


黄冈兵法

变式题阵

高二英语



学会典型题的解法，只能明白共性特点，
仅具50%的解题能力；

掌握变式题的解法，可以梳清演变规律，
达到100%的学习效果。

陕西师范大学出版社

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——代出版说明

先说黄冈兵法 《黄冈兵法》是我社的品牌书,曾先后荣获全国优秀教育图书奖和全国优秀畅销书奖。几年来,丛书始终致力于为中上等水平的学生提供完整的学习、应试方案,强调针对性、提高性,以教法独特、学法高效、高考试题命中率高等特点,深受市场欢迎,连年销量位居全国教辅品牌前列。如今,我们仍在不断探索,不仅力求使《黄冈兵法》的使用功能更加完善、使用效果更好,也力求以更多更好的形式和内容来满足读者千差万别的个性化需求。

再说题阵 这是一套依据人教版新教材编写的同步解题助学丛书。之所以叫“题阵”,不仅是为了体现考试题型的千变万化、强调解题实战能力提高的重要性,更为了揭示在高考这场没有硝烟的战争中,只有在题阵中不断历练、提升实战能力、掌握命题变化的基本规律和趋势,才能达到提升能力、增强素养的目的,最终赢得胜利。阵法,乃古之战将与敌对垒、攻城拔寨的至上谋略;题阵,是今之骄子学海畅游、升学备考的锦囊妙计。

解题能力只有在变式演练中才能提高 黄冈之所以有很高的教育质量,不仅在于高效的教学方法,也在于黄冈人勇于探索,不断追求,能迅速应对课程改革、考试改革的变化趋势,创新出与高考题型难度和变化相吻合的“活题”。而知能的转化、能力的提升,只有在这些活题中演练才能很好地实现,因此,解题能力的不断提高在学习过程中至关重要。我们认为,以典型活题的解法为实例,详尽分析基本解题方法、发散解题方法、整合思维模式、缕析误区与捷径,这样只能具备50%的解题能力;而既明白典型题的解法,又能以此为母题,掌握多个同类变式题(子题)的解法,掌握共性与变异规律,才能做到举一反三、触类旁通,达到100%的学习效果。

突破传统模式 引领教辅潮流 《变式题阵》在结构方面进行了颇具匠心的设计,按能力层级由低到高分为基础题、提高题、高考题、创新题,在每一层级下,以典型题的细致讲解为示范,侧重于解题方法的归纳、解题思路的点拨、解题障碍的剖析,直至解题能力的基本建成;





在全面掌握典型题基础上,打开思维,列举若干同类变式题,以同类变式、联通练习为发散点和聚合点,从而全面提高解题能力,使学生在实战中巩固知识、生长新知识,在实战中建构能力、提升能力,实现知识向能力的成功过渡。

《变式题阵》与市场现有其他同类图书相比,有以下三大特色:

1. 同步性。丛书在结构上以教材为纲,文科同步到单元,理科同步到章,便于学生在平时学习的同时熟悉题型变化规律,积累解题方法和技巧,循序渐进的提升能力;

2. 工具性。丛书题型全、解法多,典型题与变式题相结合,可作为日常解题练习的参考用书,备查备用;

3. 创新性。丛书不仅收纳了许多高质量创新题,还注重题型的梯度性和难度的连贯性,更注重同步知识向高考真题的过渡,将变式思维第一次引入解题方法中,使学生在日常学习过程中积累实战经验,能够应对各种题型变化,达到事半功倍的效果。

请记住变式题阵的心法要诀:

基础题 + 提高题 + 高考题 + 创新题 = 梯级发展

典例优化解题 + 变式联通练习 = 方法规律

梯级发展 + 方法规律 = 变式题阵

学会典型题的解法,只能明白共性特点,仅具 50% 的解题能力;

掌握变式题的解法,可以梳清演变规律,达到 100% 的学习效果。

如果你对本书满意,请告诉你的同学与老师

如果你不满意,请告诉我们——你最诚恳的朋友

《黄冈兵法》策划组



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Unit

①

Disneyland



基础题

典例优化解题

例1 单项填空

It was said that he was _____ the experiment.

- A. successful to make B. succeeded in doing
C. successful in making D. doing successful

J 解析 本例的从句中谓语动词里含有 was, 而 succeed 是不及物动词, 不能构成被动语态, 所以只可在 A、C、D 中选择一个答案。考虑到 be successful in 的结构, 所以 A 不可选; D 中的 successful 是形容词, 不可作状语, 也不能选用。

D 答案 C

T 拓展 successful 意为“成功的”, 后面常接 in sth. 或 in doing sth.; 动词 succeed 和名词 success 后面也都一样, 常接介词 in 引导的短语。succeed 意为“成功”, 如: He has succeeded in (passing) the exam. 他已经通过了考试 (考试及格)。I don't think you will succeed as a novelist. 我看你当小说家不行。succeed 还可解释为“继……之后; 继任; 继承”, 如: He succeeded Mr. Wang as secretary 他继王先生任书记。

注意: success 是名词, 意为“成功; 成就”; successfully 是副词, 意为“成





功地”。

D 点评 学生出错最多的往往在词语的固定搭配上,解答本题的关键是要掌握 success / successful / succeed 后都接 in 引导的短语。像这种重要的词汇及其用法应该在平时多积累。

变式① 单项填空

The great success they made _____ the building plan will have a great effect on the future of the city.

- A. carry out B. carrying out C. to carry out D. in carrying out

J 解析 本题虽然也是单项填空题,但考查的内容和方式已发生变化。考查的内容是 make success in doing sth. 结构;考查的方式是将 make success in doing sth. 结构分裂开,把 success 作为定语从句的先行词,使得考生难于分辨出该结构。解答此题的关键在于对句子结构的分析,弄清 that they made (success) in carrying out the building plan 是个定语从句的话就等于成功的一半了。

D 答案 D

变式② 单项填空

—May you _____ in working out the program!

—Thank you very much. I hope I will.

- A. success B. successful C. succeed D. are successful

J 解析 may sb. do sth. 解释为“祝某人做某事”,表示希望,祝愿。

D 答案 C

变式③ 单项填空

Every one is very happy that the English evening has turned out _____.

- A. a great success B. great success
C. great successes D. successfully

J 解析 success 虽然是个不可数名词,但可以当作一个成功的事物或事例来用,尤其是当其为形容词所修饰时,可以作为可数名词用。

D 答案 A

例2 单项填空

What impressed me most was that they never _____.

- A. lost hearts B. lost their heart
C. lost heart D. lost their hearts

J 解析 本题考查固定词组的用法。lose heart 作为固定词组,heart 在



其中作为抽象名词表示“勇气;信心”,而不再是个解释为“心”的具体名词。因此,heart 既不可加所有格,也不可复数形式。

D 答案 C

T 拓展 lose one's heart = fall in love with sb., 与 lose heart 不同,两者不能混淆。与 heart 搭配的短语比较多:

1. learn...by heart 背出;记住。如: He has learnt the text by heart already. 他已经把课文背出了。

2. break one's heart 使人难过;使人心碎。如: His father's death broke his heart. 父亲的去世让他十分悲痛。

3. heart and soul 全心全意地。如: Serve the people heart and soul. 全心全意地为人民服务。

D 点评 解答本题只需记住固定词组 lose heart。解答考查固定词组用法的题目关键在于平时学习中要特别注意固定词组的用法和含义,从其用法和意义上加以记忆和辨别。下面的变式就是考查辨析本单元中另外几个重要的固定词组。

变式① 单项填空

The chair is _____. Please take it away.

A. in this way B. in the way C. on the way D. by the way

J 解析 本题与例2的不同地方在于命题人用了多个形式相似但意义不同的词组作为干扰项。解题的巧点在于会用排除法,将已知的三个词组 in this way(用这种方法),on the way(在……的路上)和 by the way(顺便问一问)排除掉,就不难找到正确答案了。

D 答案 B

变式② 单项填空

My teacher is very strict not only _____ all of us, but _____ all his own work.

A. in; with B. with; with C. with; in D. in; in

J 解析 表示“对……人严格”时用 with; 表示“对……事严格”时用 in。

D 答案 C

变式③ 单项填空

When she was walking to school, the little girl _____ a wallet on the ground.





- A. picked out B. picked up C. took up D. made up

J 解析 表示“捡到东西”要用词组 pick up。

D 答案 B

变式联通练习

一、单项填空

1. Go _____ the street and you'll find the entrance _____ the natural park.
A. down; to
C. up; down
B. to; of
D. along; about
2. What will you take _____ the picnic next Sunday?
A. along
B. on
C. along to
D. onto
3. People put food in a fridge. _____ they can keep it fresh.
A. Day after day
B. With the hope
C. At the same time
D. In this way
4. We were told that everything in the lab _____ by a computer the next year.
A. will work
B. will be worked
C. would work
D. would be worked
5. Mary stopped her car to _____ her classmates at the corner of the street.
A. pick out
B. pick up
C. get on
D. get in
6. The man has something wrong with his heart and has to _____ at once.
A. operate
B. operate on
C. be operated
D. be operated on
7. You just can't imagine _____ in the space station so high above the earth!
A. to live
B. living
C. live
D. people who live
8. My wish is to _____ a famous actor when I grow up.
A. do
B. became
C. be
D. turn
9. The first Disney park called Disneyland _____ by Disney himself in 1955 in Los Angeles _____ the west coast of the US.



- A. started; on B. was started; off
C. was started; on D. started; off
10. People sent their sons and daughters abroad _____ them a good education.
A. in hope to give B. to hope of giving
C. in the hope of giving D. with the hope to give
11. Every day we go for a walk, and we often walk _____ the foot of the hill.
A. as long as B. as far as C. as long as D. so far as
12. —Do you drink beer?
—Not any more, but I _____.
A. used to do B. am used to C. used to D. used to drink
13. Edison is well-known _____ the inventor of electric lights.
A. as B. to C. for D. with
14. You'd better practise speaking with your classmates every day.
Only _____ can you improve your spoken English.
A. in this way B. by the way
C. in this means D. by this method
15. The professor who was always strict _____ his work got angry _____ what he saw in the lab.
A. with; with B. in; about
C. at; with D. with; for

答案与提示

一、单项填空

1—5 ACDD B 6—10 DBCCC 11—15 BCAAB

1. entrance 后常接介词 to。

3. put food in a fridge 是储藏的一种方法, 所以用 in this way。

4. work 在句中是及物动词, were told 后的宾语从句中的谓语应用过去时态。两点结合起来可以判定 D。

5. pick up 解释为“搭载”。

7. imagine 后接动名词。

8. turn 后接不带冠词的名词; do 不能解释为“成为……”。





9. on the coast 表示在陆地上; off the coast 表示离开海岸, 在海岸附近的水上。
11. as far as 解释为“远达……”。
13. as 表示“以……身份而著名的”; to 表示“对……人而言是著名的”; for 表示“以……原因而著名的”。
14. “用……方法”介词用 in, 如: in this way, in this method, 但通常要说 by this means。
15. 常用 be strict in sth. 和 be angry about sth. 的结构。



提高题

典例优化解题

例1 单项填空

No one will be sure _____ in a million years.

- A. what will man look like B. what man will look like
C. man will look like what D. what look will man like

J 解析 本例考查的是宾语从句的语序。在句中, what 是作 look like 的宾语的, 这是解答本题的关键之处。因为 what 是宾语从句的引导词, 必须在从句最前面, 因此 C 明显不对。再考虑宾语从句中必须使用主语在前, 谓语在后的语序, 正确答案就不难找到了。

D 答案 B

T 拓展 宾语从句中的热点问题有三个:

一是宾语从句中的语序问题: 宾语从句语序是陈述句的语序, 即主语在前, 谓语在后。宾语从句的引导词分为纯连词 that, if, whether; 连接代词 what, which, who, whose, whom; 连接副词 when, where, why, how 等三类。一般可根据连接词的词义以及其在从句中所充当的句子成分来选择适当的连接词。纯连词在从句中不作成分; 连接代词在从句中常作主语、宾语、表语、定语等; 连接副词通常在从句中作状语。

二是时态呼应: 时态呼应指如果主句的谓语是“过去时”, 宾语从句常用



“过去”范畴的相应时态。但如果宾语从句表示的客观真理或普遍现象,从句仍可用“现在”范畴的时态。

三是否定转移:在 think, believe, suppose, expect, guess 等动词后,宾语从句谓语的否定形式常移至主句的上述动词上,而将从句谓语变为肯定形式(注意:这种现象一般出现在主句是一般现在时的情况下)。正因为这是一种否定转移,所以这类结构如果带有附加疑问句,后者的谓语动词仍应采取肯定形式。

D 点评 学习宾语从句时的最大困难主要在引导词的选择、语序、时态呼应等方面。学生最好能熟悉并掌握上述有关宾语从句的概念。

变式① 单项填空

I don't doubt _____ he will be asked to speak again next time.

- A. if B. whether C. / D. that

J 解析 本题考查宾语从句的引导词。doubt 解释为“怀疑;不相信”,后面接宾语从句时要注意:主句为肯定句时常用 whether 或 if 连接;主句若是否定或疑问句时,则常用 that 引导。

D 答案 D

变式② 单项填空

When I try to find _____ that prevents so many people from taking part in the program, it seems to me that there are two main causes.

- A. why it does B. what it does
C. what it is D. why it is

J 解析 find 后面是个宾语从句,从语序上判断,四个选项都可以。it 在这里是非人称代词用法,后面的动词肯定是 is,因此只能在 C、D 中选择。what 是代词,why 是副词,从 prevents 判断,应该用代词。把句中的宾语从句部分还原,应该是 it is (sth.) that prevents so many people from taking part in the program,然后根据表语 (sth.) 提问,就得到 what is it that prevents so many people from taking part in the program,放到宾语从句中时把语序变成 what it is...,即成了现在句中的样子。

D 答案 C

变式③ 单项填空

(NMET2001) A computer can only do _____ you have instructed it to do.

- A. how B. after C. what D. when



J 解析 do 在本题中是及物动词,由此可知其后接的是宾语从句。由宾语从句看出 to do 后缺少一个宾语,因此必须用连接代词连接从句。

D 答案 C

例2 完形填空

(NMET1997) Todd was working at his gas station (加油站) at night when he heard over the radio that a bank in Long Island had been 27 by an armed man who had killed the night guard and got away with \$ 150,000. When you meet him, please tell him that Tom got the machine running unsuccessful just now.

27. A. searched for

B. held up

C. taken over

D. broken into

J 解析 本题四个选项的短语动词意思不同:searched for 搜寻;held up 阻挡;taken over 接管;broken into 闯入。从单句看很难作出判断。但从下文 by an armed man who had killed the night guard and got away with \$ 150,000, 就可以判断出正确答案来。

D 答案 D

T 拓展 通过上述典型例子可以看到,在上下文的情景之中,不但要考虑干扰项中不同词语所表达的意义,更要充分考虑到语境对完形填空题中词语意义的影响。

D 点评 文章是一个具有内在联系的整体,而上下文则是营造语境的基础,也是逻辑推理的依据。通读全文,理顺大意,根据上下文找出信息词,是做好完形填空题的关键。

例3 短文改错

Though we are going to have mid-term examinations, but
we have few time to go over our lessons. ...

1. _____

2. _____

J 解析 题1中的这种错误是学生经常犯的,属添加性错误。在汉语中,“虽然……但是……”是搭配着用的,而在英语中,“虽然”不能与“但是”连用。题2中学生所犯的错误属选择性错误。是学生在选用形容词时选错了。应把 few 改成 little。虽然两词都可表示“少”的意思;但 few 用来修饰可数名词;little 是用来修饰不可数名词的。

D 答案 1. 去掉 Though 或去掉 but 2. few 改为 little

T 拓展 题2中的 few 和 little,虽然都表示“少”的意思,但用法是相异的。这两个形容词不可混淆;前者是 many 的反义词,所以只能修饰复数可数名词;后者是 much 的反义词,所以只能修饰不可数名词(注:fewer 与 less 也



是这样)。如: There are few buses still running. 只有少数几辆公共汽车仍在行驶。There is little water in the well. 井里的水不多了。

few 和 a few 也不同:前者是 many 的反义词,所以是否定的;加上了 a,则是 none 的反义词,所以是肯定的。

比较: There are few mistakes in your composition. 在你的作文中错误不多。(表示赞赏)

There are a few mistakes in your composition. 在你的作文中有些错误。(表示责备)

few 只能作形容词使用,而 a few 又可作副词使用。如:

Here are a few more apples, James. 这里还有几只苹果,詹姆斯。

Three guests have no seats; we need a few more chairs, sir. 有3位客人没有座位,我们还需要几把椅子,先生。

little 和 a little 的区别与 few 和 a few 相似。

D 点评 学生犯题1中的错是受母语的影响。学生在学习英语的过程中,母语对其学习有很大的影响。一个孩子对母语知识的获得及应用是下意识的,所以在学习英语时,原来从母语中所学的东西也是会不停地、下意识地出现在学习过程中。因此我们在学习过程中要特别注意英汉两种语言的相似和相异之处。

变式联选练习

一、单项填空

1. —Are you sure _____?

— Sorry, I don't know.

A. whether he is honest

B. is he honest

C. whether is he honest

D. that he is honest

2. Turn on the radio at this time every morning, and you can easily _____ BBC.

A. pick

B. pick out

C. pick up

D. pick off

3. Please tell me _____ you would like to have your coffee, black or white?

A. what

B. where

C. when

D. how

4. After _____ seemed to be a long time, the badly wounded soldier came back to life.

A. that

B. it

C. which

D. what





5. Eat _____ cake you like and leave the others for _____ comes in late.
A. any; who B. every; whoever
C. whichever; whoever D. either; whoever
6. Someone is ringing the doorbell. Go and see _____.
A. who is he B. who he is
C. who is it D. who it is
7. —Has every one of you learned well about Osbert?
—Yes, Nancy's told us all _____.
A. that he was doing B. that he had done
C. what he was doing D. what he had done
8. When I try to find _____ that prevents so many people from taking part in the program, it seems to me that there are two main causes.
A. why it does B. what it does
C. what it is D. why it is
9. Do you know _____ the peasants make of the fallen fruit?
A. how B. why C. what D. what use
10. —Rose is only a bus driver, and yet she is now buying a very big house.
—Yes, because she's always saved _____.
A. what little she earns B. how little she earns
C. for little she earns D. with little she earns

二、完形填空

Once, a king showed two men a large 11 in the garden. He told them to 12 it with water from a well. After they had begun their work he left them, saying, "When the sun is 13 I will come and see your work".
14 one of them said, "What's the 15 of doing this foolish work? We can 16 fill the basket." The other man replied, "That is 17 of our business." The first man said, "You 18 do as you please, but I am not going to work at 19 so foolish." He threw down his bucket(桶) and went away. The other man didn't say 20, but kept on carrying water. 21 sunset the well was 22 empty.

As he poured the 23 bucket of water into the basket, he saw a 24 thing in it. He picked it up. It was a beautiful gold ring. 25 the king came. As soon as he saw the ring, he knew that he had 26 the kind of man he 27