

北京四中高考总复习 及近三年高考试题解析

(英语分册)

北京四中编写组 编著



北京科学技术出版社
北京印刷学院图书馆

513739

2/ G634.416
040

北京四中高中总复习 及近三年高考试题解析

(英语分册)

北京四中编写组 编著



CS268287

(册分册英)

样

1-2

北京科学技术出版社

(京)新登字207号

北京四中高中总复习
及近三年高考试题解析
(英语分册)

北京四中编写组 编著

*

北京科学技术出版社出版
(北京西直门南大街16号)

邮政编码: 100035

新华书店总店科技发行所发行 各地新华书店经销
北京燕文印刷厂印刷

*

787×1092毫米 32开本 13.125 印张 295 千字

1993年 5月第 1版 1993年5月第 1次印刷

印数1—10050册

ISBN7-5304-1308-2/Z·535

定价: 6.60元

前 言

本书以MET高考英语试题的总体设计为框架,把决定考生应试能力和语言发展的知识、能力、思维和速度四项要素贯穿于全书的构思之中,注重提高考生的应试能力。

本书注重高三学生学习英语的特点:重理解、重结构,重分析、重归纳、重举一反三,等等,并根据高考的体例设计出符合这些特点的章节,以期帮助考生扬长避短,充分发挥自己的水平。

本书按MET英语高考的题型设计风格和顺序,将MET高考所要求的那部分知识和技能分25章、若干专项,讲知识结构,讲定理公式的运用,讲解题的思维过程与方法,讲典型实例。帮助考生正确理解概念和规则,掌握定理公式和句型,注意法则的正用,反用及变形使用,澄清考生易犯的各种错误,提高使用语言的技能与技巧。

本书重视编排的科学性、选材的典型性与写作的严肃性。

本书由北京四中阿木以及刘秋田、陈寒之、晓风等编写。

编者

目 录

第一章 名词与冠词	(1)
一、MET考前名词与冠词 25 重点	(1)
二、名词与冠词典型试题.....	(15)
第二章 代词	(23)
一、MET考前代词 11 重点	(23)
二、代词典型试题.....	(32)
第三章 形容词	(40)
一、MET考前形容词 13 重点	(40)
二、形容词典型试题.....	(45)
第四章 副词	(53)
一、MET 考前 副词 9 重点	(53)
二、副词典型试题.....	(56)
第五章 介词	(63)
一、MET考前介词7重点	(63)
二、介词典型试题.....	(66)
第六章 英语动词五大句型与典型试题	(78)
第七章 动词时态与时态一致	(94)
一、MET考前动词时态与时态一致16重点	(94)
二、动词时态与时态一致典型试题.....	(103)
第八章 动词语态	(108)
一、MET考前动词语态18重点	(108)
二、动词语态典型试题.....	(118)

第九章 助动词	(122)
一、MET考前助动词27重点	(122)
二、助动词典型试题	(133)
第十章 动词不定式	(137)
一、MET考前不定式 17 重点	(137)
二、不定式典型试题	(144)
第十一章 动名词	(152)
一、MET考前动名词 19 重点	(152)
二、动名词典型试题	(162)
第十二章 分词	(170)
一、MET考前分词11重点	(170)
二、分词典型试题	(177)
第十三章 虚拟语气	(187)
一、MET考前虚拟语气 11 重点	(187)
二、虚拟语气典型试题	(192)
第十四章 特殊疑问句	(201)
一、MET考前特殊疑问句8重点	(201)
二、特殊疑问句典型试题	(204)
第十五章 名词从句	(207)
一、MET考前名词从句6重点	(207)
二、名词从句典型试题	(210)
第十六章 形容词从句	(215)
一、MET考前形容词从句16 重点	(215)
二、形容词从句典型试题	(219)
第十七章 副词从句	(226)
一、MET考前副词从句8重点	(226)
二、副词从句典型试题	(228)

第十八章 附加问句	(236)
一、MET考前附加问句8重点.....	(236)
二、附加问句典型试题.....	(237)
第十九章 倒装、省略与修辞	(241)
一、MET考前倒装句 11 重点.....	(241)
二、MET考前省略句7重点.....	(245)
三、倒装、省略与修辞典型试题.....	(252)
第二十章 一致与修辞	(263)
一、MET考前一致与修辞8重点.....	(263)
二、一致与修辞典型试题.....	(267)
第二十一章 语音知识	(274)
一、元音读音规则与典型例题.....	(274)
二、辅音读音规则与典型例题.....	(283)
三、易错常考的词的读音.....	(286)
第二十二章 易错常考的单词拼写	(291)
第二十三章 完形填空	(296)
一、MET完形填空测试要求与题型特点分析 ...	(296)
二、MET90-92完形填空题析.....	(296)
三、完形填空典型试题.....	(309)
第二十四章 阅读理解	(334)
一、MET阅读理解测试要求与题型特点分析...	(334)
二、MET阅读理解 题型特点分析.....	(335)
三、阅读理解典型试题.....	(336)
第二十五章 书面表达	(392)
一、MET书面表达技巧与汉英基本用法差异...	(392)
二、MET90-92书面表达.....	(401)
三、书面表达典型试题.....	(406)

第一章 名词与冠词

一、MET考前名词与冠词25重点

1. 名词所有格's'可用于如下无生命的名词：

(1) 时间名词 (tomorrow's meeting; two years' absence;
three weeks' holiday; an hour's walk;

today's paper; twenty minutes' rest;

a day or two's delay

The time was July's end.)

(2) 人格名词：(Nature's works大自然的杰作；

Heaven's will天意；

the sun's rays, the moon's shadow;

the world's history)

(3) 距离名词：(a stone's throw一投石之遥；一箭之地；

within a stone's throw近在咫尺；

twenty miles' journey 二十里的旅程)

(4) 长度名词：(a boat's length, a yard's distance)

(5) 重量名词: (forty pounds' weight)

(6) 价格名词: (a dollar's worth 一元钱的价值)

2. (1) 集合名词如用以指整个集合体, 则视为单数, 取单数形动词。

(2) 如用以指组合集合体的各份子, 则视为复数, 即以单数形作复数用, 取复数形动词。

选出错误的句子: (A)

A. All the village remembers that old story.

B. The rich are not always happy.

C. The class are to have its picture taken this afternoon.

D. There was a crowd of people over there.

Wrong: This class is studying now. Mr. Smith teaches it.

Right: This class are studying now. Mr. Smith teaches them.

(this class = the students of this class)

Wrong: This class consist of 40 students.

Right: This class consists of 40 students.

Wrong: My family is all early risers.

Right: My family are all early risers.

Almost every family in the village has a man in the army.

《比较》The whole family are in tears.

Has he any family? (他有子女吗?)

3.
 of + 抽象名词 = 形容词
 of + great + 抽象名词 = 形容词
 of + no + 抽象名词 = not + 形容词 (or-less, -un)

(1) He is a man of virtue. = He is a virtuous man.

It is of great value. = It is very valuable.

(2) The camel is of great value to the Arab.

= The camel is very valuable to the Arab.

(3) It is of no use. = It is not useful.

= It is useless.

(4) He is twenty years of age. = He is twenty years old.

(5) a man of ability = an able man

a man of learning = a learned man

a man of wealth = a wealthy man

a man of experience = of an experienced man

a woman of great beauty = a very beautiful woman

4. 具有副词性的名词

(1) 表示时间的名词前面有 one, some, this, that, last, next, every;

all等词修饰时, 前面不再加用介词:

① One day I happened to meet her on my way back from school.

② The light goes out for five minutes every two minutes.

③ He kept washing all day.

④ She will come again the day after tomorrow.

(2) 表示次数、距离、方向、程度、价值、状态的名词可用作副词：

① I told you many times.

② I can't move even an inch.

③ Come this way, please.

④ I don't care a bit.

⑤ This vase costs ten dollars.

⑥ He stood in front of me, cap in hand.

5. 在比较级的形容词或副词，及too...之前的名词，是副词性的名词：

① I got up an hour too early this morning.

② I got up an hour earlier this morning.

→ I arrived at the airport an hour late.

6. [a (= per) + 名词]之前有表示数量的词时，a之后的名词也是副词性的名词：

① She goes to market only twice a month.

② He can walk fifty miles a day.

7. 表示数量的名词置于long, broad, high, deep, think, old, strong, distant, worth等形容词之前，是副词性的名词：

① The boy is ten years old and already five feet tall.

(我军有五千兵力。)

8. 有时附于表示「期间」的名词的介词during, for等可以省略时，剩下的名词就成为副词性的名词：

① We waited there (for) two hours.

② Nothing happened (during) the whole vacation.

③ The meeting lasted three hours.

9. 表示时间的名词修饰其后的 ago, since, before, after, week, month等词时, 则是副词性的名词:

① I happened to meet her three days ago.

② The examination will be over this day week.
(考试将于下星期的今天结束。)

③ Many years after he was still a small businessman.

10. 名词可用作形容词:

(1) 有些名词没有相同意义的形容词形式, 因此必须直接以该名词作形容词, 用来修饰另一名词:

flower garden(花园) → garden flower(园花)
post office; book store; language teacher;
night school; head master; evening paper;
family tree(家谱)

(2) 名词修饰名词用单数形:

three physics students = three students of physics

three law students = three students of law

three middle-school students

But: a sports meet; sports clothes → sports 为形容词

a clothes closet(贮藏衣物的小房间)

a goods train(一列货车)

(3) 名词和形容词所构成的名词修饰语中的 名词用单数形:

a ten-year-old boy; a 300-foot-high hill

(4) 名词作形容词表示单位用单数形

a ten-story building; seven two-dollar stamps

two twelve-inch rulers; a five-act play

(五幕剧)

a two-mile race = a two miles' race

(表“距离”可用所有格形)

The table is only (D) high.

A. two-foot B. two foot C. two-feet

D. two feet

《比较》That is a three-foot-high table.

(那是一张3尺高的桌子)

That is a three-footed table.

(那是一张3条腿的桌子。)

《注意》She is long-legged, five-feet-six-inches tall.

(她的腿很长, 身高有五尺六寸。)

→此复合名词用作副词, 故用复数形。

11. 名词作同位语时, 为了加强语气, 其位置可以变动:

An unusual present, a book on biology, was given to her for her birthday.

→An unusual present was given to her for her birthday, a book on biology.

The head master, a frequent visitor to the

classrooms, was known to most of the classrooms.

→ A frequent visitor to classrooms, the head master was known to most of the students.

12. 所有格名词的形成与用法:

(1) 表用途、目的

a girls' middle school = a middle school for girls

a children's hospital = a hospital for children

(2) 表起源(作者或发明者)

Newton's law; Shakespeare's plays

Edison's electric light

(3) 表所有(者)

my brother-in-law's car (我姐夫的汽车)

somebody else's umbrella (别人的伞)

a week or two's delay (一两个星期的耽搁)

the President of America's plane (美国总统的座机)

→ 复合名词或名词短语的所有格是在最后一词的词尾加('s)。

(4) Have you seen my brother, John's, bicycle?

I bought this book at Smith, the bookseller's.

→ 名词之后有同位语时, 把('s) 加在同位语的词尾而形成有格。

(5) Tom's and Jack's rooms = Tom's books and Jack's (books)

→ 表分别所有, 把('s) 加在各个名词上。

Tom and Jack's room
= the room which belongs to both Tom and Jack

→表共同所有，把（'s）加在最后的名词上。

13. 双重所有格的用法

- ① I like this watch of my father's.
- ② Which house of your neighbour's was burned down?
- ③ Any friend of my son's is welcome.

<p>→ a (n) \ this \ these \ that \ those another \ some \ every \ several such \ any \ no \ which \ what</p>	<p>+ 名词 + of + 所有格名词</p>
--	------------------------------

14. dozen \ score \ hundred \ thousand 表确定数目时，不加s，表不定数目时，则加s。

six dozen pencils, two score and nine years ago, a few dozens, dozens of eggs, scores of trees

15. 一些易错常考的名词的用法

(1) many + a + 单数名词 = many + 复数名词

Wrong: Many a student are interested in the five-act play.

Right: Many a student is interested in the five-act play.

(2) Wrong: All the village still remembers the story.

Right : All the village still remember the story

Wrong : The whole village was for the plan.

Right : The whole village were for the plan.

→village若表组成份子,即“村民们”,本身为复数名词。

Wrong : The police is standing at the street corner.

Right : The police are standing at the street corner.

(3) have the+抽象名词+不定式
= be so+形容词+as+不定式

He had the kindness to show me the way.

= He was so kind to show me the way.

= He kindly showed me the way.

= He was kind enough to show me the way.

(4) 字母、文字、数字、符号等的复数形通常用's.

① There are three s's and two c's in success.

② Don't use too many and's and if's.

③ Your 3's look like 8's.

④ All the -'s should be changed to +'s.

(5) 只有一个字母的缩写词,重复该字母即为复数。

p.12 (page 12) → pp.12-16 (pages 12 to 16)

1.123 (line 123) → 11.321 (lines 123 to 321)

(6) a man servant → two men servants

a man singer → two men singers

a woman doctor → two women doctors

a woman driver → two women drivers

(7) She married in her twenties.

→ in one's twenties指20至29中的年龄。

The industrial revolution began in the sixties the of 18th century.

→ in the sixties指六十年代。

16. 抽象名词为不可数名词，所以无复数形，无不定冠词，但可以用单位名词来表数的概念。

	piece		news
			music
a (helpful)	bit	of	information
			advice
			work

17. 一般抽象名词前无冠词，而特定用法则应加the。

① (B) is more useful than gold.

A. Irons B. Iron C. An Iron D. The iron

② She came in taxi but I on a bike.

18. 物质名词通常不可加用冠词，又无复数形，而特定用法则应用the。

① The house is built of stone and brick.

② I like meat better than fish.

③ The coffee in this glass is good to drink.

19. much (little, some, any, no) + 物质名词

下面是最常见的物质名词：