

1

第一部分

词汇和语法

基础篇

专题一 名词

考点集结



考点精讲

考点一 名词的分类

名词是表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念的词。一般来说，名词根据其意义，可以分为专有名词和普通名词两大类。

名词	专有名词		表示特定的人或事物名称的词叫专有名词。专有名词的第一个字母要大写,包括人名、地名、书名、月份、星期、组织机构名称等。如: Snow White(白雪公主), New York(纽约), <i>Gone with the Wind</i> (《飘》), October(十月), Sunday(星期日)等
			专有名词前不能加冠词 a, 如果专有名词含有名词短语, 则必须使用定冠词 the, 如: the Spring Festival(春节), the Summer Palace(颐和园), the UN(联合国) 等
	普通名词	个体名词	表示单个的人、动物、地点、时间等, 如 boy, teacher, bird, house, season, hour 等
		集体名词	表示多个人或事物的总称, 如 family, team, army, class, government, people 等
		物质名词	表示无法分为个体的物质, 如材料、某些食品、液体、气体等(stone, wood, food, meat, tea, juice, wind, gas, smoke, air 等)
抽象名词		表示动作、性质、状态、品质、情感等, 如 action, love, progress, pain, courage 等	

考点二 名词的数

按照是否可数, 普通名词可分为可数名词和不可数名词两大类。物质名词、抽象名词一般是不可数名词, 还有一部分集体名词也是不可数名词。个体名词和大多数集体名词是可数名词。

(一) 可数名词

可数名词是可以用具体数字来计算的人、事物和概念的普通名词, 有单数和复数两种形式, 单数可数名词在变为复数形式时有规则变化和不规则变化两种情况。

1. 规则变化

名词种类	词尾变化	例 词
(1) 一般情况下	在名词后直接加-s	book → books; pen → pens; face → faces; bird → birds shop → shops; lake → lakes
(2) 以-s, -x, -ch, -sh 结尾的名词	在词尾加-es(特例: 以-ch 结尾的名词, 若-ch 发/k/音, 则该名词的复数形式是在名词后加-s, 如 stomach 的复数形式是 stomachs)	bus → buses; box → boxes match → matches; dish → dishes
(3) 以“辅音字母+y”结尾	把 y 变为 i 再加-es	city → cities; country → countries; lady → ladies; baby → babies
(4) 以-o 结尾的名词	有些在词尾加-es	hero → heroes; tomato → tomatoes potato → potatoes; mango → mangoes volcano → volcanoes; echo → echoes 巧记: 英雄吃了很多西红柿、土豆和芒果, 去火山打嗝有回声
	大多数在词尾加-s	piano → pianos; photo → photos; kilo → kilos; zoo → zoos radio → radios; bamboo → bamboos
	有些加-s 或-es 均可	zero → zero(e)s; volcano → volcano(e)s
(5) 以-f 或-fe 结尾的名词	把 f/fe 变为 v 再加-es	wife → wives; knife → knives; life → lives; leaf → leaves thief → thieves; half → halves; shelf → shelves wolf → wolves; loaf → loaves; self → selves 巧记: 妻子(wife)拿刀(knife)去砍狼(wolf), 小偷(thief)看见了慌, 架子(shelf)底下躲一命(life), 半(half)片树叶(leaf)遮目光
	在词尾直接加-s	roof → roofs; chief → chiefs; belief → beliefs proof → proofs
(6) 以-th 结尾的名词	在词尾直接加-s	truth → truths; month → months; mouth → mouths



2. 不规则变化

名词变化	例 词	
(1) 单词后增加字母或变成其他形式	child → children; ox → oxen; mouse → mice criterion → criteria(标准); phenomenon → phenomena(现象)	
(2) 改变单词中的元音字母	man → men; woman → women foot → feet; tooth → teeth; goose → geese	
(3) 单复数同形	sheep; deer; cattle; means; series(一系列); species(物种)	
(4) 具有两种复数形式	fish → fish/fishes(①表示“鱼肉”时,是不可数名词;②表示“鱼的条数”和“鱼的种类”时,是可数名词); medium → mediums/media(媒介); penny → pennies/pence(便士); scarf → scarfs/scarves(围巾)	
(5) 通常以复数形式出现	① 表复数意义,通常成对出现	jeans; trousers; clothes; pants; shoes; sunglasses scissors; stockings; goods
	② 表单数意义	news; physics; maths; politics; arms(武器)
(6) 表示“某国人”的复数(巧记:中日瑞不变,英法荷变中间,其他 s 加后面。)	① 把-man 变为-men	Englishman → Englishmen Frenchman → Frenchmen Dutchman → Dutchmen
	② 单复数同形	Chinese; Japanese; Swiss
	③ 以-an, -ian 结尾的均直接加-s	American → Americans Australian → Australians Indian → Indians
(7) 集体名词	① 单数形式表复数意义	cattle; people; police; staff
	② 作为整体是单数,作为成员是复数	family; group; class; team; party; public
(8) 合成词	① 写成一个词且中间不含连字符,直接变复数	raincoat → raincoats; bookshop → bookshops
	② 复合名词含有连字符,若其中有名词,则把主体名词变为复数;若其中无名词,则把最后一部分变复数	passer-by → passers-by brother-in-law → brothers-in-law sister-in-law → sisters-in-law daughter-in-law → daughters-in-law grown-up → grown-ups(成年人) go-between → go-betweens(中间人,媒人)
	③ 复合名词分开写,且中间不含连字符时,通常把最后一部分变为复数,有 man 或 woman 作定语的名词,两部分都要变复数	a boy student → two boy students a man doctor → two men doctors a woman driver → two women drivers
(9) 其他常见的复数形式	① the+姓氏的复数	the Whites 怀特夫妇/怀特一家人
	② the+年份的复数	the 1980s 20 世纪 80 年代

典例剖析

1. — Please send my Christmas _____ to your grandparents.
— I will. Thank you.
A. greet B. greeting C. greetings D. greets

剖析 C 考查名词。分析第一句句子结构可知设空格作宾语,常用名词形式,greetings 意为“问候的话”,常用复数形式,故选 C。

2. Last Sunday, two _____ helped the poor villagers solve their problems.
A. women officer B. women officers C. woman officers D. woman officer

剖析 B 考查名词复数。有 man 或 woman 作定语的复合名词,两部分都要变复数,“女长官”复数形式用 women officers 来表达。故选 B。

(二) 不可数名词

不可数名词是无法用具体数字来计算的普通名词,一般没有复数形式,只有单数形式,其前不能用不定冠词 a 或 an。常考的不可数名词有: experience(经验), homework, advice, knowledge, furniture, news, luck, information, equipment, wealth, air, pollution, luggage, progress, research 等。

(1) 有些不可数的物质名词在表示不同类别、转化为个体名词、表示份数时,可以用复数形式。例如:

food(食物) → foods(各种食物) fruit(水果) → fruits(各种水果)
cake(蛋糕) → cakes(多个蛋糕) tea(茶) → teas(多份茶)

(2) 有些不可数名词后加了-s,可以变成可数名词,但含义也发生了变化。例如:

sand(沙子) → sands(沙滩) wood(木头) → woods(森林)
paper(纸) → papers(报纸;论文;试卷) water(水) → waters(大片水域)
glass(玻璃) → glasses(眼镜) time(时间) → times(时代)

(三) 既是可数名词又是不可数名词的词

有些词既是可数名词又是不可数名词。作可数名词时,表示具体的人或物实际的状态或过程;作不可数名词时,则表示抽象概念、物质、材料、一般状态或过程。例如:

beauty(美丽) → a beauty(一个美人) success(成功) → a success(一个成功的人/一事物)
hair(全部毛发) → a hair(一根毛发) wine(葡萄酒) → a wine(一种葡萄酒)

典例剖析

- She got her first science fiction published. It turned out to be _____.
— When was that?
— It was in 2008 _____ she was still in college.
A. a success; when B. success; that
C. success; when D. a success; that

剖析 A 考查名词和定语从句的关系词。success 意为“成功的人(或事物)”时是可数名词,第一空应填 a success;第二空后面是 when 引导的定语从句,先行词是 2008,从句 she was still in college 不缺成分,应填表示时间的关系副词 when。句意:——她出版了第一部科幻小说。结果很成功。——什么时候? ——那是 2008 年,她还在上大学的时候。故选 A。

考点三 名词的量

可数名词在表示数量时,其前可以直接加冠词或数词,如 a boy, three boys。不可数名词无法用数目来计算,不能直接用不定冠词 a/an 或数词修饰,在计算不可数名词的数量时,需借助于量词。

1. 不可数名词表示具体的数量时

不可数名词在表示具体的数量时需用相应的量词,单复数形式体现在量词上。

(1) 表示数量的量词:piece(张;片;块;份); item(条); block(大块); set(台;套); bunch(串;束;扎)。

例如:

two pieces of paper 两张纸

four items of news 四条消息

a bunch of flowers 一束花

a block of stone 一块石头

(2) 表示形状的量词:cake(块); bar(条); slice(薄片); pile(堆); loaf(块); drop(滴)。例如:

a pile of wood 一堆木材 a bar of bread 一条面包 a drop of water 一滴水

(3) 表示容积、重量的量词:glass(杯); cup(杯); bowl(碗); box(盒); spoonful(勺); kilogram(千克); bag(包)。例如:

three bowls of rice 三碗饭

a spoonful of salt 一勺盐

a kilogram of rice 一千克大米

two bags of flour 两袋面粉

(4) 表示行为状态的量词:burst(一阵); ray(一点,少量); flash(闪现); cloud(云状物)。例如:

a ray of hope 一线希望

a cloud of dust 一团尘土

a flash of lightning 一道闪电

a burst of applause 一阵掌声

(5) 表示成双、成群的量词:pair(一双;一对;一副); flock(一群); crowd(人群); swarm(一群)。例如:

a pair of shoes 一双鞋

a crowd of people 一群人

a flock of birds 一群鸟

a swarm of bees 一大群蜜蜂

2. 不可数名词表示大概的数量时

不可数名词在表示大概的数量时一般用 some, a lot of, much, little, a little, a great deal of, a large amount of 等修饰。例如:

some meat 一些肉 a lot of money 许多钱 a little water 一点水

知识拓展

只能修饰可数名词的词语	many, few, a few, a (good/great/large) number of, dozens of, a good/great many 等
只能修饰不可数名词的词语	little, a little, a bit of, much, a great deal of, a large amount of 等
既可以修饰可数名词又可以修饰不可数名词的词语	some, any, a lot of, lots of, plenty of, a good supply of, a large quantity of 等

典例剖析

— Excuse me, Sir. Are you ready to order now?

— Yes. I'd like two _____ and two _____.

A. hamburger; cup of juice

B. hamburgers; cup of juice

C. hamburger; cups of juice

D. hamburgers; cups of juice

剖析 D 考查名词的数量。hamburger 是可数名词,前面有 two 修饰,要用复数形式,排除选项 A 和 C;juice 是不可数名词,不可数名词在表示具体的数量时需用相应的量词,单复数形式体现在量词上。“两杯果汁”应表达为 two cups of juice。故选 D。



注意

of 短语修饰的名词前有指示代词 (this, that, these, those)、疑问代词 (which, what)、不定代词 (a few, many, any, no) 或者表示数量的限定词 (a, an, one, two, some, several) 修饰时, 一般要用双重所有格。例如:

Two friends of my brother's will come to join us. 我哥哥的两个朋友会来加入我们。

That invention of hers belongs to the world. 她的发明属于全世界。

考点五 名词的句法功能

名词在句中的作用十分广泛, 除谓语外, 它可以充当任何句子成分。

1. 名词作主语

Water is very important to us human beings. 水对我们人类很重要。

2. 名词作宾语

He had chosen a new **jacket**, but he hadn't paid for it. 他挑了一件新夹克, 但是还没有付款。

3. 名词作表语

Mo Yan is a famous writer. 莫言是一位著名的作家。

4. 名词作定语

(1) 名词作定语时, 通常说明其所修饰名词的材料、用途、时间、地点、内容、类别等。例如:

I had my eye on a **diamond** necklace. 我看中了一条钻石项链。

(2) 名词作定语时, 一般用单数形式。但有些名词只有复数形式, 或习惯上用复数形式, 作定语时也只能用复数形式。例如:

My elder brother gave me a **sports** car for my birthday. 我哥哥送了我一辆跑车作为生日礼物。

(3) man, woman 用于名词前作定语, 表示性别时, 若被修饰的名词为复数, 则 man, woman 也要用复数。例如:

two men nurses 两名男护士

three women doctors 三名女医生

(4) 合成词“基数词-可数名词单数”可以作定语, 修饰另一个名词。例如:

a **ten-mile** walk 一段十英里的步行路程

a **five-year** plan 一个五年计划

5. 名词作状语

Don't talk to me that **way**, please. 请不要那样同我说话。

6. 名词作同位语

Mr. Wang, our English **teacher**, is very knowledgeable. 我们的英语老师王老师非常有学问。

7. 名词作宾语补足语

She found him a very good **doctor**. 她发现他是一名很好的医生。

8. 名词作称呼语

Hurry up, **children!** 孩子们, 快一点!



典例剖析

They had to do so much walking after their car broke down on the way to the village yesterday that their _____ are still aching now.

A. leg's muscle

B. legs' muscle

C. leg muscles

D. legs muscles

剖析 C 考查名词作定语和名词的复数形式。当名词表示材料、用途、时间、地点、内容、类别等时，可以作定语修饰其他名词。这里的 leg 用来修饰 muscle，表示腿部肌肉。muscle 是可数名词，再根据下文的 are still aching now 可知，应用复数形式 muscles。句意：昨天他们的车在去村里的路上抛锚了，他们不得不走很多路，现在他们的腿部肌肉还在痛。故选 C。

考点六 名词的固定搭配

attempt at 对……的尝试/企图	glance at 匆匆一看
skill at ……方面的技巧/技艺	sorrow at 为……悲伤
doubt about 对……的怀疑	inquiry/enquiry about 询问/打听……
remark about 对……的评论	opinion about 对……的看法
concern about 对……的忧虑	difference between ……之间的差异
balance between ……之间的平衡	link/connection between ……之间的联系/关系
distinction between ……之间的区别	similarity between ……之间的相似之处
anxiety/desire for 对……的渴望	candidate for ……的候选人/申请人
demand for 对……的要求/需求	enthusiasm for 对……的热情
charge for 对……要价/收费	consideration for 对……的考虑
necessity for 有必要……	appetite for 对……的强烈欲望
excuse for ……的理由/借口	admiration for ……的钦佩/赞赏
reason for ……的原因/理由	pity for 同情/怜悯……
preference for 偏爱……	preparation for 为……所做的准备
reputation for ……的名声	request for 要求/请求……
hunger for 对……的渴望/渴求	absence from 缺席/不在……
independence from 独立于……	protection from 防止……
faith/confidence in 对……的信任/信心	trust in 对……的信任/信赖
success in 在……方面取得成功	belief in 相信……
interest in ……方面的兴趣	expert in ……方面的专家
proficiency in 熟练/精通……	difference/similarity in ……上的不同/相似之处
difficulty in ……上的困难	improvement in ……的改进
absence of 缺乏……	admission of 承认……
passion for 对……的酷爱	ignorance of 对……不了解
impression of 对……的印象	lack/shortage of 缺少……
pleasure of ……的乐趣	attack on 攻击……
comment on 对……的评论	concentration on 关注……
decision on 有关……的决定	dependence on 对……的依赖
discussion on 关于……的讨论	effect on 对……的作用/影响
emphasis/stress on 强调……	impact/influence on 对……的影响
judgment on 对……的评价/看法	operation on (sb.) 给(某人)做手术
advice/suggestion on 有关……的建议	access to 进入……
adjustment to 调整……	admission to 进入/加入(机构组织等)
loyalty to 对……的忠诚	obstacle to ……的障碍
reply to 对……的回答/答复	solution to ……的解决办法/答案





gratitude to (sb.) 感激(某人)	application to 向……申请
approach to ……的方法	attitude to 对……的态度
response to 响应……;对……的反应	contribution to 对……的贡献
damage to 对……的损坏/损害	indifference to 对……漠不关心
introduction to ……的引言;介绍(某人)	clue to ……的线索
reaction to 对……的反应	resistance to 对……的抵制
satisfaction with 满意……	comparison with 与……的比较
objection to 反对……	appointment with (sb.) 与(某人)的约定/约会
association/connection/contact with 与……的联系	

真题再现

1. The company's training plan was designed to help the slow workers to improve their _____. (2021)
 A. efficiency B. fluency C. procession D. progress

剖析 A 考查名词辨析。efficiency 意为“效率”;fluency 意为“流利;流畅”;procession 意为“队列;行列”;progress 意为“进步”。句意:该公司的培训计划旨在帮助那些工作迟缓的员工提高工作效率。故选 A。

2. Dogs are good friends as they can keep us _____ when we are lonely. (2021)
 A. ambition B. company C. balance D. distinction

剖析 B 考查名词辨析。ambition 意为“雄心,野心”;company 意为“陪伴;公司”;balance 意为“平衡”;distinction 意为“差别;卓越”。句意:狗是(我们的)好朋友,因为当我们孤单的时候,它们可以陪伴我们。故选 B。

3. The two engineers are trying to find a _____ to the technical problem. (2019)
 A. conclusion B. solution C. reply D. reaction

剖析 B 考查名词辨析。conclusion 意为“结论”;solution 意为“答案;解决办法”;reply 意为“答复,回答”;reaction 意为“反应”。句意:这两位工程师在尽力寻找解决这个技术问题的办法。故选 B。

4. The student needed a letter of _____ to apply for the post of secretary. (2018)
 A. invitation B. recommendation C. register D. inquiry

剖析 B 考查名词辨析。invitation 意为“邀请信;邀请”;recommendation 意为“推荐;推荐信”;register 意为“登记表”;inquiry 意为“调查;询问”。句意:这名学生需要一封推荐信,用来申请秘书的职位。故选 B。

5. Tom's mother was shocked that Tom had got head _____ in a car accident. (2018)
 A. ache B. damage C. suffering D. injury

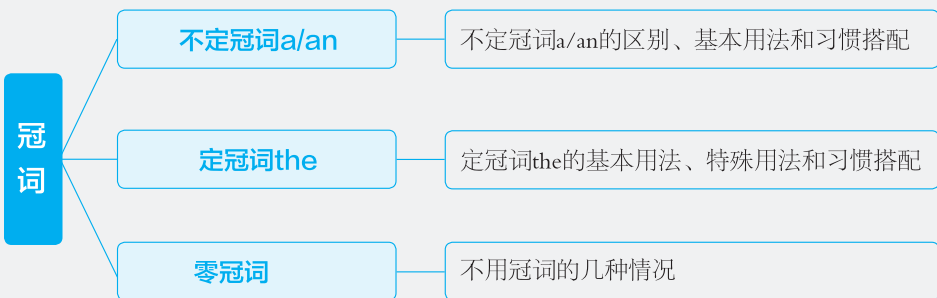
剖析 D 考查名词辨析。ache 意为“疼痛”;damage 意为“损坏;伤害”,一般指物体遭到丢失、损坏、变质等所形成的损害;suffering 意为“痛苦”;injury 意为“伤害”,一般指对身体、健康、人体器官等所造成的损害。句意:汤姆的妈妈对汤姆在车祸中头部受伤感到很震惊。故选 D。

备考训练

- The professor gave his audience a vivid _____ of what he had experienced abroad.
A. conversation B. decision C. conception D. description
- Two _____ teachers and four _____ students were praised at the meeting yesterday.
A. women; girl B. woman; girl C. woman; girls D. women; girls
- Residents in the remote area have _____ about what the disease is all about, not to mention prevention and treatment.
A. a little knowledge B. little knowledge
C. few knowledges D. a few knowledges
- If the customers are unsatisfied with your service, you will receive a letter of _____.
A. apology B. complaint C. thanks D. invitation
- It's not his work that bothers me. It's his _____.
A. analysis B. angle C. attitude D. attention
- What do you think the _____ should do first?
— They should learn to take _____ as well as share rights in life.
A. grown-up; responsibility B. grows-up; responsibility
C. grown-ups; responsibilities D. grows-ups; responsibilities
- My mum has beautiful long _____, but I can see some white _____.
A. hair; hair B. hairs; hair C. hair; hairs D. hairs; hairs
- Olympic athletes bring joy to people across the world with their _____ to push the boundaries of human achievement.
A. intelligence B. influences C. impression D. attempts
- I have a sore throat today!
— You'd better take advantage of the tea break to go to _____.
A. chemist's B. the chemist C. the chemist's D. the chemists'
- Did you see the new movie directed by that famous director? It's said to be _____ great fun.
— No. I have been busy repairing all the broken office _____ these days.
A. a; equipment B. the; equipment C. /; equipment D. /; equipments

专题二 冠 词

考点集结



考点精讲

冠词是一种虚词,在句子中不重读,本身不能独立使用,只能放在名词前帮助说明名词所指的人或事物。英语中主要有不定冠词 a 和 an、定冠词 the 和零冠词。不定冠词 a 和 an 表示泛指,定冠词 the 表示特指。

考点一 不定冠词 a/an

1. a/an 的区别

不定冠词 a/an 用在单数可数名词的前面。a 用在以辅音音素开头的单词前面;an 用在以元音音素开头的单词前面。



注意

有些单词虽然以元音字母开头,但发音却是以辅音音素开头,仍然需要用 a 修饰,如 a useful idea, a university, a European, a unit 等;有些单词虽然以辅音字母开头,但发音却是以元音音素开头,仍然需要用 an 修饰,如 an hour, an honest man, an umbrella, an example 等。

2. 不定冠词 a/an 的基本用法

(1) 泛指某一个人或东西,但不具体说明何人或何物。例如:

There is a boy swimming in the river. 有一个男孩在河里游泳。

(2) 表示类指,用在单数可数名词前,指一类人或事物,a/an 此时不用翻译。例如:

An elephant is much stronger than a man. 大象比人强壮多了。

He is an American. 他是美国人。

(3) 表示“一”这个数量,与 one 同源,但是数的概念没有 one 强烈。例如:

There is a pen on the desk. 桌子上有一支钢笔。(强调种类)

There is one pen and two books on the desk. 桌子上有一支钢笔和两本书。(强调数量)

(4) 用于序数词前,表示“又一,再一”。例如:

I have been to Shanghai twice, but I want to go to Shanghai a third time. 我已经去过上海两次,但是我还想去一次。

(5) 不定冠词用在价格、速度、时间、比率等短语中表示基本单位,表示“每一”的概念,相当于 every, each, per 等。例如:

six kilometers an hour 每小时 6 公里 three times a day 每天三次

(6) 不定冠词用于视为一体的两个名词之前,意为“一副/套”。例如:

a knife and fork 一副刀叉 a table and chair 一套桌椅

(7) 用于抽象名词前,起具体化的作用。例如:

It's a great pleasure for me to travel with you. 能同你一起旅行我很高兴。

(8) 用于姓或“Mr. /Mrs. /Miss/Ms ... + 姓氏”前,表示“某一个,某位,一位”。例如:

A Mr. Smith is waiting for you at the door. 一位史密斯先生正在门口等你。

He tells me that his wife is a Trump. 他告诉我,他的妻子是特朗普家族的人。

(9) 用于人名或商标名前,表示“一个像某人的人,一个某人式的人物,一个某人的作品”或“某品牌的一个产品”。例如:

I want to be a great scientist, a Tu Youyou. 我想成为一名伟大的科学家,一个像屠呦呦那样的人。

He borrowed a Shakespeare from the library yesterday. 他昨天从图书馆借了一本莎士比亚的作品。

Jack is dying for a BMW. 杰克渴望得到一辆宝马。

(10) 常用于固定搭配中。例如:

a bit 一点	a few 几个
a kind of 一种	a lot 许多
a number of 大量的	a pair of 一副, 一双
a piece of 一张, 一片	have a good time 玩得开心
have a cold 感冒	have a try 试一下
once upon a time 从前	as a result 结果
catch a cold 感冒	in a hurry 匆匆忙忙
make a noise 发出嘈杂声	do sb. a favor 帮某人的忙
have/take a rest/break 休息一会儿	in a word 总之
make a living 谋生	take an interest in 对……感兴趣
make a difference 有影响	tell a lie 撒谎

3. 不定冠词 a/an 的位置

(1) 在名词词组里, 不定冠词 a 和 an 一般放在最前面。例如:

a young man 一个年轻人

(2) 在名词词组里, 如果有 many, such, what 等词修饰时, 不定冠词要放在这些词的后面。例如:

such a bad thing 如此糟糕的事

(3) 形容词前有 as, so, too, how, however 等词修饰时, 不定冠词置于形容词之后、名词之前。例如:

so bad a thing 如此糟糕的事

(4) 副词 quite/rather 可置于不定冠词之前, 也可置于其后。置于其前时语气较强, 置于其后时语气较弱。例如:

He is quite a skilled worker. 他确实是个熟练的工人。

He is a quite skilled worker. 他是个相当熟练的工人。

(5) 表示时间、距离和数量时, 不定冠词多放在 half 和名词之间, 也可放在 half 与名词之前。例如:

half a mile 半英里 half an hour 半小时 a whole half hour 整整半小时

考点二 定冠词 the

(1) 表示特指的人或事物。例如:

The boy with a book in his hand is Tom. 手上拿着一本书的男孩是汤姆。

(2) 指谈话双方都熟悉的人或事物。例如:

Open the door, Lucy. 露西, 把门打开。

(3) 指第二次提及的人或事物。例如:

There is a man under the tree. The man is called Robert. 树下有个人, 那个人叫罗伯特。

(4) 表示世界上独一无二的事物。例如:

The earth turns around the sun. 地球绕着太阳转。

(5) 用在表示方位的名词前面。例如:

on the left/right 在左/右边 in the east/west/south/north 在东/西/南/北方

Chongqing is in the southwest of China. 重庆在中国的西南方。

(6) 用在序数词和形容词最高级的前面, 但是副词的最高级和作表语的形容词的最高级前的 the 常可以省略。例如:

Who is the first one to go? 谁第一个去?

Of all the stars, the sun is (the) nearest to the earth. 在所有的恒星之中,太阳离地球最近。

Who runs (the) fastest in your class? 你们班谁跑得最快?

(7) 用在乐器名称的前面。例如:

play the piano 弹钢琴

play the violin 拉小提琴

(8) 用在江河、海洋、山脉等名称的前面。例如:

the West Lake 西湖

the Huai River 淮河

the East China Sea 东海

the Himalaya Mountains 喜马拉雅山

(9) 用在由普通名词构成的专有名词前。例如:

the Great Wall 长城

the Science Museum 科学馆

the United States 美国

(10) 用在姓氏复数之前表示一家人或夫妇二人。例如:

The Greens are reading in the library. 格林一家正在图书馆里看书。

(11) 用于 only, main, sole, same, following, last, next, usual, right 等修饰词前。例如:

Lucy and Lily look the same. 露西和莉莉看上去长得一样。

This is the right decision for the company. 这对于公司来说是正确的决定。

(12) 用于某些形容词或分词前,表示一类人,谓语动词用复数形式。例如:

The rich are not always happier than the poor. 富人不一定总比穷人幸福。

(13) 用在世纪、年代名词前。例如:

in the 1980s/1980's 在 20 世纪 80 年代

in the nineteenth century 在十九世纪

(14) 用在表示身体部位或衣物某部分的名词前,相当于物主代词。例如:

take Mary by the hand=take Mary's hand 抓住玛丽的手

catch the robber by the arm=catch the robber's arm 抓住劫匪的手臂

知识拓展

“动词+sb. +介词+the+身体部位/衣物部分”是固定结构,其中扯、拽、拉、牵身体某个部位或衣物部分用介词 by,凸出或较硬的部位用介词 on,凹进或较软的部位用介词 in。如 catch sb. by the collar(抓住某人的领子),pat sb. on the shoulder(轻拍某人的肩膀),hit sb. in the stomach(击打某人的肚子)。

(15) 特指后面有定语(短语或从句)修饰的人或物。例如:

The watch that you gave me keeps perfect time. 你送给我的那块手表走得很准。

(16) 用于集体名词前,表示事物的整体或全体成员。例如:

The police are looking for him now. 警方现在正在找他。

(17) 用于单数可数名词前,表示一类人或物。例如:

The computer has changed the world. 电脑改变了世界。

The whale is in danger of becoming extinct. 鲸鱼有绝种的危险。

(18) 用于表示计量单位的名词前,表示“每/每一……,按……计算”。例如:

The part-time employees of KFC are paid by the hour. 肯德基的兼职员工按小时计酬。

(19) 常用于固定搭配中。例如:

make the bed 铺床

the day after tomorrow 后天

all the time 一直

at the age of... 在……岁时

by the way 顺便说一下

go to the cinema 去看电影

on the way 在路上

all the year round 一年到头

at the speed of 以……速度

on the top of... 在……的顶部

 巧记

特指双方熟悉,上文已经提及。世上独一无二,方位名词乐器。某些专有名词,外加复数姓氏。序数词最高级,习惯用语要特记。

 典例剖析

The pizzas are delicious. Little Tom would like to have _____ third piece because _____ second piece is rather too small.

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

剖析 C 考查冠词。不定冠词 a 用于序数词前,表示“又一,再一”,相当于 one more。第二空后是序数词,其前加定冠词 the,表示“第几”。句意:比萨很好吃,小汤姆还想吃一块,因为第二块太小了。故选 C。

考点三 零冠词

(1) 某些专有名词的前面通常不用冠词。例如:

Mr. Green lives in England. 格林先生住在英国。

(2) 不可数名词前面通常不用冠词。例如:

Blood is thicker than water. 血浓于水。

(3) 星期、月份、季节前一般不用冠词。例如:

He was born on Tuesday, April 20, 1989. 他出生于 1989 年 4 月 20 日,星期二。

They usually plant trees on the hills in spring. 春天他们通常在山上植树。

(4) Day 表示的节日前不用 the; Festival 表示的节日前要用 the。例如:

Women's Day 妇女节 the Mid-Autumn Festival 中秋节 the Spring Festival 春节

(5) 复数名词表示人或事物的类别时不用冠词。例如:

Men are cleverer than monkeys. 人比猴子聪明。

We like cats. 我们喜欢猫。

(6) 三餐前不用冠词。例如:

Lucy has breakfast at home and lunch at school. 露西在家吃早饭,在学校吃午饭。

(7) 球类运动、棋类活动、游戏的名词前不用冠词。例如:

He likes playing chess. 他喜欢下国际象棋。

The children play football on Sunday afternoons. 孩子们星期天下午踢足球。

(8) 在称呼语或表示头衔、职位的名词前不用冠词。例如:

What's this, Father? 爸爸,这是什么?

He was elected chairman of the committee. 他被选为那个委员会的主席。

(9) 在与 by 连用的交通工具名称或信息交流工具前一般不用冠词。例如:

by bus/car/ship/train 乘公交车/小汽车/船/火车

by letter/post (mail)/radio/telegram/telephone 通过信件/邮递/无线电/电报/电话

(10) 表示颜色、语言、学科的名词前不用冠词。例如:

Red is the color commonly found in national flags of many countries. 红色是许多国家的国旗上常见的颜色。

He wrote the novel in English and later translated it into Chinese. 他用英文写的那部小说,后来把它翻译成了中文。





Do you study chemistry? 你学化学吗?

(11) 一些习惯用语中,不用冠词。例如:

at noon 在中午

take place 发生

in case 假如

in time 及时

at work 上班

in fact 事实上

on duty 值日

on foot 步行

for example 例如

on business 出差

in return/short/common 作为回报/简而言之/共有

at sunrise/noon/midday/sunset/night/midnight 在日出时/中午/正午/日落时/晚上/半夜

by night/day 夜晚/白天

arm in arm/hand in hand 臂挽臂/手拉手

day by day/inch by inch/little by little 一天天/一步一步/逐渐地

face to face/end to end 面对面/首尾相接连成一行

at ease/hand/heart/last/peace/present 自由自在/在手边/本质上/终于/和平共处/目前

by accident/chance/heart 意外地/偶然/单凭记忆

take care of 照顾

at first 首先

in class 在课堂上

on time 准时

by air 空运

on holiday 度假

in danger 有危险

in trouble 处于困境

at present 目前

in public 公开地;当众

(12) 在有些固定搭配中,有无定冠词表达的意义不同。例如:

in front of 在……的前面(物体外部)

at table 在吃饭

go to sea 出海;当水手

in hospital 生病住院

go to school 去上学

in bed 躺在床上,卧病在床

in class 在上课

take place 发生

in the front of 在……前部(物体内部)

at the table 在桌子旁

go to the sea 到海边去

in the hospital 在医院里工作或参观

go to the school 到学校去(不一定是学生)

in the bed (某人、某物)在床上

in the class 在班里

take the place of 代替



巧记

下列情况不用冠,名词之前代词限。复数名词表泛指,球类学科和三餐。
专有名词不可数,星期月份季节前。交通手段和节日,习语称谓和头衔。



典例剖析

1. — Do you know _____ boy with glasses over there?

— Yes, he is Jim, my classmate. He plays _____ volleyball very well.

A. a; the

B. the; a

C. the; /

D. the; the

剖析 C 考查冠词。第一空特指那边那个戴眼镜的男孩,应填 the;表示某项运动时,球类名词前不加冠词,play volleyball 意为“打排球”。故选 C。



2. The student, who gave his life to save a child, was _____ honor to our school. A memorial is held here every year in _____ honor of him.
A. an; the B. an; / C. the; the D. a; /

剖析 B 考查冠词和固定搭配。honor 以元音音素开头,第一空表泛指,应填 an; in honor of 是固定搭配,意为“向……表示敬意”,所以第二空不填。句意:那个为了救一个孩子而献出生命的学生,是我们学校的光荣。学校每年都会举行追悼会向他表示敬意。故选 B。

真题再现

1. — Of the three of shoes, which pair do you want to take?
— I want to take _____ black one. It's _____ most durable one, I think. (2021)
A. the; a B. a; / C. the; the D. a; the

剖析 C 考查冠词。a 表示泛指, the 表示特指。第一空特指上句提到的其中一双黑色的鞋,所以用定冠词 the; 第二空为形容词最高级前,用定冠词 the。故选 C。

2. We study five days _____ week and on Sundays we usually play _____ football. (2020)
A. the; a B. a; the C. the; / D. a; /

剖析 D 考查冠词。a 表示泛指,相当于 one,有“每一”之意, five days a week 意为“每周五天”,所以第一空用 a; 球类运动前不加冠词。故选 D。

3. John is fond of playing _____ basketball and Jack is keen on playing _____ piano. (2019)
A. /; the B. the; / C. /; / D. the; the

剖析 A 考查冠词。球类运动前不加冠词,所以第一空为零冠词; 乐器前要加定冠词 the。故选 A。

4. Hearing that he had passed _____ health examination, he immediately made _____ call to his parents. (2018)
A. a; / B. the; / C. the; a D. a; the

剖析 C 考查冠词。第一空特指他通过的体检,所以用定冠词 the; 第二空表示“给某人打电话”,用 make a call to sb.。故选 C。

备考训练

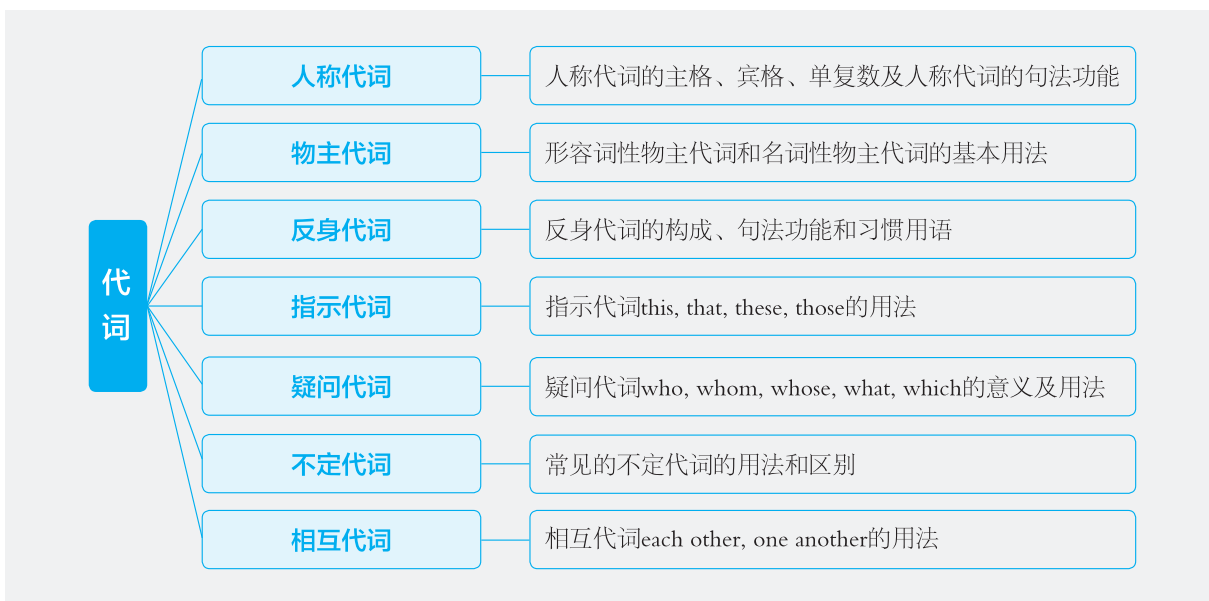
1. Although _____ motor car has been with us for almost a century, I have never been able to drive _____ American one.
A. the; an B. a; a C. a; the D. the; the
2. We hope to join hands together and look forward to _____ brighter future.
A. / B. the C. an D. a
3. The education of _____ young is always _____ hot and serious topic in modern society.
A. the; / B. a; the C. /; the D. the; a
4. The “Chinese Dream” is _____ dream to improve people’s well-being and _____ dream of harmony, peace and development.
A. the; a B. a; a C. a; the D. the; the



5. The driver was at _____ loss when _____ word came that he was forbidden to drive for speeding.
 A. a; / B. a; a C. the; the D. /; /
6. — I never expected the experiment would be _____ failure.
 — Nor did I. The result came as _____ complete surprise.
 A. a; a B. /; a C. a; the D. /; the
7. It's not only _____ great responsibility but _____ great honor for a city to be chosen to host the Olympic Games.
 A. /; a B. /; / C. the; the D. a; a
8. Do you know who is _____ of the company now?
 A. on charge B. on the charge C. in charge D. in the charge
9. The sentence just doesn't _____, no matter how you read it.
 A. make a sense B. make sense C. make the sense D. make senses
10. _____ prize for the winner of the competition is _____ two-week holiday in Paris.
 A. The; / B. A; / C. A; the D. The; a

专题三代词

考点集结



考点精讲

代词是代替名词以及起名词作用的短语、分句和句子的词,按其意义、特征及在句中的作用可以分为:人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、疑问代词、不定代词、相互代词、关系代词和连接代词(关系代词的具体用法详见定语从句,连接代词的具体用法详见名词性从句)。

考点一 人称代词

人称代词有主格和宾格之分。通常主格作主语,宾格作宾语。人称代词还可作表语,作表语时用宾格。