

CoolbitEnglish



炫英语 高考英语

语法

新全解

权威设计

真题探究 活学活用

朱京力 主编

E. Novel Doherty 编审



名师打造国内教辅精品

透视考点重点难点热点

预测演练全新优化试题

紧扣高考经典全真试题

北京出版社出版集团

北京教育出版社

CoolbitEnglish



炫英语

高 考 英 语

语法

权威设计

真题探究 活学活用

新全解

朱京力 主编

E. Novel Doherty 编审

编委会

张大勤 张宗奎

张 伟 闫 慧



北京出版社出版集团

北京教育出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考英语语法新全解/ 朱京力主编. —北京: 北京教育出版社, 2006
(炫英语丛书)

ISBN 7-5303-5199-0

I. 高… II. 朱… III. 英语—语法—高中—升学参考资料 IV. G634.413
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 050750 号

炫英语

炫英语高考英语语法新全解

XUANYINGYU GAOKAO YINGYU YUFA XIN QUANJIE

朱京力 主编

E. Novel Doherty 编审

*

北京出版社出版集团 出版

北京教育出版社

(北京北三环中路6号)

邮政编码: 100011

网址: [www. bph. com. cn](http://www.bph.com.cn)

北京出版社出版集团总发行

新华书店经销

北京美通印刷有限公司印刷

*

880 × 1010 20 开本 13.2 印张 318 千字

2006 年 8 月第 1 版 2006 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印数 1—20 000

ISBN 7-5303-5199-0

G·5118 定价: 22.80 元

质量投诉电话: 010-58572245 58572393

导 读



语法考点精辟

立足高考考点,点击
高考知识考点,阐释命
题特点,总结命题规律,
预测命题趋势,指导备
考方向。

第一章 语法专项训练



Chapter One Summary

语法考点精辟

命题趋势

1. 考查语法的运用能力,注重考查对语法的理解和运用能力。
2. 考查语法的运用能力,注重考查对语法的理解和运用能力。
3. 考查语法的运用能力,注重考查对语法的理解和运用能力。

命题趋势

1. 考查语法的运用能力,注重考查对语法的理解和运用能力。
2. 考查语法的运用能力,注重考查对语法的理解和运用能力。
3. 考查语法的运用能力,注重考查对语法的理解和运用能力。



语法专项精讲

以语法基础知识网
络梳理为重点,建构基础
知识框架,明确基础语法
知识主干关系,使学生更
为系统化、条理化地掌握
英语基础语法知识。

语法专项精讲

一、语法的分类	1. 语法的分类
二、语法的运用	2. 语法的运用
三、语法的运用	3. 语法的运用
四、语法的运用	4. 语法的运用
五、语法的运用	5. 语法的运用
六、语法的运用	6. 语法的运用
七、语法的运用	7. 语法的运用
八、语法的运用	8. 语法的运用
九、语法的运用	9. 语法的运用
十、语法的运用	10. 语法的运用

高考真题演练

高考真题具有很
好的信度、效度和区分
度,是我们夯实基础、
巩固知识、把握中考命
题思路和脉络,预测未
来考题,提高自己能力
的最佳训练题。

单项选择题

1. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.
2. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.
3. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.
4. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.
5. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.
6. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.
7. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.
8. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.
9. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.
10. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.

单项选择题

1. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.
2. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.
3. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.
4. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.
5. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.
6. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.
7. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.
8. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.
9. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.
10. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.

专项突破训练

此项的编写既注
重了基础知识的训
练,又注意到能力的
提高,其中不乏多项
基础知识与考点的有
机组合,堪称练兵的
精品。

单项选择题

1. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.
2. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.
3. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.
4. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.
5. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.
6. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.
7. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.
8. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.
9. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.
10. I think it is better to go to the beach than to stay at home.

CONTENTS

目录

第一篇 语法专项讲练

第一章	名词 (Chapter One Nouns)	1
第二章	冠词 (Chapter Two Articles)	11
第三章	代词 (Chapter Three Pronouns)	20
第四章	形容词和副词 (Chapter Four Adjectives & Adverbs)	33
第五章	数词 (Chapter Five Numerals)	42
第六章	介词 (Chapter Six Prepositions)	50
第七章	连词 (Chapter Seven Conjunctions)	59
第八章	动词和动词词组 (Chapter Eight Verbs & Verb Phrases)	64
第九章	动词时态和语态 (Chapter Nine Verb Tenses & Verb Voices)	73
第十章	情态动词 (Chapter Ten Modal Verbs)	86
第十一章	非谓语动词 (Chapter Eleven The Non-finites)	95
第十二章	主谓一致 (Chapter Twelve Subject-verb Agreement)	107
第十三章	名词性从句 (Chapter Thirteen Noun Clauses)	114
第十四章	定语从句 (Chapter Fourteen The Attributive Clauses)	124
第十五章	状语从句 (Chapter Fifteen The Adverbial Clauses)	133
第十六章	虚拟语气 (Chapter Sixteen The Subjunctive Mood)	145
第十七章	省略与替代 (Chapter Seventeen Ellipsis & Substitution)	153
第十八章	强调与倒装 (Chapter Eighteen Emphasis & Inversion)	162

第十九章	句子结构与成分 (Chapter Nineteen Structures & Members of the Sentence)	174
------	---	-----

第二十章	交际用语 (Chapter Twenty Communicative English)	183
------	---	-----

第二篇 综合能力测试

(一)	191
(二)	193
(三)	195
(四)	197
(五)	199
(六)	201
(七)	203
(八)	205
(九)	207
(十)	209

参 考 答 案 与 解 析	211
---------------	-----



第一篇 语法专项讲练



第一章 名词

Chapter One Nouns

语法考点阐释

命题特点

名词在英语词汇中占有较大的比例,是历年高考试题都会涉及的词汇种类之一。做题时注意名词单复数的构成形式、真实含义及其修辞特征。纵观近几年各地高考试题,在单项选择、完形填空和改错等题型中出现率较高,名词的固定搭配、词义辨析在高考试题中尤其在上海等地试题中占有相当大的比例。



1. 名词的单复数形式及习惯用法;
2. 名词的普通格与所有格的用法;
3. 名词做定语时的用法;
4. 名词的固定搭配、词义辨析。



预测提示

高考命题热点主要是分清名词的可数性与不可数性。绝大多数题目是考查在特定的语境下,考查名词的数、名词做定语及名词的固定搭配、词义辨析等内容。



语法专项精讲

一 名词的分类

1 名词分为专有名词和普通名词

(1) 专有名词

表示具体的人、事物、地点或机构的专有名称。例如：

Lei Feng 雷锋 Chinese 中国人, 中文 Africa 非洲 Beijing 北京

(2) 普通名词

表示某些人、某类事物、某种物质或抽象概念的名称。例如：

physics 物理 government 政府 army 军队 doctor 医生 reform 改革

2 普通名词还可进一步分为四类

(1) 个体名词

表示单个的人或事物。例如：

car 汽车 teacher 老师 apple 苹果 blackboard 黑板 picture 照片

(2) 集体名词

表示一群人或一些事物的名称。例如：

people 人们 family 家庭 army 军队 government 政府 group 集团

(3) 物质名词

表示物质或不具备确定形状和大小的个体的物质。例如：

steel 钢铁 water 水 air 空气 sunshine 阳光 milk 牛奶

(4) 抽象名词

表示动作、状态、品质或其他抽象概念。例如：

health 健康 life 生活 worry 焦虑 reform 改革 friendship 友谊

二 名词的数

1 可数名词有单数形式和复数形式

名词的复数一般是在名词后面加-s 或-es, 而有一些名词的复数形式是不规则的。例如：

man→men(男人) woman→women(女人) foot→feet(脚) tooth→teeth(牙齿)
ox→oxen(公牛) sheep→sheep(绵羊) deer→deer(鹿) mouse→mice(老鼠)
goose→geese(鹅) child→children(孩子)

2 某些名词通常只用单数形式,特别是表示物质和抽象概念的名词

(1) 常见的物质名词主要有:

water 水	fire 火	earth 土	wood 木	brick 砖
coal 煤	cotton 棉花	steel 钢	silver 银	copper 铜
iron 铁	cloth 布	paper 纸	money 钱	smoke 烟
grass 草	wind 风	rain 雨	snow 雪	air 空气
oxygen 氧气	ice 冰	chalk 粉笔	coffee 咖啡	sugar 糖
tea 茶	soup 汤	fruit 水果	sweat 汗	soap 肥皂
ink 墨水	oil 油	salt 盐	meat 肉	food 食物
rice 大米	wheat 小麦	milk 牛奶	bread 面包	butter 奶油

(2) 常见的抽象名词主要有:

pollution 污染	information 信息	work 工作	advice 建议
knowledge 知识	necessity 必要性	fun 乐趣	youth 青春
beauty 美丽	importance 重要性	news 消息	traffic 交通
happiness 幸福	baggage 行李	relation 关系	education 教育
progress 进步	victory 胜利	hair 头发	democracy 民主

3 某些名词通常只用复数形式

(1) glasses(眼镜), clothes(衣服), trousers(裤子), boots(靴子), shoes(鞋子), socks(袜子),

shorts(短裤)等名词做主语时,其谓语动词常用复数形式。例如:

- ① My glasses need(不用 needs) repairing. 我的眼镜需要修理。
 ② His trousers are(不用 is) getting too small round the waist. 他的裤子腰围显得太小了。

(2) physics, politics, mathematics 等名词,作为学科名称常和动词单数连用。例如:

- ① His physics is good. 他的物理挺好的。
 ② Mathematics is very important. 数学很重要。

(3) 部分名词的复数形式表示特别的意思。例如:

papers 文件,证件	looks 外貌	times 时代	greens 青菜	customs 关税,海关
goods 货物	brains 头脑	drinks 饮料	manners 礼貌	works 著作;工事
sands 沙滩	forces 军队	minutes 记录	grounds 围院	damages 赔偿费
imports 进口货物	thanks 感谢	ashes 灰烬		

4 集合名词的数

一般来说,集合名词只以单数形式出现。常见的集合词有:family, police, cattle, team, people, government, company, village, class, group, club, audience(观众), public(公众), crew(全体船员)等。

这些名词做主语,若表示一个整体时,谓语动词用单数形式;若表示集合体的每个成员时,谓语动词用复数形式。例如:

- ① His family is going to have a long journey. 他一家要作长途旅行。
 ② The whole family are watching TV. 全家人正在看电视。
 ③ The government has welcomed the proposal. 政府接受了这项建议。

- ④ The government are discussing the proposal. 政府正在讨论这项建议。

注意

① police 和 cattle 后面的谓语动词总是用复数形式。例如：

Many cattle are kept. 饲养了很多牲畜。

Several thousand police were on duty. 几千名警察在执勤。

② people 当集合名词用时,后面的谓语动词总是用复数形式。例如：

Some people are very inquisitive. 有些人很爱管闲事。

All the people in the village like the new teacher. 村子里所有的人都喜欢那位新来的教师。

但是 people 作“民族”解时,是可数名词,有复数形式。例如：

the peoples of Asia 亚洲各民族

a brave and diligent people 勇敢而勤劳的民族

③ population 使用情况类似集合名词的一般用法。例如：

The population of China is very large, and about eighty percent of the population of China are peasants.

中国人口众多,约 80% 的人口是农民。

5. 某些合成名词的复数形式因词而异

(1) 合成名词的复数形式通常是只将里面所包含的主体名词变为复数即可。例如：

passer-by → passers-by 过路人

son-in-law → sons-in-law 女婿

toothbrush → toothbrushes 牙刷

editor-in-chief → editors-in-chief 总编辑

(2) 如果合成名词没有主体名词,就只在最后一个词上加复数词尾。例如：

go-between → go-betweens 中间人

grown-up → grown-ups 成人

drawback → drawbacks 缺陷

basketball → basketballs 篮球

(3) 由 man 和 woman 做定语构成的合成名词,里面所含的成分,全都要变为复数。例如：

man teacher → men teachers 男老师 woman doctor → women doctors 女医生

6. 字母、文字、数字、符号等的复数形式通常在其后加's。例如：

① Don't use too many and's and if's. 不要用太多的 and 和 if。

② Her 3's look like 8's. 她的 3 看起来像 8。

③ All the *'s should be changed to △'s. 所有的 * 都应该变成 △。

三 名词所有格

1. 名词所有格的构成和用法

英语名词的所有格根据其构成可分为两种：'s 所有格和介词词组形式的 of 所有格。

(1) 单数名词加's, 复数名词加's 或加-s', 人或动物后加's 或-s'。例如：

Mary Smith's house birds' nests Children's Palace women's hospital men's shoes

(2) 当名词由几个词组成时,所有格是在最后一个词的词尾加's。例如：

my sister-in-law's bike 我嫂子的自行车

somebody else's desk 别人的课桌

Grade Two students' dormitory 二年级学生的宿舍

the Working People's Palace of Culture 劳动人民文化宫

(3) 名词带有同位语时, 's 加在同位语的词尾。例如:

my brother Tom's bag 我弟弟汤姆的书包

her teacher Mr. White's office 她的老师怀特先生的办公室

(4) 如果一件东西为两个共有, 则只在后一个名词后加's; 如果不是共有的, 两个名词后都要加's。例如:

Tom and Mary's room 汤姆和玛莉的房间(两人共有)

Tom's and Mary's rooms 汤姆和玛莉的房间(各人各有)

(5) 有些无生命的名词后也可加's 或' 构成所有格。例如:

Europe's future 欧洲的未来

the moon's surface 月球的表面

yesterday's paper 昨天的报纸

five minutes' rest 5 分钟的休息

(6) 表示无生命的事物或抽象概念的名词, 通常用 of 所有格。例如:

advantage of this method 这种办法的好处

the title of this song 这首歌曲的名称

注意

① 有时 of 所有格也可用于人。例如:

the name of the girl 这个女孩的名字 the barking of the dogs 狗叫声

② 有时 's 所有格与 of 所有格可以互换。例如:

his father's voice = the voice of his father 他父亲的声音

Mark Twain's story = that story of Mark Twain's 马克·吐温的那个故事

the play's title = the title of the play 这个话剧的标题

2 名词的双重所有格的用法

前一个名词必须是泛指或有指示代词、不定代词、数词、冠词等修饰或限制时, 常用“of + 名词性物主代词或名词所有格”来表示。例如:

a friend of my father's 我父亲的一位朋友

the story of Mr. Wang's 王先生的经历

this little daughter of his sister's 他姐姐的这个小女孩

3 所有格的省略

名词's 所有格所修饰的名词有时可省略, 一般有下列几种情况。

(1) 被修饰的名词表示某人的家或某家店铺。例如:

at the baker's 在面包房

at Mr. White's 在怀特先生家

at the barber's 在理发店

at the doctor's 在诊所

at the tailor's 在裁缝店

at my sister's 在我姐姐家

(2) 被修饰的名词表示教堂、学校等公共设施。例如:

St. Paul's 圣保罗教堂



(3) 被修饰的名词在上文中出现过。例如：

This is not my dictionary, but Tom's. 这不是我的字典，是汤姆的。

四 名词做定语

1. 名词用做定语时，通常以单数形式出现(即使这个做定语的名词有复数意义也是这样)。例如：

ticket office 票房	coffee cup 咖啡杯	traffic lights 交通灯
gold watch 金表	stone bridge 石桥	winter vacation 寒假
night school 夜校	girl friend 女朋友	work plan 工作计划
newspaper reporter 报刊记者		

2. 有些总是以复数形式出现的名词，在用做定语时，也往往用其单数形式。例如：

shoes → shoe shop (鞋店) trousers → trouser pockets (裤兜)

3. 但是 sports, goods, customs, arms, savings 和 accounts 等名词做定语时，仍用复数形式。例如：

sports meet 运动会 customs officer 海关官员 goods train 货车 savings bank 储蓄银行

4. 一些以 -ies 结尾的单数名词用做定语时，词尾不变；一些以 -s 结尾的单数名词用做定语时，也仍用原来形式，词尾不变。例如：

politics professor 政治教授 physics teacher 物理教师 news reporter 新闻记者

5. 当数词与单位名词一起用做定语时，单位名词应用单数形式。例如：

five miles → a five-mile walk two hours → a two-hour plan
fifteen years → a fifteen-year-old boy thirty pounds → a thirty-pound note

注意

名词做形容词表示单位，用单数形式。例如：

a nine-storey building 一座9层大楼
two twenty-inch rulers 两把20英寸长的尺子

请比较下列两句：

This is a three-foot-high desk. 这是一张3英尺高的课桌。

This is a three-legged desk. 这是一张3条腿的课桌。

五 几组易错常考的名词的用法

1. “a number of + 名词复数”做主语，谓语动词用复数；“the number of + 名词复数”做主语时，谓语动词用单数。例如：

① A number of students are from the North. 很多学生来自北方。

② The number of the students who spent the summer holidays in the countryside was 45.
在农村度暑假的学生的数量是45人。

2. “many a + 单数名词”“more than one + 单数名词”做主语时，谓语动词用单数。例如：

① Many a student has seen this painting.

② More than one teacher has been to England.

3. “a large/great/good quantity of + 可数名词的复数/不可数名词”做主语时,谓语动词用单数。“large/great/good quantities of + 可数名词的复数/不可数名词”做主语时,谓语动词用复数。例如:

- ① A large quantity of birds was saved by the farmers. 农民救了许多鸟。
② Large quantities of water are needed for irrigation. 大量的水被用于灌溉。

注意

a large amount of, large amounts of 的用法同 quantity。例如:

- ① A large amount of damage has been done by the earthquake. 地震造成了大量破坏。
② Large amounts of money were spent on the bridge. 这座桥花费了许多钱。

4. “most of/half of/part of/rest of + 名词”做主语时,谓语动词与 of 后面的名词保持一致。例如:

- ① Most of his spare time was spent in reading.
② Half of the apples are left on the table.

5. dozen, score, hundred, thousand, million 等在表示确定数目的时候,不加-s; 表示不定数目时,则加-s 与 of 连用。例如:

three hundred/thousand/million people/students 300/3 000/3 000 000 人/学生

six dozen pencils 6 打铅笔

a few/several hundred/thousand doctors 好几百/几千医生

scores of times 很多次

thousands of workers 数以千计的工人

6. 由形容词加定冠词变成的名词性形容词,若该词指人,通常看做复数;但如果该形容词不是指人,而是指抽象概念或思维活动,通常看做单数。例如:

- ① The young are usually very active. 青年人总是充满朝气。
② The old are well looked after by the government. 政府把老年人照顾得很好。
③ The beautiful is not always the same as the good. 漂亮与好不总是统一。

7. 有少数名词既可做可数名词,也可做不可数名词,但含义不同。例如:

room 空间	a room 房间	chicken 鸡肉	a chicken 小鸡
lamb 羊肉	a lamb 羊	trouble 麻烦	a trouble 麻烦事
difficulty 费力	a difficulty 困难	glass 玻璃	a glass 玻璃杯
iron 铁	an iron 熨斗	paper 纸	a paper 报纸/文件
fire 火	a fire 壁炉/炉火	wood 木头	woods 树木
sand 沙	sands 沙漠/沙滩	water 水	waters 大水/水域
kindness 好意	kindnesses 好事	food 食物	foods 多种食物
fruit 水果	fruits 多种水果	spirit 精神	spirits 酒精/情绪
custom 风俗	customs 海关	time 时间	times 时代
work 工作	works 著作/工事	light 灯	lights 灯光



专项突破训练

- 1 He really has _____ in solving this problem.
A. many trouble B. much troubles C. some trouble D. little troubles
- 2 _____ will make a trip around the world during the coming Christmas.
A. The Evens B. The Evens' C. The Evenses D. The Evenses'
- 3 Some famous singers live on the _____ from their record sales.
A. salary B. value C. bill D. income
- 4 Do you know the _____ of the saying I just quoted?
A. source B. resource C. course D. cause
- 5 What _____ it is to travel around the world by sea.
A. a fun B. pleasure C. fun and a pleasure D. a fun and a pleasure
- 6 _____ mother has come back.
A. Mary's and James's B. Mary's and James' C. Mary and James's D. Mary and James'
- 7 At the _____ of the gun, the runners dashed from their starting points.
A. sight B. hearing C. sound D. shot
- 8 My teacher told me that an ant has _____ in its body.
A. one stomach B. two stomach C. two stomachs D. two stomaches
- 9 They are some students of _____.
A. my father's brother's B. my father brother's
C. my brother's father D. my father brother
- 10 —Bring me _____, please.
—Would you like it black or white?
—I'll have it white.
A. the coffee B. a coffee C. coffee D. coffees
- 11 Here's my card. Let's keep in _____.
A. touch B. relation C. connection D. friendship
- 12 Everybody believes he will be the winner of the 100-metre _____.
A. match B. competition C. contest D. race
- 13 He gained his _____ by printing _____ of famous writers.
A. wealth; work B. wealths; works C. wealths; work D. wealth; works
- 14 I'll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little _____.
A. wait B. time C. patience D. rest
- 15 You'll find this map of great _____ in helping you to get round London.
A. price B. cost C. value D. usefulness

高考真题演练

- 1 "I don't think it's my _____ that the TV blew up. I just turned it on, that's all," said the boy.
(2003 上海, 46)
A. error B. mistake C. fault D. duty
- 2 One of the consequences of our planet's being warming up is a(n) _____ in the number of natural disasters. (2003 上海, 50)
A. result B. account C. reason D. increase
- 3 Life is tough in the city. In order to lose their _____, some people drink alcohol. (2003 上海, 52)
A. temper B. mood C. consciousness D. pressures
- 4 In the botanic garden we can find a(n) _____ of plants that range from tall trees to small flowers.
(2003 全国春招, 23)
A. type B. group C. amount D. variety
- 5 The faces of four famous American presidents on Mount Rushmore can be seen from a _____ of 60 miles. (2004 全国卷 4, 28)
A. length B. distance C. way D. space
- 6 I keep medicines on the top shelf, out of the children's _____. (2004 北京, 26)
A. reach B. hand C. hold D. place
- 7 The environmentalists and wild goats' _____ on the vast grasslands was a good indication of the better environment. (2004 上海, 45)
A. escape B. absence C. attendance D. appearance
- 8 In dealing with public relations, we should make every effort to prevent the _____ in personality.
(2004 上海, 52)
A. contact B. contrast C. connection D. conflict
- 9 Chinese arts have won the _____ of a lot of people outside China. (2004 上海, 53)
A. enjoyment B. appreciation C. entertainment D. reputation
- 10 Don't leave matches or cigarettes on the table within _____ of little children. (2004 湖北, 21)
A. hand B. reach C. space D. distance
- 11 Bill was doing a lot of physical exercise to build up his _____. (2005 天津, 10)
A. ability B. force C. strength D. mind
- 12 He proved himself a true gentleman and the beauty of his _____ was seen at its best when he worked with others. (2005 上海, 43)
A. temper B. appearance C. talent D. character
- 13 I am sure David will be able to find the library—he has a pretty good _____ of direction. (2005 浙江, 16)
A. idea B. feeling C. experience D. sense



- 14** The head office of the bank is in Beijing, but it has _____ all over the country. (2005 辽宁, 27)
 A. companies B. branches C. organizations D. businesses
- 15** My _____ of this weekend's activity is going out with some good friends. (2005 安徽, 28)
 A. idea B. opinion C. mind D. thought





第二章 冠词

Chapter Two Articles

语法考点阐释



命题特点

通过对近年高考试题的分析和研究,对冠词的考查常为单项选择和短文改错中的冠词使用错误(误用、漏用、多余)。在书面表达中冠词的应用准确与否也对得分有一定的影响。从近十年的高考试题看,主要是考查在特定语言环境下正确使用冠词的能力。而且,这一命题原则在今后的高考中将经久不衰。



考点直击

1. 不定冠词、定冠词和零冠词的特殊用法;
2. 常用冠词的习惯搭配用法;
3. 部分物质名词、抽象名词具体化之后的冠词用法;
4. 冠词的位置。



预测提示

在历年高考试题中,对冠词的考查是所有词类中难度较大,区分度较低的题目之一。不定冠词与定冠词的基本用法——泛指与特指出现频率较高,应予以足够的重视。此外,冠词在固定搭配中的应用同属考查热点。