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快捷英语·语法高频考点 精讲精练（高考）

主 编：孙烈红



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编者的话

语法是一个庞大的知识体系，内容繁多且琐碎，如今每位学生手头都有一本厚厚的语法书，然而书中内容几乎都是大而全，语法知识面面俱到，学生虽然花费大量时间，但由于其内容过于庞杂而难以消化。目前国内师生迫切需要一本紧扣最新英语课程标准、突出重点、直击考点的英语语法学习图书，应广大读者要求，我们特组织一批英语教育专家、学者和经验丰富的一线特、高级教师，编写了这本《快捷英语·语法高频考点精讲精练（高考）》，以期能够真正减轻高中生学习英语语法的负担，提高学习效率。本书是在深入研究新课标、各地英语主流教材及几百份高考试卷的基础上编写而成的，具有极强的针对性、实用性、指导性与前瞻性。

本书打破了传统语法书将语法规则逐一罗列的讲解模式，把高中生需要掌握的语法知识分为15个专项，95个考点，并通过精要解析各地典型真题使学生真正熟悉考点，掌握考点，每个专项后还附有高考真题及原创习题，从而使学生收到由适量操练所形成的强化效果。本书坚持“系统、实用、适用”的编写理念，既保持了语法系统本身所具有的知识板块的完整性，又避免了面面俱到，同时突出重点、突破难点、突显考点，注重了知识与能力的结合，方法与策略的引导，全面提升学生的备考能力。

本书既可适用于高三学生备考使用，也可作为高一年级、高二年级学生学习语法知识，了解高考考点的日常辅导书。书中如有疏漏不妥之处，诚请广大读者不吝批评指正。

——本书编写组

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名词和冠词

考点分布及频率

考点	名词所有格及名词做定语	名词辨义及固定搭配	不定冠词	定冠词	不用冠词的情况
2008~2012	2	42	18	13	27

考点综述

对名词应主要掌握其数、格、可数名词与不可数名词的相互转化、名词辨义及固定搭配等方面。冠词离不开名词，掌握冠词首先要弄清名词的性质，即可数还是不可数；其次要掌握冠词的基本用法，即什么情况下用不定冠词，什么情况下用定冠词，什么情况下不用冠词。

高考命题分析

通过分析历年高考题，可以看出：对于名词，主要考查其所有格、辨义和固定搭配。对于冠词主要考查不定冠词、定冠词的基本用法以及不用冠词的情况，另外还考查冠词在固定短语中的运用。

高频考点聚焦

考点一 名词所有格及名词做定语

名词所有格做定语表示所属关系，名词做定语表示被修饰名词的特征、构成材料、内容、用途等。名词与数词连用做定语时，如果数词与名词之间有连字符，则名词用普通格，且用单数。如果数词与名词之间没有连字符，则名词要用复数，且用所有格形式。

【真题链接】

1. (2010上海) It took us quite a long time to get to the amusement park. It was _____ journey.

- A. three hour B. a three-hours C. a three-hour D. three hours

点拨 C “三小时的旅程”可以说 a three hours' journey 或 a three-hour journey。

2. (2009江西) The _____ shoes were covered with mud, so I asked them to take them off before they got into _____ car.

- A. girl's; Tom's B. girls'; Toms' C. girls'; Tom's D. girl's; Toms'

点拨 C 两个空都是名词所有格做定语。由后面的 them 可知, girl 应用复数形式, 其所有格是 girls'; Tom 的所有格形式是 Tom's。

考点二 名词辨义及固定搭配

名词辨义主要有同义名词的辨析及根据句意选择符合句意的名词; 固定搭配主要是名词与动词、介词等的搭配。

【真题链接】

1. (2012全国II) The Harry Potter books are quite popular; they are in great _____ in this city.

A. quality B. progress C. production D. demand

点拨 D be in great demand 意为“大量需求”, 符合句意。

2. (2012天津) You were working too hard. You'd better keep a _____ between work and relaxation.

A. promise B. lead C. balance D. diary

点拨 C 句意: 你工作太累了, 你最好保持工作和休息的平衡。balance 意为“平衡”。

3. (2012江苏) —Can I help you with it?

—I appreciate your _____, but I can manage it myself.

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

点拨 C 由语境可知, 是拒绝对方提供帮助。offer 意为“提供”, 符合语境。

4. (2011江苏) Teachers have to constantly update their knowledge in order to maintain their professional _____.

A. consequence B. independence C. competence D. intelligence

点拨 C 句意: 老师必须不断更新知识, 以保持其专业技能。competence 意为“技能, 能力”, 符合句意。

5. (2010天津) James took the magazines off the little table to make _____ for the television.

A. room B. area C. field D. position

点拨 A 句意: 詹姆斯把小桌上的杂志拿掉, 腾出地方放电视。make room for 意为“为……腾地方”, 符合句意。

考点三 不定冠词

高考对不定冠词的考查主语集中在以下就个方面: 1. 泛指某人/物; 2. 表示“每一”, 相当于every/per; 3. 表示“一个”, 相当于one; 4. 用于专有名词前表示“某一个……”, 相当于a certain; 5. 用于序数词前表示“再一, 又一”; 6. 用于抽象名词前表示具体的人或事物, 或用于物质名词前表示“一种/份/场”等; 7. 用于专有名词或独一无二的名词(如sun, moon, world等)前, 表示某种景象或某一阶段的特色, 这时, 名词前多有限定词修饰; 8. 用于一些固定短语中。

【真题链接】

1. (2012山东) Being able to afford _____ drink would be _____ comfort in those tough times.
A. the; the B. a; a C. a; 不填 D. 不填; a

点拨 B 这里是不可数名词转化成可数名词。a drink 表示“一杯饮料”，a comfort 表示“一个安慰”。

2. (2012全国II) He missed _____ gold in the high jump, but will get _____ second chance in the long jump.

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

点拨 C 句意：他失去了这次跳高的金牌，不过在跳远比赛中他还有机会。gold 在此指“金牌”，表特指，应用定冠词；序数词前用不定冠词表示“另一（个），又一（个）。a second chance 意为“另一次机会”。

3. (2011全国I) It is generally accepted that _____ boy must learn to stand up and fight like _____ man.

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

点拨 A 句意：人们普遍认为，男孩子必须学会站起来，像男子汉一样去奋斗。用不定冠词泛指一类人。

4. (2011浙江) Experts think that _____ recently discovered painting may be _____ Picasso.

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

点拨 D painting 前有限定词修饰，表示特指应用定冠词；人名前一般不用冠词，如果表示“一个名叫……的人”或“……人的作品”，则前面要用不定冠词。这里，a Picasso 指“毕加索的一幅作品”。

5. (2011江西) —It's said John will be in a job paying over \$60,000 _____ year.

—Right, he will also get paid by _____ week.

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

点拨 B 第一个空用不定冠词，相当于 every，by the week “按周计算”。

6. (2010 江苏) The visitors here are greatly impressed by the fact that _____ people from all walks of life are working hard for _____ new Jiangsu.

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

点拨 A people 是复数名词，表示泛指时，其前不用冠词；表示地名的名词前一般不用冠词，但表示该地某个阶段的情况时，前面要用不定冠词。这里，a new Jiangsu 指“一个新的江苏”。

7. (2009全国) 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

点拨 B go to the cinema 是固定短语，意为“去看电影”，for a while 是固定短语，意为“一会儿”。

8. (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

点拨 B 句意：为了找到一份更好的工作，他决定再学一门外语。第一个空表泛指，用不定冠词；序数词前加不定冠词表示“另一，又一”，相当于 another。

9. (2007福建) —How about _____ Christmas evening party?

—I should say it was _____ success.

A. a; a

B. the; a

C. a; /

D. the; /

点拨 B 第一个空填 the, 特指刚举行过的圣诞晚会; success 表示“成功”时, 是抽象名词, 但表示“成功的人或事”时, 为可数名词, 其前要加不定冠词。

考点四 定冠词

高考对定冠词的考查主要有以下几个方面: 1. 特指上文提到的或谈话双方都知道的人或事物; 2. 用于单数可数名词前表示一类人或事物; 3. 用于形容词最高级前或用于形容词比较级前表示两者中“更……的一个”; 4. 用于世界上独一无二的事物前; 5. 用于普通名词构成的专有名词前; 6. 用于表示计量单位的名词前; 7. 用于姓氏的复数前表示一家人或夫妇二人; 8. 用于表示身体部位的部分名词前; 9. 用于一些固定短语中。

【真题链接】

1. (2012全国I) Sarah looked at _____ finished painting with _____ satisfaction.

A. 不填; a

B. a; the

C. the; 不填

D. the; a

点拨 C painting 是可数名词, 在此表特指, 应用定冠词; satisfaction 是抽象名词, 前不用冠词。with satisfaction 意为“满意地”。

2. (2012四川) We are said to be living in _____ Information Age, _____ time of new discoveries and great changes.

A. an; the

B. 不填; the

C. 不填; a

D. the; a

点拨 D Information Age 是普通名词构成的专有名词, 前应用定冠词, 后面解释这是一个什么样的时代, 应用不定冠词。

3. (2012辽宁) I woke up with _____ bad headache, yet by _____ evening the pain had gone.

A. the; the

B. the; an

C. a; the

D. a; an

点拨 C headache 表示“头痛”, 前要用不定冠词; 这里特指那个晚上, evening 前用定冠词。

4. (2011陕西) As is known to all, _____ People's Republic of China is _____ biggest developing country in the world.

A. the; 不填

B. 不填; the

C. the; the

D. 不填; 不填

点拨 C the People's Republic of China 是由普通名词构成的专有名词, 应用定冠词; 形容词最高级前应用定冠词。

5. (2010 辽宁) There are over 58,000 rocky objects in _____ space, about 900 of which could fall down onto _____ earth.

A. the; the

B. 不填; the

C. the; 不填

D. a; the

点拨 B in space “在太空”, 是固定短语; 由句意可知, 这里的 earth 指地球, 表示世界上独一无二的名词前应用定冠词。

6. (2008 浙江) _____ apple fell from the tree and hit him on _____ head.

A. An; the

B. The; the

C. An; 不填

D. The; 不填

点拨 A 第一个空表示“一个”, 用不定冠词; 英语中表示“拍, 打, 抓”等意义的动

词用人做宾语, 而将“拍, 打, 抓”的部位用介词短语引出, 而且表示身体部位的名词前不用物主代词, 用定冠词。

7. (2007全国) —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; /

点拨 B 姓氏的复数前用定冠词表示“姓……的一家人, 姓……的夫妇”; 姓氏前用不定冠词表示“一位姓……的人”。

考点五 不用冠词的情况

不用冠词的情况高考主要考查以下几个方面: 1. 物质名词、抽象名词前常不用冠词, 但表示特指时要用地冠词; 2. 复数名词表示泛指或类别时, 其前不用冠词; 3. 表示头衔、职务的名词做表语、补语或同位语时, 其前不用冠词; 4. 在“by+名词”构成的短语中; 5. 在一些固定短语中。

【真题链接】

1. (2012安徽) Carl is studying _____ food science at college and hopes to open up _____ meat processing factory of his own one day.

A. /; a

B. /; the

C. the; a

D. the; the

点拨 A science 是不可数名词, 前不用冠词; factory 是可数名词, 这里指开办一个肉类加工厂, 故用不定冠词。

2. (2012江西) The Smiths don't usually stay at _____ hotels, but last summer they spent a few days at a very nice hotel by _____ sea.

A. /; a

B. the; the

C. /; the

D. the; a

点拨 C 复数名词 hotels 表示泛指, 前不用定冠词; by the sea 意为“在海边”。

3. (2012重庆) Sam has been appointed _____ manager of the engineering department to take _____ place of George.

A. /; /

B. the; /

C. the; the

D. /; the

点拨 D 表示职位的 manager 前不用冠词; take the place of 是固定短语, 表示“代替……”。

4. (2010四川) In _____ most countries, a university degree can give you _____ flying start in life.

A. the; a

B. the; 不填

C. 不填; 不填

D. 不填; a

点拨 D most 作“大多数”讲, 修饰名词时, 其前不用冠词, 表示泛指; start 是可数名词, 这里表示泛指, 应用不定冠词。

5. (2010福建) It's _____ good feeling for people to admire the Shanghai World Expo that gives them _____ pleasure.

A. 不填; a

B. a; 不填

C. the; a

D. a; the

点拨 B feeling “感觉”, 是可数名词, a good feeling “一种美好的感觉”; pleasure 意为“快乐”时是抽象名词, 前面不用冠词。

6. (2010浙江) Many lifestyle patterns do such _____ great harm to health that they actually speed up _____ weakening of the human body.

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

点拨 B do harm/good to 是固定短语, 意为“对……有害/益”, 第二个空指体质的变弱, 是特指, 用定冠词。

7. (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. /; /

点拨 B by sea 意为“乘船, 走水路”, by 表示交通方式时, 名词前不用冠词; continent 前加定冠词 the, 特指欧洲大陆。

8. (2007重庆) George 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

点拨 C Sunday 前一般不用冠词, 但指“某个礼拜天”时, 前面要用不定冠词; church 作“教堂”讲, 是可数名词, 但是 at church 意为“做礼拜”, church 转化成抽象名词, 前面不用冠词。

注意

(2011重庆) In communication, a smile is usually _____ strong sign of a friendly and _____ open attitude.

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

点拨 C 第一个空表示“一种/个”, 用不定冠词; friendly 和 open 是两个并列的形容词做定语, 故只在第一个形容词前加冠词。

真题导练

- (2012山东) My first _____ of him was that he was a kind and thoughtful young man.
A. expression B. attention C. satisfaction D. impression
- (2012浙江) Your _____ as a student will be excellent if you develop a habit of reflecting on how you learn.
A. opinion B. growth C. performance D. character
- (2012浙江) The development of industry has been _____ gradual process throughout _____ human existence from stone tools to modern technology.
A. 不填; the B. the; a C. a; 不填 D. a; a
- (2012湖北) It is important to have your eyes examined regularly to check for any sign of eye disease that may not have any _____.
A. symptom B. similarity C. sample D. shadow
- (2012湖北) The officer insisted that Michael did not follow the correct _____ in applying for a visa.
A. pattern B. procedure C. program D. perspective
- (2012江西) You'd better write down the phone number of that restaurant for future _____.
A. purpose B. reference C. progress D. memory

7. (2012四川) He will come to understand your efforts sooner or later. It's just a matter of _____.
A. luck B. value C. time D. fact
8. (2011全国II) As he reached _____ front door, Jack saw _____ strange sight.
A. the; 不填 B. a; the C. 不填; a D. the; a
9. (2011四川) Dr Peter Spence, _____ headmaster of the school, told us, "_____ fifth of pupils here go on to study at Oxford and Cambridge."
A. 不填; A B. 不填; The C. the; The D. a; A
10. (2011四川) Dr Peter Spence, _____ headmaster of the school, told us, "_____ fifth of pupils here go on to study at Oxford and Cambridge."
A. 不填; A B. 不填; The C. the; The D. a; A
11. (2011四川) Always remember to put such dangerous things as knives out of children's _____.
A. touch B. sight C. reach D. distance
12. (2011江西) What's the _____, in your opinion, of helping him if he doesn't make an effort to help himself?
A. sympathy B. theme C. object D. point
13. (2011湖北) "Tommy, run! Be quick! The house is on fire!" the mother shouted, with _____ clearly in her voice.
A. anger B. rudeness C. regret D. panic
14. (2011湖北) Giving up my job to go back to full-time education was a big _____, but now I know it was the best decision I ever made.
A. project B. commitment C. competition D. ambition
15. (2011山东) There's a _____ in our office that when it's somebody's birthday, they bring in a cake for us all to share.
A. tradition B. balance C. concern D. relationship
16. (2011山东) Take your time—it's just _____ short distance from here to _____ restaurant.
A. 不填; the B. a; the C. the; a D. 不填; a
17. (2011福建) The lack of eco-friendly habits among the public is thought to be a major _____ of global climate change.
A. result B. cause C. warning D. reflection
18. (2010北京) First impressions are the most lasting. After all, you never get _____ second chance to make _____ first impression.
A. a; the B. the; the C. a; a D. the; a
19. (2010重庆) Everything comes with _____ price; there is no such _____ thing as free lunch in the world.
A. a; a B. the; / C. the; a D. a; /
20. (2010山东) If we sit near _____ front of the bus, we'll have _____ better view.
A. 不填; the B. 不填; a C. the; a D. the; the
21. (2010山东) Those who suffer from headache will find they get _____ from this medicine.
A. relief B. safety C. defense D. shelter
22. (2010江苏) The doctor is skilled at treating heart trouble and never accepts any gift from his patients, so he has a very good _____.
A. expectation B. reputation C. contribution D. civilization

23. (2010安徽) I haven't seen Sara since she was a little girl, and she has changed beyond _____.
A. hearing B. strength C. recognition D. measure
24. (2010浙江) The school advisors help you talk through your problems but they don't give you any direct _____.
A. solution B. target C. measure D. function
25. (2010江西) Last year the number of students who graduated with a driving license reached 200,000, a(n) _____ of 40,000 per year.
A. average B. number C. amount D. quantity
26. (2010湖北) This restaurant has become popular for its wide _____ of foods that suit all tastes and pockets.
A. division B. area C. range D. circle
27. (2010湖北) After the earthquake, the first thing the local government did was to provide _____ for the homeless families.
A. accommodation B. occupation C. equipment D. furniture
28. (2009全国) What I need is _____ book that contains _____ ABC of oil painting.
A. a; / B. the; / C. the; an D. a; the
29. (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
30. (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
31. (2009天津) I'm trying to break the _____ of getting up too late.
A. tradition B. convenience C. habit D. leisure
32. (2009浙江) I don't understand what the engineer means, but I've got _____ rough idea of _____ project plan.
A. the; a B. 不填; the C. the; 不填 D. a; the
33. (2009浙江) The system has been designed to give students quick and easy _____ to the digital resources of the library.
A. access B. passage C. way D. approach
34. (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
35. (2009山东) —He says that my new car is a _____ of money.
—Don't you think those words are just sour grapes?
A. lack B. load C. question D. waste
36. (2009安徽) We can never expect _____ bluer sky unless we create _____ less polluted world.
A. a; a B. a; the C. the; a D. the; the
37. (2009安徽) China has got a good _____ for fighting against the flu with its careful and smooth organization.
A. reputation B. influence C. impression D. knowledge

38. (2009福建) The World Health Organization gave a warning to the public without any _____ when the virus of H1N1 hit Mexico in April, 2009.
A. delay B. effort C. schedule D. consideration
39. (2009湖北) Hiking by oneself can be fun and good for health. It may also be good for _____ building.
A. respect B. friendship C. reputation D. character
40. (2009湖北) In our class, when the bell rang and the teacher closed his book, it was a _____ for everyone to stand up.
A. signal B. chance C. mark D. measure
41. (2009辽宁) This area experienced _____ heaviest rainfall in _____ month of May.
A. 不填; a B. a; the C. the; the D. the; a
42. (2008全国) It's not _____ good idea to drive for four hours without _____ break.
A. a; a B. the; a C. the; the D. a; the
43. (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
44. (2008天津) Most air pollution is caused by the burning of _____ like coal, gas and oil.
A. fuels B. articles C. goods D. products
45. (2008福建) What's the _____ of having a public open space where you can't eat, drink or even simply hang out for a while?
A. sense B. matter C. case D. opinion
46. (2008山东) I bought a dress for only 10 dollars in a sale; it was a real _____.
A. exchange B. bargain C. trade D. business
47. (2008山东) Students should be encouraged to use _____ Internet as _____ resource.
A. /; a B. /; the C. the; the D. the; a
48. (2008江西) —Shall we go out for a walk?
—Sorry. This is not the right _____ to invite me. I am too tired to walk.
A. moment B. situation C. place D. chance
49. (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
50. (2008湖北) The young man made a _____ to his parents that he would try to earn his own living after graduation.
A. prediction B. promise C. plan D. contribution
51. (2008湖北) The top leaders of the two countries are holding talks in a friendly _____.
A. atmosphere B. state C. situation D. phenomenon
52. (2008安徽) To save some of the human languages before they are forgotten, the students in our school started a discussion "Save Our _____".
A. Sky B. Life C. Arts D. Voices
53. (2008浙江) Dogs have a very good _____ of smell and are often used to search for survivors in an earthquake.
A. sense B. view C. means D. idea