

# 周周清

## ——高考英语专项复习指导

ENGLISH

褚春梅 主编

中国  广播电视出版社

CHINA RADIO & TELEVISION PUBLISHING HOUSE

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# 前言

WEEKLY ENGLISH REVISION

“复习效率是可以计划出来的!”

高三学生最紧缺的是时间,最无奈的是学习效率低,最渴求的是高考一搏中夺高分。

如果你也有同样的需要,同样的困惑,同样的追求,请跟我来。跟《周周清——高考英语专项复习指导》一起复习,可以帮助你满足需求,脱离困境,达到目标。

图书特色:

- 一:每天有计划,每周有提升,把你的时间计划起来,科学合理安排 12 周。
- 二:锁定高考题型,点拨应试策略,帮你进行专项突破,设计高考最佳捷径。
- 三:梳理考点知识,及时发现弱点,有效进行针对训练,激活你的潜力空间。
- 四:分析解题思路,提示答题切入点,区别易混干扰项,让你豁然开朗。

将本书献给即将参加高考的学子,愿它成为你学习的一个支点,使你在英语复习中得到惊人的突破!

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# WEEK 1



## Unit 1

## 高考考点梳理:冠词

### ◎考点梳理

冠词的考查重点包括不定冠词 a 和 an 的用法,定冠词 the 的用法和零冠词的用法等。其中,不定冠词与定冠词的用法区别以及在具体语言环境中冠词的应用是历年考试考查的重点。

#### 1. 不定冠词的用法

① 泛指某一类人、事或物;相当于 any,这是不定冠词 a/an 的基本用法。

② 泛指某人或某物,但不具体说明何人或何物。

③ 表示数量,有“一”的意思,但数的概念没有 one 强烈。

④ 表示“每一”,相当于 every。

例如:I go to school five days a week. 我一周五天课。

⑤ 用在序数词前,表示“又一”、“再一”。

例如,I have three books. I want to buy a fourth one. 我已经有三本书,我想买第四本。

⑥ 用在某些固定词组中:a lot(of)许多,大量;after a while 过一会儿。

#### 2. 定冠词的用法

① 特指某(些)人或某(些)物,这是定冠词的基本用法。

② 指谈话双方都知道的人或事物。

例如:Open the window, please. 请打开窗户。

③ 指上文已经提到的人或事物。

例如:I have a car. the car is red. 我有一辆小汽车,它是红色的。

④ 指世界上独一无二的事物。

例如:Which is bigger, the sun or the earth?  
哪一个大,太阳还是地球?

⑤ 用在序数词、形容词最高级前。

例如:The first lesson is the easiest one in this book. 第一课是这本书最简单的一课。

⑥ 用在由普通名词构成的专有名词前。

#### 3. 零冠词的用法

① 在专有名词和不可数名词前。例如,  
Tian'an men square 天安门广场,water 水。

② 可数名词前已有作定语的物主代词(my, your, his, her 等)、指示代词(this/these, that/those)、不定代词(some, any 等)及所有格限制时。

③ 复数名词表示一类人或事物时。

④ 在星期、月份、季节、节日前。

例如:on Sunday 在周日, in march 在三月。

但如果月份、季节等被一个限定性定语修饰时,则要加定冠词:He joined the army in the spring of 1982. 他在1982年春季参军。

⑤ 在称呼语或表示头衔的名词前:mum 妈妈。

⑥ 在学科名称,三餐饭和球类运动名称前。

例如:I have lunch at school every day.

但当 football, basketball 指具体的某个球时,其前可以用冠词:I can see a football. 我可以看到一只足球。Where's the football? 那只足球在哪儿?(指足球,并非“球类运动”)

⑦ 在表特定的公园、街道、车站、桥、学校等之前。

例如:No. 25 middle school

⑧ 某些固定词组中不用冠词:by car 乘汽车。



## ◎针对训练

- After dinner, he gave Mr. Richardson \_\_\_\_\_ ride to \_\_\_\_\_ Capital Airport.  
A. the; a B. a; the C. /; a D. /; the
- It is often said that \_\_\_\_\_ teachers have \_\_\_\_\_ very easy life.  
A. /; / B. /; a C. the; / D. the; a
- 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
- This is \_\_\_\_\_ film I've told you about several times.  
—It's great. I've never seen \_\_\_\_\_ more moving one.  
A. a; a B. the; the C. the; a D. a; the
- What's the matter with you?  
—I caught \_\_\_\_\_ bad cold and had to stay in \_\_\_\_\_ bed.  
A. a; / B. a; the C. a; a D. the; the
- I wonder what it feels like to be one of \_\_\_\_\_ really rich. The Browns already have Rolls Royce and now they are buying \_\_\_\_\_ third.  
A. the; the B. /; a C. the; a D. /; the
- What do you think about \_\_\_\_\_ dress in the shop window?  
—Oh, it's beautiful. She will be pleased if she can have it as \_\_\_\_\_ birthday present.  
A. a; a B. a; the C. the; a D. the; the
- On November 11, 2004, Palestinians learnt that Yasser Arafat, \_\_\_\_\_ symbol of their struggle, died in \_\_\_\_\_ Paris hospital.  
A. a; / B. the; a C. a; the D. the; the
- It's reported that nearly 150,000 people lost their lives in Asian tsunamis(海啸).  
—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ news came as \_\_\_\_\_ shock to me.  
A. the; a B. the; the C. a; a D. a; the
- How many people are still leading \_\_\_\_\_ life under \_\_\_\_\_ poverty line in the world?  
—Perhaps one fourth.  
A. the; / B. a; the C. a; a D. /; /
- According to \_\_\_\_\_ World Health Organization, health care plans are needed in all big cities to

prevent \_\_\_\_\_ spread of AIDS.

- A. the; / B. the; the C. a; a D. /; the
- I know you don't like \_\_\_\_\_ music very much. But what do you think of \_\_\_\_\_ music in the film we saw yesterday?  
A. /; / B. the; the C. the; / D. /; the
  - I knocked over my coffee cup. It went right over \_\_\_\_\_ keyboard.  
—You shouldn't put drinks near \_\_\_\_\_ computer.  
A. the; / B. the; a C. a; / D. a; a
  - Everywhere man has cut down \_\_\_\_\_ forests in order to grow crops, or to use \_\_\_\_\_ wood as fuel or as building material.  
A. the; the B. the; / C. /; the D. /; /
  - Of all \_\_\_\_\_ reasons for my decision to become a university professor, my father's advice was \_\_\_\_\_ most important one.  
A. the; a B. /; a C. /; the D. the; the

## ◎高考试题体验

- (2008年 高考山东卷, 21题) Students should be encouraged to use \_\_\_\_\_ Internet as \_\_\_\_\_ resource.  
A. 不填; a B. 不填; the  
C. the; the D. the; a
- (2008年 高考江苏卷, 21题) We went right round to the west coast by \_\_\_\_\_ sea instead of driving across \_\_\_\_\_ continent.  
A. the; the B. 不填; the  
C. the; 不填 D. 不填; 不填
- (2008年 高考全国卷 II, 8题) It's not \_\_\_\_\_ good idea to drive for four hours without \_\_\_\_\_ break.  
A. a; a B. the; a C. the; the D. a; the
- (2008年 高考重庆卷, 27题) In many places in China, \_\_\_\_\_ bicycle is still \_\_\_\_\_ popular means of transportation.  
A. a; the B. /; a C. the; a D. the; the
- (2008年 高考辽宁卷, 24题) My neighbor asked me to go for \_\_\_\_\_ walk, but I don't think I've got \_\_\_\_\_ energy.  
A. a; 不填 B. the; the  
C. 不填; the D. a; the
- (2008年 高考江西卷, 30题) —I am so sorry to have come late for the meeting.

—It is not your fault. With \_\_\_\_\_ rush-hour traffic and \_\_\_\_\_ heavy rain, it is no wonder you were late.

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

7. (2008 年高考浙江卷, 2 题) \_\_\_\_\_ apple fell from the tree and hit him on \_\_\_\_\_ head.

A. An; the B. The; the  
C. An; 不填 D. The; 不填

8. (2008 年高考湖南卷, 22 题) Have you heard \_\_\_\_\_ news? The price of \_\_\_\_\_ petrol is going up again!

A. the; the B. 不填; the  
C. the; 不填 D. 不填; 不填

9. (2008 年高考陕西卷, 10 题) I ate \_\_\_\_\_ sandwich while I was waiting for \_\_\_\_\_ 20:08 train.

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

10. (2008 年高考四川卷, 8 题) In the United States, there is always \_\_\_\_\_ flow of people to areas of \_\_\_\_\_ country where more jobs can be found.

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

### ◎能力提升

1. In \_\_\_\_\_ review of 44 studies, American researchers found that men and women who ate six key foods daily cut the risk of \_\_\_\_\_ heart disease by 76%.

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

2. —Don't worry if you can't come to \_\_\_\_\_ party.

—I'll save \_\_\_\_\_ cake for you.

A. the; some B. a; much  
C. the; any D. a; little

3. —Hello, could I speak to Mr. Smith?

—Sorry, wrong number. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Smith here.

A. 不填 B. a C. the D. one

4. For him \_\_\_\_\_ stage is just \_\_\_\_\_ means of making a living.

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

5. I like \_\_\_\_\_ color of your skirt. It is \_\_\_\_\_ good match for your blouse.

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

6. We have every reason to believe that \_\_\_\_\_ 2008 Beijing Olympic Games will be \_\_\_\_\_ success.

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

7. Many people have come to realize that they should go on \_\_\_\_\_ balanced diet and make \_\_\_\_\_ room in their day for exercise.

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

8. How about taking \_\_\_\_\_ short break? I want to make \_\_\_\_\_ call.

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

9. In \_\_\_\_\_ film Cast Away, Tom Hanks plays \_\_\_\_\_ man named Chuck Noland.

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

10. \_\_\_\_\_ walk is expected to last all day, so bring \_\_\_\_\_ packed lunch.

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

11. I looked under \_\_\_\_\_ bed and found \_\_\_\_\_ book I lost last week.

A. the; a B. the; the

C. 不填; the D. the; 不填

12. The warmth of \_\_\_\_\_ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of \_\_\_\_\_ wool used.

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

13. Paper money was in \_\_\_\_\_ use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in \_\_\_\_\_ thirteenth century.

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

14. Most animals have little connection with \_\_\_\_\_ animals of \_\_\_\_\_ different kind unless they kill them for food.

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

15. I wanted to catch \_\_\_\_\_ early train, but couldn't get \_\_\_\_\_ ride to the station.

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



## Unit 2

### 完型填空题基本技巧训练之一

#### ◎教师点拨

完型填空是围绕“点、线、面”的宗旨来设空的。所谓“点”，即学生运用已有的语言知识在本句中即可得出答案；“面”，顾名思义，答案的得出需要对全文的理解；“线”的考查需要结合上下文，或上下句。在高考完型填空的20个题中，“点”与“面”的设空不会多，考查重点是“线”的题，它体现的是考生对语篇的理解。从本讲开始，我们将开始完型填空的技巧点拨，单句及语篇的片段训练，重点训练如何结合上下文或上下句得出合理的选择。

技巧点拨之一：充分利用文章的结构，上下文和前后句，找到对选择有提示作用的词或句。有时可能是同义词，有时可能是反义词。

#### ◎针对训练

##### I. 单句训练

- Many old people don't have good \_\_\_\_\_. They can't watch TV, but they can listen to music or news over the radio.  
A. time B. health C. eyesight D. hearing
- They \_\_\_\_\_ potatoes in different ways. They can boil them and fry them.  
A. cook B. eat C. make D. take
- These floating things are very \_\_\_\_\_. It is hard to see them.  
A. big B. fast C. small D. dangerous
- Usually it cannot (get out) because the outside of the earth is too thick and strong. But in some places the outside of the earth is \_\_\_\_\_ and weak.  
A. thin B. thick C. flat D. water
- Someone had taken the \_\_\_\_\_ diamond and put a faulty one in its place.  
A. real B. pure C. right D. exact
- Quite a few people watch TV only to \_\_\_\_\_ the time.  
A. waste B. spend C. kill D. pass
- In a low voice she \_\_\_\_\_ that someone was moving

about upstairs.

- shouted B. told C. spoke D. whispered
- Bats do not see well. Instead, they \_\_\_\_\_ where they are going.  
A. smell B. listen to C. watch D. ask
  - I have always \_\_\_\_\_ you my best friends.  
A. regard B. considered C. trusted D. found
  - Peter begged his neighbour to \_\_\_\_\_ him twenty pounds until the weekend.  
A. lend B. supply C. borrow D. give
  - You can \_\_\_\_\_ my surprise when I heard the news.  
A. suppose B. see C. imagine D. believe
  - A mistake is not serious unless it is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. made B. well-known C. great D. repeated
  - I can hardly \_\_\_\_\_ the difference between these two words.  
A. point B. speak C. talk D. tell
  - I wish those boys wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ so much noise.  
A. do B. shout C. make D. cry
  - I \_\_\_\_\_ them to arrive in time for dinner.  
A. hope B. expect C. wait D. look for

##### II. 片段训练

- Ben was awakened by a gunshot. The \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ noise came through thick stone walls of the house. It was cold in the bedroom and Ben was \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ as he got out of bed.  
(1) A. sharp B. exciting  
C. deep D. clear  
(2) A. crying B. breathing  
C. shaking D. dreaming
- The hunter didn't move for a moment, then he began to \_\_\_\_\_ the bird. Hate for the hunter burned inside of Ben. "Hey", he shouted. His voice cut through the stillness. The hunter stopped, but then continued to follow the bird.  
A. catch B. find C. kill D. follow
- I left for a week to vacation with my parents, and

when I came back, Mr Gillespie was (1) . I didn't have the (2) to ask any of the nurses where he was, for fear they might tell me he had died. Several years later, I was at the gas station when I noticed a familiar face. When I (3) who it was, my eyes filled with tears. He was (4) . I got up to the nerve to ask him if his name was Mr. Gillespie.

- (1) A. dead B. mad  
C. gone D. excited  
(2) A. right B. chance  
C. courage D. time  
(3) A. realized B. wondered  
C. heard D. asked  
(4) A. great B. alive  
C. successful D. lucky

### ◎能力提升

When I was in seventh grade, I was a candy striper (志愿做护士助手的小姑娘) at a local hospital in my town. Most of the 1 I spent there was with Mr. Gillespie. He never had any 2 , and nobody seemed to care about his 3 . I spent many days there holding his hand and talking to him, 4 anything that needed to be done. He became a close friend of mine, 5 he responded with only an occasionally squeeze (捏) of my hand. Mr Gillespie was in a coma (昏迷).

I left for a week to vacation with my parents, and when I came back, Mr Gillespie was 6 . I didn't have the 7 to ask any of the nurses where he was, for fear they might 8 me he had died.

Several 9 later, when I was a junior in high school, I was at the gas station when I noticed a familiar face. When I 10 who it was, my eyes filled with tears. He was 11 . I got up the nerve to ask him if his name was Mr Gillespie. With a(n) 12 look in his face, he replied yes. I 13 how I knew him, and that I had spent many hours talking with him in the hospital. His eyes welled up with tears, and he gave me the warmest hug I had ever 14 .

He began to tell me how, 15 he lay there comatose, he could hear me talking to him and could 16 me holding his hand the whole time. Mr.

Gillespie 17 believed that it was my voice and 18 that had kept him alive.

Although I haven't 19 him since, he fills my heart with 20 every day. I know that I made a difference between his life and his death.

1. A. memory B. energy  
C. time D. effort  
2. A. visitors B. relatives  
C. patients D. problems  
3. A. interest B. requirement  
C. condition D. thought  
4. A. talking about B. looking for  
C. pointing out D. helping out  
5. A. so B. even though  
C. yet D. as if  
6. A. dead B. mad  
C. gone D. excited  
7. A. right B. chance  
C. courage D. time  
8. A. cheat B. tell  
C. remind D. warn  
9. A. days B. weeks  
C. months D. years  
10. A. realized B. wondered  
C. heard D. asked  
11. A. great B. alive  
C. successful D. lucky  
12. A. happy B. uncertain  
C. nervous D. proud  
13. A. apologized B. remembered  
C. explained D. admitted  
14. A. dreamed B. shown  
C. told D. received  
15. A. because B. if  
C. unless D. as  
16. A. notice B. feel  
C. imagine D. appreciate  
17. A. hardly B. immediately  
C. firmly D. wrongly  
18. A. humor B. anxiety  
C. touch D. treatment  
19. A. forgotten B. called  
C. missed D. seen  
20. A. joy B. regret  
C. respect D. sympathy





近年高考阅读理解题越来越多地检测学生对文章的隐含意义、逻辑结构等的理解和对主旨大意的概括,例如推断作者的写作态度和意图、猜测生词的词义、确立文章的主题等,这些问题的答案多数隐藏在文章的脉络之中,学生通常无法直接从字面意思中获得,必须开动脑筋、激活思维。因此,要想在英语考试中取得高分,学生必须学会灵活运用分析、综合、归纳、判断、推理等思维方式。



## Unit 3

### 阅读题型训练:细节查询题技巧训练

#### ◎教师点拨

● 题型特点:细节查询题,即直接解答性问题,是阅读理解题中最简单的一种。这类命题一般是从短文中直接引出原句或稍加变动原句而设计。特别要注意有关 who、when、where、what、whose、how、why 等问题的内容。

● 常见题干:Before domestication horses were \_\_\_\_\_. (2008 年高考北京卷,59 题)

What was the writer always thinking about when he was a child? (2008 年高考安徽卷,56 题)

In what way is the Snowdonia Centre different from the other two holidays? (2008 年高考全国 I 卷,69 题)

When a tourist asks the Japanese the way to a certain place, they usually \_\_\_\_\_. (2008 年高考辽宁卷,56 题)

● 应试策略:在掌握文章的基本事实,了解文章大意的前提下,找准原句,加以分析,即可选出正确答案。

#### ◎针对训练

Read the short passages and answer the questions.

1. There were no seats left when Jane got on the bus, and she had to stand, pushed up against a woman on one side, and on the other a thin man.

On the bus Jane stood \_\_\_\_.

- A. between two people
- B. in front of a man
- C. behind a woman

D. beside a young man

2. John and Peter asked Frank to play football, but he was too tired.

Who probably did not play?

- A. John
- B. Peter
- C. Frank
- D. John and Peter

3. The answers to the questions which were in part 5 of the first history test that we had were quite easy for most of the students.

How many parts did the test have?

- A. First
- B. Only five
- C. At least five
- D. Probably more than five

4. We must learn to use our eyes, keep them open wide, or we shall pass by many a pretty or interesting plant, or miss the sight of some little wild animals.

We must keep our eyes open \_\_\_\_.

- A. in order to pass by interesting plants and see little wild animals
- B. so as not to miss the sight of pretty plants and little wild animals
- C. in order to pass by little wild animals and see the pretty plants
- D. so that we may pass by pretty plants as well as little wild animals

5. Mike had been living in China for 5 years when he met his wife in 2001.

When did Mike move to China?

- A. 1995
- B. 1996



C. 2001 D. 2007  
6. Like his mother, Arthor enjoys reading a great deal; unlike his father, he hates to play basketball.

**Who likes to play basketball?**

A. Arthor's brother

B. Arthor's mother

C. Arthor's father

D. Arthor

7. Hamblen School will have a two-week spring break this year. It begins on March 24. They will go back to school on April 10.

**When will the spring break end?**

A. On March 24 B. On March 25

C. On April 9

D. On April 10

8. Researchers found that red wading birds double their normal body weight of 100 grams before making their twice-a-year nonstop flight between the British Isles and the Russian Arctic. Distance: 5,000 kilometers.

**A red wading bird of 100 grams will probably weigh \_\_\_\_\_ before making its nonstop flight.**

A. 50 grams B. 100 grams

C. 150 grams

D. 200 grams

9. They arrived at six o'clock, which was half an hour after the film had begun. He has been there for one and a half hours now.

**What time is it now?**

A. 5:30 B. 6:00

C. 6:30

D. 7:30

10. There are four main food groups altogether. The dairy group has food like milk, cheese and sour milk. The other three groups are the meat and fish group, the fruit and vegetable group, and the bread and rice group. Each meal should have at least one food from all four main groups. With all these foods together, you will be given enough energy during the day.

**Which of the following is a good eating habit?**

A. Going to school without any breakfast.

B. Eating fish and chips for supper all the time.

C. Finishing your lunch in a very short time.

D. Having at least one food from all four groups

each meal.

## ◎ 高考试题体验

(2008 年高考北京卷 B 篇)

Domestic (驯养的) horses now pull ploughs, race in the Kentucky Derby, and carry police. But early horses weren't tame (驯服的) enough to perform these kinds of tasks. Scientists think the first interactions humans had with horses were far different from those today.

Thousands of years ago, people killed the wild horses that lived around them for food. Over time, people began to catch the animals and raise them. This was the first step in domestication.

As people began to tame and ride horses, they chose to keep those animals that had more desirable characteristics. For example, people may have chosen to keep horses that had a gentle personality so they could be ridden more easily. People who used horses to pull heavy loads would have chosen to keep stronger animals. Characteristics like strength are partly controlled by the animals' genes. So as the domesticated horses reproduced, they passed the characteristics on to their young. Each new generation of horses would show more of these chosen characteristics.

Modern-day horse breeds come in a wide variety of shapes and sizes. This variety didn't exist in the horse population before domestication. The Shetland horse is one of the smallest breeds—typically reaching only one meter tall. With short, strong legs, the animals were bred to pull coal out of mine shafts (矿井) with low ceilings. Huge horses like the Clydesdale came on the scene around 1700. People bred these heavy, tall horses to pull large vehicles used for carrying heavy loads.

The domestication of horses has had great effects on societies. For example, horses were important tools in the advancement of modern agriculture. Using them to pull ploughs and carry heavy loads allowed people to farm more efficiently. Before they were able to ride horses, humans had to cross land on foot. Riding horses allowed people to travel far

greater distance in much less time. That encouraged populations living in different areas to interact with one another. The new form of rapid transportation helped cultures spread around the world.

- Before domestication horses were \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. caught for sports  
B. hunted for food  
C. made to pull ploughs  
D. used to carry people
- The author uses the Shetland horse as an example to show \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it is smaller than the Clydesdale horse  
B. horses used to have gentle personalities  
C. some horses have better shapes than others  
D. horses were of less variety before domestication
- Horses contributed to the spread of culture by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. carrying heavy loads  
B. changing farming methods  
C. serving as a means of transport  
D. advancing agriculture in different areas
- The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. why humans domesticated horses  
B. how humans and horses needed each other  
C. why horses came in different shapes and sizes  
D. how human societies and horses influenced each other

### ◎能力提升

A poor traveler stopped under a tree to eat the boiled rice and vegetables which he had brought with him. A few metres away, there was a small shop by the side of the road where a woman was frying fish and selling it to travelers. The woman watched the poor traveler carefully, and when he finished his food and began to go, she shouted rudely, "Stop! You haven't paid me for the fried fish!"

"But I have not had any fried fish!" he said.

"But everyone can see that you enjoyed the smell of my fried fish with your rice and vegetables," said the woman. "If you had not smelled the

fish, your meal would not have been so pleasant."

Soon passers-by gathered around, and although they supported the poor traveler, they had to admit that wind was blowing from the shop to the place where he had eaten, and that it had carried the smell of the fried fish to him.

Finally, the woman took the poor traveler to a judge, who said, "The woman says that you ate your meal with the smell of her fried fish." The traveler agreed that the wind was blowing from the woman's shop to the place where he ate his rice and vegetables and that it carried the smell of her fried fish to his nose while he was eating. "So he must pay for it. What does your fried fish cost?" he asked the woman.

"Twenty-five cents a plate," she answered, delighted.

"Then go outside together," said the judge.

"There the traveler must hold up a twenty-five-cent coin so that its shadow falls on the woman's hand. The price of the smell of a plate of fried fish is the shadow of the twenty-five-cent coin."

- Why did the traveler refuse to pay the woman for the fried fish? Because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he was poor  
B. he was rude  
C. he was supported by a crowd  
D. he hadn't eaten her fried fish at all
- When the judge asked the woman a question, she felt \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. excited  
B. anxious  
C. pleased  
D. angry
- Which of the following statements is TRUE?  
A. The traveler bought the boiled rice and vegetables from the woman.  
B. The judge had no idea what the woman meant.  
C. In the 5th paragraph, the first "it" has the same meaning as the second "it".  
D. The woman got nothing but the shadow of a twenty-five-cent coin in the end.
- What do you think of the judge after reading the passage?

- A. He was foolish.  
B. He was neither foolish nor clever.  
C. He was clever.  
D. He was kind enough to give the woman 25 cents.

## B

## Time Table

• Buses leave the Railway Station, New York City, from 7:00 a. m. and every half-hour thereafter (从那时以后), until 11:30 p. m. (7 days a week)

• Buses leave Brennan Station 20 minutes before and after every hour from 6:20 a. m. to 10:40 p. m. (7 days a week)

• Evening rush hours (5:00 p. m. to 7:00 p. m.): Buses leave the Railway Station, New York City, every 15 minutes. (Monday Friday)

• Holidays: Buses leave every hour on the hour, each direction. (Trip time: 30 minutes each way)

• All tickets must be bought at Window 12, the Railway Station, New York City, or at the Brennan Station Window BEFORE boarding buses.

## Bendy Buses

From 15 November 2003, new Bendy Buses on Route 18 will speed up boarding times, improve access, and reduce journey times between Euston and Sudbury.

• Faster journeys: To speed up journey times, cash is not accepted on the new Bendy Buses. So you must have a ticket before you board. There are two ways you can pay before you board: roadside ticket machines or ticket outlets.

• Faster boarding - three door entry

Passengers with a Travel Card, Bus pass, Freedom Pass or a single journey ticket can board through any of the three doors.

Saver ticket holders must board through the front door and present their ticket to the driver as usual.

Wheelchair users should get on through the low-floor central door.

• Extra space and comfort

Bendy Buses are designed to offer you greater comfort, with climate control and enhanced (增强) security (安全) with CCTV (closed-circuit-television 闭路电视). The buses are low floor which means they are accessible for everyone.

## • Timetable: Route 18

Mondays—Saturdays: buses run every 6 minutes for most of the day, and every 8 minutes during the evening.

Sundays: buses run every 8-10 minutes throughout the day.

- If you get to the Railway Station, New York City at 11:35 p. m. on a Saturday, how long will you have to wait before you take a bus?  
A. 5 minutes  
B. 15 minutes  
C. 25 minutes  
D. No buses can be taken.
- You'll go back home from work in Brennan. Which of the following bus will you take?  
A. 7:30 p. m.      B. 6:00 a. m.  
C. 5:45 p. m.      D. 6:20 p. m.
- The following statements are all true EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. From 15 November 2003, new Bendy Buses on Route 18 will improve its service.  
B. Passengers need no tickets when they take Bendy Buses.  
C. Route 18 runs between Euston and Sudbury.  
D. There are three doors on Bendy Buses on Route 18.
- You will feel comfortable when you take Bendy Buses because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the temperature in the bus is controlled by passengers.  
B. There are night buses for you to take every day.  
C. Buses run every 8—10 minutes at the weekend.  
D. The low floor makes it easy to get on or off the buses.



## Unit 4

### 写作基础训练:学会使用较高级的词语及句型

#### ◎教师点拨

首先让我们来看近年来高考书面表达的评分标准:第五档:“覆盖所有主要内容;应用了较多的语法结构和词语;语法结构或词语方面有些许错误,但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词语所致;有效地使用了语句间的连接成分;达到了预期的写作目的。”

可见,高考书面表达评分标准在语言的运用上对考生提出了更高的要求。也就是说在考查学生语言准确性的基础上,进一步强调了用词的得体性、表达方式的多样性。如果同学们仅运用基础的词语和基本的句型,不能体现出较强的语言运用能力,即使要点齐全,表达没有语法错误,也不能给人一种含金量高的审美享受,因此很难在考试的评分中得到高分。评分标准给我们传递了另外一个信息,如果有意识地使用较高级词语或复杂结构,即使有些许错误,也不扣分,仍属于最高档次。

因此要使一个平淡的文章变得丰富起来,从而提高书面表达的档次。同学们应着力于从以下方面入手。

学会使用较高级的词语:

词语反映你知识贮存量的多少,也是衡量英语水平的一个重要标志。从评分标准可知,运用高级的词语对提高书面表达的分数至关重要。大家先来看下面这些句子:

**例句 1:** Because the weather was good, our journey was comfortable.

运用高级的词语的表达: **Thanks to** the good weather, our journey was comfortable.

**例句 2:** We all know he is a great man.

运用高级的词语的表达: We all **think highly of** him.

**例句 3:** Suddenly I thought out a good idea.

运用高级的词语的表达: A good idea **occurred to me**. 或 A good idea suddenly **struck me**.

**例句 4:** When she heard he had died, she went pale with sorrow.

运用高级的词语的表达: **On hearing** he had died, she went pale with sorrow. 或 **At the news of** his death, she went pale with sorrow.

**例句 5:** When he spoke, he felt more and more excited.

运用高级的词语的表达: **The more** he spoke, **the more** excited he felt.

从以上句子中可以看出,所谓较高级的词语,并不是这样的词语多么难以拼写,而是在英语表达中的一些地道的、符合英语表达习惯的一些词语,这点应引起考生的高度重视。

#### ◎针对训练

I. 试用较高级的词语改写下列各句:

1. Our hometown changed a lot and everything is new.

2. Suddenly, he thought of a good idea.

3. This is John Smith. He is president of our university.

4. A new railway is being built in my university.

5. We have the same opinion.

6. Global warming will surely affect the earth's climate and plants and animals.

7. English is very important in our daily life.