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高考科学总复习第一教材

# WUNIANGAOKAOSANNIANMONI

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以考点为核心・以训练为主线・以彻悟为目标・以探究为重点

内部结构

内容提要

使用说明

五年高考

优化整合2000-2004年所有高考试题 麻雀式解剖高考试题的最新命题技巧

破解高考试题 认识命题技术

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# 轻轻地告诉你

## Qingqingdegaosuni

朋友, 我正看着你呢, 你也正看着我。

我不是一幅色彩缤纷,线条优美的画卷,也许不能让你感受生活的美妙、世界的神奇;

我不是一曲余音绕梁,三月不绝的仙乐,也许不能让你领悟高山的淳朴、流水的真挚。

我只是一行行前人的足迹, 引领你登上书山的峰顶;

我只是一句句殷切的叮咛, 提醒你拾起遗漏的点滴。

#### 啊, 朋友!

其实, 我是一页页在久久期待, 期待着能与你晤谈的文字。

我给予你的, 是需要你辛勤劳作的土地。

我爱你,我对所有的学子充满敬意:你最辛苦,因此你也最美丽。

我爱你, 你的勤奋、刻苦、拼搏、进取, 将成为我永久的记忆。

我想对你说,拥抱明天,需要你学会做人,学会学习,学会生存,也需要你付出百倍努力,学会考试! 我想对你说,考试就意味着竞争,考试就意味着较量,考试就意味着选拔,考试就意味着优胜劣汰。考试需要有健康的体魄和挺拔的心理,考试更需要有坚韧的毅力和顽强的斗志。

我想对你说,我可能有点丑陋,只是一本毫无表情的普普通通的书,但我的字里行间,流淌着无数老师的良苦,蕴蓄着无数专家学者的睿智。

- 一这是多少命题专家的心血啊,这是多少命题学者的汗滴。这是智慧的结晶,这是精心的设计。这是苦心的创作,这是优美的诗句。洞悉高考试题及命题规律就等于抓住了上帝的一只手,就等于揭开了上帝手中的谜底!
- **一**这是许多应试专家的探究,这是许多一线老师的秘笈。达尔文说"最有价值的知识是关于方法的知识。"掌握科学的复习方法吧,你将事半功倍,你将拥有致胜的利器!
- 一这是无数老教师的经验,这是无数成功者的累积。你要七遍八遍不厌其烦地去记忆,你要记死,不要死记。
- ──这是全国的一线老师团结起来跟命题人的较量,是命题人不得不阅读的重要信息,也是命题人灵感的发源地。你要精心地去练习,探索个中就里。
- 一这是最新的整理,这是精典的回忆,这是大胆预测,这是实战演习。你最好把它当作靶子,不仅练习敏捷的反应能力,而且练习准确的射击能力。

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图力背景 ——这是知识的拓展,这是能力的延伸,这是智慧的加油站,这是高考的动力臂。如果拥有这个支点,你将会拥有解决所有问题的妙计。

我想对你说,我正迫不及待地走向你。因为你拥有了我,我就拥有了你。你拥有了我,你就多了一份 慰藉,我拥有了你,我就多了一份欣喜。

我想对你说,请把我介绍给所有认识你的你,你的成功,你的终生受益是我的唯一。

我想对你说,我虽不是什么"灵丹妙药",但如果你掌握了我给你讲的应试技巧,你确能"妙手回春"。

我虽不是什么"秘密武器",但如果你摸透了命题人的命题规律,面对试题你必定能做到弹无虚发,命中靶的。

我虽不是什么"金钥匙",却能开启你通往理想王国的大门。

我虽不是什么"救生符",却是你在短时间内走向成功的阶梯。

我想对你说,军号已经吹响,钢枪正需擦亮,高考正向你走来,东方已露出曙光。时间,不允许你再 犹豫;空间,不允许你再逃避。

你和所有人一样都站在同一条起跑线上,既然,天才不常有,蠢才也罕见,既然,智慧就在你的脑袋里,那么,面对高考,你只有充满自信和乐观,决不能留下遗憾和叹息。

我想对你说,不再回头的,不只是那古老的辰光,也不只是那些个夜晚的群星和月亮,还有你的青春 在流逝。青春,这是上帝赋予你的无限高贵的礼品,青春充满着力量、信心和希冀。

请把烦恼和无奈抛给昨天,面对挑战,无论是输是赢,你都须全身心的投人,向着既定的目标冲刺! 我想轻轻地告诉你,所有的人,都在祝福着你。

你抬头向上看,上面写着,我永远祝福你,你回首向后看,后面写着,我永远祝福你。 这一点毫不怀疑。

朋友, 你正看着我呢, 我也正看着你。

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高考英语经典句型	高考英语实用短语
··· when ··· (001)	a few(262)
while = although (002)	a great many = a good many (263)
no sooner···than··· = hardly···when··· (003)	a little (264)
as soon as (004)	a large number of (265)
···until··· (005)	a large quantity of /large quantities of (266)
···before··· (006)	above all (267)
It was + 时间段 + before ··· (008)	be about to do (268)
Since (009)	be accepted as (269)
It is (has been) +时间段+since+过去式 (010)	act as (270)
once (011)	add to (271)
where (012)	in addition (to) (272)
as (so) as (013)	advise sb. to do sth (273)
形容词 / 副词比较级 + than (014)	after all (274)
by far (017)	be against (275)
the + 比较级······(018)	Agree to = say (276)
no + 比较级 + than(019)	agree to do (277)
<b>喜老茶还关</b> 本非济	
高考英语美文背诵	高考英美文化背景
Be Polite ····································	高考英美文化背景 About The United Kingdom ······ (409)
Be Polite (135)	About The United Kingdom (409)
Be Polite	About The United Kingdom
Be Polite       (135)         Showing off       (136)         A Balanced Diet       (137)	About The United Kingdom       (409)         Big Ben       (410)         Crystal Palace(1)       (411)
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试题类编

#### 第一部分 单项选择

#### 专题一 冠词

4	A CONTRACTOR
ß	the named in
w	
- 1	AND DESIGNATION OF







-It's in the washing machine. You have to wear

1.	(*00 北京	手招)Summers	in sout	h of France are for
		part dry and sur		
	C. 不填;不均	r(	D. the: the	
2.				ion with an-
	imals of	different kind	d unless they hi	ant them for food.
	A. the; a	B. 不填;a	C. the the	D. 不慎·the
3.	('01 北京春	招) Mr. Smith t	here's a man at	front door
	who says he h	nas news	for you of grea	t importance
	A. the: 不填	B. the the	C 不慎·不t	真D. 不填;the
4.	('01 全国)7	he warmth of	ewester w	ill of course be de-
		ne sort of		in of course be de-
	A. the: the	B the: 不慎	_ Woor used.	D. 不填;不填
5.	('01 上海)	A bullet bit the	e soldier and h	e was wounded in
	leg.	II builet int th	e soldier and n	e was wounded in
		B. one	C the	D his
6.	('02 北京春	招)I don't like t	alking on	_ telephone; I pre-
	fer writing	letters		100 1000
	A. a. the	B. the;不填	C that the	D - The
7	('02 全国)」	mping out of	c. me; me	D. a;不填 it ten thousand feet
	is mite	_ exciting experi	airpiane a	it ten thousand feet
		B. 不填;an		D.d. d
8	(*02 上海)0	no way to under	c. an; an	D. the; the
٠.	gain g	ood knowledge o	stand thousands	of new words is to
	A 不慎	B the	C Dasic word for	rmation.
0	('02 上海書	B. the	C. a	D. one
	third o	no because	are delicious.	He'd like to have
	A a. a	P decause	second one i	s rather too small.
10	('03 小古書	B. the; the	C. a; the	D. the; a
10.	your side.	Inere's	dictionary o	on desk by
		D	C -1	
11	/. a; tile	B. a; a	C. the; a	D. the; the

	ent one.			
	A. any	B. the	C. a	D. other
12	('03 全国)	The sign reads	"In case of	fire, break the
		sh red h		
	A. 不填;a	B. 不填;the	C. the; the	D. a;a
13	('03上海)	I earn 10 dolla	irs hou	r as super-
	market cashie	er on Saturdays.		
	A. a; an	B. the; a	C. an; a	D. an; the
14	('04 全国,	24) When you	come here for	your holiday next
	time, don't go	to h	otel; I can find	you bed
	in my flat.			
	A. the; a	B. the;不填	C. a; the	D. a;不填
15	('04 北京,	32 ) or	n-going division	between English-
				nadians is
		of the country.		
	A. The;不填	B. The; a	C. An; the	D. An;不填
16.	('04 天津,2	(4) When he left	college,h	e got a job as
	reporter in a	newspaper office	e.	
	A. 不填;a	B. 不填;the	C. a; the	D. the; the
17.	('04 重庆,3	2)The most imp	portant thing ab	out cotton in histo-
	ry isp	art that it playe	d in Ind	ustrial Revolution.
	A. 不填;不均	類B. the;不填	C. the; the	D. a; the
18.	('04广东,2	8) While he was	s investigating w	vays to improve the
	telescope, Nev	vton made	discovery	which completely
	changed	man's unde	erstanding of co	lour.
	A. a;不填	B. a; the	C. 不填;the	D. the; a
19.	('04 福建,2	(3) It is	world of wond	lers,world
	where anythin	g can happen.		
	A. a; the	B. a;a	C. the; a	D. 不填;不填
20.	('04 浙江,2	The Wilsons	live in	_A-shaped house
	near the coast	It is	17th continue	

C. 不填;the D. an;a

larger collection of

#### 高考英语经典句型

A. the;不填 B. an;the

21. ('04 江苏, 27) Tom owns

● ··· when ··· 引导并列分句,"当时突然",强调另一个动作的突然发生。

I was walking along the river when I heard a drowning boy cry for help.

我正沿河边走,突然听到了一个溺水儿童的求救声。

I was about to leave when it began to rain. 我正准备离开,这时候天突然下起了雨。 I had just finished my exam paper when the bell rang, announcing the class was over. 我刚刚写完试卷,这时候铃声响了,宣布了下课。

对比: 1. I was walking along the street when I caught sight of a tailor's shop.

2. I was walking along the streets. Just at that moment I caught sight of a tailor's shop.

2

books than	any other stude	nt in our class.	
A. the;不均	真 B.a;不填	C. a; the	D. 不填;the
22. ( '04 湖南	,26) For a long	time they walke	d without saying
wo	rd. Jim was the	first to break	silence.
A. the; a	B. a; the	C. a; 不填	D. the;不填
23.('04 湖北,	23) There was	time _	I hated to
go to school			
A. a; that	B. a; when	C. the; that	D. the; when
24. ('04 辽宁	,31) When you	i finish reading	the book, you will
have	better under	standing of	life.
A. a; the	B. the; a	C. 不填;the	D. a; 不填
25.( '04 吉林,	31) If you buy n	nore than ten, th	ey knock 20 pence
off			
A. a price	B. price	C, the price	D prices

#### 答案解析

1. [答案] D

[解析] in the south of…表示"在……的南部",表示方向的名词前通常加 the; the most 构成最高级。此题两空都是对惯用法的考查,所以,此题比较容易。

2. [答案] B

[解析] 题中两个 animals 都是泛指的复数名词,故都不带冠词。 of a kind,"同一类的"; of a different kind 意为"另一类的",它们都是固定结构。题意是"大部分的动物中,一个种群与其他种群之间是没有什么联系的,除非是把它们作为食物而捕杀。"

3. [答案] A

[解析] 题中的"at the front door"为具体所指,故应有冠词,而第二个空中的名词 news 为抽象名词表泛指,是说话人和听话人都不知的信息,故不用冠词。此题易误选 B 项。有考生认为因为有 of great importance 限制 news,就应当用the 来限定,其实这是一种误解。news of great importance = important news,名词前有形容词修饰与被限定或特指是两种完全不同的情况。试比较下面的说法:

I'm only interested in important news.

我只对要闻感兴趣。(泛指)

He is much interested in the important news.

他对这些要闻非常感兴趣。(特指)

Most teachers like clever students.

大多数教师都喜欢聪明的学生。(泛指)

To tell you the truth, I don't like these clever students.

说实话,我不喜欢这些聪明的学生。(特指)

此题的语境显示,给 Mr. Smith 传话的人并不知道新闻的内容,所以此处用限定(特指)形式是不恰当的。

4. [答案] B

[解析] 第一空的 sweater 前用定冠词表示类别限定;第二空:the sort of wool = the wool。

5. [答案] C

[解析] 考查惯用法。固定短语:介词+the+身体某部位, 意为"身体某部位受到伤害或袭击"。此题偏易。中学阶段 的英语教学中对此惯用法非常重视。

6. [答案] B

[解析] on the telephone 为一固定用法,而第二空后的 letters 表泛指,不可加 the。此题难度适中。误选 C 项的考生较多,可见,不少考生对于泛指和特指的理解并不透彻。

7. [答案] C

[解析] an airplane 表泛指; an exciting experience 一次刺激的经历, experience 此处意为"经历", 是可数名词。

8.[答案] C

[解析] knowledge 是不可数名词,当被某些修饰词修饰时,前面要加不定冠词,又如:He has a good knowledge of English. 他在英语方面有丰富的知识。此题难度不大,可见,考生对于抽象名词具体化这一语言现象已引起了足够的重视。

9.[答案] C

[解析] 当序数词表示顺序时用定冠词 the;表示再来一次,使用不定冠词 a(n)。从句子意思可知, third one 表示再吃一个,所以填 a; second one 表示所吃的第二个,所以填 the。句意是:蛋糕很好吃。他想再吃一个,因为他吃的第二个太小了。此题难度适中。误选 B 项的考生较多,可见,这部分考生对于冠词用法还停留在机械记忆的水平,还没有达到在具体而真实的语境中灵活运用的水平。

10. [答案] A

[解析] by your side 限定 desk, 故须用 the; there be 后的名词常用非特定形式, 故用 a。此题的难度较低。应当指出的是,此题提供的情景比较呆板,不够鲜活生动,题干句的长度也较短。

11. [答案] C

[解析] 相当于 a different shirt。此题难度适中。干扰较强的是 B 项。试题的情景显示,问话人和答话人此时还没有决定要穿除了"the blue shirt"之外的哪一件衬衫。因此,此处使用定冠词 the 是毫无道理的。

12. [答案] B

[解析] fire 此处是不可数名词,其前无冠词时表类指; the red button 区别于 the green button 或 the yellow button 表特指。

13. [答案] C

[解析] an hour 中 an 表示"每一";第二空 a 表示"一个",表类指。此题的难度不大。关于 a 与 an 的差异,高中学生是非常清楚的。此题的情景性不够强,考生单凭基础知识就可做出正确选择。

14. [答案] A

#### 高考英语智力背景

#### 高考英语经典句型

② while = although "尽管"

While I admit that the problem is difficult, I don't think that they can't be solved. 尽管我承认这个问题很难,但我并不认为无法解决。

While I admit his good points, I can see his shortcomings.

尽管我承认他的优点,我还是看到了他的缺点。

While I was angry with her, I didn't lose my temper.

虽然很生气,但我当时并没有对她发脾气。

[解析] 句意:下次来这儿度假时,不要去住宾馆;我可以让你在我的公寓里过夜。一些可数名词在习语中可以以零冠词的形式出现来虚化自身的词义,如:go to school 上学; in hospital 住院;go to bed 睡觉;但是看电影必须说 go to the cinema. 这些说法都是约定俗成的,不可随意创造。the hotel 并不是特 指某宾馆,而是定冠词的类指用法。find you a bed = give sb. a bed 留某人住宿(过夜)。bed 前无冠词的说法常见的有;be in bed 卧床、睡觉;get out of/into bed 起(上)床;put sb. to bed 安置某人睡觉;before bed 睡觉前。

15. [答案] B

[解析] 本题题意为:说英语的和说法语的加拿大人之间一直存在的分歧问题是该国一个令人关注的重大问题。 division 很显然是表特指;第二个空后的 concern 为单数名词,在此句中表泛指,因为这只是该国中令人关注的重大问题之一,因此需要用 a。

16. [答案] A

[解析] leave college 为固定用法,意为:大学毕业;第二个空中,因为报社不可能只有一名记者,即此记者不是报社的唯一,所以本句中的 reporter 为单数名词,表泛指要用不定冠词 a。

17. [答案] C

[解析] that 从句是限定 part 的定语从句,根据其意义应该是特指,故用定冠词;the Industrial Revolution"工业革命"是约定俗成的说法,本句的意思是:"历史上关于棉花最重要的事情是它在工业革命中所起到的作用。"

18. [答案] A

[解析] 句意:牛顿在研究改进望远镜的方式时,有一个发现;这一发现完全改变了人类对颜色的理解。discovery 指具体的发现、发觉时,是可数名词。又如:Scientists have made many important discoveries. 科学家作出了许多重大发现。man's 人类的,限定 understanding,前面无需再加冠词。

19. [答案]

[解析] 一个充满惊奇的世界,一个任何事都有可能发生的世界。

20. [答案] D

[解析] A-shaped 以元音开头,表泛指。

21. [答案] B

[解析] a collection of 是固定搭配, books 名词复数表泛指

22. [答案] B

[解析] "不说一句话"可用"without saying a/any word。" 吉姆首先打破了这阵沉默(表特指)。

23. [答案] B

[解析] a time 表一段时间, time 之后带有一个定语从句, 修饰 time 在从句中作时间状语。

24. [答案] D

[解析] life 泛指人生,是抽象名词,不用加冠词; understanding 本来也是抽象名词,但在此受 of life 和 better 的修饰具体化了,变成了可数名词,所以要用 a 修饰。

25. [答案] C

[解析] 根据题意,这里的 price 指的是你要买的那件商品的标价,所以是特指,要用定冠词。











#### 考纲解读

1. 能力要求

能在真实交际中正确使用冠词,对名词的数的概念有清楚 的认识。

2. 内容要点

掌握关于冠词的习惯用法;掌握名词的分类情况;理解泛指与特指、类指与专指之间的区别。



#### 命题规律

1. 冠词的惯用法是主要考查点之一,如:

in use, in the 1990s, in the south of of a (different) kind be wounded in the leg, on the telephone 等。

2. 重点考查冠词的一些最基本用法,不用偏题怪题故意为

难学生。如:the thirteenth century(序数词前用 the), for the most part(最高级前用 the), 可数名词的复数表泛指(animals, letters), the + 单数可数名词表类指(the sweater), a(n) + 单数可数名词表泛指 an airplane, 不可数名词前不用 the 表泛指(news)。

- 3. 试题立意体现了"语言在实际的并尽可能不同的情景中运用"这样一种语言运用题的命题原则。如 experience 既可作"经验"解(不可数),又可作"经历"解(可数),对于它在该语境中的意义的把握是能否选出正确的冠词的关键。
- 試題的情景较为复杂,一般都是复合句,词数都在15个 左右,这些因素对句义的理解造成了一定的困难。
- 5. 试题都设有两处信息沟,尽可能地增加了对冠词考查的深度和广度。
- 相对于上海试题和春招试题而言,全国高考试题对于冠词的考查更着重考生灵活运用冠词的能力,试题的难度也都明显较高。

#### 高考英语智力背景

#### 高考英语经典句型

3 no sooner...than... = hardly...when...

"一…就,刚刚…就"

no sooner/hardly + 过去完成时, than/when + 一般过去时

如果 no sooner, hardly 位于句首,主句要倒装.

He had hardly gone to bed when the door bell rang.

No sooner had he got off the train than his daughter ran towards him.

他刚一下火车,女儿就朝他跑过来。

Hardly had we arrived when she started crying to go home.

我们刚一到,她就闹着要回家。





#### 命题趋势

未来的高考测试将继续把惯用法和冠词的最基本用法作 为考查重点。



- 备考过程中,应充分重视对最基本的冠词知识的掌握和理解,切不可好高骛远,不假思索地一头扎进题海中去。
- 冠词的用法庞杂,学习时要把握其要害:可数名词和不可数名词、具体名词和抽象名词、泛指和特指、类指和专指这四组概念是领悟和掌握冠词用法的关键所在。









#### 清单1 冠词用法概述

#### 一、普通名词的分类

名词有专有名词和普通名词两大类。专有名词前一般不用冠词。普通名词的分类可以简单地用下图表示:

#### 二、冠词的泛指和特指用法

泛指是指首次提到的,不限定的人或事物。特指是指在上 文已提到的人或事物,或是指被限制性修饰语在其后加以限定 意义的人或事物,也可以是指说话者双方心目中所默认的特指 的人或事物。冠词的泛指和特指用法可归纳为下表:

泛指单一,每一,任一事物 a(n) 指类别 一数可数 上文提到过的人或事物 被限制性修饰语所限定的人或事物 说话双方所默认的人或事物 the 世上独一无二的事物 指类别 上文提到的人或事物 the 特指《被限制性修饰语所限定的人或事物 数可可数 说话双方所默认的人或事物 泛指的人或事物 零冠词 指类别

#### 三、冠词的类指和专指用法

类指是指具有共同性质的、典型特征的事物的一个类别。

专指是指类别中的一员或一部分具体事物。

(一)普通名词使用冠词的类指用法概括如下:

可数名词	不可数名词
a(n) + 单数名词 the + 单数名词 零冠词 + 复数名词	零冠词+ 不可数名词

1. 可数名词表类指的例子:

A horse is a domestic animal.

= The horse is a domestic animal.

= Horses are domestic animals. 马是家畜。

但是这三种类指方法各有侧重:

(1) the 指的是整个类别,这个类别是可以区别于另一个类别的。如:

The compass was invented in China, but the computer was not. 罗盘是在中国发明的,但计算机不是。

(2)a(n)侧重于指类别中任何一个的特点。如:

A tiger is a type of very large fierce wild cat that has yellow fur with black bands across. 老虎是个子很大而凶猛的野猫类动物,毛黄色,有黑色斑纹。

(3) 不用冠词的复数名词侧重指类别中的许多个体。如:

Children usually start walking at around one year old.

小孩儿一般一岁左右开始走路。

Do you like horses? 你喜欢马吗?

(不能说 Do you like a horse?)

(4)在类指时如何使用冠词要根据所要表达内容的具体情况而定。

The tiger is in danger of becoming extinct.

虎有灭绝的危险。

(不能说 A tiger is in danger of becoming extinct. 濒临灭绝指

#### 高考英语智力背景

高考英语经典句型

- ① as soon as … "—… 就…"
  - = directly/immediately/presently...
  - = the second /the minute/the moment/the instant...

I shall come as soon as/the moment/immediately I've finished my supper.

吃过晚饭我就过来。

They informed us the news immediately/directly they got the news .

他们一得到消息就通知了我们。

She came to the spot the moment/the instant/the minute she heard of the accident.

一听说有事故,他就到了现场。

的是整个虎类,而不是任何一只老虎都面临灭绝的危险。)

2. 不可数名词表类指的例子:

Water is a liquid. 水是液体。

Music is an art. 音乐是艺术。

I love nature. 我喜欢大自然。

It isn't always easy to fit in with society.

适应社会,并非总是容易。

3. the +形容词或分词有时也有类指的意义,如:

the blind 盲人

the rich 富人

the wounded 伤员 the new 新的(事物)

the unknown 未知的(事物)

the learned 有学问的人 the dying 垂死的人 (二)普通名词使用冠词的专指用法概括如下:

Control	单数名词	复数名词	不可数名的
特指	用 the	用 the	用 the the water
限定	the tiger	the tigers	
泛指	用 a(n)	不用冠词	不用冠词
不限定	a tiger	tigers	water

例如: A tiger is sleeping in the cage.

一只老虎在笼子里睡觉。(泛指)

The tiger will be sold abroad.

那只老虎将被卖到国外。(特指)

I saw tigers in the cage.

我看见笼子里有(几只)老虎。(泛指)

I have water in my cup. 我的杯里有水。(泛指)

#### (三)民族词汇的冠词类指用法

民族词汇的冠词类指用法是在复数民族词汇前加 the,如:

The Chinese are hardworking. 中国人民是勤劳的。

The Americans are friendly. 美国人民是友好的。

有些民族词汇有两种复数形式,如 English, Englishmen; French, Frenchmen 等。在这种情况下,the English, the French 是类指,the Englishmen, the Frenchmen 可以是类指,也可以是专指。例如:

The English use a knife and fork in their meals.

英国人吃饭时用刀叉。(类指)

The Englishmen use a knife and fork in their meals.

英国人吃饭时用刀叉。(类指)

The Englishmen in the dining-room are having supper now.

在饭厅里的英国人正在吃晚饭。(专指)

#### 清单2 冠词的惯用法

#### 一、a(n)的惯用法

- 1. 表示"同一",相当于 the same。如: The two boys are of an age. 那两个男孩同岁。 Cotton of a kind was stored together in a house.
- 2. 用在某些物质名词或抽象名词前,表示"一种、一类、一份、 一场、一阵…"。如:

That's a green tea. 那是一种绿茶。

They were caught in a heavy rain.

他们淋了一场大雨。

It's a great pleasure to have a talk with you.

- 用于专有名词之前表示类似的一个或某一个。
   A Mr. Li is asking to see you at the school gate.
   一位李先生在校门口要见你。
- 4. 用于某些固定词组中。如:
  - (1) have a swim/walk/talk/dance/look/quarrel = swim/walk/talk/dance/look/quarrel.
  - (2) have a cold; have a good time; keep a diary; in a hurry; once in a while; at a loss(不知所措); for a while; once upon a time; all of a sudden; tell a lie; do sb. a favo(u)r; get an education(受教育); at a mouthful —口; at a distance 隔开一段距离
  - (3) what a/such a/quite a/rather a + 单数可数名词; too/as/

so/how/however+adj. +a+单数可数名词;many a+单数可数名词;许多;not a+单数可数名词;不止一个;half a+单数可数名词:一半。

#### 二、the 的惯用法

- 用在姓氏复数形式前,表示一家人。如:
   The Greens are at table. 格林一家正在吃饭。
   The Chens will move to Nanjing. 陈的一家要搬到南京去。
- 用在年代、朝代、时代名词前。
   the Tang dynasty, the Spring and Autumn Period, in the 1870's 在19世纪70年代。
- 3. 用在作为课程或演奏等的乐器名称前。
  He plays the violin but gives lessons on the piano.
  他是拉小提琴的,但是他教钢琴课。

  但 We have a piano in our bouse 我们沒有一架钢琴
- 但 We have a piano in our house. 我们家有一架钢琴。 4. 用在表示单位的名词前。如:

I have hired the car by the hour. 我已按小时租车。 Eggs are sold by the dozen. 鸡蛋论打卖。

by the day(month)按日(月)

by the yard(foot)按码(英尺)

5. 用在方向名词和某些表示时间的名词前。如:
on the right/left 在右/左边 in the east 在东边
the other day 几天前 in the daytime 在白天

#### 高考英语智力背景

#### 高考英语经典句型

⑤ …until…. "直到…时候"

not …. until … "直到…才…"

You are to stay here until/till your mother comes back.

The meeting was put off until ten o'clock. 会议被推迟到 10 点。

Not until all the fish died in the river did the villagers realize how serious the pollution was. (倒装句)

= The villagers didn't realize how serious the pollution was until all the fish died in the river.

It was not until his mother came back that he went to bed. (强调句)

= He didn't go to bed until his mother came back.

Not until he failed in the exam did he realize that he had wasted much time playing computer games.

Not until his son comes back from school did he go to bed.



in the end 最后

6. 用于表示物质环境——我们周围的世界和气候,或我们生活中其他常见的特点的词组。用 the 表示所谈之物是人人都熟悉的。如:

the country 乡村 the fog 雾

the sea 海 the seaside 海滨

the night 夜 the sunshine 阳光

the universe 宇宙 the future 未来

#### 三、零冠调的惯用法

在季节、月份、星期、节假日、学科、三餐和球、棋类名词前。
 如:

Spring follows winter. 冬去春来。

We have few classes on Saturday.

He likes playing basketball.

He studies biology at university.

比较: They came to Beijing in the winter of 1997.

This happened on a Sunday toward the end of June.

这件事发生在六月末的一个星期天。

We had a wonderful lunch in the home of Mr Wang.

 称呼语或表头衔的名词(作表语、同位语、补足语)前。如: Comrade Li was chairman of the meeting.
 We elected him president of our university.

3. 表抽象意义或一般意义的时间名词前。如:

at daybreak; at sunrise; at sunset; at noon; at midday; at night; at midnight; before (after) dark; from dawn until dark; from morning till night

4. 表乘交通工具的短语中。如:

by bike; by car; by boat; by plane(air); by train; on foot(步行); on horseback

比较; on a bike; in a car; in(on)a(the) train(a carriage, a bus); on a (the)ship; take a bus; catch the train; ride in a bus.

5. 单数可数名词前不用 a(n)的情况:

(1)连系动词 turn 后的单数可数名词作表语时。

After graduation from college he turned teacher(became a teacher). 大学毕业后,他成了一名教师。

(2) Child as/though he is, he knows a lot.

但:Though he is a child, he knows a lot.

尽管他是个小孩,但却懂得很多。

(3) man 意为"人类", word 意为"消息"时, 其前不用冠词。

例:

Word came that the Chinese Women Football Team won the second prize in World Cup.

 在下列表示行为、状态、特征、原因以及说明方式、目的等的 固定习语中。

at breakfast(吃早饭时)/at table(吃饭)/at dinner(吃饭)/in class(在课堂上)/in court(出庭作证)/in debt(欠债)/in danger(处境危险)/in good(poor) health 身体健康(不健康)/in good condition(状况好)/in great demand/in great need/in motion(在运动中)/in time of danger/in office(就职)/in trouble(difficulty)/in surprise/in honour of/in favor of/with anger/in colour/in general/in size/in length/in character(在性格上)/in sight/in(out of) order/in fact/on business/on holiday/on leave(休假)/on strike/on watch/on fire/on time.

#### 四、有定冠调与无定冠词的区别

sit at table 吃饭

sit at the table 坐在桌旁

be in charge of 负责 ......

be in the charge of 由……负责;在……掌管之下

by day 在白天

by the day 按日计算

take place 发生

take the place of 代替

in possession of 拥有

in the possession of 为…所有

in sight of 能看见

in the sight of 据…的见解

in place of 代替

in the place of 在…的地方

be of age 成年

be of an age 同龄

take advice 征求意见

take the advice 听从劝告

He is still in office. 他仍在执政。

He is still in the office. 他仍在办公室里。

It is out of question. 那是毫无疑问的。

(相当于 beyond question)

It is out of the question. 那是根本不可能的。

(相当于 impossible)

#### 高考英语智力背景

高考英语经典句型

⑥ ··· before··· 特殊用法(1)"没来得及···就···"

The roof fell **before** he had time to dash into the room to save his baby. 他还没有来得及冲进房间把孩子救出来,房顶就塌了。

He ran off before I could stop him.

我还没来得及阻止他,他已经跑走了。

To my great disappointment, my favorite singer left the concert before I could have a word with her. 使我非常失望的是,我还没有来得及和我最喜欢的歌手打声招呼,她就已经离开了。

### ・・・・ | 三年機数







#### 2002 年全国模拟探究性测试·冠词

1. (海淀一模) Having received training of the MS.	Com-
pany, he was offered important position in manage	ment.
A. the; an B. 不填; an C. the; 不填 D. a; a	
2. (海淀二模) For many Beijingers, dreams of living in _	
green area are becoming reality.	
A. a;a B. the; the C. 不填;不填 D. a; the	
3. (东城一模)—Are you sure to help me find bed	for my
new house?	
-Of course, but not now. I'm heading for bed	and a
good sleep.	
A. a;a B. a;不填 C. the;a D. a;the	
4. (西城二模)—Did you enjoy yourself yesterday?	
-Yes. As you saw, party went on in most	pleas-
ant atmosphere.	
A. the; a B. the; the C. a; the D. a; a	
5. (西城一模) I often have conversations with John over _	
telephone, while I keep in touch with Tom bylett	
A. 不填;the B. 不填;a C. the;不填 D. the;a	
6. (朝阳一模) Many scientist wants to be s	econd
Newton.	
A. a;the B. a;a C. 不填;a D. 不填;	the
7. (崇文二模) Charley Oakley, NBA star, hasn	't lost
game in the past three years.	
A. an; a B. a; the C. the; a D. an; the	
8. (丰台三模)—Were you educated in good school:	
-Yes, very good one in my hometown.	
A. the; the B. a; a C. the; a D. a; 不均	(
9. (成都诊断) USA Today, in front page story, al	so re-
ported on Friday that the US special forces have moved in	
ghanistan with orders to catch or kill Bin Laden.	
A. the; the B. the; 不填 C. a; the D. a;不过	真
10. (四川适应)—How many people are still leading	life
under poverty line in the world?	

—Perhaps one fourth.
A. a; the B. the; 不填 C. a; a D. 不填;不填
11. (石家庄三模) In China of today, computer is
no longer rare thing.
A. the; a; a B. 不填; 不填; the
C. 不填;the; a D. the; 不填;the
12. (湖北八校) About 1979, he went to high school and
began to study law by himself.
A. a; the B. 不填; the C. 不填; a D. 不填; 不填
13. (黄冈 6 月)—I find German grammar very difficult.
-I agree. Though grammar is poor, you pronounce
very well.
A. 不填; your B. 不填; 不填 C. the; your D. the; the
14. (云南一模)—Why do you suggest Zhangjiajie?
—I believe beauty of nature there will make
excellent impression upon you.
A. a; the; an B. the; the; an
C. the; 不填; the D. the; 不填; an
15. (福建一模) I gave him books to read, but after a page or two
he would put book down and pick up new one.
A. a; the B. the; 不填 C. the; a D. a; a
16. (大连模拟) swallow (燕子) doesn't make
summer.
A. One; a B. One; 不填 C. A; the D. A; 不填
17. (海南统一) According to recent reports, one of the rare ani-
mals, crocodile, is in danger of dying out.
A. a; the B. 不填; a C. 不填; the D. the; 不填
18. (东北二联) It is known to all that royal wedding was
the social event of year.
A. a; a B. the; a C. the; the D. a; the
19. (济南模拟) Don't be nervous. You can try second
time if you fail first time.
A, the: the B, a: a C the: 不慎 D a: the

高考英语经典句型

7 ··· before ··· 特殊用法(2)

"过了多久才怎么样"或"动作进行到什么程度才怎么样"

They walked about thirty miles to the west before they saw a village.

他们西行30英里才看见一个村庄。

They worked day and night about three days before everything returned to normal.

他们日夜不停地连续工作了3天才使一切恢复正常。

He almost knocked me down before he knew it.

他几乎快把我撞到了才看见我。

Three years went by before I knew it. 不知不觉,三年过去了。

#### 2003 年全国模拟探究性测试・冠词

1. (徐州质检) The old naturalist was devoted to bringing out secret of nature all his life.	A. the, a B. a, the C. a, 不填 D. 不填, the 12. (黄冈诊断一) way to understand thousands of new
A. the; the B. the; 不填 C. 不填; the D. 不填; 不填	words is to gain good knowledge of basic word forma-
2. (辽宁联考) They say that Japanese language is particu-	tion.
larly difficult for European.	A. The; the B. One; a C. A; the D. The; 不填
A. the; an B. a; a C. the; a D. a; the	13. (郑州联考一) Historically, main material for making
3. (名校联考) —Would you lend me paper to write paper?	tables has been wood, but metal and stone have also been used.
—Sorry, I haven't any.	A. the; the B. the; 不填 C. 不填; the D. 不填. 不填;
A. any; some B. any; a C. a; some D. some; a	14. (名校联考) —What did you think of president?
4. (重庆診斯) At noon we reached small village east of the town.	—I didn't care for him at first, but after time I got to like him.
A. the; the B. a; the C. a; 不填 D. a; an	A. the; a B. 不填; the C. the; the D. 不填; a
5. (四校联考) The building of that school was completed in	15. (山西重点) He had decided to give it up, but on sec-
August of 2001 not in September, 2002.	ond thoughts he decided to try third time.
A. 不填, the B. the, the C. 不填, 不填 D. the, 不填	A. the; a B. 不填; 不填 C. a; a D. 不填; a
6. (黄冈调研—) Mr Smith has great interest in history, es-	16. (西城抽样) It is great pleasure to go to cinema
pecially in history of the Ming Dynasty.	after a week's hard work.
A.a;the B.a;不填 C.不填;the D.不填;a	A. a; the B. the; a C. a; a D. the; the
7. (湖北八校.) He walked up to cupboard near the wall and reached out for second tube.	17. (崇文统考一) Granny took the little girl by hand and thanked her for her help.
A. the;不填 B. the;a C. a;a D. 不填;a	A. a B. her C. his D. the
8. (辽宁实验) Apples are usually sold by weight and eggs are sometimes sold by dozen.	18. (朝阳综合—) —What do you think of the director of the film?
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-Oh, he is director who is pleasant to work with. It's
A. the; the B. 不填; a C. 不填; the D. the; a	pleasure to work with him.
9. (东城检测) —Have you seen cap? I put it here just now.	A. the; the B. a; a C. a; the D. the; 不填
—Is it yellow one?	19. (南京调研) Thank you for sending us fresh vegetables
A. a;a B. a; the C. the; the D. the; a	of many kinds. You have done us great service.
10. (郑州预测一) It is said that most people here have	A. 不填;a B. the;a C. 不填;不填 D. the;不填
started to learn second foreign language.	20. (制北八校) —Will you be on holiday soon?
A. 不填; a B. 不填; the C. the; a D. the; the	-Well, I'm too busy to take holiday now man-
11 (3tr 3tr 4tr) P	ager has me work day and night. A. a;a;The B. 不填;a:The
-Well, I need it for class but it's too expensive.	D. 1,34; a; the
ones out it a too expensive.	C. the; the; The D. 不填; a; A

#### 高考英语智力背景

#### 高考英语经典句型

It was + 时间段 + before… "过了多久才怎么样…"
It was not long before … "不久,就怎么样…"
It will (not ) be + 时间段 + before … "要过多久(不久)…才…"
It was not long before he sensed the danger of the position.
不久他就意识到他处境的危险。
It was three days before he came back.
三天后他才回来。
It will be half a year before you graduate from this school.
要过半年你才能毕业。