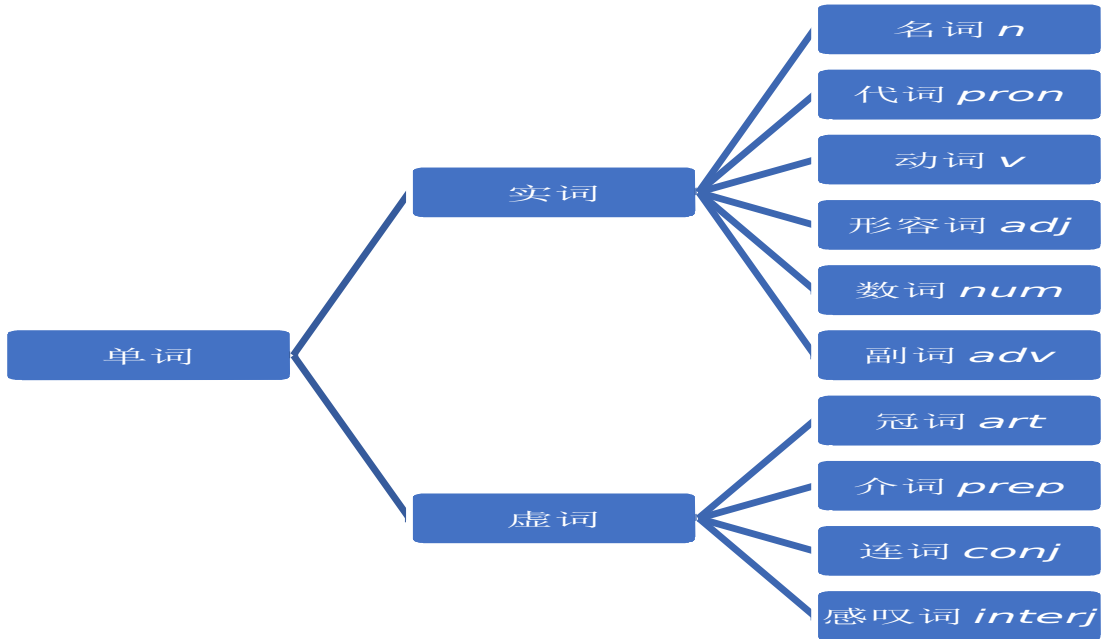


成分划分与词性关系

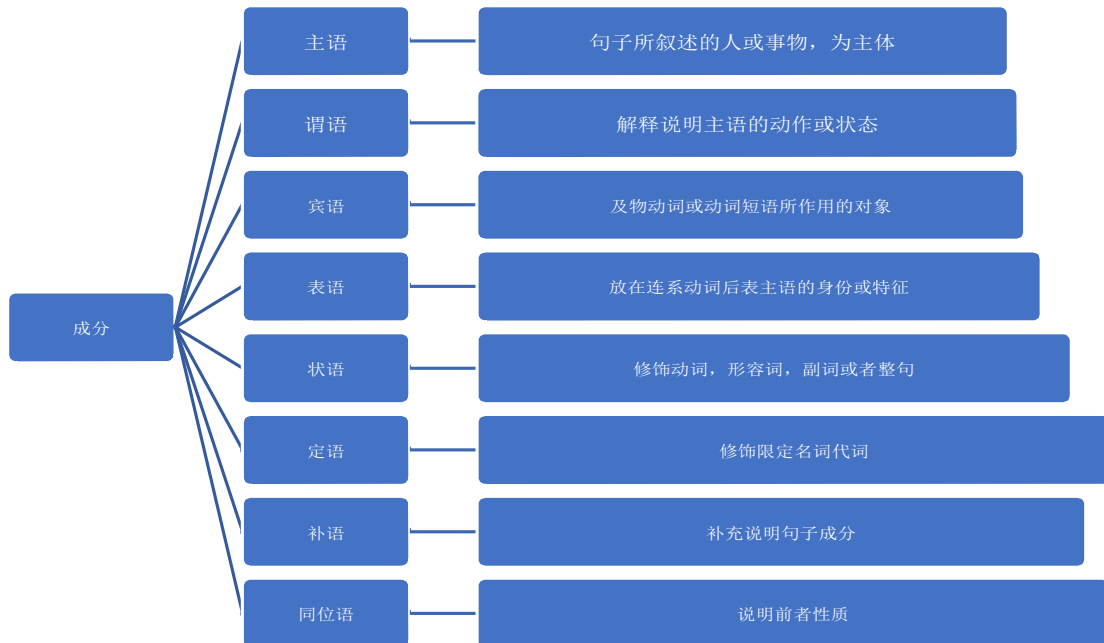
1. 词性



实词：有实在意义，能独立承担句子成分的词（实词具有词形的变化）

虚词：没有实际意义，不能独立承担句子成分（虚词无词形变化）

2. 句子成分：



3. 简单句的五种基本句型

1. 主系表

Eg: I am not feeling well today.

2. 主谓宾

They decided to hold a meeting

3. 主谓双宾

My father bought me an electronic dictionary.

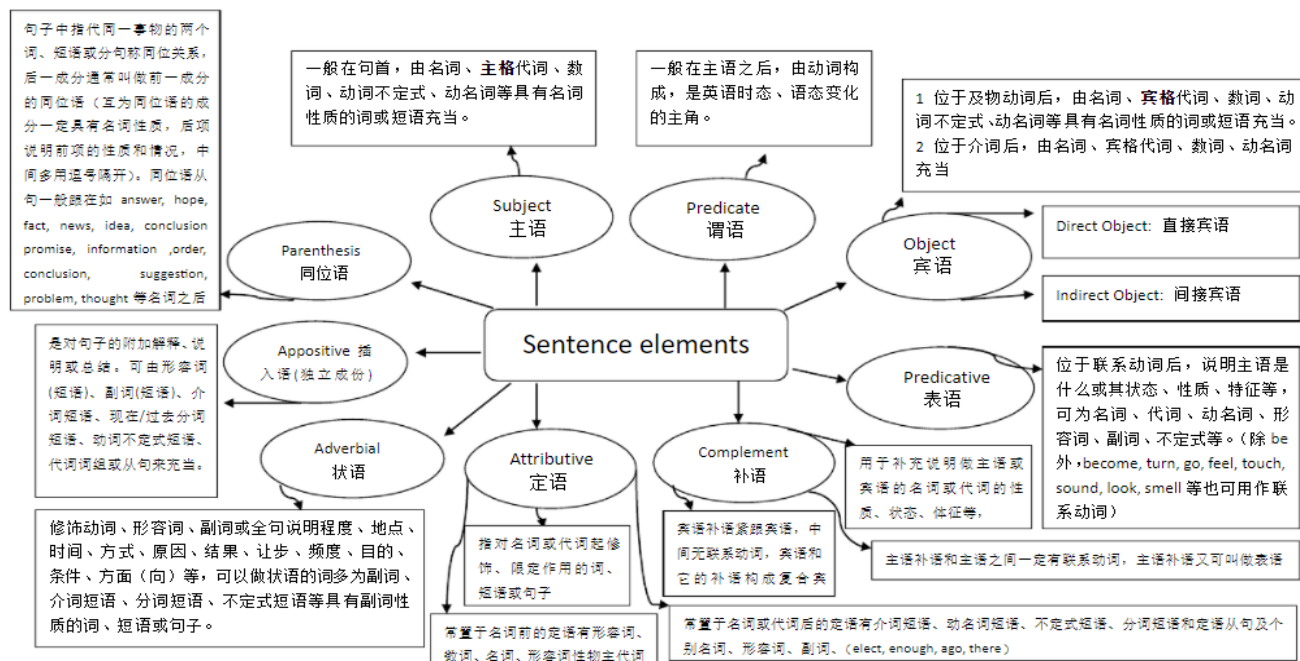
4. 主谓状

The sun rises in the east

5. 主谓宾补

Marx made London the base for his revolutionary work.'

4. 具体关系



成分划分例题 1

1. we are working.
2. I can swim very well.
3. The waiter brought a bottle of beer to me.
4. Why does the wind blow?
5. The rain has been pulling down for a whole day.
6. Both Tom and Jack enjoy country music.
7. Jim asked you to give his to everyone.
8. You must get the car ready by tomorrow.
9. I have a lot of clothes to wash.
10. He gave his son some advice on reading.
11. Read me the first paragraph.
12. I've ordered some soup for you.
13. He began learning English ten years ago.
14. My being late worried my teacher.
15. The president himself would visit our school.
16. April fool' Day is the day of the year
17. He usually takes a nap after lunch.

18. I got it back at once.
19. He finished lunch and went into the garden.
20. The telephone rang.
21. We study hard.
22. His father might have died.
23. Will you leave the door unclosed
24. Can you make the dog stand still?
25. The landlord had them working day and night.
26. A sound knowledge of grammar is important to good writing.
27. We all breathe, eat, and drink.
28. I woke up at 6: 00 in the morning.
29. The book weighs five kilos.
30. They will be flying to London.

成分划分例题 2

1. They guess that racial differences in which dairy products are usually consumed, or in eating habits—having small amounts of dairy products throughout the day, for instance, rather than a single large serving—may help explain the finding
2. How could we possibly think that keeping animals in cages in unnatural environments—mostly for entertainment purposes is fair and respectful?
3. Human beings have agreed, in the course of centuries of mutual dependency, to let the various noises that they can produce with their lungs, throats, tongues, teeth, and lips systematically stand for certain happenings in their nervous systems.
4. Just as social positions can be symbolized by feathers worn on the head, by gold on the watch chain, or by a thousand other things according to the culture we live in, so the fact of being hungry can be symbolized by a thousand different noises according to the culture we live in.
5. The fact that most of these young people have gone to Europeanized or Americanized societies makes it unlikely that they will hold as tightly to the value of duty as they would have if they had not left their countries.

练习

1. The young clerk expressed full of confidence that he was qualified for that demanding mission, which was beyond our expectation.
2. The more exposed young people are to financial issues, and the younger they become aware of them, the more likely they are to become responsible, forward-planning adults who manage their finances confidently and effectively.
3. She found that kids praised for "trying hard" did better on testes and were more likely to take on difficult assignments than those praised for being "smart".
4. Perhaps more importantly, the better you are at managing the time you devote to your studies, the more time you will have to spend on your

outside interests.

1. 名词与冠词

一、冠词的基本用法

不定冠词 a/an 的用法

(1)单数可数名词前用不定冠词 a/an 表示泛指。

The “Chinese Dream” is a dream to improve people's wellbeing and a dream of harmony, peace and development.

(2)在某些抽象名词前加不定冠词可使抽象名词具体化。

Being able to afford a drink would be a comfort in those tough times.

(3)不定冠词用在序数词前不表示排序，而表示“再一，又一”。

He missed the gold in the high jump, but will get a second chance in the long jump.

(4)a/an 相当于 every，表示“每一”。

—It's said John will be in a job paying over \$ 60,000 a year.

—Right, he will also get paid by the week.

定冠词 the 的用法

(1)用在名词前表示特指。

We are said to be living in the Information Age, a time of new discoveries and great changes. (2)用在世界上独一无二的人或物、自然现象、发明物之前；或序数词和形容词最高级之前。例如 the Pacific Ocean.

(3)用在序数词和最高级前。

As is known to all, the People's Republic of China is the biggest developing country in the world.

(4)用在表示计量的名词前如 by the hour, by the dozen 等，但若名词为抽象名词则不加冠词如 by weight, by height 等。例如 by the week.

零冠词的用法

(1)在不可数名词或可数名词复数前表示泛指不用冠词。

Carl is studying food science at college and hopes to open up a meat processing factory of his own one day.

The Smiths don't usually like staying at hotels, but last summer they spent a few days at a very nice hotel by sea.

(2)称呼语及表示独一无二的头衔、职务的名词作宾语或同位语时，不加冠词。

Dr. Peter Spence, headmaster of the school, told us, a fifth of pupils here go on to study at Oxford and Cambridge.

二、名词词义辨析

(1)“同缀”词的词义辨析，即相同词缀的名词辨析。近几年高考中常出现的形似词有：

①expectation; reputation; contribution; civilization

②accommodation; occupation; adaptation; appreciation

③equipment; arrangement; assessment; entertainment

④consequence; independence; competence; intelligence

(2)形近词的词义辨析，近几年高考中常出现的形近词有：

①sympathy; symbol; symptom; systematic

②commitment; competition; ambition; accompany

(3)“意近”词的词义辨析，近几年高考中常出现的意近词有：

①advice; question; offer; idea

②anger; rudeness; regret; panic

(4)“无关联”词的词义辨析，近几年高考中出现的有：

①worth; supply; package; list

②difference; comparison; connection; barrier

③luck; value; time; fact

三、冠词的固定搭配

固定搭配中冠词的考查是一大难点，平常的积累非常重要，因此多留意一些短语中冠词的使用非常重要。

与不定冠词连用的常考习语

have a gift for 有……的天赋

get a lift/ride 搭便车

as a rule 通常，照例

in a hurry 匆忙地

once in a while 偶尔

a waste of ……的浪费

have a population of 有……人口

have a history of 有……的历史

have an area of 有……的面积

a knowledge of (=know) 知道

go on a diet 节食

in a sense 在某种意义上

at a loss 困惑，不知所措

all of a sudden 突然

a matter of ……的问题

与定冠词连用的常考习语

in the end 最后，终于

on the whole 总之

for the time being 暂时

on the radio/phone 通过无线电/电话

on the spot 在场，到场，立即，马上，当场

to tell (you) the truth 说实话，老实说

not in the least (=not at all) 一点也不

make the most/best of 充分利用

in the way 挡路

on the right/left 在右/左面

用零冠词的常考习语

ahead of time 提前

under repair 在修理之中

by mistake 错误地

by law 根据法律

on board 在船(或火车等)上

at war 在交战

in debt 负债

by air/land/water 乘飞机/走陆路/走水路

out of work/order/control/date/patience/reach/breath/
danger/season

失业/不按次序/失控/过时/失去耐心/够不着/上气不

接下气/脱离危险/不合时令或不在旺季

in use/danger/public 正被使用/处于危险之中/公开地，当众

come/rank first 名列第一

catch fire 起火

come to light 暴露，真相大白

come to power (=take office) 上任，掌权

make room for 为……腾出空间

四、名词的固定搭配

高考考查名词构成的短语搭配主要有两类：“动词+名词”和“介词+名词”。近几年考查的有：

①keep a balance 保持平衡

②out of one's reach 在某人够不到的地方

③make room for 为……腾地方

④beyond recognition 无法辨认

常见的名词固定搭配还有：

have/gain access to 可以获得

take ...into account 考虑……

gain/have an advantage over 胜过，优于

make fun of 取笑，嘲弄

take advantage of 利用，趁……之机

make the best of 充分利用，妥善处理

play a part/role in 起作用

catch sight of 发现，突然看见

have a good reputation 有个好的名声

have an idea of 了解

have a sense of 有……意识

have a feeling of 有……感觉

get relief 得到缓解

四、名词的转化

一般说来抽象名词为不可数名词，但当抽象名词表示具体的东西时，可用作可数名词且词义发生变化，主要类型如下：

(1) 抽象名词具体化是考查的重点和难点，表示具有某种特性、状态、感情情绪的人或事。

实际上考查名词，但形式上考查冠词。常见的表达有：

抽象名词 抽象名词具体化

drink 饮料 a drink 一杯饮料

comfort 安慰；慰藉 a comfort 一件令人感到安慰的事

feeling 感觉；感情 a good feeling 一种愉快的感情

success 成功 a success 一位成功的人或一件成功的事

failure 失败 a failure 一个失败的人或一件失败的事

surprise 惊奇 a surprise 一件令人惊奇的事

experience 经验 a experience 一次经历

difficulty 困难 a difficulty 一件难事

coffee 咖啡 two coffees 两杯咖啡

(2)有些抽象名词有时以复数形式出现，表示具体化，意义发生变化或构成固定短语。

use one's brains 动脑筋

meet with difficulties 遇到各种困难

make preparations 作准备

in high spirits 情绪高涨

good manners 有礼貌

Many thanks. 非常感谢。

No pains, no gains. 不劳无获。

congratulations 祝贺

possessions 所有物，财产

surroundings 环境

(3)有些物质名词以复数形式出现，表示数量之多，范围之广。

burst into tears 大哭起来

miles of golden sands 绵延几英里的金黄色沙滩

burn to ashes 烧成灰烬

习题：

1. Please refer to the _____ before you switch on the engine.

- A. introductions B. explanations
C. instructions D. expressions

2. It is unfair that one can enjoy _____ just because he or she is rich or powerful.

- A. privilege B. possession
C. principle D. position

3. On Friday _____ President Obama and his wife hosted _____ White House dinner with the visiting British guests. A. /; a
B. the; the

C. /; the D. the; a

4. Mary couldn't remember when she first met Mr Andersen, but she was sure it was _____ Sunday because everybody was at _____ church.

A. /; the B. the; /

C. a; / D. /; a

5. First impressions are the most lasting. After all, you can never get _____ second chance to make _____ first impression.

A. a; the B. the; the

C. a; a D. the; a

6. The story shows that _____ knowledge of _____ first aid can make _____ real difference.

A. the; the; / B. a; /; a

C. /; the; a D. a; /; /

7. Rock climbing is _____ great fun. You will get close to _____ nature

and take adventures at the same time.

A. /; / B. a; /

C. a; the D. /; the

8. In _____ recent online survey, over 60 percent of the 4, 000 participants did not agree with _____ policy to charge so much import tax.

A. the; a B. the; the

C. a; the D. a; a

9. I woke up with _____ bad headache, yet by _____ evening the pain had gone.

A. the; the B. the; an

C. a; the D. a; an

10. When _____ word came that the 2012 Nobel Prize for Literature had been awarded to Mo Yan, _____ internationally known author, China went into a national celebration.

A. a; the B. /; an

C. the; the D. the; an

11. Most of them agree that _____ knowledge of English is a must in _____ international trade today.

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

12. I can't remember when exactly the Robinsons left _____ city. I only remember it was _____ Monday.

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

13. Bringing housing prices down to _____ reasonable level is the short-term target, and our long-term goal is to build _____ effective and healthy housing market.

A. a; an B. a; the

C. the; an D. the; the

14. People are living in _____ world where mouse clicks rule our life, so online searches have become _____ must.

A. the; / B. /; a

C. the; a D. a; the

15. As he already knew French, he gained _____ advantage over _____ rest of the class.

A. the; the B. an; the

C. an; a D. /; the

16. Tickets for the most popular _____, such as 100 m race and 4×100 m relay race, were sold out in just a few hours.

A. events B. incidents

C. affairs D. accidents

17. You guys will most probably be working too hard in the coming year, so we teachers hope you can keep a _____ between work and relaxation.

A. promise B. lead

C. balance D. diary

18. —Why does he never pick up the waste paper on the ground?

—Maybe because he thinks it's beneath his _____ to do so.

A. honesty B. dignity

C. property D. liberty

19. Most people have _____ for certain colours, patterns or categories of clothing.

A. talents B. preferences

C. excuses D. responsibilities

20. The police are trying to find out the _____ of the woman murdered in the bathroom.

A. evidence B. characteristic

C. status D. identity

练习题:

1.They are from America, but they can speak _____ (German) very well.

2.It's my _____ (please) to help you with your English.

3.Who is your favorite _____ (music) , Beethoven, Mozart or Schubert?

4.As a student, you should learn how to face all _____ (kind) of difficulties.

5.It's difficult for a person to deal with a group of _____ (wolf).

6.In summer, we have two _____ (month) holiday. It is in July and August.

7.We should take more _____ (measure) to satisfy people's needs.

8. At the _____ (high) of four miles, the air becomes too thin to breathe.

9.The professor had three _____ (lecture) tonight.

10.He was late again so his teacher didn't want to listen to his _____ (explain) any more.

11.Sometimes, there is only one step between failure and _____ (succeed) .

12.When they grow up, they should manage their own _____ (life).

13.Can you tell me the machine's _____ (advantage)?

14. We are all _____ (graduate) of No. 1 Middle School. Which school are you from?

15.Tell the students not to do something dangerous. After all, _____ (safe) is the most important..

16.There are no _____ (seat) on the bus. Let's wait for the next one.

17. Great _____ (mind) often make great contributions to our society.

18.There are a lot of _____ (activity) after class in our school.

19.I don't think the robots will have _____ (brain) in the future.

20.She has written many articles for a popular _____ (woman) magazine .

21.--- How many _____ (planet) are there in the solar system? -- Eight. And Earth is one of them.

22.Our _____ (river) have been polluted by waste from factories.

23.Look! There are two _____ (coach) in front of our school.

24.The speech contest starts in second. Who will be the _____ (one) speaker? Get ready please.

25.There used to be many _____ (fisherman) in the village.

26. Parents should let their children make their own _____ (decide).
27. Tom and Jim are basketball _____ (coach) who are from America.
28. Yesterday is history, tomorrow is a mystery, but today is a gift, that is why it's called the _____ (presence) .
29. The shy girl is afraid of giving a _____ (speak) in front of so many students.
30. I admire them because they are national _____ (hero) .
31. The book sold 20000 _____ (copy) within two weeks.
32. Could you tell me some _____ (information) about Wenchuan earthquake?
33. One of the main _____ (attract) of the place is the nightlife.
34. I'll never forget the _____ (beautiful) of the old houses.
35. What are your _____ (hobby)?
36. The wheelchair gives him the _____ (free) to go out on his own.

1. C 考查名词辨析。句意：请在发动引擎前参考说明书。introduction 介绍；explanation 解释；instruction 说明书；expression 表达。根据句意选择 C 项。
2. A 考查名词辨析。句意：仅因为他/她有钱或者有权就可以享有特权是不公平的。privilege 特权；possession 财产；principle 原则；position 职位。enjoy privilege 意思是“享有特权”。
3. A 考查冠词。首字母大写的单个的表示官职的专有名词前一般用零冠词。此次晚宴只是众多白宫晚宴中的一次，所以前面加 a，表示泛指。
4. C 考查冠词。第一空表示某一个星期天，前应加 a 表示“一个”；第二空是固定搭配，at church 指“做礼拜”。故选 C 项。
5. C 考查冠词。第一空是序数词前加 a，表示“再一……，又一……”；第二空表示再留一次“第一印象”。故选 C。
6. B 考查冠词的用法及固定搭配。句意：这个故事表明，急救知识确实能起很大的作用。knowledge 是不可数名词，一般前面不能加不定冠词，但 a knowledge of sth“掌握某方面的知识”，前面需加 a；first aid 前面不用加冠词；make a difference“有影响，有关系”，是固定短语。故选 B 项。
7. A 考查冠词。句意：攀岩运动是很有趣的。你既可以接近大自然又同时进行了冒险活动。fun 是不可数名词，没有复数形式，也不可加不定冠词，其后可接 (in)v.-ing。nature 是不可数名词，其前不能加定冠词。
8. C 考查冠词。句意：最近网上的一项调查显示，4000 名参与者中，有超过 60% 的人不同意征收过多进口税政策。根据句意可知，第一空表泛指，用不定冠词 a；第二空后的名词 policy 被后面的 to charge so much import tax 修饰，因此用定冠词 the。
9. C 考查冠词。句意：我起床时头痛得厉害，但到傍晚时，头痛好了。a bad headache 剧烈的头痛；by the evening 到晚上。
10. B 考查冠词。句意：当消息传来，2012 诺贝尔文学奖授予莫言，一位国际知名的

作家时，中国举国欢庆。第一空中，当 **word** 作“消息”讲时，是一个不可数名词，不用冠词；而第二空中，**author** 是一个可数名词，而前面 **internationally** 又是以元音音素开头的，故用 **an**。

11. **B** 考查冠词。**knowledge** 虽为不可数名词，但其前却可用不定冠词，表示“某一方面的知识”；第二空 **trade** 为不可数名词，表示泛指时不用冠词。故 **B** 项正确。

12. **D** 考查冠词。第一空是双方都知道的那座“城市”；第二空是泛指，没有特指某一个星期一。

13. **A** 考查冠词。句意：把房价降低到一个合理的水平是我们的短期目标。我们的长远目标是建立一个卓有成效的、健康的房地产市场。**level** 和 **market** 都是可数名词，“一个合理的水平”和“一个卓有成效的、健康的房地产市场”都是泛指，而不是特指，所以选 **A**。

14. **C** 考查冠词。句意：人们生活在一个鼠标控制的世界里，因此网上搜索成为必须做的事。**world** 后有定语从句修饰，故第一空用 **the**；**must** 此处用作名词，表示“必须做的事，必需的东西”，因此第二空用 **a**。故选 **C** 项。

15. **B** 考查冠词。句意：因为他已经懂点儿法语了，所以他有胜过其他同学的优势。**an advantage over the rest of the class**“胜过其余的同学”，其中“其他同学”是特指，故第二空用定冠词。故选 **B** 项。

16. **A** 考查名词辨析。句意：像 100 米赛跑和 4 乘 100 米接力这样最受欢迎赛事的票几个小时就卖完了。**event** 事件，大事，运动项目；**accident** 故障，事故，偶发事件，灾难；**affair** 大事，事件，事务；**incident** 发生的事，小插曲，暴力事件，军事冲突。根据句意可知选 **A** 项。

17. **C** 考查名词辨析。句意：你们学生可能在未来的一年里学习非常努力，所以我们老师希望你们能在学习和放松之间保持平衡。**promise** 承诺；**lead** 领先；**balance** 平衡；**diary** 日记。根据句意可知 **C** 项正确。

18. **B** 考查名词辨析。句意：“为什么他从来不捡地面上的废纸？”“可能因为他认为这样做有失身份。”**beneath one's dignity**“有失身份”。**honesty** 诚实；**property** 财产；**liberty** 自由。根据题意可知选 **B** 项。

19. **B** 考查名词辨析。句意：大多数人对服装的某些颜色、款式或者种类有偏爱。**talent** 天才；**preference** 偏爱；**excuse** 借口；**responsibility** 责任。根据题意可知选 **B** 项。

20. **D** 考查名词辨析。句意：警察在努力查明被谋杀在浴室里的那位女士的身份。**evidence** 证据；**characteristic** 特征；**status** 地位，状态，重要身份；**identity** 身份。根据题意可知选 **D** 项。

参考答案：1.Germans 2.pleasure; 3.musician; 4.kinds; 5.wolves; 6.months';
7.measures; 8.height; 9.lectures;
10.explanation ; 11.success ; 12.lives ; 13.advantages ; 14.graduates ;
15.safety ; 16.seats ; 17.minds ; 18.activities ; 19.brains ; 20.women's ;
21.planets ; 22.rivers ; 23.coaches ; 24.first ; 25.fishermen ; 26.decision ;
27.coaches;
28.present ; 29.speech ; 30.heroes ; 31.copies ; 32.information ;
33.attractions; 34.beauty; 35.hobbies; 36.freedom

