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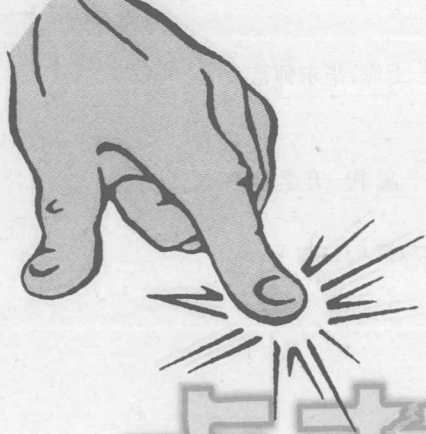
点击名师

高考英语

主编 张建伟

华东师范大学出版社

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高考英语

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Unit 1

Madame Curie

一、教学目标导向

【重点难点】

1. 复习询问对方对某人、某事的看法的日常交际用语;掌握对做某事的把握程度的表达;学会运用 perhaps, maybe 等表示可能性的用法。
2. 掌握本单元出现的单词、短语及习语的用法,提高英语表达能力。
3. 巩固定语从句;学习地点状语位于句首出现的完全倒装及倍数的表达。

【能力要求】

1. 能够听懂在所学语言范围内,教师用略慢的语速谈有关科学家及他们所从事的科学研究方面话题的内容。
2. 能就课文内容进行较为熟练的问答。能联系本单元对话内容,找出相关话题自编对话,达到实际交际的目的。
3. 掌握本单元课文内容,能够运用自己的语言,联系课文内容分析段落大意并找出主题句。
4. 能以第一人称口吻,将本课缩写为 150 词左右的短文。

二、课堂分层导学

【课文精讲】

1. I am not sure whether to go to the one about accidents. 我还没决定是不是去听那个有关事故的报告。
Perhaps I'll go to that one. 或许我会去听那个报告。
Maybe it was useful for some people. 也许对某些人有用。
I doubt if he'll be asked to speak again next year. 我怀疑明年是否还请他来作报告。

上述语句均为表示 uncertainty(不肯定)的常见用语。be not sure 和 doubt 后常接由 whether 等疑问词引导的宾语从句(be not sure 后的宾语从句的主语如与主句相同,还可简化为“疑问词+不定式”结构)。perhaps 与 maybe 常用来修饰

整个句子。它们都可表达介于肯定与不肯定之间的过渡性语气,常表示推测、犹豫或模棱两可的态度。

例如:

I am not sure whether I will send her an e-mail. (= I am not sure to send her an e-mail.) 我还不能肯定是否会给她发电子邮件。

I doubt whether he will keep his promise. 我怀疑他是否会遵守诺言。

Perhaps he meant to help you. 或许他那时是想帮助你。

Maybe Mike knew her address. 也许迈克知道她的地址。

【辨析】 perhaps 和 maybe 的区别:

perhaps 和 maybe 均为“或许”、“大概”、“也许”之意。perhaps 是英国用法,较正式, maybe 为美语,多用于口语,且多置于句首。例如:

This is perhaps the best dish in this restaurant. 这也许是这家餐厅最好的菜。

“Will you come tonight?” “Maybe so.” “你今晚来吗?” “也许吧。”

2. Madame Curie will always be remembered as the discoverer of radium. 居里夫人作为镭的发现者将永远为人们所怀念。

句中 remember 作为及物动词,是“怀念,铭记”的意思。be remembered as 为被动式,意为“作为……而被(人们)怀念”。例如:

Abraham Lincoln will always be remembered as an inspiring leader in American history. 林肯作为美国历史上一位具有感召力的领袖将永远为人们所怀念。

【辨析】 短语 be remembered as, remember ... to 和 be remembered for 的区别:

- 1) be remembered as 可看作 remember ... as 的被动式,意为“作为……而被(人们)铭记在心”。例如:

Premier Zhou will always be remembered as a respected and beloved leader by the Chinese people. 周总理作为中国人民敬爱的领袖而永为人们铭记在心。

- 2) remember ... to 表示“向……问好”。例如:

Please remember me to your parents. 请代我向你家里人问好。

- 3) be remembered for 表示“因……而被铭记”。例如:

Einstein will always be remembered for his great contribution to the whole scientific world. 因为爱因斯坦对整个科学界的伟大贡献,人们将永远怀念他。

3. Not long before another scientist had found that uranium gave off rays. 在此前不久,另外有位科学家发现过铀元素发出射线的现象。

句中 give off 意思是“散发、放出(液体、气体、气味等)”,可带宾语。例如:

The eggs are giving off a bad smell. 这些鸡蛋发出臭味。

【辨析】 give off 与 give out 的区别:

- 1) give out 意思是“发出(声音、光、气体、气味等)”,可带宾语。指发出气体、发出气味时与 give off 同义。例如:

If burned, plastics and rubber give off/out poisonous gases.

塑料和橡胶燃烧时产生有毒气体。

The radio is giving out a strange signal. 这收音机发出奇怪的信号。

- 2) give out 还可以表示“分发;发表;公布”,还可用作不及物性短语动词,表示“用完、耗尽”。表示这些意思时,不可与 give off 互换。例如:

The monitor helped the teacher give out the exam papers. 班长帮老师分发试卷。

The date of the election will be given out soon. 不久将公布选举日期。

Our supply of sugar has given out. 我们的糖用完了。

4. There was a certain mineral which was even more radioactive than uranium. 有一种矿物质,它具有的放射性甚至比铀还要强。

句中 certain 是形容词,意思是“某、某一、某种、一定的”,用来指某个或某些未知或知而不说的人或事物。例如:

Water can change into ice or steam under a certain condition.

水在一定的条件下可以变成冰或蒸汽。

【辨析】 certain 与 some 的区别:

certain 和 some 都可作形容词,作定语时,一般不具体指明某个、某些未知或知之不详的人或事物。而 some 还可用来表示不确定的或可知的某事物,一般只修饰单数可数名词,且不与冠词连用。例如:

A certain Ms Jones phoned you today. 有位琼斯女士今天给你来过电话。

He went to some place in Africa. 他去了非洲某个地方。

5. We must work, and above all we must believe in ourselves. 我们必须工作,尤其重要的是,我们必须对自己有信心。

句中 believe in 是动词短语,意思是“信任,确信……价值,信仰”。例如:

I don't believe in him. 我不信赖他。

I don't believe in these so-called health food. 我不信这些所谓的保健品有什么价值。

We believe in Marxism-Leninism. 我们信仰马列主义。

【辨析】 believe 与 believe in 的区别:

believe 意思是“相信”,只表示相信某人所说的话,不指相信某人一般言行。

而 believe in 则指“信赖,认为……可依赖”,说明人的本质可靠。例如:

The police didn't believe him/his account of the accident.

警方不相信(他的话)/他对事故的陈述。

另外, believe 作“相信”解时,其后除接名词外,还可接不定式作宾语补足语或宾语从句,而 believe in 其后可接动名词结构。例如:

I believe him to have done it.

我相信他做了这件事。(注:作宾补的不定式是实义动词时,不定式一般是完成式。)

I believe that he is right. 我相信他是对的。

He believes in taking plenty of exercise. 他相信多锻炼对身体有好处。

6. Scientists soon discovered that it could be used as a cure for cancer. 科学家很快就发现镭可以被用来治疗癌症。

be used as 意思是“用作”,其后多接名词。例如:

This medicine is used as a cure for cough. 这种药用来治疗咳嗽。

【辨析】 be used as 和 be used for 的区别:

be used as 和 be used for 都意为“用作”,不同的是, be used as 后常接名词,说明主语的身份,而 be used for 后常接动名词,说明意图和作用。例如:

During the war, the castle was used as a prison. 战争年代城堡被用作监狱。

During the war, the castle was used for keeping prisoners in.

战争年代城堡被用来监禁囚犯。

【精讲释疑】

复习定语从句:

1. when 与 which/that 修饰时间名词的区别:

I will never forget the day when I first came to the country.

我将永远不会忘记我第一次来到这个国家的日子。

根据从句中谓语为不及物动词 came 可以看出,先行词 the day 在从句中作状语,特指在某一天,所以使用关系副词 when,这里 when 相当于 on which。

October 1 is the day (which / that) we will always remember.

十月一日是我们永远记住的日子。

此句使用关系代词 which/that 修饰 the day, the day 作从句谓语动词 remember 的宾语,此时的关系代词常可省去。

2. 由“介词+wh-”结构引导的定语从句,其介词的选定往往是与从句中的谓语动词相搭配。例如:

This is the room in which she did the experiment. 这是她做实验的房间。

There is a library, in front of which stand two stone lions.

有一座图书馆,其前矗立着两座石头狮子。

注意:当一个介词与从句中的谓语动词构成一个固定短语时(即拆开后意义发生变化时),这个介词不能提前。例如:This is the blind man (whom) they were looking for. 此句不能改为... for whom they were looking,因为 look for“寻找”是一个成语,被拆开的 look 已没有“寻找”的意义了。

3. as 与 which 引导非限制性定语从句时,as 的意义较丰富,常译为“像……一样”,而 which 则译为“这、这一点”。例如:

The earth is round, which was taught in class. 地球是圆的,这一点在课堂上已讲过。

As you know, the earth goes round the sun. 正如你所知道的那样,地球绕太阳运转。

此外,这种由 as 引导的从句可以置于句首或句尾;而由 which 引导的定语从句则只能置于句尾。

4. 几种只用 that,不用 which、who 引导的定语从句:

- 1) 当先行词有强化语气限定词修饰时:

He is the very (only) boy (that) I'm looking for. 他正是我在寻找的孩子。

- 2) 先行词受序数词或形容词最高级修饰时:

That is the third (best) meeting (that) we have had this week.

这是我们本周召开的第三次(最好的)会议。

- 3) 先行词有 any, few, little, no, all, one of... 修饰时:

We couldn't find any machine that could think by itself.

我们无法找到一台能自行思索的机器。

There is no computer that designs everything without your operation.

没有无须人操作就能设计一切的计算机。

- 4) 当先行词是 little, few, no, all, the one, nothing, anything, everything, something 等不定代词时:

I mean the one that is moving over there. 我指的是正在那边移动的那个。

- 5) 当先行词是数词时:

You can see the two that grow in the corner. They were bought from the flower shop. 你可以看到长在角落里的那两种花,它们都是从花店买的。

- 6) 当先行词中既有人又有物时:

Can you see the boy and his ducks that are crossing the road over there?

你能看到那孩子和他的鸭群穿过那边的公路吗?

- 7) 当先行词是疑问代词或由疑问代词 who 构成的问句时:

Who that you think right is here? 你认为是正确的人中有谁在这里?

Who is the girl that you were talking to? 你刚才与之交谈的姑娘是谁?

5. “one of + 复数名词”后定语从句的谓语用复数; 如果 one 前有词修饰, 则用单数。

This is one of the books that/which are to be sent to the farmers.

这是将送给农民们的图书中的一本书。

This is the one (the very/only one) of the books that is to be given to the farmer.

这是那些图书中唯一一本将送给农民的书。

【例题解析】

Multiple Choice

【例 1】_____ is known to everybody, the moon travels round the earth once every month.

A. It B. As C. That D. What

【解析】as 引导一个非限制性定语从句, 指后面整个句子的意义; 同时 as 又是 know 的逻辑宾语。一般情况下, that 不引导非限制性定语从句。

【例 2】After living in Paris for fifty years he returned to the small town _____ he grew up as a child.

A. which B. where C. that D. when

【解析】where 引导一个定语从句。从 grew up 可以推断出, where 在此相当于 in which (指 in the town)。

【例 3】He was very rude to the Customs officer, _____ of course made things worse.

A. who B. whom C. what D. which

【解析】这是一个由 which 引导的非限制性定语从句。关系代词 which 在从句中作主语, 指代 He was very rude to the Customs officer 整个句意。of course 是一个插入语。遇到有插入语难看懂时, 先去掉它, 这样句子就容易得多。

本单元语法重点是定语从句。从以上几题分析中不难看出, 定语从句是高考的常考点, 必须引起充分重视。解定语从句类型试题时, 首先要仔细观察题干和语境, 确定从句的位置, 其次充分考虑定语从句的先行词(项), 再次要能弄

【常见错误】

(2001 年全国高考题)

注意观察前后两句之间的关系。

【答案】选 B。容易误选 A。

(1996 年全国高考题)

town 是一个表示地点的名词。

【答案】选 B。容易误选 D。

(1999 年上海市高考题)

Customs officer 海关官员

注意: what 一般不引导定语从句。

【答案】选 D。容易误选 A。

注意解题方法指导。

清定语从句中关系代词的分类及其语法功能。此外,有时还要弄清定语从句与状语从句和名词性从句的区别、联系及与强调句式的差异。

【智能升级】

Multiple Choice

1. _____ who had arrested him three times for drug-taking.
A. Before George stood the policeman
B. Before George the policeman stood
C. Before the policeman George stood
D. Before George did the policeman stand

【解析】此题答案为 A。副词或相当于副词的短语作地点状语提前至句首时,主语(名词)与谓语(不及物动词或系动词)形成完全倒装,此种结构常出现在诗歌或小说等正式文体中。例如:On his left sat his wife, who was dressed in black, beautiful and pale. 坐在他左边的是他的妻子,一袭黑衣,美貌但却脸色苍白。

2. Americans are eating _____ vegetables per person today than they did in 1910.
A. twice as many B. many as twice
C. twice more D. more twice

【解析】此题答案为 C。英语倍数的比较常用句型为:(1)倍数(... times) + as + adj./adv. + as ; (2)倍数(... times) + more (形容词比较级) + than。此题后半句有 than, 所以应用第二种句型。倍数 twice 要出现在比较级前面。

三、课堂能力测试

I. Multiple Choice

1. — Would you like to come to Ruth's party tonight?
— _____. I feel like doing something different.
A. Not really B. Don't mention it
C. I don't think so D. I certainly don't want

【思维延伸】

提示:参照课本原句:On the laboratory bench was a glass container from which came a tiny soft light.

提示:参照课本原句:It looked like ordinary salt, but was one million times more radioactive than uranium.

【思维点拨】

注意观察答语中的否定语气。

2. — I left my dictionary on the desk, but it is gone.
— Who do you think _____ it?
A. having taken B. to have taken
C. has taken D. took
3. It doesn't matter whether he works much; the question is whether he works _____.
A. in all B. all over C. at all D. after all
4. Mike apologized to his wife _____ to her for nearly three months.
A. for not having written B. for having not written
C. for having written not D. for writing not
5. As spring draws to a close, the wind will begin to weaken, _____ the temperature climbs faster, announcing the arrival of summer to the island.
A. while B. which C. that D. when
6. — Can you take a few days off from work to go with me to the seaside?
— Sure. _____ us in finishing the work today and I'll be pleased to go.
A. Join B. Joining
C. If you join D. To join
7. Ann was very good when she was at university. I'm surprised she did not get _____ the job she asked for.
A. offered B. offering
C. to offer D. to have offered
8. _____ earthquake struck this area the other day and _____ homeless need immediate help from _____ United Nations.
A. The; a; a B. An; the; the
C. The; a; / D. An; a; /
9. — I'm afraid there's no good news for you, Tom. Shall I tell your parents or shall I just let them know nothing about the exam?

注意 do you think 为插入成分。

in all 总计; all over 遍及全身; at all 究竟、到底; after all 毕竟

注意动名词的否定式, not 应置于-ing 形式前。

注意前后两句之间的“并列转折”关系。

在“祈使句 + and + 将来时分句”结构中, 前句可暗示条件。

注意 get + 过去分词构成的被动语态。

the homeless 指“无家可归的人”。

注意 would rather 后面从句中的过去时虚拟语气。

- I'd rather they _____ know, sir.
 A. don't B. won't C. didn't D. not
10. In her time, Isadora Duncan was _____ today a liberated woman.
 A. calling what we would B. who would be calling
 C. what we would call D. she would call it

注意分析句子结构, what从句中的 what 既可指物也可指人。

四、创新思维火花

II. Reading Comprehension

Fame troubled Marie Curie and also her husband, because science was their world and in their world of science fame and honor had no value.

fame 声名

One day, when a writer for a newspaper tried to ask Marie about herself and her thoughts and her beliefs, she answered him, "In science we must be interested in things, not in persons." Much of the real character and spirit of this unusual woman is found in these few words, which she was later often to repeat. One evening, at a big party, a friend asked her if she would like to see the King of Greece, who was also a guest. She answered in her simple manner, "I do not see the value of it." Then, seeing that she had hurt the feeling of her friend, she quickly added, "But... but... of course, I shall do whatever you please, just as you please."

character 个性
spirit 精神

Greece 希腊

11. What was valuable to Marie Curie?
 A. Science and research. B. Fame and honor.
 C. Character and spirit. D. Persons and things.
12. The writer for a newspaper was interested in _____.
 A. things B. Marie Curie
 C. Marie's husband D. persons
13. Why did Marie Curie's friend suggest she meet the King of Greece? Because her friend _____.
 A. came from Greece
 B. enjoyed meeting great persons

此题涉及的是居里夫人的内心价值观。

注意第二段第一句。

注意参照居里夫人的回答, 可以反衬此人的意图。

- C. was an official
D. knew the King of Greece well
14. What do you think might have happened between Marie Curie and the King of Greece?
- A. Marie Curie held another party for the King.
B. The King wrote a letter to invite Marie Curie to his country.
C. For the sake of (为了……的原因) her friend, Marie Curie met the King of Greece.
D. The King was angry with Marie Curie.
15. According to Marie's character and spirit we should _____.
- A. try hard to get fame and honor
B. sing high praise for officials and officers
C. always attend parties and meetings
D. fix our attention upon our work and study

可参照第二段末一句。

阅读全篇不难得出正确结论。



高考相关链接

定语从句是高考的必考项目,应引起充分重视。解定语从句类型的试题时,应从仔细观察题干和语境出发,确定定语从句的先行词(项),然后要能弄清定语从句中关系代词的分类及其语法功能。此外,还要特别注意定语从句和名词性从句的区别、联系以及与强调句式的差异。由 as 或 which 引导的修饰整个句子的非限制性定语从句是近几年高考的热点。例如,2001 年全国卷第 34 题,2000 年全国卷第 17 题就考查了这一语法点。