2003年高考全新版第二、三轮

龙门

高考攻略

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3+X 高考双综合训练

第二次修订版

龍門書局
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英语

龙门
高考攻略

3+X高考双综合训练

学科内综合与跨学科综合

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英语

（第二次修订版）

龙门"攻略"在手，高考志在必得

伴随着我国3＋x考试的全面实施，《龙门高考攻略·3＋x 双综合训练》丛书，在众多搏击高考浪尖的莘莘学子的信赖与关爱下，已经风风火火的走过了三个年头。她为一批批执着拼搏的高考学子们提供了3＋x高考的最新信息，提供了多年奋战在高考第一线的特、高级教师们独具匠心的创新试题和决胜高考的高招秘诀。培养了一批又一批圆梦人生伟大理想——跨入高等学府榜上有名的高才生。

为了适应新版教材的不断变化和推广，为了帮助广大考生挑战极限，卓有成效的复习备考，《龙门高考攻略·3＋x 双综合训练》连年再版，年年修订。特别是今年，又做了深入全面的调整。根据2003年新颁布修订的教学大纲的精神，"3＋x"高考命题进一步体现新的课程理念，突出对学生创新精神和实践能力的培养。进一步加强方法、应用、探究方面的内容，以逻辑思维为核心，考查学生的思维转化能力。加大阅读理解考查力度。强化学生到高等学校学习的潜能。为此，我们在原书内涵积淀丰富的基础上，进一步锤炼和优化带有高考导向的精选题、创新题，开放型、能力型试题，扩大了命题思路，注重知识型向能力型的转化。理科试题设计，注重自主性、探究性学习的动手能力的培养，增大了思维量。文科试题设计，侧重于理论联系实际，关注社会热点、焦点问题，强调与现实生活的联系，并以专题组块的形式形成命题思路。同时，各分册试题都附有详细的解答和解析，以便掌握学习、思维和探究的规律及方法。

高考复习一般分为三轮，第一轮是以学科为主的复习，按单元和章节进行；第二轮是在第一轮同步复习的基础上，进行综合性的专题复习；第三轮是考前的模拟冲刺，实战演练。而搞好其中的第二轮专题复习，是取得各科高考全程复习训练胜利的关键。专题复习与单元复习不同，单元复习是立足课本，分解教材，抓点理线；专题复习则是拓宽课本，整合教材，求深求面；单元复习主要是获取知识，专题复习则要运用所学知识，增强综合应用、创新能力。

挑战"3＋x"高考，目前最关键的是要搞好第二轮的专题复习。一方面巩固学科基础知识，向能力型转变。一方面，为第三轮的实战演练奠定基础，确保高考万无一失。为此我们把本套书重点放在第二、三轮的专题训练和模拟实战演练上。

本丛书的各分册围绕学科的热点、焦点问题进行了全面的知识疏理、整合、筛选、锤炼。兼顾知识点的覆盖面，把握高考命中率。并设计大量训练题，题型新颖，有梯度，具有典型性和实用性。所设栏目简捷、具体，反映命题趋势和高考要求。同时对本书体例作了调整，留出札记空白，方便同学们做笔记。

下面是栏目设计的简单介绍：

【专题提示】用最精炼的文字解读专题要点和考点，以引起考生的注意。以便复习做到"心中有考纲，眼中有目标"。

【知识图解】主要运用"学科结构"和"知识结构"的理论，用图表、图解的方式，将每一专题的知识要素集成点、连成线、形成面，使知识系统化、网络化、立体化。便于记忆和联想。

【新题快递】精选原创新题、开放试题，有针对性地导教、导学、导练。揭示高考题型的变化规律、特点，对一些典型试题、高考能力题型设计进行命题意图的讲解，探究和预测。构架思维空间，反思解题过程，体现综合、应用、创新、实践、提高的要求。

【智能跳板】主要是训练试题，试题分成两组，训练一侧重学科内综合，训练二着眼于跨学科综合。所有试题的设计，都紧扣高中新教材和考纲，全面覆盖高考要点和能力题型。

【答案与解析】即对每一道训练试题给出比较标准的答案和解析。解答精练、规范，要点突出，引导学生养成良好的答题习惯。若干题型都给出了多种解法。

第二部分为【闯关演练 模拟冲刺】提供了几套具有挑战性的实战演练模拟试题。

本书在修订过程中，得到了以往用过此书并金榜有名的北大、清华、北京理工大学等校同学们的大力支持，他们怀着理解和同情每位搏击高考的莘莘学子的艰辛，愿为高考在即的弟弟妹妹们减轻学习负担，助上一臂之力，协助我们把每一学科的每个习题都做了演算和校正，相信此书内在质量应该是上乘的。

在此我们衷心的希望，通过我们的努力，会给每一位正在执着求索、渴望达到理想彼岸的孩子们带来一分轻松、带来一分灵感，更带来百分之百的希望！
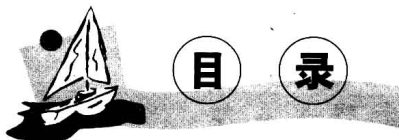
编　者

2002.11.

龙门 高考攻略 3+X 高考双综合训练

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目 录

第一篇 热点专题综合精讲

专题一 名 词

专题提示

1．可数名词单、复数变化形式

(1) 单、复数同形，如：

means, aircraft, deer, fish, Chinese, Japanese, sheep, works 工厂。

(2) 合成名词的复数，如果有主体名词，则主体名词变为复数形式，如：

boy-friend — boy-friends; looker-on — lookers-on; English-class — English-classes; coffee-cup — coffee-cups; woman-doctor — women-doctors; woman-teacher — women-teachers。

如果是没有主体名词的合成词，其复数为在最后的一个词上加 -s，如：

go-between — go-betweens 中间人，grown-up — grown-ups 成年人。

(3) 有些名词通常只用作复数，如：

have words with 同某人吵架；in high spirits 以很高热情地；give one's regards to sb. 向某人问候；by these means 通过这些方法；congratulations to you 祝贺你；in rags 衣服破烂；make preparations to do sth. 准备做某事；wear-glasses 戴眼镜；It is good manners to do sth. 有礼貌做某事；thanks for your help 谢谢你的帮助；do with the goods 处理货物。

(4) 集体名词的数：有些集体名词通常只用作复数，如：

people, cattle, police;

有些名词通常只用作单数，如：

machinery, furniture, mankind, jewellery;

有些名词既可用作单数也可用作复数，单数看做整体，复数看做该集体的各个成员，如：

The crew is large. 船员人数很多（指整体）；

The crew are all tired. 船员们都累了（指个体）。

2．不可数名词的数

(1) 一般说来抽象名词为不可数名词，但当抽象名词表示具体的东西时，可用作可数名词且词义发生变化，主要类型如下：

2

札记：

①抽象名词表示具有某种特性、状态、感情、情绪的人或事，如：

抽象名词（不可数）	具体化（个体名词可数名词）
in surprise 惊讶地	a surprise 一件令人惊讶的事
win success 获得成功	a success 一个(件)成功的人(事)
win honor 赢得荣誉	an honor 一个(件)引以为荣的(事)
Failure is mother of success.失败是成功之母。	a failure 失败者
by experience 靠经验	an experience 一次经历
youth 青春	a youth 一个青年人
have pity on sb. 怜悯	a pity 可惜的事情
with pleasure 乐意	a pleasure 乐事

②抽象名词淡化了抽象概念，转化为似乎可以体验到的动作、行为或类别，可与 a (an) 连用，如：

It is a waste of time reading such a book.

Are we going to have a talk (walk, swim, bath) this week?

A knowledge of English is a must in international trade.

He made an apology to the teacher for his coming late again.

(2) 物质名词是不可数名词，但表示种类或数量之多时，可以用作可数名词，

① 物质名词有形或数的相应物体，有单、复数，如：

some coffee 一些咖啡；a coffee 一杯咖啡；three coffees 三杯咖啡；some drink 一些饮料；a drink 一杯饮料；three drinks 三杯饮料；his hair 他的头发；a few grey hairs 几根白发；glass 玻璃；a glass 一只玻璃杯。

② 物质名词有前置或后置修饰时，前面要使用不定冠词，如：

- have breakfast
- have a wonderful breakfast

- Time and tide wait for no man.
- We have a good time.

- Knowledge is power.
- He has a good knowledge of English.

- The ground is covered with snow.
- They have a light snow every year.

(3) 有复数形式的不可数名词，如：

①有些抽象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殊状态的作用，如：

Use your brains, please.

We have achieved great successes in agriculture production.

Her new friends smoothed away the difficulties.

Please give my regards/respects to your family.

After many failures, they finally succeeded.

Have you made preparations for tomorrow's meeting?

Many <u>thanks</u> for your kindness.

No <u>pains</u>, no gains.

<u>Repairs</u> done while you wait.

②有些物质名词以复数形式出现，表示数量之多，范围之广，如：

The boy burst into tears at the bad news.

The rising waters did a lot of harm to the crops.

The bridge broke down in heavy rains.

(4) 不可数名词，要注意他们没有复数形式，也不要在前面加冠词，如：

weather, damage, news, information, fun, music, bread, medicine, advice, word, homework, housework, wealth, progress, money 等。

但要注意在使用时的情况，如：

I like music.

I like the light music.

I enjoy the music composed by Marzart.

3．名词数量的表示

(1) 可数名词的数量通常用数词或普通名词作单位来表示，如：

five books, a series of lectures, three trucks of potatoes, five bags of books。

(2) 不可数名词的数量除了用 a great deal of, a lot of, a little 等数量形容词外，通常可以用普通名词作单位来表示，它们的单、复数变化体现在普通名词上，如：

a piece of advice, three pieces of advice.

(3) 注意一些和数词连用的名词，表示复数时仍保持单数形式，如：

three hundred students, two dozen eggs, forty head of cattle, three score and ten students。

但要注意下列表达式：

hundreds of students, dozens of eggs, scores of police。

4．名词的所有格表示方式

(1) "'s" 所有格的特殊表示形式有：

① 用于表示时间、距离、价格、重量等的名词后，如：

today's newspaper, five minutes' walk, ten dollars' worth of coffee, five pounds' weight.

② 用于表示国家、世界、城市等地方的名词后，如：

the earth's planet, the world's population, China's industry, New York's parks。

(2) "of" 所有格的特殊表示形式有：

① 表示"部分"时一般在所修饰的名词前有一个表示数量的词，如：

a, two, several, some, no, many 等，如：

Some students of Mister Li's have gone to college. 李老师的一些学生已经上大学了。

札记：

② 表示 "其中之一，其中一部分" 的意思时，用
a friend of Tom's 汤姆的一个朋友（许多朋友中的一位）。

③ 表示赞扬、批评或厌恶等感情色彩时，应该用：that this / these / those+
名词（单、复数）of Mary's / yours / his / hers，如：
That invention of hers belongs to the world. 她的那项发明是属于全世界的
（表赞赏）。

5．名词前的修饰语问题

(1) 名词本身可以用作形容词来修饰名词，用来表示分类、物质等。由于这
些名词没有相同意义的形容词来修饰，因此可以用该名词作为形容词，
修饰另一个名词。

① 分类意义

bus driver 汽车驾驶员；air pollution 空气污染；coffee cup 咖啡杯子；
slave owner 奴隶主；maths homework 数学作业；Nobel Prize 诺贝尔奖；
girl friend 女朋友；government officer 政府官员。

② 时间、地点、称呼等

post office 邮局；evening paper 晚报；night school 夜校；school education
学校教育；summer course 暑期课程；country life 乡村生活；China prob-
lem 中国问题。

③ 表目的、手段、来源、所属意义

iron and steel plant 钢铁厂；milk bottle 奶瓶；book cover 书皮；sports
field 田径场；stamp collection 集邮。

注意：名词修饰名词，前者多用单数形式，如：

three physics teachers 三位物理老师；some apple trees 一些苹果树；two
chemistry classes 两节化学课；但下列情况多用复数形式：a clothes
closet 衣服橱柜；men doctors 男医生们；a sports car 一辆赛车；a greetings
telegram 一封问候电。

(2) 名词前修饰语顺序的位置

① 名词多数用形容词修饰，一般情况下，修饰词应放在名词的前面，但
在某些情况下，也可放在名词的后面，如：

time enough(to do), the book on the desk.

② 当名词前有 what, so, as, too, quite 等词修饰时，其形容词被这些词修饰，
组成下列结构，如：

What a nice book!

This is so interesting a book that I want to buy it.

He is not as honest a boy as Mike.

This is too heavy a box for me to carry.

Chinese is quite a difficult language for the foreigners.

新题快递

【例1】 The police are offering a _____ to anyone who can give information about the lost key.

　　A. price　　　　B. prize　　　　C. reward　　　　D. money

【解析】 本题考核的是四个词语在具体语言中的辨异。考生只有理解每个词汇的具体意义，才能准确地给出答案。选项中所给的四个名词都有报酬的含义，但每个词意有所不同，选项A的意思是"价格，价钱"，B是"奖金"，D是"钱"，属不可数名词。而题中所要填的是"酬金，报酬"。

【答案】 C

【例2】 — He didn't take part in the sports meet.

　　　　 — What _____! 【具体化名词很重要】

　　A. surprise　　B. great surprise　　C. a surprise　　D. surprising

【解析】 本题考查抽象名词具体化的用法。题中讲他没参加运动会，这是多么令人惊讶的事。由于答语中用了what，后面只能接名词，这里的抽象名词用来表示具有某种特性、状态、感情、情绪的事。

【答案】 C

【例3】 — Would you like _____?

　　　　 — _____, please. 【coffee 为不可数名词】

　　A. a drink, three coffees　　　　　B. a cup of drink, coffees

　　C. a drink, a coffee　　　　　　　D. a drink, three cups of coffees

【解析】 本题考查物质名词的用法。drink 表饮料个体后，可以说 a cup of drink 也可说 a drink; 同样, three cups of coffee 也可以说 three coffees。

【答案】 A

【例4】 Your performance in the driving test didn't reach the required standard, _____, you failed.

　　A. in the end　　B. after all　　C. in other words　　D. at the same time

【解析】 题干意思是"开车测试没达到规定的标准，就是没过关"。考生从前后句的含义中可以知道"没达到标准就是失败"，因此要选择具有解释意义的词组。从题中所给的四个选项来看，A项意思是"最后"，B项意思是"究竟"，D项意思是"同时"，C项意思是"换句话说"，因此答案C正确。本题考查在语境中使用名词短语的能力。

【答案】 C

【例5】 Work hard, and you will succeed _____.

　　A. in time　　B. on time　　C. at a time　　D. for a time

【解析】 本题设问的是"努力学习，终究会成功的"，只有 in time 最符合题意，意思是"终究，迟早(sooner or later)"。其他三个选项的意思分别是：准时；一次，每次；一会儿。

札记：

【答案】A

【例6】If I had _____, I'd visit Europe, stopping at all the small interesting places.

    A. a long enough holiday   B. an enough long holiday

    C. a holiday enough long   D. a long holiday enough

【解析】本题考核的目标是名词前的修饰位置问题，需要分析的是这里的 enough 到底是修饰 holiday 还是 long。大家知道 a long holiday 是短语，因而 enough 用来修饰 long 的，这样此句意思才通顺。 *(修饰顺序要注意！)*

【答案】A

【例7】— Do you think it easy to get along well with the girl?

    — Yes, she is _____ as I like.

    A. just as clever a girl   B. just clever as a girl

    C. as just clever·a girl   D. as just a clever girl

【解析】本题考查名词前的一些特殊词的位置关系，名词前有特殊词时，冠词要放在这些词和名词之间，组成 as/so+*adj.(adv.)*+a(an)+ 名词。

【答案】A

【例8】The teacher says this is _____ for the teachers.

    A. too difficult a book   B. too a difficult book

    C. too difficult book   D. difficult too a book

【解析】名词前的修饰语是 how, too 时，应采取 too/how+*adj.(adv.)*+a(an)+ 名词 的形式。 *(特殊结构要记清)*

【答案】A

【解题关键】考生要记住一些特殊结构。

【例9】It is generally believed that teaching is _____ it is a science.

    A. an art much as   B. much an art as

    C. as an art much as   D. as much an art as

【解析】这种结构同例7相同，要注意冠词的位置。

【答案】D

智能演练

1. —What you like may not be what I like. *(话题和题义是选择的基础)*

    —Yes, one man's meal is another man's _____.

    A. food   B. medicine   C. poison   D. meal

2. As the medicine took _____, the patient became quieter. *(take force 有效用，起作用)*

    A. part   B. force   C. effect   D. action

3. Some of the home accidents are caused by _____ electrical equipment.

    (faulty 有 "不完善" 的意思)

    A. wrong   B. mistaken   C. faulty   D. false

4. To the sea captain's surprise, he found that _____ travel could also be quite pleasant.

    A. earth   B. land   C. ground   D. plain

札记：

land travel 与前面的 sea 相对应

5. It has been ten years since the Labor Party came into _____ in that country.

　　A. power　　　　B. control　　　　　C. force　　　　　D. charge

come into power（开始）执政、当权、上台

6. What impressed me most was that they never _____ . lose heart=lose one's courage

　　A. lost hearts　　B. lost their heart　　C. lost heart　　D. lost their hearts

7. I could tell he was surprised from the _____ on his face. look 意为"神态、外表"

　　A. anger　　　　B. surprise　　　　　C. look　　　　　D. sight

8. I knew the visitor was a woman, because I could hear her _____ .

　　A. sound　　　　B. voice　　　　　　C. noise　　　　　D. words

voice 声音、嗓音、说话声

9. When they arrived at the crossroads, they went the wrong _____ . go the wrong way 是错路

　　A. way　　　　　B. direction　　　　　C. route　　　　　D. street

10. Mr Smith tried hard to find a job but he had no _____ . have no luck 运气不好

　　A. time　　　　　B. hope　　　　　　C. luck　　　　　D. chance

11. I'll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little _____.

　　A. wait　　　　　B. time　　　　　　C. patience　　　　D. rest

have a little patience 请耐心些

12. Here's my card. Let's keep in _____ . keep in touch 保持联系

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

13. — Isn't it getting dark early tonight?

　　— I think so. I see _____ is on already.

　　A. the street's light　　　　　　B. the street light

　　C. the light of the street　　　　D. the light of the streets

street light 路灯, street 相当于形容词，表示地点

14. Would you please show me the way to the _____?

　　A. dresser's shop　　　　　　　B. dress shop

　　C. dress' shop　　　　　　　　　D. dresses shop

dress shop 服装店, dress 相当于形容词，表示分类意义

15. _____ it is to meet an old friend in a foreign country far away!

　　A. What a pleasant surprise　　　B. What pleasant surprise

　　C. How a pleasant surprise　　　 D. How pleasant surprise

surprise 意为"令人惊讶的事情"

自我评价　○○○○○

1. Mr Turner wanted to build _____ schools for China.

　　A. another two such　　　　　　B. two another such

　　C. other two such　　　　　　　D. such two other

2. During last winter holidays there was nearly_____for standing in the crowded trains.

    A. no rooms   B. no room   C. not any rooms   D. not a room

3. On my way home yesterday I met_____.

    A. a friend of my father   B. a friend of my father's

    C. my father friend   D. my father friends

4. — Where's your brother?   — At_____.

    A. Mr Green's   B. the Smith's

    C. doctor's   D. house of Mr Green

5. My teacher told me it was_____for the beginners.

    A. too difficult book   B. too difficult a book

    C. a too difficult book   D. too a difficult book

6. If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask him or her to leave a_____.

    A. message   B. letter   C. sentence   D. notice

7. As a writer, he succeeded in calling _____ to many of the terrible wrong that existed at that time.

    · A. interest   B. attention   C. notice   D. strength

8. Mr Smith is going to attend the talk, so you will have an opportunity to exchange _____ tomorrow.

    A. ideas   B. sights   C. signs   D. decisions

9. Mrs Lee has just bought herself_____dress.

    A. a large enough coat   B. an enough large coat

    C. a large coat enough   D. coat enough large

10. He collected plenty of_____for his new theory.

    A. thoughts   B. reality   C. facts   D. truth

11. The talk given by Professor Johnson may be a useful_____to us.

    A. information   B. advice   C. message   D. news

12. There is a narrow winding _____ from our village to the next one.

    A. road   B. street   C. highway   D. path·

13. These young people are now making an active_____to recycle the waste plastic bottles.

    A. part   B. decision   C. plan   D. effort

14. During their stay in foreign countries they won_____, which became_____to their family.

    A. the honor, an honor   B. an honor, honors

    C. honor, an honor   D. the honor, honor

15. _____to ask him the way! He is also a visitor.

    A.What ever good it is   B. However good it is

    C. What good is it   D. How good it is

16. Mrs Lee'll move into her new house next Wednesday,_____it is completely finished.

A. by which time   B. by the time

C. by this time   D. at the same time

17. The police couldn't see which _____ the car went.

     A. turn   B. way   C. direction   D. road

18. He is one of the most successful _____ in the city.

     A. newspaper writer   B. newspaper's writer

     C. newspaper's writer   D. newspaper writers

19. I'll give you _____ to finish it.

     A. three weeks time   B. two weeks time

     C. two weeks' time   D. two week's time

20. _____ is a big cheat.

     A. That friend of James'   B. This friend of James

     C. That James's friend   D. This James friend

21. Mother went to the market to buy a lot of_____.

     A. fruits   B. fruit   C. the fruits   D. the fruit

22. Every means _____, but no result.

     A. have been tried   B. has been tried

     C. has tried   D. have tried

23. _____ it is to have a swim in the river!

     A. What fun   B. What a fun   C. How fun   D. How joy

24. _____ usual work of art that none wants to keep!

     A. What a   B. How   C. What an   D. What

25. He has _____ little education that he can't teach _____ little children.

     A. so, such   B. such, such   C. so, so   D. such, so

26. Shortly after the accident two_____ policemen were sent to the spot to keep order.

     A. dozen of   B. dozens   C. dozen   D. dozens of

27. — How did you pay these workers?

     — Well, as a rule they were paid_____.

     A. on the hour   B. by the hour   C. to the hour   D. with the hour

28. Don't speak _____! One at time please.

     A. on time   B. fast   C. at once   D. for a time

29. He is _____ as any of us.

     A. as good a swimmer   B. as a good swimmer

     C. a swimmer as good   D. a good swimmer

30. The students will have learned this English book _____ this term.

     A. on the end of   B. at the end of   C. in the end of   D. by the end of

31. _____ as he is, he knows a lot.

     A. Child   B. A child   C. The child   D. A boy

32. Li Ming's handwriting is better than_____.

10

札记：

    A. anyone   B. anyone's   C. anyone else   D. anyone else's

33. It's bad_____to speak with your mouth full of food.

    A. manner   B. manners   C. way   D. politeness

34. Excuse me. Are these strawberries_____?

    A. in sale   B. selling   C. on sell   D. for sale

35. — Have you finished your report yet?

    — No. I'll finish in_____ ten minutes.

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

参考答案

【自我评价】

1. A	2. B	3. B	4. A	5. B	6. A	7. B	8. A
9. A	10. C	11. C	12. A	13. D	14. C	15. C	16. A
17. B	18. D	19. C	20. A	21. B	22. B	23. A	24. A
25. A	26. C	27. B	28. C	29. A	30. D	31. A	32. D
33. B	34. D	35. A					