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% 2006年 **%**

浙江高考英语

零距离突破



● 第二轮复习用 ●

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● 上海东方激光教育文化有限公司 组编

2006年

浙江高考英语零距离突破

专项训练篇(第二轮复习用)

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来年六月的那场火红的约会,牵动着亿万人的心,无论你是主动还是被动,她都正以迅捷的步伐扑面而来。此时,我们跟千千万万的莘莘学子一样,既期待着,又忧虑着。期待着人生最重要的时刻的到来,期待着理想变为现实,期待着多年的奋斗得到回报。然而,在有限而繁忙的复习时间里,是否能优质高效地做好准奋,迎接这一神圣时刻的到来,并取得事半功倍的效果,这种忧虑不可避免地徘徊子心。

古人云:工欲善其事,必先利其器。当今教辅书界既有藏龙卧虎,也有鱼目混珠,更有"舶来品"因不符合使用地区的教学和高考实际,造我学生时间和精力等多方面的耗费。

为此,我们倾情编写了《2006 年浙江高考英语零距离突破》系列复习用书。 本书是目前市面上绝无仅有、尚无先例的为浙江考生编写的一套系统的复习用书、

该书针对浙江省高考实行自主命题后的新情况和新特点,一改同类书只为少数优生服务的现状,下降重心,以中下游学生水平为起点,科学设计,循序渐进,使不同英语本平的考生通过复习都有所获、都能提高。

《2006年浙江高考英语零距离突破——专项训练篇》分为专项突破和综合演练两部分,供考前第二轮复习使用。该书既可作为课堂复习用书、也可作为考生自主复习材料。

专项突破部分,按高考题型分为六个专题,全面系统地回顾和揭示了高考英语所需的基本知识、基本技能和基本方法,"讲""练"结合,以"练"为主,精讲精练,体现能力立意,反映时代精神。

【命题待点】揭示命题思维,预测考查方向,体会高考要求,熟悉高考题型, 让你从战略上高瞻远瞩,知己知彼,无往不胜。

【答题技巧】透视答题规律,分解答题要领,展示制胜招术,使你从战术上 先人一步,掌握制胜法宝。

【经典题例】运用最新高考原题,扫描高考要求与书本知识的结合点,详细

3

分析作战方案、熟悉解题常规,让你成份在胸,决胜未来。

【专项强化】采用高考原题和精选部分模拟题,为你搭建靶场,让你通过实 弹演习,强化基础知识,形成基本技能,为综合能力提升奠定基础。

其中,单选填空专题部分,依据《考试大纲》,分节列出了高考英语语法的全部考点,就重要知识点进行精讲。注重知识网络结构,更注重能力培养。并设计了单选填空的易错题专练,既可用作课堂测试,也可作为课后练习,

综合演练部分,包括考前指导和模拟训练。考前指导全方位、多角度为考生保驾护航."考试答题时应注意的事项"从宏观角度指导考生沉着应战;"中等生高考场上如何发挥最佳"则提供了一种"赛马术",指导中等考生高考场上如何战胜对手;"考前最后一周策略"又从微观层面为考生提供制胜策略。

该书配套有《2006 年浙江高考英语零距离突破——专项训练测试卷》,接章节精选了足够量的水平测试题,高质量的模拟测试卷,完全按照2005年浙江高考英语试题仿真设计,要求考生在120分钟以内完成。能使考生熟悉高考,适应高考,形成良好的考试能力和心理适应能力。

在试题设计上,我们从高考考点出发,狠抓"知识、能力、训练、提高"四大环节,凸现复习教学特点,既力求把知识点练全练进,又注重将试题按梯度分布,突出基础训练、能力拔高、综合水平提升检测。

该书在编写过程中,得到了有关专家的盛情指导和帮助,特此致谢!

成们虽然力求完美,但由于时间仓促,仍可能有疏忽和纰漏之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

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2005年11月

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第一部分 专项突破

专题一 单项填空

【命题特点】

1. 内容覆盖面广

就考查内容来说,试题主要从以下几个方面来考查同学们的英语水平;(1)基础语法知识;(2)语法知识的运用能力;(3)词组的搭配和习惯用法;(4)对词义的正确理解,即词义辨析;(5)情景交际用语。而且,以上知识往往是融合在一起进行综合测试。

2. 考查重点突出

主要考查中学所学的各项知识(如包括冠词、名词、代词、介词、形容词、副词、连词、动词等各种词类,侧重考查动词),既有基础题也有拉距离的题。

3. 突出语境的作用

近年来,在高考英语试题中明显加强了语言交际能力的内容,在重基础知识面认识考查的同时,注意考查语言的实际运用能力,即在特定的语境中,在活的语言实践中考查词法、句法知识的灵活运用。即从考查英语语法知识记忆再现为主转向以考查对语法和词句的理解、灵活运用为主;从考查单一知识为主转向以考查综合能力为主;从纯粹考查语法、词法为主转向在现实性的环境中考查灵活运用为主。

4. 注重语言的灵活运用

该题要求考生选择的是最佳答案,而不仅仅是选择正确答案。语法上正确的答案不一 定是最得体的、最合适的、最佳的答案,也不一定是在真实交流中所使用的语言,这一点 应引起高度重视。

【答题技巧】

1. 注意关键词

有些题的正确选项完全取决于某个词。这些词有时看上去很不起眼,但它们是解题的 关键,故要善于找出这些词。

| | 例如: Do you know the | reason | _ he didn't | come for? | | | |
|----|---------------------|----------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----|-----|
| | A. why | B. which | C | . in which | D. for wh | ich | |
| | 该题中 for 为关键词, | 由于它在整个 | 句子最后, | 很容易被忽视, | 误选答案。 | Α, | 经过仔 |
| 细分 | }析得知,此处考查的是 | the reason for | 搭配,故年 | 答案选 B。 | | | |
| | 2. 注意语法结构 | | | | | ٠ | |
| | | | | | | | |

在做一些句子结构较复杂的选择题时,弄清句子的结构是做出正确选择的关键。

例如: So, your radio doesn't work. Who do you hope to _____?

| ###################################### | <u>^</u> |
|---|-----------------------------|
| A. have it repaired | B. have have it repaired |
| C. have had repaired it | D. have to have it repaired |
| 因为 hope sb.to do 是不符合英语表达方式的 | ,所以 Who 在题干中正确的位置应该为 |
| you hope to have WHO have it repaired,意为"你想 | 让谁去找人修理"。该题重叠考查了 have |
| sb. do 和 have sth. done 两个结构,故答案应为 B。 | |
| 3. 注意语境 | |
| 若所给选项词性基本相同,语法大都正确, | 无法从语法角度进行判断,这就要求考生 |
| 一方面须掌握有关词法句法,语法和惯用法。另· | 一方面必须准确把握整个题干的信息,进 |
| 行逻辑上的判断。 | |
| 例如: — What was the party like? | |
| - Wonderful. It's years I enjoy | yed myself so much. |
| A. after B. when | C. before D. since |
| 题于表明说话者对 the party 的称赞,意为' | "我有好几年都没像这样高兴了"。该题考 |
| 查句型 It is +时间+since的运用,故答案为 D。 | |
| 4. 注意标点符号 | |
| 在做有些选择题时,标点符号起了决定作用 | |
| 逗号,那么其中个句子前面一定要用连词。如果 | |
| 那么逗号后者或者逗号前就该是不单独使用的句 | 法成分,如分词短语、定语从句或者独立 |
| 主格结构。 | |
| 例如: He has three dictionaries, is an | English-Chinese dictionary. |
| A. one of them | B. one of that |
| C. one of whom | D. one of which |
| 由于两个句子中间用逗号隔开,后一个没有 | 连词,根据逻辑联系可判断,此题考查定 |
| 语从句,先行词为 dictionaries。故答案为 D。 | |
| 试比较: | |
| He has three dictionaries and is an En | • |
| A. one of them | B. one of that |
| C. one of whom | D. one of which |
| 因为这是并列句结构,故答案为 A。 | |
| 5. 克服思维定式 | |
| 答题时不能仅从原有的知识经验出发,按某 | |
| 性。因为高考测试重点往往在特殊性。同时要注: | |
| 例如: Coal is used electricity in that | |
| A. to produce | B. to producing |
| C. produced | D, producing |
| 该题可能因为结构 be used to doing (习惯于 | |
| 态,表明用煤的目的,要用不定式。故答案为 A | 0 |

【知识要点】

- 一、名词分为可数名词和不可数名词两大类
- 1. 不可数名词一般没有单复数之分,主要有专有名词、物质名词和抽象名词。

常考的有: advice, news, progress, money, furniture, fun, weather, information, luck, housework, wood, rice, grass, soap, medicine, work, bread, meat, wealth, music 等。

2. 可数名词有单、复数之分、但下列名词常以复数形式出现。

例如: manners(礼貌), goods(货物), sands(河滩), ashes(灰烬), glasses(眼镜), make preparations for (准备), congratulations (祝贺), drinks (饮料), works (著作), tears (眼泪), regards(问候), thanks(感谢), trousers(裤子), clothes(衣服), sports(运 动), plastics (塑料制品), means (方法手段)

3. 部分名词可数、不可数意义不同。

例如: paper (纸); a paper (报纸); word (消息); a word (词)。

二、抽象名词具体化,不可数名词与可数名词的转化也是高考常考知识

1. 部分抽象名词前有形容词修饰时, 常须加冠词。

例如: a bright future, have a good / nice/ wonderful time, a great help, a good education, a wonderful supper/ lunch/ dinner

2. 与动词同形的名词构成的短语常加冠词。

例如: have a look, go for a walk, have a smoke, make an answer, have a sleep

3. 部分情绪或心理活动的情感名词,表示抽象概念时,不可数;表示具体的事时,可数。

例如: surprise (u.) 惊奇, 诧异

in surprise

(c.) 令人惊奇的事

What a surprise!

pity (u.) 怜悯, 同情

have pity on sb.

(c.) 可惜的事, 憾事

It's a pity.

pleasure (u.) 愉快, 高兴

with pleasure

(c.) 乐趣,乐事

It is a pleasure.

三、名词直接作定语与名词所有格作定语不一样

名词作定语主要有:

1. 表示类别

例如: coffee cup (咖啡杯)

man doctor (男医生)

English lesson (英语课)

college student(大学生)

shoe shop(鞋店)

street light (路灯)

2. 表示原材料

例如: stone house (石头房子)

straw hat (草帽)

wood desk(木桌)

paper money (纸币)

3. 表示用途

例如: lunch room (午餐室)

sports field(运动场)

注意:(1)名词作定语一般用单数, 但某些须用复数形式

例如: a clothes shop, a sports meet, a sales girl, a goods train

(2) man, woman 通常与名词一起变复数

例如: men teachers, women drivers

(3) 所有格作定语与名词直接作定语意义不一样

例如: a man driver, a man's driver

四、名词的所有格

- 1. 在词尾加"'s"表示"所属、所有"。
- (1) 有生命的或被看作有生命名词的所有格一般加's。

例如: the worker's name, the government's plan, his brother's bike, Women's Day

(2)表示国家、城市、时间、度量、天体、价值等无生命的名词的所有格加's。

例如: China's industry the earth's satellite the Party's policy today's newspaper two miles' walk

(3) 表示某店铺、某人的家或省略上文提到的名词时,名词所有格后面的中心词常省略。

例如: the Wangs', at my uncles', the barber's

(4)表示多人共同所有的同一物,在最后一个词尾加's,表示多人各自所有时,须分别加's。

例如: Mary and Jane's room (共有), Li Hua's and Zhang Ying's bikes (分别所有)

(5)以 s 结尾的复数名词一般加"'",以 s 结尾的专有名词加"'"或"'s"。

例如: the boys' desks the teachers' desks Dickens'/ Dickens's book Engels's works/ Engels' works

(6)复合名词、不定代词、相互代词或以整体形式出现的名词一般在最末单词后加"'s"。

例如: somebody else's bike, whose else's car, my daughter-in-law's house

- 2. 用 of 表示所有格。
- (1) 无生命的名词一般用 of 表示所属关系。

例如: the lights of the street, the parks of the city, the map of the country

(2)某些有生命的名词的所有格两者均可,但修饰语较长时,须用 of 表示。

例如: monkey's tail/ the tail of the monkey the story of the brave sisters

the son of the old man who lived in the country

- 3. 词的双重所有格, 由 "of + 名词 + 's "或 "of + 名词性物主代词" 构成。
- (1)表示所属物的名词有冠词、不定代词或数词时(如: a, some, no, the, any, one, few 等)。

例如: a friend of her mother's = one of her mother's friends; a photo of mine = one of my photos

(2)被修饰的名词前有指示代词时或用来表示赞扬或厌恶等感情色彩时。

例如: Everyone loves the little son of his sister's.
We all dislike that pride of Tom's.

- 4 -

【经典题例】 【例 1】(2004 年全国高考卷) Don't leave matches or cigarettes on the table within of little children A. hand B. reach C. space D. distance 【解析】此题考查名词词义与搭配。hand"手", reach"到达、碰到", space"空间", distance "距离"。within reach of 指在某人可获得、碰到的范围内,符合句意。 【答案】B [例2](2005年上海高考卷) He proved himself a true gentleman and the beauty of his was seen at its best when he worked with others. C. talent D. character B. appearance A. temper 【解析】此题考查名词词义。temper"脾气",appearance"外表",talent"天才、天 赋", character "性格、品质"。"他证明自己是个真正的绅士,而在和别人一起工作时他的 良好品质都表现出来了。根据句意,应选 D。 【答案】D 【例3】(2004年上海高考卷)In dealing with public relations, we should make every effort to prevent the in personality. B. contrast C, connection D. conflict A. contact 【解析】此题考查名词词义。contact "联系", contrast "对比", connection "连接", conflict "冲突"。根据句意,应选 D。 【答案】D 【专项强化】) 1. We all know that ___ speak louder than words. (A. movements B. performances D. actions C. operations) 2. The collapse of World Trade Centre has put US economy in a difficult. (B. case A. occasion D. background C. situation) 3. I am sure David will be able to find the library—he has a pretty good _____ of (direction. D. sense A. idea B, feeling C. experience) 4. Bill was doing a lot of physical exercise to build up his ____ (C. strength D. mind B. force A. ability) 5. My of this weekend's activity is going out with some good friends. (C. mind D. thought B, opinion A. idea

) 6. The head office of the bank is in Beijing, but it has _____ all over the country.

A. companies

C. organizations

B. branches

D. businesses

| *** | ****************** | 40404401404400440 4 | /************* | \$ |
|-----|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| (|) 7. — I'm sorry I steppe | ed outside for a smok | te. I was very tired. | |
| | — There is no | for this while yo | u are on duty. | |
| | A. reason | B. excuse | C. cause | D. explanation |
| (|) 8. "I don't think it's m | ny that the | TV blew up. I just t | urned it on, that's all." |
| | said the boy. | | | |
| | A. error | B. mistake | C. fault | D. duty |
| (|) 9. One of the conseque | ences of our planet's | being warming up is | a (n) in the |
| | number of natural d | isasters. | • | |
| | A. result | B. account | C. reason | D. increase |
| (|) 10. Life is tough in the | e city. In order to los | e their, som | e people drink alcohol. |
| | A. temper | B. mood | C. consciousness | D. pressures |
| (|) 11. — How can I use t | his washing machine | ? | |
| | — Well, just refer | to the | | |
| | A. explanations | B. expressions | C. introductions | D. directions |
| (|) 12. I keep medicines o | n the top shelf, out | of the children's | _ · |
| | A. reach | B. hand | C. hold | D. place |
| (|) 13. — Yang Yang car | rried off the first Win | iter Olympic | _ medal for China. |
| | - Great! What _ | she won for o | our motherland! | |
| | A. golden; honour | B. gold; honour | C. golden; honours | s D. gold; honours |
| (|) 14. People need | to live, which i | is measured in calorie | es. |
| | A. power | B. energy | C. strength | D. force |
| (| | | | has risen 20%. |
| | A. products; by | B. produce; from | C. production; at | D. production; by |
| | | 第二节 冠 | 冠 词 | |
| 【矢 | 如识要点 】 | | | |
| | 一、词的基本用法 | | | |
| | 1. 不定冠词 a/an 的用法。 | , | | |
| | (1) an 用于以元音开头 | 的词前,a用于以辅 | 育开头的词前。 | |
| | 例如: an orange a book | | | |
| | 区别: a university | a useful book | a European coun | try |
| | (2)泛指某人或事物或 | 表示类别。 | | |
| | 例如: She is a newcomer | to chemistry but she | has already made sor | ne important discoveries. |
| | (3)意为 one 或 every。 | | | |
| | He should take the medici | ne three times a day. | | |
| | (4)用在某些固定词组 | 中。 | | |
| | 例如:a few, a bit, a little | , a lot of, a couple of | , do sb. a favour | |

(5) 不定代词的位置,一般置名词前,但置 such, half 等词后。

例如: a book

an important report

half a book

such a book

注意: so/too/how + 形容词 +a + 名词

例如: He is so good a man that all like him.

- 2. 定冠词的用法。
- (1)表示特定的或上文提到的人或物。

例如: The man you just said hello to is my teacher.

(2) 指世界上独一无二的事物。

例如: the sun, the moon, the earth, the stars

(3)用在形容词前表一类人。

例如: The rich should help the poor.

(4)用于姓氏复数形式前,表示全家人或夫妇俩。

例如: The Blacks are going to call on the Whites.

(5)用于整十位的复数数词前,指某世纪的某个年代。

例如: in the 1970's/ in the 1970s in the fifties

(6)用于由普通名词构成的专有名词以及江、河、湖等名词前。

例如: the United States the Yellow River the West Lake

(7)用于乐器名称前面。

例如: Alice is fond of playing the piano while Henry is interested in listening to music.

(8)用于下列固定结构中。

例如: the younger of the two boys

The sooner, the better.

The guard caught him by the arm.

二、不定冠词的情况

1. 物质名词、抽象名词和专有名词(人名、地名)一般不用冠词,但物质名词、抽象 名词具体化或专有名词泛指时,常用不定冠词。

例如: Mr. Zhang wants to visit Beijing.

A Mr. Zhang wants you to go for a walk.

2. 泛指节假日、季节、月份、星期几时不用冠词。

例如: on New Year's Day Children's Day in June on Friday in winter

3. 球类、棋类名词、学科名词前不用冠词。

例如: Tom likes playing volleyball while I like playing football.

This term we will study maths, physics and chemistry.

4. 餐名前一般不用冠词。

例如: have/ at/ after/ before breakfast (lunch, supper, dinner)

但餐名前如有形容词修饰时,常用 a/an;特指时也需用 the。

例如: They had a wonderful dinner.

The lunch was well cooked on Women's Day.

| J, J, C | ,0,5,0,0,5,0,5,0,5,0,5,0,5,0,5,0,5,0,5, | | | .0.0.0.0. | 010101010101010 |
|---------|---|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 5 | . 含有对比意义或习惯上- | 一起使用的普通名词 | 并列时,不用冠 | [词。 | |
| B | 列如: day and night body | and soul knife and | fork husband a | and wife | arm in arm |
| 6 | i. by + 交通工具, 不用冠i | 词。 | | | |
| B | 列如: by car/ bus/ boat/ bik | ce/ air/ sea/ plane | | | |
| 7 | , 注意下列习惯用法, 有 | 无冠词意义不一样。 | | | |
| g | go to college (上大学) | | go to the college | e (到学 | 院去) |
| g | go to school (上学) | | go to the school | (到学标 | 咬去) |
| g | go to hospital (看医生) | | go to the hospit | al (到医 | [院去] |
| _ | ut sea (出海) | | at the sea (在 | 海边) | |
| i | n charge of (管理、负责 |) | in the charge of | (由… | …主管、负责) |
| а | ıt table (吃饭) | | at the table (7 | 生桌旁) | |
| f | four of us (我们中的四人 | ,我们不只四人) | | | |
| t | he four of us (我们四人, | 我们只有四人) | | | |
| 【经 | 典题例】 | | | | |
| | - · · · · - <u>-</u> | | | | |
| | 【例 1】(2005 年浙江高考 | | | | laughter who has |
| | gift for | painting-she has w | on two national p | orizes. | |
| | A. a; a | B. an; the | | | |
| | 【解析】"Mrs. Taylor 有一 | 个 8 岁的女儿,她有 | 「画画的 天分,□ | 经获得了 | "两个全国大奖。" |
| 8 是し | 以元音开头的,故第一个空 | E格应填 an,第二空 | 应填 a。 | | |
| | 【答案】C | | | | |
| | 【例2】(2004年浙江高考 | き卷)The Wilsons liv | e in A-s | haped ho | use near the coast. |
| | It is 17th | h century cottage. | | | |
| | A. the; / | B. an; the | C. /; the | D. | an; a |
| | 【解析】house 是第一次 | 提到,而 A-shaped] | 又是由元音开头 | 的,故第 | 一空应填 an;而 |
| 序数 | 词前应加定冠词 the,故 B | 3 符合题意。 | | | |
| | 【答案】B | | | | |
| | 【例 3】(2005年北京高年 | 考卷)It is often said | thatt | eachers h | ave very |
| | easy life. | | | | |
| | A. /; / | B. /; a | C. the; / | D. | the; a |
| | 【解析】"人们常说老师信 | 们过着轻松的生活。 | "此处 teachers | 是泛指, | 前面不需要加冠 |
| 词; | 第二空指一种轻松的生活 | ,前面加不定冠词 a | ٥ | | |
| | 【答案】B | | | | |
| 【专 | ₹项强化 】 | | | | |
| (|) 1. When he left | college, he got a io | b as repo | orter in a r | newspaper office. |
| ` | • | B. /; the | | | the; the |
| (|) 2. I knew Joh | | | | • |
| ` | | B. a: the | | | the; a |

| (|) 3. I can't remember | when exactly the Ro | binsons left | city. I only remember it |
|----|--|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| | was Mon | day. | | |
| | A. the; the | B. a; the | C. a; a | D. the; a |
| (|) 4. On May 5, 2005, | at World Te | able Tennis Champion | nship, Kong Linghui and |
| (| Wang Hao won the | e gold medal in men' | s doubles with | score of 4: 1. |
| | A. a; a | B. /; the | C. a; / | D. the; a |
| (|) 5. If you grow up in | n large fam | nily, you are more lil | kely to develop |
| | ability to get on w | ell with oth | iers. | |
| | A. /; an; the | B. a; the; / | C. the; an; the | D. a; the; the |
| (|) 6. If you go by | train, you can ha | ive quite a comfortab | le journey, but make sure |
| | you get | fast one. | | |
| | A. the; the | B./; a | C. the; a | D. /; / |
| (|) 7. — What's your e | lder sister? | | |
| | — She is | teacher and | writer. | |
| | | | | D. the; a |
| (|) 8. After dinner he ga | ive Mr. Richardson _ | ride to | Capital Airport. |
| | A. the; a | B. a; the | C. /; a | D. /; the |
| (|) 9. This book tells | life story o | of John Smith, who | left school and |
| | worked for a new | spaper at the age of : | 16. | D. the; a dis Championship, Kong Linghui and swith score of 4: 1. D. the; a are more likely to develop e; an; the D. a; the; the a comfortable journey, but make sure e; a D. /; / ter. a D. the; a ide to Capital Airport. a D. /; the Smith, who left school and de; / D. a; / reak the glass and push red de; the D. a; a upermarket cashier on Saturdays. n; a D. an; the ng tables has been wood, but he; the D. /; the the telescope, Newton made man's understanding of color. is the D. the; a We sang and danced until it came to the; an D./; an Because page of the book is |
| | A. the; the | B. a; the | C. the; / | D. a; / |
| (| World Table Tennis Championship, Kong Linghui and Wang Hao won the gold medal in men's doubles with score of 4: 1. A. a; a | | | |
| | button". | | | |
| | A. /; a | B. /; the | C. the; the | D. a; a |
| •(|) 11. I earn 10 dollars | hour as | supermarket c | ashier on Saturdays. |
| | A. a; an | B. the; a | C. an; a | D. an; the |
| (|) 12. Historically, | main material | for making tables has | s been wood, but |
| | metal and stone | have also been used. | | |
| | A. the; / | B. /; / | C. the; the | D. /; the |
| (|) 13. While he was in | ivestigating ways to | improve the telescop | e, Newton made |
| | discover which | completely changed | man's under | standing of color. |
| | A. a; / | B. a; the | C. /; the | D. the; a |
| (|) 14. The party last: | night was | success. We sang an | d danced until it came to |
| | end at | twelve. | | |
| | A. a; an | B. a; the | C. the; an | D./; an |
| (|) 15. — Do you mi | nd if I change anothe | er book? Because | page of the book is |
| | torn, and _ | cover looks | dirty. | |
| | - No, of cou | se not. | | |
| | A. the; the | B. a; the | C. a; a | D. the; a |

 $\frac{1}{2}$

第三节 代 词

【知识要点】

一、代词的分类及其基本用法

| | | • | 单数 | | 复数 | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----------|---|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------|--|
| | | 第一 人称 | 第二人称 | 第三人称 | 第一 第一 人称 | 第二 人称 | 第三 人称- | 功能 | |
| 人利 | 主格 | I | you | he, she, it | we | you | they | 主 | |
| 代证 | 宾格 | me | уоц | him, her, it | us | you | them | 宾 | |
| 物当 | E 形容词性 | my | your | his, her, its | our | your | their | 宾 | |
| 代证 | 名词性 | mine | yours | his, hers, its | ours | yours | theirs | 主、宾、表 | |
| | 反身代词 | myself | yourself | himself, herself, itself | ourselves | yourselves | themselves | 同位语宾 | |
| | 指示代词 | this, tha | this, that these, those | | | 定、主、宾 | | | |
| 相互 | 宾格 | each oth | each other, one another | | | | 宾 | | |
| 代词 | 所有格 | each oth | each other's, one another's | | | | | 定 | |
| | 可数 | each, or | each, one, many, (a) few, another, either, neither | | | | | 主、定、宾 | |
| 不定 | 不可数 | much, | much, (a) little | | | | | | |
| . 代 | 可数,不可数 | all, som | all, some, none, such, any, other | | | | | 定、主、宾 | |
| 词 | 复合不定代词 | 1 | anybody, anyone, anything, somehody, someone, something, nobody, nothing, everybody, everyone, everything | | | | | 主、宾、表 | |
| | 疑问代词 who, whom, whose, which, what | | | _ | | | 主、宾、定 | | |
| who (ever), whom (ever), whose (ever) | | | ose (ever) |), which (| ever), what | 主、宾、定 | | | |
| | 关系代词 who, whom, whose, which, that, as | | | | 主、宾、定 | | | | |

例如: His camera is more expensive than hers.

Kate and her sister went on holiday with a cousin of theirs.

Tom felt that he knew everybody's business better than they knew it themselves.

二、it的用法是高考常考点

1. it 代前面提到过的人或事物。

例如: Someone is knocking at the door, who is it?

He has lost his car but he can't find it.