

与人教版高级中学教科书（试验修订本）配套
黄冈中学高三年级英语备课组 编著

黄冈新内参

策划 成学江 申冠群
丛书主编 谢洪涛

英语



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高考复习备考寄语

如今高考的复习备考,普遍是将其划分为三个阶段,也叫“三轮复习”。各阶段训练目的不同,训练的角度、方式和方法也各不相同。第一轮主要是夯实基础,完善知识框架。第二轮则是能力形成训练。第三轮,主要是综合提高,强化冲刺。三个阶段,各有侧重,又紧密联系。我们历来都十分重视。尤其是第一轮复习,我们更视之为重中之重。因为这一轮训练如果到不了位,达不到目的要求,后面两轮就可能抓瞎。反之,抓好了第一轮复习,对尖子学生的冲刺、中等生的跨档、后进生的提高,都将有不可估量的好处。因此第一轮复习应有足够时间,三轮复习的时间比应该是3:2:1。

那么,第一轮复习怎样夯实基础,建立完善的知识框架呢?我们认为,关键是落实课本。

多年来,我们一直要求学生在第一轮复习时,手上必须准备好三样“东西”。一是课本;二是一套能够准确地系统地归纳课本和大纲的知识要点,突破知识难点的复习丛书;三是与此书相配搭,命题科学、规范,容量适当、质量较高的系列训练习题。以课本为蓝本,落实复习要点;以丛书为辅助,引导学生归纳、总结,形成完整的知识构架;以训练习题来夯实基础。

在指导复习的过程中,我们要求各科教师重新研究教材,认真分析学生,加强训练的目的性和计划性,在系统梳理教材的前提下做到指导提纲挈领,讲解基础、明白,重在引导梳理,重在方法点拨。坚决杜绝复习教学炒“现饭”,或者一床被子铺到底无重点的做法。要求学生眼睛盯着课本,注意基础的落实,在完成基本训练的过程中学会归纳整理和举一反三。同学们在复习中要努力克服四点:一是对课本、复习课的厌倦情绪;二是苦钻难题,不重基础的急躁情绪;三是脱离课本,脱离教师指导,自行其是另搞一套的个人主义;四是埋头做题,不作整理的蛮干作风。我们鼓励那些平时基础不甚扎实的同学在第一轮复习中要坚决舍弃难题,要勇于质疑提问,主动寻求老师的指点和辅导,要乐观地对待每一天的基础训练。

最后,赠送同学们一个口诀:复习没有“巧”,课本离不了。要点当抓住,多问勤求导。不作题海游,不受难题扰。不为情绪苦,不自寻烦恼。注意多归纳,举一反三好。水到渠自成,基牢楼自高。

希望对同学们有所帮助。

谢洪涛

前言

大江东去,吟唱出“古有东坡赤壁,今有黄冈中学”的雄伟乐章。黄冈这块曾孕育了李时珍、董必武、李四光、闻一多等历史名人的神奇土地以其深厚的文化底蕴,在全国普遍试用人教社出版的新教材修订本教学改革的主流中,激流勇进,成绩卓著。尤其在国际奥林匹克竞赛中以“惊涛拍岸,卷起千堆雪”的气势创造了新闻媒体称之为的“黄冈神话”的奇迹。为解密“黄冈神话”,推广百年名校的教改经验,我们组织部分特、高级教师编写了这套《黄冈新内参》第一轮复习丛书,供2004届高中毕业生第一轮复习之用。

我们担任本套丛书的9科主编和主要撰稿人,均是从2001年秋季学期开始,讲授人教社新教材的特高级教师。各科主编对新教材的研究均有一定的造诣,在湖北省内外新教材研讨会上,均有过教学经验交流或讲授过示范课或研究成果汇报课。

辛勤的老师,亲爱的同学,当你翻开这套丛书的时候,油墨的芳香送来的不再是落入俗套的“本章重难点透视”、“知识框架”,而是当代高三第一轮总复习的**最新科研成果**——将高考考点、热点复习法融入新教材体系之中。这种复习模式,是我们黄冈中学首次运用新教材教学与总复习相结合的最新尝试,是“黄冈神话”的精髓。《黄冈新内参》第一轮总复习丛书有如下特点:

一、导向明确、可操作性强

这套丛书以人教社新教材修订本为蓝本,以历年来高考命题所涉及的考点和热点为主线。书中遴选的例题、习题体现新教材的新特点、新思路。导向明确,可操作性强,可配合人教社新教材修订本使用,减轻科任教师负担,是我们黄冈中学2004届高三各科第一轮学生复习的**内部用书**,故名《**黄冈新内参**》。

二、注重探究能力的培养

实行3+X高考改革的目的是培养学生运用所学知识,解决现实生活中实际问题的能力,并引导他们关注社会的焦点和热点,从而培养学生的创新能力。这就是新教材开设研究性学习课题的目的。为适应新形势下的高考改革,本套丛书在选题上摒弃了纯知识技能训练的陈题、偏题和怪题,注重研究性学习题目的讲解与训练,使学生通过研究性学习题目的训练,提高解决实际问题的能力。这类题目具有“下手容易,深入难,得分容易,得满分难。”的特点。书中所选例题、习题也都是高三应届毕业班中讲授的内容,并附有详尽解答,对开拓学生智力具有一定的指导意义。

三、变授人以鱼为授人以“渔”

教育心理学研究表明:98%以上的学生的脑细胞总数基本相同。换言之,98%以上的中学生的智力是处于同一起跑线上,但为什么学习成绩有差异呢?这就是各自所接受的教育、教学方法差异所致。本书字里行间不是就题解题,而是通过例题的解析、习题的提示解答,和同学们一起探讨其规律性,远程领略黄冈名师的教学方法。荀子在《劝学》中云:“登高而招,臂非加长也,而见者远;顺风而呼,声非加疾也,而闻者彰……君子生非异也,善假于物也。”借鉴这段名言,但愿同学们能“善假于物”。借助一本好的参考书,点燃你早已具备的智慧火花,到达成功的彼岸。

作者

2003年5月



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SB I Unit 1—Unit 5



高考考点阐释

一、单词

1. **opinion** *n.* 看法, 见解

固定搭配为: in one's opinion 据某人的见解, in the opinion of... 在某人看来, express(give) opinion on a matter 就某件事发表观点

(1) In my opinion, he will lose the game.

依我看, 这次比赛他会输。

(2) He asked my opinion of the building.

他征求我对那座建筑物的意见。

2. **water** *n.* 水 *vt. & vi.* 浇水, 灌溉, 加水; 泪水流出; 流口水。waters 意为“水域, 海域”(= the body of water)

(1) Fish can't live without water.

鱼儿没有水就不能生活。

(2) The waters in the Changjiang River broke some of the banks. 长江水在有些地方冲破了大堤。

(3) She is watering the flowers in the garden.

她在花园里给花浇水。

3. **once** *conj.* 一旦, 一……就 *adv.* 一度, 一次

(1) Once heated, ice will change into water.

冰一旦加热就会成为水。

(2) I have been to Beijing once.

我曾到北京去过一次。

4. **however** *adv.* 然而, 依然

however 作副词时可放在句首、句中或句尾, 但是要用逗号隔开。在句首时, 逗号放在它后面; 在句尾时逗号放在它前面; 在句中时其前后均用逗号隔开。(注意: however 与 but 有区别, but 语气不如 however 强, 且不需要加逗号隔开)。

(1) It's raining hard. However, I think we should go to school on time. 雨下得很大, 但我认为我们仍然要按时去上学。

(2) Later, however, he decided to go.

后来, 他仍然决定去了。

(3) He was mistaken, however. 可是他错了。

conj. 无论如何; 尽管如此(引导让步状语从句)

(1) He will never succeed, however hard he tries.

无论他如何努力尝试, 他都不会成功。

(2) However difficult the task may be, we'll finish it on time. 不管这个任务怎样难, 我们都要按时完成。

5. **explain** *v.* 解释, 说明

(1) 跟名词或代词 explain sth. (to sb.)

Please explain this problem to us.

请将这个问题解释给我们听。

(2) 接 that 引导的从句

He explained that we had to turn it on first.

他解释说我们得首先打开它。

(3) 跟 what, how, when 等疑问副词引导的从句

He explained why he was late. 他说明了他迟到的原因。

Can you explain what this word means?

你能解释一下这个单词是什么意思吗?

(4) 跟疑问词 + 不定式

He explained to me how to get there.

他向我说明怎么去那里。

(5) explain 还可用作不及物动词

I don't understand this, but Jack will explain.

我不理解这一点, 但是杰克会解释的。

6. **keep** *v.* 使继续处于某种状态

接复合宾语, 复合宾语中的宾语补足语可以是形容词、分词、副词或介词短语。

(1) I'm sorry to have kept you waiting.

很抱歉, 让你久等了。

(2) If your hands are cold, keep them in your pockets.

如果你的手觉得冷, 把它们放在口袋里。

(3) We'll keep you informed.

我们将随时让你知道情况。

7. **fetch** *vt.* 去取, 去拿

(1) Would you please fetch me a dictionary?

请去帮我拿本字典好吗?

(2) Let's go and fetch some water. 我们去打点水来。

注意 bring, take, carry, get, fetch 的区别。

8. **separate** *adj.* 分开的, 单独的 *vt. & vi.* 使分离, 分开, 隔开; (指一群人) 分手, 解散

(1) Cut the apple into three separate parts.

把这个苹果分成三份。

黄

网

新

肉

参



(2) Mr Green and his wife are living separate now.

格林先生和他的妻子现在分居。

(3) England is separated from France by the Channel.

英国和法国被英吉利海峡隔开。

(4) We talked until midnight and then separated.

我们谈到午夜才分手。

二、词组

1. introduce A to B 把 A 介绍给 B

introduce oneself 自我介绍

2. for the first time 第一次(在句中作状语)

for the second/third time 第二/三次,但要表示一次,两次,三次,则用 once, twice, three times

3. employ sb. to do sth. 雇某人做某事

employ...as... 雇...为...

4. by the light of 借助于...的光线

5. as a result of 介词短语,后跟原因,意为“由于...”,相当于 because of

as a result 后跟结果,意为“因此...”

6. go on doing sth. (停顿后)继续做某事,不停地做某事

go on with sth. 间断后做原来没做完的事

go on to do sth. 接着做另一件事

7. prefer A to B 比起 B 更喜欢 A,喜欢 A 而不喜欢 B(注意 to 为介词)

prefer sb. to do sth. 希望某人做某事

prefer to do rather than do 宁愿做...而不做...

8. fill...with... 用...装满(注满,填满)...

be filled with } 装满,充满
be full of }

9. make sure 感到确信无疑,确信(其后常跟一个 that 引导的宾语从句,that 可以省略;从句中用一般现在时)

10. be on holiday/vacation 在度假,在休假(holiday/vacation 前不用冠词)

11. instead of 代替,而不是(其后可接动词-ing 形式,代词,介词短语等。)cf. instead 是副词,instead of 为介词

12. have { some/much/great difficulty(in) doing sth. 干某事
no/little
有些/没有困难

13. a great/good many 许多

英语中有许多词语可用来表示“许多”。修饰可数名词复数形式的有 many, a great/good many, a few, a large/great/small number of; 修饰不可数名词的有 much, a great deal of, a little, an amount of; 既能修饰可数名词又能修饰不可数名词的有 a lot of, lots of, plenty of, a great quantity of。

14. come about 出现,发生

come across 碰见

come to oneself 苏醒

come true 成为现实

come up 抬头,上来;出芽;(问题)被提出

come out 出版

15. in a few days' time (= in a few days) 几天以后(与将来时连用)

cf. after a few days 几天以后(与过去时连用)

(注:“cf.”为拉丁语 confer 的编写,意为“比较”、“参看”)

16. shout at 吼叫,对某人大声喊叫(含有责备、警告等含义)

shout to 大声喊叫某人(使对方能听到声音)

17. be about to 即将...,正要...(不与表示时间的状语连用)

be about to 与并列连词 when 连用时常用于一般过去时,此句型表示“正要...时突然...”。

18. every two years 每两年(每隔一年)(= every second year/every other year)

every three years(= every third year) 每三年/每隔两年

19. stop...(from) doing... = prevent...(from) doing...

阻止...做... = keep...from doing (from 不能省略)

20. knock down 撞倒;打倒;拆除

knock into 撞见;偶然碰见

21. break the rule(s) 违犯规则(章程)

obey the rule(s) 遵守规则(章程)

work out a rule 制定规则

carry out a rule 执行规则

22. ask sb. for sth. 向某人要某物

ask sth. of sb. 向某人要求某物

ask for sth. 要求得到某物

ask for sb. 要求见某人

ask sb. to do sth. 请求某人做某事

三、重点句子

1. So + 连系动词/情态动词/助动词 + 主语

这一句型是主谓倒装结构,它表示另一主语和前面所陈述的情况有着相同的肯定概念,即某种情况也同样适用于另外一个人或物,表示“是这样”,“也是如此”。

Neither/Nor + 连系动词/情态动词/助动词 + 主语

(表示否定概念)

比较:

(1) 主语 + did/do/does + so. do so 是替代词,代替上文中的动宾或动状结构,避免重复。

(2) So + 主语 + 连系动词/情态动词/助动词。so 相当于 indeed, certainly, 表示说话人对前面或对方所说情况的赞同或证实, 语气较强。

(3) 如果前一分句中有几种不同形式的谓语, 后一分句表达相同情况时, 用 It's the same with... 或 So it is with... 句型。

例如: ① If you go to the seaside for your holiday, so shall I. 如果你去海边度假, 我也去。

② My English teacher told me to hand out the exercise books and I did so. 英语老师叫我去分发作业本, 我照做了。

③ — You seem to like coffee. — 你似乎喜欢喝咖啡。
— So I do. 一是的, 我喜欢。

④ She doesn't play the piano, but she likes singing, so it's with my sister. 她不弹钢琴, 但喜欢唱歌, 我姐姐也是如此。

2. It's the time of year for the rice harvest, so every day I work from dawn until dark. 这是一年中收割稻谷的时期。因此我每天从早到晚地劳动。

(1) the time of year, year 前不需任何冠词。

(2) from dawn until dark 从早到晚。这里 until 可用 till 代替。until 和 till 都引导时间状语。作介词时, 引导一个短语; 作连词时, 引导一个时间状语从句。当它们用于肯定句时, 主句中的谓语动词必须是持续性的或状态性的, 表示这一动作或状态延续到 until/till 状态所表示的时间为止。

如: I'll wait for you until/till you come back.

我将等到你回来为止。

I read until/till midnight last night.

昨晚我看书一直到半夜。

注意: until/till 引导的时间状语从句用一般现在时代替一般将来时, 如第一个句子。

(3) not...until/till 意思是“直到……才”, 表示主句谓语所表示的动作直到 until/till 所表示的时间才发生, 主句的谓语动词表示的是动作的开始。

如: He didn't leave until I came back.

他直到我回来才离开。

I didn't know the truth until yesterday.

直到昨天我才知道事情真相。

注意: until/till 只能表示时间, 不能表示地点。

如: “我们一直走到长江边。”应说 “We walked until we got to the Changjiang River.” 或 “We walked as far as the Changjiang River.” 不能说 “We walked until/till the Changjiang River.” 可以说 “from Beijing to Shanghai”,

不能说 “from Beijing till/until Shanghai”

3. What a sad sight it was! 多么凄惨的一幅景象啊!

(1) 这是个感叹句。英语感叹句的一个句型是:

What + a/an + adj. + 单数可数名词 + 主语 + 谓语!

What + adj. + 复数名词 + 主语 + 谓语!

What + adj. + 不可数名词 + 主语 + 谓语!

如: ① What a clever student (he is)!

② What clever students (they are)!

③ What fine weather (it is)!

又如:

① What a beautiful voice she has!

② What dangerous fish they are!

③ What silly questions you asked!

(2) 英语感叹句另外还有一个句型

How + adj. /adv. + 主语 + 谓语!

如: ① How clever he is!

② How dangerous the fish are!

③ How beautifully she sang!

四、交际用语

1. 介绍

Hello, Jack. I want to introduce my friend Mary.

Hello, Jack. I'd like you to meet my friend Mary.

This is Jack and this is Mary.

Nice to meet you.

How do you do? } (初次见面)

2. 道别

It's getting late. I must be off/go/be leaving now.

It's late. I'm afraid. I've to go now.

Nice meeting you.

It was nice meeting you.

3. 请对方代你问候某人

Give my love/regards/best wishes to sb.

Say “Hi/Hello” to sb. from me.

Remember me to sb.

4. 转达别人的问候及对方的应答

— Jane sends her best wishes.

— That's very kind of her.

5. 给别人指导或叮嘱

Here are some dos and don'ts. 这儿有几点注意事项。

Make sure (that) the door is shut. 务必关门。

Follow the teacher's instructions. 听从老师的指导。

Do what he tells you to do. 他叫你干啥你就干啥。

Don't forget to do sth. 别忘了做……

6. 征求意见、询问消息或提出建议

Could you please show me how to do sth. ?

What } about(名词、代词、动名词、副词、状语从句)?
How

What about next? (征询意见)

What about a cup of coffee? (征询意见)

What about his family? (询问消息)

What about going to France this summer? (提出建议)

7. 当你没听清别人的话或对别人的话不理解时

Would you please say that again(more slowly)?

Pardon?

I'm sorry. I don't quite follow you.

What does...mean?

How do you spell...?

8. 表示祝愿的用语及答语

Have a nice/good time. The same to you.

I wish you a nice/good time. Thank you.

Good luck.

I wish you good luck.

Have a good/nice/pleasant trip.

五、名词与冠词

(一) 语法点拨:

名词是表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念的词。

1. 名词的分类

普通名词	[C]	个体名词	man, book, apple
		集体名词	family, people, police
	[U]	物质名词	water, sand, food
		抽象名词	work, information, space
专有名词	[U]	Lucy, Liu Mei, Hùbei, China	

2. 名词的数

(1) 不可数名词一般没有复数形式,也不用 a(an) 或 one 修饰。

e. g. health, news, glass, wood, English, maths, physics, the United Nations

(注:“e. g.”为拉丁语 exempli gratia 的缩写,意为“例如”)

但:

① 不可数名词可由量词修饰。

e. g. $\begin{cases} \text{a grain of rice 一粒米} \\ \text{a piece of equipment 一件设备} \\ \text{a piece(an article) of furniture 一件家具} \\ \text{two glasses of water 两杯水} \end{cases}$

② 有些不可数名词表示具体意思或特别意义时可数,要注意平时不断学习和积累。

e. g. a success 一个(件)成功的人(事)

two coffees 两杯咖啡

papers 报纸;试卷;文件;论文

works (单复同形) 工厂

sands 沙地;沙滩

a beauty 一位美人

a great happiness 一件极愉快的事

a wide knowledge of history 丰富的历史知识

a danger (一个危险的人/一件危险的事) to life

many deaths(死亡人数)

He is a failure as a writer. (失败者)

Reading is a pleasure to me. (乐事,趣事)

What a great surprise! (意外之事)

(2) 可数名词有单数和复数两种形式。

① 规则名词的复数形式:一般在名词后加 s, 如: maps, oranges, trees, boys; 以 s, sh, ch, x 等结尾的词后加 es, 如: buses, watches, boxes; 以辅音字母 + y 结尾的词,变 y 为 i,再加 es, 如: babies, families。

② 不规则名词的复数形式各不相同。如: man — men, woman — women, foot — feet, tooth — teeth, mouse — mice, child — children, goose — geese, ox — oxen, penny — pennies/pence(penny 指硬币;pence 指钱数多少)。

③ 有些名词单、复数形式相同。如: Chinese 中国人, Swiss 瑞士人, Japanese 日本人, fish 鱼, sheep 羊, deer 鹿, means 方法, works 工厂, aircraft 飞机。

④ 有些名词通常只有复数形式。如: trousers 裤子, clothes 衣服, glasses 眼镜, goods 货物, thanks 谢谢, remains 遗物;遗体, contents 内容;目录;congratulations 祝贺, fireworks 烟火。

⑤ 合成词的复数形式通常只将其中主体变成复数,或在词尾变复数。如: lookers-on 旁观者, sons-in-law 女婿, passers-by 路过的人, film-goers/fans 影迷, grand-children 孙儿;孙女, grown-ups 成年人, go-between 中间人; editors-in-chief 主编。

⑥ 名词作定语通常用单数形式。如: story books 故事书, school rules 校规。但在个别情况下,作定语的名词也有复数形式的,如: sports meet 运动会, an arts degree 文科学位,还有 men 或 women 作定语修饰复数名词: men doctors 男医生, women teachers 女教师。

⑦ 有些物质名词以复数形式出现表示种类。如: foods 各种食物, fishes 各种鱼, fruits 各种水果, teas 各种茶, silks 各种丝绸。

3. 名词所有格

(1) 有生命的名词加 's, 构成所有格。如: my father's coat 我爸爸的外套, the people's China 人民的中国, the fox's tail 狐狸的尾巴, Joan's and Jane's rooms 琼的房间和珍的房间, Joan and Jane's room 琼和珍 (共有) 的房间

(2) 时间、距离、价值或国家、城市等表示物的名词加 "s", 构成所有格。如: today's homework 今天的作业, ten minutes' rest 十分钟的休息, a mile's walk 一英里路的步行, a dollar's worth of stamps 一美元钱的邮票, the earth's surface 地球表面, China's open-door policy 中国的开放政策

(3) "s" 在表示某人的朋友、所有物、家、店铺等意思时, 往往省去后面的名词。如: a friend of my father's (friends) 我父亲的一个朋友, my uncle's (home) 我叔叔家, the tailor's (shop) 服装店

(4) 以 -s 结尾的复数名词的所有格, 或以 -s 结尾的专有名词的所有格通常加 "'", 也可加 "s"。如: the Students' Union 学生会, the teachers' office 教师办公室, Engels'/Engels's works 恩格斯著作

(5) 表示无生命的东西, 通常用 "of + n." 表示所有关系。如: a map of the world 一张世界地图, the owner of the house 房子的主人

(二) 冠词:

冠词是一种不能单独使用的虚词, 用在名词前帮助说明名词所指的人或事物。

1. 不定冠词 (a, an) 的用法

(1) 用于单数可数名词前, 泛指人或事物的类别。

I'm a student.

A horse is a useful animal.

China is a big country.

(2) 泛指某人或某物。

A girl wants to see you.

There's a desk in the room.

(3) 表示 one 或 every, 但没 "one" 强烈。

We work six days a week.

I have a brother and two sisters.

(4) 用于某些固定词组中。

a lot of, a couple of, a good many, have a rest

2. 定冠词 (the) 的用法

(1) 用在单数可数名词前, 表示一类人或事物。

The horse is a useful animal.

The brain is the centre of thought.

(2) 特指某人或某物。

Give me the book on the desk.

Who is the boy you just said hello to?

(3) 指上文提到过的, 或双方皆知的人或事物。

He has come to China twice. He likes the country very much.

Have you got the key to the office?

(4) 表示世界上独一无二的事物。

the earth, the moon, the sun, the world

(5) 用在序数词、形容词最高级前。

the second story, the largest room

(6) 用在形容词前表示一类人。

the poor (rich, old, young, sick, dead)

(7) 用在姓氏复数形式前, 表示全家人或夫妇俩。

the Turners 特纳全家, the Smiths 史密斯夫妇

(8) 用在由普通名词构成的专有名词前, 以及江、河、湖、海、山脉、群岛等名词前。

the Great Wall, the North Street Hospital, the Communist Party of China, the Changjiang River, the East Lake, the Ural Mountains, the Taiwan Straits (台湾海峡)

(9) 用在表示发明物的单数名词前。

The compass (指南针) was invented in China.

(10) 用在一些习惯用语中。

on the left, in the east, at the back of, at the end of, in the beginning, in the 1970's, in the fifties 在 50 年代, play the piano/violin

3. 不用冠词的情况

(1) 专有名词、物质名词、抽象名词前一般不用冠词。

Grade 3, Bill Smith, China, air, matter

(2) 名词前已有作定语的指示代词 (this, that 等), 物主代词 (my, your 等) 及不定代词 (some, any 等)。

this book, my best friend, some boys

(3) 复数名词泛指一类人或事物时。

They are workers.

Horses are useful.

(4) 季节、月份、星期、节日、一日三餐名称前。

spring, summer, March, May, Sunday, Monday, National Day, New Year's Eve, have supper

(5) 学科名称、球类、棋类名称。

Do you like maths?

play football/ chess

(6) 称呼语或表示头衔的名词作宾语、补语及同位语时。

What's this, Mother/Professor Wang/ sir?

We made him monitor.

Lincoln was made president of the USA again.

(7) 某些固定词组中。

at home, by bus, by telephone, at school, go to school
上学, go to college 上大学, in class, after class, go to
church 去做礼拜, in front of 在……前面, in hospital
在住院, at table 在吃饭, in prison 在坐牢, at sea 在
海上, day and night 日日夜夜

(8) 形容词最高级前、序数词前有时也不用定冠词。

It's most beautiful. (most = very)

a second foreign language 第二外语 (a second = another)

get first place 得第一; 得冠军

(9) 为了节省空间、金钱, 引起注意, 往往在广告、新闻标题、电报、书名、信封地址等省去冠词。

Conference Opens 会议召开了

"Life in U. S." 《美国生活》

经典范例点悟



例 1. Jumping out of _____ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite _____ exciting experience. (NMET2002)

- A. 不填, the B. 不填, an
C. an, an D. the, the

[答案] C

[解析] 此题考查考生对冠词基本用法的掌握。表示非特指的任何一架飞机时, 应用不定冠词; 当 experience 意为“经历”时是可数名词, 如: a strange / bad / an exciting experience.

例 2. — You forget your purse when you went out.

— Good heavens, _____. (SMET2002 上海)

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

[答案] B

[解析] 这是一段小对话。根据第一个人说话的内容“你出门时忘了你的钱包”可知, 第二个人对第一个人的话表示肯定“天啦, 我真的忘了”, 故用结构 So + 主语 + 助动词。

例 3. One way to understand thousands of new words is to gain _____ good knowledge of basic word formation. (NMET2002 上海)

- A. 不填 B. the C. a D. one

[答案] C

[解析] knowledge 泛指“知识”时是不可数名词, 但在有形容词修饰时, 它可与不定冠词 a 连用, 如 He has a poor knowledge of history. 他对历史知之甚少。



基础演练平台

A 卷

I. 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- He seemed to _____ Jane. He knew her well.
A. introduce to B. be introduced to
C. be introducing to D. having been introduced to
- _____ of people were stopped by the passing train.
A. A great many B. A great deal
C. Quite a number D. The number
- Won't you go shopping with your mother?
— _____ she promised to buy me a new coat.
A. Now that B. In case
C. Unless D. If
- _____ me carefully and then do everything as I do.
A. See B. Look C. Notice D. Watch
- It's said that the weather will _____ hot for another three or four days.
A. look B. last C. stay D. get
- They didn't know how the change had _____.
A. come on B. come about
C. come to D. come in
- _____, so we had to stay at home.
A. Because it was a cold day
B. It was a cold day
C. Being a cold day
D. The day being cold
- The boy was running on the playground _____ a ball hit him.
A. while B. as C. when D. then
- He shouted at her, _____.
A. looked very angrily B. looking very angry
C. looked very angry D. looking very angrily
- _____ is the price of this pair of shoes?
— The price is _____. It's only 60 yuan for each.
A. What; expensive B. How much; high
C. How much; cheap D. What; low
- American English has changed _____ the centuries, too.
A. after B. in C. over D. at



12. He preferred _____ something to _____ nothing.
A. to do; do B. doing; doing
C. doing; do D. do; doing
13. Three of the foreigners have visited the Summer Palace.
The rest _____.
A. don't B. doesn't C. hasn't D. haven't
14. Get up early, _____ you'll miss the bus.
A. if B. and C. so D. or
15. — Have a good time on your birthday.
— _____.
A. The same to you B. Thank you
C. All right D. I will

B 卷

I. 单项选择

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. If you won't go swimming, _____.
A. so won't I B. neither will I
C. nor do I D. so do I
2. Mary spent too much time _____ TV. _____, she failed in the final examination.
A. on, Because
B. watching, As a result
C. watching, Because of
D. on, Thanks to
3. — _____ subject do you prefer, Chinese _____ English?
— I prefer English _____ Chinese.
A. What, and; to B. Which, and; to
C. Which, or; to D. What, or; to
4. The boy wanted to ride his bicycle in the street, but his mother told him _____.
A. not to B. not to do
C. not do it D. do not to
5. — How much water is left in the bottle?
— _____.
A. Nothing B. Neither C. No D. None
6. We have _____ in explaining it _____ him.
A. many difficulties, to B. much difficulty, for
C. much difficulty, to D. many difficulties, for
7. — What do you think of Jack?
— He _____ hard _____ some shortcomings.
A. studies, except B. studies, but
C. does study, except for D. do study, except for
8. — Why _____ you be friends?
— Because he's a person who often _____.
A. can, telling lies B. can't, telling lies
C. can, tells lies D. can't, tells lies
9. The children who do best in examinations are not always _____ with the best brains.
A. those who B. ones
C. the ones D. children
10. — Have you seen _____ Audi car I parked here?
— Is it _____ black one? A young man has driven a black car away.
A. an; a B. the; the
C. the; a D. an; the
11. — I can't get my car _____ on cold mornings.
— Have you tried _____ the tank with hot water.
A. started; to fill B. to start; filling
C. starting; to fill D. start; filling
12. — _____ you _____ the editor at the airport?
— No, he _____ away before my arrival.
A. Have, met; has driven
B. Had, met; was driven
C. Did, meet; had been driven
D. Have, met; had driven
13. An accident happened at _____ crossroads a few metres away from _____ bank. (NMET2003 春)
A. a, a B. /, a C. /, the D. the, /
14. As far as I am concerned, education is about learning and the more you learn, _____.
A. the more for life are you equipped
B. the more equipped for life you are
C. the more life you're equipped for
D. you're equipped the more for life
15. Can you make a sentence to _____ the meaning of the phrase?
A. show off B. turn out
C. bring out D. take in

II. 完形填空

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 16—35 各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

When I was twelve years old, my family were the first black people to move into an all-white part of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Many of our new 16 weren't very welcoming. Some of the adults said 17 that we should return where

we came from. The 18 sometimes threw stones at me or drove me home from 19.

Most of my teachers 20 took no notice of me, but not Dorothy Bean, my history teacher. Miss Bean was angry at how badly I was being 21, but she didn't say this to me. Miss Bean showed her 22 for me by teaching me just like 23 else. Instead of being unnoticed, I was given a 24 to show that I was smart. Miss Bean was the first teacher who ever made me 25 myself. She insisted on knowing what I thought about difficult questions. Was Thomas Jefferson 26 to buy Louisiana from France? Why? She 27 me to have an opinion and to be able to 28 it up. Miss Bean was teaching me that thinking for yourself was the real key to 29.

One day, when I was not paying attention in class, Miss Bean suddenly 30 an eraser at me. Unbelievably, the eraser hit me right on the hand and 31 my pencil flying. The whole class was 32 at first, then started laughing. This incident became famous in the school and, 33 it happened to me, the students wanted to get to 34 me. So that's the story of how Dorothy Bean made me her target, and how I became just another 35 in school.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 16. A. friends | B. schoolmates |
| C. teachers | D. neighbors |
| 17. A. kindly | B. pitifully |
| C. angrily | D. anxiously |
| 18. A. seniors | B. children |
| C. enemies | D. elders |
| 19. A. school | B. street |
| C. office | D. downtown |
| 20. A. hardly | B. simply |
| C. never | D. not only |
| 21. A. taught | B. considered |
| C. welcomed | D. treated |
| 22. A. wishes | B. honour |
| C. respect | D. gifts |
| 23. A. anyone | B. anywhere |
| C. whatever | D. wherever |
| 24. A. question | B. chance |
| C. test | D. place |
| 25. A. worry about | B. look about |
| C. work for | D. think for |
| 26. A. necessary | B. probable |

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| C. right | D. famous |
| 27. A. supported | B. developed |
| C. practised | D. expected |
| 28. A. back | B. set |
| C. put | D. give |
| 29. A. respect | B. education |
| C. friendship | D. independence |
| 30. A. aimed | B. threw |
| C. passed | D. found |
| 31. A. sent | B. found |
| C. made | D. knocked |
| 32. A. excited | B. frightened |
| C. worried | D. shocked |
| 33. A. when | B. once |
| C. because | D. whether |
| 34. A. ask | B. know |
| C. punish | D. admire |
| 35. A. kid | B. problem |
| C. teacher | D. example |

III. 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案。

A

As you move around your home, take a good look at the things you have. It is likely that your living room will have a television set and a video, and your kitchen a washing machine and a microwave oven. Your bedroom drawers will be filled with almost three times as many clothes as you need. You almost certainly own a car and possibly a home computer, holiday abroad at least once a year and eat out at least once a week.

Now, perhaps, more than ever before, people are wondering what life is all about, and what it is for. Seeking material success is beginning to trouble large numbers of people around the world. They feel that the long-hours work culture to make more money to buy more things is eating up their lives, leaving them very little time or energy for family or pastimes. Many are turning to other ways of living and downshifting is one of them.

Six percent of workers in Britain took the decision to downshift last year. One couple who downshifted is Daniel and Liz. They used to work in central London. He was a newspaper reporter and she used to work for an international bank. They would go to work by train every day from their



large house in the suburbs (郊区), leaving their two children with a nanny (保姆). Most evenings Daniel wouldn't get home until eight or nine o'clock, and nearly twice a month he would have to fly to New York for meetings. They both earned a large amount of money but began to feel that life was passing them by.

Nowadays, they run a farm in the mountains of Wales. "I always wanted to have a farm here," says Daniel, "and we took almost a year to make the decision to downshift. It's taken some getting used to, but it's been worth it. We have to think twice now about spending money on car repairs and we no longer have any holidays. However, I think it's made us stronger as a family, and the children are a lot happier."

Liz, however, is not quite sure. "I used to enjoy my job, even though it was hard work and long hours. I'm not really a country girl, but I suppose I'm gradually getting used to looking after the animals. One thing I do like, though, is being able to see more of my children. My advice for other people wanting to do the same is not to think about it too much or you might not do it at all."

36. What do the first two paragraphs tell us?

- A. People seldom work long hours to make money.
- B. People hardly buy more things than necessary.
- C. People are sure everything they own is in the right place.
- D. People realise there is more to life than just making money.

37. When Daniel was a reporter he _____.

- A. lived in central London
- B. disliked his job
- C. missed his children
- D. was well paid

38. Daniel and Liz both agree that they move to the farm _____.

- A. was easy to organise
- B. has improved family life
- C. was extremely expensive
- D. has been a total success

39. What does the underlined "it" in the last paragraph refer to?

- A. Child-caring
- B. Liz's advice
- C. Downshifting
- D. Liz's job

40. The underlined word "downshifting" in the second paragraph means _____.

A. repairing your car by yourself

B. spending money carefully

C. moving out to the countryside to live a simpler and better life

D. living in a big house in the suburbs and dining out once a week

B

Every animal is a living radiator—heat formed in its cells is given off through its skin. Warm-blooded animals maintain (维持) a steady (稳定的) temperature by constantly replacing lost surface heat; smaller animals, which have more skin for every ounce of body weight, must produce heat faster than bigger ones. Because smaller animals burn fuel faster, scientists say they live faster.

The speed at which an animal lives is determined by measuring the rate at which it uses oxygen. A chicken, for example, uses one-half cubic centimeter of oxygen every hour for each gram it weighs. The tiny shrew uses four cubic centimeters of oxygen every hour for each gram it weighs. Because it uses oxygen eight times as fast, it is said that the mouselike shrew is living eight times as fast as the chicken. The smallest of the warm-blooded creatures, the hummingbird, lives a hundred times as fast as an elephant.

There is a limit to how small a warm-blooded animal can be. A mammal (哺乳类动物) or bird that weighed only two and a half grams would starve to death (饿死). It would burn up its food too rapidly and would not be able to eat fast enough to supply more fuel.

41. Every animal is a living radiator because it _____.

- A. produces heat in its body cells
- B. burns fuel to produce heat
- C. gives off heat through its skin
- D. requires oxygen to produce heat

42. Warm-blooded animals maintain a steady temperature by _____.

- A. storing heat in their body cells
- B. regulating the amount of heat produced
- C. regulating the amount of heat given off
- D. constantly replacing lost surface heat

43. The speed at which an animal lives is determined by measuring _____.

- A. the amount of food it eats
- B. its body temperature
- C. the rate at which it uses oxygen



- D. the amount of oxygen it uses
44. The amount of oxygen an animal uses depends on _____.
A. its body weight
B. the food it eats
C. its general size and shape
D. the length of time it lives
45. An animal weighing less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ grams would because it would not be able to _____.
A. get enough oxygen
B. maintain its body temperature
C. burn its food fast enough
D. eat fast enough to supply fuel

C

Have you ever been afraid to talk back when you were treated unfairly? Have you ever bought something just because the salesman talked you into it? Are you afraid to ask someone for a date?

Many people are afraid to assert (维护, 辩护) themselves. Dr Alberti, author of *Stand Up, Speak Out, and Talk Back*, thinks it's because their self-respect is low. "Our whole set-up is designed to make people distrust themselves," says Alberti. "There's always 'superior' around—a parent, a teacher, a boss—who 'knows better'. There 'superiors' often gain when they chip away at your self-image."

But Alberti and other scientists are doing something to help people assert themselves. They offer "assertiveness training" courses—AT for short. In the AT course people learn that they have a right to be themselves. They learn to speak out and feel good about doing so. They learn to be more active without hurting other people.

In one way, learning to speak out is to overcome fear. A group taking an AT course will help the timid person to lose his fear. But AT uses an even stronger motive—the need to share. The timid person speaks out in the group because he wants to tell how he feels.

Whether or not you speak up for yourself depends on your self-image. If someone you face is more "important" than you, you may feel less of a person. You start to doubt your own good sense. You go by the other person's demand. But, why should you? AT says you can get to feel good about yourself. And once you do, you can learn to speak out.

46. The problem the writer talks about is that _____.

- A. some people buy things they don't want
B. some people are afraid to stick up for their rights
C. there are too many "chiefs" around us
D. some people don't think highly enough of themselves
47. The cause of the problem talked about in this passage is that _____.
A. some people have a low self-image
B. there is always someone around who "knows better"
C. salesmen talk people into buying things they don't want
D. people don't share enough
48. The effect of our "set-up" on people is often to _____.
A. make them distrust their own answers to problems
B. make things more favorable for "superiors"
C. keep them from knowing as much as their "superiors" know
D. help them to learn to speak up for their rights
49. AT is one solution to the problem in this passage. One thing AT does not do is _____.
A. use the need of people to share
B. show people they have a right to be themselves
C. help people overcome fear
D. help people to assert themselves even if others suffer
50. What is the best title for this passage?
A. Effect of Losing Self-image
B. Assertiveness Training
C. Sharing Your Feelings with Others
D. The Importance of Speaking up

IV. 短文改错

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断;如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个勾(√);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

此行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词:在错的词下划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

In my hometown there used to be a temple with a history of over eight hundred years. It lies in a

51. _____
valley with green hills around it. It was very beautiful

52. _____