

高中同步类型题规范解题题典 2001

# 海淀名师

战飞 主编

## 解题新思路

- 同步题解 实用过人
- 名题典范 一通百通
- 读题解题 全新思维

高二英语



中国和平出版社





# 海淀名师

总主编

解題新思維

高中數學 解題新思維  
高中物理 解題新思維  
高中化學 解題新思維

高二英語

北京師範大學出版社





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主 编 战 飞

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中国和平出版社出版发行

(北京市东城区和平里东街民旺甲 19 号 100013)

电话: 84252781

北京泽明印刷有限责任公司印刷 新华书店经销

2001 年 6 月第 2 版 2001 年 6 月第 3 次印刷

开本: 850 × 1168 毫米 1/32 印张: 17.625 字数: 570 千字

ISBN 7—80101—073—6/G·711 定价: 18.80 元

## 前 言

### 编写目的

为了帮助广大中学生选择科学有效的思维方式和学习方法,走出学习的误区;教会中学生思考问题解决问题的方法,从而帮助中学生拓宽知识面,培养创新思维,从“学会”向“会学”转变,全面提高素质,以迎接新世纪的挑战。我们根据教育部最新颁布的教学大纲的要求,配合现行教材及培养学生解决问题的能力需要,编写了这套《海淀名师解题新思路》丛书。

### 本书特点

本丛书与现行教材同步,全书从“题”的角度强化和训练学生对“知识点”的理解和掌握。从中揭示各知识点应用的范围和规律,并通过示范解题培养学生分析和解决问题的能力。

①不容置疑的权威性。本套丛书的编写者全是教学第一线的特高级教师,他们具有丰富的教学经验与最新最巧的解题思路。

②新颖实用。选题新颖、难易适度,循序渐进,梯度适当,便于各年级学生跟踪学习。

③重分析、重规范。通过分析和介绍“方法”揭示规律,通过“规范解”让学生清楚怎样解题才能得高分。

④题型全、新，容量大，各类题型分配比例合理，便于学生全面系统地掌握所学知识。

⑤重效减负。所使用的例题和习题皆是名题、典型题，针对性强，有助于学生排除题海困扰达到减轻负担、事半功倍的效果。

### 丛书栏目

本丛书根据学科不同，设计了不同的题型。所设栏目包括【解析】【解题思路】【规范解】【答案】【得分点精析】【解题关键】【错解剖析】，体现了本丛书的实用性和示范性。

### 真诚愿望

本丛书内容充实实用，若读者能从中得到一点启示，快速提高学习成绩，这是我们的最大心愿。此外，由于编写时间仓促，水平有限，难免出现不足之处，恳请读者给予指正，使之日臻完善。

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# Unit 1

## 高考考点

1. 单词: yard, streetcar, sign, strict, button, ahead, heat, bear, operate, beard, imagine, garage, mouse, unsuccessful, tower

2. 词组: men's room, horse-drawn, film-maker, well known, as far as, in hope of, lose heart, take along, day after day, in this way, bring on, the Tomorrow Land Building.

3. 句型: 1) Excuse me, can you tell the way to...?  
 2) How can I get to...?  
 3) Go straight ahead till you see...  
 4) Go through the gate and you'll see... = If you go through the gate and you'll see...

4. 语法: 复习宾语从句的用法。

## 解题技巧导引

例 1 \_\_\_\_\_ do you want to have go to the concert with you?

- A. Whom      B. Who      C. Whomever      D. Whoever

**精析** 此题考查学生的综合分析能力和运用句型的能力。做此种题常采用还原法。像这句还原成 Do you want to have \_\_\_\_\_ go to the concert with you. 这样, 一下子就选出答案为 A 项。另外, 做此类题还得注意插入语情形, 别与之混淆。

例 2 When water freezes in the cracks of rocks, \_\_\_\_\_ expands, causing the rocks to break apart.

- A. it      B. but      C. then      D. and

**精析** 本题主要考查句子结构的完整性。

从句中可见, 逗号前的部分是一个由连词 when 引导的状语, 后半部分是主句, 句中 expands 是动词, 应作谓语, 故缺少的是主语, 显然, but、then 和 and 这些连词不适合, 只有 it 才行。故选 A 项。

## 高考名题选萃

例 1 \_\_\_\_\_ it with me and I'll see what I can do. (NMET 1998)

- A. When left      B. Leaving      C. If you leave      D. Leave

**精析** 答案是 D。详见 Sentence Patterns 1.

例 2 Professor White has written some short stories, but he is \_\_\_\_\_ known for his plays. (NMET 1998)

- A. the best      B. more      C. better      D. the most

**精析** 首先确定 be well known 短语。well 的比较级和最高级是 better、best, 在 A、C 中选。对比物是 short stories 和 plays, 因而用比较级。故选 C。

例 3 She reached the top of the hill and stopped \_\_\_\_\_ on a big rock by the side of the path. (MET 和 1990)

- A. to have rested      B. resting      C. to rest      D. rest

**精析** 题干指示“她到达山顶, 便停下来休息”。stop 后面跟上不定式, 表示“停下来, 以便做某事”的意思。故选 C。

例 4 What impressed me most was that they never \_\_\_\_\_. (1993 年上海高考题)

- A. lost hearts      B. lost their heart  
C. lost heart      D. lost their hearts

**精析** 英语中表示“丧气、泄气、灰心”意思的短语是 lost heart, 它为固定搭配。故本题应选 C。

例 5 The visiting Minister expressed his satisfaction with the talks, \_\_\_\_\_ that he had enjoyed his stay here. (NMET 1994)

- A. having added      B. to add  
C. adding      D. added

**精析** 该题意在考查学生对于非谓语动词的了解情况。本题之所以选 C, 是因为动词的 ing 形式在句中作状语, 表示伴随动作。“expressed his satisfaction with the talks”是主要动作, 而“adding that...”是次要动作, 但这两个动作是同时发生的。如选 D, 要加 and, 作并列谓语。

例 6 —Do you remember \_\_\_\_\_ he came?

—Yes, I do, he came by car. (NMET 1994)

- A. how                      B. when                      C. that                      D. if

**精析** 本题意在考查学生对于宾语从句引导词的掌握情况。答语中提示“他是乘汽车来”，说明了“来的方式”，故在问句中应填 how 才对。

例 7 Can you make sure \_\_\_\_ the gold ring? (Met 1990)

- A. where Alice had put                      B. where did Alice put  
C. where Alice has put                      D. where has Alice put

例 8 No one can be sure \_\_\_\_ in a million years. (MET 1991)

- A. what man will look like                      B. what will man look like  
C. man will look like what                      D. what look will man like

例 9 These photographs will show you \_\_\_\_ (MET 1989)

- A. what does our village look like                      B. what our village looks like  
C. how does our village look like                      D. how our village looks like

**精析** 上述三题意在考查对于宾语从句的掌握情况。根据“凡是宾语从句，都是陈述语序”，“宾语从句与主句的时态要相互呼应”的原则，例 7 答案应选 C，例 8 答案应选 A，例 9 的答案应选 B。参见〔重点难点透视部分〕。

## 智能强化训练

### I. 单项填空

- Today computers are used \_\_\_\_\_ workers.  
A. taking place of                      B. taking the place of  
C. to take the place of                      D. to take place of
- My aunt wrote me a letter, \_\_\_\_\_ hard.  
A. encouraging me to work                      B. encouraging me working  
C. to encourage me to work                      D. to encourage me working
- She had her money \_\_\_\_\_ when she was on her way to school.  
A. stolen                      B. robbed                      C. pickced                      D. chosen
- The French novel is full of new words and \_\_\_\_\_ too difficult for me to read.  
A. rather                      B. fairly                      C. quite                      D. hardly
- I \_\_\_\_\_ the papers to look for my test paper.

- A. searched for  
C. went through  
6. When John travels, he \_\_\_\_\_ nothing but some food and water.  
A. took along  
C. took down  
7. Keep on working hard. Never \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lose heart  
C. lose hearts  
8. Mary studied hard \_\_\_\_\_ and finally succeeded.  
A. one day after day  
C. day by day  
9. Mr. Smith thought hard, \_\_\_\_\_ finding a good idea.  
A. in this way  
C. in the hope of  
10. I think you can \_\_\_\_\_ his surprise when he got the news.  
A. think  
B. believe  
C. suppose  
D. imagine  
11. You'd better follow the \_\_\_\_\_ on the map.  
A. points  
B. signs  
C. plans  
D. ways  
12. Usually father is \_\_\_\_\_ the children than mother.  
A. stricter  
B. more strict with  
C. more strict in  
D. more strict to  
13. On New Year's Day, little boys and girls walk about in the street, \_\_\_\_\_ their best.  
A. dressed in  
B. and put on  
C. and wearing  
D. to wear  
14. The workers at Disneyland are not allowed to \_\_\_\_\_ beards.  
A. wear  
B. get  
C. dress  
D. remain  
15. The meeting was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. great success  
B. a great success  
C. a great successful  
D. great successfully  
16. The teacher told the students that traffic lights \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic.  
A. controled  
B. control



birthday.

A. to; to                      B. to; for                      C. for; for                      D. for; to

27. —My brother is in great need of money. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ him 500 dollars?

—Sorry, I have not so much now. I can only give him 300 dollars. I think he can \_\_\_\_\_ the rest from Mary.

A. lend; borrow                      B. borrow; lend  
C. lend; lend                      D. borrow; borrow

28. I stayed in bed and my mother was \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen when someone knocked \_\_\_\_\_ the door.

A. at; in                      B. in; on  
C. in; in                      D. in; at

29. Mr. Brown was interested in \_\_\_\_\_ because of \_\_\_\_\_ reasons.

A. politics; politics                      B. politics; political  
C. political; politics                      D. political; political

30. —Mother, Can I turn on TV and watch the news?

—Of course, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. go ahead                      B. go on  
C. go out                      D. you can't

31. On the way home, Tom \_\_\_\_\_ on Peter, one of his old friends.

A. dropped in                      B. dropped                      C. called in                      D. visited

32. "Smith persuaded his sister to stay home."

From this sentence we know \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Smith stayed home with his sister  
B. Smith told his sister to stay home, but she refused  
C. Smith's sister stayed home  
D. Smith's sister left home with him

33. Guilin is famous \_\_\_\_\_ its beautiful hills and rivers.

A. by                      B. for                      C. from                      D. in

34. —What time's the next train to Guilin?

—\_\_\_\_\_

—Which platform?

—Platform 7.

A. sorry, I don't know.

B. It was seven twenty-five then.

C. Seven twenty-five.

D. It's seven twenty-five now.

35. Those clothes must be \_\_\_\_\_ to dry without sunshine after they are washed.

A. risen up

B. hanging up

C. hanged up

D. hung up

36. The fire \_\_\_\_\_ for half an hour before the firemen arrived.

A. had broken out

B. had been out

C. was put out

D. had put out

37. Max got into trouble because he could not finish his work plan and had to find another way \_\_\_\_\_. And this secret could not be \_\_\_\_\_.

A. out; knowing

B. out; hearing

C. out; out

D. to go out; out

38. —Mary, will you go for a walk with me?

—I am afraid I can't. There are many letters \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to work out

B. to make out

C. to send out

D. to put out

39. Most people in the north \_\_\_\_\_ while most people in the south \_\_\_\_\_.

A. are growing wheat; are growing rice

B. grow wheat; grow rice

C. grow wheats; grow rices

D. plant wheat; plant rice

40. Lucy is very bright and she studies very hard so we are quite pleased \_\_\_\_\_ her.

A. about

B. with

C. at

D. for

## II. 完形填空

Ella Fant was a middle-aged lady who lived with her only son John in a small house. She 41 John very much. In her 42 he couldn't do anything 43. Every morning she would give him breakfast 44 bed and bring him the papers to

45. It isn't really true that he was too 46 to work-in fact he had tried a few 47. First of all he was a window-cleaner and in his first week he managed to 48 at least six windows. Then he 49 a bus conductor and on his second 50 a passenger stole his bag with all the fares (车费) collected. He 51 lost his job as a postman 52 he sent off all the letters when he should have taken them to people's houses. It seemed that there was 53 suitable work for him. So he 54 to join the army. Mrs. Fant was so 55 about this that she told the 56 to all her neighbours. "My John is going to be a soldier," she said. "He is going to be the best soldier there 57 was, I can tell you!"

Then the great day came 58 he was to march the palace in the parade (接受检阅的队伍). His 59 mother travelled to the city early in the morning to be sure of getting a good 60 in the crowd.

The parade was full of sound and colour. But when John and his 61 came in sight some of the people watching 62 laughing at the one who couldn't keep pace with the others as they marched along.

But Ella Fant, who was filled with 63, shouted at the top of her voice: "Look at 64! They're all out of 65 except my John! Isn't he the best?"

- |                    |              |            |            |
|--------------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| 41. A. depended on | B. waited on | C. trusted | D. loved   |
| 42. A. hope        | B. eyes      | C. head    | D. beliefs |
| 43. A. wrong       | B. great     | C. good    | D. strange |
| 44. A. to          | B. at        | C. in      | D. by      |
| 45. A. check       | B. read      | C. keep    | D. sign    |
| 46. A. lazy        | B. young     | C. weak    | D. shy     |
| 47. A. ones        | B. years     | C. tasks   | D. jobs    |
| 48. A. rub         | B. drop      | C. break   | D. clean   |
| 49. A. followed    | B. met       | C. became  | D. found   |
| 50. A. day         | B. try       | C. route   | D. chance  |
| 51. A. thus        | B. even      | C. once    | D. only    |
| 52. A. even if     | B. so that   | C. because | D. though  |
| 53. A. some        | B. such      | C. less    | D. no      |
| 54. A. began       | B. promised  | C. managed | D. decided |
| 55. A. excited     | B. worried   | C. anxious | D. curious |

- |                      |                 |                        |                    |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 56. A. incident      | B. change       | C. news                | D. matter          |
| 57. A. yet           | B. ever         | C. never               | D. just            |
| 58. A. where         | B. since        | C. when                | D. till            |
| 59. A. proud         | B. kind         | C. strict              | D. lucky           |
| 60. A. time          | B. position     | C. experience          | D. impression      |
| 61. A. neighbours    | B. army officer | C. mother              | D. fellow soldiers |
| 62. A. couldn't help |                 | B. shouldn't burst out |                    |
| C. stopped           |                 | D. kept                |                    |
| 63. A. sadness       | B. happiness    | C. surprise            | D. regret          |
| 64. A. them          | B. those        | C. that                | D. him             |
| 65. A. sight         | B. order        | C. mind                | D. step            |

### III. 阅读理解:

## Passage A

John Milton was born in 1608. His father expected him to enter the church of England, but Milton wanted to be a poet. At twenty-nine Milton set out for travel on the Continent. He travelled in France, Switzerland and Italy, meeting and winning the friendship of many artists and scientists, including Galileo, the famous Italian scientist who suffered for his discovery in prison. In 1639, he was planning to go on his journey when the news reached him of the break between the King and Parliament (议会). Milton returned to England immediately, and put himself into the struggle against the King, for which he had long been preparing. During the Civil War, Milton worked as the spokesman of the revolution. By the beginning of 1625, Milton had become totally blind, yet he didn't stop fighting. After the Restoration (复辟), his books were burnt, and he himself avoided (避免) being killed because of his blindness.

John Milton was not only a brave revolutionary but also a great poet. His famous poem "Paradise Lost" (失乐园) was an immediate success. But, for its publication (出版), Milton received only 18 pounds. He died in 1671.

66. John Milton was a famous \_\_\_\_\_ poet in the 1700's,

- A. French      B. British      C. Swiss      D. Italian
67. In which order did John Milton do the following things? \_\_\_\_\_
- planned to go on his journey
  - worked as a spokesman of the revolution
  - put himself into the struggle against the King.
  - met and won the friendship of many artists and scientists
  - set out for a travel on the Continent
  - returned to England
- A. a, c, b, e, d, f      B. a, b, d, f, e, c  
C. e, d, a, f, c, b      D. e, d, f, c, b, a
68. During the Civil War, Milton fought for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the Parliament      B. the King  
C. more money      D. higher rank
69. After the Restoration, Milton would have been sentenced to death \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. If he had been the spokesman of the revolution  
B. if his books hadn't been burnt  
C. if he hadn't written the poem "Paradise Lost"  
D. if he hadn't been blind
70. Which of the following sentences is true?  
A. John Milton was a common poet who wasn't interested in politics.  
B. John Milton spent many years travelling the whole world.  
C. John Milton wrote the poem "Paradise Lost", which the English people didn't like at all.  
D. John Milton was a fearless revolutionary and famous poet.

## Passage B

"Wash every day and you'll die young, my son!" People often said those words; long ago, of course. Napoleon's wife had new clothes every month, instead of a bath. ( "It's quicker," She always said ). Rich people did not often have a bath. They washed their hands and faces, but not their bodies. Many poor people did