



# 150

考场领跑系列丛书


依据普通高等学校招生全国统一考试大纲（教育部考试中心制定）编写

## 》高考考点分项 及综合训练

修订本 • 吴孝槐 主编

# 英语

★ 适合全国 各地考生  
★ ★ 知识点细 综合性强  
★ ★ ★ 问题答案 详细准确

 语文出版社



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(修订本)

主编 吴孝槐

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# 第一部分 高考考点分题训练

## 第一章 听 力

### 【复习要领提示】

#### 一、听力题的特点

听力是英语教学中非常重要的一个部分。高考试卷中听力占了 30 分,这个比例也是很高的。听力的提高不是靠一朝一夕的工夫,而是需要长时间的、不间断的大量练习。从近几年的高考试卷看,高考题的听力材料和题型设置是有一定规律和范围的。

1. 高考试卷中的听力材料是口头常用英语,主题突出,意境明确,内容完整。涉及到日常生活的各个方面,如:问路、看病、购物、打电话、就餐、征求意见、约会、借东西、住旅馆等等。最后一篇短文一般是故事之类的材料。材料内容不涉及国内的人和事。

2. 高考磁带是由英美人士朗读,语速接近正常速度。听起来自然、真实、流畅。但其中有连读,失去爆破,同化等口语中常见的语言现象。对白的双方一般是一男一女,身份区别明显。听力材料中一般没有超纲的生词(除了外国人的姓名,地点和少数根据构词法能认出的词)。

3. 设问都是特殊疑问句。下表归纳了 2000 年以来高考试卷中特殊疑问词的使用情况。

	00	01	02	03
what	7	11	8	15
who	1	2	1	0
which	3	0	0	1
why	2	4	2	2
how	1	0	3	1
when	2	1	3	0
where	4	1	3	1

4. 多数问题的答案可以直接从听力材料中获得,例如下面的听力材料:

W: Do you know that Michael Owen has won the France Football's golden Ball prize?

M: Not a surprise. He had 20 goals this season.

题目是:

What are the two speakers talking about?

A. A football player.

B. A football team.

C. A football match.

这样的材料只要听懂了意思,就可以直接选出答案。

但也有一些答案不能直接从听力材料中得到,而要根据听到的内容和说话人的语气来进行推测、加减和判断。

例如:

W: The music and flowers are lovely.

M: Yes. I hope the food is good, too.

题目是:

Where did this conversation most probably take place?

A. At a concert.

B. At a flower shop.

C. At a restaurant.

上面的材料中没有提到 restaurant 这个词,但根据我们的日常生活经验,从答案中看,同时有 music, flowers and food 的地方就是 restaurant。

再如这段材料:

M: Good morning. Can you tell me the times of morning flights to Paris, please?

W: Yes, certainly. There are daily flights at 7:50 and 11:05.

M: And when do they arrive in Paris?

W: The early flight arrives at 9:00 and the mid-morning one at 12:15.

M: So the journey takes an hour and ten minutes?

W: Yes, that's correct. But remember you must be at the airport one hour before.

M: Of course. And in Paris, is there a bus to the city center?

W: Yes, there are buses every half hour and the journey takes about 40 minutes.

M: Fine. How much is a single air ticket?

W: Single. \$ 59.

M: Right. I'd like to book five tickets. Please, on the early morning flight to Paris on June 10.

W: OK, fine.

题目是:

1. If the man want to take the early morning flight, when will he arrive at the airport?

A. At 7:50.

B. At 6:50.

C. At 9:00.

2. How much does the man have to pay for the tickets at last?

A. \$ 59.

B. \$ 590.

C. \$ 295.

这两题中的答案都要根据对话的内容进行计算才能得到。

## 二、解题技巧

考试是对学生平时掌握知识的测评。听力也是如此。我们一定要注意平时的听力训练,没有平时的扎实功底,想在高考中一蹴而就,超水平发挥的幸运者是难觅的。平时坚持每天安排 20 分钟左右的时间进行听力训练,精听和泛听相结合,做题和听大意相结合,逐步培养自己的英语语感和做题能力。

### 1. 先看后听

考试时听磁带前先浏览题目,推测对话可能的内容,确定听力的重点。

如看到这个题目:

How much is the shirt?

A. \$ 19.15.

B. \$ 9.15.

C. \$ 9.18.

我们可以推测出是在谈论价格,很可能是售货员和顾客之间的谈话或是朋友之间谈论某种物品。听时特别注意价格数字。

看到 when 是时间;where 是地点等。平时精听时我们要力争每个词都听懂,但考试时我们要抓重点,又不可全是重点。遇到没有听懂,听清而又与答案无关的词要跳过去。要在特定的语境中整体理解对话和短文。能听两遍的题目,第一遍听时能做多少做多少,剩余的题目听第二遍时做完。

### 2. 语调重读

注意句子的语调和重读。我们知道同样的一句话,所用的语调不同,重音位置不同,表达的意思就相去甚远。

例如:

M: You have stayed in your room for a long time. Have you got everything ready?

W: Got everything ready?

ready 这个词用升调读出来,我们知道这是没有准备好的意思。用降调读出就是已准备好的意思。

我们也要注意听力中的连续,失去爆破,同化等口语中常见的语言现象。

### 3. 边听边记

有些对话和最后一篇文章较长,在听磁带的过程中很难把所听到的内容全部储存在大脑中。我们就需要作一些重点的笔记。当然这种记录不是听写,而是用最简单的文字、符号和图形来记下所听到的重点内容,以便做题选择时,可以帮助我们回忆这些重点内容。

例如这段对话中的内容太多:

M: Yes, every day except Thursday we have a language evening. People can come and practise their languages—you know, over a drink or something. We have different languages on different evenings. Monday—Spanish; Tuesday—Italian; Wednesday—German; and Friday—French.

On Thursday we usually have meal in a restaurant for anyone who wants to come.

W: Well, that sounds great. I really need to practise my French.

而这段对话的内容太乱:

W: Excuse me, how can I get to the station, please?

M: The Station? The station... Let me see. Oh, yes. You can go down... No, go straight on until you come to a cinema. Let's see now, that's the second turning on your right. The cinema's on the corner. Turn at the cinema and you'll be in Bridge Street. I think it's Bridge Street. Go along Bridge Street for a few minutes and then take the second, no not the second, the first, that's right. The first turning on your left. The station's straight ahead, right in front of you.

W: So that's the second right and first left. Thank you very much. That's very kind of you.

M: Don't mention it.

如果我们用一些简单的文字或符号图形来记下重点词,那对我们做题时引起回忆是很有帮助的。

这种意识和技能要靠我们平时的培养和操练,才能在高考中运用自如。

## 第二章 单项选择

2004 年高考说明及近两年高考单项填空题给我们的启示是:高考侧重考查考生的语言运用能力,设题倾向于实际生活,语言讲究地道,语境追求真实和一定的特定性和惟一性,题干设置灵活,没有固定的模式和规则。培养考生的英语语感,提高其运用能力,还要注重提高考生的智力水平,培养其善于观察、分析、推理和判断的能力,倡导创新思维。因此,考生在总复习时,要深刻领会一些优秀试题的语境信息和掌握有关词汇内涵的要领,认识题目的考试范围和命题人的设题手法;要注意将语法、语境和语言文化背景相结合,努力提高自己的综合素质,从多方面提高解题技巧,最终提高自己分析问题和解决问题的能力。

根据考纲的要求,NMET 单项填空仅 15 个小题,占全卷分值 10%,却能考查考生 5 个方面的能力:1. 掌握基础语言知识的能力;2. 语法知识的运用能力;3. 词组的搭配和习惯用法的使用能力;4. 对词义、词性的正确理解能力;5. 运用英语进行交际的能力。

仔细审题很重要,正确理解题义,从语法结构,词的搭配,习惯用法及具体的语境等方面分析推理是解答单项填空的关键,切忌断章取义。重点考查句法中的名词性从句;定语从句和状语从句;主谓一致;语序、反意疑问句及否定的回答;利用语境考查考生词法中的名词的数和名词所有格、人称代词的格、代词的照应;形容词和副词的比较级的构成及用法;基数词与序数词的用法;及物动词与不及物动词,动词的时态、语态和语气;关联词的选用;非谓语动词的构成和用法;用冠词与不用冠词;同义与近义词;英语习惯用法和英语语言的差异等。难点是能够运用学过的语言知识、习惯用语、语法知识等去综合分析,选出最佳答案。

在高三英语的总复习中,语言知识的系统复习十分重要,通过系统地归纳和梳理,把知识条理化,形成规则,掌握使用起来就容易多了。

## 高考英语考点热点与技能训练

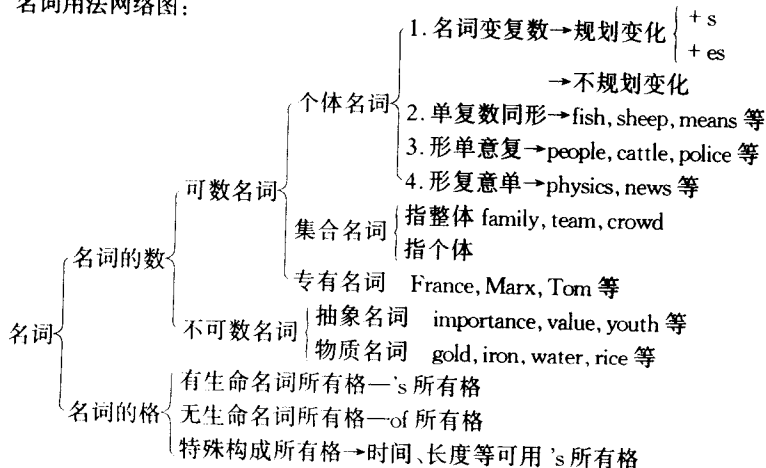
### 第 1 节 名词

#### 【复习要领提示】

依据考纲的要求,考生应掌握:1. 名词的种类;2. 可数名词的复数变化方法;3. 不可数名词在何种情况下可用作可数名词及其用法;4. 名词的格;5. 名词的语法功能;6. 名词与介词或动词组成的固定词组。

名词是历年高考试题都会涉及的词汇之一,高考命题热点主要是分清名词的可数性与不可数性,不但应注意可数名词的单复数,而且要特别注意抽象名词与物质名词,他们虽然是不可数名词,但常常以复数形式出现,因此要注意名词复数的构成形式,真实含义及其修辞特征。命题主要分布在完形填空和单项选择中。

名词用法网络图:





### 【典型例题剖析】

1. —I think you should phone Jenny and say sorry to her.

—\_\_\_\_\_, it was her fault.

A. No way

B. Not possible

C. No chance

D. Not at all

选 A。此处的语境要求表示“决不”。此题设题的高妙之处就在于:(1)让考生利用所学的知识排除错误选项;(2)测查考生的知识面和运用语言的熟练程度;(3)让考生通过类比猜出生词意义。既然“way”意为“道路”,“No way”即为“行不通”,尽管考生没学过短语“No way”,合理推测,考查了能力,符合素质教育理念。

2. I can find \_\_\_\_\_ on my father's head.

A. a few grey hairs

B. a little grey hair

C. some grey hair

D. much grey hair

选 A。hair 当“头发”讲时,不可数,但是表示“几根……头发”时,则是可数名词,该句是说父亲头上已经有了“几根白发”。

3. That beggar asked money from all the \_\_\_\_\_.

A. passer-byes

B. passers-bys

C. passers-by

D. passer-bys

选 C。复合名词中,如果有一个名词,则在名词后加 s,如果没有名词,则在整个复合名词之后加 s。如:They are grown-ups.

4. She think that the book you bought last week is of \_\_\_\_\_ in helping her to know more about British history.

A. price

B. cost

C. value

D. useful

选 C。主语 + be of + 有抽象意义的名词(意义、作用、特征),本句意思是说“一本非常有价值的书”,可以与主语 + be + adj 句型转换。如:of no use = not useful。

5. I didn't go there by plane, because I hadn't enough money to pay for the \_\_\_\_\_.

A. travel

B. journey

C. fly

D. trip

选 B。此题考查近意名词的区别。journey 意为“旅行、旅程”,指从一个地方到另一地方(目的地)旅行,路途远。travel 意为“旅行”是不可数名词(抽象名词),含有“旅历”之意。fly 指“飞行”。trip 意为“旅行”,指一种短途旅游。

6. \_\_\_\_\_ came that professor Smith would drop in on his way here to have \_\_\_\_\_ with me.

A. Word; a word

B. A word; the word

C. Words; words

D. The word; a word

选 A。考查 word 一词的可数性用法,意思为“词、字”;words 意为“消息”是不可数名词,且前不加冠词。have a word with sb. “和某人谈谈”是固定搭配,have words with sb = quarrel with sb.

7. Last Sunday Xiao Yang bought an \_\_\_\_\_ to be present at her friend's birthday party.

A. evening suit

B. evening's clothes

C. evening's clothing

D. evening dress

选 D。此题考查名词辩意以及名词格的用法。evening 是时间名词,当它表泛指时,用其原形作定语,当它指具体时间时,用其所有格作定语,故排除 B、C 项,且 clothes 和 clothing 也不可不定冠词 a(an)连用。evening dress“晚礼服”为固定词组,为女士所用;suit 指(一套)衣服,在各种场合均适合穿。D 项最合句意。

8. As far as I know, \_\_\_\_\_ went by without a line from her.

A. weeks after another

B. weeks after weeks

C. week after week

D. week after a week

选 C。介词连接两个名词时,名词应用单数形式,且名词前不能加冠词。又如 victory after victory; experiment after experiment.

9. Though badly wounded, the little hero gathered his \_\_\_\_\_ to stand up shooting at the enemy.

- A. power                      B. strength                      C. effort                      D. force

选 B。此题考查名词辩意, 解题的关键是 gather one's strength to do sth. 此为动宾搭配, 意为“竭尽全力干某事”。

10. \_\_\_\_\_! Where did you buy them?

- A. How big fish                      B. How big fishes  
C. What a big fish                      D. What big fish

选 D。考查感叹句型及其句型中名词的用法。从题干的特殊问句中的 them 可知 fish 为复数概念。

### 【考点技能训练 1】

- Many people agree that \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge of English is a must in \_\_\_\_\_ international trade today.  
A. a; /                      B. the; an                      C. the; the                      D. /; the
- He gained his \_\_\_\_\_ by printing \_\_\_\_\_ of famous writers.  
A. Wealth; work                      B. wealths; works  
C. Wealths; work                      D. wealth; works
- An old lady in rags lay on the ground, with many \_\_\_\_\_ standing around.  
A. looker-ons                      B. lookers-on                      C. lookers-ons                      D. looker-on
- It won't make much \_\_\_\_\_ whether you agree or not.  
A. trouble                      B. difference                      C. troubles                      D. differences
- He tried every \_\_\_\_\_ to get \_\_\_\_\_ about the city.  
A. mean; a piece of information                      B. means; informations  
C. means; some information                      D. means; an information
- \_\_\_\_\_ came from the manager that his \_\_\_\_\_ had to be kept secret.  
A. Words; word                      B. Word; words                      C. A word; words                      D. The word; words
- Look, it looks like \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. raining                      B. to rain                      C. rain                      D. the rain
- His car caught fire in an \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. expensive                      B. incident                      C. accident                      D. affair
- I bought many \_\_\_\_\_ before moving into the new flat.  
A. furniture                      B. furnitures                      C. pieces of furniture                      D. piece of furniture
- I'm afraid this table takes up too much \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. room                      B. place                      C. rooms                      D. spaces
- Our \_\_\_\_\_ protects us from the cold.  
A. dress                      B. clothing                      C. clothes                      D. cloth
- Only then did I know that cattle have four \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stomachs                      B. stomachs                      C. foots                      D. horns
- I'll give you \_\_\_\_\_ to think of the matter.  
A. two-weeks time                      B. two weeks time  
C. two weeks' time                      D. two week's time
- Whose bike is this? \_\_\_\_\_. which of the answers here is wrong?  
A. My sister-in-law's                      B. Mr. Green, my manager's  
C. The manager's of my company                      D. My brother, Ming's
- Let's stop by the \_\_\_\_\_ on the way home.  
A. books store                      B. book's store                      C. book store                      D. store books

16. Where's your brother? At \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Mr. Green's                      B. Greens                      C. the Mr. Green's                      D. the Greens
17. If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask him to leave a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. message                      B. letter                      C. information                      D. news
18. "What is your \_\_\_\_\_?" asked the doctor.  
 A. wrongs                      B. trouble                      C. matter                      D. sickness
19. We have got many shoes in your \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. size                      B. sort                      C. kind                      D. number
20. More than half of the teachers here are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. woman teachers                      B. women's teachers  
 C. women teachers                      D. woman's teachers
21. We can't judge her by her \_\_\_\_\_. She might be a good girl.  
 A. look                      B. looks                      C. appearances                      D. expression
22. If these glasses are expensive, buy a cheaper \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. one                      B. set                      C. copy                      D. pair
23. Will you be home \_\_\_\_\_ to see the children before they go to bed?  
 A. in time                      B. at a time                      C. at the time                      D. all the time
24. —Who are those people upstairs?  
 —Our \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. physical teacher                      B. physics teacher  
 C. physics teachers                      D. physical teachers
25. \_\_\_\_\_ of food were on the table then.  
 A. Quantities                      B. A quantity                      C. A great deal                      D. A number of
26. Ten years had passed. I found he had \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. much white hair                      B. some white hair  
 C. a few white hairs                      D. a few white hair
27. We've made our plans, and now we must put them into \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. practice                      B. reality                      C. fact                      D. indeed
28. Can you help me sharpen the \_\_\_\_\_ the knife?  
 A. front                      B. edge                      C. side                      D. point
29. I paid the man two thousand Chinese yuan for the painting, but its real \_\_\_\_\_ must be about twenty thousand.  
 A. worth                      B. cost                      C. price                      D. value
30. Man is the only animal that has the \_\_\_\_\_ of speech.  
 A. power                      B. strength                      C. support                      D. progress

## 第2节 代 词

### 【复习要领提示】

代词在试题中占的比重相当大,是高考的重点之一,其原因是英语代词种类繁多,用法各异,考生容易犯错,我们应高度重视。

代词用法网络图:

- 代词
- 1. 人称代词 { 主格→主语: I, we, they, she  
宾格→宾语: me, us, them, her
  - 2. 物主代词 { 形容词性物主代词→定语  
名词性物主代词→主语、宾语、表语
  - 3. 反身代词→宾、主、同位语
  - 4. 疑问代词→构成特殊疑问句
  - 5. 连接代词→引导名词性从句
  - 6. 关系代词→引导定语从句
  - 7. 相互代词→each other, one another
  - 8. 指示代词→this, that, these, those
  - 9. 不定代词→some, all, none, much

代词的特殊用法区别:

1. 关系代词只用 that 与只用 which 的情况; as 作关系代词时与 which 的区别。
2. some, any, few, little, much 的区别。
3. none 与 no one 的区别。
4. 替代词 one, ones, that, those 的用法。
5. each, either, both 与 every 的区别。
6. the other 与 another 的区别; others 与 the others 的区别。

#### 【典型例题剖析】

1. —There's coffee and tea; you can have \_\_\_\_\_.

—Thanks.

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

选 A。若选 each 不合常理; one 只能指代可数名词, 而 coffee 和 tea 均为不可数名词; it 用来特指上文提到的事物或情况。

2. Meeting my uncle after all these years was an unforgettable moment, \_\_\_\_\_ I will always treasure.

- A. that                      B. one                      C. it                      D. what

选 B。此题考查具体语境中一组代词的用法。“that”为指示代词, “it”为无主代词, 两者都不符合此句具体语境的要求; “what”为疑问代词, 填入空白处会造成此句句意不通。“one”是一个不定代词, 代替 an unforgettable moment, 其后的部分是它的定语从句。

3. His father warns him not to smoke, but \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't work.

- A. he                      B. which                      C. she                      D. it

选 D。由 but 可知, 该句是一个并列句式, it 指上一句说的话, 也可以用 that 代替。

4. There are five magazines here. One is mine; \_\_\_\_\_ are his.

- A. the other                      B. another                      C. the others                      D. others

选 C。根据主谓一致, 排除 A 和 B 项, others 表示泛指“另一些”, the others 表示特指, 在此意为“剩下的四本”。

5. Three of us will be sent to work there. \_\_\_\_\_ Xiao Zhang and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. you; me                      B. me; you                      C. I; her                      D. you; I

选 D。人称代词作同位语时, 需与同位语成分同格, 此选项作主语的同位语, 故需主格, 当两个以上的人称代词并列时次序为单数二、三、一或三、二、一; 复数一、二、三。

6. —Susan, go and join your sister in cleaning the yard.

—Why \_\_\_\_\_? John is sitting there doing nothing.

- A. him                      B. he                      C. I                      D. me

选 D。根据句意应排除 A、B 两项。如果将单数第一人称代词放在一个没有谓语的句子里单独充当主语, 则

常用 me, 不用 I。又如:“Me? A dog?”

7. One of the size of the board should be painted yellow, and \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the other is white

B. another white

C. the ofther white

D. another is white

选 C。首先判断是选择 the other 还是 another, 句中的 one of the size of the board 已暗示“板子只有两面”, “and”之后为省略形式, 其完整形式应为 the other(should be painted) white.

8. My sister and I want to the concert, but we aren't able to get tickets for \_\_\_\_\_.

A. both of us

B. the two of us

C. two of us

D. neither of us

选 A。在含有否定词 not 的否定句中, 有 both, all, many, every 等词时, 常构成部分否定。two of us 意为“我们中的两个人”, 与句意不符。

9. The old couple have four children, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them is a son.

A. none

B. no one

C. nobody

D. neither

选 A。no one = nobody, 且 no one 不可与 of + n./pron. 连用; neither 意为“两者中没有一个”, 与“four children”矛盾。

10. I'd like to be a friend of \_\_\_\_\_ shares my interests.

A. anyone

B. whomever

C. no matter who

D. whoever

选 D。whoever 引出的从句作介词 of 的宾语从句, no matter who 所引出的从句为让步状语从句。又如: You should give these tapes to whoever wants to learn English.

### 【考点技能训练 2】

1. It is \_\_\_\_\_ who often helps the old lady with her housework.

A. her

B. she

C. they

D. you

2. —Are the new rules working in the new supermarket?

—Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ articles are stolen from it.

A. Few

B. More

C. Some

D. None

3. The population of China is larger than \_\_\_\_\_ of Japan.

A. this

B. those

C. that

D. one

4. —There's coffee and tea, you can have \_\_\_\_\_.

—Thanks.

A. either

B. each

C. one

D. it

5. —Susan, go and join your sister cleaning the yard.

—Why \_\_\_\_\_? John is sitting there doing nothing.

A. him

B. he

C. I

D. me

6. \_\_\_\_\_ of the two sisters is interested in English.

A. Both

B. None

C. No one

D. Neither

7. To say something is one thing and to do it is quite \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the other

B. another

C. others

D. the another

8. —I feel a bit hungry now.

—Why don't you have \_\_\_\_\_ bread?

A. any

B. some

C. a

D. few

9. —Does your sister speak English or French?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. None

B. All

C. Neither

D. Each

10. —Lend me some money, will you?  
—Sorry. I've got \_\_\_\_\_ at hand myself.  
A. nothing                      B. no                              C. none                              D. a little
11. In this small town, \_\_\_\_\_ knows \_\_\_\_\_ else.  
A. anybody; somebody      B. everybody; nobody      C. everybody; everybody      D. somebody; anybody
12. There was one listener in the lecture hall and only ten minutes later did I see \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the other                      B. another                              C. other one                              D. some other
13. Some birds will fly away to the south in winter, while \_\_\_\_\_ will stay with you.  
A. another                      B. the others                              C. others                              D. other ones
14. You'd better come here \_\_\_\_\_ instead of every day.  
A. every two day                      B. every second days                      C. every few day                      D. every other day
15. \_\_\_\_\_ have been given a Chinese—English dictionary already.  
A. Each of them                      B. Every of them                              C. Each                              D. They each
16. Of the three brothers; one is at a college, \_\_\_\_\_ two serve in the army.  
A. the other                      B. other                              C. others                              D. the others
17. Are those your books? I want to borrow some good \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. one                              B. once                              C. ones                              D. one's
18. His new bike is more expensive than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I                              B. my                              C. me                              D. mine
19. \_\_\_\_\_ of the planets has air around \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Not every one; it                      B. None; one                              C. None; them                              D. Not every one; one
20. Please come in and make \_\_\_\_\_ at home.  
A. you                              B. your                              C. yours                              D. yourself
21. It doesn't matter whether there is only coffee or tea. \_\_\_\_\_ will do.  
A. Any                              B. Both                              C. Either                              D. Neither
22. Tom is very lonely. He has very \_\_\_\_\_ friends.  
A. little                              B. a little                              C. few                              D. a few
23. These shorts are too small for me.  
Do you have any \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. other                              B. others                              C. ones                              D. another
24. You can see trees and flowers on \_\_\_\_\_ side of the street.  
A. any                              B. every                              C. both                              D. each
25. —Have you finished your book yet?  
—No, I'll finish in \_\_\_\_\_ days.  
A. the other                              B. other                              C. more                              D. another
26. There used to be very few trees, if \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. any                              B. some                              C. anything                              D. something
27. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ to eat? I am quite hungry now.  
A. something                              B. anything                              C. everything                              D. nothing
28. You can't go there because there is \_\_\_\_\_ train now.  
A. not any                              B. no                              C. no a                              D. little
29. Three of us have been invited to the party, Li Chen, Wu Gang and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. me                              B. mine                              C. I                              D. we

30. His answer is like \_\_\_\_\_, "One should never be too sure of oneself."

A. this

B. that

C. it

D. here

### 第3节 冠词 数词

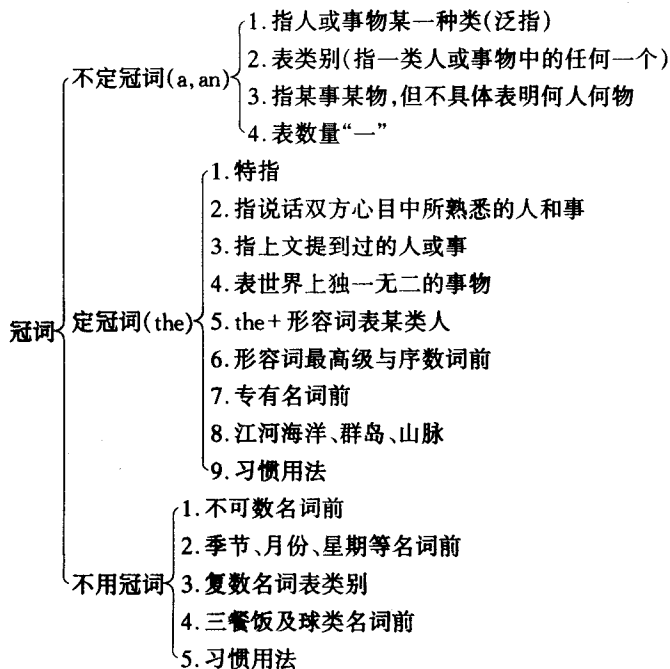
#### 【复习要领提示】

冠词分为不定冠词和定冠词两类。根据考纲要求,应掌握冠词的以下内容:1. 冠词的基本特征;2. 冠词的基本用法;3. 不用冠词的情况;4. 冠词的位置。

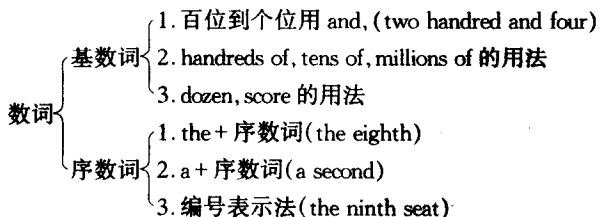
冠词规则的灵活运用是高考命题的一个热点。每年高考题的单项填空或完形填空都有涉及冠词的题目,这已成为必考题。

冠词、数词和物主代词一样,常与名词连用,属于限定性的词,表明某个名词的可数还是不可数,以及它的数量和顺序。

冠词用法网络图:



数词用法网络图



#### 【典型例题剖析】

1. The warmth of \_\_\_\_\_ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of \_\_\_\_\_ wool used.

A. the; the

B. the; ×

C. ×; the

D. ×; ×

选 B. 此题考冠词的用法。其难点在第二空, wool 是特指,按语法规则也应在其前加上定冠词,殊不知其前面有个名词 sort, 构成了“the sort of + 泛指名词”的结构。

2. Is English \_\_\_\_\_ language spoken by \_\_\_\_\_ largest number of speakers in \_\_\_\_\_ world?

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

选 C。第一个空因为有后置定语修饰,为特指。第二个空因为在最高级前;第三个词是“独一无二的”。

3. Paper money was in \_\_\_\_\_ use in China when Morco Polo visited the country in \_\_\_\_\_ thirteenth century.

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

选 B。in use 是固定词组, thirteenth 是序数词,其前应加定冠词。

4. The sign reads “In case of \_\_\_\_\_ fire, break the glass and push \_\_\_\_\_ red button”.

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

选 C。此句意为“如遇火警,打破玻璃,然后按那个红色的按钮”。“fire”是不可数名词,“red button”应为特指,故加冠词“the”。

5. Boris has brains. In fact, I doubt whether anyone in the class has \_\_\_\_\_ IQ.

- A. a high      B. the highest      C. the higher      D. a higher

选 D。此句意为“Boris 有头脑,事实上我怀疑班上是否有人智商高于他”。智商为一数据,此处无需特指,所以应用不定冠词+比较级。

6. I get \_\_\_\_\_ great pleasure out of \_\_\_\_\_ work like this.

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

选 D。get pleasure out of the work 意为“从工作中得到快乐”,在此最易与“失业”out of work 混淆。

7. —Do you take \_\_\_\_\_ sugar in tea?

—I used to, but now I'm on \_\_\_\_\_ diet. I'm trying to lose weight.

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

选 B。sugar 是物质名词且不可数,在此泛指“糖”,所以前不加 the; on a diet 是固定词语。意为“进规定的食物”。

8. \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Zhou called while \_\_\_\_\_ Smiths were having breakfast.

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

选 C。不定冠词与姓连用,意为“一个姓...的先生”,表示“一类人中的一个”。而“the”+姓氏复数表示“××夫妇”或“××一家人”。

9. Beyond \_\_\_\_\_ stars, the astronaut saw nothing but \_\_\_\_\_ space.

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

选 A。starts 在此句中指“人们可以用眼睛看到的那部分星体”,所以有了特定的范围,故要加定冠词 the。space 意为“宇宙空间”是不可数名词。

### 【考点技能训练 3】

1. Shortly after the accident, two \_\_\_\_\_ police were sent to the spot to keep order.

- A. dozen of      B. dozens      C. dozen      D. dozens of

2. It's up to me to get \_\_\_\_\_ to move.

- A. us the four      B. we four      C. the four us      D. the four of us

3. It was in 1939 that \_\_\_\_\_ broke out.

- A. World War second      B. The World War Second  
C. World War II      D. Two Would War

4. \_\_\_\_\_ people attend the opening ceremony of the World Cup Championship.

- A. Tens of thousands of      B. Thousand of  
C. Several thousand of      D. One hundred of

5. \_\_\_\_\_ of the students in this key school passed the college entrance examination.



- A. Five and four      B. Four-fifths      C. Forth-five      D. Four-fifth
6. It is reported that \_\_\_\_\_ tiger is in \_\_\_\_\_ danger of dying out.  
A. the;/      B. a; the      C. the; the      D. the; a
7. Mr. Smith is \_\_\_\_\_ member of \_\_\_\_\_ World Health Organization.  
A. the; the      B. a;/      C. a; the      D. a; a
8. Nothing could make him turn \_\_\_\_\_ traitor(叛徒) to his homeland.  
A. a      B. the      C. an      D. /
9. The sign reads "In case of \_\_\_\_\_ fire, break the glass and push \_\_\_\_\_ red button."  
A. /; a      B. /; the      C. the; the      D. a; a
10. There are special foods for \_\_\_\_\_ aged and \_\_\_\_\_ sick in our dining-room.  
A. the; the      B. /; the      C. an; a      D. the;/
11. Franklin has many of \_\_\_\_\_ qualities of \_\_\_\_\_ inventor.  
A. the; the      B. the; an      C. /; an      D. /; the
12. He has never again written \_\_\_\_\_ book as his first one.  
A. so a good      B. so good a      C. so the good      D. a so good
13. The old man is still in \_\_\_\_\_ habit of smoking after meals.  
A. /      B. one      C. the      D. a
14. He is still in \_\_\_\_\_ hospital. I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ hospital to see him.  
A. the; the      B. /; /      C. /; the      D. the;/
15. —Where is Mingming?  
—I think he's still in \_\_\_\_\_ bed, but he might just be in \_\_\_\_\_ bathroom.  
A. /; /      B. the; the      C. the;/      D. /; the
16. —The accident happened in \_\_\_\_\_ summer?  
—Yes, I remember it happened in \_\_\_\_\_ summer of 1998.  
A. /; /      B. /; a      C. the;/      D. /; the
17. \_\_\_\_\_ rich \_\_\_\_\_ not always generous to the poor.  
A. A; is      B. The; is      C. The; are      D. A; are
18. They elected him \_\_\_\_\_ captain of the team for \_\_\_\_\_ third time.  
A. /; /      B. the;/      C. /; a      D. the; a
19. \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Li came to visit you just now.  
A. The      B. /      C. A      D. Some
20. \_\_\_\_\_ as she was, she knew how to help her mother with some housework.  
A. A child      B. Child      C. The child      D. Children
21. The little girl took her father by \_\_\_\_\_ hand.  
A. a      B. an      C. the      D. /
22. Did Galileo invent \_\_\_\_\_ telescope that year?  
A. certain      B. some      C. the      D. any
23. —What musical instrument does your brother play?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Pianos      B. Piano      C. A Piano      D. The piano
24. What \_\_\_\_\_ great help the girl is to her sick mother!  
A. /      B. the      C. a      D. an
25. Be \_\_\_\_\_ honest boy today and \_\_\_\_\_ useful man tomorrow.