

高考完全解读

王后雄考案

丛书策划：熊 辉

英语



2005双色修订版

本书主编：李文宏



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备考指南

分析近几年的高考英语试卷可以看到,高考注重对考生的基础知识的考查,注重对考生语篇理解能力的考查,注重对考生应用能力的考查,试卷的命题特点如下:

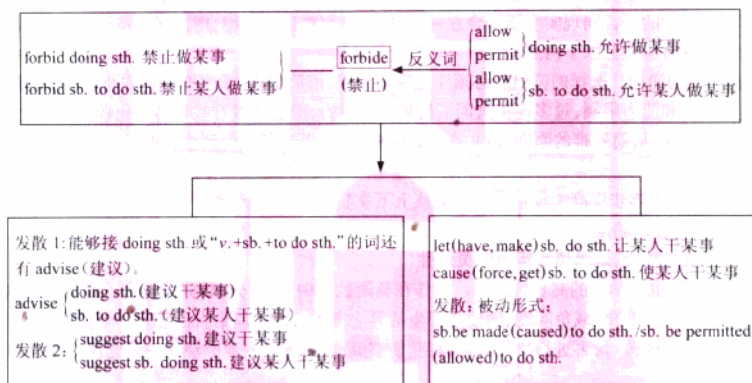
1. 测试在语境中应用英语知识的能力。在命制语言知识试题时,将语言放在实际的、并尽可能不同的情景中,尽可能增加综合性和语境化的因素。即便是考查语法、词汇和习语的单项填空,大部分试题都测试考生对语言意义的领悟和判断。

2. 把测试的基本点定位在语篇上。许多试题都需要通过阅读,弄清语境,理解语篇,才能作出正确判断,这一点在完形填空和阅读理解中表现得比较突出,在其它题目中也有体现,如:对听力材料的主旨大意的把握,对短文改错中逻辑性错误的识别。

3. 测试考生用英语知识进行交际的能力。短文改错的错误大都涉及到语法知识,但若只是记住了语法规则,不注意在语篇中如何使用,是很难做好这类题目的。实际上,短文改错中错误的设置是根据中学生常犯的错误来设置的。考生在平常学习时,除了要记住一些词与词组、句型结构的用法外,还要学会如何正确地运用它们。又如书面表达试题,它要求学生运用所学知识,并结合试题所提供的信息,写一篇语句通顺、连接自然、紧扣主题的短文。考生要做好此题,必须要具有准确地运用词汇的能力,掌握一定的写作技巧(如何用好过渡语;如何写好复合句等)。事实上,“写”这一部分较好地测试了考生应用英语进行交际的能力。

进入高三,如何依据英语试卷的命题特点,组织好高三复习呢?目前,全国大部分地区高三第一轮复习是以教材为主线,一方面抓学生的基础知识的落实,另一方面抓听、读、写能力的提高。在抓好听、读、写能力的同时,不能急功近利,盲目地陷入题海战术中,应注重打好扎实的基础。如果考生的词汇量不够,或者没有掌握好词的意义、用法,必然做不好完形填空和阅读理解等题目;如果不知道句子的结构功能,也很难理解阅读中的复合句、长句。因此,第一轮复习时,应该花一定的时间复习词和词组的用法,复习语法知识和日常交际英语,但应注意:

(1) 避免单一的就词论词,就语法论语法,死扣课本的复习方法。如复习高一第1、2两单元,学习 allow 一词,除了要掌握它的用法外,还应总结有哪些词同它的用法相同,有哪些词的汉语意义同它相同,但搭配不一致。



又如,在复习过去时,应将它同一般现在时、过去进行时、现在完成时等时态放在一起复习,通过对照、类比找到它们之间的差异,而不只是去背它们的定义,应在具体的语言环境中体会其用法。如:

①—Have you decided already? —Yes, I _____ (decide) at once.

②—Can you give me the right answer?

—Sorry, I _____ (not; listen). Would you repeat that question?

③He _____ (lead) a hard life, but he _____ (leave) us a lot of excellent works.

①中“决定”的动作发生在对话之前,故应用过去时。②中“没有听”是发生在对话之前的动作,且在过去某时的动作,故应用过去进行时。③中“过艰难的生活”发生在过去;“留下许多优秀的作品”是发生在过去但现在仍然存在的事实,故应用现在完成时。答案:①decided; ②was not listening; ③led; has left.

(2) 打破单元与单元之间的界限,将同类知识归类处理。如:高一教材中,Unit 13 中学到 call for 的用法,另外在 Unit 9 中学到 call at 的用法,在 Unit 18 中学到 call on 的用法,在 Unit 26 中学到 call back 的用法,那么在学习第 13 单元中的 call for 时,应将其几个单元中出现的由 call 构成的短语归类到一起处理。

(3) 注意处理好《考试说明》中的词汇和课本中词汇的关系。应将重点集中在课文中存在且《考试说明》中要求掌握的词汇

上,如在《考试说明》中列出与 break 相搭配的短语有:break down 和 break out,但在高一第13单元中出现了 break away from 和 break out 两个短语,其中掌握 break out 更为重要。

(4)不能只是局限于单词、词组在课本中的意义,而应多查字典,掌握它们的其它常见意义。如:(2001年全国高考题)We didn't plan our art exhibition like that, but it _____. (A. worked out B. tried out C. went on D. carried on) very well. 该题答案为A。但在中学课本中,考生只学过 work out 作“解决问题”和“设计出”的意义讲,若只懂得这些意义,是不会做出此题的。查阅字典可知,work out 还有“结果(turn out)”的意义。

复习完第一轮后,到了四、五月份,应把重点放在听力、阅读和写作这三个方面的训练上。

1. “精听”和“泛听”相结合,培养思维的敏捷性

“听”是语言学习过程中不可缺少的环节,听不懂就说不出。复习时,每天要安排30分钟左右的听力训练,可以通过听听力模拟试题,课文录音,听英语电台,看英语节目,听英语歌曲等进行听力训练。在听录音材料时,注重对材料的主旨、要义的理解,注重对材料的背景、说话者之间的关系作出判断,遇到听不懂的地方,要反复精听,直到弄清楚所听语段的内容或找到没有听懂的原因为止(如对连读、爆破,不同语音的迟缓反应,对口语化词语意义的误解等)。听课文录音后,可以用简短的语言对所听材料作出概括。听英语电台或收看英语节目时,可以将节目用磁带或光盘录下,用于今后重新听,反复听,这样有利于增加考生对语言的辨别能力和快速反应能力,培养思维的敏捷性。

听力能力的提高非一朝一夕能够达到的。由于中国学生在学习英语时缺乏真实的语言环境,听力的总输入量偏低。因此,在听力训练过程中,要持之以恒,不可一曝十寒。

2. “精读”和“泛读”相结合,扩大语言信息的输入量

在进行阅读训练时,应抓好两个量的练习,即阅读量和词汇量,要保证足够的阅读量和词汇量,考生必须拓展阅读空间,将精读和泛读进行有机的结合。

读书既要仔细研究,又要博览群书,在精读的基础上进行泛读,才能提高自己的阅读能力。精读主要是加强对文章主旨大意、文章结构、写作意图的理解,对语段中出现的词汇进行推测等等,提高语篇分析理解能力。泛读就是指广泛阅读和博览英语图书、报刊杂志或国内出版的英语学习资料。广泛涉猎可以扩大考生的视野,增加对已学词汇的接触机会,了解更多的词义,提高对长句、难句等的理解能力,将所学的语言同现实生活融合在一起,培养学习英语的兴趣,增加学习英语的成就感。

在进行精读和泛读训练时应注意以下两点:

(1)阅读文章难易程度的递增。选择阅读材料必须注意由浅入深、由简到难、循序渐进地安排,读物的难易一方面是生词量,另一方面是句型。由于时间和能力限制,过多地扩大词汇量是不现实的,但如能多看些句型变化较多的读物则对提高阅读能力大有好处。要始终坚持由浅入深、从简到难的原则,即文章内容由短到长、生词量从少到多;句型从简单到复杂;内容从浅显易懂到内涵丰富。

(2)阅读技能的培养。注意逐步提高阅读速度。学会从上下文猜测某个词或某个句子的意思。平时练习时,有意识地安排各种类型练习,进行大胆而谨慎的猜测。

3. 口头作文和书面作文相结合,培养语言运用的灵活性

“写”是表达的重要手段,也是学习的高目标之一。写作在英语试卷中占25分,赋分值较高。高考书面表达题材主要来自考生的日常生活,如交通问题、学校变化、减负问题、学校学习生活等。考生可以每周给自己确定一个话题,即演讲几分钟,然后去找相关的材料,进行朗读、缩写或改写,再进行口头训练,直到能够流利、思维严密地围绕这一话题谈论几分钟。这样,会对写作能力的提高大有帮助。

在进行书面作文的训练时,应注意进行遣词造句、组句成篇的训练,能够依据情景或内容的变化而写出句式多样的语句。做书面表达时,对于呈现的材料不要逐字翻译,要写主要的、必不可少的内容,然后在构思中排列一下内容的先后顺序,针对内容,在自己所掌握的词汇范围内用地道的英语表达出来,最后再对文章进行修改、检查。

由于高三冲刺复习时间紧、任务重、压力大,考生应注意合理安排复习,应做到:(1)趁热打铁,及时复习;(2)集中复习与分散复习;(3)善于利用最佳时间复习;(4)充分利用时间,善于抓住和利用零散时间组织复习。

Wish all of you success in the coming college entrance examination. Good luck!

作者 李文宏
于湖北黄冈

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能力测试点1

SB, Unit 1 The summer holidays

高考考点解读

名师释疑答题点

样板题解析

看看以前怎么考的

知识要点

1. introduce *vt.* 介绍;传入
introduction *n.* 介绍;传入,导论,
引言,绪论

introduce...to 把...介绍给(to)

introduce...into 把...传入;引入

(into 后接地方等词)

the introduction to a book 一本书的绪言

New Paris fashions are introduced into Shanghai every year.

巴黎的新流行式样每年都被引进上海。

2. practice *n.* [U] 练习;实习;实践

n. [C] 习惯;惯例

practise (practice) *v.* 实践

put (bring/carry) sth. into practice

实行;实施

in practice 在实践中;实际上

out of practice 久不练习;荒疏

practise (practice) doing sth. 练习做某事

It is now quite common practice for married women not to take their husband's second name. 已婚女士不随夫姓现在是很普遍的做法。

employ *vt.* 雇用 (take on; hire);

利用 (make use of)

3. employment *n.* [U] 雇用

employee *n.* 雇员

employer *n.* 雇主

employ oneself in 从事于;忙于

She was busily employed in preparing dinner. 她忙于做晚饭。

4. general *adj.* 普通的;一般的;大概的

as a general rule 一般说来;通常

in general 一般;大体上

I don't give interviews as a general rule (= usually), but in this case I'll make an exception.

通常我不接受采访,但这一次算是例外。

5. result *n.* 结果; *vi.* 产生;出现

名师诠释

【考题1】 The new programme is said to _____ by Mary Davidson, which is certain to be popular.

A. introduce

B. have introduced

C. be introduced

D. have been introduced

【解析】 答案为 C。由 which is certain to be popular 可知, is said to 的 introduce 表将来;不定式的主语是 the new programme, 且它同 introduce 之间存在被动关系。

【考题2】 I am out of _____ on the piano. I'm not sure whether I can play it well.

A. practice

B. exercise

C. skill

D. quality

【解析】 句意为“我好久不练习弹钢琴了。我不能肯定是否我能弹好。”out of practice 是一习语。又如: My golf is not too good just now, I've been busy and I'm out of practice. 现在我高尔夫打得不太好, 我这些天一直很忙, 也久没练习了。答案为 A。

【考题3】 —How long _____ at this job?

—Since 1990.

A. were you employed

B. have you been employed

C. had you employed

D. will you be employed

(2003 年北京市春季高考题)

【解析】 “since + 点时间”同动词的完成时态连用, 且 employ 同 you 之间存在被动关系, 故应用完成时的被动语态。答案为 B。

【考题4】 In _____, the northerners are kept on dumplings while the southerners are fond of rice.

(上海市 2003 年春季高考题)

A. common

B. total

C. general

D. particular

【解析】 in general 相当于 usually; in most cases. 句意为“一般说来, 北方人喜欢吃饺子而南方人喜欢吃大米。”in common 共用; in total 总计; in particular 特别, 它们都同句意不吻合。答案为 C。

【考题5】 I advise you to take school more seriously, otherwise you'll have to go out and work _____.

as a result 结果;因此
 as a result of (=because of) 因为
 without result (毫无结果)
 result from (=be caused by)
 因……而引起
 result in (=cause) 导致;致使
 Hard work results in success.
 努力终归成功。
 Success results from hard work.
 成功来自努力。

2 思维拓展

6. (1) { So do I. (倒装形式, “我也一样”)
 So I do. (说话人对前面或对方所说情
 况的赞同或证实。 “我确实如此”)
 I do so. (do so 用来代替上文中的
 “动词+宾语状语”, 以避免重复)

- (2) { So do I. (用于肯定句中, 倒装)
 Neither (Nor) do I. (用于否定句中) 倒装
 So it is with sb. (既用于肯定, 也用于
 否定, 陈述两种或两种以上的情况)

He went there, but didn't buy the book. So
 it was with Jack.

他去那里, 但没买到书。杰克也如此。

7. too much/much too

too much: 作定语, 修饰不可数名词; 或
 可单独在句中作主语、宾语及
 表语; 或作状语, 位于不及物
 动词后, 修饰不及物动词。
 much too: “太, 十分”, 在句中只能作
 状语, 修饰形容词和副词。

3 综合创新

8. 表示“问候 (Greetings)”和“告别 (Fare-
 wells)”的用语

Best wishes
 (regards/love to ... 问候……好)
 Please give my best wishes (regards
 /love) to ... 请代……向……问好
 Please remember sb. to sb.

请代某人向某人问好

I'm afraid I must be leaving (must be
 off/have to go) now. 恐怕我得走了。
 I think it's time for us to leave now.
 我想我们该走了。

- A. as a result B. now and then
 C. in a word D. at that moment

[解析] 句意暗示 “If you don't take school more seriously”, 会导致
 “have to go out and work” 的结果。now and then 意为 “不时; 有时”; in a
 word 总之; at that moment 那时, 它们都同句意不吻合。答案为 A。

- [考题 6] (1) —Mary looks hot and shy.

—So _____ you if you had a high fever.

- A. will B. would C. do D. did

(2) —You forgot your purse when you went out.

—Good heavens, _____.

(上海市 2002 年高考题)

- A. so did I B. so I did C. I did so D. I so did

[解析] (1) 条件状语从句用过去时态, 主句中应用过去将来时, so
 表示 “也一样” 的意义, 位于句首, 句子进行倒装。答案为 B。

(2) 解答此题的关键在于判断选项中的 “I” 和上句中的 you 的关系。
 从语境意义可以看到, 下句是对 “把钱包忘了” 的事实强调, 即 I did for-
 get my purse. 答案为 B。

- [考题 7] Allen had to call a taxi because the box was _____ to carry
 all the way home. (2003 年全国高考题)

- A. much too heavy B. too much heavy
 C. heavy too much D. too heavy much

[解析] “too + adj. + 不定式” 意为 “太……以致不能……”, much
 可以修饰 too 或形容词的比较级。答案为 A。

- [考题 8] — _____

—Drop in if you have time.

—Sure, Bye!

(上海市 2001 年春季高考题)

- A. Well, I really must be going now.
 B. I wonder if you could let me go now.
 C. Do you mind if I leave now?
 D. What a shame that I want to go now.

[解析] 由答语 Drop in if you have time. (有空顺便来访) 便知此题
 属于 “告别” 的交际用语。从左栏可知, 空白处应选择 “我得马上走了” 这
 一意义的选项。答案为 A。

9. 冠词的用法

(1) **定冠词**: 如果我们要给予某个名词以明确的、限定的、特指的意义, 就用 the; 反之, 就不用 the。当 cinema, theatre, radio 等名词用于表示“看电影、看戏、听无线电”时, 一般要用 the。

I don't like talking on the telephone, I prefer writing letters.

(2002 年北京市春季高考题)

(2) **不定冠词**: 不定冠词不强调数目概念, 用在单数可数名词之前, 泛指某一类人或物中的“任何一个”。

I earn 10 dollars an hour as a supermarket cashier on Saturdays.

(2003 年上海市高考题)

(3) **零冠词**: 在物质名词和抽象名词前, 复数名词表泛指等情况下常不用冠词。

Mr Smith, there's a man at the front door who says he has news for you of great importance. (2001 年北京市春季高考题)

■[考题 9] 用冠词填空

(1) The sign reads "In case of _____ fire, break the glass and push _____ red button." (2003 年全国高考题)

(2) There's _____ dictionary on _____ desk by your side.

(2003 年北京春季高考题)

(3) The warmth of _____ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of _____ wool used.

(2001 年全国高考题)

[解析] 答案分别为: (1) 不填; the; (2) a; the; (3) the (a); 不填。(1) fire 作“火”讲时, 前面一般不用冠词。如果名词前表示某个或某些特定的人或物, 其前需加定冠词。red button 为说话人心目中所特指, 要加定冠词。(2) 书桌上有一本书表泛指, 要用不定冠词; 在你旁边的桌子是特指, 要用定冠词。(3) sweater 为可数名词, 若表定指, 其前用 the; 若表泛指, 其前用 a; the sort of 后接名词时, 名词前不用冠词。

能力题型设计

■[预测 1] —It's late. I'd like to say goodbye. —_____.

- A. Please stay more a while B. That's all right
C. Hope you have a good time. see you D. I'll miss you

■[预测 2] —_____—Thank you. I certainly will.

- A. How about discussing the problem now? B. What can I do for you?
C. I greatly appreciate your help D. Remember me to your family.

■[预测 3] As you know, whether the person will be elected president is a matter of _____ interest.

- A. general B. common
C. ordinary D. mostly

■[预测 4] Jack isn't feeling _____ well this morning because he had _____ breakfast.

- A. too much; too much B. much too; much too
C. much too; too much D. too much; much too

■[预测 5] _____ to this famous actor, he was too excited to decide what to do.

- A. Introducing B. To introduce
C. To be introduced D. on being introduced

■[预测 6] Want to type faster? Just come to our school to have more _____.

- A. chance B. experience
C. success D. practice

■[预测 7] —It was fine yesterday.

—_____. And a very day for fishing, isn't it?

- A. So it was B. It was so
C. So it is D. So is it

■[预测 8] When we arrived at her house, Jane was _____ in watering the garden.

- A. hired B. employed
C. took D. made

点击考点

测试要点 8

作者自拟题

测试要点 8

北京市海淀区模拟题

测试要点 4

作者自拟题

测试要点 7

作者自拟题

测试要点 1

作者自拟题

测试要点 2

湖北名校联考题

测试要点 6

湖北黄冈中学模拟题

测试要点 3

作者自拟题

【预测9】In _____ opinion of some people, the plan doesn't sound very practical.

But a good many of _____ people think highly of it.

A. the; the

B. an; the

C. the; 不填

D. an; 不填

【预测10】This method, _____ in areas near Shanghai, _____ in a marked rise in total production.

A. trying; resulting

B. tried; resulted

C. trying; resulted

D. tried; resulting

测试要点9

作者自拟题

测试要点5

作者自拟题

答案与提示

1. C 按英语习惯,他人说再见离开某地时,答话者也用表“告别”的答语,有时依场合表示祝愿。2. D 由 thank you. I certainly will 可知,不能选择 A 和 B。C 的答语应是 Not at all。3. A general 意为“一般的;普通的”,英语解释为:about the lives of all or most people. general interest 意为“大多数人的利益”。4. C much too 修饰形容词 well; breakfast 为不可数名词,故应用 too much 修饰。5. D 补全句子可以得到:When he was introduced to this famous actor,...;“when + 从句”可以转换成“on + doing”结构,由于 introduce 表被动,故应用: on being introduced。6. D “have more practice(更多的训练)”是“to type faster”的惟一途径。7. D 上句中的 it 指“昨天的天气”,下句中的 it 指“今天的天气”,故应用倒装形式。相当于 It is fine today, too。8. B be employed in 相当于 be busy(in),意为“忙于……”。9. A in the opinion of sb. 依某人看来;a good many 可以直接修饰可数名词的复数;若后用 of 短语,其后的名词前常加 the,意为“……中的许多人”。10. B tried 为过去分词作后置定语,相当于 which was tried; resulted in(导致)在句中作谓语。

时文选粹

太空英雄杨利伟安全地返回了地面。但太空之旅存在着诸多的危险因素。

Space is a dangerous place not only because of meteors, but also because of rays from the sun and other stars. The atmosphere again acts as our protective blanket on earth. Light gets through, and this is necessary for plants to make the food which we eat. Heat, too, makes our environment endurable. Various kinds of rays come through the air from outer space, but enormous quantities of radiation from the sun are screened off. As soon as men leave the atmosphere they are exposed to this radiation but their spacesuits or the walls of their spacecraft, if they are inside, do prevent a lot of radiation damage.

Radiation is the greatest known danger to explorers in space. The unit of radiation is called “rem”. Scientists have reasons to think that a man can put up with far more radiation than 01 rem without being damaged; the figure of 60 rems has been agreed on. The trouble is that it is extremely difficult to be sure about radiation damage a person may feel perfectly well, but the cells of his or her sex organs may be damaged, and this will not be discovered until the birth of deformed children or even grandchildren. Missions of the Apollo flights have had to cross belts of high radiation and, during the outward and return journeys, the Apollo crew accumulate a large amount of rems. So far, no dangerous amounts of radiation have been reported, but the Apollo missions have been quite short. We simply do not know yet how men are going to get on when they spend weeks and months outside the protection of the atmosphere, working in a space laboratory. Drugs might help to decrease the damage done by radiation, but no really effective ones have been found so far.

能力测试点2 SB, Unit 2 In the lab

高考考点解读

名师释疑答题点

知识要点

1. unless *conj.* 除非, 如果不(引导条件状语从句, 从句中不用将来时态) unless / if...not

(1) unless: 不用于假设的事实, 在以下的句子中 unless 是不能使用的。She would have died if the doctors had not saved her.

(2) 在某种已存在的打算和情况有可能结束或完成之时, unless 才用来替代 if...not。

2. (1) taste (smell, sound, feel, look) *adj.* 尝起来(闻起来, 听起来, 摸上去, 看上去)如何……
- 注意: ①这5个系动词无被动语态
②这5个系动词不能用于进行时态
- (2) have a taste for 有……爱好
- (3) to one's taste 合……的口味
3. proper *adj.* 适合的; 恰当的
properly *adv.* (= suitably; correctly; really; actually; exactly) 适当地; 正确地; 真正地; 实际地; 准确地

This is not the proper way to stop the machine. 用这种方式关掉机器是不妥当的。

She's only just got out of bed, and wasn't properly dressed.

她刚刚起床, 还没穿好衣服。

思维拓展

- allow { sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事
doing sth. 允许干某事
sb. in(out) 允许某人进入(出去)
4. make (let, have) sb. do sth.
使某人做某事
get (cause, force) sb. to do sth.
(致使, 迫使) 某人干某事

样板题解析

看看以前怎么考的

名师诠释

■ [考题1] (1) The man will have to wait all day _____ the doctor works faster. (2001年春季高考题)

A. if B. unless C. whether D. that

(2) You will succeed in the end _____ you give up halfway.

(上海2001年春季高考题)

A. even if B. as though C. as long as D. unless

[解析] (1) 答案为B; (2) 答案为D。 (1) 句意为“除非医生工作快点, 不然那人将得等一整天”; (2) 句意为“除非你半途而废, 否则最终你会成功的”。两句都表达的是“除非”的意义, 故都选择 unless。

■ [考题2] (1) Though small, the oranges sell _____, because they taste _____.

A. well; nice B. good; well C. nicely; well D. nice; good

(2) Pop music is loved by lots of people, but it is not to everyone's _____.

A. smell B. favour C. sound D. taste

[解析] (1) sell 为不及物动词, 其后接副词说明主语的特性; taste 后接形容词说明主语的特性。答案为A。

(2) 句意为“许多人喜欢流行歌曲, 但它并非适合于每个人”。to one's taste 合……的口味。答案为D。

■ [考题3] I don't think Peter is too young to take care of the pet dog _____.

(上海市2001年高考题)

A. correctly B. properly

C. exactly D. actively

[解析] 答案为B。“我认为Peter并不是太小以致不能用恰当的方式照顾狗”。properly = in a proper manner。又如: She will have to learn to behave properly. 她要懂得检点些。

■ [考题4] The teacher told us not to take the equipment out of the laboratory until _____.

A. allowing to take B. allowing to

C. allowed to be taken D. allowed to

[解析] 补全 until 引导的从句可以看到: until we were allowed to take it out ..., 省去从句的主语后, 应保留过去分词。不定式后的相同部分也可以省去。答案为D。

first of all (= as the first or most important thing) 首先; 第一; 最先。

at first (= at the beginning) “最初; 开始”, 用来强调事件发生的顺序或时间的先后。

for the first time 第一次; 在句中作时间状语。

the first time 第一次; 用于引导时间状语从句。

3 综合创新

6. none/ nothing / no one / neither

- none 指物(人)时, 代替文中提到的特定的数量。用 how many (much) 提问的句子, 用 none 回答。
- (1) nothing 泛指没东西; 用 what 提问的句子, 要用 nothing 来回答。
- no one (nobody) 用 who 提问的句子, 可用 no one (nobody) 回答。

- neither of ... 两个(人或物)中的任何一个也不。
- (2) none of ... 三个或三个以上的(人或物)任何一个也不。
- no one of (×) 没有此结构。

- turn off 关掉(电灯、煤气、自来水、电视等)
- turn down (将收音机、灯等的音量、亮度关小、调低); 拒绝(= refuse)
- turn on 打开(电灯、电视等)
- turn up 开大(音量、亮光); 露面(= appear)

I can hardly hear the radio. Would you please turn it up?

我几乎听不见收音机。请你把音量开大点好吗?

■[考题 5] This kind of animal is able to protect itself from danger in many ways. _____, the coloring of its hide makes it almost invisible when it is feeding in the shadow of trees.

- A. First of all B. In all
C. At all D. After all

[解析] 前句说明“这种动物能够保护自己不受危险的侵害”, 后句实际上是对动物的显著特点作出说明, 指的是 the most important thing. in all 总计(= altogether; in total); at all 根本, 全然; after all 毕竟。它们都不合句意。答案为 A

■[考题 6] (1) Both teams were in hard training; _____ was willing to lose the game. (上海市 2001 年高考题)

- A. either B. neither C. another D. the other

(2) —Do you want tea or coffee?

—_____. I really don't mind.

- A. Both B. None C. Either D. Neither

[解析] (1) 句意为“两支球队都在努力训练; 都不愿输掉比赛”。表示“两者都不”的意义, 故只能选择 B。

(2) 从下句中的“I really don't mind”以及上句中的“tea or coffee”可知, 空白处意为“茶或咖啡二者之一都可以”。答案为 C。either 指“两者之中的任何一个”。

■[考题 7] Tell John not to leave the house unless he _____ that the lights _____.

- A. will make sure; will be turned off
B. will make sure; will turn off
C. makes sure; are turned off
D. is made sure; will be turned off

[解析] unless 引导的从句常用现在时表将来; make sure 的宾语从句常用现在时。答案为 C。

4 能力题型设计

■[预测 1] —Which of the fashionable dresses do you prefer?

—_____. They are both expensive and of little use.

- A. None B. Nothing C. Neither D. Either

■[预测 2] You can't enjoy the TV play _____ you know the history of the country.

- A. if B. as C. once D. unless

■[预测 3] The new ones always went wild _____, but this never lasted long.

- A. from then on B. at first C. once more D. just then

点击考点

测试要点 6

南京市质量调查题

测试要点 1

作者自拟题

测试要点 5

2001 年春季高考题

- [预测 4] The little boy is glad to _____ the cartoon films for his mother switches on TV.
A. be allowed watching B. allow watching
C. be allowed to watch D. allow to watch
- [预测 5] _____ the switch _____ anything goes wrong with the machine.
A. Turn off; when B. Turn up; until
C. Turn on; if D. Turn down; before
- [预测 6] She promised to come but she hasn't _____ yet.
A. put up B. picked up C. turned up D. woken up
- [预测 7] _____ good, the food was soon sold out.
A. Tasted B. Being tasted C. Tasting D. Having tasted
- [预测 8] In my opinion, a good teacher must see to it that every one of his students develops _____.
A. extremely B. fairly C. hurriedly D. properly
- [预测 9] _____ he took part in the competition, he won a second prize.
A. The first time B. For the first time
C. At a time D. At one time
- [预测 10] Some people would rather ride bikes as bike riding has _____ of the trouble of taking buses.
A. nothing B. none C. some D. neither

测试要点 4

湖北黄冈中学测试题

测试要点 7

湖北黄冈中学训练题

测试要点 7

江西省重点中学联考

测试要点 2

西安市分卷练习题

测试要点 3

湖北黄冈中学模拟题

测试要点 5

湖北各校联考

测试要点 6

上海市高考题

答案与提示

1. C 由 They are both expensive and of little use 可知, 此处应填 both 的反义词。 2. D 句意为“除非你知道这个国家的历史, (否则) 你不能欣赏这部电视剧”。 3. B at first 暗示事情起初是一个样子, 后来变成了另一个样子。 4. C 由 allow the little boy to watch the cartoon films... 的被动形式。 5. A 当机器出故障时, 关掉开关。 6. C 她答应来, 但还没有露面。 7. C 由 Because the food tasted good 转换而成。 8. D properly 相当于 in a proper way。 9. A 空白处需要连词, B、C、D 都是介词短语。 10. B 表示不定的数量, 不能用 neither, nothing 指的是“没有任何东西”。

时文选粹

你的皮肤为什么是黄的? 你的头发为什么是黑的? “基因”将告诉你答案。

Every living cell (细胞) contains genes (基因). They are too small to be seen in a microscope, but they are vitally important, each set of genes in the body contains all the instructions needed to make a human being. Some genes determine hair color. Some determine the shape of a nose. Some genes help determine your height and even your weight.

Genes are made of a chemical called DNA—the letters stand for deoxyribonucleic acid. In the early 1950's, two scientists, Francis Crick and James Watson, figured out how the parts of DNA fit together. Once scientists understood this structure, it became possible to take pieces of DNA apart and put them together in new ways. New kinds of genes could be made in this way.

Scientists have studied the genes of many plants and animals. They have worked out which genes affect the color of a tomato and the thickness of its skin. Working out which genes determine which features is called genetic (遗传的) mapping, scientists have begun the Human Genome Project, an ambitious effort to map all the genes in the human body.

Some genes may be defective. For example, something might be wrong with the gene that makes blood clot (凝聚). An individual born with this defective gene could suffer serious hemorrhages (出血) or even bleed to death because his or her blood fails to clot. If scientists ever found a child has any defective genes, they might even discover how to treat these genes before the child is born.

能力测试点3 SB₁ Unit 3 American English

高考考点解读

名师释疑答题点

知识要点

1. more or less

- (1) 表程度 (= somewhat; almost) 译为“或多或少”，“在一定程度上”。
(2) 表数量 (= about), 常位于数词之后，译为“大约”。

I've more or less succeeded and they haven't. 我或多或少成功了，但他们没有。

Our living condition has more or less improved.

我们的生活水平在一定程度上提高了。

The trip will take ten days more or less. 旅行将大约花十天时间。

The repairs to the car will cost £ 50, more or less. 修车费大约要花 50 镑。

2. stay v. 保持(某状态)(作连系动词, 其后常接形容词、名词等, 说明主语的性质)

stay awake (young, handsome, beautiful, single) 一直醒着(年轻, 英俊, 漂亮, 不结婚)

They stayed friends for years. 他们的友谊维持了多年。

2 思维拓展

3. come about 发生; 产生

(1) How did these differences come about? 这些差别是怎样产生的呢?

(2) How did it come about that he left school? 他为什么会退学?

[注意] come about 为不及物动词短语, 相当于 happen, take place, occur

4. a great many (= a good many) / a great many of

- a great many = many = a great number of
+ n. (pl.)
a great many of { them (us) (代词)
the (these, those) + n. (pl.)

Phillip found that there were a great many people already there. Phillip 发现那里已经有许多人。

样板题解析

看看以前怎么考的

名师诠释

■ [考题 1] (1) —Have you finished designing the machine?

—_____ finished but there's still something to improve.

- A. More or less B. Sooner or later
C. Less than D. More than

(2) The Pompeians who lived 2000 years ago lived _____ the same as Italians now do.

- A. more or less B. now and then
C. and so on D. step by step

[解析] (1) 题意为“(设计机器的)工作差不多完成了,但还有待改善”。sooner or later 迟早; less than 少于; more than 多于, 它们与句意不吻合。答案为 A。

(2) 答案为 A “生活在 2000 年前的波门婆依人几乎同现在的意大利人的生活是相同的”。

■ [考题 2] Why don't you put the meat in the fridge? It will _____ fresh for several days. (2003 年全国高考题)

- A. be stayed B. stay
C. be staying D. have stayed

[解析] stay 既可作行为动词, 也可作系动词。根据“形容词 + fresh”可判断出 stay 在句中作系动词。系动词不能用被动, 也无进行时态。答案为 B。

■ [考题 3] Can you explain how it _____ that you were an hour late?

- A. come about B. made out
C. turned up D. went through

[解析] 答案为 A。句中的 it 代替 that you were an hour late 从句, 全句意为“你能解释你迟到一小时是怎样发生的?” make out 辨认出; turn up 出现; go through 通过; 审核某事物, 它们都同句意不吻合。

■ [考题 4] _____ the students in our school go to college in their teens.

- A. A good many B. A great many of
C. A great deal of D. A plenty of

[解析] 答案为 B。C 项只能修饰不可数名词; D 项本身是错误搭配。因被修饰的名词前有限定词 the, 因此 a good (great) many 后要加的, 表示部分与整体的关系。

3 综合创新

5. while / when

- (1) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{while 作并列连词, 表转折对比, 意为“而”。} \\ \text{when 作并列连词, 意为“这时”, 同 at that time} \end{array} \right.$

- (2) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{while 从属连词, “当……时候”, “一边……一边”, “与……同时”, 只与持续性动词连用。} \\ \text{when 从属连词, “当……时候”, 既与持续性动词, 也与瞬间动词连用。} \end{array} \right.$

(3) when conj. (= since; considering that)

既然; 考虑到

How can they learn anything when they spend all their spare time watching television? 既然他们把业余时间花在看电视上, 怎么能学到知识呢?

(4) while conj. (= although) 虽然

While I admit that there are problems, I don't agree that they can not be solved. 尽管我承认有问题存在, 但我不同意这些问题不能解决。

■[考题5] (1) Why do you want a new job, _____ you've got such a good one already?

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

(2) —I am going to the office.

—_____ you're there, can you get me some stamps?

- A. As B. While C. Because D. If

(3) He was about to tell me the secret _____ someone patted him on the shoulder.

- A. as B. until C. while D. when

(4) Don't be afraid of asking for help _____ it is needed.

(2003 年全国高考题)

- A. unless B. since C. although D. when

■[解析] (1) 后句表原因, 意为“既然”。答案为 D。

(2) 选项 C 引导原因状语从句, D 引导条件状语从句, 与题干的情景不符。A 项强调主句谓语动词与从句谓语动词的同时性, 而 while 除可表示同时性外, 还含有一个动作在另一个动作正在进行或持续过程中的某时刻发生。题中从句所要强调的显然与题干的情景不具有同时性。答案为 B。

(3) 答案为 D。此时 when 为并列连词, 相当于 at that time。

(4) 句意为“当需要帮助时, 不要害怕求人”。答案为 D。

能力题型设计

■[预测1] They are having trouble at home _____ things abroad are even worse.

- A. while B. when C. for D. since

■[预测2] I felt somewhat disappointed and was about to leave, _____ something occurred which attracted my attention.

- A. unless B. until C. when D. while

■[预测3] I had just locked the door _____ I realized I had left my key on the kitchen table.

- A. as B. when C. after D. while

■[预测4] —Jack, how did it _____ that you made so many mistakes in your homework?

—I myself haven't figured them out yet.

- A. come about B. occur to C. bring about D. get down

■[预测5] People from Europe look _____ alike, which makes us find hard to tell one from the other.

- A. more or less B. sooner or later
C. now and then D. here and there

点击考点

测试要点5

作者自拟题

测试要点5

作者自拟题

测试要点5

作者自拟题

测试要点3

南京市质检题

测试要点1

作者自拟题

■[预测6] How _____ the accident _____ that day?

- A. was; come about B. did; come about
C. was; taken place D. was; happened

■[预测7] —I have _____ succeeded and they haven't.

—Is that so?

- A. sooner or later B. for ever C. all the same D. more or less

■[预测8] It is said that the weather will _____ hot for another three or four days.

- A. look B. last C. stay D. get

■[预测9] Although he has taken a lot of medicine, his health _____ poor.

- A. proves B. is remained C. continues D. stays

■[预测10] The young dancers looked so charming in their beautiful clothes that we took _____ pictures of them.

- A. many of B. masses of
C. the number of D. a large amount of

测试要点3

作者自拟题

测试要点1

作者自拟题

测试要点2

作者自拟题

测试要点2

测试要点4

2003年上海市高考题

答案与提示

1. A “他们在国内遇到麻烦,而国外的情况更糟糕”,表示对照 2. C be about to ... when 正准备……这时……

3. B 我刚锁好门,这时我才意识到我把钥匙忘在厨房的桌子上。 4. A come about 作“发生”讲,为不及物动词词组;若选 occur 到则应为 how did it occur to you that you ... 5. A 句意表程度;“欧洲人看上去长得差不多……”,more or less 相当于 almost。 6. B come about, take place, happen 都是不及物动词,无被动语态。 7. D more or less 表程度,相当于 almost, nearly。 sooner or later 迟早;all the time 一直;for ever 永远。 8. C “保持某种状态”,常用 stay (remain) + adj.。 9. D 选 A 项,与句意不吻合;remain 作连系动词,不能用被动;若选 C,则应为:continues to be + adj.。 10. B masses of pictures = many picture = a number of pictures 许多画。

时文选粹

感恩可以产生连锁反应,改变着我们周围的每一个人——包括我们自己。

Each human being is longing for kind words of appreciation.

In December 1991, 17-year-old Candi Brown had a traffic accident, her car overturned, and the car roof fell down and *crushed* (压断) her *skull* (颅骨). The firefighters and medical workers in Grayson, Ga, rushed her to Gwinnett Medical Center. Doctors told her parents to prepare for the worst. But Candi survived. A year later the family served a holiday dinner to the Gwinnett County firefighters and the medical workers. During the dinner, Candi, whose goal is to walk naturally again, rose painfully and said, “Thank you for helping God save my life and giving me a second chance. I love you.”

“It's rare that we receive this kind of thanks,” a fire officer Bobby McKunzie said. “We were glad to have a part in her life. Today she's definitely touched ours.”

Maybe we are so used to being served by *professionals* (专业人员) that we forget to thank the teacher, police officer, doctor, firefighter who goes out of the way to help us. Maybe we need to be *more creative* (创意的) in showing our thanks.

Thankfulness leads to a *chain reaction* (连锁反应) that changes people all around us — including ourselves. For no one ever misunderstands the *melody* (乐音) of a thankful heart. Its message is *universal* (相通的); its music touches the heavens.