



黄冈

黄冈名校名师
正本清源扛鼎力作

金书铁卷

高中英语总复习

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前言

黄冈成功的秘诀，帮助你梦想成真

像湖北黄冈这样一个经济、文化并不发达，条件并不优越的革命老区，近十几年来却创造了闻名遐迩的“黄冈高考神话”。黄冈中学更是享誉全国，每年考入北大、清华、复旦等名校的学生数以百计。不仅如此，这里还有二十多名学生成为奥赛国家集训队队员，在国际奥赛中已为国家夺得了五金四银一铜十块奖牌的好成绩。黄冈学子不但上清华、进燕园，他们还留学普林斯顿，叩开了耶鲁的大门……现在，许多家长又演绎着现代版的“孟母三迁”的故事，不远千里，把孩子送到黄冈。黄冈成功靠的是什么秘诀呢？这套丛书将给你一个明确的答案，那就是黄冈名师独特的教育理念和严谨科学的教学方法。

超强的编写阵容，献给你正本清源之作

目前，打“黄冈”牌子的图书多少让读者有点眼花缭乱，真伪难辨。本丛书旨在以黄冈中学最强势的作者阵容，精心打造正本清源扛鼎之作，使之成为以不变应万变的“金科玉律”，众多教辅书中脱颖而出的“金书铁卷”。

本丛书编者均是来源于教学第一线、实战经验丰富的黄冈名师，其中有特级教师十余位，奥赛主教练七位，还有一批黄冈中学教研组长和教坛新秀。他们培养的学生有全省高考状元、全市中考状元，可谓桃李满天下。本丛书强势的作者阵容，是目前市场上“黄冈”同类图书所难以企及的，这是本丛书高质量的重要保证。

本丛书以新课程标准为指导，以人民教育出版社最新教材为依据，以考试说明为准则，以教学改革、考试改革为方向，以培养能力、掌握知识、助学助考为目的，以出精品为宗旨（问题经典、分析精准、表达精练），以创新为特色（题目新颖、方法新颖、设计新颖），潜心发掘黄冈名师独特的教学经验和卓有成效的应考训练方法，真正体现黄冈名师求实、求精、求变、求深、求活、求新的教学理念和教学风格。

本丛书还首创了师生“互动”的编写模式。即由教师写出初稿后，经黄冈学生反复试做、试练，再经教师不断修订、调整，最后才定稿。因此，本丛书不仅反映了名师的真实水平，而且更符合学生口味，图书质量得到了充分检验和保证。

精心的整体设计，会使你茅塞顿开

本丛书分为“同步学练考”（26册）和“总复习”（13册）两大类，全套共39册，跨度从小学六年级到高中三年级，按每学年一册编写，体现了丛书的完整性。具体是：高中部分“同步学练考”14册，“总复习”5册；初中部分“同步学练考”12册，“总复习”5册；小学部分“总复习”3册。

在丛书栏目设计上，根据黄冈中学多年的教学经验作了精心的安排，具体是：

同步学练考类由六部分组成:(1)**知识精华点击** 浓缩本单位知识精华,揭示其内在规律与联系。(2)**高频考点聚焦** 指出本单位相关考点(特别是高频考点),以及涉及到的知识、方法、思路和技巧。(3)**经典名题研究** 选择一个知识覆盖面较广、技巧性较强、方法较典型的题目作为本栏目例题进行研究探讨,起到举一反三、以少胜多的效果。(4)**创意新题探索** 本栏目为黄冈名师自编或改编的例题。本栏目标新立异,分析解答上侧重启迪思想、引导探索,以激发学生学习的兴趣。(5)**典型错误透析** 本栏目抓住学生的“多发病”、“常见病”,选择学生容易出错的问题设计例题,对典型错误进行剖析,指出错误关键所在,防患于未然,最后给出正确解答。(6)**智能训练设计** 本栏目题型多样,既有精心挑选的选择题、填空题,又有活而不死、难而不繁的解答题或证明题,并对所选题目进行了由易到难、由模仿到创新、由简单到复杂的精心组合,使练习既是一个对所学知识巩固提高的过程,又是一个创造探索的过程。

另外,理科各章、文科各单元、期中、期末均含由黄冈名师设计的经典同期模拟测试题一套。练习和测试题均在书后给出答案。

总复习类由四部分组成:(1)**要点考点聚焦** 列出复习重点,提示相关考点以及涉及到的知识、方法、思路、技巧。(2)**综合问题导引** 一般选择1-2个知识覆盖面广、求解方法多样的例题,训练学生的综合思维能力。其中难题附有分析及解答。(3)**创新应用探索** 自编或改编若干例题,引导学生发现规律、学以致用。(4)**强化训练精编** 复习、强化所学内容,每单位巧妙设计了选择题、填空题、解答题等各种类型的系列题目。

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本丛书编写过程中有考虑不周之处,望广大读者批评指正,并请你们把有关本丛书意见告之我们,以便以后不断修订、提高。

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第一部分 语法专顶

Unit 1 名 词

● 要点考点聚焦

1. 可数名词单、复数变化形式

(1) 规则变化。

① 单数名词词尾直接加-s。如: boy — boys, pen — pens。

② 以 s、x、ch、sh 结尾的单词一般加-es。如: glass — glasses, box — boxes, watch — watches, brush — brushes。特例: stomach — stomachs。

③ 以“辅音字母 + y”结尾的变“y”为“i”再加-es。如: baby — babies, lady — ladies, fly — flies。

④ 以“o”结尾的多数加-es。如: tomato — tomatoes, potato — potatoes, hero — heroes。但以两个元音字母结尾的名词和部分外来词中以 o 结尾的词只加-s。如: radio — radios, zoo — zoos, photo — photos, piano — pianos, kilo — kilos, tobacco — tobaccos。

⑤ 以“f”或“fe”结尾的名词复数形式变“f”或“fe”为“v”，之后再加-es。如: wife — wives, life — lives, knife — knives, wolf — wolves, self — selves, leaf — leaves 等。特例: handkerchief — handkerchiefs, roof — roofs, chief — chiefs, gulf — gulfs, belief — beliefs, cliff — cliffs。

⑥ 改变元音字母的。如: man — men, mouse — mice, foot — feet, woman — women, tooth — teeth, goose — geese, ox — oxen。特例: child — children。

⑦ 复合名词的复数形式。(A) 在复合词中最后名词尾加-s。如: armchair — armchairs, bookcase — bookcases, bookstore — bookstores。(B) man 和 woman 作定语修饰另一个名词时, 前后两个名词都要变成复数。如: man doctor — men doctors, woman driver — women drivers。(C) 与介词或副词一起构成的复合名词应在主体名词部分加-s。如: brother-in-law — brothers-in-law, passer-by — passers-by。

⑧ 有的名词有两种复数形式。如: zero — zeros, zeroes, deer — deers, deer。penny 的两种复数形式含义有所不同。如: pence (便士的钱数), pennies (便士的枚数)。

(2) 不规则变化。

① 单、复数同形。如: means, aircraft, deer, fish, Chinese, Japanese, sheep, works (工厂), cattle。

② 合成名词的复数。如: boy-friend — boy-friends, go-between — go-betweens (中间人), grown-up — grown-ups。

③ 有些名词通常只用作复数。如: glasses 眼镜, clothes 衣服, goods 货物, trousers 裤

子, belongings 所有物, wages 工资, riches 财富, surroundings 环境, ashes 灰尘, compasses 圆规, cattle 家畜, congratulations 祝贺, have words with sb. 同某人吵架, in high spirits 以很高热情地, give one's regards to sb. 向某人问候, in rags 衣衫破烂, It is good manners to do sth. 有礼貌做某事。

④ 集体名词的数。有些集体名词通常只用作复数, 如: people, cattle, police; 有些名词只用作单数, 如: machinery, furniture, mankind, jewellery; 有些名词既可用于单数又可用于复数, 单数看做整体, 复数看做该集体的各个成员。如: The crew is large. 船员人数很多(指整体); The crew are all tired. 船员们都累坏了(个体)。

2. 不可数名词的数

(1) 一般说来抽象名词为不可数名词, 但当抽象名词表示具体的东西时, 可用作可数名词且词义发生变化, 主要类型如下:

① 抽象名词表示具有某种特性、状态、感情情绪的人或事。如:

抽象名词(不可数)	具体化(个体名词, 可数名词)
in surprise 惊讶地	a surprise 一件令人惊讶的事
win success 获得成功	a success 一个(件)成功的人(事)
win honor 赢得荣誉	an honor 一个(件)引以为荣的(事)
Failure (失败) is the mother of success. 失败是成功之母。	a failure 失败者
by experience 靠经验	an experience 一次经历
youth 青春	a youth 一个青年人
have pity on sb. 怜悯某人	a pity 可惜的事情
with pleasure 乐意	a pleasure 乐事

② 抽象名词与 a(an) 连用, 淡化了抽象概念, 转化为似乎可以体验到的动作、行为或类别。如:

A knowledge of English is a must in international trade.

Would you like to have a walk (swim, bath, talk) with me?

It is a waste of time reading such a novel.

She made an apology to her mother for her wrong doings.

(2) 物质名词是不可数名词, 但表示数量或种类之多时, 可以用作可数名词。如:

① 物质名词有形或数的相应物体, 有单、复数。如: some coffee 一些咖啡, a coffee 一杯咖啡, three coffees 三杯咖啡, some drink 一些饮料, a drink 一杯饮料, three drinks 三杯饮料, his hair 他的头发, a few grey hairs 几根白发, glass 玻璃, a glass 一只玻璃杯。

② 物质名词有前置后置修饰时, 前面要使用不定冠词。

{ have breakfast	{ The road is covered with snow.
{ have a wonderful breakfast	{ They have a heavy snow every year.
{ Time and tide wait for no man.	
{ We had a wonderful time last night.	

(3) 有复数形式的不可数名词。

① 有些抽象名词往往以复数形式出现, 起到一种丰富语言感情色彩或强调某种特殊状

态的作用。如:

Use your brains, please.

They have smoothed away the difficulties.

Have you made preparations for tomorrow's meeting?

Many thanks for your kindness.

No pains, no gains.

After many failures, they finally succeeded.

② 有些物质名词以复数形式出现,表示数量之多,范围之广。如:

The boy burst into tears at the bad news.

The rising waters did a lot of harm to the crops.

The stone bridge broke down in heavy rains.

3. 名词所有格

(1) "'s"所有格的特殊表示形式有:

① 用于表示时间、距离、价格、重量等的名词后,如: today's newspaper, five minutes' walk (drive), five pounds' weight, ten dollars' worth of coffee.

② 用于表示国家、世界、城市等地方的名词后。如: the earth's planet, the word's population, China's industry, New York's parks.

(2) "of"所有格的特殊表示方式有:

① 表示“部分”时,一般在所修饰的名词前有一个表示数量的词(a、two、several、some、no、many等),如: Some students of Mister Zhang's have gone to college. 张老师的一些学生已经上大学了。

② 表示“其中之一,其中一部分”的意思时,用: a friend of Tom's 汤姆的一个朋友(许多朋友中的一位)。

③ 表示赞扬、批评或厌恶等感情色彩时,应该用: that/this/these/those + 名词(单、复数) of Mary's/yours/his/hers。如:

That invention of hers belongs to the world. 她的那项发明是属于全世界的(表赞赏)。

4. 名词作定语

英语中有些名词没有其对应的同根形容词,这些名词可以直接用来作定语修饰另一个名词。

(1) 分类意义。

air pollution 空气污染

boy friend 男朋友

coffee cup 咖啡杯

income tax 所得税

tennis ball 网球

song writer 歌曲作家

body language 身体语言

road accident 交通事故

Nobel Prize 诺贝尔奖

(2) 时间、地点、称呼等。

Doctor Jack 杰克医生

Professor Li 李教授

evening school 夜校

winter sleep 冬眠

street dance 街舞

country music 乡村音乐

village people 村民

school education 学校教育

China problem 中国问题

(3) 表目的、手段、来源,所属意义。

reception desk 接待台

sports field 田径场

stone table 石桌

color TV 彩电

weather report 天气预报

● 综合问题导引

选择填空

1. It is generally believed that teaching is _____ it is a science. (NMET 2001)

A. an art much as

B. much an art as

C. as an art much as

D. as much an art as

解析 答案为D。当名词前有 what、so、as、too、quite 等词修饰时,其形容词被这些词修饰,组成下列结构,如: What a nice book! This is too heavy a box for me to carry. He is not as honest a boy as Mike. 等,应采取 too/how + 形容词(副词) + a(an) + 名词的形式。要记住一些类似的特殊结构,并加以分析。

2. The police are offering a _____ to anyone who can give information about the lost key. (NMET 1999)

A. price

B. prize

C. reward

D. money

解析 答案为C。price 价格,价钱;prize 奖金。D项是钱,属不可数名词,题中所要填的是“酬金,报酬”。注意正确理解名词的含义及其搭配是活用语言的基础,在复习备考中要熟练掌握考纲中一些名词的词义、搭配、习惯等,才能更好辨析名词,从而选择最符合句意的选项。

3. You'll find this map of great _____ in helping you to get round London. (NMET 1998).

A. price

B. cost

C. value

D. usefulness

解析 答案为C。本题考查特定语境中名词的词义及“be of + 抽象名词”结构。price (价格), cost (价钱,费用,成本)不符合题意, value 作“quality of being useful or desirable”解时,常与 of 搭配,在句中作表语或补语,意为“有用,有价值”,故选择 value。注意名词词义辨析及惯用法表达,题中“of + 抽象名词”相当于该名词的形容词形式。

● 强化训练精编

选择填空

() 1. To the sea captain's surprise, he found that _____ travel could also be quite pleasant.

A. earth

B. land

C. ground

D. plain

() 2. Some famous singers live on the _____ from their record sales.

A. salary

B. value

C. bill

D. income

() 3. Many countries are increasing their use of natural gas, wind and other forms of _____.

A. energy

B. source

C. power

D. material

() 4. You can take as many as you like because they are free of _____.

A. fare

B. charge

C. money

D. pay

() 5. — Why did you refuse to move into the house?

— Because it was really in a poor and dirty _____.

Unit 2 冠 词

● 要点考点聚焦

1. 不用冠词的情况

(1) 专有名词、物质名词、抽象名词、人名、地名等名词前，一般不加冠词。

China, America, Smith

Air is matter.

(2) 可数名词前有物主代词、指示代词、名词所有格等限制时，不加冠词。

This dictionary is mine.

(3) 季节、月份、星期、节日、假日、一日三餐名称前一般不加冠词。

March, May Day, National Day, Children's Day, Women's Day

Have you had supper?

Spring is the best season of the year.

(4) 称呼语或指家里雇用的 nurse、cook 等名词前及表示头衔职务的名词作宾语、补语及同位语时，一般不加冠词。

What's this, Father? We made him our chairman.

Ask nurse to put the child to bed. Professor Li.

(5) 学科名称、球类、棋类名称前不加冠词。

Do you study physics?

He likes playing football/chess.

(6) 复数名词表示泛指一类人或事物时前不用冠词。

They are peasants/workers.

(7) 在与 by 连用的交通工具名称前不加冠词。

by car, by bus, by bike, by train, by air/water/land

但: take a bus, come in a boat, on the train/bus 需注意。

(8) 某些固定词组中不用冠词。

① 名词词组中:

husband and wife, brother and sister, body and soul, day and night, knife and fork

② 介词词组中:

to (at, from) school, in (to) class, in (to, at, from) university (college), to (in, into, from) church, to (in, into, out of) prison (hospital, bed), to (at, from, out of) work, to (in, from) town, at (from) home, to (at) sea, at night (noon, midnight), by car (bus, bicycle, plane), on foot

注意:在有些词组中,有无冠词含义不同。

{ in hospital 住院(因病)

{ in the hospital 在医院(工作、参观等)

{ in front of 在前面,指某物体之外

{ in the front of 在前部,指某物之内

{ in charge 负责, 主管
 { in the charge 由……负责
 { out of question 没问题
 { out of the question 不可能

(9) as 引导的让步状语从句中, 作表语的名词不带冠词。

Child as she is, she knows a lot of French.

(10) 系动词 turn(作“变成”解)后作表语的单数可数名词前习惯不用冠词。

The young girl has turned writer.

= The young girl has become a writer.

(11) 在单数名词 + after + 同一单数名词(表示“一个接一个”)结构中, 单数可数名词前不加冠词。

She did experiment after experiment.

类似的还有: shop after shop, mistake after mistake

(12) 形容词的最高级前、序数词前也有不用定冠词的情况。

① “most + 形容词原级”作“十分、非常、极”解时, 前面不用定冠词。

Oh, it's most beautiful.

② 当两个形容词最高级并列修饰同一个名词时, 第二个形容词前通常不用定冠词。

She is the tallest and fattest girl in our school.

③ 当形容词最高级作表语, 不表示与其他人或物相比时, 其前不用定冠词。

The market in the country is busiest in winter.

④ 形容词最高级前有名词所有格或物主代词时, 不能用定冠词。

A wolf in a sheep's skin is our most dangerous enemy.

⑤ 序数词前面一般加定冠词表示“第……”之意, 但在 second、third 等词前加不定冠词表示“又一、再一”之意。

... why you took a second arrow

注意: 下句中“a first”表示“第一名、冠军”。

He is a top student in our class, he often gets a first in maths.

(13) no 与 such 连用时应放在 such 之前, such 后面的名词不用冠词。

No such thing has ever happened in this village.

(14) never、ever 置于作主语的名词前, 这些名词前不用冠词。

Never did student study so hard. 这个学生从未学得这么认真。

(15) 有时为了节省空间、时间、金钱和精力, 或为了引起注意力, 省去 a(n) 或 the, 这主要用于新闻标题、工商业文件、广告、电报、公告、提纲、书名等。

Conference opens. 会议召开了。

2. 定冠词的使用情况

(1) 使用定冠词的一般情况。

① 特指或第二次提到。

② 序数词前、最高级前、独一无二的东西前。

③ 用于表示发明物的单数名词前或某些专有名词前。

(2) 定冠词使用特殊的场合。

① He hit him in the face.

beat sb. on the nose, take sb. by the arm, pat sb. on the head

② the rich, the poor, the wounded 富人, 穷人, 伤员

③ the elder of the two, the more beautiful of the two 两者中较年长的一位, 较漂亮的一个

④ The sooner, the better. 越快越好。

⑤ He got paid by the hour. 他是按小时付工钱的。

by the yard/the dozen/the month/the year ...

但: by weight 按重量

⑥ in the 50s /in the 1870s (表示年代)

⑦ the Smiths/the Whites (表示一家人或夫妇俩)

⑧ in the water/field/light/shade/distance/middle/country/rain

⑨ tell the truth / on the other hand / on the way home

⑩ 当抽象名词表示某一特定内容, 特别是当它有一限定性修饰语时, 它与定冠词连用:

{ She is fond of music.

{ He is playing the music written by Beethoven.

{ Good advice is beyond price.

{ I'm sorry not to have taken the advice he gave.

3. 不定冠词常用的几种情况

(1) 表示“一”相当于“one”。I'll return in a day or two.

(2) 表示“每”相当于“per”。We have three meals a day.

(3) 表示“同一性”相当于“the same”。The children are of an age.

(4) 表示类指, 表示“某类”。He wants to be a doctor.

(5) 表示泛指, 相当于“any”。A horse is a useful animal.

(6) 表示某一个, 相当于“a certain”。A Mr. Smith is asking to see you.

(7) 与抽象名词连用, 可以表示“一场、一次、一件”, 如: a pleasure 一件乐事, a surprise 一件令人惊讶的事, a joy 一件高兴的事, a pity 一件遗憾的事, an honour 一个(件)引以为荣的人(事)。

(8) 与物质名词连用, 表示“一种、一阵、一份”。

What a heavy rain!

What a good supper!

Please give me a black coffee!

4. 冠词表类别的常见方式

(1) 定冠词 + 单数可数名词, 表示一个, 代表一类。

The computer was invented in 1945.

The TV set was invented by Joan Baird.

The horse is a useful animal.

(2) 不定冠词 + 单数可数名词(表示任意一个、某一个)。

A pen is a tool for writing.

A square has four sides.

A horse is a useful animal.

注意: man, woman 表示泛指时,不用冠词,且常用单数。如:

Man is fighting a battle against pollution.

Man tries to be the protector of woman.

(3) 可数名词或不可数名词,指类别(考虑到同类中的各个情况)。

Horses are useful animals.

Rice is a kind of food.

5. 冠词位置问题

(1) 不定冠词 + 副词 + 形容词 + 名词。

This is a very interesting story.

(2) such, what, both, all, quite, rather + 不定冠词 + 形容词 + 名词。

I've never seen such a film!

Half a pound of pork, please!

What a good idea it is!

(3) as, so, too, how, however, enough + 形容词 + 不定冠词 + 名词。

It is as pleasant a day as I have ever spent.

I can't finish the task in so short a time.

This seems not too long a distance.

We wonder how difficult a problem he worked out.

However low the price you paid, you waste your money.

He is brave enough a hunter to kill the bear.

(4) 定冠词位置。

① half, twice, three times + the + 名词

He paid twice the price for it.

Their house is three times the size of yours.

② all, both, double + the + 名词

Both the blind men were mistaken.

All the students in our class are eager to know the secret.

I offered him double the amount, but he still refused.

● 综合问题导引

选择填空

1. The warmth of _____ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of _____ wool used. (NMET 2001)

A. The; the

B. the; /

C. /; the

D. /; /

解析 答案为 B。第一空格为特指,交待 the warmth 的内容,第二空格为泛指, the sort of wool used 所用羊毛的种类。此题有三点需注意:①正确理解 sweater 这一名词在句中的类别。②掌握 determine 在句中作“决定”、“取决于”这个意思。③掌握定冠词表特指的基本用法。

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

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

解析 答案为B。名词复数表类别,其前不用冠词,故第一个空格不填冠词,表不定概念的“一种”,“某种”要用不定冠词a。要准确掌握冠词表类别的三种表达方式和不定冠词常用的几种情况,见前面要点考点聚焦内容。

3. Paper money was in _____ use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in _____ thirteenth century. (NMET 1999)

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

解析 答案为C。题中 in use 是固定搭配,意为“在使用”,use 为抽象名词,其前不用冠词。后者是序数词前用定冠词 the。要牢记一些固定搭配如 in use、under construction (在建设中)、in debt (欠债)、come to power (执政)、on fire (着火)、at table (用餐)、out of work (失业)等。

● 强化训练精编

选择填空

- () 1. They were at _____ dinner then. It was _____ delicious one.
A. a; the B. /; / C. /; a D. a; a
- () 2. — What about _____ book? — It's too difficult _____ book for me.
A. the; the B. the; a C. a; a D. a; the
- () 3. Things of _____ kind come together; people of _____ kind fall into _____ same group.
A. a; the ... the B. a; a ... the
C. the; the ... the D. a; a ... a
- () 4. Historically, _____ main material for making tables has been wood, but _____ metal and stone have also been used.
A. the; / B. /; / C. the; the D. /; the
- () 5. — I hear that as many as 150 people were killed in the earthquake.
— Yes, _____ news came as _____ shock to us.
A. the ... the B. the ... a C. / ... / D. / ... a
- () 6. The company decided to put the plan into _____ operation because it was _____ most practical one.
A. an ... a B. the ... / C. / ... the D. an ... /
- () 7. Don't get close to _____ fire or your clothes will catch _____ fire.
A. / ... / B. the ... / C. / ... a D. the ... a
- () 8. — We spent all the money because we had bought _____ dearest TV.
— Why didn't you buy _____ cheapest one?
A. the; a B. a; a C. the; the D. a; the
- () 9. He has _____ great interest in history, especially in _____ history of the Tang

Dynasty.

- A. a; the B. a; / C. /; the D. /; a
- () 10. The party last night was _____ success. We sang and danced until it came to _____ end at twelve.
- A. a ... the B. the ... an C. a ... an D. / ... an
- () 11. While Jane was cooking fish on _____ open fire outside, her hair caught _____ fire.
- A. /; a B. /; / C. an; a D. an; /
- () 12. Young as he is, Tom has gained _____ rich experience in _____ society.
- A. / ... / B. the ... the C. a ... / D. / ... the
- () 13. People regard the wheel as _____ invention of the first importance in _____ human history.
- A. an ... the B. an ... / C. the ... the D. the ... /
- () 14. Mr. Smith, who is in Mexico on _____, runs _____ small business.
- A. business; a B. business; / C. the business; a D. businesses; /
- () 15. Fortunately, he will go on _____ holiday in _____ place of Brown.
- A. / ... the B. / ... / C. / ... a D. the ... /
- () 16. Nowadays computers are used in _____ hope of taking _____ place of many workers.
- A. the ... / B. a ... / C. the ... the D. a ... a
- () 17. Your sister must have _____ X-ray examination.
- A. a B. / C. the D. an
- () 18. I remember he lives in _____ south, so we shouldn't be walking _____ west.
- A. the; the B. /; / C. /; the D. the; /
- () 19. Five years ago her brother was _____ university student of _____ physics.
- A. a ... the B. a ... / C. an ... / D. an ... the
- () 20. Summers in _____ south of France are for _____ most part dry and sunny.
- A. / ... a B. the ... / C. / ... / D. the ... the

Unit 3 代 词

● 要点考点聚焦

代词分为九类:人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、相互代词、指示代词、疑问代词、连接代词、不定代词、关系代词。大多数代词具有名词和形容词的作用。

1. 人称代词

(1) 人称代词作主语用主格, 作宾语、表语用宾格, 但应注意以下 4 种情况:

① 作主语的人称代词如果孤立地使用于无谓语动词的句子中, 或在这种句子中与动词不定式连用, 常用宾格。

— Does any of you know where Tom lives?

— Me.

What! Me (to) play him at chess? No!

② 句子中代词作宾语或宾语补足语时, 与所替代的名词在人称、数、格在意义上一般要保持前后一致。

The thief was thought to be he. (the thief 是主格, 故用 he 代替)

They took me to be her. 他们误以为我是她。(me 是宾格, 故用 her 替代)

③ 作表语的人称代词一般用宾格, 但在强调句型中, 被强调部分代词的格不变。

I met her in the hospital. → It was her who I met in the hospital.

④ 在比较级的句子中 than、as 后用主格、宾格都可以。如: He is taller than me (I). 但在下列句中有区别。

I like Jack as much as her. = I like both Jack and her.

I like Jack as much as she. = I like Jack and she likes him, too.

(2) 两个以上的人称代词并列, 其次序排列原则:

① 在并列主语中, “I” 总是放在最后, 排列顺序为: 二 三 一 (人称)。宾格 me 也一样。

You, she and I will be in charge of the case.

Mr. Zhang asked Li Hua and me to help him.

② 第三人称, 男女两性并用, 男先女后。

He and she still don't agree to the plan.

(3) 几个人称代词的特殊用法。

① we/you (口语) 常用来泛指一般人。

You (We) should keep calm in (the) face of danger.

② she 可以代表国家、船只、大地、月亮等。

The “Titanic” was the largest, wasn't she?

2. 物主代词

(1) 名词性和形容词性物主代词各自的语法功能。

(2) one's own ... = ... of one's own 句式的转换。

(3) 某些固定结构中常用定冠词代替物主代词。

如: take sb. by the arm, be wounded in the leg.

3. 反身代词

(1) 反身代词的语法功能: 宾语、表语、主语或宾语的同位语。

(2) 反身代词常和某些动词连用, 构成固定短语。

enjoy oneself, feel oneself, make oneself at home, make oneself understood

(3) 反身代词还可用于某些成语中。

for oneself 为自己或独立地, of oneself 自然地, 自动地

by oneself 独自地, in oneself 本身性质, beside oneself 喜怒哀乐至极

This problem gets a chapter to itself. 这个问题占了一章(独有)。

Just between ourselves, I don't think much of him. 私下地说我并不怎么看重他。

They were discussing about it among themselves. (相互共同)

Left to himself he began to write. 别人走后只留下他,他写了起来。

I'm very angry with myself. 生自己的气

4. 相互代词(each other, one another)

相互代词无人称、数和格的区别,在句中作宾语。其所有格分别为 each other's、one another's, 作定语。

一般来说, each other 指两者之间, one another 指三者或三者以上之间,但现在区分已不明显。

5. 指示代词(this, that, these, those, such, same)

指示代词具有形容词和代词两种词性,在句子中可以作定语、主语、宾语和表语等。

(1) 指示代词 this 和 that 的区别。

① this (these) 一般指时间或空间上较近的人或物; that (those) 常指时间或空间较远的人或物。

This is my desk and that is yours.

In those days they could not go to school.

② this 常指后面要讲到的事物,有启下的作用; that 则指前面讲到过的事物,有承上的作用。

I want to tell you this: the English party will be held on Saturday afternoon.

He hurt his leg yesterday. That's why he didn't come.

③ 为了避免重复,常用 that 或 those 代替前面已提过的名词。

The weather of Beijing is colder than that of Nanjing.

The ears of a rabbit are longer than those of a fox.

④ this 在电话用语中作自我介绍, that 询问对方; this 和 that 可以当副词用,意思相当于副词 so。

(2) such 和 same 的用法。

① such 指“这样的”人或事,在句中作主语和定语。

Such was the story.

We have never seen such a tall building.

② same 指“同样的”人或事,在句中作主语、表语、宾语和定语, same 的前面要用定冠词 the。

The same can be said of the other article.

另一篇文章也是同样的情况。(主语)

Whether he can do it or not, it is all the same to me.

他是否能做这事,对我来说都一样。(表语)

6. 疑问代词(who, whom, which, what, whose)

疑问代词在句中作主语、宾语、定语和表语。

(1) who/what