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高考英语

高分突破

语法突破

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延边人民出版社

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前 言

《高考英语高分突破·语法突破》的编写是在深入研究了教育部新颁布的《高中英语课程标准》，参照《教学大纲》《高考英语考试说明》和全国各地近几年的高考试题，结合今后高考的发展趋势而精心编写而成的。该书博采众长，构思新颖，内容全面，覆盖面广，囊括了高中英语教材和高考要求学生掌握的英语语法知识。内容与高考考点链接，重点突出，难点剖析透彻，针对性强。全书共包括20个章节，4个附录。每一个语法项目包括以下三部分：

【语法概述】该部分简明扼要地介绍每个语法项目的基本概念、基本用法，使读者明确该语法项目中应该掌握的基本内容。

【重点考点】该部分包括真题再现，精析精解，能力自检三个栏目，以条目的形式列出本语法项目的重点难点和常见考点，每个条目下先举出典型高考试题，再进行相关的讲解，最后给出针对性习题进行即时训练。对学习和考试的重点、难点内容作了详细的讲解。该部分每一个语法项目都与最新高考全真试题链接，并对试题进行了解题思路分析和解题技巧指导。

【能力提升自我检测】语法的学习实践性很强，仅靠记忆语法条目是不行的，为了帮助学生牢固掌握语法基础知识，培养应试技巧和能力，每一个语法项目之后都配有适量的语法能力检测试题。题目设计新颖，题干丰富，内容贴近生活，符合最新高考命题精神，达到高考难度，切题率高，力求让读者在练中掌握规律，在练中理清思路，实现知识向能力的成功过渡。该部分练习是本单元语法知识的能力点、考查点，学生可依此及时对照检查自己的语法学习和掌握情况。检测题的答案均附在练习之后，便于自我测试和自我矫正。

该书收录了高中英语不规则动词、构词法、日常交际用语等内容，便于读者查阅和记忆。

总之，该书便于高中学生系统掌握语法知识，扩大他们的视野，提高他们的语法知识的运用能力，最终实现综合能力的突破，是一部集理论与实践于一体的、难度适宜的高考语法用书，适用于广大高中生和英语教师，相信它将成为读者的良师益友。

在该套丛书的编写过程中，我们参考了多种图书、报刊杂志、网上传媒的文章和资料，在此一并表示感谢。对书中的疏忽和纰漏之处，敬请广大读者和有关专家不吝指正。

编 者

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第一章 名词

【语法概述】

名词是表示人、事物和抽象概念的词,可以分为普通名词和专有名词。普通名词包含个体名词、集体名词、物质名词和抽象名词,其中个体名词和集体名词一般可数;而物质名词和抽象名词一般不可数,没有单、复数之分。专有名词是表示人、机构、场所等特有的名词。名词在句中可作主语、表语、宾语、定语、状语等多种句子成分。

【重难点考点】

可数名词与不可数名词的使用

真题再现

1. It's widely accepted that young babies learn to do things because certain acts lead to _____. (2004 江苏)
A. rewards B. prizes C. awards D. results
2. There are usually at least two _____ of looking at every question. (2001 上海春季)
A. means B. directions
C. views D. ways
3. If you don't take away all your things from the desk, there won't be enough _____ for my stationery. (2001 上海)
A. area B. place C. room D. surface
4. Bill was doing a lot of physical exercise to build up his _____. (2005 天津)
A. ability B. force
C. strength D. mind
5. For the sake of her daughter's health, she decided to move to a warm _____. (上海 2002 年春)
A. weather B. temperature
C. season D. climate

KEYS: 1. A 2. D 3. C 4. C 5. D

精析精解

▲ 名词的可数与不可数是高考测试的重点内容,使用时应注意以下几点:

1) 单、复数同形的名词: fish 鱼; sheep 绵羊; deer 鹿;

Chinese 中国人; Japanese 日本人; means 方式、方法; works 工厂; 作品

注意: 这些名词在句中应根据意义来确定谓语的: 单、复数。

2) 只作复数形式看待的名词: cattle 牛, 牲口; clothes 衣服; people 人们, 人; police 警察。

注意: 如果要表示单数意义可以用下列表达法: a head of cattle 一头牛; an article of clothing 一件衣服; a person 一个人; a policeman 一名警察; 但是: a people 表示“一个民族”, 复数是 peoples。

3) 下列名词表示括号内的意义时作复数看待: class (全班同学); club (俱乐部成员); family (全家人); group (小组成员); school (全校师生); nation (全国人民); team (队员)。

4) 汉语可数英语不可数的名词: news 消息; advice 建议; information 信息, 情报; work 工作; bread 面包; progress 进步; furniture 家具; clothing 衣服; chalk 粉笔; money 钱; weather 天气; housework 家务活; fun 乐趣, 趣事; word 消息; luggage 行李; baggage 行李; rubbish 垃圾; luck 运气; wealth 财富; fortune 运气。

5) 表示某一意义必须用复数形式的名词: arms 武器; ashes 灰烬; brains 智力; chains 镣铐; conditions 环境; congratulations 祝贺; forces 军队; glasses 眼镜; goods 货物; games 运动会; heavens 天堂; manners 礼貌; mountains 山脉; pains 辛劳; regards 问候; sands 沙滩; shoes 鞋; spirits 情绪; stairs 楼梯; tears 眼泪; thanks 感谢; things 形势; trousers 裤子; woods 森林; works 工厂, 作品; waters 水域; trousers 裤子; scissors 剪刀; compasses 圆规; belongings 所有物; surroundings 环境; findings 调查结果; fireworks 烟火; riches 财富。

注意: glasses, shoes, trousers 单独使用时, 谓语用复数; 但前面有 pair 等单位量词时由量词决定谓语的: 单、复数。

6) 下列短语中的名词总是用复数: do one's lessons 做功课; have words with sb. 与某人吵架; in other words 换句话说; make/do repairs 修理; make friends with 与……交朋友; shake hands with 与……

握手; make preparations for 为……做准备

7) 可数与不可数意义不同的名词

下列名词的前一个词义可数, 后一个词义则不可数。对比下列单词:

beauty 美人/美丽; cause 原因/事业; change 变化/零钱; composition 作文/写作; chicken 小鸡/鸡肉; difficulty 困难之事/困难; exercise 练习/锻炼; experience 经历/经验; fish 鱼/鱼肉; glass 玻璃杯/玻璃; geography 地理书/地理学; idea 主意/了解; iron 熨斗/铁; life 生命/生活; light 灯/光; matter 事情/物质; operation 手术/操作; orange 橘子/橘色/橘汁; paper 报纸、试卷、论文/纸; power 大国/电力; radio 收音机/无线电; relation 亲属/关系; room 房间/空间; rubber 橡皮擦/橡胶; sight 景象/视觉、看见; spirit 妖怪/精神; silk 丝织品/丝绸; time 次数/时间; weight 重物/重量; wonder 奇迹/奇怪; wood 树林/木头; word 单词/消息; work 作品/工作; youth 年轻人/青春。

注意: hair 笼统地指头发时不可数, 但指“若干根头发”时则可数。fruit, tea, noise, biscuit, steel 等不可数名词表示种类时可数。

8) 注意下列复合名词的复数形式

boy students 男生; girl students 女学生; lookers-on 旁观者; passers-by 行人; fathers-in-law 岳父; runners-up 亚军; grown-ups 成年人; go-betweens 中间人; tooth-brushes 牙刷; men doctors 男医生; women teachers 女教师。

9) 常用在不可数名词前面的表示数量的词组

a piece of 一块; a sheet of 一张; a pair of 一队, 一双; a drop of 一滴; a set of 一套; a handful of 一把; a suit of 一套; an article of 一件; a crowd of 一群; a block of 一块; a slip of 一片; a grain of 一粒; a loaf of 一块

10) 表示“许多”的词组

(1) 修饰可数名词的有: many, many a, a great/large/good number of, numbers of, a great many;

修饰不可数名词的有: much, a great deal/large deal of, a large amount of

(2) 既可以修饰可数也可以修饰不可数的名词有: a lot of/lots of, plenty of, a large/great/good quantity of, quantities of

能力自检

1. —Can you shoot that bird at the top of the tree?
—No, it's out of _____. (2001 上海)
A. range B. reach C. control D. distance
2. Since the plan has been worked out, we must put it into _____.
A. practice B. action C. fact D. deed
3. As a writer he succeeded in calling _____ to many of the terrible wrongs that existed at that time.
A. interest B. attention
C. notice D. mind
4. Telling Bob he no longer had a position in the company was an unpleasant _____ for the manager.
A. work B. duty C. task D. means
5. Many countries are increasing their use of natural gas, wind and other forms of _____. (1996 上海)
A. energy B. source C. power D. material

KEYS: 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. A

名词所有格的使用及名词作定语

真题再现

1. The _____ is just around the corner and you won't miss it. (2001 上海春季)
A. bicycle's shop B. bicycle shop
C. bicycles shop D. bicycles' shop
2. He dropped the _____ and broke it. (NMET1993)
A. cup of coffee B. coffee's cup
C. cup for coffee D. coffee cup

KEYS: 1. B 2. D

精析精解

▲ 名词所有格的使用:

所有格是指在有生命的名词后加-'s, 无生命的名词只能用 of, 若被修饰词前的两个名词后都有-'s, 则表示这两个人各有各的东西; 如只在第二个名词后有-'s, 则含义为两人共有一个东西。但当无生命的名词表示时间、自然现象、国家、城市等实体、工作群体、度量衡及价值时也可以加-'s 构成所有格。例如:

a day's journey 一天的旅程; a month's time 一个月的时间; moon's rays 月光; the earth's atmosphere 地球大气

层; the tree's branches 树枝; China's industry 中国的工业; the city's parks 城市的公园; the factory's workers 工厂的工人; the ship's crew 船上的船员; a mile's distance 一英里的距离

注意 所有格表示的多种关系:

- 1) 从属关系: the wheels of the car 车轮
- 2) 局部、整体关系: some of the water 一些水
- 3) 量化关系: a cup of tea 一杯茶
- 4) 描述关系: a professor of learning 知识丰富的教授
- 5) 同位关系: the city of Beijing 北京市
- 6) 动宾关系: the study of the map 研究地图
- 7) 主位关系: the determination of the workers 工人们
的决心

▲ 名词作定语:

名词修饰另外一个名词时,一般表示目的、属性,其词形用单数,但 man, woman 修饰另外一个名词时,其单、复数要由其所修饰的名词的单复数来决定。中学教材中常见的名词作定语的短语有:

- 1) 第一个名词说明第二个名词的地点或时间,例如:
country music 乡村音乐; forest land 森林土层; nature park 天然公园; palace ball 宫廷舞会; street lights 街灯; city life 城市生活; school education 学校教育; government office 政府机关; school life 学校生活; mountain plant 山岭植物; kitchen window 厨房窗户; afternoon tea 午茶; summer suit 夏装; summer holidays 暑假; winter weather 冬天的天气; morning paper 晨报; night school 夜校。
- 2) 第一个名词说明第二个名词由什么组成,例如:
fur coat 皮衣; brick wall 砖墙; paper money 纸币; plant fat 植物脂肪; cotton shirt 棉衬衫; stone figures 石像; silk books 丝绸书; metal pots 金属锅; plastic sheets 塑料布。
- 3) 第一个名词说明后者的用途或之间的关系,例如:
wine bottle 酒瓶; lecture hall 演讲大厅; peace talk 和平会谈; theatre manager 剧院经理; telephone poles 电线杆; clothes line 衣服绳; football clothes 足球衣; exercise books 练习册; clothing factory 服装厂; shoe shop 鞋店; tea house 茶馆; coffee cups 咖啡杯; sports shoes 运动鞋; traffic lights 交通灯。
- 4) 第一个名词说明后者的职业、身份、性别,例如:
geography teacher 地理教师; girl friend 女朋友; bus driver 汽车司机; model worker 模范工人; match girl 卖火柴的女孩。

5) 前者和后者具有主谓关系或整体与部分的关系,例如:
birth control 计划生育; blood test 血检; child care 儿童保健; river bank 河岸; bicycle wheel 自行车轮; cabbage seed 卷心菜种子; animal bones 动物骨头; cigarette ends 烟头; ocean floor 洋底; school gate 校门; overcoat pockets 大衣口袋; table legs 桌腿; tree branches 树枝。

能力自检

1. When they were in difficulty, we would come to _____ help.
A. the villagers' B. the villagers
C. the villagers of D. the villages with
 2. Mr. Taylor says that we must do all we can to meet the _____ needs.
A. children's B. childrens'
C. children D. children's
 3. Every Sunday I went to my _____, as my uncle has a lot of interesting books.
A. aunt B. aunt's
C. aunts' D. aunt's family
 4. Tom's and John's _____ came to London last week.
A. father-in-law B. fathers-in-law
C. fathers-in-laws D. father-in-laws
 5. You are to gather at the _____ at 8:00 tomorrow morning.
A. school's gate B. school Gate
C. School's Gate D. school gate
- KEYS: 1. A 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. D

名词的某些特殊用法

真题再现

1. — I've passed my driving test. (NMET1999)
— _____!
A. Cheers B. Good luck
C. Come on D. Congratulations
2. She is the only one of the _____ who has won the Nobel Prize for Physics. (NMET1996)
A. woman expert B. woman experts
C. women expert D. women experts
3. _____ will make a trip around the world during



the Christmas. (1993 上海)

- A. The Evens B. The Evens'
C. The Evenses D. The Evenses'

4. Oh, John. _____ you gave us! (NMET 1990)
A. How a pleasant surprise
B. How pleasant surprise
C. What a pleasant surprise
D. What pleasant surprise

KEYS: 1. D 2. D 3. C 4. C

精析精解

▲某些名词在某些场合只能用复数,例如:

make preparations for 为...作准备; bc/make friends with 与...交朋友; shake hands with 与...握手; take turns to do 轮流做; take pains to do 努力干...; works 作品; means 方式; salesman 商人; a goods train 一辆货车

▲由连字号构成的含有名词的合成形容词中的名词只能用单数形式。例如:

an eight-hundred-meter-long bridge 八百米长的一座桥; a five-dollar bill 一张五美元的票子。

▲英语中姓氏名词的复数被定冠词修饰时,表示一家人或夫妻任人。例如:

the Smiths 史密斯一家; the Greens 格林夫妇。

▲部分抽象名词有时可数,例如:

a pleasure 一件乐事; a surprise 一件令人吃惊的事情; a success 成功的人或事; a failure 失败之人或事; a must 必需的人或事; a time 一段时间; a waste of time 浪费时间; a knowledge of English 懂点英语; a rise in pay 涨工资; an honour 光荣之事; a pity 遗憾之事; a shame 羞耻之事; a danger 危险之人或事; a rich dinner 一顿丰盛的晚餐; a brave death 死的勇敢; a terrible danger 极大的危险; a good education 良好的教育; a deep interest 浓厚的兴趣; a good laugh 一阵大笑; a deep love 深爱; a blue light 一道蓝光; take an active part in 积极参加; a special patience 特别耐心; a heavy rain 一场大雨; a good sleep 好觉; a long silence 长时间沉默; a light smoke 一股轻烟; have a good time 过得愉快; a strong wind 一阵大风。

能力自检

1. There are ten _____ teachers and two hundred

_____ students in the school.

- A. women; girl B. woman; girls
C. women; girls D. woman; girl

2. The boy wrote _____ last week, which made his parents surprised.
A. a two-thousand-words article
B. two two-thousand-words article
C. a two-thousand-word article
D. two two-thousand-words articles

3. Students sometimes support themselves by _____ of evening jobs.
A. ways B. paths C. means D. offers

4. Some famous singers live on the _____ from their records sales. (1994 上海)

- A. salary B. value C. bill D. income

5. Those football players had no strict _____ until they joined our club. (1997 上海)

- A. practice B. education
C. exercise D. training

KEYS: 1. A 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. D

【能力提升自我检测】

1. If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask them to leave a _____. (NMET1997)

- A. message B. letter
C. sentence D. notice

2. This is bedroom, as _____ probably you know.

- A. Tom and Jane's B. Tom's and Jane's
C. Tom's and Jane D. Tom and Jane

3. There are five students in our group. Two of us are _____ and the rest are _____.

- A. Chinese; Russian B. Chineses; Russian
C. Chinese; Russians D. Chineses; Russians

4. My trousers _____ being washed, what's worse, this pair of trousers bought yesterday _____ too short for me.

- A. are; is B. is; is
C. is; are D. are; are

5. —Is Mr. Smith in?

—No, he's asked for _____ leave.

- A. a two week's B. a two-week
C. a two-week's D. a two weeks

6. Everybody thinks little of the film. In fact, there is no _____ of it being tried out in the film festival.

- A. sign B. use
C. possibility D. doubt
7. The news that his sick mother was recovering from her grave illness brought great _____ to him.
A. courage B. message
C. comfort D. friendship
8. —Yang Yang got the first winter Olympic _____ medal for China.
—Great! What _____ she won for our motherland!
A. golden; honor B. gold; honor
C. golder; honors D. gold; honors
9. Jack tried hard to get a gold medal in this winter Olympic Games but he had no _____.
A. luck B. time C. fate D. entrance
10. Believing these people have their special _____, the police have been keeping a _____ watch on them.
A. ideas; good B. attempts; close
C. ways; tight D. minds; serious
11. Unfortunately, Sally has never been too friendly to Jim and keeps him at a _____.
A. distance B. space C. direction D. way
12. When I give up work, I shall take a long sea _____.
A. trip B. travel C. journey D. voyage
13. Shelly had prepared carefully for her English examination so that she could be sure of passing it on her first _____.
A. intention B. attempt C. purpose D. desire
14. In 2001 the Chinese people were always in high spirits for pieces of exciting news came to China _____.
A. step by step B. one by one
C. little by little D. one after another
15. He told me he had been offered a very well-paid _____.
A. business B. service C. work D. position
16. It's important for us to employ a word or a phrase to the _____ in language studies.
A. situation B. expression
C. condition D. transitions
17. I listened to Dr Wilson's lecture about the protection of wild animals, but I was unable to grasp its key _____.
A. words B. notes C. message D. points
18. No regular advertiser dare produce anything that fails to stick to the _____ of his advertisement.
A. note B. level
C. permission D. promise
19. I knew I shouldn't accept anything from such a person, but I found it difficult to turn down his _____.
A. plan B. offer
C. suggestion D. request
20. Japan is lacking in minerals, so a lot of _____ have to be imported from abroad.
A. steel B. metal
C. metals D. equipments
21. The rescue team spared no _____ in search of the missing climbers from the great university, but ended in vain.
A. pains B. force C. efforts D. labour
22. More and more people choose to shop in a supermarket as it offers a great _____ of goods.
A. variety B. mixture
C. extension D. combination
23. We mustn't lose _____ even when the heavy rain washes away all the plants.
A. heart B. hearts
C. the hearts D. our hearts
24. —Could you find an answer to your problem in the book I gave you?
—I looked at it, but it wasn't really _____.
A. much used B. able to use
C. of useful D. of much use
25. — _____ came that Professor Wang would drop in on his way here to have _____ with me.
A. Word; a word B. A word; the word
C. Words; words D. The word; a word

KEYS:

1. A 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. C
7. C 8. B 9. A 10. B 11. A 12. D
13. B 14. D 15. D 16. A 17. D 18. D
19. B 20. C 21. C 22. A 23. A 24. D
25. A



第二章 冠词

【语法概述】

冠词是一种虚词,是英语中特有的一种词性,本身不能单独使用。冠词分为两种,一种是不定冠词,即 a 和 an;另外一种则是定冠词,即 the。

【重难点考点】

a, an 和 the 的区别和用法

真题再现

- If you go by _____ train, you can have quite a comfortable journey, but make sure you get _____ fast one. (NMET2005)
A. the; the B. /; a
C. the; a D. /; /
 - It is often said that _____ teachers have _____ very easy life. (2005 北京)
A. 不填; 不填 B. 不填; a
C. the; 不填 D. the; a
 - Jumping out of _____ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite _____ exciting experience. (NMET2002)
A. /; the B. /; an
C. an; an D. the; the
 - When you come here for your holiday next time, don't go to _____ hotel, I can find you _____ bed in my flat. (NMET2004)
A. the; a B. the; 不填
C. a; the D. a; 不填
 - An accident happened at _____ crossroads a few meters away from _____ bank. (2003 上海春)
A. a; a B. /; a
C. /; the D. the; /
- KEYS: 1. B 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. A

精析精解

▲ a 和 an 的区别:

a 用于辅音音素(不是辅音字母)开头的词前; an 用于元音音素(不是元音字母)开头的词前。例如:
an old worker 一名老工人;
a famous doctor 一位有名的医生;

an honest worker 一位诚实的工人;
a useful grammar book 一本有用的语法书;
a university in my hometown 我家乡的一所大学;
an unknown scientist 一位不出名的科学家;
a European country 一个欧洲国家;
an honor 光荣之事; an onion 一棵洋葱

▲ a (an) 的用法:

- 用于表示“一”的数量,但数的概念没有 one 强烈,例如:
The clock has a minute hand and a second hand.
这个闹钟有一个分针和秒针。
- 用来泛指人或事物中的任何一个,例如:
My sister is a popular singer.
我姐姐是一名流行歌手。
- 用来指某人或某事物,但不具体说明是谁或是什么,例如:
Did you borrow a science reading book from the library yesterday?
你昨天从图书馆借了一本科普书吗?
A famous football star is going to come to our school next week. 一位著名足球明星下周要来我们学校。
- 表一类人或物,在译成汉语时,通常不需译出。如果 a (an) 具有数词 one 的含义则必须译出。例如:
A leaf falls much more slowly than a stone.
树叶下落的速度比石头慢得多。
She will be back from abroad in a week.
她一周之后从国外回来。
- 在时间、重量、速度、价格等名词前,表示“每一(个)”。例如:
Senior students usually have five English lessons a week. 高中的学生通常每周上五节英语课。
You can only drive at 45 kilometers an hour in this part of the city. 在城市的这一部分,你只能以每小时 45 公里的速度驾驶。
- 与抽象名词连用,表示某种概念。例如:
He didn't receive a good education when he was young. 他年轻时没有受到良好的教育。
The spread of SARS caused a great terror in some parts of the city. “非典”疾病的蔓延在这个城市的某些地方引起了恐慌。

- 7) 与专有名词连用,表示某一特定意思。例如:

A Mr. Green came to ask for you when you were a way from work.

你不在上班时,有个叫格林的先生来找过你。

Lao Wang is always helping others and he is called a Lei Feng. 老王总是帮助别人,被称为“雷锋”。

- 8) 表示“同一”的意思。例如:

These two soldiers are nearly of an age.

这俩战士几乎同龄。

The people and army are of a family in China.

在中国,军民一家人。

- 9) 与形容词最高级形式连用,表示“非常”之意,并不表示比较。例如:

Qingdao is a most beautiful city in China.

青岛是中国沿海的一个美丽城市。

- 10) 用于两个并列名词的第一个名词之前,表示“一个人或物”。如在并列的两个名词之前分别加不定冠词,则表示“两个人或物”。例如:

His father is a teacher and writer.

他爸爸是一位教师兼作家。

A teacher and a writer are to visit our workshop this afternoon.

一位教师和一位作家下午要来参观我们车间。

- 11) 与成对的名词连用表示一套时只在第一个名词前加不定冠词,但如不成对,则要分别使用不定冠词。例如:

A knife and fork lies on the table.

桌子上有一副刀叉。

She bought a knife and a fork in my small shop.

她在我的小店买了把刀和一把叉。

- 12) 与 many 连用,表示“许多”。例如:

Many a worker was killed in the mine accident.

在这次煤矿事故中有许多工人丧生。

- 13) 与疾病名词连用时,若该名词单独使用时,不定冠词可有可无,但若名词前有修饰语时,必须用不定冠词。例如:

Bad luck! You have (a) stomachache and I have a bad toothache.

真倒霉!你肚子疼,我牙疼得厉害。

- 14) 用于某些习语中:

a few 一些,少数几个; a little 一点儿; a bit 一点儿; a lot of 许多,大量; a piece of 一片(块); have a good time 玩得痛快; have a rest 休息一下; in a

hurry 匆忙; a day or two 一两天; in a word 总而言之,一句话; as a whole 总起来说; as a rule 作为常规; as a matter of fact 事实上; at a loss 不知所措; all of a sudden 突然; after a while 一会儿之后; in a moment 一会儿之后; once in a while 每隔一段时间; in a way 从某种意义上说; with a smile 微笑着; lend a hand 帮忙; keep an eye on 密切注视着; make a living 谋生; a large population 人口多; take a look at 看; make a promise 许诺,答应; die a... breath 死……; dream a... dream 做……梦; live a... life 过……生活; get in a word 插话; have a word with sb. 和某人谈话; have a pain 疼痛; make an effort 努力; make an apology 道歉; make it a rule 使成为惯例; pay a visit to 拜访,参观; take an interest in 对……感兴趣。

▲ 不定冠词 a, an 的位置:

- 1) 不定冠词 a, an 一般用于可数名词之前,如果名词之前有形容词,则位于形容词之前,如 a disease, a terrible disease.

- 2) 如果名词之前用了 many, such 等具有限定意义的形容词和表示感叹的 what 等修饰, a, an 必须放在这些词后面,语序为: many a (an)..., such a (an)..., what a (an)... 例如:

Many a policeman in our city is beginning to learn English. 我们城市里许多警察在开始学习英语。

China is such an important country that the world is paying more attention to her. 中国是一个如此重要的国家,全世界都给予更多的关注。

- 3) 当单数名词之前有 so, too, how, as 等副词修饰, a, an 必须放在形容词之后,语序为: so + 形容词 + an (an)..., too + 形容词 + a (an)..., as + 形容词 + an (an)... + as..., how + 形容词 + an (an)... 例如:

Shanghai is so beautiful a city that many foreigners want to work here. 上海是一个如此美丽的城市,许多外国人都想在这里工作。

I am afraid this is too difficult a problem for a child to work out. 恐怕这个问题太难,孩子解不出来。

How powerful a country China will be!

中国将会是一个多么强大的国家!

Chinese will be as important a language as English in the near future. 在不久的将来中文将会是一门和英语一样重要的语言。



4) 与 quite, rather 连用时,不定冠词位于 quite 或 rather 前后均可,语序为:quite (rather) a (an)..., a quite (rather)... 例如:

It is quite (rather) a/a quite (rather) long time since you graduated from Beijing University, so you need to study more.

你大学毕业很久了,因此有必要进一步学习。

能力自检

- I'd like _____ information about the management of your hotel, please.
—Well, you could have _____ word with the manager. He might be helpful. (NMET1995)
A. some; a B. an; some
C. some; some D. an; a
- Five years ago her brother was _____ university student of _____ physics.
A. a; / B. an; the
C. an; / D. a; /
- This is _____ room I told you about.
—I see. Is it _____ bright one?
A. a; a B. the; a
C. the; the D. a; the
- Will the headmaster attend _____ meeting?
—Yes, he will arrive in _____ hour or two.
A. a; an B. the; the
C. the; an D. a; the
- There's _____ dictionary on _____ desk by your desk. (2003 北京春季)
A. a; the B. a; a
C. the; a D. the; the

KEYS: 1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. A

用定冠词 the 的几种情况

真题再现

- The warmth of _____ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of _____ wool used. (NMET2001)
A. the; the B. the; 不填
C. 不填; the D. 不填; 不填
- I don't like talking on _____ phone; I prefer

writing _____ letters. (NMET2002 春季)

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

- Summer in _____ south of France are for _____ most part dry and sunny. (2000 春季)
A. /; a B. the; /
C. /; / D. the; the
- The cakes are delicious. He'd like to have _____ third one because _____ second one is rather too small. (2002 上海春季)
A. a; a B. the; the
C. a; the D. the; a
- Mr. Smith, there's a man at _____ front door who says he has _____ news for you of great importance. (2001 春季)
A. the; / B. the; the
C. /; / D. /; the

KEYS: 1. B 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. A

精析精解

▲ 下列情况一般使用定冠词:

- 用于特指或双方都知道的或上文已提到过的人或物。例如:
Paris is the capital of the Republic of France.
巴黎是法兰西共和国的首都。
She shows great interest in the new job as a nurse.
她对当护士的工作很感兴趣。
- 用于世界上独一无二的事物名词之前。例如:
There are many unknown things for us to explore in the universe.
宇宙中有许多未知的东西需要我们去探索。
China is a great country and has friends all over the world.
中国是一个伟大的国家,我们的朋友遍天下。
- 与单数名词连用,表示一类(与不定冠词用法相同)。例如:
To middle school students, the English-Chinese dictionary is more helpful than the Chinese-English one.
对中学生来说,英汉词典比汉英词典更有帮助。
- 用于形容词或副词的最高级之前。例如:
She chose the least expensive recorder as she didn't want to spend too much money on it. 由于她不想花太多钱,她挑选了一台最便宜的录音机。

Which country is developing the fastest among these Asian countries? China is.

亚洲国家中哪一个国家发展得最快? 中国最快。

- 5) 序数词表示顺序时应使用定冠词,但表示数量多时则用不定冠词。例如:

The one hundredth cave that George has discovered in his life time is in Africa.

乔治一生中发现的第一百座山洞在非洲。

She failed once, yet she tried a second time.

她失败了,但是又试了一次。

- 6) 用于由普通名词构成的专有名词之前。例如:

Have you ever been to the Great Wall?

你去过长城吗?

My father told me he was going to visit the United States the next month.

我爸爸告诉我他下周要去美国。

记忆: the Summer Palace 颐和园; the Great Hall of the People 人民大会堂; the Children's Palace 少年宫; the History Museum 历史博物馆; the Hope Project 希望工程; the Youth League 共青团; the Department of Foreign Languages 外语系; the No. 4 Middle School of Beijing 北京四中; the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国; the United Kingdom 联合王国; the United Nations 联合国

- 7) 用于乐器名词之前。例如:

She is fond of playing the violin and the flute.

她喜欢拉小提琴和吹笛子。

- 8) 用于表示方位的名词之前。例如:

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

太阳从东方升起,从西方落下。

- 9) 用于姓氏复数名词前表示夫妻二人或一家人。例如:

The Whites will make a trip around the world during the coming Christmas.

怀特一家将在圣诞节期间进行一次环球旅行。

- 10) “两者中较……”句型中,比较级前加 the。例如:

Of the two shirts, I'd like to choose the less expensive one.

在这两件衬衫中,我愿意选较便宜的一件。

- 11) 用于表示年代的名词前。例如:

In the 1970s most of the peasants in China still lived a hard life, but now things are quite different.

二十世纪七十年代时中国的大多数农民还生活很

艰难,但现在情况大不相同了。

- 12) 与某些形容词连用,表示某一类人或某阶层的人。例如:

The rich should help the poor and try to get rich together. 富人应该帮助穷人,力争共同富裕。

记忆: the old 老年人; the young 年轻人; the sick 病人; the dead 死者; the white 白人; the black 黑人; the wounded 伤员; the beautiful 漂亮的东西

- 13) 用于江河、山脉、海洋、群岛等名称前之前。例如:

The Taiwan Island is part of China, as is a fact accepted by most of the countries in the world.

台湾岛是中国的一部分,这是世界上大多数国家都承认的事实。

记忆: the Arctic Ocean 北冰洋; the Changjiang (Yangtze) River 长江; the Pacific Ocean 太平洋; the Suez Canal 苏伊士运河; the Nansha Islands 南沙群岛; the Himalayas 喜马拉雅山; the Huanghai Sea 黄海; the Black Sea 黑海; the North Plain 华北平原; the Rocky Mountains 落基山脉。

- 14) 某些短语的名词前习惯上使用定冠词 the:

in the morning 在早晨; go to the cinema 去看电影;
in the middle of 在……中间; in the day 在白天; at the same time 同时; at the age of 在……岁数时; at the foot of 在……脚下; the day after tomorrow 后天; by the way 顺便说; in the least 极少; at the moment 现在,眼下; on the whole 总起来说; on the air 在广播中; in the long run 最终; on the one hand... on the other 一方面,另一方面; hit sb. in the face 打某人的脸; take sb. by the hand 拉着某人的手; make the bed 铺床; all the while 一直; in the way 挡路,妨碍别人; at the moment 现在,当时; for the time being 目前; at the sight of 看见……; by the end of 到……时候为止; all the time 一直; in the middle of 在……的中间; to tell the truth 说实话; to keep the peace 维持治安; to pick up the pieces 收拾残局; to put the blame on 归咎于……; put the cart before the horse 本末倒置; strike while the iron is hot 趁热打铁

能力自检

1. The soldier was wounded in _____, but he caught the enemy officer by _____.

- A. the knee; the arm
B. his knee; his arm
C. his knee; the arm
D. the knee; his arm
2. He had a part-time job and was paid _____.
A. by the hour B. by an hour
C. by hour D. each hour
3. A bullet hit the soldier and he was wounded in _____ leg. (2001 上海春季)
A. a B. one C. the D. his
4. —Who did you spend last weekend with?
— _____.
A. Palmer's B. The Palmer's
C. The Palmers D. The Palmer
5. —What do you usually do on Sunday afternoon?
—Listen to _____ music and play _____ piano.
A. a; the B. the; a
C. the; the D. /; the
- KEYS: 1. A 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. D

不用冠词的几种情况

真题再现

1. His daughter is always shy in _____ and she never dares to make a speech to _____. (上海 2001 春)
A. the public; the public
B. public; the public
C. the public; public
D. public; public
2. Paper money was in _____ use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in _____ thirteenth century. (NMET1999)
A. the; / B. the; the
C. /; the D. /; the
3. The sign reads "In case of _____ fire, break the glass and push _____ red button. (NMET2003)
A. /; a B. /; the
C. the; the D. a; a
4. Wouldn't it be _____ wonderful world if all nations lived in _____ peace with one another? (NMET 1994)

- A. a; / B. the; /
C. a; the D. the; the
5. Most animals have little connection with _____ animals of _____ different kind unless they kill them for food. (NMET2000)
A. the; a B. /; a
C. the; the D. /; the
- KEYS: 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. B

精析精解

▲名词前不用冠词的几种情况有:

- 1) 专有名词(人名、地名)前不用冠词。例如:
John and Jones have gone to Hyde Park.
约翰和琼斯去了海德公园。
Tian'an Men Square looks more beautiful with all the lights on.
所有的灯亮了,天安门广场看起来更加漂亮。
- 2) 在节日、假日、星期几、月份的名词前不用冠词。但中国的传统节日前多使用冠词。例如:
In China National Day falls on October the first.
中国的国庆节在十月一日。
Christmas Day is the most important festival in the western countries.
圣诞节是西方国家最重要的节日。
- 记忆: Women's Day 妇女节; Youth Day 青年节;
Teachers' Day 教师节; Children's Day 儿童节;
May Day 五一节; Army Day 建军节; the Spring Festival 春节; the Mid-Autumn Festival 中秋节
- 3) 称呼语前不使用冠词,表示职位、官衔的名词在句中作表语、同位语、补足语时也不用冠词。但表示职位、官衔的名词在句中作主语或宾语时则可以加冠词。例如:
Doctor Smith 史密斯先生; Miss Brown 布朗小姐;
Comrade Wang 王同志; sir 先生
Father works as a cook in a hotel and Mother stays at home. 爸爸在一家宾馆当厨师,妈妈则呆在家里。
Bush was elected president of the States in 2000.
布什 2000 年被选为美国总统。
The president of the small country was murdered last night. 这个小国的总统昨晚被谋杀了。
- 4) 单纯表示三餐、四季、球类、棋类的名词前不用冠词。例如:
When do you usually have lunch?

你通常什么时候吃午饭?

Teachers usually have a long holiday in summer.

夏季老师通常有一个很长的假期。

Neither volleyball nor basketball is a hundred years old. 篮球和排球都没有一百年的历史。

Both my parents enjoy playing chess in their spare time. 我父母都喜欢在业余时间下棋。

对比:上述单词表示特指意义时,或 meal(一餐饭), ball(球)前可以使用定冠词。

There happened a terrible earthquake in Tangshan in the autumn of 1976.

1976年的秋天唐山发生过一次可怕的地震。

My little baby likes to play with a ball on the floor. 我的小孩子喜欢在地板上玩弄球。

What a wonderful dinner it was!
多么丰盛的午餐!

After the supper she was taken away from home and never came back again.

那次晚餐后她被从家里带走,再也没有回来过。

- 5) 具有单纯意义的物质名词和抽象名词前不用冠词。例如:

Father often goes to his doctor for advice about his heart trouble. 爸爸经常去找医生咨询他的心脏病。

Water is necessary to our health.
水对人体健康是必要的。

- 6) 学科名词和表示语言的词前一般不用冠词。例如:
Biology is the science of life, which is very important to the development of man.
生物学是生命的科学,对人类发展十分重要。
Chinese is more and more popular in many foreign countries. 中文在很多外国越来越受欢迎。

对比: Chinese = the Chinese language

例如: French = the French language

- 7) 复数名词表示一类人或物时不用定冠词。例如:
Even nowadays horses are still useful animals.
甚至在今天,马依然是有用的动物。

对比:表示某一类人或物除了用名词复数形式以外,还可以用其他两种方式:

Even nowadays a horse is still a useful animal. (用不定冠词)

Even nowadays the horse is still a useful animal. (用定冠词)

- 8) 表示泛指意义的复数名词前不用冠词。例如:

Many people are still in the habit of writing silly things in public places.

好多人仍有在公众场所乱写乱涂的习惯。

- 9) man 表示“人类”, word 指“消息”时习惯上不用冠词。例如:

Man can change nature while other animals can't.

人类可以改变自然,而其他动物则不能。

Word has come that Shenzhou V will be sent up into space in the autumn.

传来消息说“神州五号”在秋天发射升空。

- 10) 连系动词 turn 后接不带冠词的单数名词。例如:

One of his colleagues turned thief.

他的一个同事成了小偷。

对比: One of his colleagues became a thief.

- 11) as/though 引导的倒装结构中,名词前不用冠词。

例如:

Hero as/though he is, he stays modest as usual.

尽管他是个英雄,他和以往一样谦虚。

对比:

Though he is a hero, he stays modest as usual.

- 12) 名词前已经有作定语的指示代词、物主代词、不定代词或名词所有格时不用冠词。例如:

these developing countries 这些发展中国家; my

new stamps 我的新邮票; some European countries

一些欧洲国家; his father's company 他爸爸的公司

- 13) 某些习惯用语中不用冠词:

in fear 恐惧地; with pride 自豪地; in pencil 用铅笔;

by electricity 用电; with envy 羡慕地; by hand

手工; in thought 在思考; by chance 偶然; by acci-

dent 意外地; by way of 经由; learn by heart 背诵;

keep in mind 牢记; by air 乘飞机; by post 通过邮

寄; by means of 以……方式; by mistake 由于差

错; in ink 用墨水; in pencil 用铅笔; in danger 处于

危险中; in thought 在思考; in trouble 处于困境中;

with cold 由于寒冷; with pleasure 很愿意; with

ease 轻松地; hand in hand 手拉手; face to face 面

对面地; husband and wife 夫妻; heart and soul 全心

全意地; step by step 循序渐进; bit by bit 逐渐地;

at work 在上班; on sale 在出售,削价销售; in need

of 需要; in time of 在……时候; on duty 值日; on

show 在展览; on strike 在罢工; in use 在使用; in

peace 和平地; out of reach 够不着; in debt 欠债; in honour of 为了纪念; in line 以直线; in return 作为回报; in search of 寻找; in order 有秩序, 正常; out of order 出故障, 无秩序; out of sight 看不见; on fire 着火; under repair 在修理; day by day 一天一天地; side by side 肩并肩地; one by one 一个一个地; day after day 日复一日地; arm in arm 臂拘臂地; hand in hand 手拉手地; face to face 面对面的; from door to door 挨门换户地; from time to time 不时地; from head to toe 从头到脚; man and wife 夫妇; day and night 日日夜夜; track and field 田径运动; catch fire 着火; lose heart 丧失信心; set sail 起航; give way 让路; take place 发生; take shape 成形; leave school 毕业; make sense 有意义。

能力自检

- According to recent reports, one of the rare animals, _____ crocodile, is in _____ danger of dying out. (湖北模拟)
A. the; the B. the; /
C. /; / D. /; the
- Beyond _____ stars, the astronaut saw nothing but _____ space.
A. the; / B. /; /
C. /; the D. the; the
- In Hangzhou Mr. Green was so struck by _____ beauty of _____ nature that he stayed for another night.
A. /; / B. /; the
C. the; / D. the; the
- No one knows how large _____ universe is, but _____ man has never given up the attempt to explore new stars and find new planets.
A. the; / B. /; the
C. /; / D. the; a
- He used to go without _____ breakfast, but this morning he felt quite hungry and had _____ big breakfast.
A. the; / B. a; the
C. /; a D. the; the

KEYS: 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. C

名词前有无冠词意义完全不同

真题再现

- Where is Jack?
— I think he is still in _____ bed, but he might just be in _____ bathroom. (NMET1992)
A. /; / B. the; the
C. the; / D. /; the
- Many people are still in _____ habit of writing silly things in _____ public places. (NMET1993)
A. the; the B. /; /
C. the; / D. /; the
- The warmth of _____ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of _____ wool used. (NMET2001)
A. the; the B. the; /
C. /; the D. /; /

KEYS: 1. D 2. C 3. B

精析精解

- ▲常见的有无冠词不一样的短语有:
- at table 吃饭; at the table 在桌子旁
 - at school 上学; at the school 在学校
 - by day 白天; by the day 按天计算
 - go to bed 上床睡觉; go to the bed 朝床边走去
 - go to church 做礼拜; go to the church 去那个教堂
 - go to college 上大学; go to the college 去那所大学
 - go to hospital 去住院;
 - go to the hospital 去那家医院
 - go to prison 做牢; go to the prison 到监狱去
 - go to school 上学; go to the school 到学校去
 - go to sea 出海; go to the sea 到海滨去
 - in hospital 住院; in the hospital 在那所医院
 - in prison 蹲监狱; in the prison 在监狱里
 - in charge of 负责; in the charge of 由……负责
 - in front of 在……前面(范围内);
 - in the front of 在……前面(范围以外)
 - in place of 代替; in the place of 在……位置上
 - in office 执政; in the office 在办公室里
 - on earth 究竟; on the earth 在地球上
 - out of question 毫无疑问;