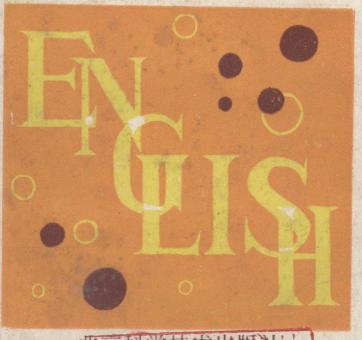
北京四中高考总复习及近三年高考试题解析

(英语分册)

北京四中编写组 编著



北京科学技术出版社员

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前言

本书以MET高考英语试题的总体设计为框架,把决定 考生应试能力和语言发展的知识、能力、思维和速度四项要 素贯穿于全书的构思之中。注重提高考生的应试能力。

本书注重高三学生学习英语的特点: 重理解、重结构, 重分析、重归纳、重举一反三,等等,并根据高考的体例设 计出符合这些特点的章节,以期帮助考生扬长避短,充分发 挥自己的水平。

本书按MET英语高考的题型设计风格和顺序,将 MET 高考所要求的那部分知识和技能分25章、若干专项,讲知识结构,讲定理公式的运用,讲解题的思维过程与方法,讲典型实例。帮助考生正确理解概念和规则,掌握定理公式和句型,注意法则的正用,反用及变形使用,澄清考生易犯的各种错误,提高使用语言的技能与技巧。

本书重视编排的科学性、选材的典型性与写作的严肃性。

本书由北京四中阿木以及刘秋田、陈寒之、晓风等编写。

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第一章 名词与冠词

一、MET考前名词与冠词25重点

- 1.名词所有格's'可用于如下无生命的名词:
- (1)时间名词(tomorrow's meeting; two years' absence;

three weeks' holiday; an hour's walk;
today's paper; twenty minutes'
rest;
a day or two's delay
The time was July's end.)

- (2)人格名词: (Nature's works大自然的杰作; Heaven's will天意; the sun's rays; the moon's shadow; the world's history)
- (3)距离名词: (a stone's throw—投石之遥; 一箭之地; within a stone's throw近在呎尺; twenty miles' journey 二十里的旅程)
 - (4)长度名词: (a boat's length; a yard's distance)

- (5)重量名词: (forty pounds' weight)
- (6)价格名词: (a dollar's worth 一元钱的价值)
- 2.(1)集合名词如用以指整个集合体,则视为单数,取单数形动词。
 - (2)如用以指组合集合体的各份子,则视为复数,即以单数形作复数用,取复数形动词。

选出错误的句子:(A)

- A. All the village remembers that old story.
- B. The rich are not always happy.
- C. The class are to have its picture taken this afternoon.
 - D. There was a crowd of people over there.

Wrong: This class is studying now. Mr. Smith teaches it.

Right: This class are studying now. Mr. Smith teaches them.

(this class = the students of this class)

Wrong: This class consist of 40 students.

Right: This class consists of 40 students.

Wrong: My family is all early risers.

Right: My family are all early risers.

Almost every family in the village has a

《比较》The whole family are in tears.

Has he any family? (他有子女吗?)

- 3. of + 抽象名词=形容词
 - of + great+抽象名词=形容词
 - of + no+抽象名词=not+形容词(or-less,-un)
 - (1) He is a man of virtue. = He is a virtuous man.

It is of great value. = It is very valuable.

- (2) The camel is of great value to the Arab.

 = The camel is very valuable to the Arab.
- (3) It is of no use. = It is not useful. = It is useless.
 - (4) He is twenty years of age. = He is twenty years old.
- (5) a man of ability = an able man
 a man of learning = a learned man
 a man of wealth = a wealthy mam
 a man of experience = of an experienced man
 a woman of great beauty = a very beautiful
 woman

4. 具有副词性的名词 一位 四面 一年 原外的 是或一类

- last: next; every; all等词修饰时,前面不再加用介词:T
 - ① One day I happened to meet her on my way back from school.
- The light goes out for five minutes every two minutes.

- 3 He kept washing all day.
- 4) She will come again the day after tomorrow.
- (2)表示次数、距离、方向、程度、价值、状态的名词可用作副词:
- ① I told you many times.
 - 2 I can't move even an inch.
- 3 Come this way, please.
 - 4 I don't care a bit, lo all small side and a late and
- 5 This vase costs ten dollars.
 - 9 He stood in front of me, cap in hand.
- 5.在比较级的形容词或副词,及too…之前的名词,是 副词性的名词:
 - 1 I got up an hour too early this morning.
 - 2 I got up an hour earlier this morning.
 - → I arrived at the airport an hour late.
- - 1) She goes to market only twice a month.
 - 2 He can walk fifty miles a day.
 - 7.表示数量的名词置于 long, broad, high, deep, think, old, strong, distant, worth等形容词之前, 是副词性的名词:
 - ① The boy is ten years old and already five feet tall.

(我军有五千兵力。)

8.有时附于表示「期间」的名词的介词during, for等可以省略时,剩下的名词就成为副词性的名词:

- 1 We waited there (for) two hours.
 - 2 Nothing happened (during) the whole wacation.
 - 3 The meeting lasted three hours.
 - 9. 表示时间的名词修饰其后的 ago, since, before, after, week, month等词时,则是副词性的名词:
 - 1 I happened to meet her three days ago.
 - ② The examination will be over this day week。 (考试将于下星期的今天结束。)
 - 3 Many years after he was still a small businessman.
 - 10. 名词可用作形容词:
 - (1)有些名词没有相同意义的形容词形式,因此必须 直接以该名词作形容词,用来修饰另一名词: flower garden(花园) → garden flower(园花) post office; book store; language teacher; night school; head master; evening paper, family tree(家谱)
 - (2)名词修饰名词用单数形:
 three physics students = three students of
 physics

three law students = three students of law
three midde-school students
But: a sports meet; sports clothes ->

But: a sports meet; sports clothes -

a clothes closet (贮藏衣物的小房间)
salar a goods train (一列货车)

(3)名词和形容词所构成的名词修饰语中的 名词用单 alo数形: // garrub / benegged gaid to // (8)

a ten-year-old boy: a 300-foot-high hill

(4)名词作形容词表示单位用单数形 图

a ten-story building, seven two-dollar stamps

two twelve-inch rulers, a five-act play

a two-mile race = a two miles' race (表"距离"可用所有格形)

The table is only (D) high.

A. two-foot B. two foot C. two-feet

《比较》That is a three-foot-high table.

(那是一张3尺高的桌子)

That is a three-footed table.

《注意》She is long-legged, five-feet-six-inches tall.

(她的腿很长,身高有五尺六寸。)

→此复合名词用作副词,故用复数形。

An unusual present, a book on biology, was given to her for her birthday.

→An unusual present was given to her for her birthday, a book on biology.

The head master, a frequent visitor to the

classrooms, was known to most of the

→A frequent visitor to classrooms, the head master was known to most of the students.

12。所有格名词的形成与用法: 网络西南部 17

- (1)表用途、目的 ma to do to writer sality (t)
 - a girls' middle school = a middle school for girls
 - a children's hospital = a hospital for children
- (2)表起源(作者或发明者)
 Newton's law, Shakespeare's plays
 Edison's electric light
 - (3) 表所有(者)

my brother-in-law's car (我姐夫的汽车)
somebody else's umbrella (别人的伞)
a week or two's delay (一两个星期的耽搁)
the President of America' plane (美国总统的座机)

- (4) Have you seen my brother, John's, bicycle?
 I bought this book at Smith, the bookseller's.
- →名词之后有同位语时,把('s)加在同位语的词尾 而形成有格。
- (5) Tom's and Jack's rooms = Tom's books and Jack's (books)
- →表分别所有, 把('s)加在各个名词上。

= the room which belongs to both Tom

- →表共同所有, 把('s)加在最后的名词上。
 - 13. 双重所有格的用法 国际 短期间 含物 高限
 - (1) I like this watch of my father's.
 - 2 Which house of your neighbour's was burned down?
 - 3 Any friend of my son's is welcome.
 - → a(n) \this\these\that\those another\some\every\several such\any\no\which\what hat
- 14. dozen\score\hundred\thousand 表确定数目时,不加s,表不定数目时,则加s。
 six dozen pencils; two score and nine years ago; a few dozens; dozens of eggs; scores of trees
 - 15。一些易错常考的名词的用法
 - (1) many+a+单数名词=many+复数名词

Wrong: Many a student are interested in the five-act play.

Right: Many a student is interested in the five-act play.

(2) Wrong: All the village still remembers the story.

Right: All the village still remember the story Wrong: The whole village was for the plan. Right: The whole village were for the plan. →village若表组成份子,即"村民们",本身为复数名词。 Wrong: The police is standing at the street corner.

Right: The police are standing at the street corner.

(3) have the+抽象名词+不定式 =be so+形容词+as+不定式

He had the kindness to show me the way.

- = He was so kind to show me the way.
 - = He kindly showed me the way.
 - = He was kind enough to show me the way.
- (4)字母、文字、数字、符号等的复数形通常用's。
 - 1) There are three s's and two c's in success.
 - 2) Don't use too many and's and if's.
 - 3 Your 3's look like 8's.
 - (All the -'s should be changed to +'s.
 - (5) 只有一个字母的缩写词, 重复该字母即为复数。 p.12(page 12)→pp.12-16(pages 12 to 16) 1.123(line 123)→11.321(lines 123 to 321)
 - (6) a man servant → two men servants

 a man singer → two men singers

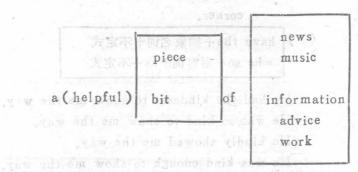
 a woman doctor → two women doctors

 a woman driver → two women drivers

- (7) She married in her twenties.
- → in one's twenties指20至29中的年龄。

 The industrial revolution began in the sixties the of 18th century.

in the sixties指六十年代。



- 17. 一般抽象名词前无冠词,而特定用法则应加the。
- (B) is more useful than gold.

A. Irons B. Iron C. An Iron D. The iron

- 2She came in taxi but I on a bike.
- - 1 The house is built of stone and brick.
 - @I like meat better than fish.
 - 3 The coffee in this glass is good to drink.
 - 19. much (little; some; any: no)+物质名词

下面是最常见的物质名词:swish mamow as