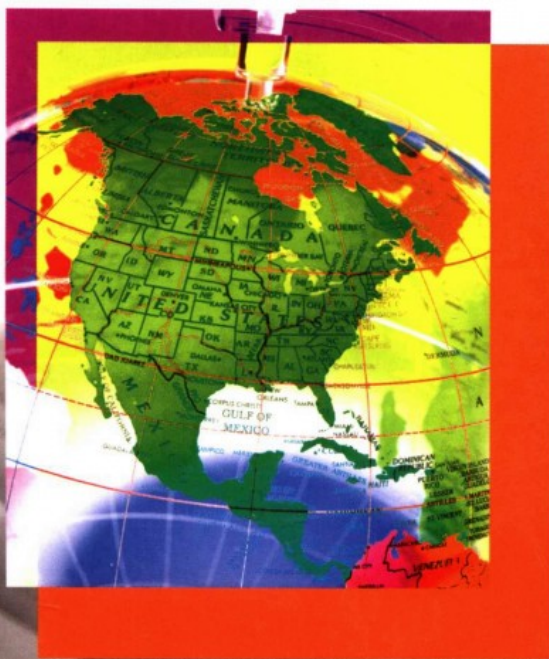


本书有利于高考英语能力突破

最新高考英语语法训练

陈珏 陈金智 主编

*Latest Training of
English Grammar for
College Entrance Examination*



東華大學出版社

责任编辑 季丽华

封面设计 甲 乙

ISBN 978-7-81111-264-1



9 787811 112641 >

定价：21.50元

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

最新高考英语语法训练/陈珏,陈金智主编. —上海:
东华大学出版社,2007.8
ISBN 978-7-81111-264-1

I. 最... II. ①陈...②陈... III. 英语-语法-
高中-习题-升学参考资料 IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 083946 号

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东华大学出版社出版

(上海市延安西路 1882 号 邮政编码:200051)

新华书店上海发行所发行 苏州望电印刷有限公司印刷

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:11.75 字数:400 千字

2007 年 8 月第 1 版 2007 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印数:0 001—6 000

ISBN 978-7-81111-264-1/H·092

定价:21.50 元

新华书店
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前 言

目前,上海市的高中英语教学和教材的选用出现了一纲多本的局面。“牛津英语”和“新世纪”英语的使用,推动了二期课改的进程。然而,面对大量的生词和建立在非语法翻译法编写体系基础上的教材,学生普遍感到语法方面有困难。于是,求助于课外语法书和语法练习也是一种选择。

本书可以满足高中生、大学非英语专业学生和英语自学者的英语语法学习需求。

本书的特点是:

领悟高考命题轨迹。读者可以从书中了解高考的具体要求,获得科学的学习方法。

提供常用语法要点。利用本书,读者能够优化记忆材料,进行科学记忆,掌握语法精髓。

提供历年全真试题。本书收集了2000年~2007年上海市高考英语试卷中的全部的语法全真题。读者可以从题干后括号中的数字了解到该试题所在的年份,如……(2000春)表明该试题选自于2000年春季高考英语上海卷。从中读者可以了解和领悟高考英语语法题命题的难度、深度、广度和命题的轨迹。

提供大量的练习题。读者可以运用所掌握的语法知识进行操练,将知识转化为语言能力。

英语语法是系统的、复杂的、有例外的。本书不能罗列所有的语法知识。因此,读者要了解详细的语法规则和学习大量的例句,还是需要去阅读英语语法书。

本书在编写过程中得到了英国专家 Daniel Vincent McKay-Smith 和英国专家 Alan MacDonald 的大力支持,还得到了仲国琴、徐朱鸿、胡悦、季彩君等老师的支持和帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢!

不当之处请读者批评指正。

编 者

目 录

第一章 名词和主谓一致	(1)
第二章 冠词	(10)
第三章 代词	(17)
第四章 数词	(24)
第五章 形容词和副词	(32)
第六章 情态动词和助动词	(41)
第七章 动词	(50)
第八章 非谓语动词	(58)
第九章 介词	(70)
第十章 连词	(79)
第十一章 句子	(85)
第十二章 名词性从句	(95)
第十三章 定语从句	(103)
第十四章 状语从句	(111)
第十五章 虚拟语气	(118)
第十六章 倒装	(125)
第十七章 独立成分和省略	(132)
第十八章 结构功能	(136)
第十九章 综合练习	(145)
参考答案	(171)

第一章 名词和主谓一致

一、全真试题

1. Every possible means _____ to prevent the air pollution, but the sky is still not clear. (2000 春)
A. is used B. are used C. has been used D. have been used
2. The _____ is just around the corner and you won't miss it. (2001 春)
A. bicycle's shop B. bicycle shop C. bicycles shop D. bicycles' shop
3. Some of the wheat is from Canada. What about _____? (2001 春)
A. another B. the other C. others D. the rest
4. As a result of destroying the forest, a large _____ of desert _____ covered the land. (2001 秋)
A. number, has B. quantity, has C. number, have D. quantity, have
5. He is the only one of the students who _____ a winner of scholarship for three years. (2002 春)
A. is B. are C. have been D. has been
6. The young dancers looked so charming in their beautiful clothes that we took _____ pictures of them. (2003 秋)
A. many B. masses of C. the number of D. a large amount of
7. The village is far away from here indeed. It's _____ walk. (2004 春)
A. a four hour B. a four hour's C. a four-hours D. a four hours'
8. No one in the department but Tom and I _____ that the director is going to resign. (2004 春)
A. knows B. know C. have known D. am to know
9. More than a dozen students in that school _____ abroad to study medicine last year. (2005 秋)
A. sent B. were sent C. has sent D. has been sent
10. Professor Smith, along with his assistants, _____ on the project day and night to meet the deadline. (2005 秋)
A. work B. working C. is working D. are working

二、解题思路

1. news, means(方式), works(工厂)等形式上是复数,意义上是单数(means 作主语时,谓语动词有时用复数)。politics, physics, mathematics 等-ics 结尾的学科名称是单数,谓语用单数。

2. a+量词[集合名词,如 heap(堆), family, row(排), set(套), team(组,队,群), group(群), crowd(大群), government, committee]+of+复数名词,谓语动词视语言的内容而定。如强调整体时,动词用单数;如强调各组成部分时,谓语用复数。

3. milk, news, furniture, advice, work, information 等不可数名词作主语,谓语动词用单数。

4. 特殊的复数。(1)不规则的复数:man—men, woman—women, child—children, tooth—teeth,



mouse—mice;(2)复合名词的复数:daughter-in-law—daughters-in-law, grown-up—grown-ups;(3)两个组成词均变成复数:woman doctor—women doctors, man servant—men servants;(4)数字的复数:There are four 8's and five 9's in the maths problem. (……有四个8和五个9。)

5. 有些名词可以有复数形式,但在固定结构或固定搭配中只能作不可数,如 have trouble (in) doing sth.。

6. many, few, a number of 等可以修饰可数名词。

7. 不可数名词不能被不定冠词 a(n) 修饰,没有复数形式,如 news, furniture, chalk, advice, paper, soap, sand, work, information 等。

8. 基数词不可以修饰不可数名词,但某些表示个体的单位词可以与不可数名词连用表示定量概念,如 piece, item, cake, bar, lump, loaf, drop, bag 等。

9. 有些不可数名词有相应不同的名词表示其个体:work—a job, bread—a loaf, jewellery—a jewel.

10. 有些名词,尤其是物质名词,作不可数名词时表示事物的总体,而作可数名词时可以表示事物的个体,其复数形式往往表示事物的种类。

11. 年代的复数:1990's 二十世纪九十年代。

12. 字母的复数:I have used three f's in the sentence. 我在这一句中用了三个“f”。

13. 符号的复数:He used more \times 's than \div 's. 他用的乘号比除号多。

14. 单词的复数:The teacher found fifteen to's in the text. 老师发现课文中有十五个“to”。

15. 缩写词的复数:Mr. Li said two OK's. 李先生说了两个“OK”。

16. 字母 f 或 fe 结尾的例外:roof—roofs, chief—chiefs, belief—beliefs.

17. 单复数同形:sheep, Chinese, Japanese, deer, means(方法)。

18. 其他例外:radio—radios, photo—photos, piano—pianos.

19. 只修饰可数名词单数的有 a, an, no, another, either, neither, every, many a 等。

20. 只修饰可数名词复数的有 many, these, those, a few, a good/great many, a good/great number of, both, several 以及 2 以上的数词等。

21. 只修饰不可数名词的有 a little, a bit of, much, a great/good deal of, a great/large/small amount of 等。

22. 既可修饰可数名词又可修饰不可数名词的有 the, one's, some, any, no, all, a lot of, lots of, plenty of, a large/small quantity of, which, what, other, half, one-third 等。

23. 不定式短语、动名词短语、主语从句、单数主语做主语时,谓语用单数。但是表语是复数或 what 从句是个带有复数意义的并列结构时,主句的谓语也可用复数。

24. and 连接的并列主语,谓语常用复数;但两个并列主语是指用一个人或物,则用单数。此外,由 and 连接的并列主语前分别有 each, every, no 或 many a 修饰时,谓语动词用单数。

25. 主语是单数,后面跟 as well as, no less than, rather than, but, with, along with, together with, like, besides 以及 of+名词等短语,谓语动词仍是单数。

26. 复数名词或短语表示时间、价格、度量、国家、单位、书报的名称,作为一个单一的概念,谓语用单数。

27. either, neither, each, one, the other, another, anyone, anybody, anything, everything, everybody, someone, somebody, something, no one, nothing, nobody 等(不定)代词,只能指单数名词,谓语用单数。但是口语中当 either 或 neither 后面有 of+复数名词或代词时,谓语动词也可用复数。

28. 在定语从句中关系代词 who, that, which 作主语时,其谓语动词可和先行词一致。

29. more than one+单数名词+单数谓语;more than+复数名词+复数谓语。

30. 由 a lot of (lots of, plenty of, a heap of, heaps of)+名词构成的短语动词以及由分数或百分数+名词的短语作主语时,谓语动词要根据短语中名词的数而定。



31. 主语是 a kind of (a series of) + 名词, 谓语动词一般用单数。
32. 表示时间、距离、价格、度量衡等的复数名词或短语作为一个整体看待, 谓语动词常用单数形式。
33. 在说一个算式时, 表示数目的主语常作单数看待, 其谓语动词用单数形式; 但也可看作复数, 其谓语动词用复数形式。
34. 用作书名、剧名、报纸名、国名等的复数名词作主语, 谓语动词通常用单数。
35. glasses(眼镜), trousers(裤子), goods(商品), clothes 等作主语, 谓语用复数。但这些名词前用了 a pair of 修饰, 谓语用单数。
36. people(人民), police, public(公众)等表示总称意义的名词, 谓语用复数。
37. 有些不定代词, 如 all, most, some, any, none 等, 多半指复数名词, 也可指单数名词。它们作主语时, 谓语动词可与它们所指的名词一致, 动词多半用复数; 若作为单数概念或整体看待时, 动词用单数。
38. a number of (= a lot of; many) + 复数名词, 谓语动词用复数。The number of... 作主语, 谓语动词用单数。
39. 定冠词 the + 形容词(或分词)作主语指一类人, 谓语动词用复数; 如指抽象概念, 谓语动词用单数。
40. one and a half + 复数名词, 谓语动词用单数。
41. 连词 or..., either... or..., neither... nor..., not only... but also... 等连词并列主语, 谓语与最近的主语取得一致。
42. 在倒装句中, 谓语动词往往和后面第一个主语取得一致。但也可按语法上一致原则处理。

三、精练练习

1. Yesterday I bought two _____.
A. tooth-brushes B. tooth-brush C. teeth-brushes D. teeth-brush
2. She went to the teacher for _____ on how to learn English well.
A. some advices B. an advice C. more advices D. advice
3. The chairs and desks in the classroom are made of _____.
A. woods B. wooden C. wood D. the woods
4. Thank you for giving me _____ I wanted.
A. information B. the information C. a news D. informations
5. Today's homework is to write a _____ essay.
A. two-hundred-word B. two-hundred-words
C. two-hundreds-words D. two-hundreds-word
6. There are many _____ in the research institute.
A. woman scientists B. women scientist C. women scientists D. women's scientists
7. Food and _____ are daily necessities for the people.
A. clothing B. clothes C. cloth D. clothe
8. The family _____ early risers.
The police _____ caught the murderer.
A. are, have B. are, has C. is, have D. is, has
9. More than one question _____ asked.
One or two reasons _____ suggested.



- A. were, was B. was, was C. was, were D. were, were
10. Many a fine soldier _____ died in that battle.
A great many people _____ present at the meeting.
A. have, was B. has, were C. have, were D. had, had been
11. Neither of them _____ going to the cinema.
Both of them _____ going to the cinema.
A. is, is B. are, are C. are, is D. is, are
12. All but one _____ here just now.
All that I want to say _____ this.
A. was, were B. was, is C. were, were D. were, is
13. A number of pupils _____ gone for an outing.
The number of the pupils _____ decreasing year after year.
A. have, is B. have, has C. is, have D. has, have
14. Some of the apples _____ turned bad.
Some of the milk _____ turned sour.
A. have, have B. has, have C. have, has D. has, has
15. My blue trousers _____ worn out.
One pair of trousers _____ not enough.
A. is, are B. are, are C. are, is D. is, is
16. Each student _____ got an English-Chinese dictionary.
The students each _____ a dictionary.
A. have, has B. has, have C. have, have D. has, has
17. Either the judge or the lawyers _____ wrong.
Either you or he _____ to blame.
A. is, are B. are, are C. is, is D. are, is
18. Our League secretary and monitor _____ the lead in everything.
The girl as well as his parents _____ a bike.
A. takes, has B. take, have C. takes, have D. take, has
19. Most of the students _____ girls.
Most of his money _____ spent on books.
A. are, is B. is, is C. are, are D. is, are
20. The glasses _____ his.
That pair of glasses _____ my father's.
A. are, are B. are, is C. is, are D. is, is
21. There _____ nothing but two chairs in the room.
There _____ something wrong with the TV set.
A. were, are B. were, is C. was, are D. was, is
22. What they have done _____ of great use to us.
What she says and what she does _____ agree.
A. is, not B. are, not C. is, do not D. are, does not
23. One fifth of my classmates _____ from peasant families.
One fifth of her time _____ devoted to writing.
A. come, is B. comes, are C. come, are D. comes, is



24. The population of the earth _____ increasing fast.
One third of the population here _____ workers.
A. is, is B. are, are C. are, is D. is, are
25. This kind of snakes _____ very dangerous.
These kinds of metal _____ hard to find.
A. are, is B. is, are C. is, is D. are, are
26. Going to bed early and getting up early _____ a good habit.
Singing and dancing _____ two of the things that she likes best.
A. are, is B. is, is C. is, are D. are, are
27. The United States _____ trying to persuade the two countries.
Three kilometers _____ not a long distance.
A. are, are B. are, is C. is, are D. is, is
28. His family _____ all very well.
His family _____ a "five-good" one.
A. are, is B. is, is C. are, are D. is, are
29. The black trousers _____ my mother's.
A pair of scissors(剪刀) _____ not enough.
A. is, are B. are, are C. is, is D. are, is
30. The girl as well as her parents _____ a bike.
Not only the students but also the professor _____ surprised at Mary's answer.
A. have, was B. have, were C. has, was D. has, were
31. Who _____ the girl singing in the next room?
Who _____ these people over there?
A. are, are B. are, is C. is, are D. is, is
32. The policeman _____ standing at the street corner.
The police _____ searching for him.
A. are, is B. are, are C. is, are D. is, is
33. The sunglasses _____ my father's.
This pair of glasses _____ used by my grandfather.
A. are, is B. are, are C. is, are D. is, is
34. The news at six o'clock _____ not true.
Those pieces of news _____ to be broadcasted.
A. are, is B. are, are C. is, are D. is, is
35. Grandpa Wang and his two grandsons _____ taking a walk in the park now.
Grandpa Wang, together with his two grandsons, _____ taking a walk in the park now.
A. are, are B. is, are C. is, is D. are, is
36. No one but Jane _____ the secret.
Nobody but Mary and I _____ in the classroom at that time.
A. know, was B. knows, was C. know, were D. knows, were
37. All the pies _____ eaten.
All the meat _____ eaten.
A. were, was B. were, were C. was, was D. was, were
38. He is one of the boys who _____ never late for school.



- He is the only one of the boys who _____ never late for school.
A. is, are B. are, are C. are, is D. is, is
39. Every picture except these two _____.
Everything around us _____ matter.
A. have been sold, is B. have been sold, are
C. has been sold, is D. has been sold, are
40. A woman with two children _____ coming up to us.
Mary, along with her parents, _____ moved to Paris.
A. is, has B. is, have C. are, have D. are, has
41. Only 10 percent of the students in the class _____ League members.
About 40% of Jim's income _____ to the rent.
A. are, goes B. are, go C. is, goes D. is, go
42. It is this teacher who _____ leaving for London.
It is you who _____ next.
A. are, are B. is, are C. are, is D. is, is
43. Half of the visitors _____ from Europe.
Half of the fruit _____ bad.
A. is, are B. is, is C. are, is D. are, are
44. Every man worker and every woman worker _____ free medical care.
At Christmas each boy and each girl _____ given a present.
A. enjoy, is B. enjoy, are C. enjoys, is D. enjoys, are
45. Many a man _____ seen the wonderful film.
Many men _____ seen the wonderful film.
A. has, has B. has, have C. have, has D. have, have
46. Such _____ Albert Einstein, a simple man of great achievements.
Such _____ her words.
A. were, was B. was, were C. were, were D. was, was
47. Besides Xiao Wang, Xiao Ma _____ willing to do the work.
The factory, including its machines, _____ burnt last night.
A. was, was B. were, is C. was, are D. were, are
48. If anybody _____, ask him to wait.
_____ there anything I can do for you?
A. come, Is B. come, Are C. comes, Are D. comes, Is
49. Chinese _____ not so difficult to learn.
The Chinese people _____ brave and hardworking.
A. is, is B. are, is C. is, are D. are, are
50. Little _____ done to prevent the air from being polluted.
Much _____ done to fight against pollution.
A. has been, have been B. have, has
C. has been, has been D. have been, have been
51. Do you know the singer and dancer who _____ standing at the gate?
China has thousands of islands, the largest of which _____ Taiwan.
A. is, are B. is, is C. are, is D. are, are



52. Each of the girls _____ an orange.
Each _____ his duty.
A. have, has B. have, have C. has, has D. has, have
53. When we are to hold the sports meet _____ been decided.
Whether he succeeds or fails _____ matter.
A. have, don't B. has, don't C. have, doesn't D. has, doesn't
54. Her clothes _____ nearly worn out.
His physics _____ weaker than the others'.
A. is, is B. are, is C. is, are D. are, are
55. I like these dishes, but _____ is a little too small.
A. the tea cup B. the cup of tea C. the cup for tea D. the tea's cup
56. —Why couldn't they meet us at five o'clock? —Because they were delayed by _____.
A. a heavy traffic B. heavy traffic C. some heavy traffic D. traffic being heavy
57. He gave his son _____.
A. a good advice B. a good piece advice
C. a good piece of advice D. some good advices
58. The surroundings a child grows up in usually _____ an effect on his development.
A. have B. had C. do D. has
59. Could you tell me the _____ for Biology 457 and Chemistry 610?
A. room's numbers B. room numbers C. rooms numbers D. numbers of rooms
60. The fire started in the basement and quickly spread to the first floor, where it destroyed all the _____.
A. furnitures and equipments B. furniture and equipment
C. furniture and equipments D. furnitures and equipment
61. Recently he has lost all his _____ at cards.
A. wage and saving B. wages and saving C. wage and savings D. wages and savings
62. I opened the letter and there was _____ inside.
A. important informations B. some important information
C. many important informations D. an important information
63. When he got back, he was surprised to find _____ broken.
A. the window of the room B. the room's window
C. the room of the window D. the room window
64. _____ uncle is an engineer.
A. Tom's and Joan's B. Tom's and Joan C. Tom and Joan's D. Tom and Joan
65. He had to jump over the _____ wall to fetch the ball.
A. six foots high B. six feet high C. six-foot-high D. six-feet-high
66. Yesterday we called at _____.
A. my uncle B. a friends of my uncle's
C. my aunts' D. Mary's sister's
67. Mother does most of _____ at home.
A. clean B. cleaning C. the cleaning D. cleanings
68. The astronauts were busy making _____ for the historic flight to the moon.
A. preparation B. preparations C. a preparation D. preparing



69. Is there _____ in _____ newspaper?
A. an important news, today B. an important news, today's
C. any important news, today's D. important news, today
70. She had beautiful black long _____, but I could see some white _____.
A. hair, hair B. hairs, hairs C. hair, hairs D. hairs, hair
71. What you need is more _____. You are always doing your _____ at your desk.
A. exercise, exercise B. exercises, exercises
C. exercise, exercises D. exercises, exercise
72. _____ went by without a line from him.
A. Weeks after weeks B. A week after a week
C. Week after week D. Weeks after other weeks
73. The _____ told us to move about.
A. fresh face officer B. fresh-face officer
C. fresh-faced officer D. fresh faced-officer
74. He forgot both of the _____.
A. rooms number B. room number C. room's numbers D. room numbers
75. To write the article, I need _____.
A. some more information B. some informations
C. a lot of informations D. many more information
76. Mr. Johnson used to be a _____ and now is working in a _____.
A. chemical teacher, chemical works B. chemical teacher, chemistry works
C. chemistry teacher, chemical works D. teacher of chemicals, chemistry works
77. _____ are living at the end of _____ Street.
A. The Turners, Turner B. Turners, Turner
C. The Turner's, Turners D. Turner, a Turner
78. There was a volleyball match yesterday between the _____ and the _____.
A. man teachers, boy students B. men teachers, boys students
C. man teachers, boys students D. men teachers, boy students
79. Mr. Brown and Mr. Hopkins are _____.
A. my father and mother's friends B. my father's and mother's friend
C. my father and mother friends D. friends of my father's and mother
80. He is an experienced teacher; that is to say, he has _____.
A. many experiences B. much experiences C. a lot of experience D. little experience
81. It is considered _____ to stare at people.
A. bad manner B. bad manners C. a bad manner D. the bad manners
82. One-third of the area _____ covered with green trees. About seventy percent of the trees _____ been planted.
A. are, have B. is, has C. is, have D. are, has
83. The Chinese people _____ brave and hardworking, and the Chinese people _____ a brave and hardworking people.
A. are, are B. is, is C. are, is D. is, are
84. Tom is one of the students who _____ here, and he is the only one of the boy students who _____ here on time.



- A. has come, have come B. have come, has come
C. have come, have come D. has come, has come
85. Many a student _____ handed in homework, and also many students _____ handed in compositions.
A. has, have B. have, have C. has, has D. have, has
86. A writer and a lecturer _____ into the hall while another writer and speaker _____ out of it.
A. was coming, was coming B. was coming, were coming
C. were coming, were coming D. were coming, was coming
87. All _____ listening attentively to all the speaker _____ saying.
A. was, was B. were, were C. was, were D. were, was
88. The class _____ in the charge of Mr. Wang; now the class _____ having an English class.
A. is, was B. is, are C. are, was D. are, are
89. On each side of the street _____ a lot of trees.
A. stands B. grow C. is standing D. are grown
90. Three hours with this work _____ to be a short time.
A. seem B. seems C. is seeming D. has seemed
91. My family as well as I _____ glad to see you.
A. am B. are C. is D. was
92. _____ is good of you to be constantly thinking of helping me.
A. That B. This C. It D. What
93. _____ a certain doubt among the students as to the necessity of the work.
A. It existed B. There existed C. They had D. There had
94. What they have done _____ useful to the people.
A. are considered B. is considered
C. have been considered D. will be considered
95. It is one thing to read English well, but _____.
A. using it freely B. how to use it is not easy
C. when to use it freely is difficult D. to use it freely is quite another matter
96. No boy and no girl _____ admitted to enter the room.
A. are B. is C. have D. had
97. His best friend and adviser _____ done a lot of work for him.
A. have B. has C. is D. are
98. The assistant and graduate student _____ Professor Wang check the exercise books.
A. helps B. are helped C. have help D. help
99. Half of the dinner guests _____ staying with their hosts overnight.
A. has been B. was C. have D. were
100. Not only I but also Tom and Mary _____ fond of watching television.
A. are B. is C. have D. has

第二章 冠 词

一、全真试题

1. —Where's _____ nearest bookstore? —There's one at _____ end of the street. (2000 春)
A. the, an B. a, the C. the, the D. a, an
2. His daughter is always shy in _____ and she never dares to make a speech to _____. (2001 春)
A. the public, the public B. public, the public
C. the public, public D. public, public
3. A bullet hit the soldier and he was wounded in _____ leg. (2001 秋)
A. a B. one C. the D. his
4. The cakes are delicious. He'd like to have _____ third one because _____ second one is rather too small. (2002 春)
A. a, a B. the, the C. a, the D. the, a
5. One way to understand thousands of new words is to gain _____ good knowledge of basic word formation. (2002 秋)
A. / B. the C. a D. one
6. An accident happened at _____ crossroad a few meters away from _____ bank. (2003 春)
A. a, a B. /, a C. /, the D. the, /
7. I earn 10 dollars _____ hour as _____ supermarket cashier on Saturdays. (2003 秋)
A. a, an B. the, a C. an, a D. an, the
8. As a rule, domestic servants doing odd jobs are paid _____. (2004 春)
A. by the hour B. by hour C. by an hour D. by hours

二、解题思路

单数可数名词前要有冠词或限定词。不定冠词的基本用法是表示泛指, a/an 只用于单数, an 用于元音开始的单词前。具体请注意:

1. 不定冠词 a, an

来源于数词 one, 表示“一”的意义, 用在单数可数名词前; 主要泛指同一类别中的一个, 或第一次提到的人或事物; 用来表示“一个”或“某个”的意思。

2. 定冠词 the

(1) 来源于指示代词 that(those), 表示某个或某些特指的人或事物, 可与名词的单、复数连用, 含有“这个”、“这些”、“那些”等意思。

(2) 表示确定的或已经提到的人或物。

(3) 名词后有短语或定语从句来修饰时, 要用定冠词。



- (4) 表示世界上独一无二的事物。
- (5) 用在序数词和形容词最高级的前面。
- (6) 用在由普通名词和另外一些词构成的表示国家、党派、机构、报刊等名称的专有名词之前, 如 the People's Republic of China.
- (7) 用在江河、群岛、山脉、海洋、海峡等名词的专有名词之前。
- (8) 用在某些表示时间、地点、方式的固定词组中。
- (9) 用在表示方位的名词前面。
- (10) 用在西洋乐器名称前面。
- (11) 加在姓氏复数形式前表示一家或夫妇, 如 the Browns.
- (12) 加在某些形容词前表示一类人或物。
- (13) 加在逢 10 的复数数词前, 指世纪中的某一年代, 如 in the 1970's, in the seventies 等。
- (14) 习惯表达法, 指身体或衣着的一部分, 如 lead sb. by the hand 等。

3. 不用冠词的情况

- (1) 在专有名词(如 China)、物质名词和抽象名词前一般不用冠词。
- (2) 在表示一类人或物的复数名词前一般不用冠词。
- (3) 名词前有物主代词、指示代词、不定代词或名词所有格修饰时, 不再加冠词。
- (4) 在节日、星期几、月份、季节等名词前一般不用冠词。
- (5) 称呼语或只有一人担任的头衔、职务的名词前不用冠词。
- (6) 某些名词词组和介词词组里的名词前不用冠词。
- (7) 在三餐、球类运动、棋类游戏名词, 学科名称前, 一般不用冠词。
- (8) 复数可数名词表示泛指或一般概念时不用冠词。

三、精练练习

1. Beyond _____ stars, the astronaut saw nothing but _____ space.
A. the, / B. /, the C. /, / D. the, the
2. Xiao Li was made _____ captain of the football team.
A. a B. the C. / D. an
3. The boy has a lot of _____ trouble with _____ pronunciation.
A. a, / B. /, / C. /, the D. a, the
4. To _____ east of China lies _____ Pacific Ocean.
A. /, the B. the, the C. the, / D. /, /
5. Jack is _____ taller of _____ two.
A. a, the B. the, a C. a, a D. the, the
6. Li Ping is _____ tallest among _____ three sisters.
A. a, the B. the, a C. the, the D. a, a
7. Man can't live without _____ water. We can drink _____ water of this well.
A. /, the B. the, / C. /, / D. the, the
8. _____ pain in my throat made _____ speaking difficult.
A. A, / B. The, / C. The, a D. The, the
9. She has _____ breakfast and _____ supper at home.
A. the, the B. a, the C. /, / D. the, a