



“难点”对正在紧张备考的广大师生来讲,是使用频率最高的词。什么是“难点”?教育在改革,高考在变化,高考升学率在不断攀升;“难点”所代表的内容及意义都已发生了重大的变化。依据我国教育和高考改革的方向,根据教育部考试中心制定的2003年《考试说明》,在对近三年高考的研究中,我们对新高考中的难点进行了明确而具体的界定。

所谓“难点”,是指《考试说明》中所要求的不易掌握、不易理解、不易运用的教材中的知识点及考试中不易理解、不易解决的具体问题,它具体包括:

知识考查中不易对待的考点 即高考中高、中档题的知识待考点,一般来说,高考题分高、中、低三个档次,本书所关注的是高、中档题的命题点,这些点是从近3年高考中筛选出来的稳定考点,其难度系数小,理论性强,与生活实际联系少,在2003年高考的再现率高。

学科认知上的思维障碍点 绝大部分学生甚至一般教师在理解上有困难的问题,如以历史学科为例,人们多知道我国古代科技的辉煌,而很少认识其不足,对英国的光荣革命多知道其假光荣,不知道其真光荣的一面,等等。

“学以致用”中与现实生活的连接点 新教学大纲不再单纯强调以学科为中心,不再把学科的完整性、严密性作为第一标准,而是强调与现实生活联系,强调实际应用,强调与学生经验的联系,实践环节大大增加,注重创新能力的测试和评估。从这一思维角度讲,本书所定位的难点,不仅是学科知识的难点,还是学科知识与现实生活的连接点。这往往是一种思维角度,学生很难达到这一思维层次。

学科知识线索交叉点 这是从知识体系构成这个角度谈的,纵可看成线,横可看成面,不是一个孤立知识的死结(否则也没有探讨的价值)。当然,在本书中它和重点重迭,则就成为广大考生的难点也就更有探讨的意义了。

学科知识能力生长点 它代表学科知识研究和发展方向,也往往是高考在命题

中出新的地方,由于大多数考生对以前的东西比较熟悉,对新东西有些措手不及,故会显出难来。但这些东西不是无目的的,它一般来说,就是我们这儿所谈的学科知识能力生长点。

显而易见,我们这里所说的“难点”首先是2003年高考重点之中的重点,其次是热点之中的重点。

根据对“难点”严密而科学的界定,每科总结出了40个左右具体而突出,同时又简短明了的“难点”,然后对每一个“难点”运用多种方法进行具体的解决,这里所说的方法既包括一般的解题方法,也包括如何发现和解决新的难点的方法。

为了让广大考生更高效地进行最后阶段的复习,为了适应我国素质备考的发展方向,丛书在本次修订中引进了案例探究式复习法。即从全新情境的“难点磁场”入手,引导学生认识“难点”,检测对该“难点”的掌握程度;然后通过对体现该“难点”重点内容的案例(题例)的探究进行思维发散,全面检索该“难点”所涉及的知识,引出方法,并在“锦囊妙记”栏目中引导学生对知识和方法进行简洁明了的归纳和总结,最后通过“歼灭难点训练”对前面的学习内容进行巩固。此种复习方法强调了学生在学习中的主体地位,成功地实现了自主学习,对培养学生的创新能力和应用能力、开发学生的潜力、彻底实现素质教育有着划时代的积极意义。

根据所选题目难度系数的不同,我们把考题由易到难分为“★”(一星)、“★★”(二星)、“★★★”(三星)、“★★★★”(四星)和“★★★★★”(五星),本书所选用的题绝大部分为“四星”或“五星”题,偶尔也选用典型的“三星”题,每个题的前面都用星号作了明确的标注,便于学生在做题时合理分配时间。这里的“难”不是“偏”,也不是“繁”,而是高考中重点中的“难点”、热点中的“难点”,所选用的“难”题都对2003年高考具有极强的预测性。

希望本书伴你的高考备考中百尺竿头,更进一步,并衷心祝愿所有读者在今年的高考中心随所愿,考上理想的大学!

编者
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一、语法篇

难点 1 并非只表抽象的抽象名词

抽象名词一般看作不可数名词,但有时也可与冠词连用,表示具体化。

【难点磁场】

1. (★★★★★) Jumping out of _____ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite _____ exciting experience. (NMET 2002)
A. 不填; the B. 不填; an C. an; an D. the; the
2. (★★★★★) Many people agree that _____ knowledge of English is _____ must in international trade today.
A. a; a B. the; an C. the; the D. 不填; the
3. (★★★★★) One way to understand thousands of new words is to gain _____ good knowledge of basic word information. (上海 2002)
A. / B. the C. a D. one
4. (★★★★★) —I hear that as many as 150 people were killed in the earthquake.
—Yes, _____ news came as _____ shock to us.
A. the; the B. the; a C. 不填; 不填 D. 不填; a
5. (★★★★★) He has _____ great interest in history, especially in _____ history of Tang Dynasty.
A. a; the B. a; / C. /; the D. /; a

【案例探究】

1. For many Beijingers, dreams of living in _____ green area are becoming _____ reality.
A. a; a B. the; the C. 不填; 不填 D. the; 不填

命题意图:表面看本题考查学生对冠词的用法,其实也考查了学生对抽象名词具体化的掌握,属于五星级题目。

知识依托:抽象名词并非都作不可数名词。

错解分析:D选项迷惑性较大,许多同学会认为 reality 为抽象名词,不能用 a。

解题方法与技巧:抽象名词或物质名词前或后加上表示性质类别的修饰词,指概念的“一种”“一类”“一次”等时,可用不定冠词,例如:Physics is a science.

答案:A

2. The police have _____ power to arrest bad people by _____ law.

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

命题意图:考查学生对抽象名词具体化的理解,属于四星级题目。

知识依托:定冠词与抽象名词连用,特指双方都了解的人或事。

错解分析:许多学生会认为 D 正确,认为 power 是抽象名词,故不能用冠词。

解题方法与技巧:to arrest bad people 是 power 的定语,故此处用 the 表示特指。

答案:C

【锦囊妙计】

1. 不定冠词与抽象名词连用表示:

① 一种、一场或某个动作的一次、一番。例如:It was a war, have a look, have a try.

② 某一品质的具体行动。例如:Thank you, Tim. You have done me a kindness.

③ 引起某种情绪的事。例如:It's a pleasure to work with you. It's a pity that you can't swim.

2. 定冠词与抽象名词连用,特指某一时、某一次的行动或情绪,或说话的双方都了解的人或事。

3. 注意:有些词组中,有没有冠词含义是不同的。试比较:

in word 口头	on earth 究竟
in a word 总而言之	on the earth 在地球上
in hospital 住院(因病)	go to school 上学去
in the hospital 在医院(参观或工作)	go to the school 到学校去
in front of 在……前面	out of question 不成问题
in the front of 在……的前部	out of the question 根本不可能
at table 在进餐	make the bed 整理床铺
at the (a) table 坐在桌子旁	make beds 制作床



【歼灭难点训练】

- (★★★★★) He is _____ (help) to me.
- (★★★★★) Nowadays many young people get into _____ habit of smoking in _____ public and can't kick it.
A. the; the B. /; / C. /; the D. the; /
- (★★★★★) —The news is spreading from mouth to mouth.
—Yes, it's become _____ talk of _____ town.
A. a; a B. the; / C. the; the D. a; /
- (★★★★★) In face of _____ failure, it is the most important to keep up _____ good state of mind.
A. /; a B. a; / C. the; / D. /; the
- (★★★★★) Having received _____ training of the Ms. Company, he was offered _____ important position in management.
A. the; an B. 不填; an C. the; 不填 D. a; a
- (★★★★★) In _____ Sahara Desert, _____ rain was scarce, but in my hometown there is _____ heavy rain now and then, and the river around the town rises a lot after _____.
A. the; the; a; a heavy rain B. the; /; a; heavy rains
C. /; /; /; a heavy rain D. the; the; a; heavy rains
- (★★★★★) The building was completed in _____ September of 1956 not in _____ October, 1955.
A. /; the B. the; the C. /; / D. the; /



难点 2 冠词的非前位用法

限定语与所修饰的中心名词的关系一般顺序是:冠词+表示大小尺寸的限定词+表示颜色的限定词+表示原材料的限定词+中心名词。但在某些固定结构中,冠词放在了形容词之后。

【难点磁场】

- (★★★★★)—What about _____ book?
—It's too difficult _____ book.
A. a; a B. a; the C. the; the D. the; a
- (★★★★★) _____ Beijing you see today is quite _____ different city from what it used to be.
A. The; 不填 B. The; a C. 不填; the D. A; a

【案例探究】

- Peter won't drive us to the station. He has _____ to take us all.
A. a very small car B. too small a car
C. a too small car D. such a small car

命题意图:考查学生对冠词不放在第一位的固定结构的掌握,属于四星级题目。

知识依托:不定冠词放在 too+形容词之后。

错解分析:C 迷惑性较大,学生都学过 too *adj.* / *adv.* + to... 结构,但对于 too + *adj.* + *n.* + to... 结构不熟悉。

解题方法与技巧:名词前修饰语一般正常语序为:不定冠词+形容词+名词。但有些固定结构需注意,如 too + *adj.* + a/an + *n.*。

答案:B

- Exercise is _____ as any other to lose unwanted weight.
A. so useful a way B. as a useful way
C. as useful a way D. such a useful way

命题意图:考查学生对冠词不放在第一位的固定结构的掌握,属五星级题目。

知识依托:不定冠词放在 as+形容词之后。

错解分析:A、B 迷惑性较大,so...as 结构常用于否定句和疑问句,故不能选 A、B。

解题方法与技巧:名词前修饰语正常语序为:不定冠词+形容词+名词,但有些固定结构需注意,如:as+adj.+a/an+n.

答案:C

【锦囊妙计】

1. 不定冠词用在 quite, rather, many, half, what, much 等词之后。例如:

He is rather a fool.

—What did you think of the concert?

—Oh, it was quite a success.

2. 不定冠词用在 so(as, too, how)+形容词之后。

例如:She is as clever a girl as you can wish to meet.

It's too difficult a book for us to read.

注意:以元音音素开头的名词前加不定冠词时用“an”。例如:an apple。

即使单词拼写以辅音字母开头,但该词的读音是元音音素开头,加不定冠词时也要用“an”,例如:an hour, an honest boy;反之,拼写以元音字母开头,但读音是辅音,加不定冠词时要用“a”,例如:a university。

3. so...that 与 such...that:

①so...that 和 such...that 都作“如此……以致”解,that 引导结果状语从句。常见句型如下:

so	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{形容词} \\ \text{副词} \end{array} \right. + \text{that, such} +$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a/an + (\text{形容词}) + \text{单数可数名词} \\ (\text{形容词}) + \text{复数可数名词} \\ (\text{形容词}) + \text{不可数名词} \end{array} \right.$	+ that

②such...that 和 so...that 有时可以换用,条件是 such 所修饰的名词必须是一个单数可数名词,且该名词还带有表性质的形容词。转变公式如下:such a/an+形容词+名词→so+形容词+a/an+名词。

例如:He is such a good student that we all like him. → He is so good a student that we all like him.

但是,如果是不可数名词或复数可数名词,则只能用 such,不能用 so 修饰。

例如:It was such bad weather that he had to stay at home.

③如果复数名词前有 many, few, 不可数名词前有 much, little 等表示量的形容词时,应该用 so 而不用 such。

如:I've had so many falls that I'm black and blue all over.

Mr White got so little money a month that he could hardly keep body and soul together(维持生活)。



但 little 不表示数量而表示“小”的意思时,仍用 such。

例如: They are such little children that they cannot clean the house by themselves.

【歼灭难点训练】

1. (★★★★) Ann is _____ girl.
A. quite a bright B. a quite bright
2. (★★★★). It's _____ day.
A. a rather cold B. rather a cold C. a cold rather
3. (★★★★★) _____ is here.
A. Many a boy B. Many boys
4. (★★★★) 多么聪明的一个男孩。
5. (★★★★★) English is _____ to the world as other languages.
A. so useful a bridge B. as a useful bridge
C. as useful a bridge D. such a useful bridge



难点 3 不定代词的固定表达

不定代词具有名词和形容词的性质,并有可数与不可数、单数与复数的区别,用时需慎重。

【难点磁场】

1. (★★★★)—Is _____ here?
—No, Bob and Tim have asked for leave.
A. anybody B. somebody C. everybody D. nobody
2. (★★★★)They were very tired, but _____ of them would stop to take a rest.
A. any B. some C. none D. neither
3. (★★★★)I hope there are enough glasses for each guest to have _____.
A. it B. those C. them D. one
4. (★★★★★)—When shall we meet again?
—Make it _____ day you like; it's all the same to me.
A. one B. any C. another D. some
5. (★★★★★)I agree with most of what you said, but I don't agree with _____.
A. everything B. anything C. something D. nothing (NMET1997)
6. (★★★★★)Sarah has read lots of stories by American writers. Now she would like to read _____ stories by writers from _____ countries.
A. some; any B. other; some C. some; other D. other; other
7. (★★★★)—Can you come on Monday or Tuesday?
—I'm afraid _____ day is possible.
A. either B. neither C. some D. any
8. (★★★★★)Dr. Black comes from either Oxford or Cambridge, I can't remember _____.
A. where B. there C. which D. that
9. (★★★★★)—Are the new rules working?
—Yes. _____ books are stolen.
A. Few B. More C. Some D. None
10. (★★★★)Few pleasures can equal _____ of a cool drink on a hot day.
A. some B. any C. that D. those

【案例探究】

1. If you want to change for a double room, you'll have to pay _____ \$ 15.
A. another B. other C. more D. each (NMET2000)

命题意图: 本题考查学生对“又”“再”的英语表达方式的掌握, 属五星级题目。

知识依托: “another + 数词 + 复数可数名词”表示在原有基础上多出的数量。

错解分析: B、C 迷惑性较大。因 other、more 也有“再”“又”之意, 但位置与 another 不同。

解题方法与技巧: 必须记清表达方式, 数词 + more/other + 复数可数名词。

答案: A

例: I've got another three books.

I've got three more/other books.

2. —Why don't we take a little break?
—Didn't we just have _____?
A. it B. that C. one D. this (NMET2000)

命题意图: 考查学生对表示特指事物的代词和表示泛指事物的代词的区别, 属四级题目。

知识依托: one 代替单数可数名词, 但泛指物。

错解分析: A 项选择迷惑性较大。因人称代词 it 和不定代词 one 都可以代替单数可数名词, 但 it 指特定事物。

解题方法与技巧: 答语中用 one 泛指第一个对话者询问的 a little break。

答案: C

【锦囊妙计】

不定代词的种类较多, 用法各异, 下面分别进行介绍。

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, 可用作宾语; 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。some 用于单数可数名词前, 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:

One should wash oneself regularly.

This film is not as good as the one I saw yesterday.

He thought it over carefully and concluded that heavy objects always fell faster than light ones.

We have some food left. Have you any books? I don't have any books.

注意: ①some 可用于表达邀请或请求、预期的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:

Could you let me have some coffee? (请求)

Would you like some bananas? (邀请)

②some 和 any 可用作主语和宾语。例如:

Some are singing, others are dancing. (主语)

Does any of you know Mr Wang? (主语)

I don't like any of the books. (宾语)

③some, 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。例如:

Did anybody ask for you outside?

There is somebody waiting for you.

2. each, every 的用法

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

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

Each of us has two boxes. (主语)

We have two boxes each. (同位语)

Each boy has a bike. (定语)

Every one has strong and weak points. (定语)

②each 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:

Each of the two has won a prize. Every student in the class likes English. There is a line of trees on each side of the river.

3. none 和 no 的用法:

①no=no any 在句中作定语, 修饰可数或不数名词。none 在句中作主语或宾语。none 不能用来说明两个人或物。例如:

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

None of them know the story. (主语)

I know none of them. (宾语)

②none 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. ③none 不能回答 who 的问题,可回答 how many 或 how much 的问题,例如:

(误)—Who is in the classroom? —None. (改 None 为 No one 或 Nobody)

(正)—How many students are there in the classroom? —None.

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:

Many of the students often go shopping. (主语)

I have much to do. (宾语)

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

much 有时用作状语,例如:

He likes playing football very much. (状语)

5. few, little; a few, a little 的用法

①few 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,而 little 与 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:

He knows a little English. (定语)

He has many books. But few are interesting. (主语)

I know a little about Japanese (宾语)

②a few, a little 可以用 quite 或 only 修饰, few 和 little 则不能。例如:

—How much water is left?

—Only a little. / Quite a little.

—How many books are left?

—Only a few. / Quite a few.

6. other 和 another

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, this, that, some, any, each, every, 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: all other rice, no other way, the other one, any other plant, every other day, some other reason 等等。

others 是 other 的复数形式,泛指“别的人或物”(但不是全部)。例如:

Don't lend the book to others.

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，“现一……”“另一个”，作代词或形容词。例如：

I don't like this dictionary. Please give me another.

one... the other 指两个人或物当中的“一个”和“另外一个”；叙述三个不同的人或事物时，需用 one, another, the third。例如：

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

Three boys are here. One is Dick, another is Tom and the third is David.

7. all 和 both 的用法：

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 of us should work hard. (主语)

We are all students. (同位语)

We both like to play football. (同位语)

We like both of the films. (宾语)

That's all for today. (表语)

All knowledge comes from practice. (定语)

注意：①all 表示不可数名词时，其谓语动词用单数。

②both 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：

Both of us are not teachers. (部分否定) 我们俩不都是老师。

Neither of us is a teacher. (全部否定) 我们俩都不是老师。

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

None of the books are English books. (全部否定) 这些都不是英语书。

8. neither 和 either 的用法

neither 表示两者都不；either 表示两者中的任何一个。两个词都表示单数，在句子中作主语、宾语和定语。例如：

Neither of the answers is correct. (主语)

Either sentence is right. (定语)

I know neither of the teachers. (宾语)

Here are two dictionaries. You may take either. (宾语) [参考包天仁主编《高考

英语语法》

【歼灭难点训练】

1. (★★★★★)—Do you have _____ at home now, Allen?
—No, we still have to get several pounds of fruit and some tea.
A. something B. everything C. anything D. nothing
2. (★★★★★)—What do you want me to say?
—_____ you like.
A. Anything B. Everything C. Something D. Nothing
3. (★★★★★)—What shall we have for dinner tonight?
—Oh, I don't care. _____. It's your job to come up with the menus, so get on with it.
A. Anything will do
B. I won't have lessons tomorrow
C. I needn't to talk about it with someone
D. What a nice meal
4. (★★★★★)You can buy these maps at _____ railway station. They all have them.
A. all B. every C. each D. any
5. (★★★★★)I don't like these. Have you _____?
A. some B. any others C. anothers D. another ones
6. (★★★★★)I prefer a street in a small town to _____ in such a large city _____ Shanghai
A. that; as B. one; as C. one; like D. that; like
7. (★★★★★)She won the first prize, though _____ of us _____ it.
A. no one; expected B. none; had expected
C. nobody; was expecting D. none; would expect
8. (★★★★★)—Do you live _____ near Jim?
—No, he lives in another part of the town.
A. somewhere B. nowhere C. anywhere D. everywhere
9. (★★★★★)—Could you drop in on me on Friday or Saturday?
—I'm afraid _____ day is possible.
A. either B. both C. neither D. any
10. (★★★★★)—Which share is meant for me?
—You can take _____ half. They're exactly the same.



- A. this B. any C. each D. either
11. (★★★★★)—Is _____ finished ?
—Not yet. My dirty clothes are still soaking in the washing machine.
- A. something B. anything C. nothing D. everything
12. (★★★★★)—Excuse me, but can you tell me which road I should take to the post office ?
—_____ of the four roads will do.
- A. Any B. Neither C. Both D. Every
13. (★★★★★) There is only an English-Chinese dictionary in that book-shop. I wonder if you still want to buy _____.
- A. it B. one C. another D. any

