

# 第一部分 语法专题

## 第一章 冠词

### 第一节 考前必读

#### 🕒 真题回放

- \_\_\_\_\_ teacher must love his students. (广东高职高考 2012)  
A. An                      B. The                      C. A                      D. /
- George is \_\_\_\_\_ honest man. (广东高职高考 2013)  
A. an                      B. /                      C. the                      D. a
- He saw a trainer nearby and asked why these animals just stood there and made no attempt to get away. "Well," \_\_\_\_\_ 64 \_\_\_\_\_ trainer said, ... (广东高职高考 2017 语法填空)
- ... it had been \_\_\_\_\_ 70 \_\_\_\_\_ bee! (广东高职高考 2018 语法填空)
- ... Professor Smith gave us a test... "Absolutely," said \_\_\_\_\_ 63 \_\_\_\_\_ professor. (广东高职高考 2019 语法填空)
- ... he met a doctor working in the city. \_\_\_\_\_ 61 \_\_\_\_\_ doctor said that village patients chose to make expensive... (广东高职高考 2020 语法填空)
- That is \_\_\_\_\_ classroom where we had lessons last year. (广东高职高考 2020)  
A. a                      B. the                      C. an                      D. /

答案: 1. C    2. A    3. the    4. a    5. the    6. The    7. B

### 📄 试题分析

无论是单选题还是语法填空题，主要考查的都是冠词的基本用法，如：第1，2题考查不定冠词的用法以及不定冠词 a 与 an 的区别，第3题考查定冠词的用法。2017—2020年的语法填空题均有对冠词的考查，主要是考查冠词的基本用法。

### 📝 复习建议

在语法单选题中考查冠词的概率较小，在语法填空题中考查冠词的可能性较大。冠词复习重点：① 定冠词与不定冠词的区别；② 必须用定冠词的情况；③ 不用冠词的情况；④ 不定冠词的用法。

## 第二节 考点梳理

### ★ 考点一 定冠词与不定冠词的区别：

定冠词 the 的基本含义是“这个”“那个”，在句中表示特指。

不定冠词 a, an 的基本含义是“一”“一个”，表示泛指。

The book on the desk is mine. (特指)

There is a dictionary on the desk. (泛指“一个”)

### ★ 考点二 必须用定冠词的情况：

1. 用于上文提到过的人或事物之前。

I bought a book yesterday and the book is very useful.

2. 用于说话双方心中都有数的人或事物之前。

Open the door, please.

3. 用于表示世界上独一无二的事物的名词之前。

The earth is bigger than the moon, but smaller than the sun.

4. 用于表示方位的名词之前。

Guangdong province is in the south of China.

5. 用于序数词、形容词的最高级之前。

The first lesson that I have learnt is the most interesting one.

6. 用于形容词之前，表示一类人或物。  
the rich          the sick          the poor          the new
7. 用于复数姓氏之前，表示“……夫妇”或“……全家”。  
The Smiths are watching TV.
8. 用于表示乐器的名词之前。  
The girl practises playing the piano every morning.
9. 用于某些江、河、海、洋、山脉、群岛等的名词前面。  
the Yellow River          the Himalayas
10. 指某个世纪年代。  
in the 1990's

### ★ 考点三 不用冠词的情况：

1. 表示泛指复数名词前。  
Horses are useful animals.
2. 专有名词（包括人名、地名）、物质名词、抽象名词前。  
Peking University is very beautiful.（专有名词）  
Jack is my friend.（专有名词）  
We can't live without air.（物质名词）  
Love is always around us.（抽象名词）
3. 季节、月份、星期、节假日等名词前。  
She likes spring most.（季节）  
March is the third month of the year.（月份）  
We have maths on Monday.（星期）  
National Day（国庆节）  
Children's Day（儿童节）

#### ① 提示

谈论某个具体地域的季节和中国传统节日时常常用定冠词。

I don't like the spring of Jinan. It's too sandy.

The Mid-Autumn Festival, the Spring Festival and the Lantern Festival are important traditional Chinese festivals.

4. 表示三餐的名词前。  
What did you have for breakfast / lunch / supper?

5. 球类和棋类运动的名词前。

She is fond of playing basketball.

6. 名词作表语、补足语、同位语且表示独一无二的头衔或身份。

She is chairman of the students' union. (表语)

We made him monitor of our class. (宾语补足语)

Jack, monitor of our class, takes good care of everyone in daily life. (同位语)

7. 与 by 连用的交通工具名称前。

by car by bus by bike by train by air

① 提示一

某些固定词组中不用冠词和用冠词时表示的意义不一样。

{	in hospital (因病) 住院	{	in charge of 负责, 主管
	in the hospital 在医院 (工作、参观等)		in the charge of 由……负责
{	in front of 在前面 (指某物之外)	{	out of question 没问题
	in the front of 在前部 (指某物之内)		out of the question 不可能

① 提示二

turn 作“变成”讲时, 作表语的单数可数名词前通常不用冠词。

The young girl has turned writer. = The young girl has become a writer.

★ 考点四 不定冠词的用法:

1. a 与 an 的区别:

不定冠词在元音前用 an, 在辅音前用 a。注意, 不是看首字母。

an hour (hour 中 h 不发音, 要由第一个音素决定使用 an)

a university (university 中第一个音素是辅音, 故用 a)

2. 表示人的专有名词前用不定冠词, 表示“像……的一个人”。

We think the nurse is a Nightingale in the new era.

I want to be an Einstein.

3. 姓名前用不定冠词表示“某一……”。

A Mr Green is asking to see you.

She married a White last year.

4. 序数词 second、third 等词前用不定冠词, 表示“再一, 又一”。

We'll have to do it a second time.

Shall I ask him a third time?

5. 表示“每一”。相当于 every 或 one。

We study eight hours a day.

There are 60 seconds in a minute.

① 提示

“a / an + 职业 + and + 职业”表示一人身兼二职。

a worker and writer                      一个工人兼作家

a teacher and guide                      一位教师兼导游

### 第三节 练习

#### 一、单选题

- Alan wants to become \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. some doctor      B. a doctor      C. doctor      D. doctors
- Mary has \_\_\_\_\_ e-dictionary. She got it from her uncle.  
A. a      B. an      C. the      D. /
- Kate has a bad cold. She has to stay in \_\_\_\_\_ bed.  
A. the      B. a      C. /      D. an
- Kent started to work at \_\_\_\_\_ early age because his family was very poor.  
A. a      B. an      C. the      D. /
- Eason is from \_\_\_\_\_ England. He is \_\_\_\_\_ English boy.  
A. an; an      B. /; an      C. /; /      D. a; a
- It won't be long. I'll be back in half \_\_\_\_\_ hour.  
A. the      B. a      C. an      D. /
- There is \_\_\_\_\_ book on the shelf. Would you please get \_\_\_\_\_ book for me?  
A. a; a      B. a; the      C. the; a      D. the; an
- My English teacher has \_\_\_\_\_ 8-year-old girl called Mary.  
A. an      B. a      C. the      D. /
- On \_\_\_\_\_ sunny afternoon, my parents and I had a good time on the beach.  
A. the      B. a      C. an      D. /

10. Grandpa was in \_\_\_\_\_ hospital. Father went to \_\_\_\_\_ hospital to take care of him.  
 A. a; the                      B. the; a                      C. / ; the                      D. the; /
11. Which river is \_\_\_\_\_ second longest river in China?  
 A. a                      B. an                      C. /                      D. the
12. \_\_\_\_\_ rich should help \_\_\_\_\_ poor.  
 A. The; the                      B. The; a                      C. A; the                      D. The; a
13. There is \_\_\_\_\_ old bike there. \_\_\_\_\_ old bike is Mr Zhao's.  
 A. an; The                      B. the; An                      C. a; The                      D. the; The
14. Don't read \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. in sun                      B. in the sun                      C. under sun                      D. under the sun
15. \_\_\_\_\_ live downstairs.  
 A. A Brown                      B. Brown                      C. The Browns                      D. Browns
16. Tom's brother hit Bob on \_\_\_\_\_ nose.  
 A. his                      B. the                      C. its                      D. a
17. — What's \_\_\_\_\_?  
 — Oh, the book by the fire.  
 A. on the fire                      B. in the fire                      C. on fire                      D. in fire
18. There is \_\_\_\_\_ house near the river. \_\_\_\_\_ house is made of stone.  
 A. a; A                      B. a; The                      C. the; The                      D. the; A
19. \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge begins with practice.  
 A. A                      B. The                      C. An                      D. /
20. His brother is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. an actor and a singer                      B. an actor and singer  
 C. actor and a singer                      D. actor and singer
21. We elected him \_\_\_\_\_ of our company.  
 A. the manager                      B. a manager                      C. any manager                      D. manager
22. — How did you pay the workers?  
 — As a rule, they were paid \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. by a hour                      B. by an hour                      C. by the hour                      D. by hours
23. \_\_\_\_\_ can be used to put out fire.  
 A. Water                      B. A water                      C. The water                      D. Waters
24. We can't see \_\_\_\_\_ sun at \_\_\_\_\_ night.  
 A. the; the                      B. / ; /                      C. a; /                      D. the; /

25. \_\_\_\_\_ birds can fly very high in \_\_\_\_\_ sky.  
 A. / ; /                      B. A; the                      C. The; /                      D. The; the
26. What \_\_\_\_\_ fun we had when we were at the seaside!  
 A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /
27. Whose hat is it on \_\_\_\_\_ table?  
 A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /
28. Don't talk at \_\_\_\_\_ table. It is bad for health.  
 A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /
29. Although \_\_\_\_\_ snow is white, \_\_\_\_\_ snow there is not.  
 A. the; /                      B. / ; the                      C. the; the                      D. / ; /
30. He wants to be \_\_\_\_\_ Einstein when he grows up.  
 A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /

## 二、完成句子

1. 这是我正在找的那个女生。  
 This is \_\_\_\_\_ whom I am looking for.
2. 穷人有时比富人快乐。  
 The poor are sometimes \_\_\_\_\_.
3. 冰箱里的牛奶喝完了，我会去买一点。  
 There is \_\_\_\_\_ in the fridge. I'll go and buy some.
4. 我这里有一则你的好消息。  
 Here is \_\_\_\_\_ for you.
5. 好大的一条鱼！  
 What \_\_\_\_\_ !

## 第二章 名词

### 第一节 考前必读

#### 🕒 真题回放

1. This company gave the staff a \_\_\_\_\_ holiday. (广东高职高考 2015)  
A. two-week      B. two-weeks      C. two-week's      D. two-weeks'
2. It is important to pay your electricity bill on time, as late payments may affect your credit. (广东高职高考 2017)  
A. 收入      B. 原则      C. 判断      D. 信用
3. Niagara Falls is a great tourist attraction, drawing millions of visitors from all over the world every year. (广东高职高考 2017)  
A. 项目      B. 线路      C. 规划      D. 景点
4. There was a large advertisement for the concert. (广东高职高考 2020)  
A. 照片      B. 彩排      C. 展览      D. 广告
5. Bananas are sold by weight. (广东高职高考 2020)  
A. 数量      B. 等级      C. 重量      D. 体积
6. According to the contract, the project should have finished yesterday. (广东高职高考 2020)  
A. 合同      B. 裁决      C. 要求      D. 规定
7. He saw a trainer nearby and asked why these 63 (animal) just stood there and made no attempt to get away. (广东高职高考 2017 语法填空)
8. ... so he started to give her a lecture on the 62 (important) of always remaining calm. (广东高职高考 2018 语法填空)
9. ... I had seen the woman several 58 (time). (广东高职高考 2019 语法填空)
10. What is the name of the 56 (clean) in this building? (广东高职高考 2019 语法填空)
11. Things are changing for the better due to wide use of Cardio-Pad, an 58 (invent) by Mr Pullet. (广东高职高考 2020 年语法填空)

12. His design is a great 65 (succeed). (广东高职高考 2020 年语法填空)

答案: 1. A 2. D 3. D 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. animals 8. importance  
9. times 10. cleaner 11. invention 12. success

### 📖 试题分析

名词的考查在最近几年的单选题中出现概率不大。现在基本从两个方面对名词进行考查，一是考查学生根据上下文辨识词义的能力，如 2-6 题；二是考查学生对名词数和格基本规则的运用及其他词性转换成名词的能力，如 7-12 题。

### 📝 复习建议

在语法单选题中考查名词的概率不大，对名词的考查一般出现在词汇和语法填空题部分。名词复习重点：① 名词的数；② 名词所有格的表达。

## 第二节 考点梳理

### ★ 考点一 名词的数：

#### 1. 可数名词与不可数名词：

可数名词指有单复数变化的名词，如：worker, school, tiger 等。不可数名词的前面不能用不定冠词 a 或 an 限定，也没有复数形式，包括抽象名词和物质名词等，如：love, flour, rice, bread, money 等。

#### ① 提示

将不可数名词具体量化时，要用适当的量词。

a bottle of milk 一瓶牛奶

a glass of water 一杯水

a piece of paper 一张纸

#### 2. 单数变复数的基本规则：

① 一般情况加 s。

jeep — jeeps, plane — planes

② 以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的单词加 es。

bus — buses, box — boxes, watch — watches, brush — brushes

③ 以字母 o 结尾的单词, 常用的词包括 tomato, potato, hero 等加 es, 其他词一般加 s。

zoo — zoos, photo — photos, bamboo — bamboos, radio — radios

④ 以“辅音字母 + y”结尾的单词, 变 y 为 i, 加 es。

dictionary — dictionaries, baby — babies, story — stories

① 提示

以“元音字母 (a, e, i, o, u) + y”结尾的单词, 在 y 后面加 s。

boy — boys, day — days, key — keys

⑤ 以 f 或 fe 结尾的单词, 通常变 f 为 v, 再加 (e)s。

knife — knives, leaf — leaves, half — halves

① 提示

下列以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词直接加 s。

roof (屋顶) — roofs, safe (保险箱) — safes, chief (首领) — chiefs

3. 单数和复数形式相同的名词:

包括表示某国人的名词和某些动物的名词。

Chinese (中国人), Japanese (日本人), sheep (羊), deer (鹿), fish (鱼)

a Chinese 一个中国人

two Chinese 两个中国人

a sheep 一只羊

two sheep 两只羊

4. 不规则的复数形式:

foot (脚) — feet

mouse (老鼠) — mice

child (小孩) — children

goose (鹅) — geese

man (男人) — men

woman (女人) — women

tooth (牙) — teeth

5. 复合名词的复数:

① 由 man 和 woman 作定语构成的词, 其复数形式是两个名词都要变复数。

a man doctor 一名男医生

two men doctors 两名男医生

a woman teacher 一名女教师

two women teachers 两名女教师

② 一些合成词变为复数形式时, 只将中心词 (通常为名词) 变为复数, 如果没有名词则在词尾加 s。

daughter-in-law (儿媳妇) — daughters-in-law

passer-by (过路人) — passers-by

grown-up (成年人) — grown-ups

❗ 提示

German 不是合成词，故复数形式为 Germans。

6. 集体名词:

people (意为“人”时), police, cattle 等集体名词只有复数形式, 不能说 a people, a police, a cattle。这类名词作主语时, 谓语用复数形式。

The police are searching for the murderer.

❗ 提示

the English, the British, the French, the Chinese, the Japanese 等表示国民总称时, 谓语用复数形式。

The Chinese are hard-working and brave.

7. 有些名词通常用复数形式:

glasses (眼镜), shorts (短裤), trousers (裤子), scissors (剪刀) 等名词只用复数形式, 表示具体数量时要与 pair of 搭配。

a pair of glasses      two pairs of glasses

8. “数词 + 名词 + 形容词”构成的复合形容词, 中间的名词不能用复数形式。

a five-year-old girl      a ten-story-high building

❗ 提示

以名词修饰名词时, 表示修饰作用的名词一般用单数。

street light (路灯)

coffee cup (咖啡杯)

country music (乡村音乐)

watch shop (表店)

★ 考点二 名词所有格的表达:

1. 名词所有格的形式: 在单数名词后加 's, 在以 s 结尾的复数名词后直接加 '。

2. 名词所有格的用法:

① 主要用于表示人的名词。

Mary's car 玛丽的车

teachers' office 老师的办公室

① 提示一

不以 s 结尾的复数名词变为所有格时加 's  
children's palace

① 提示二

组合名词的所有格是在最后一个词尾加 's  
my girl friend's bag                      someone else's invitation

② 用于表示时间、重量、价格等的名词。

today's newspaper (时间)

two pounds' weight (重量)

ten dollars' worth (价格)

① 提示一

两人共有的物体，在第二个名词后加 's；如果分别是两人所有的物体，则在每个名词后面加 's。

This is Mary and Jone's home. (共同的家)

These are Mary's and Jone's homes. (各自的家)

① 提示二

所有格修饰的词省略时，可以表示某人的办公地或某人家。

at the doctor's 在医生的诊所

go to her uncle's 去她叔叔家

at Mr Green's 在格林先生家

3. 用介词 of 表达“……的”的意思，主要用于下列表达：

① 没有生命的事物。

the wall of the classroom

a picture of the bedroom

② 双重所有格。

a friend of my father's

a picture of your mother's

a book of my mother's sister's

### 第三节 练习

#### 一、单选题

1. The visitors saw many \_\_\_\_\_ around the lake.  
A. sheeps                      B. deers                      C. fishes                      D. chickens
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are very active in sports.  
A. Our schools' students                      B. The students of our school  
C. Our school students                      D. Our schools students
3. We will go to New York for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. three days's holiday                      B. a month's holiday  
C. three day holiday                      D. a month holiday
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ reading rooms are near the classroom.  
A. student's                      B. students'                      C. student                      D. students
5. Look, these \_\_\_\_\_ walking along the river.  
A. sheep is                      B. sheeps is                      C. sheep are                      D. sheeps are
6. How many \_\_\_\_\_ can you see in the fridge?  
A. tomatos                      B. tomatoes                      C. tomato                      D. the tomato
7. — Where are the men?  
— They are in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the Room 8                      B. Room 8                      C. the 8 Room                      D. 8 Room
8. I got some interesting \_\_\_\_\_ from today's newspaper.  
A. idea                      B. key                      C. excuse                      D. news
9. There are \_\_\_\_\_ on the desk.  
A. a glass of water                      B. a glass of milks  
C. two glasses of water                      D. a glass of oranges
10. The man had to work hard because he had a big \_\_\_\_\_ to support.  
A. family                      B. home                      C. house                      D. flat
11. Chairs are made of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wood                      B. some woods                      C. wooden                      D. woods
12. How many \_\_\_\_\_ are there in the international village?  
A. Chinese                      B. Russian                      C. American                      D. German
13. My school isn't far from here. It's only a \_\_\_\_\_ walk.  
A. fifteen minutes                      B. fifteen minutes'  
C. fifteen minute's                      D. fifteen minute

14. Other passengers should make \_\_\_\_\_ for old people on a bus.  
A. room                      B. a room                      C. rooms                      D. the rooms
15. — How is Joy's skirt?  
— Her skirt is more beautiful than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. her sister's and Kate                      B. her sister and Kate  
C. her sister and Kate's                      D. her sister's and Kate's
16. There are some foreigners in her class, two \_\_\_\_\_, three \_\_\_\_\_ and five \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Japaneses; Germans; Frenchmans      B. Japanese; German; Frenchmans  
C. Japanese; German; Frenchman          D. Japanese; Germans; Frenchmen
17. The hunters ran to a pack of \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wolfs; knives                                  B. wolves; knives  
C. wolfs; knives                                  D. wolves; knives
18. She broke a \_\_\_\_\_ while washing up.  
A. glass wine                                      B. wine glass  
C. glass of wine                                   D. glass for wine
19. Many \_\_\_\_\_ have done their best to support the country.  
A. familys                      B. families                      C. the familys                      D. families
20. He gave his son \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. an advice                                      B. a advice  
C. some good advice                              D. some good pieces of advices
21. Miss Green gives you a \_\_\_\_\_ book to read. And she wants you to finish reading it within one month.  
A. seventy pages                                  B. seventy-page  
C. seventy-pages                                  D. seventy pages'
22. I would like to have a cup of tea and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. two piece of bread                              B. two bread  
C. two piece of breads                              D. two pieces of bread
23. \_\_\_\_\_ are cleaned every day.  
A. Our classroom's windows'                      B. Our classroom windows  
C. Our classroom of windows                      D. The windows of our classroom
24. She wrote a \_\_\_\_\_ report.  
A. two-thousand words                              B. two-thousand-word  
C. two-thousands-words                              D. two-thousands-word

25. There are some \_\_\_\_\_ in the room.  
 A. potatoes, tomatoes and pianos      B. potatos, tomatos and pianos  
 C. potatoes, tomatoes and pianoes      D. potatos, tomatos and pianoes
26. This postcard was sent by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a friend of my father                  B. a friend of my father's  
 C. my father friend                        D. my father friend's
27. You should take more \_\_\_\_\_. Don't always sit at the desk busy with your \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. exercise; exercise                        B. exercises; exercises  
 C. exercises; exercise                       D. exercise; exercises
28. Only last month did I call on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the Smith                  B. the Smith's                  C. the Smiths                  D. Smith
29. How many \_\_\_\_\_ shall we pay for the service?  
 A. money                  B. *yuan*                  C. dollars                  D. pound
30. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ in our school.  
 A. men teachers      B. man teachers      C. mans teachers      D. man teacher

## 二、完成句子

1. 汤姆的想法值得考虑。  
 \_\_\_\_\_ is worth considering.
2. 拿一瓶牛奶给我。  
 Bring me \_\_\_\_\_.
3. 她在网上发现了一则信息。  
 She found \_\_\_\_\_ on the Internet.
4. 玛丽有很多面包和很多苹果。  
 Mary has \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. 他们是我们学校的学生。  
 They are \_\_\_\_\_.