

第一专题 冠词和名词·····	1
第二专题 代词和数词 ·····	33
第三专题 形容词和副词 ·····	77
第四专题 情态动词和虚拟语气 ·····	98
第五专题 动词的时态和语态·····	120
第六专题 非谓语动词·····	145
第七专题 简单句和并列句·····	166
第八专题 名词性从句·····	183
第九专题 定语从句·····	198
第十专题 状语从句·····	219
第十一专题 主谓一致·····	240
第十二专题 倒装句和强调句·····	256
第十三专题 情景交际·····	273

第一专题 冠词和名词

冠词

高 考 号 航

了解冠词的位置;明确冠词的泛指和特指的基本概念;熟记定冠词和不定冠词的用法规则;掌握名词前不加冠词的用法及固定搭配中冠词的有无。



真题佐证

- 1 ▷ 2005 山东高考,23 I knew _____ John Lennon, but not _____ famous one.
A. /; a B. a; the
C. /; the D. the; a
- 2 ▷ 2005 北京高考 It is often said that _____ teachers have _____ very easy life.
A. /; / B. /; a
C. the; / D. the; a
- 3 ▷ 2005 安徽高考,25 After dinner he gave Mr. Richardson _____ ride to _____ Capital Airport.
A. the; a B. a; the
C. /; a D. /; the
- 4 ▷ 2005 浙江高考,4 Mrs. Taylor has _____ 8-year-old daughter who has _____ gift for painting. She has won two national prizes.
A. a; the B. an; the
C. an; a D. the; a
- 5 ▷ 2005 辽宁高考,31 This book tells _____ life story of John Smith, who left _____ school and worked for a newspaper at the age of 16.

Opportunity seldom knocks twice. 机会不敲第二次门。

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

- 6 ▷ 2004 全国高考Ⅳ, 35 —John, there is _____ Mr. Wilson on the phone for you.
— I'm in _____ bath.

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

- 7 ▷ 2004 重庆高考, 32 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

- 8 ▷ 2005 广东高考, 28 While he was investigating ways to improve the telescope, Newton
made _____ discovery which completely changed _____ man's understanding of colour.

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

- 9 ▷ 2005 福建高考, 28 It is _____ world of wonders, _____ world where anything can
happen.

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

- 10 ▷ 2004 湖北高考, 23 There was _____ time _____ I hated to go to school.

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

提示与答案

1. 提示: 根据 but 后面的内容我们知道, 说话人并非特指人, 而是指“一个叫 John Lennon 的人”, 因此第一空填 a; 第二空前的 not 提示我们, 说话人指的是彼此知道的某个人, 因此用定冠词。

答案: B

2. 提示: 从句的意思是: 老师过的是一种安逸的生活。teachers 是复数形式, 表示泛指, 不加冠词。have a happy life 和 live an easy life 是固定用法。

答案: B

3. 提示: give sb. a ride 为固定搭配。后一空为专有名词, 但这一专有名词中有普通名词, 因此用定冠词。

答案: B

4. 提示: 数字 8 读音以元音因素开头, daughter 为可数名词单数, 因此第一空用 an; 第



二空中, have a gift for 为固定搭配。

答案:C

5. 提示: story 后有后置定语 of John Smith, 因此第一空填 the; school 在此指“学校教育”, 为抽象名词, 因此前面没有冠词。

答案:C

6. 提示: “a + 姓名”表示“一个叫……的人”; in the bath 表示“在浴室”。

答案:A

7. 提示: part 是先行词, 被定语从句修饰, 表示特指; 后一空是由普通名词构成的专有名词, 特指 18 世纪后半叶英国工业革命, 故两个空白处都填定冠词。

答案:C

8. 提示: 根据语境得知, 牛顿的一次发现是泛指, 应用不定冠词; man 表示“人类”, 其前不用冠词。

答案:A

9. 提示: 世界上独一无二的事物一般用定冠词, 但当此名词带有定语修饰时, 前面应使用不定冠词; 后一空的 a world 是前面 a world 的同位语, 进一步强调、说明。

答案:B

10. 提示: a time 表示一段时间, 所以 time 前用不定冠词; time 后有一个定语从句, 由 when 引导, when 在从句中作状语。

答案:B



知识全解

冠词是一种虚词, 无词义, 也没有数和格的变化, 不能独立使用, 常常放在名词前, 帮助说明这个名词的意义。复习冠词须把握好以下三个原则:

其一: 单数可数名词用不定冠词 a/an 表示泛指;

其二: 复数可数名词及不可数名词表示泛指时, 其前不加冠词;

其三: 无论可数名词还是不可数名词, 表示特指其前都要加定冠词 the。

一、不定冠词的用法

1. 不定冠词表示数量“一”, 与 one 相近。如:

I will finish this work in a day. 我一天就要完成这项工作。

2. 不定冠词用在首次提到的人或物之前, 表示泛指。如:

There is a park on the corner of the street. 在这条街的拐角处有个公园。

Everything must have a beginning. 事必有头。

3. 不定冠词用在单数可数名词前,表示一类人或事物。如:

A teacher must love his students. 教师必须热爱学生。

4. 不定冠词表示单位,有“每一”之意。如:

This cloth is 5 yuan a metre. 这种布料 5 元一米。

5. 不定冠词用在物质名词、抽象名词之前,表示“一阵,异常,一种……”等等,也可以表示引起某种情绪的事,即抽象名词具体化使用。如:

Honesty is a virtue. 诚实是一种美德。

It's a pity that you missed this chance. 你错过这次机会是件很遗憾的事。

6. 不定冠词用在人名前,表示说话者对此人不认识,相当于 a certain,也可以指与某人名有类似性质的人或物。如:

A Mr Wang came to see you this morning. 今天早上一位王先生来找过你。

7. 用在有名词中的地名前,表示“一个……样的地方”。如:

She is now a different China from what she was twenty years ago.

8. 用在带有修饰词的、表示三餐饭的名词之前,表示“一顿……的午(晚)饭”等。如:

He likes to have a quick breakfast. 他喜欢吃快早餐。

注:在餐名前通常不用冠词。但由于受定语 quick 的影响,其前用不定冠词,表示“某种”。此时的不定冠词通常有“a kind of”之意。

9. 用在“a most + adj.”结构中,表示“很……”,其中 most 用来加强语气,表示“很”,“极,非常”。如:

It's a most important meeting, and everyone must attend it.

这是一次重要会议,每个人都必须参加。

Hangzhou is a most beautiful city, where you can see the famous West Lake. 该句不含比较意义,因此在 most 之前不加 the;而 West Lake 为专有名词,但其前有修饰语,所以此处应表示特指。

10. 用在序数词之前,表示“又一,再一”。如:

Would you like a second cup of tea? (a second cup = another cup)

你想再来一杯茶吗?

The cakes are delicious. He'd like to have a third one because the second one is rather too small. 序数词与定冠词连用表示顺序,而与不定冠词连用表示“再一,又一”。

11. 用在一些固定搭配之中。如:

for a while, once upon a time, as a rule, all of a sudden, on an average, as a whole, in a hurry, have/take a rest, keep an eye on, in a way, make it a rule, once in a while, with a smile, lend a hand, make a living, make a promise, dream a ... dream, live a ... life, get in a word,



have a pain, make an effort, make an apology, pay a visit to 等

二、定冠词的用法

定冠词 the 与指示代词 this, that 同源, 有“那(这)个”的意思, 但较弱, 可以和一个名词连用, 来表示某个或某些特定的人或东西。

1. 特指双方都明白的人或物。如:

Take the medicine. 把药吃了。

2. 上文提到过的人或事。如:

He bought a house. I've been to the house.

他买了幢房子。我去过那幢房子。

3. 指世上独一无二的事物。如:

the sun 太阳, the sky 天空, the moon 月亮, the earth 地球

4. 与单数名词连用表示一类事物。如:

the dollar 美元; the fox 狐狸;

或与形容词或分词连用, 表示一类人。如: the rich 富人; the living 生者。

5. 用在序数词和形容词最高级及形容词 only, very, same 等前面, 如:

Where do you live I live on the second floor. 你住在哪? 我住在二层。

That's the very thing I've been looking for. 那正是我要找的东西。

6. 与复数名词连用, 指整个群体, 如:

They are the teachers of this school. (指全体教师)

They are teachers of this school. (指部分教师)

7. 表示所有, 相当于物主代词, 用在表示身体部位的名词前, 如:

She caught me by the arm. 她抓住了我的手臂。

8. 用在某些由普通名词构成的国家名称、机关团体、阶级、等专有名词前, 如:

the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国

the United States 美国

9. 用在表示乐器的名词之前, 如:

She plays the piano. 她会弹钢琴。

10. 用在姓氏的复数名词之前, 表示一家人, 如:

the Greens 格林一家人(或格林夫妇)

11. 用在惯用语中:

in the day, in the morning(afternoon, evening), the day after tomorrow

the day before yesterday, the next morning

in the sky(water, field, country)

Prepare for a rainy day. 未雨绸缪。

in the dark, in the rain, in the distance

in the middle(of), in the end

on the whole, by the way, go to the theatre

三、不用冠词的情况

1. 国名, 人名前通常不用定冠词: 如:

England, Mary

2. 泛指的可数名词, 表示一类人或事物时, 可不用定冠词: 如:

They are teachers. 他们是教师。

3. 抽象名词表示一般概念时, 通常不加冠词: 如

Failure is the mother of success. 失败乃成功之母。

4. 物质名词表示一般概念时, 通常不加冠词, 当表示特定的意思时, 需要加定冠词: 如:

Man cannot live without water. 人离开水就无法生存。

5. 在季节、月份、节假日、日期、星期等表示时间的名词之前, 不加冠词: 如:

We go to school from Monday to Friday. 我们从星期一到星期五都上课。

6. 表示独一无二的职位、职务的名词用作表语、同位语或补足语时, 名词前不加冠词。常见的名词有 president, chairman, mayor, head, boss, secretary, leader, monitor, professor 等。如:

The guards took the American to General Lee.

士兵们把这个美国人送到李将军那里。

7. 在三餐、球类运动和娱乐运动的名称前, 或者 man 意为“人类”, word 意为“消息”时, 不加冠词。如:

have breakfast 吃早饭, play chess 打牌

Word came that our Women Football Team won the second prize in the World Cup.

我们的女足获得世界杯第二的消息传来。

8. 当两个名词同指一个人或物时, 后面的名词前不用冠词。如: The teacher and writer has come to the meeting. 那个老师, 也是作家已来到会议现场。

9. 当 by 与火车等交通工具连用, 表示一种方式时, 中间无冠词。如:

by bus 乘公共汽车, by train 乘火车

10. 有些个体名词不用冠词。如:

school, college, prison, market, hospital, bed, table, class, town, church, court 等个体名

词, 直接置于介词后, 表示该名词的深层含义。如:

go to hospital 去医院看病

go to the hospital 去医院(并不是去看病, 而是有其他目的)



11. 不用冠词的序数词。

序数词前有物主代词。如: my first trip

序数词作副词。如: He came first in the race.

在固定词组中。如: at (the) first, first of all, from first to last

四、冠词的位置

冠词一般放在名词之前, 名词之前若有形容词, 冠词放在形容词之前。下列情况例外:

1. 不定冠词用于下列副词加形容词之后: as, how, however, so, too 等。如:

He is as good a soldier as he was. 他和以前一样是个好士兵。

2. 不定冠词置于 such, what, many, not, too, much of 等之后。如:

Many a little pickle makes a nickel. 积少成多。

3. 定冠词通常放在 all, both, double, exactly, just 等词之后。如:

I offered him double the amount, but he still refused.

4. 不定冠词常用于 quite 和 rather 之后, 但如果另有形容词修饰时, 不定冠词既可放在第二位, 也可放在第一位, 但最常见的仍是第二位。如:

She is quite a woman. 她真是个女人。

It was quite/rather a cold day. 很冷的一天(同 It was a quite/rather cold day.)

5. 当名词前的比较级被 no, all, far, much 等修饰时, 也要后置。如:

He is no less a man than the President.

6. 定冠词要放在 half, twice, much 等之后, 如:

He paid twice the price for it. 他花了两倍的钱买了它。

7. 如果名词被副词 hardly, scarcely, barely, exactly 所修饰, 或和一个形容词共同修饰时, 冠词要放在上述副词之后、形容词之前。如:

This is hardly a right thing to do. 这几乎是不能做的事。



专题突破

一、单句改错

1 The rich used to look down upon a poor.

2 The doctors and nurses should care for their patients.

If you would be loved, love and be loveable. 若欲被人爱,需爱人且又可爱。

3 ▷ February is a second month of the year.

4 ▷ Beijing is one of most beautiful cities in the world.

5 ▷ June 1st is the Children's Day.

6 ▷ We elected him the monitor of the class.

7 ▷ He felt that somebody patted him on his shoulder.

8 ▷ She finished the school at the age of eighteen.

9 ▷ You must take the medicine three times the day.

10 ▷ Helen has tried twice, and she is asked to have the third try.

二、选择填空

1 ▷ 2006 北京海淀高三期末练习, 21 Reading is _____ good habit. Stick to it, and you'll make _____ great progress.

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

2 ▷ 2006 南京高三第一学期期末调研测试, 21 After graduation I went to Somalia. When I first set foot on _____ strange land, I didn't know what the future had in _____ store for me.

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

3 ▷ _____ as he is, he knows a lot.

- A. Child B. A child
C. The child D. Being a child

4 ▷ —What does Tom study?

—He studies _____ science of _____ sound.



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

- 5 ▷ 2006 湖北八校联考,22 Wuhan, once called _____ Chicago of _____ East by Mr. Sun Yatsen, has become a prosperous city in central Hubei.

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

- 6 ▷ In fact of _____ failure, it is the most important to keep up _____ good state of mind.

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

- 7 ▷ Do you know _____ speaker of _____ Chinese language also has difficulty in learning _____ Japanese?

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

- 8 ▷ It's clear that _____ little money he earns can hardly support _____ family as large as his.

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

- 9 ▷ 2006 北京东城综合练习,21 _____ M(m)oney plays an important role in _____ material world. But you can't expect it to give you real happiness.

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

- 10 ▷ _____ England of those years was _____ England in peace.

A. /;/ B. The;an C. The;/ D. /;an

- 11 ▷ —I'd like _____ advice about the study of English.

—Well. You could have _____ word with Mr Wang who has just been home from the United States. He might be helpful.

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

- 12 ▷ Xiamen is _____ most beautiful coastal city and I believe I'll come for _____ second time.

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

- 13 ▷ Lesson Five is _____ most difficult lesson, but it isn't _____ most difficult lesson in Book One.

A. a;a B. a;the

Who daintier love, shall beggars prove. 对爱挑剔, 终将乞之不得。

C. the; the

D. the; a

14 ▶ They have their reasons for keeping their marriage _____ secret for _____ moment.

A. the; a

B. the; the

C. a; the

D. a; a

15 ▶ Pay attention to _____ road sign while driving in _____ foreign country.

A. a; a

B. the; the

C. the; a

D. a; the

16 ▶ 2004 辽宁高考, 31 When you finish reading the book, you will have _____ better understanding of _____ life.

A. a; the

B. the; a

C. /; the

D. a; /

17 ▶ 2004 浙江高考, 22 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

18 ▶ 2004 江苏高考, 27 Tom owns _____ larger collection of _____ books than any other student in our class.

A. the; /

B. a; /

C. a; the

D. /; the

19 ▶ 2004 全国高考 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; /

20 ▶ 2004 全国高考 II, 31 Although the town had been attacked by the storm several times, _____ was done.

A. a few damages

B. few damages

C. little damage

D. a little damage

21 ▶ As a rule, domestic servants doing odd jobs are paid _____.

A. by the hour

B. by hour

C. by an hour

D. by hours

22 ▶ 2004 北京春季高考, 28 On _____ news today, there were _____ reports of heavy snow in that area.



A. the; the

B. the; /

C. /; /

D. /; the

23 ▷ 2005 湖南高考, 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; /

24 ▷ 2004 北京高考, 32 _____ 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; /

25 ▷ 2004 天津高考, 24 When he left _____ college, he got a job as _____ reporter in a newspaper office.

A. /; a

B. /; the

C. a; the

D. the; the

26 ▷ 2006 江苏南通, 21 —Good evening, Mr. Green. I'm sorry to bother you. But it's the fourth of December today.

—Oh, Mrs Baxter, _____ rent! I'm sorry it's late. I'll write you _____ check right now.

A. the; the

B. a; a

C. a; the

D. the; a

27 ▷ (经典回放) There's _____ dictionary on _____ desk by your side.

A. a; the

B. a; a

C. the; a

D. the; the

28 ▷ (经典回放) —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

29 ▷ (经典回放) The sign reads "In case of _____ fire, break the glass and push _____ red button".

A. /; a

B. /; the

C. an; a

D. a; a

30 ▷ (经典回放) I earn 10 dollars _____ hour as _____ supermarket cashier on Saturdays.

A. a; an

B. the; a

C. an; a

D. an; the

A quarrelsome man has no good neighbors. 好争吵者无好邻居。

31 ▷ (经典回放) I don't like talking on _____ telephone; I prefer writing _____ letters.

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

32 ▷ (经典回放) 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

33 ▷ (经典回放) Jumping out of _____ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite _____ exciting experience.

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

34 ▷ (经典回放) One way to understand thousands of new words is to gain _____ good knowledge of basic word formation.

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

35 ▷ (经典回放) A bullet hit the soldier and he was wounded in _____ leg.

- A. a
B. one
C. the
D. his

36 ▷ (经典回放) Mr Smith, there's a man at _____ front door who says he has _____ news for you of great importance.

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

37 ▷ (经典回放) The warmth of _____ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of _____ wool used.

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

38 ▷ (经典回放) 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

39 ▷ (经典回放) Summer in _____ south of France are for _____ most part dry and sunny.

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

40 ▷ Paper money was in _____ use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in _____ thirteenth century.



- A. the;/
C. /;the

- B. the;the
D. /;/

答案与提示

一、单句改错

1. 答案:a 改为 the

提示:冠词使用错误。指一类人,应用 the + 形容词。

2. 答案:The doctors→Doctors

提示:冠词多余,此处泛指所有的医生和护士。

3. 答案:a 改为 the

提示:冠词使用错误。序数词前用定冠词 the,表示第……

4. 答案:most 前加 the

提示:缺少冠词。形容词最高级前一般要加定冠词。

5. 答案:去掉 the

提示:冠词多余错误。Children's Day 是专有名词,前面无需冠词。

6. 答案:去掉第一个 the

提示:冠词多余错误。表示职务的名词作表语、补语、同位语时,前面不用冠词。

7. 答案:his 改为 the

提示:句型中词汇使用错误。“动词(hit, pat, strike, catch, seize, take) + sb. + the + 身体某部位”是特殊句型。

8. 答案:去掉第一个 the

提示:finish school 是“毕业”之意,前面不用冠词。

9. 答案:第二个 the 改为 a

提示:冠词使用错误。表示频率,应用 three times a day。

10. 提示:冠词使用错误。“a + 序数词”表示“又一”。

答案:the 改为 a

二、选择填空

1. 答案:A

提示:本题考查冠词用法。progress 是不可数名词加冠词。

2. 答案:A

提示:第一个空填 the,特指前面的 Somalia,第二个空不填,因为 in store 是短语,意思是“必将到来,快要发生,贮藏着,准备着”。

3. 答案:A

He that has not got a wife, is not yet a complete man. 无妻不算完人。

提示:as 作“尽管”讲时,引导从句,从句需倒装,名词前不加冠词。句意为“尽管他是个孩子,但他懂得很多”。

4. **答案:**A

提示:the science of sound 意为“声学”。

5. **提示:**第一个选 the, 由普通名词构成的专有名词前加定冠词,第二个选 the, 方位词前必用。

答案:D

6. **答案:**A

提示:failure 为抽象名词,不需加冠词。state 表示“状态”,常用不定冠词。

7. **答案:**B

提示:第一空表泛指,用 a;第二空 Chinese 作 language 的修饰词,故前面加定冠词;第三空 Japanese 作“日语”讲,不应加冠词。

8. **答案:**A

提示:the little money 指钱少;a family 泛指一个家庭。

9. **答案:**B

提示:money 泛指,不用加 the, in a material world 泛指,表示在一个物质世界。

10. **答案:**B

提示:The England of those years 特指“那几年的英格兰”;将英格兰历史分几个时期, an England in peace 指“某一段和平时期的英格兰”。

11. **答案:**C

提示:根据语境,说话人想了解有关英语学习方面的意见或见解,advice 为不可数名词,前面不能加不定冠词,但可以被 some 修饰;have a word with sb. 意为“和……谈话”,是固定搭配的词组,因此只能选 C 项。

12. **答案:**A

提示:本题考查冠词的用法。最高级前面既可以用 a 也可以用 the,用 a 表示“非常;极”,用 the 表示比较;序数词前用 the 表示顺序,用 a 表示“又一;再一”。本句的意思是“厦门是一个非常优美的海滨城市,我想我会再去一次”。

13. **答案:**B

提示:通常情况下最高级形容词前加 the。但此处第一个空表示“非常难的一课”,没有与其他相比;第二个空格填 the 表示“是第一册中最难的”,有比较在里面。故选项 B 为最佳答案。

14. **答案:**C

提示:keep... a secret 为固定词组,意为“保守秘密”。for the moment 意为“此刻”。

15. **答案:**C



提示:the road sign 意为“路标”,是特指,故用定冠词。a foreign country 为泛指,故用不定冠词。

16. **答案:**D

提示:life 泛指人生,是抽象名词,不用冠词。understanding 本来也是抽象名词,但是,在此受比较级 better 的影响,表示对某事物有更好的了解,习惯在 understanding 前加不定冠词。

17. **答案:**D

提示:根据 house, cottage 都是普通名词,表示一类中的一个,可以看出两个空都须填冠词,从而排除 A、C 两项;第二空后的 17th century 只表示房子的年代特征,而不表示具体的顺序,故选 D。

18. **答案:**B

提示:第一空填不定冠词, a collection of 是常用结构,意为“……的收集品”;第二空后的名词泛指书籍,因此不用冠词。

19. **答案:**A

提示:find sb. a bed 为固定短语,意为“为某人安排床铺”;前面的 go to the hotel 或 go to a hotel 都可以。可得出答案 A。

20. **答案:**C

提示:由于 damage 为不可数名词,先排除 A、B 项。从句中运用了连词 although, 构成转折关系,可推测出未造成多大的损害。

21. **答案:**A

提示:by 与冠词 the 连用,后接可数名词的单数形式可用于表示“以……为标准或单位”。又如:by the week, by the year, by the thousand 等。注意:按重量计,应表达为 by weight。

22. **答案:**B

提示:因 news 后有 today 修饰,特指“今天的新闻”,故用 the;第二个空泛指某方面的报道,并非特指,reports 为复数,故其前不用冠词。

23. **答案:**B

提示:二者皆为习惯搭配:say a word 表示“说话”;break the silence 表示“打破沉默”。

24. **答案:**B

提示:从后面的介词短语可看出,本句主语特指目前说英语的加拿大人与说法语的加拿大人之间的分歧;表语泛指一件全国关心之事,故选 B。

25. **答案:**A

提示:“leave college/ school”是“毕业”的意思;reporter 表示泛指某种身份,前面加不定冠词。

A true friend is the best possession. 真诚的朋友是最宝贵的财富。

26. 答案: D

提示: 向 Baxter 要房租。第一空双方都知道, 特指用 the, 第二空“支票”是可数名词, 用 a。

27. 答案: A

解析: by your side 限定 desk, 必须用 the; There be 后的名词常用非特定形式, 故用 a。

28. 答案: C

提示: 相当于 a different shirt。试题的情景显示, 说话人和答话人还没有决定要穿“the blue shirt”之外的哪一件衬衫。因此, 此处不用定冠词 the。

29. 答案: B

提示: fire 此处是不可数名词, 表示一个概念; “in case of + 表概念的抽象名词”是固定习语; the red button 区别于 the green button 或 the yellow button 表示特指的某个东西。

30. 答案: C

解析: an hour 中的 an 表示“每一”; 第二空 a 表示“某个范围中的人或物中的一个”。

31. 答案: B

提示: on the telephone 意思是“(在)打电话”, 可作状语或表语, 其中的 the 不可省略。

32. 答案: C

提示: 序数词前使用不定冠词表示“又一……; 再一……”; 序数词前使用定冠词强调“顺序”。

33. 答案: C

提示: 均表示泛指。

34. 答案: C

提示: 此题考查冠词和一些名词的固定搭配, a knowledge of... 意思为“了解, 熟悉”。

35. 答案: C

提示: 考查结构“*vt.* + 宾语 + *prep.* + the + *n.*”, 如: Don't let them lead you by the nose.

36. 答案: A

提示: 第一空使用 the 特指“前门”; news 为不可数名词, 不需加定冠词 the。

37. 答案: B

提示: the sweater 在此表示“羊毛衫”这一类物品; 在 sort(s) of 或 kind(s) of 结构中, 后面的名词表示泛指时, 不与定冠词连用。

38. 答案: B

提示: animals 是可数名词的复数形式, 指类别, 前面不用冠词; animals of a different kind 相当于 a different kind of animals。

39. 答案: D

提示: 方位名词前需加定冠词; for the most part 为固定搭配, 意思是“在极大程度上”,