

河南省普通高中新课程


高考复习 指导

HENANSHENG
PUTONGGAOZHONG
XINKECHENG
GAOKAOFUXI
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河南省基础教育教学研究室 编

英语

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本书编者

主 编: 姚连荣

副主编: 禹海军 崔秀玲

编 者: 姚连荣 禹海军 崔秀玲 于海洋 武学哲 张 莹 李广林 戚玉东
郑小稳 宋 俊 臧绍民 赵 叶 文 波 庞德磊 刘保松 卜俊霞
张 瑞 张 明 张丽真 田明川 张 璐 李娇娇 张 昶 柴凤娟
邢小囡 曹晓洁 陶 杰 韩淑静 尹玉红

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河南省基础教育教学研究室 编

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编写说明

2011年，河南省将进行高中新课程后的首次高考。为了新课程实验在我省的顺利实施，为了更好地服务于河南考生，河南省基础教育教研室和大象出版社在深入调研、充分论证的基础上，组织开发了“河南省普通高中新课程高考复习指导”丛书。这套丛书将于2010年秋季开始在全省推广使用。

遵循推进课改、服务于河南考生的原则，由省内外教研专家和高中一线名师倾力打造的“河南省普通高中新课程高考复习指导”丛书具有以下特色：权威性——汇集省内外优秀教研专家组织编写，成书后又组织资深专家进行评审；针对性——瞄准高考，明确考试大纲的要求和高考命题规律，把握高考的脉动，提高复习的有效性；高效性——杜绝题海战术，精选经典习题，保证高质量、高效率的训练；适用性——丛书的训练内容分层设置，梯度合理，适合考生复习。

本丛书设置的主要栏目有：

考点点击 明确考试大纲，了解复习目标，指引复习方向。

知识梳理 使知识条理化、网络化，引领学生梳理总结所学知识，这些知识对新高考考点有较强的针对性。

要点突破 专家针对考纲中的考点，提炼解析重点、难点、易混点；通过典例分析，指导学生掌握解题技巧、方法、规律。

达标训练 通过经典习题训练，巩固考纲要求掌握的知识。

专题测试 通过综合性的训练，促进学生对本专题知识的全面掌握。

习题详解点拨 对习题提供详尽的答案和解题思路。

本套丛书包括语文、数学（文科、理科）、英语、物理、化学、历史、地理、生物、思想政治九个学科，共有十本书，按照考试大纲编写，适合各种版本教材使用。

祝考生梦想成真，开启人生灿烂的新篇章！

河南省基础教育教研室

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专题一 词类和短语

考点一 冠词

学习策略

汉语中,名词前没有定冠词、不定冠词的区别,而英语中冠词的用与不用、用的是定冠词还是不定冠词对整个句子乃至上、下文都会有很大的影响。尽管英语冠词的用法有一些规律可循,但也有很多例外,这些例外大都在我们所学的那些语法条文之外。所以,在复习中,除了要把握冠词的三种基本用法——泛指、特指和习惯用法外,还应分门别类地归纳常见的使用定冠词、不定冠词和零冠词的情形,以及一些固定搭配中冠词的使用情况。另外,对一些特殊的例子要单独记忆,如 in hospital, by bus, have a good time, the old(表示一类人)等。

考点点击

1. 冠词的基本用法。
2. 冠词的特殊用法。
3. 和冠词相关的固定搭配与习惯搭配。

知识梳理

一、冠词的定义

冠词是一种虚词,本身不能独立使用,只能置于名词之前帮助说明名词所指的人或事物及该名词的含义。

二、冠词的分类

冠词分为定冠词(the)及不定冠词(a, an)两类。

1. 定冠词(the)

定冠词 the 表示“这”、“那”、“这些”、“那些”之意,用于可数的单、复数名词或不可数名词前。

2. 不定冠词(a, an)

不定冠词仅用在单数可数名词前,表示“一”的概念,但不强调数目,只表示该名词不是“特定者”。a(an)表示“一”的意义时,不如 one 的数字概念强。

特别需要注意的是:a 用于以辅音音素开始的词前;an 用于以元音音素开始的词前。以元音字母开始但却读作辅音音素的词,前面要用 a, 如 a useful book 一本有用的书/ an hour 一小时。注意下列句子中 a 或 an 的位置:

How interesting a book (What an interesting book) this is!

It is too difficult a book for beginners.

三、定冠词的用法

1. 指代上文已提到过的人或事物。如:

He has a new pen. The pen was bought in America.

I saw a film last night. The film is very interesting.

2. 特指谈话双方都熟悉的某(些)人或某(些)事物。

如:

The angry man on the screen is David.

Is the city of Nanjing beautiful?

3. 用在世界上独一无二的事物前。如:

The moon is the satellite of the earth.

The world is changing all the time.

The sun is far away from the earth.

4. 用在序数词、形容词的最高级前及由 only 修饰的名词前。如:

The first lesson is as difficult as the last one.

This moon cake is the nicest of all.

She is the only person who was late today.

5. 用在由普通名词构成的专有名词前。如:

the Summer Palace

the People's Republic of China

the Great Wall

6. 用在表示江河、湖泊、海洋、山脉、群岛等的名词前。

如:

the Yellow River the Black Sea the Himalayas

7. 用在姓氏复数前,表示“某某一家人”或“某某夫妇”。

如:

the Greens the Wangs

★特别提示★“the + 姓氏复数”作主语时,谓语动词用复数。如:

The Greens are watching TV at the moment.

The Whites do their cooking at home only at the weekend.

8. 的后加某些形容词表示一类人或事物。如:the young 意为“年轻人”,the rich 意为“富人”,the clever 意为“聪明人”,the blind 意为“盲人”。

9. 用在乐器前面。如:play the piano,play the violin。

10. 用在“the + 形容词比较级,the + 形容词比较级”结构中,表示“越……越……”。如:

The more,the better.

The more we get together,the happier we are.

11. 当名词被短语或从句修饰时,该名词前用冠词。如:

The man under the tree is my grandfather.

The one on the left is a new kind of machine.

The girl in white is Mary.

12. 用在表示方位的名词前。如:in the east,in the west, in the northeast of China。

13. 用在单数可数名词前,表示一类人或物。如:

The tree is a kind of plant.

The camel is a useful animal.

The computer is an interesting tool.

14. 常用于一些固定搭配中。如:tell the truth,in the possession of,in the distance,in the case of,for the time being,at the hands of,be in the dark,at the back of,to the extent of。

15. 在一些介词短语的表达中(大多指击打、疼痛及类似的表达),the 放在有关身体部位的名词前代替物主代词。试比较:

{ The pebble hit his face. [卵石击中了他的脸。]

{ The pebble hit him in the face. [卵石击中了他的脸。]

{ She had a dove on her shoulder. [她肩膀上落着一只鸽子。]

{ She had a pain in the shoulder. [她肩膀疼。]

四、不定冠词的用法

1. 表示某一类人或事物中的个体。如:

Your mother is a nurse.

A child needs love in his early life.

2. 用来指某人或某物但不作具体说明。如:

A visitor called me up just now.

He borrowed a dictionary yesterday.

3. 用来表示“一”的概念,但不如 one 的数字概念强。

如:

The cage is about a meter high and a meter wide.

Here is a present for you.

4. 表示单位、数量、长度等。如:

I write to my pen friend once a month.

My uncle gave me a thousand pounds last time.

5. 用在专有名词前,表示说话者不确定的人或事物。

如:

A Mr. Black rang you up just now.

A Li is looking for you.

6. 月份、星期及 morning, afternoon, evening, night 等名词前有修饰语时,一律用 a(an)。如:on a cold morning, on a sunny Sunday, in a hot month, on a terrible night。

7. 与表示职业、身份等的名词连用,一般不译出。如:

The boy wants to be an engineer when he grows up.

Are you a doctor or a nurse?

★特别提示★物质名词前一般不加定冠词,但当一些物质名词不用于一般意义而表示该物质的特定部分,特别是当其有限制性定语时,常加定冠词。如:

It's not so cold today. Let's take a walk in the snow.

The steel China produce in recent years is of much better quality, and can be used to the manufacturing of cars' axis.

8. 用于某些固定搭配中。如:as a matter of fact, as a rule, all of a sudden, be at a loss, have a try, keep an eye on, on a large scale, with a firm hand, have/take an interest in。

五、零冠词的用法

1. 专有名词前为零冠词。如:China, John, Australia, No. 1 Middle School, National Day。

2. 名词前有指示代词、物主代词、不定代词或名词所有格修饰时,为零冠词。如:

The radio is on her desk.

Are there any birds in that tree?

Some young pioneers are working on the farm.

3. 复数名词表示一类人或事物时,名词前不用冠词。如:

My uncle and aunt are both doctors.

My mother likes cakes.

Horses are useful animals.

4. 称呼语或表示头衔的名词前为零冠词。如:Uncle Wang, Mr. Green, Miss Li。

5. 季节、月份、星期前为零冠词。如:

It's very hot in summer.

This kind of flowers comes out in February.

We usually have class meetings on Wednesday.

6. 一日三餐、学科、球类、棋牌类名词前为零冠词。如:

We have Chinese, Maths, English and other subjects at school.

I have lunch at a quarter to twelve every day.

7. 在表示交通或出行方式的介词短语中, 为零冠词。
如:

Do you usually come to Guangzhou by plane or by train?

We are going to the zoo on foot tomorrow.

How do you like going there by bike?

8. 当抽象名词或物质名词表示一般概念时为零冠词。
如:

The girl enjoys music very much.

Please put sugar into it.

Milk is necessary for children.

★特别提示★如果一个名词用作表语或同位语, 表示某人当时或现在独一无二的职位或头衔时, 通常其前不用冠词(间或用the)。如:

He is Secretary of State, but he will be President of this small country.

As chairman of the committee, he will declare the opening of the meeting.

9. 两个相同或相对的名词并用时, 不用冠词。如: father and son, hand in hand, day and night, face to face, sun and moon, side by side.

10. 在某些固定搭配中不用冠词。如:

(1) 在 daybreak, dawn, noon, midnight, dusk, night, sunset, sunrise 这类时间名词前都不加冠词。

(2) 抽象化的个体名词(如 bed, church, class, college, university, work, hospital, court, prison 等)前一般不加冠词。

上述是无需冠词的例子, 但当专有名词之前有修饰语时, 可以用定冠词(下例 1~2); 当抽象名词被形容词、短语或分句修饰时, 也可以有适当的冠词(下例 3~6)。

1. Caesar was an ancient hero. Do you admire the great Caesar and his deeds?

2. We enjoy reading the great works written by the immortal Shakespeare.

3. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

4. The wisdom of Solomon was recorded in history.

5. Tom showed a courage worthy of special mention.

6. I find it hard to forget the generosity with which David treated me.

六、有冠词与无冠词的惯用语辨析

1. in front of 意为“在……(外)的前面”; in the front of 意为“在……(内)的前面”。如:

There's a garden in front of the classroom. [教室前面有个花园。]

There's a blackboard in the front of the classroom. [教室(里面)前方有块黑板。]

2. in charge of 意为“掌管, 负责”; in the charge of 意为“在……负责之下”。如:

An experienced worker is in charge of the project. [一位有经验的工人负责这项工程。]

The project is in the charge of an experienced worker. [这项工程由一位有经验的工人负责。]

3. at table 意为“在用饭, 吃饭时”; at the table 意为“在桌旁”。如:

He seldom talks at table. [他吃饭时很少说话。]

They sat at the table, talking and laughing. [他们坐在桌旁又说又笑。]

4. by day 意为“白天, 日间”; by the day 意为“按日计”。如:

He works in an office by day. [他白天上班。]

Cleaning women in big cities get paid by the day. [大城市的清洁女工按日计酬。]

5. take place 意为“发生; 举行”; take the place 意为“代替; 接替”。如:

When did this conversation take place? [会谈何时举行的?]

Electric train has now taken the place of steam trains in England. [现在, 在英国电力机车已取代了蒸汽火车。]

6. in words 意为“用言语”; in a word 意为“总之”。如:

Please express your thought in words. [请用话语表达你的思想。]

In a word, I don't trust you. [一句话, 我不信任你。]

7. at times 意为“有时, 不时”; at a time 意为“一次”。如:

I do feel a little nervous at times. [我的确会有点紧张。]

Pass me the bricks two at a time. [一次给我递两块砖。]

8. little 意为“少, 不多的”; a little 意为“一些, 一点点”。

如:

Hurry up. There's little time left. [快点,时间不多了。]

Don't hurry. You still have a little time. [别慌,你还有时间。]

9. few 意为“很少,几乎没有”;a few 意为“有些,几个”。

如:

He is a man of few words. [他是个沉默寡言的人。]

Only a few of the children can read. [那些孩子中,只有几个识字。]

10. a most interesting 意为“非常有趣的”;the most interesting 意为“最有趣的(形容词的最高级)”。如:

This is a most interesting story. [这是个很有趣的故事。]

This is the most interesting story of the three. [这是那三个故事中最有趣的。]

11. a doctor and nurse 意为“一位医生兼护士”;a doctor and a nurse 意为“一位医生和一位护士”。如:

A doctor and nurse is standing there. [一位医生兼护士在那里站着。]

A doctor and a nurse are standing there. [一位医生和一位护士在那里站着。]

12. a number of 意为“许多,好些”;the number of 意为“……(的)数目”。如:

A number of students are in the classroom. [有许多学生在教室里。]

The number of students in the classroom is forty. [教室里的学生有40个。]

13. in possession of 意为“拥有/占有……”;in the possession of 意为“为……所有”。如:

Mr. Smith is in possession of the car. [史密斯先生拥有这辆车。]

This car is in the possession of Mr. Smith. [这辆车为史密斯先生所有。]

常见的类似短语还有:

out of question 意为“不成问题”;out of the question 意为“根本不可能”;go to school 意为“去上学”;go to the school 意为“到学校去”;in hospital 意为“住院”;in the hospital 意为“在医院里”。

★特别提示★在一些短语中,有无冠词并无区别。如 at least/at the least 意为“至少”,at most/at the most 意为“至多”,turn to right/turn to the right 意为“向右拐”,in face of/in the face of 意为“面对”,on one hand/on the one hand/...on the other hand 意为“一方面……另一方面”。

要点突破

要点一 以辨别不定冠词 a 和 an 为考点

此类试题多在冠词后的单词首字母发音上做文章。有的单词拼写是以辅音字母开头的,但读音却是元音,那么它前面就要用 an,如 an hour;有的单词虽然拼写是以元音字母开头的,但读音是辅音,则要用 a,如 a European man;有的单词是元音字母开头的,前面加 a 或 an 要看它的发音而定,如 an umbrella, a university。因此在使用不定冠词时,一定要注意单词的读音。以下单词的首字母发音需注意:honest, honour, one, uniform, usual, unique, unit, universal, used, useful 等。

典例 1

I once watched _____ one-act play, which was played by _____ 11-year-old boy.

- A. a; a B. an; an
C. a; an D. an; a

【解析】选 C。第一空填 a, 因为 one-act 的第一个音是辅音而不是元音;第二空填 an, 是因为 11 的英文是 eleven, 它的第一个音是元音而不是辅音。

典例 2

We hired _____ one-eyed man to play in our film, and we gave him _____ 100-pound check for just one minute.

- A. a; an B. an; a
C. a; a D. an; an

【解析】选 C。第一空填 a, 因为 one-eyed 的第一个音是辅音而不是元音;第二空也填 a, 是因为 100 的英文是 one hundred, 它的第一个音是辅音。

达标训练

一、用 a 或 an 填空

- _____ old castle
- _____ aged gentleman
- _____ “h” in the middle of the word
- _____ “u” at the beginning of the word
- _____ 8-month-old baby

二、在下列各句空格处填入适当的冠词

- Before he was arrested, he had taken _____ one-month holiday, and stayed in the country with _____ 18-year-old girl, one of his students.
- It was _____ usual day for me but it was unusual for

Mary.

3. He gave me _____ Euro cent and I knew that was not enough.

4. I believe he is _____ honest man, but others don't.

5. He had _____ uniform, which made him look more handsome.

6. Charley Oakley, _____ NBA All-star, hasn't missed _____ game in the past three years.

要点二 以定冠词指双方都明白的人或物为考点

此类试题考查冠词的基本用法,应注意语境分析。考生要能够准确推断句中可数名词的特指与泛指。

典例 1 _____ walk is expected to last all day, so bring _____ packed lunch.

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

【解析】选 C。the walk 是指大家心中都明白的 walk, 因此用定冠词特指; a packed lunch 是泛指, 不具体指哪一份盒饭。

典例 2 I looked under _____ bed and found _____ book I lost last week.

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

【解析】选 B。the bed 是指双方都明白的人或物, 因此用定冠词特指; book 后有定语从句修饰, 因而是特指, 用定冠词 the。

典例 3 —How about _____ Christmas evening party?
—I should say it was _____ success.

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

【解析】选 B。观察第一空可以看到 Christmas evening party 是对方也知道的事情, 表示双方都知道所指的事物时, 要用定冠词来修饰, 因此第一空选 the。观察第二空我们看到后面的名词是 success, 即可判断可表示抽象, 也可表示具体, 当表示具体的一个成功的人或者一件成功的事的时候, 前面要用不定冠词来修饰。

典例 4 —Have you seen _____ pen? I left it here this morning.

—Is it _____ black one? I found it in the corner.

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

【解析】选 A。请注意其后 I found it in the corner 这一信息, 它表明说话者是拿着笔在与对方说话。

达标训练

在下列短文中填入适当的冠词

If you say "The cat is out of the bag" instead of "The secret is given away", you are using an idiom. 1 _____ meaning of an idiom is different from the actual meaning of 2 _____ words used. "An apple a day keeps the doctor away" is 3 _____ proverb. Proverbs are old but familiar sayings that usually give advice. Both idioms and proverbs are part of our daily speech. Many are very old and have interesting histories. See how many of these sayings you know.

"Bury the hatchet."

Native Americans used to bury weapons to show that fighting had ended and enemies were now at peace. Today, 4 _____ idiom means to make up with a friend after 5 _____ argument or a fight.

"A close shave."

In the past, students barbers learned to shave on customers. If they shaved too close, their customers might be cut or even hardly escape serious injury. Today, we use the idiom if 6 _____ person narrowly escapes from a disaster.

"He who pays the piper calls the turn."

In 7 _____ Middle Ages, people were treated by travelling musicians. Whoever paid the price could choose the music. 8 _____ proverb means that whoever pays is in charge.

"The pot calling 9 _____ kettle black."

In the 17th century, both pots and kettles turned black because they were used over open fires. Today, this idiom means criticizing someone else for 10 _____ fault of one's own.

要点三 以不定冠词与专有名词连用为考点

此类试题旨在考查在具体语境下的分析能力。有时也考查不定冠词表示不确定, 如 a Sunday, a Monday 等。

典例 1 —Could you tell me the way to _____ Johnsons, please?

—Sorry, we don't have _____ Johnson here in the village.

- A. the; the B. the; a

C. /; the

D. the; /

【解析】选 B。句意为：一请问去 Johnson 的家怎么走？一对不起，我们村里没有叫 Johnson 的。由此可判断第一空要选 the (the + 姓氏复数表示“某一家”)，而后者则是利用“a + 人名”表示“一个名叫……的人”。此题设置非常巧妙，考查的是冠词和人名及姓氏具体表达的意义。

典例 2

—Hello, could I speak to Mr. Smith?

—Sorry, wrong number. There isn't _____ Mr. Smith here.

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

【解析】选 B。句意为：这儿没有一个叫史密斯的。史密斯是姓氏，史密斯先生很多，a Mr. Smith 表示其中一位。

典例 3

I knew _____ John Lennon, but not _____ famous one.

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

【解析】选 B。句意为：我原先认识一个叫约翰·列农的人，但不是那个著名的约翰·列农。据题意可知叫约翰·列农的人很多，他只是其中一位，故用 a；那位著名的也即是特指的，应用 the。

典例 4

I can't remember when exactly the Robinsons left _____ city. I only remember it was _____ Monday.

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

【解析】选 D。句意为：我记不清罗宾逊一家人何时离开这座城市了。我只记得是星期一。第一空用 the，表示双方都明白的人或物；第二空用 a，表示不确定的某个周一。

达标训练

选择填空

- () 1. —Is Miss Wang here?
—There isn't _____ Miss Wang.
A. / B. a
C. the D. one
- () 2. —John, there is _____ Mr. Wilson on the phone for you.
—I'm in _____ bath.
A. a; the B. the; a
C. a; / D. the; /
- () 3. —When did he come back?
—I'm not quite sure. Maybe on _____ Saturday. I

saw him at _____ Greens.

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

- () 4. Helen likes _____ music so much that I think it's right to buy her _____ MP4 as _____ birthday present.
A. the; an; a B. /; an; the
C. /; an; a D. the; a; /
- () 5. He has done so many good deeds for _____ old and we call him _____ second Lei Feng.
A. an; the B. the; the
C. an; a D. the; a
- () 6. My birthday happened to be on _____ Saturday. So I invited _____ few friends home.
A. a; a B. the; the
C. a; the D. the; a
- () 7. —Could you tell me _____ way to Taylor Clinic?
—Sorry, but I'm afraid there is not _____ Taylor Clinic nearby.
A. a; a B. a; the
C. the; the D. the; a

要点四 以泛指表示法为考点

泛指表示法多为零冠词 + 复数名词；a/an + 单数名词；the + 单数名词；零冠词 + 不可数名词。

典例 1

Polar bears live mostly on _____ sea ice, which they use as _____ platform for hunting seals.

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

【解析】选 C。句意为：北极熊通常住在海冰上，它们把海冰用作捕猎海豹的平台。冰(ice)是不可数名词，北极熊通常住在海冰上是泛指概念，前用零冠词；platform 是可数名词，其前用 a 表示泛指(种类)，表示是平台而不是其他东西。

典例 2

I know you don't like _____ music very much. But what do you think of _____ music in the film we saw yesterday?

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

【解析】选 D。句意为：我知道你不太喜欢音乐，但是你认为我们昨天看的那部电影里的音乐如何？第一空用零冠词表示音乐是不可数名词；第二空用 the 表特指，指我们昨天

看的那部电影里的音乐。

典例 3 Everywhere man has cut down _____ forests in order to grow crops, or to use _____ wood as fuel or as building material.

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

【解析】选 C。句意为:为了种庄稼或把木材用作燃料或建材,人类到处砍伐森林。第一空用零冠词,因为此处森林属泛指且为名词复数。第二空用定冠词,因为指的是森林里的树木,所以用 the。

典例 4 Which person do you refer to, the one with _____ long hair or the one with _____ long beard?

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

【解析】选 D。hair 和 beard 在用法上并不完全相同:hair 可用作可数或不可数名词;用作可数名词时,指一根一根的毛发或头发,如:There's a hair in my soup. 我的汤里有根头发。用作不可数名词(集合名词)时,则是整体地指一个人的头发。比较:

He has gray hairs. [他有几根白发。]

He has gray hair. [他满头白发。]

而 beard 则通常只用作可数名词,且指的是一个人所有的胡须,而不是指一根胡须,它的复数形式通常是指多个人的胡须,而不是指多根胡须,如:

He no longer wears a beard. [他不再留胡须。]

Not all men grow beards. [并不是所有的男人都留胡须。]

达标训练

一、在下列各句空格处填入适当的冠词。如不需要,可不填(在横线上画“/”)

- When you come here for your holiday next time, don't go to _____ hotel; I can find you _____ bed in my flat.
- Bird flu is becoming _____ deadly threat if it changes into _____ form that spreads easily between people.
- Now I'm sleepy and I want to head for _____ bed.
- He never has _____ breakfast, for he always gets up too late, but this morning he had quite _____ big breakfast.
- He told me that it was _____ pleasure to help others and he would do it with _____ pleasure.
- This book tells _____ life story of John Smith, who left _____ school and worked for a newspaper at the age

of 16.

二、阅读下面文章,纠正文中用错的冠词

American kids like to spend the money. Many American parents give their children an allowance each week and let their children spend it as they please. Other parents expect their kids to earn their money by mowing (v. 割草) a lawn, babysitting for younger sisters and brothers, washing the dishes, or cleaning a house. If the child asks for money but he doesn't do his jobs, he can't get any. This child learns that money "doesn't grow on trees" and that if he needs some, he has to do something to get it. Some parents let their kids spend all of money they get, but others want their kids to save some in their own bank account. If a child wants to buy a special toy, he can save his money and pay for it himself.

要点五 以冠词在句中的位置为考点

此类试题一般考查以下结构:

1. 冠词一般位于形容词之前。但是当名词前的形容词被副词 as, so, too, how, however, enough 修饰时,不定冠词应放在形容词之后。

2. such, what, both, all, quite, another + 不定冠词 + 形容词 + 名词。

3. half, twice, three times + the + 名词。

4. 在 as, though 引导的倒装的让步状语从句中,当作表语的名词前有形容词修饰时。

典例 1 The little boy came riding full speed down the motorway on his bicycle. _____ it was!

- A. What a dangerous scene
B. What dangerous a scene
C. How a dangerous scene
D. How dangerous the scene

【解析】选 A。句意为:小男孩在机动道上飞车而来。多么危险的一幕啊! 本题考查 what 开头的感叹句中冠词的位置,故用 A。

典例 2 It was too cheap! I has bought it for only _____ price of it.

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

【解析】选 D。根据语境,此处应该用 half 表示“价格的一半”,应该与 the 连用,并且定冠词 the 要放在 half, twice, much 等之后。故答案为 D。

达标训练

一、下列各句的语序有些混乱,重新排列各句语序使句子正确

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

2. I have never seen a such animal.

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

4. A brave man though he is, he trembles at the sight of snakes.

5. It's so an interesting film that we all like it.

二、把下列短语译成英语

1. 好大一棵树

2. 半个世纪

3. 一个相当困难的任务

4. 一封折叠的信

5. 一台太重的机器

要点六 以冠词与形容词比较级或最高级搭配
的用法为考点

形容词比较级与冠词的搭配使用是近年频频出现的高考考点,而且题目越来越灵活,语境设计非常巧妙。做题时必须仔细琢磨命题意图,抓住题干中的关键信息,注意固定搭配。

典例 1

Tom owns _____ larger collection of _____ books than any other student in our class.

A. the;/

B. a;/

C. a;the

D. /;the

【解析】选 B。不定冠词用在形容词比较级前面时,表示“一个更加……的事物”;定冠词用在形容词比较级前面时,表示“两者当中更加……的那一个”,用来表示最高级意义;而形容词比较级前不加冠词时,只表示比较。a collection of...表示“一批……”,故答案为 B。

典例 2

When you finish reading the book, you will have _____ better understanding of _____ life.

A. a;the

B. the;a

C. /;the

D. a;/

【解析】选 D。第 1 个空后面是形容词比较级 better;第 2 个空后面是抽象名词 life,不用冠词,故答案为 D。

典例 3

There are two buildings, _____ stands nearly a hundred feet high.

A. the larger

B. the larger of them

C. the larger one that

D. the larger of which

【解析】选 D。定冠词用在形容词比较级前面时,表示“两者当中更加……的那一个”,用来表示最高级意义,题干两部分用逗号隔开,后面应为非限制性定语从句,故答案为 D。

典例 4

Hangzhou is _____ most beautiful city, where you can see _____ famous West Lake.

A. a;the

B. a;/

C. the;a

D. /;the

【解析】选 A。该句不含有比较意义,因此在 most 之前不加 the;而 West Lake 为专有名词,但其前有修饰语,所以此处应表示特指。故答案为 A。

达标训练

一、下列各句中均缺少一个必要冠词,在句中适当的位置加上冠词以使句子正确

1. This is as good example as the other is.

2. China is one of most oldest countries in the world.

3. The longer I waited,less patient I became.

4. This is third most popular song of Michael Jackson.

5. Why don't you use sharper knife?

6. Which is younger one,Lily or Lucy?

7. Of the two sisters,Betty is younger one,and she is also the one who loves to be quiet.

8. Your story is perfect; I've never heard better one before.

二、根据汉语提示完成句子

1. 他尽管经验最少,但教得最好。

He's _____ teacher even though he has _____ experience.

2. 这些男孩子当中哪个力气最大?

Which of the boys is _____?

3. 这是我能找到的最好的词典。

This dictionary is _____ I could find.

4. 我在牙医那里受了大罪。

I had _____ unpleasant time at the dentist's.

5. 很难说他们谁是更合适的人选。

It's hard to say which of them _____ choice is.

6. 你挣的钱越多,花的钱也越多。

_____ money you make, _____ you spend.

7. 我们邻居有着和我们一样大的房子。

Our neighbor has as _____ house as ours.

要点七 以冠词在习语及固定搭配中的用法为考点

英语中,有许多习语中的具体名词都被抽象化了,即这一名词并不表示某一具体事物而表示一个抽象概念,其前不用冠词。序数词前一般用 the 表示顺序;用 a/an 表示“又一”、“再一”。冠词的用法除把基本用法弄清楚之外,还应注意其特殊用法,要根据句意灵活处理才能作出正确选择。

典例 1

There was _____ time _____ I had to go to school.

- A. a; that
B. a; when
C. the; that
D. the; when

【解析】选 B。a time 表示“一段时间”,time 后面的定语从句用 when 引导,故答案为 B。

典例 2

Let's go to _____ cinema—that'll take your mind off the problem for _____ while.

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

【解析】选 B。go to the cinema 和 for a while 都是固定词组,分别表示“去看电影”和“一会儿”。

典例 3

—How many people are still leading _____ life under _____ poverty line in the world?

—Perhaps one fourth, according to the report.

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

【解析】选 B。lead a life 是习惯搭配;under the poverty line“贫困线以下”,用定冠词特指贫困,故答案为 B。

典例 4

What _____ pity that you couldn't be there to receive _____ prize!

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

【解析】选 C。What a pity that... 为固定句型,故第一个空要用不定冠词 a;第二个空表特指,用定冠词 the。句意为:你不能来这颁奖,真是太遗憾了!

达标训练

在空格处填入适当的冠词。如不需要,可不填(在横线上画“/”)

- Do you go to _____ church every Sunday?
—Yes. I believe _____ God blesses me all _____ time.
- If _____ winter comes, can _____ spring be far behind?
- My father is _____ head of _____ department of _____ history.
- In _____ accident, more than 100 people were killed, not to speak of _____ dying.
- _____ Brown are so excited, for they've just moved into a new house in _____ center of _____ city.
- Beyond _____ stars, _____ astronaut saw nothing but _____ space.
- He stole _____ money and they put him in _____ prison.
- No human being can change _____ law of _____ nature.
- _____ teacher patted him on _____ head and praised him for his deed.
- _____ Alexander Graham Bell invented _____ telephone in _____ 1876.
- _____ twenty-fifth of December is _____ Christmas Day.

12. _____ grammar of _____ Chinese language is quite different from that of _____ English.

13. _____ lion is considered _____ king of _____ forest as it is a symbol of _____ courage and _____ power.

14. I am usually on _____ duty in my office every _____ few days.

15. When _____ host and _____ guest appear, they received a standing ovation.

语言感悟

1. How about coming for dinner?

2. He teaches English in a middle school.

3. The English language is easy to learn.

4. He is a geography teacher.

5. Of or relating to England or the English.

6. She lives in a middle of nowhere.

7. A Mr. Smith left a message this morning.

8. All of a sudden, the ship struck a rock.

9. Who was the first man to land on the moon?

10. He know best.

11. He was elected mayor of New York twice.

12. The dinner I had at his house yesterday was a little too heavy.

● ● ● 考点测试 ● ● ●

(满分 100 分 时间 60 分钟)

一、用冠词完成下面句子(30 分)

1. Tom hurt his leg while playing football. He has to be in _____ hospital for months.

I saw Jim in _____ hospital. He went there to visit his uncle, who was in hospital.

2. The man had been in _____ prison before he came to ask for the job in the company.

The policeman was in _____ prison. He was questioning a prisoner.

3. The teacher's desk stands in _____ front of our classroom.

There was a big tree in _____ front of my house.

4. John goes to work by _____ bus every day.

The little girl is going to school. She is now in _____ bus.

5. It's 12 o'clock. The children are at _____ table.

They sat at _____ table arguing about something.

6. The factory is in _____ charge of my father.

My father is in _____ charge of the factory.

7. While _____ music is just so so, _____ story in this TV play is quite moving.

8. Many people go to _____ church every Sunday.

Shall we go to _____ church and have a look?

9. Scientists agree that computers can never take _____ place of man completely.

The story took _____ place in a far-away village on a cold evening.

10. All his ships were at _____ sea at that time.

Some children are playing at _____ sea.

11. Smoking is not allowed in _____ class in university.

Jane is the best singer in _____ class.

12. He left _____ school when he finished high school and went abroad for further study.

The students leave _____ school at five thirty in the afternoon.

13. I hope you will be more careful in _____ future about the things you say.

No one knows what will happen in _____ future.

14. _____ number of the students in our school is 2000.

_____ number of students are going to climb the hill behind the school.

15. You made the mistake yesterday. This is _____ second time you have made the same mistake.

In spite of the failure, he tried it _____ second time.

二、单项选择(35分)

- () 16. (2010 · 辽宁) There are over 58,000 rocky object in _____ space, about 900 of which could fall down onto _____ earth.
A. the; the B. /; the
C. the; / D. a; the
- () 17. (2010 · 浙江) Many lifestyle patterns do such _____ great harm to health that they actually speed up _____ weakening of the human body.
A. a; / B. /; the
C. a; the D. /; /
- () 18. (2010 · 重庆) Everything comes with _____ price, there is no such _____ thing as free lunch in the world.
A. a; a B. the; /
C. the; / D. a; /
- () 19. (2009 · 全国) What I need is _____ book that contains _____ ABC of oil painting.
A. a; / B. the; /
C. the; an D. a; the
- () 20. (2009 · 北京) The biggest whale is _____ blue whale, which grows to be about 29 meters long—the height of _____ 9-story building.
A. the; the B. a; a
C. a; the D. the; a
- () 21. (2009 · 辽宁) This area experienced _____ heaviest rainfall in _____ month of May.
A. /; a B. a; the
C. the; the D. the; a
- () 22. (2009 · 浙江) I don't understand what the engineer means, but I've got _____ rough idea of _____ project plan.
A. the; a B. /; the
C. the; / D. a; the
- () 23. (2009 · 江西) Some people fear that _____ air pollution may bring about changes in _____ weather around the world.
A. /; the B. the; /
C. an; the D. the; a
- () 24. (2009 · 重庆) Washing machines made by China have won _____ worldwide attention and Haier has become _____ popular name.
A. a; the B. /; a
C. /; the D. the; a
- () 25. (2009 · 陕西) What _____ pity that you couldn't be there to receive _____ prize!
A. a; a B. the; a
C. a; the D. the; the
- () 26. (2009 · 安徽) We can never expect _____ bluer sky unless we create _____ less-polluted world.
A. a; a B. a; the
C. the; a D. the; the
- () 27. (2009 · 四川) In order to find _____ better job, he decided to study _____ second foreign language.
A. the; a B. a; a
C. the; the D. a; the
- () 28. (2009 · 浙江) _____ apple fell from the tree and hit him on _____ head.
A. An; the B. The; the
C. An; / D. The; /
- () 29. (2008 · 江西) —I am so sorry to have come late for the meeting.
—It is not your fault. With _____ rush-hour traffic and _____ heavy rain, it is no wonder you were late.
A. a; a B. the; the
C. /; / D. /; a
- () 30. (2008 · 全国) It's not _____ good idea to drive for four hours without _____ break.
A. a; a B. the; a
C. the; the D. a; the
- () 31. (2008 · 陕西) I ate _____ sandwich while I was waiting for _____ 20:08 train.
A. the; a B. the; the
C. a; the D. a; a
- () 32. (2008 · 四川) In the United States, there is always _____ flow of people to areas of _____ country where more jobs can be found.
A. a; the B. the; a
C. the; the D. a; a
- () 33. (2008 · 重庆) In many places in China, _____ bicycle is still _____ popular means of transportation.

- A. a; the B. /; a
C. the; a D. the; the
- () 34. (2008 · 山东) Students should be encouraged to use _____ Internet as _____ resource.
A. /; a B. /; the
C. the; the D. the; a
- () 35. (2008 · 辽宁) My neighbor asked me to go for _____ walk, but I don't think I've got _____ energy.
A. a; / B. the; the
C. /; the D. a; the
- () 36. (2008 · 江苏) We went right round to the west coast by _____ sea instead of driving across _____ continent.
A. the; the B. /; the
C. the; / D. /; /
- () 37. (2008 · 湖南) Have you heard _____ news? The price of _____ petrol is going up again!
A. the; the B. /; the
C. the; / D. /; /
- () 38. Many people have come to realize that they should go on _____ balanced diet and make _____ room in their day for exercise.
A. a; / B. the; a
C. the; the D. /; a
- () 39. I like _____ color of your skirt. It is _____ good match for your blouse.
A. a; the B. a; a
C. the; a D. the; the
- () 40. The Day of the Dead, an ancient Mexican festival, is not a sad day, but _____ time to celebrate _____ cycle of life.
A. a; the B. /; the
C. /; a D. the; a
- () 41. In China, _____ pressure to pass _____ exams tends to cause lack of students' creativity.
A. /; / B. the; the
C. the; / D. /; the
- () 42. I wanted to catch _____ early train, but couldn't get _____ ride to the station.
A. an; the B. /; the
C. an; / D. the; a
- () 43. In _____ film *Cast Away*, Tom Hanks plays _____ man named Chuck Noland.
A. a; the B. the; a
C. the; the D. a; a
- () 44. What lessons China can draw from _____ global financial crisis has become _____ hot topic among us students.
A. the; a B. /; a
C. a; the D. /; the
- () 45. We have every reason to believe that _____ 2008 Beijing Olympic Games will be _____ success.
A. /; a B. the; /
C. the; a D. a; a
- () 46. As _____ matter of fact, _____ beauty of _____ nature there made an excellent impression on me.
A. a; the; / B. a; the; the
C. the; the; / D. a; /; the
- () 47. It's clear that _____ little money he earns can hardly support _____ family as large as his.
A. the; a B. a; the
C. /; a D. /; the
- () 48. —Could you tell me the way to _____ Johnsons, please?
—Sorry, we don't have _____ Johnson here in the village.
A. the; the B. the; a
C. /; the D. the; /
- () 49. Christmas is _____ special holiday when _____ whole family are supposed to get together.
A. the; the B. a; a
C. the; a D. a; the
- () 50. How about taking _____ short break? I want to make _____ call.
A. the; a B. a; the
C. the; the D. a; a

三、阅读下面文章,在文中空格处填入适当冠词(20分)

One day 51 _____ father of 52 _____ very wealthy family took his child, 53 _____ 18-year-old boy, on 54 _____ trip to the rural countryside with 55 _____ firm purpose of motivating his son to work hard by showing him how