

高考艺术类考生文化课复习用书



《明达艺考》编写组 编写

英语

CS 湖南教育出版社

明达艺考

英语

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陪你一起走向成功

有一段生活,以苦为乐,但永远让人动容,值得记忆和珍藏;有一段人生,需要精雕细刻,挑战极限,会错过些许风景,却会站在风光无限的顶峰。这就是备战高考的日子。

当文化考生正安心地在教室里上课的时候,你作为一名艺考生,可能正背着沉重的考试工具,奔波在艺考的路上。专业考试一结束,你又得马不停蹄地赶回学校,投入紧张的文化学习中,但此时剩下的时间也只有 100 多天了。虽然艺术考生文化课的分数线比普通的文化考生要低,但我知道其实你比普通的文化考生背负着更大的压力。每年都有一批专业过线,甚至特别优秀的学生,由于文化成绩达不到要求,最终未能进入理想院校,这令我们惋惜不已。

于是,在短时间内如何提高高考成绩,成了每一位艺术生艺考之后的当务之急。长沙市明达中学作为湖南省艺术考生文化补习的领跑者,一直致力于为学生提供科学的、高效的文化复习方法,并不断地优化师资和课程,总结备考的经验。今年,我们更是组织了一大批有着丰富高考经验的名师大家,如全国著名语文特级教师且多次参与高考语文命题的欧阳昱北先生,长沙市明德中学原数学首席名师、特级教师何泰山先生,师大附中原英语教研组组长黄长泰先生,原长沙地理首席名师、特级教师梁良樑先生,参与多次高考命题的历史教师汪国富老师,政治正高级教师彭秋瑾女士及一批多年担任艺术班高考文化科目教学的一线教师,如李仲文老师、彭俊老师、陆江艳老师、彭韦老师、王美林老师等,根据最新考试大纲、新课程标准,结合近几年高考的命题特点和走向,针对当前艺考生的备考实际情况,为你量身定制了一套艺术类考生文化课复习用书,希望对你有所裨益。

为了高考,你一直在路上。以前你是独自奋斗,从今天开始,《明达艺考》将陪你走过你人生中最重要的一段历程,陪你一起走向成功!

请相信自己,也相信我们。最后,真诚地祝福你能拥有一双更加坚实的翅膀,在艺术的天空里自由翱翔!

长 沙 市 明 达 中 学 校 长

湖南省特级教师协会民办教育研究指导中心副主任 曹建新

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第一部分 语法知识

专题一 句子成分和五种基本句型

语法项目一 句子成分

句子成分是指构成句子的各个组成部分,即词和词组在句子中的各种语法意义。句子成分主要有主语、谓语、宾语、表语、宾补、定语、状语和同位语。

一、主语

(一)基本概念

主语是指句子谈论的主题,说明的人或事物,也就是句中动作、行为、性质和状态的主体,一般位于句首。

(二)主语的类别

名词;代词;数词;动名词;不定式;主从句;名词化的其他词类。

【经典好句】

1. A plan can bear no fruit without being actually carried out.
(名词)
计划不实际被执行就不会产生结果。
2. Of the two trips to the Yangtze River and Mount Tai, both are highly recommended.
(代词)
去长江和泰山的两个旅程都很值得推荐。
3. As a foreign learner, it is difficult for you to understand the true meaning and the culture of them.
(此处 it 是形式主语,动词不定式短语作真正的主语)
作为一个外国学习者,你很难理解它们的真正含义和文化。
4. Changing this situation requires considerable effort on the part of everyone.
(动名词短语)
改变这种处境需要每个人的巨大努力。
5. What we love most is the time we enjoy the full moon together.
(主从句)
我们最喜欢的是我们一起赏满月的时光。
6. The young should respect the old.
(名词化的形容词)
年轻人应该尊重老年人。
7. Three is enough.
(数词) 三个就够了。

【实战演练】

1. 挑出下列句中的主语并说明其词性

- 1) Nowadays, after-class activities have become more and more popular. _____
- 2) We are aware of the importance of protecting the environment. _____
- 3) One-third of the students in this class are in favor of the latter. _____
- 4) The rich should donate some money to the poor. _____
- 5) To swim in the river is a great pleasure. _____
- 6) Smoking does harm to the health. _____
- 7) What we can do is make good use of limited water. _____

8) It is necessary to master a foreign language. _____

2. 填空

- 1) Recent _____ (study) show that we are far more productive at work if we take short break regularly.
- 2) _____ (challenge) your memory is a great pleasure.
- 3) _____ is possible for you to memorize so many grammar rules in a short time.
- 4) _____ impresses me most is his focus on his work.
- 5) Attending the meeting _____ (be) famous teachers from different schools.

二、谓语

(一)基本概念

说明主语的动作、状态和特征。通常由动词的各种形式来充当,并且和主语在人称和数上保持一致。

(二)谓语的类别

一个动词或动词短语;系动词+表语;情态动词+动词原形;及物动词或不及物动词+介词。

【经典好句】

1. I prefer the tour along the Yangtze river.
(动词)
我更喜欢沿长江的旅行。
2. I will be twenty-eight years old by then.
(系动词+表语)
到那时我将是 28 岁。
3. We should study English well.
(情态动词+动词原形)
我们应该学好英语。
4. It came from good planning and better doing combined.
(不及物动词+介词)
它(成功)源于周密的计划和较好的执行的结合。
5. The College Entrance Examination falls on June 7 and June 8 every year.
(不及物动词)
高考是在每年的 6 月 7 日和 8 日。

【实战演练】

1. 挑出下列句中的谓语

- 1) I don't like the picture on the wall. _____
- 2) We had better send for a doctor. _____
- 3) There will be a meeting at the library this afternoon. _____
- 4) Great changes have taken place in my hometown in the last ten years. _____

2. 改错

- 1) I'd like to your pen friend, and get to know more about your country.

- 2) The rich live a big house.

3) He has a child to take care.

4) She is devoting herself helping homeless people.

5) My money has been run out.

6) The match was turned out to be tough, exciting and friendly.

7) What really count is the enjoyment the match itself brought us.

3. 用所给单词正确形式填空

An idea to cycle to Tibet 1) _____ (occur) to me one year ago. I know it 2) _____ (be) not quite practical in economical reasons. For one thing, I can't have too much money. For another, it is bound to do me good because I can take more fresh air on the way there. I called Tom, who 3) _____ (borrow) me a sum of money before, 4) _____ (tell) him my idea. 5) _____ (inspire) by my words, he offered to team up with me. Apparently he 6) _____ (interest) in this trip too. Five months before our trip, we kept taking exercise 7) _____ (build) up our strong bodies as we knew it would be impossible to realize our dream without being healthy. I used to hear that some people 8) _____ (make) a trip there 9) _____ (die) from a lack of oxygen—they did devote their lives to their dreams!

三、宾语

(一) 基本概念

宾语表示动作、行为的对象或承受者,和谓语动词一起说明主语做什么;一般位于及物动词和介词之后,分别构成动宾结构和介宾结构;可分为直接宾语和间接宾语两种。

(二) 宾语的种类

名词;代词;数词;动名词;不定式;复合结构;宾语从句;名词化的形容词及其他词类。

【经典好句】

- The students and teachers shared a great time. (名词)
学生和老师们共同度过了美好时光。
- I'm sure you can get along well with them and quickly make friends with them, too. (代词)
我确信你能和他们很好地相处,也能很快和他们交朋友。
- I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon. (动名词)
我盼望着能很快收到你的来信。
- I have just found that I have to attend an important class meeting that afternoon. (宾语从句)
我刚刚发现那天下午我必须参加一个重要的班会。

【实战演练】

1. 挑出下列句中的宾语并说明其词性

- I like China. _____
- He hates you. _____
- How many do you need? We need two. _____
- They helped the old with their housework yesterday. _____

5) I hope to see you again. _____

6) I enjoy listening to popular music. _____

7) I think he is fit for his office. _____

8) He is going to teach us history next term. _____

2. 填空

- (全国)...but he refused _____ (stop) until we reach the next stop.
- (辽宁) Keep _____ (hold) your position for a while.
- (课标 II)...without _____ (use) electric equipment.
- I am told _____ the key to his success is honesty.

四、宾语补足语

(一) 基本概念

宾语补足语用于补充说明宾语,使句子的意思更完整。宾语和宾语补足语之间有逻辑上的主谓关系或动宾关系。

(二) 宾语补足语的种类

名词;形容词;介词短语或副词;动词分词;动词不定式。

【经典好句】

- They helped us (to) understand science subjects better and arouse our curiosity about scientific discoveries. (动词不定式)
他们帮助我们更好地理解科学课程并且唤起我们对科学发现的好奇心。
- The first day when I went to high school, I saw some of my classmates playing table tennis. (现在分词)
上高中的第一天,我看到我的一些同学在打乒乓球。
- As a high school student, I consider English a very important subject. (名词)
作为一名高中生,我认为英语是一门很重要的课程。
- Summer makes me full of energy and I feel I have the strength to do the most difficult things in my life. (形容词短语)
夏天使我充满活力并且我感到我有力量去做生活中最困难的事情。

【实战演练】

1. 挑出下列句中的补语并说明其词性

- I make it a rule to take exercise every morning. _____
- Such is Mr Li. He is always making his class colorful. _____
- Let the fresh air in and you'll feel good. _____
- You mustn't force him to lend his money to you. _____
- We saw a red car knocking into an old lady at the corner. _____
- To my relief, I found everything in the lab in good order. _____
- We will soon make the lake what it used to be. _____
- I want your homework done on time. _____
- He was elected monitor. _____

2. 填空或改错

- He was caught _____ (cheat) in the exam when the teacher came in.
- He works hard to get his work _____ (recognize).
- She was heard _____ (read) loudly in the room when I passed by.

- 4) They are required _____ (process) the food that we eat...
5) When summer comes, they will invite their students pick the vegetables!

五、表语

(一) 基本概念

表语用以说明主语的身份、特征和状态，它一般位于系动词(如: be, become, get, look, grow, turn, seem 等)之后。

(二) 表语的种类

名词; 代词; 形容词; 分词; 数词; 不定式; 动名词; 介词短语; 副词; 表语从句。

【经典好句】

- The purpose of this programme is to develop our interest in English learning and practical abilities in listening and speaking. (不定式)
这个项目旨在培养我们英语学习的兴趣和实用的听说能力。
- Internet voting is quite popular nowadays. (形容词)
当下网络投票很流行。
- What we need most are popular science books. (名词)
我们最需要的是科普书。
- That is why I recommend another category of books. (表语从句)
那是我推荐另一类书的原因。
- An exciting event "Innovations on Campus" is around the corner. (介词短语)
一个令人激动的活动——“创新校园”即将举行。

【实战演练】

1. 挑出下列句中的表语并说明其词性

- Our teacher of English is an American with handsome appearance. _____
- Is it yours? No, it belongs to him. _____
- His father is in. _____
- The weather has turned cold. Do remember to put on more clothes. _____
- When I turn 24, I'll have graduated from my ideal university. _____
- According to its state, the machine must be under repairs. _____
- The speech is so exciting that we are greatly encouraged. _____
- My dream is to be volunteer teaching English in a remote mountain village. _____
- The question is whether he will come. _____

2. 填空

- It is _____ great importance for college students to master a second language.
- When the new class begins, I feel _____ (inspire) again.
- However, be _____ (care) not to go to extremes.
- The most pleasant thing of the rainy season is _____ one can be entirely free from dust.
- To be kind to the enemy is _____ be cruel to the

people.

- 6) My head teacher looks _____ (gracefully) and sometimes he appears _____ (unexpected) in front of me.

试比较:

- The beggar looks **sad** and I look at him **sadly**.
- His theory **proved** to be right and the matter **proved** his courage fully.
- My father **appears** a little old and he often **appears** in front of me suddenly.
- Only a few people **remained** in the hall silently but they still **remained** calm.

常见的连系动词: be, keep, stay, remain, sound, look, smell, taste, feel, become, grow, come, go, fall, turn

六、定语

(一) 基本概念

修饰名词或代词的词、短语或从句称为定语。

(二) 定语的种类

形容词; 名词; 代词; 不定式短语; 动名词; 介词短语; 定语从句。

【经典好句】

- That surely gave us a great sense of achievement. (形容词)
那无疑给了我们很大的成就感。
- It's my birthday present from my father. (代词; 名词; 介词短语)
这是我父亲给我的生日礼物。
- During the break, my maths teacher asked me to visit him. (代词; 名词)
在课间, 我的数学老师要我去找他。
- You can read some books related to the history of the Tang Dynasty to better appreciate the poems. (过去分词短语)
你可以阅读一些与唐朝相关的历史书以更好地欣赏这些诗。
- I sincerely hope that this book contains some model test material with records of tapes or MP3. (介词短语)
我衷心地希望这本书包含一些带有磁带或 MP3 格式的模拟测试材料。
- Among the four seasons in a year, summer is my favourite, which makes me free, excited and energetic. (定语从句)
在一年的四个季节中, 夏季是我最喜欢的季节, 它使我感到自由、兴奋和充满活力。

【实战演练】

1. 挑出下列句中的定语并说明其词性

- Li Yanling is a chemistry teacher. _____
- He is our friend. _____
- We belong to the third world. _____
- The man over there is my old friend. _____
- He was advised to teach the lazy boy a lesson. _____
- The woman with a baby in her arms is my sister. _____
- The boys playing football are in Class 2. _____
- The trees planted last year are growing well now. _____
- I have an idea to do it well. _____
- You should do everything that I do. _____

2. 改错或填空

- 1) We are growing wonderfully tomatoes at no cost.
- 2) Our class had a narrowly victory by 56:53.
- 3) Some students even suffer from mentally illness.
- 4) If you feel stressed by responsibilities at work, you should take a step back and identify (识别) those of _____ (great) and less importance.
- 5) She was a very _____ (care) mother.
- 6) As _____ (nature) architects, the Pueblo Indians figured out exactly how thick the adobe walls needed to be to make the cycle work on most days.

七、状语

(一) 基本概念

修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子，说明动作或状态特征的句子成分，叫作状语。状语表示时间、地点、原因、目的、结果、程度、条件、方式和让步。

(二) 状语的种类

副词及副词性词组；介词短语；不定式短语；分词短语；名词；状语从句。

【经典好句】

1. We must learn to handle conflicts calmly and wisely. (副词性词组)
我们必须学会冷静明智地处理冲突。
2. On behalf of our school, I would like to express my feelings. (介词短语)
我代表我们学校表达我的感受。
3. Finally, we should take part in sports and outdoor activities frequently. (副词)
最后，我们应该经常参加体育运动和户外活动。
4. If I ride a bike, I'll always keep to the right and never cross a road until the traffic light turns green. (状语从句)
如果我骑自行车，我总是靠右边骑，直到绿灯亮了才过马路。
5. You can read some books related to the history of the Tang Dynasty to better appreciate the poems. (不定式短语)
你可以阅读一些与唐朝相关的历史书以更好地欣赏这些诗。

【实战演练】

1. 挑出下列句中的状语

- 1) I will go there tomorrow. _____
- 2) The meeting will be held in the meeting room. _____
- 3) The meat went bad because of the hot weather. _____
- 4) He studies hard to learn English well. _____
- 5) He didn't study hard so that he failed in the exam. _____
- 6) I like some of you very much. _____
- 7) If you study hard, you will pass the exam. _____
- 8) He goes to school by bike. _____
- 9) Though he is young, he can do it well. _____
- 10) With the medicine box under her arm, Miss Li hurried off. _____

2. 改错或填空

- 1) The old man _____ (sudden) falls ill and passes away.
- 2) The host family treat us as their friends, which makes us real happy.
- 3) Soon Charlie made friends with Patrick and his stepsister Sara and they _____ (gradual) became best friends.
- 4) The higher you stand, the _____ (far) you will see.
- 5) The title will be _____ (official) given to me at a ceremony in London.
- 6) Chinese scientists _____ (recent) had a chance to study a wild female panda with a newborn baby.
- 7) _____ (lucky), he also had a cow which produced milk every day.
- 8) She was _____ (surprise) helpful.

八、同位语

1. 挑出下列句中的同位语

- 1) Mr. and Mrs. Wu both work in our school. _____
- 2) The students each get a prize. _____
- 3) The boss himself will go to the department. _____

2. 语法填空

In life, there are enough times 1) _____ we feel 2) _____ (disappoint), depressed and annoyed. We don't 3) _____ (real) have to go looking for them. We have a wonderful world 4) _____ is full of 5) _____ (beautiful), light and promise. Why waste time in this world looking for the bad, 6) _____ (annoy) or disappointing when we can look around us, and see the 7) _____ (especial) wonderful things before us? Whatever happens, make ourselves living peacefully and 8) _____ (thorough) every day. I hold the firm belief 9) _____ everyone has the value of the existence.

语法项目二 五种基本句型

基本句型一：S+Vi(主+谓)

该句式常用来表示主语的动作或状态。其特点为：句子的谓语动词都能表达完整的意思，这类动词叫作不及物动词，后面可以跟副词、介词短语、状语从句等。

【经典好句】

1. The sun | was shining. 太阳在照耀着。
 2. Graduation finally | came. 毕业终于到来了。
 3. The universe | remains. 宇宙长存。
 4. We all | breathe, eat and drink. 我们所有人都要呼吸、吃和喝。
 5. What he said | does not matter. 他所讲的没有什么关系。
 6. They | talked for half an hour. 他们谈了半个小时。
- 常见的不及物动词有：come, go, arrive, fall, happen, take place, occur, appear, disappear, look, listen, remain, stay, work, live, agree, die, succeed, talk, break out, exist, lie, matter, count, rise, arise, go up, come up, come about, run out

【实战演练】

1. 时间很快过去了。

The time _____ quickly.

2. 会议将持续两个小时。

The meeting will _____ two hours.

3. 他习惯于住在乡下。

He is used to _____ in the countryside.

4. 1984 年至 1990 年我在光明小学学习。

I _____ in Guangming Primary School from 1984 to 1990.

5. 今天上午, 我们在校门口见面然后一起去那里。

This morning we _____ at the school gate and _____ together.

6. 这几年我们家乡发生了巨大的变化。

_____ have _____ in our hometown these years.

7. 在过去的 10 年间它的经济发展迅速。

Its economy _____ rapidly in the past ten years.

8. 1919 年, 在北京爆发了五四运动。

The May Fourth Movement _____ in Beijing in 1919.

9. 学生们学习很努力。Students _____ very hard.

10. 事故是昨天晚上发生的。The accident _____ last night.

基本句型二: S+Vt+O (主+谓+宾)

该句式的特点为: 谓语动词均为实义动词, 都是主语发出的动作, 但不能表达完整的意思, 必须跟宾语(宾语可以由名词、代词、动名词、不定式等来充当), 即动作的承受者, 才能使意思完整。这类动词叫及物动词。

【经典好句】

- I want | to have a cup of tea. 我想喝一杯茶。
- She | smiled | her thanks. 她用微笑表达感谢。
- He | has refused | to help them. 他拒绝帮他们。
- He | enjoys | reading. 他喜欢看书。
- They | ate | what was left over. 他们吃了剩饭。
- He | admits | that he was mistaken. 他承认他错了。

【实战演练】

1. 盼望能尽早见到你。

I _____ meeting you soon.

2. 去年在学校电脑比赛中我获得了一等奖。

Last year I _____ in the school computer competition.

3. 在业余时间我喜欢听流行音乐和收集邮票。

In my spare time I _____ popular music and collecting stamps.

4. 几天前我和我兄弟骑自行车去看电影。

The other day my brother and I _____ by bicycle.

5. 在回家的路上他把钱给丢了。

He _____ on his way home.

6. 我们将于 7 月 18 日在北京电视台举办一场才艺展示。

We _____ a Talent Show in Beijing Television Station on July 18.

7. 这些孩子他们照看得很好。

They have _____ of the children.

8. 我不喜欢被这样对待。I don't like _____ like this.

基本句型三: S+V+O(sb.)+O(sth.) (主+谓+间宾+直宾)

该句式中的谓语动词必须跟两个宾语才能表达完整的意思。一个是表示人的间接宾语; 另一个是表示物的直接宾语。一般间接宾语在前面, 直接宾语在后面。

【经典好句】

- She | ordered | herself | a new dress. 她给自己订了一套新衣裳。
- She | cooked | her husband | a delicious meal. 她给丈夫做了一顿美餐。
- He | brought | you | a dictionary. 他给你带来了一本字典。
- He | denies | her | nothing. 他对她什么都不拒绝。
- I | showed | him | my pictures. 我给他看了我的照片。

当这一间接承受者放在直接承受者之后时, 要用一个介词(for 或 to)来连接。可以用于这种句式的动词主要有:

- buy/build/catch/cut/choose/cook/find/get/keep/make/draw/do
如: He bought me a new bike. → He bought a new bike for me.
- give/take/send/bring/teach/show/tell/pay/write/read/sell/lend/pass/return/throw/offer/hand
如: She lent me a book. → She lent a book to me.

【实战演练 1】

- Mother bought a birthday cake _____ me.
- Give another apple _____ her. She likes it.
- The company will provide some drinks _____ the volunteers.
- The school supplied the students _____ useful books.
- He explained _____ me the traffic rules.
- The company informed us _____ the change.
- He helped me _____ my housework.

注意: 当两宾语都为代词时, 必须用介词, 且把间宾放后面。
eg: Please give it to me.

【实战演练 2】

1. 去年王老师教我们英语。

Mr Wang _____ us English last year.

2. 明天我要给他写封信, 告诉他这个好消息。

Tomorrow I'll _____ him a letter and tell him the good news.

3. 他们给他提供了一份工作, 但他拒绝了。

They _____ him a job, but he turned it down.

4. 昨晚我花了两小时才完成作业。

It _____ me two hours to finish my homework last night.

5. 请把那本字典递给我好吗?

Would you please _____ me the dictionary?

6. 他把车票给列车员看。

He _____ the ticket to the conductor.

基本句型四: S+V+P (主+系+表)

该句式就是常说的主系表结构。此句式侧重说明主语是什么或怎么样, 谓语动词需用系动词(主要是 be 动词), 表语多为形容词, 也可以是名词、介词短语、不定式及分词等。

系动词有: 保持类 be, keep, stay, remain, prove, turn out

感官类 sound, look, smell, taste, feel

变化类 become, grow, come, go, fall, turn

【经典好句】

1. This | is | an English Chinese dictionary. 这是一本英汉词典。
2. The lunch | smells | good. 午餐闻着真香。
3. He | fell | asleep. 他睡着了。
4. Everything | looks | different. 一切看起来都不同了。
5. He | is growing | tall and strong. 他长得又高又壮。
6. The trouble | is | that they are short of money. 麻烦的是他们缺钱。

【实战演练】

1. 当时他看起来不高兴。

He _____ at that time.

2. 这个报告听起来很有趣。

The report _____.

3. 她的工作是在幼儿园里照看儿童。

Her job is to _____ in the nursery.

4. 这本书是关于美国历史的书。

This book is _____ of the United States.

5. 十五岁他就成为有名的钢琴家了。

At the age of fifteen _____.

6. 我们在任何时候都应该保持谦虚。

We should _____ at any time.

7. 春天到了, 天气变得越来越暖和。

Spring comes. It is _____.

8. 这个事实证明是正确的。

The fact _____.

9. 我仍然是一位护士, 而他已经转变成了工程师。

I _____ a nurse while he has _____ an engineer.

10. 他感觉在有空调的办公室工作很舒适。

He _____ working in the air-conditioned office.

试比较:

The food smells good. / I smell it carefully.

His face goes red. / He goes out quickly

He remains silent. / A few students remain at school.

The theory proves right. / The matter proves his honesty.

She appears old. / She appears in front of me suddenly.

基本句型五: S+Vt+O+OC (主+谓+宾+宾补)

该句式中的谓语虽然是及物动词, 但是只跟一个宾语还不能表达完整的意思, 必须加上一个补充成分来说明宾语, 才能使意思完整。宾语补足语是用来补充说明宾语的情况的, 直接跟在宾语之后。

【经典好句】

1. They | appointed | him | manager. 他们任命他当经理。
2. They | painted | the door | green. 他们把门漆成绿色。
3. This | set | them | thinking. 这使得他们要想。
4. They | found | the house | deserted. 他们发现那房子无人居住。
5. What | makes | him | think so? 什么会使他这样想?
6. We | saw | him | getting on the bus. 我们看见他正在上车。

可以用于这种句式的动词有:

(五看) see/look at/watch/notice/observe/sb. do/doing sth.

(三让) let/have/make sb. do sth.

(两听) hear/listen to

(一感觉) feel sb. do sth. (半个帮) help sb. (to) do sth

常接不定式作宾补的动词:

get/force/drive/cause/ask/want/tell/persuade/require/

promise/allow/permit/forbid/wish/expect/encourage/invite/

teach sb. to do sth.

【实战演练】

1. 我注意到凯特整个早上都在图书馆里看书。

I _____ Kate _____ in the library all the morning.

2. 我们正在使我们的国家变得越来越美丽。

We _____ our country _____.

3. 当我到达教室时, 我发现里边没有人。

When I got to the classroom, I _____ nobody _____.

4. 父亲叫我给他带些报纸来。

Father _____ me _____ him some newspapers.

5. 我感到跟你们一家人在一起很愉快。

I _____ be with your family.

6. 她被注意到走进了大厅。

She _____ the hall.

7. 没有人发现有人闯入办公室。

Nobody _____ the office _____.

8. 我们已经准备好了晚餐。

We have _____ the dinner _____.

9. 他们发现他们的书在地上。

They found their books _____.

10. 他把钥匙忘在家里了。(leave)

He _____ his keys _____.

另附:there be 句型

谓语动词的形式:

1. there will/would be/used to be/must be/happen to be/seem to be/is likely to be...

2. 在本句型中, 还可将谓语动词 be 换成某些表示“来往, 存在, 发生”之类的不及物动词, 如 arrive, come, go, exist, live, remain, stand, lie 等。

(1) There is a dictionary lying on the desk.

桌上有一本字典。

(2) There will be a sports meet next week.

下周将举行运动会。

(3) There stands a big tree in front of the classroom.

教室前面有一棵大树。

(4) There used to be a shop on the corner of the street.

以前在街的这个拐角有一个店。

【实战演练】

1. 我打电话时, 你家碰巧没人。

There _____ no one in your home when I phoned.

2. 在现代化的城市里, 存在着一些问题, 诸如, 空气污染和噪声。

In the modern city, _____ some problems, such as air pollution and noise.

3. 在我与草坪之间好像有一些树。

There _____ a few trees between me and the grass.

4. 可能有一场暴雨。

There _____ a storm.

改错:

1. There will have a match this afternoon.

2. There are a baby and some toys in the picture.

3. There are some boys stand outside.

4. There are some parents seat outside, watching their children playing happily.

专题二 名词和冠词

语法项目一 名词

一、概述

(一)概念:表示人、事物、地方、现象或抽象概念等的名称的词。

(二)种类

名 词	类 别		意 义	例 词
	专有名词		表示具体的人名、事物、国家、地名、机构、团体等的专有名称	Jim, China, Qingdao, the Great Wall
	普通名词	可数	个体	girl, student, factory, desk, country
			集合	people, police, team, clothes, group
		不可数	物质	water, ice, pork, cheese, cotton
			抽象	fun, health, happiness, courage, love

二、考点讲练

(一)用法

1. 名词单数变复数规则变化

当名词	词尾变化	例 词
为一般情况	加 s	chips, pats, clocks, boys
以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的单词	加 es	watches, boxes, classes, brushes
以字母 o 结尾的单词	一般加 s, 但是有些也加 es	zoos, photos, bamboos, 注意:negroes, heroes, tomatoes, potatoes
以辅音字母 + y 结尾的单词	去 y 变 i 加 es	dictionaries, strawberries
以 f 或 fe 结尾的单词	去 f 或 fe 变 v 加 es	leaves, wives, halves, selves

2. 名词单数变复数不规则变化

child— _____ foot— _____
tooth— _____ man— _____
medium— _____ mouse— _____
series— _____ Englishman— _____
phenomenon— _____

注意:

- (1)单、复数同形: means, aircraft, deer, fish, Chinese, Japanese, sheep, works(工厂)等。
- (2)形复实单: physics, politics, maths, news, plastics(塑料)等。
- (3)形单实复: people(人民, 人们), police, cattle 等。

(4)集合名词: family, public, group, class, team 等。

当作为整体时, 为单数; 当作为整体中的各个成员时, 为复数。如:

My family is a big one. My family are music lovers.

3. 牢记常见不可数名词: information, fun, weather, progress, advice, news, furniture, equipment, space, luggage/baggage, word (=news)...

4. 牢记下列用法

many, a good many, a number of, few, a few, several, one of 后接复数名词。

much, a great deal of, a large amount of, little, a little 后接不可数名词。

lots of, a lot of, plenty of, a large quantity of, some, all 后既可以接不可数名词又可以接可数名词复数。

5. 名词的格

(1)名词的所有格在句中表示所有关系, 作定语用。

①有生命名词的所有格一般在词尾加上 's, 如: Tom's bike, Women's Day, anyone else's advice, 但以 s 结尾的复数名词则只加 ', 如: the students' books。

②无生命名词的所有格通常用 of 短语来表示。如: the windows of the room。

③表示有生命的名词有时也可用 of 短语来表示所有关系, 尤其该名词带有较长的定语时。如: the character of the man teacher wearing a beard。

④表示时间、距离、国家、城市的无生命名词, 可以在词尾加 's 或 ' 表示所有格。如: today's papers, ten minutes' walk。

⑤名词所有格之后的 shop, house, home 等可省去。如: the tailor's。

⑥双重所有格: 被修饰名词前有不定冠词、指示代词、数词等限定词时, 一般只能用双重所有格。如: an old friend of my uncle's, this daughter of Mrs Green's。

(2)名词的普通格也能直接作定语: 表示材料, 用途, 性别, 类别, 时间, 地点等。如: food factory, eye drops, mother tiger, school bus。

6. 名词与其他词性的转换

常见的名词后缀有: -ment, -tion, -sion, -er, -or, -ance, -ence, -ture, -y, -ness 等。

(二)用括号内词的适当形式填空

- (2015·全国卷 I) I'd skipped nearby Guilin, a dream place for tourists seeking the limestone mountain tops and dark waters of the Li River that are pictured by artists in so many Chinese _____ (painting)。
- (全国卷 I) While there are amazing stories of instant transformation, for most of us the _____ (change) are gradual and require a lot of effort and work, like cleaning up a polluted river。
- (2017·安徽高中联考) First, we should adopt a positive attitudes towards failure。

4. (全国卷 I) Since then—for all these year—we have been allowing tomatoes to self-seed where they please.
5. (2015 · 全国卷 II) ... what makes the adobe dwellings admirable is their _____ (able) to “air condition” a house without using electric equipment.
6. (辽宁) Unbelievable! Oh..., if you don't mind, I'll stop and take a deep _____ (breathe).
7. (湖北高考改编) When he was running after his brother, the boy lost his _____ (balanced) and had a bad fall.

三、名词高考命题点分析

(一) 名词在语法填空中的命题点: 名词在语法填空中主要考查名词单复数及其他词性与名词的转换。分析句子成分是确定所需词性的关键

1. 给其他词性形式(通常为动词、形容词)提示词, 填写名词, 考查名词的数

1) (2016 · 全国卷 I) But for tourists like me, pandas are its top _____ (attract).

2) (2016 · 浙江高考改编) We can achieve a lot when we learn to let our _____ (different) unite, rather than divide us.

2. 给名词单数形式, 填写名词复数形式

(2016 · 全国卷 I) The nursery team switches him every few _____ (day) with his sister so that while one is being bottle-fed...

(二) 名词在短文改错中的命题点

1. 可数名词单复数的错用

1) (2015 · 全国卷 II) One day, little Tony went to a shopping center with his parent.

2) (辽宁高考) We've called several time about Cleo's early morning barking.

2. 混淆名词的可数与不可数

(2016 · 全国卷 II) If we go on a trip abroad, we can broaden our view and gain knowledges we cannot get from books.

3. 词性错用, 如误把动词、形容词等当作名词

(2016 · 济宁市一模) I've learned English for so long that I can communicate with native speakers of English without difficult.

四、巩固练习

(一) 用下列单词的正确形式填空

1. After the event, the _____ (piano) are donated to local schools and community groups.
2. —Can you tell us your recipe for _____ (happy) and a long life?
—Living every day to the full, definitely.
3. I felt not well so I went to the _____ (doctor).
4. _____ (congratulation) to you on your being admitted to Peking University.
5. On _____ (child) Day, some volunteers went to help the disabled children with their study.

(二) 改错

1. When tea got popular in Britain, there was a crying need for good cup with handles to suit British habits.

2. From the year I was about four until I was about six, I destroyed each of my toy.

3. I have a good news for you: your son has been admitted to Harvard University for further study.

4. My teacher gave me some advices on English study as well as much encouragement.

5. Please give me two piece of chalk.

6. Jane and Tom's mothers are discussing a problem.

7. The boy made so much mistakes that he failed in the NCEE.

8. We have only a few time to take exercise every day.

9. The university estimates that living expenses for international students is around \$8,450 a year.

10. It is agreed that honest is the best policy.

(三) 语法填空

Charles Pink was a young 1. _____ (Canada) who had a good house and he knew how to enjoy himself. Every Saturday, he went to the theatre and 2. _____ (party). His car was one of the best in his city. He had lots of money and one day bought 3. _____ plane. He learned to fly and flying became one of his main 4. _____ (enjoy).

One day about thirty 5. _____ (yearly) ago, he set off in his small plane on a trip across 6. _____ (Mexican). At first everything went well, but when he was over the part of the country 7. _____ engine of the little machine failed.

Fortunately, Pink was flying at a good 8. _____ (high) when the bad thing happened, and he had time to find a place to land. Below him he could see a number of 9. _____ (field) which looked nice enough to land on, and he managed to bring his machine down on one of 10. _____.

语法项目二 冠词

一、概述

名词前通常要有一个辅助词来说明它的含义, 这种辅助词叫冠词, 在单数可数名词前, 一般来说必须要有一个冠词。

二、考点讲练

I. 不定冠词

(一) 用法

1. 表示泛指某个人或事物。

I met **a** friend of yours today as I hurried off to work.

2. 用在第一次提到的单数可数名词前, 表示类别。

My friend John is **a** handsome young man, **a** young man everyone likes to work with.

3. 用在序数词前, 表示“再一, 又一”。

He missed the gold medal in the high jump, but he will get **a** **second chance** in the long jump.

4. 用在形容词的比较等级前,表示“一个更……的”。

If we sit near the front of the bus, we'll have **a better view**.

5. 物质名词或抽象名词仅表示概念时,不可数。但如果表示具体的人或事,特别是前面有形容词修饰时,前面要加 a/an。

Tony is a famous pianist. I'm absolutely certain that his concert this Sunday will be **a success**.

6. 牢记高考中常见的纯不可数名词: information, fun, weather, progress, advice, news, space, word (=news), furniture, equipment, baggage, luggage 等,均不可与不定冠词连用。

7. 固定搭配中的不定冠词

不定冠词常用于某些固定搭配中,常见的有:

have a gift for 有……的天赋	have a holiday 度假
get a lift/ride 搭便车	pay a visit to 参观
lend sb. a hand 帮助某人	as a result 因此
as a rule 通常,照例	in a hurry 匆忙地
at a distance 有一段距离	a waste of……的浪费
What a pity! 真遗憾!	be/go on a diet 节食
a collection of 一批……	a knowledge of 知道
have a good time 玩得高兴	make a living 谋生
as a matter of fact 事实上	have a history of 有……历史
in a sense/way 在某种意义上	for a while 暂时,一时
all of a sudden 突然	a matter of……的问题
have a population of 有……人口	cover an area of 占……的面积

(二)改错

- (陕西高考) That day I didn't learn much about animals, insects or trees, but I learnt a impressive lesson about gravity!
- (2016·邢台市高三摸底考试) But he had only an 100 yuan note.
- (2016·嘉峪关市一中三模) He was an European billionaire who got everything he wanted.
- (2016·江西九校联考) Forrest Gump was born in small village.
- (浙江高考) I was always interested to see the drivers in hurry in the morning.
- (全国卷 I) As result, the plants are growing everywhere.
- (2016·南昌市一模) I think it's a great fun and I can make more friends.
- (2017·宿州高三期末) Li Hua has a good knowledge of English and this will be an advantage over others in finding proper job.

II. 定冠词

(一)用法

1. 特指双方都知道的或上文提到过的人或物。

I went to a university in New Zealand. **The** university was founded in the early twentieth century.

2. 用于单数可数名词或形容词前,表示一类人或物。

As a matter of fact, **the rich** aren't always happy.

“the+adj.”表示一类人的常用短语:

the rich 富人	the dead 死者
the poor 穷人	the aged 老人
the old 老人	the living 活着的人
the young 年轻人	the injured/wounded 受伤的人

3. 用于序数词和形容词或副词最高级以及形容词 only, very, same 等之前。

(1) Yang Liwei is **the first** man who has been into space in China.

(2) (全国卷 I) Now, years later, this river is one of **the most outstanding** examples of environmental cleanup.

4. 用于被限制性修饰语加以限制的人或物前。

(陕西高考) **The** village where I was born has grown into a town.

5. 用于表示朝代、年代的名词前,或用于整十的数词复数前,表示某个年代。

As is well known to us all, the Second World War broke out **in the thirties**.

6. 用于表示姓氏的复数名词前,表示一家人或夫妇俩。

The Smiths lived in the apartment above ours.

7. 用于世界上独一无二的事物前。

No one knows exactly how **the moon** came into existence, as it happened so long ago.

8. 用于被演奏的西洋乐器前。

As far as I know, he likes playing **the piano**.

9. 固定结构中的定冠词

(1) 用于“by+the+表示计量单位的名词”结构中,表示“按……计算”。

He will also get paid **by the hour**.

(2) 用于“动词+sb.+介词+the+身体某部位”结构中。

His nose bled when the thief **hit him in the face**. 那个贼打到了他的脸,他鼻子出血了。

(3) 用于 **the more...the more...**(越……越……)结构中。

The more careful you are, the fewer mistakes you will make.

10. 固定短语中的定冠词

at the moment 此刻;目前	in the end 最后,最终
to tell the truth 说实话	on the other hand 另一方面
by the way 顺便说一下	in the middle of 在……中间
at the same time 同时	on the contrary 相反
on the whole 总的来说	in the distance 在远处
make the most/best of 充分利用	
go to the cinema/theater 去看电影/戏剧	

(二)改错

1. (2016·衡水一中模拟) In order to realize his dream, Bill Gates, richest man in the world, gave up studying in Harvard University.
2. (2015·全国卷Ⅱ) One day, little Tony went to a shopping center with his parents... A woman saw him crying and told him to wait outside a shop.
3. (重庆高考改编) I just heard bank where Dora works was robbed by a gunman wearing a mask.
4. (浙江高考改编) Jane's grandmother had wanted to write a children's book for many years, but one thing or another always got in way.
5. (陕西高考改编) The more learned a man is, more modest he usually becomes.

Ⅲ. 零冠词

(一)用法

1. 表示泛指的可数名词或复数名词前。
 - ① Keeping a diary is a good habit, by which you'll make great progress.
 - ② Telephones are still playing an important role in people's life.
2. 表示月、季、星期、节假日、洲、三餐、球类、学科、棋类名词前。
A year can be divided into four seasons—spring, summer, autumn and winter.
3. 与 by 连用的表示交通工具、通信工具的名词前。
Are you going there by plane or **by ship**?
4. 表示头衔和职务的名词作表语、同位语或补足语时。
Dr. Peter Spence, **headmaster** of the school, told us, "A fifth of pupils here go on to study at Oxford and Cambridge."

(二)固定结构及固定短语中的零冠词

at noon/night/dawn/midnight 在正午/晚上/黄昏/午夜
 leave school 毕业 catch fire 着火
 lose heart 失去信心 take place 发生
 by chance 巧合 for example 例如
 in trouble 在困境中

(三)改错

1. (2017·九江模拟) Sam has been appointed the captain of the team to take the place of George.
2. (2017·成都外国语学校高三月考) I told him I could not go to the college because I did not want to study anymore.

3. (2017·郑州一模) I used to be too shy to speak English in the public.

三、冠词高考命题点分析

(一)冠词在语法填空中的命题点

1. 不定冠词的基本用法

- 1) (广东高考) Mr. Johnson lived in the woods with his wife and children. He owned _____ big farm, which looked almost abandoned.
- 2) (四川高考改编) Brian is gifted in writing music; he is very likely to be _____ Beethoven.

2. 定冠词的基本用法

- 1) (全国卷Ⅰ) Now, years later, this river is one of _____ most outstanding examples of environmental cleanup.
- 2) (全国卷改编) Sarah looked at _____ finished painting with satisfaction.

3. 冠词在固定短语中的习惯用法

- 1) (2016·全国卷Ⅱ) Give your body and brain a rest by stepping outside for _____ while, exercising, or doing something you enjoy.
- 2) (江西高考改编) The Smiths don't usually like staying at hotels, but last summer they spent a few days at a very nice hotel by _____ sea.

(二)冠词在短文改错中的命题点

1. a/an 混用 European girl university hour honest boy
(陕西高考) That day I didn't learn much about animals, insects or trees, but I learnt a impressive lesson about gravity!
2. 不定冠词 a(n), 零冠词和定冠词 the 的错用
 - 1) (全国卷Ⅱ) This custom soon became another meal of day.
 - 2) (2016·全国卷Ⅱ) But in that case, we will learn little about world.
 - 3) (浙江高考) Tomorrow is first day of school.
 - 4) (全国卷Ⅱ) There are all kinds of the flowers and trees around the classroom buildings.
3. 常见固定搭配中冠词的缺失与多余
 - 1) (2016·全国卷Ⅲ) At the first, I thought I knew everything and could make decisions by myself.
 - 2) (浙江高考) I was always interested to see the drivers in hurry in the morning.
 - 3) (全国卷Ⅰ) As result, the plants are growing everywhere.
 - 4) (2016·全国卷Ⅰ) My uncle says that he never dreams of becoming rich in the short period of time.

四、巩固练习

(一)单句语法填空

1. Nowadays, how we can take good care of _____ old is becoming a hot and serious topic.
2. I can always go outside and take _____ look around.