学习方法 应试利剑

XUEXI 高中英语 BINGFA

习兵法

快捷学习・应试方法

为什么?

不同的学习效果

为什么?

不同的考试成绩



李程

₩必果图出出版公司 广西师范大学出版社

高中英语

学习兵法

快捷学习・应试方法

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浴 界图 4 4 版公司 广西师范大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高中英语学习兵法/李程编著. 一北京: 世界图书 出版公司北京公司,2001.6 ISBN 7-5062-5102-7

I. 高 ... [I. 李 ... □ . 英语课 - 高中 - 教学 参考资料 · IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 26046 号

高中英语学习兵法

丛书总策划:李峰

丛书主编:周其敏 鲍志伸

编 著:李 程 订:董蔚君 责任编辑:王志平 装帧设计:董 利

出 版:世界图书出版公司北京公司

广西师范大学出版社

发 行: 世界图书出版公司北京公司

(北京朝内大街 137 号 邮编 100010 电话 64077922)

销 **售**:各地新华书店和外文书店 **刷**:北京昌平百善印刷厂

开 本: 787×960毫米 1/32 印张: 16.5

字 数: 393千

版 次: 2001年6月第1版 2001年6月第1次印刷

知 数: 00001 - 15000

ISBN 7-5062-5102-7/G·133 定价: 20.00 元

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出版者的话

——给你一部用于学习的"兵法"

有一位科学家曾自信地说:"给我一个支点和一个足够长的杠杆,我能把地球撬起来。"——因为他掌握了方法。

方法是制胜的要素。中小学生面对十几门功课,如同一个横刀立马的将军面对一个错综复杂的大战场一样,赢得胜利的关键就是要使知识成为自己制胜的武器。因此,找对适合自己的学习方法,"巧干"加上"苦干",就能获取全局胜利。

这套《学习兵法》就是帮助同学们在中小学阶段掌握行 之有效的学习方法,提高学习效率,在学习各门功课的"攻 坚战"中立于不败之地的"应战兵法"。

这部 "兵书"将你看做这场围攻知识领地的"将军",在教会你正确的学习方法的同时,挖掘你的智慧潜能,把你培养成高素质的学习者,而不是简单的应试机器。用专业一点的术语来说,就是培养你以认知能力为核心的素质和知识迁移能力,突出基础性、可发展性和全面性,使你"一通百通",为你建造启动知识的"支点"。

这部"兵书"注重系统性,把中小学生需要掌握的

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知识分解成预习、听讲、实验、复习、练习、应试及课外学习诸环节,指导你对顽敌逐个歼灭。同时,教给你怎样对知识点进行多角度、深层次的剖析、记忆、消化。在讲方法时,系统穿插学习的重点、难点、知识点、考察点的解析与训练。在解析训练方面,去芜存精,最终达到学习的高效。

没有方法而习得的知识往往是死知识,没有知识支撑的方法也总是空方法。这套书所呈现出来的知识与方法的有机结合,是一种健全而高效的学习技能。有了这种技能,你将终生受益无穷。

世界图书出版公司北京公司 广西师范大学出版社 2001年6月

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前 言

广大中学生朋友对英语学习倾注了极大的热情,迫切希望能尽快地掌握和运用英语,提高自己的综合素质和高考的应试能力。本书旨在帮助同学们开阔思路,切实培养分析问题和解决问题的能力,提高英语学习的效果。

编者联系多年在重点中学进行英语教学的实践,并对学生学习英语的成功和挫折作了详实的调查和科学实验。在这基础上,就如何结合英语语言特点和中国学生学习英语中的难点作了细密的探索和卓有成效的工作。本书的编写力求结合新教材的特点和素质教育的要求,注重培养英语的实际运用能力。书中每一章节尽力做到既重视基础知识的巩固和基本技能的掌握,又注重思维方法的培养和解题能力的提高。因此,提倡学习的主动性,重视英语自学能力的训练、也就成为本书的特点。

本书以《全日制中学英语教学大纲》为依据,参照国家教委考试中心所制定的命题的指导思想,全面揭示中学阶段的英语知识,介绍学习的要点和难点以及攻克的方法和手段,内容由浅入深,具有英语学科的系统性和科学性,适合中学各年级尤其是高中生的学习和参考。本书侧重于高中阶段的内容和高考的应试策略和指导,是高中英语复习的理想帮手。

本书分为"听说篇"、"读写篇"和"基础知识篇", 每篇中又分成若干章节,设有[自测练习]、[答案和题 析]、[方法概述]、[重点和难点]、[综合练习],旨在使 同学带着问题学习知识和技能,在科学的方法指导下学习,同时提供了题意新颖、针对性强的各种练习,让同学自查学习的效果,品尝胜利的喜悦。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,如有不妥之处,敬请批评指正。

李 程

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说

篇

第一章 听说领先法

【自测练习】

Ι	A.	对话理解。	根据所听到的对话内容和问题,选
	出:	最佳答案。	

- ()1. A. Because the man likes the job.
 - B. Because the man is poorly paid.
 - C. Because the man finds it difficult to be famous.
 - D. Because the man has no chance to work here.
- ()2. A. By writing himself.
 - B. By sending the letter back.
 - C. By typing personally.
 - D. By posting the ready-typed letter.
- ()3. A. A student.

- B. A worker.
- C. An official.
- D. An officer.
- ()4. A. To read the advertisement.
 - B. To meet the manager in person.
 - C. To take the job.
 - D. To telephone to the manager.
- ()5. A. every day but Sunday. B. Every other day.
 - C. Every second days.
- D. Every two day.
- B. 短文理解。根据所听到的短文内容和问题,选 出最佳答案。
- ()6. Coal began _____.

	A. millions of years ago	B. as trees and plants
	C. as dead forests	D. from mud and sand
()7.	makes mud	and sand into layers of
	rock.	
	A. The great pressure	of the earth
	B. The dead forests	
	C. The water passed	
	D. Coal and water	
()8.	help scientist	s to know what kind of
	trees and plants the coal	was from.
	A. Layers of rock	B. Lines of leaves
	C. Fossils	D. Pieces of wood
()9.	The first coal was found	··
	A. in the banks of rivers	B. from hillsides
	C. in many places in the	e world D. both A and B
()10.	. People began to dig the	e black stone
	A. to see the fossils H	3. for fun
	C. without purpose I	
Ⅱ.A.就下	面的情景思考 1~2 分	钟,然后提四个有关的
问题:		
Situation	n: Your class will have	a new English teacher,
Mr Brown.	You want to know some	thing about him, so you
ask your class	smate	
1		
2		
3		
B. Topi	c: Is football the favour	ite game of the school in
China?		

【答案和题析】

Ⅰ.(录音原文和答案)

- A.1. A: I think I'm going to change the position.
 - B: What for?
 - A: There is not enough chance to get ahead here.
 - B: But I know you have taken a large salary.
 - Q: Why does the man want to change the position?
 (C)
- A: Do you receive many inquiries about your products?
 - B: Yes, there are a good number every day.
 - A: I don't think you have enough time to answer them all personally.
 - B: That's true.
 - A: What can you do with them?
 - B: We usually send back a form letter unless they are obviously important.
 - Q: How will the man answer the letter? (D)
- 3. A: How much vacation time do you get, Mike?
 - B: Only three weeks in winter, but six weeks in summer.
 - A: I envy your students. We get four weeks a year after five years of service.
 - B: But you can take an extra week without pay if you like.
 - Q: What is Mike? (A)
- 4. A: I'd like to speak to the personnel manager, please.
 - B: May I know what it is about?
 - A: I'd like to see him about the position advertised in

英

B

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today's newspaper.

B: Certainly. Just wait here for a while, he is making a phone call.

Q: What does the man want to do? (C)

5. A: Does Mr Stone play basketball every day?

B: No. Only on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

A: Is he playing now?

B: No, today is Sunday.

Q: How often does Mr. Stone play basketball? (B)

B. Coal began as trees and plants. Several million years ago, every autumn some of the trees died in the forests, and more trees and plants grew. Mud and sand brought by the water pressed down the dead trees.

As years went by, new forests grew. This had happened many times. By the great pressure of the earth, the mud and sand were changed into layers of rock. The dead forests were turned into layers of coal.

If you go to a coal mine, sometimes you can see lines like leaves or grain of wood. These are called fossils (化石). They help scientists to know what kind of trees and plants the coal was from.

Coal was probably first discovered in China. The very first coal was found in the banks of rivers or from hillsides. People found this black stone could be used in making fires. They began to dig for it and the first coal mines were started.

6.B 7.A 8.C 9.D 10.D(题目见第4页) Ⅱ.KEY:

- A. 1. Do you know Mr Brown will be our new English teacher?
 - 2. What does he look like?

- 3. Where does he come from / What nationality is he?
- 4. How long has he been in our school?

B. Football is the school's favourite game in China. Most students, even girls, have a great knowledge of football games. They can tell you the names of the players of most of the important teams and their likes and dislikes, even their private life. Many students have photos of them and know the results of a large number of matches. They can tell who they expect will win such and such a match, and they will feel extremely disappointed when their favourite team has lost a game.

【方法概述】

语言的本质特性之一是有声语言。马克思在《德意志意识形态》中指出:"意识(精神)注定是受物质的"纠缠"。物质在这里(在有关意识的关系上),表现为震动着的空气、声音,简言之,就是语言。"学习语言,就要从这本质特性出发,以听输入语言,习得语言,在理解的基础上加以模仿,进行说的练习,边听边说,多听多说(多实践,多练习),在一定量的输入,在听觉和思维的过程中,产生了可理解的输入(comprehensible input);说是输出,说的能力是在足够的输入的情况下出现的,换句话说,说的能力来自听及理解,而不是说本身(We acquire from what we hear, not from what we say.),说是理解、记忆、思维和创造性的结果,多说多练习,脱口而出也就水到渠成,运用了所习得的知识,这就是听说领先法。

《基础英语》(Essential English) 的编者 C.E. Eckersley 在教师用书中有这样一段话: Let us first be clear about aims. In teaching English the usual aims are to teach the students:

- (A) To speak English as nearly as possible in the way that English people speak it,
- (B) to understand English as spoken by English people,
- (C) to read English with ears, and
- (D) to write it with accuracy.

意思是:首先我们要弄清楚我们的目标,在英语教学中,通常旨在教会学生:

- (A)尽可能像英国人那样说英语。
- (B)听懂像英国人所说的英语。
- (C)顺利地阅读英语。
- (D)正确地写作英语。

这也就是我们学习英语要达到的目的,其中首先是听 和说。

学习外语的过程与学习国语的过程基本相同,听、说先于读、写,这是语言学习的规律。语言学习首先是掌握声音、听、说能力,然后再掌握书面语言、读、写能力。C.E. Eckersley 又指出:

Speaking and understanding are the most important and the most difficult to achieve.

(说和听懂是最重要的,但也是最难达到的。)

Language is speech, whereas writing is merely a device for recording speech, and in whatever tongue he may have uttered it, man spoke his language (as every child does) long before he wrote it.

(语言就是说话,而文字不过是记录说话的形式,不论一个人说的是哪种语言,说话总是远远出现在写作之前,每个小孩学话也是如此。)

From the very start the students should hear English and attempt to speak it.

(从刚一开始学生就应听英语并努力讲英语。)

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