

丛书主编 希扬

高考捷径

与

误区

● 本册主编：郑福民

英语

短平快

最佳
复习
法

大象出版社

GAOKAOJIEJINGYUWUQU

高 考

捷 径 与 误 区

丛书主编 希 扬 副主编 黄文斐 本册主编 郑福民

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责任编辑 昆 池

责任校对 郑丽靖

大象出版社 出版发行

(郑州市经五路66号 邮政编码450002)

郑州瑞特彩印有限公司印刷

开本 890×1240 1/32 12印张 460千字

2002年6月第1版 2002年6月第1次印刷

印数1—26900册

ISBN 7-5347-2771-5 / C · 2229

定 价 12.60元



书山有捷径,学海泛轻舟

——《高考捷径与误区》序

中国是一个考试大国,上大学难,上名牌大学更难,上名牌大学的热门专业更是难上加难。尽管近年来国家多次采取扩招举措,但竞争的势头仍不减当年。至于在名校和热门专业方面的竞争,更是有过之而无不及。一个学生从小学到高中毕业,真可谓“身经百战”,而高考就是最后的总决战。从某种意义上说,考进什么学校,学什么专业,往往关系到个人的一生。关乎人生前途命运之争,能不激烈吗?

“用最短的时间取得最佳的复习效果”,是每个大考在即的考生最急切的心声。《高考捷径与误区》就是我们专门为中等和中等以上程度的考生考取中华名校、考取理想专业而奉献的一套“短、平、快”高效复习丛书。

何谓“捷径”?


捷径就是解题过程中最准确、最直接、最简明扼要的思维方法和技巧,它可以使你比通常的方法少走弯路,从而为你在分秒必争的考场上赢得宝贵的时间和机会。捷径的核心就是“快、准”,本书以此为中心,通过剖析解题的通路和捷径,重点揭示解题捷径的技巧和思维方法,为你快速、规范、简洁、准确地解题提供参考。

何谓“误区”?

误区就是由于考生存在知识盲点和思维障碍



11-46/23



而导致解题时“误入歧途”。本书以历年高考试题中考生频繁出现的典型错误为文本,扫描考生在双基知识、审题要求、解题思路中存在的盲点与误区,归类分析,深入发掘错误形成的思维根源,从而引导考生深刻把握正确的审题方法和解题思路,使其在高考中轻松折桂。

书山捷径,学海轻舟,避开误区,走向成功!

希 扬

2002年5月





前言

在多年的教学实践中,我们发现:在学习的过程中,同学们可能遇到过一错再错的现象。究其原因,多数是由于在学习不求甚解,不注意总结积累所致。如果学生在平时学习中将做错的试题记录下来,分析错误,找出原因,及时总结得失,将对学习起着举足轻重的作用。为了帮助同学们在繁忙的高考复习中,能用最短的时间取得最佳的复习效果,我们编写了本书,供高中学生复习使用。

本书对高中教材中各单元的重点词汇、短语习语、重点句型进行了简明的剖析;对高考考点、难点、易错点进行详细的解析;对一些有代表性的经典试题进行了巧解分析。同时,还以“3+X”高考题型对学生综合运用英语的能力设置了检测训练,使之能在高考中一举夺魁。本书具有以下显著特点:

1. 知识精要,同步复习。本书是根据复习的实际需要,围绕统编教材每两单元编制一套复习资料。它归纳了教材所有的知识点,使学生对单元的基础知识一览无余。

2. 覆盖面广,选材独到。本书以教育部考试中心最新颁布的NMET考纲为依据,选题覆盖了考试说明中的全部考点,并充分体现了考试说明中对各考点能力的要求层次,为考生提供系统、全面、科学的知识网络和复习精要。

3. 解法灵活,开拓视野。本书中精选了不少题目并列出巧解,这些解法中必有通法,也有编者独出心裁的巧解,各有所长,将这两类解法并列,能使考生拓宽视野,增长见识,举一反三,活用知识,具备用综合能力素质应考的本领。

4. 形式新颖,实用性强。本书根据“3+X”高考改革的最新特点,把握最新考试命题趋势,题型选择新颖、典型、精当。绝大部分试题不仅有答案,还列出分析过程。“解析”点拨解题思路,启发思维;“诊



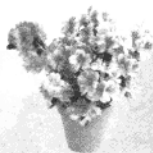
析”指出解题要点、难点、失分点,针对性强,切中要害。

高中第一册由郑福民编写,第二册由阳正纪编写,第三册由两人合编。

由于编者水平有限,又整天忙于教学工作,不当之处实难避免,恳望读者教正。

编者





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第一编

高中英语第一册

第1—2单元(The summer holidays & In the lab)

一、知识点归纳

1. 重点词组

- 1) go on doing 2) as a result 3) in one's opinion 4) take care of
- 5) find out 6) introduce...to 7) give one's best wishes/regards/love to sb.
- 8) first of all 9) turn off 10) by the side of 11) instead of
- 12) on holiday 13) allow sb. to do sth. 14) bring out 15) hold up
- 16) make a face 17) follow one's instructions 18) fill...with
- 19) dip...into 20) prefer...to

2. 重点句型

- 1) so 引导的倒装句
- 2) ask (order/tell) sb. to do sth.
- 3) have sb. do/doing sth.
- 4) once 引导的时间状语从句
- 5) unless 引导的条件状语从句

3. 语法

- 1) 复习各种时态的特殊疑问句。
- 2) 复习和掌握英语中表示命令和请求的句式。

二、考题巧解

1. Jane: Tom, let me introduce you to Lucy.

Tom: _____

Lucy: Hi, I'm Lucy Lee.

(1999年上海市高考题)(B)

A. What's your name?

B. Hello.

C. Nice to meet you.

D. Sorry, not right now.

● 本题考查的是交际功能项目。初次结识介绍姓名后的应答一般是:

Pleased (Nice/Glad) to meet you. /How do you do? /Hi. 等。本题较强的干扰项为 C, 许多学生认为当别人向你介绍某人时, 应说: Nice to meet you. 但从后面 Lucy 打招呼的情景可知选项 C 是错误的。

2. —How are you today?

—Oh, I _____ as ill as I do now for a very long time.

(2000 年高考题) (D)

A. didn't feel B. wasn't feeling

C. don't feel D. haven't felt

解析 本题考查时态。第一个说话者询问对方现在的健康状况, 故对方应介绍现在的情况, 据此, 可先排除 A 和 B; 根据 for a very long time 这个时间状语, 可确定正确答案 D。本题的难点在于应答者没有正面回答对方的询问。答语可译为: “呀, 我很久没感觉病得这么厉害了。”

3. —It was careless of you to have left your clothes outside all night.

—My God! _____.

(1999 年上海市高考题) (B)

A. So did I B. So I did C. So were you D. So did you

解析 本题考查并列连词 so 的用法。“so + 倒装句”意思是“……也……”; “so + 正装句”意思是“是的, 是那样”, 表示同意对方的意见。从这个句子的意思可知, 是表示同意对方的意见。

4. You will be late _____ you leave immediately. (A)

A. unless B. until C. if D. or

解析 本题考查的是几个连词的词义辨析。unless 意为“除非……”; 与本题中“除非立刻就走, 不然你会迟到的”意思相符。而 until 意为“直到……才……”, 常用来表示延续动作或状态直到某时刻结束。如选 B 则意为: “你会一直迟下去, 直到你离开为止。”本题中另一个较强的干扰项是 D, 因为另一个可以表示同一意义的说法为: Leave immediately, or you will be late. 如果记忆不准确的话, 很容易把两个句子弄混而做错。

5. My parents always let me have my own _____ of living.

(1999 年上海市高考题) (A)

A. way B. method C. manner D. fashion

解析 本题考查 way, method, manner 和 fashion 的意思区别。way 的意思是“道路, 方法, 方式”; method 的意思是“方法”; manner 的意思是“举止, 风格”; fashion 的意思是“风尚”。从这句话的意思可知, my own way of living 的意思是“我自己的生活方式”。

6. They were all wet, but _____ of them would stop to take a rest. (C)

A. any B. some C. none D. neither

解析 应抓住题干中所给的两个关键词 all 和 but。本题意为: “他们都湿



透了,但没有一个人愿意停下来休息一会儿。”

7. These shoes cost _____, what's more, they are _____ small for me. (B)

A. much too; too much B. too much; much too
C. very much; very D. very much; much

解析 too much 意为“太多”; much too 后面加形容词或副词; 该题指“这些鞋花费太多了,而且它们对我来说太小了”。故答案选 B。

8. I'll be surprised _____ an accident. He drives too fast. (A)
A. if Tom doesn't have B. if Tom has
C. unless Tom doesn't have D. unless Tom hasn't

解析 该题意为“如果汤姆没发生意外,我会很惊奇,他开得太快了”。故选 A。

9. Jane could be a very pretty girl, but she _____ to her clothes. (A)
A. pays no attention B. was paying no attention
C. paid no attention D. had paid attention

解析 pay no attention to……不加注意; 该句中的 could 表示一种虚拟语气,不表示过去时态。故选 A。

10. The great use of the school education is not so much to teach you things _____ to teach the art of learning. (C)
A. rather than B. than C. as D. nor

解析 该题意为“学校教育最大的用处不是教给你更多的知识,而是教你学的艺术”。故选 C。

三、误区

1. He _____ for five years.

A. has died B. has been dead C. died D. was died

正 He (B) for five years. | **误** He (A) for five years.

诊断 瞬间动词在肯定式的完成时态中不能与表示一段时间的状语连用。类似的动词有: come, go, arrive, start, leave, begin, join 等。

2. Don't get off the bus until it _____.

A. stopped B. will stop C. has stopped D. is stopped

正 Don't get off the bus until it (C). | **误** Don't get off the bus until it (B).

诊断 在时间、条件状语从句中,若主句的谓语动词为将来时,从句则用现在时代替将来时,故答案为 C,而不用 B。另外这里的 stop 表示“停”,是不及物动



词,不用于被动语态。

3. I _____ the film _____.

- A. saw; before B. have seen; before
C. saw; ago D. had seen; before

正 I (B) the film (B). | **误** I (A) the film (A).

诊断 before 作“以前”讲可以单独使用,常用于现在完成时中;另外, before 和 ago 皆可和“一段”时间连用,如: two weeks ago/before, 但两个词所表示的时间起点不同。ago 以现在时间为起点,表示从现在起的多少时间以前,指过去的某个时间,因此“一段”时间加 ago 用于过去时中。before 以过去某个时间为起点,表示过去以前的某个时间,因此多用于过去完成时。如: He told me yesterday that she had returned to China two weeks before. 故此题答案为 B。

4. The Greens are _____.

- A. on holiday B. on the holiday C. on holidays D. on the holidays

正 The Greens are (A). | **误** The Greens are (C).

诊断 on holiday 意为“在度假”,固定词组。

5. —Are you going there with us?

—If Mary goes, _____.

- A. I also go B. so do I C. so I will D. so will I

正 —Are you going there with us? | **误** —Are you going there with us?

—If Mary goes, (D).

—If Mary goes, (B).

诊断 考查“so + 助动词 + 主语”的用法。条件从句用一般现在时,主句用 will/would 表示“我也会去”。

6. —We are going to dig a deep well in our village.

—What _____?

- A. by B. of C. with D. at

正 —We are going to dig a deep well in our village. | **误** —We are going to dig a deep well in our village.

—What (C)?

—What (B)?

诊断 with 有“(表示使用的工具、手段等)用”的意思,what with 在这里表示“用什么工具来挖”。

7. I _____ up early this morning, so I stayed in bed until 8 o'clock a. m. .

- A. needn't have got B. didn't need to get
C. shouldn't have got D. can't have got

正 I (B) up early this morning, so I stayed in bed until 8 o'clock a. m. | **误** I (A) up early this morning, so I stayed in bed until 8 o'clock a. m.



m. .

| m. .

诊断 didn't need to do 表示“没有必要而未做某事”。needn't have done 表示“没有必要而做了某事”。故选 B。

8. Look! _____!

A. Here he comes

B. Here comes he

C. Here is he coming

D. Here he is coming

正 Look! (A)!

| **误** Look! (B)!

诊断 here, there 等引导的句子中主谓倒装。但如果主语为代词,主谓不倒装。故选 A。

9. One and a half bananas _____ left on the table.

A. is

B. are

C. has

D. have

正 One and a half bananas
(A) left on the table.

| **误** One and a half bananas
(B) left on the table.

诊断 one and a half 后虽然跟复数名词,但整个短语作主语时,谓语用单数形式。故选 A。

四、“3 + X”高考能力同步训练

1. 单项填空

1) —Who's in the chemistry lab?

—_____.

A. None

B. No one

C. Not one

D. nobody

2) —_____.

—Thank you, I certainly will.

A. Happy birthday to you

B. Let me help you with your maths

C. Don't forget to post the letter

D. Please remember me to your mum

3) Neither is that _____.

A. your nor is that mine

B. yours nor is that me

C. yours nor that is mine

D. yours nor is that mine

4) —How about going to the cinema with me tonight?

—I'll ask my parents if they _____ me go.

A. have let

B. let

C. will let

D. are going to let

5) For quite a number of pupils, their teacher's advice is more important than _____ of their parents'.



- A. one B. that C. which D. what

2. 完形填空

Do you know insurance(保险)? Buying insurance is a 1) by which people can protect themselves against large losses. Protection against fire is one kind of insurance. Large numbers of people pay 2) sums of money 3) an insurance company. Although thousands of people have paid for fire insurance, only 4) will lose their homes by fire. The insurance company will pay for these homes 5) the sums of money it has collected.

The first modern fire insurance company was 6) in London, England, in 1666. A great fire had just 7) most of the city, and people wanted protection against 8) losses. The first company 9) rapidly. 10) other companies were founded in other areas.

Benjamin Franklin helped form the first fire insurance company in America in 1752. He also 11) a new kind of insurance for 12). The new insurance would offer protection against the loss of crops 13) storms.

In 1759, Benjamin Franklin helped start 14) new insurance company in America. This company, which offered 15) insurance, collected some money 16) from many different men. 17) a man died, his family was given a large sum of money. Today, this company is still in business.

Over the years, 18) have been benefited(受益) from many new kinds of insurance when they have suffered from 19) accidents as car and plane crashes. Today almost everyone has 20) kind of insurance.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1) A. idea | B. company | C. thought | D. means |
| 2) A. small | B. large | C. little | D. a lot |
| 3) A. for | B. to | C. off | D. into |
| 4) A. few | B. quite a few | C. a few | D. many |
| 5) A. out of | B. to | C. by | D. but |
| 6) A. organize | B. found | C. come into being | D. formed |
| 7) A. injured | B. hurt | C. destroyed | D. harmed |
| 8) A. longer | B. farther | C. further | D. deeper |
| 9) A. grew | B. went | C. existed | D. raised |
| 10) A. Quickly | B. Soon | C. Slowly | D. Immediately |
| 11) A. insisted | B. suggested | C. advised | D. wanted |
| 12) A. workers | B. salesmen | C. farmers | D. people |
| 13) A. by | B. from | C. for | D. with |
| 14) A. other | B. the other | C. others | D. another |



- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 15) A. life | B. flight | C. fire | D. traffic accident |
| 16) A. regularly | B. often | C. usually | D. always |
| 17) A. Although | B. Even if | C. If | D. Unless |
| 18) A. men | B. women | C. families | D. people |
| 19) A. such | B. many | C. the | D. more |
| 20) A. certain | B. a | C. some | D. one |

3. 阅读理解

David Jones earns \$35,000 million a year designing new computer games, yet he cannot find a bank prepared to let him have a credit card (信用卡). Instead, he had been told to wait another two years until he is 18.

David works for a small firm in Liverpool, where the problem of most young people of his age is finding a job. But David's biggest headache is what to do with his money. In spite of his salary, earned by inventing new programs with tight schedules (时间表), with extra payments and profit-sharing, he cannot drive a car, or gain credit cards.

David got his job four months ago, a year after leaving school. He got the job because the people who run the firm knew he had already written some programs.

"I suppose \$35,000 sounds a lot but actually that's not the case," he said. "I hope it will come to more than that this year. Unfortunately, computing was not part of our studies at school, but I had been studying it in books and magazines for four years in my spare time. I knew what I wanted to do and never considered staying on at school. Most people in this business are fairly young, anyway."

David added: "I would like to earn a million and I suppose early retirement is a possibility. You never know when the market might disappear."

1) Why is David different from other young people of his age?

- A. He earns a remarkable high salary.
- B. He is not out of work.
- C. He does not go out too much.
- D. He does not have a credit card.

2) David's greatest problem is _____.

- A. making the bank treat him as an adult
- B. inventing computer games
- C. how to spend his salary
- D. learning to drive

3) He was hired by the firm because _____.

- A. he had worked in a computer shop
- B. he had written some computer games



- C. he had worked very hard
D. he had learned to use computers at school
- 4) He left school a year ago because _____.
A. he did not enjoy school
B. he wanted to work with computers and staying at school did not help him
C. he was afraid of getting too old to start computing
D. he wanted to earn a lot of money
- 5) Why does David think he might retire early?
A. People have to be young to write computer games.
B. He wants to stop working when he is a millionaire.
C. He thinks computer games might not always sell so well.
D. He thinks his firm might lose money.

4. 短文改错

Today is my grandma's fifty birthday. At thirty
past eight, my parents and I went to shopping and
bought a birthday's cake for my grandma, who lived
with my uncle in the countryside. We took the bus to
go there. When we arrived at my grandma and uncle stood
there waiting for us. We were received a warm welcome.
I passed on the present to her and she was very happy.
My uncle does good in cooking. He went to the kitchen
to cook for us. Soon we began to have lunch. At four in
the afternoon we spoke good-bye to them and went back home.

1) _____
2) _____
3) _____
4) _____
5) _____
6) _____
7) _____
8) _____
9) _____
10) _____

5. 书面表达

用下面所给的词组写一篇日记,描述你一天的假日生活。

favourite outdoor activity, be fond of, in (the) late autumn, early in the morning,
sport shoes, start off, the top of the hill, a good view, a big river, trees, ships, go down, go
back, a good time

注意:日记须包括所给的所有词组,可以适当增加细节,使意思和文字连贯。

字数:100~120。

五、答案与简析

1. 单项填空

- 1) B 该题意为:“一谁在化学实验室?”“一没有一个人。”根据题意应选 B。
2) D 根据下面的答语可判断 A、B、C 句意均不符, D 则符合语言习惯。故选

