象: day, night, morning, noon, evening, night 等用来指天色时,表达抽象概念(注意其前不用冠词)。如: Day may break now, for the birds are singing outside.

【考例】Being able to afford _____ drink would be _____ comfort in those tough times. (2012·山东卷)

A. the; the B. a; a C. a; 不填 D. 不填; a

【答案】B。本句中的 drink 和 comfort 已经具有具体的意义,分别指“一杯酒”和“一件惬意的事”,所以,前面都应加不定冠词。

考点⑤ 有些抽象名词用复数形式时,则变为具体的事物。如: time 时间 → times 时代; work 工作 → works 著作; 工厂; difficulty 困难 → difficulties(具体)困难。

考点<6> 有些物质名词可用复数形式,意义不同。例如:coffee 咖啡 → two coffees 两份咖啡;cloth 布 → clothes 衣服;hair 头发 → hairs 多根头发;paper 纸 → papers 论文,文件;sand 沙 → sands 沙滩;snow 雪 → snows 积雪;wood 木材 → woods 森林。

考点<7> 有些名词单复数同形,如:Chinese 中国人;Japanese 日本人;Swiss 瑞士人;deer 鹿;sheep 绵羊;means 方法;works 工厂;fish 鱼;fruit 水果等。但 fish, fruit 表示种类时,可用 fishes, fruits。

考点<8> 有些集体名词的数。如:family, class, team, committee, society, people 等,则要根据语境进行分辨使用。

考点<9> 名词的格

所有格有三种不同形式:

1) 多在有生命物质名词的后面加's,但在某些表示时间、距离、自然现象、国家城市、度量衡及价值等无生命事物的名词后,也可以加's表示所有关系。如:today's news 今天的新闻。

注:如果两个名词并列,并且分别有's,则表示“分别有”;只有一个's,则表示“共有”。如:John's and Mary's room 约翰和玛丽(各自)的房间,John and Mary's room 约翰和玛丽(共有)的房间。

2) 多数名词(多表示无生命的事物),都可以与 of 构成所有格。如:the cover of the book 书皮,书的封皮。

3) 双重所有格的构成有两种:①名词 + of + 名词所有格;②名词 + of + 名词性物主代词。如:a friend of my uncle's 我叔叔的一个朋友;a friend of mine 我的一个朋友。

考点<10> 形容词和名词作定语

形容词和名词都可作定语,但有时含义有别,有时则出现错误。如可说 a chemistry teacher(化学老师),而不可说 a chemical teacher(化学原料做的老师),但可说 a chemical works(一家化工厂)。

另应注意,除 man, woman 常用“单单(a woman doctor)”、“复复(two women doctors)”式,及一些特殊词以外(如:a goods ship, the sports shoes, a clothes shop 等),作修饰词的名词常用单数式。如:a lady doctor, two lady doctors 等。

【考例】 There have been reports in America about people trying to steal person information for bad purposes. (全国卷·短文改错)

【答案】 person - personal。据句意可见,此处表达的是“个人信息”,故不应用 person information 表达。

考点<11> 名词的同/近义词辨析

名词的同/近义词辨析,不仅仅较多地应用于书面表达,而且还可以较为灵活地设题于单项填空、完形填空和短文改错题中。

常易设题的同/近义名词有:cause, reason, excuse, explanation; family, home, house, room, space; sign, signal, mark, example, symbol; award, reward, prize, money; value, price, cost, charge; kind, sort, type, variety; range, reach, distance, length; news, word, message, information, notice; energy, force, strength, power; accident, incident, affair, event, business, matter; practice, training, exercise, drill; ache, pain, injury, damage, wound; means, way, method, skill, experience; travel, trip, journey, voyage; idea, sense, feeling, opinion, thought, thinking; job, work, duty, task; pause, stop, rest, break; fact, deed, reality, practice; match, race, contest, competition 等。

附:常见的 16 组名词辨析:

1) clothes, cloth, clothing

clothes 统指各种“衣服”,谓语动词用复数;cloth 指“布”,为不可数名词;clothing 是“服装”的总称,指“一件衣服”时,用 a piece of clothing 或 an article of clothing。

2) incident, accident

incident 多指“小事件”,但“西安事变”常用 the Xi'an Incident;accident 指不幸的“事故”,如:He was killed in the accident.

3) sound, voice, noise

sound 指自然界各种各样的“声音”;voice 人的“嗓音”;noise 指“噪音”。如:I hate the loud noise outside.

4) vocabulary, word

vocabulary 指“词汇”,一个人拥有的单词量;word 指具体的“单词”。如:He has a large vocabulary.

5) population, people

population 指“人口,人数”;people 指具体的“人”。如:China has a large population.

6) weather, climate

weather 指一天内具体的“天气”状况; climate 指长期的“气候”状况。如: The climate here is not good for you.

7) road, street, path, way

road 具体的“公路, 马路”; street“街道”; path“小路, 小径”; way“道路, 途径, 方法”。如以下搭配: take this road; in the street; Please show me the way to the museum.

8) custom, habit

custom“传统风俗, 习俗”, 也可指生活习惯, 后接 to do; habit“生活习惯”, 后接 of doing。如: I've developed the habit of drinking a lot.

9) exercise, exercises, practice

exercise“运动, 锻炼”(不可数); exercises“练习”(可数); practice(反复做的)“练习, 实践”。如: Practice makes perfect.

10) speech, talk, lecture

speech 指在公共场所所做的、经过准备的、较正式的“演说”; talk 是日常生活中的一般的“谈话, 讲话”; lecture 指学术性的“演讲, 讲课”。如: The professor will make a speech at the meeting.

11) country, nation, state, land

country 侧重指“版图, 疆域, 国家”; nation 指“人民, 国民, 民族”; state 侧重指“政府, 政体”; land 可喻指“国土, 国家”。如: The whole nation was sad at the news.

12) problem, question

problem 常指较棘手的问题或要解决的“问题”, 前面的动词常为 think about, solve, raise 等; question 常指要回答的“问题”, 多和 ask, answer 连用。如: I have a problem to solve.

13) journey, trip, travel, voyage

journey 适用范围很广, 可指陆海空的“旅行”, 常指距离较远的旅行; trip 指短时间、短距离的“旅行”, 与 journey 通常可以互换使用, 常与其搭配的动词有 make, take, go on 等; travel 泛指“旅游”, 前面一般不用冠词, 复数形式 travels 多指旅行经历或到国外旅行, 前面不能用 many 和其他数词修饰。通常 journey 和 trip 强调往返性, 而 travel 不侧重往返性, 可以是单程旅行; voyage 指“海上旅行”或“航海”。下句是谚语中的 journey, 不可换用: Life is but a journey. 人生如旅。

14) sight, view, scene, scenery

sight 指供参观或浏览的地方, 意为“景象, 眼界”; view 指从某一特定点观看到的东西、景物, 尤指美丽的“自然风景, 风景画, 风景照片”; scene 同 view, 也是可数名词, 通常指局部的、具体的“风景、景致”, 但景中更有可能包括人或反映运动状态; scene 还表示戏剧、电影中或叙述中的、现实生活中的“场景”; scenery 为不可数名词, 是大自然“风景”的总称, 可能其中包括许多 scenes。

15) price, prize, award, reward

price“价格”; prize“奖, 奖品, 奖金”; award 作名词时, 意为“奖品, 奖金”; reward 作名词时, 意为“报酬, 奖励, 报答”。如: win the first prize; The price is high/low. This is your reward.

16) cause, reason, excuse

cause 是造成一种事实或现象的直接“原因, 起因”, 后接 of sth / doing sth; reason 是说明一种看法或行为的“理由”, 后接 for sth / doing sth, 如: the reason for being late; excuse 意为“借口; 辩解”。如: I won't listen to your excuses.

【考例 1】— Why do you choose to work in an international travel agency?

— Well, you know, English is my _____. So it is my best choice. (2012 · 福建卷)

A. strength B. talent C. ability D. skill

【答案】A。本句中的 strength 意为“强项”。

【考例 2】— Can I help you with it?

— I appreciate your _____, but I can manage it myself. (2012 · 江苏卷)

A. advice B. question C. offer D. idea

【答案】C。名词 offer 的意思是 an act of saying that you are willing to do sth for sb or give sth to sb, 据语境可见, 此处正是一个主动的提议, 故而答案可定。

(二)冠词考点要览

1. 冠词 a, an 与 the 的区别。
2. 零冠词与 a / an, the 的区别。
3. 不定冠词的倒置现象。
4. 与冠词有关的固定搭配。
5. 冠词的一些特殊用法。



考点聚焦

1 冠词的分类

冠词分为三类:不定冠词 a, an, 定冠词 the 和零冠词(即名词前不使用任何冠词的现象)。

2 冠词考点一览

1) 不定冠词的用法

考点<1> 不定冠词有 a 和 an。当第一次提到某人或某物而非特指时,用不定冠词。

【考例】I still remember when I was child, you always held me in your arms and told me stories till I fell asleep. (2012·重庆卷·短文改错)

【答案】child - a child。单数名词往往需要个“帽子”,此所谓“冠”也。

考点<2> 当冠词后的第一个音素为辅音音素时(注意:不是辅音字母),用 a;当冠词后的第一个音素为元音音素时(注意:不是元音字母),用 an。

【考例】The Wilsons live in _____ A-shaped house near the coast. It is _____ 17th century cottage. (浙江卷)
A. the ; / B. an ; the C. / ; the D. an ; a

【答案】D。此题旨在辨析 a, an, the 之使用习惯。同学们很容易误选 B 为答案。实际上,这个“A 型房/塔型房”只是“十七世纪的一幢别墅”,不指唯一,可见答案唯可选 D。

考点<3> 有些不可数名词,如 collection, feeling, knowledge, understanding 等具有转义用法时,前面需用不定冠词 a/ an。

【考例】It's _____ good feeling for people to admire the Shanghai World Expo that gives them _____ pleasure. (2010·福建卷)

A. 不填; a B. a; 不填 C. the; a D. a; the

【答案】B。本题旨在考查考生对 feeling 和 pleasure 这两个名词可数性的界定:feeling 已为转义用法,pleasure 在此泛指“快乐”,是不可数名词,故而可正确选用冠词。

考点<4> 人名前加不定冠词意为“一个叫……的人”、“一个……式的人物”或“……的作品”。如:A Mr. Smith wants to see you.

【考例】Experts think that _____ recently discovered painting may be _____ Picasso. (2011·浙江卷)

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

【答案】D。本句意为:专家认为,最近发现的画可能是一幅毕加索的作品。

考点<5> 要掌握下列结构中冠词的特殊位置:①what/ such + a/ an + 单数名词;②as/ so / that(= so)/ too/ how/ however + 形容词 + a/ an + 单数名词;③many a/ an + 单数名词。

【考例】Our neighbor has _____ ours. (北京卷)

A. as a big house as B. as big a house as
C. the same big house as D. a house the same big as

【答案】B。本题就是冠词位于特殊位置的一个考例。

考点<6> 与不定冠词连用的习语,如 at a loss, at a distance, as a rule, as a result, as a matter of fact, all of a sudden, in a hurry, in a flash, in a minute / while / moment, have a cold, have a headache, have a good time, keep an

eye on, have / take a walk / swim / bath / shower, live a ... life, make a start, make an apology, make a study of, make it a rule, make a living, pay a visit to 等。

【考例】I woke up with _____ bad headache, yet by _____ evening the pain had gone. (2012 · 辽宁卷)

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

【答案】C。第一空表示泛指,也是固定的习语式 have a headache 或 with a headache;第二空为固定用法,用定冠词 the,故选 C 项。

2) 定冠词的用法

考点① 用于上文提到的或者有特指意义的人或物的名词之前。

【考例】Sarah looked at _____ finished painting with _____ satisfaction. (2012 · 全国卷 I)

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

【答案】C。句中的 finished painting 在此具有特指意义,所以必须用定冠词。

考点② 用在序数词和形容词最高级前。

【考例】Of all _____ reasons for my decision to become a university professor, my father's advice was _____ most important one. (辽宁卷)

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

【答案】D。第一空是特指,第二空是形容词最高级,所以都填 the。

考点③ 用在世界上独一无二的事物、自然现象、表示方位或表示发明物等的名词前。

【考例】Alexander Graham Bell invented _____ telephone in 1876. (全国卷)

- A. 不填 B. a C. the D. one

【答案】C。telephone 是发明物,故加冠词。

考点④ “by the + 单位名词”含“按照”之意。如:Henry is paid by the hour / piece. 亨利的工作按小时/按件计酬。

【考例】— It is said John will be in a job paying over \$ 60,000 _____ year.

— Right, he will also get paid by _____ week. (2011 · 江西卷)

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

【答案】B。“by the + 单位名词”含“按照”之意。

考点⑤ 用在表示某世纪、年代、时期、朝代的名词及逢十的数词前。

【考例】Paper money was in _____ use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in _____ thirteenth century. (全国卷)

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

【答案】C。

考点⑥ 名词词组中如果有 exactly, just, double, twice, half, both, all 等修饰时,定冠词放在这些词的后面。如: Both the students passed the exam.

考点⑦ “the + 姓氏复数”指代一家人或夫妇两人。如: The Smiths were at the dance party yesterday evening.

考点⑧ “the + adj.”可代表一类人、一类事或一个国家的人民。如: the young, the living, the wounded, the beautiful, the Chinese 等。

考点⑨ 用在“the very/ only/ right + 名词”结构中。如: This is the very book I have been looking for.

考点⑩ 用在某些固定词组中,如 all the time, all the while, all the year round, all the way, by the day, by the way, in the beginning, in the end, in the last / past ten years, in the daytime, in the dark / darkness, in the open, on the air, in the form of, on the radio, on the go, on the whole, on the one hand, ... on the other hand, on the contrary, over the weekend, hit sb on the head, hit sb in the face, make the most of, take sb by the hand, seize sb by the collar, form / develop the habit of doing sth, put sb to the trouble of doing sth, the same, the rest, the following, the latter, To tell you the truth, What's the matter? 等。

【考例】A bullet hit the soldier and he was wounded in _____ leg. (上海卷)

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

【答案】C。

3) 零冠词的用法

考点① 不可数名词、复数名词用于泛指时,用零冠词(即不用冠词)。

【考例】The development of industry has been _____ gradual process throughout _____ human existence, from stone tools to modern technology. (2012·浙江卷)

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

【答案】C。第一空 process 是可数名词,第一次出现,且表示“一个”的概念,用不定冠词;第二空 existence 是不可数名词,此处表达抽象概念,故用零冠词。

考点② 月份、星期、节假日、大洲、称呼语及表示三餐、四季、球类、学科、棋类等名词前,常使用零冠词。

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

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

【答案】D。本题中虽然出现了表示星期的名词,但此处是指的“某个星期一”,所以不可用零冠词名词。答案应选 D。

考点③ 系动词 turn 后如果接与人的职业、职务等有关的单数名词时,习惯上必须用零冠词名词。如:He turned writer at last. 另:表示独一无二的职位、官衔的名词在句中作表语、同位语或补足语时,习惯上也用零冠词名词。

【考例】Sam has been appointed _____ manager of the engineering department to take _____ place of George. (2012·重庆卷)

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

【答案】D。manager 在句中作主语的补足语,表示独一无二的职位,所以应用零冠词名词。take place 是“发生”的意思;take the place of 是“取代”的意思,故而可定答案。

考点④ 当 college, school, hospital, church 等词用于表示建筑物的用途时,用零冠词。

【考例】When he left _____ college, he got a job as _____ reporter in a newspaper office. (天津卷)

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

【答案】A。leave college 是“大学毕业”的意思。如果单纯说“一所大学”,当然可以用 a college 等。

考点⑤ 在“no such + 名词”结构中,名词前使用零冠词。

【考例】Everything comes with _____ price; there is no such _____ thing as a free lunch in the world. (2010·重庆卷)

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

【答案】D。

考点⑥ 常与零冠词连用的短语中。如:all day long; at breakfast / dinner / hand / play / present / work / war; beyond reach / control; by accident / chance / hand / post / mistake / way of; in ink / pen / pencil; in anger / hunger / health / danger / surprise / sorrow / fear / thought / trouble / disappointment; in charge / turn / return / advance / need / use / debt / peace / public / order / line / color / size / area / length / history / search of / honor of / memory of / time of; in space, on holiday / vacation / business / duty / strike / fire / show / watch / guard; on second thoughts; out of reach / sight / mind / touch / control / repair / order; under attack / construction / control / discussion / repair / investigation; arm in arm, hand in hand, side by side, face to face, shoulder to shoulder; do good / harm / damage / wrong to; gain / lose weight; put ... into practice / use; keep in touch with; bring ... back to life; come into power; catch sight of; take trouble to do sth; have trouble / difficulty in doing sth 等。

【考例 1】There are over 56,000 rocky objects in _____ space, about 900 of which could fall down onto _____ earth. (2010·辽宁卷)

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

【答案】B. in space 是不要冠词的短语,即零冠词短语。

【考例 2】Always remember to put such dangerous things as knives out of children's _____. (2011 · 四川卷)

- A. touch B. sight C. reach D. distance

【答案】C. 四个选项都能与 out of 构成短语,且不加冠词,但含义不同。out of touch 意为“失去了联系”;out of sight 意为“看不到了”;out of reach 是“够不到”;out of distance = far away,意为“远离”。根据句意,当然只有说把危险品放到孩子够不到的地方才合逻辑,故而答案选 C。

4) 易混冠词考查

考点 1 “the + 序数词”表排序;“a/ an + 序数词”表“又一、再一”。如:give me a second chance 再给我一次机会。注:序数词修饰动词时,要用零冠词。

【考例】He missed _____ gold in the high jump, but will get _____ second chance in the long jump. (2012 · 全国卷 II)

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

【答案】C. 本句意为:他失去了跳高的金牌,但还有一次跳远(夺金)的机会。可见,a second chance 指的是“还有一次机会”,而不是单纯的“第二次(the second)”。

考点 2 形容词比较级前用定冠词表示“两者当中较……的”;形容词比较级前用不定冠词,表示“再/ 更……”。

【考例】If we sit near _____ front of the bus, we will have _____ better view. (2010 · 山东卷)

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

【答案】C. 本句意为:如果坐在汽车的前部,视野会更好些。

考点 3 表示世界上独一无二的事物的名词,前面一般加定冠词,但如果此类名词有修饰成分,也可能加 a/ an。

【考例】The visitors here are greatly impressed by the fact that _____ people from all walks of life are working hard for _____ new Jiangsu. (2010 · 江苏卷)

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

【答案】A. a new Jiangsu 可以译为“一个崭新的江苏”。

考点 4 英语乐器的名称前往往用定冠词,但是,当此类名词用作普通名词时,可以与不定冠词连用。此外,中国特有的乐器名词如果使用汉语拼音,则不与冠词连用。

考点 5 专有名词前冠词的用法比较复杂。一般情况下,不含普通名词的纯专有名词前不用冠词,如 Beijing, America 等;含有普通名词构成的专有名词前用 the,如 the United States of America 等。

【考例】We are said to be living in _____ Information Age, _____ time of new discoveries and great changes. (2012 · 四川卷)

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

【答案】D. Information Age 是由普通名词构成的专有名词,所以前加定冠词。

考点 6 有无冠词,或不同的冠词,赋予一些短语完全不同的含义。常见的这类结构有 at birth / at a birth, by day / by the day, by sea / by the sea, in word / in a word, in charge of / in the charge of, in office / in the office, in front of / in the front of, on earth / on the earth, with child / with a child, a number of / the number of, for a moment / for the moment, two of the students / the two of the students, at a time / at one time, in a way / in the way, have a word with sb / have words with sb, take place / take the place of 等。

【考例】The Smiths don't usually like staying at _____ hotels, but last summer they spent a few days at a very nice hotel by _____ sea. (2012 · 江西卷)

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

【答案】C. hotels 这里是泛指,用名词复数即可。后一空中应填“在海边”才合理。by the sea 是“在海边(在海岸上)”,这里是特指。而 by sea 则是“乘船,由海路”的意思,显然不可选用。

(三)代词考点要览

1. 人称代词的宾格在简略答语中的使用。
2. 不定代词用法及辨析。
3. one/ it/ that/ those/ ones 等代词表示代指时的区别。
4. 常用代词辨析。



考点聚焦

1 代词的分类

此处我们重点讲述人称代词、物主代词、疑问代词、指示代词和不定代词。关系代词等将在相关章节详细讲述。

2 代词考点一览

考点① 人称代词

人称代词的正确选用及人称代词的宾格用于简略答语等。

人称代词		要点提示	例句
主格	I, you, he/she/it, we, you, they	主格人称代词在句子中主要作主语,有时作表语。	We are good friends.
		单数人称代词并列作主语,顺序常为 you - he - I。	You, she and I went to visit our teacher.
		复数人称代词并列作主语,顺序常为 we - you - they。	We, you and they all did well in the final exam.
宾格	me, you, him/her/it, us, you, them	宾格人称代词在句子中主要作宾语。	I don't believe them. Let's keep the secret between you and me.

【考例】On my desk is a photo that my father took of _____ when I was a baby. (2010 • 四川卷)
A. him B. his C. me D. mine

【答案】C. take a photo of sb 意为“给某人照相”,此处缺少介词的宾语,所以应用人称代词的宾格。

考点② 物主代词

名词性物主代词就相当于同根的“形容词性物主代词 + 名词”。如: Is this book yours? = Is this book your book?

物主代词		要点提示	例句
形容词性物主代词	my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their	形容词性物主代词具有形容词的功能,所以,它们可以像形容词一样作定语,修饰名词。	This is my friend. Her name is Kate. Where is your textbook, Jack?
名词性物主代词	mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs	名词性物主代词具有名词的功能,所以,它们可以像名词一样,在句中作主语、宾语和表语。	My book is here. Yours is over there. My dictionary is at home. Please lend me yours. Is this bike yours? Yes, it's mine.

【考例】Yes, it is clearly that your life in your country is quite different from me. (江西卷 • 短文改错)

【答案】me-mine。

考点3 反身代词

注意反身代词的“反身”性,而不要使其无所依附。另:反身代词不能单独作主语。如:(误)Myself drove the car.(正)I myself drove the car.(正)I drove the car myself.

反身代词	要点提示	例句
myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves	反身代词在句中主要作宾语。	Watch out! Don't hurt yourself with the knife. 当心,别让刀伤到你自己。
	反身代词还可以起到强调作用,在句中作宾语、表语或同位语等。	I myself can finish this task. 我自己就能够完成这次的任务。
	用在某些固定搭配中。	enjoy oneself 玩得开心 help oneself to 请随便吃…… come to oneself 苏醒 teach oneself 自学 by oneself 独自地,独立地 call oneself 自称 behave oneself 举止规矩

【考例】If our parents do everything for us children, we won't learn to depend on _____. (2010·上海卷)

A. themselves B. them C. us D. ourselves

【答案】D。考虑反身代词的“反身”性,主语为 we,所以选 ourselves。depend on oneself 的意思是“自力更生”。

考点4 疑问代词

what 与 who 的区别;whatever, whichever, whoever 与 what, which 和 who 的区别。

疑问代词	要点提示	例句
what, which, who, whom, whose, whatever, whichever, whoever	疑问代词用来构成特殊疑问句,在句中可作主语、宾语、定语和表语。	What on earth did you do over there? = Whatever did you do over there? 你到底在那儿干什么呢?
	一般来说,what 问职业、地位;who 问的是姓名或身份。	What is he? = What does he do? 他干什么职业?
	what 是在未知范围内进行选择,后面不可接 of 短语;which 是在已知范围内进行选择,后面可跟 of 短语。	What do you like to read in your spare time? Which of the three books do you like best?
	whatever, whichever, whoever 分别是 what, which 和 who 的强调形式。根据在句子中的句法功能,意义有两种选择:(1)相当于 anything that / anyone who;(2)相当于 what / which / who on earth (in the world),意为“到底(究竟)什么/哪一个/谁”。	Give the book to whoever likes it. = Give the book to anyone who likes it. Whatever you do and whoever you are, you should follow the rules of nature. 无论你干什么,也不管你是谁,都应该按自然规律办事。

【考例】As many as five courses are provided, and you are free to choose _____ suits you best. (2012·陕西卷)

A whatever B. whichever C. whenever D. wherever

【答案】B。此处的 whichever = anything that,全句意为:多达五门课可供选择,你可以随便选一门最适合你的。

考点5 指示代词

用于指代时单复数的区别。在高中阶段,最应关注的是,作代词时,that 指代前文提到的不可数名词或事;those 指代前文的复数名词。如:The population of China is much larger than that of any other country in the world.

单数	复数	要点提示	例句
this	these	指前面刚刚提到的事或名词,也可以指下文将要提及的事,或代指近处的东西。	This is the book I like best. These are all his pictures.
that	those	指前面刚刚提到的事或名词,或代指远处的东西。	Who are those students over there?

【考例】Studying Wendy's menu, I found that many of the items are similar to _____ of McDonald's. (2012·浙江卷)

B. ones

C. any

D. all

【答案】A。those 指代前面的 many of the items。

考点6 不定代词 something, anything, nothing, none, neither, nobody / no one, no 的正确使用

英语中常见的不定代词有:some(一些),any(任何),both(两者都)等以及由 some, any, no, every 等构成的复合不定代词。

不定代词具有名词和形容词的性质,并有可数和不可数之分,在句中可以作主语、表语、宾语、同位语、定语等。

不定代词	要点提示	例句
something	意为“某物”,常用在肯定句中。	There is something inside him.
anything	意为“某物”时,常用于疑问句或否定句中;意为“任何事”时,一般不受限制。	—Is there anything I can do for you? —Yeah, sure. He lets you do anything, say anything, be anything you want.
nothing	只能指物,表泛指概念,常回答 what 引导的疑问句。	—What is in the bottle? —Oh, nothing.
none	“三者或三者以上都不”,既可指人,也可指物,后可接 of 短语,常用来回答 how many/ much 的问题;作主语时,谓语动词的单复数根据 none 所指代的名词定;none 在句中作主语或宾语,不作定语。	—How many pandas did you see in the zoo? — None. None of the students have been to the island.
neither	“两者都不”,既能指人又能指物,作主语时谓语动词用单数。	She can't help us now; neither of her hands is clean.
nobody, no one	no one = nobody,只能指人,表泛指概念,常回答 who 引导的疑问句。	—Who has ever been to the United States in our class? —Nobody / No one has.
no	no = not a/an(+ 可数名词单数)	He is no teacher. = He is not a teacher. (前者语气较重,且可能具有感情色彩)
	no = not any(+ 可数名词复数)	There are no books at all in the box. = There are not any books (at all) in the box.
	no = not any(+ 不可数名词)	Mum, there is no milk left. = Mum, there is not any milk left.

【考例】Larry asks Bill and Peter to go on a picnic with him, but _____ of them wants to, because they have work to do. (2012 · 全国卷 I)

B. any

C. neither

D. none

【答案】C。neither 意为“两者都不”，符合题意。

考点7 不定代词 all, both, either, any, each, every 的辨异



不定代词	表示数量	使用特点
all	指三个或三个以上的人或物	(1)作主语,指“所有的人”时,谓语为复数;指“所有的事”时,谓语为单数 (2)可以与 of 短语连用
both	指两个人或物	可以与 of 短语连用
either	两者中任何一个	还可用作副词,表示“也”,用在否定句结尾
any	三者或三者以上中的任何一个	放在肯定句中表示“任何一个”,在否定句和疑问句中表示“一些”
each	两者以上中的每一个	(1)强调个体 (2)可以与 of 短语连用
every	三者或三者以上中的每一个	(1)强调整体 (2)不能与 of 短语连用

注:each 既可作代词,又可作形容词,而 every 只能作形容词而不能作代词,此处仅是为了比较方便而与 each 放在了一块。

【考例】When he took his gloves off, I noticed that _____ one had his name written inside. (2012 • 上海卷)

A. each B. every C. other D. another

【答案】A。本题若有 either,也是正确答案,因为照常理思维,一个人的手套一般应是两只,所以不可选用 every。

考点 8 不定代词 another, other, the other, others, the others 的使用范围

不定代词	指代范围	使用特点
another	三者或三者以上中的任何一个,另一个	用作代词或形容词
other	另外的,相当于形容词词性	只作定语,常与复数名词或不可数名词连用;但如果前面有 the, this, that, some, any, each, every, no, one 及 my, your, his 等时,则可与单数可数名词连用,如 any other plant, every other day
the other	两者中的另一个	常与 one 连用,构成:one... the other... 一个……另一个……;作定语修饰复数名词时,表示另一方中的“全部其余的”
others	泛指别的人或物	是 other 的复数形式,不能作定语,构成:some... others ...
the others	特指其余的人或物	是 the other 的复数形式,常构成 some... the others...

【考例】You are a team star! Working with _____ is really your cup of tea. (2010 • 安徽卷)

A. both B. either C. others D. the other

【答案】C。此处为笼统地说“与别人合作”,所以选 C。

考点 9 代词 one, it 和 that 的区别

代词	使用特点	例句
one	表示是同类或同类之一。	Your watch is nice, and I also want to get one. (我也想得到一个同类的手表)
it	表示特指,就是专指前文的一个词。	Your watch is nice, but I don't want it. I want to get a clock instead. (不想要的正是上文提及的 your watch)
that	表示泛指,指代的名词和前面提到的名词是同一类。	The weather is hotter today than that yesterday. (that 代替了 the weather)

【考例 1】Our understanding of education, work and society is _____ of the earlier generation. (different)
我们对教育、工作和社会的认识和我们上一代人的不同。(2012·湖北卷·补全句子)

【答案】different from/than that。此处的 that 指代前文的 understanding, 注意不可遗漏。

【考例 2】We have various summer camps for your holidays. You can choose _____ based on your own interests.
(2011·福建卷)

A. either B. each C. one D. it

【答案】C。one 指代的是 various summer camps 中的一个。it 与 various summer camps 不能对等, 故而排除。

考点突破

1. 真题实测

得分	≤12	≤14	≤16	≤18	19	20
评价	Too poor	Poor	Just so-so	Good	Excellent	Perfect

- The Harry Potter books are quite popular; they are in great _____ in this city. (2012·全国卷 II)
A. quality B. progress C. production D. demand
- You were working too hard. You'd better keep a _____ between work and relaxation. (2012·天津卷)
A. promise B. lead C. balance D. diary
- You'd better write down the phone number of the restaurant for future _____. (2012·江西卷)
A. purpose B. reference C. progress D. memory
- My first _____ of him was that he was a kind and thoughtful young man. (2012·山东卷)
A. expression B. attention C. satisfaction D. impression
- Your _____ as a student will be excellent if you develop a habit of reflecting on how you learn. (2012·浙江卷)
A. operation B. growth C. performance D. character
- It is important to have your eyes examined regularly to check for any sign of eye disease that may not have any _____.
(2012·湖北卷)
A. symptom B. similarity C. sample D. shadow
- The officer insisted that Michael did not follow the correct _____ in applying for a visa. (2012·湖北卷)
A. pattern B. procedure C. program D. perspective
- Carl is studying _____ food science at college and hopes to open up _____ meat processing factory of his own one day. (2012·安徽卷)
A. / ; a B. / ; the C. the; a D. the; the
- The development of industry has been _____ gradual process throughout _____ human existence, from stone tools to modern technology. (2012·浙江卷)
A. 不填, the B. the; a C. a; 不填 D. a; a
- It is generally accepted that _____ boy must learn to stand up and fight like _____ man. (2011·全国卷 I)
A. a; a B. a; the C. the; the D. a; 不填
- As he reached _____ front door, Jack saw _____ strange sight. (2011·全国卷 II)
A. the; 不填 B. a; the C. 不填; a D. the; a