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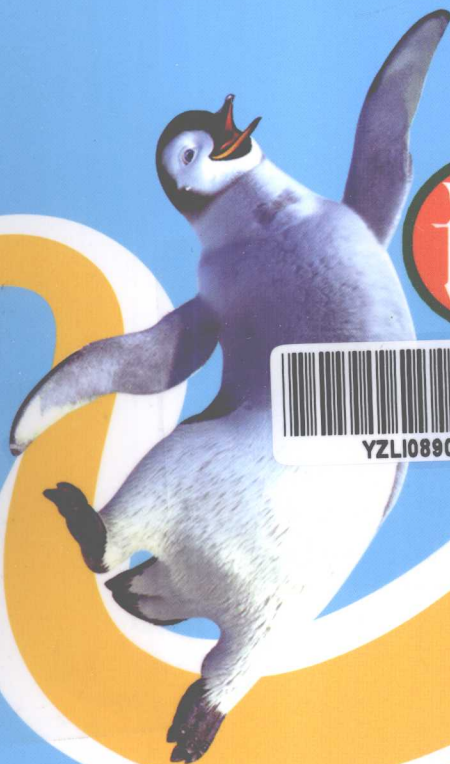
高考英语

熊继军 编著

提分特训

语法

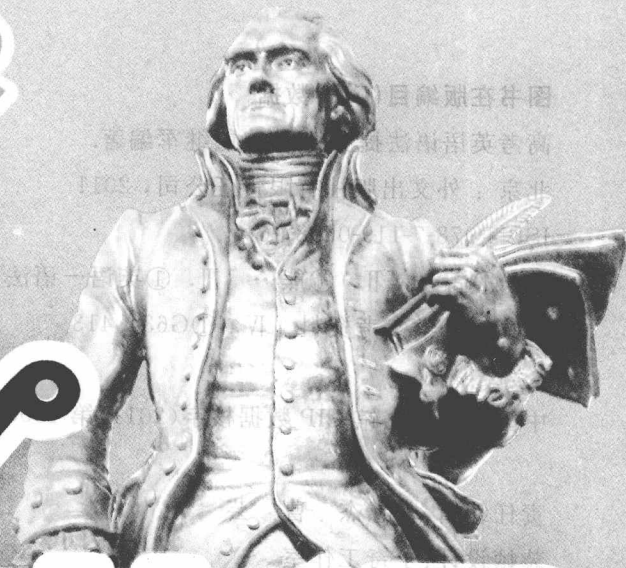
适合高一、高二年级学习、高三年级学生备考



外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

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前 言

在历年高考中,对英语语法的考核并不拘泥于四选一的语法题,而是渗透于整个高考英语卷之中。无论是高考英语中的听力、完形填空还是阅读理解,都需要扎实的语法基础来分析句子的结构和整体意思,写作则更需要主动地运用语法规则来遣词造句。因此,学好英语语法是为应试高考英语打基础。

本书根据最新高考英语考试大纲,将高考所需要掌握的语法基础知识总结、专项训练以及高考实战紧密结合。在对语法考点进行详细讲解的同时,选取典型习题对各专题要点进行深加工,理论与实践相结合,以此帮助考生攻克英语语法类题的各个考点,并提升考生应试高考英语卷的总体能力。本书在编写上有以下特色:

有清晰的大纲要求和命题重点,让考生及老师做到有的放矢。

突出语法的要点和难点。在考点知识的具体介绍中,力求使各考点知识最大程度地条理化和系统化,用最简明、精练的语言呈现语法考点知识,以便提高考生的英语语法水平、增强考生备考高考英语的基础能力。

考点的总结与强化训练相结合,精讲多练。在每章知识点总结之后,高质量的补充强化训练题。这些强化训练题不是对考题的简单重复,而是对各考点下的考题进行的适当补充和拓展,深化读者对每章重要语法点的理解和运用。

把最新的高考真题直接融合到每个章节,为考生备考提供了丰富详实、可进行方便快捷检索的真题资源。把原本分散的历年真题系统化和条理化,让考生可以通过高考真题迅速领会高考英语。

希望读者通过认真研读本书,能够系统地、细致地、彻底地吃透高考英语语法的重点和难点,愿本书能为广大考生备考高考英语提供切实有效的帮助,衷心祝愿广大考生通过扎实、投入的备考在高考中取得优异的成绩!

编 者

目 录

第一章 名词	1
一、名师提示	1
二、基本语法知识讲析	1
三、专项训练	3
四、真题演练	6
第二章 冠词	8
一、名师提示	8
二、基本语法知识讲析	8
三、专项训练	10
四、真题演练	13
第三章 形容词和副词	15
一、名师提示	15
二、基本语法知识讲析	15
三、专项训练	16
四、真题演练	21
第四章 代词	24
一、名师提示	24
二、基本语法知识讲析	24
三、专项训练	25
四、真题演练	28
第五章 介词和连词	30
一、名师提示	30
二、基本语法知识讲析	30
三、专项训练	33
四、真题演练	36
第六章 定语从句	38
一、名师提示	38

二、基本语法知识讲析	38
三、专项训练	41
四、真题演练	44
第七章 状语从句	46
一、名师提示	46
二、基本语法知识讲析	46
三、专项训练	50
四、真题演练	54
第八章 名词性从句	56
一、名师提示	56
二、基本语法知识讲析	56
三、专项训练	59
四、真题演练	61
第九章 情态动词和虚拟语气	64
一、名师提示	64
二、基本语法知识讲析	64
三、专项训练	70
四、真题演练	74
第十章 非谓语动词和独立主格结构	77
一、名师提示	77
二、基本语法知识讲析	77
三、专项训练	83
四、真题演练	87
第十一章 动词的时态和语态	91
一、名师提示	91
二、基本语法知识讲析	91
三、专项训练	96
四、真题演练	99
第十二章 动词和动词短语	104
一、名师提示	104
二、基本语法知识讲析	104
三、专项训练	108
四、真题演练	112
第十三章 特殊句式(强调、插入语、替代、省略和倒装)	114
一、名师提示	114

二、基本语法知识讲析	114
三、专项训练	119
四、真题演练	122
第十四章 数词和主谓一致	124
一、名师提示	124
二、基本语法知识讲析	124
三、专项训练	127
四、真题演练	130
第十五章 情景交际	131
一、名师提示	131
二、基本语法知识讲析	131
三、专项训练	133
四、真题演练	137
答案与解析	140



第一章 名词



一、名师提示

(一) 考纲要求

名词应掌握以下内容:分清名词的可数性与不可数性;可数名词有单复数,有些名词只有复数;物质名词、抽象名词不可数但可以具体量化使用;名词所有格和 of 格的语言现象;名词直接作定语;国家名词的正确使用;名词词义的区别和搭配;单位名词的搭配;名词前的修饰语 so, as, quite 等;time 及常考点。

(二) 命题导向

名词的“可数”与“不可数”是高考命题的热点之一。不可数名词前不能与不定冠词连用,之后不能加-s。有些抽象名词却有复数形式,但意义与原来词不同。有些可数名词复数有两个意思,一个与单数意义相同,另一个和单数含义不同,高考中这些含义很可能成为考查的内容。词语的固定搭配及名词作定语也是高考命题的注意点。

(三) 高考重点要求

1. 可数名词单复数形式以及不可数名词。
2. 抽象名词与物质名词具体化。
3. 名词的语法作用(特别是名词作定语)。
4. 名词的所有格。
5. 名词的辨析和固定词组搭配。



二、基本语法知识讲析

(一) 可数名词单、复数变化形式

1. 规则变化。
 - (1) 单数名词词尾直接加-s。如: boy—boys, pen—pens。
 - (2) 以 s、x、ch、sh 结尾的单词一般加-es。如: glass—glasses, box—boxes, watch—watches, brush—brushes。
特例: stomach—stomachs。
 - (3) 以“辅音字母 + y”结尾的变“y”为“i”再加“-es”。如: baby—babies, lady—ladies, fly—flies。
 - (4) 以“o”结尾的多数加-es。如: tomato—tomatoes, potato—potatoes, hero—heroes。但以两个元音字母结尾的名词和部分外来词中以 o 结尾的词只加-s。如: radio—radios, zoo—zoos, photo—photos, piano—pianos, kilo—kilos, tobacco—tobaccos。
 - (5) 以“f”或“fe”结尾的名词复数形式变“f”或“fe”为“v”,之后再

加-es。如: wife—wives, life—lives, knife—knives, wolf—wolves, self—selves, leaf—leaves 等。特例: handkerchief—handkerchiefs, roof—roofs, chief—chiefs, gulf—gulfs, belief—beliefs, cliff—cliffs。

- (6) 改变元音字母的。如: man—men, mouse—mice, foot—feet, woman—women, tooth—teeth, goose—geese, ox—oxen。特例: child—children。
- (7) 复合名词的复数形式。
 - ① 在复合词中,在最后名词词尾加-s。如: armchair—armchairs, bookcase—bookcases, bookstore—book stores。
 - ② man 和 woman 作定语修饰另一个名词时,前后两个名词都要变成复数。如: man doctor—men doctors, woman driver—women drivers。
 - ③ 与介词或副词一起构成的复合名词应在主体名词部分加-s。如: brother-in-law—brothers-in-law, passer-by—passers-by。
 - (8) 有的名词有两种复数形式。如: zero—zeros, zeroes, deer—deers, deer。penny 的两种复数形式含义有所不同。如: pence(便士的钱数), pennies(便士的枚数)。

2. 不规则变化。

- (1) 单、复数同形。如: means, aircraft, deer, fish, Chinese, Japanese, sheep, works(工厂), cattle。
- (2) 合成名词的复数。如: boy-friend—boy-friends, go-between—go-betweens(中间人), grown-up—grown-ups。
- (3) 有些名词通常只用作复数。如: glasses 眼镜, clothes 衣服, goods 货物, trousers 裤子, belongings 所有物, wages 工资, riches 财富, surroundings 环境, ashes 灰尘, compasses 圆规, cattles 家畜, congratulations 祝贺, have words with sb. 同某人吵架, in high spirits 以很高热情地, give one's regards to sb. 向某人问候, in rags 衣衫破烂, It is good manners to do sth. 有礼貌做某事。
- (4) 集体名词的数。有些集体名词通常只用作复数,如: people, cattle, police; 有些名词只用作单数,如: machinery, furniture, mankind, jewellery; 有些名词既可用作单数又可用作复数,单数看作整体,复数看作集体的各个成员。如: The crew is large. 船员人数很多(指整体); The crew are all tired. 船员们都累坏了(个体)。

【经典例题】

① As a result of the serious flood, two thirds of the buildings in the area _____.

- A. need repairing B. needs to repair
C. needs repairing D. need to repair

【解析】答案为 A。句意:因为这次严重的洪水,这个地区三分之二的建筑需要修理。主语是分数 two thirds 修饰的名词 buildings,所以要求谓语动词用复数。

② He and his wife are of the same _____; they both



want their son to go to college.

- A. soul B. spirit
C. heart D. mind

【解析】 答案为 D。句意：他和他妻子信念一致，都想让儿子上大学。mind 意为“愿望，想法”。根据所提供的情景“they both want their son to go to college”可以判断出他和妻子都有共同的愿望。soul 意为“灵魂，心灵”或“精神”；spirit 意为“精神，心灵，灵魂”；heart 意为“心胸或心怀”。

③ School children must be taught how to deal with dangerous _____.

- A. states B. conditions
C. situations D. positions

【解析】 答案为 C。句意：学生们应当被教会如何对付危险的处境。本题考查名词的辨析。situations 意为“情景、情形、形势”，与前面的 dangerous 构成“危险的境地”；state 意为“状态，状况”；condition 意为“状况，条件”；position 是指“职位，位置”。

(二) 不可数名词的数

1. 一般说来抽象名词为不可数名词，但当抽象名词表示具体的东西时，可用作可数名词且词义发生变化，主要类型如下：

(1) 抽象名词表示具有某种特性、状态、感情情绪的人或事。如：

- 抽象名词(不可数) 具体化(个体名词, 可数名词)
in surprise 惊讶地 a surprise 一件令人惊讶的事
win success 获得成功 a success 一个(件)成功的人(事)
win honor 赢得荣誉 an honor 一个(件)引以为荣的(事)
Failure(失败) is the mother of success. 失败是成功之母。
a failure 失败者
by experience 靠经验 an experience 一次经历
youth 青春 a youth 一个青年人
have pity on sb. 怜悯某人 a pity 可惜的事情
with pleasure 乐意 a pleasure 乐事

(2) 抽象名词与 a(an) 连用，淡化了抽象概念，转化为似乎可以体验到的动作、行为或类别。如：

- A knowledge of English is a must in international trade.
Would you like to have a walk (swim, bath, talk) with me?
It is a waste of time reading such a novel.
She made an apology to her mother for her wrong doings.

2. 物质名词是不可数名词，但表示数量或种类之多时，可以用作可数名词。如：

- (1) 物质名词有形或数的相应物体，有单、复数。如：some coffee 一些咖啡，a coffee 一杯咖啡，three coffees 三杯咖啡；some drink 一些饮料，a drink 一杯饮料，three drinks 三杯饮料；his hair 他的头发，a few grey hairs 几根白发；glass 玻璃，a glass 一只玻璃杯。

(2) 物质名词有前置后置修饰时，前面要使用不定冠词。

- have breakfast
have a wonderful breakfast
The road is covered with snow.
They have a heavy snow every year.
Time and tide wait for no man.
We had a wonderful time last night.

3. 有复数形式的不可数名词。

(1) 有些抽象名词往往以复数形式出现，起到一种丰富语言感情

色彩或强调某种特殊状态的作用。如：

- Use your brains, please.
They have smoothed away the difficulties.
Have you made preparations for tomorrow's meeting?
Many thanks for your kindness.
No pains, no gains.
After many failures, they finally succeeded.

(2) 有些物质名词以复数形式出现，表示数量之多，范围之广。如：

- The boy burst into tears at the bad news.
The rising waters did a lot of harm to the crops.
The stone bridge broke down in heavy rains.

【经典例题】

- ① In the after-class activities, the students had plenty of _____ and gained a lot of practical _____.
A. experience, ; experiences
B. practices; experience
C. practice; experience
D. exercise; knowledge

【解析】 答案为 C。句意：在课外活动中，学生们经历了许多，并获得了许多经验。practice 和 knowledge 都是不可数名词，故排除 B、D 两项。experience 既可以做可数名词“经历”讲，也可以做不可数名词“经验”讲，此处为“经验”。

- ② The young student is _____ as a writer. It's _____ to all his teacher.
A. success; surprise
B. a success; a surprise
C. a success; surprise
D. success; a surprise

【解析】 答案为 B。句意：那个年轻的学生作为一个作家是一个成功者，这对他的老师们而言是件令人惊讶的事情。success 作为“成功的人或事情”是可数名词，surprise 作为“令人惊讶的事情”也是可数名词，这是“抽象名词具体化”。

- ③ I haven't got a single _____ from Aunt Mary since I last saw her.
A. advice B. news
C. message D. information

【解析】 答案为 C。句意：自从上次见过 Aunt Mary 后，我没有收到她的任何信息。四个选项里，只有 message 是可数名词，其他都是不可数名词，故选 C。

- ④ The police are offering a _____ to anyone who can give information about the lost key. (NMET 1999)
A. price B. prize
C. reward D. money

【解析】 答案为 C。句意：警察将奖励凡是能提供有关丢失钥匙信息的人。price “价格，价钱”；prize “奖金”；money “钱”，属不可数名词，题中所要填的是“酬金，报酬”。注意正确理解名词的含义及其搭配是活用语言的基础，在复习备考中要熟练掌握考纲中一些名词的词义、搭配、习惯等，才能更好地辨析名词，从而选择最符合句意的选项。

(三) 名词所有格

1. “s”所有格的特殊表示形式有：

- (1)用于表示时间、距离、价格、重量等的名词后,如:today's newspaper, five minutes' walk (drive), five pounds' weight, ten dollars' worth of coffee.
- (2)用于表示国家、世界、城市等地方的名词后。如:the earth's planet, the world's population, China's industry, New York's parks.

2. “of”所有格的特殊表示方式:

- (1)表示“部分”时,一般在所修饰的名词前有一个表示数量的词(a, two, several, some, no, many等),如:Some students of Mister Zhang's have gone to college. 张老师的一些学生已经上大学了。
- (2)表示“其中之一,其中一部分”的意思时,用:a friend of Tom's 汤姆的一个朋友(许多朋友中的一位)。
- (3)表示赞扬、批评或厌恶等感情色彩时,应该用:that/this/these/those + 名词(单、复数)of Mary's/yours/his/hers。如:
That invention of hers belongs to the world. 她的那项发明是属于全世界的(表赞赏)。

(四)名词作定语

英语中有些名词没有其对应的同根形容词,这些名词可以直接用来作定语修饰另一个名词。

1. 分类意义。

air pollution 空气污染	boy friend 男朋友
coffee cup 咖啡杯	income tax 所得税
tennis ball 网球	song writer 歌曲作家
body language 身体语言	road accident 交通事故
Nobel Prize 诺贝尔奖	

2. 时间、地点、称呼等。

Doctor Jack 杰克医生	Professor Li 李教授
evening school 夜校	winter sleep 冬眠
street dance 街舞	country music 乡村音乐
village people 村民	school education 学校教育
China problem 中国问题	

3. 表目的、手段、来源、所属意义。

reception desk 接待台	sports field 田径场
stone table 石桌	color TV 彩电
weather report 天气预报	

【经典例题】

- Would you please show me the way to the _____ shop?
A. shoes's B. shoe's
C. shoes D. shoe

【解析】答案为D。句意:你能告诉我去那家鞋店的路怎么走吗?名词作定语时,表示所修饰名词的目的、类别、材料等,且通常用单数形式,而名词所有格表示所属关系。

三、专项训练

1. I'm afraid there isn't any _____ for you in my car.
A. place B. room
C. seat D. position
2. Mr. Smith has two _____, both of whom are teachers in a

school.

- A. brothers-in-law B. brother-in-laws
C. brothers-in-laws D. brothers-in law
3. —How many _____ does a cow have?
—Four.
A. stomachs B. stomach
C. stomachs D. stomachies
4. Some _____ visited our school last Wednesday.
A. German B. Germen
C. Germans D. Germens
5. The _____ of the building are covered with lots of _____.
A. roofs; leaves B. rooves; leafs
C. roof; leaf D. roofs; leafs
6. When the farmer returned home he found three _____ missing.
A. sheeps B. sheepes
C. sheep D. sheepies
7. That was a fifty _____ engine.
A. horse power B. horses power
C. horse powers D. horses powers
8. My father often gives me _____.
A. many advice B. much advice
C. a lot of advices D. a few advice
9. Mary broke a _____ while she was washing up.
A. tea cup B. a cup of tea
C. tea's cup D. cup tea
10. Can you give us some _____ about the writer?
A. informations B. information
C. piece of informations D. pieces information
11. I had a cup of _____ and two pieces of _____ this morning.
A. teas; bread B. teas; breads
C. tea; breads D. tea; bread
12. As is known to us all, _____ travels much faster than _____.
A. lights; sounds B. light; sound
C. sound; light D. sounds; lights
13. She told him of all her _____ and _____.
A. hope; fear B. hopes; fear
C. hopes; fears D. hope; fears
14. The rising _____ did a lot of _____ to the crops.
A. water; harm B. water; harms
C. waters; harm D. waters; harms
15. How far away is it from here to your school? It's about _____.
A. half an hour's drive B. half hours drives
C. half an hour drives D. half an hour drive
16. The shirt isn't mine. It's _____.
A. Mrs Smith B. Mrs' Smith
C. Mrs Smiths' D. Mrs Smiith's
17. Miss Johnson is a friend of _____.
A. Mary's mother B. Mary's mothers'

- C. Mary mother's D. Mary's mother's
18. Last week I called at my _____.
- A. aunt B. aunts
- C. aunt's D. aunts'
19. The beach is a _____ throw.
- A. stone B. stones
- C. stones' D. stone's
20. I can hardly imagine _____ sailing across the Atlantic Ocean in five days.
- A. Peter' B. Peter
- C. Peter's D. Peters
21. The commander said that two _____ would be sent to the Iraqi front the next day.
- A. women's doctor B. women doctors
- C. women's doctors D. women doctor
22. "Look! The police _____ here to keep order! Go away quickly." One of them shouted.
- A. is coming B. comes
- C. are coming D. has come
23. She could not speak English, but made her wishes known by means of _____.
- A. signs B. sighs
- C. movements D. words
24. In my opinion, what he told us just now about the affair simply doesn't make any _____.
- A. idea B. meaning
- C. sense D. point
25. Shelly had prepared carefully for her English examination so that she could be sure of passing it on her first _____.
- A. intention B. attempt
- C. purpose D. desire
26. _____ food is kept in his new cave, but at last Saddam was still arrested.
- A. Large quantities of B. A great deal of
- C. A large number of D. Quite a few
27. —Let's try operating the machine right now.
—Wait. Better read the _____ first.
- A. instructions B. explanations
- C. information D. introduction
28. The rest of the magazines _____ within half an hour.
- A. is sold out B. was sold out
- C. were sold out D. are sold out
29. You'd have more _____ of catching the train if you took a bus to the station instead of walking.
- A. opportunity B. chance
- C. time D. energy
30. The number of deer, mountain lions and wild roses _____ much if people leave things _____ they are.
- A. doesn't change; as
- B. aren't changed; like
- C. don't change; like
- D. don't change; as
31. I knew I shouldn't accept anything from such a person, but I

- found it difficult to turn down his _____.
- A. offer B. suggestion
- C. request D. plan
32. _____ it is to gather with President Bush at such a special Thanksgiving Day in Iraq!
- A. What a fun B. What fun
- C. How fun D. What joy
33. Oh, John, _____ you gave us!
- A. how a great surprise
- B. how pleasant surprise
- C. what a pleasant surprise
- D. what pleasant surprise
34. He is _____ as a leader but he hasn't _____ in teaching.
- A. success; many experiences
- B. a success; much experience
- C. great success; an experience
- D. a great success; a lot of experiences
35. —Who did you spend with last weekend?
— _____.
- A. Palmer's B. The Palmers'
- C. The Palmers D. The Palmer's
36. Ten years had passed. I found she had _____.
- A. a few white hairs B. a little white hair
- C. some white hair D. more fifty hair
37. —Hi, this way, please.
—OK. I sometimes have no sense of _____ when I arrive at the crossroad.
- A. position B. direction
- C. situation D. condition
38. I didn't have to work all weekend—I did it by _____.
- A. chance B. choice
- C. accident D. myself
39. "Did you get _____ to the party?" "Yes, I replied to it this morning."
- A. an answer B. an invitation
- C. a question D. a letter
40. I paid him £50 for the painting, but its true _____ must be at least £500.
- A. price B. money
- C. value D. importance
41. His letter was so confusing that I could hardly make any _____ of it.
- A. explanation B. meaning
- C. sense D. guess
42. You've just missed your _____, and you will have to wait for the next round.
- A. chance B. turn
- C. time D. part
43. —Li Lin is very bright and studies hard as well.
—It's no _____ he always gets the first place in any examination.
- A. question B. doubt

- C. problem D. wonder
- 44.—How can I use this washing machine?
—Well, just refer to the _____.
- A. explanations B. expressions
C. introductions D. directions
45. Jim was late for two classes this morning. He said that he forgot both of the _____.
- A. rooms number B. room number
C. room's numbers D. room numbers
- 46.—Hello, I'd like to speak to Henry.
—Oh, which _____? There are two _____ in our office.
- A. Henrys; Henrys B. Henries; Henries
C. Henry; Henrys D. Henrys; Henries
47. Electricity, like other forms of _____, has greatly increased in price in recent years.
- A. pressure B. force
C. strength D. energy
48. In order to learn the _____ of the family business, Bill took a job as messenger boy in one of the offices.
- A. ins and outs B. dos and don'ts
C. heads and tails D. t's and i's
- 49.—I've got an "A" in the examination.
—That's a good _____. You will surely win a second.
- A. result B. news
C. start D. idea
50. I bought a new type of cell-phone, which was the _____ of all my classmates.
- A. wish B. respect
C. envy D. admire
51. There's no _____ from my bedroom window except for some factory chimneys.
- A. view B. scene
C. sight D. look
52. The Chinese are looking forward to the first _____ to land on the moon after Yang Liwei's successful trip to space.
- A. measure B. attempt
C. purpose D. desire
53. She is in a poor _____ of health, which worries her mother much.
- A. position B. situation
C. state D. condition
- 54.—Who did you stay with?
—_____.
- A. Mr. Green's B. The Greens
C. Greens D. The Mr. Green's
55. Mr. Barret doesn't think that all bad language should be allowed. In his opinion, there are _____ that should be kept up.
- A. degrees B. levels
C. limits D. standards
- 56.—Henry has been teaching English in Beijing University for many years.
—It's no _____ he can speak Chinese so well and idiomatically.
- A. matter B. doubt
C. problem D. wonder
57. The experiment turned out to be _____, which wasn't _____ they wanted.
- A. a completely failing; as
B. a complete failure; what
C. completely failure; that
D. failed; 不填
58. I shouldn't have accepted the man's present, but I found it difficult to turn down his _____.
- A. offer B. request
C. suggestion D. plan
59. He kept sending her presents in an attempt to win her _____.
- A. respect B. favor
C. admiration D. pleasure
60. One thousand dollars a month is not a fortune but would help cover my living _____.
- A. bills B. expenses
C. prices D. charges
61. My morning _____ includes jogging in the park and reading newspapers over breakfast.
- A. drill B. action
C. regulation D. routine
62. The practice of hanging clothes across the street is a common _____ in many parts of the city.
- A. look B. sign
C. sight D. appearance
63. Despite such a big difference in _____ towards what one eats, there is no doubt that people in the west regard the Chinese food as something special.
- A. point B. idea
C. attitude D. sight
64. He and his wife are of the same _____; they both want their son to go to college.
- A. soul B. spirit
C. heart D. mind
65. Of the seven days in a week, Saturday is said to be the most popular _____ for a wedding in some countries.
- A. way B. situation
C. event D. choice
- 66.—You are always full of _____. Can you tell me the secret?
—Taking plenty of exercise every day.
- A. power B. strength
C. force D. energy
67. Health problems are closely connected with bad eating habits and a _____ of exercise.
- A. limit B. lack
C. need D. demand
68. It is no _____ arguing with Bill because he will never change his mind.

- A. use
- B. help
- C. time
- D. why

69. Finding information in today's world is easy. The _____ is how you can tell whether the information you get is useful or not.

- A. ability
- B. competition
- C. challenge
- D. knowledge

70. —If you like I can do some shopping for you.
—That's a very kind _____.

- A. offer
- B. service
- C. point
- D. suggestion

71. Always read the _____ on the bottle carefully and take the right amount of medicine.

- A. explanations
- B. instructions
- C. descriptions
- D. introductions

72. To make members of a team perform better, the trainer first of all has to know their _____ and weaknesses.

- A. strengths
- B. benefits
- C. techniques
- D. values

73. It is said that dogs will keep you _____ as long as you want when you are feeling lonely.

- A. safety
- B. company
- C. house
- D. friend

74. The head office of the bank is in Beijing, but it has _____ all over the country.

- A. companies
- B. branches
- C. organizations
- D. businesses

75. My _____ of this weekend's activity is going out with some good friends.

- A. idea
- B. opinion
- C. mind
- D. thought

76. He proved himself a true gentleman and the beauty of his _____ was seen as its best when he worked with others.

- A. temper
- B. appearance
- C. talent
- D. character

77. Bill was doing a lot of physical exercise to build up his _____.

- A. ability
- B. force
- C. strength
- D. mind

78. The face of four famous American presidents on Mount Rushmore can be seen from a _____ of 60 miles.

- A. length
- B. distance
- C. way
- D. space

79. Don't leave matches or cigarettes on the table within _____ of little children.

- A. hand
- B. reach
- C. space
- D. distance

80. I keep medicines on the top shelf, out of the children's _____.

- A. reach
- B. hand
- C. hold
- D. place

81. I have read the material several times but it doesn't make any _____ to me.

- A. meaning
- B. importance
- C. sense
- D. significance

四、真题演练

1. China has got a good for fighting _____ against the flu with its careful and smooth organization. (2009 安徽, 31)

- A. reputation
- B. influence
- C. impression
- D. knowledge

2. The World Health Organization gave a warning to the public without any _____ when the virus of H1N1 hit Mexico in April, 2009. (2009 福建, 29)

- A. delay
- B. effort
- C. schedule
- D. consideration

3. Hiking by oneself can be fun and good for health. It may also be good for _____ building. (2009 湖北, 25)

- A. respect
- B. friendship
- C. reputation
- D. character

4. 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
- (2009 湖北, 26)

5. From their _____ on the top of the TV Tower, visitors can have a better view of the city. (2009 陕西, 20)

- A. stage
- B. position
- C. condition
- D. situation

6. I'm trying to break the _____ of getting up too late. (2009 天津, 1)

- A. tradition
- B. convenience
- C. habit
- D. leisure

7. 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
- (2009 浙江, 6)

8. —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
- (2009 山东, 29)

9. 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'
- (2009 江西, 23)

10. Encourage your children to try new things, but try not to _____ them too hard. (2009 海南, 32)

- A. draw
- B. strike
- C. rush
- D. push

11. I haven't seen Sara since she was a little girl, and she has changed beyond _____.

- A. drawing
 - B. striking
 - C. rushing
 - D. pushing
- (2010 安徽, 25)

12. This restaurant has become popular for its wide _____ of foods that suit all tastes and pockets. (2010 湖北, 21)
 A. division B. area
 C. recognition D. circle
13. After the earthquake, the first thing the local government did was to provide _____ for the homeless families. (2010 湖北, 22)
 A. accommodation B. occupation
 C. equipment D. furniture
14. The doctor is skilled at treating heart trouble and never accepts any gift from his patients, so he has a very good _____. (2010 江苏, 22)
 A. expectation B. reputation
 C. contribution D. civilization
15. Last year the number of students who graduated with a driving licence reached 200,000, a(n) _____ of 40,000 per year. (2010 江西, 35)
 A. average B. number
 C. amount D. quantity
16. Those who suffer from headache will find they get _____ from this medicine. (2010 山东, 33)
 A. relief B. safety
 C. defense D. shelter
17. The school advisers help you walk through your problems but they don't give you any direct _____. (2010 浙江, 16)
 A. solution B. target
 C. measure D. function
18. James took the magazines off the little table to make _____ for the television. (2010 天津, 3)
 A. room B. area
 C. field D. position
19. Always remember put such dangerous things as knives out of children's _____. (2011 四川, 13)
 A. touch B. sight
 C. reach D. distance
20. What's the _____, in your opinion, of helping him if he doesn't make an effort to help himself? (2011 江西, 31)
 A. sympathy B. theme
 C. object D. point
21. "Tommy, run! Be quick! The house is on fire!" the mother shouted, with _____ clearly in her voices. (2011 湖北, 21)
 A. near B. rudeness
 C. regret D. panic
22. 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. (2011 湖北, 22)
 A. project B. commitment
 C. competition D. ambition
23. Teachers have to constantly update their knowledge in order to maintain their professional _____. (2011 江苏, 27)
 A. consequence B. independence
 C. competence D. intelligence
24. Anyway, I can't cheat him—it's against all my _____. (2011 浙江, 18)
 A. emotions B. principles
 C. regulations D. opinions
25. There's a _____ in our office that when it's somebody's birthday, they bring in a cake for us all to share. (2011 山东, 34)
 A. tradition B. balance
 C. concern D. relationship
26. The lack of eco-friendly habits among the public is thought to be a major _____ of global climate change. (2011 福建, 26)
 A. result B. cause
 C. warning D. reflection

第二章 冠词

一、名师提示

(一) 考纲要求

考纲规定,冠词考查基本用法,包括定冠词与不定冠词;不定冠词 a 与 an 的区别;不用冠词的情况;习语中的冠词;特指与泛指等。

(二) 命题导向

冠词规则的灵活运用是高考命题的一个热点,几乎每年高考题的单项选择或完形填空都有涉及冠词的题目,不定冠词和定冠词的一些特殊用法、习惯用法及不用冠词的情况是高考重点考查的知识点。

(三) 高考重点要求

1. 不定冠词、定冠词和零冠词的基本用法。
2. 不定冠词和定冠词的位置。
3. 冠词常见的习惯性搭配。
4. 冠词与人名姓氏的具体表达的意义。
5. 冠词和某些抽象名词连用使其具体化为考查重点。

二、基本语法知识讲析

(一) 不用冠词的情况

1. 专有名词、物质名词、抽象名词、人名、地名等名词前,一般不加冠词。如:
China, America, Smith
Air is matter.
2. 可数名词前有物主代词、指示代词、名词所有格等限制时,不加冠词。如:
This dictionary is mine.
3. 季节、月份、星期、节日、假日、一日三餐名称前一般不加冠词。如:
March, May Day, National Day, Children's Day, Women's Day
Have you had supper?
Spring is the best season of the year.
4. 称呼语或指家里雇用的 nurse, cook 等名词前及表示头衔职务的名词作宾语、补语及同位语时,一般不加冠词。如:
What's this, Father?
We made him our chairman.

Ask nurse to put the child to bed. Professor Li.

5. 学科名称、球类、棋类名称前不加冠词。如:
Do you study physics?
He likes playing football/chess.
 6. 复数名词表示泛指一类人或事物时前不用冠词。
They are peasants/ workers.
 7. 在与 by 连用的交通工具名称前不加冠词。
by car, by bus, by bike, by train, by air/ water/ land
但要注意:take a bus, come in a boat, on the train/ bus.
 8. 某些固定词组中不用冠词。
 - (1) 名词词组中,如:
husband and wife, brother and sister, body and soul, day and night, knife and fork
 - (2) 介词词组中,如:
to (at, from) school, in (to) class, in (to, at, from) university(college), to (in, into, from) church, to (in, into, out of) prison(hospital, bed), to (at, from, out of) work, to (in, from) town, at (from) home, to (at) sea, at night (noon, midnight), by car (bus, bicycle, plane), on foot
- 【注意】**在有些词组中,有无冠词含义不同。如:
in hospital 住院(因病)
in the hospital 在医院(工作、参观等)
in front of 在前面,指某物体之外。
in the front of 在前部,指某物之内。
in charge 负责,主管
out of question 没问题
in the charge 由……负责
out of the question 不可能
9. as 引导的让步状语从句中,作表语的名词不带冠词。如:
Child as she is, she knows a lot of French.
 10. 系动词 turn(作“变成”解)后作表语的单数可数名词前习惯不用冠词。
The young girl has turned writer.
=The young girl has become a writer.
 11. 在单数名词 + after + 同一单数名词(表示“一个接一个”)结构中,单数可数名词前不加冠词。如:
She did experiment after experiment.
类似的还有:shop after shop, mistake after mistake.
 12. 形容词的最高级、序数词前也有不用定冠词的情况。
 - (1) “most + 形容词原级”作“十分、非常、极”解时,前面不用定冠词。如:
Oh, it's most beautiful.
 - (2) 当两个形容词最高级并列修饰同一个名词时,第二个形容词前通常不用定冠词。如:

She is the tallest and fattest girl in our school.

- (3) 当形容词最高级作表语,不表示与其他人或物相比时,其前不用定冠词。如:

The market in the country is busiest in winter.

- (4) 形容词最高级前有名词所有格或物主代词时,不能用定冠词。如:

A wolf in a sheep's skin is our most dangerous enemy.

- (5) 序数词前面一般加定冠词表示“第……”之意,但在 second, third 等词前加不定冠词表示“又一,再一”之意。如:

... why you took a second arrow.

【注意】下句中“a first”表示“第一名、冠军”。

He is a top student in our class, he often gets a first in maths.

13. no 与 such 连用时应放在 such 之前, such 后面的名词不用冠词。如:

No such thing has ever happened in this village.

14. never, ever 置于作主语的名词前,这些名词前不用冠词。如:

Never did student study so hard. 这个学生从未学得这么认真。

15. 有时为了节省空间、时间、金钱和精力,或为了引起注意力,省去 a(n) 或 the, 主要用于新闻标题、工商业文件、广告、电报、公告、提纲、书名等。如:

Conference opens. 会议召开了。

【经典例题】

- ① Have you heard _____ news? The price of _____ petrol is going up again! (2008 湖南, 22)

A. the; the B. \; the
C. the; \ D. \; \

【解析】答案为 C。由语境可知, news 虽然是物质名词,但是是下一句所指的特定事实,所以是特指,要用定冠词。petrol 是物质名词,又是泛指,前面不用冠词。

- ② We went right round to the west coast by _____ sea instead of driving across _____ continent. (2008 江苏, 21)

A. the; the B. \; the
C. the; \ D. \; \

【解析】答案为 B。与 by 连用的交通工具名称前不加冠词。continent 表示特指,因此用定冠词。

- ③ Washing machines made by China have won _____ worldwide attention and Haier has become _____ popular name. (2009 重庆, 26)

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

【解析】答案为 B。attention 是不可数名词,并且是泛指,所以不要用冠词。第二空用不定冠词表示“某一个,一个”的概念,即:海尔成了一个知名品牌。

- ④ Some people fear that _____ air pollution may bring about changes in _____ weather around the world. (2009 江西, 25)

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

【解析】答案为 A。pollution 是不可数名词, air pollution 是泛

指,所以不用冠词,后一空特指全世界的天气,用定冠词 the。

(二) 定冠词的使用情况

1. 使用定冠词的一般情况。

- (1) 特指或第二次提到。
- (2) 序数词前、最高级前、独一无二的东西前。
- (3) 用于表示发明物的单数名词前或某些专有名词前。

2. 定冠词使用特殊的场合。

- (1) He hit him in the face.
beat sb. on the nose, take sb. by the arm, pat sb. on the head
- (2) the rich, the poor, the wounded 富人, 穷人, 伤员
- (3) the elder of the two, the more beautiful of the two 两者中较年长的一位, 较漂亮的一个
- (4) The sooner, the better. 越快越好。
- (5) He got paid by the hour. 他是按小时付工钱的。
by the yard/the dozen/the month/the year...
但 by weight 指“按重量”。
- (6) in the 50s /in the 1870s (表示年代)
- (7) the Smiths/the Whites (表示一家人或夫妇俩)
- (8) in the water/field/light/shade/distance/middle/country/rain
- (9) tell the truth/on the other hand/on the way home
- (10) 当抽象名词表示某一特定内容,特别是当它有一限制性修饰语时,它与定冠词连用,如:
She is fond of music.
He is playing the music written by Beethoven.
Good advice is beyond price.
I'm sorry not to have taken the advice he gave.

【经典例题】

This area experienced _____ heaviest rainfall in _____ month of May. (2009 辽宁, 26)

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

【解析】答案为 C。第一空用定冠词,因为 heaviest 为最高级,第二空用定冠词,表示特指“五月”。

(三) 不定冠词常用的几种情况

1. 表示“一”相当于“one”。如:

I'll return in a day or two.

2. 表示“每”相当于“per”。如:

We have three meals a day.

3. 表示“同一性”相当于“the same”。如:

The children are of an age.

4. 表示类指,表示“某类”。如:

He wants to be a doctor.

5. 表示泛指,相当于“any”。如:

A horse is a useful animal.

6. 表示某一个,相当于“a certain”。如:

A Mr. Smith is asking to see you.

7. 与抽象名词连用,可以表示“一场、一次、一件”,如:

a pleasure 一件乐事, a surprise 一件令人惊讶的事, a joy 一件高兴的事, a pity 一件遗憾的事, an honour 一个(件)引以为荣的人(事)。

8. 与物质名词连用,表示“一种、一阵、一份”。如:

What a heavy rain!
What a good supper!
Please give me a black coffee!

【经典例题】

① It's not _____ idea to drive for four hours without _____ break. (2008 全国 II, 8)

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

【解析】答案为 A。连续四个小时驾车不休息,不是一个好主意。语境表明 idea 和 break 都是泛指,因此两空都填不定冠词。

② We can never expect _____ bluer sky unless we create _____ less polluted world. (2009 安徽, 21)

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

【解析】答案为 A。a bluer sky 一个更蔚蓝的天空和 a less polluted world 都是泛指,相当于 one。

③ In order to find _____ better job, he decided to study _____ second foreign language. (2009 四川, 14)

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

【解析】答案为 B。第一空用不定冠词表泛指,表示“一份更好的工作”,第二空用不定冠词与序数词 second 连用,表示“又一”。

④ Mrs. Hanson, a housewife bent on getting _____ higher education, has been going to college, a few course at _____ time for 7 years. (2009 南通模拟)

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

【解析】答案为 A。第一空 get a higher education 表泛指,第二空是 at a time,为固定词组,表示“每次,依次”。

(四)冠词表类别的常见方式

1. 定冠词 + 单数可数名词,表示一个,代表一类。如:

The computer was invented in 1945.
The TV set was invented by Joan Baird.
The horse is a useful animal.

2. 不定冠词 + 单数可数名词(表示任意一个,某一个)。如:

A pen is a tool for writing.
A square has four sides.
A horse is a useful animal.

【注意】man, woman 表示泛指时,不用冠词,且常用单数。如:

Man is fighting a battle against pollution.
Man tries to be the protector of woman.

3. 复数可数名词或不可数名词,指类别(考虑到同类中的各个情况)。

Horses are useful animals.
Rice is a kind of food.

(五)冠词位置问题

1. 不定冠词 + 副词 + 形容词 + 名词。如:

This is a very interesting story.

2. such, what, both, all, quite, rather + 不定冠词 + 形容词 + 名词。

词。如:

I've never seen such a film!
Half a pound of pork, please!
What a good idea it is!

3. as, so, too, how, however, enough + 形容词 + 不定冠词 + 名词。如:

It is as pleasant a day as I have ever spent.
I can't finish the task in so short a time.
This seems not too long a distance.
We wonder how difficult a problem he worked out.
However lowest price you paid, you waste your money.
He is enough brave a hunter to kill the bear.


4. 定冠词位置。

(1) half, twice, three times + the + 名词。如:

He paid twice the price for it.
Their house is three times the size of yours.

(2) all, both, double + the + 名词。如:

Both the blind men were mistaken.
All the students in our class are eager to know the secret.
I offered him double the amount, but he still refused.

 三、专项训练

1. _____ recent report stated that the number of Spanish speakers in the U. S. would be higher than the number of English speaker by _____ year 2090.

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

2. If you go by _____ train, you can have quite a comfortable journey, but make sure you get _____ fast one.

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

3. It is often said that _____ teachers have _____ very easy life.

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

4. I can't remember when exactly the Robinsons left _____ city, I only remember it was _____ Monday.

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

5. If you grow up in _____ large family, you are more likely to develop _____ ability to get on well with _____ others.

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

6. Mrs. Taylor has _____ 8-year-old daughter who has _____ gift for painting. She has won two national prizes.

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

7. After dinner he gave Mr. Richardson _____ ride to _____ Capital Airport.

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