

高考

高三备考必会

英语

试卷模拟：追求高效高分
名师奉献：成就世纪骄子
给你一把成功钥匙
帮你跨入学府殿堂

大赢家

丛书主编：宛炳生 张 凯 文 曙

本册主编：陈晓凤



安徽人民出版社

高考大赢家：高三备考必会

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—— 出 版 前 言 ——

一、本套丛书吸取数年高考之成功经验，并根据 2000 年高考之最新信息而编写，共包括语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、历史、政治 7 部分册，计 260 万字。

二、参与编写本套丛书的作者，均为近十年来在高考教学方面取得最突出成绩的全国特、高级教师。

三、本套丛书，囊括了高三考生参加高考所必须掌握的各门学科的所有范围，并根据 2000 年高考之需求，突出其重点、难点。

四、每一学科之分册中，均设列了 20 套模拟试卷，并附有参考答案。

五、本套丛书的主要特点之一，是按倒计时的时间顺序安排复习进度，如从“前 60 天”开始复习，按 60 天的时间进度进行系统复习。每 10 天左右，进行一次强化训练（模拟考试）；最后 10 天，完成 10 套模拟试卷。考生可根据自己实际，灵活掌握。

1999 年 9 月

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高考前 60 天

一级词汇:

able, about, accept, admit, advance, admire
able 有能力的, 能干的

▲ be able to do: I don't think Bruce is more/better able to deal with problems than you are.

▲ [反] unable

be able to 与 can

1. be able to 有各种时态形式, 而 can 只有两种: can 和 could.

2. be able to 的主语是生物 (非生物作主语一般只见于科技文体)。

误: The lecture room is able to hold 200 people.

正: The lecture room can hold 200 people.

3. 表示过去一次得以做成某事, 而非长期存在的能力, 不用 could, 而用 was/were able to, 此时意思相当于 managed to do 或 succeeded in doing.

Only ten of the 100 passengers were able to swim to the bank when the ship sank.

4. can 和 be able to 不能重叠使用。

about

▲ be about to do:

He was about to start out when it began to pour.

▲ How/What about sth/sb/doing sth/one's doing sth. 用于询问消息, 提供建议或征求意见。

How about fixing a time for her the interview?

“关于”——on 和 about

on: 正式, 学术性强; about: 非正式, 内容一般

a book about Chinese history 中国历史书

a book on Chinese history 中国历史论著

accept 接受 注意 accept 和 receive 的区别:

receive 被动地收到; accept 主观上乐意地接受, 反意词 refuse.

误: She accepted an invitation but refused.

正: She received an invitation but refused.

误: He received all the conditions.

正: He accepted all the conditions.

admit 承认 (不好的事)

▲ admit sth: admit defeat 认输.

▲ admit doing:

The thief admitted having broken into the house.

▲ admit that clause: 从句

The boy who admitted to the police that he had been on in the march was put in prison.

advance

▲ in advance 预先:

Tell me in advance and I'll get well ready.

▲ advanced 高级的, 先进的:

advanced studies; advanced mathematics;

advanced techniques; advanced in years 年纪大的

admire 钦佩

▲ admire sb/sth:

drive around the city and admire the view 开车环城看风景

▲ admire sb for sth:

admire for her bravery 钦佩她的胆量

▲ (名) admiration

admire, respect 和 envy

admire: 带着愉快和尊敬的心情 I admire you for your lovely child.

respect: 所谈论的对象应该得以善待和敬重 Everyone should respect his parents.

envy: 希望拥有所谈对象一样的东西
All the girls envy her popularity among the boys. 所有姑娘都羡慕她如此讨男孩们喜欢。

语法备考: 动词不定式 (一)

1. 动词不定式是非谓语动词形式之一。是由“to+动词原形”构成, 其否定式为“not/never+to+动词原形”。不定式的复合结构是: for sb to do sth.

2. 动词不定式作主语时往往放在谓语之后, 而用 it 作形式主语。

例如: It's right for you to give up smoking.

动词不定式也可作宾语; 动词不定式短语作宾

语时,如果还带有宾语补足语,往往把不定式短语放在宾语补足语之后,而用 it 作形式宾语。

例如:

We find it necessary to study English well.

3. 动词不定式也可作宾语补足语。

例如: She asked me to go shopping with her.

但在 feel, hear, listen to, notice, see, watch, observe, have, let, make 等词后的宾语补足语,动词不定式不带 to。可是这些句子变成被动结构时,就必须加上 to。

例如: We often hear her sing the song.

She is often heard to sing the song.

4. 动词不定式如在介词 but 后面时,如介词之前有行为动词 do 的各种形式,那么介词后的动词不定式不带 to,若是其他动词则要用带 to 的动词不定式。

例如: The baby could do nothing but cry.

The enemy had no choice but to give up.

5. 动词不定式也可用作定语。

例如:

I have some foreign novels for you to read.

但在使用中要注意以下两点: ①作定语用的动词不定式如是不及物动词,或者不定式所修饰的名词或代词是不定式动作的地点、工具等,不定式后须有相应的介词,这点常被忽视,必须注意。

例如: He was looking for a room to live in.

There's nothing to worry about.

②当作定语用的动词不定式所修饰的名词或代词是不定式的承受者时,不定式既可用其主动形式,也可用其被动形式,但其含义有所不同。试比较:

A) Have you anything to send?

(你有什么东西要寄吗?该句中不定式 to send 的执行者是本句的主语 you。)

B) Have you anything to be sent?

(你有什么要我或别人帮你寄的东西吗?不定式 to be sent 的动作执行者不是本句的主语,而是别人。)

6. 动词不定式与关系代词(副词) what, when, where, which, how 等连用,在句中起名词作用,可充当主语,表语,宾语等。作主语时谓语动词用单数。

例如: How to deal with the problem is very important.

The boys didn't know what to do with themselves when school was over.

典型题例

1. We agreed _____ here but so far she hasn't turned up yet. (NMET 95)

A. having met

B. meeting

C. to meet

D. to have met

译文:我们约定在这儿见面,但她到现在还没来。

分析:动词 agree 只跟动词不定式作宾语。因此答案只在 C 和 D 中选择。不定式一般式 to meet 表示动作发生在 agree 之后或与 agree 同时发生,而完成式 to have met 则表示该动作发生在 agree 之前,与题意不符。故答案为 C。

2. The patient was warned _____ oily food after the operation. (NMET 96)

A. to eat not

B. eating not

C. not to eat

D. not eating

分析:warn sb (not) to do sth. “警告某人(不)做某事”是常用句型。此句用被动语态。即: sb. is (was) warned (not) to do sth, 故答案为 C。

3. Paul doesn't have to be made _____.

He always works hard. (NMET 95)

A. learn

B. to learn

C. learned

D. learning

分析:make sb do sth 意思为“迫使某人做”,该句是被动语态,不定式 learn 作主语补足语,应加上 to, 故答案为 B。

4. When and where to build the new factory _____ yet. (MET 91)

A. is not decided

B. are not decided

C. has not decided

D. have not decided

分析:关系副词+不定式在句中作主语, and 连接两个副词,是不定式的状语,所以谓语动词用单数形式,只有在 A 和 C 中选择,而“在何时,何地建造新工厂”是没有被人决定下来的事,因此只能用被动语态才符合题意,答案为 A。

5. —I usually go there by train. (MET 92)

—Why not _____ by boat for a change?

A. to try going

B. trying to go

C. to try and go

D. try going

分析:Why not + 动词原形用来提出建议; try doing 表示“试一试看”; try to do 则表示“尽力去做”,所以答案为 D 才对。

专项训练：动词不定式（一）

1. Go on _____ the other exercises after you have finished this one.

- A. to do B. doing
C. with D. to be doing

2. — Have you decided when _____?

— Yes, tomorrow morning.

- A. to leave B. to be leaving
C. will you leave D. are you leaving

3. Though he had often made his little sister _____, today he was made _____ by his little sister.

- A. to cry; cry B. crying; crying
C. cry; to cry D. cry; cry

4. They would not allow the young soldier _____ across the enemy line.

- A. to go B. to have gone
C. going D. having gone

5. I have been getting on well with the old man because he has seen me _____ up.

- A. grow B. grew
C. was growing D. to grow

6. As you have never been there before, I'll have someone _____ you the way.

- A. to show B. show
C. showing D. showed

7. There is only 15 minutes _____. Hurry up, or we'll be late.

- A. remained B. to be leaving
C. leaving D. to go

8. It's freezing cold outside now. You _____ put on your overcoat.

- A. had better to B. had better
C. would like D. would like to

9. I can't afford _____ a new dress.

- A. buying her B. her to buy
C. buy for her D. to buy her

10. I'm very sorry, I didn't mean _____ to you.

- A. to rude B. to be rude
C. ruding D. being rude

11. The meeting _____ in the school hall next Monday.

- A. will hold B. is to be held
C. has been held D. will be holding

12. We are going _____ computer studies this term because I'm interested in computer.

- A. to do B. to make
C. to study D. to produce

13. The river has been polluted badly. Our teacher tells us _____ in the river.

- A. to not swim B. not swim
C. not to swim D. to swim not

14. We'll have the teacher _____; we can't work it out ourselves.

- A. to explain us the problem
B. explain the problem to us
C. to explain the problem to us
D. explain us the problem

15. I'd like _____ with my mother on Sundays.

- A. going shopping B. to go shopping
C. to go to shop D. going to shop

16. If you have an extra ticket for the concert, whom would you rather _____ with you, Tom or Jack?

- A. to go B. have go
C. have gone D. go

17. It was so dark inside the room that he had to _____ his way to bed.

- A. feel B. make C. lose D. fight

18. You are sure _____ if you _____.

- A. to succeed; want
B. of success; want
C. to succeed; want to
D. of success; want to

19. I was about to leave the room _____ the telephone rang. So I stopped _____ it.

- A. where; to answer B. where; answering
C. when; to answer D. when; answering

20. He had no one to _____ for advice and called me up finally.

- A. turn in B. turn up C. turn to D. turn on

(答案：1-5 A A C A A

6-10 B D B D B

11-15 B A C B B

16-20 B A C C C)

高考前 59 天

一级词汇:

advise; afraid; agree; all; allow
advice

▲ u a useful piece of advice.

▲与动词搭配:

follow one's advice; take one's advice; ask one's (sb for) advice; give sb advice; refuse one's advice; seek advice; offer advice

▲与介词搭配:

some practical advice on/about English study;
act on one's advice 照某人的劝告行事

advise

▲advise sth:

advise a good rest

▲advise sb on/about/of/against sth:

advise me of the danger

▲advise doing:

He advised starting out early.

▲advise sb. to do:

The lawyer, whose opinion I respected, advised me to remain silent.

▲advise that sb (should) do:

They advised steps be taken immediately.

afraid

▲〈口〉I'm afraid 用于说出令人不愉快的事实, 提出异议, 拒绝对方要求等场合, 使语气较委婉。

I'm afraid I'm going to ask you to leave my house. // "Have I passed the test?" "I'm afraid not."
// "Am I late?" "I'm afraid so." 这种场合也可用 I fear

be afraid of 与 be afraid to

be afraid of doing: 谈论的是一般的恐惧心理

be afraid to do 相当于 dare not do 因害怕而不敢去做一件具体的事

The child was afraid to see his parents; he's afraid of being scolded.

agree 同意

▲agree with sb/one's idea/one's thought/
one's words/what one says/what one thinks

▲agree to sth (除与 with 联用的词之外)

▲agree on (upon) 在……上意见一致:

We agree on the program.

▲agree to do sth

▲agree that clause

▲agreed adj

an agreed price 议定的价格;

an agreed plan/project

注意: ①agree with 还可表示与……一致, 与……适应

What he does doesn't agree with what he says.

// Sea-food doesn't agree with me.

②一般不说 agree sb to do sth, 同样不能说
hope/demand sb to do sth

all

▲adj. 可放在冠词、所有格代词等之前:

all the buildings; all one's life; all these hills

both 和 half 亦有类似用法:

both my parents; half the wood

▲pron. 注意①主谓一致: All is well that ends well. // All are here except Zhoulan.

②部分否定句 Not all my friends smoke (=All my friends don't smoke.)

▲词组:

above all; after all; all along; all right; all the same; all through; not at all; once for all; in all; all over; all together

allow

▲allow sth:

The fact allows no other explanation.

事实不容任何别的解释。

▲allow sb sth:

Between classes, students are allowed a ten-minute break.

▲allow sb to do sth:

He'd like to stay here, but his mother didn't allow him to.

▲allow doing sth:

Smoking is not allowed in many public places.

▲〈反〉forbid; ban

allow, permit 和 let

permit, allow 用法相通, 只是语气上有点区别。

permit: 正式, 特别指以正式书面或口头协议形式。

allow: 听任, 不加阻止。

The doorkeeper allowed the strangers to enter the factory, though it's not permitted.

虽然明文规定不许生人入厂, 但门卫让他们进去了。

let 最口语化, 语气最弱

Let them come in.

语法备考: 动词不定式 (二)

1. 在使用不定式的不同形式时应注意以下三点:

1) 不定式的一般形式所表示的动作, 通常与谓语动词的动作(状态)同时(或几乎同时)发生, 或是在它之后发生。

例如: I saw him go out just now. (同时)

I want to do the job well. (之后)

2) 如果谓语表示的动作(情况)发生时, 不定式表示的动作正在进行, 这时不定式要用进行式。

例如: He seems to be working hard.

I'm very glad to be working with you.

3) 如果不定式的动作发生在谓语动词之前, 就要用完成式。

例如: I'm very sorry to have kept you waiting.

The novel is said to have been translated into many foreign languages.

不定式在句中是用主动式还是被动式, 多数情况下容易判别, 但有时比较复杂, 请注意以下两点:

① 不定式修饰的名词或代词和不定式逻辑上构成主谓关系时, 不定式往往用主动形式。

例如: Have you got a key to unlock the door? (A key unlocks the door.)

② 不定式和它前面所修饰的名词或代词构成逻辑上的动宾关系, 又和该句主语构成逻辑上的主谓关系时, 不定式常用主动形式。

例如: I have a letter to write. (I write a letter.)

2. 在 there+be 的结构中, 当说话人考虑的是必须有人去完成某件事时, 不定式用主动形式, 如果说话人强调的是事情本身必须完成, 则用被动形式。

例如: There is a lot of work to do.

(Someone has to do the work.)

There is a lot of work to be done.

(The work has to be done.)

3. 不定式作状语, 常表示目的、原因、结果等情况。

例如: I came to see you. (目的)

We were excited to hear the news. (原因)

He hurried to the school only to find nobody there. (结果)

表示目的状语还可以用 in order to 或 so as to

例如:

In order to pass the exam, he worked hard.

He ran all the way so as not to be late.

不定式也可在作表语用的形容词后作状语。

例如: The question is difficult to answer.

“too+adj/adv+不定式”作状语。

例如: We were too tired to go any further.

另外, 句中有 enough 这个词时, 常用不定式作状语。

例如: The room is big enough to hold all of us.

4. 不定式作独立成分。

例如: To tell the truth, I don't agree with you.

典型例题

1. Charles Babbage is generally considered the first computer. (MET 93)

☒ A. to have invented

B. inventing

C. to invent

D. having invented

分析: 本题中 consider 意思为“认为”后面常接复合宾语, 其中宾语补足语常用 to be 或其他动词不定式的完成式, 表示在谓语动词之前发生的动作; consider 作“考虑”讲时接动名词作宾语, 所以答案为 A。

2. I would love _____ to the party last night but I had to work extra hours to finish a report. (NMET 97)

☒ A. to go

☒ B. to have gone

C. going

D. having gone

分析: 该题中 would like to do (很愿意做) 是

常用句型,可以选A,但又因为事情发生在昨天晚上(last night),所以应该用不定式的完成式表示,故答案应选用B才对。

3. Rather than _____ on a crowded bus, he always prefers _____ a bicycle. (MET 94)

A. ride; ride

B. riding; ride

☒ C. ride; to ride

D. to ride; riding

分析: 本句是 prefer...rather than...句型,意思是“宁愿……不愿……”此时 prefer 后接 to do, rather than 后接 do。因此答案为 C。

专项训练: 动词不定式 (二)

1. Plans have been made by the factory _____ more plastic products to meet the needs of farmers.

A. to turn over

B. to turn to

☒ C. to turn out

D. to turn in

2. What is the way Smith thought of _____ enough money to buy the new house?

A. getting

B. having got

C. being got

☒ D. to get

3. Do you have any ink _____?

A. to write

B. to write by

C. to write with

☒ D. to write in

4. Mr Smith never asked the job _____ in the office.

A. do

B. to do

☒ C. to be done

D. to have done

5. The health organization is reported _____ 25 years ago when Dr Auden became its first president.

A. to be set up

B. being set up

☒ C. to have been set up

D. having been set up

6. — I'd like _____ with you on the journey. I mean last autumn.

— I am very glad to hear that.

☒ A. to have gone

B. to go

C. to be going

D. going

7. My aunt prefers shopping _____ to the cinema.

☒ A. rather than go

B. more than going

☒ C. to going

D. more than to go

8. The hotel manager meant _____ my luggage to my room.

A. the driver taking

☒ B. for the driver to take

C. his offering

☒ D. the driver to take

9. Your clothes require _____. _____ she wash them for you?

A. washing; Will

B. to wash; Should

☒ C. to be washed; Shall

D. being washed; Will

10. Tom's little brother should like _____ to see the film, but his father refused him because it was late.

☒ A. to be taken

☒ B. to take

C. being taken

D. taking

11. I expect him _____ easier _____.

☒ A. fairly; to talk with

☒ B. rather; to talk with

C. a bit; to talk

D. even; to be talked with

12. I'm pleased _____ to him.

A. to introduce

B. to have introduced

☒ C. to have been introduced

D. not to have introduced

13. You _____ the exam early, but you were so careless _____ make so many mistakes.

☒ A. would have passed; to

B. might pass; that

C. must have passed; in order to

☒ D. could have passed; as to

14. You look light-hearted. Nothing seems _____ to you.

A. to happen

☒ B. to have been happened

☒ C. to have happened

D. to be happened

15. The mother wanted her son _____ without delay.

A. to operate

☒ B. to be operated on

C. to operate on

D. being operated on

(答案: 1-5 C D D C C

6-10 A C D C A

11-15 B C D C B)

高考前 58 天

强化训练 (一)

I. 单项填空

A) 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

1. describe A. electric B. divide
C. description D. satisfaction
2. police A. notice B. machine
C. unit D. province
3. coal A. dialogue B. October
C. devote D. model
4. office A. official B. music
C. rise D. practise
5. chemistry A. chairman B. cheque
C. choose D. courage

B) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

6. The child promised _____ again.
A. not lying to me B. she never lie to me
C. to me never to lie D. me never to lie
7. The family _____ looking forward _____ a month's holiday in the countryside.
A. is; to take B. are; to take
C. is; taking D. are; to taking
8. Do you know Mr Smith finally agreed to give us a big classroom _____?
A. to play table tennis
B. to play table tennis in
C. playing table tennis
D. playing table tennis in
9. There's too much noise outside. I can hardly hear the programme. Will you please _____ the radio?
A. turn up B. turn down
C. turn on D. turn off
10. Is this the bicycle you wish _____?
A. to have it repaired B. to repair it

- C. to have repaired D. will be repaired
11. You mustn't touch the machine unless _____.
A. asking to do B. asked to
C. asked to be done D. asking to do it
12. Mary has shown you her card, so I _____ look at her card again.
A. needn't to B. don't need
C. don't have to D. am not necessary to
13. Mrs Smith likes shopping _____ to the cinema.
A. more than to go B. rather than go
C. than going D. more than going
14. It was careless _____ us to forget _____ the door.
A. for; to lock B. of; to lock
C. for; locking D. to; having locked
15. Your car requires _____. _____ the young boy wash it for you?
A. to be washed; Will
B. to wash; Should
C. washing; Shall
D. being washed; Will
16. The manager said that they would rather _____ not _____ the problem right now.
A. be discussed B. to discuss
C. to be discussing D. discuss
17. It's one thing to say something but _____.
A. doing it is different
B. how to do it is no easy
C. when to do it is difficult
D. to do it is quite another
18. Li Ping's little sister should like _____ to see the doctor because her doctor always has a joke with her.
A. to be taken B. to take
C. being taken D. having taken
19. — I'm sorry to _____ you to so much trouble.
— That's all right.
A. add B. put C. give D. take
20. Some famous musicians were invited to _____ medals to the winners.
A. give in B. give off

- ☒ C. give out D. give up

21. It's no worry to me _____ after the girl.
She _____ almost _____ up.

- ~~A. took; is; grown~~
☒ B. to look; is; grown
C. to look; has; brought
D. look; has; brought

22. The boy had no one to _____ for help and began to cry bitterly.

- A. turn up B. turn in
~~C. turn to~~ D. turn on

23. She is sure _____ if she _____.

- ~~A. to succeed; wants~~ B. to succeed; wants to
☒ C. of success; wants D. of success; wants to

24. After a lot of difficulty, the engineer _____ the problem.

- A. tried to work
B. got to work
C. devoted to work out
~~D. managed to work out~~

25. — Whom did you make _____ your radio?

— Mr Wang.

- ~~A. to repair~~ ☒ B. repair
C. repairing D. repaired

I. 完形填空

Are some people born clever, and others born _____ 26 _____? Or is intelligence (聪明) _____ 27 _____ by our environment (环境) and our experiences? _____ 28 _____ enough, the answer to both these questions is _____ 29 _____. In a way our intelligence is given us _____ 30 _____ and special education can not _____ 31 _____ a genius (天才) out of a child born with _____ 32 _____ intelligence. On the other hand, a child who lives in a _____ 33 _____ environment will develop his intelligence _____ 34 _____ one who lives in rich environment. Thus the limits of a person's intelligence are fixed at _____ 35 _____, but _____ 36 _____ or not he reaches those limits will _____ 37 _____ on his environment. This view, now _____ 38 _____ by most experts, can be supported in a number of ways.

It is easy to ~~show~~ _____ 39 _____ intelligence is something we are born _____ 40 _____. The closer the blood relationship (关系) between two people, the closer they are _____ 41 _____ to be _____ 42 _____ intelligence. Thus if

we take two people from population, it is _____ 43 _____ that their degrees of _____ 44 _____ will be completely different. If on _____ 45 _____ hand we _____ 46 _____ two twins, they will very likely be _____ 47 _____ intelligent as each other. Relations _____ 48 _____ brothers and sisters, parents and children, usually have _____ 49 _____ intelligence, and this clearly _____ 50 _____ that intelligence depends on birth.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 26. A. fast | B. excellent |
| C. healthy | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. stupid |
| 27. A. kept | B. developed |
| C. produced | D. provided |
| 28. A. Truly | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. Strangely |
| C. Likely | D. Really |
| 29. A. never | B. no |
| C. none | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. yes |
| 30. A. at first | B. by chance |
| C. at birth | D. by nature |
| 31. A. make | B. invent |
| C. take | D. develop |
| 32. A. bad | B. good |
| C. high | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. low |
| 33. A. rich | B. poor |
| C. big | D. small |
| 34. A. better than | B. more than |
| C. worse than | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. less than |
| 35. A. first | B. last |
| C. death | D. birth |
| 36. A. if | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. whether |
| C. true | D. believe |
| 37. A. hold | B. get |
| C. depend | D. touch |
| 38. A. held | B. explained |
| C. spoken | D. learned |
| 39. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. that | B. how |
| C. why | D. whether |
| 40. A. on | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. with |
| C. at | D. along |
| 41. A. glad | B. able |
| C. happy | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. likely |
| 42. A. on | B. with |
| C. in | D. to |
| 43. A. probably | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. likely |
| C. impossible | D. useful |

44. A. intelligence B. relationship
C. hardship D. operation
45. A. one B. another
C. the other D. other
46. A. take B. judge
C. consider D. look at
47. A. of B. such
C. as D. for
48. A. as B. like
C. unlike D. among
49. A. high B. similar
C. different D. same
50. A. says B. support
C. tells D. suggests

III. 阅读理解

Generations of Americans have been brought up to believe that a good breakfast is one of life's very important things. Eating breakfast at the start of the day, we have all been told, and told again, is as necessary as putting gas in the family car before starting a trip.

But for many people the thought of food first in the morning is not a pleasure at all. So they still take no breakfast. Between 1977 and 1983, the latest year from which we can get the figures (数字), the number of people who didn't have breakfast increased by 33 percent—from 8.8 million to 11.7 million—according to the Chicago-based Market Research of America.

For those who feel pain of guilt (内疚) about not eating breakfast, however, there is some good news. Several studies in the last few years show that, for adults (成人) especially, there may be nothing wrong with no breakfast. "Going without breakfast does not affect performance," said Arnold Bender, former (以前的) professor of nutrition (营养) at Queen Elizabeth College in London, "nor does giving people breakfast improve performance."

51. The latest year from which figures could be got is ____.

- A. the year the author wrote the article
B. any year between 1977 and 1983
C. 1977
D. 1983

52. For those who do not take breakfast, the good news is that ____.

- A. several studies have been done in the past few years
B. eating no breakfast does no harm to one's health
C. adults have especially made studies in the field
D. eating little in the morning is good for health

53. "...nor does giving people breakfast improve performance" means ____.

- A. anyone without breakfast does improve his performance
B. not giving people breakfast improves performance
C. having breakfast does not improve performance, either
D. people having breakfast do improve their performance

54. What is implied (暗示) but Not mentioned by the author is that ____.

- A. Professor Bender once taught college courses in nutrition in London.
B. breakfast does not affect performance
C. not eating breakfast might affect the health of children
D. many young people in America get up late

55. Which of the following is Not true?

- A. One can still do one's work well without having breakfast.
B. More and more people don't have breakfast.
C. Breakfast has something to do with better health and better performance.
D. Some people don't like to have breakfast.

IV. 单词拼写:

根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母, 在句子中写出单词的正确形式。

56. These small states built walls to defend their borders.

57. The Rome Empire existed for several centuries.

58. In the bus I gave the conductor one yuan and bought two tickets.

59. — Shall we go ^{camping} ~~on~~ this weekend?

— Yes, I'd love to.

60. They invented a ^{curiously} ~~curious~~ shaped piece of wood for hunting animals.

61. Whether we'll go fishing tomorrow will ^{depend} ~~depend~~ on the weather.

62. The kooris once ^{developed} ~~developed~~ a strong system of society.

63. Don't forget to bring plenty of water when you go into the desert or you'll ^{die} ~~die~~ of thirst.

64. His carelessness led to his ^{failure} ~~failure~~.

65. In a hurry, he ^{glance} ~~glance~~ at his watch and found it was nearly lunch time.

V. 短文改错

For century it is the land that has been providing us ^{centuries} ~~centuries~~ 66. _____

^{with} ~~with~~ for everything we need. Everything we use daily

comes directly from ^{limited} ~~limited~~ 67. _____
the land. But this ^{limited} ~~limited~~ land is becoming

smaller. ^{with} ~~with~~ 68. _____
Until the development of industry, cities

^{are} ~~are~~ becoming 69. _____
largely. Too many people are producing too much

waste. 70. _____
Lots of rich land are being turned to other uses.

71. _____
Therefore we should make the best use of our land.

72. _____

In cities, careful plans should carried out. In the countryside, 73. _____

farmers should be educated ^{to} ~~to~~ use the land wisely.

Laws should 74. _____

be made to punish those who wastes the land.

75. _____

高考前 57 天

一级词汇:

almost; alone; aloud; also; already

almost

▲almost 12: 将近 12; about 12: 12 左右; over 12: 超过 12

almost 和 nearly

大部分场合可互换使用。但

①almost 常与 no, none, nobody, nothing, nowhere, never 等连用, 此时不能用 nearly

②nearly 可与 not, pretty, very 连用: not nearly 远不如; very/pretty nearly 差一点儿, 此时不用 almost

注意: almost 和 nearly 均可用在否定的谓语之前

I almost/nearly didn't agree with him.

alone

▲adv. He went abroad alone/by himself.

▲adj 仅仅, 单独 (放在名词、代词后)

One boy alone can eat up the chicken. (Only one boy...) // He alone knows the truth. (Only he ...)

alone, lonely 和 separate

alone: 客观, 没有别人在场;

lonely: 主观感觉, 孤独的;

separate: 客观, 与别的不相连的

The old man and his wife live separate from each other, one with their son's family, one with their daughter's.

They are not alone at their children's homes, but they feel rather lonely.

aloud

▲出声地 (能听见声音) Read aloud together; don't read silently.

▲大声地 (远处能听到) cry aloud

aloud, loud 和 loudly

aloud: 能使别人听见, 不是不出声的思维、心理活动

think aloud 自言自语 // Reading aloud helps with your language study.

loud: 响亮地

Speak a bit louder so that all the others can hear you.

loudly: 声响给人不愉快的感觉

They've been arguing loudly for hours without reaching any agreement.

also adv. ▲而且 (也), 此外 (还)

The house is quite nice; it's also cheap.

▲同样地

Since you've told me your secret, I'll also tell you mine.

▲Not only...but also

also, too, as well, either and etc

also: 正式用语, 一般不放句末。

too: 〈口〉放句尾, 跟句子用逗号点开; 放句中时, 应用两逗号与句子隔开

as well: 〈口〉放句尾

either: 用于否定句中, 而 also, too, as well 一般用于肯定句

so, neither, nor 表示“也”时, 用于倒装句。

already adv.

already, yet 和 still

▲already: ①用在肯定句中, 强调事情发生比预期的早:

The soup is already cold.

②用在疑问句中表示吃惊, 难以置信:

Has she fallen asleep already? She's told me it's not easy for her to go to sleep recently.

▲yet: 用于否定句, 疑问句中, 谈论预期之中未发生或有可能未发生的事。

▲still: 谈论某事持续时间超出预料, 表示吃惊。

The soup is still hot. // It's almost midnight, but they still haven't finished their work.

语法备考：现在分词（一）

1. 现在分词虽没有人称和数的变化，但有一般式和完成式，主动形式和被动形式之分。其形式如下：

现在分词形式	及物动词 write		不及物动词 rise	
	主动	被动	主动	被动
一般式	writing	<u>being written</u>	rising	/
完成式	having written	having been written	having risen	/

现在分词一般式表示的动作与谓语动词所表示的动作同时发生；完成式表示的动作则在谓语动词所表示的动作之前发生。

例如：Being a student, he was interested in books.

Having studied in the university for 5 years, he knew the place very well.

当句子的主语是现在分词动作的承受者时，现在分词用被动形式。如果要强调分词的动作先于谓语动作，就要用现在分词完成式的被动形式。

例如：The question being discussed at the meeting now is very important.

Having been advised many times by the doctor, he gave up smoking in the end.

2. 现在分词在句中可作状语，表示时间、原因、行为方式、伴随状况等。

例如：Having been shown the labs, we were taken to see the library.（时间）

Being blind, how could they see?（原因）

He sat there, reading a book.（伴随状况）

He came running to us.（方式）

用现在分词作状语时，要注意以下几点：

1) 现在分词作状语，其逻辑主语必须与句子的主语保持一致。

2) 表示时间关系的分词短语有时可由连接词 while/when 引出。

3) 有时有“with (without) + 名词（或代词宾格）+ 现在分词”的结构，表示伴随状况。

例如：He went out with all the books lying on the desk.

4) 当分词的逻辑主语与句子的主语不一致时，分词必须带上逻辑主语。

例如：Time permitting, I will finish another lesson.

3. 现在分词的否定结构是将 not, never 置于现在分词之前。

例如：Not having received his letter, I decided to write another to him.

4. 现在分词（短语）在句中作独立成分有以下形式：

generally speaking	一般说来
judging from...	从……判断
talking of...	谈到……
supposing...	假定……

例如：

Judging from her accent, she must be from the South.

Generally speaking, this kind of car costs 60,000 yuan.

典型例题

1. The secretary worked late into the night, _____ a long speech for the president. (MET 91)

- A. to prepare B. preparing
C. prepared D. was preparing

分析：该题由题意可知“秘书工作到深夜是为总统准备一篇长长的发言稿。”“工作到深夜”与“准备发言稿”是同时进行的动作，而不定式常用来作目的或结果状语，与该题意不符，故答案为 B。

2. “Can’t you read?” Mary said _____ to the notice. (MET 93)

- A. angrily pointing B. and point angrily
C. angrily pointed D. and angrily pointing

分析：由该题意可见玛丽指着布告生气地说“你不会看吗？”“生气地”是用来说明玛丽说话时的表情，应放在被修饰词 said 的后面，可选择 A 或 C；“指着”这一动作的逻辑主语是 Mary，应该用现在分词作伴随状语，所以正确答案为 A 项。

专项训练：现在分词（一）

1. _____ the street, he was knocked down by a car.