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高考英语 知识点·考点 精析

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高考英语知识点·考点精析

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前 言

在高考前的较长的一段时间内,师生们都处于紧张的“备考”复习之中。在复习时,教师该讲些什么?怎样讲?学生该练些什么?怎样练?这些是编者思索的问题。“讲”要有的放矢,避免把过去学过的知识机械地重复一遍;“练”要有正确的导向,避免沉入“题海”。为了达到这一目的,编者依据全日制“教学大纲”和“考纲”,认真研究和分析了近几年来全国高考英语统考题(MET 和 NMET),吸收了部分地区高考英语调研题的优点,筛选出了具有代表性的“知识点”和“考点”,并把 NMET94 中的考题以不同形式糅合在本书之中。《高考英语知识点·考点精析》以“知识点”和“考点”为核心,“讲”以“知识点”展开,“练”围绕“考点”拓宽,“讲”与“练”融为一体,以“练”为主。

《高考英语知识点·考点精析》把收集到的若干“知识点”和“考点”分布在“阅读思维篇”“书面表达方法篇”“语言知识篇”中,每个【知识点·考点】由【知识点·考点概说】【考题解析】【考题精编】三部分组成。【知识点·考点概说】注重找出特点,总结规律,分析考题发展趋向。【考题解析】释疑解惑,点拨思路。【考题精编】紧密围绕“知识点”和“考点”,跟踪最新出题原则和思路,推陈出新,精编出具有代表性、典型性和实用性的考题。通过这几部分的“讲”与“练”,本书把学生必须掌握的重点基础知识条理化、系统化了。读者若能把本书讲授的相关知识巧妙地联系起来,就会收到更加理想的复习效果。

本书由具有丰富教学经验和写作能力强的中学英语骨干教师参加编写。如有疏漏之处,欢迎读者批评指正。

编者

1994.8

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第一部分 阅读思维篇

一、完形填空

完形填空是一种难度较高的阅读理解测试题。这种题型涉及的知识面广、综合性强、覆盖面大。它不仅能考查学生的语言知识水平,而且还能考查学生的阅读理解能力、综合运用语言能力以及分析对比、联想推理、逻辑思维能力。

完形填空考题的设计大致可归纳为“语法”、“词语搭配”、“词语辨异”、“语义推断”及“前后呼应”等五种类型。

【知识点·考点1】 语法

【知识点·考点概说】 完形填空中的语法考点主要集中在:

一、谓语动词的时态及语态 利用时态及语态的“易混点”来设置干扰项是这类知识考点的一个特点。时态主要考查易混时态的比较,如:一般过去时与现在完成时,一般过去时与过去进行时,过去完成时与一般过去时等。语态主要考查英汉的异同点,即就汉语看来有被动含义,英语可能用主动语态;就汉语看来是主动含义,但英语中可能要用被动语态。因此,解这类题时,要善于捕捉时间状语及语境提供的信息。此外,考生必须熟练掌握中学阶段所学的全部时态和语态的基本用法,分清动词的及物与不及物、及物动词跟一个宾语还是双宾语。在解题方法上可先从语态入手,再定时态。

二、非谓语动词的用法区别 完形填空非谓语动词的考点主要分布在现在分词、过去分词、不定式作状语、定语、宾补的区别以及不定式、动名词作宾语的区别上。在区别时,难免要涉及非谓语动词的时态和语态。因此,考生熟练掌握非谓语动词的一些基本用法是解这类题的必要条件。解题时,先确定挑选哪种非谓语动词,再根据其逻辑主语定语态,最后根据提示的时间信息及语境决定时态。

值得注意的是,近年来完形填空的命题有了进一步的变化与发展,它日趋完善,其主要趋向为语法类型题在减少,语义类型题在增多,单纯的语法题很少见。

【知识点·考点2】 词语搭配

【知识点·考点概说】 词语搭配是完形填空中常见的一个知识考点。词语搭配指的是词的固定搭配或习惯用法。搭配主要集中在动词与介词,副词及名词,介词与名词,形容词与介词等方面。这类考点的特点是:四个备选项中只有一个选项与句中某词或短语是固定搭配。应特别注意的是:有时四个备选项与句中某一词或短语均可构成搭配关系,这时仅从搭配关系这一点去考虑解题是无济于事的。要注意把握作者意图,紧扣文章中心意思,从句法和语义两个方面进行仔细推敲,方能悟出正确选项。做好这类题的前提是熟练掌握中学阶段所学的词和短语。

【知识点·考点3】 词语辨析

【知识点·考点概说】 词语辨析是考生普遍感到困惑的知识考点。这类题难度大,知识涉及面广,考生失分现象严重。

词语辨析指的是对英语的同义词或近义词进行辨析。辨析词语既有实词(如:名词、动词、形容词、副词),又有虚词(如:介词、连词);既有单词,也有词组。近几年来,这类知识考点的发展趋势显而易见:脱离上下文的、单纯的词语辨析不多见。因此,解这类题时要特别留心作者旨意,围绕文章中心内容,充分利用语境,对词义上的细微差别进行仔细、反复推敲,推敲时要注意从词义上区分肯定与否定、主观与客观、褒义与贬义、程度重与轻。此外,平时学习时要注意从英语的角度了解词义和使用场合,做一定量的同义词、近义词练习,培养辨析能力。只有这样,我们遇到这类知识考点时,才会立于不败之地。

【知识点·考点4】 语义推断

【知识点·考点概说】 语义推断是目前完形填空中十分引人注目的知识考点之一。语义推断指的是根据文章上下文相关信息的联想或生活常识进行推断。不少考生不善于解这类题,其解法往往是“就空论空”,“就句论句”,忽视上下文作用,结果全做了,但错的不少。

只要对近年高考试题稍加研究,便不难看出这类知识考点的特点:从局部看,一组备选项能选择任何一个都正确;从整体和作者要表达的情感、态度、语气看,只有一个答案最贴切。因此,考生在解这类题时,既要注意句法,更要注重语义,把握全文内容,了解作者动机,围绕文章中心,充分利用上下文相关信息的联想,进行对比、分析和判断,从而推断出正确答案。

语义推断是当前完形测试命题的发展趋势,这种趋向在 NMET94 完

形填空题(见本部分第2篇)中表现得更加明显,几乎全部题目都属于这一类型,希望能引起考生的足够重视。

【知识点·考点5】 前后呼应

【知识点·考点概说】 前后呼应也是近年来完形填空题发展变化的考点之一。考生稍有不慎,就会错选答案。就某一句而言,几个备选答案可能在句法和意义上都是正确的;结合上下文看,却只有一个选项与其它词语、句子及不同部分之间有着内在的逻辑联系,起到前后照应的作用,其余选项则显得行文逻辑不通,有时甚至相互矛盾。因此,考生在做这类题时,要善于从上下文中抓提示信息 and 暗示点,时刻留意短文中词与词、句与句及其它部分之间的内在联系、行文逻辑。遇到四个选项都有选择之处,不要操之过急,可留着暂时不填,在上下文中寻找呼应点,仔细推敲,再作处理。否则,会引起连锁反应,一个选错,连续错几个。NMET94 完形填空第55题等就是属于这种类型的题目。

【考题解析】 (使用原题号)

第1篇

Jenkins was a jeweller, who had made a large diamond ring worth £57000 for the Silkstone Jewellery Shop. When it was ready, he made a copy of it which looked 41 like the first one but was worth only £2000. This he took to the shop, which 42 it without a question.

Jenkins gave the much more 43 ring to his wife for her fortieth birthday. Then, the husband and wife 44 to Paris for a weekend. As to the 45 ring, the shop sold it for £60000.

Six months later the buyer 46 it back to Silkstone's office. "It's a faulty (有瑕疵的) diamond," he said. "It isn't worth the high 47 I paid." Then he told them the 48. His wife's car had caught fire in an 49. She had escaped (幸免), 50 the ring had fallen off and been damaged (损坏) in the great 51 of the fire.

The shop had to 52. They knew that no fire on earth can 53 damage a perfect diamond. Someone had taken the 54 diamond and put a faulty one in its place. The question was: who 55 it?

A picture of the ring appeared in the 56. A reader thought he 57 the ring. The next day, another picture appeared in the papers which 58 a fa-

mous dancer walking out to a plane for Paris. Behind the dancer there was a woman 59 a large diamond ring. "Do you know the 60 with the lovely damond ring?" the papers asked their readers. Several months later, Jenkins was sentenced to seven years in prison.

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|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. only | B. surely | C. nearly | D. exactly |
| 42. A. accepted | B. received | C. refused | D. rejected |
| 43. A. real | B. modern | C. worthy | D. valuable |
| 44. A. flew | B. drove | C. sailed | D. bicycled |
| 45. A. first | B. second | C. last | D. next |
| 46. A. sold | B. posted | C. brought | D. returned |
| 47. A. cost | B. money | C. price | D. value |
| 48. A. facts | B. matters | C. questions | D. results |
| 49. A. affair | B. accident | C. incident | D. experience |
| 50. A. so | B. or | C. but | D. and |
| 51. A. pile | B. heat | C. power | D. pressure |
| 52. A. think | B. agree | C. permit | D. promise |
| 53. A. almost | B. even | C. just | D. ever |
| 54. A. real | B. pure | C. right | D. exact |
| 55. A. copied | B. made | C. stole | D. did |
| 56. A. notices | B. magazines | C. newspapers | D. programmes |
| 57. A. saw | B. knew | C. found | D. recognized |
| 58. A. showed | B. drew | C. printed | D. carried |
| 59. A. carrying | B. dressing | C. wearing | D. holding |
| 60. A. dancer | B. woman | C. reader | D. jeweller |

(选自 1993 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语 NMET 试题)

解析 本文讲述了一位宝石匠用一枚价值 2000 英镑、有瑕疵的复制品钻石戒指来取代一枚价值 57000 英镑的真钻石戒指,最终被判七年徒刑的故事。**41. D.** 根据下文的语义推断:只有复制品与第一枚戒指完全一样、“精确无误(exactly)”,珠宝店才会“毫无疑问地收下(accepted without a question)”它。**42. A.** “拒绝(refused, rejected)”接收第二枚戒指与下文相矛盾。A, B 两项都有“收”的意思,但前者(accepted)是“主观上接受”,后者(received)是“客观上收到”,故 A 为正确答案,与 41 空所在句相呼应。

43. D. A 有语法错误, B 与文章中心意思不符。C, D 均含“有价值的”之意, 指某物“价值许多钱”用“valuable”, 故 D 为正确答案。44. A. 四个选项均无语法、语义错误, 似乎都可以选。读了 58 空后面的内容后, 不难看出只有 A 项与之前后呼应。45. B. 语义推断: 既然价值许多钱的一枚真钻石戒指(第一枚)送给宝石匠的太太了, 珠宝店收下的是一枚复制品; 那么该店出售的也应该是这一枚, 即第二枚。46. C. 从下文顾客与店主的对话及常识推断: 把戒指“邮寄(posted)”回不可能, 重新“卖给(sold)”珠宝店更不可能, “returned back”不合习惯用法。从该店买走戒指, 发现问题后又“带回来(brought back)”在情理之中。47. C. “paid the high…”与“cost”, “money”, “value”搭配均不合习惯, 故 C 为正确答案。48. A. 那位顾客在该店所买的钻石是假的。能证实这一点的, 不可能是“matters”, “questions”, “results”, 只能是“facts”, 只有“事实”才能使人信服。49. B. 小汽车着火, 车主幸免遇难, 这等等常常同“意外事故(incident)”——车祸, 联系在一起。50. C. 在一次意外事故中, “车主幸免”, “戒指脱落”, 二者之间的内在逻辑关系不是“并列关系(and)”, 也不是“选择关系(or)”, 更不是“因果关系(so)”, 而是“转折关系(but)”。51. B. 直接损坏戒指的, 只能是火的“高温(heat)”, 其余选项均不合逻辑。52. B. 语义推断: 世界上不曾有火损坏过无瑕的钻石, 这一客观事实卖方不可否认, 也就是说: “had to agree”。53. D. “no...almost”, 不合习惯用法, 先排除 A。B, C 语义不通, 正确答案为 D。此处“ever”作“在任何时候”解, 可用于否定句。54. A. “real”与后面的“faulty”有对照关系, 前后呼应。55. D. 根据语义推断: 此处填入的动词应指代上文中出现的两个动作: “拿(taken)”与“放(put)”, 故 D 为正确答案。56. C. 根据下文提示信息“papers”及常识判断, 那幅画是刊登在“报纸(newspapers)”上面的。57. D. 有位读者曾经见过这枚戒指, 现在看到报上画着这枚戒指, 自然是“认出(recognized)”, 不会是“看见(saw)”, “知道(knew)”及“找到(found)”。即使 A, C 语义可取, 时态也不对。58. A. “报纸”本身不能“画(drew)”, “印(printed)”, 更不能把人(dancer)登在上面, B, C, D 均属汉语干扰。此处“showed”意即“显示出”。59. C. 词语搭配。“戴戒指”英语习惯上用“wear a ring”。“手中握着(holding)”, “身边带着(carrying)”戒指, 旁人如何看得见。60. B. 根据上文可知: 戴着那枚戒指的人不是“dancer”, “jeweller”, 更不是“reader”, 而是“the woman behind the dancer”, 与 59 空前呼应。

第 2 篇

It was an early morning in summer. In the streets, sleepy-eyed people were moving quickly, heading towards their 41. This was the beginning of another 42 day in New York City. 43 this day was to be different.

Waiting 44 the crowded streets, on top of a 45 110 stories high, was Philippe Petit. This daring Frenchman was about to 46 a tightrope (绳索) between the two towers of the World Trade Center.

Philippe took his first 47 with great care. The wire held. Now he was 48 he could do it. 49 only a balancing pole, Philippe walked his way across, a 50 of 131 feet.

Soon the rush-hour 51 began to notice. What a 52! There, 1,350 feet above the street, a 53 figure was walking on air.

Philippe made seven 54, back and forth (来回). He wasn't satisfied with just 55. At times, he would turn, sit down, and 56 go on his knees. Once, he had the astonishing 57 to lie down on the thin thread. And thousands of 58 watchers stared with their hearts beating fast.

After the forty-five-minute 59, Philippe was taken to the police station. He was asked 60 he did it. Philippe shrugged (耸肩) and said, "When I see two tall buildings, I walk."

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|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 41. A. jobs | B. homes | C. buses | D. offices |
| 42. A. working | B. hot | C. same | D. ordinary |
| 43. A. And | B. So | C. But | D. Thus |
| 44. A. for | B. in | C. by | D. above |
| 45. A. roof | B. position | C. wall | D. building |
| 46. A. throw | B. walk | C. climb | D. fix |
| 47. A. act | B. landing | C. step | D. trip |
| 48. A. sure | B. uncertain | C. glad | D. nervous |
| 49. A. Through | B. Against | C. With | D. On |
| 50. A. distance | B. height | C. space | D. rope |
| 51. A. streets | B. crowds | C. passengers | D. city |
| 52. A. height | B. pleasure | C. wonder | D. danger |
| 53. A. great | B. strange | C. public | D. tiny |

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|--------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 54. A. experiments | B. circles | C. trips | D. movements |
| 55. A. walking | B. staying | C. acting | D. showing |
| 56. A. almost | B. even | C. often | D. rather |
| 57. A. spirit | B. result | C. strength | D. courage |
| 58. A. patient | B. terrified | C. pleased | D. enjoyable |
| 59. A. show | B. trick | C. try | D. program |
| 60. A. how | B. why | C. whether | D. when |

(选自 1994 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语 NMET 试题)

第 3 篇

The Mullah couldn't break his word. That would be 41 for an important person in the village. He certainly 42 to sell his donkey for a dollar. So he said, "43 me at the donkey fair (集市) on 44. I shall sell her at that time. I shall 45 my donkey to the one who will treat her most 46."

Everybody was kind to animals in the village. So the Mullah 47 out a plan. He wanted to 48 his word and also to keep his donkey.

On the night before the donkey fair, the Mullah bought a piece of 49. No one had any idea why the Mullah should want that.

On Saturday, man and boy in the village came to the donkey fair.

They found a 50 tied with a piece of rope 51 the tail of the Mullah's donkey! Beside them stood the Mullah, who looked 52.

"It is 53, I'll sell my donkey for a dollar," said the Mullah. "Just one 54, though. My donkey and my cat are very good friends. They must not be 55. The kind man who 56 my donkey must buy my cat also."

"How much is your cat?" asked many 57.

"Oh, my cat is a very 58 animal," said the Mullah. "Her father 59 a mouse for a king. Her mother caught a mouse for 60. She is one of the finest cats. For such a great cat I want one hundred dollars."

The men laughed, and gave up the idea of owning the donkey.

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|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 41. A. right | B. wrong | C. impossible | D. strange |
| 42. A. didn't want | B. wanted | C. hadn't decided | D. intended |
| 43. A. Meet | B. Pay | C. Talk | D. Help |
| 44. A. tomorrow afternoon | B. the day after tomorrow | | |

C. the evening

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 45. A. give | B. take |
| 46. A. cruelly | B. warmly |
| 47. A. put | B. thought |
| 48. A. say | B. keep |
| 49. A. bread | B. paper |
| 50. A. cat | B. dog |
| 51. A. with | B. on |
| 52. A. happy | B. sad |
| 53. A. a lie | B. true |
| 54. A. matter | B. problem |
| 55. A. killed | B. sold |
| 56. A. sees | B. buys |
| 57. A. voices | B. sounds |
| 58. A. pretty | B. cruel |
| 59. A. looked after | B. caught |
| 60. A. me | B. her father |

D. Saturday

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|--------------|--------------|
| C. sell | D. show |
| C. kindly | D. carefully |
| C. carried | D. made |
| C. break | D. send |
| C. cloth | D. rope |
| C. cock | D. sheep |
| C. to | D. around |
| C. calm | D. eager |
| C. real | D. a pity |
| C. thing | D. question |
| C. beaten | D. parted |
| C. likes | D. wants |
| C. noises | D. cries |
| C. strong | D. important |
| C. drove | D. grasped |
| C. the Queen | D. her |

第 4 篇

Can we live without salt? The answer is 41.

Salt is very 42 to us. We need salt in our 43. Animals need it, too.

44 of the salt in China comes from the sea. People 45 saltworks(盐场) at the seaside. They dig the ground in order to 46 sea water. When the sun 47 the water, people can get salt from the 48 where the saltworks is. The salt is white 49 clean and beautiful.

The Chinese people in Sichuan Province get salt from salt 50. A salt well is much like a deep water well. They 51 the well water to the surface and then dry it in big pots over 52.

We also get salt from salt 53. A salt mine may be 54 very deep under the ground. Some years ago, people in Jiangxi Province found a big salt mine and soon 55 it. People there need not import(进口) salt from other places.

In the northwestern part of China there are many salt 56. Some of

these lakes are very big. The salt in a big lake can 57 the needs of our people for centuries 58.

However, some doctors also advise us not to have 59 salt in our food. Too much salt is said to be 60 to human bodies.

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|------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. yes | B. no | C. clear | D. hard to say |
| 42. A. important | B. special | C. rare | D. cheap |
| 43. A. life | B. food | C. arms | D. health |
| 44. A. Little | B. Some | C. Most | D. All |
| 45. A. form | B. do | C. set | D. build |
| 46. A. find | B. clean | C. search for | D. hold |
| 47. A. dries up | B. shines on | C. rises above | D. appears over |
| 48. A. grounds | B. sea | C. building | D. water |
| 49. A. but | B. and | C. or | D. yet |
| 50. A. seas | B. lakes | C. wells | D. rivers |
| 51. A. take | B. fetch | C. bring | D. put |
| 52. A. the sun | B. fire | C. grounds | D. wells |
| 53. A. shops | B. mountains | C. businessmen | D. mines |
| 54. A. dug | B. found | C. built | D. hidden |
| 55. A. opened | B. closed | C. announced | D. reported |
| 56. A. grounds | B. wells | C. lakes | D. mines |
| 57. A. supply | B. suit | C. make | D. meet |
| 58. A. to pass | B. to use | C. to come | D. to spend |
| 59. A. too much | B. much too | C. too little | D. too small |
| 60. A. good | B. necessary | C. helpful | D. harmful |

第 5 篇

A long time ago, there was a rich man who loved wine and good food above everything else. And he had a servant who 41 drinking and eating as much as his 42 did.

Each time the rich man went out, he had to 43 his wine and food away. But each time the servant 44 them and he 45 himself to the bottles of wine and all the nice food. Of course, the rich man 46 who did it and was displeased. But he could do 47 about it because he had never 48 his

servant drinking his wine or eating his food.

One day the man was invited to 49 at the home of his friend. He 50 the servant and said to him:

"I'll be 51 for the whole evening. In the cupboard there are two bottles filled with 52. There is also some meat and chicken in it. Take care of them." 53 these words the rich man left home.

As soon as the master turned his 54 the servant opened the cupboard and began to 55 all the nice things in it.

At mid-night the rich man returned home. He 56 the cupboard and, to his great surprise, all his wine and food were 57. He was mad with 58 and called the servant up.

"Oh, Master," the servant began 59 the rich man could open his 60. "While you were away, the neighbour's black cat 61 into our house and ate up everything in the cupboard. I knew you would be very angry with me. I was so 62 that I drank the two bottles of poison to 63 myself. Please don't get angry with a 64 man. I'll soon be dead."

The rich man, of course, 65 a word of his story. But again he could do nothing about it.

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|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. loved | B. hated | C. disliked | D. admired |
| 42. A. father | B. brother | C. mother | D. master |
| 43. A. take | B. hide | C. carried | D. put |
| 44. A. looked after | B. wasted | C. found | D. ate |
| 45. A. made | B. devoted | C. put | D. helped |
| 46. A. knew | B. wondered | C. didn't know | D. discovered |
| 47. A. something | B. nothing | C. everything | D. a great deal |
| 48. A. saw | B. heard | C. caught | D. suggested |
| 49. A. dinner | B. the speech | C. the party | D. the ball |
| 50. A. took up | B. put up | C. called up | D. picked up |
| 51. A. back | B. in | C. up | D. away |
| 52. A. poison | B. oil | C. vinegar | D. wine |
| 53. A. In | B. With | C. On | D. For |
| 54. A. head | B. back | C. eyes | D. face |

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|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 55. A. look for | B. discover | C. enjoy | D. count |
| 56. A. looked into | B. found | C. ran to | D. searched for |
| 57. A. there | B. gone | C. bad | D. changed |
| 58. A. surprise | B. fear | C. joy | D. anger |
| 59. A. after | B. before | C. since | D. as |
| 60. A. cupboard | B. door | C. eyes | D. mouth |
| 61. A. stole | B. crawled | C. stepped | D. looked |
| 62. A. thirsty | B. hungry | C. afraid | D. careless |
| 63. A. enjoy | B. teach | C. kill | D. harm |
| 64. A. poor | B. frightened | C. hungry | D. dying |
| 65. A. trusted | B. believed | C. didn't believe | D. didn't hear |

第 6 篇

The Milwaukee Zoo shows off the animals in the best possible way. There are 41 fences or cages. The animals seem to 42 one piece of land. Then how can lions be kept from 43 zebras?

The men who planned the zoo have found an 44. They have 45 up each area of land into 46. Ditches (沟), which are called moates (护城河), have 47 the islands — and also animals. The moats were 48 built. Visitors to the zoo don't even 49 them. They can see animals being kept 50 and a part at the same time!

The Bronx Zoo also has something very 51. The zoo has a building where day is turned into 52. It is called "The World of 53."

Many of the world's animals are more 54 during the night than the day. 55 you were at the zoo one day and wanted to see a 56. Now for you, 57 is the time to be awake and busy. But for the bat, daytime means 58. He would be 59 from the ceiling, having his day's 60.

Now "The World of Darkness" gives you a chance to see the bat 61 when you are awake. Every morning at ten, a special red light is 62. The bat thinks that night has 63. He becomes active, and the visitors at the zoo 64 watching him. Every night at ten, bring 65 lights come on. The bat thinks that day has come. He goes to sleep.

All over the U. S., zoos are trying to make their visitors happy. And