

《学考方略》英语

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考点1 名词



考点说明

1. 可数名词和不可数名词的辨认。
2. 名词的普通格与所有格作定语的选用。
3. 名词所有格的构成形式。
4. 名词与介词或动词组成的固定词组。



点内热点

● 知识点综述

1. 可数名词

可数名词包括个体名词和集体名词,有单、复数形式。复数名词构成如下:

- (1) 一般情况下在名词后加-s。
- (2) 以-ch, -sh, -s, -x 结尾的加-es, 如 watches, brushes, boxes 等,但 stomach 的复数形式是 stomachs。
- (3) 以辅音字母+y 结尾的,变 y 为 i 加-es, 如 families。
- (4) 以 f 或 fe 结尾的,变 f 或 fe 为 v, 加-es, 如 leaves, knives 等。
- (5) 以 o 结尾的加-es, 但有些词只加-s, 如 photos 等。
- (6) 单复数同形, 如 sheep, deer, aircraft, Chinese, Japanese, means, fish, works(工厂)等。
- (7) 某些名词只有复数形式, 如 glasses, clothes, trousers, boots, shoes, socks, compasses 等。

(8) 某些名词的复数形式有不同的意义,如 times, customs, goods, manners, sands, forces, looks 等。

(9) 某些名词形式上是单数,意义上却是复数,如 people, cattle, police, public 等。

(10) 某些名词形式上是复数,意义上却是单数,如 news, politics, physics, maths 等。

(11) 复数形式不规则变化的名词,如 foot → feet, man → men, woman → women, child → children, tooth → teeth, mouse → mice, goose → geese 等。

2. 不可数名词

(1) 不可数名词一般没有单复数之分,包括抽象名词、物质名词和专有名词,如 air, health, advice, glass, wood, fun, water, sugar, butter, cloth, clothing, bread, furniture, homework, housework, information, money, news, weather, wealth, milk, knowledge 等。

(2) 某些不可数名词可以变成可数名词,但意义发生了改变,如 difficulty → difficulties, experience → experiences, fire → fires, exercise → exercises, paper → papers, room → rooms, work → works 等。

(3) 某些名词以复数形式出现表示不同类别,如 fishes(各种类的鱼), fruits(各种水果), foods(各种食品)等。

(4) 某些物质名词表示个体时,不需要量词,如 two coffees(两杯咖啡), two drinks(两杯饮料), three chalks, four teas, six candies(六块糖)等。

(5) 某些抽象名词表示具体的人或事时,变成可数名词,如 a success, a failure, a big rain, a pleasant surprise, a knowledge of English, a good dinner 等。

3. 名词的所有格

(1) 表示有生命的单数名词和不以 s 结尾的复数名词一般在词尾加 's, 如 a peasant's family, women's clothes 等。

(2) 以 s 结尾的名词只在词尾加 "'", 如 teachers' book, workers' achievement 等。

(3) 如果某物为两个人共同所有,只在后一个名词的词尾加 's; 表示各自所属时,分别在两个名词后加 's, 如 Tom and Mary's father, Tom's and Mary's fathers 等。

(4) 表示时间、距离、国家、城市等无生命的名词时,可以在词尾加 's 表示所有格,如 today's news, two hours' ride 等。

(5) 表示店铺、某人的家、私人开的诊所、餐馆时,所有格后面的名词可以省略。

如 at my uncle's, at the dentist's, at Bill's 等。

(6) 表示无生命的名词, 一般用 of + n. 表示所有关系, 如 the students of our school, the top of the page 等。

4. 名词作定语

(1) 说明被修饰的名词“来自”、“被发现”、“使用于”或者“发生的地点”, 如 a table lamp, Oxford station 等。

(2) 说明被修饰的名词是由什么材料组成的, 如 an iron bridge, a puzzle book, a wool sweater 等。

(3) 说明被修饰的名词的功能、职务或者作用等方面的情况, 如 a book case, holiday plans, peace talks, a police chief 等。

(4) 说明被修饰的名词是修饰名词的一部分, 如 the table leg, the river bank, the valley bottom, the car door 等。

● 范例分析

【例 1】He gained his _____ by printing _____ of famous writers. (全国 · 1995)

- A. wealth, work B. wealths, works
C. wealths, work D. wealth, works

分析 答案是 D。wealth 用作不可数名词, 指“财富”; work 作可数名词用时, 可以指“著作”、“工事”、“工厂”等, 此处指“著作”。

【例 2】Many people agree that _____ knowledge of English is a must in _____ international trade today. (全国 · 1996)

- A. a, \ B. the, an C. the, the D. \, the

分析 答案是 A。knowledge 用作可数名词时, 表示“对……懂”、“对……有某种程度的了解”。

【例 3】Some _____ gave him an operation immediately.

- A. woman doctors B. women doctors
C. womans doctor D. womans doctors

分析 答案是 B。由 man 和 woman 修饰的名词变复数时, man 和 woman 也要变成复数形式。

【例 4】You'll find a map of great _____ in helping you to get round London.

(全国·1998)

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

分析 此题的关键是理解所给名词的意义,并结合题干的含义,其次是 of 跟不可数名词表示性质。答案为 C,相当于 a very valuable map。

●热点题展示

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

—Well, you could have _____ word with the manager. He might be helpful. (全

国·1995)

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

2. If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask them to leave a _____. (全国·1997)

- A. message B. letter C. sentence D. notice

3. He dropped the _____ and broke it. (全国·1993)

- A. cup of coffee B. coffee's cup C. cup for coffee D. coffee cup

4. I'll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a tilte _____. (全国·1996)

- A. wait B. time C. patience D. rest

5. Look !The _____ are coming this way.

- A. German B. Germen C. Germens D. Germans

6. She is always ready to help people in trouble because she thinks it a _____.

- A. decision B. chance C. pride D. pleasure

7. —Where are my _____ ?—Over there.

- A. sport shoe B. sports' shoe C. sport shoes D. sports shoes

8. The woman over there is _____ .

- A. Tom and Mary's mother B. Tom's and Mary's mother
C. Tom and Mary mother D. Tom's and Mary mother

9. Can you give me _____ on how to improve my English ?

- A. an advice B. some advices C. some advice D. several advice

10. The _____ of the cottages were covered with _____.

- A. roof, leafs B. roofs, leaves C. roofs, leafs D. rooves, leaves

11. I saw many _____ seated in the corner somewhere.
A. Japanese B. Japaneses C. of Japanese D. of Japaneses
12. He left _____ with my secretary that he would call again in the afternoon. He said he would keep _____.
A. words, his words B. word, his word
C. word, word D. the word, his word
13. You should do more _____. Don't always sit at the desk busy doing your _____.
A. exercise, exercises B. exercises, exercise
C. exercises, exercises D. exercise, exercise
14. This is an old photo of my aunt's when she had _____, and now she has _____.
A. short hair, grey hairs B. short hairs, grey hair
C. short hair, grey hair D. short hairs, grey hair
15. It is bad _____ to speak with your mouth full of _____.
A. manner, food B. manners, foods
C. manner, foods D. manners, food



考题精解

【例 1】 We have worked out the plan and now we must put it into _____. (全国 · 1992)

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

分析 答案是 C。put sth. into practice 是惯用法,表示“使……付诸实施”。

【例 2】 We've missed the last bus. I'm afraid we have no _____ but to take a taxi. (全国 · 1993)

- A. way B. choice C. possibility D. selection

分析 答案是 B。have no choice but to do sth. 是惯用法,表示“别无选择只好……”。

【例 3】 Here's my card. Let's keep in _____. (全国 · 1994)

- A. touch B. relation C. connection D. friendship

分析 答案是 A。keep in touch (with sb.) 是惯用法, 表示“保持联系”。



考点训练

●基础巩固训练

16. In Britain _____ are all painted red.
A. letter box B. letters boxes C. letter boxes D. letters box
17. —Is this bridge made of _____?
—Yes, it is made of 23, 000 huge _____.
A. stone, stone B. stones, stones C. stone, stones D. stones, stone
18. This shop sells _____ clothing.
A. child's and woman's B. children and women's
C. children's and women D. children's and women's
19. Some famous singers live on the _____ from their record sales.
A. salary B. value C. bill D. income
20. The girl always wears beautiful _____.
A. clothes B. cloth C. clothing D. dress
21. I'm afraid there isn't any _____ for you in my car.
A. place B. room C. seat D. rooms
22. With the address to help him, he had no _____ in finding the old man's house.
A. difficulties B. difficulty C. troubles D. mistakes
23. Beijing has _____ of about ten million.
A. a population B. populations C. the population D. population
24. If the shoes are too big, ask him to bring you a small _____.
A. one B. suit C. pair D. ones
25. _____ to listen to music!
A. How fun B. How a fun C. What a fun D. What fun
26. —What can I do for you?
—I'd like to have a _____ of China Daily.

- A. piece B. sheet C. lot D. copy
27. The advertisements in the newspaper help to cut the _____ of making the newspaper.
- A. price B. pay C. costs D. value
28. Standing on top of the mountain, you'll get a wonderful _____.
- A. joy B. seeing C. view D. nature
29. You should pay much _____ to your pronunciation.
- A. interest B. notice C. attention D. money
30. I really have no _____ when we shall get there.
- A. idea B. thought C. saying D. knowledge

●能力迁移训练

31. He shot at the tree and all the birds flew to each _____.
- A. way B. path C. direction D. space
32. As a student, you should devote all your _____ to your studies.
- A. energies B. energy C. result D. results
33. I didn't go there by plane, because I hadn't enough money to pay for the _____.
- A. journey B. travel C. fly D. trip
34. He is said to have made great _____ in maths.
- A. progresses B. advances C. advance D. advantage
35. The _____ made in that factory are better than those made in this one.
- A. knives B. knifs C. knives D. knife
36. He asked his friend for _____ on how to learn English well.
- A. advices B. an advice C. the advices D. advice
37. He is trying to explain how _____ began on the earth.
- A. life B. lives C. the life D. a life
38. These trousers don't fit me well. Would you please show me another _____?
- A. set B. pair C. piece D. one
39. He has spent a large _____ of money on his new house.
- A. deal B. number C. amount D. piece

40. There _____ on the table.
A. is two bowls of rice B. is two bowl of rice
C. are two bowls of rices D. are two bowls of rice
41. Mrs. Wang is a middle-aged woman _____.
A. with many brown hairs B. of manyr brown hairs
C. with a lot of brown hair D. of a lot of brown hai
42. I found the telephone number in the _____.
A. phone book B. book of the phone
C. phone's book D. phone-book
43. These football players had no strict _____ until they joined our club. (上海市 • 1997)
A. practice B. education C. exercise D. training
44. _____ friends Betty had made there were all invited to her birthday party. (全国 • 1997)
A. Few of B. Few C. The few D. A few
45. Many countries are increasing their use of natural gas, wind and other form of _____. (上海市 • 1996)
A. energy B. source C. power D. material
46. My parents always let me have my own _____ of living. (上海市 • 1996)
A. way B. method C. manner D. fashion
47. The new law will come into _____ on the day it is passed. (上海市 • 1999)
A. effect B. use C. service D. existence
48. _____ with foreign countries can bring us much information. (广东省 • 1999)
A. Contrast B. Competition C. Contact D. Combination
49. _____ is more important than _____.
A. The health; the wealth B. A health; a wealth
C. Healths; wealths D. Health; wealth
50. They are _____.
A. mathematics student B. mathematic students
C. students in mathematics D. mathematics students

考点2 代词

考点:人称代词;形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词;反身代词及反身代词所构成的短语;指示代词;疑问代词和连接代词;不定代词;关系代词;代词 it。



考点说明

1. 人称代词的排列顺序。英语的人称代词的排列顺序不同于汉语。例如:

- (1) You, he and I are classmates.
- (2) We, you and they are all good friends.
- (3) My friend and I are reading and we'll be through soon.

2. 形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词用法及它们之间的区别。前者只能作定语修饰名词,后者相当于一个名词,可以单独在句中作主语、宾语、表语。例如:

- (1) This is his book; The red is mine.
- (2) A friend of mine has gone to Japan.

3. 反身代词的用法及反身代词所构成的短语。反身代词通常在句中作同位语、宾语、表语,不能单独作主语。例如:

- (1) He himself will come to see you.
- (2) He is old enough to dress himself.

4. 指示代词的用法。指示代词包括 this, that, those, such 等。

5. 疑问代词和连接代词的用法。疑问代词包括 which, what, who, whom 等,在句中作成分;连接代词 that 在句中常起连接作用,不作任何成分。

6. 不定代词的用法,这是考查的重点。

7. 引导定语从句的关系代词及它们之间的区别,关系代词是考查的重点。

8. it 的用法是考查的重点。



点内热点

●知识点综述

1. 人称代词

(1) 主格代词用作主语, 宾格代词用作宾语; 表语一般用主格, 但口语中常用宾格。

例如: —Who's knocking at the door?

—It's me.

(2) 在并列的主语或宾语中, “I”和“me”总是放在其他代词之后。

例如: You, he and I are all in the same class.

He criticized her and me at the meeting.

(3) 正确使用人称代词的主格和宾格。

例如: It was he who first found out the secret. (强调主语)

It's a secret between you and me. (you 和 me 都是 between 的宾语)

2. 物主代词

(1) 名词性物主代词常用作主语、宾语和表语。

例如: My car is out of order. May I use yours?

This room isn't ours, it's theirs.

(2) 在某些英语习语中常用 the 代替物主代词。结构是“动词 + sb. + 介词 + the + 身体的某一部分”。

例如: to hit sb. in the face, to catch sb. by the arm 等。

3. 反身代词

(1) 反身代词可用作宾语、表语、同位语, 作同位语时, 可以放在与之同位的代词之后, 亦可放在句末。

例如: I myself made the radio. = I made the radio myself.

(2) 某些带有反身代词的动词词组已成固定习语。

例如: help oneself to “自用……”, enjoy oneself “过得愉快”, be oneself “显得自然, 处于正常状态”, make oneself understood “让别人明白自己”, seat oneself “就座”, teach oneself “自学”, talk to oneself “自言自语”, hide oneself “藏起来”, hang oneself “自杀”, devote oneself to “忠实于……, 致力于……”等。

4. 疑问代词

who, whom, whose, what 和 which 用来构成特殊疑问句。what 和 which 都可以对事物进行提问,其区别在于“不定指”和“定指”。

例如:What sport do you like best?(什么运动项目?——没有一定范围)

Which sport do you like best of the three?(哪一项运动?——有一定范围)

注意:当句子有 of... 等表示一定范围的短语时,只能用 which, 不能用 what。

例如:Which of the three is mine?

5. 指示代词 this(复数 these)和 that(复数 those)

(1)指离说话人较近的人或物用 this,反之用 that;表示现在或将来的时间或事情一般用 this,表示过去的时间或事情用 that。

例如:What are you going to do this afternoon?

I did not go anywhere that day.

(2)在事件叙述过程中,this 表示下面要讲的事,that 指前面刚讲过的事。

例如:All I want to say is this; we must be polite to the old.

She was ill. That's why she didn't come.

(3)that 和 those 可用来代替前面提到的事物,以免重复。

例如:The flowers aren't so beautiful as those in your garden.

6. 不定代词

(1)one 仅用于指代单数可数名词,其复数形式是 ones。

例如:If you can't find your pen, use the one on the table.

one 和 ones 通常不能直接用在 their, my, his 等物主代词以及 a, an, own, several 和名词所有格后面。

例如:His knife seems sharper than mine. (不能用 my one 代替 mine)

(2)that 常用以指代限定词加可数或不可数名词,指代可数名词时,其复数是 those。

例如:The weather in Wuhan is much warmer than that in Tianjin. (that 不能用 the one 代替)

(3)that 后面常接 of 短语。

例如:The window of your room is much bigger than that of mine. (that 不能

用 the one 代替)

(4) no one = nobody

(5) none 作主语代替不可数名词时,谓语动词用单数;代替可数名词时,谓语动词用单复数都可以。但在主系表句型中,如表语为复数,则系动词要用复数形式。

例如: None of us are workers.

None of them has got a car now.

(6) neither 表示“两者中的任何一个都不……”, neither... nor 表示“既不……也不……”。

例如: Neither story is interesting.

He has neither money nor time.

Neither I nor he believes what he said.

(7) either 则用于否定句或否定词组后加强语气,表示“也”,而 too 或 also 常用于肯定句中。either... or... 接不同人称的代词时,动词的数应该与最近的代词保持一致。

例如: He is not an engineer. I am not either.

Either he or I am to blame.

● 范例分析

【例 1】If you want to change for a double room, you'll have to pay _____ \$ 15. (全国·2000)

A. another B. other C. more D. each

分析 another 表示“另外的”,可用于数词之前;而 other, more, each 都没有此用法及含义。故答案为 A。

【例 2】—Why don't we take a little break?

—Didn't we just have _____? (全国·2000)

A. it B. that C. one D. this

分析 解答此题的关键在于了解四个代词的正确用法。it 特指上面提到的东西;that 和 this 指具体的东西时,后面应跟名词或 one;one 用来泛指某一类事物中的一个。故答案为 C。

【例 3】—Are the new rules working?

—Yes. _____ books are stolen. (全国·1999)

A. Few

B. More

C. Some

D. None

分析 解答此题的关键在于正确理解题干所设置的语境及各个不定代词的具体含义。B和C不符合题干所设置的语境,D项不直接修饰名词。故答案应为A。

●热点题展示

- He paid the boy \$10 for washing ten windows, most of _____ hadn't been cleaned for at least a year. (全国·1990)
A. these B. those C. that D. which
- I invited Tom and Ann to dinner, but _____ of them came. (全国·1991)
A. neither B. both C. either D. none
- We couldn't eat in a restaurant because _____ of us had _____ money on us. (全国·1991)
A. all, no B. any, no C. none, any D. no one, any
- The boy promised _____ mother never to lie to _____ again. (全国·1991)
A. his, him B. her, her C. her, him D. his, her
- She heard a terrible noise, _____ brought her heart into her mouth. (全国·1991)
A. if B. which C. this D. that
- Alice received an invitation from her boss, _____ came as a surprise. (全国·1991)
A. if B. that C. which D. he
- Although he's wealthy, he spends _____ on clothes. (全国·1992)
A. little B. few C. a little D. a few
- In the dark street, there wasn't a single person _____ he could turn for help. (全国·1992)
A. that B. who C. from whom D. to whom
- There are so many kinds of tape-recorders on sale that I can't make up my mind _____ to buy. (全国·1992)
A. what B. which C. how D. where
- Mr Zheng gave the textbooks to all the pupils except _____ who had already taken them. (全国·1992)

- A. the ones B. ones C. some D. the others

11. These plants are watered _____. (全国·1992)

- A. each other day B. every other day C. each of two days D. every of two days

12. —Would you like some wine?

—Yes, just _____. (全国·1993)

- A. little B. very little C. a little D. little bit

13. _____ he said at the meeting astonished everybody present. (全国·1993)

- A. What B. That C. The fact D. The matter

14. —Is _____ here?

—No, Bob and Jim have asked for leave. (全国·1993)

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

15. —Is your camera like Bill's and Ann's?

—No, but it's almost the same as _____. (全国·1994)

- A. her B. yours C. them D. their



考题精解

【例 1】 Few pleasures can equal _____ of a cool drink on a hot day. (全国·1999)

- A. some B. any C. that D. those

分析 解答此题的关键在于了解 **that** 和 **those** 的用法。**some** 和 **any** 不能用以代替前面提到的单数名词或复数名词；**that** 用以代替前面提到的单数名词；而 **those** 用来代替前面的复数名词。而此题中，尽管前面出现了复数名词，但根据题意，后面却是“夏天喝冷饮这样一种快乐”。故答案为 C。

【例 2】 —Can you come on Monday or Tuesday?

—I'm afraid _____ day is possible. (全国·1998)

- A. either B. neither C. some D. any

分析 **either** 表示“两者中的任何一个都……”；**neither** 表示“两者中的任何一个都不……”；**some** 跟单数可数名词，表示“某一，某个”；**any** 用于肯定句，跟单数可数名词表示“三者或三者以上中的任何一个”。根据题意，答案应为 B。