



50年磨一剑

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皇冠 优化名题

高中英语

丛书主编 ● 陈效师 马利荣

高考全攻略，名校名师详解经典名题



中国少年儿童新闻出版总社
中国少年儿童出版社



CROWN
CLASSIC

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编 写 ● 张秀芹



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前言

随着除夕烟花爆竹的逝去,2006年的春天到来了!迎接高考的莘莘学子经过短暂的休整,开始了新一轮的“备战”。今年的高考试卷分别由17个省市自主命题,由此进一步拓宽了高考试卷的多元化。这使我们看到,高考正以越来越灵活的形式,越来越鲜活的命题体现着考核思想。全新的高考模式,呼唤全新的辅导读本,为了适应新形势的要求,《皇冠优化名题》应运而生。

据教学专家分析,2005年全国各地高考均以《考试大纲》为纲,差异性表现在对试题的具体设置,而不是难易程度的不同,各地试题分别从不同角度,用不同方式对同一考点提出考核,这就要求学生对新角度、新形式的考题要有一定的应对能力。为了提高应试能力,选择题库类读本进行训练是非常重要的,而在浩瀚纷纭的题库类读本中,《皇冠优化名题》将会亮人眼目,独树一帜。

《皇冠优化名题》以《考试大纲》为纲,全书严格遵循考纲、考点、考题三点一线的原则编排设置。全书精选了14省市试卷和全国统一试卷中具有典范意义的试题进行讲析,凸显题型特点并注重解题的方法和技巧,兼顾各地方版的风格特点,对高考真题和模拟题进行了有机的联系,使两类试题实现了在训练上的互补。《皇冠优化名题》的编写体例是:

知识网络:按《考试大纲》要求,归纳专题知识,揭示专题知识的内在联系。

考点完全剖析:按《考试大纲》要求,用精要的语言解读考点,结合例题对考点剖析,剖析该考点当前怎么考以及应考趋势。

高考基础题典:包括【**高考真题精华**】和【**模拟试题启示**】两个子栏目,本栏目按照《考试大纲》的要求,从2005年和2004年的高考试题和模拟试题中精选出较基础、典型的试题,对考点进行多角度演示。

高考综合拓展:包括【**高考真题精华**】和【**模拟试题启示**】两个子栏目,本栏目结合《考试大纲》的要求,从2005年和2004年的高考真题和模拟试题中精选出中高难度的试题,从更高的要求解读考点,并对明年的考试题型作出预测。

方法规律总结:总结本单元的知识点及解题技巧,并在备考方法上作出指导。

新型精品题、历届经典题、名卷压轴题:三个栏目各有特点,从不同层面表现了高考试卷中的核心内容,各栏依序以精品题束的形式,安排在单元之后,通过对该板块的专项练习,可事半功倍地提高学生的应考能力,进行综合考查。

2006年模拟试卷:这是全书画龙点睛之笔。各试卷分别模仿全国、江苏、湖北、山东等卷的特点,带有对新一年高考趋势预测的特点。

本书编者身处教学第一线,潜心研究,精心设计,希望《皇冠优化名题》能给高中师生架起一座金桥,祝今年的考生能有更多的人登上中华名校的殿堂。

限于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中错误在所难免,我们真诚希望得到您的热心支持,欢迎您真心的指教,以便我们进一步改进工作,使之更臻完善。

2006年2月
北京

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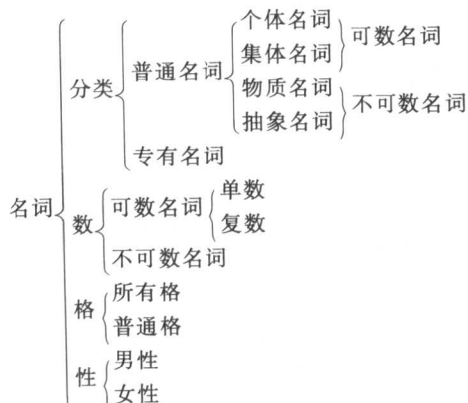
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知识网络

一、名词



名词可分为普通名词和专有名词。

普通名词：一类人或物或一个抽象概念的名称。如 worker, machine, book 等。

1. 个体名词：表示某人或物中的个体。如：teacher, gun 等。

2. 集体名词：表示若干个体组成的集合体。如：team, class, family 等。

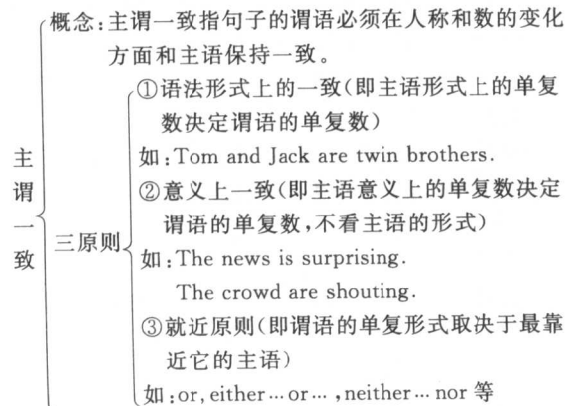
3. 物质名词：表示无法分为个体的实物。如：tea, water, grass, air 等。

4. 抽象名词：表示动作、品质、状态、感情等抽象概念的名词。如：work, beauty, labor, success, surprise 等。

专有名词：某个人、地方、机构等专有的名词。如：Yao Ming, Beijing, the People's Republic of China 等。

名词的句法功能：名词在句中除不作谓语和状语外，其它成分均可充当。

二、主谓一致



考点完全剖析

名词与主谓一致

名词与主谓一致，一直是前几年高考的热点，但随着考题的演变，单纯对该部分的考查有所减少，尤其是主谓一致，较

少出现在近几年的考题中。前几年名词的考查多以名词作定语、抽象名词具体化为考查方式。但上海卷中，名词的考查仍占相当比例，这足以说明其重要性。根据高考题的出题规律，将来该部分仍可能成为考查的热点。

1. 集体名词

A. family, class, team, group, army, government, public 等集体名词作主语，指整体时，谓语动词用单数，指全体人员时，则用复数。

B. 由 people, police, cattle, youth 集体名词作主语时，用复数谓语。

如：① My family is large.

② My family are all interested in collecting stamps.

2. 以 s 结尾，表示单数概念的名词

A. 表示学科名称的词，如：physics, maths, politics, news.

B. 其它名词，如：means, works.

注意：means, works 可以表示单数或复数概念，主要取决于句意。

如：① Physics is very difficult.

② Every means has been tried.

③ All means have been tried.

3. 只有复数形式的名词

clothes, trousers, pants, shoes, glasses, scissors, goods 此类名词作主语，谓语动词用复数形式；但用 a pair of 等短语修饰 trousers, shoes, glasses 时，谓语用单数形式。

如：① This pair of glasses is beautiful.

② Your shoes are tight.

4. 由 and 连接的词

A. and 连接两个或以上单数名词作主语，谓语动词用复数。

B. and 连接两个或以上单数名词，指同一人或物，名词前用一个冠词修饰，谓语动词用单数，指不同人或物，用复数。

如：The teacher and lawyer is the old man's son.

C. 在 each, every, many a, no 后由 and 连接两个名词，谓语动词用单数。

如：Every boy and every girl is taken good care of here.

5. there be 句型中，用近主语原则

如：There is a nurse and two patients in the hospital.

6. 书刊名、专有名词、时间、距离、重量、衡量、度量、价值等名词作主语，谓语动词用单数。

如：Roots was a book about a slave family.

7. 一些名词化的形容词前加 the，指人时，谓语动词用复数；指物时，谓语动词用单数。

如：The old need taking good care of.

The beauty of the West Lake attracts many visitors.

8. 主语 + 介词(短语) + 名词

主语 + together with (as well as, no less than, rather than, but, except, along with, like, besides, as much as, more



than...), 谓语动词随主语而定, 即: 介词后的名词, 不看作主语的一部分。

如: The teacher as well as his students was late for the meeting.

9. 临近原则

由 either... or, neither... nor, not only... but also, not... but, or 连接两个主语时, 谓语动词与临近的主语一致。

如: Either you or he has to answer for it.

10. 动名词、不定式、从句作主语时, 谓语动词一般用单数。

如: When he will come is not known.

11. 由 every, any, some, no 构成的复合词, 如: everyone, everything, something, anything 等作主语时, 谓语动词用单数。

如: Everyone has his/her own hobby.

12. 主语是 who, what, which, all, more, most, some, any, none, the rest, the remainder 时, 谓语动词的形式应依具体情况而定。

13. 在算术式里, 主语是数词时, 谓语动词也只能用单数形式。

14. 主语是 a lot of, lots of, plenty, 百分比 + of + 名词时, 谓语动词的形式须依照名词的数而确定。

15. 主语是 kind of, type of, pair of, amount of, quantity of + 名词时, 谓语动词的形式须依照 kind, amount, pair, quantity 的数而确定。

16. 主语是 the number of + 名词的复数时, 谓语动词用单数形式。

主语是 a number of + 名词复数时, 谓语动词用复数形式。

17. 主语是 a/the population 时, 谓语动词用单数形式。

主语是分数、百分数 + of + the population 时, 谓语动词用复数形式。

18. what, who 引导的从句作主语时, 若指具体的东西或人, 谓语动词可用复数形式。

19. 在强调句型 "It + be + 被强调的部分 + that/who..." 中, be 总是用单数形式; that/who 后的谓语动词的形式必须跟被动强调的主语保持一致。

20. 定语从句中谓语动词的形式必须跟先行词的单数复数形式保持一致。

注意: 在 "one of + 名词复数 + 定语从句" 结构中, 定语从句的谓语动词一般用复数形式, 但当 one 前面有 the, the very, the right, the only 或形容词最高级修饰时, 定语从句的谓语动词一般用单数形式。

21. 在某些虚拟语气的句子中, 无论主语是什么, be 动词总是为 were 的形式。

高考基础题典

1. (2005 年北京市朝阳区高三第二次统考) —That's me when I got married. See what I look like now!

—Why not go on a diet to get into _____.

A. shape

B. form

C. appearance

D. body

答案 A

解析 四词皆为名词。shape: 外形、形状, 此处指体形; form: 形式; appearance 外表; body: 身体、躯体。根据上文 "这是我结婚时的样子。看我现在看起来像什么? 及为什么不节食来……" 判断, 应该是节食瘦身, 故选 A。

2. (2004 年南京二次质检) How did you like the _____ of the interpreter (口译员) at the Chinese FM press conference of 6-party talk on TV?

A. performance

B. achievement

C. material

D. words

答案 A

解析 四词皆为名词。performance: 表演、表现; achievement: 成就; material: 材料; words: 话语, 文字。根据句意可判断出该句是问对口译员的表现如何, 话语、文字应包含在表现之内, 故先 A。

3. (NMET2003 年北京春招) The manager has got a good business _____ so the company is doing well.

A. idea

B. sense

C. thought

D. thinking

答案 B

解析 根据句意 "经理商业意识很强, 所以公司进展良好。" 得出该空白处为 "意识" 之意。idea: 主意, 想法; thought: 思想见解; thinking: 思考, 想法。

4. (2005 届高三全国第八次大联考) Did you notice the _____ on the leader's face when he heard 23 countries couldn't get enough rice in Africa?

A. appearance

B. description

C. expression

D. attitude

答案 C

解析 考查名词辨析。此处指人的面部表情, 而非长相, 所以排除 A, 而 B 为 "描述、描写" 之意, attitude 不能与后文的 face 搭配。C 选项 expression 表情, 脸色; 如: a sad expression 悲哀的表情。

5. (2005 年山东省三淮坊市春季开学考试) Catherine has been preparing carefully for the English examination, so that she can be sure of passing it at her first _____.

A. request

B. attempt

C. promise

D. purpose

答案 B

解析 考查名词辨析。由句意 "凯瑟琳为英语考试一直做着精心准备, 所以肯定第一次尝试便能通过。" 得知此处为尝试。而 request: 请求; promise 允诺; purpose: 目的。均不合句意。

6. (2004 年郑州第二次质量检测) —How much are these shirts?

—80 yuan for genuine silk.

—That's a real _____.

A. sale

B. bargain

C. business

D. deal

答案 D

解析 名词辨析题。a real deal 成交; bargain: 便宜货; sale: 出售, 销售; business: 商业。故选 D。

7. Over 80 percent of the population of China _____



peasants.

- A. will be B. are C. is D. was

答案 B

解析 考查主谓一致。population 单独作主语,谓语句用单数;但如果 population 前有分数或有分数修饰时,则用复数谓语。句子表达的意思又是一事实,故选 B。

8. More than one answer _____ to the question.

- A. had given B. were given
C. has been given D. have been given

答案 C

解析 more than one + 名词单数或 many a + 单数名词作主语,谓语句用单数形式,故排除 B、D,而句中无过去时态,所以一般不用过去完成时,故选 C。

9. Ten thousand dollars _____ a large sum of money.

- A. seem B. were C. is D. was

答案 C

解析 时间、距离、钱数、书名等作主语,谓语句用单数。

10. When and where to build the house _____ not been decided.

- A. have B. has C. are D. is

答案 B

解析 此题主语实为不定式,学生可能受 when and where 的迷惑,但何时何地建房子实际上是指同一件事,故用单数,而根据后面的 been decided 确定选 B。

高考真题精粹

1. (2005 年高考辽宁·27) The head office of the bank is in Beijing, but it has _____ all over the country.

- A. companies B. branches
C. organizations D. business

2. (2005 年高考安徽·28) My _____ of this weekend's activity is going out with some good friends.

- A. idea B. opinion
C. mind D. thought

3. (2004 年高考全国卷 II·31) If you but more than ten, they knock 20 pence off _____.

- A. a price B. price
C. the price D. prices

4. (2004 年高考全国卷 IV·28) The faces of four famous American Presidents on the Mount Rushmore can be seen from a _____ of 60 miles.

- A. length B. distance
C. way D. space

5. (2004 年高考天津卷·26) I keep medicines on the top shelf, out of the children's _____.

- A. reach B. hand C. hold D. place

6. (2004 年高考湖北卷·21) Don't leave matches or cigarettes on the table within _____ of little children.

- A. hand B. reach C. space D. distance

7. (2003 年高考北京卷·29) —I'm sorry I stepped out-side for a smoke. I was very tired.

—There is no _____ for this while you are on duty.

- A. reason B. excuse
C. cause D. explanation

答案与解析

1. B B 项 branch 意为“分店,分支”,其它选项语义不合题意。

2. A 考查名词辨析。idea: 想法,主意; opinion: 意见,主张; mind: 思维,理智; thought: 想法。根据语境,选 A。

3. C 考查名词单复数及其前冠词的用法。the price 为特指的已定好的价格。故选 C。

4. B 考查名词词义辨析。length 长度, distance 距离, way 道路, 方式, space 空间, 太空, 由句意知选“距离”。

5. A 考查词义辨析及固定结构。out of one's reach 在某人够不着的地方, 故选 A。

6. B 解析同 5 题。

7. B 词义辨析题。reason: 理由, excuse: 借口, cause: (引起事故的) 原因, explanation: 解释、说明, 由第二句句意“在你值班时没有任何借口(可以出去)。”知应选 B。

模拟试题启示

1. (2005 年高三第六次全国联考) —Excuse me, what impressed you most in his report?

—Well, the most important part, I think, lies in the words to bring about an _____ of the conditions of the working men and women.

- A. improvement B. advance
C. increase D. achievement

2. (2005 江苏省苏州市高三调研) Spending the summer traveling round Australia is a great idea, but it begs the _____ of how we can afford it.

- A. mercy B. pleasure
C. question D. permission

3. (2005 年河南省洛阳市高三统考) Before the final exam, many students have shown _____ of tension (紧张). Some have trouble in sleeping while others have lost their appetite (胃口).

- A. anxiety B. marks C. signs D. remarks

4. (2005 南京市质检一) More and more people choose to shop in the supermarket, for they are especially interested in the _____ of goods on offer.

- A. price B. variety C. value D. amount

5. (2005 年东北三校联考) I know the man by _____ but I have never spoken to him.

- A. chance B. heart
C. sight D. experience

6. (2005 安徽省“江南十校”高三素质测试) Being able to speak another language fluently is a great _____ when you look for a job.

- A. honor B. advantage C. chance D. pleasure

7. (四川省自贡市高三一模) According to news report, personal _____ of guns in the USA causes a lot of trouble.

- A. wealth B. possession
C. need D. matter



8. (同上) Everybody in our hometown, men and women, young and old, _____ sports and games.

- A. are fond of B. joins
C. enjoys D. go in for

9. (2004 年南昌第一次调研) —How is Tom getting along with his new job?

—Perhaps he is very busy. _____ has come from him all the week.

- A. A word B. No a word C. No word D. No words

10. (2004 年湖北八校) When the injured _____ to the hospital, they came to _____.

- A. was rushed; life B. were rushed; life
C. rushed; lives D. were rushed; lives

答案与解析

1. A 考查名词辨析。此处指的是“工作条件的改善”。improvement 意为“改善”, increase (= to become greater or larger) 意为“增大, 增多”; advance 意为“前进, 进展”; achievement 意为“成就, 成绩”。

2. C 词义辨析题。beg the question: 回避正题。

3. C 词义辨析题。signs of tension 紧张的迹象/表现。

4. B price 价格; variety 多样性, 品种; value 价值; amount 数量。由句意可得出“越来越多的人对超市所提供的商品的多样性感兴趣”。因此选 B。

5. C 名词词义辨析题。by sight 看见过。由句意“我见过这个人, 但没有说过话。”得出答案。by chance 偶然地; by heart 用心; by experience 由经历/经验。

6. B 词义辨析题。A 光荣; B 长处, 优势; C 机会; D 乐趣。由句意可推知答案。

7. B 考查名词词义辨析。wealth 财富; possession 拥有; need 需要; matter 问题, 麻烦。由句意“个人拥有枪支引起很多麻烦”推知答案。

8. C 考查主谓一致。通过分析知句子主语是 Everybody, men and women 只是进一步地解释 Everybody, 故谓语用单数, 排除 A、D 项, 然后根据 join 参加, enjoy 喜爱确定答案。

9. C 考查名词 word 用法, word (仅用单数, 前无冠词) 消息、音信。

10. B 考查主谓一致及固定短语用法。injured 过去分词, 前如定冠词表示一类人, 谓语动词用复数, come to life 恢复知觉, 苏醒过来, 故选 B。

方法规律总结

解决名词与主谓一致一类的题目需要:

1. 掌握名词的准确含义。名词的准确含义是解决名词辨析题的关键。
2. 掌握名词含义的外延, 如本专题中[正误辨析]中第一题。shape 形状, 外形, 但根据句中的意思可将其含义延展为“体形”, 此题便可得以解决。
3. 名词含义与题意密切结合, 把握题意, 也是解决问题的关键。
4. 主谓一致类题目, 要找准句子的主语, 然后根据主谓

一致的原则确定答案。

高考优化名题

高考真题精华

1. (2003 年高考上海卷·46) “I don't think it's my _____ that the TV blew up. I just turned it on, that's all,” said the boy.

- A. error B. mistake C. fault D. duty

2. (2005 年高考上海·31) Professor Smith, along with his assistant, _____ on the project day and night to meet the dead line.

- A. work B. working
C. is working D. are working

3. (2005 年高上海·43) He proved himself a true gentleman and the beauty of his _____ was seen at its best when he worked with others.

- A. temper B. appearance
C. talent D. character

4. (2005 年高考天津·10) Bill was doing a lot of physical exercise to build up his _____.

- A. ability B. force C. strength D. mind

5. (2005 年高考浙江·16) I am sure David will be able to find the library—he has a pretty good _____ of direction.

- A. idea B. feeling C. experience D. sense

历届经典题

1. You'll find this map of great _____ in helping you to get round London (1998)

- A. price B. cost
C. value D. usefulness

2. —I'd like _____ information about the management of your hotel, please.

—Well, you could have _____ word with the manager.

He might be helpful. (1995)

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

3. The _____ is just around the corner and you won't miss it. (2001 北京春)

- A. bicycle's shop B. bicycle shop
C. bicycles shop D. bicycles' shop

4. As a result of destroying the forests, a large _____ of desert _____ covered the land.

- A. number; has B. quantity; has
C. number; have D. quantity; have

5. My parents always let me have my own _____ of living.

- A. way B. method C. manner D. fashion



考点 2

冠 词

知识网络

冠词虽少,但却是英语不可或缺的成分。

冠词的分类

冠词	不定冠词	a 用于以辅音音素开头的名词前。 如:a teacher. an 用于以元音音素开头的名词前。 如:an hour, an umbrella.
	定冠词 the	用于以辅音音素开头的名词前时, 读作[ðə] 用于以元音音素开头的名词前时, 读作[ði:]

考点完全剖析

冠词只有三个,属于“小品词”,却因其在英语中使用极其频繁、用法极其灵活,命题者常拿该项作为考查手段。几乎每年都一题是考查冠词的,纵观近两年的高考题,几乎所有省份的题中都对该点进行考查。所以,在来年高考中,冠词仍是考查的热点。

英语中冠词分为不定冠词(a, an)和定冠词(the)两种。

一、不定冠词主要用于以下几种情况:

1. 表类别,或指某类中的任何一个。如:

My father is a professor.

Please give me a pen to write with.

2. 用于单数可数名词前,可表示一类。如:

A horse is a useful animal.

3. 指某人或某物,但不具体说明是何人或何物。如:

Next week, we'll visit a famous university.

4. 和时间或表示度量衡名词连用表示“每一”。如:

The train is running sixty miles an hour.

二、定冠词主要用于以下几种情况:

1. 表示特指或指说话人双方都知道的人或事物。

Our teacher is in the office.

2. 复述上文提到过的人或事物。

There will be a report this afternoon. Please be present at the report on time.

3. 在序数词、形容词最高级、代表一类人或物的某些形容词前和表示方位的名词前。如:

January is the first month of the year.

In the capitalist countries, the poor are oppressed and exploited.

We stood at the top of a hill and saw the sun rising in the east.

4. 世界上独一无二的事物前加定冠词,但在 space 前不加。如:

We have friends all over the world.

From space, the earth looks like a huge water-covered globe.

5. 定冠词和单数可数名词连用表示某一类人或事

物。如:

The compass was invented in ancient China.

6. 乐器前要用定冠词。如:

My sister is good at playing the piano.

7. 党派、阶级等名词前要用定冠词。如:

I joined the Party ten years ago.

8. 表示江河、山脉、湖泊、海洋等前要用定冠词。

the Changjiang River, the Pacific Ocean,

the Himalayas, the Tai Mountains,

the West Lake

9. 以普通名词构成的专有名词前要用定冠词。

the People's Republic of China, the United Nations,

the Great Hall of the People, the People's Daily,

the Ministry of Education

10. 在某些习惯用语中须用定冠词。

(1) in the morning (afternoon, evening, daytime...)

(2) go to the cinema (theatre, concert, pictures...)

(3) I led the child by the hand (by the sleeve).

三、不用冠词的几种情况:

1. 物质名词、抽象名词或复数可数名词表示泛指或一般概念时。如:

Iron feels hard.

What they want is freedom.

The streets were clean and shaded with trees.

2. 名词前有物主代词、名词所有格、指示代词以及有 some, any, no, each, every 等词修饰时。如:

Our school is larger than John's.

There used to be no universities in my home town.

Every student in my class is trying his best to learn English.

3. 表示季节、月份、星期的名称前。如:

The People's Republic of China was founded on October 1st, 1949.

4. 在球类活动和棋类前。如:

We are having a class while they are playing basketball.

Two old men are sitting under a tree, playing chess.

5. 一日三餐前。如:

What do you often have for supper?

6. 节、假日前一般不用冠词,但在中国的传统节日前往用定冠词。

New Year's Day, Women's Day, May Day

Children's Day, Teacher's Day, National Day

Christmas Day, the Spring Festival

7. 在表语、宾语补足语以及同位语中表示头衔、职位时。

In 1864, Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States.

8. 名词复数表示某一类人或事物时。

(1) We are teachers, and not doctors.

(2) Horses are useful animals.

9. 在某些习惯用语中。

(1) go to school (college, hospital, class, church, bed,



prison, market...)

(2) be in bed(hospital, prison, church...)

(3) be at school(college, market...)

(4) by bike(bus, train, car, boat, plane, air...)

(5) at dawn(daybreak, sunrise, sunset, noon, night...)

高考基础题典

正误辨析

1. (2005 江西新余市高三一模) In _____ North China, _____ rain is very scarce, but in _____ south of China, there is _____ heavy rain now and then.

A. \; the; the; a

B. \; the; \; \

C. the; a; a; a

D. \; the; the; \

答案 A

解析 North China“华北”, 具体地名前不加冠词, 不可数名词 rain 前加 the, 指一类事物, 故加 the, 在中国南部为 in the south of China, a heavy rain 一场大雨。故选 A。

2. (2005 广东茂名市期末考试) The British policeman has _____ several nicknames, but _____ most frequently used are “copper” and “boby”.

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

答案 C

解析 nickname 前面有 several 修饰, 所以不加冠词, 后者为最高级, 故选 C。

3. (2004 年北京市海淀区三模题) The education of _____ young is always _____ hot and serious topic in the modern society.

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

答案 B

解析 形容词前加 the 泛指一类人, 如 the old, 泛指老人, the poor 泛指穷人。全句意为: 对年轻人的教育一直是现代社会一个严肃的热门话题。

4. (2005 湖北省黄冈中学等八校联考) Now we can pick up _____ weather information from _____ new type of _____ weather satellite.

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

答案 C

解析 weather information 为不可数名词, 前无冠词; type 为可数名词, 故一种新型的气象卫星为 a new type of weather satellite 前已有 type 修饰, 不再加冠词。

5. —I hear that more than one hundred thousand people were killed in the big tsunami(海啸).

—Yes, _____ news came as _____ shock to us all.

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

答案 B

解析 the news 表示上句中所提之事, a shock 一件令人震惊的事情。shock 本为不可数名词, 但也可前加不定冠词, 表具体。如: As a father, he is a failure, but as a teacher, he is

a success. 作为父亲, 他是失败的(人), 但作为老师, 他是成功的(人)。

高考真题精华

1. (2005 年高考全国卷 II · 15) If you go by _____ train, you can have a quite comfortable journey, but make sure you get _____ fast one.

A. the; the

B. 不填; a

C. the; a

D. 不填; 不填

2. (2005 年高考江苏 · 21) On May 5, 2005, at _____ World Table Tennis Championship, Kong Linghui and Wang Hao won the gold medal in men's doubles with a score of 4 : 1.

A. a; a

B. /; the

C. a; /

D. the; a

3. (2005 年高考北京 · 21) It is often said that _____ teachers have _____ very easy life.

A. ×; ×

B. ×; a

C. the; ×

D. the; a

4. (2005 年高考辽宁 · 31) This book tells _____ life story of John Smith, who left _____ school and worked for a newspaper at the age of 16.

A. the; the

B. a; the

C. the; /

D. a; /

5. (2005 年高考山东 · 23) I knew _____ John Lennon, but not _____ famous one.

A. /; a

B. a; the

C. /; the

D. the; a

6. (2005 年高考安徽 · 25) After dinner he gave Mr. Richardson _____ ride to _____ Capital Airport.

A. the; a

B. a; the

C. /; a

D. /; the

7. (2005 年高考浙江 · 4) Mrs. Talor has _____ 8-year-old daughter who has _____ gift for painting — she has won two national prize.

A. a; a

B. an; the

C. an; a

D. the; a

8. (2004 年高考全国卷 I · 24) When you come here for your holiday next time, don't go to _____ hotel; I can find you _____ bed in my flat.

A. the; a

B. the; /

C. a; the

D. a; /

9. (2004 年高考浙江卷 · 22) The Wilsons live in _____ A-shaped house near the coast. It's _____ 17th century cottage.

A. the; /

B. an; the

C. /; the

D. an; a

10. (2004 年高考辽宁卷 · 31) When you finish reading the book, you will have _____ better understanding of _____ life.

A. a; the

B. the; a

C. /; the

D. a; /

11. (2004 年高考湖北卷 · 23) There was _____ time _____ I hated to go to school.

A. a; that

B. a; when

C. the; that

D. the; when

答案与解析

1. B 考查固定用法。by train 乘火车, 中间无冠词, 而 you get a fast one 意为“乘一辆快车”, 故选 B。

2. D 本题考查冠词用法。“The world Table Tennis Championship”为固定用法, “a score of”表示一场比赛的得分。

3. B 考查冠词用法。teachers 为复数形式, 泛指, 前不加任何冠词。life 作生活讲。常用单数, 前加不定冠词 a。

4. C 第一穿 life story 后有定语修饰限制, 故为特指前需加



定冠词, leave school 表示辍学, 中间无冠词。

5. B 考查冠词。人名前加 a, 表示一个叫……的人, 不特指; the famous one 特指出名的那位。故选 B。
6. B 考查固定用法与冠词。give sb. a ride 指“搭载某人”, the Capital Airport 特指首都机场。
7. C 考查冠词用法。以元音开头, 故其前用 an, have a gift for 为固定搭配, 指“有……的天赋”。
8. A 本题考查冠词。前一空表类别, 填定冠词和不定冠词均可。后一空上能填不定冠词, 表泛指。句意: 下次你来度假时别去旅店, 我能在我的公寓为你找张床。
9. D 考查不定冠词表泛指。两空均表泛指。A-shaped house. 开头字母为元音开头, 故用 an。
10. D 第一空 a 表泛指 a better understanding 一种更好的理解, 第二空后 life 生活, 前无需冠词。
11. B 考查不定冠词和定语从句, a time(曾经的)一段时间。

模拟试题启示

1. (2005 年海淀区第二学期期末考试) What _____ beautiful weather! Great for _____ holiday.
A. a; a B. the; the C. the; a D. 不填; a
2. (2005 届高三第六次全国大联考) Each of the 400 people received from their boss _____ gift—“Who moved my cheese?” —_____ best-seller in the US—to understand how to deal with changes in their lives and work.
A. the; 不填 B. a; 不填 C. a; a D. the; a
3. (2005 江苏南通市第一次调研)—We had _____ really cold February this year.
—I can't remember _____ spring when it snowed in Nantong.
A. a; 不填 B. 不填; the C. the; a D. a; a
4. (2005 年山东省威海市高三质检) _____ friend of my grandfather's will come tomorrow. I'm wondering how old _____ man he might be.
A. The; a B. The. the C. A; a D. A; the
5. (2005 年福建达标中学质检) He likes _____ music so much that I think it right to buy him _____ MP3 as _____ birthday present.
A. the; an; a B. 不填; an; the
C. 不填; an; a D. the; a; a
6. (2005 年北京市东城区综合练习一) In China, _____ car is getting to be _____ popular means of transportation.
A. the; a B. a; 不填 C. the; the D. a; the
7. (2005 年南京市质检一) The driver was at _____ loss when _____ word came that he was forbidden to drive for speeding.
A. a; 不填 B. a; the
C. the; the D. 不填; 不填
8. (2004 年北京市西城区二模题)—What do you think of the grammar book?
—Oh, it really is _____ useful reference book, which is worth reading _____ second time.
A. a; a B. an; the C. an; a D. the; the
9. (2004 年广州市综合测试题)—Has the little boy pas-

sed _____ P. E. test?

- He has tried twice, and the teacher will allow him to have _____ third try.
A. the; / B. a; the C. the; a D. the; the
10. (2003 年黄冈市第一次质量检测题) As is known to all, _____ tiger is in _____ danger of dying out.
A. a; a B. the; 不填 C. 不填; 不填 D. the; the

答案与解析

1. D weather 为不可数名词, 其前不加冠词, holiday 前加不定冠词, 表泛指。
2. C 考查冠词。首先理清题目结构及理解含义。题中有三个破折号, 给题目分析造成一定难度。第一空第一次提到礼物, 为泛指, 用不定冠词; 而第二空告诉我们它是一本在美国很畅销的书, 应用不定冠词表泛指。
3. D 第一空为在表示季节, 月份, 日期, 三餐等的名词前有修饰语时, 名词前可加不定冠词。第二空 a spring 表泛指。
4. C 考查不定冠词用法, 两空均表示泛指。
5. C 本题考查冠词最普通的用法。music 为不可数名词, 前不加冠词表泛指; MP3 前加不定冠词表示一个要用 an; 作为一件生日礼物, 是 as a birthday present。
6. A 可数名词前加 the 表类别, a popular means 一种流行的方式, 泛指。
7. A 考查固定用法及冠词, be at a loss 不知所措, word 的单个形式前无冠词表“消息, 音信”。
8. A 表示泛指时, 元音音素前用 an, useful 虽以元音字母开头, 但其读音并非以元音开始, 故不用 an。序数词前一般用定冠词, 但有时为强调“再一次, 又一次”的附加意义, 使用不定冠词, 故第二空用 a。
9. C 问句中所指体育测试为双方所知, 用 the; 答语指在前两次的基础上再来一次, 用 a。全句译作: ——小男孩通过体育考试了吗? ——他试了两次了, 老师还允许他再试一次。
10. B the tiger 指类别, in danger 处于危险之中, 中间无冠词。

方法规律总结

1. 冠词是一种辅助性的词, 是最主要、最典型的限定词。
2. 冠词不可单独使用, 与名词/形容词构成搭配, 帮助说明其词义。
3. 熟练掌握不定冠词、定冠词、零冠词的用法。
4. 熟练掌握并运用常见的习惯性搭配。
5. 准确把握部分抽象名词、物质名词之后的冠词用法。

高考优化名题

高考真题精华

1. (2004 年高考全国卷 IV · 35)—Jonn, there is —Mr Wilson on the phone for you.
—I'm in _____ bath.
A. a; the B. the; a C. a; / D. the; /
2. (2004 年高考广东卷 · 28) While he was investigating



ways to improve the telephone, Newton made _____ discovery which completely changed _____ man's understanding of color.

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

3. (2004 年高考福建卷·23) It is _____ world of wonders, _____ world where anything can happen.

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

4. (2004 年高考湖北卷·26) For a long time they walked without saying _____ word. Jim was the first to break _____ silence.

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

5. (2003 年高考全国卷·26) The sign reads "In case of _____ fire, break the glass and push _____ red button."

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

考点 3 代词、数词、介词、连词

知识网络

一、代词的分类见下表:

		单数			复数		
		第一人称	第二人称	第三人称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
人称代词	主格	I	you	he, she, it	we	you	they
	宾格	me	you	him, her, it	us	you	them
物主代词	形容词性	my	your	his, her, it	our	your	their
	名词性	mine	yours	his, hers, its	ours	yours	theirs
反身代词	名词性	myself	yourself	himself, herself, itself	ourselves	yourselves	themselves
指示代词		this, that			these, those		
相互代词	宾格	each other, one another					
	所有格	each other's, one another's					
不定代词	可数	each, one, many, (a) few, both, another, either, neither					
	不可数	much, (a) little					
	可数, 不可数	all, some, none, such, any, other					
	复合不定代词	anybody, anyone, anything, somebody, someone, something, nobody, nothing, everybody, everyone, everything					
疑问代词		who, whom, whose, which, what					
连接代词		who(ever), whom(ever), whose(ever), which(ever), what(ever)					
关系代词		who, whom, whose, which, that, as					

不定代词是代词中最重要, 句法作用最为活跃的部分之一, 因而在复习中要注意总结, 归纳, 掌握其用法。

二、介词的分类

1. 简单介词 由一个单词构成的介词。如: at, from, under 等。

2. 复合介词 由介词与介词或介词与其他词合成的一个介词。如: into, inside, within, throughout 等。

3. 双重介词 由两个简单介词连用形成的双介词。如: from, across, from behind, since before, until after 等。

4. 短语介词 由两个或两个以上的单词构成的介词组。如: in front of, because of, in charge of 等。

三、数词的分类

1. 基数词(表示数目, 回答多少的数词)

2. 序数词(表示顺序, 回答第几的数词)

3. 分数(由基数词和序数词合成的数词)

4. 百分数(由基数词 + % (percent) 构成的数词)

5. 小数(由基数词 + 小数点(point) 构成的数词)

四、连词的分类

- 并列连词 并列连词用来连接平行的词、词组或分句。
如: and, or, so, nor, yet, therefore, for, both... and, not only... but also, either... or, neither... nor, then 等
- 从属连词 从属连词主要是用来引起状语从句。如: when, while, as, after, before, until, once, because, since, even if, unless, though 等

考点完全剖析

代词、连词、介词

代词的用法纷繁复杂, 也是每年必考内容。常考形式有 it, that, one 等, 很多情况下, 考生会把握不准它所代表的含义, 也是常出错的题目。连词的考查往往以其引导状语从句的考查较多。介词并非每套高考试题中都会出现, 但该部分往往较难掌握, 也难作出准确判断。所以对以上词类的掌握要打好基础, 灵活掌握, 该部分既是重点, 也是难点, 出错点。



一、代词一般用来作主语、宾语、表语。另外,指示代词、形容词性物主代词可作定语,反身代词可作同位语。

常用代词辨析:

1. one、some 与 any 的用法

one 可以泛指任何人,还可以在形容词和 that、this 等词后代替刚提过的可数名词,其复数形式为 ones,可用作主语和宾语;one's 是它的物主代词形式,可用作定语;oneself 是它的反身代词形式,可用作宾语。

some 和 any 通常用作定语,都可用来修饰可数与不可数名词、单数或复数名词,表示“某一”。some 用于数词前,表示“大约”。some 一般用于肯定句,any 多用于疑问、否定句中。例如:

I have some books. (肯定句)

—Have you any books? —I don't have any books. (疑问句,否定句)

This film is not as good as the one I saw yesterday. (代替刚提过的 film)

One should wash oneself regularly. (泛指,反身代词)

注意:

(1)some 可用于表示邀请或请求、预期答案是肯定的或鼓励对方给予一个肯定的答复的问句。例如:

Would you like some bananas? (邀请)

Could you let me have some coffee? (请求)

(2)some 和 any 可用作主语和宾语。例如:

I don't like any of the books. (宾语)

Does any of you know Mr Wang? (主语)

Some are singing, others are dancing. (主语)

(3)some, any, every, no 与 one, body, thing 构成的合成代词都作单数看待。另外, some 的合成代词一般用于肯定句, any 的合成代词一般用于否定句、疑问句和条件从句。

2. each, every 的用法

(1)each 强调个别,可以充当定语、主语、宾语和同位语; every 强调整体,相当于汉语的“每个都”,在句中只作定语。例如:

Every one has strong and weak points. (定语)

Each boy has a book. (定语)

We have two boxes each. (同位语)

Each of us has two boxes. (主语)

The teacher had a talk with each of them. (宾语)

(2)each 所代表的数可以是两个或两个以上,而 every 所指的数必须是三个以上。例如:

Every student in the class likes English.

Each of the two has won a prize.

3. none 与 no 的用法

(1)no=not any,在句中作定语,修饰可数或不可数名词; none 在句中作主语或宾语。例如:

I know none of them. (宾语)

None of them know the story. (主语)

There is no water in the well(井). (定语)

(2)none 代替不可数名词作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式;代替可数名词作主语时,谓语动词可用单数,也可用复数。例如:

None of the students are(is) afraid of difficulties.

4. many 和 much 的用法

many 和 much 都表示“许多”。many 修饰可数名词,

much 修饰不可数名词;都可用作主语、宾语和定语。例如:

There is not much water in the cup. (定语)

I have much to do. (宾语)

Many of the students often go shopping. (主语)

much 有时作状语。例如:

He likes playing football very much. (状语)

5. few, little, a few, a little 的用法

few 和 little 表示没有多少,含否定意义,而 a few 与 a little 表示有一些、有几个,含肯定意义。另外, few 与 a few 修饰可数名词, little, a little 修饰不可数名词,它们在句中常用作定语、主语和宾语。例如:

I know a little about Japanese. (宾语)

Few of them could speak English. (主语)

He knows a little English. (定语)

6. other 和 another 的用法

other 泛指“另外的”,作定语,常与复数名词或单数不可数名词连用。但如果前面有 the, that, some, any, each, every-one, no, none, one, or 以及形容词性物主代词时,则可与单数名词连用。例如:

Some are carrying water, others are watering the trees.

the other 指“两者中的另一个”,常与 one 连用,作定语修饰复数名词时,表示另一方中的“全部其余的”。例如:

He held a book in one hand and his notes in the other.

the others 是 the other 的复数形式,特指“全部其余的人或物”。例如:

I have got ten pencils. Two of them are red, the others are blue.

another 指三个或三个以上中的“任何一个”、“再一……”,“另一个”,作代词或形容词。例如:

I have finished this novel, please give me another.

one... the other 指两个人或物构成的一组中的个体。one... another 指同一组内的两个个体。例如:

One person may like to spend his holiday at the seashore, while another may prefer the mountains.

Here are two books. One is for Mary, the other is for Jack.

7. all 和 both 的用法

这两个词都表示整体,但 both 指两个人或物,而 all 指三个以上的人或物。在句中都可作主语、宾语、表语、同位语和定语。例如:

All knowledge comes from practice. (定语)

That's all for today. (表语)

We like both of the books. (宾语)

We both like to go. (同位语)

We are all students. (同位语)

All of us should work hard. (主语)

注意:

(1)all 表示不可数名词,其谓语动词用单数。

(2)both 和 all 加否定词是部分否定。如果表示全部否定,要分别用 neither 和 none。例如:

None of the books are English books. (全部否定)

(这些都不是英语书。)

All of the books are not English books. (部分否定)



(这些书不都是英语书。)

二、(几种热点)数词的用法

1. dozen 和 score

①与数词, many, several 等连用时, 不加“-s”, 所修饰的名词前常省去“of”。

如: two dozen eggs 两打鸡蛋

many dozen pencils 好多打铅笔

②当所修饰的名词之前有限定词

these, those, my, your 等或是人称代词

宾格 them, us, you 时, 这时需加 of。

如: two dozen of these pens;

three dozen of them

③dozen 用其复数形式, 后加 of。表示不确定的数量, 意为“许多, 几十”。

如: dozens of people 许多人

①单复数形式相同, 与基数词连用共同修饰名词时, 除 a score of 外, 其他情况不加 of。

如: _____ 40 个鸡蛋

_____ 60 个人

_____ 九十头猪

_____ 六十年前

②其复数形式后加 of, 表示不确定数量, 意为“许多”, 如: scores of students 许多学生

2. 序数词的几种用法

①序数词前面通常加定冠词 the, 表示“第几”, 但也可以在前面用不定冠词 a 或 an, 意为“又……再……”。如:

Try a second time and you'll succeed.

再试一次, 你就会成功。

After having the fourth apple, the boy ate a fifth one.

吃了四个苹果后, 那男孩又吃了一个。

②基数词与序数词连用时, 通常是序数词在前。如:

the first three pages of the book

这本书的前三页

③序数词之前已有物主代词、指示代词或名词所有格修饰时, 不用定冠词。如:

I'll never forget that first lesson taught by Mr. Wang.

Have you read his second novel?

All of us attended Professor Robert's fiftieth birthday party.

3. 序号表达法

基数词、序数词均可用于编号, 但多用基数词, 尤其是当数字较长时。如:

第三中学 No. 3 Middle school

405 房间 Room 405

电话号码 0543-2311111

3. 年份、年代表达法

在 2005 年 in 2005

在公元前 67 年 in BC 67

在公元 236 年 in AD 236

在 20 世纪 80 年代 in the 1980's/1980s

4. 日期表达法

①在 3 号 on the third

在 25 号 on the twenty-fifth

②表示“某年某月某日”时, 有两种表达方法:

英语说法: 顺序为先日后月。如:

4(th) May (5 月 4 日)

美国说法: 顺序为先月后日。如:

May 4(th) (5 月 4 日)

“某日”常用介词 on; “某月”常用介词 in; “某年、某月”用介词 in; “某年某月某日”用介词 on。如: 在 1949 年 10 月 1 日 on October 1, 1949

5. 时刻表达法

用基数词表示时刻, 通常在前面加介词 at, 时刻表达法有以下三种情况:

①表示“几点钟”时, 借助于名词 o'clock。如:

在 3 点钟 at 3-o'clock

②表示“几点过几分”时, 借助于介词 past(过), 但必须注意, 这里的分钟数不能超过 30 分钟。英语习惯上用 half 表示 30 分钟(即半点钟), 用 quarter 表示 15 分钟(即 1 刻钟)。如:

在 3 点 12 分 at twelve past three

③表示“在几点差几分”或“在差几分几点”时, 必须借助于介词 to(到)。但必须注意的是, 这里所差的分钟数不能超过 29 分钟。如:

在差 5 分 10 点钟 at five to ten

6. 年龄表示法

①用基数词表示年龄。如:

The boy is ten(years old).

②表示在多大年龄时, 其前用介词 at, 即 at(+the age of)+基数词。如:

at the age of 17=at 17

③表示“在某人的几十岁”时, 可用介词 in+one's+整十位数的复数形式。如:

Tom worked as a doctor in his twenties

④与基数词合成的定语, 其中的名词用单数。如:

a five-year-old boy

三、高考中介词考点的主要体现

高考对介词的考点主要体现在以下几个方面:

(1)介词的意思区别, 如: in, at, on, by, during; on, about, over; for, to, of; from, across, through, beyond, over; on, over, above; under, below, etc.

(2)介词与名词的习惯用语搭配, 如: with one's help, under the leadership, in the sun, in use, the way to school, in the end, at the end of, by the end of, at last, in bed, under discussion, beyond one's reach.

(3)动词与介词所形成的固定短语, 如: depend on, agree on, agree with, agree to, wait for, wait on, go in for, see to, become of, etc.

(4)介词后接时间或地点副词, 如: from here, from now on, in here, etc.

(5)介词的特殊用法, 如: 介词一般不能接 that 引导的宾语从句, 而 in/except 可接 that 从句; 介词一般不接不定式, 而 but/except 可接 to do; 介词后面一般不能接形容词或过去分词, 但有的特殊词语例外, 如: far from satisfactory, take sth for granted

四、连词的考查以其引导的从句为主。



高考基础题典

正误辨析

1. (2005 山东莱芜市高三期末考试)—He was nearly drowned once.

—When was _____?

—_____ was in 1998 when he was in middle school.

- A. that; It B. this; This
C. this; It D. that; This

答案 A

解析 本题考查代词用法。that 化指上文所说之事; It 用来指时间。

2. (2005 年黑龙江省大庆市高三第二次质检)—Have you got used to the Chinese food, Frank?

—Yes. But I don't like _____ when a Chinese host keeps serving me the food I don't like.

- A. this B. that C. those D. it

答案 D

解析 考查代词。it 代指后文中 when 引导的从句。

3. (2004 年北京海淀区高三二模题) He cares so little about his meals that _____ will do so long as it fills his stomach.

- A. everything B. something
C. anything D. nothing

答案 C

解析 此题考查在特定语境中不定代词的用法。据题意:他对食物不挑剔,只要能填饱肚子,任何食物都可以。其余三个均不合题意。

4. (2005 福建莆田毕业班质检) If you need help, for example, money or _____, let me know, will you?

- A. something B. everything C. anything D. nothing

答案 C

解析 考查代词。anything 任何东西,由句意可推知答案。

5. (2005 广东省深圳市高三第一次调研) The shop she usually did her shopping _____ every Saturday has been pulled down for the City Center.

- A. on B. in C. for D. 不填

答案 B

解析 本题考介词用法。句中 she usually did her shopping _____ 实为一定语从句修饰 The shop, 关系代词 which 省略, 故为 did her shopping in; 而 D 选项迷惑性较强。所以要正确分析句子成份。

6. (2005 湖南衡阳毕业班年关考) _____ was her cruelty that we all hated her.

- A. So B. What C. That D. Such

答案 D

解析 such“这,这样”,such 为代词作主语。

7. (2005 年山西省临汾市高三模拟测试) This play _____,

is very wonderful; there are many interesting characters in it.

- A. in doubt B. on the whole
C. out of question D. under no condition

答案 C

解析 本题考查介词短语。out of question 意为毫无疑问,其他三项均不合题意。

8. (2005 年南昌市高三第一次调研)—Which day do you think is all right to our next meeting?

—You make _____. _____ day is all the same to me.

- A. one; One B. it; Any
C. that; Some D. this; Another

答案 B

解析 考查固定结构及代词用法。make it 意为“约定时间”,而第二句意为“对我来说任何一天都一样”,故选 B。

9. (2004 年黄冈、荆州高三联考题) China has produced _____ this year as it did in 1996.

- A. as much steel twice
B. as twice much steel
C. twice steel as much
D. twice as much steel

答案 D

解析 本题考查倍数表达方法:倍数 + as ... as + 比较对象。

10. We've failed three times in the experiment, so we'll have to do it _____ time.

- A. four B. a fourth C. fourth D. the fourth

答案 B

解析 此题考查序数词的用法。一般来说,定冠词 + 序数词表示顺序,而不定冠词 + 序数词表示“又一次”。

11. According to the rules of the factory, you mustn't ask for leave _____ you have a doctor note.

- A. unless B. on condition that
C. though D. until

答案 A

解析 考查连词法。unless 除非; on condition that; 以……为条件; though 尽管; until 直到。只有 A 合题意。

高考真题精华

1. (2005 年高考全国卷 I · 22) No one helped me. I did it all _____ myself.

- A. for B. by C. from D. to

2. (2005 年高考全国卷 I · 25) We haven't enough books for _____; some of you will have to share.

- A. somebody B. anybody C. everybody D. nobody

3. (2005 年高考全国卷 I · 27) They wanted \$5000 for the car, _____ we managed to bring the price down.

- A. but B. so C. when D. since

4. (2005 年高考全国卷 I · 35) The chairman thought _____ necessary to invite Professor Smith to speak at the meeting.

- A. that B. it C. this D. him

5. (2005 年高考江苏 · 26) I'm moving to the countryside