

● 黄冈中学与出版社正式合作出版的
第一套中学生学习丛书

黄冈中学

高考名师点击

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英语

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高考名师点击

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写在前面的话

湖北省黄冈中学校长 汪群

黄冈中学创建于1904年，是湖北省省级重点中学。初创时期，前国家代主席董必武在此执教国文、英文并任校董事。黄冈中学地处鄂东名城——黄冈市。黄冈，钟灵毓秀，人杰地灵，“将军县”、“教授县”、“报人县”相映生辉；名人名家如璀璨群星，光焰夺目，如苏东坡、毕昇、李时珍、熊十力、闻一多、李四光、陈潭秋、董必武、包惠僧、李先念、詹大悲、董毓华、胡风、冯健男、柴挺生、严工健、舒德于等。

黄冈中学现有特级教师27人(含离退休)，高级教师90余人，国家级有突出贡献的中青年专家1人，国务院政府津贴享受者5人，第九届全国人大代表、第九届全国政协委员各1人，苏步青数学奖获得者1人，多名教师曾作为访问学者出国考察。学校坚持“以人为本，科研兴校，与时俱进，创新发展”的办学思路，教育教学取得了较为突出的成绩。改革开放以来，高考升学率年均在90%以上，多名学生摘取过全省文、理科高考“状元”的桂冠，400余名学生被保送到北大、清华、科大等名牌院校深造。数、理、化学科竞赛成绩一直位居湖北省首位，学生荣获省级以上学科竞赛奖累计2700余人次，荣获国家级奖项900余人次。林强、库超、王崧、倪忆、王新元、傅丹、袁新意在国际数学、物理、化学奥林匹克竞赛中共夺取5金3银1铜共9枚奖牌，袁鹏(时为高二学生)夺得保加利亚国际数学奥林匹克邀请赛一等奖。2002年5月，高俊同学作为中国代表队成员之一参加在新加坡举行的第三届亚洲中学生物理竞赛并获得金牌，7月还将参加在印度尼西亚举行的第33届国际中学生物理奥林匹克竞赛。

黄冈中学被誉为孕育英才的基地、培养国手的摇篮、普通中学的一面旗帜，被评为全国教育系统先进集体、德育先进学校、湖北省普通中学示范学校、湖北省教育学科实验学校等。党和国家领导人董必武、李鹏、刘华清、李岚清、宋平、方毅、王任重、王思茂等曾欣然为学校题词。在新的世纪里，黄冈中学正在深化改革，不断发展，致力于把学校办成深化教改与科研的实验学校、辐射教育教学成果的示范学校、在国际国内具有重要影响的有特色的名牌学校。

百年校史，记录着黄冈中学一代又一代名师的丰富教学经验，这就是：**求实、求新、求精、求活，循序渐进，启迪思维，培养能力。**

为了答谢兄弟学校的厚爱和广大师生的祈盼，交流教学研究成果，共同探讨教学改革和教学创新途径，应湖南人民出版社盛情邀请，我们组织在岗的教一位特、高级教师，结合多年的教学实践和学科特点，由浅入深，由低到高，透视重点难点，解析典型题例，强化过关达标，梳理专题知识，联系现实生活，渗透学科综合，激发创新思维，培养应变能力，精心编写了这两套比较全面、系统、实用、有效的《黄冈中学·高中分科导学》和《黄冈中学·高考名师点击》。**这是我校第一次与出版社合作公开出版教学用书。**可以说，这两套丛书基本上体现了我们学校的教学实际和转差培优经验，堪称高中各年级师生的良师益友。

这两套丛书的编写，虽然历经一个寒暑，也经反复校审，但仍然难免有错讹之处，敬请读者朋友批评指正。

2002年5月1日于黄冈中学



目 录

复习方法指导

第一篇 高考考点梳理

SB I Unit 1—Unit 5	3
SB I Unit 6—Unit 10	12
SB I Unit 11—Unit 14	20
SB I Unit 15—Unit 18	31
SB I Unit 19—Unit 22	40
SB I Unit 23—Unit 26	50
SB II Unit 1—Unit 4	59
SB II Unit 5—Unit 8	67
SB II Unit 9—Unit 12	74
SB II Unit 13—Unit 16	82
SB II Unit 17—Unit 20	90
SB II Unit 21—Unit 24	98
SB III Unit 1—Unit 6	106
SB III Unit 7—Unit 12	113

第二篇 综合能力培养

听力	121
单项选择填空	127
完形填空	135
阅读理解	140
短文改错	148
书面表达	152

第三篇 综合能力测试

综合能力测试(一)	155
综合能力测试(二)	161
综合能力测试(三)	168
综合能力测试(四)	175
综合能力测试(五)	182
综合能力测试(六)	189

参考答案	196
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一、近年来高考英语命题的新特点和新趋势

2001年全国高考英语试题的题型结构虽然有所调整,但仍相对稳定。这种相对稳定性主要表现在命题指导思想、语言知识的命制原则和试题难度上。2001年新启用的题型结构也势必沿用一段时间,因此,2002年全国高考英语命题仍要本着“有利于中学素质教育的推进,有利于高校选拔人才”的原则,继续坚持“稳中求发展”的命题指导思想,同时也将继续遵循语言知识题的命制原则,即“保证知识覆盖面,尽可能增加综合性与语境化的因素”,遵循语言运用题的命制原则,即“语言必须放在交际的,并尽可能在不同的情景中运用;语言必须适合具体的交际行为;考核的焦点在于是否达到交际的目的,语言交际行为除了需要语言能力外,还需要其它的能力”。关于试题的难度,命题人所追求的是整份试卷难度的稳定,而非试卷中各个大题难度的稳定。

下面就命题特点分题型具体加以说明。

听力:

听力的卷面分统一增加到30分。该部分的难度会逐年有所提高,其命题体现题材多样,情景丰富,话题贴近学生的生活,交际性强。

单项填空:

单项填空题覆盖的知识面广,既要考查语言基础知识,又要考查实际运用这些知识的能力,即考查在特定语境中准确运用词法、句法、语法及日常用语的能力。

完形填空:

考查综合运用能力,即在要求语篇理解到位的前提下,对词语辨义、行文逻辑和文章结构进行考查。

阅读理解:

阅读是高中外语教学的重点,故阅读理解试题的难度一直稳定在较高的水平上,它主要体现在以下几个方面:

1. 所选文章具有一定的深度和广度。
2. 要求考生有足够的词汇量。文章中会出现不注释汉语,但不太影响考试内容理解的生词,同时也会出现一些派生词,这使阅读内容更接近实际读物,考查更充分。

3. 考生除需要语言能力外,还需要一些其它的知识 and 能力,如对西方文化背景、英语国家的社会生活和风俗习惯的了解,文科知识、理科知识及社会知识,概括能力、逻辑推理能力等。

4. 提高对考生阅读速度的要求。文章篇幅增大,字数增多,无疑要求考生提高阅读速度,以保证全卷在规定的时间内完成。

短文改错:

选文较浅,词汇较普通,主要考察学生对基础语法和惯用法的掌握;所设错误通常是考生在平时英文习作中常出现的错误。

书面表达:

提供情景,通常采用图画、图表和提纲等形式,要求考生自己组织语言,表达题意,同时考查学生的行文规范和思想创意。

二、高考英语备考策略

1. 词汇力求量足。除对课本上的单词、词组、短语要熟练以外,还要不失时机地在课外阅读中去扩大词汇量。

2. 注意常用词的用法归纳及派生词构词法的掌握。

3. 课文要读熟,熟能生巧,充分发挥课文对语言知识的辐射作用。

4. 适当钻研高中英语语法,为提高英语综合运用(阅读、写作等)提供基础服务。

5. 定期进行听力训练和书面表达训练,促进英语水平整体发展与提高。

6. 坚持英语课外限时阅读训练,努力适应高考大阅读的要求。

三、迎考中应注意的几个问题

1. 基础知识(单词、课文、语法)复习的重点是提高熟练程度,不要钻得太深。高考英语对基础知识的考查一般立足于课本,不会出现空中阁楼。只要熟练地掌握了课本上的基础知识,不仅会加快答题速度,而且熟能生巧,没有不会答的题。

2. 阅读训练应立足于对全文主题(topic)和作者写作



意图(purpose)的把握上。任何一篇阅读理解题,只要先抓住了这两点,其它情节问题都会迎刃而解。

3. 在阅读理解训练中,应不畏生词,要敢于和善于猜词义,不要养成遇到生词就查字典的习惯。这样做,不利于阅读能力的提高。

4. 在完形填空、阅读理解、短文改错及书面表达的答题中,切不可一步到位,应分两步或几步到位。

下面分题型具体加以说明。

完形填空:

a. 快速浏览全文,不看后面的选项,了解文章题材、大意及基本上下文。

b. 逐句读,并根据已初步掌握的文章大意及上下文,选择能填入空中的最佳选项。

c. 填完空后,通读全文,借助语感检查全文是否连贯,语意是否正确。

阅读理解:

a. 先快速浏览文后的几个问题句,以了解文章大意。

b. 带着问题通读全文,寻找或推断问题答案的线索与依据,再作出选择。

短文改错:

a. 快速浏览短文,了解全文大意、基本上下文和主体时态。

b. 逐句读文,逐行改错。

c. 查读,借助语感将改过后的短文读一遍,看该文是否逻辑通顺、意思准确、语法正确。

书面表达:

a. 读题后,先打草稿。列出要点——将要点连词成句——将句子重新排序——连贯成文。

b. 通读草稿,着重检查语法错误并加以改正。

c. 将修改后的草稿抄写在答卷上。

考点系统梳理

一、常用词用法

1. **well** *n.* [C] 井 *adj.* (身体)好;健康的 *adv.* 好

int. 好吧;嗯

Every evening we pump water from a well.

每天傍晚我们从井里抽水。

I'm very well, thank you.

我(身体)很好,谢谢。

He did very well in the examinations.

他考得很好。

Well, I must stop and get some sleep.

好吧,我得停笔去睡觉了。

2. **allow** *vt.* 允许 allow sth./doing; allow sb. to do

Don't come in here without a teacher. That's not allowed.

没有老师带领,别到这儿来,这是不允许的。

Smoking is not allowed here.

这儿不准抽烟。

Are we allowed to use the basin?

允许我们用那个盆子吗?

3. **once** *conj.* 一旦……就 *adv.* 从前;一次

Once you are in here, listen to your teacher.

一旦进来,你们就要听从老师的指导。

Once there was a tiger in the forest.

从前,森林里有只老虎。

I write to my parents once a month.

我每月给父母写一次信。

4. **follow** *vt.* 遵循;听懂;沿着(走);跟随;跟踪

Follow your teacher's instructions.

听从老师的指导。

Next what? I'm sorry I don't quite follow you.

明年什么呀?对不起,我不大懂你的意思。

Follow this road, and take the first turning on the left.

顺着这条路走,到第一个转弯处往左拐。

They followed Uncle Wang to see the other machine.

他们跟着王叔叔去参观了另一台机器。

I think we're being followed.

我想有人在跟踪我们。

5. **however** *adv.* 然而;可是(作插入语,可放在句首、句中或句末,往往用逗号和其它成分隔开) *conj.* 无论怎样;尽管如此(引导让步状语从句)

I'd like to go with you. However, my mother doesn't agree.

(= My mother, however, doesn't agree/ My mother doesn't agree, however.)

我很想同你一起去,可我妈妈不同意。

However hard the work may be, we must finish it on time.

无论这工作多么难,我们必须按时完成。

However cold it is, she always goes swimming.

尽管天冷,她总是去游泳。

6. **do** *aux.* (助动词)用于构成疑问式、否定式或倒装;表示前面提到的动作,避免重复;强调动词

When do we meet again?

我们何时再见面呢?

He didn't go there and neither did I.

他没去,我也没去。

Some of my friends drink beer, but I don't.

我的一些朋友爱喝啤酒,但我不喝。

Do give her my regards.

请一定代我问候她。

7. **rest** *n.* [U] [C] 休息; the rest 其余的东西或人(谓语动词和它所表示的名词一致)

Let's stop to have/take a rest.

我们停下歇会儿吧。

The rest (of the trees) are left to grow even taller.

其余的(树)留下来让它们再长。

The rest of his life was spent in the U.S.A.

他的晚年是在美国度过的。

8. **free** *adj.* 免费的;自由的;空闲的

These small trees are given to the villagers and they are free.

这些小树都免费送给村民。

Education is free in some countries.

有些国家实行义务教育。

You are free to express yourselves at the meeting.



会上你们可以畅所欲言。

Do come to help me if you are free.

如果有空,一定要来帮帮我。

二、词组及短语

1. introduce oneself 自我介绍

cf. introduce A to B 向 B 介绍 A

introduce sb. to sth. 使某人认识/了解某物

2. for the first time 第一次(在句中作状语)

for the second/third time 第二/三次;但表示总共多少次用:once 一次,twice 两次,three times 三次,等等。

3. at the beginning of term 在学期开始时(term前不用冠词)

cf. on the first day of term 在开学第一次(并注意介词的使用)

4. from dawn until dark (= from morning till night) 从早到晚

5. as a result 结果;因此(常有上文表示原因)

cf. as a result of... 由于……的原因(= because of...)

6. first of all 首先(= first)

cf. at first 起初;开始的时候

7. make sure + 宾语从句(从句中用一般现在时) 务必;确保

8. at the end of... 在……结束时

opp. at the beginning of... 在……开始时

注意:in the end = at last 最后;终于

in the beginning = at first 起初;开始的时候

9. fill A with B 在 A 里装满 B(强调动作)

被动式为:be filled with (= be full of) 装满;充满(强调状态)

10. on holiday 度假;休假(该固定词组在句中可作表语、状语或定语)

Please lend your boats to the children on holiday.

请把你的船借给度假的孩子吧。

11. have some difficulty/trouble/problems (in) doing sth. 干某事有些困难。

cf. have some difficulty/trouble/problems with sth. 在……方面有些困难

I have some difficulty with pronunciation.

我在语音方面有些困难。

12. ask sb. for sth. 向某人询问某事;向某人要某物

cf. ask for 要求得到(物);要求找(人);打听(消息)

13. more or less 或多或少;大体上;差不多

14. come about 产生;发生(= happen, take place)

注意:它们都是 *vi.*, 无宾语,也无被动语态

15. bring in 引来;引进

Someone wants to see you. Shall I bring him in?

有人要见你,要我引他进来吗?

16. in a few days' time/in a few days 几天以后(与将来时连用)

cf. after a few days 几天以后(与过去时连用)

17. cook supper/(a) dinner/a meal/food 做晚饭/饭

18. by the river bank 在河岸边

cf. by the fire 在篝火旁;by the lake 在湖滨

19. It is + adj. + to do sth. 干某事是……的(该句型中“it”为形式主语,“to do sth.”是真正的主语;有时还可用“for sb. to do sth.”表示“某人干某事是……的”)

20. every three years 每三年/每隔两年(= every third year)

cf. every two years 每两年/每隔一年(= every second year; every other year)

21. so that conj. 以便;以致(引导目的或结果状语从句)

cf. so...that 那样……以致(引导程度状语从句)

22. stop sb. (from) doing sth. 阻止某人干某事

sim. keep sb. from doing sth.

23. in the past/last few years 在(刚刚)过去的几年中(用于现在完成时)

cf. in the past 过去(用于一般过去时)

24. twice a year 一年两次

sim. once a month 一个月一次;four times a day 一天四次

25. obey the rule(s) 遵守规则

opp. break the rule(s) 违反规定

三、交际用语

1. 在初次见面或分手时可用:

Nice to meet you.

Nice meeting you. 遇见你(认识你)太好了。

2. 要求离开时常用:

I must go/be off/be leaving now.

现在我得走了。

3. 请对方代你问候某人时说:

Give my regards/best wishes/love to sb.

Say "Hi/Hello" to sb. from me.

请代我问候某人。

4. 转达别人的问候时说:

Sb. sends his/her regards/best wishes/love. 某人让我代他/她问候你。

eg. Jane: Give my love to your mother.

Bill: All right./Of course./I will.

Bill: Mother, Jane sends her love.

Mother: Oh, that's nice of her.

5. 给别人指导和叮嘱时通常用下列句型:

Here are some **do**s and **don'**s.

这儿有几点注意事项。

Follow the doctor's instructions.

听从医生的指导。

Make sure (that) you shut the electricity.

务必切断电源。

Do what he tells you to do.

他叫你干啥就干啥。

Don't forget to turn off the lights and lock the door.

别忘了关灯、锁门。

6. 征求意见、询问消息或提出建议:

What/ How about...?

What about a cup of coffee?

来杯咖啡怎么样? (征求意见)

What about his family?

他的家庭情况如何? (询问消息)

What about going to France this summer?

今年夏天去法国怎么样? (提出建议)

7. 当你没听清或没听懂对方的话时常说:

Would you please say that again more slowly?

请你再慢点说一遍好吗?

Pardon? 对不起,你说什么?

I'm sorry I know only a little English.

很抱歉,我只懂一点英语。

I'm sorry I don't quite follow you.

对不起,我不太懂你的意思。

8. 表示祝愿的用语及答语:

Have a nice/good time.

祝你过得愉快/玩得痛快。

I wish you a nice/good time.

祝你过得愉快。

Good luck/I wish you good luck.

祝你好运。

Have a good/nice/pleasant trip.

祝你旅途愉快/一路顺风。

Thank you. The same to you.

祝你同样愉快/好运。

四、语法点拨:名词与冠词

A. 名词:是表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念的词。

1. 名词的分类

普通名词	C	个体名词	man, book, apple
		集体名词	family, people, police
	U	物质名词	water, sand, food
		抽象名词	work, information, space
专有名词	U	Lucy, Liu Mei, Hubei, China	

2. 名词的数

1) 不可数名词一般没有复数形式,也不用 a(an) 或 one 修饰。

eg. success, health, news, glass, wood, English, maths, physics, the United Nations

但:

a. 不可数名词可由量词修饰。

eg. a piece of advice, two glasses of water

b. 有些不可数名词表示具体意思或特别意义时可数,要注意平时不断学习和积累。

eg. a success 一个(件)或功的人(事)

two coffees 两杯咖啡

papers 报纸;试卷;文件;论文

works (单复同形) 工厂

sands 沙地;沙滩

2) 可数名词有单数和复数两种形式。

a. 规则名词的复数形式:一般在名词后加 s, 如: maps, oranges, trees, boys; 以 s, sh, ch, x 等结尾的词后加 es, 如: buses, watches, boxes; 以辅音字母 + y 结尾的词,变 y 为 i,再加 es, 如: babies, families

b. 不规则名词的复数形式各不相同。如: man — men, woman — women, foot — feet, tooth — teeth, mouse — mice, child — children, goose — geese, ox — oxen, penny — pennies/pence

c. 有些名词单、复数形式相同。如: Chinese 中国人, Japanese 日本人, fish 鱼, sheep 羊, deer 鹿, means 方法, works 工厂

d. 有些名词通常只有复数形式。如: trousers 裤子, clothes 衣服, glasses 眼镜, goods 货物, thanks 谢谢, remains 遗物; 遗体, contents 内容; 目录

e. 合或词的复数形式通常只将其中主体变成复数,或在词尾变复数。如: lookers-on 旁观者, sons-in-law 女婿, film-goers/fans 影迷, grand-children 孙儿; 孙女, grown-ups 成年人, go-betweens 中间人

f. 名词作定语通常用单数形式。如: story books 故事书, school rules 校规

但 men 或 women 作定语修饰复数名词: men doctors 男



医生, women teachers 女教师

g. 有些物质名词以复数形式出现表示种类, 如: foods 各种食物, fishes 各种鱼, fruits 各种水果, teas 各种茶, silks 各种丝绸

3. 名词所有格

1) 有生命的名词加“s”, 构成所有格 如: my father's coat 我爸爸的外套, the people's China 人民的中国, the fox's tail 狐狸的尾巴, Joan's and Jane's rooms 琼的房间和珍的房间, Joan and Jane's room 琼和珍(共有)的房间

2) 时间、距离、价值或国家、城市等表示物的名词加“s”, 构成所有格。如: today's homework 今天的作业, ten minutes' rest 十分钟的休息, a mile's walk 一英里路的步行, a dollar's worth of stamps 一美元钱的邮票, the earth's surface 地球表面, China's open-door policy 中国的开放政策

3) “s”在表示某人的朋友、所有物、家、店铺等意思时, 往往省去后面的名词。如: a friend of my father's (friends) 我父亲的一个朋友, my uncle's (home) 我叔叔家, the tailor's (-shop) 服装店

4) 以-s结尾的复数名词的所有格, 或以-s结尾的专有名词的所有格通常加“'”, 也可加“'s”。如: the Students' Union 学生会, the teachers' office 教师办公室, Engels' /Engels's works 恩格斯著作

5) 表示无生命的东西, 通常用“of + n.”表示所有关系。如: a map of the world 一张世界地图, the owner of the house 房子的主人

B. 冠词: 是一种不能单独使用的虚词, 用在名词前帮助说明名词所指的人或事物。

1. 不定冠词 (a, an) 的用法

1) 用于单数可数名词前, 泛指人或事物的类别。

I'm a student.

A horse is a useful animal.

China is a big country.

2) 泛指某人或某物。

A girl wants to see you.

There's a desk in the room.

3) 表示 one 或 every, 但没“one”强烈。

We work six days a week.

I have a brother and two sisters.

4) 用于某些固定词组中

a lot of, a couple of, a good many, have a rest

2. 定冠词 (the) 的用法

1) 也可用在单数可数名词前, 表示一类人或事物

The horse is a useful animal.

The brain is the centre of thought.

2) 特指某人或某物

Give me the book on the desk.

Who is the boy you just said hello to?

3) 指上文提到过的, 或双方皆知的人或事物。

He has come to China twice. He likes the country very much.

Have you got the key to the office?

4) 表示世界上独一无二的事物。

the earth, the moon, the sun, the world

5) 用在序数词, 形容词最高级前。

the second story, the largest room

6) 用在形容词前表示一类人。

the poor (rich, old, young, sick, dead)

7) 用在姓氏复数形式前, 表示全家人或夫妇俩。

the Turners 特纳全家, the Smiths 史密斯夫妇

8) 用在由普通名词构成的专有名词前, 以及江、河、湖、海、山脉、群岛等名词前

the Great Wall, the North Street Hospital, the Communist Party of China, the Changjiang River, the East Lake, the Ural Mountains, the Taiwan Straits (台湾海峡)

9) 用在表示发明物的单数名词前。

The compass (指南针) was invented in China.

10) 用在一些习惯用语中。

on the left, in the east, at the back of, at the end of, in the beginning, in the 1970's, in the fifties 在 50 年代, play the piano/violin

3. 不用冠词的情况

1) 专有名词、物质名词、抽象名词前一般不用冠词。

Grade 3, Bill Smith, China, air, matter

2) 名词前已有作定语的指示代词 (this, that 等), 物主代词 (my, your 等) 及不定代词 (some, any 等)。

this book, my best friend, some boys

3) 复数名词泛指一类人或事物时。

They are workers.

Horses are useful.

4) 季节、月份、星期、节日、一日三餐名称前。

spring, summer, March, May, Sunday, Monday, National Day, New Year's Eve, have supper

5) 学科名称、球类、棋类名称。

Do you like maths?

play football/ chess

6) 称呼语或表示头衔的名词作宾语、宾补及同位语时。



What's this, Mother/Professor Wang/ sir?

We made him monitor.

Lincoln was made president of the U. S. A. again.

7) 某些固定词组中。

at home, by bus, by telephone, at school, go to school 上学, go to college 上大学, in class, after class, go to church 去做礼拜, in front of 在……前面, in hospital 住院, at table 在吃饭, in prison 在坐牢, at sea 在海上, day and night

8) 形容词最高级前、序数词前有时也不用定冠词。

It's most beautiful. (most = very)

a second foreign language 第二外语 (a second = another)

get first place 得第一; 得冠军

9) 为了节省空间、金钱, 引起注意, 往往在广告、新闻标题、电报、书名、信封地址等省去冠词。

Conference Opens 会议召开了

"Life in U. S." 《美国生活》

五、写作指导

本单元第四课要求你用英语写一封关于你暑假生活的信。这样的作文要注意两点:

1. 书信格式。Lesson 2 就是一个范例, 在正确位置写出写信日期、称呼、必要的客套语及落款、签名。

2. 确定正文内容。写清在何处、同谁一起、何时见到了什么, 干了些什么及暑假过得怎么样等。(where, with whom, when, what and how)

为了使信写得更自然一些, 假定你是李小军, 收到了 Charlie 的信后, 于 8 月 28 日回信谈谈你的暑假生活。

August 28, 2002

Dear Charlie,

Thank you for your letter. I've just come back to school. During the summer vacation I went to my home village with my younger sister, where my grandparents live. Every morning we spent three hours doing our homework. Then we helped our grandparents do some house-work. In the afternoon we went swimming or went to the woods and played games with the children there. In the evening we watched TV at home. We had a very good time. School begins on September 1, so we are preparing everything for the new term.

Well, I have to stop. Please give my love to your family.

Best wishes,

Yours,

Li Xiaojun

考点过关测试

A 卷(基础过关测试)

- We usually have _____ examination at the beginning of _____
A. a; the term
B. an; term
C. the; a term
D. the; term
- It was raining hard. _____, we had to put off the sports meet.
A. However
B. So
C. As a result
D. By the way
- _____ is great of you to collect so _____ information in such a short time.
A. That; much
B. It; many
C. That; many
D. It; much
- Why are you late _____, Tom?
—I'm sorry, sir. I don't next.
A. for the second time
B. twice
C. for three times
D. three times
- Hearing the news that China will be the host country for the 2008 Olympics we are _____ pride.
A. filled of
B. full with
C. filled with
D. filling with
- _____ he was a little shy in _____ class, but now he acts more natural.
A. First of all; 不填
B. At first; 不填
C. First; the
D. At first; the
- They shouldn't allow _____ in this street; it's too narrow.
A. to park
B. parking
C. people park
D. park
- Will you come again to see me?
—Of course. _____ next Saturday?
A. What about
B. Do you like
C. I can make it
D. Is it
- Why don't you _____ your boss _____ two days' leave since you are ill?
A. have; give
B. call; for
C. give; to
D. ask; for
- I failed again. What shall I do?
—Do _____ Miss Zhang tells you to do.
A. that
B. which
C. what
D. all what



11. _____ English _____ their language with them when they traveled to other countries.
A. The; took B. 不填; took
C. The; brought D. 不填; brought
12. —Shall I explain it again?
—Yes, please. I don't quite _____ what you said.
A. follow B. hear of
C. know about D. listen
13. In the past ten years great changes _____ in our country.
A. have happened B. happened
C. have taken place D. had been taken place
14. The heavy snow _____ them _____ to the Great Wall.
A. kept; to go B. stopped; to go
C. kept; going D. stopped; going
15. Don't forget to take the medicine before _____, three times _____ day.
A. meal; a B. meals; a
C. meal; one D. meals; one
16. They went _____ holiday at the seaside.
A. for B. on a
C. for a month's D. on their
17. The woman was cooking _____, when the door bell rang.
A. supper B. a food
C. meal D. nice dinner
18. Please say hello to your parents _____ me when you see them.
A. for B. on
C. from D. with
19. Paper money was in _____ use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in _____ thirteenth century.
A. the; 不填 B. the; the
C. 不填; 不填 D. 不填; the
20. Many people agree that _____ knowledge of English is a must in _____ international trade today.
A. a; 不填 B. the; an
C. the; the D. 不填; the
- C. invited D. was invited
2. When your spoken English gets better, _____ your written English.
A. so will B. so is
C. so do D. so did
3. — By the way, Jane sends her best wishes to you.
— Oh, _____.
A. thank you B. it's great
C. I'm so glad D. that's nice of her
4. — I don't know how to do the experiment.
— Just read the book carefully and _____ the instructions.
A. study B. follow
C. obey D. listen to
5. Make sure you _____ the mistakes you've made each time in order _____ improve your English.
A. will correct; that B. correct; that
C. correct; to D. must correct; to
6. — _____ you are determined, keep on working hard until you succeed.
— I will.
A. Once B. When
C. As D. While
7. — Do you know about the big fire last night?
— No, I even don't know where it _____.
A. came out B. happen
C. began D. came about
8. At first I had some _____ understanding my English teacher, but I'm used to his accent now.
A. difficult B. difficulties
C. difficulty D. troubles
9. We'd better _____ in some experts to deal with the problems in our company.
A. bring B. take C. let D. drop
10. They took a taxi to the Summer Palace.
— In fact, they needn't have gone there _____.
A. by a taxi B. in taxi
C. by taxi D. on taxi

B 卷(能力过关测试)

I. 单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. After Mother _____ to Miss Yang, they became good friends.
A. introduced B. was introduced
11. My father goes fishing every _____.
A. two weeks B. another week
C. second weeks D. other weeks
12. There _____ dangerous fish in the river. Don't swim in it.
A. has B. have
C. is D. are

13. — How do you feed the chickens?

— I feed _____.

- A. them to rice B. them on rice
C. rice with them D. on rice

14. Some of the books are given away to the village school. The rest _____ left for our own students.

- A. are B. is C. have D. has

15. Anyone who _____ the school rules will _____.

- A. breaks; punish B. break; punish
C. breaks; be punished D. break; ho punished

II. 完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 16—35 各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Christmas is the main public holiday in Britain, the United States and many other countries. It was formerly a Christian festival to remember the 16 of Jesus Christ (耶稣基督). But it is now considered as a time of merry-making and present-giving. 17 people are expected to buy and give presents to each other, 18 become very busy in the days and weeks before Christmas. Newspapers and television, and big posters are 19 people how many shopping days there are left and people often 20 a lot of money. Many people enjoy this but others 21 that Christmas has become too much of a business and so has lost its meaning.

People also buy and send Christmas cards to their friends, 22 containing the message Merry Christmas. The 23 often show pictures of the birth of Christ, Santa Claus, Christmas trees, etc. On Christmas Eve, carols are 24 especially in churches. Some carols, e. g. *O Come All Ye Faithful* and *Silent Night* are very well 25. People sometimes go carol singing, 26 means singing carols in the street, outside people's houses. People usually decorate (装饰) their houses and many people have a Christmas 27 in their house which they also decorate.

Young children are told that Santa Claus will 28 them presents if they are good. Children sometimes write a letter to Santa Claus 29 him what presents they would like for Christmas. They hang up a 30 on Christmas Eve and Santa Claus is supposed to come 31 the chimney in the night and fill it 32 presents. December 24th, the day before Christmas Day, 33 Christmas Eve. Some people go to a 34 church service called midnight Mass (弥撒) at 12 o'clock at night. 35 may have a drink with their friends.

16. A. name B. death C. birth D. age

17. A. For B. As C. When D. If

18. A. post offices B. managers
C. parents D. shops

19. A. suggesting B. asking
C. reminding D. teaching

20. A. spend B. cost C. take D. charge

21. A. find B. fied out C. agree D. feel

22. A. sometimes B. usually C. especially D. seldom

23. A. cards B. presents C. people D. shops

24. A. written B. seen C. played D. sung

25. A. know B. knowing C. known D. knew

26. A. which B. that C. it D. this

27. A. present B. cake C. tree D. card

28. A. send B. bring C. take D. carry

29. A. showing B. telling C. asking D. giving

30. A. box B. coat C. bag D. stocking

31. A. down B. up C. from D. into

32. A. of B. to C. with D. in

33. A. called B. is called C. which D. calling

34. A. common B. small C. big D. special

35. A. Others B. The other C. The rest D. All

III. 阅读理解(共 8 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 16 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案。

A

In 1974, the price of petrol in Britain rose by 120 percent; cars become expensive to run and train and bus fares (车费) increased. People who hadn't used a bike since they were children decided that they would buy one. They discovered that hiking could be enjoyable ... and cheap.

Bike sales had been falling for many years but suddenly everything changed. In 1975, British people spent more than £ 1 million on bikes. Bike traffic increased by 11 percent.

Bike fans compare the cost of running a car with the cost of running a bike. They also say bike-riding is a good form of exercise. In towns bikes can often be faster than cars or buses. The hiker can ride through traffic blocks and at the end of his journey he doesn't have to look for a parking space. Biking through the countryside is a real pleasure; the biker has time to see things that the motorist, driving at over 100 kilometres an hour, never see.

But in the cities, hiking can be dangerous. You need all attention and strong nerves (great courage), especially when a truck or a bus is trying to pass you. Since biking became