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Learning & Testing
Tactics

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学 考 方 略



英 语
高考总复习



辽宁师范大学出版社

Liaoning Normal University Press

前言

●课程改革研究组

随着高考教育制度的改革,全国各地教材版本各异,高考模式也不尽相同,但考纲是惟一的。为此我们根据新大纲的要求,依据最先进的教育理念以及新的考试导向,编写了《学考方略》丛书高考版。

它的编写打破了常规按章节顺序的编排方式,而是按知识结构的内在联系采用“点”的方式进行科学的编排。

“点”即高考的考点,各考点体现了知识的独立性,“点”与“点”连接起来体现了知识的系统性。本丛书栏目设置如下:

【考点说明】

依据最新考试说明列举本部分的考点要求,让学生知道高考要考什么,怎样考,明确目的和任务,做到心中有数,有的放矢。

【点内热点】

是对本考点在高考中出现频率比较高的、有代表性的、涵盖面较广的热点知识进行分析。包含三个子栏目。

【知识点综述】从考纲的角度上把握全局,从考点的角度上仔细审视,从知识的内涵上进行深刻剖析,列举本考点的热点内容,预测今后的高考趋势和导向。

【范例分析】选取热点题目,作精要解析。

【热点题展示】从各地考题中选取较典型的热点题2~3道来考查学生综合应用能力。

【考题精解】

主要选取近几年全国高考题和其他省市的高考题作为例题进行详尽的分析、准确的解答、简要的说明。

【考点训练】

【基础巩固训练】主要是从高考题中选取有关本考点的选择题,注重基础知识的巩固,进行有序的训练,起点低,难度得当,以常规解法为主。

【能力迁移训练】主要是选取有关技能考查的填空题、简答题、实验题,注重规律的总结,提供解决问题的钥匙。

【综合运用创新】根据高考新的要求和导向,选取综合性强的新情景题、材料题和横向综合题,旨在培养学生综合创新能力。

本丛书突出的特点是:

1. 科学性强。以敏锐的眼光进行选题,用科学的方法进行训练,符合循序渐进的学习规律,收到事半功倍的效果。

2. 实用性强。具有贯通教材的条理性,又具有章节复习的独立性,可根据教材的不同任取章节复习。

3. 指导性强。对高考考点进行了详尽的说明、讲解,列举近年高考题进行精析精解,使学生能够举一反三。

4. 启迪性强。使学生能够很好地归纳、概括、领悟和运用知识要点,切实掌握解题的思想方法,有效地提高学生解决实际问题的能力和创新能力。

本丛书共9册:语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、生物、政治、历史、地理。本册为英语分册,参加本册编写的有:汪世艳、张国荣、刘曦凤、查国盛、黄国兴、董仲先、查卫朝、明立志、柯知明、王三军、黄静、沈立新、桂曙东、江黎、叶长江、乐定良、陈铭、张明华、朱上元、胡卉、王有荣、余景文、张双春、王松柏、伍其芳。

“一旦拥有,别无他求”,我们期望着《学考方略》是你求学途中的良师益友,是你蟾宫折桂的制胜法宝,是你学海飞渡的一叶轻舟,是你冥思苦想的一缕春风。打造精品名牌是我们创作的初衷,精益求精是我们选题的准则。但学海无涯,实现尽善尽美,殊非易事。所以,这套书在受到你的青睐的同时,我们衷心期望你能多提宝贵意见,指正我们的缺点和不足。

在此,我们课题组全体同仁衷心感谢辽宁师范大学出版社的大力帮助和总编刘民先生的指点,使本丛书得以顺利出版。

目录

考点 1	名词	1
考点 2	代词	9
考点 3	冠词	19
考点 4	形容词和副词	27
考点 5	介词	40
考点 6	情态动词	47
考点 7	主谓一致	59
考点 8	动词时态(1)	67
考点 9	动词时态(2)	74
考点 10	被动语态	81
考点 11	动词短语	88
考点 12	不定式	94
考点 13	现在分词和动名词	101
考点 14	过去分词	107
考点 15	倒装	114
考点 16	虚拟语气	126
考点 17	状语从句	136
考点 18	名词性从句	150
考点 19	定语从句	171
考点 20	听力	191

考点 21 完形填空	219
考点 22 阅读理解	257
考点 23 短文改错	310
考点 24 书面表达	323
参考答案	337
附:2002 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试	372
2002 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(北京卷)	338
2002 年普通高校招生统一考试(上海卷)	
、试卷答案	422

考点1 名词



1. 可数名词和不可数名词的辨认。
2. 名词的普通格与所有格作定语的选择。
3. 名词所有格的构成形式。
4. 名词与介词或动词组成的固定词组。



●知识点综述

1. 可数名词

可数名词包括个体名词和集体名词,有单、复数形式。复数名词构成如下:

- (1) 一般情况下在名词后加-s。
- (2) 以-ch, -sh, -s, -x 结尾的加-es, 如 watches, brushes, boxes 等,但 stomach 的复数形式是 stomachs。
- (3) 以辅音字母+y 结尾的,变 y 为 i 加-es, 如 families。
- (4) 以 f 或 fe 结尾的,变 f 或 fe 为 v, 加-es, 如 leaves, knives 等。
- (5) 以 o 结尾的加-es, 但有些词只加-s, 如 photos 等。
- (6) 单复数同形, 如 sheep, deer, aircraft, Chinese, Japanese, means, fish, works(工厂)等。
- (7) 某些名词只有复数形式, 如 glasses, clothes, trousers, boots, shoes, socks, compasses 等。

(8) 某些名词的复数形式有不同的意义,如 times, customs, goods, manners, sands, forces, looks 等。

(9) 某些名词形式上是单数,意义上却是复数,如 people, cattle, police, public 等。

(10) 某些名词形式上是复数,意义上却是单数,如 news, politics, physics, maths 等。

(11) 复数形式不规则变化的名词,如 foot → feet, man → men, woman → women, child → children, tooth → teeth, mouse → mice, goose → geese 等。

2. 不可数名词

(1) 不可数名词一般没有单复数之分,包括抽象名词、物质名词和专有名词,如 air, health, advice, glass, wood, fun, water, sugar, butter, cloth, clothing, bread, furniture, homework, housework, information, money, news, weather, wealth, milk, knowledge 等。

(2) 某些不可数名词可以变成可数名词,但意义发生了改变,如 difficulty → difficulties, experience → experiences, fire → fires, exercise → exercises, paper → papers, room → rooms, work → works 等。

(3) 某些名词以复数形式出现表示不同类别,如 fishes(各种类的鱼), fruits(各种水果), foods(各种食品)等。

(4) 某些物质名词表示个体时,不需要量词,如 two coffees(两杯咖啡), two drinks(两杯饮料), three chalks, four teas, six candies(六块糖)等。

(5) 某些抽象名词表示具体的人或事时,变成可数名词,如 a success, a failure, a big rain, a pleasant surprise, a knowledge of English, a good dinner 等。

3. 名词的所有格

(1) 表示有生命的单数名词和不以 s 结尾的复数名词一般在词尾加 's, 如 a peasant's family, women's clothes 等。

(2) 以 s 结尾的名词只在词尾加 "'", 如 teachers' book, workers' achievement 等。

(3) 如果某物为两个人共同所有,只在后一个名词的词尾加 's; 表示各自所属时,分别在两个名词后加 's, 如 Tom and Mary's father, Tom's and Mary's fathers 等。

(4) 表示时间、距离、国家、城市等无生命的名词时,可以在词尾加 's 表示所有格,如 today's news, two hours' ride 等。

(5) 表示店铺,某人的家,私人开的诊所、餐馆时,所有格后面的名词可以省略,如 at my uncle's, at the dentist's, at Bill's 等。

(6) 表示无生命的名词,一般用 of + n. 表示所有关系,如 the students of our school, the top of the page 等。

4. 名词作定语

(1) 说明被修饰的名词“来自”、“被发现”、“使用于”或者“发生的地点”,如 a table lamp, Oxford station 等。

(2) 说明被修饰的名词是由什么材料组成的,如 an iron bridge, a puzzle book, a wool sweater 等。

(3) 说明被修饰的名词的功能、职务或者作用等方面的情况,如 a book case, holiday plans, peace talks, a police chief 等。

(4) 说明被修饰的名词是修饰名词的一部分,如 the table leg, the river bank, the valley bottom, the car door 等。

● 范例分析

【例 1】He gained his _____ by printing _____ of famous writers. (全国 · 1995)

- A. wealth, work B. wealths, works
C. wealths, work D. wealth, works

分析 答案是 D。wealth 用作不可数名词,指“财富”;work 作可数名词用时,可以指“著作”、“工事”、“工厂”等,此处指“著作”。

【例 2】Many people agree that _____ knowledge of English is a must in _____ international trade today. (全国 · 1996)

- A. a, \ B. the, an C. the, the D. \, the

分析 答案是 A。knowledge 用作可数名词时,表示“对……懂”、“对……有某种程度的了解”。

【例 3】Some _____ gave him an operation immediately.

- A. woman doctors B. women doctors
C. womans doctor D. womans doctors

分析 答案是 B。由 man 和 woman 修饰的名词变复数时,man 和 woman 也要变成复数形式。

【例 4】You'll find a map of great _____ in helping you to get round London. (全国 · 1998)

- A. price B. cost C. value D. usefulness

分析 此题的关键是理解所给名词的意义,并结合题干的含义,其次是 of 跟不可数名词表示性质。答案为 C,相当于 a very valuable map。

● 热点题展示

1. —I'd like _____ information about the management of your hotel, please.
—Well, you could have _____ word with the manager. He might be helpful. (全国 • 1995)
A. some, a B. an, some C. some, some D. an, a
2. If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask them to leave a _____. (全国 • 1997)
A. message B. letter C. sentence D. notice
3. He dropped the _____ and broke it. (全国 • 1993)
A. cup of coffee B. coffee's cup C. cup for coffee D. coffee cup
4. I'll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little _____. (全国 • 1996)
A. wait B. time C. patience D. rest
5. Look! The _____ are coming this way.
A. German B. Germen C. Germens D. Germans
6. She is always ready to help people in trouble because she thinks it a _____.
A. decision B. chance C. pride D. pleasure
7. —Where are my _____? —Over there.
A. sport shoe B. sports' shoe C. sport shoes D. sports shoes
8. The woman over there is _____.
A. Tom and Mary's mother B. Tom's and Mary's mother
C. Tom and Mary mother D. Tom's and Mary mother
9. Can you give me _____ on how to improve my English?
A. an advice B. some advices C. some advice D. several advice
10. The _____ of the cottages were covered with _____.
A. roof, leafs B. roofs, leaves C. roofs, leafs D. rooves, leaves
11. I saw many _____ seated in the corner somewhere.

- A. Japanese B. Japaneses C. of Japanese D. of Japaneses
12. 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
13. You should do more _____. Don't always sit at the desk busy doing your _____.
- A. exercise, exercises B. exercises, exercise
C. exercises, exercises D. exercise, exercise
14. This is an old photo of my aunt's when she had _____, and now she has _____.
- A. short hair, grey hairs B. short hairs, grey hair
C. short hair, grey hair D. short hairs, grey hair
15. It is bad _____ to speak with your mouth full of _____.
- A. manner, food B. manners, foods
C. manner, foods D. manners, food



【例 1】We have worked out the plan and now we must put it into _____. (全国 • 1992)

- A. fact B. reality C. practice D. deed

分析 答案是 C. put sth. into practice 是惯用法, 表示“使……付诸实施”。

【例 2】We've missed the last bus. I'm afraid we have no _____ but to take a taxi. (全国 • 1993)

- A. way B. choice C. possibility D. selection

分析 答案是 B. have no choice but to do sth. 是惯用法, 表示“别无选择只好……”。

【例 3】Here's my card. Let's keep in _____. (全国 • 1994)

- A. touch B. relation C. connection D. friendship

分析 答案是 A。keep in touch (with sb.) 是惯用法, 表示“保持联系”。



基础巩固训练

●基础巩固训练

16. In Britain _____ are all painted red.
A. letter box B. letters boxes C. letter boxes D. letters box
17. —Is this bridge made of _____?
—Yes, it is made of 23, 000 huge _____.
A. stone, stone B. stones, stones C. stone, stones D. stones, stone
18. This shop sells _____ clothing.
A. child's and woman's B. children and women's
C. children's and women D. children's and women's
19. Some famous singers live on the _____ from their record sales.
A. salary B. value C. bill D. income
20. The girl always wears beautiful _____.
A. clothes B. cloth C. clothing D. dress
21. I'm afraid there isn't any _____ for you in my car.
A. place B. room C. seat D. rooms
22. With the address to help him, he had no _____ in finding the old man's house.
A. difficulties B. difficulty C. troubles D. mistakes
23. Beijing has _____ of about ten million.
A. a population B. populations C. the population D. population
24. If the shoes are too big, ask him to bring you a small _____.
A. one B. suit C. pair D. ones
25. _____ to listen to music!
A. How fun B. How a fun C. What a fun D. What fun
26. —What can I do for you?
—I'd like to have a _____ of China Daily.
A. piece B. sheet C. lot D. copy

27. The advertisements in the newspaper help to cut the _____ of making the newspaper.
A. price B. pay C. costs D. value
28. Standing on top of the mountain, you'll get a wonderful _____.
A. joy B. seeing C. view D. nature
29. You should pay much _____ to your pronunciation.
A. interest B. notice C. attention D. money
30. I really have no _____ when we shall get there.
A. idea B. thought C. saying D. knowledge

●能力迁移训练

31. He shot at the tree and all the birds flew to each _____.
A. way B. path C. direction D. space
32. As a student, you should devote all your _____ to your studies.
A. energies B. energy C. result D. results
33. I didn't go there by plane, because I hadn't enough money to pay for the _____.
A. journey B. travel C. fly D. trip
34. He is said to have made great _____ in maths.
A. progresses B. advances C. advance D. advantage
35. The _____ made in that factory are better than those made in this one.
A. knifes B. knifs C. knives D. knife
36. He asked his friend for _____ on how to learn English well.
A. advices B. an advice C. the advices D. advice
37. He is trying to explain how _____ began on the earth.
A. life B. lives C. the life D. a life
38. These trousers don't fit me well. Would you please show me another _____?
A. set B. pair C. piece D. one
39. He has spent a large _____ of money on his new house.
A. deal B. number C. amount D. piece
40. There _____ on the table.

- A. is two bowls of rice B. is two bowl of rice
C. are two bowls of rices D. are two bowls of rice
41. Mrs. Wang is a middle-aged woman _____.
A. with many brown hairs B. of many brown hairs
C. with a lot of brown hair D. of a lot of brown hair
42. I found the telephone number in the _____.
A. phone book B. book of the phone
C. phone's book D. phone-book
43. These football players had no strict _____ until they joined our club. (上海市 · 1997)
A. practice B. education C. exercise D. training
44. _____ friends Betty had made there were all invited to her birthday party. (全国 · 1997)
A. Few of B. Few C. The few D. A few
45. Many countries are increasing their use of natural gas, wind and other form of _____. (上海市 · 1996)
A. energy B. source C. power D. material
46. My parents always let me have my own _____ of living. (上海市 · 1996)
A. way B. method C. manner D. fashion
47. The new law will come into _____ on the day it is passed. (上海市 · 1999)
A. effect B. use C. service D. existence
48. _____ with foreign countries can bring us much information. (广东省 · 1999)
A. Contrast B. Competition C. Contact D. Combination
49. _____ is more important than _____.
A. The health; the wealth B. A health; a wealth
C. Healths; wealths D. Health; wealth
50. They are _____.
A. mathematics student B. mathematic students
C. students in mathematics D. mathematics students

考点2 代词



1. 人称代词的排列顺序。英语的人称代词的排列顺序不同于汉语,例如:

(1) You, he and I are classmates.

(2) We, you and they are all good friends.

(3) My friend and I are reading and we'll be through soon.

2. 形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词用法及它们之间的区别。前者只能作定语修饰名词,后者相当于一个名词,可以单独在句中作主语、宾语、表语。例如:

(1) This is his book; The red is mine.

(2) A friend of mine has gone to Japan.

3. 反身代词的用法及反身代词所构成的短语。反身代词通常在句中作同位语、宾语、表语,不能单独作主语。例如:

(1) He himself will come to see you.

(2) He is old enough to dress himself.

4. 指示代词的用法。指示代词包括 this, that, those, such 等。

5. 疑问代词和连接代词的用法。疑问代词包括 which, what, who, whom 等,在句中作成分;连接代词 that 在句中常起连接作用,不作任何成分。

6. 不定代词的用法,这是考查的重点。

7. 引导定语从句的关系代词及它们之间的区别,关系代词是考查的重点。

8. it 的用法是考查的重点。



● 知识点综述

1. 人称代词

(1)主格代词用作主语,宾格代词用作宾语;表语一般用主格,但口语中常用宾格。

例如:—Who's knocking at the door?

—It's me.

(2)在并列的主语或宾语中,“I”和“me”总是放在其他代词之后。

例如:You, he and I are all in the same class.

He criticized her and me at the meeting.

(3)正确使用人称代词的主格和宾格。

例如:It was he who first found out the secret. (强调主语)

It's a secret between you and me. (you 和 me 都是 between 的宾语)

2. 物主代词

(1)名词性物主代词常用作主语、宾语和表语。

例如:My car is out of order. May I use yours?

This room isn't ours, it's theirs.

(2)在某些英语习语中常用 the 代替物主代词。结构是“动词+sb.+ 介词+the+身体的某一部分”。

例如:to hit sb. in the face, to catch sb. by the arm 等。

3. 反身代词

(1)反身代词可用作宾语、表语、同位语,作同位语时,可以放在与之同位的代词之后,亦可放在句末。

例如:I myself made the radio. = I made the radio myself.

(2)某些带有反身代词的动词词组已成固定习语。

例如:help oneself to “自用……”, enjoy oneself “过得愉快”, be oneself “显得自然,处于正常状态”, make oneself understood “让别人明白自己”, seat oneself “就座”, teach oneself “自学”, talk to oneself “自言自语”, hide oneself “藏起来”, hang oneself “自杀”, devote oneself to “忠实于……,致力于……”等。

4. 疑问代词

who, whom, whose, what 和 which 用来构成特殊疑问句。what 和 which 都可以对事物进行提问,其区别在于“不定指”和“定指”。

例如: What sport do you like best? (什么运动项目? —— 没有一定范围)

Which sport do you like best of the three? (哪一项运动? —— 有一定范围)

注意: 当句子有 of... 等表示一定范围的短语时,只能用 which, 不能用 what。

例如: Which of the three is mine?

5. 指示代词 this(复数 these)和 that(复数 those)

(1)指离说话人较近的人或物用 this,反之用 that;表示现在或将来的时间或事情一般用 this,表示过去的时间或事情用 that。

例如: What are you going to do this afternoon?

I did not go anywhere that day.

(2)在事件叙述过程中, this 表示下面要讲的事, that 指前面刚讲过的事。

例如: All I want to say is this: we must be polite to the old.

She was ill. That's why she didn't come.

(3)that 和 those 可用来代替前面提到的事物,以免重复。

例如: The flowers aren't so beautiful as those in your garden.

6. 不定代词

(1)one 仅用于指代单数可数名词,其复数形式是 ones。

例如: If you can't find your pen, use the one on the table.

one 和 ones 通常不能直接用在 their, my, his 等物主代词以及 a, an, own, several 和名词所有格后面。

例如: His knife seems sharper than mine. (不能用 my one 代替 mine)

(2)that 常用以指代限定词加可数或不可数名词,指代可数名词时,其复数是 those。

例如: The weather in Wuhan is much warmer than that in Tianjin. (that 不能用 the one 代替)

(3)that 后面常接短语。

例如: The window of your room is much bigger than that of mine. (that 不能

用 the one 代替)

(4) no one = nobody

(5) none 作主语代替不可数名词时,谓语动词用单数;代替可数名词时,谓语动词用单复数都可以。但在主系表句型中,如表语为复数,则系动词要用复数形式。

例如: None of us are workers.

None of them has got a car now.

(6) neither 表示“两者中的任何一个都不……”, neither... nor 表示“既不……也不……”。

例如: Neither story is interesting.

He has neither money nor time.

Neither I nor he believes what he said.

(7) either 则用于否定句或否定词组后加强语气,表示“也”,而 too 或 also 常用于肯定句中。either... or... 接不同人称的代词时,动词的数应该与最近的代词保持一致。

例如: He is not an engineer. I am not either.

Either he or I am to blame.

● 范例分析

【例 1】If you want to change for a double room, you'll have to pay _____ \$ 15. (全国·2000)

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

分析 another 表示“另外的”,可用于数词之前;而 other, more, each 都没有此用法及含义。故答案为 A。

【例 2】—Why don't we take a little break?

—Didn't we just have _____? (全国·2000)

A. it B. that C. one D. this

分析 解答此题的关键在于了解四个代词的正确用法。it 特指上面提到的东西;that 和 this 指具体的东西时,后面应跟名词或 one;one 用来泛指某一类事物中的一个。故答案为 C。

【例 3】—Are the new rules working?

—Yes. _____ books are stolen. (全国·1999)