

英语

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高考抢分秘笈

赵小林 芮桃英 徐升 编

东南大学出版社

前

言

本书为满足高中学生,尤其是毕业班学生的实际需要,以解决他们的实际问题为宗旨,将学生平时练习中常见错误及大纲要点加以归纳总结编写而成。因而强调实用性,具有针对性;突出重点,化解难点,融实践性和知识性于一体。本书由具有丰富教学经验的一线教师编写,练习设计强调应用性和能力型相结合。所选句型针对写作,强调灵活运用,逐渐提高学生的表达能力。特色鲜明,着重解题技巧和思路分析,不搞题海战术。

1. 词汇总结:本书前三章所选例句均有译文,力求浅易准确;对所收词组的用法及其与同义、近义的词组间的差别进行简明扼要的说明,便于学生记忆和掌握。本书以克服学习中茫然猜题的心理,对似是而非的词汇进行归纳总结、对比,同中求异,异中求同,稳扎稳打,各个击破为训练手段。为综合性练习铺路架桥,帮你最快最好地打好综合训练的基础。

2. 改错技巧:该项目为编者最新精心研究成果,市场上绝无仅有。不仅对学生,对教师教学也有很高的参考价值,并经过实践检验,效果颇佳。如一般改错指导只告诉学生该行多一字、少一字或错一字;而我们会教你为什么该行会多一字、少一字或错一字,教你怎样发现这个错误,找出其规律性的东西。所编练习少而精,贴近考点,并配有答案提示,让学生一目了然,从而提高他们分析和解决问题的能力;有利于帮助学生将所学知识系统化,提高他们的自学能力。

3. 写作指导:在市场上相关书并不多见。本书由词汇过渡到

句型,进而到篇章结构,让学生由浅入深,循序渐进,自然提高表达能力。所选作文贴近生活,具有时代气息,立足高考大方向。角度新,立意新,句型有难度,能切实提高学生的写作能力。限于水平,书中难免有不当之处,欢迎指正。

编 者

2001 年 11 月于南京

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第一部分

词汇、语法知识



第一章 常用近义词的辨析

1. ache hurt pain injure wound

ache *n.* 痛(指器官)

headache 头痛

toothache 牙痛

stomachache 胃痛

hurt

(1) *vt.* 刺痛, 伤……感情

What you have said hurts my feelings.

你的话伤了我的感情。

(2) *vi.* 伤痛, 刺痛

My leg hurts.

我腿疼。

pain

(1) *vt.* 使……痛苦

We're pained to see such wastefulness.

我们看到这种浪费现象很心痛。

(2) *n.* 疼痛

He has a pain in the arm.

他手臂痛。

injure *vt.* 伤害, 毁坏(在事故中受伤)

He got injured in a car accident.

他在车祸中受了伤。

the injured 伤员



wound *vt.* 受伤, 伤害 (刀伤, 枪伤)

Although he was seriously wounded, he went on fighting.

他虽受重伤, 仍然继续战斗。

a wounded soldier 伤员

Exercise: Blank-filling

(1) I fell off the tree and _____ my back.

(2) No _____, no gains.

(3) After the accident, people sent the _____ to hospital.

(4) The hunter _____ the lion.

(5) —Does your broken hand still _____?

—Yes. It _____ a lot when I move it a bit.

2. across cross through over

across *prep.* 横穿, 在表面上穿越, 后面接 a street / river / bridge / desert; 在……对面 (= opposite)

He walked across the street in such a hurry that he was almost knocked down by a car.

他如此匆忙地过马路, 差点被车撞倒。

It took them nearly half a year to travel across the desert.

他们用了几乎半年的时间才穿越了沙漠。

cross *vt.* 横穿

They crossed the long bridge by bike during the trip.

旅途中他们骑车过大桥。

through *prep.* 纵穿, 在物体里面穿过, 在一段时间里, 后面接 a forest / the weekend / town

They have to go through the woods on their way to school.

上学路上他们得穿过一片小树林。



He is always busy with his work through the weekend.
他周末经常忙于工作。

over *prep.* 从上方/空中越过,后面接 a river / mountain

The helicopter flew over the mountain so that the passengers could see the beautiful scene below.

直升飞机飞越山顶以便乘客们看下面的美丽风光。

Exercise: Blank-filling

(1) He can get here easily, as he lives just _____ the street.

(2) They kept chatting on line _____ the night.

(3) The dark streets were deserted as I wandered _____ the town.

(4) The 6-year-old boy can _____ the river in less than 10 minutes!

(5) Can the dog jump _____ the bench to get the food?

(6) He came _____ an old friend and recognized him at once.



3. advise suggest persuade

advise *vt.* 劝告,建议,后面接 sth / doing / sb to do / against doing / that clause

He advised an early start, to which we all agreed.

他建议早点出发,我们大家都同意。

I would advise helping those students whose families can't afford their schooling.

我想建议帮助那些交不起学费的学生。

His relatives advised him not to smoke (against smoking).

他的亲属们建议他不要抽烟。

I advised he go to Dalian for the summer vacation.

我建议他去大连过暑假。

suggest *vt.* 建议,说明;暗示,后面接 sth / doing / (to sb) that clause

Did you suggest anything to her about the job?

关于这项工作你有没有给他提些建议?

The teacher suggested working on the problem in different ways.

老师建议用不同的方法解这道题。

I suggested that the meeting be put off till the next Wednesday.

我建议这次会议推迟到下周三举行。

persuade *vt.* 劝说,说服,让某人相信,后面接 sb / sb of sth / sb to do / sb into doing / out of doing / sb clause

At last I persuaded him into giving up smoking.

我终于说服他戒烟了。

How can I persuade you that I am honest / of my honesty?

我怎样才能让你相信我的诚实?

I had tried to persuade him out of playing electronic games, but failed.

我曾经试图劝他不要玩电子游戏,但没有用。

注意:建议某事或做某事,advise 和 suggest 可以互换,但建议后的动词如果有逻辑主语,用法就有区别了。

如:我建议他立刻去看病。

a. I advised / suggested going there the next day.

b. I advised him to go to see a doctor at once.

c. I suggested him / his going to see a doctor at once. (逻辑主语用宾格或形容词性物主代词)

但接从句表示建议时它们又可以互换,动词都要用(should) + do,如:

I advised / suggested (that) he (should) go to see a doctor at once.



有相似用法的词常见的共有 9 个: suggest, insist, advise, demand, require, request, propose, order, ask。

d. The heavy clouds in the sky suggest that it is going to rain.
天空中的乌云说明天要下雨了。

d 句中 suggest 后的动词没有用 (should) + do, 因为此句中 suggest 不翻译为“建议”, 而译为“说明; 暗示”, 其后的动词用陈述语气的正常形式。

advise sb to do / against doing 表示建议某人做(不要做)某事, 但不成功。

persuade sb to do / into doing / out of doing 表示说服某人做(不要做)某事, 但如果前面加 try / want to 则表示不成功, 译为“劝说”。



Exercise: Blank-filling

(1) I would _____ helping the students who have difficulties with their lessons.

(2) I had wanted to _____ him to give up smoking but he wouldn't follow me.

(3) I _____ him that he leave as early as possible.

(4) His smile _____ that he was a kind-hearted man.

(5) I have been able to _____ him to take the advice.

4. alive live lively living

alive *adj.*

(1) 活的, 常作表语, 作定语必须后置

the greatest man alive 当今伟人

He is alive / living.

他活着。

(2) 有活力的,有生气的

Although old, she is still very much alive.

尽管上了年纪,她还是很活跃。

live

(1) *vi.* 居住

I live in Nanjing.

我住在南京。

(2) *vi.* 活着,生存

He will live in our heart for ever.

他将永远活在我们心中。

(3) *vt.* 过……生活

We are living a happy life.

我们过着快乐的生活。

(4) *adj.* 现场直播的;燃着的;精力充沛的,生气勃勃的

a live program 直播节目;

live coals 燃煤;

live eyes 炯炯有神的眼睛

lively *adj.* 活泼的,活跃的;热烈的;生动的

His classes are lively and interesting.

他的课生动有趣。

He has a lively imagination.

他有丰富的想象力。

living *adj.* 活的,作表语和定语

living things 生物

Exercise: Blank-filling

(1) If he goes on driving like a mad man, he won't _____ long.



(2) The _____ are more important to us than the dead.

(3) There is a _____ football match between China and South Korea on TV this evening.

(4) Yesterday we had a _____ discussion.

(5) The spy was caught _____.

5. all both every each either

all “(三个/三个以上)都”,既可以指可数的复数,也可以指不可数;否定句用 *none*。

There are flowers on all sides of the square.

广场四周都有鲜花。

All the food had been sold out before we got there.

在我们到那里以前,所有的食品都卖光了。

比较:

All the ants don't go out for food. (= Not all the ants go out for food.)

不是所有的蚂蚁都出去找食物。(部分否定)

None of the ants go out for food.

所有的蚂蚁都不出去找食物。(全否定)

both “两者都”,是“the two”的强调说法,常与“and”连用;否定句用 *neither*。

There are lots of trees on both sides of the street.

马路两旁有许多树。

比较:

Both of them haven't heard of the story. (= Not both of them have heard of the story.)

不是两个人都听过这个故事。(部分否定)

Neither of them has heard of the story.



两个人都没有听过这个故事。(全否定)

every 作定语时,只用于三个/三个以上的任何一个;后加名词共同作状语时,表示“每隔”,不用 **each**。

Every student should do his / her best in the coming examination.
在即将到来的考试中人人都要努力考好。

He came to see me every other week last year.
去年他每隔一周来看我一次。

each 作定语时,常指两者中的每个;还可以作主语,宾语或同位语,此时不能用 **every**,只用 **each**。

There is a line of trees on each side of the street.
街道每一边都有一排树。

Each of the students is asked to tell a different story.
每个学生都要求讲一个不同的故事。

We each received a pen as a present.
我们每个人都收到一支钢笔作为礼物。

either 指两个中的其中一个;但在 on either side, at either end 等固定词组中也可以兼指两个。

There are two trains for Beijing this morning. You may take either of them.

今天上午有两列火车去北京,随你坐哪一班。(只能坐其中一班)

There are stairways at either end of the building.
这栋楼每边都有楼梯。(两边都有)

Exercise: Multiple choice

(1) These two tickets are for you and me. You can take _____ of them.

A. either B. all C. both D. neither

(2) Tall buildings can be seen on _____ of the street in Nanjing.



- A. every side B. both side
C. either side D. all sides

(3) I bought two dictionaries in the book store yesterday, but I find _____ of them can be of any use at present.

- A. both B. either C. none D. neither

(4) I keep a diary _____ two days.

- A. each B. every C. both D. either

(5) These pineapples are two yuan _____.

- A. every B. each C. either D. neither



6. allow permit promise

allow 表示“允许”时,常常指消极的答应、默许;也可表示客气的请求

After the long speech, we were allowed to go to the playground for a walk.

听了长篇报告后,我们允许到操场去散步。

Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to introduce myself first.

先生们、女士们,请允许我先作个自我介绍。

permit 表示“允许”时,比 allow 正式,指积极的许可;其主语也可以是 time, weather, health 等(不及物动词用法)

We don't permit smoking here in the office.

不允许在办公室里抽烟。

Time permitting, we'll go to the seaside for a swim.

时间允许的话,我们将去海边游泳。

注意: allow 和 permit 经常可以互换。常用句型为:

allow / permit sb to do; allow / permit doing

promise 表示“答应,允诺”,常用结构为:

promise sb sth; promise (sb) to do; promise (sb) that clause

My parents promised I could go to Beijing for a visit if I could win the first place in the English examination.

我父母答应,如果我在英语考试中得了第一名,就可以去北京玩一趟。

比较:

promise sb to do 和 allow sb to do 的区别:

My father promised me to go there.

我父亲答应我要去那里。

(结果将是:我父亲去那里。)(双宾语结构)

My father allowed me to go there.

我父亲允许我去那里。

(结果将是:我要去那里。)(复合宾语结构)

Exercise: Blank-filling

(1) Smoking is not _____ in this room.

(2) My parents _____ me to buy a new bike if I can make good progress.

(3) The teacher _____ we could go sightseeing after the mid-term examination.

(4) Please _____ me to introduce our school to you.

(5) Weather _____, we will go on a picnic next weekend.

7. alone lonely

alone *adj. & adv.* 单独地(作表语和状语,不能作定语)

He lives alone.

他一个人住。

lonely *adj.* 孤独的,寂寞的,荒凉的(带有感情色彩,作表语和定语)

They felt lonely without the children.