

ENGLISH

# “3+X” 英语

## 高考闯关

Cracking NMET

● 名校名师导引

高考闯关不难

● 重点难点跨越

清华北大梦圆

山东教育出版社



### 目 录

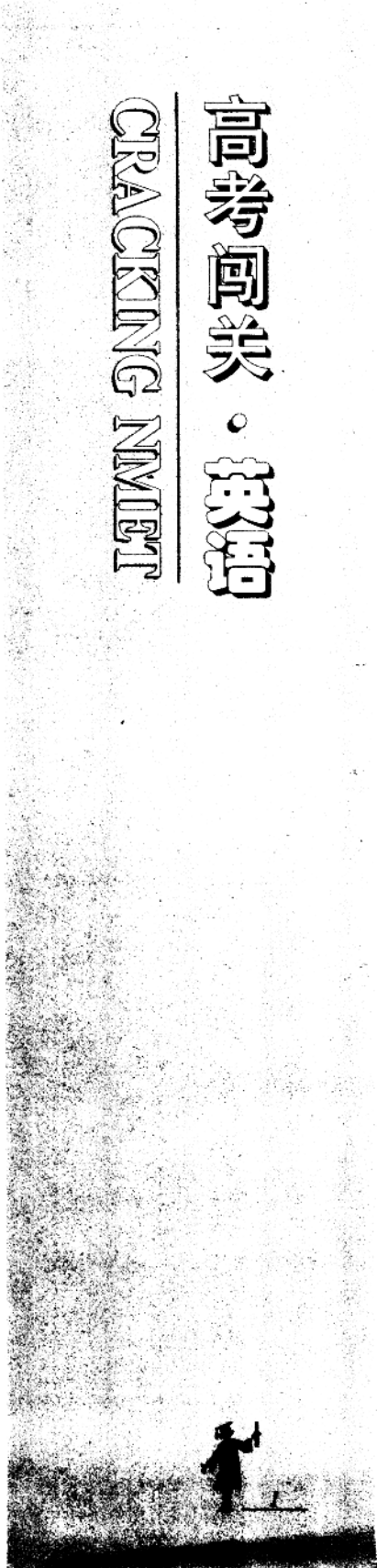
“闯关”之前话闯关 .....	(1)
-----------------	-----

#### 上篇 基础知识概要与练习

第一章 名词和冠词 .....	(1)
第二章 代词 .....	(8)
第三章 形容词和副词 .....	(13)
第四章 介词 .....	(21)
第五章 数词 .....	(26)
第六章 句子种类与倒装 .....	(28)
第七章 动词时态与语态 .....	(33)
第八章 情态动词和助动词 .....	(42)
第九章 虚拟语气 .....	(47)
第十章 非谓语动词 .....	(51)
第十一章 定语从句 .....	(62)
第十二章 名词性从句 .....	(69)
第十三章 状语从句 .....	(76)
第十四章 情景交际 .....	(89)

#### 中篇 专项指导与训练

第一章 听力训练 .....	(97)
第二章 单项填空 .....	(109)
第三章 完形填空 .....	(123)



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第四章 阅读理解	(136)
第五章 短文改错	(156)
第六章 书面表达	(163)

下篇 模拟试题

模拟试题(I)	(172)
模拟试题(II)	(184)
附:2001 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语试题	(197)





## 上册 基础知识概要与练习

### 第一章 名词和冠词



#### 知识概要

#### 一、可数名词和不可数名词

##### 1. 常用而容易用错的不可数名词有:

advice, bread, baggage, soap, clothing, chalk, fun, furniture, information, ice, music, news, progress, weather, work (工作), etc.

以上不可数名词不与 a(n) 连用, 表示个体时须用量词。如:

a piece of news, an article of clothing, a bar of chocolate, a loaf of bread, a cake of soap

##### 2. 某些物质名词和抽象名词可以量化使用。

▲表示抽象的状态。思维或行为的一次、一种、一类、一顿等, 可以用“a/an + 抽象名词”或“a/an + 形容词 + 抽象名词”表示。如:

have a look, have a rest, have a sleep, take an interest in, make an apology, live a happy life, have a good time, have a big lunch (breakfast, supper, meal), a population of..., a knowledge of..., a great pity, a good luck, etc.

▲表示具有某种特征、特点、情感、情绪的人或物。试比较:

To her surprise, Aqiao found herself in a quite different world.

What a great surprise you gave me last night!

We are here just for pleasure.

It's a pleasure to work with you.

I always have pity on the disabled.

What a pity it was not to have met you at yesterday's meeting.

You can turn to him for help when in trouble.

The dictionary is a great help to the beginners.

Failure is the mother of success.

The party held yesterday was a great success.

He is a failure in dealing with girls.

类似的词还有 honour, experience, condition, light, difficulty, trouble, worry, beauty, danger, interest, pain, etc.

▲物质名词的个体化使用多见于口语。如:

a drink (一杯饮料), two coffees (两杯咖啡), three ices (三份冰淇淋), four teas (四杯茶), five chalks (五支粉笔), six sugars (六块糖), etc.

某些物质名词以复数形式出现表示类别。如:

fishes (各种各样的鱼), fruits (各种水果), teas (各种茶), foods (各种食品), noises (各种噪音), silks (各种丝绸), chocolates (各种巧克力); etc.

##### 3. 可数名词包括个体名词和集体名词。

▲注意下列名词的复数形式:

stomach—stomachs, photo—photos, zero—zeros/zeroses, Chinese—Chinese, German—Germans, Frenchman—Frenchmen, roof—roofs, belief—beliefs, leaf—leaves, half—halves, handkerchief—handkerchiefs/handkerchieves, foot—feet, child—children, mouse—mice, sheep—sheep, deer—deer, means—means, etc.

▲某些合成名词变复数因词而异。

①有中心词的合成词变复数时将主干词变为复数。如:

tooth-brush—tooth-brushes (牙刷)

boy-friend—boy-friends (男友)

store-keeper—store-keepers (店主)

passer-by—passers-by (过路人)





sister-in-law—sisters-in-law(嫂子)

②没有中心词的合成词变复数时在词尾加-s。如:

grown-up—grown-ups(成年人)

③由 man 或 woman 作定语的合成名词变复数时,两部分都要变为复数形式。如:

man teacher—men teachers(男教师)

woman doctor—women doctors(女医生)

▲某些名词既可用作可数名词,也可用作不可数名词,但意思不同。如:

paper	{ (可数)报;文件;试卷;论文 (不可数)纸张
room	{ (可数)房间 (不可数)空间;余地
fish	{ (可数)(作为生物的)鱼 (不可数)(作为食物的)鱼
work	{ (可数)著作(常用复数形式); 工厂(单复数都用 works);工艺品 (不可数)劳动;工作
time	{ (可数)时代;次数;倍数 (不可数)时间
cloth	{ (可数)(有专门用途的)布 (不可数)布匹
sand	{ (可数)沙滩(常用复数形式) (不可数)沙子
wood	{ (可数)森林 (不可数)木头
water	{ (可数)水域 (不可数)水
interest	{ (可数)嗜好;利益;股份 (不可数)兴趣;利息

▲某些集体名词指代的单复数不同,作主语时,要注意其谓语的形式。如: family, class, team, army, company, crowd, public 等,但个别集体名词(如 people, police, cattle)只表复数意义,谓语用复数。

▲某些名词在特定的场合里必须以复数形式出现。如:

glasses(眼镜), trousers(裤子), clothes(衣服), materials(材料), manners(礼貌), conditions(环境), ashes(灰烬),

congratulations(祝贺), goods(货物), plastics(塑料制品), thanks(感谢), regards(祝福), tears(眼泪), take pains(历尽艰辛), make preparations for(为……做准备), in high spirits(精神饱满), make repairs(修理)。

但个别以-s结尾的名词表单数或不可数含义。如: news, politics, physics, mathematics, etc.

▲历年高考考查名词时多侧重于其惯用法,同学们平时要留心。如:

go to sb. for advice(向某人求教), keep/break one's word(守/失信), in a word(简言之), in other words(换言之), have a word with sb.(和某人交谈), have words with sb.(和某人吵架), at a time(一次), at one time(曾经), at times(有时), in time(及时), in no time(很快), at no time(决不), after a time(过了一会), have a good time(过得愉快), ahead of one's time(超前), behind the times(过时), out of time(不合时宜), keep time(守时), under repair(在修理之中), under control(在控制之中), under construction(在建设之中), in use(在使用之中), put sth. into practice(把……投入使用), have a good effect on sb.(对某人有好影响), of no effect(无效), in effect(事实上), put sth. into effect(实施……), take effect(生效), do harm to sb.(给某人造成危害), etc.

## 二、名词所有格

▲有生命或视为有生命的名词变所有格多加“'s”(以s结尾的复数名词则只加')。如:

Lei Feng's diary, children's books, women's clothes, a doctor's degree, Comrade Wang's arrival, Marx's works, anybody else's wish, each other's help,

China's agriculture and industry, the girls' room, a teachers' college, etc.

▲同一事物为多个人共有,在最后一人的





后面加“'s”;若各自独有则分别加“'s”如:

Tom and Mike's father(汤姆和迈克的父亲)

mother and father's room(父母的房间)

Tom's and Mike's fathers(汤姆的父亲和迈克的父亲)

mother's and father's rooms(妈妈的房间和爸爸的房间)

▲表“某人家”、“某店铺”、“某处所”时,所有格后的名词常省略。如:

at Mr Green's, at my uncle's, at the teacher's, at the tailor's, at the doctor's, at the chemist's

▲表时间、距离、价钱、国家、城市、机关团体、天体的名词也可用“'s”所有格。如:  
five minutes' talk, half an hour's ride, three miles' walk, today's newspaper, the sun's heat, Jinan's springs, the earth's satellites, two dollars' eggs

注意:表昨天、今天、明天时用“'s”所有格;表过去、现在、未来时用“of”所有格。如:

tomorrow's meeting, the computer of tomorrow, yesterday's newspaper, the youth of yesterday

▲无生命或有生命的名词过长时,多用of所有格。如:

the Great Wall of China, the cover of this book, the legs of the desk, the adventures of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, the bravery of William Tell and his son

▲双重所有格的常用形式:a/an/some/数词/指示代词+名词+of+名词's。如:  
a friend of my father's, some works of Lu Xun's, two children of my uncle's, many pictures of my daughter's, that little son of my brother's

三、名词、名词所有格、名词的同根形容词作定语

▲表时间、地点、类别、材料、功能、所属等意义的名词常直接作定语。如:

an evening dress, morning newspaper, street light, winter sleep, South America, country music, college students, shoe store, sports clothes, gas station, sitting-room, tooth brush, straw hat, room number, coffee cup, body temperature, Nobel Prize, plant and animal life

▲名词作定语与名词所有格作定语,意思不同。如:

mother tongue(母语)/ mother's tongue(母亲的舌头)

a boy friend(男朋友)/ the boy's friend(这个男孩的朋友)

a peasant boy(一个农家孩子)/ the peasant's boy(这个农民的孩子)

China tea/silk(中国茶/丝绸)/ China's capital(中国的首都)/ a Chinese restaurant(中国餐馆)

注意:名词作定语一般用单数,但man和woman作定语,中心词变复数时,它们也要变复数。如:

a girl student—girl students

my lady friend—my lady friends

a woman doctor—women doctors

a man teacher—men teachers

▲作定语时名词与其同根形容词所表达的意思不同。试比较:

a gold medal(金牌)

a golden medal(镀金的奖牌)

a snow mountain(雪山)

a snowy table-cloth(一块雪白的桌布)

#### 四、冠词

##### 1. 不定冠词的用法

▲不定冠词an用于元音音素前,而不是元音字母前。如:

an apple, an egg, an English book, an old car, an honest boy, an hour ago, an eight-year-old girl, an unusual event, an





“s”, etc.

▲单词以元音字母开头但不发元音时冠词仍用 a。如:

a useful book, a one-legged table, a university, a European country, a “u”, etc.

▲不定冠词用于可数名词单数前, 可表示“一类”、“一类中的一个”或初次出现的人或物。如:

A plane is a machine that can fly.

—Have you seen a pen?

—Is it a black one? I think I saw it somewhere.

▲不定冠词用在某些物质名词和抽象名词前, 使名词具体化。如:

a big dinner, a heavy rain, a knowledge of computer, a pleasant holiday, a coffee, a great success, etc.

▲不定冠词可表示 one 或 every, 但意思也有差异。如:

Each person has a mouth, a nose and two eyes. (同 one)

The car ran at 60 miles an hour. (同 every)

He will be back in a day or two. (同 one or two days)

One day I was doing my homework at home when someone knocked at the door. (不能用 a)

Can a child do the work? (No, but a man can.)

Can one child do the work? (No, but two children can.)

Can every child do the work? (No, not every child can.)

▲注意不定冠词的位置变化。

how/so/as/too + 形容词 + 不定冠词 + 可数名词单数

what/such + 不定冠词 + 形容词 + 可数名词单数

How interesting a film we saw last night!

= What an interesting film we saw last

night!

Mr Gao is so kind a teacher that we all like him.

= Mr Gao is such a kind teacher that we all like him.

This is too difficult a book for beginners.

▲含不定冠词的固定搭配:

a little/few/bit, a lot of, a great many, many a, a great deal of, of an age (= of the same age), as a whole, as a result, as a matter of fact, in a hurry, a new comer to chemistry, a third time, as a rule, all of a sudden, make a fool of, have a bad time, etc.

2. 定冠词的用法

▲特指重现用定冠; 独一无二把冠添。

Where's the car I parked here just now?

I had some trouble with the bike.

Who invented the telephone in 1876?

The moon turns around the earth while the earth around the sun.

▲形容词表类指, 前面加 the 要记住。

the rich, the poor, the old, the young, the sick, the wounded, the living, etc.

▲阶级政党和乐器; 序数方位最高级。

the working class, the oppressing class, the police, the public, the Party, play the violin/piano/guitar, in the east/west/north/south, the United States of America, the Great Wall of China, the People's Republic of China, the most hardworking student, the elder of the two brothers, etc.

▲江河、山脉和峡湾; 习惯用法记心间。

The Yangtze River, the Suez Canal (苏伊士运河), the Pacific (太平洋), the English Channel (英吉利海峡), the Browns, in the 1990s, make the best use of, be in the habit of doing sth., do sb. the favour to do sth., the language of English (the English language), break the law, take the place of,





hit sb. in the face, be blind in the left eye, etc.

### 3. 不用冠词的情况

▲普通不可数名词前不用 a(n) 如:

weather, news, information, music, English, Chinese, work (工作), advice, progress, furniture, etc.

▲表季节、月份、星期、节假日、学科、三餐、球类等的名词前不用冠词,但也有特例。如:

{ Some birds fly to the south in winter.  
{ This happened in the winter of 1995.  
(特指)

{ I usually have lunch at school.  
{ We had a wonderful lunch together.  
(指一顿午餐)

{ We have no classes on Sundays.  
{ I met her on a rainy Sunday. (一个下雨的星期天)

{ We are studying hard to go to university.  
{ I have decided to go to the university  
where my father graduated. (特指)

▲表独一无二的头衔的名词前不用冠词。如:

Who was chairman of yesterday's meeting?  
Abraham Lincoln was elected President in 1860.

James Cook, captain of this expedition, insisted on taking live animals.

▲交通工具名称与 by 连用时,无冠词。如:

by bus, by train, by car, by bike, by taxi, by sea, by land, by air, etc.

但常说 on a No. 3 bus, take a taxi, in a boat, on a black bike, on the train, etc.

▲turn 作“变成”解时,后面的名词前不用冠词。如:

He turned writer two years later.  
(= He became a writer two years later.)

▲注意下列让步状语从句中冠词的使用。

{ Though she is a girl, she is very brave.  
{ Girl as she is, she is very brave.  
{ Though he is the youngest, he knows a lot.  
{ Youngest as he is, he knows a lot.

▲不用冠词的词和短语:

go home, go to bed, go to school, go to church, be in prison, put sb. into prison, at sea, at work, hand in hand, gun in hand, in trouble, in fact, space, nature, public places, man, mankind, etc.

试比较:

{ in hospital (住院)  
{ in the hospital (在某家医院)

{ in front of (在……前面)  
{ in the front of (在……前部)

{ out of question (没问题)  
{ out of the question (不可能)

{ at table (进餐)  
{ at the table (坐在桌旁)

{ He goes to school by bike.  
{ He went to the school to see his son's teachers.

{ Let's go to town to buy some clothes.  
{ We usually go to the town nearby to do some shopping.



### 例题解析

1. He gained his \_\_\_\_\_ by printing \_\_\_\_\_ of famous writers. (NMET95)

A. wealth; work B. wealths; works

C. wealths; work D. wealth; works

该题考查名词的数。wealth 作“财富”讲,不可数;work 作“作品”讲,可数且常用作复数,故选 D。

2. You'll find this map of great \_\_\_\_\_ in helping you to get round London.

(NMET98)

A. price B. cost







C. value D. usefulness

该题考查名词惯用法。考生只要弄懂句意:你会发现这张地图对你游览伦敦很有价值,答案 C 就不难选出。这里的“of great value”=“valuable”,类似的还有:

of great importance = important

of great help = helpful

of much use = useful

of much interest = interesting

3. \_\_\_\_\_ came that his \_\_\_\_\_ should be kept secret.

A. A word; words B. The word; word  
C. Word; words D. Words; word

当 word 作“消息”或“通知”讲时,前面不加冠词,也没有复数形式,但当“话语”讲时可数,故选 C。注意下列词组中 word 的数及意思:

have a word with sb. (与某人交谈)

in other words (换言之)

have words with sb. (与某人吵架)

in a word (简言之)

waste one's words (白费口舌)

get in a word (插话)

keep one's word (信守诺言)

word by word (逐字逐句)

leave word (留言)

4. We have worked out a plan and now we must put it into \_\_\_\_\_.

A. fact B. practice C. reality D. deed

该题考查名词的词义辨析。根据句意:我们已制订了一项计划,现在我们必须付诸实施,可知答案是 B。

5. Macaulay's words still seem to me the best yardstick (准绳) because they give us a \_\_\_\_\_ to measure ourselves rather than others. (NMET96)

A. way B. sentence

C. choice D. reason

该题以完形填空的形式考查名词的词义,根据上下文可知:麦考利的话给我们提供了衡量自己而非别人的方法,因而他的话仍旧是我人生的准绳,故选 A。

6. All you folks in gas stations had better not do \_\_\_\_\_ to a White Ford car. (NMET97)

A. harm B. favour

C. service D. business

据上下文可知:加油站的家伙最好别给白色的伏特车加油。do harm 是“危害”,do favour 是“帮忙”,do service 是“服务”,do business 是“经营”,故选 C。

7. In her \_\_\_\_\_ her son, John, couldn't do anything wrong. (NMET98)

A. hope B. eyes C. head D. beliefs

该句意思是:在她的眼里她的儿子约翰不会做任何错事。故 B 为最佳答案。

8. "They are doing damage to our houses and shops of historical \_\_\_\_\_," said one of the protesters. (NMET99)

A. scene B. period C. interest D. sense

该题考查固定搭配。of historical scene 指历史事件发生的地点或历史场面,与前面的 houses and shops 不搭配; of historical period 指历史时期,但 period 是可数名词,前面应有冠词,故排除 B; of historical sense 指历史常识,与 houses and shops 构不成搭配,故排除 D; of historical interest 表示从历史方面引起人们兴趣的,和 houses and shops 搭配使用,符合上下文的需要,故选 C。

9. Many people agree that \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge of English is a must in \_\_\_\_\_





international trade today. (NMET96)

A. a; / B. the; an C. the; the D. /; the  
该题考查冠词的用法, 短语“对……有某种程度的了解”中, knowledge 可与不定冠词连用, 故选 A。又如: a knowledge of English/computer/history; trade (贸易) 是不可数名词, 前面无冠词。

10. Paper money was in \_\_\_\_\_ use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in \_\_\_\_\_ thirteenth century. (NMET99)

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

该题的关键是第二个空的选择, 序数词前面有定冠词, 这样就轻易排除 A 和 D, in use 是个固定搭配, 译为“在使用之中”, 故选 C。

11. In China, \_\_\_\_\_ bicycle is \_\_\_\_\_ popular means of transportation.

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

该题第一空指“自行车这一类东西”, 若用 a, 则包含“一辆”之意, 故 the 更好; 后面的 means (方式、方法、手段) 是个单复数同形的可数名词, 故用 A。

12. The cleaning workers get paid \_\_\_\_\_.

A. by hour B. by an hour  
C. by the hour D. by hour

该题中 by the hour 是“以……为单位”的正确表达, 故选 C。又如: by the day, by the week, by the year, by the month, etc.

13. Most animals have little connection with \_\_\_\_\_ animals of \_\_\_\_\_ different kind unless they kill them for food. (NMET 2000)

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

该题第一空不用定冠词, 因为句中的 animals 泛指所有的动物。第二空中,

of a different kind 意为“一种不同种类的动物”, 所以用不定冠词 a。故选 B。

14. The warmth of \_\_\_\_\_ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of \_\_\_\_\_ wool used. (NMET 2001)

A. the; the B. the; / C. /; the D. /; /  
第一空指“毛衣”这一类东西, 而 wool (羊毛) 不可数, 也不特指, 故答案选 B。



## 自我测试

1. I will look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little \_\_\_\_\_.

A. wait B. time C. patience D. rest

2. The law came into \_\_\_\_\_ the moment it was passed.

A. effect B. use  
C. service D. existence

3. There is not much \_\_\_\_\_ whether you agree or not.

A. trouble B. difficulty  
C. difference D. choice

4. If you keep on, you'll succeed \_\_\_\_\_.

A. in time B. at one time  
C. at the same time D. on time

5. What you need is more \_\_\_\_\_. You are always doing \_\_\_\_\_ at your desk.

A. exercises; exercise  
B. exercise; exercises  
C. exercises; exercises  
D. exercise; exercise

6. He was ill and had to ask the teacher for \_\_\_\_\_ leave.

A. a half day B. a half day's  
C. half a day's D. half day's

7. \_\_\_\_\_ will come to help repair our house?

A. How many of Joan friends  
B. How many Joan's friends  
C. How many friends of Joan's  
D. How many Joan friends





## 第二章 代 词

高考考查代词的重点主要集中在:①不定代词;②反身代词;③名词性物主代词。其中对不定代词用法的考查最多,近几年的复现率达100%。见下表:

年份	题量	题号
1995	5	16, 17, 21, 37, 36
1996	2	7, 12
1997	2	14, 27
1998	3	6, 8, 9
1999	2	9, 17
2000	3	16, 17, 23
2001	2	25, 34



## 知识概要

## 一、代词

▲两个以上的人称代词并列使用时次序为:

单数:按第二、第三、第一或第三、第二、第一人称排列。如:

My father and I went to an exhibition yesterday afternoon.

You, he and I should help one another.

复数:按第一、第二、第三人称排列。如:  
We, you and they go on separate holidays this time.

但承认过失时单数按第一、第三、第二人称,复数按第三、第二、第一人称排列。如:

I heard that I, he and you would be punished for having broken the window of our classroom.

▲物主代词中要特别注意 of one's own 和 of + 名词性物主代词的用法。如:

I long for a flat of my own.

A friend of mine is coming to stay in my home for a week.

That book of hers /his/yours is well written

8. He has \_\_\_\_\_ that he has much difficulty in finding a good job.

- A. such a little education  
B. such little education  
C. so little education  
D. so little an education

9. Have you read \_\_\_\_\_ book about \_\_\_\_\_ life of Kennedy?

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

10. First aid is \_\_\_\_\_ science of giving \_\_\_\_\_ medical care to a person before a doctor can be found.

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

11. Oh, John. \_\_\_\_\_ you gave us!

- A. How a pleasant surprise  
B. How pleasant surprise  
C. What a pleasant surprise  
D. What pleasant surprise

12. —Where's Jack?

—I think he is still in \_\_\_\_\_ bed, but he might just be in \_\_\_\_\_ bathroom.

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

13. Many people are still in \_\_\_\_\_ habit of writing silly things in \_\_\_\_\_ public places.

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

14. She is \_\_\_\_\_ newcomer to \_\_\_\_\_ chemistry but she has already made some important discoveries.

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

15. Wouldn't it be \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful world if all nations lived in \_\_\_\_\_ peace with one another?

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

## Keys:

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. C  
8. C 9. D 10. B 11. C 12. D 13. C  
14. C 15. A





and sells well.

比较 { I want a picture of yours. (你保存的相片中的一张)  
I want a picture of you. (一张你自己的相片)

▲反身代词表示“反射或强调”，要注意习惯用语。如：

enjoy oneself (过得愉快), teach oneself (自学), (all) by oneself (独自地, 没有别人帮忙), for oneself (为自己; 亲自), of oneself (自动; 自愿), help oneself to (自己动手), dress oneself (自己穿衣), devote oneself to (献身于), be oneself (身体舒服)

▲关系代词与连接代词 that, who, whom, whose, whoever, which, whichever, what, whatever 引导名词性从句和定语从句。(详见“定语从句”与“名词性从句”部分)

▲指示代词有 this, that, these, those, it, such, same 等。

this 和 these 指代时间或空间上较近的人或物, 也可指代下文要讲的事; that 和 those 指代时间或空间上较远的人或物, 也可指前面提到过的人或物。如：

These days we are busy preparing for the exam.

In those years life was very hard for my parents.

What I want to tell you is this: I'll leave you.

▲one, the one, the ones, that, those 的用法如下表：

one	泛指; 可数名词单数
the one	特指; 可数名词单数
the ones	特指; 可数名词复数
that	特指; 可数名词单数或不可数名词
those	特指; 可数名词复数

A new model of TV set is on sale. Would you like to get one?

A bridge made of stone is stronger than one (made) of wood.

The piano in this shop is more expensive than the one in that shop, but of higher quality.

The machines made in China are as good as those/the ones imported from abroad.

Living conditions are much better today than those in the past.

▲it 的用法: it 可指代前文提到的事物; 替代 this 或 that; 指代环境、情况、时间、季节、距离; 做形式主语或形式宾语; 用于强调结构。如：

It was quite noisy outside.

It's half an hour's ride from my home to the school.

What time is it by your watch?

It's bad manners to spit in the street.

It's no use crying over the spilt milk.

I find it interesting to learn English.

It was early this morning that I got the news.

▲such 的用法: such 可指代上文中提到过的人或事, 谓语的数要由其后名词的单复数来定。如：

Such were the conclusions we drew through the discussion.

Such is my best friend.

such 可作定语, 顺序是 such + a/an + adj. + n. (可数单数) 或 such + adj. + n. (可数复数或不可数)。如：

such an interesting book, such lovely people, such delicious food, etc.

▲same 作代词指与上文同样的人或事。如：

He shook his head. I did the same.

—A happy New Year, Mr Green.

—The same to you.

I'll do the same to you as you did to me.

## 二、不定代词





1. 指代两者或两者以上人或物的代词用法参看下表:

意义	两者	两者以上
每一个	each	every, each
任一个	either	any
全部都	both	all
不全都	both...not not...both	all...not not...all not every... not...the whole
全都不	neither not...either	not...any none no one/nobody nothing

2. one, the other, some, others, the others, another, each other, one another, every other 的用法。(other 在此作代词,有名词性质,故可有复数形式,可与定冠词连用。)

两者: one(一个), the other(第二个)

三者: one(一个), another(第二个), the other(第三个)

多者: some(一些), others(另外一些), the others(另外的全部)

another 也可指多者中的另外任意一个。如:

I don't like the colour of this shirt. Please show me another.

两者之间的“相互”用 each other, 多者之间的“相互”多用 one another, 如强调整体中个体之间的“相互”也可用 each other。如:

My parents and I keep in touch with each other by writing letters, or calling sometimes.

The boys don't like one another.

The six blind men didn't agree with each other/one another on what an elephant was like.

every other 表示“每隔一……”。如: every other day(每隔一天), every other line(每隔一行)

3. some, any, every, no 和 thing, body, one 构成的合成词的用法。

原则上带 some 的复合不定代词用于肯定句;带 any 的不定代词用于否定句、疑问句或条件状语从句,但要注意语言环境的特殊需要。如:

Would you like something to drink?

Haven't you got something to say about this?

—Which one of these seats shall I take?

—Any one.

I want something to eat; anything will do.

4. 其它不定代词

many 和 much 都可充当定语、主语或宾语。many 修饰或指代复数可数名词, much 修饰或指代不可数名词。如:

—Do you have friends here?

—A few, not many.

Many (of us) are against this plan.

Much has been said before.

Much time was wasted in quarrelling.

few, a few 修饰可数名词, little, a little 修饰不可数名词, 都可充当定语、主语或宾语。如:

—Can you speak Russian?

—Little./Only a little.

This question was so difficult that few of us could answer it.

no 相当于 not any 或 not a, 在句中充当定语。如:

I have no time to write to you.

He had no friends to turn to for help.



### 例题解析

1. I hope there are enough glasses for each guest to have \_\_\_\_\_. (NMET 95)





- A. it B. those C. them D. one  
该题意为“希望有足够的玻璃杯让每位客人都有一只”，很多客人不能共用一只杯子，所以不能用 it，故答案是 D。
2. —Have you finished your report yet?  
—No, I'll finish it in \_\_\_\_\_ ten minutes.  
(NMET 95)  
A. another B. other C. more D. less  
“再过十分钟”的说法是 another ten minutes, 或 ten more minutes, 故答案是 A。
3. Tom felt that he knew everybody's business better than they knew it \_\_\_\_\_.  
(NMET 96)  
A. themselves B. oneself  
C. itself D. himself  
句意是“汤姆觉得他对别人的事了解得比他们自己还多”，故答案为 A。
4. Sara has read lots of stories by American writers. Now she would like to read \_\_\_\_\_ stories by writers from \_\_\_\_\_ countries. (NMET 97)  
A. some; any B. other; some  
C. other; other D. some; other  
some, other 等词既可作代词又可作形容词，本题考查它们的形容词用法。很明显，第一空选 some；第二空指的是美国之外的一些国家，故答案是 D。
5. I hate \_\_\_\_\_ when people talk with their mouths full.  
A. it B. that C. those D. them  
it 指代“人们嘴里塞满食物说话”这种举止；those 和 them 指代复数名词，逻辑不通；that 多指代上文中提到过的某种情况，如：Jenny was ill last night; that was why she didn't turn up at our party. 故答案是 A。
6. Dr. Black comes from either Oxford or Cambridge. I can't remember \_\_\_\_\_.  
(NMET 98)  
A. where B. there C. which D. that  
where 和 there 是副词，所以应先排除 A 和 B。上文中提到两个地方供选择，故应选 C。
7. —Are the new rules working?  
—Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ books are stolen.  
(NMET 99)  
A. Few B. More C. Some D. None  
该题的语义直接决定着答案：  
—(图书馆)的新规定奏效吗？  
—是的，几乎不再丢书了。  
none 不用作形容词，故答案是 A。
8. Few pleasures can equal \_\_\_\_\_ of a cool drink on a hot day. (NMET 99)  
A. some B. any C. the D. those  
本句空格处应为 the pleasure, 故排除了 A、B 和 D。答案是 C。
9. Dorothy was always speaking highly of her role in the play, \_\_\_\_\_, of course, made the others unhappy.  
A. who B. which C. this D. what  
横线上要填的词引导了非限制性定语从句，同时又指代前面的整个句子，故应用 which。答案是 B。
10. —Why don't we take a little break?  
—Didn't we just have \_\_\_\_\_?  
(NMET 2000)  
A. it B. that C. one D. this  
下文中出现的代词应指代上文中的“a little break”，泛指“休息一下”，故应选 C。试比较：  
—What a beautiful picture you are drawing!





—Do you like it?

it 特指 the picture。

11. The Parkers bought a new house but \_\_\_\_\_ will need a lot of work before they can move in. (NMET 2001)
- A. they    B. it  
C. one    D. which

根据句意, 空格上的代词应代上文中的 a new house, 而 one 作主语指人, 故答案是 it, 选 B。



### 自我测试

- Who is making such a noise?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ must be the children.  
A. They    B. It    C. That    D. Those
- They were all very tired, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them would stop to take a rest.  
A. any    B. some    C. none    D. neither
- The girl insisted on seeing the manager \_\_\_\_\_, not any of his assistants.  
A. by herself    B. herself  
C. by himself    D. himself
- When shall we meet again?  
—Make it \_\_\_\_\_ day you like; it's all the same to me.  
A. one    B. any    C. another    D. some
- I agree with most of what you said, but I don't agree with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. everything    B. anything  
C. something    D. nothing
- Can you come on Monday or Tuesday?  
—I'm afraid \_\_\_\_\_ day is possible.  
A. either    B. neither    C. some    D. any
- If you want to change for a double room you'll have to pay \_\_\_\_\_ \$15.  
A. another    B. other    C. more    D. each
- Kate and her sister went on a holiday with a cousin of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. her    B. hers    C. their    D. theirs

9. Mr Zhang gave the textbooks to all the pupils except \_\_\_\_\_ who had already taken them.

A. the ones    B. ones  
C. some    D. the others

10. —Shall I sit at this end of the boat or the other end?

—If you keep still, you can sit at \_\_\_\_\_ end.

A. neither    B. each    C. either    D. any

11. I'd been expecting \_\_\_\_\_ letters the whole morning, but there weren't \_\_\_\_\_ for me.

A. some; any    B. many; a few  
C. some; one    D. a few; none

12. We couldn't eat in a restaurant because \_\_\_\_\_ of us had \_\_\_\_\_ money on us.

A. all; no    B. any; no  
C. none; any    D. no one; any

13. Of all my friends \_\_\_\_\_ is so humorous as Peter.

A. none    B. no one  
C. neither    D. nobody

14. Young people may grow quickly in some ways and more slowly in \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the other    B. some other  
C. others    D. these others

15. Tom's mother kept telling him that he should work harder, but \_\_\_\_\_ didn't help.

A. he    B. which    C. she    D. it

16. —Was there any letter for me this morning?

—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ is on your desk.

A. it    B. that    C. one    D. there

17. People in the west make \_\_\_\_\_ a rule to buy Christmas presents for their relatives and friends.

A. that    B. it    C. this    D. as

18. \_\_\_\_\_ no need to explain any more.

A. It's    B. You're  
C. There's    D. There're





19. Never trust those who say one thing to your face but do \_\_\_\_\_ behind you.  
A. another      B. other  
C. the other      D. others
20. I shall meet you this Friday unless \_\_\_\_\_ turns up.  
A. special things  
B. special something  
C. some thing special  
D. something special

### Keys:

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. A  
8. D 9. A 10. C 11. A 12. C 13. A  
14. C 15. D 16. C 17. B 18. C 19. A  
20. D

## 第三章 形容词和副词

形容词和副词在高考命题中也是重点,其复现率如下表:

年份	题量	题号
95	2	17, 28
96	2	11, 15
97	1	13
98	2	11, 14
2000	2	8, 11
2001	1	28

### 考查内容集中在:

1. 比较级的构成;
2. 比较级、最高级的用法;
3. 形容词修饰名词时的位置排列;
4. 副词的词义辨析;
5. 比较级、最高级前面冠词的用法。



## 知识概要

### 一、形容词、副词的一般用法

形容词在句中多作定语、表语或补语;  
副词多充当状语。如:

This kind of cake tastes good (*adj.*) and sells well (*adv.*).

This kind of cloth feels soft (*adj.*) and washes easily (*adv.*).

John was so sleepy (*adj.*) that he could hardly (*adv.*) keep his eyes open (*adj.*).

▲形容词充当状语时,不修饰动词而着重说明人或物所处的状态。如:

Full of fear, he returned home. (= He returned home and he was full of fear.)

He stood there, dumbfounded. (= He stood there and he was dumbfounded.)

Seeing the snake, she stood still, unable to breathe. (= She stood there and was unable to breathe.)

▲有些形容词只能作表语。如:

afraid, asleep, awake, alive, alone, ashamed, well, ahead, alike, absent, glad, sorry, fond, sure, worth, etc.

有些形容词与其副词同形。如:

The smoke rose straight (*adv.*); there was no wind at all.

All the boys were standing in a straight (*adj.*) line.

When did you last (*adv.*) see her?

This is the last (*adj.*) time I have given you a lesson.

To go to bed early (*adv.*) and to rise early (*adv.*) is a good habit.

Early (*adj.*) birds catch more worms.

大多数形容词词尾加上-ly后变成副词。如:

loud—loudly, gentle—gently, soft—softly, slow—slowly, hurried—hurriedly, worried—worriedly, beautiful—beautifully, heavy—heavily, polite—politely, immediate—immediately, busy—busily,







true—truly, etc.

但也有以-ly 结尾的形容词, 这些词大多由名词加-ly 派生而来。如:

love—lovely, friend—friendly, order—orderly, mother—motherly, home—homely, month—monthly, day—daily, dead—deadly, live—lively, sick—sickly, like—likely, etc.

而 early, ugly, silly 等本身就是形容词。还有一些副词兼有两种形式, 一是与形容词同形, 二是由该形容词加-ly 构成。拼写不同, 意思也不同。如:

{ He works hard at English. (刻苦地)  
{ He can hardly speak English. (几乎不)

{ He went deep into the woods and got lost. (深入地)  
{ She was deeply hurt by what he said. (深深地)

{ He opened his eyes wide in surprise. (大大地)  
{ English is widely used in the world. (广泛地)

{ Don't climb too high; it's dangerous. (高高地)  
{ His deeds were highly spoken of among the public. (高度地)

{ Come close so that I can see you. (靠近地)  
{ He knew she was watching him closely. (密切地)

{ Don't come late again. (迟地)  
{ They have moved into a new house lately. (最近)

▲多个形容词修饰同一名词时, 顺序为: 限定词 + 数量(序数在前基数在后) + 描绘性 *adj.* + 形状类 *adj.* (大小长短高低等) + 新旧(或年龄)类 + 颜色类 + 国籍类 + 材料类 + 功能类 + 中心名词。如: the first beautiful little Chinese stone bridge a handsome tall young American friend

▲合成形容词的构成有下列几类:

1) 形容词 + 名词 + ed

kind-hearted, warm-blooded, good-mannered, grey-haired, one-eyed, five-storeyed, self-centered, red-faced, absent-minded

2) 形容词或名词 + 动词-ing 形式或-ed 形式

good-looking, hard-working, paper-making, English-speaking, man-made, peace-loving, snow-covered, hand-made

3) 副词 + ed 分词

well-known, well-dressed, highly-praised, newly-built/made/born, curiously-shaped, widely-used

4) 名词 + 形容词

life-long, world-famous

5) 数词 + 名词

数词 + 名词 + 形容词

ten-year, two-man, eight-year-old, 800-word, 200-metre, 180-foot-high, 6000-kilometre-long

此类形容词通常作前置定语。如:

an 800-word composition = a composition about 800 words

a 100-metre race = a 100 metres' race

▲副词的位置

表时间和地点的副词若同时出现, 一般是地点在前, 时间在后。如:

We held a party at Ann's last night. 或

Last night we held a party at Ann's.

表频率的副词 (always, often, usually, sometimes, never, hardly, seldom, rarely, etc.) 一般放在系词 be 或第一个助动词之后, 行为动词之前。如:

He is always coming late.

I always remember my childhood.

程度副词 (very, much, quite, rather, especially, particularly, extremely, etc.)

一般放在被修饰词之前, 但 enough 必须

