



# 高考大视野高考强化发散思维训练

英

语

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# 居高临下 强势备考

### 序 言

《高考大视野·高考强化发散思维训练》是一套揭示高考测试规律,传递高考命题最新信息,强化解题思维训练的高考辅导读物。本套书源于教纲,基于课本,并以教育部考试中心最新颁布的《考试说明》为核心,全面系统地复习各科的基础知识,突出重点内容,瞄准热点问题,力求拓展学生的视野,开发学生的思维宝库,培养学生的创新能力、应试能力,使考生居高临下,洞察高考命题,才华横溢于考场,以优异的成绩跨入自己理想的殿堂——高等学府。

为此,我们特邀了好评如潮、名震华夏的《发散思维大课 堂》的著名作者编撰了这套应试宝书。

本套书充分发挥发散思维的多向性、变通性、流畅性、独特性的特点,引导考生思考问题时注重多思路、多方位,解决问题注重多途径、多方式,它对同一个问题,从不同的方向、不同的侧面、不同的层次,横向拓展,逆向深化,分解剖析,归纳整理。通过发散思维训练,达到开启学生心扉,激发潜能,提高素质,提高解决实际问题的能力。

本套书分为上、中、下三篇。上篇"单元测试";中篇"专题

研练";下篇"能力训练"。其中"单元测试"又分为"高考目标","知识网络"、"范例发散"、"能力测试"四个部分。

"高考目标"使考生明确认识和把握高考考查的重点、热点问题;"知识网络"用表的形式将各单元知识点、重点进行归纳和总结,使知识结构系统化、科学化;"范例发散"运用发散思维模式拓展训练,充分揭示解题思维规律,使考生全面构建基础,提高基本技能,形成学科能力,最后通过"能力测试",供学生自我反馈、提高。

"专题研练"通过对高考各热点问题归纳、总结,突出重点,剖析难点,强化应用意识,精心评析各类试题的最佳解题思路和实用的解答技巧,高效地培养考生举一反三的应变能力和创新能力。

"能力训练"即模拟训练,按最新高考试题的分量、题型、结构、难度系数、最新动态,设计了五套高考模拟试题,其典型性、预测性极强,可使考生拓宽视野、活跃思想。

总之,本套书寓"教"、"学"、"练"、"考"于一体,以训练思维与方法为核心,由浅入深,精析多练,学练结合,使考生的复习与应试实际更贴近,从而提高考生灵活运用知识的水平,增强迁移应变能力,使考生临场发挥出最好的水平。

由于本套丛书编写时间紧迫和编者水平所限,不妥之处,祈 望读者不吝赐教。

> 希扬 源流 2000 年 6 月

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### 上篇 单元探测

第一单元 冠词

### 高考目标

- 1. 掌握不定冠词和定冠词的基本用法.
- 2. 掌握零冠词的基本用法.
- 3. 掌握冠词常见的习惯用法.
- 4. 注意冠词的位置.

### 知识网络

1. 冠词的泛指与特指

| 名 词 冠 词 | 单数可数名词            | 复数可数名词   | 不可数名词   |
|---------|-------------------|----------|---------|
| a/an 泛指 | a pen<br>an apple | /        | /       |
| 零冠词泛指   | /                 | pens     | ink     |
| the 特指  | the pen           | the pens | the ink |

2. 不定冠词的基本用法

### 2 ① 上篇 单元探测

| 用法           | 示 例  |
|--------------|--|
| 表示一类人、物      | Even a child can do it.  |
| 表示"一个",同 one | Rome was not built in a day.                                   |
| 表示"每一个"      | She writes to me twice a month.                                |
| 表示"某个"       | A girl came to him yesterday.                                  |
| 用在习语中        | in a hurry, make a living, at a loss, as a mat-<br>ter of fact |

#### 3. 定冠词的基本用法

| 用法                  | 示 例  |
|---------------------|--|
| 特指某个(些)人、物          | Who's <u>the</u> man over there?<br>Those are <u>the</u> novels I want to read.              |
| 复述上文提到的人、物          | This is a story book. <u>The</u> book is very instersting.                                   |
| 表示独一无二的事物           | The sun is down.   |
| 表示某一民族、阶层           | The Chinese are a peace-loving people.   |
| 表示一类人或物             | Galileo invented the telescope,  |
| 用于序数词或形容词、副词的最高级前   | This is the most delicious cake I have ever eat-<br>en. Who was the first to enter the room? |
| 用于方位名词前             | China is in the east of Asia.  |
| 用于乐器或文娱活动名称<br>前    | She plays <u>the</u> piano. They of ten go to <u>the</u> cinema.                             |
| 用于形容词前,表示某一类<br>人或事 | The old are taken good care of in the country.   |

| 用法                       | 示 例  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 用于政党、江河、海洋、山脉、群岛、建筑物等名词前 | the Alps, the Changiang river, the Beijing station                               |
| 用于普通名词构成的专有<br>名词前       | the Great Wall, the United Nations, the Summer Palace                            |
| 用于习语中                    | in the morning, by the way, take the place of, in the distance) at the same time |

#### 4. 零冠词的基本用法

| ,                    |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 表示类别的不可数名词、复<br>数名词前 | Does she like music? This book is useful to students of English.                  |
| 名词由所有格、代词修饰时         | This is Tom's watch. Our school is a large one.                                   |
| 专有名词前                | China is a great country.   |
| 市名、街名、公园、广场、桥梁、大学名称前 | Beijing, Nanjing Road, Hyde Park, Beijing University, Waterloo Bridge             |
| 季节、假日、月份、星期名称<br>前   | summer, National Day, January, Sunday   |
| 称呼语、头衔名称前            | President Lincoln, Mother   |
| 球类、 <u>学科</u> 、语言名称前 | basketball, physics, English Physics  |
| 三餐名称前                | Breakfast is ready.   |
| 用于习惯用语               | go to bed, by bus, at table, at war, by mistake, on purpose, make fun of, on fire |

注:季节、一日三餐等名词前,如表示特指,也可加定冠词.

## 4 ① 上篇 单元探测

## 范例发散

## 范倒1

| Paper money was in use in China when Marco Pole visited the      |
|--|
| country in the thirteenth century.                               |
| A. the, / B. the, the C. /, the D. /,/                           |
| [解析] 前项(be)in use 为固定词组,意为"在使用",不加冠词,其反义词                        |
| 组为 out of use(废弃不用);后项名词 century 前有序数词修饰,须加冠词.答案                 |
| C.   |
| 【题型发散】   |
| 发散1  |
| Where is Jack?   |
| —I think he's still in bed, but he might just be in              |
| bathroom.  |
| A. /,/ B. the, the C. the,/ D. /, the                            |
| [解析] (be) in bed 为固定表达, 意思是"卧床", 这里的 bed 是一种抽象                   |
| 概念.如 at school(上学), in prison(坐牢), at home(在家), in hospital(住院), |
| in church(作礼拜)等. 而后项 in the bathroom 则是指具体的"在洗澡间里",须             |
| 加定冠词.答案 D.   |
| 发散2  |
| Galileo claimed that he had invented                             |
| A. a B. the C. one D. /  |
| [解析] "the+产品的单数名词",表示这种产品的某一类.若用不定冠                              |
| 词,则侧重于这类产品中的任何一个. 答案 B.  |
| 发散3  |
| My Zhang asked me C Second question before I could answer _ 大小   |
| A. the second, the first B. a second, a first                    |
| C. a second, the first D. the second a first                     |
| [解析] "不定冠词+序数词"表示"再一"、"又一"的意思,"定冠词+序                             |
| 数词"则强调"第几次". 答案 C.   |
|  |

| 442 | 444 |   |
|-----|-----|---|
| Æ   | ΒV  | 4 |

Lesson 4 is Amost difficult lesson, but it isn't the most difficult lesson in Book [].

A. the, the B. a, a C. the, a D. a, the

[解析] 第一句无比较范围, most 用于加强语气, 相当于 very, 用于"a+most+单数名词"结构(注意 most 作"很"解时不用于否定句、疑问句和条件句). 第二句有比较范围, most difficult 为形容词最高级, 其前须加定冠词. 答案

### 发散 5

end of \_\_\_\_\_ century.

A. The, the, a B. A, the, the C. A, the, / D. /, the, the

[解析] 专有名词前一般不加冠词,但若指某个时刻的某地或某人用以对比时,可加不定冠词.答案 B.

#### 【综合评述】

冠词的用法虽有一定规则可循,但在具体语境中又有许多特殊情况,可以说是干变万化,故中国学生学英语对冠词的用法就倍感困难,因此,要真正能准确运用冠词,除了熟悉一般规律外,还要经常注意例外情况,不断积累,逐步掌握.

#### 范例 2

The treat progress Jim has made in Such a should time.

A. how a, such short

B. What, such a short

C. What a, such a short

D. How, so short a

[解析] 某些抽象名词如 progress, luck, news, advice(劝告), fun, poverty(贫穷), weather, music, work(工作),即使有形容词修饰,前面也不能加 a(n). time 表示"时间"时是不可数名词,但其前可加不定冠词,表示"一段时间".答案 B.

#### 【题型发散】

#### 发散题

has ever happened.

A. No such thing

B. No such a thing

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C. Not such thing

D. Such no thing

「解析」 such 修饰单数可数名词时,其后要加 a(n), 如 such a book;但当 such 前有 no, one, another, any, some 修饰时, 其后的单数名词前不再用冠词, 如 some such book, no such pen, any such street. 答案 A.

#### 【纵横发散】

| -  |  |
|----|--|
| PO |  |
| DS |  |

| 1 4/     | TRACKI.   |
|----------|---|
| 7        | 发散 1  |
| A        | Many people agree thatknowledge of English is a must in |
| inte     | rnational trade.  |
|          | A. a, an B. the, an C. the, the D. a,/                  |
|          | [解析] knowledge 是不可数名词,但当有 of 短语修饰时,其前可加 a,表             |
| 示"       | 对有某种程度的了解",如 a good knowledge of London, a knowledge of |
| past     | events. trade 多作不可数名词,不与不定冠词连用.答案 D.                    |
|          | 发散 2  |
|          | I like drinking tea and Longjing is wonderful tea.      |
|          | A. the, a B. /,a C. /,/ D. a, a                         |
| •        | [解析] 物质名词泛指一般概念时不加冠词,但有些物质名词前表示"一                       |
| 种"       | 、"一份"、"一阵"等意义时,可加不定冠词,如 a heavy rain(一阵雨), an ice-      |
| crea     | m(一份冰淇淋),an ink(一种墨水),a fire(一场火灾,一盆炉火). 答案 B.          |
| \        | 发散 3  |
| Ø        | —It isQ pleasure to present you with my photo.          |
| <b>v</b> | —And I'll take it with pleasure.                        |
| 1        | A. /, / B. a, the C. a, / D. /, the                     |

C. a, / [解析] pleasure, surprise, delight, joy, pity, history, education, science, life, love, courage, hatred, success, failure, comfort, benefit, help, kindness \$\frac{4}{3}\$ 抽象名词可以转化为可数名词,表示"一场(一件、一段、一项)具体的事(或 人)",其前可加不定冠词. 答案 C.

#### 发散 4

was introduced in this factory.

A. A new machinery

B. A new machine

C. Many kinds of machinery D. Many machinery

[解析] machine, jewel 是可数名词,面 machinery, jewellery, furniture, clothing 是无生命的集合名词,是不可数名词,其前不可加 a. 答案 B.

### 【综合评述】

一般来说,物质名词、抽象名词是不可数的,前面不加冠词 a(n),但某些这类名词,前面可以加 a(n),表示"一种","一类","一次","一段","一番","一阵","某种情绪"等。但要注意,并不是所有的物质名词和抽象名词都可以这样用,阅读时需要多加留心。

heard.

body with ~

#### 范例3

I never know

| A. such young a, so wise a B. such a young, so a wise              |            |
|--|------------|
| C. so young a, so wise a D. such young a, such young a             | 1          |
| [解析] so 和 such 都可表示"如此",但用法不同. 名词前或"形                              | 容词+名       |
| 词"前面用 such. 如 such weather, such a clever girl, such good student: | s;在表示      |
| 数量的形容词+名词前用 so,如 so many students, so much money, so               | few peo-   |
| ple, so little water;在不带名词的形容前和副词前用 so,如 so big, so                | hard. 在    |
| such+a+形容词+单数名词结构中,such 可以改成 so, 但冠词 a 要                           | 置于形容       |
| 词之后. 如 such a clever girl, so clever a girl. 答案 C.                 |            |
| 【题型发散】   |            |
| <b>发散题</b>   |            |
| He knows English that he can't even teach                          |            |
| A. so little, so little a child                                    |            |
| B. such little, such little children                               |            |
| C. so little, so little children                                   |            |
| D. such little, such a little child                                |            |
| [解析] 本题前后两个 little 意思不一样,前一个 little,意为"少'                          | ",要用 so    |
| 修饰,后一个 little 为"小",作定语时要用 such 修饰. 又因 such a little                | child = so |
| little a child,故 A 为正确答案.  |            |
| 【纵横发散】   |            |
| 发散題  |            |
| It was day, He didn't feel cold because he was reading             |            |
| story.   |            |
| A. a fairly cold, quite an interesting                             |            |

B. a rather cold, quite interesting a

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- C. a rather cold a, quite interesting a
- D. rather a cold, quite an interesting

[解析] 副词 fairly, quite, rather 都有"相当"的意思,修饰"形容词+单 数可数名词"时,冠词 a 须置于 fairly 之前,但 fairly 一般只修饰带有褒义的形 容词,如:a fairly warm day. 一般不说 a fairly cold day;而 quite, rather 则多采 用"quite/rather+a(n)+形容词+单数名词"结构,如:quite/rather a good idea. 答案 D.

#### 【综合评述】

当形容词修饰单数可数名词时, 其冠词 a(n)应置于"形容词 + 单数可数 名词"之前.如:a sweet voice, a beautiful girl. 但要注意以下两种特殊结构:

- (1)so/how/as/too+形容词+a(n)+单数可数名词:
- (2) rather/quite/what/such + a(n) + 形容词 + 单数可数名词.

| 能刀         | 7测试                                  |                     |                    |
|------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| D1. I      | 'm tired of city life. I'll go to _  |                     |                    |
|            | A. a B. /                            |                     |                    |
| -D 2. V    | We gave dinner in                    | honour of t         | he foreign guests. |
|            | A. a,/ B. a,the                      |                     |                    |
|            | You had expression on                |                     |                    |
|            | A. quite different                   |                     |                    |
|            | C. quite a different                 |                     |                    |
| D4. I      | Do you think it possible for         | North Po            | le to have         |
| Shanghai   | a few thousand years from now?       | Liberto dina ili de | abilition of       |
| A          | A. the, / B. the, the                | C. /,a              | D. the, a          |
| 5. F       | He is his sister and is v            | worthy              |                    |
| A          | A. as a good student as, of praise   | 2 分音的               |                    |
|            | 3. as a good student as, of praising |                     |                    |
| (          | C. as good a student as, of being    | praised             | 是說法                |
| Ι          | D. as good a student as, praising    | of male state, a b  |                    |
| 6          |                                      | ch food?            |                    |
| -          | Because friends of                   | mine are coming     | to stay for        |
| Lucalana d |                                      |                     |                    |

### 第一单元 冠词 ① 9

| A. some, / B. :  | a, the C          | several,/         | D. some, the          |  |  |  |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| 7. Why not take  | friend with       | you? Then you     | can share             |  |  |  |
| cost of the car.   |                   |                   |                       |  |  |  |
| A. a, a B.   | the, the C        | a, the            | D. the, a             |  |  |  |
| $\beta$ 8. Xiamen is $\beta$ 8.                            | most beautiful    | coastal city and  | I believe I will come |  |  |  |
| for second visit.  |                   |                   |                       |  |  |  |
| A. the, a B.   | a,a C             | the, the          | D. a, the             |  |  |  |
| 9. —Did you have _   | wonde             | rful time yesterd | ay?                   |  |  |  |
| 9. — Did you haveYes, I was on                             |                   | f wor             | ld.                   |  |  |  |
| A. /,the,a B.  |                   |                   |                       |  |  |  |
| 10. I played   | tennis with M     | lary yesterday e  | vening. It was really |  |  |  |
| enjoyable game. We stopped playing only after sun had set. |                   |                   |                       |  |  |  |
|  |                   |                   |                       |  |  |  |
| A. a, a, / C. the,/, the                                   | D                 | . /, an, the      |                       |  |  |  |
| 11. —We still have   | yello             | wone, Madame      | •                     |  |  |  |
|  |                   |                   | have larger           |  |  |  |
| one?   |                   |                   | ,,,                   |  |  |  |
| A. a, a B.   |                   |                   |                       |  |  |  |
| 12. It is known to us the                                  | nat it takes year | s of p            | ractice to gain       |  |  |  |
| skills of expert.  |                   |                   |                       |  |  |  |
| A. the, the, the   |                   | B. a, the, ar     | 1 .                   |  |  |  |
| C. /, the, the   |                   | B. a, the, an     |                       |  |  |  |
| 13. —Look! I've bought new pen.                            |                   |                   |                       |  |  |  |
| What   | beautiful pe      | n! It in          | particular seems      |  |  |  |
| nice.  |                   |                   |                       |  |  |  |
| A. a,a,/ B.  | the, the, the     | C. a, the, /      | D. a,a,a              |  |  |  |
| A14. BeyondB   | stars, the astro  | naut saw nothing  | butspace.             |  |  |  |
| A. the, / B  | . /,/             | C. /, the         | D. the, the           |  |  |  |
| 1)15. I love h   | istory because it | gives us          | knowledge of past     |  |  |  |
| events.  |                   | V                 |                       |  |  |  |
| A. the, a B  | . /,/             | C. a, the         | D. /,a                |  |  |  |
|  | wou               | ınded are well ta | ken care of in        |  |  |  |

### 10 ① 上篇 单元探测

| hospital.  |   |                                   |                              |  |  |  |  |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| A. A,a,a I   | B. /,/,/  | C. The the the                    | D. The, the,/                |  |  |  |  |
| A. A,a,a I   | to 2 tow  | n and saw                         | old lady led                 |  |  |  |  |
| child by ha  | and.  |                                   |                              |  |  |  |  |
| A. the, an, the,   | а   | B. the, an, a, / D. /, an, a, the | ′                            |  |  |  |  |
| C. a, the, the, tl   | he  | D. /, an, a, the                  |                              |  |  |  |  |
| 18. — Have you see   | en pen  | ? I left it here this             | I left it here this morning. |  |  |  |  |
| ——Is it black one? I think I saw it somewhere                  |   |                                   |                              |  |  |  |  |
| A. a. the  | B. the, the   | C. the, a                         | D. a,a                       |  |  |  |  |
| 19 as he is, he could not have done such a thing.              |   |                                   |                              |  |  |  |  |
| A. Child   | B. A child  | C. The child                      | D. A little child            |  |  |  |  |
| 20. He was   | A. Child  20. He was  B. A child  C. The child  D. A little child  pedical student before he turned  A. a, /  B. /, /  C. a, a  D. the, the |                                   |                              |  |  |  |  |
| ∯ A. a, /  | B. /, /   | С. а, а                           | D. the, the                  |  |  |  |  |
| 21. I saw him walkin   | 21. I saw him walking along Oxford Street. He went to   |                                   |                              |  |  |  |  |
| Hybe Park.   |   |                                   |                              |  |  |  |  |
| A. the, the  | B. an, a  | C. the, a                         | D. /,/                       |  |  |  |  |
| 22. Nanjing  | Bridge is   | second largest brid               | dge across                   |  |  |  |  |
| Changjiang River.  |   |                                   |                              |  |  |  |  |
| A. The, the, the   | •   | B. The, /, /                      |                              |  |  |  |  |
| C. /, the, the   |   | B. The, /, / D. A,a the           |                              |  |  |  |  |
| 23. The foreign guests were warmly welcomed at Beijing Railway |   |                                   |                              |  |  |  |  |
| Station.   |   |                                   |                              |  |  |  |  |
| A. /   | В. а  | C. the                            | D. an                        |  |  |  |  |
| 24. It that country Mr Li was so struck by 3 beauty of         |   |                                   |                              |  |  |  |  |
| nature that he stayed for another week.                        |   |                                   |                              |  |  |  |  |
| D A. /, /  | B. the, the   | C. the, /                         | D. /, the                    |  |  |  |  |
| 325. When  | Brown was enga  | aged, married or bo               | orn, all                     |  |  |  |  |
| Browns were present.   |   |                                   |                              |  |  |  |  |
| A. /, the  | B. a, the   | C. certain, the                   | D. the, /                    |  |  |  |  |