# Learning Tactic



# 高考冲刺



北京江苏两地考试专家联手打造

试验修订教材版

《科利华高考冲刺》之后最新成果

# 英语

(赠听力光盘)

丛书主编 桑田

# 高考冲刺

# 学习战略

# 英语

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#### 首都师范大学教授 饶杰腾

"学习策略"是教育心理学研究与实践的一个新领域。其研究对象是"学习者在学习过程中积极操纵信息加工过程,以提高学习效率的任何活动"。本丛书以"学习战略"命名,读者不禁要问,学习需要战略吗?研究了丛书的设计思路、编写模式和体例结构,再联系当前课程改革的趋势,答案就明了了。

近年来,素质教育被提升到"为了中华民族的复兴,为了每位学生的发展"的战略高度。素质教育,旨在全面地培养全体学生的素质。全面的,而不是片面的;全体的,而不是部份的。这体现了教育改革的整体思路。所谓战略,就是决定全局的策略。这套丛书引进这一概念正是体现教育的全局观。在这一理念的指导下,由现代出版社推出的《现代学习战略》系列丛书,是适时的、有益的尝试。它以开阔的视野,在教育目的、内容、方法与手段的探索上努力实现宏观与微观的有机结合。

这套丛书呈现以下三个特点:

首先,把构建和完善学生的知识定位能力作为丛书的灵魂,有意识地搭设学生在这种能力自然形成过程中可能缺失的条件。只有定准位,才知道到位与否。因此,定位是一种非常重要的能力。具备全局意识,拥有这种能力,就能准确而迅速地测出问题的关键(包括性质、症结、条件、环境等),进而采取排除障碍、解决问题的途径与方法。调查表明,相当一部份人在知识定位能力方面存在不同程度的缺陷,他们在浩如烟海、千变万化的知识面前无所适从,莫衷一是。培养知识定位能力,正是为了不使知识奴役大脑,而是让大脑驾驶知识。不仅有效果,而且有效率。

第二,根据教学大纲(尤以教学要求、内容与评价为主)和考试说明,再结合考试背景、命题规律、最新考试信息,确定知识点,阐明知识点之间的内在联系以及命题的演变轨迹、走向。不凭个人或少数人的有限经验去取舍,而是在开阔的知识背景中去研究、甄别、选择和提取,使之形成体系,便于迁移。如语文学科共有 16 个知识点,以字、词、句、段、篇的序列加以编排,由局部到整体,再由整体返观局部,最后落实到写作的知识和实践上。

第三,把问题的解决便捷化。为什么要提倡便捷化?因为不少写给中小学生的书不被认可,除了知识含金量提练欠精、组织不善外,就是知识传输过程和途径过于复杂,使学生望而生畏。而这套丛书不管哪门学科,不管什么知识点,都是通过知识定点、命题定位、方法定向、演练定度这样一个简洁而清晰的逻辑顺序编写,使知识的理解和运用成为学生熟练地掌握规律与方法的过程。知其然,也知其所以然。

导学书籍不可能代替学生的个性化学习能力,也不能代替教师的创造性教学活动。它只能是教与学的一种凭借。使用导学书籍应当成为使学生发生兴趣和形成自觉的过程。编写者提供选择,而学习者应在决定选择中保持和发展"跃跃欲试"的探究心态。

任何一种编写模式都不可能是完善无缺的,《现代学习战略》在素质教育方面的探索也不可避免地存在着理念与实践的差距,但它提供给广大师生的新思路无疑是有价值的。

# 关于现代学习战略的探讨

#### 问:现代学习战略的核心思想是什么?

答:现代学习战略的核心思想是构建学习者的知识定位能力。定位是一种非常重要的能力,它又是许多能力形成的基础,比如判断能力、分析测量能力、驾驭和解决问题能力等,都离不开定位能力的支持。纵观古今中外杰出的政治家、军事家、科学家和那些总是处在竞争优势地位的人有一个共同的特点,就是都具有很强的给问题准确定位的能力。无论多么棘手的问题,也无论多么巨大的挫折,他们都能迅速准确地测量出问题的关键点,包括性质、症结、条件等等,进而确定解决问题、战胜挫折的办法。

但是长期以来定位能力的重要性没有引起人们的重视,至少人们没有有意识地、系统地培养这种能力。由于人们对定位能力的普遍忽视,致使相当一部分人在定位能力自然形成过程中出现问题,定位能力的缺陷又影响其它一些重要能力的形成。针对这一现象,现代出版社现代学习战略课题组在充分吸收国内外教育学、心理学和行为学研究成果的基础上,开发了这套以构建学生知识定位能力为核心,与现行教材配套的《高考冲刺学习战略》系列丛书。这套书集合了北京海淀、江苏镇江以及广东、上海等教育发达地区一模、二模命题专家的思想,作者都是重点学校经验丰富的高考把关教师和学科带头人,每个人都有教育专著出版。

#### 问:现代出版社出版过哪些品牌教辅图书? 能简单地介绍一下现代学习战略课题组开展活动的情况吗?

答:现代出版社出版过许多深受广大师生欢迎的教育类图书,其中最著名的品牌是《科利华高考冲刺》系列丛书。这套书畅销全国,千千万万的学子通过《科利华高考冲刺》实现了考上名牌大学的梦想。

现代学习战略课题组对北京、山东、江苏、黑龙江、吉林、辽宁、河南、安徽、山西、广东、广西、四川、重庆等 20 多个省、直辖市和自治区的教育进行过大尺度考察,对中国基础教育的许多战略问题进行了深入的调查和研究。《现代学习战略》丛书的编写思想就是在这种深入调研的基础上形成的。

问:《高考冲刺学习战略》系列丛书为参加高考的广大高三学生提供了哪一种学习方法?这种学习方的突出特点是什么?

答:《高考冲刺学习战略》系列丛书为广大高三考生提供的是坐标定位复习法。这种复习方法的突出特点,是从高考复习的战略角度去处理考点和命题热点,并以专题的形式对各类高考题型的解题思路和方法进行归纳与点拨。具体地说,各学科主编首先依据最新考试说明以及最新考试信息对教材上的知识点、考点进行优化处理,筛选出若干个命题热点,然后运用两个坐标系对这些命题热点分层定位解读。这两个坐标系分别是:(1)以教学大纲为横坐标,以考试说明为纵坐标;(2)以高考命题规律、考试背景为横坐标,以考点为纵坐标。前者用于测量高考命题的热点位置,后者用于探究高考怎样在知识点上命题。

#### 问:《高考冲刺学习战略》系列丛书由哪几个板块构成,栏目设置有何特点?

答:《高考冲刺学习战略》系列丛书各学科均由命题热点、方法专题和高考模拟试题三部分组成。第一部分(命题热点)主要设置了4个栏目,即:

热点定位:由热点互联和热点解说两部分组成。热点互联以图或表的形式构建专题知识网络,目的是把每个专题的知识点串起来,系统化,网络化,联系显性化,让学生一目了然,易于驾驭。热点解说对每个知识点加以阐释和评说,并以热点定位法给各知识点定位,确定哪些知识点是今年高考最有可能使用的考点。

命题定位:由高考经典聚焦和高考命题预测两部分组成。高考经典聚焦是用以前高考试卷中的经典试题解读

考点,高考命题预测是用题型定位法设计出的创新题解读考点,由已往延伸未来,由已知推断未知。本栏目在设计上的独到之处是把命题和解题分离,目的是让学生把注意力不受干扰地集中在题型和命题角度的思考上。

方法定位:针对命题定位栏目中的不同题型,分别设计解题思路和解题方法。下设命题意图、解题方法、迷点标识3个子栏目。其中迷点标识标出具体的干扰项,并简要分析,是逆向定位。本栏目的设计目的是让学生关注思路、方法和技巧。

模拟演练:是在热点专题的基础上设计的模拟高考试题。试题编写坚持以下原则:(1)强化本知识单元的知识点、考点,让学生学会知识点的组装。(2)素材努力与社会生产、生活实际相联系,引入适量研究性试题和开放性试题,以培养学生的创新能力。(3)题量和难度适度。

#### 问:方法专题部分设置了哪些栏目?

答:方法专题部分由方法点拨和方法演练两个栏目组成。方法点拨对高考出现的各类题型的解题思路、方法、 技巧进行多侧面、多视角、系统化点拨;方法演练的试题设计紧紧围绕方法点拨中讲到的方法进行,是对各种科学 解题方法和思路、技巧的系统训练。也是学习战略丛书最突出的特色之一。

#### 问:《高考冲刺学习战略》系列丛书由多少个学科组成,适合哪一阶段复习使用?

答:《高考冲刺学习战略》系列丛书由9个学科组成,分别是语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、生物、历史、地理、政治,每个学科一个分册,适合高考第二阶段复习(二轮)使用。

#### 问:《高考冲刺学习战略》英语分册的听力训练采用的是哪种解决方案?

答:为方便考生自学需要,《高考冲刺学习战略》英语分册听力训练采用随书赠送听力光盘的方式,学生可以随时进行听力方面的练习。

#### 问:《高考冲刺学习战略》丛书依据的教材版本是什么,有没有适用区域限制?

答:《高考冲刺学习战略》丛书的编写依据是试验修订版教材,没有适用区域限制,即全国各地都适用。

#### 问:你们的销售网络情况如何,在哪里可以买到《现代学习战略》丛书?

答:为了让全国各地的老师和同学都能方便地买到现代学习战略丛书,我们在全国范围内建立了严密完整的图书营销网络。全国各地的老师和同学都可以在当地图书市场或新华书店方便地买到现代学习战略丛书。

为方便各地读者了解现代学习战略丛书的编写和出版情况,我们开设了服务热线和电子信箱,欢迎老师和同学们随时与我们切磋。

服务热线:010-64257481

电子信箱: xiandai@enpite.com.en

现代学习战略课题组

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# 第一部分 命题热点

# 热点一 名词和冠词

# 热点定位

#### 』 热点解说

#### 一、名词类别与数的关系

名词的类别和数的关系可以粗略表示为:

# 二、不规则复数的表示方式

- 1. 单复数同形
- 1)某些动物的名称,如 deer, sheep.而下列几个名词则有两种表示方式:

fish - fish(es) duck - duck(s) buffalo - buffalo(es)

- 2) 以 ese 或 ss 结尾的民族名称,如 Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Swiss
- 3) 某些以 s 结尾的名词,如 means, series, species, works(工厂), headquarters
  - 4) 汉语音译表示度量、币制名称的名词,如 yuan, jin, li
  - 5) craft 构成的复合名词,如 aircraft, hovercraft, spacecraft
- 2. 传统用法,如 child children, foot feet, goose geese, mouse mice, man men 等。

#### 三、复合名词复数的表示方式

- 1. 主体名词变复数,如 passers by, girlfriends, prisoners of war, cross roads 等。
- 2. 没有主体名词,在最后加复数词尾,如 grown ups, forget me nots 等。
- 3. 由 man, woman, gentleman 组成的复合名词前后都变, 如 men doctors, gentlemen farmers 等。

#### 四、集体名词的数

1. 有些集体名词以单数形式出现但往往用作复数,如 cattle, people, police, folk 等。

The police are looking for the lost boy.

The folk who are never satisfied with what they have achieved will achieve more.

2. 有些集体名词既可以用作单数又可以用作复数。当表示整体概念时,就作单数用;表示整体中各个组成部分或各个成员时就作复数用。请比较:

His family is a big one.

His family are watching an NBA game.

类似 family 这样的集体名词还有: army, band(乐队,伙), board(董事会), class, committee(委员会), couple, crew, crowd, government, group, public, staff(全体员工), team 等。

3. 表示一类事物总称的集体名词像 jewelry, clothing, machinery 等往往用作不可数,如: How much jewelry has been sold so far?

#### 五、物质名词、抽象名词转化为可数名词

物质名词、抽象名词一般为不可数名词,但有时可以转化为可数名词,词义发生变化,主要有以下几种情况:

1. 用作个体名词,表示具体事物。

glass 玻璃——two glasses paper 纸——a paper 文件(报纸) iron 铁—— an iron 熨斗 beauty 美丽—— a beauty 美人,美的东西 experience 经验—— an experience 一次经历 must 必须—— a must 一件必需品 success 成功—— a success 一次成功的事情 youth 青春—— a youth 青年人 sand 沙——sands 沙滩,沙漠 water 水——waters 近海

2. 表示类别。

art 艺术—— an art —种艺术 food 食品——foods 若干种食品 fruit 水果——fruits 各种水果 metal 金属——metals 若干种金属 science 科学——sciences 若干种科学

#### 六、名词的属格

英语名词所有格的构成有's,s'及 of 形式。

- 1. 有生命的,用's或s'的形式,如 Mary's son Women's Day the boys' toys
- 2. 无生命的,多用 of 短语的形式,如 the cover of the book, the gate of our school
- 3. 在地理名词、地点名词、度量名词、交通工具名词、与人类活动有关系的名词和一些固定词组中,也有's 的形式,如: China's policy, the earth's surface, ten minutes' walk
- 4. 表示建筑、家、店铺等时,'s后的名词可省略,如 at the tailor's, at my uncle's
- 5. 双重所有格:当 a, this, that, these, those, some, any, such, no, each, every, what, several 等词与所有格连用,同时修饰一个名词时,要用双重所有格,如 some friends of Tom's, a book of mine 等。也可用此结构来加强语气,表达感情色彩。如 That son of yours is clever. 你那儿子真聪明。

#### 七、不定冠词用法的一些注意点

不定冠词除了基本用法大部分学生都能掌握外,其他常常 出错而需要注意的几点有:

- 1. 表示速度、价值、频率等,如 once a week, five miles an hour
  - 2. 用在专有名词前,表示具有某个特征的普通名词,如:

The young man is really a Leifeng. 那个年轻人真是一个雷锋。

A Mr. Zhang called this morning. 今天上午有位姓张的先生打过电话来。

What a China she was those days! 那时候,那是怎样的一个中国哟!

A red sun is rising. 一轮红日正在升起。

3. 用于物质名词、抽象名词前表具体化,如:

It is a good tea. 这是一种很好的茶叶。

A dictionary is a must for a student. 对学生而言,词典是必不可少的。

As a doctor, he is a success, but as a father, a failure. 作为医生,他是成功的,但作为爸爸,却是失败的。

Can you give me a lift, please? 我能搭您的车吗?

#### 八、定冠词用法的一些注意点

定冠词除了基本用法大部分学生都能掌握外,其他常常出 错而需要注意的几点有:

1. 用在序数词前,强调顺序,但序数词前也可用不定冠词, 此时不强调顺序,侧重"又一"、"再一"的数量意义。如:

He was the first to come this morning.

Don't lose heart. Try a third time.

- 2. 用在发明物的单数名词前。如 The telephone is a most useful invention.
- 3. 用在某些形容词或分词前,指一类人(物)或某种抽象概念。作主语时,谓语动词一般用复数。但表示某一个人,某种抽象概念或抽象事物时,谓语动词用单数,如:

The blind study in special schools.

The unexpected has happened.

- 4. 用在姓氏复数前,表示一家人或夫妇,如 The Turners are sitting at the breakfast.
  - 5. 用在表示整十意义的年代前, 如 in the 80s, in the 1920s.
- 6. 用在某些专有名词前,表示限定,如 China isn't the China it used to be.

#### 九、零冠词用法的一些注意点

- 1. 用于单数名词前
- 1)表示职务,如: He was elected chairman of the meeting. 这里的 chairman 指职务,用零冠词。但若不表示职务,则不能用零冠词,如: Have you seen the chairman of the meeting? 这里的 chairman 是用职务来指代人,是定指,用 the。
- 2)用于介词之后,表示抽象概念,如:at university; in hospital; in bed; by bus
- 3)用于转化为物质名词或抽象名词前,如: How do you like chicken? 这里 chicken 意思由"小鸡"转化为物质名词"鸡肉"。
  - 4)用于独立结构,如:He came in, book in hand.
  - 2. 用于复数名词前,表示类指,如: Horses are useful animals.
- 3. 用于抽象名词或物质名词前,表示类指,如: Blood is thicker than water.

Wisdom is better than strength.

- 4. 用于专有名词前
- 1) 表示人名,如: Mr white; Karl Marx
- 2) 表示地名,如:London; Zhenjiang
- 3) 表示机构、院校,如: Beijing University
- 4) 表示月份、周日、以 Day 表示的节日,如: May; Sunday; National Day

## 十、冠词的重复

冠词指代不同事物的不同名词时,一般须重复,不可省略。

如:

The teachers and the writers are discussing the play. 那些教师和那些作家们正在讨论这部戏。(teachers 和 writers 是不同的个体, writers 前面的 the 不能省去, 若省去则表示这些人既是作家又是教师)

We have a black and a white cat. 我们养了一只黑猫和一只白猫。(后一a不能省略,若省略,则变成 a black and white cat, 意思是一只黑白花猫)

而表示成套的物体时,则不能重复,如:a knife and fork 一副 刀叉 a rice and egg 一份蛋炒饭

# 命题定位

#### / 高考经典聚焦

	_	
1. For the sake of her	daughter's health, she decided to	move to a
warm	. (200	2上海春)
A. weather	B. temperature	
C. season	D. climate	
2. Every new	has the possibility of making	g or losing
money.	(2	002 上海)
A. event	B. venture	
C. adventure	D. expectation	
3. Most animals have	little connection with	animals of
different	kind unless they kill them for food	ł.
	(20	00NMET)
A. the; a	B. /; a	
C. the; the	D. /; the	
4. Jumping out of	airplane at ten thousand f	eet is quite
exciti	ng experience. (20	O2NMET)
A. /; the	B. /; an	
C. an; an	D. the; the	
5. The sign reads "In	case of fire, break th	e glass and
push	red button." (2003NMET)	-
A. /; a	B. /; the	
C. the; the	D. a; a	

### /高考命题预测

名词和冠词是历年高考中,无论是全国考卷还是上海考卷或近两年的北京考卷中几乎年年都要出现的内容,而且不仅出现在单项填空里,还出现于改错和其他的题型。在中学的教学中,名词和冠词也是重点和难点。综观几年来的高考试题,在名词方面,其总体趋势是侧重考查名词的单复数、可数名词与不可数名词、名词之间词义的区别、抽象名词的具体化和冠词的搭配、名词的习惯用法等方面的知识;在冠词方面,则多为考查冠词的基本用法,考查定冠词、不定冠词以及零冠词的对比用法,考查冠词在固定结构中的使用情况等。

今年高考命题热点可能有:①在具体的语境中考查同义词或近义词用法的分辨。②考查名词与介词、名词与动词构成的固定短语的用法。③考查名词作定语与形容词作定语、所有格作定语的区别。④考查可数名词与不可数名词的基本用法和特

殊用法。⑤考查冠词的基本意义和基本用法。⑥考查定冠词、 不定冠词以及零冠词的对比用法。⑦尤其会考查抽象名词的具 体化和冠词的搭配的用法。

6.	Can you give me any	about this matter?
	A. information	B. news
	C. reference	D. material
7.	The young student is	as a writer. It's
	to all his teachers.	
	A. success; surprise	B. a success; surprise
	C. success; a surprise	D. a success; a surprise
8.	Sunday befor	re Spring Festival was very
	cold.	
	A. A; a	B. The; the
	C. /; The	D. The;/
9.	While Jane was cooking to	fish on open fire outside,
	her hair caught	fire.
	A. /; the	B. an; a
	C. an; /	D./;/
10	. These two rooms are of	size. And another two are
	three times	size of them.
	A. a; the	B. a; a
	C. the; a	D. the; the

## 方法定位

#### 聚焦题定位

#### 第1颗

命题意图 本题旨在考查几个名词意思的辨析。

解题方法 题干的意思是:为了女儿健康的缘故,她决定搬到温暖的地方去。weather 指短时期的具体天气情况,不可数名词。不合题意,去掉。temperature 指温度,不合题意,去掉。season 指季节,不合题意,去掉。climate 指某地长期的气候,可以代指具有某种气候特征的地方,本题指气候温暖的地方。正确答案:D迷点标识 由于对 weather 和 climate 的区别没有真正弄清楚,有一些考生误选了 A。

#### 第2题

命题意图 本题旨在考查几个名词意思的辨析。

解题方法 题干的意思是:任何一种投机冒险都可能赚钱也可能赔钱.event:一般指重要的事情,和本句的意思不相合; expectation:期望,期待,用于句中,和 losing money 也不相合。venture和 adventure都有"冒险"的意思,但 adventure一般指冒险的事情、冒险的经历、冒险的精神,而 venture一般指具有赌博色彩的冒险行为或商业上的投机行为,显然本题选 B 更合适。正确答案:B

迷点标识 由于对 venture 和 adventure 的区别没有真正弄清楚,有一些考生误选了  $C_o$ 

#### 第3颗

**命题意图** 本题旨在考查定冠词、不定冠词和零冠词用法的比较。

解题方法 of a kind 意思是"同一种类",其中的不定冠词 a 表示 "(同)—……";短语 of a... kind 作为后置定语,所修饰的名词

前不加冠词,且常常用复数。正确答案:B

**迷点标识** 很多考生对于复数名词表示类指时,前面用零冠词的用法不熟悉会导致做错题。

#### 第4题

**命題意图** 本题考查了学生在特定语境中运用不同类型冠词的能力。

解题方法 本句的意思是"从一万英尺高空的飞机上跳出是一次十分刺激的经历。"显然,这里的飞机是不定指的可数名词,只能用不定冠词。而 experience 指"经验"时,一般表示不可数,但当表示具体经历体验时,一般在前面加上不定冠词。根据句意,不难看出这里指从飞机上跳下的具体经历。正确答案:C

#### 第5颗

命題意图 本题考查了冠词的基本用法。

解题方法 本句显然是灭火器上的提示语:万一起火,砸碎玻璃,按红色按钮。fire 是物质名词,一般不用冠词;而红色按钮则是灭火器上的那个,是定指,用 the 限定。正确答案:B

迷点标识 fire 可以具体化,指具体的"一次火灾,一堆火等",成为可数名词。

#### **/ 预测题**定位

#### 第6题

命题意图 本题旨在考查几个名词意思的辨析。

解题方法 本题的意思是"关于此事你能提供给我任何消息吗?"information有"情报,信息,消息"的意思。正确答案: A

迷点标识 news 强调"新闻消息"之意; reference 则表示"参考的信息"; order 则表示"命令", 都不符合句义。

#### 第7颗

命题意图 本题考查抽象名词具体化的用法。

解题方法 本题的意思是"作为一个作家,那个青年学生是成功的(一个作家),这让他所有的老师都感到吃惊。"success 和 surprise 都是抽象名词,在这里都具体化成具体的个体。success 表示"一个成功的作家";surprise 表示"令人吃惊的事情",都要用不定冠词 a 表示。正确答案:D

**迷点标识** 由于对不可数名词具体化用法掌握不熟悉,则会选其他选项。

#### 第8题

命题意图 本题考查冠词的基本用法。

解题方法 the Spring Festival 是固定结构,必须有定冠词 the。 Sunday 这里是定指,即"春节前的那个星期天,用 the 限定。正确答案;B

#### 第9题

命題意图 本题考查抽象名词具体化和冠词的用法。

解题方法 fire 是物质名词,意思是"火",为不可数名词。catch fire 意思是"着火",fire 前不用冠词;但 fire 具体化后,在本句中意思是"一堆火",则成为可数名词,用 an 来限定。正确答案:C 迷点标识 由于对不可数名词具体化用法掌握不熟悉,则会选其他洗项。

#### 第10题

**命題意图** 本题考查冠词在固定结构中的规定用法和冠词的一般用法。

解题方法 of a kind/size/shape 等,为固定搭配,意思是"同一种类/尺寸/形状";后一空中用 the 来限定其后的 size,这里指前面

两个房子的尺寸(size of them),是定指。正确答案: A 迷点标识 本题难点在对于固定搭配 of a kind/size/shape 的掌握。

# 模拟演练

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. Sickness takes out	of life.
A. all the fun	B. all the funs
C. a lot of funs	D. funs all
3 turn green in spr	ing.
A. Leaf	B. Leafs
C. Leave	D. Leaves
4. Father went to his doctor for	about his heart trou-
ble.	
A. an advice	B. advices
C. advice	D. the advices
5. There are 500 stu	dents and 30 teachers
in this school.	
A. girl; woman	B. girls; woman
C. girl; women	D. girls; women
6. September 10 is I	*
A. Teacher's	B. Teachers'
C. Teachers's	D. Teachers
7. They are not bu	
A. Englishmen; Germans	
· ·	D. Englishehmans; Germen
8. Put on more and	<del>-</del>
A. cloths	B. clothing
C. clothes	D. coats
9. Her mother has a lot of	
A. homework	B. housework
C. works	D. jobs
10. The birds flew away in all _	
A. ways	B. aims
C. directions	D. places
11. It's good to say	-
A. manners	B. manner
C. politeness	D. attitude
•	the from their record
sales.	non then record
A. salary	B. value
C. bill	D. income
other forms of	g their use of natural gas, wind and
A. energy	B. source
C. power	D. material
14. I have quite a few	to do after school.
A. exercise	B. exercises
	390

C. practice	D. practices
15. There two o	•
	B. bowls of rice
	D. bowl's of rice
	several before she went
out.	
A. labor	B. work
C. travels	D. jobs
17. You can take as many a	s you like because they are free of
·	
A. fare	B. charge
C. money	D. pay
18. George always wants t	hings done quickly. He's got no
	B. means
C. patience	D. decision
-	of the saying I just quoted?
•	B. resource
C. course	D. cause
20. — Why did you refuse	
• •	in a poor and dirty
A. form	B. kind
•	D. state
	of my tongue, but I just
couldn't remember.	
	B. edge
-	D. side
22. She bought lots of	
A. fruits and vegetable	_
C. fruits and vegetables	D. fruit and vegetables
23. I saw runni	ng here and there on the grass.
A. cattle	B. a head of cattle
C. much cattle	D. many cattles
24. You shouldn't let childre ous!	n play with It's danger-
A. football	B. watches
C. matches	D. chess
	afternoon but I forgot to bring my
	mornoon but I lorger to bring my
A. sports clothes	B. sport clothes
C. clothes of sports	<del>-</del>
•	of rain while a smile is a
of friendshi	
	<u>-</u>
A. gesture; sign	=
C. sign; gesture	
27. — Is the house very ex	•
	worth the they are asking.
A. price	B. cost
C. value	D. money
	people are never too old to learn.
A. time	B. times
C. a time	D. times'
TO SEE	

A. Me C. the life D. a life O. the life D. a life A. vood D. wood D. wood S. book store D. shows store D. show	29.	He is trying to explain how	began on the earth.	]	has lunch at h	ome.
10. Tables are smoully made of A. wood B. woode C. woods D.a wood B. woode D.a wood S. A. shoe store G. shoe's store B. shoes store C. shoe's store D. shoe's store B. shoes store C. shoe's store D. shoe's store B. shoes store C. shoe's store B. shoes store C. shoe's store D. shoe's store B. shoes store C. shoe's store S. shoe's Shoe'					A./; a	B. a; a
D. wood B. wooden C. woods D. a wood A. show store A. show store D. shoes' store B. shoes store C. shore's store D. shoes' store C. shore 's store D. shoes' store C. shore 's store D. shoes' store D. shoes' store C. shore 's store D. shoes' store C. shore 's store D. shoes' store D. shoes' store C. shore 's store D. shoes' store D. shoes' store C. shore 's store D. shoes' store C. shore with me. A. cain; changes D. coins; changes C. shore with me. A. coin; changes D. coins; changes C. for twenty years Gandhi played an important in working for oqual fights for Indians A. action B. role C. figure D. position S. Last right the president made a speech on TV to the C. figure C. land D. nation D. position S. Last right the president made a speech on TV to the Last C. sar D. valve  The Evense D. valve  The Evense D. The Evenses D. The Evenses D. The Evenses C. The Evenses D. The Evenses C. hair; hairs D. hairs; hair D. hairs; hairs		C. the life	D.a life	1	C. /; /	D.a;/
C. voods  31. Julie went to the to bay a pair of shoes. A. shoe store B. shoes store C. shoe's store D. shoes' store 32. —How can I requir it? ——Well, book at the A. explanations B. expressions G. instructions D. introductions 33. I have some with me. A. coin; changes B. coins; changes C. coin; change D. coins; changes G. coin; change D. coins; changes A. scion change D. position A. coint change D. position  35. Last night the president made a speech on TV to the A. exonity B. state C. land D. nation  36. Enough of it! Nebody here thinks what you are saying should make any A. excusue B. sense C. use D. value B. sense C. use D. value B. the Even's A. d. ext, handsome and tall B. tall, handsome and dark C. dark, handsome D. tall, dark and handsome 39. My mother's is getting grey, but my father has sony a faw grey A. hairs; hair B. hair; hair C. harr, hairs D. hairs; hairs C. lank and Joan's D. Jack and Joan 41. Many old houses are being gulled down to make for the sapartment haldings. A. room B. ground C. space D. each at twelve. A. at the B. tha; an end at twelve. A. at the B. tha; an end at twelve. A. at the B. tha; an end at twelve. A. at the B. tha; an the world apeak at today's meeting?	30.	Tables are usually made of _	:	44.	Young as he is, David has	gained rich experience
31. Julie went to the to buy a pair of shoes. A. shoe store B. shoes store C. shoe's store B. shoes store B. c. c. c. c. c. c. c. shoes store B. c. expressions C. instructions D. introductions 3.1 have some with no A. c. caplanations B. c. coins; changes C. c. coin; change B. coins; change B. role C. figure D. position B. role C. figure D. position B. state C. land D. nation B. state C. use D. value B. sense C. use D. value B. state C. dark, tall and handsome D. tall, dark and handsome and dark C. dark, tall and handsome D. tall, dark and handsome and dark C. dark, tall and handsome D. tall, dark and handsome and dark C. dark, tall and handsome D. tall, dark and handsome and dark C. hair; hairs B. hair; hairs B. hair; hairs A. jack's and Joan's B. Jack's and Joan C. Jack and Joan's B.		A. wood	B. wooden		insociety.	
A. shoe store C. shoe's store D. shoes' store		C. woods	D.a wood		A. /; /	B. the; the
A. shoe store B. shoes store  22. — How can I repair it?  — Well, look at the	31.	Julie went to the	_ to buy a pair of shoes.		C. a; /	D. /; the
32. How can I repair it?  — Well, look at the				45.	People regard the wheel a	s invention of the first
32. — How can I repair it?  — Well, look at the		C. shoe's store	D.shoes'store		importance in	human history.
A. explanations C. instructions D. introductions S. 1 have some in my wallet. That's to say, I have some with me. A. coin; changes B. coins; changes C. coin; changes B. coins; changes C. coin; changes C. coin; change S. C. coin; change C. coin; change C. coin; change D. coins; change S. Last night the president made a speech on TV to the A. country B. state C. land D. nation S. Last night the president made a speech on TV to the A. country B. state C. land D. nation S. Last night the president made a speech on TV to the A. country B. state C. land D. nation S. Enough of it! Nobody here thinks what you are saying should make any A. excuse B. sense C. use D. value S. The Evens B. The Evens' S. The Evense B. The Evense' S. The Evense B. The Evenses' S. The Evenses D. tall, dark and handsome and tall B. tall, handsome and dark C. dark, handsome and tall B. tall, handsome and dark C. dark, handsome and tall B. tall, handsome and dark C. dark, handsome and tall B. tall, handsome and dark C. hair; hairs D. hairs; hair C. hair; hairs D. hairs; hairs C. pack and Joan' s D. Jack and Joan C. pack and Joan' s D. Jack and Joan C. pack and Joan' s D. Jack and Joan C. space D. area  42. The party last night was success. We sarg and danced until it came to end at twelve. A. a; the B. the; an D. /; an D. heid yi go on holiday in habidey in	32				A. an; the	B. an; /
A. explanations C. instructions D. introductions 3. I have some in my wallet. That's to say, I have some with me. A. coin; changes B. coins; changes C. coin; changes B. coins; changes C. coin; change B. coins; changes C. coin; changes C. coin; changes B. coins; changes C. coin; changes C. coin; changes B. coins; changes C. coin; changes C. coin; changes B. coins; changes C. coin; changes C. coin changes C. changes C. changes C. changes C. changes C. changes C. see D. changes C. changes C. see D. changes C. charly changes C. changes C. changes C. changes C. changes C. ch		•			C. the; the	D. the; /
Some				46.	Mr Stock, who is in Mexic	co on, runs
Somewith me. A. coin; changes B. coins; changes C. coin; change D. coins; change 34. For twenty years Gandhi played an importent in working for equal fights for Indians A. action B. role C. figure D. position 35. Last night the president made a speech on TV to the A. country B. state C. land D. nation 36. Enough of it! Nobody here thinks what you are saying should make any A. excuse B. sense C. use D. value 37will make a trip to China during the summer holidays. A. The Evens B. The Even's C. The Evense D. The Evenses' 38. 1'd like you to meet David, acowboy. A. dark, handsome and tall B. tall, handsome and dark C. dark, tall and handsome D. tall, dark and handsome 39. My mother's is getting grey, but my father has only a few grey A. hairs; hair B. hair; hair C. hair; hairs D. hairs; hairs 40 uncle is going to pick them up at the airport this afternoon. A. Jack's and Joan's B. Jack's and Joan C. Jack and Joan's B. Jack's and Joan 14. Many old houses are being pulled down to make for the apartment buildings. A. room B. ground C. space D. area  42. The party last riight was success. We sang and danced until it came to end at twelve. A. a; the B. the; an D. bisitory of Tang Dynasty. A. a, the B. s; / C. /; the B. s; / C. (a; a D. theis' A. ither B. s; / C. /; the B. s; / C. /; the B. s; / C. (a; a D. theis' A. ither B. s; / C. /; the B. s; / C. (a; a D. theis' A. ither B. s; / C. /; the B. s; / C. (a; a D. theis' A. ither B. s; / C. /; the B. s; / C. (a; a D. theis' or Juntal who in shorty of Tang Dynasty. A. at the B. s.; / C. /; the B. s; / C. (a; a D. theis' or Juntal who in shorty of Tang Dynasty. A. at the B. s; / C. /; the B. s; / C. /; the B. s; / C. /; the B. s; / C. (a; a D. theis' or year dark in history of Tang Dynasty. A. at the B. s; / C. (a; a D. theis' or year dark in history of Tang Dynasty. A. at the B.		=	D. introductions		small business.	
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A. a; the B. the; an C. a; A D. the;/ C. a; an D. /; an 56. — Who will speak at today's meeting?					A. the; the	B. a; The
C. a; an D. /; an 56. — Who will speak at today's meeting?					C. a; A	D. the;/
				56	5. ——Who will speak at	today's meeting?
	4:					

A. President	B. The president
C. Presidents	D. A president
57. He often looks down upon me	; he thinks me poor,
while himself ric	h.
A. the; a	B. the; the
C. a; a	D.a; the
58. Zhang Hua is a student at	<u> </u>
A. the University of Beijing	B. the Beijing University
C. Beijing University	D. University of Beijing
59. Many people are still in	habit of writing silly things
in public places.	
A. the; the	B. /; /
C. the; /	D./; the
60. Wouldn't it be	wonderful world if all nations lived
in peace with or	ne another?
A. a; /	B. the; /
C. a; the	D. the; the
61. Your uncle must have	X - ray examination.
A. a B. / C. t	
62. I remember he lives in	south, so we shouldn't be
walking to west	
A. the; the	B. /; /
C. /; the	D.the;/
63. Where is?	
	B. the office of the manager
	D. the office of the manager's
	vas university student
of physics.	vas university student
A. an; the	B. a; /
C. an; /	
•	D. a; the
65. — Do you know who inve	•
	most useful invention.
A. the; the	B. a; a
C. the; a	D. a; the
66. Summers in so	uth of France are for
most part dry and sunny.	
A. /; a	B. the; /
C. /; /	D. the; the
	_ power to arrest bad people by
law.	
A. the; the	B. /; the
C. /; /	D. the; /
68. — Do you like the novels?	•
I don't like either of t	hem. Please show me
third one.	
A. a B. the C. /	D. an
69. Keep away from the cage	lion is
fierce animal.	
A The the R A the	
m. me, me D. m, m	e C. A; / D. The; a
	e C. A; / D. The; a
70. Now the machine runs at do	

few days.	
A. the; a B. /; /	C. /; a D. a; /
72. My brother likes to play	football while my siste
prefers to play	violin.
A. /; the B. /; /	C. the; / D. the; the
73. I came by	sea and I had a lovely journey of
Queen Eliza	beth II.
A. /; the B. the; /	C. /; / D. the; the
74. Cleaning women in big ci	ties usually get paid
A. by a hour	B. by an hour
C. by the hour	D. by hours
75 I'm afraid I dare not	speak in public.
Just have	_ try.
	C. the; a D. the; the

# \_规律与方法 \_

#### 1. 命题规律和复习方略

2003 年英语教学大纲对中学生运用名词和冠词的能力要求 虽然没有大的改变,但考生在高考试题中会发现对这部分内容 的考查却在不断地增加,且考查的角度也有所变化。对于名词 考查,由早些年单纯对名词的量和所有格的掌握正在转向在此 基础上对近义词词义辨析的考查,对抽象名词、物质名词具体化 用法的考查。而且不仅出现在单项填空里,还出现于改错和其 他的题型中。

在复习本专题时:

①要重视基础知识的学习,切实提高对基础知识掌握的质量。弄清楚名词的种类、名词的数、名词的格、复数词尾的变法等知识;正确理解名词和冠词的基本概念和基本用法。

②要重视对物质名词和抽象名词的特点的理解,在此基础上重点对物质名词和抽象名词具体化用法进行复习。

③要重视对专有名词和冠词连用的复习,重点放在专有名词 转化为普通名词后和定冠词以及不定冠词连用时意思的理解。

④要注意对相似的名词(包括词义相近、词形相近)的用法 进行复习。

⑤要注意固定短语、固定结构、习惯用法中的冠词用法,要 对此进行系统地总结和归纳,并加强记忆。

#### 2. 解題方法点拨

①对本专题的重点要准确把握,要分清各个知识点的特征和相互关系。

②解题时要考虑名词和冠词各个知识点的一般用法、特殊用法、习惯用法等,因为考查的角度不同,解题的方法也会随之不同。

③不同题型,思维的侧重点会有所不同。如词义辨析,单项填空的重点在对句子意思的理解以及对不同词的内涵和外延的掌握,而完形填空,则不仅如此,更重要的还要领会作者的意图。

# 热点二 代词

#### 热点定位

#### **> 热点解说**

代词在每年高考中都有涉及,是重要的考点。考生在对代词基本知识掌握的基础上要注意以下重点:

#### 一、人称代词用法的一些注意点

- 1. 宾格代替主格的问题: 当人称代词孤立使用或后面不是 直接跟着谓语时, 宾语也可以起着主语的作用, 例如下面两个 例句:
  - Who is coming with me? —Me! ( = I am.).
  - ----I like this book. ---- Me too! ( = I like this book too!)
- 2. they 表示泛指问题: they 常用来泛指不包括说话人和受话人在内的"人们",例如:

They say prices are going to increase again.

3.it 的不确定指代问题:it 常用来指代信息不确定(如性别、身形、身份等),如:

Who is it speaking?

- ----Who's that? -----It must be Mr liu.
- 4. she, her 无生命物体指代问题:常常用 she, her 指代祖国、家乡、学校等,来表示说话人对它们的热爱。另外船只也习惯用 she, her 来指代。
- 5. 人称代词的并列问题:你、我、他作并列主语时,排列顺序为 you, he and I,复数人称代词排列的顺序为 we、you and they。 若承认过失,排列顺序为 I、he and you;此时复数人称代词则为 they you and we。

#### 二、反身代词的一些固定结构

- 1. by oneself:独自一人或没有帮手,如:I will do it by myself.
- 2. for oneself: 自己亲自,如: You must go there for yourself.
- 3.in oneself: 本身,如: Your plan, in itself, is nothing wrong.
- 4. of oneself: 自动地,无故地,如: The door closed of itself.
- 5. be quite oneself: 好好的, 身体健康的, 如: I am not quite myself today.

#### 三、that, this 表示远指和近指的一些注意点

that, this 除了在时间和空间上分别表示远指和近指外,在 行文叙述上 that 指代前文叙述的事情,而 this 指代下文要出现 的事情,如:

When to get him informed—that isn't decided. (此时也有用 this 代替 that 的)

This isn't decided: when to get him informed. (此时不能用that 代替 this)

另外,口语中常常用 that, this 表示程度,在用法上同样表示 远指和近指,如:

I can't run that fast. 我跑不了那么快。

Is this your room? It is this big! 这是你的房子? 这么大啊! 四、不定代词用法的一些注意点

1. some 和 any 问题:

1) some 用于疑问句: some 属于肯定词,主要用于肯定句。

在下列情况下, some 也用于疑问句: a 预期对方会作出肯定回答,如: Can I have some coffee? b 表示邀请或请求,如: May I give you some more tea?

2) 条件句中一般用 any, 如果用 some, 往往含有这种假设 会是事实, 试比较:

If you'd like some help, don't hesitate to let me know. (认为对方需要帮助,主动提出帮忙)

If you'd like any help, don't hesitate to let me know. (不知 对方是否需要帮忙)

3) some 与单数可数名词连用,表示"有一个……"或"某一个……"相当于 a, a certain, any 与单数名词连用,表示"任何"相当于 every,如:

He's living at some place in East Africa.

Any dictionary will give you the meaning of these words.

2. 一些不定代词的短语:

nothing but: 只不过,就是,只有,如: He is nothing but a singer.

anything but:根本不,并不,如:She is anything but beautiful.
something of:略有,如:He has seen something of life. (他略有阅历)

none other than: 就是,如: The new arrival was none other than the President.

other than:除了,如:I can do nothing other than wait.

- 3. one, other 及 another 三词用于数的表达法:
- 1)表示两者中的另一个是 the other,不定数目中的另一个是 another。
  - 2)表示全体所分成的两个部分时,用 some ... the others
- 3) 表示三者并对三者各加以说明时用 one ... another ... and the other
- 4. none 和 no one 的区别: none 一般表示数量概念(没有一个人或物),对应于回答 how many/much,可以和 of 连用; no one 表示身份概念(没有谁或什么东西),对应于回答 who 或 what,不可以和 of 连用,如

The students were all there, but none(of them) was interested in the lecture.

----Who wants to go there? ----No one.

#### 五、it, one, that 相区别问题

- 1.it 是人称代词,指前面出现的物体,one, that 则指前面出现的物体的不同的个体。
- 2. one 可以单独使用,也可以与形容词连用,前加不定冠词,如 a big one, a good one, 或 one 加上后置定语,指代一个不确定的、泛指的人或物,只替代单数可数名词,不能代替不可数名词。one 若表示定指,则必须被限定词所修饰。如 the one, this one, that one 等。one 单独作主语指人时,意指任何人,包括说话人在内。它只用于谈论泛指的人们,而不能用于指某个人。它的所有格是 one's(或 his),反身代词是 oneself(或 himself)。
- 3. that 既可以指代单数可数名词,也可以指代不可数名词, 而且是定指。但 that 必须有一个后置定语。

注意例句:

例 1、1 lost my pen, and I don't want to look for it——I want to buy one. (对比 it 和 one)

例 2.A desk made of wood is usually lighter than one made of glass. (用 one 表示泛指)

例 3、In winter the weather in Guangzhou is usually warmer than that in Beijing.(表不可数)

例 4. This book is more interesting than that/the one on the desk. (that, one 都表示可数定指)

#### 六、附加疑问句中的代词问题

表示人的不定代词 nobody, anybody, everybody 一般用复数 they 的各种相关形式指代,也可以用 he 的各种相关形式指代,但多用前者;somebody 也如此,但多用后者。尤其在附加疑问句中有对此注意。如;Everybody is there, aren't they?

# 命题定位

#### 。高考经典聚焦

1.	. The Parkers bought a new house but			_ will need a lot
	of work before they can move in.			(NMET2001)
	A. they	B. it	C. one	D. which
2.	Some of the whea	at is from Cana	da. What about	?
				(2001 上海春)
	A. another	B. the other	C. others	D. the rest
3.	Meeting my uncl	e after all these	years was an ur	nforgettable mo-
	ment,	_ I will always	treasure.	(NMET2002)
	A. that	B. one	C. it	D. what
4.	There is cof	fee and tea; yo	ou can have	<u> </u>
	Thanks			(NMET2003)
	A. either	B. each	C. one	D.it
5.	Susan, go a	nd join your sis	ster cleaning the	yard.
	Why	? John is	sitting there doi	ng nothing.
				(NMET2003)
	A. him	B. he	C. I	D. me

## 高考命题预测

A. one

高考对代词的考查通常涉及不定代词、连接代词和反身代词,每年的单项填空、完形填空和改错题均对代词设置了考点。综观近十年来的高考试题,对代词的考查明显带有下列特点:考查不定代词非常注重语境化因素的运用或进行追加限制;要求考生能把握句法结构,选准功能代词;在重视考查不定代词、功能代词的同时,兼顾考查考生对指示代词、反身代词的掌握情况。

今年高考命题热点可能有:①在具体的语境中考查不同代词用法的区别。②考查反身代词所构成的一些固定结构和固定短语。③考查不定代词表示数量关系以及整体指代和个体指代的不同代词的选用④考查 it, one, that 之间的异同点。⑤考查 it 的各种用法。

6.	The amount of money spent	on cosmetics,	according to some au
	thorities, has exceeded	spent	on public health.

C. it

B. those

7. — Who broke the	door ? —
A. I and Tom	B. Tom and I
C. Tom and me	D. Me and Tom
8. ——Have you got	at home?
No, I still have t	to buy some eggs.
A. everything	B. anything
C. nothing	D. something
9. I'd like to introduce	the two guests to you. $\_\_\_$ is $M$
Liu and	is Miss Li.
A. He; she	B. This; that
C. It; it	D. This; this
10. Everyone has tried	best, haven't?
A. one's; it	B. their; they
C. his; he	D.one's; one

#### 方法定位

### 聚焦题定位

# 第1題

命題意图 本题旨在考查根据语境选用合适的代词的能力。解题方法 it 在句子中指代 The Parkers 所买的房子。在英语中,如果所指代的是同一个体事物要用代词 it 或 they(them);如果指代的是同一类事物要用代词 one 或 ones。正确答案:B迷点标识 如果选 they,则意思变为"他们需要许多工作",显然不合语境。

#### 第2顯

命題意图 本题重点在考查不可数名词的指代的知识。

解題方法 句中的 wheat 决定了答案。该词是不可数名词,不能用 other 代替。The rest 既可以代替可数名词,也可以代替不可数名词。一些考生只注意了,some 常和 others 连用,误选了选项 C,而没有注意到 wheat 是不可数名词。正确答案:D

**迷点标识** 解代词习题时,不仅要注意词义和句义,还要注意指代的词的性、数等问题。

#### 第3题

命题意图 本题以代词形式来考查对句子结构的理解。

解题方法 one 指代 moment 作同位语,即指"一个永远珍惜的时刻"。 I will always treasure 是定语从句,省略了关系代词 which 或 that。这句话的意思是"多年后与我叔叔的会面是一个难忘的时刻——一个我将永远珍惜的时刻。" 正确答案: B

迷点标识 这是一个难度系数比较大的题目。由于一些考生把它看作定语从句,在选项中又找不到引导定语从句的关系代词which,因而发生了错误。

#### 第4題

命题意图 本题考查不同代词之间用法的区别。

解题方法 前一句中指明了两个物体 coffee and tea, 所以从句义看应该是二者中的任何一个, 选 either。正确答案: A

迷点标识 one 指代单数可数名词,而 coffee 和 tea 都是不可数名词,所以不能用; each 一般指每一个个体都包含在内,这里则指 coffee 和 tea 都要喝,不合题义。

#### 第5题

命題意图 本题考查宾格替代主格的有关知识。

D. that

解题方法 当人称代词孤立使用或后面不是直接跟着谓语时, 宾语也可以起着主语的作用。正确答案:D

**迷点标识** 注意这种指代的条件:人称代词孤立使用或后面不 是直接跟着谓语。

#### **预测题定位**

#### 第6题

命题意图 本题考查 it, one, that 之间用法的区别。

解题方法 has exceeded 意思是"超过,超越",空档后 spent on public health 作定语,而空档处是代词代替 The amount of money, 这是不可数名词,所以 one 和 those 均不符合条件。it 也不对,it 代词代 the amount of money spent on cosmetics,那么空档后的 spent on public health 显然与 spent on cosmetics 相矛盾。所以 C 也不对。正确答案:D

迷点标识 注意指代对象以及指代对象的数的问题。

#### 第7题

命题意图 本题考查人称代词并列时的顺序问题。

解题方法 本题对话提问的是主语,而且是在询问谁干了这件 坏事。正确答案: A

迷点标识 一般来说,人称代词的顺序是按"第二人称+第三人称+第一人称"排列的;但是如果主动承担责任,要把第一人称放在最前面。

#### 第8题

命题意图 本题考查不定代词之间意思和用法的区别。

解题方法 根据答句的意思"不,我还得买些鸡蛋",应选 A。正确答案:A

迷点标识 一般来说, everything, everyone, something, someone 用在肯定句中; anything, anyone 用在疑问句或否定句中。但是高考题常常要根据语境来定, 切不可死记语法条条。

#### 第9题

命题意图 本题考查指示代词在特定语境中的用法。

解题方法 在介绍人物时,通常都要用 this。正确答案:D

#### 第10颗

命题意图 本题考查不定代词本身的指代问题。

解题方法 everyone 一般用复数 they 的各种相关形式指代,也可以用 he 的各种相关形式指代,但多用前者。正确答案:B

迷点标识 若选 C,则一般不符合附加疑问句的要求,因为在附加疑问句中,nobody, anybody, everybody 一般用复数 they 指代。

#### 模拟演练

1.	. I invited Tom and Ann to dinner, but			came.
	A. neither	B. both	C. either	D. none
2.		of them knew	about the plan be	cause it was kept in
	a secret.			
	A. Each	B. Any	C. No one	D. None
3.	We couldn't	eat in a resta	aurant because	of us had
		money on us.		
	A.all; no	B.any; no	C.none; any	D. no one; any
4.	His camera i	s more expens	ive than	
	A. hers	B. her	C. it	D. its

5.	The boy promised	mother never	to lie to			
	again.					
	A. his; him B. her; her	C. her; him	D. his; her			
6.	Mr Zhang's English is very flue	ent, but he speaks				
	Chinese.					
	A. little B. fewer	C. few	D. less			
7.	Some people like to stay at hom	e on Sunday, but				
	like to go to the cinema.					
	A. another B. other					
8.	I'd been expecting		morning but			
	there weren't for m					
	A. some; any B. some; one	C. many; a few	D. a few;			
^	none					
	Would you like some water?					
	Yes, just	C 1:1	D. Park III.			
	•	C. a little				
10. There are so many kinds of books on sale that I can't make up						
	my mind to buy.  A. what B. which	C have	D whatawar			
11	. His theory is very difficult, but					
11	stand it.	peopi	e can under-			
	A. few B. a few	C much	D a lot			
12	. The students are old enough to					
	A. them B. themselves					
13	. The bus service is very good.					
	minutes.					
	A. each B. any		•			
14	. I want to live in a separa	te room, but I	can't find			
	A. a one B. one	C. the one	D. it			
15	How many apples did you	buy?				
	•	•				
	A. No one B. None	C. A little	D. Ones			
16	. Sarah has read lots of stories	by American write	rs. Now she			
would like to read stories by writers from						
	countries.					
	A. some; any B. other; some	C. some; other	D. other;			
	other					
17. Tom's mother kept telling him that he should work harder, but didn't help.						
	A. he B. which	C. she	D. it			
18	They are good friends.					
	know each other					
		C. There	D. It			
19	).——Is here?					
	No, Bob and Tim have as	ked for leave.				
		C. everybody	D. nobody			
20	). It was a great party.		J			
	A. All of us	B. Everybody of	us			
	C. Every	D. All				
21	. China is larger than	country in Africa	а.			
	A. any other B. any	·				

22. Ihate w	when people talk with their mouths full.
	C. those D. them
	reparing lessons for a test.
	C. their D. its
24. ——Would you care	
•	thank you. I've just had some tea.
	C. Either D. Neither
25. It was in the house _	he used to live that the exhibi-
tion was held.	
A. where B. that	C. as D. which
26. I make	a rule to take a walk in the morning.
A. that B. this	C. myself D. it
27. ——Do you have	at home now, mum?
No, we still ha	ave to get scores of eggs and some vegeta-
bles.	
A. nothing	B. everything
C. anything	D. something
28. Which coat wou	ld you prefer, sir?
——I'll take	, to have a change sometimes.
A. them both	
C. both them	
29. Two ancient Chine	se vases, worth \$ 1,000,
were sold at Sotheb	y's last Monday.
	h C. every D. all
30. The computers we u	use today are much better than
we used ten years a	<u> </u>
	C. ones D. those
	m are party members—some of them are
League members.	
	er C. No one D. Not all
32. Why don't we	
——Didn't we just	
A. it B. that	C. one D. this
33. One of the sides o	f the board should be painted yellow, and
A. the other is whi	ite B. another white
C. the other white	D. another is white
34. Some people wor	uld rather ride bike as bike riding ha
	e trouble of taking buses.
A. nothing B.	. none C. some D. neither
35. The two friends me	et by chance
A. another day	B. some day
C. the other day	D. other day

——No, I'll	No, I'll finish it in		ten minutes.	
A. another	B. other	C. more	D. less	
37.—	is Tom?			
——He is a p	ilot .			
A. How	B. What	C. Who	D. Whose	
38. Which of	the two Italia	ın films do yo	u like better?	
	, because t	hey are mean	ingless.	
A. Both	B. Neither	C. None	D. Either	
39. It was	that ou	ır teacher prai	sed in our classroom.	
A. you, he	and I B	. you, him ar	nd me	
•	ınd me D			
40. No food eate	n by you is so	sweet as	earned by your	
own labor.				
A one	B. that C.	such D.	what	

# 规律与方法

#### 1. 命题规律和复习方略

按《教学大纲》要求,区分各种代词并能正确使用各种形式 的代词是每个中学生必须做到的。历年高考题中的单选题、完 形填空和短文改错题中均有考查代词的题目。人称代词的格、 物主代词的性和不定代词的用法是高考的热点。

#### 在复习本专题时:

①要理解代词的功能和分类,并分清各种代词所指代的特点和各自的特征。

②要重视对人称代词的格的理解和正确使用,尤其要注意——般用法基础上的习惯用法,理解主格和宾格相互替代的语法特征和语境特征。

③要重视对物主代词、人称代词、反身代词的性的复习,并 且分清形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词之间的区别。还有 反身代词的一些固定句式和疑问代词的选用也是十分重要的。

④不定代词是高考最容易出题的知识点,要弄清楚不定代词的词的指代特点、理解整体和个体的区别、记忆固定短语和习惯用法。

#### 2. 解題方法点拨

- ①首先要明确所考查的知识点,并对这些知识点有透彻的理解。
- ②解题时要考虑人称代词的格、物主代词的性、不定代词的 整体指代和个体指代。
- ③注意在把握句法结构的基础上,考虑不定代词语境化因素的运用或进行的追加性限制。
  - ④尤其要注意英语习惯和汉语习惯之间表达的区别。