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让每一位学生分享高品质教育

5.3

精华版

2010

3

2

年 高 考 年 模 拟

SANNIAN GAOKAO LIANGNIAN MONI

北京四中英语特级教师、英语教研组长李俊和评价：

《3年高考2年模拟》有以下六个特点：1.针对性强；2.重点突出；3.内容全面；4.材料可靠；5.分析到位；6.安排合理。作为一个有多年高考备考指导经验的教师，我为有3·2这样精品级的教辅图书感到欣慰和高兴。

北京市数学特级教师齐家瑞评价：

《3年高考2年模拟》充分拓展复习深度，全面追求复习实效，是编写理念质的飞跃。选用3·2，激发复习兴趣，提高复习效率，创造优异成绩。

高考英语

学 生 用 书



首都师范大学出版社

每朵花都有自己的美丽

↓ 冰心说过：“世界上没有一朵鲜花不美丽。”

每朵花都有自己的美丽。在老师眼中，在父母心里，在朋友身边，你也许不是最美，但你却是唯一。

每朵花都有自己的美丽。你要坚信，总有一个春天属于自己，总有一把钥匙能把智慧之门悄悄开启。在成功的路上，一套好书犹如一位好老师、一个好伙伴、一把金钥匙，总会在潜移默化中助你一臂之力。

基础知识夯实了吗？能力要求掌握了吗？方法规律总结了吗？题组训练完成了吗？《3年高考2年模拟》系统梳理知识清单，科学分类高考模拟试题，深入剖析高考命题规律，全面总结备考方法技巧，精确把握题组训练难度。它传播知识，传授方法，拓展思维，循序渐进，以“科学备考”作为核心理念，是你高考闯关的必备武器。

每朵花都有自己的美丽。快乐学习，轻松考试，这是每一个学生的梦想，每一个家长的心愿，每一个老师的希冀。可是从什么时候起，快乐、轻松的学习生活变成了一种奢求？考考考，老师的法宝；分分分，学生的命根。学生怎么才能快乐，老师又怎么才能轻松？也许答案只有四个字——科学有趣。科学的学习方法，科学的应试思想，科学的教学和备考理念，而最不可缺少的是一套科学的教辅图书——《3年高考2年模拟》。它策划编排科学，试题解析科学，训练设计科学，方法指导科学，同时荟萃几十万字的有趣的智力背景，有趣的震撼素材，有趣的新奇故事。它汇上下五千年之趣味，激发人之潜能；它集百家之所长，润物于无声；它让考试更容易，让学习更有趣。

每朵花都有自己的美丽，每个人都有自己的无奈和精彩。也许父辈的心愿曾让你无比沉重，也许触目惊心的分数总把你一次次刺痛，也许同学间的竞争一度让你黯然神伤，也许即将敲响的毕业钟声总让你有一丝感伤和迷惘……但是这一刻，让我们击掌相约，让肯定取代怀疑，让自信取代自卑，让对话取代对抗，让阳光取代阴霾，让青春彻底闪亮起来，让每一个年轻的日子都散发出七彩光辉。

每朵花都有自己的美丽，你要相信自己，永不放弃。世界上没有一个人能放弃你，除了你自己；世界上没有一个人能拯救你，除了你自己；世界上没有一个人能取代你，除了你自己。成长的路上总会遭遇泥泞，求学的途中总会经历风雨。当你在茫茫书海中上下求索时，我就是你湖畔的一叶扁舟；当你在漫漫长路上孤独前行时，我就是你头顶的一轮明月；当你在深夜伏案苦读时，我就是拂过你面颊的一缕清风；当你在前进的路上不小心跌倒时，我就是轻轻将你扶起的一双手；当你再一次勇敢地选择远方时，我就是始终萦绕在你心底的一句祝福：

每朵花都有自己的美丽，只要持之以恒，不懈努力，你就一定能够创造属于自己的奇迹。

高考专家 联袂推荐



徐克兴 北京四中语文特级教师 北京四中语文教研组长

决胜高考，是你真正的青春第一梦！全国和省市级的高考卷、模拟卷水平最高，是复习备考的最佳文件。但是，面对每年少说几百份试卷，即使经验丰富的教师和学习优异的考生，也难免力不从心。《3年高考2年模拟》积多年之经验，聚学考之名师，秉负责之诚心，求科学之佳解，为考生献上精选备考饕餮大餐，为您备好宝马神驹，让您马到成功。

徐克兴



乔家瑞 北京市数学特级教师 数学奥林匹克高级教练

《3年高考2年模拟》充分拓展复习深度，全面追求复习实效，是编写理念质的飞跃。选用3·2，激发复习兴趣，提高复习效率，创造优异成绩。

乔家瑞



李俊和 北京四中英语特级教师 北京四中英语教研组长

《3年高考2年模拟》的英语分册有以下六个特点：1.针对性强。抓住了各地英语高考命题的走向和广大高三学生英语学习的实际。2.重点突出。突出了能力和知识考核的重点以及解决学生的易错之处，读后能解燃眉之急。3.内容全面。全书包括了英语高考的各个题型和各题型中的所有类型，无一遗漏。4.材料可靠。语言材料均选自近年高考试题和最具影响力的模拟试题，决无东拼西凑之嫌。5.分析到位。知识归类与试题答案均有精练分析，分析切中要害，言简意赅。6.安排合理。本书讲解与练习的详略、难题与中低档题的比例，以及各个题型所占比重都恰到好处。

作为一个有多年高考备考指导经验的教师，我为有3·2这样精品级的教辅图书感到欣慰和高兴。

李俊和



洪安生 北京市物理特级教师 中央电视台主讲教师

《3年高考2年模拟》是专门为高考考生冲刺阶段量身定制的复习用书，内容丰富，编排合理，非常适合做考前最后冲刺。

本书层次分明，适用面广，既注重基础，又强调能力提高；研究深入，有的放矢。对近年来的高考有深入的研究，问题抓得准，针对性较强，有利于考生少走弯路，提高复习效率。

洪安生



刘振贵 北京市化学特级教师 中央电视台主讲教师

《3年高考2年模拟》是高考复习的加速器，是广大教师和学生认定的高考科学备考首选品牌。选用3·2，可以极大减轻学习负担，提高复习效率，快速提升考试成绩，助你走向高考成功之路。

刘振贵



王永惠 北京市生物特级教师 中央电视台主讲教师

本书具有鲜明的时代性和实用性，编写内容充分体现了考试大纲的精神和要求，紧扣教材，点明了高考命题规律，传递了高考命题的最新信息，从宏观上为考生把握住了高考总复习的方向，保证考生能在科学的复习轨道上稳步提高。本书从微观上落实各个考点，由浅入深，既适合不同层次的考生使用，也是高中生物教师备课的参考用书。

王永惠



李晓风 中国人民大学附中历史特级教师 北京市学科带头人

《3年高考2年模拟》继承了曲一线5·3系列的成功之处，包含了简洁明了的教材整合，独具匠心的试题编排，启发思维的解题点拨。在此基础之上，更进一步提炼和升华了关键性的知识要点和能力要求，让考生更加高效率地对高考相关内容进行系统思考和训练，对提高高考成绩大有帮助。

李晓风



梁侠 北师大附中政治特级教师 北师大附中政治教研组长

效率第一，是《3年高考2年模拟》的基本追求。

本书精选了最近三年的高考试题，充分体现了命题者的思路，代表着高考试题的特点和方向；同时，高考试题具有较好的科学性，研究高考试题，有助于考生理解并熟悉高考试题的特点，了解学科知识的应用，提高综合运用学科知识的能力。最新两年的模拟试题，是全国各地教研机构的群体智慧，具有很好的科学性和代表性。考生通过优质试题的练习，能够有效提高复习效率。特别是政治学科近两年的试题，比较集中地反映了当前的社会热点，有助于考生通过试题了解热点问题的背景，更好地把握当年的高考方向。

梁侠



王树声 北京市地理特级教师 中央电视台主讲教师

《3年高考2年模拟》是由曲一线为适应新课标高考而推出的高考教辅新书。编写指导思想符合新课标重视能力、重视思维过程、重视探究的精神。本书强调知识的运用和思考，全面而有重点，适应知识抽样、突出主干的要求，能力覆盖全面，重视技巧与方法的点拨，非常适合高考复习备考之用。

王树声

3大特色

定位团购

为突出团购定位,集体订阅200册以上,按照1:1在2009年高考结束后第一时间超值配发由曲一线精心打造的2009年高考试题专项分类汇编及详解答案。

更新、更快

更新——紧跟新课程改革步伐,快速应对教育新形势,准确把握高考新方向,全面落实教改新思想,全息呈现教改新理念,全力汇聚教研新成果。

更快——第一时间完全按照最新《考试大纲》编写,第一时间在高考结束后配发2009年高考试题专项分类汇编及详解答案。

更精、更高

更精——师生的精力都是有限的,如何在浩如烟海的高考试题、模拟试题中沙里淘金,去伪存真,推陈出新,精确梳理那些最有价值、最具典范意义的试题?如何让有限的精力得到最大的回报?答案就在《3年高考2年模拟》。

更高——集《5年高考3年模拟》之精华,聚众多高考专家和一线教师之智慧,剖析命题规律,把握命题趋势,总结方法技巧。策划立意更高,指导思想更权威,编写理念更前沿,备考方法更实用。

2大秘诀

题组训练 智慧闯关

北京市特级教师乔家瑞先生说:“高考命题人是用题组规划,不是用题目规划,高考科学备考必须走专题制胜的道路。题组就是小专题,题组就是专题的具体化。高考就是考题组,复习就要练题组。”《3年高考2年模拟》教师用书和学生用书全面贯彻了题组训练的思想,目的在于让所有考生循序渐进闯过高考能力要求的所有关口,目的在于全面提升所有学生的考试成绩。《3年高考2年模拟》是曲一线题组思想的最新教研成果。

科学编排 傻瓜设计

教师用书中学生用书部分与学生用书页面内容完全一致,学生用书页码在教师用书页码旁边清晰标注。

提供多种趣味性、技巧性课题导入方案;合理安排大容量、高效率课时复习计划。

介绍分享最科学、最实效教学实践方法;明确点拨关键点、重难点核心教学内容。

学生用书答案简洁明了,教师用书答案全面深刻。每道题与其答案均在教师同一视域之内,上课使用非常方便。《3年高考2年模拟》是曲一线傻瓜思想的最新设计成果。

诚聘优秀作者 诚征优秀书稿

北京曲一线图书策划有限公司怀揣对教育事业的热爱，依靠对教育教学改革的敏锐把握，凭借经验丰富的教师团队，使《5年高考3年模拟》等书逐渐成为教辅市场的一面旗帜。为了不断进步，打造更实用更完美的图书品牌，曲一线诚邀全国高初中名师加盟，诚征高初中优秀教辅书稿。

加盟曲一线，真诚到永远！

凡加盟者可享受如下优惠：1 稿酬从优，结算及时。2 参编者一律颁发荣誉证书。3 参编者将免费获得曲一线提供的培训学习机会。

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邮编：100176 邮箱：bjexian@126.com
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2010《3年高考2年模拟（5·3精华版）》读者反馈表

亲爱的读者：

您好！感谢您使用《3年高考2年模拟》系列丛书，感谢您对我们的大力支持！

为进一步提高图书质量，请您把使用过程中发现的不足和建议反馈给我们，我们将会认真对待您的每一条意见，并用心把书做得更好。

您的进步是我们的希望，您的成功是我们的欣慰。

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邮编：100176 邮箱：bjexian@126.com
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通信地址	邮编	版本
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错误记录

主要不足

主要优点

曲一线图书分类目录

高考总复习使用

《3年高考2年模拟》(5·3精华版)(配教师用书、试卷)	各科共10册	2009年3月上市	单册估均价40元
《5年高考3年模拟》(配教师用书)	各科共12册	2009年7月上市	单册估均价48元
《5·3金卷——3年高考模拟试卷整编》	各科共10册	2009年4月上市	单册估均价22元
《5·3金卷——5年高考真题详解》	各科共12册	2009年6月上市	单册估均价18元
《高考1号文件》	各科共10册	2009年11月上市	单册估均价25元

高中新课标同步使用

《5年高考3年模拟》高中同步讲练(必修1)	各科各版本共32册	随教学进度上市	单册估均价20元
《5年高考3年模拟》高中同步讲练(必修2)	各科各版本共32册	随教学进度上市	单册估均价20元
《5年高考3年模拟》高中同步讲练(必修3)	各科各版本共24册	随教学进度上市	单册估均价20元
《5年高考3年模拟》高中同步讲练(必修4)	各科各版本共14册	随教学进度上市	单册估均价20元
《5年高考3年模拟》高中同步讲练(必修5)	各科各版本共13册	随教学进度上市	单册估均价20元
《5年高考3年模拟》高中同步讲练(选修系列)	各科各版本共54册	随教学进度上市	单册估均价16元

高中大纲同步使用

《5年高考3年模拟》高一上册	各科共9册	随教学进度上市	单册估均价20元
《5年高考3年模拟》高一下册	各科共8册	随教学进度上市	单册估均价20元
《5年高考3年模拟》高二上册	各科共9册	随教学进度上市	单册估均价22元
《5年高考3年模拟》高二下册	各科共9册	随教学进度上市	单册估均价22元

高中必备工具书

《高中习题化知识清单》(课标版)(高中各年级使用)	各科共10册	2009年4月上市	单册估均价32元
《语言天使》1-4辑	全套共4册	随时供货	单册估均价16元
《高考开放式作文》	1册	2009年8月上市	估价38元
《5年高考满分作文》	1册	2009年8月上市	估价25元

中考总复习使用

《5年中考3年模拟》	各科共10册	2009年8月上市	单册估均价26元
《5·3金卷——5年中考真题详解》	各科共7册	2009年8月上市	单册估均价20元

初中同步使用

《5年中考3年模拟》初中同步讲练(七年级上)	各科各版本共33册	2009年6月上市	单册估均价20元
《5年中考3年模拟》初中同步讲练(七年级下)	各科各版本共33册	2009年11月上市	单册估均价20元
《5年中考3年模拟》初中同步讲练(八年级上)	各科各版本共40册	2009年5月上市	单册估均价20元
《5年中考3年模拟》初中同步讲练(八年级下)	各科各版本共40册	2009年11月上市	单册估均价20元
《5年中考3年模拟》初中同步讲练(九年级上)	各科各版本共27册	2009年4月上市	单册估均价22元
《5年中考3年模拟》初中同步讲练(九年级下)	各科各版本共24册	2009年10月上市	单册估均价22元

初中必备工具书

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《中考开放式作文》	1册	2009年8月上市	估价40元
《5年中考满分作文》	1册	2009年8月上市	估价28元

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a large number of	(39)
agree to	(41)
be active in	(44)
be after	(45)
appeal to	(55)
apply for	(56)
as a result of	(57)
as it is	(58)

at all costs	(59)
at ease	(60)
at stake	(61)
act as	(62)
in agreement with	(64)
apart from	(66)
around the corner	(69)
be worth doing sth.	(73)
by accident	(77)
be famous as	(79)
be in love with	(80)
be rich in	(83)
be loyal to	(87)
be cross	(88)
be short of	(89)
cut down	(116)
have faith in	(146)
fall behind	(147)
in search of	(167)
not nearly	(189)
in no case	(208)
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3年高考 2年模拟

第一部分 单项填空 专题一 冠词



三年高考题组训练

► 题组一 冠词的泛指与特指

- (2006 天津, 19) I know you don't like _____ music very much. But what do you think of _____ music in the film we saw yesterday?
A. /; / B. the; the C. the; / D. /; the
- (2006 天津, 20) —I knocked over my coffee cup. It went right over _____ keyboard.
—You shouldn't put drinks near _____ computer.
A. the; / B. the; a C. a; / D. a; a
- (2006 天津, 25) Everywhere man has cut down _____ forests in order to grow crops, or to use _____ wood as fuel or as building material.
A. the; the B. the; / C. /; the D. /; /
- (2006 浙江, 22) In _____ review of 44 studies, American researchers found that men and women who ate six key foods daily cut the risk of _____ heart disease by 76%.
A. a; the B. the; a C. a; / D. /; a
- (2005 北京, 27) Don't worry if you can't come to _____ party—I'll save _____ cake for you.
A. the; some B. a; much
C. the; any D. a; little
- (2005 北京, 27) I looked under _____ bed and found _____ book I lost last week.
A. the; a B. the; the C. /; the D. the; /
- (2005 北京, 31) I like _____ color of your blouse. It is _____ good match for your blouse.
A. a; the B. a; a C. the; a D. the; the
- (2005 北京, 33) Polar bears live mostly on _____ sea ice, which they use as _____ platform for hunting seals.
A. a; a B. a; the C. /; a D. the; /
- (2005 北京, 37) In _____ film *Cast Away*, Tom Hanks plays _____ man named Chuck Noland.
A. a; the B. the; a C. the; the D. a; a
- (2007 浙江, 21) Christmas is _____ special holiday when _____ whole family are supposed to get together.
A. the; the B. a; a C. the; a D. a; the
- (2008 天津, 27) Have you heard _____ news? The price of petrol is going up again!
A. the; the B. /; the C. the; / D. /; /

- (2008 江西, 30) —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
- (2008 陕西, 10) I ate _____ sandwich while I was waiting for 20:08 train.
A. the; a B. the; the C. a; the D. a; a

► 题组二 习惯搭配

- (2006 山东, 21) For him _____ stage is just _____ means of making a living.
A. a; a B. the; a C. the; the D. a; the
- (2007 重庆, 24) 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
- (2007 天津, 31) I wanted to catch _____ early train, but couldn't get _____ ride to the station.
A. an; the B. /; the C. an; / D. the; a
- (2007 江西, 26) Many people have come to realize that they should go on _____ balanced diet and make _____ room in their day for exercise.
A. a; / B. the; a C. the; the D. /; a
- (2007 四川, 22) How about taking _____ short break? I want to make _____ call.
A. the; a B. a; the C. the; the D. a; a
- (2008 全国 II, 8) It's not _____ good idea to drive for four hours without _____ break.
A. a; a B. the; a C. the; the D. a; the
- (2008 浙江, 12) _____ apple fell from the tree and hit him on _____ head.
A. An; the B. The; the
C. An; / D. The; /
- (2008 江苏, 21) We went right round to the west coast by _____ sea instead of driving across _____ continent.
A. the; the B. /; the
C. the; / D. /; /

美文背诵

Direction Means Objectives

Direction means objectives. You can get nowhere without an objective in life.

You can try to write your objective on paper and make some plans to achieve it.

In this way, you will know how to arrange your time and to spend your time properly.

And you should also have a belief that you are sure to succeed as long as you keep your direction all the time.

22. Students should be encouraged to use Internet as _____ resource.
A. /; a B. /; the C. the; the D. the; a
23. My neighbor asked me to go for _____ walk, but I don't think I've got _____ energy.
A. a; / B. the; the C. /; the D. a; the
24. —How about _____ Christmas evening party?
—I should say it was _____ success.
A. a; a B. the; a C. a; / D. the; /
25. We have every reason to believe that 2008 Beijing Olympic Games will be _____ success.
A. /; a B. the; / C. the; a D. a; a
26. _____ walk is expected to last all day, so bring packed lunch.
A. A; a B. The; / C. The; a D. A; /
27. In the United States, there is always _____ flow of people to areas of _____ country where more jobs can be found.
A. a; the B. the; a C. the; the D. a; a

► 题组四 专有名词前的冠词问题

28. —Hello, could I speak to Mr. Smith?
—Sorry, wrong number. There isn't _____ Mr. Smith here.
A. / B. a C. the D. one
29. According to _____ World Health Organization, health care plans are needed in all big cities to prevent _____ spread of AIDS.

_____ spread of AIDS.

- A. the; / B. the; the
C. a; a D. /; the
30. (2007 全国 II, 19) —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; /

► 题组五 比较等级前的冠词问题及类指问题

31. (2006 四川, 27) —Did you enjoy yourself at the party?
—Yes. I've never been to _____ one before.
A. a more excited B. the most excited
C. a more exciting D. the most exciting
32. (2006 安徽, 22) Of the two sisters, Betty is _____ one, and she is also the one who loves to be quiet.
A. a younger B. a youngest
C. the younger D. the youngest
33. (2006 辽宁, 24) Of all _____ reasons for my decision to become a university professor, my father's advice was _____ most important one.
A. the; a B. /; a C. /; the D. the; the
34. (2008 重庆, 27) In many places in China, _____ bicycle is still _____ popular means of transportation.
A. a; the B. /; a C. the; a D. the; the

命题规律趋势探究

► 命题规律

结合名词的分类情况,理解冠词表泛指、特指、类指、专指之间的区别;掌握有关冠词的习语及固定搭配。

► 命题规律

1. 近三年高考重点考查冠词的基本用法,如对冠词表泛指、特指的考查约占对冠词考查总题量的60%以上,这反映了高考“回归基础”的特点。
2. 对冠词的惯用法的考查仍然是近三年高考的考查重点之一。
3. 对冠词活用的考查仍然是近三年高考的难点。
4. 近三年高考对专有名词前的冠词用法的考查也是重点考查之一,2006年和2007年各考了2次。

► 命题趋势

2010年高考将继续把冠词基本用法的考查作为重点,而把冠词活用及习惯搭配作为考查难点。

► 突破方法

1. 备考过程中,应充分重视对最基本的冠词知识的掌握理解,同时注意冠词的活用。
2. 冠词的用法庞杂,学习时要把握其要害:弄清句子中的单数名词、复数名词或不可数名词;弄清泛指、特指、类指、专指等概念。
3. 平时备考中注意有关冠词的惯用法。

方向意味着目标

方向意味着目标。人生如果没有目标,将一事无成。

你可以试着把你的目标写在纸上,并制订实现目标的计划。

这样,你就会懂得如何合理安排时间,如何正确地支配时间。

而且你还要有这样的信念:只要一直坚持自己的方向,你就一定可以成功。

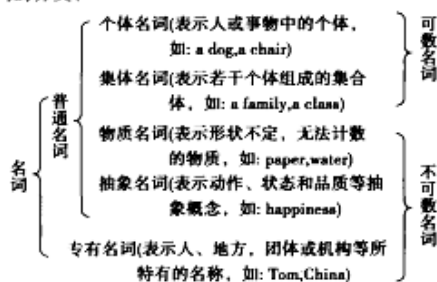


考点知识全面总结

高频常考知识总结一 冠词用法概述

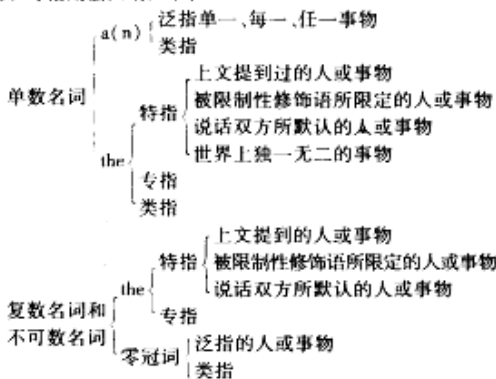
一、名词的分类

冠词离开名词没有任何意义,因此在学习冠词前,首先要了解名词的分类:



二、冠词的泛指、特指、类指、专指

泛指是指首次提到的,不限定的人或事物。特指是指在上文已提到的人或事物,或是指被限制性修饰语在其后加以限定的人或事物。类指是指具有共同性质或典型特征的事物。专指是指类别中的一员或一部分具体事物。冠词的泛指、特指、类指和专指用法归纳如下:



高频常考知识总结二 冠词的基本用法

一、不定冠词的用法

1. 不定冠词有 a, an 两种形式,当紧挨着冠词的第一个音素为辅音音素(注意:不是辅音字母)时用 a;当紧挨着冠词的第一个音素为元音音素(注意:不是元音字母)时用 an。如:

a university, a useful animal, a one-eyed dog, an hour, an honest boy, an X-ray, an ugly man, an honor, a European car 等。

2. 表示 one, the same, a certain 或 every 的意思。如:

They are of an age. (= the same age)

他们同岁。

I earned 10 dollars an hour. (= every hour)

我一小时挣 10 美元。

三、普通名词使用冠词的基本用法

1. a/an + 单数名词, the + 单数名词, 零冠词 + 复数名词/不可数名词时,所用冠词都可表类指,但也有细微区别:

(1) "the + 单数名词"指的是整个类别,这个类别是可以区别于另一个类别的。如:

The car goes faster than the bike.

(2) "a/an + 单数名词"侧重于指类别中任何一个的特点。如:

A tiger is a type of very large fierce wild cat that has yellow fur with black bands across.

(3) "零冠词 + 复数名词/不可数名词"侧重指类别中的许多个体。如:

Farmers are busy in autumn.

(4) 在使用冠词时要根据所要表达内容的具体情况而定。如:

The tiger is in danger of becoming extinct.

(不能说: A tiger is in danger of becoming extinct.)

2. the + 形容词或分词有时也可表类指。如:

the wounded 伤员 the dying 垂死的人

the unknown 未知的事物 the deaf 聋子

the young 青年人 the old 老人

the living 生者 the dead 死者

3. 表示民族词汇的冠词类指用法

民族词汇的冠词类指用法是在复数民族词汇前加 the。如:

The Chinese are hard-working. 中国人民是勤劳的。

有些民族词汇有两种复数形式,如: English, Englishmen; French, Frenchmen 等。在这种情况下, the English 表类指, the Englishmen 既可表类指,又可表专指。如:

(1) The French/Frenchmen are romantic.

法国人很浪漫。(类指)

(2) The Frenchmen are playing tennis now.

那些法国人正在打网球。(专指)

I will return in a day or two. (= one day or two)

我一两天后回来。

Hi, John. A Mr. Smith is waiting for you outside. (= a certain)

嗨! 约翰, 一个叫史密斯的先生在外面等你。

3. 有些不可数名词如 knowledge, collection, understanding 等是由其动词转化而来的,它们后面加 of...时,前面需用不定冠词 a/an。如:

Her new book is a collection of short stories.

她的新书是一部短篇小说集。

4. 与不定冠词连用的习语。如:

have a cold; have a good/happy time; have a holiday; have

美文背诵

The Happiest Excitement in Life

The happiest excitement in life is to be convinced that one is fighting for all one is worth on behalf of some clearly seen and deeply felt good.

Those who are fired with an enthusiastic idea and who allow it to dominate their thoughts find the new worlds open for them.

As long as enthusiasm holds out, so will new opportunities.

gift for; have a word with; keep a diary; in a hurry; once in a while; at a loss; for a while; once upon a time; all of a sudden; tell a lie; do sb a favor; get an education; at a mouthful; at a distance; have a population of; a waste of; a collection of; a matter of; go on a diet; with a score of 等。如:

This picture looks beautiful at a distance.

保持一定距离,这幅画看上去很漂亮。

Tom, I want to have a talk with you.

汤姆,我想和你谈谈。

5. 不定冠词的特殊位置: quite/rather + a/an (+ adj.) + 单数名词; what/such/half + a/an + 单数名词; rather/so/as/too/how/ however + adj. + a/an + 单数名词; many a/an + 单数名词; 许多; not a/an + 单数名词; 不止一个。如:

He is quite a kind guy.

他是一个相当好的人。

He is as great a man as ever lived.

他和世上任何伟人一样伟大。

However clever a student he is, he should follow the teacher's instructions now.

无论这位学生多聪明,他现在都要听老师的话。

1. 零冠词的用法

1. 用在姓氏复数前,表一家人。如:

The Greens are at table. 格林一家在吃饭。

The Chens are going to move to Langfang.

姓陈的一家要搬到廊坊去。

2. 用在年代、朝代名词及逢十的数词(表某个年代)前。如:

the Tang Dynasty, the Spring and Autumn Period, in the 1990's

3. 用在表量度单位的名词前,表示“每一”。如:

I have hired the car by the hour.

我已按小时租了这辆车。

Eggs are sold by the dozen.

鸡蛋论打卖。

4. 在句型“动词 + sb + 介词 + the + 身体某一部位”中的 the 不可用人称代词代替。如:

take sb by the arm 抓某人的手臂

hit sb in the face 打某人的脸

此外,在 be red in the face (脸红), be lame in the right leg (右腿瘸), be blind in the eye (眼睛) 等结构中,名词前要用 the。

5. 用在某些固定词组中。如:

make the most of (充分利用); in the daytime; by the day;

in the end; in the habit of; not in the least (= not at all);

in the distance; in the way (挡路); on the whole (总之);

on the right/left; on the other hand; at the same time;

at the moment; go to the cinema/theatre; go to the doctor's;

for the time being (暂时); on the radio/phone (通过无线电/电话); on the spot; to tell the truth; by the way

6. 定冠词的特殊位置: 在名词词组中, 定冠词一般放在最前面, 但名词词组中如果有 exactly, just, half, double, twice, all, both, off 等修饰时, 定冠词要放在这些词后面。如:

exactly the same color 相同的颜色

just the right place 就是这个地方

half the story 故事的一半

double the amount 双倍的数量

三、零冠词的用法

1. 不可数名词、复数名词表泛指, 用零冠词。如:

Father went to his doctor for advice about his heart trouble.

父亲去了医生那里寻求关于他的心脏病的建议。

Horses are useful animals.

马是有用的动物。

2. 请牢记以下用零冠词的口诀:

月、季、星期、节假、洲、呼语、头衔、职务前; 三餐、球类、惯用语、学科、棋类名词前。如:

A year can be divided into four seasons—spring, summer, autumn and winter.

一年可以分为四季——春、夏、秋、冬。

He has no lessons on Sundays. 他周日没有课。

Mr. Li is chairman of the meeting.

李先生是本次会议的主席。

(呼语、头衔的名词作表语、同位语、补语用零冠词)

3. 系动词 turn (变成) 后的单数名词作表语, 用零冠词。如:

Has he turned scientist? 他成为科学家了吗?

Nothing can make me turn traitor against my country.

什么都不能使我背叛祖国。

4. “零冠词 + 单数名词 + as/though + 主语 + 谓语, 主句”, 意为“虽然/尽管……, 但是……”。如:

Hero as he is, he has some shortcomings.

虽然他是英雄, 他也有许多缺点。

5. 在独立主格结构的某一形式中。如:

The teacher came in, book in hand (= with a book in his hand/ holding a book in his hand/ a book held in his hand).

老师进来了, 手里拿着一本书。

6. 与零冠词连用的短语:

pen and ink (笔墨); master and servant (主仆); at noon/ dawn/ daybreak/ dusk/ night/ midnight; on second thoughts; no such boy; come to light; come to power (= take office); give birth to; in case of; come/ rank first; out of work/ order/ control/ date/ patience (没有耐心); mind/ money/ question/ reach/ breath/ danger; in use/ danger/ public; ahead of time; in debt; under repair; day and night; husband and wife; father and son; sun and moon; side by side; shoulder to shoulder; from morning till night; hand in hand; by weight; by mistake; in place of; by law; on board; at war; every few days; catch fire; face to face; for certain

人生中最大的幸福

人生中最大的幸福就是确信自己是在为了

某种看得清清楚楚, 感受得真真切切的善事而拼搏奋斗。

如果心中怀有热情洋溢的信念并为之倾注全部心血, 眼前就会敞开崭新的天地。

只要有热情, 就会有新的机遇。

易错易混知识总结 冠词的活用

一、抽象名词具体化时,被具体化的名词可能会与 a/an 连用。如:

a surprise 一件怪事 a pleasure 一件乐事
a success/failure 一个成功的/失败的人/事
a pressure 一种压力/紧迫感
a concern 一件令人关切的事
an unforgettable experience 一次难忘的经历

His new book was a great success.

他的新书获得了巨大成功。

Oh, John. What a pleasant surprise you give us!

哦,约翰,你给了我们一个多么大的惊喜!

二、形容词比较级前用定冠词表示“两者当中较……的”,而形容词比较级前用不定冠词,表示“再、更……”。形容词最高级前用定冠词表示“三者或三者以上中的最……的”,而形容词最高级前用不定冠词,并无比较含义。如:

Which is the larger country, Canada or Australia?

加拿大和澳大利亚,哪个国家更大?

It is a most useful book. (a very useful book)

那是一本非常有用的书。

三、“the+序数词”表排序,“a/an+序数词”不表示排序,有时表“又一、再一”;序数词修饰动词事实上已成为副词,这时要用零冠词。如:

Can you give me a second chance, please? (another chance)

请再给我一次机会好吗?

He was only 5 years old when I first saw him.

当我第一次见到他时,他只有 5 岁。

四、表示世界上独一无二的事物名词,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。如:

the moon 月球; a full moon 满月

五、零冠词用法口诀是:月、季、星期、节假、洲、呼语、头衔、职务前;三餐、球类、惯用语、学科、棋类名词前。但这种用法是相对而言的,在不同的句子中,可能会用到不定冠词或定冠词。因此,用哪种冠词要视情况而定。如:

Autumn is the harvest season.

秋季是收获的季节。

The organization was founded in the autumn of the (year) 2005.

六、牢记高考中常见的纯不可数名词,它们是:weather, fun, space (太空), advice, word (= news), progress, information, news, 以上不可数名词永远不能与不定冠词连用。如:

Beyond the stars, the astronaut saw nothing but space.

七、西洋乐器名称前往往用定冠词,但是当此类名词当作普通名词时,可以与不定冠词连用。此外,中国乐器名词不与冠词连用。如:

play the piano; play the violin; play erhu (二胡)

He is playing a borrowed violin.

八、专有名词前冠词的用法比较复杂,但一般情况下,不含普通名词的纯专有名词不用冠词,如:Beijing, New York 等。

但是:

1. 在江河、湖泊、海洋、山脉、群岛、海峡、海湾、运河前用 the。如:

the Changjiang River 长江 the Hudson River 哈得孙河
the West Lake 西湖

2. 在由普通名词构成的专有名词前用 the。如:

the Great Wall 长城 the Summer Palace 颐和园

3. 有一些地名,如果是纯专有名词开头的,一般不用冠词,但如果是以普通名词开头的,一般用定冠词。如:Beijing University 北京大学,但也可说 the University of Beijing。

九、有无冠词的区别

{ go to school 上学
{ go to the school 到学校去(不一定是学生)
{ go to/be at church 去做礼拜/在做礼拜
{ go to/be at the church 去/在教堂(不一定是做礼拜)
{ go to bed 就寝,上床睡觉
{ go to the bed 向床走去,走到床前(不一定是去睡觉)
{ go to sea 出海(是海员)
{ go to the sea 向海走去(不一定是海员)
{ be in hospital 在住院
{ be in the hospital 在医院里(不一定是病人)
{ be in prison 在坐牢
{ be in the prison 在监狱(不一定是犯人)
{ in front of 在……(内部)的前面
{ in the front of 在……(外部)的前面
{ sit at table 吃饭
{ sit at the table 坐在桌旁(不一定是吃饭)
{ by day 在白天
{ by the day 按日计算
{ take place 发生
{ take the place of 代替
{ in possession of sth 拥有某物
{ in the possession of sb 为某人所拥有
{ in sight of 能看见
{ in the sight of 据……的见解
{ in place of 代替
{ in the place of 在……的地方
{ in future 今后
{ in the future 将来
{ take advice 征求意见
{ take the advice 听从劝告
{ He is still in office. 他仍在执政。
{ He is still in the office. 他仍在办公室里。
{ She is in class. 她在上课。
{ She is in the class. 她在那个班里。
{ There is still some food in store. 食物尚有储存。
{ There is still some food in the store. 食物在那个仓库里。

It is out of question. 那是毫无疑问的。
(相当于 beyond question)
It is out of the question. 那是根本不可能的。
(相当于 impossible)

He is in charge of the factory. 他负责这个工厂。
The factory is in the charge of him. 这个工厂由他负责。

模拟预测题组训练

基础闯关题组

► 题组一 冠词的泛指与特指

- On _____ recent trip, he visited _____ relative he didn't know very well, one of his distant aunts.
A. a; a B. a; the C. the; a D. the; the
- The leader promised he would work for _____ people heart and soul and be _____ good public servant.
A. a; a B. the; a C. /; a D. /; the
- Reading is _____ good habit. Stick to it, and you'll make good progress.
A. a; / B. a; a C. the; a D. /; a

► 题组二 习惯搭配

- By _____ way, we are going to Japan by _____ way of Shanghai.
A. the; the B. the; a C. /; / D. the; /
- Mr. and Mrs. White are determined to give their children _____ first-rate education, though they are both out of _____ work now.
A. a; the B. the; the C. a; / D. the; /
- It's not rare in _____ that the people in _____ fifties are going to school for further study.
A. 1990s; the B. the 1990s; / C. 1990s; their D. the 1990s; their

► 题组三 冠词的活用

- Towards _____ evening, _____ icy rain began to fall and _____ road became slippery.
A. /; the; a B. /; an; the C. the; /; a D. the; /; the
- Companies in Zhongguancun all have their own characteristics, but they all share _____ spirit of creativity and scientific skill that have made Zhongguancun _____ success.

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

- The taxi driver was put in _____ prison because his car had knocked down a child. His wife went to _____ prison to see him twice a month.

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

► 题组四 专有名词前的冠词问题

- Hello, is that Ms. Blackburn, the headteacher speaking?
—I'm sorry. There isn't _____ Ms. Blackburn in our school.
A. the B. a C. one D. /
- While peace-keeping is _____ UN's main duty, it also has programmes for _____ education, better health and business in more than 170 countries.
A. the; an B. /; the C. the; / D. /; an
- Mary, _____ Mr. White wants to see you at the gate.
—That is out of _____ question. I've never known any Mr. White.
A. /; / B. a; the C. the; / D. the; a

► 题组五 比较等级、序数词前的冠词问题及类指问题

- Ding Junhui, _____ most famous snooker player, is _____ quiet young man.
A. /; a B. the; / C. a; a D. a; the
- Did Tom come out _____ first in the 100-metre dash?
—Yes. He's always _____ first to reach the line.
A. the; the B. /; the C. /; / D. the; /
- About 698,000 laptops were sold in China in _____ second quarter, _____ 12.1% increase from a year ago.
A. a; a B. a; the C. the; the D. the; a

能力提升题组

- (2008 北京东城综合) When it comes to bringing up children, some people say _____ strict control produces _____ well-behaved children.
A. /; the B. the; / C. /; / D. the; the
- (2008 云南昆明质检) —Excuse me, but could you tell me the way to the Science Museum around here?

—Sorry. There isn't _____ Science Museum nearby, I am afraid.

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

- (2008 天津十二区一模) Duncan, _____ NBA star, is one of _____ few basketball players who are very popular to many of his Chinese fans.

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

继续尝试

继续做你自己——那个给你周围的人以安全感和希望的人。

继续相信，

因为你应该得到你一直在寻找的快乐、平静、信念、希望和爱。

继续尝试。

4. (2008 江南十校) —Oh, must you? Stay a bit longer, it's been such _____ fun having you.
—Thanks, anyway. I've got _____ early start tomorrow morning.
A. /; the B. a; an C. /; an D. the; an
5. (2008 东北三校一模) In 1990, _____ Belgian inventor by _____ name of Bakelite invented the first kind of the modern plastics.
A. a; a B. a; the C. the; a D. the; /
6. (2009 皖南八校联考 II) Beijing plans to control _____ number of vehicles on the road to ensure clean air for _____ 2008 Olympic Games.
A. a; / B. a; the C. the; / D. the; the
7. (2009 北京西城抽样) This book tells about _____ life story of Bill Gates who dropped out of _____ college and founded a computer company at the age of 19.
A. the; the B. a; the C. the; / D. a; /
8. (2009 江西联考 I) We were greatly shocked to hear the news that _____ two Chinese engineers were shot to death in Pakistan. Worse still, _____ third one died in a hospital afterwards.
A. the; a B. the; the C. /; a D. /; the
9. (2009 河北石家庄质检) It is known that water is not _____ endless resource, nor _____ that can be made once more.
A. the; / B. an; one C. an; that D. /; one
10. (2009 江苏徐州联考期中) —Would you mind giving your advice on how to improve our study?
—If you make _____ most of the time, there will be _____ rise in your study efficiency.
A. /; / B. the; a C. /; a D. the; /
11. (2009 陕西西安交大附中期中) It's not _____ good idea to go for a picnic in such _____ weather.
A. a; the B. the; a C. a; / D. the; /
12. (2009 重庆一中期中) In 1778, Banks was elected _____ president of the Royal Society, _____ position he held for 42 years.
A. /; / B. /; a C. the; / D. the; the
13. (2009 河北唐山一中期中) It is reported that a car went out of _____ control on a high way _____ north of Tangshan and three people got killed.
A. the; the B. /; the C. the; / D. /; /
14. (2009 云南玉溪一中期中) Teaching _____ child to cook will improve many of the skills that he or she will need later in life.
A. /; the B. a; / C. a; the D. the; a
15. (2009 浙江杭州学军中学期中) Martin borrowed a car from his brother and gave his friend Tim _____ ride to _____ center of the city.
A. /; a B. the; a C. a; the D. /; the
16. (2009 浙江宁波鄞州期中) Leona Lewis, who came out _____ first in a British talent show, turned _____ super star.
A. /; / B. the; a C. the; the D. /; the
17. (2009 浙江舟山期中) As some experts say, shopping by television will never take _____ place of shopping in stores, because many people find shopping at a store _____ great enjoyment.
A. /; a B. the; a C. a; the D. a; /
18. (2009 江苏苏州期中) Appointed as _____ ambassador to the UN, he was determined to serve his country _____ heart and soul.
A. the; the B. an; the C. /; / D. the; a



A Forever Friend (1)

A friend walks in when the rest of the world walks out. Sometimes in life, you find a special friend. Someone who changes your life just by being part of it. Someone who makes you laugh until you can't stop. Someone who makes you believe that there really is good in the world. Someone who convinces you that there really is an unlocked door just waiting for you to open it. This is Forever Friendship.

3年高考
2年模拟

专题二 代词



三年高考题组训练

► 题组一 替代词 one, ones, the one, the ones, that, these, it, they

- (2006 全国 II, 22) My most famous relative of all, _____ who really left his mark on America, was Reb Sussel, my great-grandfather.
A. one B. the one C. he D. someone
- (2007 全国 I, 27) The information on the Internet gets around much more rapidly than _____ in the newspaper.
A. it B. those C. one D. that
- (2006 湖南, 26) As the busiest woman in Norton, she made her duty to look after all the other people's affairs in that town.
A. this B. that C. one D. it
- (2006 浙江, 34) _____ is our belief that improvements in health care will lead to a stronger, more prosperous economy.
A. As B. That C. This D. It
- (2006 四川, 26) If I can help _____, I don't like working late into the night.
A. so B. that C. it D. them
- (2006 广东, 24) I'd appreciate _____ if you would like to teach me how to use the computer.
A. that B. it C. this D. you
- (2007 浙江, 32) Little joy can equal _____ of a surprising ending when you read stories.
A. that B. those C. any D. some
- (2007 陕西, 16) —There is still a copy of the book in the library. Will you go and borrow _____?
—No, I'd rather buy _____ in the bookstore.
A. it; one B. one; one C. one; it D. it; it
- (2006 浙江, 21) —Have you heard the latest news?
—No, what _____?
A. is it B. is there C. are they D. are those
- (2007 四川, 7) _____ felt funny watching myself on TV.
A. One B. This C. It D. That
- (2007 天津, 11) He didn't make _____ clear when and where the meeting would be held.
A. this B. that C. it D. these

- (2007 山东, 24) _____ worries me the way he keeps changing his mind.
A. This B. That C. What D. It

- (2008 全国 I, 33) The English spoken in the United States is only slightly different from _____ spoken in England.
A. which B. what C. that D. the one

► 题组二 both, all, either, any, neither, none 的用法

- (2009 上海春, 26) I like my sister Cecile best because we look like each other and _____ of us have very dark hair and dark eyes.
A. all B. both C. either D. neither
- (2006 北京, 24) —Which driver was to blame?
—Why, _____! It was the child's fault, clear and simple. He suddenly came out between two parked cars.
A. both B. each C. either D. neither
- (2006 四川, 31) Of all the books on the desk, _____ is of any use for our study.
A. nothing B. no one
C. neither D. none
- (2006 浙江, 14) If you can't decide which of the two books to borrow, why don't you take _____? I won't read them this week.
A. all B. any C. either D. both
- (2006 安徽, 32) You may drop in or just give me a call. _____ will do.
A. Either B. Each C. Neither D. All
- (2007 安徽, 34) Last week, only two people came to look at the house, _____ wanted to buy it.
A. none of them B. both of them
C. none of whom D. neither of whom
- (2007 江西, 28) —What do you think of the performance today?
—Great! _____ but a musical genius could perform so successfully.
A. All B. None C. Anybody D. Everybody
- (2008 全国 I, 30) —Which of the two computer games did you prefer?
—Actually I didn't like _____.
A. both of them B. either of them
C. none of them D. neither of them

A Forever Friend (2)

When you're down, and the world seems dark and empty, your forever friend lifts you up in spirits and makes that dark and empty world suddenly seem bright and full. Your forever friend gets you through the hard times, the sad times, and the confused times. If you turn and walk away, your forever friend follows. If you lose your way, your forever friend guides you and cheers you on. Your forever friend holds your hand and tells you that everything is going to be okay.