

第一章 名词、代词

一、知识梳理

（一）名词、代词的用法

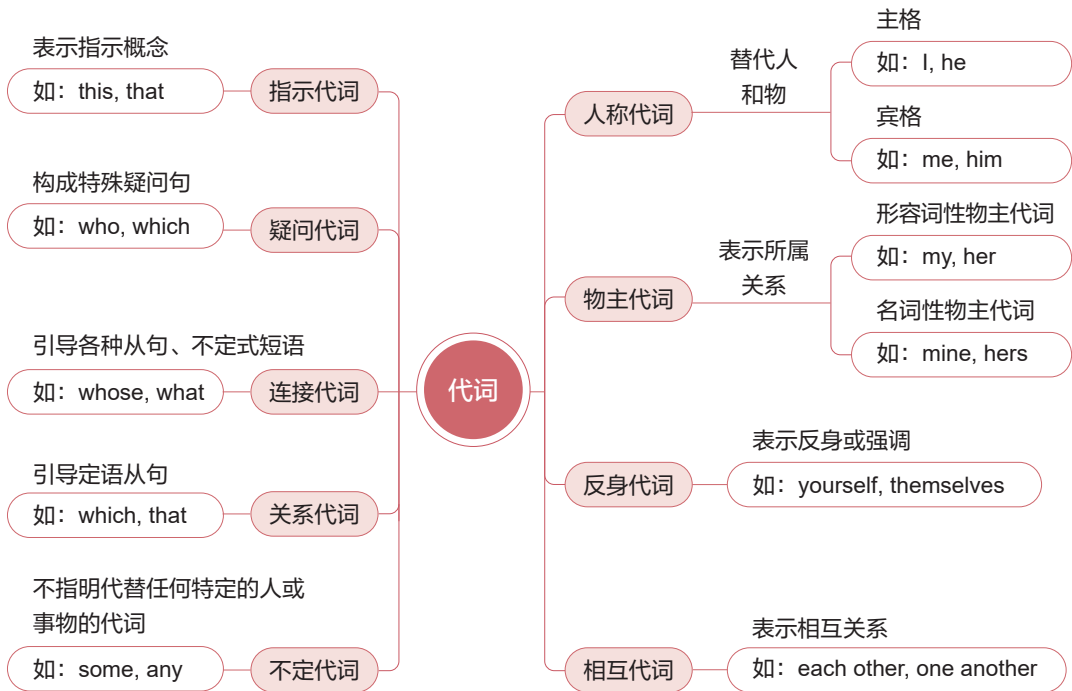
	名词	代词
意义	表示人或事物的名称	代替名词以及起名词作用的短语、分句或句子等
句法功能	作主语、宾语、宾语补足语、表语、定语、状语、同位语等	作主语、宾语、表语、同位语等
例句	* Knowledge is power . * The Spring Festival is the most important festival in China .	* That's not mine . * You yourself are to blame.

（二）名词、代词的分类



Tip

有些名词在汉语中表示的意思是可数的，但是在英语中却属于不可数名词，如 furniture, clothing 等。如果要表示“一件”，需要用“a(n) piece/article of...”。
如：a piece of furniture（一件家具）；an article of clothing（一件衣服）



二、高频考点

1 _____ (Translation/Translate) is always difficult for me.

【解析】该题选 Translation，考查名词的用法。translation 为名词，意为“翻译”。translate 为动词原形，意为“翻译”。句中缺少主语，需要选名词作主语，因此答案选 Translation。

2 It's a twenty _____ (minutes/minutes') walk.

【解析】该题选 minutes'，考查名词所有格的用法。minute 为名词，意为“分钟”，minutes' 为其复数形式 minutes 的所有格形式。某些表示有生命东西的名词及某些表示时间、距离、价格等无生命东西的名词后加 's 来表示所有关系，但是以 -s 结尾的复数名词通常在后面加 ' 来构成所有格。根据句意，空格处需要复数名词的所有格作 walk 的定语，因此答案选 minutes'。

3 He had tried everything but it made little _____ (difference/different).

【解析】该题选 difference，考查名词的用法。difference 为名词，意为“不同之处”。different 为形容词，意为“不同的”。but 后面的分句中，谓语动词 made 后缺少宾语，名词可以作宾语。形容词 little 修饰名词，因此答案选 difference。

4 They should blame _____ (ourselves/themselves) for the accident.

【解析】该题选 themselves，考查代词的用法。ourselves 为 we 的反身代词，意为“我们自己”。themselves 为 they 的反身代词，意为“他/她/它们自己”。句中 They 为主语，空格处作动词 blame 的宾语，因此答案选 themselves。

5 Had you asked _____ (I/me) yesterday, I could have lent you the money.

【解析】该题选 me，考查代词的用法。I 为人称代词主格，意为“我”，常作主语。me 为人称代词宾格，意为“我”，常作宾语。空格处作动词 asked 的宾语，因此答案选 me。

6 We should make _____ (it/this) a rule to leave things where we can find them easily.

【解析】该题选 it，考查代词的用法。it 有多种用法，可以表示某样东西、抽象事物、天气、时间、距离等，还可以作形式主语和形式宾语。this 为指示代词，意为“这(个)”。句中 it 作形式宾语，真正的宾语为 to leave things where we can find them easily, a rule 为宾语补足语，因此答案选 it。

7 The environment organization announced there could be a lot of _____ (true/truth) in the research.

【解析】该题选 truth，考查名词的用法。true 为形容词，意为“真实的”。truth 为名词，意为“事实，真相”。从句中 a lot of 修饰名词，因此答案选 truth。

三、专项训练

从括号里选择恰当的词语填在横线上

1. Today is _____ (yesterday/yesterday's) pupil.
2. The little girl traveled to Beijing by _____ (himself/herself).
3. _____ (It/That) is necessary for us to clean our teeth every day.
4. Before you quit your job, consider how your family will feel about your _____ (decide/decision).

5. Five ounces of coffee has about 150 mg of caffeine. By _____ (comparison/compare), tea has about 40 mg.
6. In order to reach a solution, all parties need to be in _____ (agree/agreement) about the action to be taken.
7. Career _____ (develop/development) allows individuals to discover who they are, what they like to do and what they can do best.
8. To my _____ (disappoint/disappointment), I was unable to find a job in the field I like most.
9. ABC Travel Agency organized a 10-day tour for _____ (we/us) to many famous places of interest in China in October last year.
10. The _____ (responsibilities/responsible) of a secretary may vary, but they usually include arranging appointments, answering calls, preparing reports, acting as a receptionist and organizing meetings.

1. yesterday's 2. herself 3. It 4. decision 8. disappointment 7. development 6. agreement 10. responsibilities 9. us 5. comparison

参考答案

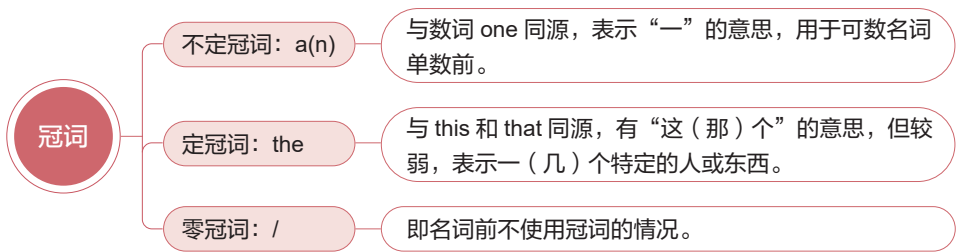
第二章 冠词、数词

一、知识梳理

(一) 冠词、数词用法

	冠词	数词
意义	置于名词之前，说明名词特性，不能单独存在	表示数目多少或顺序先后
例句	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Could you pass me the book?* He took a book from the shelf.* He is an Englishman, with an Irish wife.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Three will be enough.* He won the third in the race.* About two thirds of them were born in the 1990s.

(二) 冠词、数词的分类



Tip

冠词使用主要遵循以下两条基本规则：

1 表示当事人知道或明确所指之人或事物时，在名词前用 **the**。

Have you watered **the flowers**? (当事人知道指的是哪些花。)

Could you pass me **the book**? (当事人知道要的是哪本书。)

2 如果当事人不知道或无法明确所指之人或事物时，则：

(1) 在单数可数名词前面用不定冠词 **a(n)**。

I'd like **an explanation**. 我需要一个解释。

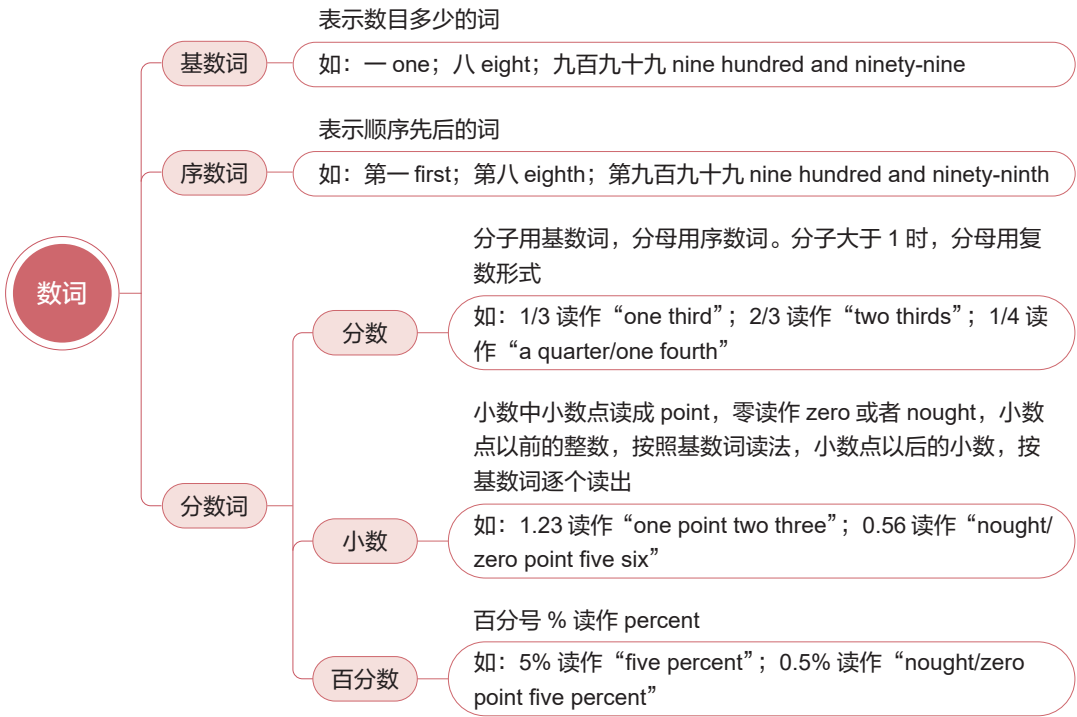
I need **a book**. 我需要一本书。

(2) 在复数名词或不可数名词前用零冠词。

Rabbits generally run faster than **turtles**. 兔子通常比乌龟跑得快。

She needs **help**. 她需要帮助。

注：固定搭配及习惯用法不遵循该规则。



Tip

基数词变序数词遵循以下规则：

1 除“第一”“第二”“第三”外，其他序数词都以在基数词后加 th 构成，其中有些词在拼法上有少许变化，如：

第五 fifth	第八 eighth	第九 ninth
第十二 twelfth	第二十 twentieth	

2 两位数，只需把个位数变成序数词，如：

第三十一 thirty-first	第二十三 twenty-third
-------------------	-------------------

3 三位以上的数，只把最后两位变成序数词，如：

第二百五十 two hundred and fiftieth

第九百九十九 nine hundred and ninety-ninth

此外，first, second, third 等词常缩写为 1st, 2nd, 3rd 等。

二、高频考点

1 Chengdu is _____ beautiful city and _____ capital of Sichuan Province.

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

【解析】该题选 B，考查冠词用法。句意：成都是一座美丽的城市，也是四川省的省会。根据句意，第 1 处空格需表达“一”的概念，“city”为可数名词单数，且为辅音音素开头，因此使用不定冠词 a。“capital”后因有 of 介词短语修饰，作定语，表示特指，因此第 2 处空格使用定冠词 the，因此选择答案 B。

2 I'll be ready to leave in _____ minute; in _____ fact, I'm just putting on my shoes now.

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

【解析】该题选 B，考查固定搭配。句意：我马上就准备好出发了，事实上，我现在正在穿鞋。in a minute 意为“马上，立即”，in fact 意为“事实上，实际上”，因此选择答案 B。

3 It is reported that _____ president will have dinner with _____ President O'Conner tomorrow.

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

【解析】该题选 C，考查冠词用法。句意：据报道，明天总统将与奥康纳总统共进晚餐。根据句意，第 1 处空格后“president”表示当事人知道或明确所指之人或事物，使用定冠词 the。而“President O'Conner”中的 President 表示头衔。在表示称呼、头衔、职位等名词前一般不加冠词，即使用零冠词，因此选择答案 C。

4 Please turn to page _____ and look at the _____ picture.

A. two; second B. two; two C. second; two D. second; second

【解析】该题选 A，考查数词用法。句意：请翻到第二页看第二张图片。根据句意，第 1 处空格表达的是“第 2 页”，“名词 + 基数词”可表示书页、房间号等，也可用“the + 序数词 + 名词”，即 the second page。第 2 处空格表达的是“第二张图片”，表示数目顺序，要用序数词，因此选择答案 A。

5 It is reported that _____ houses fell down and about ten _____ people died in the earthquake.

A. thousands of; thousand

B. thousands of; thousands

C. thousand of; thousand

D. thousand of; thousands

【解析】该题选 A，考查数词用法。句意：据报道，地震中数以千计的房子倒塌，约 1 万人死亡。根据句意，第 1 处空格表达的是概数“数以千计（成千上万）的”，故用 thousands of 这样的表达。第 2 处空格表达具体人数“一万人”，表示具体数字时，基数词 hundred、thousand、million 等用单数形式，因此选择答案 A。

三、专项训练

单项选择

- It is _____ picture of _____ old couple in Scotland.
A. a; an B. an; a C. a; / D. ./; a
- There's _____ book on _____ desk by your side.
A. a; a B. a; the C. the; a D. the; the
- Xi'an is known as _____ city that never sleeps and _____ capital of Shaanxi Province.
A. a; a B. a; the C. the; the D. the; a
- Have you seen _____ my mobile phone? I left it here just now.
—Is it _____ white one? I think I saw it somewhere.
A. ./; a B. the; the C. a; the D. the; a
- She is studying to become _____ lawyer; in _____ future, she hopes to specialize in corporate law.
A. a; the B. a; / C. the; the D. ./; the

6. He is a little shy in _____ public and he never dares to make a speech to _____ public.
A. the; the B. the; / C. ./; / D. ./; the
7. My son often plays _____ basketball on Saturdays, and plays _____ erhu on Sundays.
A. a; the B. ./; a C. ./; the D. the; /
8. —Jenny, how about going for _____ picnic in _____ Regent's Park this Saturday?
—Sounds great. Mom, could we invite _____ to go with us?
A. a; ./; the Brown's B. ./; the; the Browns
C. a; ./; the Browns D. the; ./; the Brown's
9. The number of employees in the company is around five _____, _____ of them working in the sales department.
A. hundred; three fourths B. hundreds; three fourth
C. hundreds; three fourths D. hundred; three fourth
10. —There is a spelling mistake in passage _____.
—Is the word “elaborat” without the letter “e” in the _____ line?
A. three; three B. three; third C. third; three D. third; third

1-5 ABBA 6-10 DCCAB

