

语学习总动员

高考重点难点复习实用手册

华东理工大学出版社

3+综合+1 3+2

英语学习总动员

——高考重点难点复习实用手册

汪 洋 编著

华东理工大学出版社

内容提要

本书按照新世纪最新国家高考英语考试大纲和英语教学大纲的规定,将中学英语课本内外的全部知识结合高考考点进行分门别类归纳总结,用例题与高考知识点进行解析、复习和练习。模拟试题的编纂,兼顾"7月高考"、"5月高考"和"2月高考"的知识覆盖面及试题特点,讲究复习应考实效。书末附近年国家高考试题及答案,供高二、高三学生和其他读者复习应考突击使用与借鉴。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语学习总动员——高考重点难点复习实用手册/汪洋编著。—上海:华东理工大学出版社,2001.7

ISBN 7 - 5628 - 1179 - 2

1.英... Ⅱ.注... 英语课 - 高中 - 升学参考资料 Ⅳ. G634.413 中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 037722 号

英语学习总动员 ——高考重点难点复习实用手册

3+综合+1

汪 洋 編著

3 + 2

出版 华东理工大学出版社

社址 上海市梅陇路 130号

邮练 200237

电话 (021)64250306

经销 新华书店上海发行所

印刷 上海崇明晨光印刷厂印刷

开本 890 x 1240 1/32

印张 14.75

字数 510 千字

版次 2001 年 7 月第 1 版

印次 2001 年 7 月第 1 次

印数 1-6000 册

ISBN 7 - 5628 - 1179 - 2/H • 269

定价:22.00元

前 言

本书按照新世纪最新高考英语考试大纲和最新颁布实施的《中学英语教学大纲》的规定,将英语课本内外的全部知识结合高考考点进行分门别类归纳总结,用专题的醒目形式进行编纂,以有效地适应当代英语现代化教学和英语素质教育需要。因此,本书既是一本新颖的英语复习应考工具书,又是一本独特的、具有多功能作用的复习用书。

本书在编写内容和体例上,有以下几个特色:

- 一、全书将英语课本内外的全部知识点进行专题归类复习,并用国家英语高考试题作例题进行基本知识点与考点知识的对应解析、复习和练习;
- 二、各章所介绍阐释和复习的知识点,以考点为准,相对独立;以便于复习和掌握;

三、知识点的复习,与高考考点对应,重点突出了"7月高考"即秋季全国高等学校统一招生考试的全国卷与上海卷考试要求,并且兼顾了"5月高考"即全国成人高考试卷考试要求,还覆盖了上海三校生高考试卷和"2月高考"即全国春季高考试卷与上海春季高考试卷的知识;

四、全书所选例题,按照上述所列内容进行设计编撰并解析;

五、模拟试题难度系数适中,个别题目稍难,但都有详细解答;

所以,本书既适合初、中等文化程度的读者学习、参考,又可作为参加各类高考、成人高考、三校生高考的读者的自学和复习用书,还可作为高中教师、三校生学校教师的教学参考和复习指导用书,以及高考复习应考家教补课用书。

本书中凡上海卷,既可供上海地区考生考前突击复习与强化训练,又可供全国卷考生作一般考前复习训练;凡全国卷,既可作全国卷考生考前突击复习与强化训练,也可供上海地区考生作一般考前复习训练。

本书承蒙刘莉莉、黄贤惠、张宁、毛丽华、任国华、吴玲等老师的指教、审读,并对他们提供的资料及手稿,在此一并谨致深切的谢意!

作者

目 录

上编 英语能力高考知识点复习

第一章	名词的数 主、谓语一致	(3)
第一节	名词的数 复习要点	
第二节	主、谓语一致 复习要点	(4)
第三节	语法测评与解答	
第四节	高考模拟试题与解答	(11)
第二章	不定代词	(23)
第一节	复习要点	(23)
第二节	语法测评与解答	(26)
第三节	高考模拟试题与解答	(28)
第三章	形容词、副词的比较等级 ······	(41)
第一节	复习要点	(41)
第二节	语法测评与解答	(44)
第三节	高考模拟试题与解答	(46)
第四章	动词的时态和被动语态	(58)
第一节	复习要点	(58)
第二节	语法测评与解答	(65)
第三节	高考模拟试题与解答	(68)
第五章	非谓语动词	(81)
第一节	复习要点	(81)
第二节	语法测评与解答	(91)
第三节	高考模拟试题与解答	(93)

	(105)
复习要点 ······	(105)
语法测评与解答	(107)
高考模拟试题与解答	(109)
连词	(121)
复习要点	(121)
考试方法	(122)
语法测评与解答	(126)
高考模拟试题与解答 ······	(128)
	, ,,
定语从句 ·····	(141)
复习要点	(141)
语法测评与解答 ······	(143)
高考模拟试题与解答	(145)
状语从句 ·····	(158)
复习要点 ······	(158)
考试方法	(159)
语法测评与解答 ·····	(165)
高考模拟试题与解答	(167)
倒装句	(180)
复习要点	(180)
语法测评与解答	(181)
高考模拟试题与解答 ······	(183)
中编 英语综合能力高考知识点复习	
单词拼写	(197)
高考要求与复习要点 ······	
	度。

第二节	单词测评与解答	(198)
第二章	短文改错	(204)
第一节	高考要求、复习要点与解题一般方法	(204)
第二节	阅读测评与解答	(205)
第三章	书面表达 ······	(223)
第一节	概述与高考要求	(223)
第二节	应用文	(225)
	(一) 邀请信	(225)
	(二) 复信	(232)
	(三) 感谢信	(236)
	(四) 求助及复信	(241)
	(五) 道歉信	(245)
	(六) 抱怨信/投诉信	(249)
	(七)介绍信	(252)
	(八) 求职信	(257)
	(九) 请求信	(259)
	(十) 便条·通知 ···································	(260)
	(十一) 讲演・致辞	(263)
	(十二) 启事	(264)
第三节	记叙文	(266)
	(一) 记事	(267)
	(二)故事	(268)
	(三) 目记	(271)
第四节	描写文	(276)
	(一) 写人	(277)
	(二) 写物	(280)
	(三) 写居室	(283)
	(四) 写景	(286)
第五节	其他	(288)
	(一) 指路·指令(1)	(288)

(二) 指令(2)	(290)
(三) 议论文(1)	(293)
(四)议论文(2)	(295)
答案	(297)
单词拼写	(297)
短文改错 ······	(298)
书面表达应用文	(302)
第四章 综合训练与解答	(322)
下编 英语高考模拟试题精编	
下编 英语高考模拟试题精编	
英语高考模拟试题	
英语高考全国卷模拟试题 (一)	(371)
英语高考全国卷模拟试题 (二)	(381)
英语高考全国卷模拟试题 (三)	(390)
英语高考全国卷模拟试题 (四)	(398)
英语高考上海卷模拟试题(五)	(408)
英语高考上海卷模拟试题 (六)	(419)
英语高考模拟试题解答[(一)(六)]	(431)
附	
(1) 2000 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试	
英语试题	(435)
(2) 2000 年全国普通高等学校招生统一考试	
上海 英语试卷	(449)

上 编

英语能力高考知识点复习



第一章 名词的数 主、谓语一致

第一节 名词的数 复习要点

名词分可数,不可数两类。一般来说,个体名词、集合名词是可数的, 有单复数之分;物质名词与抽象名词是不可数的,一般只用单数形式。复 习时应注意下面一些特殊的变化形式。

1. 不规则的单、复数名词的变化形式

goose — geese man — men foot — feet ox — oxen deer — deer phenomenon — phenomena

sheep - sheep fish - fish Japanese - Japanese

2. 无复数形式的名词

advice baggage clothing education furniture fruit grass knowledge scenery wheat progress equipment food homework information money means

3. 无单数形式的名词

clothes trousers glasses goods police cattle people scissors shorts (短裤) shoes

4. 一些以-s 结尾的单数名词

news means mathematics politics physics

5. 不可数名词数的表达形式

物质名词与抽象名词为不可数名词,无复数形式,前面通常不用冠词修饰;但是这些名词前可用表示量的名词修饰,表示数量的增加。这些表示量的名词以短语的形式出现。如:

a piece of plenty of a lot of a quantity of a bit of an amount of a

. 3 .

great deal of

【例句分析】

(1) Much clothing is needed in cold countries.

分析: clothing 为服装的总称,并不指具体的外衣还是内衣。使用时常被视为单数形式。类似的词还有 jewelry。

(2) I am very tired. I want to have a few minutes' rest.

分析:a few 在句中修饰可数名词 minutes; rest (不可数)附属于 minutes',与 a few 无修饰关系。

(3) Ten years had passed. I found she had a few white hairs.

分析: hair 作物质名词时,是不可数的。但是这个词用 a few, several, three 等词连用时,则变成可数名词,后面的谓语动词相应地用复数形式。

(4) This furniture is different from that.

分析: furniture 为不可数名词,所以比较成份后面相应的代词要用 that 与之对应。如果比较部分的名词是可数名词的单数形式,后面的代词则相应地用 that one. 如:

This book is more interesting than that one.

(5) This pair of scissors is very sharp.

分析: seissors 等词作主语时,与其对应的谓语动词用复数。然而,当这些词一旦被 a pair of 修饰时,主语则变成 a pair。此时,句中的谓语动词应用单数形式。

(6) He bought three dozen ____ on the way bome.

A. of pencils B. pencil C. pencils D. of pencil

分析:答案为 C。dozen 与具体的数词连用,直接修饰复数形式的可数名词。类似的词有 thousand, million, hundred 等。如:three hundred people。但是,当这些词不表示具体数字时,则用 dozens of pencils, hundreds of people 形式。这些短语前面还可以加上 several, a few 等词修饰。

第二节 主、谓语一致 复习要点

一个句子中的谓语动词必须与这个句子中主语的人称、数的形式一致。如,句子中的主语是单数形式,其谓语动词要相应地使用单数形式。

主、谓语一致的划分归纳起来有以下几种形式。

1. 由 and 连接的复合名词作主语时,其概念是复数。因此,相应的谓语动词要用复数形式。如:

Mary and Bill pay their bills at the end of each month.

Both he and I are students.

The headmaster and the maths teacher have attended the meeting.

What he said and what he did greatly encouraged his students.

但是, and 连接两个名词指同一个人、同一件事或者同一概念时, and 后面的名词不加冠词, 其谓语动词用单数形式, 这里 and 含义相当于 as well as。如:

The maths teacher and headmaster was ill.

Bread and butter is served for breakfast.

Pork and peas is one of my favorite dishes.

常见的由 and 连接两个名词指一个概念的短语有:

needle and thread, salt and water, the fork and knife, soap and water, iron and steel

如果 and 后面加 not 构成复合主语, 句子中的谓语动词也要用单数形式。如:

My friend, and not I, is chosen to make a speech.

Tom, and not James, is going to visit New York City.

The horse and not the donkey is used in games of racing.

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

and 连接的并列主语为单数概念,并且前面分别由 each, every, no 等词修饰时,其谓语动词用单数形式。以 many a 修饰的单数名词后面的谓语也用单数形式,但其意义是复数性的。如:

Each actor and actress was invited.

Every boy and girl is treated in the same way in our school.

Many a student is fond of collecting stamps.

No teacher and no student agrees to have classes on Sunday.

需要注意的是,在以 each, every, no 修饰的并列主语中的两个名词前都不能加冠词。如果并列主语的两个名词前分别加定冠词变成复数概

念时,将 each 放在它们后面作修饰语,谓语动词不受 each 的影响,仍然用复数形式。如:

The boy and the girl each have their own toys.

The driver and his passenger each were fined five dollars.

2. 主语后面接说明主语的修饰语或插入语时,谓语动词的数不受 修饰成分的影响,仍同主语的关系一致。这些修饰成分常以 with, along with, together with, as well as, like, accompanied by, rather than, but, except, besides, including, in addition to 引导一个修饰结构,放在主语后面。 如:

The young man, along with the old lady, has to slow his steps toward the train station.

Mr. Smith, together with his wife and children, is going to visit Beijing Zoo next Sunday.

The sponge, like fish, is an animal.

The driver, rather than his friends, is responsible for the traffic accident.

None of them except John and Ali speaks English.

He but all has done such kind of thing.

I, in addition to Tom am to blame.

The house, including the garden and the garage was sold out.

注: with 引出的短语结构后面出现 both 时, with 的含义变为 and, 此时谓语动词要用复数形式。如:

Martin with his wife, both working in the same company, have decided that they would send their little daughter to the nearest preschool.

3. 集合名词作主语时,谓语动词视句子表达意义的不同而定,它们 既可以用单数,也可以是复数。这主要取决于主语是"整体"概念,还是 "个体"概念。如:

My family is a large family.(个体)

The whole nation regard him as their beloved leader.(整体)

集合名词何时为单、复数,取决于它强调的内容,如果一个名词作为一个整体看待,它的谓语动词用单数形式,表示"全体一致的行为"或者"群体关系";当谓语动词表示"身份","情感"或强调"每一个成员"时,则

用复数形式。如:

(1) My family all love music.

分析: love 指人的情感,只能具体地体现在每一个人身上,表示"个体关系,因而谓语动词用复数形式。

(2) The team the English want to meet are Russians.

分析:上面这个句子中从句的谓语动词 want 表示一种愿望,属于情感动词; the team want to meet 表示"想要会见的队"。从逻辑意义上看, team 中的范围并不是 Russians。只有 the members of the team 才会符合 Russians 的身份。因而谓语动词用 are。观察下面的句子,指出谓语动词使用单、复数的原因。

The committee don't agree with each other.

The audience was in good order.

The audience were greatly moved at what he said.

常见的集合名词有 group, class, team, family, nation, army, audience, crowd, population, company, crew, committee, public, government, majority 等。(people, police, cattle, militia 在任何情况下都与谓语动词的复数形式搭配使用。)

4. 几种结构前后主、调语的一致搭配

(1) 以连词 or, either...or, nor, neither...nor, not only...but also 及 there be 句型连接的复合谓语与其相邻的那个名词的数要一致。如:

Among these books, one or two copies are for children to read only.

You or I am to be invited.

Neither the chairman nor any other club members work on Saturday.

There is a pond, several chairs in the garden.

Not only you but also he is to be sent there.

注:either, neither 独立使用作主语时,后面的谓语动词用单数形式。如:

Either of the bikes belongs to me.

Neither of them has solved the problem.

(2) all (some, a lot, plenty, any, half, part, the rest, most, percent) + of 结构后面的谓语动词的数要与 of 后面名词的数保持一致。若 of 后面

的名词是可数名词的单数形式,或者是不可数名词,后面的谓语动词用单数;若 of 后面的名词是复数,谓语部分亦用复数形式。如:

[All of the work has been done.

All of them are right.

The rest of time he spent was joyful.

The rest of the students are singing in the classroom.

[70 percent of the surface is covered with water.

 \mathfrak{l}_{90} percent of the students have successfully finished the experiment.

The great part of salt was sold.

Part of the villagers have been forced to move away.

[Lots of damage was caused by the fire.

Lots of people want to get reward.

注: "one of + 复数名词 + 谓语"是固定结构。这个结构中的谓语动词 用单数形式。如:

One of the boys has completed his work.

One of the cities will be chosen as the capital city of this country.

但是,在"one of + 复数名词 + 定语从句"句型中,定语从句的谓语动词用复数。如:

Lu Xun is one of the greatest writers that have ever lived in China.

如果 one 前面加定冠词 the,那么,后面定语从句中的谓语动词用单数。

She was the only one of my guests that comes from India.

(3) 以 few, a few, both of, a number of 等词或词组修饰主语时,句子中的谓语动词用复数形式。如:

Few of them were invited.

There are fewer boys than girls in our class.

Both she and Helen were pleased with the girl.

Both of them were men of the highest position in England.

A number of people are standing outside, watching the sky.

注:a number of 表示"很多"的意思,这个词组修饰复数可数名词,作定语。the number of 表示"……的数量、号码",在这个结构中, the number 作主语,后面的"of + 名词"作定语修饰 the number,其谓语动词用单数形

式。如:

The number of the students who apply for the university has been stored in the computer.

The number of the key is 206.

(4) 表示重量,距离,金钱,一段时间及由 one and a half, more than one 修饰的名词作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。如:

Fifty miles per hour is the speed limit to traffic on the high way.

One hundred and twenty pounds is what he used to weigh.

Two hundred dollars is a sum of money.

Twenty miles is quite long.

Fifteen times two is thirty.

One and a half dollars is the tip.

(5) 有些形容词、分词或数词与定冠词 the 连用,造成形容词的名词 化效果,起名词作用。如果这个短语表示的是某类人,作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式;若表示物或抽象概念,谓语动词则用单数形式。如:

The wounded are taken good care of in the hospital.

The old have different viewpoints of life from the young.

The unexpected took place there.

The unusual is what he is fond of writing about.

The first that we are going to do is to clean our classroom.

第三节 语法测评与解答

1.	Father went to his	ather went to his doctor for about his heart trouble.				
	A. an advice	B. some advices		C. advices	D.	advice
2.	The police t	the man who was h	belie	ved to be the m	urde	erer.
	A, have arrested	B. has arrested		C. are arrested	D.	is arrested
3.	Mary was going to	a wedding so she	bru	shed well		
	A. her hair	B. her hairs		C. the hair	D.	the hairs
4.	"Whey couldn't	they meet us at fiv	e o'	clock?"		
	"Because they we	re delayed by	"			
	A. a heavy traffic	•	В.	heavy traffic		