

◎ 教学月刊社 编

浙江高考第1套

重难点突破

江南才子书系

高考

英语

- ◎ 重难点突破，获取高考决定性胜利
- ◎ 一流学校奉献经典题例，题题精要
- ◎ 一流名师指点重点难点，点点到位

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前言

“浙江高考第一套·重难点突破”是“浙江高考第一套”系列图书中的一个重要品种。

早在2004年春浙江省准备第一次自主高考命题时,教学月刊社、浙江江南书社就在第一时间推出了由省内一流名师、特级教师编写的“浙江高考第一套”。经过两年的省内自主高考命题实践和应考实践,广大师生积累了不少经验,“浙江高考第一套”也与广大师生经受了实战的洗礼,为广大学子在高考中取得优异成绩作出了显著贡献,被广大师生称赞为“真正的浙江人自己的高考第一套”。

现在,“浙江高考第一套”除“实战演练”丛书(首批一级重点中学模拟卷)外,又隆重推出“重难点突破”丛书,这是在广大师生强烈要求下的又一重要举措。

“浙江高考第一套·重难点突破”共有《语文》《数学》《英语》《文科综合》《理科综合》5个分册。每个分册均抓住本科考试中出现的重点题型、难点题型、热点题型、新题型、在考试中容易失分从而影响或左右学生成绩的关键题型,对这些题型进行分类指导和提出开放性的解题思路,展开针对性的强化训练,帮助学生走出学习困境,提高高考成绩,取得高考关键分。这些题型在高考试题中比重大、分量重,并具有较强的区分度,而且又具有很强的新颖性。谁对这些题型的解法熟能生巧、灵活贯通,谁的解题水平、运用能力就提高得快,成绩也就高人一筹。

本书除了像一般复习用书关注知识、技能外,更注重的是以浙江省高考考纲为根本依据,以浙江省高考试题样式为模板,加大了对学生方法与能力培养的力度,力图体现高考新理念,同时又对书中各类题型进行了实用易懂的举例精讲,配套的训练题充分体现了高考命题新趋势,方向性明确,针对性强。因此,本丛书是学生高考复习的得力助手。

参加本书编写的作者都是浙江省的特级教师和名师。他们教学经验丰富,专业水平高,勇于探索,勤于实践。他们定能帮助莘莘学子指点迷津,解困答疑,掌握技巧,顺利解题,在高考中取得好成绩。

编者

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第一部分 单项选择

专题一 冠词常考

●考点释要

几乎历年高考都出现一道冠词的考查题,主要分布在单选题,一般都是复合句,而且都设两空,以增加覆盖面和难度。其主要考点:

(1)不定冠词与定冠词的基本用法,包括可数名词与不可数名词前使用冠词的情况,冠词的特指、泛指及类指等用法。

(2)冠词的惯用法,包括一些固定搭配、习语以及零冠词的使用场合等。

●复习点津

冠词的用法庞杂,在复习中要把握冠词用法四要素——泛指、特指、类指和习惯用法。应分门别类地归纳常见的使用定冠词和不定冠词的几种情形,使用零冠词的几种情形,以及一些固定搭配中冠词的使用情况。高考试题都侧重考查学生灵活运用冠词的能力,因此对语境的理解是选择冠词的关键。

一、不定冠词 a, an 的常考点

1. 用在单数可数名词前,表示泛指单一、每一、任一事物。

2. 用在单数可数名词前,指类别。例:

A plane is a machine that can fly.

3. 用在某些物质名词或抽象名词等不可数名词前,使名词的意义具体化,表示“一份、一阵、一种、一……的人或物等”。例:

a coffee, a heavy rain, a green tea, a big success, a joy, a great pleasure, a knowledge of English 等。

4. 用于专有名词前表示类似的一个或某一个。例:

A Mr. Green paid a visit to you this morning.

5. 用于序数词前表示“又一”。例:

Give it a second thought and you'll find it wise to accept this job.

6. 用于固定词组和习语中。例:

have a talk, all of a sudden, in a hurry, a good many, many a, quite a few, do sb. a favor 等。

二、定冠词 the 的常考点

1. 用在特指的人或物前,特指上文提到过的、说话双方都有数的或被限制性修饰语所

限定的人或事。例:

Who is the man you are talking to?(特指与你说话的男人)

In Hangzhou Mr. Green was so struck by the beauty of nature.

(beauty“特指”自然的美)

2. 用于单数可数名词前,指类别。例:

The tiger is in danger.(指老虎这一种类)

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876.(发明物前用 the)

3. 用于某些独一无二的事物、年代、时代、朝代前。

4. 用于乐器、方位名词、最高级、序数词前。

5. 用在形容词前表示一类人。例:

the poor/rich/old/young/sick/dead/new/blind...

6. 用于形容词比较级前,表示“两者中较……”;表示“越……越……”。例:

Which is the larger country, Canada or America?

The lighter, the better.

7. 用于姓氏的复数前表示“一家人”。例:

The Greens will visit us next week.

8. 用在表示计量单位的名词前。例:

Eggs are sold by the dozen.

又如:by the day(按日),by the yard(按码),by the hour(按小时)...

9. 用在身体部位的名词前。例:

The ball hit me on the head.

10. 用于由普通名词合成的专有名词前。例:

the Great Wall, the White House, the United States...

11. 用于一些固定搭配。例:

at the age of, the other day, on the way to, with the help of, What's the matter with...

三、零冠词(不用冠词)的常考点

1. 单个的专有名词、不表示特指的物质名词和抽象名词前不加冠词。例:

I love China/music/nature/coffee/knowledge.

2. 可数名词复数表类别时,不用冠词修饰。例:

Horses are useful animals.

3. 三餐、季节、月份、星期、体育运动、学科等特定名词,表示独一无二的职务前、交通工具前等,不加冠词。

4. man/ mankind 表示“人类”和 word 表示“消息”时一般不加冠词。

5. 连系动词 turn 后的单数可数名词前不加冠词。例:

After graduation he turned teacher.

6. 一些固定习语不用冠词。例:

at table, at dawn, in danger, in debt, in surprise, in hospital, in silence, in peace, hand in hand, face to face...

● 考题例析

1. When you come here for your holiday next time, don't go to _____ hotel; I can find you _____ bed in my flat. (2004 年全国卷)

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

【解析】句义：下次你来这儿度假时，不要去住宾馆，我可以让你在公寓里过夜。这里 hotel 不特指哪家宾馆，而是可数名词的类指用法，指宾馆这一类别，其前使用冠词 a 或 the 均可；bed 在此也是可数名词，此处表示泛指，意思是“我能在我的公寓里为你找到一张床”。答案为 A。

2. The most important thing about cotton in history is _____ part that it played in _____ Industrial Revolution. (2004 年重庆卷)

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

【解析】句义：历史上关于棉花最重要的事情是它在工业革命中所起的作用。part 被后面 that 引导的限定性定语从句所限定，故应特指，用定冠词。Industrial Revolution 是由普通名词构成的专有名词，之前加定冠词，故答案为 C。

3. When he left _____ college, he got a job as _____ reporter in a newspaper office. (2004 年天津卷)

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

【解析】句义：他大学毕业后就找到了一份报社记者的工作。leave college 大学毕业是习惯用法，无须冠词；as a reporter 指当一名记者，表泛指；用不定冠词 a。故选 A。

4. _____ ongoing division between English-speaking Canadians and French-speaking Canadians is _____ major concern of the country. (2004 年北京卷)

- A. The；不填 B. The；a C. An；the D. An；不填

【解析】句义：说英语的和说法语的加拿大人之间一直存在的分歧问题是该国一个令人关注的重大问题。division 特指讲英语的加拿大人与讲法语的加拿大人之间正在产生的分歧，用定冠词 the；第二个空之后的 concern 在此表示“关心的事情”，为单数可数名词，在此句中表泛指，是该国令人关注的重大问题之一，因此需用 a，故答案为 B。

● 思维误区

1. a 和 an 的误用。例：

【误】There is a “x” in the word “box”.

【正】There is an “x” in the word “box”.

【解析】a 和 an 的选用要看它后面名词的开首字母是否为元音发音，而不看是否为元音字母。如 an unexpected visitor, a university.

2. 不能识别名词在句中是特指还是泛指。例：

The teacher said _____ snow is white; but _____ snow on the road is red. Why? (答案：不填；the)

【解析】易误认为 snow 是不可数名词，其前不用冠词。第一句中的 snow 为一泛指概念，故之前不加冠词，而第二句中的 snow 为特指这路上的雪，是一特指的概念，之前应用定冠词 the。所以答题时应从分析语境入手，注意一个名词有无修饰语，如果有修饰语（如一个名词的后面出现 of 介词短语或定语从句），这个名词很可能就是特指概念，前面需加定冠词。

3. 拘泥于规则,不注意冠词的灵活使用。例:

It is _____ 17th century cottage. (答案:a)

【解析】序数词前通常用定冠词 the,但此句中的冠词并不是修饰 17th century,而是修饰 cottage,泛指,表示一座 17 世纪的村舍。冠词的使用灵活多变,比如:序数词前用不定冠词还表示“又一,再一”的意思;一些名词之前通常用定冠词或不用冠词的,当前面有了定语修饰时,也可能用不定冠词,如 a peaceful world, a bright moon, a wonderful supper, a borrowed violin 等等;抽象名词与具体名词之间的转化等。

4. 忽视名词前有无定冠词的区别。例:

go to town(到城里)与 The whole town went out to meet him.(全城的人都出来迎接他)。

in office(执政)与 in the office(在办公室)

in charge of(负责)与 in the charge of(由……负责)等等。

5. 误用 a/an 来表示整个类属。例:

【误】A tiger is in danger of becoming extinct.

【正】The tiger is in danger of becoming extinct. !

【解析】说明整个类属,不用不定冠词,要用定冠词 the。

●精题集萃

1. _____ twin sisters are fond of playing _____ violin.
A. The; a B. 不填; the C. 不填; a D. The; the
2. It is _____ great pleasure to go to _____ cinema after a week's hard work.
A. a; the B. a; a C. 不填; the D. the; the
3. — John, there is _____ Mr. Wilson on the phone for you.
— I'm in _____ bath.
A. a; the B. 不填; a C. a; 不填 D. the; 不填
4. According to the recent reports, one of rare animals, _____ crocodile, is in _____ danger of dying out.
A. the; the B. the; 不填 C. 不填; 不填 D. 不填; the
5. When I told him he had to be paid by _____ hour, he became angry and hit me on _____ nose.
A. an; my B. the; the C. an; the D. 不填; the
6. If you buy more than ten, they knock 20 pence off _____.
A. a price B. price C. the price D. prices
7. Early in the morning _____ word came that David had been made _____ governor of the state.
A. the; the B. 不填; 不填 C. a; the D. 不填; the
8. I wonder what it feels like to be one of _____ really rich. The Browns already have Rolls Royce and now they are buying _____ third.
A. the; the B. 不填; a C. the; a D. 不填; the
9. Tom owns _____ larger collection of _____ books than any other student in our class.
A. the; 不填 B. a; 不填 C. a; the D. 不填; the
10. The party was _____ success. We sang and danced until it came to _____ end at midnight.

- A. a; an B. a; the C. the; an D. 不填; an
11. — It's reported that nearly 150,000 people lost their lives in Asian tsunamis(海啸).
— Yes, _____ news came as _____ shock to me.
A. the; a B. the; 不填 C. 不填; a D. a; the
12. Teaching _____ child to cook will improve many of the skills that he or she will need later in _____ life.
A. 不填; the B. a; 不填 C. a; the D. the; a
13. I don't know who invented _____ cell-phone, but I think it is _____ most useful invention.
A. the; the B. the; a C. a; the D. a; a
14. — Where is my blue shirt?
— It's in the washing machine. You have to wear _____ different one.
A. any B. the C. a D. other
15. Jumping out of _____ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite _____ exciting experience.
A. 不填; the B. 不填; an C. an; an D. the; the
16. There was _____ accident here about an hour ago. _____ car hit a tree and _____ driver was killed.
A. the; A; the B. an; A; the C. an; The; a D. the; The; a
17. I remember he lives in _____ south, so we shouldn't be walking _____ west.
A. 不填; 不填 B. 不填; the C. the; 不填 D. the; the
18. Mr. Smith, there's a man at _____ front door who says he has _____ news for you of great importance.
A. the; 不填 B. the; the C. 不填; 不填 D. 不填; the
19. If there were no _____ examinations, I should have _____ much happier time at school.
A. an; a B. the; a C. 不填; a D. 不填; 不填
20. It is said that the company in _____ charge of him is in _____ debt now.
A. the; the B. 不填; 不填 C. 不填; the D. the; 不填

专题二 时态常考

●考点释要

动词时态的考查是高考的热点,每年一般有2~3道单选题考查时态的正确使用。主要考查常用的8种时态:一般现在时、一般过去时、现在完成时、过去完成时、现在进行时、过去进行时、一般将来时、过去将来时。时态考查题大多设有一定的情景语境,命题尽可能地将时态的考查用于真实的交际情景中,因此动词时态的考查实质上是对语法知识、语义理解和语言交际能力的综合考查。

●复习点津

学习动词时态必须做到:(1)掌握各种时态的结构、含义和用法等基本语法知识;(2)贯通上下文的语义,找出题干句中的“时间参照信息”;(3)根据具体题目提供的情景,适当

参照生活经验,设身处地,进入角色,确定时态。答题时一定要认真分析动作所发生的时间,想象在那个特定时间动作所发生的背景,该动作是经常性、一般性、进行性、完成性,还是将要发生的动作。现将时态常见用法介绍如下:

一、一般现在时

1. 表经常性或习惯性的动作或状态。

2. 表目前存在的状态或特征。例:

I bought this radio here yesterday, but it doesn't work.

3. 用于状语从句中表将来。例:

I will show you my new car when you come.

I won't go unless I am invited.

4. 表示按计划或时间表将要发生的动作。例:

The train leaves at 3 o'clock.

二、现在进行时

1. 表示现在或现阶段正在进行的动作。

2. 某些动词(come, go, leave, start, begin, take, arrive 等)用进行时表示按计划近期内即将发生的动作。例:

Mr. King is leaving China in a week.

3. 与 always, continually, forever 等连用表示某种感情色彩。例:

She is always borrowing money and forgetting to pay me back.

三、一般过去时

1. 表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态。

2. 表示过去经常性或习惯性的动作。

3. 根据语境表示“刚才……”。例:

I'm sorry. I didn't recognize you.

四、过去进行时

1. 表示过去某一时刻或某一阶段正在发生的动作。

2. 在一定的上下文中,某些动词(come, go, leave, start, take, arrive 等)用过去进行时表示按计划即将发生的事情。例:

They said they were leaving a few days later.

3. 表示现在时中一种婉转的语气,限于 hope, wonder 等少数动词,表示有礼貌的请求。例:

I was wondering if you'd like to come out with me one evening.

五、一般将来时

1. 表示将来的某个时候要发生的动作或存在的状态。

2. 一般将来时的几种动词表现形式:

(1) will/shall + 动词原形

(2) be going to + 动词原形, 表示打算要做的事或根据迹象推断要发生的事。

(3) be to + 动词原形, 表示拟定或计划中要做的事。例:

The boy is to meet his father at the airport.

(4) be about to + 动词原形, 表示即将发生的动作。例:

We are about to leave. (注意句中不使用表将来的时间状语。)

六、过去将来时

表示从过去某个时间看将要发生的事情, 一般出现在复合句中。例:

He said he would come back the next week.

七、现在完成时

1. 表示过去发生的动作对现在造成的影响, 常与 already, just, yet, never 等连用, 句中不出现表时间的状语。例:

I have just had my supper.

2. 表示动作或状态从过去某一时刻开始一直延续到现在, 常与 since + 过去某一时间点, for + 一段时间, so far, up to now, in the last/past few years, recently 等时间状语连用。注意在此用法中, 动词必须是延续性动词。例:

We have known each other since we were children.

Great changes have taken place in China in the past 20 years.

八、过去完成时

过去完成时是一种相对概念, 句中必须要有明显的过去时间或动作作为参照标志, 即动作或状态发生在“过去的过去”。

1. 表示在过去某一时间或某一动作之前已经完成的动作, 常与 by, before, when 等表示时间的状语连用。例:

By twelve o'clock we had finished all the work.

They had already gone when we arrived.

2. 表示动作或状态从过去某一时刻开始一直延续到过去的另一时刻。例:

I met Jane yesterday. I had not seen her for about ten years.

九、固定句式的时态

1. This/It is/was the first time(that) I have/had been here.

2. It has been two years since he went abroad.

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

4. Hardly/No sooner had I got home when/than it began to rain.

5. It won't be long before we have cars of our own.

6. It was ten years before they met again.

● 考题例析

1. All morning as she waited for the medical report from the doctor, her nervousness _____. (2003 年全国卷)

- A. has grown B. is growing C. grew D. had grown

【解析】句义：整个上午她都在等大夫的体检报告，心里越来越不安。据 as 可知，主从句时态应保持一致，grow 与 as 从句中的 waited 同时发生，属于过去时态范畴，故排除 A、B 两选项；选项 D 为过去完成时，若选 D，则表示 grow 这一动作发生在 wait 之前，不符合句意。故选 C。

2. The news came as no surprise to me. I _____ for some time that the factory was going to shut down. (2003 年北京卷)

- A. had known B. knew C. have known D. know

【解析】句义：我对这个消息一点都不感到吃惊，我早就知道这家工厂将会关闭的。本句的时间参照为第一句话：The news came，know 这一动作先于 came 这一过去的动作发生，在消息传来之前我就已经知道，“过去的过去”，用过去完成时。答案为 A。

3. —What were you doing when Tony phoned you?

— I had just finished my work and _____ to take a shower. (2004 年天津卷)

- A. had started B. started C. have started D. was starting

【解析】问句问的是过去的事，选项 C 是现在完成时，属于现在时态范畴，故 C 排除。上文问：Tony 给你打电话时，你在干什么？I had just finished my work 只是一个过渡句，回答是当时正在做的事情，所以动词应为过去进行时。start 用于进行时表示“正要做……”，答案为 D。

4. She has set a new record, that is, the sales of her latest book _____ 50 million. (2004 年福建卷)

- A. have reached B. has reached C. are reaching D. had reached

【解析】句义：她创下了一个新的纪录，那就是：她的新书销售达到了 5000 万册。根据句义可知，是到目前为止销售达到了 5000 万册，故 D 排除。上文 She has set a new record，是现在完成时，这是一个非常重要的时间信息，后一句是对前一句的补充，都表示到现在为止的结果，应用现在完成时，sales 为复数，故选 A。

●思维误区

1. 脱离语境，硬套语法规则。例：

It is said in the book that Thomas Edison(1847—1931)_____ the world leading inventor for sixty years.

- A. would be B. has been C. was D. had been

【解析】许多同学因为句后的时间状语 for sixty years 而套用了现在完成时，而没有仔细考虑句子的语境，Thoms Edison(1847—1931)已是过去的人物，表示的是在他那个时期发生的情况，正确答案 C。因此做题时一定要吃透语义，找准时间参照信息，注重情景，切不可生搬硬套语法规则。

2. 混淆一般过去时、现在完成时和过去完成时。

(1)The little girl _____ her heart out because she _____ her toy bear and believed she wasn't ever going to find it.

- A. had cried; lost B. cried; had lost
C. has cried; has lost D. cries; has lost

【解析】答案 B。过去完成时指的是发生在过去某个时间之前的事，毫无疑问，小女孩

丢玩具熊在前,哭在后,因此丢玩具为过去完成时,哭为一般过去时。此外,believed 表明整个句子为过去时,故不用现在完成时。

(2) — Have you seen the film?

— Yes. I _____ it last Friday.

- A. saw B. have seen C. had seen D. was seeing

【解析】答案 A。现在完成时不与 last Friday 等表示纯过去的时间状语连用;C 选项表示“过去的过去”,此句中无此义,排除。

做题时要确定动作发生在过去、现在还是将来。现在完成时属于现在时范畴,强调对现在的影响或结果;一般过去时表示纯过去,与现在无关;过去完成时一定要有一个过去的时间点作为参照物,表示“过去的过去”。

3. 将没有进行时的系动词或感官动词误用进行时。例:

【误】He was seeing his father playing basketball.

【正】He saw his father playing basketball.

The discussion _____ alive when an interesting topic was brought in.

- A. was coming B. had come C. has come D. came

【解析】come 在句中用作系动词,故不能选 A,正确答案为 D。

4. 短暂性动词与延续性动词误用。例:

【误】His father has left home for ten years.

【正】His father has been away from home for ten years.

● 精题集萃

- How long _____ at this job?
— Since 1990.
A. were you employed B. have you been employed
C. had you been employed D. will you be employed
- You were out when I dropped in at your house.
— Oh, I _____ for a friend from England at the airport.
A. was waiting B. had waited C. am waiting D. have waited
- I _____ if you could take care of my cat for a few days.
A. had wondered B. was wondering C. would wonder D. did wonder
- By the end of last year, another teaching building _____ in our school.
A. would be completed B. was being completed
C. has been completed D. had been completed
- Has Tom said sorry to you?
— No, but I think he _____ sooner or later.
A. apologizes B. apologized
C. will apologize D. should have apologized
- It's the second time I _____ him teasing the little boy.
A. had seen B. see C. saw D. have seen
- When will you come to see me, Dad?
— I will go to see you when you _____ the training course.

- A. will have finished B. will finish C. are finishing D. finish
8. I _____ ping-pong quite well, but I haven't had time to play since the new year.
A. will play B. have played C. played D. play
9. She _____ her hairstyle in her hometown before she came to Chongqing for a better job.
A. would change B. has changed C. changed D. was changing
10. The newly published book _____ very well.
A. is selling B. sells C. is sold D. sold
11. I _____ you not to move my dictionary. Now I can't find it.
A. asked B. ask C. was asking D. had asked
12. When and where to go for summer camp _____ yet.
A. are not decided B. have not been decided
C. is not being decided D. has not been decided
13. At this time tomorrow _____ over the Atlantic.
A. we're going to fly B. we'll be flying
C. we'll fly D. we're to fly
14. He kept looking at her, wondering whether he _____ her somewhere.
A. saw B. has seen C. sees D. had seen
15. — I hear Jane has gone to the Holy Island for her holiday.
— Oh, how nice! Do you know when she _____?
A. was leaving B. had left C. has left D. left
16. With the development of science, more new technology _____ to the field of IT.
A. has introduced B. is being introduced
C. is introduced D. was introduced
17. Unfortunately when I arrived, she _____, so we had only time for a few words.
A. just left B. has just left
C. is just leaving D. was just leaving
18. All the preparations for the hiking _____, and we are ready to start.
A. finish B. to be finished
C. are to compete D. have been finished
19. Neither of the young men who had tried to get the job in the company _____.
A. has been accepted B. had been accepted
C. was accepted D. accepted
20. My mind wasn't on what he was saying so I'm afraid I _____ half of it.
A. was missing B. had missed C. will miss D. missed

专题三 词义辨析常考

● 考点释要

词义辨析是高考的重点，随着高考对词汇量要求的提高，测试词义的比重会越来越

大。它考查的是在一定的语境中运用词汇知识的能力,要求考生在掌握词汇和短语的基本意义及其用法的基础上,能辨析意义相关或相近的词汇和短语,并能在具体的语境中灵活运用。词义辨析题的种类主要有:(1)动词(词组)辨析;(2)名词辨析;(3)副词、形容词辨析;(4)介词辨析。出现频率最高的是动词和动词词组辨析题。

●复习点津

一、名词辨析

名词辨析题要求根据语境,从意义相近或拼写相似的几个名词中选出一个最合适的选项,因此答题时要根据句子所表达的意思、上下文以及前后搭配,选出正确选项。平时学习时要有意识地搜集区分一些如 idea/opinion/thought, accident/incident/coincident 等意义相近或拼写相似的词,注意习惯搭配;识记一些如 make room for, out of reach, free of charge 等固定搭配。此外,要注意有些名词的复数形式表示特别的意义,如 papers(文件、试卷、论文), woods(树林), times(时代), arms(武器), manners(礼貌), looks(外表), sands(沙滩), works(著作、工厂、工事), lines(台词), drinks(饮料)等。

二、副词、形容词辨析

此部分主要考查在具体的语境中辨析副词、形容词的语义,根据句子所表达的意思,选择恰当的选项。学习时要注意:

1. 两种形式的副词意义不同。

有些副词有两种形式,一种是形式与其形容词的形式相同,另一种是后加-ly 的副词。如 wide(广阔地)/ widely(广泛地), high(高地)/ highly(高度地), close(接近地)/ closely(密切地,仔细地), deep(深地)/ deeply(深深地)等,前者表示一般的具体的距离上的概念,而后者表示一种思维上抽象的概念。另还有意义差别很大的,如 hard(努力地)/ hardly(几乎不), near(邻近地)/ nearly(几乎,将近), most(最)/ mostly(主要地), fair(公平地)/ fairly(非常地), late(迟)/ lately(最近)等。

2. -ly 是副词的后缀,但要注意以 ly 结尾的有些是形容词,如 friendly(友好的), sisterly(姐妹般的), lovely(可爱的), silly(傻的), ugly(丑陋的), elderly(较老的), oily(多油的), lonely(孤独的)等。

3. 形容词与副词同形的情况,如 fast, enough, far, daily, long, early 等。

4. 一些习语或固定搭配,如 take it easy, a sound sleep, deep into the night 等。

三、介词辨析

介词在英语中使用频率高,用法多而杂,这类词往往具有一词多义性,及一义多词性,因而极易出错。因此学习时要逐一学会每个介词的用法,注意区分,并记住一些介词与名词、动词、形容词等的习惯搭配,根据语境灵活运用。介词的分类:简单介词,如 in, on, at, from, by, like, with, to 等;合成介词,如 into, inside, without, throughout 等;双重介词,如 from behind, from across, until after 等;短语介词,如 in front of, in charge of, instead of, because of, in spite of 等。注意一些常用介词的区别,如 between/among, above/over/on, but/ beside/except/expect for, with/by 等等及一些介词的固定搭配短语,如 hand in hand, face to face, step by step, beyond reach, under control 等。

四、动词及动词词组辨析

动词和动词词组的意义考查是高考词义辨析出现频率最高的,平时学习时一定要注意积累,仔细体会近义词和短语动词的各种搭配及意义,牢记它们的各种用法。主要考查的知识点:

1. 结构近似意义不同的动词或动词短语的辨析,如 lie/lay, spare/share, make out/turn out/come out/let out 等。

2. 意义相近但用法不同的动词或动词词组的辨析,如 seem/look/appear, continue/stay/last/keep/remain, spend/waste/take/kill, raise/keep/support/feed 等。

3. break, carry, come, get, give, go, look, pick, send, set, take, turn, put, ask, hear, hand 等动词组成的常用短语,如 break up/into/down/out 等。

4. 习惯性用法,如 get down to business, meet one's needs, plunge into sorrow 等。

●考题例析

1. The manager has got a good business _____ so the company is doing well. (2003 年北京卷)

- A. idea B. sense C. thought D. thinking

【解析】名词辨析题,四个选项意义相近,要根据上下文来考虑哪一选项符合句义。idea 意为“观点,想法”,多指人所想出的主意;sense 意为“认识,意识”,侧重于能力的概念,如 sense of humor, sense of direction。本句的意思是“这个经理很有商业意识,因此公司发展良好。”故答案为 B。thought 意为“思想,认识”,thinking 意为“想,思考”,这两个名词都侧重于“考虑”的概念,因此不合题义。

2. When we plan our vacation, mother often offers _____ suggestions. (2004 年广西卷)

- A. careful B. practical C. effective D. acceptable

【解析】形容词辨析题,考查四个形容词的区别:careful 仔细的,小心的;practical 实用的;effective 有效的;acceptable 可接受的。根据句义,B 选项为最佳答案。

3. — How about eight o'clock outside the cinema? (2004 年全国卷)

— That _____ me fine.

- A. fits B. meets C. satisfies D. suits

【解析】考查点为动词辨析。动词 satisfy 和 meet 为“满足”的意思,根据题义可以排除。动词 fit 和 suit 都有“适合,合适”的意思,fit 通常指的是某物在大小外形上适合,suit 有“对……合适,对……方便”的意思,如:The job suits me well. 根据句义,8 点在电影院门口这个提议正好合适我,故选 D。

4. Helen always helps her mother even though going to school _____ most of her time. (2004 年广东卷)

- A. takes up B. makes up C. saves up D. puts up

【解析】考查点为动词词组辨析。take up 占据(时间或空间);make up 形成,构成,组成;save up 储存,储蓄;put up 举起,搭起,张贴,提出建议。根据句义,Helen 总是帮助她的母亲,即使上学占用了她的大部分时间。又如:I'm sorry to have taken up so much of your time. 故 take up 符合句义,答案 A。

●思维误区

1. 误用中文意义相近,但词性用法不同的词。如 **realize** 和 **come true** 都解释为“实现”,但用法不一样。He finally realized his dream. / His dream finally came true.

2. 词(组)的用法含义记忆不全面或偏离。一个词(组)往往有多种用法和含义,同一个词在不同的使用场合有不同的含义。如: The boy came up to me. / A new way came up at the meeting.

3. 误用一些特殊的形容词和副词,详见上文形容词和副词辨析。

●精题集萃

- If you are feeling so tired, perhaps a little sleep would _____.
A. act B. help C. serve D. last
- _____ so many things to do, I have to work really hard this week.
A. With B. Besides C. As for D. Because of
- The police are offering a _____ to anyone who can give information about the lost boy.
A. price B. prize C. reward D. money
- A teacher must be pleasant and helpful no matter what kind of _____ he may be in.
A. mood B. mind C. form D. thought
- A teacher must see to it that all his students develop _____.
A. properly B. quickly C. ordinarily D. extremely
- If anybody calls, tell them I'm out, and ask them to _____ their name and address.
A. pass B. write C. take D. leave
- The British people and the American people not only speak the same language but _____ a lot of special customs as well.
A. share B. spare C. hold D. carry
- Hospital staff burst into cheers after doctors completed a 20-hour operation to have _____ one-year-old twins at the head.
A. isolated B. separated C. divided D. removed
- Most people didn't accept the theory when it was first _____.
A. set about B. set off C. put forward D. put out
- His words puzzled me so much that I had a hard time trying to _____ what he really meant.
A. make out B. make off C. make up D. make for
- He was in hospital for six months. He felt as if he was _____ from the outside world.
A. cut out B. cut off C. cut up D. cut through
- The shop assistant would sell the machine for £2000, but John _____ only half the price.
A. asked B. charged C. sold D. offered
- I must be getting fat—I can _____ do my trousers up.
A. fairly B. hardly C. nearly D. seldom
- To everybody's surprise, the fashionable young lady _____ to be a thief.
A. found out B. proved out C. put out D. turned out
- Two or three years ago this kind of glasses was a favorite with the children, but now it _____.

- A. has gone over B. has gone out C. goes by D. is going down
16. The plan _____ simply because people were unwilling to co-operate.
A. broke down B. pulled down C. turned down D. put down
17. You will never be _____ your homework tonight if you are absent-minded.
A. with B. over C. through D. without
18. I'm sorry it's _____ my power to make a final decision on the project.
A. over B. above C. off D. beyond
19. Books are the most important records we keep _____ man's thoughts.
A. for B. up C. on D. of
20. — It's a good idea. But who's going to _____ the plan?
— I think Tom and Mike will.
A. carry out B. get through C. take in D. set aside

专题四 对比常考

●考点释要

对比题型是高考英语单项选择题中较常出现的题目类型。此题型考查的知识点:(1)各种“比较”表达法及其他表对比的常用句型;(2)比较结构中名词、动词的替代用法;(3)常见的比较级的修饰语。考查重点是“比较”表达法,平时学习要在理解掌握其基本结构的基础上,注重深层语义,挖掘隐藏的比较意义。

●复习点津

一、各种“比较”表达法

1. 同级比较。

(1)as + adj./adv.原级 + as。例:

He plays football as well as his father.

否定: not so/as ...as 意为:“……不如……”。例:

He doesn't behave as/so politely as his sister.

注意:此结构还可以用作:as + adj.原级 + 名词 + as。例:

He is as good a football player as his father.

(2)the same as。例:

He is about the same age as my brother.

(3)such ...as。例:

I never heard such stories as he tells.

一种特殊的有关比较的习惯表达法:

“as + adj./adv. 原级 + as possible/sb. can”结构,表示“最……,尽可能……”,如 as quickly as possible, as soon as possible.

2. 比较级比较。

(1)adj./adv.的比较级 + than。例: