

高中英语

实用语法

GAOZHONG YINGYU
SHIYONG YUFA

词汇篇

主编◎马智慧 朱文英

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顾 问：陶家耀
策 划：杨 蕙
主 编：马智慧 朱文英
审 定：张 弛 刘 钰
编 者：梁 波 朱文英 左 丽
 羌非霏 李晓东 罗 洋
 陈晶晶 马智慧



电子科技大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高中英语实用语法. 词汇篇 / 马智慧, 朱文英编著. -- 成都:
电子科技大学出版社, 2014.7
ISBN 978-7-5647-2479-5

I. ①高… II. ①马… ②朱… III. ①英语—语法—高中—教学
参考资料 ②英语—词汇—高中—教学参考资料 IV. ①G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2014)第 144087 号

高中英语实用语法·词汇篇

主编 马智慧 朱文英

出 版: 电子科技大学出版社(成都市一环路东一段 159 号电子信息产业大厦 邮编: 610051)
策划编辑: 罗 雅 徐 波
责任编辑: 罗 雅 徐 波
主 页: www.uestcp.com.cn
电子邮箱: uestcp@uestcp.com.cn
发 行: 新华书店经销
印 刷: 四川煤田地质制图印刷厂
成品尺寸: 205mm×282mm 印张 19.5 字数 590 千字
版 次: 2014 年 7 月第一版
印 次: 2014 年 7 月第一次印刷
书 号: ISBN 978-7-5647-2479-5
定 价: 59.80 元

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- ◆ 本社发行部电话: 028-83202463; 本社邮购电话: 028-83201495。
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致 同 学

最基础的也是最重要的,语言学习尤其如此。这是一本为高中生量身定做的高考必备的语言基础知识复习教程《高中英语实用语法》。该书分成两册:《高中英语实用语法——词类和词汇篇》和《高中英语实用语法——核心语法篇》。

词汇是英语学习的根本,是提高同学们听、说、读、写等技能的基本保证。鉴于初中阶段同学们没有系统地学过词类知识,而高中阶段的教材也缺乏词类知识的系统介绍,因而很多同学的词类知识相当欠缺。全国高考统计数据表明:学生在主要考查词类用法知识的短文改错等题型中得分率很低。为了帮助同学们系统地复习各大词类的用法,掌握高频动词及其短语,熟悉高考课标词汇,我们专门编写了这本复习教程。

本书既是高一、高二学生必备的英语学习用书,又可用于高三英语总复习备考用书。

本书的结构及主要特色如下:

一、八大词类用法部分由“基础讲练篇”、“重难点突破篇”以及“过关验收篇”组成。

“基础讲练篇”——针对每种词类的知识点都有讲必练,并根据该词类的特点选取了最优化的反馈训练形式,如改错、翻译、填空、选择等,避免语法知识仅用单项选择题的训练方式,力求帮助同学们做到知识的真正落实和过手。

“重难点突破篇”——将每一词类常见的考点一网打尽,帮助同学们熟悉常考点,掌握重点,突破难点,从而了解高考的命题思路,提升应试能力。

“过关验收篇”——针对每章的词类知识点,在单句和语篇层面上进行全面而综合的检测,帮助同学们查漏补缺并及时巩固提高。

二、词汇部分由“高频动词及短语”、“词缀”和“高中英语课标词汇注解”三个部分构成。

“高频动词及短语”——根据历年高考中动词及其短语作为考点出现的频率统计,在《课标》词汇中精选了 70 多个高频动词,对每一个高频动词的重要用法及包含该动词的常见短语都做了详尽的讲解,并配有各种形式的即时反馈训练,帮助同学们牢记掌握。

“词缀”——该章较为全面地收集了英语中常见的前缀和后缀,并按意义分类,能有效地帮助同学们理解和记忆单词,避免死记硬背造成的记忆效率低下的问题。配备的反馈训练,大部分改编自历年的高考题,选取的都是课标要求的重点词汇,因而完成这些练习可有效地提高同学们对重点词汇的运用能力。同时词缀知识还可帮助同学们快速地增加阅读中可读性的词汇量,提高阅读理解中的猜词能力。

“高中英语课标词汇注解”——高考是以《课标》词汇量为重要的考核目标及命题和选材的依据,而不是以某种教材中的词汇为依据,因此,我们对高中英语《课标》词汇进行了中文注解和词类标示,并根据词汇编排顺序,配有 40 组词汇小练习,以帮助同学们集中熟悉并掌握重点课标词汇。

由于时间和水平所限,疏漏与错误之处在所难免,敬请广大读者不吝指正。

编 者

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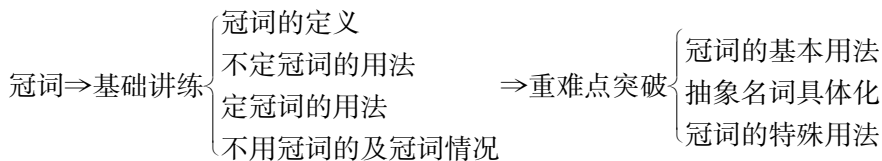
第一章

冠 词

学法导航

冠词是一种虚词,用在名词或名词词组的前面。冠词可分为不定冠词和定冠词两种形式。在历届高考英语试题中,冠词虽分值不大,但失分率较高。究其原因,是它的用法复杂。它的用法没有一个固定的模式,往往是随着语境的变化而变化,可谓变化多端。同学们可根据以下要点复习冠词:1. 根据知识网络将冠词的基本用法记牢,这是做好试题的前提;2. 熟悉一些名词的用法,如不可数名词被具体化时,需要加上相关冠词。3. 多做练习,提高分析语境的能力,很多冠词考题是和语境相联系起来考查的,这方面一定要重视。

知识体系图



基础讲练篇

一、冠词的定義

冠词是一种虚词,不能独立使用,只能用在名词前,帮助说明这个名词的含义。英语中冠词有两种,一种是定冠词(the Definite Article),一种是不定冠词(the Indefinite Article)(把不用冠词的情况叫“零冠词”)。

定冠词 the 与 this, that 同源,意义接近于 this, these, that 或 those,但指示意义较弱。它在辅音前读[ðə],在元音前读[ði],在特别强调或单读时读[ði:]。如:

Li Ming is the [ði] author of the [ðə] book. 李明是该书的作者。

不定冠词与数词 one 同源,有“一个”的含义,它有两种形式:a 和 an。a 用在以辅音音素开头的词前,an 用在以元音音素开头的词前。如:

She is an honest /'ɒnɪst/ student. 她是一个诚实的学生。

There is a house near the river. 河边有所房子。

反馈训练 1

1. Five years ago her brother was _____ university student of _____ physics. (1990 年上海卷)
- A. a; the B. an; the C. an; / D. a; /



- ## 二、不定冠词的用法

③动词的“同源宾语”名词前一般也用不定冠词。



She slept a peaceful sleep and dreamed a good dream.

她睡了一个踏实的觉,做了一个好梦。

Under the leadership of the country, we are living a happy life.

在国家的领导下,我们现在过着幸福的生活。

④当抽象名词被赋予特指含义时(即抽象名词具体化),前边可用不定冠词,表示一个人的特性或具有某种特征的具体事物。

It came as a surprise that the boss had dismissed his secretary.

没想到老板把他的秘书给开除了。

The newly-built National Stadium or the Bird's Nest is a great success. 新建的国家体育馆鸟巢是个巨大的成功。

—How about the Christmas evening party? (2007 年福建卷)

—I should say it was a success.

5. 一日三餐 **breakfast, lunch, supper** 前一般不用冠词,当前边有形容词而表示“一顿、一次”等意思时,就要加上冠词 **a** 来表示“一顿……的午饭/晚饭”等的意思。

He is very fat and often has a big supper. 他很胖,而且晚上经常吃大餐。

6. “a most+形容词”结构中,most 不含有比较的概念,只用来加强语气,是“极”“很”“非常”的意思,相当于 **very**。而 **most** 在“the most+形容词+范围”中表示“最……”,如:

Lesson 3 is a most difficult lesson, but it isn't the most difficult lesson in Book II.

第三课是非常难的一课,但不是二册最难的。

7. 序数词前加不定冠词 **a**,表“另一个”或“又一个”。不表顺序,侧重在原有基础上量的增加,相当于 **another**+名词。

Would you like a second cup of tea? 你还要喝一杯茶吗?

In order to find a better job, he decided to study a second foreign language. (2009 年四川卷)为了找个更好的工作,他决定再学一门外语。

8. 专有名词前用不定冠词有两种可能:

①表示某姓名的某人或和……相似的人或地方:

A Mr. Smith was in charge of the laboratory.

负责实验室的是一位叫史密斯的先生。

Only a Lu Xun could have written that.

只有鲁迅那样的作家才能写出那样的作品。

1)—Hello, could I speak to Mr. Smith?

—Sorry, wrong number. There isn't a Mr. Smith here. (2006 年全国 I 卷)

2)—Do you know your cousin plays **the** piano all day even on the National Day?

—I know he wants to be a Lang Lang. (成都市 2009 年一诊试题)

②表示某人的作品或某厂家的产品:

I have a Van Gogh. 我有一幅梵高的画。

I bought a Underwood yesterday. 我昨天买了一台安德伍德牌打字机。

Experts think that the recently discovered painting may be a Picasso. (2011 年浙江卷)

9. “of+a/an+名词”结构中不定冠词的含义:

此结构中不定冠词表“同样的”,相当于 the same。

The children are of an age. 这些孩子同龄。

No two men are of a mind. 没有两个人是同一条心的。

Those boxes are of a size. 那些盒子一样大。



10. 名词前若有 such, 或 what, 冠词 a 应在其后面:

I never met such a man.

What a beautiful park it is!

如果所用副词为 so, how, too, that 或 as……as, 冠词 a 就放在它们所修饰的形容词后, 即 so/how/that/too+adj+a/an+n. 如:

It is so(or too)big a dog. 这是如此大的一条狗。

How big a dog it is! 多么大的一条狗啊!

It is as big a dog as yours. 这条狗和你的狗一样大。

注意: rather 修饰单数名词前的形容词时, 冠词位置有两种, 如: rather big a dog 和 a rather big dog.

11. 不定冠词可以用在被形容词比较级修饰的名词前, 表示“一个更……的”。

The MP4 player is too expensive for me. I want a cheaper one.

这个 MP4 太贵了, 我要一个更便宜一点的。

12. 一个人具有双重身份或兼有数职时, 只用一个冠词。

A well-known singer and dancer will appear on the stage and give a performance. 一个著名的歌唱家兼舞蹈家将登台表演。

13. 用于某些固定词组, 如:

as a rule 通常; 照例

all of a sudden 突然

have a word with 与……说句话

in a word 简言之; 总之

make a fool of sb. 愚弄某人

do sb. a favor 帮某人一个忙

have an effect on 对……有影响

make a fortune 发财

make a promise 许下诺言

for a while 一会儿

as a matter of fact 其实

in a sense 从某种意义上说

make a decision 作出决定

at a loss 茫然; 不知所措

have a gift for 对……有天赋

keep an eye on 照看; 注意

make a difference 有影响; 起作用

pay a visit to 对……进行访问

反馈训练 2

- Jumping out of _____ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite _____ exciting experience. (2002 年全国卷)
A. 不填; the B. 不填; an C. an; an D. the; the
- I earn 10 dollars _____ hour as _____ supermarket cashier on Saturdays. (2003 年上海卷)
A. a ; an B. the ; a C. an; a D. an; the
- It is _____ world of wonders, _____ world where anything can happen. (2004 年福建卷)
A. a, the B. a, a C. the, a D. /, /
- The cakes are delicious. He'd like to have _____ third one because _____ second one is rather too small. (2002 年上海春招卷)
A. a; a B. the; the C. a; the D. the; a
- My neighbor asked me to go for _____ walk, but I don't think I've got _____ energy. (2008 年辽宁卷)
A. a; 不填 B. the; the C. 不填; the D. a; the
- India attained _____ independence in 1947, after _____ long struggle. (2013 年新课标卷)
A. 不填; a B. the; a C. an; 不填 D. an; the



7. It was _____ cold winter night and the moon was shining brightly across _____ night sky.
(2013 年山东卷)
- A. 不填; a B. a; the C. the; a D. the; 不填

三、定冠词的用法

1. 定冠词 the 与单数可数名词连用, 可泛指一类东西。

The dog is intelligent. (= A dog is intelligent. = Dogs are intelligent.)

In many places in China, the bicycle is still a popular means of transportation.

2. 定冠词 the 与单数可数名词连用, 还可表示特指某人或某物, 这可根据语境来判断。如:

It seems that I have seen the gentleman somewhere. 我似乎在哪儿见过这位绅士。

3. 定冠词 the 与可数名词复数或者不可数名词连用则只能表示特指。如:

I offered him the tea which I made. 我给他沏了茶。

Where are the children? 孩子们去哪儿了吗?

4. 用在表示世界上独一无二的东西的名词前(包括天体)。(但如果天体名词有形容词、分词、介词短语或定语从句等修饰则通常用不定冠词)。如:

the moon, the sky, the sun, the earth, a red sun, a blue earth, a bright moon, a changing world

The sun is down. 太阳落山了。

A red sun rose in the east. 一轮红日从东方升起。

5. 和一个形容词或分词连用表一类人或东西。如:

the dead 死者, the deaf 聋人, the living 活着的人, the dying 临死的人, the wounded 伤员, the disabled 残疾人

Take care of the old. 照顾老年人。

The rich must help the poor. 富人必须帮助穷人。

6. 用在有些国家和民族的形容词前, 泛指这个国家和民族全体人员。这类形容词一般以 -sh, -ch, -ese 结尾。

the Irish, the Swedish, the Chinese

7. 用在姓氏复数名词前, 表示这一姓氏夫妇俩或全家人。

The Greens are watching TV now. 格林一家在看电视。

—Could you tell me the way to **the** Johnsons, please?

—Sorry, we don't have **a** Johnson here in the village.

—你能告诉我去 Johnson 家的路吗?

—抱歉, 我们这里没有叫 Johnson 的人。

8. 用在逢十的复数名词之前, 指某世纪的某个年代。

In the 1870s when Marx was already in his fifties, he found it important to study the situation in Russia. 在 19 世纪 70 年代, 马克思五十多岁的时候, 他发现研究俄国形势是重要的。

It is not rare in **the** 90s that people in **their** fifties are going to university for further education. (1999 上海)

9. 用在以 festival 组成的节日之前(以 day 组成的节日前无冠词)。

the Spring Festival 春节

the Mid Autumn Festival 中秋节

Christmas Day 圣诞节

May Day 五一国际劳动节



10. 在表演奏的动词后,西洋乐器的名词前通常用定冠词(中国民族乐器名前不加冠词):

play the piano, play the violin, play erhu(拉二胡)

11. 表接触或打击身体某部位时,身体部位名词前通常加 the。

①在“动词+sb. +介词+the+部位”结构中,部位前用 the,而且不能省略。动词是beat, hit, strike, knock, slap, pat等,身体部位是head, shoulder, back等时,介词多为 on(in 多与 the face, the stomach 连用);动词是catch, grasp, seize, pull, take, lead等,部位是hand, collar等时,介词多为 by。

When I felt upset, my head teacher patted me on the shoulder.

当我感到心烦意乱时,班主任拍了拍我的肩膀。

They pulled her by the hair. 他们扯了她的头发。

He took me by the hand. 他牵着我的手。

He was hit on the head. 他被击中头部。

He was cut in the hand. 他的手割破了。

An apple fell from the tree and hit him on **the** head.

②在“be+blind/lame/wounded/hurt/hit+in+the+部位”中,表示“身体某一部位残疾或受伤”。

He is blind in the left eye. 他左眼瞎了。

He was wounded in the back. 他背部受了伤。

12. 用在“**the+比较级+ of the two**”结构中,表示“两者中较(更)……”的含义。

Of the two laptop computers, which is the more fashionable?

这两台笔记本电脑中,哪一款更时髦?

Of the two sisters, Betty is **the younger** one, and she is also the one who loves to be quiet. (2006 安徽)

13. 当 English, German 等表示某国语言的名词后出现了 language 时,前面的 English, German 就是形容词了,前必须加定冠词 the。如: **the English language**。

14. next 和 the next 所表达的时间概念不一样,如 next Monday 指从说话时刻算起“下一个星期一”; the next Monday 指从过去或将来某时算起“下一个星期一”。

He'll leave here next week. 他下周将离开这里。(以现在为背景)

He'll get there on Monday, and then leave the next week.

他将于星期一到那里,然后下周离开。(从将来某一周算起)

He left there the next week. 他于后一周离开了那里。(从过去的某一周算起)

15. “by+the+计量词”表“按……计”

They are paid by the month. 他们按月计酬。

Meat is sold by the pound. 肉是按磅销售的。

注意:如果是单位范畴名词,则不加冠词。如:by size; by weight。

16. 由普通名词构成的专有名词前一般要加定冠词 the。

①某些建筑物

the Great Wall, the Peace Hotel, the Capital Square

②某些组织机构 the Ministry of Education 教育部

the Department of Foreign Affairs 外交部

According to **the** World Health Organization, health care plans are needed in all big cities to prevent **the** spread of AIDS.

③某些国家名

the United Kingdom 联合王国 the United States 美国

④报纸、会议、条约等的名词前



the Times 泰晤士报 the Daily Mail 每日邮报

反馈训练 3

- I knocked over my coffee cup. It went right over _____ keyboard.
—You shouldn't put drinks near _____ computer. (2006 年北京卷)
A. the; 不填 B. the; a C. a; 不填 D. a; a
- Don't worry if you can't come to _____ party. I'll save _____ cake for you. (2006 年浙江卷)
A. the; some B. a; much C. the; any D. a; little
- Have you heard _____ news? The price of _____ petrol is going up again! (2008 年湖南卷)
A. the, the B. 不填, the C. the, 不填 D. 不填, 不填
- I heard that as many as 24 people were killed in the big fire. (2009 年北京宣武区高三二模卷)
—Yes, _____ news came as _____ shock to us.
A. a; a B. the; / C. /; a D. the; a
- As a rule, the workers are paid _____. (2004 年上海春招卷)
A. by the hour B. by hour C. by an hour D. by hours
- I woke up with _____ bad headache, yet by _____ evening the pain had gone. (2012 年辽宁卷)
A. the; the B. the; an C. a; the D. a; an
- Summer in _____ south of France is for _____ most part dry and sunny. (2000 年京春招卷)
A. /, a B. the, / C. /, / D. the, the

四、不用冠词的情况

1. 物质名词、抽象名词表泛指时及称呼语前一般不用冠词

Professor Li, may I ask you a question?

Time and tide wait for no man. 时不待人

I know you don't like _____ music very much. But what do you think of the music in the film we saw yesterday? (2006 年全国卷 II)

2. 表独一无二的头衔、职位的名词,在句中作表语、同位语或者补足语时一般不加冠词。如:

Lincoln became president again.

1) Sam has been appointed(任命) _____ manager of the engineering department to take the place of George. (2012 年重庆卷)

2) Dr. Peter Spemce, _____ headmaster of the school, told us, a fifth of pupils here go on to study at Oxford and Cambridge. (2011 年四川卷)

3. 季节、月份、星期、节日、假期、一日三餐名称前一般不加冠词。

Spring is the best season of the year.

注意:①表示一日三餐名词如果有了形容词修饰,要用不定冠词;如果后面有定语修饰,可用定冠词表示特指。

We ate an early supper and went to see a great temple with floors made of silver. 我们很早吃了晚饭,就去看一个大神殿,神殿的地板是银制的。

The dinner given by Mr. Smith was very nice.

史密斯先生款待的晚宴真是美味。

②专有名词、月份、季节、星期等前不用冠词,但是可用定冠词来表示特指,用不定冠词来表示“某个”。如:



He joined the Army in the spring of 1992.

他是在 1992 年的春天参军的。

The accident happened on a Sunday in July.

事故发生在六月的一个星期天。

I can't remember when exactly the Robinsons left the city. I only remember it was a Monday. (2005 年湖南卷)

我不记得罗宾逊何时离开这座城市。我只记得是个星期一。

This area experienced the heaviest rainfall in the month of May. (2009 年辽宁卷)

这片区域经历了五月最大的降雨。

4. 在 at daybreak/ dawn/dusk(黄昏)/noon/ midnight/night/sunrise(日出)/sunset(日落)等名词前不用冠词。

5. 学科名称、球类、棋类名词前不加冠词。

Do you study English?

I take part in all kinds of after-school activities —I play football, basketball, volleyball, table tennis and I go to the theater club.

Carl is studying / food science at college and hopes to open up a meat processing factory of his own one day.

6. 与 by 连用的交通工具名称前不加冠词。

by car, by bike, by train, 但下列短语中用冠词 take a bus, in a boat, on the bike

但名词前有表时刻的词语时,就要用 the。

I'll go by the ten o'clock train. 我将乘坐十点的火车去。

7. 在 turn(变成)后作表语的职业、职位名词前不用冠词,而 become 后,除表独一无二的职位名词外,要用冠词。

Lu Xun was a doctor before he turned writer. (=...became a writer)

鲁迅在成为作家之前是名医生。

8. as (though) 引导的让步状语从句中,被提前的表语名词或形容词最高级前面不用冠词。

Child as he is, he knows right from wrong.

尽管他是个孩子,但他明辨是非。

Shortest though he is, he runs fastest in our class.

尽管他最矮,但在班上跑得最快的。

9. 表伴随动作的“名词+副词/介词短语”作独立主格结构时,名词前不用冠词。

Our teacher came into the classroom, papers in hand.

我们的老师走进了教室,手里拿着试卷。

10. man 泛指“人类”, word 作“音讯”解时不用冠词。

New arts have been born in the course of the history of man.

在人类历史发展过程中,新的艺术不断诞生。

Word came that they won the match.

消息传来,他们赢得了比赛。

Animals are obviously a lower form of life than / man. (2013 年江西卷)

11. 某些固定词组或习惯用法构成中,不用冠词。

①成对使用的词组

husband and wife, young and old, hand in hand, step by step, year after year, year in year out, day after day, neck and neck, from morning till night, etc.



②介词词组

by car, at work, at war, at first, at present, at rest, at hand, at home, at risk, etc.

③表示时间、地点、方式、状态的一些短语中不用冠词。

ahead of time 提前	at hand 在手边; 在附近
by accident 偶然	by mistake 错误地
in danger 处于危险中	in place of 代替
in silence 沉默地(无声地)	in surprise 惊奇地
at first hand 第一手	at first thought 乍一想
at present 目前; 现在	by way of 经由……
in advance 提前	in need of 需要
in sight 看得见	in uniform 穿着制服
by means of 借助……手段	in possession of 拥有
at first sight 乍一看; 初看起来	on second thought(s) 转念一想

④有些词组中, 有无冠词意义差别很大, 如:

in hospital 住院	in the hospital 在医院(参观或工作)
in front of 在前面	in the front of 在……的前部
out of question 不成问题	out of the question 根本不可能
at table 进餐	at the table 坐在桌边
by radio 通过无线电	by the radio 在收音机旁
in charge of 负责, 主管	in the charge of 由……负责(亦可说 under the charge of)
for a moment 一会儿片刻	for the moment 暂时, 目前
by sea 由海路	by the sea 在海滨
go to war 交战	go to the war 参军
in office 执政; 当权	in the office 在办公室
in place of 代替	in the place of 在……的地方
in a way 在某种程度上	in the way 挡路; 碍事
on earth 到底	on the earth 在地球上
take place 发生	take the place of 代替

12. part 前的 a 常省略, 表示一个国家领土的一部分时必须省。但 part 前有形容词时, 要加不定冠词。

Wales is part of the UK. 威尔士是英国的一部分。

So the Amber Room became part of the Czar's winter palace in St Petersburg. 这样, 琥珀屋就成了沙皇在圣彼得堡的冬宫的一部分。

This is an important part of the country. 这是国家重要的一部分

13. 新闻标题、书名、通知说明、广告语等常省略冠词以使行文简练。

Chinese President Stresses Role of Working Class

中国国家主席强调工人阶级的作用

Fundamental Issues in Present-day China

《当代中国的基本问题》

Hospital Ahead! 前面有医院!

反馈训练 4

1. _____ panda is one of _____ remaining endangered animals in the world. (2009 年北京市西城区



高三二模卷)

- A. The; the B. A; a C. The; a D. 不填; the
2. _____, he talks a lot about his favorite singers after class. (2005 年重庆卷)
A. A quiet student as he may be B. Quiet student as he may be
C. Be a quiet student as he may D. Quiet as he may be a student
3. She is _____ newcomer to _____ chemistry but she has already made some important discoveries. (1994 年全国卷)
A. the; the B. the; 不填 C. a; 不填 D. a; the

重难点突破篇

考点分布

冠词是历年高考的必考知识点,主要出现在单项选择和短文改错题中。虽说冠词只有两类,共三个(不定冠词 a, an 和定冠词 the),但其使用规则很灵活复杂。在近年高考试题中,冠词考题很少考查某单独规则,一般都是一题两空,涉及两个考点。纵观历年高考试题,冠词考点主要集中在以下方面:1)考查冠词的基本用法(定冠词与不定冠词);2)考查冠词在特定语境的应用及抽象名词具体化;3)考查冠词的特殊用法。

一、考查冠词的基本用法

【技巧点拨】熟记冠词的基本用法。

In _____ most countries, a university degree can give you _____ flying start in life. (2010 年四川卷)

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

答案:D。

解析: most countries 此处表泛指,most 前不加定冠词 the。第二个空处应为“一个高起点的开始”,故用 a, 正确答案为 D。

举一反三 ①

1. He missed _____ gold in the high jump, but will get _____ second chance in the long jump. (2012 年全国卷 II)
A. the; the B. 不填; a C. the; a D. a; 不填
2. The biggest whale is _____ blue whale, which grows to be about 29 meters long—the height of _____ 9-story building. (2009 年北京卷)
A. the; the B. a; a C. a; the D. the; a
3. What I need is _____ book that contains _____ ABC of oil painting. (2009 年全国卷)
A. a; 不填 B. the; 不填 C. the; an D. a; the
4. As he reached _____ front door, Jack saw _____ strange sight. (2011 年全国卷 II)
A. the; 不填 B. a; the C. 不填 a D. the; a



二、考查抽象名词具体化

【技巧点拨】除了熟记冠词的基本用法,应该掌握冠词在特定语境中的用法。

It's _____ good feeling for people to admire the Shanghai World Expo that gives them _____ pleasure. (2010 年福建卷)

- A. 不填, a B. a, 不填 C. the, a D. a, the

答案: B。

解析: 第一空 good feeling 具体化为“一次好的感觉”即“to admire the Shanghai World Expo”; 第二空“给他们乐趣”中的 pleasure 为抽象名词, 不加冠词。

举一反三 2

1. We have every reason to believe that _____ 2008 Beijing Olympic Games will be _____ success. (2007 年江苏卷)

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

2. Sarah looked at _____ finished painting with _____ satisfaction. (2012 年全国卷)

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

3. Being able to afford _____ drink would be _____ comfort in those tough times. (2012 年山东卷)

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

三、考查冠词的特殊用法

【技巧点拨】以短语、句子的形式来记忆冠词的特殊用法能起到事半功倍的效果。

We are said to be living in _____ Information Age, _____ time of new discoveries and great changes. (2012 年四川卷)

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

答案: D。

解析: 第一空考查普通名词构成的专有名词, 需加 the; 第二空, 表示“一个……的时代”加 a。

举一反三 3

1. Many lifestyle patterns do such _____ great harm to health that they actually speed up _____ weakening of the human body. (2010 年浙江卷)

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

2. —It's said John will be in a job paying over 860,000 _____ year.

—Marry gets paid by _____ week. (2011 年江西卷)

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

3. Gorge couldn't remember when he first met Mr. Anderson, but he was sure it was _____ Sunday because everybody was at _____ church. (2007 年重庆卷)

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

4. When he left _____ college, he got a job as _____ reporter in a newspaper office. (2004 年天津卷)

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



5. A bullet hit the soldier and he was wounded in _____ leg. (2001 年上海卷)
A. a B. the C. the D. his
6. Marco Polo is said to have sailed on _____ Pacific Ocean on his way to Java in _____ thirteenth century. (2013 年陕西卷)
A. the; a B. a; / C. /; the D. the; the

过关验收篇

一、单项选择

1. Four and _____ half hours of discussion took us up to midnight, and _____ break for cheese, chocolate and tea with sugar. (2013 年新课标卷)
A. a; a B. the; the C. 不填; the D. a; 不填
2. The parents were shocked by _____ news that their son needed _____ operation on his knee. (2013 年重庆卷)
A. a; / B. the; / C. the; an D. a; an
3. _____ book on the desk is _____ interesting one about _____ history.
A. A; an; the B. The; an; / C. The; the; / D. The; an; the
4. They have put Bob to _____ prison for hitting _____ policeman on _____ head. I'll go to _____ prison tomorrow to take him some clothes.
A. / ; a; his; / B. a; a; the; the C. / ; the; the; / D. / ; the; a; the
5. — Do you think Lesson Five is _____ most difficult lesson?
— Yes. But it isn't _____ most difficult lesson in Book Two, is it?
A. a; the B. the; the C. a; a D. the; a
6. The “Chinese Dream” is _____ dream to improve people's well-being and _____ dream of harmony, peace and development. (2013 年福建卷)
A. the; a B. a; a C. a; the D. the; the
7. — Have you finished reading _____ interesting story?
— Yes. It is worth reading _____ second time.
A. the; a B. an; the C. the; the D. an; a
8. As we all know, apples are sold by _____ weight, and socks are sold by _____ dozen.
A. the; a B. \; a C. \; the D. the; the
9. People develop _____ preference for a particular style of learning at _____ early age and these preferences affect learning. (2013 年浙江卷)
A. a; an B. a; 不填 C. 不填; the D. the; an
10. _____ is one of the five working languages at UN, which _____ Chinese are very proud of.
A. Chinese; / B. The Chinese; the C. Chinese; the D. Chinese language; the
11. My friend Mary is _____ beautiful girl and _____ girl that you would like to work with.
A. a; a B. the; a C. the; the D. a; the
12. Mary likes playing _____ piano while Tom is interested in listening to _____ music, especially listening to _____ music of the film.
A. / ; / a B. the; / ; the C. the; the; the D. / ; the; the