



英语

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丛书主编 李瑞坤

学海导航

高中新课标总复习(第2轮)

GAO ZHONG XIN KE BIAO ZONG FU XI

学生用书



首都师范大学出版社
CAPITAL NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS



XUEHAIDAOHANG

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高中新课标总复习(第2轮)

学生用书

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前言

PREFACE

《学海导航·高中新课标总复习(第2轮)·英语》一书,是依据教育部制定的《国家基础教育阶段课程标准》,严格按照《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试大纲》的要求,由长期奋斗在教学一线的名师精心编写而成。

本书分为7大部分,按照广东省高考题型进行分类,各个击破。通过对单项题目的侧重性训练,相信同学们定能取得可喜的进步。

【听力】围绕高考命题的思想组织题目训练,包括:(1)理解主旨和要义;(2)获取具体的、事实性信息;(3)对所听内容作出推断;(4)理解说话者的意图、观点和态度。另外,对考试实战作出了权威性的听力技巧的指导。

【完形填空】完形填空集词语辨析、用法、搭配、语篇的考查于一体,既考查学生的知识水平,又考查学生的分析判断能力和综合运用语言的实战能力。本书从名词、动词、形容词、副词以及语篇各个方面作了详尽的指导。

【语法填空】本部分指出,语法填空解题有“招”,包括对纯空格试题、谓语动词与非谓语动词、词类转换题和词义转换题的解题指导,根据先易后难原则,把语法知识系统化、规律化。

【阅读理解】本部分为学生提供阅读理解的解题思路、方法。它作为考查学生语言能力的重点,基本上可分为:细节判断,猜测词义,主旨大意,推理引申题,篇章结构五类题。一般可利用以下三个方面的线索:针对性的解释、内在逻辑关系、构词法。除此以外,本部分还对记叙、说明、议论三大主要文体的阅读方法作出了针对性的指导。

【信息匹配】信息匹配的解题秘笈:抓信息。应用文不同于一般普通的文章,应用文措辞简明了、直截了当,目的都是为了向读者传输信息。在阅读这类文章时主要是注意细节信息,做题时根据所提问题用寻读、跳读的方法更有效。

【基础写作】基础写作考查组词成句的能力,句型、词组地道、用词准确、修辞优美是制胜之道,本部分从内容组合、信息结构、表达方式三方面进行讲解,着重训练难句、意译的表达方法。

【读写任务】读写任务要求学生一气呵成地表达思想,思维要求新,考查识别、理解、推理能力。阅读是信息识别输入,概括是理解基础上归纳,作文是推理写作目的后创造性演绎。本部分将从学生写作样本中说明写作的原理。

同时,本书还针对广东高考的题型编写了两套高考模拟试卷,可以更加全面而有效地让学生进行实战练兵。

总而言之,本书既兼顾了基础知识的复习与梳理,又做到了创造性与能力培养的统一,书中内容新颖独到,达到了巩固知识与提高能力的要求,是莘莘学子冲刺高考的有力助手!

尽管我们对本书的编写工作高度重视,态度认真,但书中疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大读者指正。

编者



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第一部分

听力

第1课时 理解主旨要义



知识梳理

2008年广东省高考试卷听力部分题型、题量、赋分和考核目标见下表:

题型		题量	赋分	考核目标
听力	第一节 听力理解	15	30	考查学生通过“听”的渠道获得具体信息及推理判断能力
	第二节 听取信息	5	5	考查学生通过“听”的渠道获取信息及作简短听力笔记的能力

《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试大纲》要求考生听懂所熟悉话题的简短独白和对话。考生应能:

- (1)理解主旨和要义;
- (2)获取具体的、事实性信息;
- (3)对所听内容作出推断;
- (4)理解说话者的意图、观点和态度。

高考英语听力重点考查学生的主旨和细节信息的识别与理解,适当考查学生的推理能力。听力素材情景真实、贴近生活、话题丰富,要求学生具有比较丰富的话题词汇,能够听懂口语文体的听力材料(比如交谈中有重复、纠正和插入等语言特征)。

理解主旨要义(Know about the main idea)

任何一个对话或独白都是围绕一个主旨或者一个中心展开。有时主旨比较明确,有时则需要归纳、概括。总之,试题要求考生对听到的内容有一个整体的把握和全面的领会。常见的考查话题的问题有:

- ①What are the two speakers talking about?
- ②What are the two speakers doing?
- ③What is the talk/dialogue about?
- ④What's the passage mainly about?
- ⑤What's the topic of the passage?



典例精析

例1 What are the speakers talking about?

- A. A flight timetable.
- B. The way to Union Street.

C. Hiring a taxi.

[听力原文]

M: Good morning, City Taxi.

W: Good morning. I'd like to book a taxi to the airport for Saturday morning, please.

M: Where from?

W: I'm at Garden Hotel in Union Street. There will be three of us sharing. How much would it be?

M: About sixty dollars.

W: Sixty!

M: That's all together. What time do you want to leave?

W: Seven in the morning.

M: Right. We'll pick you up at your hotel at seven then.

W: Thank you very much. Good-bye.

解析 C 对话中的关键信息主要有: book a taxi, where from, how much, what time, pick up等。

例2 What are the man and the woman talking about?

A. A novel.

B. A meeting.

C. A writer.

[听力原文]

M: Hello, Sally, do you still remember the other day when we were talking about the novel *The Thorn Birds* and you said you'd like to meet the author?

W: Yes, why?

M: Well, she's here at our university now.

W: Oh, really? How wonderful! Do you think we'll have a chance to meet her?

M: Yes, of course.

解析 C 对话开头男士就谈到... when we were talking about the novel... and you said you'd like to meet the author? 由此可知该对话主要说的是一本小说作者的情况。

例3 What are they talking about?

A. Unemployment.

B. Economic problems.

C. Overpopulation.

[听力原文]

M: What's your view on the problem of overpopulation?

W: In my view, the population has to be controlled, or we'll face serious economic and social problems.

M: What do you mean by social problems?

W: Well, what I'm trying to say is that unemployment will be a big problem, if the population keeps going up.

M: You have a point there.



解析 C 该对话开门见山地提出了 overpopulation 这一话题,对话就是围绕这一主题来展开的。

例4 What is the main idea of the conversation?

- A. Parents nowadays are too busy.
B. Family problems are hard to solve.
C. Communication is necessary at home.

[听力原文]

W: Do you often talk with your father, John?

M: No, not often. In fact, I seldom talk with him.

W: Oh, why not?

M: Because I have nothing to talk with him about. Besides, he seems to be too busy to spend time with us.

W: John, I think you should spend more time with your father. Don't you think he wants to talk with you?

M: I don't know, Alison. Why are you asking me that kind of question?

W: Well, yesterday I read a story about a father and his son, and it was very good. It really moved me. Why don't you read it?

解析 C 对话开头女士就问道 Do you often talk with your father, John? 当听到对方很少和父亲交谈时,便建议对方... should spend more time with your father. 根据上述分析可知该对话的主题应该是家庭成员之间的交流的重要性。

例5 听第一段对话,回答第1~3题。

- () 1. What are the man and the woman talking about?
A. Mr Brown's son. B. Mrs Downs' son.
C. Mike's school.
- () 2. How long does Mike stay with his classmates a day?
A. About 8 hours. B. About 6 hours.
C. At least 10 hours.
- () 3. How does Mike usually go to school?
A. By bus. B. In his father's car.

C. On foot.

[听力原文]

W: Hello, Mr Brown. How are you?

M: Fine, thanks, Mrs Downs. How is your boy, Mike?

W: He is a bit tired. You know, he goes to school at eight o'clock every morning. He does get home until after four. Then he does his homework after tea. It often takes him a couple of hours to finish it.

M: Poor boy. They work hard at school nowadays, don't they? Does he like it?

W: You mean the school? Yes, he does. He likes his teachers and classmates.

M: Does he go to school by bus?

W: No, he walks. He likes walking. He meets some of his friends at the corner and they go together.

M: What does he do when it rains?

W: My husband takes him in the car. He passes the school on the way to the office.

解析

1. B 本题考查对所听内容主旨要义的理解判断能力。男士见面就向 Mrs Downs 问好,然后接着问道 How is your boy, Mike?,紧接着双方便开始讨论 Mrs Downs 的儿子的情况。

2. A 本题考查对于所听内容中有关时间内容细节的把握与理解能力。女士在对话中交代: ... he goes to school at eight o'clock every morning. He does get home until after four.

3. C 本题考查对于所听内容细节的把握与理解能力。当男士问对方儿子是否乘车上学时,对方回答道: No, he walks. He likes walking. He meets some of his friends at the corner and they go together.

第2课时 获取具体事实



知识梳理

要求考生听清、听懂事实信息,精确理解具体细节、特殊信息,如时间、地点、人物、价钱、数量、原因、目的、结果等,同时,还要对所听到的信息做简单的处理,比如数字运算、时间顺序、比较筛选、同义转换、因果关系、深层推理等。常见的考查细节的问题有:

- ① When should Susan go to meet professor Brown?
- ② What is the woman's house number?
- ③ On which day will the Japanese music concert be held?
- ④ How many things did the salesman show to the buyer?
- ⑤ What's the man's job now?
- ⑥ How does the man pay for the tickets?
- ⑦ How much does the man want to change?
- ⑧ Where is the woman going?

⑨ What has John promised to do?

⑩ Which of the following is RIGHT/TRUE?

(1) 数字与计算

数字涉及的内容主要有:年代、年龄、日期、时间、价格、数量、房门号、电话号码、尺寸、大小等。数字表达包括基数表达、序数表达、小数、分数、百分数等。注意识记以下单词的意思: couple, dozen, double, decade, century, score 等。英语多位数字与电话号码的听记是学生学习的一大难点。对于数字,特别是一些较大的数字,一要会读,二要能听,三要能记。英语是三位一节,把三位看成一个整体,后面再加一个单位。所以多位数字的记录关键在于掌握三位数以内的数字读法。在听多位数字的时候,一定要牢记读的原则:读来读去都是三位数字。如 31,234,567,890 读成: thirty-one billion, two hundred and thirty-four million, five hundred and sixty-seven thousand, eight hundred and ninety.

在录音中有时会听到若干个数字,考生要通过简单的数





字运算来获得答案。做这类计算题时要注意与运算有关的词语:如与加减法运算相关的词语:more, less, earlier, later, faster, slower, older, younger, before, after, another, extra等;与乘除法运算相关的词语:half, twice, double, one-third, two-thirds, 2 percent等。

(2) 地点与场合

高考英语听力中出现的地点主要有 hotel, restaurant, telephoning, customs, railway, store, school, post office, hospital, library, bank等。各种场合经常出现的词要多加留意,注意识记,如与 hotel 有关的词语:single room, double room, tip, luggage/baggage, book a room, check in, check out等;与 restaurant 有关的词语:waiter, waitress, tip, order, reservation, dish, menu, sauce, cold drink, soup, steak, beef, cheese, cream, salad, seafood, beer, be full, go Dutch, bill等;与 hospital 有关的词语:doctor, dentist, surgeon, physician, fever, cold, flu, cough, hurt, pain, ache, physical exam, temperature, nurse, patient, ward, emergency room, operation, pill, medicine, tablet等。

(3) 原因与结果

试题考查考生事情发展的前因后果,一般提问原因居多。考生在做题时应该注意表示两件事情因果关系的词语,如 because, because of, for, since, thanks to, owing to, so, now that, such... that, as a result of, that's why...等。有时说话者在拒绝别人的邀请时话说得很委婉,如 I'd like to, but..., 又如 I wish I could, but...等,考生要注意听。



例1 Where is the woman?

- A. In a soap factory.
- B. In her house.
- C. At an information desk.

[听力原文]

M: Hello, may I speak to Mrs Ornull?

W: Speaking.

M: This is Special Company. You are one of the lucky housewives chosen to receive our free soap.

W: That's very nice of you, but I would rather go on using what I've always used. Thanks just the same.

解析 B 这道题的关键词语是:housewives, receive our free soap, but I would rather go on using what I've always used,由此可知推销员将肥皂推销到女士家里来了。

例2 Why is the woman moving?

- A. The new apartment is cheaper.
- B. She likes to listen to the radio.
- C. She needs a quieter place.

[听力原文]

M: I hear you are moving to a new apartment soon.

W: Yes, but it'll be more expensive. My present roommate plays the radio all night long and I can't sleep.

解析 C 此题要求考生根据细节推断事件发生的原因。从对话中的 I can't sleep 这一句,我们可以推断出说话者想找一个比较安静的地方。

例3 Which of the following places will the man visit last?

- A. Disneyland.
- B. Long Island.
- C. Salt Lake City.

[听力原文]

W: Are you going somewhere for your vacation?

M: Yes, I'm making plans for a tour.

W: That'll be lovely. Where are you going?

M: I start out from Long Island this Friday. I've planned a four-day drive to Salt Lake City, where I'll join my brother and my family for his fortieth birthday.

W: Well, you got to prepare lots of food and enough sleeping bags then?

M: Oh, no. I'll spend the nights in hotels and enjoy local food as I pass by. How does it sound?

W: It sounds good; you can do a lot of sightseeing, too.

M: Yes, I'll take my time. And I'll go to Disneyland.

W: So, you're going to have a nice vacation.

解析 A 从男士的回答 I start out from Long Island this Friday. I've planned a four-day drive to Salt Lake City 以及 And I'll go to Disneyland. 中得知他的旅行路线为 Long Island — Salt Lake City — Disneyland.

例4 Why doesn't the man want to see Mrs Thompson?

- A. He thinks she is unimportant.
- B. He is tired of meeting people.
- C. He thinks she is boring.

[听力原文]

W: Good morning, Mr Harry. How's everything going today?

M: Oh, not too bad, thanks. How about you?

W: Fine, thanks. Er, excuse me, but you do know you have to see Mr Smith, your boss at ten o'clock, right?

M: No... I mean... yes, of course! Do I have to see anyone after that?

W: After that you are supposed to go and see Mrs Thompson. OK?

M: Oh, do I have to? She's very kind, I know, but she's so uninteresting! And besides, she's so far away. Can she come here?

W: Well, no... not really. And you're going to be in town anyway, aren't you? Or have you forgotten about that, too?

解析 C 根据男士的话 She's very kind, I know, but she's so uninteresting! 可看出他不愿意去见 Mrs Thompson, 因为她一点儿也没意思。

例5 听下面一段独白,回答第1~3题。

() 1. How long has the speaker been in Finland?

- A. The whole winter.
- B. For two weeks.
- C. For three weeks.

() 2. What was the speaker's biggest problem while preparing for the trip?

- A. Getting the right kind of clothes.
- B. Getting used to the weather.



- C. Selling warm clothes.
() 3. Which of the following is TRUE?
A. Julia's been to Northern Europe.
B. Julia's from Finland.
C. Julia makes clothes.

[听力原文]

Yes, you're right. I am from South Africa. I am not at all used to this cold weather, but I am glad to say that I have all the clothes for this freezing weather. Before I came to Finland to attend this meeting two weeks ago, I had no idea what kind of clothes I should take along. Fortunately, my friend Julia has been to Northern Europe. Yes, she was a great help. She bought me some warm suits and dresses, business type of clothes, of course, of dark colors. She also bought me some skirts and blouses so that I could wear the same clothes in several different ways. Lively colored dresses will give me a nice change from time to time. She also helped to choose a very warm raincoat and a pair of boots. Oh, how lucky I am to have such a helpful friend. She saved me a lot of trouble.

解析

1. B 考查对所听独白话题的理解把握能力。从 Before I came to Finland to attend this meeting two weeks ago 中可以推断答案为 B。

2. A 考查考生把握说话者意图的能力。从 I had no idea what kind of clothes I should take along 以及她的朋友为她挑选的衣服可以推断答案为 A。

3. A 考查考生捕捉所听独白中有关细节内容的能力。从 my friend Julia has been to Northern Europe 这句话可以推断答案为 A。

例6 听下面一段对话,回答第1~3题。

- () 1. Why doesn't the man want to go to Florida?
A. It is too far.
B. It is warmer than Sheffield.
C. It is colder than Sheffield.
() 2. Where does the man want to go for the holiday?
A. Sheffield. B. Hawaii.

- C. Wales or Scotland.
() 3. Which country are probably the two speakers from?
A. America. B. England.
C. China.

[听力原文]

W: Bob, can we really afford a holiday?
M: Now listen. You work hard and I work hard. We're not talking about whether we can have a holiday. We are talking about where and when.
W: Shall we go to Sweden?
M: Sweden's colder than Sheffield. I'd rather not go to Sweden.
W: What about Florida? Florida's warmer than Sheffield.
M: You are right, but it's a long way. How long does it take to get from here to Florida?
W: All right. Let's go to Hawaii.
M: You must be joking. How much would it cost for the two of us?
W: But the brochure says the problem of money will disappear. Bob, where do you really want to go?
M: I'm thinking of Wales or Scotland. Do you know why?
W: Yes, they're right on our doorstep and so close to our home.

解析

1. A 考查根据对话中细节信息的把握对说话者意图做出推断的能力。当女士说道 Florida's warmer than Sheffield. 时男士回答道: You are right, but it's a long way. 由此可知男士认为路太远了。

2. C 考查对话中细节信息的把握与理解能力。对话中女士问男士究竟想去哪儿时,男士这样回答道: I'm thinking of Wales or Scotland. 很明显答案为 C。

3. B 考查根据对话中所听内容中的相关细节做出推理判断的能力。对话中男士问对方是否知道他为什么要去 Wales or Scotland 时,女士这样说道: They're right on our doorstep and so close to our home. 由此可以判断他们所在的国家是在英国。

第3课时 推断背景关系和理解意图态度



知识梳理

推断背景关系

要求考生理解对话地点、背景和对话者之间的关系。从某方面来看,主要考查对话或独白发生的背景、说话者之间的关系的理解程度。常见的考查背景的问题有:

- ① Where did the conversation most likely take place?
- ② Where are the two speakers talking?
- ③ Where does this conversation take place?
- ④ Who do you think Tom probably is?

⑤ What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

⑥ Who is the speaker?

说话者之间的关系可能是 doctor/patient, police/driver, waiter/customer, cashier/customer, guide/traveler, air hostess/passenger, lawyer/client, employer/employee, host(ess)/guest, assistant/customer 等。

理解意图态度

要求考生不仅能理解听到的内容的主旨大意,而且能通过其中的重要细节、具体事实,揣摩、推断说话者的意图、观点和态度等,因为说话者总会有他(她)的意图:提出意见,回





答问题,表达想法,或阐明观点。常见的有关意图的问题有:

- ① What does the woman mean?
- ② What does the speaker want to tell us?
- ③ What can we know about the man?
- ④ What can we learn from the speakers/conversation/story?
- ⑤ What is the most probable result of the conversation?
- ⑥ Which of the following words best describes the day the speaker had?



典例精析

例 1 Where did the conversation probably take place?

- A. At home. B. In the office.
C. At a store.

[听力原文]

M: Did you finish typing that report for me?

W: I know. But I've been very busy.

M: Anyway, I need my report in half an hour. Can you manage it?

W: I'll try my best.

M: You'd better, otherwise you will lose job, I'm afraid.

解析 B 对话中的关键词 typing, report, job 等,可帮助学生判断他们是在办公室,而且从男士的语气也可以看出他们之间是老板和秘书的雇佣关系,不可能是在家或者在商店。

例 2 What is the relationship between the man and the woman probably?

- A. Teacher and student.
B. Boss and secretary.
C. Husband and wife.

[听力原文]

M: Nancy! I have been waiting for you for two hours.

W: Sorry, David. My boss asked me to work overtime.

M: But you should have called me for that.

解析 C 从男士对女士的责备和女士话语中 My boss asked me to work overtime, 可以推断两者的关系不可能是老师和学生,也不是老板和秘书,但可能是夫妻关系。

例 3 What does the man mean?

- A. The son is not doing well.
B. The son is as smart as his father.
C. The son is very poor.

[听力原文]

W: How's your son doing in school? Is he smart as his father?

M: He had a promising start, but now he's doing poorly. To make things worse, he's stopped going to classes.

解析 A 男士回答说,他儿子刚开始还好,但现在表现很差,更糟糕的是,他现在已停止上学了。

例 4 What can we learn about the woman?

- A. She doesn't really want to go.
B. She works hard at school.
C. She doesn't like music.

[听力原文]

M: Hi, Sue. It's Moreal.

W: Oh, hi. How are you?

M: Fine. Look, I was wondering if you are free on Saturday evening. I've got some tickets for a concert. Would you like to come?

W: Oh, well, I really like to, but ... Em, I'm studying for my exams at the moment, and, well, I'm sorry I can't.

M: Ok, Em, don't too worry. Some other time then, I suppose.

W: Oh, yeah. Right, sure.

解析 A 如果只注意对话内容,则由 I'm studying for my exams at the moment 很容易误选 B。但由 but ... Em 及 ... and, well, I'm sorry I can't, 可知 the woman 是在推脱。

例 5 How did the woman feel about the film?

- A. Enjoyable. B. Inspiring.
C. Dull.

[听力原文]

M: Did you watch the midnight film last night?

W: Yes, I watched part of it.

M: I really liked it. I thought it was really exciting.

W: Exciting? I fell asleep during the film.

解析 C 此题要求考生能听出说话者的弦外之音,对说话者的态度和观点做出判断。女士说话时,用升调重复了 exciting 一词,表示不同意对方的意见,接着还说她在看电影时甚至睡着了,由此可以判断说话者对那场电影不感兴趣。

例 6 听下面一段对话,回答第 1~3 题。

() 1. What are they talking about?

- A. Visiting the museum.
B. Sightseeing.
C. Collecting coins.

() 2. Why did not the man want to go to the museum?

- A. He wasn't interested in museum.
B. He wasn't interested in birds.
C. He wasn't interested in coins.

() 3. What would the man go to the island mainly to see?

- A. Some plants. B. Some birds.
C. Some flowers.

[听力原文]

M: Hello. Jack speaking.

W: This is Bill. Listen, Jack, I won't have to work tomorrow. I can take you to do some sightseeing.

M: That's very kind of you. It's my first time here. I'd like that. Where are we going then?

W: We could start with Seashore Park. It's quite near here.

M: What's interesting about the park?

W: We'll go to the top of the hill in the park. There you'll be able to see the view of the sea.

M: Wonderful! I've never seen the sea in my life.

W: Then we could visit the museum in the park.

M: What's on show there?

W: Coins. There are coins from all times.

M: Oh, no. I'm afraid that coins don't interest me.



W: Then, how about going to Bird Island? There are all kinds of birds there, and lots of plants and flowers, too.
M: That sounds interesting. I love birds. Let's do that.

解析

1. B 考查对于所听对话内容主旨要义的理解判断能力。对话开头女士说道: I can take you to do some sightseeing, 紧接着后面进一步讨论了具体参观地点, 如: 先去海滨公园(Seashore Park)的山顶看看大海的景色(the view of the sea), 再商定去别的地方。因此, 该对话的中心话题应该是讨论去观光。

2. C 考查根据所听对话对于其中一方观点态度做出判断的能力。当女士提出到博物馆去参观钱币展览时, 男士回答道 I'm afraid that coins don't interest me, 可知他根本就对钱币展览不感兴趣。

3. B 考查根据所听对话内容对于说话者意图做出判断的能力。从对话中可知道男士对鸟很感兴趣, 而且从他的语气中也可得知: That sounds interesting. I love birds. Let's do that.

例7 听下面一段对话, 回答第1~3题。

- () 1. Where is the man going?
A. Bank of China.
B. Agricultural Bank of China.
C. Joindoor Supermarket.
- () 2. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. Bank of China is near Joindoor Supermarket.
B. It is about ten minutes' walk from the place where they are standing to the bank.
C. The man isn't familiar with the area.
- () 3. What will the woman do at the end of the conversation?
A. She will help the man to get money from the bank.
B. She will draw a map for the man.
C. She will show him the way to the bank.

[听力原文]

M: Can you tell me how to reach the bank please?
W: Which bank? There are two: Bank of China and Agricultural Bank of China.
M: I have a Kinscard and I want to get money from the bank.
W: You need to go to Agricultural Bank of China which is near the local shopping center, Joindoor Supermarket.
M: How do I get there? I have no knowledge of this area.
W: Cross the road and turn left at the other side. Walk along the sidewalk until you reach the traffic lights. You will see a shopping center on your right. Walk across the road and turn right after the shopping center. Keep going straight for about 100 meters and the bank is on your left.
M: It sounds a little bit difficult. How far is it from here?
W: It's not so difficult. It's about five minutes' walk from here. I can draw a map for you if you wish.
M: Oh, I would really appreciate that.

解析

1. B 根据所听对话内容对于事态发展(说话者下一步要做什么)做出推断的能力。男士以 Can you tell me how to reach the bank please? 请求对方的帮助, 女士以 Which bank? 来询问对方, 所以女士的回答应该是答题的关键: You need to go to Agricultural Bank of China which is near the local shopping center, Joindoor Supermarket. 由此可以推断男士要去的是中国农业银行。

2. C 根据所听对话中细节信息的把握对相关事实做出判断的能力。对话中只提到了 Agricultural Bank of China is near the local shopping center, Joindoor Supermarket. 故 A 不正确; 对话中提到 It is about five minutes' walk from here, 故 B 也不正确。由此可以判断 C 为正确答案。

3. B 根据所听对话内容对于事态发展(说话者下一步要做什么)做出推断的能力。当男士说道 It sounds a little bit difficult. 女士主动提出 I can draw a map for you if you wish.

例8 听下面一段对话, 回答第1~3题。

- () 1. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Visitor and guide.
B. The bus driver and passenger.
C. Policeman and passer-by.
- () 2. How can the lady go downtown?
A. Take the 58 bus.
B. Take this bus first and transfer to the 58 bus.
C. Take this bus first and transfer to the 40 bus.
- () 3. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. The lady will have to wait a long time for another bus.
B. The lady wants to have a schedule of this bus.
C. The lady can get a schedule from another driver.

[听力原文]

W: Does this bus go downtown?
M: No, ma'am. But it meets the 58 at 40th and Main. Here's a transfer. I'll call the stop.
W: Thank you. Will I have to wait long?
M: Only about five minutes if the 58 bus is on time.
W: Another thing. Do you have any schedules?
M: Just for this bus, ma'am. Ask the other driver for a 58 schedule when you get on.

解析

1. B 根据对话内容可知对话双方是司机和乘客的关系。

2. B 男子告诉对方他的车不去市中心, 但 it meets the 58 bus at...。根据这些以及 if the 58 bus is on time 等信息可以判断 B 是正确答案。

3. C 男子说他只有本趟公共汽车的时刻表, 并且 Ask the other driver for a 58 bus schedule when you get on. 所以 C 是正确答案。



第4课时 听力技巧



知识梳理

听取信息题要求考生听一段对话或独白,根据题目要求,从所听到的内容中获取必要的信息,填入空格处。该题的材料一般来源于实际生活,多以日常生活方面为主。其难度低于阅读材料,一般采用口语体。

获取信息题主要考查考生对所听信息的正确理解能力,快速反应能力,捕捉信息能力并对所获得的信息进行加工、整理的能力,正确书写能力;考查考生正确使用语音、词汇、语法等综合能力。听取信息题难度大、要求高,是一种较高层次的听力测试形式。

听前(Pre-listening)——预测话题。

消除紧张心理。不管第一部分完成得怎样都应该让自己平静下来,集中注意力读题。若紧张不安可做几次深呼吸来缓解紧张情绪。

听录音前有10秒钟的阅题时间。应该利用这段时间快速浏览试题(一般为表格),了解答题内容。根据已提供的信息预测或推测录音材料的内容、话题,做到心中有数,获得答题的主动性。如2006年广东省高考英语卷获取信息题题目如下:

Caller information				
Name of caller		John Smith		
Where to go		London		
When to go		16. _____		
What to do there		17. _____		
How long to stay		A week or so		

Ticket information				
Class	Airline	Price	When to leave	When to arrive
Economy	18. _____	RMB 5600	7:40 a. m.	In the morning
	Pacific Airline	19. _____	11:40 a. m.	20. _____

我们可以从“Caller information”预测即将听的材料是电话对话,又可以从“Ticket information”预测其中一方打电话的目的是为了订票。我们可以预测到16题日期,18题是航班名,19题是人民币的数额等。

听中(While-listening)——获取信息

听录音时要全神贯注地听,并快速记下空格处所需内容。速记时要注意技巧,如用阿拉伯数字记时间、日期、号码和价格等;时间紧时单词和短语可用首字母速记等。

不要因为某句话、某个单词未听懂,某个空格填不出来,就停下来思考。听力测试的录音材料瞬间即逝,听完两遍之后无重听的可能。所以要学会暂时放弃。听第一遍能获得2—3个答案就不错了,听第二遍时再争取解决另外几个问题。注意,填写的内容并非一定按听力录音的顺序出现。

听后(Post-listening)——敲定答案

把答案填入答题卷前有必要对所听的信息进行整理加工,注意信息表述形式的转换,也就是说有时听到的和要求写出的表述形式不一样,不能照抄。如你听到 At 11:30 every night, Ted talks with famous people on his ninety-minute show “Night-time”, 而表格要求你作答的是 The length of “night-time” show. 你不能填 ninety-minute, 而应该填 Ninety minutes.

注意表格内容体例一致,如字母大小写、单词词形变化、是否要冠词、介词等。我们以2005年广东省高考英语卷获取信息题为例看看敲定答案时应该怎么做。

Time	Program	Content
3:00 p. m.	Open University Course	16. <u>chemistry</u>
4:30 p. m.	Afternoon Cinema	17. <u>film</u> by Charlie Chaplin
18. <u>6:15 PM</u>	Spot the Mistake	Competing with experts
7:00 p. m.	The World Around Us	Sonoran Desert
19. <u>8:50 pm</u>	Sports	Yesterday's FA Cup Final
10:00 p. m.	News	News
10:15 p. m.	20. <u>the art show</u>	Artists of America

该考生已经获得了正确的“信息”。但这5题的答案都存在“小问题”。观察表格就不难发现,表格各栏的首字母都要大写,所以16题、17题和20题的首字母应该大写。表格第一列的“下午”均用 p. m. 表示,所以18题和19题也应该用 p. m. 而不宜用 PM 或 P. M. 或 pm.



典例精析

例1 听下面一段对话,请根据题目要求,从所听到的内容中获取必要的信息,填入答题卡标号为16~20的空格中。听录音前,你将有10秒钟的阅题时间,录音读两遍。你将有60秒钟的作答时间。(题目见本课时“听前”表格)

[听力原文]

W: Sunshine Travel Agency here. Can I help you?

M: Yes, please. This is John Smith speaking. I am planning to fly to London next month. What's the price of your flight at the moment?

W: Well, that... that depends. Do you want to fly first or economy class? When will you be going? Would you like a one-way or return ticket?

M: Well, I am going to visit my parents there, and I'll probably stay for a week or so, just the flight, er... economy class, I suppose.

W: When is it that you like to leave?



M: On Friday, the 9th of June.
W: Then I can get your return tickets and that's on China Airline and it'll cost RMB 5,600.
M: What would it be if I flew the Pacific Airline?
W: Now let's see... that's less than 10 days time. OK, it's only slightly more RMB 5,900, in fact.
M: Well I have to think about...
W: But there is one thing with the Pacific Airline flight - the time might more convenient for you, because it leaves rather late in the morning at 11:40. That's flight CP 432.
M: And the other one, when is that?
W: That's much earlier at 7:40. That means you will be in London in the morning. Well, there is a Pacific Airline flight that lands at about noon the local time.
M: I'll have to think about that. What about return flight? Could you tell me...?

解题思路 本段对话内容较多、信息量较大。在表述时也要特别注意:首字母应该大写,16题既要写星期几又要写几月几日,按表格体例19题答案应该是“RMB 5900”,不宜写成其他如“¥5,900”或“5,900 yuan”,20题不能漏写介词等。

答案: 16. Friday, the 9th of June 17. To visit his parents 18. China Airline 19. RMB 5900 20. At about noon (local time)

例2 听下面一段独白,请根据题目要求,从所听到的内容中获取必要的信息,填入答题卡标号为16~20的空格中。听录音前,你将有10秒钟的阅题时间,录音读两遍 你将有60秒钟的作答时间。

John Wenger's family

Person	Birthplace	Date of birth	Language
John Wenger	Philadelphia	June 4, 1954	16. _____
Mother	17. _____	September 9, 1933	German, Polish 18. _____
19. _____	Berne Switzerland	20. _____	French, Italian, English

[听力原文]

John Wenger lives in Philadelphia. That's a large city in the eastern part of the United States. Philadelphia is in the state of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Wenger, John's mother was born in Germany on September 9, 1933. She speaks German, Polish, French and English, too. Of course John's father was born in Berne Switzerland on November 12, 1931. He speaks French, Italian and English. John's mother and father got married on May 9, 1953. His mother was twenty years old and his father was twenty-two.

John was born in Philadelphia on June 4, 1954. He is

twenty-two now and attends the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. John speaks English of course and he reads French and German quite well. John hopes to enter the field of medicine.

解题思路 本段独白文字难度不大,但人物多,信息量大。听本段独白时一定要边听边记,“一心二用”。如果时间太紧不能记下完整的单词,可记下该单词的前几个字母,听后再补全。

答案: 16. English, French and German 17. Germany 18. French and English 19. Father 20. November 12, 1931

例3 听下面一段独白,请根据题目要求,从所听到的内容中获取必要的信息,填入答题卡标号为16~20的空格中。听录音前,你将有10秒钟的阅题时间,录音读两遍。你将有60秒钟的作答时间。

Number information	Fact
16. _____	A tour bus skidded off a highway exit
17. _____	Were injured
5 teachers and 18. _____	Were on the overnight trip to 19. _____. 36 people 20. _____ in hospital

[听力原文]

Here is the news. A tour bus carrying sleeping middle school music students from Boston skidded off a highway exit. Friday morning, killing four children and injuring more than 30 people.

Forty-two music students, ages 10 through 13, from Oak Hill Middle School in Boston, five teachers and two bus drivers were on the overnight trip to Canada. They were to participate in a concert and competition.

Andrew, a 12-year-old boy who was on the bus, said that all the children were asleep at the time of accident. The cause of the crash had yet to be determined. Police said the bus went down a hill to land on its side. Two girls and two boys were killed and several other people were thrown from the bus. Thirty-six people were treated in hospital and most have been released.

School remained open on Friday. School officials were sent to the homes of four who died. Children are very upset. Many kids are walking around hallways crying and hugging each other.

解题思路 本段独白比例2在文字上难度要大。听了第一句 Here is the news, 就马上调整思维——下面要听的是新闻。边听边作一些“猜测”。记录时也可以采用先记下单词的前几个字母的做法。

答案: 16. Friday morning 17. More than 30 people 18. 2 bus drivers 19. Canada 20. were treated

第二部分

完形填空

第1课时 完形填空对名词的考查



知识梳理

完形填空是一种综合性的题型,它集词语辨析、词的使用及搭配、语法、单句理解、语篇理解的考查于一体。完形填空既考查学生的知识水平,又考查他们的分析判断能力和综合运用语言能力,同时检测他们的阅读理解能力、分析判断能力、背景知识的迁移能力、语言的深层剖析能力。要想高质量地完成完形填空题,考生必须有较扎实的语言基本功:拥有较大的词汇量,掌握常用的句型和语法规则,同时还必须有较强的阅读理解能力,较强的语感和综合运用语言的能力。

完形填空主要考查语境,而在通常情况下,只有实词才能较好地体现语境。2007年和2008年广东高考英语卷完形填空设空全为实词,如名词、动词、形容词、副词等。2007年广东高考英语卷完形填空设题名词5个、形容词2个、动词2个、副词1个,而2008年广东高考英语卷完形填空设题名词2个、形容词4个、动词4个、副词0个。

名词:

名词是完形填空中对词汇考查的重要内容之一。名词在英语基本词汇中所占比例很大,而且英语名词的同义词和近义词很多,所以对名词考查的主要项目是名词意义辨析,此外还有名词与介词的搭配,动词与名词的搭配等。

做题时应该注意:

(1) 注意名词的基本意义以及同、近义名词的区分

例1 Chinese arts have won the _____ of a lot of people outside China.

- A. enjoyment B. appreciation
C. entertainment D. reputation

解析 B 本题考查名词的词义辨析。enjoyment 享乐,快乐;appreciation 欣赏,正确评价,感激;entertainment 款待,娱乐;reputation 名誉,名声。根据语境“中国的艺术得到许多海外人士的好评”可知答案为B。

(2) 注意名词在特定情景、语境中的特殊含义

例2 “The longer you stay away from the motherland,” she said, “the sweeter your blood grows to the mosquitoes.” Well, less than a week after my arrival, I was already carpeted with a _____ of mosquito bites.

- A. shade B. pile
C. cloud D. blanket

解析 D blanket 原意是“毯子、毛毯”,此处意思是“象毯子一样的厚厚的覆盖物”,此处引申为“一层”。另外,

carpet 常用作名词,意思是“毯子”,也可用作动词,意思是“象毯子一样覆盖”。

例3 It didn't matter whether you were black, white or Asian; everyone worked together for the _____ of the company.

- A. good B. boss
C. rest D. right

解析 A 此处 good 是名词,意思是“好处、利益”。

(3) 注意名词与动词的搭配

例4 I have read the material several times but it doesn't make any _____ to me.

- A. meaning B. importance
C. sense D. significance

解析 C make sense 是固定习语,意为“意义清楚、讲得通、有道理”。

例5 Then he suddenly felt nervous. After all, it was his first time to _____ a part in a play.

- A. made B. join
C. have D. give

解析 C have a part 是习惯搭配,意思是“扮演一个角色”。

例6 Many people have come to realize that they should go on a balanced diet and _____ room in their day for exercise.

- A. make B. find
C. spare D. look

解析 A make room for 意为“抽出时间或空间”,是固定短语。

(4) 注意名词与介词的搭配

例7 Other animals, it is true, communicate with one another by _____ of cries.

- A. ways B. means
C. methods D. approaches

解析 B 四个选项都有“方法、手段”的意思,但 by means of 是固定短语。

例8 Don't leave matches or cigarettes on the table within _____ of little children.

- A. hand B. reach
C. space D. distance

解析 B 因为 within sb's reach 是固定习语,意为“伸手拿得到的”。

例9 I keep medicines on the top shelf, out of the

children's _____.

- A. reach B. hand
C. hold D. place

解析 A 因为 out of sb's reach 和 beyond sb's reach 是固定习语,意为“伸手拿不到的、够不着的”。

例10 He and his wife are of the same _____; they both want their son to go to college.

- A. soul B. spirit
C. heart D. mind

解析 D “of + 普通名词”表示“相同的、一样的”,“of the same mind”是固定结构,意为“意见一致、大家一条心”。



典例精析

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 21~30 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中,选出最佳选项。

In the depths of my memory, many things I did with my father still live. These things have come to represent, in fact, what I call 21 and love.

I don't remember my father ever getting into a swimming pool. But he did 22 the water. Any kind of 23 ride seemed to give him pleasure.

But I never really liked being on the water. I liked being in the water, moving through it, 24 it all around me. I was not a strong 25, or one who learned to swim early, for I had my 26. But I loved being in the swimming pool close to my father's office and 27 those summer days with my father, who would come by on a break.

After swimming, I would go inside his office and sit on the wooden chair in front of his big desk, where he let me 28 anything I found in his top desk drawer. Sometimes my father 29 and handed me coins and told me to get myself an ice cream...

A poet once said, “We look at life once, in childhood; the rest is 30.” And I think it is not only what we “look at once, in childhood” that determines our memories, but who, in that childhood, looks at us.

- () 21. A. desire B. joy
C. anger D. worry
() 22. A. avoid B. refuse

- C. praise D. love
() 23. A. boat B. bus
C. train D. bike
() 24. A. making B. leaving
C. having D. getting
() 25. A. swimmer B. rider
C. walker D. runner
() 26. A. hopes B. faiths
C. rights D. fears
() 27. A. saving B. spending
C. wasting D. ruining
() 28. A. put up B. break down
C. play with D. work out
() 29. A. stood up B. set out
C. showed up D. turned out
() 30. A. memory B. wealth
C. experience D. practice

答案及解析

21. B 文章开头说“在我的记忆深处,我与父亲一起做的许多事情现在仍然记忆犹新。”下文说父亲曾经在游泳池看儿子游泳,游泳之后,儿子去父亲的办公室玩自己喜欢玩的东西。这些对作者来说当然是快乐的回忆。

22. D 根据下文 Any kind of 23 ride seemed to give him pleasure, 当然选 love。

23. A 与水有关的当然是乘船。

24. C 此题考查非谓语动词和几个相关动词的用法。having it around me 让水环绕着我。

25. A 下文提到游泳,所以选 A。

26. D 前文提到作者没有很早学游泳,而且根据常理小孩子应该是害怕。

27. B 我喜欢在离父亲办公室很近的那个游泳池游泳,与父亲一起度过夏日。其他几个动词意思不符。

28. C put up 张贴,搭建,为某人提供食宿; break down 机器出故障,身体垮掉,感情失去控制,分解; work out 计算出,想出; play with 与……玩。小孩子从抽屉里找可以找到的东西,当然是用来玩。

29. C stand up 站起来; set out 出发,开始,陈列,宣布,移植,陈述; turn out 结果是,被证明是; show up 出现。

30. A 根据文章开头的 my memory 和下文的 our memories 可知。

第2课时 完形填空对动词的考查



知识梳理

动词是高考考查的热点。命题者通过设计特定的、真实的语境对动词和动词短语的用法进行考查。

做题时应该注意:

(1) 注意动词的基本意义、引申意义

例1 Scientists around the world have been studying the warning of waters in the Pacific Ocean known as El Nino. The appearance of El Nino is known to _____ the

weather around the world.

- A. effect B. affect
C. spoil D. heat

解析 B effect 招致,引起,影响(多用于名词); affect 影响,作用,感动; spoil 宠坏,溺爱,破坏,腐坏; heat 加热,激昂。

例2 People who are well-adjusted are able to 22 stress situations better than others.

- A. handle B. create
C. affect D. investigate

解析 A handle 作名词时意思是“柄，把手”，此处用作动词，意思是“处理，操作”。

(2) 注意同、近义动词的区分

例3 Hospital staff burst into cheers after doctors completed a 20-hour operation to have _____ one-year-old twins at the head.

- A. cut B. separated
C. divided D. removed

解析 B 本题考查动词的近义词辨析。cut 切，割，削，剪，裁；separate 把（本来在一起的人或物）分开，分离；divide 把（一个整体）划分为均等的几个部分；remove 把……脱掉，剔除。根据题意“医生成功地实施手术，把连体孪生婴儿分开了”，只有 separate 合乎语境。

例4 Four years of study in Hong Kong is not cheap, costing at least 400,000 yuan, but many top students _____ scholarships.

- A. accept B. receive
C. require D. request

解析 B accept 接受，同意，承担（责任等）；receive 收到，接受，迎接。此处的意思是“很多优秀学生获得奖学金”。

(3) 注意动词与介词的搭配

例5 A month ago, right before leaving Kennedy Airport, my grandma _____ me of the behavior of the native mosquitoes around the visitors like me.

- A. persuaded B. reminded
C. warned D. informed

解析 C warn sb of sth 是固定搭配，意思是“警告某人某事”。

例6 Scientists are _____ of the positive effect of laughter on physical and mental health.

- A. convinced B. persuaded
C. allowed D. prevented

解析 A convince sb of sth 使某人确信，使……信服。

(4) 注意动词与名词的搭配

例7 “But they are _____ damage to our houses and shops of historical interest,” said John Norris, one of the protesters.

- A. doing B. raising
C. putting D. producing

解析 A 固定搭配 do damage to 意为“损害、破坏”。

例8 He explained that I looked for the best in people, ... From then on I've always tried to _____ the principle in my life and later in running my company.

- A. revise B. set
C. review D. follow

解析 D follow the principle 遵循这一原则。

(5) 注意动词短语的意义

例9 They thought they would get the chance to _____ the new oil fields in this area.

- A. put up B. set up
C. open up D. build up

解析 C put up 有“搭起，搭建，建造”之意，但后面一般要接房子、帐篷之类的名词作宾语。set up 有“设立，建立，创立”之意，后面要接工厂、组织、榜样等名词作宾语；open up 意思是“打开，打通，开发，开创”之意，后面接领土、资源之类的名词作宾语。

例10 ... he told me I needed to relax because I looked

nervous. After I _____, I played better.

- A. fell down B. stepped down
C. slowed down D. calmed down

解析 D fall down 跌倒；step down 下台，让位，辞去公职；slow down 放慢速度，减速；calm down 平静下来，镇定下来。

例11 He tried to make a telephone call, but was unable to _____.

- A. get on B. get up
C. get through D. get in

解析 C get on 上车；get up 起床；get through 结束，做完，通过；get in 进入，到达，收割。

例12 Scientists have found that the longer the voyage lasts, the more serious the problem of adjustment is. When men are _____ together for a long period, they begin to feel uneasy.

- A. shut up B. held up
C. brought up D. picked up

解析 A shut up 关闭，住口；hold up 举起，提出，抓住，阻挡；bring up 养育，提起；pick up 捡起，拾起。



典例精析

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 21~30 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中，选出最佳选项。

One night I decided to spend some time building a happier and closer relationship with my daughter. For several weeks she had been _____ 21 _____ me to play chess (棋) with her, so I suggested a game and she eagerly _____ 22 _____. It was a school night, however, and at nine o'clock my daughter asked if I could _____ 23 _____ my moves, because she needed to go to bed; she had to get up at six in the morning. I _____ 24 _____ she had strict sleeping habits, but I thought she ought to be able to give up some of this strictness. I said to her, “Come on, you can stay up late for once. We’re having _____ 25 _____. ” We played on for another fifteen minutes, during which time she looked anxious. And we _____ 26 _____ for another ten minutes, until suddenly my daughter burst into tears, and _____ 27 _____ that she was beaten.

Clearly I had made a mistake. I had started the evening wanting to have a happy time with my daughter but had _____ 28 _____ my desire to win to become more important than my relationship with my daughter. When I was a child, my desire to win _____ 29 _____ me well. As a parent, I _____ 30 _____ that it got in my way. So I had to change.

- () 21. A. guiding B. asking
C. training D. advising
() 22. A. allowed B. expected
C. replied D. accepted
() 23. A. change B. repeat
C. hurry D. pass
() 24. A. knew B. learned
C. guessed D. heard
() 25. A. patience B. luck
C. fun D. success
() 26. A. discussed B. continued
C. counted D. argued
() 27. A. promised B. discovered



- C. wondered
() 28. A. managed B. recognized
C. allowed D. reduced
() 29. A. offered B. served
C. controlled D. taught
() 30. A. realized B. apologized
C. imagined D. explained

答案及解析

21. B 女儿一直在请求和我一起下棋。guide 指导;
train 训练;advise 建议。
22. D 当我提议下棋的时候,女儿立即就接受了。
23. C 女儿想去睡觉,要我快点下,因此用 hurry。
24. A “我知道女儿有严格的作息习惯”,但我想赢棋。

以为女儿可以临时改变一下。

25. C have fun 表示“玩得高兴”,固定搭配。
26. B 从 for another ten minutes 看出,又继续下了 10 分钟,表示没有让女儿去休息。
27. D 由于女儿不想继续下棋了,只好认输才能去休息。
28. C allow sb/ sth to do sth 允许某人或某事干某事,其他三项不能这样搭配。
29. B 小时候想赢棋的欲望一直让我只顾及自己。well 是一个积极色彩的副词,不与 controlled 搭配。
30. A 最后一句说明作者已经意识到这种赢棋的欲望妨碍了自己(in my way)。

第 3 课时 完形填空对形容词和副词的考查



知识梳理

形容词、副词是高考完形填空重要的考查内容。形容词可以修饰名词。副词主要用来修饰动词、形容词、副词等。广东高考完形填空考查的副词有相当部分是方式副词(表示行为动作发生方式的副词)。重点掌握以下两类方式副词:

①由形容词加后缀-ly 构成的副词,如 slowly(慢慢地), politely(有礼貌地), proudly(骄傲地), carelessly(粗心地), properly(适当地,完全地), successfully(成功地), happily(高兴地), angrily(愤怒地), badly(严重地,非常)等。

②由分词加后缀-ly 构成的副词,如 surprisingly(使人惊奇地是), hurriedly(匆忙地), undoubtedly(无疑,必定)等。做题时应该注意:

(1)注意形容词、副词的基本意义、引申意义

例 1 That his only son was killed in car accident was a _____ blow to the old man.

- A. heavy B. broad
C. huge D. main

解析 A 老人的儿子在车祸中丧生对他来说是沉重的打击。这里的 heavy 是“强烈的,沉重的”的意思。

例 2 She has the ability to keep _____ in an emergency.

- A. quiet B. calm
C. still D. silent

例 3 You'd better be _____ about what happened in your family.

- A. silent B. quiet
C. calm D. speechless

解析 B A 我们不妨从这几个“静”的反义词角度来加以辨析。calm 对应 wild, 指海上无浪,情绪镇定;still 对应 not moving, 指不动;silent 对应 wordy, 指不出声;quiet 对应 noisy, 安静,无噪音。同一个形容词和副词,在不同的语境中,会有不同的词义。

例 4 Mr. Smith used to smoke _____ but he has given it up.

- A. seriously B. heavily
C. badly D. hardly

解析 B Mr. Smith 以前抽烟抽得很凶,但现在已经

戒掉了。这里的 heavily 指的是量大,次数频繁。

例 5 The final score of the basketball match was 93-94. We were only _____ beaten.

- A. nearly B. slightly
C. narrowly D. lightly

解析 C 副词 narrowly 在此表示“勉强地”。句意:篮球赛的最后比分是 93:94。我们以微弱的劣势输掉了比赛。

例 6 It is always difficult being in a foreign country, _____ if you don't speak the language.

- A. extremely B. naturally
C. basically D. especially

解析 D 注意掌握词语的准确含义,结合语境进行分析。extremely 极端地;naturally 自然地;basically 基本上;especially 尤其,特别地。句意:如果你不会讲(它的)语言,在国外你就更会困难重重。

例 7 She devoted herself _____ to her research and it earned her a good reputation in her field.

- A. strongly B. extremely
C. entirely D. freely

解析 C strongly 强烈地;extremely 极端地,非常;entirely 全部地,完全地;freely 自由地。根据句意,C 最适合。

(2)注意同、近义形容词、副词的区别

很多形容词和副词一词多义。在形容词和副词考查中,有时会碰到同义、近义词的辨析。辨析时,单从汉语意思上有时是无法辨清的。我们要逆向思维,采用反义对比、分析构词等方法,使词的语义一目了然。

例 8 When I took his temperature, it was two degrees above _____.

- A. average B. ordinary
C. regular D. normal

例 9 Letter boxes are much more _____ in the UK than in the US, where most people have a mailbox instead.

- A. common B. normal
C. ordinary D. usual

例 10 It's in the _____ interest that we should have a well-run health service.

- A. ordinary B. general
C. particular D. usual