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更新理念

创新模式

学生为本

自主探究

胸有方略

胜券在握



英语

(教师用书)

2004年

高考第二轮复习用

主体 探究学习 方略

山东教育出版社

说明

本书依据英语教学大纲和考试说明,按照新的教学改革的发展方向,针对第二轮复习的特点和在第一轮复习中遗留的问题,在全面系统复习的基础上,采用主体探究的复习方略,把巩固提高、能力创新、综合运用和灵活应变作为第二轮的复习目标,为第二轮复习提供高效、务实的复习模式。

本书包括三个模块:高考热点知识整合,NMET 试题专练和模拟训练。

模块一:高考热点知识整合设有以下栏目:

【知识重构】按照高考要求,紧扣本专题的重点、难点和热点问题,重新将本专题知识进行整理,按类别进行分类归纳,突出知识的边缘性,综合性和内在联系,引导学生发挥主体作用,自己动手动脑,去发现问题,解决问题。

【灵活应用】本栏目选取近几年和本专题有关的高考试题,进行讲解辨析,引导学生探索解题思路,规范解题方法,掌握解题技巧,提高解题能力。

【跟踪精练】结合本专题的重点、难点和高考热点,瞄准高考命题方向,精心编选题目用以巩固深厚基础,培养学生的创新能力和综合运用语言的能力。

【能力测评】为了检测学生的复习效果,找出复习中的欠缺,提高学生的做题速度,设计了该栏目,用以对学生进行定时、定量和赋分训练。本栏目分为 A、B 两部分。根据教学需要,可以放在课上或课下。

模块二:NMET 试题专练包括五个专题,对五种题型进行专题训练,让学生了解每种题型的特点,熟练掌握每种题型的解题技巧,形成自己的、科学的解题方法。

模块三:根据考试说明的要求和命题趋势,精心选编了四套模拟试题,对学生进行模拟训练,培养学生的创新、应变和综合运用语言的能力。

本书有以下三个特点:

主体探究:知识的整合不是简单的罗列,而是运用“学科结构”和“知识结构”的理论,提出问题,设计图表,将该专题知识系统化、网络化,让学生去探索,去研究,去创新。

务实创新:针对第二轮复习的特点,本书突出专题的要点和考点,所设栏目简洁、具体、务实,反映命题趋势和高考要求,设有自我测试,让学生通过练习,巩固提高。

方便实用:本书栏目明确,分类清晰,要求具体,便于操作。能力测评分 A、B 卷,答案解析精练,科学规范。

编者

2003 年 9 月

《主体探究学习方略》

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帮助高三师生切实提高第二轮复习教学的针对性和实效性,这是本书所要达到的目标。全体编者以新的教育教学理念作指导,深入研究高考命题导向,认真总结教学的成功经验,精心设计,精心运作,创造了第二轮复习用书的新体例,为教学实践提供了新思路、新模式。

第一,重新构建知识体系。各分册都打破教材的章节界限,根据知识的纵横联系进行梳理整合、延伸拓展,增加新的知识链条,重构新的知识体系,进行专题教学,以便增强学生对知识把握的系统性、综合性和整体性,为学生提取、迁移和灵活应用知识奠定坚实的基础。

第二,注重学习方法指导。本书不仅通过对典型例题的分析,指导学生掌握解题的具体方法技巧,而且对分析和解决问题的通则通法进行系统整理。不仅指导学生掌握学科的特有方法,而且指导学生掌握各科共有的一般方法。目的是不仅让学生学会,而且让学生会学。

第三,注重思维能力的培养。各分册都采用多种形式,给学生留有自主学习空间,尽量增加习题的思维含量,提高思维的层次,以便有效地培养学生的思维品质,提高学生的思维能力。

第四,合理配置教学的能力目标。本书所设置的栏目都有明确的功能定位,并覆盖高考的全部能力要求,且由低层次能力向高层次能力逐级提升;在兼顾低、中、高三个层次能力培养的前提下,侧重培养中、高层次能力,特别注重培养学生的创新能力和实践能力。

第五,注重提高练习的实效。本书的练习不仅采用套题形式,而且穿插于各个栏目之中,把知识复习、方法指导和例题演练有机结合起来,从而增强了练习的针对性和自觉性。成套练习既有快速跟进的随堂训练,也有采用考试方式的正规训练;既有针对综合能力测试的试卷,也有针对单科考试的试卷。从而增强了训练的灵活性、规范性和普适性。

第六,为师生互动搭建平台。本书所有分册都印制成学生用书和教师用书,既给学生发挥主体作用留下空间,又给教师发挥引领作用留有余地。使用本书必须转变教学观念,改革教学方式。

由于水平和时间所限,难免错误和疏漏,恳请读者批评指正。

编者

2003年9月



模块一 考点知识整合	(1)
专题一 冠词.....	(1)
专题二 名词.....	(11)
专题三 代词.....	(22)
专题四 形容词 副词.....	(33)
专题五 情态动词.....	(43)
专题六 动词的时态和语态.....	(55)
专题七 短语动词.....	(66)
专题八 动词不定式.....	(79)
专题九 分词.....	(89)
专题十 动名词.....	(101)
专题十一 名词性从句.....	(111)
专题十二 定语从句.....	(120)
专题十三 状语从句.....	(129)
专题十四 省略与倒装.....	(139)
专题十五 主谓一致.....	(149)
模块二 NMET 试题专练	(161)
专题一 单项填空.....	(161)
专题二 完形填空.....	(173)
专题三 阅读理解.....	(183)
专题四 短文改错.....	(220)
专题五 书面表达.....	(226)
模块三 模拟训练	(231)
模拟训练(一).....	(231)
模拟训练(二).....	(247)
模拟训练(三).....	(263)
模拟训练(四).....	(279)

模块一

考点知识整合

专题一 冠词

知识重构

梳理整合

1. 冠词概况

1) 冠词的位置

- (1) 冠词在名词词组中,一般要放在名词或短语前面。

例如:the last few days
a really good concert

- (2) 在一些名词词组中,冠词要放在下列词汇之后:

all, both, half, rather, quite, exactly, just, such, what.

例如:all the time, both the red dresses, rather a good idea (a rather good idea), exactly the wrong colour, quite a nice day, just the right amount, such a funny expression, what a pity!

2) 泛指有下列几种情况

- (1) 复数名词或不可数名词前不加冠词。

例如:Carrots are my favourite vegetable.
I love music, poetry and art.

- (2) 单数可数名词前加冠词。

例如:A baby deer can stand as soon as it is born.

One should give a child plenty of encouragement.

The tiger is in danger of becoming extinct.

- (3) 形容词前加定冠词 the, 指某类人。

例如:He is collecting money for the blind.
The unemployed are losing hope.
the dead, the deaf, the sick, the mentally

ill, the old, the Irish, the disabled

- 3) 特指有下列几种情况

- (1) the 具有“确定”的含义。

① 听话人已知所指某种东西。

例如:Shut the door.

I had trouble with the car this morning.

② 要告诉对方我们所指的是哪些人或物。

例如:Those are the girls who live next door.

- (2) 初次提到某物时,一般用不定冠词;第二次提到时用定冠词。

A man came up to a policeman and asked him a question. The policeman didn't understand the question.

自我测试

用适当的冠词填空。

- 1) There are 6 letters in the word "league",
____ u and ____ e silent.
- 2) It is ____ custom for ____ Japanese to take off their shoes when they get into a hall.
- 3) I am Chinese and I do feel ____ Chinese language is ____ most beautiful language.
- 4) My brother said he had bought ____ dictionary ____ last week, and ____ dictionary was of help to him.
- 5) The little boy wants to be ____ Einstein.
- 6) Did you like ____ dinner you ordered just now?
- 7) We sailed along ____ Yellow River to look for ____ sunk ship.
- 8) He came back from the U. S. A in ____ 1950s.
- 9) Didn't you go to ____ cinema last night?
- 10) I have thrown away my old shoes. I want

to buy _____ new pair.

答案:1) a, an 2) a, the 3) the, a 4) a, the, the
5) an 6) the 7) the, the 8) the 9) the 10) a

2. 冠词的固定用法

习惯用不定冠词的短语:

例如: for a while, once upon a time, as a rule, all of a sudden, on an average, as a whole, in a hurry, to have/take a rest, keep an eye on, in a way, make it a rule, once in a while, with a smile, lend a hand, make a living, make a promise, dream a... dream, live a... life, get in a word, have a pain, make an effort, make an apology, pay a visit to...

习惯用定冠词的短语:

by the hour/metre 按小时(米)计, in the distance, in the daytime, by the way, all the year round, on the left, on the other hand, in the darkness, catch/pull/take sb. by the hand, pat/hit sb. on the head/in the face, break the law, make the bed

习惯不用冠词的短语:

in town, in use, in pencil, in health, in trouble, at noon, in ink, in danger, in thought, day and night, hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, husband and wife, heart and soul, step by step, at war, on duty, in honour of, in return, in search of, in fact, in order, out of order, on guard, under repair, have trouble/difficulty in doing sth., lose/gain weight

有无冠词意义完全不同的短语:

例如:

- { in charge of 负责, 掌管
- { in the charge of 由...负责(掌管)
- { out of question 毫无疑问
- { out of the question 不可能, 根本不必讨论
- { have words with sb. 与某人吵架
- { have a word with sb. 与某人谈话
- { take place 发生
- { take the place of... 代替..., 取代...
- { two of them 他们中的两个
- { the two of them 他们俩(共两个)

- { by day 在白天
- { by the day 按天(计)
- { on earth 究竟, 到底
- { on the earth 在地球上
- { at table 在吃饭
- { at the table 在桌旁
- { in office 执政, 任职
- { in the office 在办公室里
- { in hospital (prison) 住院(坐牢)
- { in the hospital (prison) 在医院(监狱)里
- { at times 有时
- { at a time 一次, 同时
- { live on farm 靠农业为生
- { live on the farm 居住在农场
- { a number of 一些, 若干, 许多
- { the number of... 的总数
- { at birth 刚出生时
- { at a birth 一胎, 一次生育

自我测试

阅读下篇短文, 在必要的地方填上适当的冠词。

_____ 1 _____ ant was drinking at a small brook and fell in. She tried her best to reach _____ 2 _____ bank but made no progress at all. The poor ant, nearly worn out, was just on _____ 3 _____ point to give up when a pigeon saw her. Moved with pity, _____ 4 _____ bird threw her a leaf of _____ 5 _____ grass, which supported the ant like _____ 6 _____ canoe, and thus she reached the side again. While she was resting and drying herself in _____ 7 _____ grass, she heard a man coming near. He was walking along bare-footed and carrying _____ 8 _____ gun in his hand. As soon as he saw the pigeon, he wished to kill her. But the ant bit him in _____ 9 _____ foot just as he raised his gun to fire. He stopped to see what had bitten him, and the pigeon immediately flew away. It was _____ 10 _____ insect much weaker and smaller that had saved the pigeon's life.

答案:1) An 2) the 3) the 4) the 5) × 6) a
7) the 8) a 9) the 10) an

构建网络

冠词的特殊用法:

1. a (an)表示“一”,和 one 同义,但强调数的概念或数字对比时,应用 one,不用 a (an).
例如:He has one bike, but Jim has two.

2. 在一些固定短语中用 a (an),而不用 one.
例如:once upon a time, an hour or two (one or two hours).

3. 序数词前用不定冠词,这时的序数词不强调顺序,而表示“再一”“又一”。

The audience asked the singer a second time to give a performance.

4. 两个对等名词连用时,不用冠词。

例如:Husband and wife went out hand in hand.

5. 在并列的单数名词前或并列的形容词+单数名词前有无定冠词,含义区别很大。

例如:

{ a black and white cow 一头花牛
a black and a white cow 一头黑牛和一头白牛
a watch and chain 一副手表
a watch and a chain 一块表和一条表链

6. 在并列的单数可数名词前用一个定冠词表示同一个人或事物。

例如:the tenth and last paragraph
第10段即最后一段

The writer and poet is going to give us a talk this evening.

那位作家兼诗人今晚给我们作报告。

不可数名词不一定是这样。试比较:

{ The bread and (the) butter are sold at that shop.
那家商店销售面包和黄油。
Bread and butter is served in that restaurant.
那家饭店供应奶油面包。

7. 家庭成员的称呼名词前不用冠词,包括厨师、保姆等,但单词的首字母须大写。

例如:Where are Nurse and Baby?

8. 不定冠词用在 as, how, so 和 too 开始的短语中时,要注意冠词的位置。

例如:It was so warm a day that we decided to go to the sea.

It was too nice a day to stay inside.

It was as pleasant a day as I have ever spent.

9. most 加形容词,词意为“非常,很”,相当于 very,不表示最高级,只用来加强语气,这时可加不定冠词或不加冠词。

例如:He asked a most important question.
They have been most kind to me.

10. 定冠词 the 加形容词的比较级表示两者之间“较...的一个”。

例如:He is the stronger of the two.

Which is the larger country, Canada or Australia?

11. 在副词的最高级前,定冠词 the 常可省略。

例如:Of all his novels, I like this one best.
They all came early, but she came earliest of all.

12. never 与不定冠词 a 加比较级连用表示最高级的意思。

例如:

—What did you have for breakfast?

—Some Chinese food. I've never had a better breakfast.

I've never watched a more exciting match than that.

灵活运用

热点回放

1. (2000 NMET) Most animals have little connection with ____ animals of ____ different kind unless they kill them for food.

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

答案: B

解析: a/the/this/that + sort/kind/type + of + 零冠词 + 单数名词或复数名词,这种词组的另外一种表达形式就是此题中的这种形式。

2. (2001 NMET) It is generally believed that teaching is ____ it is a science.

A. an art as much as
B. much an art as
C. as an art much as
D. as much an art as

答案:D

解析:这个短语的词序应是 as much + 不定冠词 + 单数可数名词 + as..., 表示比较的事物程度上相同。

3. (2001 NMET) The warmth of _____ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of _____ wool used.

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

答案:A

解析:the + 单数可数名词表示一类人或物; the/a sort (kind, type) of 词组后的名词前一般不使用任何冠词。

4. (2003 NMET) The sign reads "In case of _____ fire, break the glass and push _____ red button".

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

答案:B

解析:in case of 后面的名词前通常不用任何冠词; 第二空用 the, 显然表示特指。

5. —Have you seen _____ pen? I left it here this morning.

—Is it _____ black one? I think I saw it somewhere.

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

答案:D

解析:根据所提供的语境, 两处都表示泛指。

方法探索

汉语语法中不存在冠词这种词类。即使在英语中, 冠词也应属于不太重要的词性。但对冠词的理解和掌握程度可看出一个英语学习者的语言功底和素养。冠词具有灵活多变的特点, 在具体运用中是比较复杂的。复习时, 教师应要求学生既要理解冠词的概念和意义, 掌握其一般用法, 又要熟记冠词的特殊用法和固定搭配。特殊用法和固定搭配是学生学习中的难点, 出错较多, 教师应指导学生努力找出其中的规律, 注意其中的一般性和特殊性, 做好归纳总结, 不要依赖死记硬背。学生应在平时的学习或复习过程中, 不断地加深理解, 巩固记忆, 才有可能真正准确地且又熟练

地掌握冠词的用法。

考题示范

(2000 年春季高考) Summers in _____ south of France are for _____ most part dry and sunny.

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

答案:D

试题立意: 考查特定语境中冠词的用法。

解题思路: 方位名词, 尤其用作介词宾语时, 该方位名词前常用定冠词; for the most part 为固定短语, 表示“大部分; 大体上是, 多半”。

跟踪精练

1. Paper money was in _____ use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in _____ thirteenth century.

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

答案:C

解析:in use 为固定词组, 序数词表示顺序时, 其前常用定冠词。

2. Alexander Graham Bell invented _____ telephone in 1876.

A. 不填 B. a
C. the D. one

答案:C

解析:谈论发明的某种工具时, 表示该工具的单数可数名词前常用定冠词。

3. —Where is Jack?

—I think he is still in _____ bed, but he might just be in _____ bathroom.

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

答案:D

解析:in bed 为固定词组, bed 表示抽象意义, 故其前用零冠词; bathroom 应是对话双方心目中的事物, 故其前用定冠词表示特指。

4. Many people are still in _____ habit of writing silly things in _____ public places.

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

答案:C

解析:in the habit of doing sth. 为固定词组, places

为名词复数表示泛指,故前面不用冠词。

5. Many people agree that ____ knowledge of English is a must in ____ international trade today.

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

答案:A

解析:knowledge 表示“了解;认识;知晓”时,其前可用不定冠词 a;trade 是抽象名词,前面不加冠词,表示泛指。

6. —Do you go to ____ every Sunday?

—Yes, I believe God blesses me all the time.

A. the church B. church
C. a church D. churches

答案:B

解析:有些表示场所的名词,表示抽象意义时,其前不用冠词。

7. Beyond ____ stars, the astronaut saw nothing but ____ space.

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

答案:A

解析:表示世界上独一无二的事物的名词前常加定冠词;space, 表示“太空;空间”,其前通常不用冠词。

8. Whoever invented ____ wheel is believed to have made ____ most useful invention in ____ history.

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

答案:C

解析:表示发明的某种工具的名词前常用定冠词。most 不表示最高级的含义,相当于 very, 其前应用不定冠词。history 表示泛指,其前不用任何冠词。

9. ____ Mr Smith is asking to see you.

A. The B. Some
C. A D. One

答案:C

解析:不定冠词 a, 表示“某, 某一(个)”时,可用于专有名词前;而 some 表示“某, 某一(个)”时,通常用于普通名词前。

10. —I'd like ____ information about the management of your hotel, please.

—Well, you could have ____ word with the

manager. He might be helpful.

A. some; a B. an; some
C. some; some D. an; a

答案:A

解析:information, 为不可数名词,表示泛指时,前面不用冠词;have a word with sb. 相当于 have a talk with sb., 是固定短语。

能力测评(A)

(45 分钟 100 分)

I. 单项填空(每题 2 分,共 20 分)

1. ____ Guangzhou you see today is quite ____ different city from what it used to be.

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

答案:B

解析:Guangzhou 前面加 the, 特指今日看到的广州,city 前加 a, 表示泛指。

2. —Here is ____ map for you. It might be helpful to you.

—Is it ____ good map? I need one with places of interest in it.

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

答案:C

解析:第一空特指对方想要的地图,故用定冠词,第二空表示泛指。

3. Why not take ____ friend with you? Then you can share ____ cost of the car.

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

答案:B

解析:friend 前加 a, 表示泛指;cost 前加 the, 表示双方都知道的租车费用。

4. Someone is waiting at ____ front gate to give a message to you of ____ great importance.

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

答案:A

解析:gate 指双方心目中的事物,故其前用定冠词;“be + of + 抽象名词”结构中名词前不用冠词。

5. In the 1930s, the two countries were at ____

war, and his father was fighting at ____ front.

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

答案: B

解析: at war 为一习语, 表示“在交战”; front 特指交战的前线。

6. Having received ____ training of the Ms. Company, he was offered ____ important position in management.

- A. the; an B. 不填; an
C. the; 不填 D. a; a

答案: A

解析: training 特指该公司进行的培训; position 表示泛指, 其前用不定冠词。

7. —Are you sure to help me find ____ bed for my new house?

—Of course, but not now. I'm heading for ____ bed and a good sleep.

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

答案: B

解析: 第一个 bed 表示具体意义, 其前用不定冠词表示泛指, 在 head for bed 这一习语中, bed 表示抽象意义, 故其前不用冠词。

8. —Did you enjoy yourself yesterday?

—Yes. As you saw, ____ party went on in ____ most pleasant atmosphere.

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

答案: A

解析: party 指双方心目中的事物, 故其前用定冠词; most 相当于 very, 不表示最高级, 故其前用不定冠词。

9. I often have conversations with John over ____ phone, while keep in touch with Tom by ____ letter.

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

答案: C

解析: over/on the phone 为习语, 表示“通过电话”; by letter 表示“通过写信”这种方式, 故 letter 前不加冠词。

10. —Were you educated in ____ good school?

—Yes, ____ very good one in my hometown.

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

答案: B

解析: school 泛指受教育的学校; one 作 school 的同位语, 其前面自然也用不定冠词。

II. 用适当的冠词填空 (每题 2 分, 共 20 分)

1. —What would you like to order, maybe ____ tea?

—No, thank you! what is ____ special today?

答案: a; the

2. In face of ____ failure, it is the most important to keep up ____ good state of mind.

答案: 不填; a

3. He had ____ good idea of ____ examination result when he saw his daughter's face.

答案: a; the

4. —What do you think of the manager of your company?

—Oh, he is ____ manager who is pleasant to work with. It's ____ pleasure to work with him.

答案: a; a

5. Let us suppose that you are in ____ position of ____ parent. Would you allow your child to do such a thing?

答案: the; a

6. I gave him books to read, but after a page or two he would put ____ book down and pick up ____ new one.

答案: the; a

7. —Can you play ____ musical instrument?

—Yes. I can play ____ violin.

答案: a; the

8. —Have you seen ____ Audi car I parked here?

—Is it ____ black one? A young man has driven a black car away.

答案: the; a

9. —I hear the workers in this factory get paid by ____ week.

—Right, and most of them get about 300 yuan ____ week.

答案: the; a

10. Her dress was spotlessly clean and well made, but it was ____ kind of ____ dress which the daughter of a poor man might have worn.

答案: the; 不填

III. 单句改错(每题 2 分, 共 20 分)

1. Would you mind giving me an information?

答案: 去掉 an

2. Tigers, whose number was once large in the history, are now in danger.

答案: 去掉 the

3. It must be a success; I'll do it with a pleasure.

答案: 去掉第二个 a

4. Who invented telescope is unknown.

答案: 在 telescope 前加 the

5. I'm not going for a holiday, but I'm going on a business.

答案: 去掉第二个 a

6. Computers have come into the use in the class.

答案: 去掉第一个 the

7. Each player must obey captain, who is the leader of the team.

答案: 在 captain 之前加 the

8. Modern people know more about the health, have better food, and live in cleaner surroundings.

答案: 去掉 the

9. Today I visited Smiths—my first visit to an American family.

答案: 在 Smiths 前加 the

10. Sometimes his parents go to school to see him.

答案: 在 school 前加 the

IV. 完形填空(每题 2 分, 共 40 分)

Magic tricks are fun to see. How does the magician do his tricks? If he is a good magician, you don't ____ 1 ____!

One of the world's best magicians was

Harry Houdini. He ____ 2 ____ in theatres all over Europe and America. Crowds of people came to see the great Houdini and his "magic" tricks.

He could ____ 3 ____ any kind of lock. He could ____ 4 ____ from anything!

____ 5 ____ he was a clever magician in many other ways, he was—and is remembered for his escapes.

Once for a trick, he ____ 6 ____ in a prison. ____ 7 ____, some of his clothes were taken away and locked up. Then the door of the room was locked, then ____ 8 ____ of the prison was locked. ____ 9 ____ could anyone escape?

____ 10 ____ in 15 minutes, he was out. And he had all his clothes on!

____ 11 ____ did he do it? We know he often ____ 12 ____ a little tool in his mouth or nose. Sometimes he would stick the tool onto the bottom of his foot. Did he use the little tool to open the prison locks? No one ____ 13 ____.

He didn't tell how he did his tricks. But he did tell how he became good at doing them.

For one thing, he made himself very strong. He learned to move ____ 14 _____. He used his feet ____ 15 ____ they were hands. He could move his body into almost any position he wanted.

He could swim like a fish. He learned to stay under water a long time. He did no tricks under water ____ 16 ____ he could stay under water for at least four minutes.

"The hard thing is not to be afraid," he said. "For some tricks, I am ____ 17 ____ in a box. The box is put under water six feet off ground. ____ 18 ____, I must work fast. If I am afraid, I am ____ 19 _____. It took me a long time to learn not to be afraid."

Magicians today still talk about him. His tricks seem ____ 20 ____ even to them.

1. A. find B. find out
C. know D. mind

答案: B

解析: find out 了解, 弄清楚, 符合文意。

2. A. appeared B. disappeared
C. stayed D. lived

答案:A

解析:appear 出现,此处指“演出”。

3. A. break B. open
C. make D. use

答案:B

解析:从下文可推断出。

4. A. steal B. disappear
C. escape D. prevent

答案:C

解析:根据下文可知,他可从任何地方逃脱。

5. A. If B. Because
C. Since D. Though

答案:D

解析:从下文 in many other ways 和 for his escapes 推理出。

6. A. was tied B. was shut
C. lived D. was locked

答案:B

解析:先关进监狱。

7. A. First B. And
C. Starting D. Beginning with

答案:A

解析:从下文中表示顺序的 then 可推断出。

8. A. the window B. the door
C. the road D. the information

答案:B

解析:从下文“then the door of the room”推断出。

9. A. How B. Where
C. When D. Why

答案:A

解析:根据上文推理出。

10. A. And B. But
C. So D. Or

答案:B

解析:but 表示转折,含有“不可思议”的意味。

11. A. Why B. When
C. What D. How

答案:D

解析:表示疑问、吃惊。

12. A. hid B. place
C. eat D. stole

答案:A

解析:此处告诉我们 Harry Houdini 的办法。

13. A. wonders B. knows
C. tells D. is sure

答案:B

解析:从上文“We know he often...”可推断出。

14. A. slowly B. fast
C. quietly D. suddenly

答案:B

解析:根据文意推理出。

15. A. as if B. as
C. like D. such as

答案:A

解析:一个优秀的魔术师必须做到的。

16. A. till B. since
C. until D. when

答案:C

解析:根据文意,考虑句型结构。

17. A. close B. shut
C. fond D. flowing

答案:B

解析:根据上文提示,结合 6 题。

18. A. To my surprise B. To my joy
C. To escape D. To swim long

答案:C

解析:此处不定式表示“目的”。

19. A. lost B. missing
C. safe D. saved

答案:A

解析:be lost 表示“迷失方向,手忙脚乱。”

20. A. laughing B. magic
C. imaginable D. simple

答案:B

解析:与文章第二段第一句衬托。

能力测评(B)

(45 分钟 100 分)

I. 单项填空(每题 2 分,共 20 分)

1. Qingdao is ____ most beautiful coastal city and I believe I will come for ____ second visit.
A. the;a B. a;a
C. the;the D. a;the

答案:B

解析:most 相当于 very, 不表示最高级, 故其前不用定冠词; a second 不表示顺序, 表示“再一, 又一”。

2. One way to understand thousands of new words is to gain ____ good knowledge of basic word formation. (上海 2002)

A. 不填 B. the
C. a D. one

答案:C

解析:have/gain a knowledge of 表示“有…的知识”。

3. —I'm afraid I dare not speak in ____ public.

—Just have ____ try.

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

答案:B

解析:in public 和 have a try 皆为固定短语。

4. Keep away from the cage. ____ lion is ____ fierce animal.

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

答案:D

解析:lion 前加定冠词, 表示特指; animal 前加不定冠词表示泛指。

5. Today the city still keeps ____ European look along ____ coast.

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

答案:B

解析:第一空用 a (注意不用 an, 因为 European 以半元音开始); 第二空用 the 表示泛指。

6. —What about ____ bike?

—Do you think it all right to buy him that bike as ____ birthday gift?

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

答案:B

解析:根据语境可知, bike 应是双方心目中的事物, 故其前用定冠词; gift 前加 a, 表示泛指。

7. —Were they ____ first to fly to ____ space?

—Yes, so they felt ____ bit proud.

A. the; 不填; a

B. a; a; a

C. a; the; 不填

D. the; the; the

答案:A

解析:the first 强调顺序; space 表示“太空、空间”, 其前通常不用冠词; a bit 为固定词组。

8. —Charley Oakley, ____ NBA All-star, hasn't missed ____ game in the past three years.

—I can't believe it.

A. an; a

B. a; the

C. the; a

D. an; the

答案:A

解析:两处都表示泛指。NBA 前应用 an, 因为以元音开始。

9. Mary climbed to the top of the mountain in a hurry, looked down and found in ____ surprise that ____ whole town took on a new look.

A. the; the

B. 不填; the

C. a; a

D. the; a

答案:B

解析:in surprise 为固定短语; town 特指 Mary 所看到的城市。

10. —The news is spreading from mouth to mouth.

—Yes, it's become ____ talk of ____ town.

A. a; a

B. the; 不填

C. the; the

D. a; 不填

答案:C

解析:talk 表示“话题”, 其前通常用 the; town 应是双方心目中的事物。

II. 用适当的冠词填空 (每题 2 分, 共 20 分)

1. Rome was not built in ____ day.

答案:a

2. The plan will be ready in ____ day or two.

答案:a

3. He put ____ paper aside and turned on ____ radio.

答案:the; the

4. She couldn't go, so she returned ____ ticket.

答案: the

5. Having nothing to do, he picked up ____ magazine and began to read.

答案: a

6. The country girl has now become ____ engineer.

答案: an

7. It is known to all that ____ man cannot live without ____ air.

答案: 不填; 不填

8. ____ tiger is in ____ danger of dying out.

答案: The; 不填

9. The government is trying hard to help ____ poor.

答案: the

10. It was ____ cold winter night. In ____ sky ____ pale moon was hanging low.

答案: a; the; a

III. 阅读理解(每题4分,共20分)

There are stock markets in large cities in many countries. Stock markets in Paris, London, Tokyo, Shanghai and New York are among the largest and most well-known. The stock market, also called stock exchange, is a place where people can buy or sell shares of a factory or a company. And each share means certain ownership of a factory or a company.

Different people go to stock markets. Some are rich, who want to get more money than they have. Others are not very rich, who buy stocks and try to become rich. Still others buy stocks as part of their plan to save money.

Of course, investing money in the stock market is not the safest way to make money. No one can tell exactly whether the shares will be doing well. The factory or company may do badly. Then the stocks will go down and investors will lose money. The stock may go up or down for a number of untold reasons. Everyone wants the stock to go up, but sometimes even if a factory or a company does a good job, the stock may still go down.

No wonder going to the stock market is often compared to gambling. All are eager to make money by "gambling" in the stock market. Factories and companies that need money are pleased that so many people are willing to "gamble". Indeed, the stock market is an attractive part of the business world.

(—From China Daily)

1. If you are an investor, you ____ in the stock market.

A. can always make money
B. can tell exactly when the stock goes up or down
C. may sometimes lose money
D. your gambling is always safe

答案: C

解析: 解题依据在第三段。

2. The article mainly wants to tell us ____.

A. how to buy or sell shares
B. the stock market is like a gambling house
C. the ABC of stock markets
D. investing money in the stock market is not the safest way

答案: C

解析: A、B、D 三项只是说出了文章的个别细节。综合全文知, 文章介绍了有关证券市场的基础知识。

3. Even if a factory or a company does a good job, ____.

A. investors will always get money
B. the stock will sometimes go down
C. going to the stock market is the safest way
D. you can put most of your money in it

答案: B

解析: 解题依据在第三段最后一句。

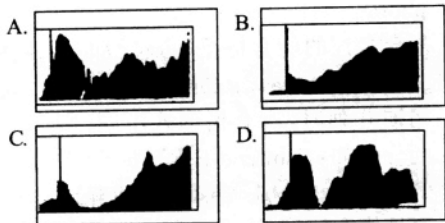
4. Factories and companies are pleased that so many people "gamble", because ____.

A. they can make them rich
B. they need more people to work for them
C. they need their money to do business
D. some people win and some lose

答案:C

解析:解题依据在最后一段。

5. Which of the following pictures shows the meaning of "in Shanghai stock market OPEN: 2017.07 HIGH: 2103.53 LOW: 2074.88 CLOSE: 2103.46"



答案:B

解析:本题考查学生的识图能力。仔细观察图中的开盘(竖线位置)、最高、最低及收盘点,联系题干中的数字便知:收盘点(2103.46)与最高点(2103.53)非常接近,故排除D项,因该图示表明收盘点大大低于最高点;最低点(2074.88)比开盘点(2017.07)高,而A、C图的开盘点均高于最低点,故A、C项均不符合题意,只有B项图示与题干中标明的点位相吻合,故选B项。

IV. 短文改错(每题2分,共20分)

Hold a feather in your hand and feel what light it 1. ____
is. Unlike our body, birds' bodies are designed for 2. ____
flying. Their hollow bones are filled by air to keep 3. ____
their light. They have no teeth, since teeth are 4. ____
heavy. And they walk on two legs because their fore- 5. ____
limbs developed into wings. A bird beak do many of the 6. ____
things you would do by your hands. The bird 7. ____
uses it for catching and picking up food, smooth up 8. ____
feather and even for defending itself. The shape and 9. ____
long of its beak are related to the kind of food a bird eats.

答案:1. what→how 2. body→bodies

3. by→with 4. their→them 5. √ 6. do→does

7. by→with 8. smooth→smoothing

9. long→length 10. are→is

IV. 书面表达(共20分)

根据下面所提供的情景,写一篇日记。

4月7日是星期天,天气晴朗。上午9点钟你正在去看电影的路上,这时,你遇见一对美国青年夫妇。他们要去华日商场,但他们不知道怎么走,显得很着急。你主动告诉了他们那里该怎么走,他们对你很感谢,虽然你看电影迟到了,但你不在乎,你对自己能与外国人交谈感到高兴。

全篇词数80~100。

答案:April 7th Sunday

Fine

I was on the way to see a film at 9 in the morning when I met with a young American couple. They were going to Huari Market. But they didn't know how to get there. They seemed to be very worried. So I went over and told them the way. They were so thankful to me that they said again and again "Thank you!"

Though I was late for the film, I didn't mind, for I can talk with foreigners.

专题二 名词

知识建构

梳理整合

1. 名词概览

1) 名词的数

汉语语法中没有可数名词与不可数名词的分类,请同学们注意可数名词的复数变化规则,并重点掌握名词复数形式的特殊变化规则。

(1) 以-s, -x, -ch, -sh 结尾的可数名词的复数形式是在其后加-es。例如: buses, boxes, watches, brushes。但: stomach + s[ks]

(2) “辅音字母+o”结尾的可数名词的复数形式有两种,有些加-es。一般认为,此类名词多为有生命名词。其他则加-s。例如: heroes, tomatoes, Negroes, potatoes。有些

以-o 结尾的英语中的外来词,变复数时只加-s,一般认为,此类名词多为无生命名词。例如:radios, photos, pianos。但:zeros 和 zeroes 皆可。以-oo 结尾的可数名词的复数形式是在其后直接加-s。例如:bamboos, zoos

- (3) “辅音字母+y”结尾的可数名词的复数形式是把 y 变为 i, 再加-es。例如:factories, countries

但:“元音字母+y”或以 y 结尾的专有名词的复数形式是在其后直接加-s。例如:toys, Henrys

- (4) 以-f 或-fe 结尾的可数名词,多把-f 或-fe 变为 v, 然后再加-es。例如:leaf-leaves, life-lives, thief-thieves, half-halves, knife-knives, wolf-wolves, wife-wives

但:roofs, chiefs, gulfs, serfs, beliefs, proofs, handkerchief 两种形式皆可。

- (5) 复合名词的复数形式

a. 变主体名词

例如:film-goers, passers-by, lookers-on, boy students, girl students

b. 无主体名词,即在词尾直接加-s

例如:grown-ups, take-offs

但:men teachers, women doctors

- (6) 改变其中的元音字母变为复数形式:

例如:foot-feet, tooth-teeth, child-children, mouse-mice, man-men, woman-women

- (7) 单复数相同

例如:sheep, deer, means(方式,手段), works(工厂), Chinese, Swiss

但:fish 作“鱼”讲,单复数相同;作“鱼类”讲,复数形式在其后加-es。

另:fruit 表示“水果”,为不可数名词;表示“水果的种类”,复数形式是在词尾加-s。

2) 名词的格

英语中,无生命名词的所属关系通常是在名词后加 of 短语表示,有生命名词的所有格形式一般是在名词后加's,特殊规则如下:

- (1) 以-s 或-es 结尾的复数名词的所有格,只需在名词右上角加'。例如:the Shang-

hai Students' Post

- (2) 以-s 结尾的专有名词的所有格,以读音[z]结尾的,可在名词右上角加'',也可加's,分别读作[z][iz]。例如:Dickens'/Dickens's novels

如不以[z]结尾,则仍加's。例如:Ross's photos

- (3) 复合名词的所有格是在最后加's。例如:her father-in-law's camera

- (4) 名词并列时,所有格形式不同,则含义不同。例如:Tom and Bob's desk(共有)
Tom's and Bob's desks(不共有)

- (5) 有些表示时间、距离、国家、城市、团体、机构等无生命名词也可有所有格。例如:today's news, an hour's drive, China's agriculture, the park's broadcasting room

- (6) 名词所有格的特殊含义:例如:at Mr. Wang's 在王先生家 at the baker's 在面包店 at the carpenter's 在木工场 to the doctor's 去诊所

注:此种情况下,也可看作所有格后面省略了相关的名词。

- (7) 双重所有格的特殊含义:

在被修饰的名词前有冠词、数词、不定量的形容词或指示代词时,该名词后用 of + 名词所有格(或名词性物主代词),有着特殊的含义。

例如:This is a picture of Mr. Wang. (表示王先生的一张照片)

This is a picture of Mr. Wang's. (表示王先生的照片中的一张)

自我测试

用括号中名词的适当形式填空。

- Happy birthday, Peter, and many happy _____ (return) of the day.
- We practise three times every week and often watch football _____ (match) on TV together.
- She had views quite different from her _____ (father).
- There are about 100 _____ (woman) teachers in our school.