

百日冲刺

艺术院校考生**高考**辅导教材

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编者的话

高考作为华夏第一大考,涉及到千家万户,引起了广大师生和家长的关注。千军万马过独木桥将是一年一度美丽的风景。在烽火又起的高考即将来临之际,我们组织了广大一线优秀教师,共同编写了这套高考百日冲刺丛书,希望以此能够帮助广大艺术院校考生在高考路上走的更长、更稳。

本套丛书本着贯彻国家教育方针、落实高考精神,体现“以学生发展为本”的理念,立足于学生的全面、和谐及个性化发展,着力培养学生的创新精神和实践能力,严格依据新课程标准,科学地考查基础知识、基本技能,坚持“以能力立意”和“以教育价值立意”的命题理念,注意试题素材的正面教育功能和积极的价值取向,提倡整合学科知识以考查分析解决实际问题的综合能力和探究能力,力求做到科学精当,准确适用。本丛书分为语文、数学、英语、地理、政治、历史六科。每科按新课标的最新学科标准分类,以章或单元的形式系统梳理本学科高中阶段的所学内容,是报考艺术院校的广大考生在高考冲刺复习阶段必备的辅导用书。本丛书具有以下特点:

抓住规律,循序渐进 依照考点顺序由易到难地编排近来高考过程中各类最新题型,并注重呈现各地具有代表性和经典性的试题。力求在达到完全夯实学生基础知识和基本技能的同时,全面训练学生了解新题型、熟悉新题型、掌握新题型内在的规律的解题技巧。

试题精讲,触类旁通 每一道例题的选择均严格把握新颖性、经典性原则,所选例题着重表现每一考点的内容实质和不同的形式,使学生能够触类旁通,举一反三;而对试题的精当解析,则有的放矢地梳理出了解题思路、方法和规律,对学生的复习起到至关重要的指导作用。

真题模拟,思维突破 设有特色鲜明的“真题模拟”栏目,它既是对某类题型的归纳概括,同时又是该类题型的拓展延伸,引导学生面对试题如何进行思考、入手解决,具有浓郁的人文关怀和严肃的科学精神。通过此栏目,既训练了学生的解题能力,又检验了学生的知识掌握情况,拓展了学生的解题思路。

诗人泰戈尔说:“不是槌的打击/而是水的载歌载舞/使鹅卵石臻于完美。”科学的方法,合理的工具,往往使你的学习事半功倍。愿怀有梦想的你,幸运地选择本套丛书,愉快地使用本套丛书,在即将面对的考试中,拨开云雾见晴天,以得意想不到的突破,获得理想如意的成绩。

烽火高考路,我们与你同行!

编者

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第一部分 语法基础知识

专题一 动词的时态和语态

一、动词的时态

考点提示 [依据教材把握基础]

1. 一般现在时、一般过去时及一般将来时的用法;
2. 现在进行时、过去进行时及现在完成进行时的用法;
3. 现在完成时与过去完成时的用法。

阶段特征 [今年的高考动向]

1. 考查固定句式/句型中的时态;
2. 在上下文中考查时态;
3. 在语境中考查时态;
4. 在短文改错、书面表达中考查时态。

主干知识 [名师讲解重难点]

1. 八种基本时态的用法

(1) 一般现在时的用法

①表示现在的习惯,经常发生的动作或存在的状态。例如:

She usually gets up at 6 o'clock.

It belongs to me now.

There are 365 days in a year.

②表示主语的特征;性格和能力。例如:

My favourite color is white.

③表示客观事实或真理。例如:

Light travels faster than sound.

④表示按照计划安排好的将来行为。(只限于 go, come, leave, start, stop, be 等有开始



或移动意义的词)。例如:

The film starts at seven this evening.

The train leaves at 8:00 p. m. .

(2) 一般过去时的用法

① 表示过去的动作或状态。例如:

I was a college student 6 years ago.

② 叙述过去连续发生的事情。例如:

I got up, put on my coat and went to school.

③ 表示过去一段时间内经常发生的动作。

When I was at college, I often went to read books in the library.

(3) 一般将来时的用法

① 表示将来的动作或状态。例如:

It will be fine tomorrow.

② 表示将来的经常性动作。例如:

We shall come and work in this factory every year.

(4) 现在进行时的用法

① 表示说话时正在进行的动作。例如:

Listen! The birds are singing in the woods.

② 表示现阶段正在进行的动作(说话时动作不一定在进行)。

例如:

We are working on a farm these days.

(5) 过去进行时的用法

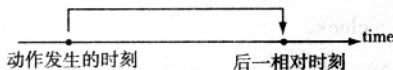
表示过去某一时刻或某段时间内正在发生的动作,如:

Last night while I was doing my homework, my parents were watching TV.

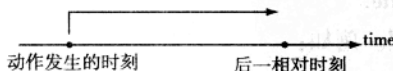
(6) 现在完成时的用法

它有两个主要用法:“已完成”用法和“未完成”用法。

“已完成”用法指动作或过程发生在说话之前某个没有明确说出的过去时间(常指最近的过去时间),现在已经完成了,并与现在的情况有联系。如:He's turned off the light. (含义是:灯是在某个过去时间被关掉,说话时仍然关着。)如图:



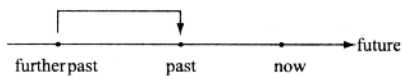
“未完成”用法是指动作或状态从过去某时开始,继续到现在,可能继续下去,也可能刚刚结束,如:He's lived here since 1980. (含义是:他自从1980年以来到这里居住,至今还住在这里。)如图:



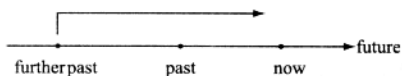
(7) 过去完成时的用法



①已完成含义:表示过去某一时刻以前的动作对过去时刻的影响。如图:



②未完成含义:表示过去某一时刻以前开始的动作持续到过去这一时刻,而且还可能继续持续下去。如图:



(8) 过去将来时的用法

对于过去某一时刻而言将要发生的动作或存在的状态,如:

They wanted to know when you would finish the task.

高考链接 [今年高考会怎么考]

下面简述一下使用这几种时态时应注意的事项。

1. 瞬时动词 come, go, start, begin, leave, return, sail, open, arrive, stop 等可以用一般现在时或现在进行时表示将来的动作,常用来表示已决定的、有计划的或即将发生的行为,通常句子中带有时间状语。例如:

①The train starts out at four o'clock.

②Tom is leaving tomorrow afternoon.

2. 在时间、方式、让步状语从句及在 if, as long as, unless 引导的条件状语从句中,常用一般现在时表示一般将来时,有时也可用现在完成时表示将来完成的动作。

例如:

①I'll go there unless it rains.

②Even if it rains tomorrow, the sports meeting will take place.

③I will go to your home when I have finished my homework.

3. 下列动词通常不能用于进行时:

(1) 表示感官的动词: see, hear, smell, taste, feel, notice, look, seem, appear

(2) 表示情感的动词: hate, love, fear, like, want, wish, prefer, refuse, forgive

(3) 表示存在的动词: be, exist, remain, stay, obtain (获得)

(4) 表示占有与从属的动词: have, possess (具有), own, contain, belong, consist of, form

(5) 表示思考、理解的动词: understand, know, believe, think, doubt, forget, remember

4. 在 It's about time that...; I wish that...; I would rather...; If only...; as if/though 等结构的后面表示现在或未来的主观想像或假设情况,常用过去时。例如:

①It's high time that we went to school.

②We would rather you stayed with us for a long time.

5. 区分表示将来的 will; be going to; be + v. -ing; be about to。表示事先考虑过的,即说话时刻之前已考虑的意图,常用 be going to。be going to 还可用来表示已有迹象表明要发生或不受人们主观安排的将来动作;如果是说话时刻才考虑到的用 will; 如果表示将来具有“肯定的安排”的含义,这种“安排”通常不容改变,用 be + v. -ing 形式; be about to 往往



表示即将(马上)要发生的动作,一般不能和时间状语一起连用。例如:

- Look at the dark clouds. It _____.
- A. is going to rain B. is raining
C. is about to rain D. rains

答案选 A。

6. 表示愿望、打算一类的词,如: hope, expect, mean, intend, want, think, suppose 等,其过去完成时表示过去未曾实现的愿望或意图。如:

- I had hoped to see more of ShangHai.
我本希望在上海多看看。(但未能如愿)
I had meant to help you, but I was too busy at the moment.
我本想去帮你的,但当时确实太忙了。
I had thought you would come tomorrow.
我原以为你明天才来呢。

7. 某些固定句式中的动词时态是固定的、约定俗成的。

(1) This/It is the first/second...time + that 从句。that 从句一般用现在完成时,如果把前边的 is 改为 was,则 that 从句用过去完成时。如:

- This is the first time I have come here.
It was the third time(that) he had made the same mistake.

(2) It is/has been + 一段时间 + since 从句。since 从句中一般用过去时,如果将前边的 is 改为 was,则 since 从句中用过去完成时。如:

- It was ten years since we had had such a wonderful time.

(3) be about to do...when...意为“即将……(这时)突然……”。如:

- I was about to go out when the telephone rang.

(4) be (was/were) + doing...when...意为“正在干……(这时)突然……”。如:

- They were reading when Tom shouted in pain.

(5) Hardly had...done...when...; No sooner had...done...than...

when 和 than 从句里用一般过去时,表示“刚刚……就……”。如:

Hardly(No sooner) had I got home when (than) the rain poured down. 我刚到家大雨就倾盆而下。

(6) It + be + 一段时间 + before 从句

这个句式分两种情况:如果主句用将来时,则从句用一般现在时表将来时,意为多长时间以后即将发生某事;如果主句用过去时,从句也用过去时,意为多长时间后发生了某事。如:

- It won't be long before he succeeds. (= He will succeed soon.)

It was ten years before they met again. (= They met again ten years later.)

8. 一般过去时和现在完成时都表示过去所发生的动作,但现在完成时强调这一动作与现在的关系,如对现在产生的影响、结果等,所以它不能和表示过去的时间状语连用;—



般过去时只表示过去的事实,不表示和现在的关系,它可以和表示过去的时间状语连用。

例如:

①—Have you read the book?

—Yes, I have.

②—When did you read it?

—I read it last summer.

另外要注意:含时间状语和让步状语从句的主句不用现在完成时,例如:

Tom's second computer went wrong although he used it only once.

9. 注意主从复合句中时态的呼应。除宾语从句外,其他名词性从句,如主语从句、表语从句和同位语从句一般要遵循时态呼应规律,而状语从句和定语从句则是根据本身意思需要选用适当的时态。例如:

①I'll write to tell him that he did wrong last night.

②She told me her brother died in 1980. (此处不能用 had died)

③The teacher told us that the earth turns from west to east.

④That he came late made the teacher angry.

⑤The film I saw yesterday is very interesting.

二、动词的语态

考点提示 [依据教材把握基础]

1. 被动语态的由来;
2. 各种时态的被动语态形式;尤其是进行时态的被动语态;
3. 用主动表示被动意义;
4. get + v. - ed 构成的被动语态

阶段特征 [今年的高考动向]

1. 明确语言环境,正确使用动词的语态;
2. 根据主谓关系,正确运用逻辑推理,使用主动和被动语态;
3. 考查固定句式中的被动语态;
4. 在上下文和语境中考查语态。

主干知识 [名师讲解重难点]

1. 被动语态的构成

(1)一般现在时:is/am/are done。例如:

The Great Wall is known all over the world.

(2)一般过去时:was/were done。例如:



This city was liberated in 1948.

(3) 一般将来时: will be done。例如:

The matter will be discussed tomorrow.

(4) 现在进行时: is/am/are being done。例如:

The question is being discussed at present.

(5) 过去进行时: was/were being done。例如:

The boy was being operated on when his parents hurried to the hospital.

(6) 现在完成时: has/have been done。例如:

The bridge has been built this month.

(7) 过去完成时: had been done。例如:

The tickets had been sold out before I came to the cinema.

(8) 过去将来时: would be done。例如:

He said the book would be returned as soon as he finished it.

2. 被动语态的用法

(1) 不知道或没必要指出动作的执行者。例如:

Many houses will be built here.

(2) 强调动作的“承受者”。例如:

The song “The East is Red” was written by a poor peasant.

(3) 动作的执行者有较长的修饰语。例如:

The plan was supported by those who wished to have more chances to speak English.

(4) 出于礼貌, 不愿意说出动作的执行者。例如:

You are requested to attend the meeting.

高考链接 [今年高考会怎么考]

1. 掌握被动语态的时态。动词的被动语态是由动词 be 加上过去分词构成, 时态通过 be 表现出来。

例如:

① A library with five thousand books is offered to the nation as a gift.

② We haven't moved into the new house because the rooms are being painted.

③ The sports meet will be put off because of the bad weather.

④ Two big towers were being built there at that time.

⑤ My hometown was liberated in 1949 and now has been turned into a beautiful city.

⑥ The doctor has already been sent for.

⑦ When the firefighters arrived, the big fire had been put out.

2. 注意短语动词的被动语态。由“动词 + 副词 + 介词”构成的三词动词和一些以介词结尾的成语动词变被动语态时要避免遗漏介词。例如:

① The book is often referred to.

3. 不及物动词没有被动语态。如: appear, arrive, belong, break out, come true, die, es-



cape, fall, happen, last, remain, succeed, take place, occur 等。例如:

① The news quickly spread in the country.

② What happened to him?

有些动词尽管是及物动词但也不能变为被动语态,如: have on, agree with, write to, belong to, have, own, know, understand 等。例如:

① I quite agree with you.

② His brother owns a large company.

4. 有些动词的主动形式表示被动意义。这类动词是一些表示主语特征、性质的不及物动词,如: sell, wash, wear, shut, open, read, write, cut, end, begin 等;联系动词 look, feel, taste, smell, sound 等,也是用主动形式表示被动意义,但后要接形容词作表语,不能接副词。例如:

The cloth looks good and washes well.

5. 有些动词形式上是被动的,但含义上是主动的。

(1) He was dressed in a policeman's clothes at that time.

(2) He was drunk at the dinner.

(3) The girl was lost in the forest.

(4) My uncle has been engaged in the study of cotton growing for 20 years.

(5) The boy was seated on a chair.

(6) They are hidden behind the trees.

(7) The soldiers were stationed on the top of the mountain.

6. get + v. - ed 分词构成的被动语态

get 有不同的时、体形式,也能自由地用于不定式被动结构,但构成疑问句要借助于 do。get done 侧重于动作的结果而非本身;这种结构在人们谈到突然发生、未曾料到的事件或事故,或者用了 in the end..., at last 等状语时尤为常见。例如:

The boy got hurt on his way from work.

Our house is getting painted.

How did it get broken?

He got caught by the police driving at 60 km through Cambridge.

In the end he got invited.

巩固练习

1. By the time you arrive in London, we _____ in Europe for two weeks.

A. shall stay

B. have stayed

C. will have stayed

D. have been staying

2. —I say, Harry. What did you say to the laid-off worker just now?

—Nothing. I _____ to myself.



- A. had only talked B. am only talking
C. have just talked D. was just talking
3. —Is the meeting held in Room 302 or 303?
—It should be 302. But I hear that it _____ till tomorrow.
A. was put off B. will put off
C. has been put off D. is put off
4. —Have you seen Michael recently?
—Yes, in fact I saw him this morning. I _____ him for two years.
A. haven't seen B. hadn't seen
C. didn't see D. don't see
5. Tom's father had not spoken to him since his marriage, because he considered Tom _____ a mistake in marrying so young a girl.
A. had made B. made
C. would make D. was making
6. —Well, that was really a good meal. I _____ you were a really good cook.
—Thank you.
A. didn't know B. don't know
C. haven't known D. hadn't known
7. Mrs. White became a teacher in 1985. She _____ for twenty years by next summer.
A. will teach B. would have taught
C. has been teaching D. will have been teaching
8. —It is around 100 years, known to us all, _____ the first modern Olympic Games was held.
—It really is. But where _____?
A. that; was that B. since; was it
C. after; is that D. when; is it
9. The two friends _____ on the Internet for three hours, and they would go on till the next morning.
A. had been chatting B. had chatted
C. were chatting D. has been chatting
10. Let's go out now. It _____ any more.
A. didn't rain B. doesn't rain
C. won't rain D. isn't raining
11. The time is not far away when mobile phones _____ widespread in China's vast country
— side.



专题二 非谓语动词

一、不定式

考点提示 [依据教材把握基础]

1. 不定式的一般式、被动式及进行式；
2. 不定式的省略与否定结构；
3. 不定式作主语、宾语、宾语补足语、表语和状语的用法；
4. 疑问词 + 不定式短语。

阶段特征 [今年的高考动向]

1. 对不定式作主语、宾语、定语、状语、表语及宾语补足语的考查；
2. 对不定式作后置定语与 v-ing 形式、过去分词作定语的区别的考查。

主干知识 [名师讲解重难点]

1. 不定式的形式和意义

式 \ 态	主动态	被动态
一般式	to do	to be done
完成式	to have done	to have been done
进行式	to be doing	/
完成进行式	to have been doing	/
否定式	not to do	not to be done

2. 不定式的句法功能

(1) 作主语

例: It took him quite some time to find the elephant at all.

(2) 作表语

例: Her job is to look after the children in the nursery.

(3) 作宾语

He refused to give in.

(4) 作宾语补足语

I told him to sit down.

(5) 作定语

I have a lot of work to do.



(6) 作状语

He worked hard to pass the exam.

二、动词 ing 形式

考点提示 [依据教材把握基础]

1. *v. -ing* 形式的一般式、完成式、否定式、被动式的意义和用法;
2. *v. -ing* 形式作主语、宾语、表语、定语、宾语补足语、状语的功能;
3. *v. -ing* 形式作定语、状语、宾语等与其他非谓语动词的区别。

阶段特征 [今年的高考动向]

1. 对 *v. -ing* 形式的各种形式的考查;
2. 对 *v. -ing* 形式各项句法功能的考查;
3. 在短文改错、完形填空中的考查;
4. 在书面表达中的合理运用。

主干知识 [名师讲解重难点]

1. *v. -ing* 形式的形式和意义

式 \ 态	主动态	被动态
一般式	doing	being done
完成式	having done	having been done
否定式	not doing not having done	not being done not having been done

2. *v. -ing* 形式的句法功能

(1) 作主语:

Learning English well is not so easy.

It's worth reading English every day.

His coming late made us unhappy.

(2) 作宾语

I enjoy being a teacher.

(3) 作表语

My job is teaching English.

The programme is very interesting.

(4) 作定语

It was a good hiding place.

The man watching the game is my uncle.



(5) 作宾语补足语

The policeman found the thief hiding under a rock.

The man got on the bus with a baby lying in his arms.

(6) 作状语

Seeing this, we all laughed.

Having finished the new lesson, we had a test.

Having been told again and again, he still made the same mistake.

三、过去分词

考点提示 [依据教材把握基础]

1. 过去分词的形式和意义;
2. 过去分词的句法功能;
3. 独立主格结构;
4. 过去分词作定语、状语等时与其他两种非谓语动词形式的区别。

阶段特征 [今年的高考动向]

1. 对过去分词的形式考查;
2. 对过去分词作表语、定语、状语、宾语补足语等句法功能的考查;
3. 对独立主格结构的考查。

主干知识 [名师讲解重难点]

1. 过去分词的句法功能

(1) 作表语

All hope is gone.

When I got to the classroom, I found the door was locked.

(2) 作定语

an excited boy/fallen leaves/a cup broken by a cat

The stolen car was found by the police last week.

(3) 作宾语补足语

I had my hair cut yesterday.

The thief was brought in with his two hands tied behind.

(4) 作状语

Seen from space, the earth looks blue. (方式状语)

Beaten by his father, the boy was afraid to go home. (原因状语)

Given more time, I'll do the job better. (条件状语)



高考链接 [今年高考会怎么考]

1. 后接动词原形作宾语补足语的动词在使用被动式时要恢复,这种动词有: feel, listen to, hear, let, make, have, see watch, notice, observe, 例如:

I watched a thief slip into the bank. (主动)

The boy was made to do a lot of work. (被动)

2. 不定式可以作某些形容词的宾语

有一些形容词: happy, glad, pleased, sure, certain, ready, eager, free, afraid, willing, likely 等等,可以跟不定式作宾语,例如:

① They are pleased to hear the news.

② All the people were eager to see the clothes.

3. 不定式作宾语

英语中有一些动词的后面只能跟不定式形式,不能和动名词连用,中学阶段常见的有: 要想学习 (want, hope, would like, wish, expect, care, choose, learn) 早打算 (plan, prepare, mean),

同意否 (agree, promise, choose, offer, refuse) 问问看 (ask, beg),

决定了 (decide, make up one's mind, be determined) 就尽力干 (manage, try),

干不了也别装蒜 (can't afford, fail, pretend)

4. 不定式复合结构作宾语

有时不定式和疑问词一起构成复合结构作宾语,能够跟这种复合结构的动词有: tell, teach, know, show, learn, decide, wonder, explain 等等,例如:

① I don't know what to do next.

② They are learning how to make paper from wood.

(他们在学习如何用木头造纸。)

5. 动名词作为宾语的时候很多,可以归纳为如下几种情况:

(1) 一些动词,例如: allow, require, escape, suggest, avoid, finish, mind, include, miss, imagine, appreciate, delay, practise, resist, risk, excuse, enjoy, consider, endure, advise, postpone 等,和一些词组,例如: be (get) used to (习惯于), feel like; set about, stick to, keep on, look forward to, devote oneself to, insist on, pay attention to, get down to, be worth, can't stand, can't help, give up, put off 等等,后面可以用动名词作宾语,而不能用不定式作宾语。例如:

① They couldn't help laughing when they saw him.

② Although he meets with a lot of difficulties he never gives up trying.

(2) 在 love, hate, prefer 等词后面可以用动名词作宾语,也可以用不定式作为宾语,而且意思相差不大,但是当表示具体的或特指的一次性动作,常用不定式。

例如:

① I prefer to stay at home today.

② They prefer walking to cycling.



(3) 在 allow, advise, forbid, permit 等词后面直接跟宾语时,用动名词;如果后面有名词或代词作宾语,然后再跟动词作宾语补足语时,宾语补足语用不定式。

例如:

① We don't allow smoking in the classroom.

② We don't allow students to smoke in the classroom.

(4) 在 start, begin, continue 等词后面可以跟动名词作宾语,也可以用不定式。通常在书面语中用动名词,在口语中用不定式。

(5) 在动词 need, require, want 作为“需要”讲的时候,其后面的宾语或者用动名词或者用不定式的被动语态。

例如:

The window needs repairing = The window needs to be repaired.

6. 作介词宾语

动名词作为介词宾语的情况很多,通常用在某些成语的后面,常见的成语有 devote to, look forward to, stick to, object to, excuse me for, be used to, opposed to, insist on, think of, good at, take part in, proud of, succeed in, responsible for, dream of, persist in, accuse of, feel like, set about, be tired of, be sick of, be keen on, be fond of, depend on, keep...from, be engaged in, hear of, prevent...from, stop...from, aim at 等。例如:

① I have succeeded in passing the exam.

② We must be good at talking with other people.

动名词作为介词的宾语除了上述情况外,还有以下几种情况:

(1) 和 about, in, against, at, before, after, besides, for, from, upon, without 等介词构成短语,作为状语在句子中使用。例如:

① I am sorry to have delayed so long in answering your questions.

② They broke into loud cheers on hearing this news.

(2) 和 for the purpose of, in case of, instead of 等词构成短语,作状语用。例如:

① You should encourage them instead of criticizing them.

② We read large quantities of books for the purpose of enlarging the vocabulary.

(3) 动名词和介词构成短语,修饰名词作定语,可用于这种定语修饰的名词有 way (of), method (of), chance (of), hope (of), importance (of), intention (of), surprise (at), plan (for), objection (to), idea (of), experience (in) 等。例如:

① His method of doing this work is good.

② I don't approve of his way of looking at others.

7. 某些动词或词组,例如: regret, remember, forget, stop, like try, mean, want, go on, be used to, can't help 等,后面可以用名词作宾语,也可以用不定式作宾语,但是表达的意思不相同,应注意其区别。举例如下:

(1) remember to do sth. 记着去做某事

remember doing sth. 记得做了(过)某事

① Please remember to take your daughter to the park this Sunday.