



3+X

黄冈高分解密

HUANGGANG GAOFEN JIEMI



英语

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主 编	李文宏				
编 者	陈学军	吴 实	金 峰	何庆胜	
	帅 东	秦至上	殷致远	段小兵	
	张志男	吕 钢	蒋志强	孙佳讯	

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第一篇 高考命题特点和变化趋势

(一) 试卷题型结构的变化

NMET 2002 试卷听力部分统一为 30 分,不再启用听力占 20 分的试卷,即考试中心只向各省提供听力部分占 30 分的英语试卷,但各省仍可暂时自行决定是否将听力部分计入英语科总分。

表 1 听力部分占 30 分的试卷

部 分	节	题数	分值	时间 (分钟)
第一部分: 听力	一	5	30	20
	二	15		
第二部分: 英语知识运用	一	15	45	25
	二	20		
第三部分:阅读理解		20	40	35
第四部分: 写作	一	10	35	40
	二	1		
		85 + 1	150	120

(二) 试卷的命题特点

近几年高考试卷坚持了“注重基础,定位语篇,强调应用”这一命题原则。

1. 测试在语境中应用英语知识的能力。高考对语言知识的命制原则为:保证知识覆盖面;尽可能增加综合性与语境化的因素。语言运用题的命制原则为:

(1)语言必须放在实际的、并尽可能不同的情景中运用;

(2)语言必须适合具体的交际行为;

(3)考核的焦点在于是否达到交际目的;

(4)语言交际行为除了需要语言能力外,还需要一些其他的能力。

近几年高考英语命题正是把测试的重点从语言形式转到语言意义上来,即使是考查语法、词汇和习语的单项填空,除少数试题直接涉及语法形式以外,大部分试题都含有语言意义的领悟和判断。考生需要结合特定语境才能得出正确答案。如:

—Is John coming by train?

—He should, but he _____ not. He likes driving his car. (NMET2002)

A. must B. can C. need D. may

【命题意图】本章的检测目标是情态动词的用法。

【解题思路】上句的 by train 和下句的 He likes driving his car 说明了他如何来存在两种方式。must not 表禁止;can not 表能力(不能做成某事)或表推测,意为“一定不”;need not 强调“没必要”,它们同语境意义不符。只有 D, may not, 即“可能不”,它表明“要么坐火车来,要么开车来”。故答案为 D。

【失误分析】选错答案的原因有两种,其一是没有理解上下对话的意义,其二是不知道 mustn't, can't, needn't 和 mayn't 的区别。

2. 把测试的基本点定位在语篇上。高考命题是以语篇为重点,以语篇为基础的。许多问题的答案都要依据语篇进行整体分析才能解得。这一点在完形填空题和阅读理解中表现得比较突出,在其他题目上也都有体现,如:对听力材料文章的把握,对短文改错中逻辑性错误的识别。许多试题都需要通过阅读,弄清语境,理解语篇,才能作出正确判断,突出了对考生捕捉信息、分析问题和解决问题的能力的测试。

3. 测试学生应用英语知识进行交际的能力。

听力试题测试了对对话内容的综合、概括,对人物关系、职业等的辨别,对时间的简单运算及对文段所暗示的意义的理解,让学生进入了一个模拟的实际空间,犹如身临其境;“短文改错”则是一个粗心大意的学生挥手写就的一篇短文,完成后自然需要从头到尾重看一遍,将错误处一一改正;书面表达中涉及的内容一般是中学生日常生活中常见的题材,使考生基本上都有话可说,能够用学到的基本词汇和句型结构写出一篇 100 字左右的文章。实际上,短文改错和书面表达是对考生写的能力的测试。听和写这两部分较好地测试了考生应用英语进行交际的能力,体现了命题重视交际的导向。

(三) 题型分析及比较

1. 听力

近几年 NMET 听力部分对考生的具体要求是:
(1)理解主旨、要义;(2)获取事实性的具体信息;(3)
对说话的背景、说话者之间的关系等能作出简单的推
理;(4)理解说话者的意图、观点或态度。

表 2 近三年 NMET 听力设问统计

	2000	2001	2002
What	7	12	8
Who	1	2	1
Which	3	1	0
Where	4	1	3
When(What time)	2	1	3
Why	2	3	2
How	1	0	3

从表 2 可知,NMET 2002 听力同样涉及对听力材
料中的人(who)、内容(what)、场所(where)、时间
(when)、原因(why)等的辨别。听力录音内容所设选
择题比去年高考的听力题更为灵活,语速也较以前更
快一些,特别是最后一段材料,以对话形式出现,语速
快,且内容丰富,这就增加了考生推理、判断、解答试
题的难度。

2. 单项填空

NMET2002 英语试题中单项填空共 15 题,其测试
内容分布如下:

表 3 NMET 2002 单项填空测试内容分布

考查内容		数量及题号	
从句	宾语从句	4(22, 24, 30, 33)	1
	连接词的选择		3
情景对话	交际用语	1(21)	1
动词	时态	7(23, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34)	2
	语态		1
	非谓语动词		1
	动词短语区别		1
	情态动词		1
	动词词义		1
代词	one 的用法	1(35)	1
冠词	语境意义	1(26)	1
形容词	级别	1(27)	1

从以上统计结果可以看到,NMET 2002 仍然突出
了对动词的考查,仅考查动词(词组)用法的有 7 小
题,占单项填空总题量的 46.7%。同时,从句及其连
接词的选择是考查重点,占单项填空总题量的 20%。

3. 完形填空

该题仍以考查学生根据上下文语境进行理解的
能力为主,没有涉及语法知识、习语、句型结构等纯知
识性的内容。

表 4 近三年完形填空单词量、小题目、平均词距

年份	单词量	小题目	平均 词距	最大 词距	最小 词距
2000	282	25	10.35	28	5
2001	263	20	11.5	25	4
2002	249	20	11.5	33	5

说明:计算平均词距时,在单词量中除去了未设
空的句首提示句的字数。

NMET 2002 完形填空的测试仍以实词为主,虚词
为辅,见表 5。

表 5 近三年完形填空测试的词类分析

年份	2000	2001	2002
动词	8	6	8
名词	7	4	5
形容词	4	3	2
副词	5	6	3
连词	0	1	1
代词	0	0	0
介词 (词组)	1	0	1

4. 阅读理解

NMET 2002 阅读理解试题的特点是:

(1)阅读量比 NMET2001 略有减少,但对学生的阅
读速度仍有很高的要求。

表 6 近三年 NMET 阅读理解字数、阅读速度统计

年份	2000	2001	2002
篇数	5 篇短文 1 篇对话	5 篇短文	5 篇短文
短文阅读 词汇量	1526	1347	1231
试题阅读 词汇量	876	695	586
总阅读 词汇量	2403	2042	1817

年份	2000	2001	2002
《考试说明》 参考时间 分配(分钟)	50	35	35
阅读速度	48	59	52

(2)试卷中继续出现一些不注释汉语,但不太影响对考试内容理解的生词

《全日制普通高级中学英语教学大纲》二级目标(高考目标)要求考生“能以每分钟 70~80 个词的速度,读懂生词率不超过 3% 的有关人物传记、故事、记叙文、科普小品和有关社会文化、文史知识等不同题材的材料”。保留一定量的生词能使阅读内容更接近实际读物,使阅读活动更贴近实际生活,亦更能反映教学大纲的基本精神,有利于更加充分地考查出考生的英语语言能力。NMET2002 阅读中出现了以下超纲词汇: corporation, network, system, organic, comedy, combine, hemings, creative, drama 等。另外,还出现了一些加前后缀或合成构成的词汇,例如: wilderness, technician, seasonal, preferences, specialist, well-acted, mislead 等。这就要求考生掌握基本的构词法和具备上下文猜测词义的能力。(NMET2002 的生词明显少于 NMET2001,超纲词汇量控制较好)

(3)基础性和实用性并存,侧重考查考生获取信息、加工、认定材料事实的能力。

表 7 近三年阅读理解能力及题量比例对比表

年份	细节理解	词意判定	分析推理	主旨概括
2000	8	1	9	2
2001	11	3	4	2
2002	10	4	3	3

由表 7 不难看出 NMET2002 阅读理解具有基础性和实用性两大特点。5 篇阅读文章考查语篇领悟能力和根据语境进行语篇分析和综合利用有效信息解决实际问题的能力。提问突出了“主旨大意题”和“推测词义题”,要求考生有极强的概括理解能力。

5. 短文改错

NMET2002 短文改错主要考查考生语言观察能力与评价能力,着重考查考生在语篇中综合运用英语的准确性。它的题材是一篇关于“我”和父母到峨眉山旅游的所见所闻和感受。类似于中学生日记,贴近中学生生活实际,符合学生心理,段落长 125 单词,共 12

行,每行 8~12 字。

表 8 近三年 NMET 短文改错设疑方式

年份	错词	多词	少词	正确
2000	6	2	1	1
2001	6	2	1	1
2002	5	2	2	1

表 9 近三年 NMET 短文改错测试点分布

内 容	2000	2001	2002
动词时态	1	1	1
非谓语动词		1	1
名词	1	2	1
关系代词			
形容词、副词	1		1
代词	1	2	1
介词		1	
冠词	1	1	1
主谓一致	1		
连词	3	1	3
正确	1	1	1
合计	10	10	10

从表 9 可知,短文改错的测试注意到了英语语言知识的覆盖面,涉及词法、句法、行文逻辑等方面的错误,每年的测试重点有一点变化。

6. 书面表达

NMET2002 书面表达题的体裁是书信,以表格形式出现。要求学生以“公园要不要收门票”写一篇讨论性文章,这与平常的课堂训练形式相同,考生不感陌生;作文另附有图表,提供两种可供参考的意见,方便城市、农村的考生领会作文写作要求;同时该作文题目又是当前社会的热点问题,有话可讲。也反映了新版新材编写的指导思想:充分发挥学生学习的主动性,在辨认和讨论中提高应用英语知识的能力。

表 10 近三年 NMET 书面表达的体裁

年份	2000	2001	2002
体裁	看图写报告	看表格写信	看表格写信

表 10 显示, NMET2002 书面表达的形式同 NMET2001, 它也是以表格形式出现的, 但不论是看图作文还是图表, 它们都是具有直观性、准确性、惟一性的特点, 它们是高考命题的热点形式。

(四) 高考试题命题趋势分析

今后的高考试题仍会从实际运用英语能力方面去测试考生所掌握的语言基础知识, 即尽可能地将各种形式的英语测试都与语境联系在一起。听力试题仍会紧扣现实生活, 侧重能力的考查, 今后高考的听力分值将继续保持 30 分不变, 占试卷总分值的 20%。完形填空的测试继续会侧重篇章, 注意语境, 讲究整体, 体现语用。完形填空主要测试考生以下五个方面的能力: (1) 所学基本语法的掌握速度及运用能力; (2) 词义的辨析、各种词的搭配及习惯用法; (3) 语篇的理解和逻辑推理能力; (4) 背景知识及常识; (5) 综合运用英语的能力, 即将篇章、语法和词汇有机结合起来, 对文章进行透彻地分析并找出答案。阅读理解主要测试: (1) 对解答问题时语言转换能力的要求; (2) 对语句内涵分析能力的要求; (3) 对逻辑推理能力的要求。根据高考命题专家就高考提出的建议, 今后的高考将重视西部大开发、祖国统一、WTO、奥运会、沙尘暴、社会老龄化、普及教育、环保等社会热点问题和焦点话题。选材将更趋多样化, 包括书信、表格、记叙、论述等; 题材涉及科普常识、文史地理、时政报道、网络电脑、克隆技术、交通和建筑等。建议考生增加接触难度适宜的英语报刊的机会, 如 *The 21st Century* 等, 扩大视野。短文改错的目的是测试考生判断、发现、纠正所读语篇中语言错误的能力, 同时考查考生在语篇阅读时综合运用英语的准确性。书面表达题材的内容会体现以创新精神为主要内容的素质教育, 紧密联系中学生的生活实际, 测试学生细致的分析判断能力和运用所学的语言知识进行表达的能力。

附: 普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语科考试说明

I. 考试性质

普通高等学校招生全国统一考试是由合格的高中毕业生参加的选拔性考试。高等学校根据考生的成绩, 按已确定的招生计划, 德、智、体全面衡量, 择优录取。因此, 高考应有较高的信度、效度、必要的区分度和适当的难度。

英语科考试是按照标准化测试要求设计的。

II. 考试内容和形式

根据普通高等学校对新生文化素质的要求, 参照原国家教委 1993 年颁发的《全日制高级中学英语教学大纲(初审稿)》, 并考虑中学教学实际, 制定本学科

考试内容。

试卷由第一卷和第二卷两部分组成。每一卷包括第一、二、三部分, 为客观性试题。第二卷即第四部分, 为主观性试题。

第一部分: 听力

本部分共两节, 测试考生理解口头英语的能力。

第一节: 共 5 小题, 每小题 1.5 分。要求考生根据所听到的第 1 段简短对话, 从每题所给的 3 个选项选出最佳选项。

每段录音材料仅读一遍。

第二节: 共 15 小题, 每小题 1.5 分。要求考生根据所听到的 5 段对话或独白, 从每题所给的 3 个选项选出最佳选项。

每段录音材料读二遍。

考试进行时, 考生将答案标在试卷上; 听力部分结束后, 考生有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答卷转涂到答题卡上。

本部分所需时间约为 20 分钟(含转涂时间)。

第二部分: 英语知识运用

本部分共两节, 测试考生对英语语法、词汇知识和简单表达形式的掌握情况。

第一节: 共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分。每题在一句或两句话中留出空白, 要求考生从每题所给的 4 个选项选出最佳选项。

第二节: 共 20 小题, 每小题 1.5 分。在一篇 200 ~ 250 词的短文中留出 20 个空白, 要求考生从每题所给的 4 个选项选出最佳选项, 使补足后的短文意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。

第三部分: 阅读理解

测试考生阅读理解书面英语的能力。

共 20 小题, 每小题 2 分。要求考生根据所提供短文的内容(不少于 1000 词), 从每题所给的 4 个选项选出最佳选项。

本部分所需时间约为 35 分钟。

第四部分: 写

本部分共两节, 测试考生的书面表达能力。

第一节: 共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分。本题给出一篇约 100 个单词的短文, 其中 10 行每行右边标有题号, 要求考生判断是否有错, 如有错将其改正。错误类型包括词法、句法、行文逻辑等。

第二节: 满分 25 分。要求考生根据所给情景, 用英语写一篇 100 个单词左右的短文。情景包括目的、对象、时间、地点、内容等; 提供情景的形式有图画、图表、提纲等。

本部分所需时间约为 40 分钟。

第二篇 高分揭秘与专题综合能力测试

专题 1

名词与冠词

【命题规律】

名词和冠词的测试主要是放在单项填空和短文改错中进行的,它是高考的热点内容,复现率为100%。名词的测试主要表现在以下几个方面:

1. 在单项填空中,测试语境中名词意义的辨别或固定搭配中的名词。如:(1) If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask them to leave a message. (NMET1997) (2) Here's my card. Let's keep in touch. (NMET1999)

2. 测试名词的数。如:(1) He gained his wealth by painting works of famous writers. (NMET1995) (2) They want me to devote all my time to my studies that I'll get good marks in all my subject. (NMET2001 改错) (答案: subject-subjects)

3. 名词修饰名词。如:(1) He dropped coffee cup and broke it. (NMET1993) (2) The bicycle shop is just around the corner and you won't miss it. (上海2001春)

冠词的测试主要是:

1. 不定冠词表泛指用法。

如:(1) —Have you seen a pen? I left it here this morning. —Is it a black one? I think I saw it somewhere. (NMET1997) (2) Wouldn't it be a wonderful world if all nations lived in peace with one other? (NMET1994)

2. 复数名词表泛指前不需冠词的用法。

如:(1) Most animals have little connection with 不填 animals of a different kind unless they kill them for food. (NMET2000) (2) Many people are still in the habit of writing silly things in 不填 public places. (NMET1993) (3) I don't like talking on the phone; I prefer writing 不填 letters. (NMET2002 春)

3. 抽象名词前不用冠词的情形。如:(1) Mr Smith, there's a man at the front door who says he has 不填 news for you of great importance. (NMET2001 春) (2) Many people agree that a knowledge of English is a must on 不填 international trade today. (NMET1996)

4. 固定搭配中名词前有无冠词或是定冠词还是不定冠词的用法。如:(1) Paper money was in 不填 use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in the

thirteenth century. (NMET1999) (2) His daughter is always shy in 不填 public and she never dares to make a speech to the public. (上海2001春)

【高分揭秘】

【例1】The warmth of _____ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of _____ wool used. (NMET2001)

- A. the; the B. the; 不填
C. 不填; the D. 不填; 不填

【揭秘】该题测试可数名词 sweater 和不可数名词 wool 在具体语境中对冠词的要求。sweater 在句中作后置定语修饰 the warmth, 因其为可数名词, 可在其前用 the 表特指或用不定冠词表泛指; 而 the sort of 后的名词前常不加冠词。故只能选择 B。又如:

(1) He's the sort of person I really dislike. 他这种人我真不喜欢。

(2) What sort of paint are you using? 你用的是哪种颜料?

(3) We can't approve of this sort of thing/these sorts of things/things of this sort. 我们不能赞成这件事。

以上例句中 person, paint, thing, things 因受到 the (this) sort (these sorts) 的限制, 其前都没用冠词。

实际上, 在 NMET2000 单项选择中测试过 of... kind 修饰名词的情形, 例句见《命题规律》冠词测试 2。句中的 animals of a different kind 相当于 a different kind of animals; 同样, 当 kind 为修饰名词时, 名词前常不用冠词。因此, 解读高考试题, 找到知识的内在联系, 有利于提高解题能力。

【例2】—Can you shoot that bird at the top of the tree?

—No, it's out of _____. (上海2001)

- A. range B. reach
C. control D. distance

【揭秘】该题测试语境中名词意义的选择。out of 后能接许多名词, 如: out of one's reach 够不着; out of control 失控; out of date 过时; out of work 失业; out of patience 不耐烦; out of danger 脱离危险; out of order (机器等) 工作出故障等。但不常说 out of distance, 故可排除 D。从意义上来看, 不能选择 C。reach 指“手”够着某物, 而句中 shoot 一词指用“枪弹”去射击, 故不能选

择 B。A 选项 range 可指“(枪炮、导弹等的)射程”,所以答案为 A。又如:

The gun has a range of five miles. 这炮的射程为五英里。

in/within/out of/beyond range 在射程以内(以外)

【例 3】This is not a match. We're playing chess just for _____. (上海 2001 春)

A. habit B. hobby C. fun D. game

【揭秘】答案为 C。(just) for fun/for the fun of it; (just) in fun 是习惯用语,意为“取乐;非认真地;当笑话”。又如:

I'm learning to cook, just for the fun of it. 我正在学做饭,做着玩儿而已。

He only said it in fun—he didn't really mean it. 他只是说着玩儿——并非真是那个意思。

【总结】解答此类题时注意:

(1)从题干的含义、上下对话的含义中去领会命题角度,不能断章取义,应挖掘出题干、对话中的隐含意义。

(2)有时除了注意选项在句中的意义外,还应考虑到惯用法的要求,习惯用语只能靠记忆,如例 3。

(3)冠词的考查往往不单一考查某一种用法,而是在同一个题中综合考查用不同冠词以及用定冠词还是不定冠词的情形。

【能力测试】

一、A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。[共 45 小题,每小题 2 分,满分 90 分]

- He left _____ with my secretary that he would call again in the afternoon. He said he would keep _____.
A. words; his words B. word; his word
C. word; word D. the word; his word
- It's important for us to employ a word or a phrase according to the _____ in language studies.
A. situation B. expression
C. condition D. translation
- Pop music is loved by lots of people, but it is not to everyone's _____.
A. smell B. favour C. sound D. taste
- Enough of it! Nobody here thinks that what you are saying should make any _____.
A. excuse B. sense C. use D. value
- How dare you play on such thin ice?
—Playing on ice is not my _____ of spending spare time.

A. idea B. thought
C. mind D. attention

- Some of the passengers told the reporters about their _____ in the burning train.
A. details B. trips
C. events D. experiences
- I knew _____ was ahead. Whenever Dad's face turns red, look out!
A. suffering B. difficulty
C. trouble D. danger
- If the company wants to fire me, they have to give me three months' _____.
A. advice B. information
C. notice D. message
- I can't advise you what to do; you must use your own _____.
A. opinion B. purpose
C. thought D. judgement
- You must get there within half an hour. There should be no _____ in sending the blood to the dying man.
A. worry B. delay
C. time D. service
- My parents always let me have my own _____ of living.
A. way B. method
C. manner D. means
- There are usually at least two _____ of looking at every question.
A. means B. directions
C. views D. ways
- The rescue team made every _____ to find the missing mountain climber.
A. force B. energy
C. effort D. possibility
- The young student is _____ as a writer. It's _____ to all his teachers.
A. success; surprise B. a success; surprise
C. success; a surprise D. a success; a surprise
- We think it necessary to prevent the sound _____ as it is getting more and more serious.
A. position B. pollution
C. problem D. condition
- You have no _____ how worried I was at that time.
A. idea B. thought
C. mind D. opinion

17. Hundreds of people leave their village to seek their _____ in cities.
A. luck B. chance C. fortune D. future
18. We had tried everything, but it made little _____.
A. good B. use C. result D. difference
19. In the botanic garden we can find a(n) _____ of plants that range from tall trees to small flowers.
A. type B. group C. amount D. variety
20. Now that time is limited, I'll put it in _____.
A. public B. secret C. all D. short
21. —How can I use this washing machine?
—Well, just refer to the _____.
A. explanations B. expressions C. introductions D. directions
22. Father went to his doctor for _____ about his _____ trouble.
A. advice; heart B. advices; hearts C. advices; heart's D. advice; heart's
23. —Would you be so kind as to give me a _____?
I'm too tired to walk any farther.
—I'm sorry, but the car's too crowded.
A. place B. drive C. seat D. lift
24. The new law will come to _____ on the day when it is passed.
A. effect B. use C. being D. existence
25. Having been out of work for a few months, the couple are now making their _____ by selling newspapers.
A. money B. fortune C. business D. living
26. We all know that _____ speak louder than words.
A. movements B. performances C. deeds D. actions
27. —Is there any _____ to the time that I can stay here?
—Yes, you must leave here before he comes back.
A. number B. length C. limit D. matter
28. He is in hospital struggling against his disease. The news that his wardmate(室友) is getting well and strong has brought _____ to him.
A. courage B. message C. comfort D. friendship
29. —What's on _____ phone on the twelfth at two o'clock?
—I didn't know her. You were wanted by _____ Mrs Smith.
A. a; the B. the; 不填 C. the; a D. a; 不填
30. My mother is usually on _____ duty in her office every _____ few days.
A. the; 不填 B. 不填; 不填 C. 不填; a D. a; 不填
31. Apples are usually sold by _____ weight, and eggs are sometimes sold by _____ dozen.
A. the; the B. 不填; a C. 不填; the D. the; a
32. He has _____ great interest in history, especially in _____ history of Tang Dynasty.
A. a; the B. a; 不填 C. 不填; the D. 不填; a
33. Pay attention to _____ road sign while driving in _____ foreign country.
A. a; a B. the; the C. the; a D. a; the
34. _____ teacher of my grandfather's will come tomorrow. I'm wondering how old _____ man he should be.
A. The; a B. A; a C. A; the D. The; the
35. Things of _____ kind come together; people of _____ kind fall into _____ same group.
A. a; the; the B. a; a; the C. the; the; the D. a; a; a
36. —You mean you know _____ boy?
—No. I know _____ boy exactly like him.
A. the; a B. a; the C. a; a D. the; the
37. The company decided to put the plan into _____ operation because it was _____ most practical one.
A. an; a B. the; 不填 C. 不填; the D. an; 不填
38. —We spent all our money because we had bought _____ dearest TV.
—Why didn't you buy _____ cheapest one?
A. the; a B. a; a C. the; the D. a; the
39. —What do you think of _____ manager of your company?
—Oh, he is _____ manager who is pleasant to work with.
A. the; the B. a; a

- C. a; the D. the; a
40. They have their reasons for keeping their marriage _____ secret for _____ moment.
A. the; a
B. the; the
C. a; the
D. a; a
41. —Did you have _____ wonderful time yesterday?
—Yes, I was on _____ top of _____ world.
A. 不填; the; a B. a; 不填; the
C. a; a; the D. a; the; the
42. It is known to us that it takes years of _____ practice to gain _____ skills of _____ expert.
A. 不填; the; an B. 不填; the; the
C. the; the; an D. a; 不填; the
43. Many of _____ streets in Disneyland are built to look like _____ streets in _____ USA in _____ 1890s.
A. 不填; the; the; the
B. the; 不填; the; the
C. the; the; 不填; the
D. the; the; the; 不填
44. —My son is lost. Did you see a boy passing by here?
—I saw _____ boy hidden behind _____ tree over there. You may go and have a look.
A. a; a B. the; the
C. a; the D. the; a
45. Mary climbed to the top of the mountain in a hurry, looked down and found in _____ surprise that _____

whole town took on a new look.

A. the; the B. 不填; the

C. a; a D. the; a

二、单句改错(每小题3分;满分30分)

分析以下单句,并找出与名词和冠词用法有关的错误;每句只有一处用错、漏用、多用冠词(名词)的错误。

46. They do not want me to do any work at family. (NMET2001) 46. _____
47. We may be one family and live under a same roof. (NMET2001) 47. _____
48. ...talked to me. She said that she and my schoolmate all ... (NMET2000) 48. _____
49. ... present! Suddenly, I caught a sight of my English teacher in... (NMET2000) 49. _____
50. I'll take this chance to wish you wonderful time on your birthday. (NMET2000 春) 50. _____
51. Happy birthday, Peter, and many happy return of the day! (NMET2000 春) 51. _____
52. Some wanted to see the programme while others preferred another. (NMET1999) 52. _____
53. We practise for three times every week and often watch football match on TV together. (NMET1998) 53. _____
54. Each player must obey captain, who is the leader of the team. (NMET1998) 54. _____
55. We study quite a few subject, such as maths, Chinese, English and physics. (NMET1997) 55. _____

【命题规律】

高考对人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、疑问代词、不定代词和 it 的用法测试频率较高,测试方向如下:

1. 人称代词、物主代词和反身代词的用法。如:
(1)—Is your camera like Bill's and Ann's? —No, but it's almost the same as yours. (NMET1994) (2) Tom felt that he knew everybody's business better than they knew it themselves. (NMET1996)

2. 不定代词 either, neither, any, none, everything, anything, something, nothing, other, another 等的用法。如:(1) I agree with most of what you said, but I don't agree with everything. (NMET1997) (2)—Can you come on Monday or Tuesday? —I'm afraid neither day is possible. (NMET1998) (3)—Are the new rules working? —Yes. Few books are stolen. (NMET1999)

3. it, one, ones, that, those 的区别。如:(1)—Why don't we take a little break? —Didn't we just have one? (NMET2000) (2) Few pleasures can equal that of a cool drink on a hot day. (NMET1999)

4. 疑问代词的用法。如:(1) I read about it in some book or other, does it matter which it was? (NMET2001 春) (2) Dr Black comes from either Oxford or Cambridge, I can't remember which. (NMET1998)

5. it 的指代性用法,即指代前文提到的同一事物或代替整个句子的意义。如:(1) I was disappointed with the film. I had expected it to be much better. (NMET1993) (2) Tom's mother kept telling him that he should work harder, but it didn't help. (NMET1993)

6. it 代替 that 从句,不定式等。如:(1) It is a fact that English is being accepted as an international language. (NMET1995) (2) In fact it is a hard job for the police to keep order in an important football match. (上海 2001)

【高分揭秘】

【例 1】The Parkers bought a new house but _____ will need a lot of work before they can move in. (NMET2001)

A. they B. it C. one D. which

【揭秘】该题隐含着“装修房子或做其他事需要许多工作量”之意,即 _____ will need a lot of work (to furnish the house...) before they can move in. 即空白处

是代替隐含的不定式,故应选择 it。答案为 B。

【例 2】If you want to change for a double room you'll have to pay _____ \$15. (NMET2000)

A. another B. other C. more D. each

【揭秘】another 修饰数词时,只能放在数词之前;other 修饰数词时,只能放在数词之后;more 与数词连用时,可放于数词之后,也可放在被修饰的名词之后;each 常修饰名词。根据语言意义和语言形式,只能选 A。又如:

another two students 另外两名学生; two other students 两名其他学生; two more students (= two students more) 还有两名学生。

研读高考试题可以看到, NMET1995 曾考过类似的题目:—Have you finished your report yet?

—No, I will finish it in _____ 10 minutes. (答案: A)

A. another B. other C. more D. less

【例 3】Mr Alcott, headmaster of the school, refused to accept _____ of the three suggestions made by the Students' Union. (上海 2001 春)

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

【揭秘】答案为 C。从句中 the three suggestions 可知“建议有三条”,因此不能选择与 either(两者中任何一个)和 neither(两者都不)。none 意为 not any, not one(毫无;一个也没有),与题意不符。any of the three questions 意为“三个问题中的任何一个”。

【总结】(1)从近几年高考试题分析可知,不定代词的含义与区分是考试热点。不定代词具有名词和形容词的性质,并有可数和不可数的区别。如: There are many high buildings on each side of the student.

(2)不能将 it 的用法与 there be 句型混淆。

(3)既要注意疑问代词 where 与 which 的区别,也不能将 which 与 what 的用法混淆。如 There're so many kinds of tape-recorders on sale that I can't make up my mind which to buy. (不要将 which 误用成 what)

(4)注意在语境中选择词义。如:—Is everybody here? —No. Bob and Tim have asked for leave. (不能误用成 anybody) (NMET1993)

【能力测试】

一、从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的

最佳答案。(共 45 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 90 分)

1. Some people would rather ride bicycles as bicycle riding has _____ of the trouble of taking buses.
A. nothing B. none C. some D. neither
2. They were all very tired, but _____ of them would stop to take a rest.
A. any B. some C. none D. neither
3. —When shall we meet again?
—Make it _____ day you like; it's all the same to me.
A. one B. any C. another D. some
4. The director gave me a better offer than _____.
A. that of Dick's B. Dick's C. he gave Dick D. those of Dick
5. Sarah has read lots of stories by American writers. Now she would like to read _____ stories by writers from _____ countries.
A. some; any B. other; some C. some; other D. other; other
6. _____ writer is better known in China, Charles Dickens or Mark Twain?
A. Which B. What C. Either D. Any
7. —Shall I sit at this end of the boat or _____ end?
—If you kept still, you can sit at _____ end.
A. the other; any B. the other; either C. another; each D. that; every
8. I have no book shelf in my room, so I'm going to make _____ myself.
A. that B. this C. it D. one
9. I don't like these. Have you _____?
A. some B. any others C. others D. another ones
10. —Why didn't you have dinner out in a restaurant last night?
—We couldn't, because _____ of us _____ money in hand.
A. all; didn't have B. none; had any C. everyone; had no D. nobody; had any
11. There was one listener in the lecture hall and only ten minutes later did I see _____.
A. the other B. another C. some other D. the others
12. —About twenty of the students do well in maths.
—Oh, what about _____?
A. others B. the others C. the other D. another
13. —Have you ever seen _____ English film?
—Yes, I have already seen _____.
A. some; any B. any; it C. any; one D. some; that
14. No agreement was reached in the discussion as neither side would give way to _____.
A. another B. any other C. other D. the other
15. Though he talked like a man of sense, his actions were _____ of a fool.
A. these B. that C. those D. any
16. —What do you want me to say?
—_____ you like.
A. Anything B. Everything C. Something D. Nothing
17. Some of the wheat came from Canada. How about _____?
A. another B. the others C. the other D. the rest
18. —Will you be on holiday soon?
—Well, I'm too busy to take a holiday now. I'll be able to take _____ two months from now.
A. this B. that C. it D. one
19. —What do you know Tony is going to do next Sunday?
—I hear he is going camping with _____.
A. two another little boys B. two more little boys C. other two little boys D. two other little boys
20. —Would you please give me _____?
—Sure. Anything else?
A. more one apple B. apple one more C. one more apple D. another more apple
21. —How many from your teams entered for the contest?
—_____ but one.
A. Many B. Some C. Any D. All
22. I don't like these trousers. Please show me another _____.
A. one B. pair C. set D. piece
23. —Do you have _____ at home now, Stella?
—No, we still have to get several pounds of fruit and some tea.
A. something B. anything C. everything D. nothing

24. He cares so little about his meals that _____ will do so long as it fills his stomach.
A. anything B. everything
C. nothing D. something
25. —Can I help you?
—I'd like to buy a present for my father's birthday, _____ at a proper price but of great use.
A. one B. anyone
C. nobody D. nothing
26. I thought there would be many students in the hall, but when I got in, I found _____.
A. none B. no one C. nobody D. nothing
27. It is one thing to enjoy listening to good music, but it is quite _____ to perform skillfully yourself.
A. any other B. the other
C. another D. others
28. I looked round for a shop where I could buy chocolates, but _____ was closed.
A. nowhere B. anywhere
C. somewhere D. everywhere
29. Tom has been ill in bed for 2 weeks. He is told to have to stay in bed for _____ three weeks before going to school.
A. other B. the other
C. another D. some more
30. I didn't want either of _____ hats and asked the salesman to show me _____.
A. those; another B. two; the other
C. all; the others D. both; others
31. After paying 1,000 dollars _____, you'll all become full members of our club.
A. both B. all C. every D. each
32. He who is proud of his health has hardly _____ else to be proud of.
A. anything B. something
C. everything D. nothing
33. _____ of us can do everything, but all of us can do something.
A. Few B. Any C. None D. Some
34. New English-Chinese dictionary has been published several times, _____ more up to date than the last edition.
A. any B. everyone C. either D. each
35. —Which of these two books will you borrow?
—I'll borrow _____, for I've already got several

copies.

- A. neither B. either C. both D. all
36. —Are there any English storybooks for us students in the library?
—There are only a few, _____.
A. if any B. if some
C. though any D. though some
37. I prefer a street in a small town to _____ in such a large city as Shanghai.
A. that B. it C. this D. one
38. —Are you going there by bike or by bus?
—I think _____ way will do, for the weather is fine.
A. either B. neither C. some D. any
39. Turner's mother told him not to go there any more, but he had _____ of it.
A. nothing B. some C. none D. any
40. Young people may grow quickly in some ways and more slowly in _____.
A. others B. the other
C. some other D. these others
41. —I'm looking for a flat.
—Would you like _____ with _____ garden?
A. it; the B. it; a
C. one; a D. one; the
42. _____ will do you good to do some exercise every morning.
A. It B. There C. That D. This
43. Both teams were in hard training; _____ was willing to lose the game.
A. either B. neither
C. another D. the other
44. As I know, there is _____ car in this neighborhood.
A. no such B. no a
C. not such D. no such a
45. At that time neither country allowed _____ to open any companies on its land.
A. another B. the other
C. other D. the others
- 二、单句改错(共 10 小题;每小题 3 分,满分 30 分)
下列各句有一处用错、多用或漏用代词的错误,请更正。
46. I have neither brothers nor sisters—in any other words, I am an only child. (NMET2001) 46. _____
47. The day before the speech contest English teacher talked to me. (NMET2000) 47. _____

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| <p>48. I think I liked those classes because I felt that it helped me understand. (NMET2001 春) 48. _____</p> <p>49. I'll spend all the whole weekend reading and preparing for it. (NMET2000 春) 49. _____</p> <p>50. and there was no way of settling the matter except by selling the set. Now someone at home reads instead. (NMET1999) 50. _____</p> <p>51. And they must not break the rules too often if we want to win the game. (NMET1998) 51. _____</p> | <p>52. The Smiths did his best to make me feel at home. (NMET1996) 52. _____</p> <p>53. I hope that both you two could come and visit us... (NMET1995) 53. _____</p> <p>54. And I can't forget the good food you looked for I. (NMET1995) 54. _____</p> <p>55. I don't think this possible to master a foreign language without much memory work. 55. _____</p> |
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【命题规律】

英语介词使用频率高,搭配能力强,用法灵活,初学者极难掌握。

介词就其构成而言,分为简单介词和复杂介词,简单介词由一个介词构成;复合介词由两个或两个以上的单词构成,如:because of, except for, in spite of, on account of 等。

介词不能单独使用,而需要带自己的宾语。能充当介词宾语的主要有(1)名词;(2)代词;(3)-ing 动词及其短语;(4)名词性从句;(5)某些介词词组;(6)在少数情况下,不定式及不定式短语也可充当介词宾语,但一般直接用不定式作宾语(如:but, except)的介词极少。

介词及其宾语构成介词短语。介词短语在句子中主要用作后置定语、状语、表语、补足语等。由于介词的用法千变万化,往往给学习者带来很大困难。对于中学生来说,学习和掌握一些常用介词的用法及其搭配关系,则是高考大纲对我们的要求。

介词和介词短语的测试主要有以下几个方面:

1. 常用介词的区别。如:(1)—How long has his bookshop been in business? —Since 1982. (NMET1994) (2)The train leaves at 6:00 pm. So I have to be at the station by 5:40 pm at the latest. (NMET1997)

2. 常用介词的固定搭配。如:(1)We offered him our congratulations on his passing the college entrance exams. (NMET1993) (2)Marie Curie took little notice of the honours that were given to her in her late years. (上海 2002 春)

3. 介词短语的辨析。如:(1)If you keep on, you'll succeed in time. (NMET1993) (2)Don't all speak at once! One at a time. (NMET1994)

4. “with + 宾语 + 补语”复合结构。如:With production up by 60%, the company has had another excellent year. (NMET2000)

5. 在短文改错中设置用错介词、用漏介词、多用介词的错误,或出现介词后面用动词原形的错误,让考生辨别并改正。

【高分揭秘】

【例 1】I don't think I'll need any money but I'll bring some _____. (NMET2000)

A. at last B. in case

C. once again D. in time

【揭秘】at last 意为“最后”;in case 意为“以防万一,免得”;once again 意为“再一次”;in time 意为“及时,迟早”。根据句意可知,答案为 B。又如:It may rain—you'd better take an umbrella in case. 可能下雨——你最好带把伞,以防万一(下起来)。

【例 2】The home improvements have taken what little there is _____ my spare time. (NMET2001)

A. of B. in C. from D. at

【揭秘】答案为 A。做此题时,若不分析句意,很容易误选选项 B。因考生已经记住了 in one's spare time(在某人的空余时间里)这一短语并已形成思维定势。分析句子结构可知,there is 是后置定语,修饰 little,即可将句子变为:… have taken what little _____ my spare time. 所以空白处应用 of,即 little of my spare time(占去较少的空余时间)。因此,做题时,排除思维定势的干扰是十分重要的。

【例 3】The number of the employees has grown from 1,000 to 1,200. This means it has risen _____ 20 percent. (上海 1999)

A. by B. at C. to D. with

【揭秘】答案为 A。如果表示增加了或减少了多少,用介词 by。如果表示增加或减少到多少,用介词 to。如:reduce one's weight from 98 to 92 kilos (by 6 kilos)把体重从 98 公斤减少到 92 公斤(减少 6 公斤)。

【总结】(1)加强对考纲中出现的与介词有关的词组的固定搭配的识记和理解。

(2)掌握常见介词 in, on, for, to, with 等的基本用法。

(3)注意从语境意义和惯用法等角度分析试题,寻找解决问题的突破口。

【能力测试】

一、从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。(共 45 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 90 分)

1. For miles around me there was nothing but a desert, without a single plant or tree _____.

A. in sight B. on earth
C. at a distance D. in place

2. Your performance in the driving test didn't reach the required standard. _____, you failed.