



名师解读高考
专家透析命题

3+X 总复习系列

与人教版全日制普通高级中学教科书(试验修订本)配套

考点精析精练

英语



人民教育出版社 审订

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学校_____

班级_____

姓名_____

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前言

为了配合人民教育出版社全日制普通高级中学教科书(试验修订本)的推广使用,以适应新教材课程改革、研究性学习、“3+X”高考模式改革和培养学生健全的聚合思维及发散思维能力,人民教育出版社、延边教育出版社组织约请了参与人教版新教材试验并对新教材及“3+X”高考改革和思维能力培养有深入研究的湖北黄冈市、北京海淀区、山西省、江苏省、广东省、浙江省等国内知名教师共同编写这套丛书。

目前市场上教辅书多而杂,大多数是教材的翻版,且从内容上讲,与新教材课程改革、研究性学习、“3+X”高考模式改革之间缺乏必要的联系。针对这种状况,我们策划了本套丛书,目的在于培养学生理性的、逻辑性的思维方式和研究、解决问题的方法,使学生在高中课程的学习中将各学科基础的、核心的、可再生的知识内容系统化,构建起学科知识体系,并掌握科学的方法和技巧,来解决学习中的思维障碍。同时,通过适当的练习,使学生了解、适应新大纲、新教材对知识范围和能力的要求。促使学生转换固有的、陈旧的思维方式,使他们拥有全面、健康、严谨、灵活的思维品质,让他们学会将社会热点、焦点问题和新科学发现、新技术的发明等问题同日常学习联系起来,使他们拥有综合的发散思维能力。

这套丛书主要有以下特点:

权威性——以国家教育部颁布的新教学大纲为纲,以人民教育出版社最新教材(试验修订本)为依据,人民教育出版社各学科编辑室指导全书编写工作并审定丛书书稿。

新颖性——丛书根据国家教育部颁布的高中各年级课时标准编写,体现了课程改革新方案、“3+X”高考模式改革和研究性学习新思路,突出新教材、新大纲中知识、能力、素质“三元合一”的教学模式和方法、实践、创新“三位一体”的教学内容,侧重学法指导。减少陈题,不选偏题,精编活题,首创新题,启迪思维方法。将国际上流行的开发学生智力的“活性动态”版式与我国教辅版式相结合,既保护了学生视力、激活了思维,又符合中学生心理年龄层次。



前瞻性——丛书突出素质教育的要求,强调培养学生创新精神和实践能力,设计了学生自己构思答案的研究性学习案例和充分挖掘学生思维潜力的潜能测试,以培养和提高学生的发散思维能力。

实用性——内容与教材紧密配套,既有教师的精辟分析和指导学生自主学习知识归纳和学法建议,又有剖析“活题”思维障碍的解题思维技巧。课后有精选精编针对性很强的知能达标训练和综合能力训练;每单元进行一次小结和能力测试;期中、期末进行阶段性测试,方便学生与人教版教材同步配套使用,可操作性极强。

科学性——丛书按学习规律和思维能力培养的规律循序渐进,突出能力升级的五步递进——知识归纳、学法建议、潜能开发、知能达标训练、综合能力训练,科学地对学生进行显能测试和潜能测试,培养学生思维的敏捷性、科学性、深刻性和发散性。

这套丛书在策划、组稿、编写、审读整个过程中,得到了人民教育出版社和延边教育出版社的支持和指导,在此一并致谢。

思维是智力的核心,思维更是能力的体现。思维的表现特征是素质教育和创新教育重要的研究课题。在我国,对中学生进行科学的思维技巧训练、显能测试和潜能测试是一种新的教学尝试。尽管书中许多内容是作者长期教学实践和潜心研究的心得和成果,但仍需要不断完善,不当之处,恳请专家、读者指正。

丛书主编:周益新

2002年4月



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第 1 章

名 词

知识归纳



一、名词的数

名词分为普通名词和专有名词。

专有名词是表示人、事物、地方或机构等专有名称的词,如:English, Shanghai, Smith, the United States, the Summer Palace。专有名词在使用时应注意以下两点:

1. 第一个字母须大写。
2. 一般不加冠词,也不用复数。

普通名词是一类人和事物所共有的名称,或一种物质、抽象的名称。它可分为不可数名词和可数名词两大类:

1. 不可数名词包括物质名词和抽象名词。如:meat, rice, tea, snow; life, help, weather, bravery 等。

不可数名词一般没有复数形式,并且不能用不定冠词 a (an) 或数词 one 修饰。

2. 可数名词包括个体名词和集体名词。如:man, desk, worker, pen; class, family, cattle, group 等。

可数名词有单、复数形式。复数名词构成方法如下:

1) 一般情况直接加 s, 如:book—books cup—cups

2) 以 -s, -x, -ch, -sh 结尾的, 加 -es, 如:

buses—buses watch—watches box—boxes brush—brushes

但是 stomach—stomachs 除外。

3) 以辅音字母+y 结尾的, 变 y 为 i, 再加 es, 如:city—cities city—cities country—countries

以元音字母+y 结尾的, 直接加 s, 如:boy—boys

4) 以 f 或 fe 结尾的, 变 f 或 fe 为 v, 再加 es, 如:leaf—leaves life—lives leaf—leaves

但是 roof—roofs belief—beliefs chief—chiefs 除外。

5) 以辅音字母+o 结尾的, 加 es, 如:hero—heroes potato—potatoes

但是 photo—photos piano—pianos

以元音字母+o 结尾的, 直接加 s, 如:radio—radios zoo—zoos

6) 以 th 结尾的, 直接加 s, 如:mouth—mouths path—paths

7) 以 s 结尾的, 未必是复数, 如:means(手段), physics(物理)

8) 不规则变化

(1) 单复数同形。如:sheep—sheep deer—deer Japanese—Japanese

(2) 只有复数形式。如: trousers(裤子) glasses(眼镜) compasses(指南针) goods(货物)

9) 有些名词的复数形式可以表示特别的意义:

papers 报纸, 文件 manners 礼貌 goods 货物 works 工厂, 著作

10) 合成名词变复数方法:

passer-by(过路人) → passers-by, son-in-law(女婿) → sons-in-law, looker-on(旁观者) → lookers-on, go-between(媒人) → go-betweens, man-teacher(男教师) → men-teachers

二、名词的所有格

1. 表示有生命的东西的名词, 所有格一般在名词后加“'s”, 其构成形式如下:

1) 一般名词后加“'s”。e. g. my brother's book children's bags

2) 以s或es结尾的复数名词的所有格, 加“'”。

e. g. the workers' club(工人俱乐部) the students' reading-room(学生阅览室)

3) 复合名词所有格的“'s”加在后面的名词之后。

e. g. her son-in-law's photo(她女婿的照片)

4) 如果一样东西为两个人共有, 则只在后一个名词加“'s”; 如果不是共有的, 两个名词后都要加“'s”。

e. g. Jane and Mary's room(共有) 珍妮和玛丽(共同的)房间

Jane's and Mary's books(不共有) 珍妮和玛丽各自的房间

5) 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。

e. g. at Mr Green's(在格林先生家) at the doctor's(在诊所)

2. 表示无生命东西的名词, 通常用 of + 名词的结构来表示所有关系。

e. g. the gate of the school(校门) the window of the room(房间的窗户)

3. 有些表示时间、距离、国家、城市、团体、机构等无生命东西的名词, 也可以加“'s”来构成所有格。

e. g. today's newspaper(今天的报纸) ten minutes' walk(十分钟路程)

China's industry(中国的工业)

4. 在表示所属物的名词前有冠词、数词、不定代词或指示代词时, 常用“of + 名词所有格”的形式来表示所有关系, 构成双重所有格。

e. g. a friend of my father's(我父亲诸多朋友中的一个) that book of Li Ming's(李明的书)

注意双重所有格和 of 短语表示所有时意义上的区别:

This is a picture of Mr. Black's.

这是布莱克先生收藏的一张照片。(多张相片中的一张)

This is a picture of Mr. Black.

这是布莱克先生本人的照片。



学 法 建 议

● 有些特殊名词作主语时, 其后谓语有时用复数有时用单数, 那么, 如何去掌握呢? 关键需要去理解名词在句中的意义。因为英语中的许多名词是具有多种意义的。因此, 要善于区别它们在句中的确切意义。如在下列例句中, 有的则可依据名词前有无冠词或其他修饰词作为判断的依据; 有的则依据具体的语境分析判断。所以, 应具体情况具体分析, 对不同类别的名词可作不同的归纳总结。

1. family, team, class, group, government, crowd, audience, committee 等作主语时, 如果作为一个整体看待, 谓语动词用单数形式, 如果就其中一个成员而言, 谓语动词用复数。

His family is going to have a long journey. 他家将有一次长途旅行。

The whole family are watching TV. 全家人都在看电视。

名词 population 一词的使用情况类似。

e. g. The population in China is very large, and eighty percent of the population in China are farmers. 中国的人口众多,其中的 80% 是农民。

2. 某些集体名词,如 people, police, cattle 等作主语时,谓语动词用复数。

e. g. People are talking about the news. 人们正在谈论那条消息。

The police are searching for him. 警察正在搜索他。

3. 单、复数同形的名词作主语时,谓语动词应根据意义决定单、复数。

e. g. A sheep is over there. 一只羊就在那边。

Some sheep are over there. 有一些羊在那边。

1. 名词 clothes, works (作“著作”解)的谓语动词往往用复数。

e. g. Clothes keep people warm. 衣服可以让人保暖。

His works have been translated into several foreign languages.

他的作品已经被翻译成了多国语言。

1. 有些名词呈复数形式,但并不表示复数概念。它们作主语时,谓语动词用单数。

e. g. The news is inspiring. 消息是鼓舞人心的。

1. 名词所有格之后的名词被省略,这种情况一般只指商店、住宅等,作主语时,动词用单数。

e. g. The doctor's is on the side of the street. 诊所在街道的那一边。

1. 表示“时间”、“度量”、“距离”、“金额”、“书名”等名词的复数作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。

e. g. Three years has passed. 三年已经过去了。

Four hours is enough to do the experiment. 做那个实验四个小时足够了。

The Selected Poems of Li Bai was published last year. 《李白诗选》是去年出版的。

1. 不定代词 each, every, no 所修饰的名词即使以 and 或逗号连接成多主语时,谓语动词仍然用单数形式。

e. g. Every man and every woman is at work. 每个男人和女人都在工作。

Each boy and each girl wants to be a pop star in future.

每一个男孩和每一个女孩在将来都想成为明星。

No sound and no voice is heard for a long while. 有那么一会任何声音都听不到。

1. 如果主语有 more than one...或 many a...构成,尽管从意义上看是复数内容,但它的谓语动词要用单数形式。

e. g. More than one student has been there. 不只一个学生去过那里。

Many a ship has been damaged in the storm. 许多船只都在暴风雨中毁坏。

但是“more + 复数名词 + than one”结构之后,谓语动词一般多用复数形式。

e. g. More members than one are for your plan. 不只一个成员赞成你的计划。

0. 表示成双成套的名词,如 trousers, shoes, glasses, compasses 等作主语时,谓语动词用复数。

e. g. His black trousers are too short. 他的黑色的裤子太短。

Your glasses are on your nose. 你的眼镜在你的鼻子上戴着。

若这类名词与 a pair of 等词连用时,谓语动词往往用单数。

e. g. A pair of shoes was on the desk. 一双鞋放在课桌上。

● 有些名词既是可数名词也是不可数名词,它们的意思却不大相同。建议同学们对这些名词的

• 高中英语 考点精析精练

特殊含义加以熟记,同时不能忽视它们的另一种意思。如:

a room (一个房间) — room 空间

a glass (一个玻璃杯) — glass (玻璃)

a chicken (一只小鸡) — chicken 鸡肉

paper(纸) — papers(报纸)

time(时间) — times(时代)

manner(方式) — manners(礼貌)

glass(玻璃) — glasses 眼镜

line(列、路线) — lines(台词)

● 关于名词作定语是名词的基本用法。英语中最常见的名词作定语有两种:

1. 名词所有格。如: Jack's pen (杰克的钢笔)

2. of + 名词短语。如: a map of China

这是名词的基本用法,一般不易出错,但是英语中有时还可以用名词原形放在另一名词之前作定语(这一用法与汉语很相似)。这也就是平时说的名词修饰名词。对于这些用法要作为固定词组牢记。

如: geography lesson (地理课)

physics teacher (物理老师)

color film (彩色电影)

flower garden (花园)

power plant (发电厂)

welcome party (欢迎会)

coffee cup (咖啡杯)

table tennis (乒乓球)

parents meeting (家长会)

the United States government (美国政府)



潜能开发

[例 1] He gained his _____ by printing _____ of famous writers. (NMET'95)

A. wealth; work

B. wealths; works

C. wealths; work

D. wealth; works

思路分析

此题考查名词的“可数”与“不可数”。wealth 当“财富”讲时,是抽象名词,不可数。work 当“工作”是不可数名词,但是 works 却有另外的意思:著作、工事、工程、工厂等。在该句中意思很明确:著作。

[答案] D

[例 2] Mr. Wang looks happy. He must have got _____.

A. a few good news

B. a number of good news

C. little good news

D. a little good news

思路分析

news 是不可数名词, a few 和 a number of 修饰可数名词,故排除选项 A 和 B。little 表示否定的含义, a little 表示肯定的含义,根据句子的意思 C 选项也可排除。

[答案] D

思维诊断

解题时应该弄清每个名词的准确含义,才能针对题意选出最佳选项。请记住下列用法。

(1) He is a man of great wealth. (他是个富翁。)

(2) a wealth of ... (大量……, 多量……)

思维诊断

一些名词在汉语中是可数的,而在英语中却是不可数名词。学习英语时应注意这种差异并着重加以记忆。

[例3] He left _____ with my secretary that he would call again in the afternoon. He said he would keep _____.

- A. words; his words B. word; his word
C. word; word D. the word; his word

思路分析

word 在这里的意思相当于 message, keep one's word 是一个固定搭配,意思是信守诺言。根据句意可排除选项 A、C 和 D。

[答案] B

思维诊断

有些名词常与其他词(介词或动词)构成固定的词组,该名词用单数还是复数,加什么冠词都已经约定俗成,不能任意改动。下面是一些由 word 与其他词构成的固定搭配:

- leave word(留言)
- eat one's word(收回前言、认错)
- in a word(总而言之)
- have a few words with sb.
(与某人说几句话)
- have words with sb.
(与某人争吵)



知能达标训练

I. 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- I by any chance someone comes to see me, ask them to leave a _____.
A. message B. letter C. sentence D. notice
- He dropped the _____ and broke it.
A. cup of coffee B. coffee's cup C. cup for coffee D. coffee cup
- Some _____ are waiting for you outside.
A. Germen B. American C. grown-up D. Japanese
- The hunter ran to a group of _____ with _____.
A. wolf; knives B. wolves; knives C. wolfs; knives D. wolves; knifes
- I opened the letter and there was inside _____.
A. important informations B. some important information
C. many important informations D. an important information
- He was praised for his _____.
A. bravely B. brave C. bravery D. braving
- How many _____ would you like?
A. paper B. breads C. pieces of papers D. pieces of bread
- _____ uncle is an engineer.
A. Tom's and Joan's B. Tom's and Joan
C. Tom and Joan's D. Tom and Joan

9. He had to jump over the _____ wall to fetch the ball.
A. six foots high B. six feet high C. six-foot-high D. six-feet-high
10. It won't make much _____ whether you agree or not.
A. trouble D. difference C. troubles D. differences

综合能力训练



I. 完形填空

阅读下列短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

The Red Cross is an international organization which cares for people, who are in need of help. A man in Paris 1 who needs blood, a woman in Mexico who was 2 in an accident, and 3 in India that lost their 4 in a storm may all be 5 by the Red Cross.

The Red Cross 6 in almost every country around the 7. The world Red Cross organizations are sometimes 8 the Sun or the Red Lion. All of these organizations 9 a common aim of 10 to help people in need.

The idea of 11 an organization to help the sick and wounded during a war was 12 by Joan Durant. In 1859, he 13 how people were 14 on a battlefield in Italy. He wanted to help all the wounded people 15 which side they were fighting for. The most important 16 of his work was an international treaty (条约). It 17 prisoners of war, the sick and wounded, and other 18 during a war.

The American Red Cross was 19 by Clara Barton in 1881. Today the Red Cross in the United States provides a number of 20 for the public.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A hospital | B. market | C. hotel | D. restaurant |
| 2. A wound | B. hurt | C. dangerous | D. destroyed |
| 3. A a family | B. a child | C. families | D. the police |
| 4. A parents | B. home | C. money | D. way |
| 5. A helped | B. served | C. saved | D. treated |
| 6. A. sets up | B. appears | C. lies | D. exists |
| 7. A. continents | B. cities | C. globe | D. universe |
| 8. A. told | B. considered | C. regarded | D. called |
| 9. A. supply | B. support | C. share | D. spare |
| 10. A. insisting | B. joining | C. managing | D. trying |
| 11. A. entering | B. joining | C. forming | D. making |
| 12. A. started | B. put | C. carried | D. brought |
| 13. A. remembered | B. researched | C. observed | D. watched |
| 14. A. fighting | B. suffering | C. poor | D. ill |
| 15. A. on | B. for | C. no matter | D. about |
| 16. A. progress | B. result | C. discovery | D. experience |
| 17. A. offers | B. encourage | C. protects | D. inspires |
| 18. A. patients | B. citizens | C. prisoners | D. laborers |

19. A. raised B. closed C. set up D. accepted
 20. A. information B. services C. wealth D. materials

II. 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

A

In "rubbish jail" in Firenze, Italy, the prisoners are youngsters who have broken law. The judges believe that a teenage offender(犯人) won't regret his wrong-doings until he sees the importance of being clean. So the prisoners are ordered to serve at a smelling rubbish dump(垃圾场). The longest sentence for them is not more than six months, but they have to deal with the unpleasant rubbish every day and live in a nearby tent. It is said that this practice is quite a success.

Because of the successful effect of the jail, the local government has planned to invite primary and high school students to have a visit there. The government hopes to warn their students of the discomfort of a rubbish jail life. No wonder Firenze has been one of the cleanest cities in Italy.

21. "Rubbish jail" is _____.
 A. a place for rubbish B. a ground without any rubbish
 C. a children's palace D. a prison
22. "Rubbish jail" is built for _____.
 A. those who throw rubbish at will B. juvenile criminals
 C. primary and high school students D. the policemen to protect the city
23. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 A. The teenage offenders have to serve at a smelling rubbish dump every day.
 B. They are forced to deal with the unpleasant rubbish.
 C. At night they must sleep in the tent near the rubbish.
 D. Firenze is the cleanest city in Italy.
24. The longest sentence in the rubbish jail is _____.
 A. fifteen days B. half a year C. a year at most D. no more than one year
25. What do the Italian government officials think of the effect of this education on their young children?
 A. Too cruel. B. Very popular in Italy.
 C. Quite a success. D. Unsuitable.

B

The story of Diego Maradona, the Argentinian football player, is the story of rise and fall of a poor man who became a world star, but paid the price of fame. He is now at the end of a career which saw him as the bright star of World Cup Football. In the 1990s, this career has come into the poor performance on the field, drug-taking, speaking ill of football officials, being forbidden and finally facing court action in which he has had the defend charges(被控告) shooting at several reporters.

Maradona was born in the poor area of Furito in Buenos Aires. Early in his life, he was able to realize a dream of most poor boys, the dream that is the way out of poverty-trap is through success in sport. Sport in the world around is an activity open to all people, no matter what their background is.

Diego Maradona is one of eight children. His Father is an Indian and mother an Italian. The games of football played in the dirty street outside his small white stored home in Furito were to provide him with a passport out of the small home. Today, poorly dressed boys still run and kick balls around the

street from which a hero traveled to become one of the world's great football artists.

Football expert Francis Corneo found Diego's gift. He says that the young played "a natural" and there was nothing he could teach him. He had never seen anyone played like him in his thirty years' football life.

26. In the second paragraph of this passage, what does the underlined word poverty-trap mean?
- The position in society.
 - Extremely poor condition in one's life.
 - Poor living conditions which are hard to escape from.
 - Becoming wealthy in the future.
27. Which of the following is NOT true?
- Maradona's performance is not as good as before on the field.
 - He will be brought in an action against his bad deed.
 - He showed no respect for some football officials.
 - Francis Corneo found a gift and gave it to Maradona.
28. "Sport is an activity open to all people, no matter what their background is." The sentence tells us _____.
- everybody enjoys sport and could turn a dream into reality.
 - through sport everybody may be successful and becomes a famous star in the world no matter how poor he used to be
 - if one wants to be a famous sport star, he must have special background
 - people from working-class families will never get international success
29. We can infer from the passage that _____.
- Maradona will face a possible term if found guilty on the shooting charges
 - background is very important for sport
 - Maradona is as famous a football star as before
 - Maradona is doing so well in playing football that he can't be knocked out

C

Holiday-makers who are bored with baking beaches and overheated hotel rooms head for a big igloo. Swedish businessman Nile Bergqvist is delighted with his new hotel, the world's first igloo hotel. Built in a small town in Lapland, it has been attracting lots of visitors, but soon the fun will be over.

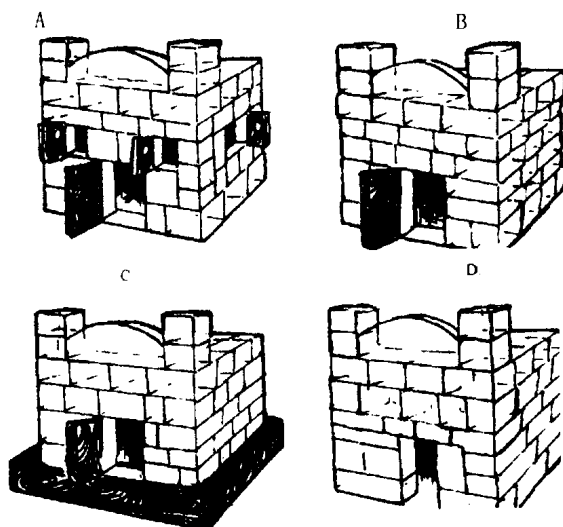
In two weeks' time Bergqvist's ice creation(作品) will be nothing more than a pool of water. "We don't see it as a big problem," he says. "We just look forward to replacing it."

Bergqvist built his first igloo in 1991 for an art exhibition. It was so successful that he designed the present one, which measures roughly 200 square meters. Six workmen spent more than eight weeks piling 1,000 tons of snow onto a wooden base; when the snow froze, the base was removed. "The only wooden thing we have left in the igloo is the front door," he says. After their stay, all visitors receive a survival certificate recording their success. With no windows, nowhere to hang clothes and temperatures below 0°C, it may seem more like a survival test than a relaxing (轻松的) hotel break. "It's great fun," Bergqvist explains, "as well as a good start in survival training."

The popularity of the igloo is beyond doubt; it is now attracting tourists from all over the world. At least 800 people have stayed at the igloo this season even though there are only 10 rooms. "You can get

a lot of people in," explains Bergqvist. "The beds are three meters wide by two meters long, and can fit at least four at one time."

30. Bergqvist designed and built the world's first igloo hotel because _____.
 A. he believed people would enjoy trying something new
 B. an art exhibition was about to open
 C. he wanted to make a name for the small town
 D. more hotel rooms were needed
31. When the writer says "the fun will be over," he refers to the fact that _____.
 A. hotel guests will be frightened at the thought of the hard test
 B. Bergqvist's hotel will soon become a pool of water
 C. holidaymakers will soon get tired of the big igloo
 D. a bigger igloo will replace the present one
32. According to the text, the first thing to do in building an igloo is _____.
 A. to gather a pool of water
 B. to cover the ground with ice
 C. to prepare a wooden base
 D. to pile a large amount of snow
33. When guests leave the igloo hotel they will receive a paper stating that _____.
 A. they have visited Lapland
 B. they have had an ice-snow holiday
 C. they have had great fun sleeping on ice
 D. they have had a taste of adventure
34. Which of the four pictures below is the closest to the igloo hotel as described in the text?



III. 短文改错

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误,对标有题号的每一行作出判断;如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个勾(✓);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

此行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词。

此行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(·),在该行右边横线上写出该词。

此行错一个词:在错的词下划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出正确的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

• 高中英语 考点解析精练

Dear editor,

I am a high school student. A few days before, 35. _____
 one of my very good friend told me that he was 36. _____
 going to stop the school. He said that he wanted to start his 37. _____
 own business. I tried my best to get him change his mind, but I failed. 38. _____
 I know it is difficult of him to change his mind. 39. _____
 He is not doing so good at his studies, yet I want to 40. _____
 insist that I give it a try. The process(过程)is more 41. _____
 important than the results. Now there are only 90 days 42. _____
 left before the test. I am not sure that his decision is 43. _____
 right or wrong. I needed your advice. 44. _____

Gao Fei

IV. 书面表达

假设你是李华，你的澳大利亚朋友 Dick 听说中国的中小学正在减轻学生的学习负担，来信询问有关情况。请你根据下表提供的信息，写一封回信，谈一谈减负给你的学习和生活带来的变化。

周末活动(减负前)	周末活动(减负后)
白天:上课、做作业	白天:参观博物馆、学习电脑、绘画等
晚上:做作业	晚上:看新闻、读书、看报
就寝时间:11:30	就寝时间:10:00

注意:1、词数 100 左右; 2、开头已为你写好。

生词:减轻学习负担: reduce learning load

Dea · Dick,

How nice to hear from you again...

第 2 章

代 词

知识归纳

一、代词的分类

英语代词有人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、相互代词、指示代词、不定代词、疑问代词。连接代词和关系代词九种。现列表如下:

		单 数			复 数		
		第一人称	第二人称	第三人称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
人称代词	主格	I	you	he, she ,it	we	you	they
	宾格	me	you	him, her, it	us	you	them
物主代词	形容词性	my	your	his, her, its	our	your	their
	名词性	mine	yours	his, hers ,its	ours	yours	theirs
反身代词		myself	yourself	himself herself, itself	our—selves	your—selves	them—selves
指示代词		this that			these those		
相互代词	宾格	each other one another					
	所有格	each other's one another's					

不定代词	可数	each, one, many, (a) few, both, another, either, neither
	不可数	much, (a) little
	可数、不可数	all, some, none, such, any, other
	复合不定代词	anybody, anyone, anything, somebody, someone, something, nobody, nothing, everybody, everyone, everything
疑问代词		who, whom, whose, which, what,
连接代词		who(ever), whom(ever), whose(ever), which(ever), what(ever)
关系代词		who, whom, whose, which, that, as