

# 黄冈考无敌

新 高 考 实 战



## 英语

【第一轮总复习】



主编:李文宏

(黄冈中学高级教师)

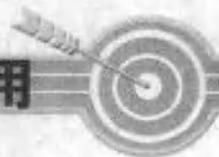
湖南科学技术出版社

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3+X和3+2通用



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黄冈考无敌 新高考实战

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## 出版说明

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红土地，更以其深厚的文化底蕴，在今天的教育改革洪流中激流勇进，成绩卓著，尤其在国际奥林匹克竞赛中成绩骄人，以“惊涛拍岸，卷起千堆雪”的气势写下了黄冈人的骄傲，黄冈——昂首走在教育改革的最前列。为推广名校经验，为使更多的老师与莘莘学子了解黄冈的教法与学法，本社特聘请长期在一线教学的名师编写了这套《黄冈考无敌——新高考实战》丛书。

辛勤的老师，亲爱的同学，当你翻开这套丛书的时候，油墨芳香送来的不是早已落入俗套的“本章知识框架、知识网络”，而是当代高三总复习的最佳科研成果——按高考考点、热点复习编排的新布局——这是黄冈名校在认真汲取全国名校名师高三总复习先进经验的基础上，探索出的一种崭新的复习模式。丛书有四个特点：

### 一、变授人以鱼为授人为“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%以上的中学生智力是处于同一起跑线上。但学生成绩为什么有差异呢？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“解析”和“评点”和同学们一起探讨其规律性。荀子在《劝学》中讲：“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。

### 二、导向明确，注重基础，突出重点难点

本书各章以高考考点为线索，在“新”、“准”、“巧”字上荟萃全国名校名师的教学精华，力求使学生从“苦读型”向“巧读型”转变，交给同学们打开知识大门的金钥匙。

### 三、注重应用，联系生活，培养能力

本书例题、习题均从名校应届高三毕业班讲授过、练习过的题中精选编辑而成，注重由知识立意向能力立意转变。

### 四、本书体例新颖

顺应高考改革的洪流，既便于教，又方便学；既适应于3+X新高考实战，也适应于3+2的高考模式，设计可谓用心良苦。

囿于时间和编者水平，疏漏之处，敬请读者批评指正。

丛书策划组



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## 第1课时

### SB1 Units 1&2

#### 一、基础知识点击

##### 【考点1】

- introduce oneself 自我介绍
- introduce sb. (to sb.) 介绍某人给某人
- sth be introduced into (to) ... 某东西被引进……

例1. Thirty years after being \_\_\_\_\_ to Macaulay's words, they still seem to me the best yardstick (准绳) ... (NMET 1996 Cloze test)

- A. referred    B. showed  
C. brought    D. introduced

【解析】全句意为“写到了把麦考莱的名言推荐给我之后的三十年的今天,这句话仍旧是我最好的准绳”。introduce vt. 推荐, 引入。答案为D。

##### 【考点2】

- a lot of practice n. (U) 实践; (经常反复地) 练习
- put a plan into practice 实行某计划

例2. We have worked out the plan and now we must put it into \_\_\_\_\_. (全国高考题)

- A. fact    B. reality    C. practice    D. deed

【解析】该题的考查目的是考查学生对于英语中习语的掌握。put sth. into practice 是惯用语, 意为“……付诸实施”。答案为C。

##### 【考点3】

- general knowledge 一般知识
- a general idea 一般概念; 大意
- a general secretary 秘书长
- in general 一般; 大体上
- as a general rule 一般而言; 通常

例3. As you know, whether the person will be elected president is a matter of \_\_\_\_\_ interest.

- A. general    B. common  
C. ordinary    D. mostly

【解析】句意为“是否那人被选为总统是(公众)共同感兴趣的问题”, 句意暗示着“全体的”之意。答案为A。

##### 【考点4】

- go on doing sth. 继续干同一件事
- go on with sth. 继续干同一件事  
(一般指中断一段时间后)
- go on to do sth. 继续干另一件事

例4. Go on \_\_\_\_\_ the other exercise after you have finished this one. (全国高考题)

- A. to do    B. doing    C. with    D. to be doing

【解析】the other exercise (其他练习), 意味着不同于 this one 的, 故不表示“继续做原来的事情”。答案为A。

##### 【考点5】

- as a result (由于……的) 结果; 因此
- as a (the) result of 由于……的原因
- result (vi.) from 因……而引起
- result (vi.) in (= cause) 导致; 致使

As a (the) result of his laziness, he was late for school. 由于他的懒惰, 他上课迟到了。

His laziness resulted in his being late for school (= His being late for school resulted from his laziness). 他的懒惰致使他上课迟到。

例5. Rose was wild with joy \_\_\_\_\_ the result of the examination. (上海2001春)

- A. to    B. at    C. by    D. as

【解析】受思维定势的影响, 该题易错选为D。该句意为“一听到考试结果, Rose 欣喜若狂”。空白处意为“——听到”。答案为B。

##### 【考点6】

- in one's opinion 据某人的见解; 在某人看来
- in the opinion of sb. 依某人看来

例6. In the \_\_\_\_\_ of most people, the meeting is of



great importance.

A. idea B. thought C. opinion D. look

【解析】in one's opinion“依某人看来”是一习语。答案为 C。

### 【考点 7】

once conj. 一旦(引导条件状语从句)  
unless conj. 除非;如果不(引导条件状语从句,从句中的谓语动词用一般现在时表示将来)

例 7. The men will have to wait all day \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor works faster. (NMET 2001 春)

A. if B. unless C. whether D. that

【解析】题意为“除非医生的工作快点,那人将不得不等一天”。答案为 B。

### 【考点 8】

taste (smell, sound, feel, look) + adj.  
尝起来(闻起来,听起来,摸上去,看上去)如何……

(1)这 5 个连系动词无被动语态  
(2)这 5 个连系动词不能用于进行时态。

taste n. 味道;爱好;兴趣

(1)have a taste for... 有……爱好

(2)to one's taste 合……的口味

例 8. We don't care if a hunting dog smells \_\_\_\_\_, but we really don't want him to smell \_\_\_\_\_. (上海 1995)

A. well; well B. bad; bad  
C. well; badly D. badly; bad

【解析】前半句 smells 是不及物动词, badly 修饰 smells, 而后半句 smell 与 bad 是系表结构。smell 为实义动词时,意为“闻;嗅(某物)”,第一分句意为“我们不介意是否猎狗嗅觉不灵敏”。smell 为连系动词,意为“闻起来……”。第二分句意为“但是我们确实不想让狗闻起来臭”。答案为 D。

### 【考点 9】

rather {  
adj. (adv.)  
adj. (adv.) - er  
a(n.) + n.  
a(n.) + adj. + n. (= a rather + adj. + n.)  
too...

例 9. In my opinion, the room is \_\_\_\_\_ too small for three people.

A. quite B. very C. rather D. fairly

【解析】根据惯用法, quite, very, fairly 作“非常”,“很”讲时,不与 too 连用。答案为 C。

### 【考点 10】

proper adj. 适合的;适当的;对的;名副其实的

(1)clothes proper for occasion 适于那种场合的衣服

(2)the proper way to do it 做那事的正确方法

(3)She hadn't had a proper holiday for years.

多年来他都没有过真正的假期。

(4)It was discovered that he was not a proper doctor.

已经发现他并不是合格医生。

例 10. "Not really," she said, "actually we are \_\_\_\_\_ bell-ringers. I mean we are assistant bell-ringers for the church". (NMET 1999 Cloze test)

A. proper B. experienced  
C. hopeful D. serious

【解析】下文中的 assistant(助手)暗示着“我们是合适的敲钟人”。serious(严肃的;认真的);hopeful(有希望的);experienced(有经验的),它们都与句意不合。答案为 A。

### 【考点 11】

allow {  
sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事  
doing sth. 允许干某事  
sb. sth. 允许某人某事  
sb. in (out) 允许某人进入(出去)

make (let, have) sb. do sth. 使某人做某事

get (cause, force) sb. to do sth. 让(致使,迫使)

某人干某事

例 11. He is said to \_\_\_\_\_ to his country because a new president comes into power.

A. be allowed to return B. allow to return  
C. allow returning D. be allowed returning

【解析】句意为“(政府)允许他回国”,即应为 he is allowed to return. 位于不定式之后,应用 be allowed to return. 答案为 A。

## 二、思维能力进阶

### 【考点 12】

(1) So do I. (倒装形式,“我也一样”)  
So I do. (说话人对前面或对方所说情况的赞同或证实。“我确实如此”)  
I do so. (do so 用来代替上文中的“动词+宾语(状语)”,以避免重复)  
So do I. (用于肯定句中,倒装)  
(2) Neither (Nor) do I. (用于否定中)  
So it is with sb. (既用于肯定,也用于否定,陈述两种或两种以上的情况)





例 12.—It was careless of you to have left your clothes outside all night.

—My God! \_\_\_\_\_. (上海 1999)

- A. So did I      B. So I did  
C. So were you      D. So did you

【解析】解答此题的关键在于判断选项中的“I”和“you”与上句中的“you”的关系，以及 My God! 表达的意义。从语境意义可以看到，下句是对“把衣服忘在外面”的事实强调，即 I did leave my clothes outside all night. 答案为 B。

### 【考点 13】

- { first of all (= first) 首先；第一；最先  
at first (= at the beginning) 最初；开始

(1) When you are learning a foreign language, first of all you must forget all about your own.

学习外语时，你必须首先把本族语全忘掉。

(2) At first she was asleep. Half an hour later she woke up.

最初，她睡着了。半小时后，她醒了过来。

例 13. When you want to work for our country in the future, \_\_\_\_\_, we should have strong body and rich knowledge.

- A. at first      B. first of all  
C. for the first time      D. after all

【解析】first of all 用来强调重要性，语气较强。at first 用来强调事件发生的顺序和时间的先后。for the first time “第一次”，在句中作状语。after all “毕竟，终究”，表示程度。由句意可知。答案为 B。

### 【考点 14】

- { turn off 关掉(电灯、煤气、自来水、电视等)  
turn down (将收音机、灯等的音量、亮度)关小，调低；  
拒绝(= refuse)  
turn on 打开(电灯、电视等)  
turn up 开大(音量、亮光)；露面(= appear)

(1) He tried to join the army but was turned down because of poor health.

他想参军，但因身体不好被拒绝。

(2) turn down one's offer 拒绝某人的帮助

(3) It's ten o'clock now. He hasn't turned up.  
十点了。他还没来。

例 14. I can hardly hear the radio. Would you please \_\_\_\_\_? (NMET 1995)

- A. turn it on      B. turn it down  
C. turn it up      D. turn it off

【解析】该题通过上、下句设立语境，以考查考生运用语言的能力。I can hardly hear the radio 是一信息句，只要能抓住这一信息，便可知道“要调大音量”。答案为 C。

### 【考点 15】

- { instead 副词，单独使用，在句中作状语。  
instead of 介词短语，后跟名词、代词、动名词等。  
in place of sb. 代替某人(= instead of sb.)  
take the place of sb. 动词短语，“代替某人”。

(1) He walked more slowly instead of faster.

他步行得较慢，而不是快了点儿。

(2) He put the books in the box instead of on the shelf. 他把书放在箱子里而不是书架上。

注意：instead of 前后谈及的两件客体在意义结构上必须是平行关系。

例 15. We must keep in mind that we play for the team instead ourselves. (NMET 1998 短文改错)

【解析】ourselves 应作 instead of 的宾语。在 instead 后加 of。

### 【考点 16】

- { none 指物(人)时，代替文中提到的特定的数量。  
用 how many (much) 提问的句子，用 none 回答。  
(1) { nothing 泛指没东西；用 what 提问的句子，要用  
nothing 来回答。  
no one (nobody) 用 who 提问的句子，可用 no one (nobody) 回答。  
neither of... 两个(人或物)中的任何一个也不  
none of... 三个或三个以上的(人或物)任何一个也不  
no one of (x) 没有此结构

例 16. (1) —Do you want tea or coffee?

— \_\_\_\_\_. I really don't mind. (NMET 2000 春)

- A. Both      B. None      C. Either      D. Neither

【解析】从下句中的“I really don't mind”以及上句中的“tea or coffee”可知，空白处意为“茶和咖啡二者之一都可以”。答案为 C。either 指“两者之中的任何一个”。

(2) Some people would rather ride bicycles as bicycle-riding has \_\_\_\_\_ of the trouble of taking buses. (上海 1996)

- A. nothing      B. none      C. some      D. neither

【解析】neither of 表示“两者都不”，none 则表示“三者或三者以上都不”。句意为“一些人宁愿骑自行车，因为骑自行车没有乘公共汽车那么多的麻烦”。





烦”。答案为 B。

(3) They were all very tired, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them would stop to take a rest. (NMET 1995)

A. any B. some C. none D. neither

【解析】all 和 but 是解题的关键信息词。none 为 all 的反义词。答案为 C。

### 三、发散思维整合

#### 【考点 17】

prefer { n. (pron.) 宁愿某事  
doing(to do) sth. 宁愿做某事  
sb. to do sth. 宁愿某人做某事  
sth. to sth. 宁愿某东西, 而不愿某东西  
doing sth. to doing sth. 宁愿做某事  
而不愿做某事  
to do sth. rather than do sth. 宁愿  
做而不愿做某事

例 17. Rather than \_\_\_\_\_ on a crowded bus, he always prefers \_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle. (NMET 1994)

A. ride; ride B. riding; ride  
C. ride; to ride D. to ride; riding

【解析】prefer to do sth. rather than do sth. “宁愿做某事而不愿做某事”; 例题将 rather than 提前, 不影响这一结构的搭配。答案为 C。

#### 【考点 18】不定式的省略

在 ask, beg, have, hope, like, need, try, want 等动词以及 be able, be going 等后面的动词不定式, 为避免前后重复, 常用 to 代替不定式。

(1) Perhaps Mr Green will come to China this fall, he'd very much like to.

也许今年秋天格林先生将来中国, 他非常想来。

(2) His mother hoped that he would study medicine and become a doctor, but he didn't want to.

母亲希望他攻读医科并当一名医生, 他都不愿意。

例 18. The boy wanted to ride his bicycle in the street, but his mother told him \_\_\_\_\_. (NMET 1995)

A. not to B. not to do  
C. not do it D. do not to

【解析】该题考查不定式的省略。tell sb. to do sth. 且不定式的否定为在 to 前加 not; to 后应为 ride his bicycle in the street. 在英语中, 需要重复不定式的内容时, 要把 to 后的相同的动词及宾语省掉。答案

为 A。

### 四、高考能力实战

#### (一) 单项填空 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

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. \_\_\_\_\_ to take this adventure course will certainly learn a lot of useful skills. (NMET 2000)

A. Brave enough students  
B. Enough brave students  
C. Students brave enough  
D. Students enough brave

2. Someone is ringing the doorbell. Go and see \_\_\_\_\_. (上海 2000)

A. who is he B. who he is  
C. who is it D. who it is

3. We couldn't eat in a restaurant because \_\_\_\_\_ of us had any money on us.

A. every one B. none  
C. nobody D. no one

4. The medicine tastes \_\_\_\_\_, but works \_\_\_\_\_.

A. bitter; well B. bitter; good  
C. bitterly; well D. bitterly; good

5. The museum will have to close \_\_\_\_\_ the government agrees to help it.

A. until B. if C. when D. unless

6. —I wish I could buy one of those beautiful toys.  
—I'm afraid they wouldn't allow \_\_\_\_\_ in the hotel.

A. you keeping it B. that you keep it  
C. you to keep it D. you keep it

7. When you stay with such a big person, remember to talk the \_\_\_\_\_ way.

A. proper B. usual  
C. common D. convenient

8. He seems to \_\_\_\_\_ Jane. He knows a lot about her.

A. introduce to  
B. be introducing to  
C. be introduced to  
D. have been introduced to

9. I like swimming but I don't like to swim today.

— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. So do I B. Neither do I  
C. So it is with me D. I do so



10. —Shall I stop now?  
— No. Go on \_\_\_\_\_, please.  
A. to work                      B. working  
C. work                         D. to working
11. —By the way, Mary sends her best wishes to you.  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Thank you                      B. It's great  
C. That's nice of her              D. All right
12. I think you'd better \_\_\_\_\_ your spare time better.  
A. employ    B. hire    C. take    D. share
13. —I don't think we \_\_\_\_\_ before.  
—Well, I \_\_\_\_\_ you once at a party, but we \_\_\_\_\_ introduced then.  
A. have met; saw; were not  
B. met; saw; were not  
C. have met; have seen; hadn't  
D. have met; saw; hadn't
14. I used to drink a lot of coffee but these days I \_\_\_\_\_ tea.  
A. prefer                      B. am preferring  
C. preferred                      D. have preferred
15. —I'll be away on a business trip. Would you mind looking after my cat?  
—Not at all. \_\_\_\_\_ (NMET 1995)  
A. I've no time    B. I'd rather not  
C. I'd like it    D. I'd be happy to

(二)完形填空(共20小题,每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

Kate said "Hello" to Mr Patel as she entered. She picked up a wire basket and walked towards the back of the store 16 the rice was kept. The room was quite large and divided by three long aisles (过道), with rows of shelves full of 17. Besides her and Mr Patel there were only two boys in the store. They were both wearing 18 overcoats. They looked rather 19 because the overcoats were too big for them. "20", she heard one of them whisper to 21. She walked on to the next aisle and found the 22 she was looking for. Then she heard something else. It 23 like a box dropping on the floor. She looked through the small open space 24 goods on the shelf and saw one of the boys picking up a box. But 25 putting it in the basket, he dropped 26

27 into the inside pocket of his overcoat. Kate looked back and 27 see Mr. Patel at the door checking through a list. Then she looked through the 28 in the shelf again. The boys still had their backs to her. They were putting something 29 into their inside pockets and then one of them said, "Let's get out of here." They moved away from her.

When she got to the door the two boys were 30 her. She watched them 31 for the few things in their 32. They had both 33 their overcoats. Mr Patel did not seem to know what they had done. He even 34 at them as they were about to 35. Now, Kate decided to stop them.

16. A. which    B. that    C. there    D. where  
17. A. books    B. baskets    C. goods    D. magazines  
18. A. dirty    B. long    C. grey    D. tight  
19. A. strange    B. young    C. nervous    D. excited  
20. A. Look up    B. Listen to me  
C. Watch out    D. Put it down  
21. A. him    B. her    C. the boy    D. the other  
22. A. book    B. rice    C. bag    D. magazine  
23. A. looked    B. heard    C. showed    D. sounded  
24. A. between    B. of    C. around    D. at  
25. A. instead of    B. before    C. without    D. as if  
26. A. something    B. it    C. one    D. that  
27. A. would    B. should    C. might    D. could  
28. A. spot    B. space    C. goods    D. books  
29. A. important    B. new    C. else    D. extra  
30. A. looking at    B. talking to  
C. in front of    D. behind  
31. A. paying    B. looking    C. asking    D. reaching  
32. A. hands    B. pockets    C. box    D. basket  
33. A. thrown out    B. put on  
C. buttoned    D. hidden  
34. A. shouted    B. smiled    C. looked    D. laughed  
35. A. leave    B. pay    C. speak    D. apologise

(三)阅读理解(共4小题,每小题2.5分,满分10分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

I'm seventeen. I had worked as a box boy at a supermarket in Los Angeles. People came to the counter and you put things in their bags for them. And carried things to their cars. It was hard work.

While working, you wear a plate with your name on



it. I once met someone I knew years ago. I remembered his name and said, "Mr Castle, how are you?" We talked about this and that. As he left, he said, "It was nice talking to you, Brett." I felt great, he remembered me. Then I looked down at my name plate. Oh no. He didn't remember me at all, he just read the name plate. I wish I had put "Irving" down on my name plate. If he'd have said, "Oh yes, Irving, how could I forget you?" I'd have been ready for him. There's nothing personal here.

The manager and everyone else who were a step above the box boys often shouted orders. One of these was: you couldn't accept tips(小费). Okay, I'm outside and I put the bags in the car. For a lot of people, the natural reaction(反应) is to take a quarter and give it to me. I'd say, "I'm sorry, I can't." They'd get angry. When you give someone a tip, you're sort of being polite. You take a quarter and you put it in their hand and you expect them to say, "Oh, thanks a lot." When you say, "I'm sorry, I can't", they feel a little put down. They say, "No one will know." And they put it in your pocket. You say, "I really can't." It gets to a point where you almost have to hurt a person physically to prevent him from tipping you. It was not in agreement with the store's belief in being friendly. Accepting tips was a friendly thing and made the customer feel good. I just couldn't understand the strangeness of some people's ideas. One lady actually put it in my pocket, got in the car, and drove away. I would have had to throw the quarter at her or eaten it or something.

I had decided that one year was enough. Some people needed the job to stay alive and fed. I guess I had the means and could afford to hate it and give it up.

36. What can be the best title for this text? \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. How Hard Life is for Box Boys
- B. Getting along with Customers
- C. Why I Gave up My Job
- D. The Art of Taking Tips

37. From the second paragraph, we can infer that

- A. the writer didn't like the impersonal part of his job
- B. with a name plate, people can easily start talking
- C. Mr Castle mistook Irving for Brett
- D. Irving was the writer's real name

38. The box boy refused to accept tips because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. customers only gave small tips
- B. some customers had strange ideas about tipping
- C. the store forbade the box boys to take tips
- D. he didn't want to fight with the customers

39. The underlined phrase "put down" in the third paragraph probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. misunderstood
- B. defeated
- C. hateful
- D. hurt

(四)短文改错(共10小题,每小题1分,满分10分)

My father has a little time for films. But one

40. \_\_\_\_\_

day as he finished his work, he found a 41. \_\_\_\_\_

film ticket under the glass on the desk. Think

42. \_\_\_\_\_

he happened to have no work to do, and he came

43. \_\_\_\_\_

back home, quickly finishing his supper and left

44. \_\_\_\_\_

for the cinema.

When he was seating, a woman came to my father

45. \_\_\_\_\_

and said the seat was hers. They both took out of

46. \_\_\_\_\_

the tickets and find the seat shown in them was Row

47. \_\_\_\_\_

8, seat 16. After looking at the ticket much carefully,

48. \_\_\_\_\_

my father said, "Sorry, my ticket is about the film

49. \_\_\_\_\_

a month ago."



## 第 2 课 时

### SB1 Units 3&4

#### 一、基础知识点击

##### 【考点1】

- have difficulty (trouble/problem) (in) doing sth.  
做某事有难处
- have difficulty (trouble/problem) with sth.  
在某事上有难处
- There is (some) difficulty (in) doing sth.  
干某事有困难
- do sth. without (with) difficulty  
毫不费力(费力地)做某事

例1. Do you know the difficulty he had \_\_\_\_\_ the work?

- A. on finishing      B. to finish  
C. finishing      D. having finished

【解析】该题是 have difficulty (in) doing sth. 结构的变形形式, he had 作后置定语。答案为 C。

##### 【考点2】more or less

- (1) Our living condition has more or less improved.  
我们的生活条件多少有些改善了。

注意: 句中的 more or less 表示程度, 相当于 somewhat, almost 译为“或多或少”, “在一定程度上”。

- (2) The trip will take ten days more or less.  
这次旅行约需十天时间。

注意: (2) 句中 more or less 表示“数量”, 相当于 about, 常位于数词之后, 译为“大约”。

例2. —Have you finished designing the machine?

— \_\_\_\_\_ finished but there's still something to improve.

- A. More or less      B. Sooner or later  
C. Less than      D. More than

【解析】题意“(设计机器的)工作差不多完成了, 但还有待改善”。sooner or later (迟早); less than

(少于); more than (多于), 它们都不合句意。答案为 A。

##### 【考点3】stay link - v. 保持(某状态)

- (1) The weather stayed fine for three days.  
一连三天都是好天气。

- (2) The city library stays open till six o'clock.  
市图书馆一直开放到六点。

例3. It's said that the weather will \_\_\_\_\_ hot for another three or four days.

- A. look      B. last      C. stay      D. get

【解析】句意为“天气将保持炎热的(状态)”。B 虽然有“持续”之意, 但不能作连系动词, 接形容词作表语。A、D 不合句意。答案为 C。

##### 【考点4】

- separate adj. 单独的; 分离的    v. 分开; 分散
- divide vt. 使……分开(强调化整为零)

- (1) The children sleep separate beds.  
孩子们各睡自己的床。

- (2) I separated the good apples from the bad ones.  
我将好苹果同烂苹果分开了。

- (3) I divided the apple in two (half)/into two pieces.  
我把苹果分成两半(两块)。

- (4) We didn't separate until five o'clock.  
直到五点我们才分手。

例4. When we \_\_\_\_\_ after a long talk, we found the children sleeping in \_\_\_\_\_ beds.

- A. separated; separate  
B. separated; separated  
C. separate; separate  
D. separate; separated

【解析】根据句意, 第一空是考查 separate 的动词意义, 第二空是考查 separate 作形容词的用法。因 found 为过去时, 所以第一空应用 separated。答案为 A。

**【考点5】**see sb. off 给某人送行

(1) He is going to the railway station to see his friend off.

他打算到火车站为他的朋友送行。

(2) I was seen off by many of my friends.  
许多朋友为我送行。

例 5. \_\_\_\_\_ of people were at the airport to

- A. Thousand; see off them  
B. Thousands; see off them  
C. Thousand; see them off  
D. Thousands; see them off

**【解析】**从上面的用法可知,只能讲 see sb. off, thousand 的用法为: two (three...) thousand people 或 thousands of people (数以千计的人们)。答案为 D。

**【考点6】**

- take a taxi (bus, train...)  
乘出租车(汽车,火车...)  
by taxi (bus, train...) 名词前不能加冠词

I'll go there by taxi. (= I'll take a taxi there)

我将乘出租车去那里。

例 6. He usually \_\_\_\_\_ a bus to work instead of going by taxi.

- A. takes B. carries C. gets D. sits

**【解析】**能说 get on a bus (上车); sit on a bus (坐在车上),但不能讲 get a bus 和 sit a bus; carry 意为“运载”,如: The goods will be carried by train to London. 货物通过火车运送到伦敦。

**【答案】A****【考点7】**

- trip n. 短时期来回的商业旅行或观光旅行。  
强调往返。  
journey n. 陆地上由一地到另一地的旅行。  
travel n. 泛指旅行、游历,是“旅行”的最普通用语,但无路程的含义。  
voyage n. 指海上旅行。

- (1) go on a trip to the seaside. 去海滨旅行。  
(2) make a long journey from Beijing to Xining.  
从北京到西宁的一次长途旅行。  
(3) make a voyage across the Atlantic  
作横渡大西洋的旅行  
(4) Have a good trip (journey)! 祝旅途愉快!

例 7. This daring Frenchman was about to walk a tightrope (绳索) between the two towers of the World

Trade Center.

Philippe took his first \_\_\_\_\_ with great care. The wire held.

Philippe made seven \_\_\_\_\_, back and forth. (NMET 1994 Cloze test)

1. A. act B. landing C. step D. trip  
2. A. experiments B. circles  
C. trips D. movements

**【解析】**take one's first step 是惯用语,意为“迈第一步”。back and forth“来回走动”,指往返的路程,第二空应用 trips。答案: 1. C; 2. C。

**【考点8】**

- see sb. do sth. 看见某人做某事,强调动作的全过程。  
see sb. doing sth. 看见某人正在干某事,强调动作正在进行。

说明:类似用法的感官动词还有: hear, notice, watch, listen to, feel 等。

例 8. The \_\_\_\_\_ boy was last seen \_\_\_\_\_ near the East Lake. (上海 2000)

- A. missing; playing B. missing; play  
C. missed; played D. missed; to play

**【解析】**miss 作“丢失”讲,为不及物动词。句中的 last 强调动作 (play) 发生在点时间,即正在进行中。答案为 A。

**【考点9】**

- sell sth. at a high (low) price 高价(低价)卖某物  
sell sth. for + 钱 卖某东西多少钱  
buy sth. for + 钱 买某东西花了多少钱

例 9. They can sell their beef \_\_\_\_\_ a high price in the market.

- A. in B. with C. at D. on

**【解析】**价格在某一点上,是十分具体的,用 at。答案 C。又如:

They bought the land at 1000 dollars per mu last month.

他们上个月以每亩一千美元的价格买下了那块地。

**二、思维能力进阶****【考点10】**



- bring in (= earn; get in) 赚得; 让……进; 引来
- bring about 带来; 造成
- bring out 使显出; 出版
- bring up 培养; 提出; 使(价格等)上涨
- bring down 击落; 降低(温度, 物价)

(1) He brings in 800 yuan a month.

他每月挣 800 元钱。

(2) His talk brought in some new ideas.

他的演讲有一些新观点。

例 10. How much has the company \_\_\_\_\_ this year?

A. brought in B. brought down

C. come about D. made in

【解析】come about“发生”; made in 中的 in 去掉则可以; brought down 不合句意。例句意为“今年公司赚了多少钱?”。答案为 A。

#### 【考点 11】

come about 造成; 发生

(1) How did the accident come about?

事故是怎样发生的?

(2) You failed the exam. How did it come about?

这次考试你怎么不及格?

说明: come about 同 take place, happen。不用人作主语, 且不能用于被动。

例 11. I don't know how this thing came \_\_\_\_\_.

A. about B. out C. away D. over

【解析】come out 出来; come over 过来; come 一般不与 away 搭配。句意为“我不知这事是怎样发生的”。答案为 A。

#### 【考点 12】

- a great many (= many) + n. (pl.)
- a great many of { them (us...)
- the (these, those) + n. (pl.)

(1) A great many students are playing on the ground.

许多学生在操场上玩。

(2) A great many of { them

the (those, these) students

are playing on the playground.

他们中的许多(学生中的许多)在操场上玩。

例 12. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people dancing and singing in the park on May Day.

A. a good many B. a good many of

C. the number of D. a great deal of

【解析】选项 A、D 都表示“许多; 非常多”, 但 a good many 修饰可数名词复数, a great deal of 修饰不

可数名词。the number of 的意思为“……的数量”, a great (good) many of 所修饰的可数名词前必须有 the, those, these 等修饰。答案为 A。

#### 【考点 13】

- in two weeks' time (= in two weeks = two weeks
- away) 两周后(与将来时连用)
- after two weeks 两周后(与过去时连用)
- two weeks later 两周后(与过去时连用)

His birthday is { in two weeks' time.

in two weeks.

two weeks away.

两周后是他的生日。

例 13. I will be back \_\_\_\_\_.

A. in a few days B. for a few days

C. after a few days D. a few days later

【解析】C、D 与动词的过去时连用; “for + 段时间”与完成时连用。答案为 A。

#### 【考点 14】

- every + 基数词 + 复数名词
- every + 序数词 + 单数名词
- every other + 单数可数名词
- every few + 复数名词

(1) every four days (= every fourth day)

每四天(每隔三天)

(2) every two or three days 每两三天

(3) every other day (line) 每隔一天(行)

(4) every few days 每几天

例 14. He said that he watched TV every the other day. (改错题)

【解析】去掉 the。“every other + 单数名词”是惯用法, 意为“每隔……”。另还应注意, 不能将 every 误用成 each, 即不能说“each three days”。

### 三、发散思维整合

【考点 15】进行时表将来和表现在正在进行的动作的用法

(1) Hurry! The train is leaving. You know it leaves at 8:30 a.m. (将来)

快点! 火车快开动了。你知道它(常常)是上午八点三十分出发。

(2) Your uncle is coming here. (将来)

你叔叔就要来这儿了。

(3) Look! He is singing there. (正在进行)



看!他在那里唱歌。

注意:现在进行时除了表示正在进行的动作外,还可表示即将发生的动作,谓语通常为瞬间动词。如:come, go, arrive, leave, start, return, stay, meet, get 等。这些动词的进行时后不能再接具体的时间。

例 15. (1) I've won a holiday for two to Florida.

I \_\_\_\_\_ my mum. (NMET 2001 春)

- A. am taking      B. have taken  
C. take            D. will have taken

(2) —Is this raincoat yours?

—No, mine \_\_\_\_\_ there behind the door. (NMET 1997)

- A. is hanging      B. has hung  
C. hangs           D. hung

【解析】(1)句意为“我将带妈妈到佛罗里达州去度假”,表即将发生的动作,故不能选择 B、D。

表计划,安排做某事且不能随意更改,如:飞机何时起飞、火车何时出发等,可用现在时表将来。因“带妈妈去度假”是主观意愿,所以不能用 take。答案为 A。

(2)对话语境发生在现在,答话者说的是“雨衣现在所处的状况”,不是一直如此,故应用现在进行时。答案为 A。

#### 【考点 16】

- (1) { while 并列连词,表转折对比,意为“而”。  
      when 并列连词,意为“这时”,同 at that time.

I like sports while my brother likes music.

我喜欢运动而我哥哥喜欢音乐。

She was about to go when the telephone rang.

她正要外出,这时电话响了。

- (2) { while 从属连词,“当……时候”,只与  
      延续性动词连用。

- { when 从属连词,“当……时候”,既与延  
      续性动词也与瞬间动词连用。

Be careful while (when) you are crossing the street.  
过大街时要小心。

What did you see when you entered the room? (≠ while)

你进屋时看到过什么?

(3) when conj. (= since; considering that) 既然;考虑到

How can they learn anything when they spend all their spare time watching television?

他们把所有的空闲时间都用来看电视了,还能学到什么东西呢?

例 16. (1) She thought I was talking about her daughter, \_\_\_\_\_ in fact, I was talking about my daughter. (NMET 1995)

- A. whom      B. where      C. which      D. while

(2) Why do you want a new job, \_\_\_\_\_ you've got such a good one already? (NMET 1998)

- A. that      B. where      C. which      D. when

(3) —I am going to the office.

— \_\_\_\_\_ you're there, can you get me some stamps? (NMET 1999)

- A. As      B. While      C. Because      D. If

【解析】(1)表对照,答案为 D。

(2)意为“既然”,答案为 D。

(3)Because 引导原因状语从句,if 引导条件状语从句,不合语境意义。A 项强调主句谓语动词与从句谓语动词的同时性。while 除可表示同时性外,还含有“一个动作在另一个正在进行或持续的动作过程中的某一时刻发生”的意义。因主从句动作不具有同时性,不能选择 A。答案为 B。

### 四、高考能力实战

(一)单项填空(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

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. Is there any difficulty you have \_\_\_\_\_ the first place in the following competition?  
A. to get      B. got      C. having got      D. getting
2. \_\_\_\_\_ new books have been given away since then.  
A. Many of      B. A great many of  
C. A plenty of      D. A great many
3. What a lovely day! I hope it'll \_\_\_\_\_ fine.  
A. come      B. stay  
C. keep up      D. become out
4. The sound was heard \_\_\_\_\_ and he got very nervous.  
A. more or less      B. now and then  
C. at least      D. above all
5. Their working conditions stayed the same \_\_\_\_\_ ten years ago.  
A. as      B. like      C. to      D. what
6. The new comers \_\_\_\_\_ new customs and new habits.  
A. brought back      B. brought up





- C. brought out      D. brought in
7. If \_\_\_\_\_ finished, I'll start clearing up.  
A. you more or less have      B. you more and less have  
C. you have more and less      D. you have more or less
8. What \_\_\_\_\_ when they \_\_\_\_\_ last Thursday?  
A. did you do; were seeing me off  
B. were you doing; saw me off  
C. did you do; saw off me  
D. were you doing; were seeing me off
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ go shopping when a friend of mine dropped in on me.  
A. was about to      B. was just to  
C. would      D. was on the point of
10. — \_\_\_\_\_ 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
11. I often hear the old lady \_\_\_\_\_ in the next room.  
Last night while I was reading in bed, I heard her \_\_\_\_\_ badly.  
A. cough; coughing      B. coughing; cough  
C. cough; cough      D. coughing; coughing
12. — I'll fly to England on business tomorrow.  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
A. See you later.      B. Congratulations!  
C. Have a good trip!      D. Not at all.
13. Mary has just left, but I didn't know she \_\_\_\_\_ until yesterday evening.  
A. will leave      B. was leaving  
C. had left      D. has left
14. — Has Tom finished his composition yet?  
— I have no idea. He \_\_\_\_\_ it this morning.  
A. wrote      B. had written  
C. has written      D. was writing
15. — Why didn't Ann see me wave to her?  
— She \_\_\_\_\_ in the other direction.  
A. looked      B. was looking  
C. has looked      D. is looking

(二) 完形填空 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后所给各题的四个选项选出能填入相应空白处时最佳选项。

One evening Helen and Mary went to practise their sports in the university ground. When they had finished,

they \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_ part of the way home together, but at one corner they had to say goodbye, because their houses were in different \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_.

The next morning, they met. Helen said to Mary, "Yesterday evening while I was walking home along that quiet street near my house, a thief came up behind me and \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ my necklace off my neck and ran away with it." "I \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ I'd been there", Mary said \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_. "If I had been, I'd have \_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_ after the man and I'd probably have \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_ him. But what are you going to do now? Have you been to the \_\_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_\_?"

"\_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_", Helen answered with a smile. "\_\_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_ the thief pulled my necklace, I \_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_ round suddenly and put my hand out to try to \_\_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_\_ him. I caught a \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_ which he was wearing round his neck and pulled it \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_ him. My necklace was a \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_ one which was not real silver, but his chain is made of real gold! If I went to the police, I might have to \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_ it back to them!" But Mary said, "I think you should go to the police and \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_ the gold chain in. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_\_ it must have been stolen from someone by the thief. We shouldn't keep for ourselves \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't belong to us, should we?" \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_ this, Helen answered, "No, you're quite right. I'll go to the police station as soon as the school is over."

16. A. ran      B. drove      C. rode      D. walked  
17. A. ways      B. directions      C. towns      D. cities  
18. A. took      B. pulled      C. cut      D. shook  
19. A. hope      B. expect      C. promise      D. wish  
20. A. eagerly      B. clearly      C. angrily      D. nervously  
21. A. run      B. looked      C. taken      D. followed  
22. A. stopped      B. caught      C. killed      D. recognised  
23. A. university      B. house      C. police      D. class  
24. A. Sure      B. No      C. Not yet      D. Already  
25. A. Before      B. After      C. When      D. Until  
26. A. looked      B. turned      C. felt      D. went  
27. A. frighten      B. catch      C. beat      D. stop  
28. A. chain      B. watch      C. tie      D. scarf  
29. A. down      B. off      C. out      D. from  
30. A. common      B. cheap      C. splendid      D. different  
31. A. show      B. return      C. give      D. explain  
32. A. give      B. send      C. hand      D. return  
33. A. afraid      B. sure      C. sorry      D. puzzled  
34. A. which      B. that      C. anything      D. whatever  
35. A. Considering      B. Knowing      C. Hearing      D. Thinking



(三) 阅读理解 (共 5 小题, 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

TOKYO - Our kids, the Japanese government announced, have forgotten how to *behave* (行为得体). They can't be bothered with housework. If they see someone being wronged, they probably take no notice of it.

Few countries have placed more importance on being well-behaved in public than Japan. The simplest requests for directions often result in guided tours. Smiling shopkeepers are still the rule. Lost wallets usually make their way, back to their owners.

But according to recent *surveys* (调查), Japan's government has gone into something of an *acting mode* (行为方式) of a turning point. A Japanese Education Ministry survey conducted late in 1999 and made public last month found that Japan moves behind other nations in teaching youngsters right from wrong. It also reported that Japanese children are less helpful and do far less housework than their foreign *peers* (同辈人) in all classes. But they are better about taking dirty dishes to the kitchen after dinner. In addition, Japanese kids are more likely to dye their hair and carry cell phones than their American and Chinese peers, according to another survey, by a Tokyo-based think tank.

The latest report shows that children in about 8 per cent of public school classrooms are so disorderly that teachers cannot hold lessons. Children refuse to sit, to listen or to stop talking. Older and middle-aged Japanese continue to have a solid sense of good manners and social justice, says Shinshu University Professor Yoshina Hirano, who was appointed to direct the ministry's survey. Despite the knowledge of good manners among adults, the breakdown in manners may be spreading, he said.

36. From the first paragraph, we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the Japanese government has gone bad
- B. kids in Japan have a bad memory
- C. kids in Japan seldom help their parents with housework
- D. kids in Japan are too busy to help others

37. The second paragraph seems to show us that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. education system of Japan is better than that of any

other country

- B. shopkeepers in Japan are too kind to their customers
- C. Japanese kids often find wallets on their way to their schools
- D. Japanese adults in public places act politely to each other

38. The underlined phrase "made public" in this text means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. made known to all
- B. used by everyone
- C. related to everyone
- D. announced to everyone

39. It seems to be implied in this text that Japanese kids \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. spend much time doing their homework
- B. lead an advanced modern life
- C. have their hair cut too often
- D. often wash dishes after dinner

40. From the last paragraph we can feel that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. older and middle-aged Japanese should set examples to their kids
- B. Japanese schools are supposed to punish some rude kids
- C. it's hard for Japan to prevent its kids from becoming rude
- D. Japanese kids have become tired of staying at school

(四) 短文改错 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

Jimmy was only eight years. He wanted to learn

41. \_\_\_\_\_

to play the piano. So his mother found the teacher

42. \_\_\_\_\_

for him. At first Jimmy was happy with the teacher because he was too strict with him. He decided

44. \_\_\_\_\_

to leave him, but his mother explained him that

45. \_\_\_\_\_

if the teacher made the lessons too easily and

46. \_\_\_\_\_

allow him to do as he wished, he would never learn

47. \_\_\_\_\_

nothing. After thinking about this a few minutes,

48. \_\_\_\_\_

Jimmy thought of that his mother was quite right. Then

49. \_\_\_\_\_

the teacher taught him in two years.

50. \_\_\_\_\_