

导学教程系列丛书
DAOXUEJIAOCHENG

新编高考总复习

导学教程

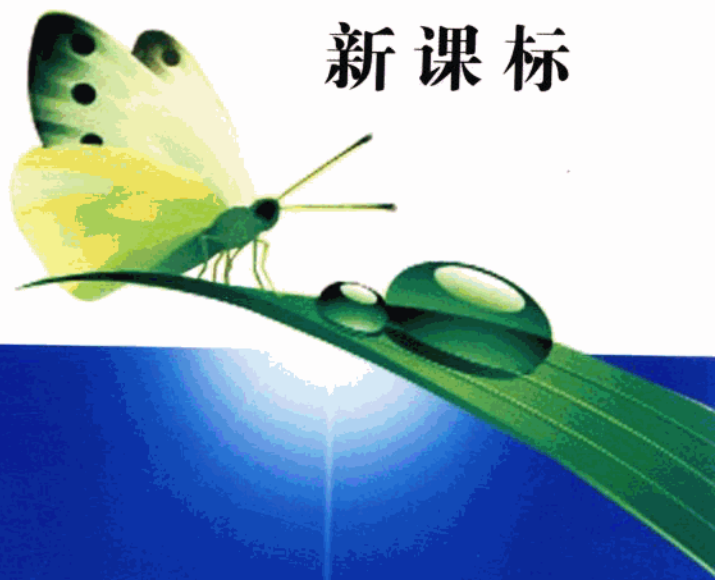


dao xue jiao cheng dao xue jiao cheng

高考专题辅导与训练

丛书主编：王显忠

新课标



- 突出重点 科学导引
- 概括综合 系统简要
- 专题集训 全面提升

英语

学生用书

济南出版社

新课标

导学教程

高考专题辅导与训练

主 编：王志义

副主编：陈夏林、杨淑媛

好雨知时节，
润物细无声。
《导学教程》
润你求学心田，
助你步入名校殿堂……

学校 _____

班级 _____

姓名 _____

英语

济南出版社

众志成城

城

导学教程

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

导学教程:新编高考总复习·专题辅导·英语/王显忠主编

-济南: 济南出版社, 2003. 4 (2009. 11重印)

ISBN 978-7-80629-840-4

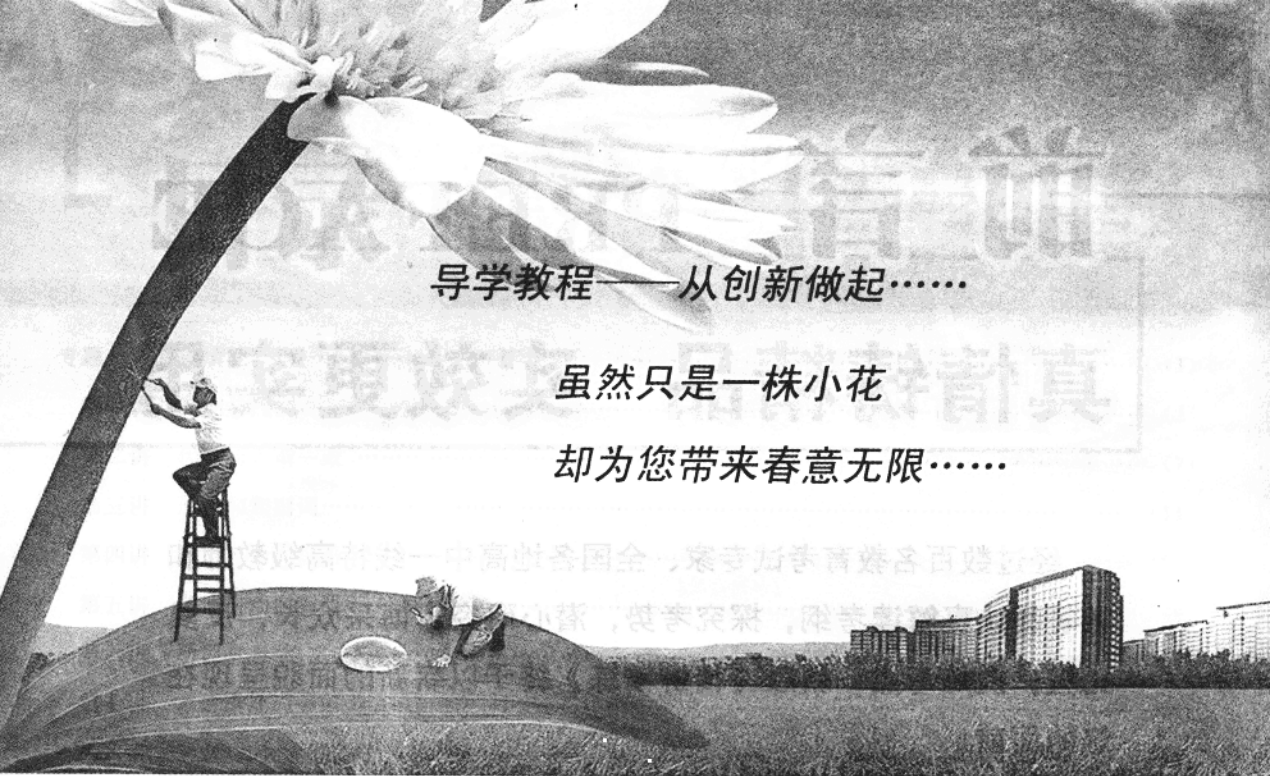
I. 导… II. 王… III. 英语课—高中—

升学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2003) 第017614号

出	版	济南出版社
发	行	济南出版社出版发行
电	话	0531-86131729
地	址	济南市经七路251号
印	刷	山东汶上新华印刷有限公司 (0537-7326636)
版	次	2009年11月第1版印刷
开	本	880mm×1230mm 1/16
印	张	9.5 印数: 250001-300000套
字	数	380千字
书	号	ISBN 978-7-80629-840-4
定	价	26.80元

如有印装质量问题, 请与印刷厂联系调换



导学教程——从创新做起……

虽然只是一株小花
却为您带来春意无限……

不吝付出

付出总有回报

不仅说到

说到更要做好……

导学教程

——千仞高台的基石

导学教程

——攀登高峰的阶梯

学习要抓住基本知识，即不好高骛远，而忽略基本的东西。珠穆琅玛峰是世界著名的高峰，因为它是建立在喜马拉雅山之上，盘基广大高原之上的一个高峰，假如把珠穆琅玛峰建立在河海平原上，八千公尺的高峰是难以存在的，犹如无源之水易于枯竭的。

——徐特立

前言—PREFACE

真情铸精品 实效更实用

经过数百名教育考试专家、全国各地高中一线特高级教师和教研员认真解读考纲，探究考势，潜心研究，博采众长，反复比较，提炼考点，新版《精讲精练》终于以崭新的面貌呈现在您的面前！

《精讲精练》坚持以夯实基础为基本，以能力提升为目的，系统设计引导“思考与领悟”，注重“探究与创新”，融教案与学案于一体，全面优化了学习过程，为莘莘学子构筑了实现梦想的知识平台。

《精讲精练》根据各学科特点，设置了科学合理，简明实用的栏目，精选了高考题，模拟题，及学科高考专家原创题，彰显了“题以能力立意为主，强调与现实生活的紧密结合”，节节经典，题题高效。

《精讲精练》是一根小小的火柴，却能照亮您一片迷茫的心空；《精讲精练》是一抹小小的新绿，却能倾倒您整个高考浪漫的“春季”；《精讲精练》是一朵小小的浪花，能让您滴水知海，助您轻松畅游，到达成功的彼岸。

《精讲精练》编委会

目录 CONTENTS

专题一 单项填空	(1)
第一讲 名词与冠词	(2)
第二讲 代词与主谓一致	(7)
第三讲 形容词和副词	(11)
第四讲 介词与介词短语	(14)
第五讲 动词与动词短语	(18)
第六讲 动词时态、语态	(22)
第七讲 非谓语动词	(26)
第八讲 情态动词、虚拟语气	(30)
第九讲 定语从句和名词性从句	(35)
第十讲 状语从句	(39)
第十一讲 特殊句式	(43)
第十二讲 情景交际	(46)
专题二 完形填空	(50)
专题三 阅读理解	(64)
专题四 写 作	(91)
附录	(98)
短文填句(宁夏、海南、辽宁专用)	(98)
短文填词(福建专用)	(101)
参考答案(单独成册)	(111)

【温馨提示】

为使本书更具针对性、实用性、科学性,我们特聘请了各省市的高考命题专家,将各个省市不同类型的自主主题型单编成册。设计合理,高效实用。具体详情请关注《地方专版题型》。

专题一

单项填空

Daxuejiaocheng

备考方略

考纲解读

单项填空测试考生对英语语法、词汇及在所给语境中对功能意念项目的运用能力。考纲要求考生掌握并能运用课程标准八级要求规定的英语语音、词汇、语法、功能意念和话题,要求词汇量为3 300左右。本大题的命题注重两点:一、语境设置的特定性;二、保证主干知识的覆盖面。

命题趋势

1. 以动词的考查为主,包括动词短语,动词的时态和语态,非谓动词和情态动词等。
2. 连词将继续作为重点考查对象,包括连接代词和连接副词。
3. 语义辨析和语义识别越来越多,不但加强了对语义的考查,而且注重对词汇拓展能力的考查。
4. 提供或设计语境,加大对考生在具体语境中实际运用语言能力的考查。
5. 题干信息量越来越大,但有效信息由外观转向隐藏,这主要体现在非谓动词和动词时态的考查上。

技巧探索

单项填空题在高考英语试题中一直是重点题型,其考查的内容也是丰富多彩的。要答好这类试题,除了要求考生有扎实的基本功外,也需要一定的解题技巧。近几年的高考单项填空题淡化了单纯对语法规则的考查,更注重考查在一定的语言环境中的语言运用能力,具有较强的实用性。这就要求我们不要把注意力放在钻研偏题、怪题上,而应当在语言的实际意义上下功夫,真正提高语言的运用能力。在平时的复习和阅读中要注意将语法、语境和语言文化背景相结合,努力提高分析和解决问题的能力。

常用的解题方法

一、把握语境法

单项填空题一个重要的考查方式是考查学生在特定语境中准确运用语法知识的能力。考题中语境的设置较为自然、巧妙,要求考生选择的不只是正确答案,而是最佳答案。语法上正确的答案不一定是最得体、最合适、最佳的答案,也不一定是在现实交际中所使用的答案。因此考生做题时,一定要抓住可能隐藏于字里行间的信息,瞻前顾后、通盘考虑,准确把握语境内涵,有针对性地分析语法成分,否则往往会出错。

语境是指一定的语言环境。有时一道题中,四个选项都是正确的,只有一个符合试题的语境。能不能看破其中的语境,既取决于一个人的理解能力,同时也与其文学修养有关。中国学生在学英语的时候,一定要注重英语和汉语在表达方面的差异。

例 (2009·辽宁)—Is it OK if I take this seat?

—Sorry, _____.

- A. here you are B. take it
C. it's taken D. never mind

解析 句意:——如果我坐这个座位可以吗?——抱歉,这个座位有人坐了。here you are 给你;take it 坐吧;it's taken 有人坐了;never mind 不要紧,没关系。

答案 C

【解题策略】

此题关键信息词是 Sorry, 据此可知是委婉拒绝对方的请求。解答情景交际题时请注意语境中的信息词。

二、结构分析法

解题时,经常会遇到这类题:原句中某一结构或动词短语被某些成分分隔开,或出于语法上的需要将其从原结构中分离出来,从而增强了试题中选项的干扰性,加大了试题的难度。这就要求考生不仅要掌握常用句型,而且要学会熟练、灵活地运用,只有这样才能看清试题的本来面目,不被表面现象所迷惑。

例 (2009·江苏) Schools across China are expected to hire 50,000 college graduates this year as short-term teachers, almost three times the number hired last year, _____ reduce unemployment pressures.

- A. help B. to have helped
C. to help D. having helped

解析 句意:今年全国各学校将聘用50,000名大学毕业生作为短期教师,这个数字是去年的近3倍,旨在减轻就业压力。本题主要考查的是非谓动词的用法, to help 的逻辑主语是 Schools, 表示目的。

答案 C

【解题策略】

非谓动词是历年高考的重点和难点。考生应该首先注意句子的结构,从而判断是否需用非谓动词,同时,应当注意掌握不定式、分词等的不同用法。

三、结构还原法

结构还原是指把主从复合句还原为两个简单句、把疑问句还原为陈述句、把强调结构、倒装结构等还原为正常结构、把省略句补充完整、把被动结构还原为主动结构等。

例 (2009·江西) It was _____ he came back from Africa that year _____ he met the girl he would like to marry.

- A. when; then B. not; until
C. not until; that D. only; when

解析 句意:直到那年从非洲回来他才遇到那个他想与之结婚的女孩。本题考查强调句型 It be not until 时间状语 + that..., 被强调的部分是时间状语,且含有“直到……才”的意思,故选 C。

答案 C

【解题策略】

审题时可把强调结构去掉,还原成 not until... 结构,再考虑使用强调句型的语序问题。

四、识别标点法

标点在全国各地高考中占有一席之地,它是书面语言的有机组成部分,其主要功能在于精确地记录语言,有助于确切地表达自己的思想和理解别人的语言信息。实际上,看似微不足道的标点却可以帮助我们找到解题的突破口,从而得到正确答案。

例 (2009·全国Ⅱ) My friend showed me round the town, _____ was very kind of him.

- A. which B. that
C. where D. it

解析 句意:我的朋友真不错,他带我绕城转了一圈。本题 was 缺少主语,排除 where; it 不能引导定语从句,排除 it; that 不引导非限制性定语从句,排除 that。

答案 A

【解题策略】

英语中,逗号不能连接两个独立的句子,由此判断逗号后面的句子是一个定语从句。

五、前后对应法

单项选择题在题干的设计上把词汇、习惯用语放在一个特定的语言环境中来考查,这样就加大了考查语言运用能力的力度,解这类题时,不要孤立地只看某一短语,要弄清整个句子,要通过上下文所给的信息进行分析,推断某一习惯用法、固定短语在具体语境中的运用。每一个题干都是逻辑严密、意义连贯的,考生一定要把前后的意思联系起来考虑,例如并列关系、因果关系、转折关系、替代关系等等。孤立地看某一部分,往往会跳入出题者设置的圈套。

例 (2009·湖南) At the age of 29, Dave was a worker, _____ in a small apartment near Boston and _____ what to do about his future.

- A. living; wondering B. lived; wondering
C. lived; wondered D. living; wondered

解析 句意:29岁时,Dave是个工人,住在波士顿附近的一所小公寓里,不知道他将来能干什么。worker 后的逗号表明该句用非谓语动词,两空为并列关系。

答案 A

【解题策略】

逗号在英语句子中起着关键的作用,它前后如是两个句子,必须是并列句或是主从句;如不是句子,肯定是从属成分,作定语或状语。

六、排除法

排除法是根据题中所含的信息,结合所学知识,对不符合要求的答案逐一排除,从而得到正确答案的方法。

例 (2009·上海) —Wow! You've got so many clothes.
—But _____ of them are in fashion now.

- A. all B. both
C. neither D. none

解析 ——哇! 你的衣服真多啊。

——但是没一件是跟上潮流的。

从 many 可以判断是多件,不能用表示两者的,从 but 可以判断应用否定形式。

答案 D

【解题策略】

首先根据 many 先排除表示二者的代词,然后依据 but 排除肯定形式 all。

第一讲 名词与冠词

真题体验

1. (2009·山东) —He says that my new car is a _____ of money.

—Don't you think those words are just sour grapes?

- A. lack B. load
C. question D. waste

2. (2009·天津) I'm trying to break the _____ of getting up too late.

- A. tradition B. convenience
C. habit D. leisure

3. (2009·安徽) China has got a good _____ for fighting against the flu with its careful and smooth organization.

- A. reputation B. influence
C. impression D. knowledge

4. (2009·福建) The World Health Organization gave a warning to the public without any _____ when the virus of H1N1 hit Mexico in April, 2009.

- A. delay B. effort
C. schedule D. consideration

5. (2009·浙江) The system has been designed to give students quick and easy _____ to the digital resources of the library.

- A. access B. passage
C. way D. approach

6. (2009·江西) The _____ shoes were covered with mud, so I asked them to take them off before they got into _____ car.

- A. girl's; Tom's B. girls'; Toms'
C. girls'; Tom's D. girl's; Toms'

7. (2009·安徽) We can never expect _____ bluer sky unless we create _____ less polluted world.

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

8. (2009·辽宁) This area experienced _____ heaviest rain-fall in _____ month of May.

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

9. (2009·江西) Some people fear that _____ air pollution may bring about changes in _____ weather around the world.

- A. /; the B. the; /
C. an; the D. the; a

10. (2009 • 四川) In order to find _____ better job, he decided to study _____ second foreign language.
A. the; a B. a; a
C. the; the D. a; the

热点探究

一、名词

2010 年高考预测

2010 年高考将进一步考查名词词义的辨析, 这将是名词永远的考查重点。名词和数词结合的考查, 主谓一致的考查以及在具体语境中的理解 and 应用也将占有一席之地。

热点 1 抽象名词和物质名词的双重性

1. 物质名词的可数性

当物质名词转化为个体名词、表示该物质的种类或表示份数时是可数的, 如:

We need various kinds of steels. (表种类)

Two teas(coffees), please. (表份数)

2. 可与 a(an) 连用的不可数名词

(1) 抽象名词淡化了抽象概念, 转化为可以体验到的行为、动作和类别, 这时与 a(an) 连用, 如:

He wasn't a success as a teacher.

他不是个好教师。

这类名词有: success, failure, shame, pity, pleasure, honour 等。

(2) 当抽象名词或物质名词前面有一个描绘性形容词表示某一概念的某种情况时, 可与 a(an) 连用, 如:

She died a brave death.

I have a high regard for him.

3. 可有复数形式的不可数名词

有些不可数名词往往以复数形式出现, 起到一种丰富语言感情色彩或强调某种特别状态的作用, 如:

Repairs will be done while you wait.

"Congratulations!" he said to us.

He smoothed away the difficulties.

She is full of worries.

Thanks for your help.

4. 有些不可数名词后面加-s 时表示特殊意义

time 时间 → times 次数, 时代, 倍

wood 木头 → woods 树林

paper 纸 → papers 试卷; 论文; 报纸

snow 雪 → snows 雪堆

sand 沙子 → sands 沙滩

wish 愿望 → wishes 问候, 祝愿

热点 2 名词的所有格

1. 's 所有格的用法:

(1) 表示人或生命的东 西的名词的所属关系、用途、目的、起源

John's car 约翰的汽车

a children's hospital 一所儿童医院

(2) 表示时间、距离、重量和价值

today's paper 今天的报纸

a week's time 一周的时间

one dollar's worth 一美元的价值

(3) 表示动作的 执行者或承受者

Li Ping's praise 李平的赞扬

(4) 在表示“某人家”“店铺”的名词所有格后面, 一般省略它所修饰的名词

at Mr. Green's 在格林先生家

to my uncle's 到我叔叔家

at the barber's 在理发店

(5) 表示名词对所修饰的名词有分类作用

I'll buy you a copy of the teacher's book.

我会给你买本教师用书。

2. 双重所有格

of + 's 式所有格(或名词性物主代词)修饰前面的名词, 这种结构叫名词的双重所有格。使用双重所有格应注意:

(1) of 前面的名词一定要有冠词、数词、不定代词、指示代词之类的限定词(one 和 the 除外), 如 a novel of Lu Xun's.

(2) of 后面的名词必须是特定的, 如 a book of my friend's, 不说 a book of a certain friend's.

(3) of 后面的名词必须是指人的, 如 of Tom's, 不说 of the book's.

比较: a photo of my father's (我父亲所有照片中的一张, 不一定是他本人的照片)

a photo of my father (表示我父亲本人的照片)

热点 3 名词所有格作定语和名词作定语的区别

1. 's 式所有格表示所属关系

如: Marx's books 马克思的著作

the teachers' reading room 教师阅览室

the Children's Palace 青少年宫

yesterday's news 昨天的消息

2. 名词作定语, 一般表示后面的名词的类别

如: a bookshop 一家书店 (说明不是卖别的东西的商店)

a car factory 一家汽车厂 (不是生产别的产品 的工厂)

a chemistry lab 一间化学实验室

3. 名词作定语时的数

(1) 当名词作定语时, 几乎总是用单数形式 (即使在意义上是复数)。即使总用作复数的名词 (如 trousers) 也是如此。如:

shoe repairs 修鞋的人

pencil-boxes 铅笔盒

radio programs 电台节目

book-marks 书签

tooth brushes 牙刷

trouser pockets 裤子上的口袋

但也有例外, 它们是: sports, customs, arms, clothes, sales 和 accounts。如:

a sports car 赛车

a customs officer 海关官员

arms production 武器的生产

clothes shop 服装店

a sales girl 女售货员

accounts department 会计部门

(2) man/woman + n. 变复数时, 作定语的名词和中心词都要变复数。如:

men teachers 男老师

women engineers 女工程师

二、冠词

2010 年高考预测

1. 继续以考查冠词的基础为重点。
2. 和某些抽象名词连用, 使其具体化将成为考查重点。
3. 对冠词的灵活运用即一些固定短语, 特殊句式将仍旧会出现在某些省市的高考试卷中。

热点 1 不定冠词使用中要注意的问题

1. 用于 coffee, food, tea, fruit, fog, rain, snow, wind 等物质名词前, 表示“一种, 一杯, 一场”之意。

A heavy rain fell yesterday.

I would like a coffee and two beers.

2. 用于某些抽象名词前, 表示具体的人或事。

They regard overpopulation as a danger to society.

Music is really a great pleasure.

3. 用于专有名词之前表示类似的一个或某一个。

A John called during your absence.

4. 在表示季节、月份、日期、三餐等的名词前有修饰词时。

We had a very cold winter last year.

We will have a business lunch next week.

5. 不定冠词 a 或 an 用于形容词最高级前无比较含义, 表示程度, 意为“很, 非常”。

He is a most wise man.

6. 不定冠词 a 或 an 用于序数词前, 表示“再, 又”。

I need a second cup of coffee.

热点 2 定冠词使用中要注意的问题

1. 用在世界上独一无二的人或物、自然现象、表示方位或表示发明物等的名词前

The earth moves around the sun.

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876.

2. 用在序数词和形容词最高级前以及由普通名词构成的专有名词前

Yang Liwei is the first man who has been into space in China.

I have been to the Great Wall twice.

3. 用在某些形容词前表示一类人/物或用在姓氏复数前表一家人

The Greens live a happy life.

4. 用在表示计量的名词前; by the + 计量的名词单数

As a rule, domestic servants doing odd jobs are paid by the hour.

5. 与表示乐器的名词连用

I like playing the violin.

6. 用在 the + 比较级的句型中

The more you listen to English, the easier it becomes.

7. 用在形容词 very/only/right/following/same 之前和 just 之后

Don't make the same mistake again.

8. 用在表示某世纪、年代、时期或朝代的名词前

It is not rare in the 1990s that people in their fifties are going to university for further education.

热点 3 零冠词使用中要注意的问题

1. 表示季节、月份、星期和节日的名词前和学科、语言、三餐、球类运动、棋类游戏的名词前不用冠词

January 1 is New Year's Day.

I like physics though it's a bit difficult.

He is playing chess with his friend on a stone.

特别提示 (1) 表示语言的名词之后有 language 时则要加定冠词, 如 the English language

(2) 如果表示季节的名词指具体某年的某个季节, 需加定冠词

in the spring of the year 2008 在 2008 年的春天

2. 连系动词 turn 后作表语的单数可数名词不用冠词, 但名词前若有形容词作定语时, 则必须加冠词

The young worker has turned writer.

She has turned a successful singer.

3. 当 school, hospital, church 等词表示建筑物的用途时, 常不用冠词; 但是, 当这些词表示场所时, 要加冠词

He is very ill and he has to go to hospital.

他病得很重, 不得不去医院。

I am going to the hospital to visit a sick friend.

我要去医院探望一位生病的朋友。

4. as/though 引导的让步状语从句中, 如果作表语的名词置于句首, 习惯上单数名词前不用冠词

Child as/though she is, she plays the violin perfectly.

尽管是个孩子, 但她小提琴拉得很好。

5. no 与 such 连用时应放在 such 之前, such 后的名词不用冠词

No such thing has ever happened in this village.

村子里从未发生过这种事。

6. 一人兼多种身份的情况, 只在第一个名词前使用冠词, 其他名词前不再使用冠词, 如 a clerk and writer (职员兼作家)。

特别提示 (1) 若指不同的人则每一个名词前都需要使用冠词, 如 a clerk and a writer (一名职员和一位作家)。

(2) 在某些独立主格结构, 如“单数名词 + 介词短语”中, 名词前不用冠词。

He rushed into the classroom, book in hand.

(3) 在某些固定词组、习惯用法中, 不用冠词。

① 成对使用的词。

father and son, husband and wife, knife and fork, hand in hand, sun and moon, etc.

②介词短语。

from door to door, at noon/midnight/night, in case of fire

③动词短语。

catch fire, catch sight of, come to power, watch TV 等。

(4)有些词组中,有冠词意义大不相同:

sit at table 吃饭

sit at the table 坐在桌旁

be in charge of 负责……

be in the charge of 由……负责;在……掌管之下

by day 在白天

by the day 按日计算

in possession of 拥有

in the possession of 为……所有

in sight of 能看见

in the sight of 据……的见解;在某人看来

in place of 代替

in the place of 在……的地方

be of age 成年

be of an age 同龄

in hospital 住院

in the hospital 在医院(参观或工作)

make beds 制作床

make the bed 整理床铺

易错透析

1. You have been sitting on my hat and now it is badly out of _____.

A. date

B. shape

C. order

D. balance

【错因分析】 忽略语境,知识残缺。只记住了 out of date 这个经常用到的短语。

【解题策略】 out of date“落后”;out of shape“变形”;out of order“出现故障”;out of balance“失去平衡”。根据意思:你坐在我的帽子上,所以变形了。

答案 B

2. The number of registered participants in this year's marathon was half _____.

A. that of last year's

B. those of last year's

C. that of last year

D. of last year's

【错因分析】 知识残缺。这里指的是“去年的人数”,所以要用所有格。

【解题策略】 代词及所有格的用法。今年报名参加马拉松赛的人数是去年的一半,指代上文的单数名词 number,所以用 that。

答案 A

3. These _____ are very common in this society.

A. phenomenon

B. phenome

C. phenomena

D. phenomenones

【错因分析】 知识残缺。没有搞清 phenomenon 的复数形式。

【解题策略】 考查名词的复数形式。phenomenon 的复数形式为:phenomena。新课标考纲中出现的易忘类似名词的复数变化需要大家牢记,如:analysis—analyses; crisis—crises; medium—media; datum—data; criterion—criteria。

答案 C

4. I want _____ assistant with _____ little knowledge of French and _____ experience of office routine.

A. an;a;an

B. the;a;the

C. an;/;/

D. the;/;/

【错因分析】 思维定势的干扰,知识残缺。误以为 knowledge 只能作不可数名词。

【解题策略】 名词可数与不可数名词的判断。第一空表泛指,a knowledge of 意思是“一点……知识”,固定词组,加不定冠词 a,experience 作“经历”讲为可数名词。句意为:我需要一位既懂法语又熟悉办公室工作的助手。

答案 A

5. I knew _____ John Lennon, but not _____ famous one.

A. 不填;a

B. a;the

C. 不填;the

D. the;a

【错因分析】 定势干扰。误以为表示姓名的词前不用冠词。

【解题策略】 从题意看,“我”认识一个叫 John Lennon 的人,但不是这个有名的 John Lennon,前面泛指一个叫 John Lennon 的人,其前应用冠词 a,后一个指特定的这个 John Lennon,表特指,其前应用冠词 the。

答案 B

典题精练

I. 单项填空

1. (2009·湖北,25) Hiking by oneself can be fun and good for health. It may also be good for _____ building.

A. respect

B. friendship

C. reputation

D. character

2. (2009·日照)—I've heard that another brand of milk powder has been banned.

—It's a shame that some companies lack the sense of social responsibility and _____.

A. consequence

B. construction

C. consideration

D. conscience

3. (2009·陕西,20) From their _____ on the top of the TV Tower, visitors can have a better view of the city.

A. stage

B. position

C. condition

D. situation

4. (2009·扬州三月) Now in China what _____ of your income is paid in income tax?

A. total

B. percentage

C. rate

D. sum

5. (2009·山东三模) As you have seen, the value of a nation's currency(货币) is a _____ of its economy.
A. response B. reaction C. reflection D. restriction
6. (2009·郑州二模) When he arrived in America, he was surprised to learn that the mayor of the city was Chinese by _____.
A. nature B. resource C. origin D. source
7. (2009·汕头四月) One day Mary's mother told her best friend of all her _____.
A. hope and fear B. hope and fears C. hopes and fears D. hopes and fear
8. (2009·福建质检) She is in a poor _____ of health, which worries her parents much.
A. state B. situation C. position D. condition
9. (2009·山东实验中学二模) Sculpture is an expressive _____ of art as well as literature, painting, music and photography.
A. style B. manner C. fashion D. form
10. (2009·海淀摸底) Public _____ of the problem will make the government take it seriously.
A. awareness B. evaluation C. existence D. evidence
11. (2009·全国I·22) Let's go to _____ cinema—that'll take your mind off the problem for _____ while.
A. the; the B. the; a C. a; the D. a; a
12. (2009·浙江, 2) I don't understand what the engineer means, but I've got _____ rough idea of _____ project plan.
A. the; a B. /; the C. the; / D. a; the
13. (2009·北京, 33) The biggest whale is _____ blue whale, which grows to be about 29 meters long—the height of _____ 9-story building.
A. the; the B. a; a C. a; the D. the; a
14. (2009·重庆, 26) Washing machines made by China have won _____ worldwide attention and Haier has become _____ popular name.
A. a; the B. /; a C. /; the D. the; a
15. (2009·北京西城区) As _____ matter of fact, _____ beauty of _____ nature there made an excellent impression on me.
A. a; the; 不填 B. a; the; the C. the; the; 不填 D. a; 不填; the
16. (2009·黄冈一模拟) Henry felt that it was time for him to start _____ business of his own, so he left _____ bank.
A. a; the B. a; 不填 C. 不填; the D. the; the
17. (2009·天津一模拟) —So what do you usually do in your free time?
—At _____ moment I'm spending much of my free time learning _____ German. I also enjoy playing _____ piano.
A. the; the; a B. 不填; the; the C. the; 不填; 不填 D. the; 不填; the
18. (2009·重庆高三诊断) In the face of _____ failure, it's good to keep up _____ good state of mind.
A. 不填; a B. a; 不填 C. the; 不填 D. 不填; the
19. (2009·东北四市一模拟) —Did you have _____ lunch?
—Yes. It was _____ delicious lunch.
A. 不填; a B. the; the C. the; 不填 D. 不填; the
20. (2009·沈阳二模) The cakes are delicious. He would like to have _____ third one because _____ second one is too small.
A. a; the B. the; a C. the; the D. a; a

II. 填空

A

阅读下列短文, 选择方框的词填空。

students, difficulty, impact, amount, consideration, problems, issue, hours, performance, effects

Reducing the 1 of sleep students get at night have a direct 2 on their performance at school during the day.

According to classroom teachers, elementary and middle school 3 who stay up late exhibit more learning and attention 4. This has been shown by Brown Medical School and Bradly Hospital Research. In the study, teachers were not told the amount of sleep students received when completing weekly 5 reports. Yet they rated the students who had received eight 6 or less as having the most trouble recalling old material and learning new lessons. Teachers also reported that these students have more 7 paying attention.

The experiment is the first to ask teachers to report on the 8 of sleep deficiency in children.

Just staying up late can cause increased academic difficulty and attention problems for otherwise healthy well functioning kids. When a child is having learning and attention problems, the 9 of sleep has to be taken into 10.

As for parents, getting kids to bed on time is as important as getting them to school on time.

B

用适当的冠词填空

Some Chinese cities have tried their best to attract 1 talented university graduates. These include Beijing.

Last week, it released 2 list of majors that will be given special consideration in applying for 3 permanent residence permit, or *hukou*. Because certain majors are considered important for urban development in 2007, 4 number of university graduates this year with 5 *hukou* is not sufficient.

6 city says it needs more qualified people from outside, in addition to 7 graduates who already have residence permits.

Even if China is becoming 8 more mobile place, 9 *hukou* still plays 10 important role in deciding on jobs. Cities, especially 11 big ones, often use it to get 12 people they want. People with 13 master's degree can get 14 *hukou* on 15 condition that they have a job in Beijing.

第二讲 代词与主谓一致

真题体验

- (2009 · 江苏) Nine in ten parents said there were significant differences in their approach to educating their children compared with _____ of their parents.
A. those B. one C. both D. that
- (2009 · 山东) I felt so bad all day yesterday that I decided this morning I couldn't face _____ day like that.
A. other B. another C. the other D. others
- (2009 · 浙江) —I've read another book this week.
—Well, maybe _____ is not how much you read but what you read that counts.
A. this B. that C. there D. it
- (2009 · 全国 II) Charles was alone at home, with _____ looking after him.
A. someone B. anyone C. not one D. no one
- (2009 · 重庆) Over the past 20 years, the Internet has helped change our world in _____ way or another for the better.
A. any B. one C. every D. either
- (2009 · 四川) I like this house with a beautiful garden in front, but I don't have enough money to buy _____.
A. one B. it C. this D. that
- (2009 · 山东) The number of foreign students attending Chinese universities _____ rising steadily since 1997.
A. is B. are C. has been D. have been
- (2009 · 江西) At present, one of the arguments in favor of the new airport _____ that it will bring a lot of jobs to the area.
A. is B. are C. will be D. was

- (2009 · 四川) The teacher together with the students _____ discussing *Reading Skills* that _____ newly published in America.
A. are; were B. is; were C. are; was D. is; was

- (2009 · 湖南) Either you or one of your students _____ to attend the meeting that is due tomorrow.
A. are B. is C. have D. be

热点探究

一、代词

2010 年高考预测

根据五年高考有关代词考点分布, 明年高考对代词的考查仍将以不定代词为主, 同时兼顾对替代词和 *it* 用法等的考查。因此, 考生要从整体上把握代词的知识, 了解代词的一般用法, 更重要的是, 要重点掌握几组易混不定代词的用法。

热点 1 代词 *it*, *they* 与替代词 *one*, *ones*, *the one*,

the ones, *that*, *those* 的用法区别

- it* 指代前面提到过的同一事物, *they* 为其复数形式。
- one* 代替单数可数名词, 表示泛指, *ones* 为其复数形式。*the one* 替代前面的单数名词, 表示特指, 其后往往带定语, *the ones* 为其复数形式。*that* 既可以替代特指的单数可数名词, 也可以替代特指的不可数名词, 若替代特指单数可数名词时, 相当于 *the one*。*those* 替代复数名词, 相当于 *the ones*。

Your story is interesting, but I don't like it.

I haven't a computer. I want to buy one next year.

This dress is larger but cheaper than that/the one on the top hanger.

I love reading poems by Emerson better than those/the ones by Whitman.

热点 2 *none*, *no one*, *neither* 和 *no*

- none* “没人, 没有任何东西”, 既可指人, 也可指物。*none* 后可接 of 短语, 常用来回答 *how many/much* 的问句。
—How many of you have seen the film?
—None (of us).

2. none 作可数名词用时,指三者或三者以上,作主语时谓语动词用单数或复数均可,none 作不可数名词时,谓语动词用单数,none 在句中作主语或宾语,不作定语。

None of the books are (is) interesting.

None of the rubbish has been removed.

3. neither 指“两个人或物中一个也不,两者都不”,表否定意义,作主语时谓语动词用单数。

Neither answer is right.

误区警示 neither 还可表示“也不”,置于句首时,所在句子常用倒装形式。

4. no = $\begin{cases} \text{not a (an) + 可数名词单数} \\ \text{not any + } \begin{cases} \text{不可数名词} \\ \text{可数名词复数} \end{cases} \end{cases}$

I have no computer. (no = not a)

There is no milk left in the bottle. (no = not any)

热点 3 all, both 和 either, each 和 every

all 指三者或三者以上的全部,并可以和不可数名词连用,完全否定用 none;

both 仅指两个的全部,只能与可数名词连用, either 指两者中的任何一者;

each 指两者以上的每一个,强调个体,可与 of 短语连用。

every 指三者或三者以上中的每一个是形容词。强调整体,不能与 of 短语连用。

误区警示 (1) all, both, each, every 以及由 every 构成的不定代词,与 not 连用都是部分否定。若要表示全部否定需要借助 neither, nothing, no one, nobody 和 no 等构成的不定代词。

(2) every 还可表示“每(隔)……的”。

every few days 每隔几天

every two days 每两天 (= every other day / every second day)

热点 4 非人称代词 it 的用法

1. 指天气、时间、距离、自然现象、环境等。

It's very cold today.

It's twenty miles to the zoo.

2. 作形式主语或形式宾语代替不定式、动名词、名词性从句。

It's of great help to master a foreign language.

I find it quite necessary to make some changes.

It's no good (no use, useless, senseless, dangerous, enjoyable, worthwhile) + v. -ing

It's no use arguing with him. 同他争论没什么用。

It happened that she was not at home when I called.

3. (1) 表示“喜欢、恨”等心理方面的动词后面接 it, 构成固定结构,这类动词常用 enjoy, prefer, love, like, hate, dislike, appreciate 等。

I will appreciate it if you can give me a hand.

如果你能帮我一把,我会很感激。

(2) 动词 take (认为,猜想), hide (隐瞒), publish (公布) 等后接由 that 引导的宾语从句时,往往从句前加上形式宾语 it。

I take it you won't be coming to Sophie's party.

我想你不会去参加索菲家的聚会。

(3) 动词短语 answer for (担保), count on (期待), depend on, insist on, see to (确保) 等后接 that 引导的宾语从句时,必须冠以形式主语 it。

See to it that you're ready on time!

到时候你千万要准备好!

We are counting on it that you will come.

我们一直盼望着你来。

You may rely on it that she won't be late.

你也许指望她不会迟到。

4. 用于强调句中: It is / was... that / who.

It's from the sun that we get light and heat.

二、主谓一致

2010 年高考预测

2010 年高考将会以下面几方面做为考查重点:

1. 连接两个名词共用一个定冠词时,指同一个人或事;或这两个名词为一事物的两方面或两个组成部分时,如 bread and butter, when and where 时,谓语用单数。

2. 多个名词由介词 in, out of, with, together with, like, including, as well as, rather than, but, in addition to 等连接而成主语,谓语只与该介词前的主语一致。

3. 在 one of + 复数 + 定语从句结构中,定语从句谓语常用复数形式;但如 one 前有 the, the only, the less, the very 或最高级修饰时定语从句谓语该用单数。

4. or, either... or..., neither... nor..., whether... or... not only... but also 引导主语采取就近原则。

5. 定语从句中,从句主语若为引导词如 which, who, that 等,从句谓语应与先行词一致。

热点 1 名词作主语时主谓一致的问题

下列名词作主语时谓语动词用单数;可数名词单数形式;不可数名词;表示时间、距离、金钱、度量、容量、书名等整体概念的名词;由不定代词 each, every, no 所修饰的名词或由 and 连接的并列名词;以 -ics 结尾的学科名词;the number of 所修饰的复数名词;集体名词表示整体。

热点 2 分数、百分数、不定量词作主语时的问题

当百分数、分数作主语时,谓语动词取决于该百分数或分数所代表的整体名词。如整体名词为可数名词的复数,则谓语用复数形式,如果整体名词为不可数名词,谓语用单数形式。

热点 3 邻近原则

并列主语用连词 or, either... or, neither... nor, not only... but also 等连接,谓语动词应与相邻的主语保持人称和数的一致,特别注意疑问句形式。

例 either I or you to do it at once?

A. Am B. Are

C. Must D. Should

解析 本题是 be to do 结构,谓语动词和 I 相近,应用 am。

答案 A

热点4 主语是单数时的谓语动词用法

如果主语是单数, 尽管后面有 with, together with, as well as, like, but, except, including 等连接词, 谓语动词仍用单数。

例 —How did your students express their thanks to you on Teacher's Day?

—A gift together with many flowers _____ sent to me.

- A. is B. are
C. was D. were

解析 主谓一致和时态。从前一句话的时态判断,此处用一般过去时,主语 a gift 为单数形式,with many flowers 为插入语。

答案 C

热点5 倒装句中的主语问题

副词或介词短语在句首的倒装句中,必须认准哪是主语。

例 Between the two buildings a monument.

- A. stands B. stand
C. standing D. are standing

解析 本题是倒装结构, 主语是 a monument。

答案 A

易错透析

1. I made so many changes in my composition that only I could read it. To _____ else, it was hard to make out.

- A. none B. everyone
C. someone D. anyone

【错因分析】 知识残缺。忽略了 anyone 用于肯定句中表“任何一个”的意思。误以为用在肯定句里只能用 someone。

【解题策略】 本题考查代词的运用。原句意为“对于其他任何人,都很难理解”,表示其他任何人,用 anyone else,故选 D。

答案 D

2. I'd appreciate _____ if you would like to teach me how to use the computer.

- A. that B. it
C. this D. you

【错因分析】受汉语思维的影响,不清楚 it 的特殊用法。

【解题策略】考查 it 的用法。it 指下文中提到事物。类似的还有: I hate it when he speaks with his mouth full of food. / Like it when... / depend on it that... 等。if 引导的是状语从句, it 是代词作 appreciate 的宾语。

答案 B

3. Personally I think it is the sales manager, rather than the sales girls, to blame.

- A. is B. that is
C. are D. who are

【错因分析】 审题不清, 逻辑错误。没有排除干扰成分, 误解语境。

【解题策略】 rather than 与 the sales girls 形成比较结构, 去掉 rather than the sales girl 就可以看出宾语从句实际上是一个强调句, 被强调的部分是宾语从句中的主语 the sales manager, 后面的 rather than the sales girls 对句子谓语动词词组

式的选择形成了一定的干扰。考虑到主谓一致的原则,应该选B。

答案 B

4. — The singer together with her band _____ invited to the concert? Did you enjoy that party?

—No, no sooner _____ than they sang their top hit *Oh My Baby*.

- A. was; I had left
B. were; I have gone
C. was; had I left
D. were; did I leave

【错因分析】 审题不清,逻辑错误。只注意到“no sooner...than...”结构应使用过去完成时,但不知道还需要倒装而误选 A。

【解题策略】 考查主谓一致、时态及倒装。主语 (the singer) 后面跟有 together with 引起的短语, 谓语动词与前面的主语一致, 所以要用 was; 否定词 no sooner 和 than 连用, 且位于句首时, 句子应部分倒装。

答案 C

典题精练

I. 单项填空

1. (2009 • 全国 I , 33) One of the most important questions they had to consider was _____ of public health.
A. what B. this
C. that D. which
2. (2009 • 辽宁, 28) _____ is the power of TV that it can make a person suddenly famous.
A. Such B. This
C. That D. So
3. (2009 • 北京, 35) Being a parent is not always easy, and being the parent of a child with special needs often carries with _____ extra stress.
A. it B. them
C. one D. him
4. (2009 • 潍坊模拟) Clothing made of man-made fibres has certain advantages over _____ made of natural fibres like cotton, wool or silk.
A. the ones B. one
C. that D. what
5. (2009 • 深圳调研) The family is expecting _____ guest like a servant waiting for his master.
A. their B. its
C. his D. her
6. (2009 • 山西实验中学) — Do you want Marine or Jenny to do it?
— _____ is up to this job, I'm sure. They are very capable.
A. Both B. Either
C. Neither D. None
7. (2009 • 崇文区质检) — Do you like the red hat, the blue hat or the yellow one?
— _____. I really don't care.

- A. All B. Both
C. Anyone D. Any
8. (2009·昆明二模) Eat _____ cake you like and leave the others for _____ comes in late.
A. any; who B. every; whoever
C. whichever; whoever D. either; whoever
9. (2009·北京英才苑模拟) — Have you read the paper?
— Yes, but I don't think there is _____ new in it.
A. something B. nothing
C. anything D. everything
10. (2009·杭州二中质检) Will you see to _____ that the luggage is brought back?
A. me B. yourself
C. it D. them
11. (2009·陕西二模) — May I have a glass of beer, please?
— Beer? Sorry, there is _____ left, but would you mind having some juice instead?
A. none B. no one
C. nothing D. few
12. (2009·南通一模拟) — It's time to tidy your room, Mike!
— See the tidy room, Mum! _____ is where it should be.
A. Something B. Anything
C. Everything D. Nothing
13. (2009·四川调研) — What can I do for you?
— I'd like to buy a present for my friend, _____ at a proper price but of great use.
A. that B. anyone
C. one D. everything
14. (2009·哈尔滨六中一模拟) — Do the students learn any foreign language in your school?
— Yes, more than one _____ taught in this school.
A. language is B. language are
C. language be D. languages are
15. (2009·江苏南通九校考) He told me that he had mailed part of the samples and that the rest _____ in a few days.
A. was following B. have followed
C. has followed D. were following
16. (2009·沈阳二中高三模拟) Either you or the headmaster _____ the prize to these gifted students at the meeting.
A. is handing out B. are to hand out
C. are handing out D. is to hand out
17. (2009·银川一中模拟) _____ learning English, listening, speaking, reading, and writing _____ the four basic skills.
A. In; are B. On; is
C. For; is D. To; are

18. (2009·山东日照模拟) It is you, rather than he, that _____ for the accident.
A. is to blame B. are to blame
C. is blame D. are blame

II. 语法填空

阅读下面短文, 在空格处填入一个适当的代词, 使短文文理连贯。

Chanel(夏奈尔) fashion affected haute women's wear in spite of an poor childhood and, indeed, owing to it: 1 relatively poor background played a key role in deciding her life's direction as well as her unique style.

While 2 young Parisian women were swanning inside nightclubs, her unusual and charming attitude made her an attractive companion(伴侣) for wealthy young playboys.

Having 3 rich companions but little money of her own, Chanel found 4 on the edges of fashionable society. 5 could not afford the elegant clothes of the time, and, anyway, 6 designs couldn't give Chanel the freedom 7 active lifestyle demanded. Beginning with the head and working her way down, Chanel began to create her own style, 8 that would steadily change into the now much admired "Chanel Look".

Thanks to financial support from generous(慷慨的) lovers, Chanel's creative dreams became realized. She opened a hat store in Paris. Believing fashion "... is in the air, ... in the sky and on the road", 9 (Chanel) designs drew heavily from things she saw around 10.

III. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

- Many a boy and girl _____ (have) already made such a funny experiment.
- The writer and translator _____ (be) delivering a speech in our school now.
- Tom, and not Jim, _____ (have) gone there.
- A needle and thread _____ (be) what he needs now.
- He or I _____ (be) to go.
- Mary, along with her sisters, _____ (attend) the conference regularly.
- Not only the students but also their teacher _____ (be) going to attend the meeting.
- He joins the football team who _____ (be) all famous footballers.
- A football team which _____ (keep) on training hard _____ (be) more likely to win.
- Where _____ (be) my glasses?

第三讲 形容词和副词

真题体验

- (2009·天津,12) It was a nice house, but _____ too small for a family of five.
A. rarely B. fairly
C. rather D. pretty
- (2009·江苏,27) Compared with his sister, Jerry is even more _____ to, and more easily troubled by, emotional and relationship problems.
A. sceptical B. addicted
C. available D. sensitive
- (2009·宁夏·海南,全国 I,23) How much _____ she looked without her glasses!
A. well B. good
C. best D. better
- (2009·全国 II,9) The children loved their day trip, and they enjoyed the horse ride _____.
A. most B. more
C. less D. little
- (2009·福建,30) It seems that living green is _____ easy and affordable. A small step makes a big difference.
A. exactly B. fortunately
C. surprisingly D. hardly
- (2009·浙江) It took _____ building supplies to construct these energy-saving houses. It took brains, too.
A. other than B. more than
C. rather than D. less than
- (2009·辽宁,33) Peter's jacket looked just the same as Jack's, but it cost _____ his.
A. as much twice as B. twice as much as
C. much as twice as D. as twice much as
- (2009·湖南) I can _____ be a teacher. I'm not a very patient person.
A. seldom B. ever
C. never D. always
- (2009·湖北) As there is less and less coal and oil, scientists are exploring new ways of making use of _____ energy, such as sunlight, wind and water for power and fuel.
A. primary B. alternative
C. instant D. unique
- (2009·四川) My uncle's house in the downtown area is much smaller than ours, but it is twice _____ expensive.
A. as B. so
C. too D. very

热点探究

2010 高考预测

- 对于比较级的考查,淡化结构,注重深层语义。“比较”的意思并不是直接能从“结构”中看出来的。这种趋势在2008、2009两年的高考中有所体现。题干中有时出现比较级的标志词 than,有时需要同学们根据语言环境去判断。2010高考要关注此类变化。
- 将会进一步加大对形容词、副词词义辨析的考查,尤其是那些常用的、新教材中第一次出现的形容词、副词,如: abundant/rich, accurate/exact, cautious/careful, enthusiastic, innocent 等。相信在2010年的高考试题中,对形容词、副词词义辨析的考查仍将很重要。同时,会继续加强对形容词和副词的基本词义的考查。
- 多个形容词的顺序排列在高考的考查频率不均匀,以前高考中经常考查。但作为形容词、副词为数不多的重要考点,在复习过程中仍要加以重视。

热点 I

易用错的几类形容词和副词

类别	示例
作表语时不能用人作主语的形容词	convenient 方便的; difficult 困难的; dangerous 危险的; necessary 必要的; safe 安全的; useful 有用的; pleasant 令人愉快的; possible 可能的
以-ly 结尾的形容词	friendly 友好的; silly 愚蠢的; likely 可能的; lovely 可爱的; lively 活泼的; elderly 年长的; deadly 致命的; brotherly 兄弟般的
常作表语的形容词	afraid 害怕的; alike 相似的; awake 醒着的; alone 单独的; alive 活着的; ill 生病的; well 身体健康的; content 满足的; sure 确信的
常作定语的形容词	little 很少的; many 许多的; live 活着的; lonely 荒凉的; only 唯一的; real 真的; inner 里面的; wooden 木制的; elder 年长的
意义有别的同根副词	close 靠近地 closely 密切地 free 免费地 freely 自由地 hard 努力地 hardly 几乎不 late 晚,迟 lately 近来 most 极,非常 mostly 主要地 wide 宽广地 widely 广泛地 high 高 highly 高度地 deep 深的 deeply 深深地