

新概念

TIANFUYINGYU

天府英语

主 编：吴宗平

2010
四川高考总复习

English
天府经典

成都时代出版社

● 天府英语 TIANFUYINGYU ●

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四川高考总复习

天府英语

2010 四川高考总复习

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前言

高考是莘莘学子们挥洒青春、展示自我的舞台。在这个引导考生迈向成功的人生舞台上,英语科是区分度最大的一门学科,它的重要性不言而喻。

5·12汶川特大地震虽然过去了,但是它给我们四川考生带来的影响还远未结束。2008年四川省高考英语试题在考试时间、试卷题型和小题分值上做出了重大调整;2009年和2010年,我省的高考英语方案又有新的变化。面对种种复杂的情况,不仅我省英语考生焦虑不安,而且广大高中英语教师也心急如焚!

搞好高考复习的关键有两点:一是考生手中必须有一套知识完备、重难点到位、完全符合高考要求的复习资料;二是科学安排好复习计划并予以严格执行。

《天府英语》的编委们通晓教育部考试中心最新颁发的《全国高等学校招生统一考试大纲——英语》和《考试说明》,深刻研究了自2006年四川实行高考自主命题以来的所有高考真题,并揭示了它们的规律。编委集中了我省优秀的高考研究专家、高考阅卷指导委员和高三英语教学第一线的精英教师。他们结合各自的优势,充分考虑中学英语教学的实际,为广大考生献出了这本高考复习精品。

该书的主要特点是:紧扣考纲和考试说明,结合中学教学实际,突出基础知识的积累和基本技能的形成,开拓四川高考新题型的原创习题,是一本集系统性、科学性、实用性和前瞻性于一体的复习用书。

该书的编写体例是:

第一部分 语言知识及功能用语专项复习

编委在研究多年高考单项填空题的基础上,以高考大纲语法项目为线索,先系统且简明扼要地讲述了常考语法项目的要点,然后以最新的高考真题和具有一定前瞻性的原创试题对学生进行训练,以巩固所学知识。

第二部分 单元重难点和考点复习

该部分充分研究了教材和考点的共通之处,充分考虑了教师和广大考生的实际情况,及四川高考新题型的变化。该部分将教材的2个单元合为1个复习单元,先列举了教材的主要词汇、短语、语法点拨,然后按照四川高考新题型的初步模式进行巩固复习训练。在练习的过程中,增加了基础知识题型和新题型,减少了阅读量和书面表达量,按照满分100分计分,以更加切合中学教学的实际。

第三部分 最新高考常考词汇与短语

该部分列举了2009年教育部考试中心颁布的最新高考词汇表,根据前几年高考的实际,列出了单词的汉语意思,方便考生记忆。针对考生对于动词短语意思容易混淆的情况,该部分把20个高频动词及其常见的近200个短语进行了归类排列并举例说明,极大地帮助了考生对短语的理解和运用。

当然,本书编写人员在编写的过程中虽然有着高度的现任心,设计精密,但是疏漏之处在所难免,我们诚恳欢迎广大师生对本书的不足之处提出批评指正,来函请通过电子邮件发送到 scwjedu@163.com。

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第一部分

语言知识及功能
口语专项复习



基础教育阶段英语课程的总体目标是培养学生的综合语言运用能力。综合语言运用能力的形成建立在学生语言技能、语言知识、情感态度、学习策略和文化意识等素养整体发展的基础上。语言知识和语言技能是综合语言运用能力的基础，文化意识是得体运用语言的保证，情感态度是影响学生学习和发展的的重要因素，学习策略是提高学习效率、发展自主学习能力的保证。这五个方面共同促进综合语言运用能力的形成。由此引出的教学理念之一是学习策略以获得语言技能为目的，在学习过程中，尤其应当明确语言知识和语言技能之间相互影响和相互促进的关系。英语基础知识是发展英语听、说、读、写等技能的重要基础，但语言知识本身也是语言学习的目标之一。

在高中第三学年复习迎考阶段，应当注意，近年高考淡化了纯语法知识的考查，典型功能口语2个左右，及普通名词和名词词组、行为动词和动词短语、情态动词、介词和介词短语、形容词和副词，引导定语从句的关系代词、关系副词以及引导名词性从句、状语从句的从属连词的词义考查上。由此，我们可以说，今后几年英语高考题在“语言知识单项填空题”这一板块上仍然与现代人的日常生活、科普常识、健康、时尚等情景内容有关，不唯语法知识设题。

一、冠 词

考点 概述

近几年高考考查冠词的基本用法，如冠词加单数名词表类指、泛指，定冠词加名词复数、不可数名词表特指等。重点考查冠词在实际语言情景中的运用，这是近年高考的命题原则及趋向。

定冠词的一般用法	
1. 特指上文提到过的人或物。	He cried in the film.
2. 被限定的人或物。	the person you know
3. 序数词，最高级和世界上独一无二的事物前，以及对两人或物进行比较时起特定作用的比较级前。	the second story the largest room the taller of the two
4. 用作单数可数名词前表示一类人或物。	The horse is a useful animal.
5. 用作演奏乐器前。	play the piano

6. 用在表示发明物的单数名词前。	The compass was invented in China.
7. 用在普通专有名词及江、河、湖、海、山川、群岛等名词前。	the People's park; the United States; the Changjiang River; the Red Sea; the Sahara
注：山名构成方式的其他情况：若用于“Mount/Mt + 山名”则通常不用冠词。若不出现 mountain 一词，则通常用冠词，如 the Alps。	
定冠词的特殊用法	
1. 用在某些固定短语中。	in the morning; in the end; on the whole; in the distance; in the way; on the phone; make the most of; not in the least; to tell the truth; the other day; at the same time; go to the cinema/theatre
2. 在句型“动词 + sb. + 介词 + the + 身体某一部分”中的 the 不可用人称代词代替，及相关短语。	hit sb. in the face; beat sb. on the nose; take sb. by the arm; pat sb. on the head; be red in the face; be lame in the right leg; be blind in the eye
3. the + 形容词“表一类”。	the rich
4. 用在比较级句式。	the sooner, the better
5. 用在表示单位的名词前。	He got paid by the day. Eggs are sold by the dozen.
6. 用在表示年代、朝代及逢十的数词（表示某年代）的名词前。	in the 1870s, in the Spring and Autumn Period
7. 用在姓氏前表一家人或夫妇。	The Whites/Smiths are at table.
注：当抽象名词表示某一特定内容，即当它有一限定性修饰语时，它与定冠词连用。如： (1) She is fond of music. He is playing the music written by Beethoven. (2) Good advice is beyond price. He took the advice his teacher gave him.	
8. 定冠词的特殊位置：在名词词组中，定冠词一般放在最前面，但名词词组中如果有 exactly, double, twice, all, both 等修饰时，定冠词要放在这些词后。如：exactly the same colour; just the right place; half the story; double the amount.	
不定冠词的用法	

不定冠词有 a, an 两种形式, 当紧挨着冠词的第一个音素为辅音音素时(注意: 不是辅音字母)用 a; 当紧挨着冠词的第一个音素为元音音素时(注意: 不是元音字母)用 an。如: a university, a useful animal, an honest boy, an X-ray, an ugly man, an hour, an 8-hour-long speech 等。	
1. 表“一”, 相当于“one”, the same。	I'll return in a day or two. They are of an age (= of the same age).
2. 表示“每”相当于 per。	Take the medicine three times a day.
3. 表示类指。	He wants to be a doctor.
4. 表示泛指, 相当于 any。	A bird can fly.
5. 表示某一个, 相当于“a certain”。	A Mr. White is waiting for you.
6. 在 second, third 等前加 a 表示“又一, 再一”。	Why not try it a second time?
7. 与抽象名词连用, 表示具体化了的人或事。	a pleasure, a surprise, a pity, an honour
8. 与物质名词连用表示“一阵, 一种, 一行”。	a heavy rain, a black coffee, a drink
9. 不定冠词的特殊位置: quite/rather + a/an (adj.) + 单数名词; what/such/half + a/an + 单数名词; rather/as/too/so/how/however/ + adj. + a/an + 单数名词; many a/an + 单数名词, 意为“许多”; not a/an + 单数名词, 意为“不止一个”。 He is as great a man as ever lived. However clever a student he is, he should follow the teacher's instructions now.	
注: 冠词表类别的几种方式有: (1) the + 单数可数名词: The computer was invented in 1945. (2) a/an + 单数可数名词: A horse is a useful animal. (3) 可数名词复数, 不可数名词前不加冠词表类别: Horses are useful animals.	
零冠词的用法	
1. 专有名词、物质名词、抽象名词、人名、地名等名词前, 一般不加冠词。	Zhongshan Park Air is matter. We love peace.
2. 可数名词复数表示泛指时, 前面不加冠词。	They are teachers.
3. 可数名词前有物主代词、指示代词、不定代词、名词所有格等限制时, 前面不加冠词。	This book is yours.
4. 学科名称、球类、棋类名词前不加冠词。	Do you study English? I like playing football/chess.
5. 表示季节、月份、星期、节假日、一日三餐的名词前一般不加冠词。	May Day He is having lunch now. I like spring.

6. 称呼语及表示职位头衔的名词作宾语、补语及同位语时, 一般不加冠词。	Lincoln was made president of the USA again.
7. 在“turn”(作“变成”解时)后作补语的名词前不加冠词。	The young girl has turned writer.
8. 在与 by 连用的交通工具前不用冠词, 但 take a bus, come in a boat, on the bus 中要用冠词。	by car, by bus, by air, by hand
9. 表示语言的名词前一般不加冠词, 但与 language 连用时要加。如: the Chinese language。	French, English, Chinese
10. as 引导的让步状语从句中, 作表语的名词不用冠词。	Child as he is, he can do it very well.
11. 形容词的最高级前不加冠词的情况。	“most + 形容词原级”作“十分, 非常”解时, 前不用冠词。如: It's most beautiful.
	形容词最高级前有名词所有格或物主代词时, 不用冠词。如: He is our most dangerous enemy.
12. 某些词组中。	at school; in class; in bed; to/in town; at home; in church; pen and ink; master and servant; on second thought; in case of; come to power; come first; in use; by law; in place of; every few hours; arm in arm; face to face; ahead of time; out of work; out of reach; under repair 等。
	13. 在独立主格结构的某一形式中。如: The teacher came in, book in hand (= with a book in his hand/holding a book in his hand/a book held in his hand). The old man sat on the chair, pipe in mouth (= with a pipe in his mouth).
注: 在某些词组中, 有无冠词含义不同。如: (1) in hospital 生病住院; in the hospital 在医院里(并非住院) (2) in charge of 管理, 负责; in the charge of 由……负责, 主管 (3) out of question 没问题, 可能; out of the question 有问题, 不可能	
冠词的其他使用情况	
1. 物质名词前一般不用冠词, 但若有修饰语限时, 需加冠词 the。	water—the polluted water milk—the milk in the bottle
2. 有些抽象名词具体化时, 变为可数名词。	a heavy snow; a joy; an unforgettable experience; a coffee
3. 表示一日三餐的名词前一般不加冠词, 但前若有定语修饰, 也可加不定冠词。	a wonderful supper; a picnic lunch

4. 世界上独一无二的事物有修饰语时, 可用不定冠词 a/an。	a sea of flowers; a peaceful world
5. 演奏乐器的名词前有定语修饰时, 可以用冠词 a/an; 中国乐器名词前不与冠词连用。	He is playing a borrowed piano. play erhu
6. 形容词比较级、最高级及序数词前加不定冠词, 但含义不同。	This pen is too expensive, I want to have a cheaper one. She is a most beautiful person. A second person came in.
7. 动词短语中某些由动词转化来的名词, 常加 a/an。	have a knowledge of = know have a study of = study
注: (1) 牢记高考中常见的纯不可数名词: advice, news, information, weather, fun, space, word (news) progress, fun 这些不可数名词不能与不定冠词连用。 (2) 可数名词前不能随便不加冠词, 即单数前一般加 a/an 或 the, 若无冠词一般是复数; 不可数名词前不能随便加冠词, 若不可数名词前有冠词即为特指或有具体化的意义。	

真题 重现

- 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; /
- George couldn't remember when he first met Mr. Anderson, but he was sure it was _____ Sunday because everybody was at _____ church.
A. /; the B. the; / C. a; / D. /; a
- One way to understand thousands of new words is to gain _____ good knowledge of basic word formation.
A. / B. the C. a D. one
- Where is my blue shirt?
—It's in the washing machine. You have to wear _____ different one.
A. any B. the C. a D. other
- I earn 10 dollars _____ hour as _____ supermarket cashier on Saturdays.
A. a; an B. the; a C. an; a D. an; the
- An accident happened at _____ crossroad a few metres away from _____ bank.
A. a; a B. /; a C. /; the D. the; /
- The cakes are delicious. He'd like to have _____ third one because _____ second one is rather too small.
A. a; a B. the; the C. a; the D. the; a
- Jumping out of _____ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite _____ exciting experience.
A. /; the B. /; an C. an; an D. the; the

- The warmth of _____ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of _____ wool used.
A. the; the B. the; / C. /; the D. /; /
- 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
- Most animals have little connection with _____ animals of _____ different kind unless they kill them for food.
A. the; a B. /; a C. the; the D. /; the
- Many people agree that _____ knowledge of English is a must in _____ international trade today.
A. a; / B. the; an C. the; the D. /; the
- She is _____ newcomer to _____ chemistry but she has already made some important discoveries.
A. the; the B. the; / C. a; / D. a; the
- Beyond _____ stars, the astronaut saw nothing but _____ space.
A. the; / B. /; the C. /; / D. the; the
- 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
- It's not _____ good idea to drive for four hours without _____ break.
A. a; a B. the; a C. the; the D. a; the
- 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
- 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
- _____ apple fell from the tree and hit him on _____ head.
A. An; the B. The; the C. An; / D. The; /
- In many places in China, _____ bicycle is still _____ popular means of transportation.
A. a; the B. /; a C. the; a D. the; the

模拟 训练

- 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
- It is _____ world of wonders, _____ world where anything can happen.
A. a; the B. a; a C. the; a D. /; /
- The Wilsons live in _____ A-shaped house near the coast. It is _____ 17th century cottage.
A. the; / B. an; the C. /; the D. an; a

4. The most important thing about cotton in history is _____ part that it played in _____ Industrial Revolution.
A. /; / B. the; / C. the; the D. a; the
5. _____ on-going division between English speaking Canadians and French speaking Canadians is _____ major concern of the country.
A. The; / B. The; a C. An; the D. An; /
6. 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; /
7. When you finish reading the book, you will have _____ better understanding of _____ life.
A. a; the B. the; a C. /; the D. a; /
8. 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; /
9. If you buy more than ten, they knock 20 pence off _____.
A. a price B. price C. the price D. prices
10. If you grow up in _____ large family, you are more likely to develop _____ ability to get on well with _____ others.
A. a; an; the B. a; the; / C. the; an; the D. a; the; the
11. 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; /
12. Mrs Taylor has _____ 8-year-old daughter who has _____ gift for painting—she has won two national prizes.
A. a; a B. an; the C. an; a D. the; a
13. 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
14. —John, there is _____ Mr. Wilson on the phone for you.
—I'm in _____ bath.
A. a; the B. the; a C. a; / D. the; /
15. I knew _____ John Lennon, but not _____ famous one.
A. /; a B. a; the C. /; the D. the; a
16. While he was investigating ways to improve the telescope, Newton made _____ discovery which completely changed _____ man's understanding of color.
A. a; / B. a; the C. /; the D. the; a

17. When he left _____ college, he got a job as _____ reporter in a newspaper office.
A. /; a B. /; the C. a; the D. the; the
18. It is often said that _____ teachers have _____ very easy life.
A. /; / B. /; a C. the; / D. the; a
19. On May 5, 2005, at _____ World Table Tennis Championship, Kong Linghui and Wang Hao won the gold medal in men's doubles with _____ score of 4: 1.
A. a; a B. /; the C. a; / D. the; a
20. If you go by _____ train, you can have quite a comfortable journey, but make sure you get _____ fast one.
A. the; the B. /; a C. the; a D. /; /
21. Students should be encouraged to use _____ Internet as _____ resource.
A. /; a B. /; the C. the; the D. the; a
22. We went right round to the west coast by _____ sea instead of driving across _____ continent.
A. the; the B. /; the C. the; / D. /; /
23. I ate _____ sandwich while I was waiting for _____ 20: 08 train.
A. the; a B. the; the C. a; the D. a; a

二、名词与名词词组

考点 透析

1. 近年高考有关名词的考点分布有：词义、名词复数、所有格、可属性及名词作定语等。主要题型：单项选择、完形填空、改错等。
2. 重点考查名词词义的辨析，此外还考查名词的单复数形式、抽象名词具体化、名词所有格及名词作定语等基本知识。
3. 注重考查名词的运用在交际中的活用。这也是近年来的命题原则。
4. 名词的习惯用法也是常考重点之一。
5. 注重考查名词在复杂语境中的含义，包括具体意义、抽象意义和引申义。

名词的种类

分 类	定 义		举 例
普通名词	可数名词	个体名词	表示人和物体可以数清的个体。 student, woman, worker, peasant, pen, pencil, computer, fridge
		集体名词	即若干个个体组成的集合体。 police, family, cattle, crew, mankind
	不可数名词	物质名词	构成物质的名词无法分为个体。 water, air, wood, milk
		抽象名词	指表示性质、行为、状态、感情或其他的抽象概念。 information, surprise, success, honor, pleasure
专有名词	指某些人、事物、机构、组织等特有的名称。主要包括：人名、地名、国家名称、团体名、党派名等。		Mary, London, Internet, China, CCTV, Asia, The United Nations, The Communist Party of China

注意：上述名词类别的划分并不是绝对的，有时一个名词在用于一种意义时属于这一类，在表示另一种意义时又属于另一类，而这种词汇意义的转变往往取决于它们是用作可数名词还是不可数名词。

可数名词复数的规则变化

构成方法	情 况	例 词
直接加 s	1. 一般情况	cup, girls, hands, faces, days
	2. 以两个元音字母结尾的词	zoos, radios, bamboos, studios, kangaroos
	3. 某些以-o 结尾的外来词	photos, pianos, tobaccos, Eskimos
	4. 某些以-f 或-fe 结尾的词	roofs, chiefs, gulfs, cliffs, proofs, beliefs, hoofs, safes
直接加 es	1. 以-s, -x, -ch, -sh 结尾的词	classes, buses, boxes, watches, brushes
	2. 某些以-o 结尾的词	heroes, tomatoes, potatoes, Negroes
变 y 为 i 再加 es	以“辅音字母+y”结尾的词	factories, babies, cities, countries
变 f 为 v 再加 es	某些以-f 或-fe 结尾的词	leaves, lives, shelves, wives, thieves, knives, loaves, halves wolves, selves

可数名词复数的不规则变化

构成方法	例 词
变内部元音	man—men, woman—women, Frenchman—Frenchmen, tooth—teeth, mouse—mice, goose—geese, foot—feet
词尾加 en 或 ren	child—children, ox—oxen
形式不变	two deer, two fish, two aircraft, two sheep, two Japanese

复合名词的复数形式

将最后一部分变为复数形式	breakfast—breakfasts, housewife—housewives, hairdo—hairdos, traffic light—traffic lights, gentleman—gentlemen
将主要部分变为复数形式	looker on—lookers on, hanger on—hangers on, brother in law—brothers in law, passer by—passers by, bride to be—brides to be
两部分都变为复数形式	man-doctor—men-doctors, woman-doctor—women-doctors, man-writer—men-writers

不可数名词的数

1. 只作不可数名词的词。	progress, harm, honesty, grass, information, furniture, fun, clothing, behavior
2. 抽象名词具体化，表示具体的人或事，成为可数名词。	I will give him a surprise. He is a success. an honour; a failure; an experience; a pity; a pleasure; a paper
3. 物质名词表示数量之多时，可用作可数名词。	a coffee; three coffees; a drink; a glass; a few white hairs; a fish
4. 物质名词有前置定语时，成为可数名词。	have lunch—have a wonderful lunch Time is limited. —have a good time
5. 不可数名词表个体时，需用单位名词（量词）。	a piece of advice/information/furniture/news/chalk

名词所有格构成情况

构成方法	方 法	举 例
表示有生命的东西，其所有格一般加 “s”	1. 直接加 “s”。	Tom's pens; my mother's hands
	2. 以-s 或-es 结尾的在名词右上角加 “'”。	the Whites' house; the students' books
	3. 表示某物为两者共有时，在后面加 “s”，若不是共有，分别都加。	Tom and Kate's room; Mary's and Li lei's books
	4. 在“某人家、诊所、店铺”的所有格。	at the doctor's; at the tailor's; at my aunt's
所有格的特殊形式	1. “s” 所有格的特殊形式。	today's news; ten minutes' walk
	2. 用于表示国家、世界、城市的名词后。	the world's population; China's industry

“of” 所有格	1. 表示无生命的东西的所有格。	the wall of the room; the cover of the book
	2. 表示“部分”或“其中之一”时, 前多加表示数量的词。	a friend of my father's (= one of my father's friends); some students of Mr. Li's
	3. 表赞扬、厌恶、喜好等感情色彩时, that/this/these/those + 名(单、复数) of sb.'s (名词性物主代词)。	Those words of hers made me very sad.
名词作定语		
英语中有些名词可以直接用来作定语修饰另一个名词。		
1. 单数名词修饰名词。	air pollution; tea cup; boy friend; tennis ball; income tax; song writer; body language; road accident; book mark; tooth brush; Nobel prize; TV program	
2. 有些只能是复数名词修饰名词。	a sports car; a sales manager; a shoes shop	
3. man 和 woman 修饰名词时, 两名词同时变复数。	a man worker—men workers a woman doctor—women doctors man driver—men drivers woman scientist—women scientists	
4. 表示时间、地点、称呼等意义。	Doctor Jack; world problem; winter sleep; evening school; street dance; country music	
5. 表目的、手段、来源、所属意义。	reception desk; weather report; colour TV; stone table	

真题重现

- I can't say which wine is best—it's a (n) _____ of personal taste.
A. affair B. event C. matter D. variety
- One thousand dollars a month is not a fortune but would help cover my living _____.
A. bills B. expenses C. prices D. charges
- My morning _____ includes jogging in the park and reading newspapers over breakfast.
A. drill B. action C. regulation D. routine
- Health problems are closely connected with bad eating habits and a _____ of exercise.
A. limit B. lack C. need D. demand
- You are always full of _____. Can you tell me the secret?
—Taking plenty of exercise every day.
A. power B. strength C. force D. energy
- The manager has got a good business _____ so the company is doing well.
A. idea B. sense C. thought D. thinking
- Despite such a big difference in _____ towards what one eats, there is no doubt that people in the west regard the Chinese food as something special.
A. point B. idea C. attitude D. sight
- Perhaps we need to clear away these books to make _____ for our new students.
A. place B. area C. space D. room
- If no one _____ the phone at home, ring me at work.
A. returns B. replies C. answers D. receives
- We've missed the last bus. I'm afraid we have no _____ but to take a taxi.
A. way B. choice C. possibility D. selection
- We have worked out the plan and now we must put it into _____.

A. fact B. reality C. practice D. deed

- Dogs have a very good _____ of smell and are often used to search for survivors in an earthquake.

A. sense B. view C. means D. idea.

模拟训练

- Don't leave matches or cigarettes on the table within the _____ of little children.
A. hand B. reach C. space D. distance
- The faces of four famous American presidents on Mount Rushmore can be seen from a _____ of 60 miles.
A. length B. distance
C. way D. space
- Bill was doing a lot of physical exercise to build up his _____.
A. ability B. force
C. strength D. mind
- 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
- Would you like _____, sir?
—No, thanks. I have had much.
A. some more oranges B. any more oranges
C. some more orange D. any more orange
- My _____ of his weekend's activity is going out with some good friends.
A. idea B. opinion C. mind D. thought
- The head office of the bank is in Beijing, but it has _____ all over the country.
A. companies B. branches
C. organizations D. businesses
- You'll find this map of great _____ in helping you to get round London.

- don.
- A. price B. cost C. value D. usefulness
9. If you're driving to the airport, can you give me a _____?
- A. hand B. seat C. drive D. lift
10. Nowadays few people form the habit of keeping a supply of candles in the house in case of power _____.
- A. drop B. failure C. lack D. absence
11. The young man made a _____ to his parents that he would try to earn his own living after graduation.
- A. prediction B. promise
C. plan D. contribution
12. Most air pollution is caused by the burning of _____ like coal, gas and oil.
- A. fuels B. articles
C. goods D. products
13. What's the _____ of having a public open space where you can't eat, drink or even simply hang out for a while?
- A. sense B. matter
C. case D. opinion
14. To save some of the human languages before they are forgotten, the

- students in our school started a discussion "Save Our _____"
- A. Sky B. Life C. Arts D. Voices
15. —Shall we go out for a walk?
—Sorry. This is not the right _____ to invite me. I am too tired to walk.
- A. moment B. situation
C. place D. chance.

三、形容词与副词

考点 透析

1. 近年高考形容词、副词考点分布主要有：比较等级、辨析、多个形容词顺序以及其他类型。
2. 注意形容词、副词的基本意义和用法，弄清形容词、副词的比较等级构成及句式。
3. 高考在加强考查词义辨析的同时，加强了对语义的考查。

形容词和副词的作用与位置	
形 容 词	1. 形容词作定语修饰名词，一般放在所修饰的名词之前。 几个并列的形容词作定语，其语序通常为：限定词 (the, these) + 数量形容词 (two) + 描绘性形容词 (beautiful) + 大小、高低、长短 (long, large, high) + 形状 + 新旧 (old, new) + 年龄 (时间) + 颜色 (red) + 国家来源 (Chinese) + 材料 (wood) + 目的、用途 (writing) + 名词 (desk)。记住以上规则是必要的，但还应多阅读，多体会，增强语感。 a heavy black Chinese steel umbrella a beautiful little red flower
	2. 形容词短语作定语，定语后置。 注：(1) 表语形容词通常不能用作前置定语，如：afraid, awake, asleep, alone, alive, alike, ashamed, worth 等。 (2) 上述表语形容词可作后置定语如：a person alone/awake。 (3) 有些表身体状态的词如：well, faint, ill 等，只作表语，sick 既可作表语又可作定语。
	3. 用作后置定语，修饰复合不定代词，如：something, anything, nothing, everybody, anybody 等。 如：something important; There is nobody absent today.
	4. 用作宾语的补足语，如：I found the book very interesting. The news made us very happy.
	5. 作状语，表示伴随、原因、结果等，成对的形容词可以后置。 These trees grew up, tall and strong. There was a huge room, simple and beautiful.
	6. 与定冠词一起构成某一类人或物，如：the rich, the poor
	7. 当“形容词 + 介词/不定式”构成短语作定语时，需后置，如： The boss asked me a question too difficult to answer. A man so easy to get along with can't be hard to work with.
	8. 当 old, long, high, wide, deep 等词附有数量词短语作定语时，需后置。 Now he is a child of seven years old. Yesterday, I saw a snake about three meters long.
	9. 以 -able 或 -ible 结尾的形容词可置于前有最高级形容词或 only 等词修饰的名词后面。 That is the best book available. That is the only solution possible.
副 词	1. 几个副词并列修饰谓语时，其顺序较灵活，但一般是：方式——地点——时间。 We had a good time together outdoors last Sunday.

副 词	2. 频率副词 often, usually, seldom, always 等, 置于系动词和情态动词后、行为动词前。 He is often late. He seldom goes to school on time.
	3. 副词作定语需后置。 The person there is my sister.
	4. else 常用作疑问代词和不定代词的后置定语。 What else do you want? Nobody else knows it.
	5. enough 修饰名词前置, 修饰形容词、副词必须后置。 There are enough apples for them. old enough; fast enough
	具有两种形式的副词
firm 稳固地; direct 径直地; free 自由地, 免费地; flat 平淡地; short 突然地; even 甚至; clean 完全地, 径直地; clear 隔开, 不接触; close 近; easy 安适地; dead 突然地, 完全地; fair 公平地, 合理地; hard 努力地; most 最; right 直接地, 径直地; high 高高地; just 正好; late 迟, 晚; near 近; pretty 相当地; sharp 突然地, 急剧地 She clean forgot to return my money. We live close by the mountain. After a day's hard work, he was dead tired. firmly 坚固地; directly 恰好, 直接, 坦率地; freely 自由地, 随便地; flatly 直截了当地; shortly 不久; evenly 平均地; cleanly 清洁地; clearly 清晰地, 明显地; closely 紧密地, 接近地; easily 容易地; deadly 死一般地, 非常; fairly 相当地; hardly 几乎没有, 几乎不; mostly 重要地; rightly 公正地, 合理; highly 高度地; justly 公正地; lately 最近; nearly 几乎; prettily 优美地; sharply 严厉地 Jack caught the ball cleanly. We must look closely at the problems. The book is deadly dull.	
复合形容词、副词及形容词、副词原级	
复合形容词的构成	形容词 + 名词 + ed kind-hearted; white-haired 形容词 + 形容词 dark-blue; light-red 形容词 + 现在分词 easy-going; good-looking 副词 + 过去分词 newly-made 副词 + 现在分词 hard-working; fast-moving 名词 + 现在分词 peace-loving; fun-loving 名词 + 形容词; world-famous; life-long 名词 + 过去分词 man-made; snow-covered 数词 + 名词 + ed three-legged 数词 + 单数名词 a five-year plan
-ly 结尾的词不同	下列以 -ly 结尾的词是形容词: lively, lonely, friendly, lovely, manly, ugly, silly, deadly, likely, timely 等 原副词与 -ly 副词意义的不同: deep—deeply; wide—widely; high—highly; low—lowly; most—mostly; late—lately; free—freely; close—closely
形容词、副词原级的用法	表示双方在程度、性质、特征等方面相同时, 用 as + 形容词/副词原级 + as 结构; the same as; such...as 引导。表示一方不同于另一方时用 not so (as) + 形容词/副词原级 + as 结构; 表示一方是另一方的若干倍数时, 用 “倍数 + as + 形容词/副词 + as” 结构。 He is as tall as Wei Ming. This building is not as tall as that one. Tom ran as fast as Li Lei. This room is three times as large as that one. (= This room is twice larger than that one.) This is as heavy a box as that one.
形容词和副词的比较级	
1. 表示一方超过另一方时, 用 “比较级 + than” 结构。 He is more popular than her. She is older than her two sisters.	

2. 表示一方不及另一方时, 用“less + 原级 + than”结构。 The room is less beautiful than that one.	
3. 修饰比较级的词有: even, much, a lot, a little, a bit, yet, rather, still, far, any (用于否定句或疑问句), a great deal, by far, three times 等。 He ran much faster than Tom. The students study even harder than before.	
4. 表示一方随另一方的程度而变化时, 用“the + 比较级 + (主语 + 谓语)”结构, “越……越……”。 The harder he works, the happier he feels.	
5. 表示事物本身程度的改变时, 用“比较级 + and + 比较级”结构。 Our country is becoming stronger and stronger.	
6. 某些以-or 结尾的形容词进行比较时, 用 to 而不用 than, 如: superior, junior, senior 等。 He is superior to Tom in English.	
7. “no + 比较级 + than”的特殊意义和其他特殊结构。 A is no more beautiful than B. A 和 B 都不漂亮。 A is no less beautiful than B. A 和 B 都很漂亮。 A is not more beautiful than B. A 不比 B 漂亮。 A is not less beautiful than B. A 的漂亮并不比 B 差。 He has more than size. 他不仅仅人高马大。 He is more lazy than stupid. 与其说他笨, 不如说他懒。	
8. so/as 组成的形容词及副词短语。	(1) as much/many/high/deep/far/long/as 多达, 高达, 深达, 远达, 长达 He weighs as much as 70 kilos. I can run as far as the river.
	(2) as early as As early as the 90s, he became popular.
注意: 英语中有些看似是同等程度的比较结构, 实际上它们是一些固定的习惯用语。 as long as 只要, 有……之久; as far as 到……地点, 就……而言; as soon as 一……就; as well as 既……又; as good as (= very nearly) 与……几乎一样, 几乎, 简直。如: I will work as (so) long as I live. The average cost of one day in a hospital in that country can run as high as \$400. He as good as called me a coward. He saw her off as far as the bridge near the village.	
9. 比较状语从句中为了避免重复, 通常用 that, those, one, ones 代替前面出现的名词。that 可替代可数名词单数和不可数名词, 指物。one 既指人又指物, 只能代替可数名词单数。those 指人或物, 可数名词复数。ones 指代可数名词复数。 The story told by him is more interesting than that/the one told by Kate. A box made of steel is stronger than one made of wood. The population of China is larger than that of India. 在日常交际中, 彼此都明白的, 比较对象常省略。 —What do you think of this restaurant? —Oh, I've never seen a better one. The TV sets in that shop will be cheaper, but not as good. (后省略了 as the ones in this shop)	
10. 倍数的表达法: A is...times + 形容词比较级 + than A is...times as + 形容词原级 + as A is...times the size/height/weight 性质名词 + of This building is three times taller than that one. = This building is four times the height of that one. = This building is four times as tall as that one. times 表示倍数通常用于三倍及三倍以上, 两倍可用 twice 或 double。	
11. 无比较级、最高级的形容词和副词: 英语中有些形容词没有比较级, 如: comparative (ly), particular (ly), entire (ly), total (ly), whole (ly) complete (ly), extreme (ly), main (ly), chief (ly), golden, woolen, asleep, alive, alone, only, American, today, present, here, very, own, simply, favourite, hardly, almost, nearly, just 等。	