

# 黄冈

新 高 考 实 战

# 考无敌



# 英语

【第一轮总复习】

主编:李文宏  
(黄冈中学高级教师)

湖南科学技术出版社



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3+X适用

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主 编：李文宏  
编 者：廖文彬 桂铁牛 吕学文 蔡永祥 陈 兵  
廖国春 王玉良 田 萱 李文宏 包慧民  
汪 玲 曹民兵 吴爱枝 郭 军 胡利平  
胡晓玲 丰 俊 周 涛

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主 编: 李文宏

总 策 划: 汪 华

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## 前 言

大江东去，吟唱出“古有东坡赤壁，今有黄冈中学”的雄伟乐章。黄冈这块曾孕育了李时珍、董必武、李四光、闻一多等历史名人的神奇土地以其深厚的文化底蕴，在高考实行3+X考试改革的潮流中，激流勇进，成绩卓著，尤其在国际奥林匹克竞赛中成绩骄人，“以惊涛拍岸，卷起千堆雪”的气势创造了被新闻媒体称之为“黄冈神话”的奇迹。为解密“黄冈神话”，推广百年名校的教改经验，本社特聘黄冈特、高级教师编写了这套“黄冈考无敌”第一轮复习丛书。

辛勤的老师，亲爱的同学，当你翻开这套丛书的时候，油墨的芳香送来的不是早已过时、落入俗套的“本章重难点透视”、“知识框架”，而是当代高三第一轮总复习的最新科研成果——高考考点、热点复习法，这种复习模式是黄冈百年重点中学在3+X高考改革第一轮总复习中经实践探索出的新模式，是“黄冈神话”的精髓。“黄冈考无敌”第一轮总复习丛书自上市以来受到广大读者厚爱，为答谢读者，推陈出新，修订后的丛书具有如下特点：

### 一、导向明确、可操作性强

本套丛书以现行统编教材为蓝本，按历年来高考命题所涉及的考点和热点为主线编写而成。全书以例题、习题为主，可配合教材使用，减轻科任教师负担，具有可操作性。

### 二、注重应用性知识训练培养能力

实行3+X高考改革的目的是培养学生运用所学知识，解决现实生活中实际问题的能力，从而引导学生关注社会的焦点和热点，从而达到培养学生创新能力的目的。为适应新形势下的高考改革，本套丛书在选题上摒弃了纯知识技能训练的陈题、偏题和怪题，注重应用性题目的讲解与训练，使学生通过应用性题目的训练提高解决实际问题的能力。这类题目具有如下特点：“下手容易，深入难，得分容易，得满分难。”本书所选例题、习题均为作者在高三应届毕业生班中讲授的内容，并附有详尽解答，对开拓学生智力具有一定的指导意义。

### 三、变授人以鱼为授人以“渔”

教育心理学研究表明：98%以上的学生的脑细胞总数基本相同，换言之，98%以上的中学生的智力是处于同一起跑线上，但为什么学习成绩有差异呢？这就是各自所接受的教育、教学方法差异所致。本书字里行间不是就题解题，而是通过例题的解析、习题的提示解答和同学们一起探讨其规律性，远程领略黄冈名师的教学方法。荀子在《劝学》中云：“登高而招，臂非加长也，而见者远；顺风而呼，声非加疾也，而闻者彰……君子生非异也，善假于物也。”借鉴这段名言，但愿同学们能“善假于物”。借助一本好的参考书，点燃你早已具备的智慧火花，到达成功的彼岸。

囿于时间和编者水平，疏漏之处，敬请广大读者批评指正。

丛书策划组

2002年5月14日



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## 第 1 课 时

### SB1 Units 1&2

#### 一、基础知识点

##### 【考点 1】

- introduce oneself 自我介绍
- introduce sb. (to sb.) 介绍某人给某人
- sth. be introduced into(to) ... 某东西被引进……

例 1. (1) I'd like you not to have books of that kind  
\_\_\_\_\_ into our publishing house.

- A. introduced      B. introducing  
C. to introduce      D. be introduced

(2) — I don't think we have met before.

— Yes, once at a party, but we \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. weren't introduced      B. didn't introduce  
C. haven't introduced      D. weren't introducing

【解析】(1) 答案为 A。introduce 同 books 之间存在被动关系。have sth. done。

(2) 由 once at a party 可知, 空白处应用与过去时间有关的时态, 由于 introduce 为及物动词, 它同 we 之间存在被动关系, 故答案为 A。

##### 【考点 2】

- a lot of practice n. (u) 实践; (经常反复地) 练习
- put a plan into practice 实行某计划

例 2. We have worked out the plan and now we must put it into \_\_\_\_\_. (全国高考题)

- A. fact      B. reality      C. practice      D. deed

【解析】该题的考查目的是考查学生对于英语中习语的掌握。put sth. into practice 是惯用语, 意为“……付诸实施”。答案为 C。

##### 【考点 3】

- general knowledge 一般知识
- a general idea 一般概念; 大意
- a general secretary 秘书长
- in general 一般; 大体上
- as a general rule 一般而言; 通常

例 3. As you know, whether the person will be elected president is a matter of \_\_\_\_\_ interest.

- A. general      B. common  
C. ordinary      D. mostly

【解析】句意为“是否那人被选为总统是(公众)共同感兴趣的问题”, 句意暗示着“全体的”之意。答案为 A。

##### 【考点 4】

- as a result (由于……的) 结果; 因此
- as a (the) result of 由于……的原因
- result (vi.) from 因……而引起
- result (vi.) in (= cause) 导致; 致使

As a (the) result of his laziness, he was late for school.  
由于他的懒惰, 他上课迟到了。

His laziness resulted in his being late for school (= His being late for school resulted from his laziness).

他的懒惰致使他上课迟到。

例 4. Rose was wild with joy \_\_\_\_\_ the result of the examination. (上海 2001 春)

- A. to      B. at      C. by      D. as

【解析】受思维定势的影响, 该题易错选为 D。该句意为“一听到考试结果, Rose 欣喜若狂”。空白处意为“一……听到”。答案为 B。

##### 【考点 5】

- in one's opinion 据某人的见解; 在某人看来
- in the opinion of sb. 依某人看来

例 5. In the \_\_\_\_\_ of most people, the meeting is of great importance.

- A. idea      B. thought      C. opinion      D. look

【解析】in one's opinion “依某人看来”是一习语。答案为 C。

##### 【考点 6】

- once conj. 一旦(引导时间状语从句)
- unless conj. 除非; 如果不(引导条件状语从句, 从句中的谓语动词用一般现在时表示将来)

例 6. (1) You will succeed in the end \_\_\_\_\_ you give up halfway. (上海 2001 春)

- A. even if      B. as though  
C. as long as      D. unless

(2) The men will have to wait all day \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor works faster. (NMET2001 春)

- A. if      B. unless      C. whether      D. that



【解析】(1)中,even if 即使,as though 仿佛;as long as 只要。他们都与句子意义不吻合。句意为“除非你半途而废,否则最终你会成功的”。答案为 D。

(2)中,题意为“除非医生工作快点,那人将不得不整天等待”,只有 unless 符合句意。答案为 B。

### 【考点 7】

(1) taste (smell, sound, feel, look) + adj.

尝起来(闻起来,听起来,摸上去,

看上去)如何……

①这 5 个连系动词无被动语态

②这 5 个连系动词不能用于进行时态。

(2) taste n. 味道;爱好;兴趣

have a taste for... 有……爱好

to one's taste 合……的口味

例 7. We don't care if a hunting dog smells \_\_\_\_\_, but we really don't want him to smell \_\_\_\_\_. (上海 1995)

A. well; well B. bad; bad

C. well; badly D. badly; bad

【解析】前半句 smells 是不及物动词, badly 修饰 smells, 而后半句 smell 与 bad 是系表结构。smell 为实义动词时,意为“闻;嗅(某物)”,第一分句意为“我们不介意是否猎狗嗅觉不灵敏”。smell 为连系动词,意为“闻起来……”。第二分句意为“但是我们确实不想让狗闻起来臭”。答案为 D。

### 【考点 8】

proper adj. 适合的;适当的;对的;名副其实的

(1) clothes proper for occasion 适于那种场合的衣服

(2) the proper way to do it 做那事的正确方法

(3) She hadn't had a proper holiday for years.

多年来他都没有过真正的假期。

(4) It was discovered that he was not a proper doctor.

已经发现他并不是一个合格医生。

例 8. I don't think Peter is too young to take care of the pet dog \_\_\_\_\_. (上海 2001)

A. correctly B. properly

C. exactly D. actively

【解析】correctly 正确地; exactly 准确地; actively 积极地。题意为“我并不认为彼得是太年青以致不能采取恰当的方式照顾宠物狗”,只有 properly 具有此意。答案为 B。

### 【考点 9】

allow { sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事  
doing sth. 允许干某事  
sb. sth. 允许某人某事  
sb. in (out) 允许某人进入(出去)  
make (let, have) sb. do sth. 使某人做某事  
get (cause, force) sb. to do sth. 让(致使,迫使)某人干某事

例 9. He is said to \_\_\_\_\_ to his country because a new president comes into power.

A. be allowed to return B. allow to return

C. allow returning D. be allowed returning

【解析】句意为“(政府)允许他回国”,即应为 he is allowed to return。位于不定式之后,应用 be allowed to return, 答案为 A。

## 二、思维能力进阶

### 【考点 10】

(1) { So do I. (倒装形式,“我也一样”)  
So I do. (说话人对前面或对方所说情况的赞同或证实。“我确实如此”)  
I do so. (do so 用来代替上文中的“动词 + 宾语(状语)”,以避免重复)  
(2) { So do I. (用于肯定句中,倒装)  
Neither (Nor) do I. (用于否定句中)  
So it is with sb. (既用于肯定,也用于否定,陈述两种或两种以上的情况)

例 10. -- You ought to have recited the text yesterday.

-- \_\_\_\_\_. But I forgot all when asked to recite in front of so many students.

A. So I ought to B. So I did

C. So did I D. So ought I

【解析】下句是说明事实,即表达“我昨天背诵了课文”的意义,所以不应该是表达语气。答案为 B。对前面动作(recited)的强调。

### 【考点 11】

{ first of all (= first) 首先;第一;最先  
(强调重要性,语气较强)  
at first (= at the beginning) 最初;开始  
(强调事件发生的顺序和时间的先后)  
for the first time 第一次(在句中作状语)

(1) When you are learning a foreign language, first of all you must forget all about your own.

学习外语时,你必须首先把本族语全忘掉。





(2) At first she was asleep. Half an hour later she woke up.

最初,她睡着了。半小时后,她醒了过来。

例 11. This kind of animal is able to protect itself from danger in many years. \_\_\_\_\_, the coloring of its hide makes it almost invisible when it is feeding in the shadow of trees.

- A. First of all                  B. First at all  
C. In all                        D. After all

【解析】B 表达法不对; in all 总计(= altogether); after all 毕竟。前句说明“这种动物能够保护自己不受到危险的侵害”,后句实际上是起“列举”的作用。故应用 first of all, 答案为 A。

### 【考点 12】

- turn off 关掉(电灯、煤气、自来水、电视等)
- turn down (将收音机、灯等的音量、亮度)关小,调低;  
拒绝(= refuse)
- turn on 打开(电灯、电视等)
- turn up 开大(音量、亮光);露面(= appear)

(1) He tried to join the army but was turned down because of poor health.

他想参军,但因身体不好被拒绝。

(2) turn down one's offer 拒绝某人的帮助

(3) It's ten o'clock now. He hasn't turned up.  
十点了。他还没来。

例 12. I can hardly hear the radio. Would you please \_\_\_\_\_? (NMET 1995)

- A. turn it on                  B. turn it down  
C. turn it up                D. turn it off

【解析】该题通过上、下句设立语境,以考查考生运用语言的能力。I can hardly hear the radio 是一信息句,只要能抓住这一信息,便可知道“要调大音量”。答案为 C。

### 【考点 13】

- instead 副词,单独使用,在句中作状语。
- instead of 介词短语,后跟名词、代词、动名词等。
- in place of sb. 代替某人(= instead of sb.)
- take the place of sb. 动词短语,“代替某人”。

(1) He walked more slowly instead of faster.

他步行得较慢,而不是快了点。

(2) He put the books in the box instead of on the shelf.  
他把书放在箱子里而不是书架上。

注意:instead of 前后谈及的两件客体在意义结构上必须是平行关系。

例 13. We must keep in mind that we play for the team instead ourselves. (NMET 1998 短文改错)

【解析】ourselves 应作 instead of 的宾语。在 instead 后加 of。

## 三、发散思维整合

### 【考点 14】

- none 指物(人)时,代替文中提到的特定的数量。  
用 how many (much) 提问的句子,用 none 回答。
- (1) nothing 泛指没东西;用 what 提问的句子,要用  
nothing 来回答。
- no one (nobody) 用 who 提问的句子,可用 no one  
(nobody) 回答。
- (2) neither of... 两个(人或物)中的任何一个也不
- none of... 三个或三个以上的(人或物)任何一  
个也不
- no one of (×) 没有此结构

例 14. (1) Both teams were in hard training, \_\_\_\_\_ was willing to lose the game. (上海 2001)

- A. either    B. neither    C. another    D. the other

(2) — Do you want tea or coffee?

— \_\_\_\_\_ . I really don't mind. (NMET 2000 春)

- A. Both    B. None    C. Either    D. Neither

【解析】(1) 中,由 both teams 中的 both 及其前后句子的意义可知,空白处应填 both 的反义词。答案为 B。

(2) 中,从下句中的“I really don't mind”以及上句中的“tea or coffee”可知,空白处意为“茶和咖啡两者之一都可以”。答案为 C. either 指“两者之中的任何一个”。

### 【考点 15】

- n. (pron.) 宁愿某事
- doing (to do) sth. 宁愿做某事
- sb. to do sth. 宁愿某人做某事
- sth. to sth. 宁愿某东西,而不愿某东西
- prefer { doing sth. to doing sth. 宁愿做某事  
而不愿做某事
- to do sth. rather than do sth. 宁愿  
做而不愿做某事

例 15. Rather than \_\_\_\_\_ on a crowded bus, he always prefers \_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle. (NMET 1994)

- A. ride; ride    B. riding; ride  
C. ride; to ride    D. to ride; riding

【解析】prefer to do sth. rather than do sth. “宁愿做某





事而不愿做某事”；例题将 *rather than* 提前，不影响这一结构的搭配。答案为 C。

#### 四、高考能力实战

(一) 单项填空(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 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。

- \_\_\_\_\_ to somebody, a British often shakes hands with the stranger.  
A. Introducing      B. To introduce  
C. To be introduced      D. On being introduced
- All the clothes are beautiful, but \_\_\_\_\_ are for sale. So you can't buy any.  
A. none      B. not all      C. nothing      D. neither
- Experiments were \_\_\_\_\_ to find out whether rats will keep \_\_\_\_\_ when they are constantly disturbed by noises.  
A. made; alive      B. carried out; living  
C. done; live      D. taken; lively
- \_\_\_\_\_ no need \_\_\_\_\_ the radio since I've got used to working with it on.  
A. It's; to turn down      B. It's; turning up  
C. There's; turning off      D. There's; to turn off
- It would be worth trying \_\_\_\_\_ you should not succeed at once.  
A. unless      B. whether  
C. as though      D. even though
- I see you enjoy music very much.  
— \_\_\_\_\_, I'm a music fan.  
A. So do I      B. I do so  
C. So do you      D. So I do
- \_\_\_\_\_  
— Sure. Bye! (上海 2000 春)  
A. Well. I really must be going now.  
B. I wonder if you could let me go now.  
C. Do you mind if I leave now?  
D. What a shame that I want to go now.
- It's late. I'd like to say goodbye.  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Please stay more a while  
B. That's all right  
C. Hope you have a good time. See you  
D. I'll miss you
- In \_\_\_\_\_ opinion of some people, the plan doesn't sound

very practical. But a good many of \_\_\_\_\_ people think well of it.

A. the; the      B. an; the      C. the; 不填      D. an; 不填

10. — Did he give it up and settled for something else?

— No. \_\_\_\_\_, he wrote two famous papers.

A. However      B. Instead      C. Therefore      D. And

(二) 完形填空(共 20 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 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 news in your letter of the 16th was a very welcome surprise. I am very pleased indeed to hear 11 your marriage, and I 12 you my warmest congratulations. I wish you and your wife many 13 of happiness together and look forward to 14 you both.

It must be nearly three years 15 we met. Your marriage is a 16 that you are doing well 17 business. One can't marry in these days of 18 prices and heavy taxes 19 a good income! I am still unmarried, but I hope to marry next year. Do you 20 Margaret Field, a girl who was at college 21 us? She's the girl who's going to be my wife, 22 we can afford to marry.

I am 23 in the insurance (保险) business. I 24 the Apollo Life Assurance Company two years ago. I have not yet 25 to be the manager of the company! In fact I have still only a 26 position, but I'm beginning to do quite 27.

Have you thought about 28 assurance yet? You ought to be insured 29 you're married, and I shall be very 30 to help you. My company can offer you several kinds of policy.

- A. from      B. to      C. of      D. at
- A. offer      B. deliver      C. pass      D. share
- A. years      B. days      C. months      D. centuries
- A. watching      B. seeing      C. rewarding      D. inviting
- A. after      B. when      C. once      D. since
- A. discovery      B. proof      C. news      D. remark
- A. on      B. in      C. to      D. over
- A. average      B. low      C. high      D. tough
- A. of      B. with      C. by      D. without
- A. forget      B. see      C. remember      D. recognize
- A. with      B. among      C. within      D. next to
- A. unless      B. as soon as      C. now that      D. since
- A. soon      B. now      C. just      D. still
- A. joined      B. enjoyed      C. led      D. directed



25. A. raised. B. taken C. risen D. lifted  
 26. A. junior B. high C. senior D. tall  
 27. A. well B. lonely C. good D. honesty  
 28. A. personal B. expansion C. standard D. life  
 29. A. as though B. now that  
 C. until D. in order that  
 30. A. present B. lucky  
 C. pleased D. satisfactory

## (三) 阅读理解(共4小题,每小题2.5分,满分10分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

New York: When the first jet struck 1 World Trade Center at 8:48 a. m. on Tuesday, the people in 2 World Trade Center with a view of the instant damage across the divide had the clearest sense of what they, too, must do: get out fast.

Katherine Ilachinski, who had been knocked off her chair by the blast of heat exploding from the neighboring tower, was one of those. Despite her 70 years of age, Ms Ilachinski, an architect working on the 91st floor of 2 World Trade Center, the south tower, went for the stairs. Twelve floors above her, Judy Wein, an executive(经理), screamed and set off too.

But others up and down the 110 floors, many without clear views of the damage across the way and thus unclear about what was happening, were not so sure. And the 18 minutes before the next plane would hit were ticking off.

Amid the uncertainty about what was the best thing to do, formal announcements inside the south tower instructed people to stay put, assuring(使……确信) them that the building was sound and the threat was limited to the other tower.

Some left, others stayed. Some began the climb down and, when met with more announcements and other cautions(警告) to stop or return, went back up. The decisions made in those instants proved to be of great importance, because many who chose to stay were doomed(注定死亡) when the second jet crashed into the south tower, killing many and stranding(使某物留在……) many more in the floors above where the jet hit.

One of those caught in indecision(犹豫不决) was the executive at Fuji Bank USA.

Richard Jacobs of Fuji Bank left the 79th floor with the other office workers, but on the 48th floor they heard the

announcement that the situation was under control. Several got in the lifts and went back up, two minutes or so before the plane crashed into their floor.

"I Just don't know what happened to them," Mr Jacobs said.

31. From the passage, we know that the south tower was hit by the plane \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. at 8:30  
 B. 18 minutes earlier than the north tower  
 C. at around 9:06  
 D. at 8:48

32. The underlined words "stay put" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. stay in the building  
 B. leave at once  
 C. put everything back and then leave  
 D. keep silent

33. Which floor was hit by the second jet?  
 A. the 91st floor B. the 103rd floor  
 C. the 60th floor D. the 79th floor

34. Fewer people would have died if \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. more announcements had been made  
 B. people hadn't used the lifts  
 C. the incident had happened on a weekend  
 D. the people had obeyed the office rules

## (四) 短文改错(共10小题,每小题1分,满分10分)

Last Friday, Mrs Cater came home from his

35. \_\_\_\_\_  
 office twenty minutes later than usually looking a  
 36. \_\_\_\_\_  
 bit pale. When her family asked what had happened with  
 37. \_\_\_\_\_  
 her, she told them, "Well, you'll never guess. I am  
 38. \_\_\_\_\_  
 driving to home as usual and just passed Harrods.  
 39. \_\_\_\_\_  
 All at once I stopped by a policeman. At first 40. \_\_\_\_\_  
 I think of the usual kind of check, you know...  
 41. \_\_\_\_\_  
 headlights, tyres, driving license, so on. So 42. \_\_\_\_\_  
 I handed my papers. But can you imagine my 43. \_\_\_\_\_  
 astonishment when he told me that I had crossed King's  
 Road before the traffic - light had just changed to red?  
 44. \_\_\_\_\_



## 第 2 课 时

### SB1 Units 3&4

#### 一、基础知识点击

##### 【考点 1】

- have difficulty (trouble/problem) (in) doing sth.  
做某事有难处
- have difficulty (trouble/problem) with sth.  
在某事上有难处
- There is (some) difficulty (in) doing sth.  
干某事有困难
- do sth. without (with) difficulty  
毫不费力(费力地)做某事

例 1. In her letter she told me what great difficulty she had \_\_\_\_\_ the Chinese language.

- A. to learn      B. with learning
- C. learned      D. learning

【解析】该题是 have difficulty (in) doing sth. 结构的变形形式; 宾语从句中 what 修饰名词, 位于 she had 之前。答案为 D。

##### 【考点 2】more or less

- (1) Our living condition has more or less improved.  
我们的生活条件多少有些改善了。

注意: (1) 句中的 more or less 表示程度, 相当于 somewhat, almost 译为“或多或少”, “在一定程度上”。

- (2) The trip will take ten days more or less.  
这次旅行约需 10 天时间。

注意: (2) 句中 more or less 表示“数量”, 相当于 about, 常位于数词之后, 译为“大约”。

例 2. (1) — Have you finished designing the machine?

— \_\_\_\_\_ finished but there's still something to improve.

- A. More or less      B. Sooner or later
- C. Less than      D. More than

(2) The Pompeians who lived 2000 years ago lived \_\_\_\_\_ the same as Italians now do.

- A. more or less      B. now and then
- C. and so on      D. step by step

【解析】(1) 题意为“(设计机器的) 工作差不多完成了, 但还有待改善”。sooner or later (迟早); less than (少

于); more than (多于), 他们都不合句意。答案为 A。

(2) 答案为 A。“生活在 2000 年前的波门婆依人几乎同现在的意大利人的生活是相同的”。

##### 【考点 3】stay link - v. 保持(某状态)

- (1) The weather stayed fine for three days.  
一连三天都是好天气。
- (2) The city library stays open till six o'clock.  
市图书馆一直开放到下午六点。

例 3. Although he has taken a lot of medicine, his health \_\_\_\_\_ poor.

- A. proves      B. is remained
- C. continues      D. stays

【解析】该题测试连系动词的意义和用法。prove, remain, stay 后都可接形容词作表语, 此时, 他们都不能变成被动, 故不能选择 B。prove 意为“证明……”, 它不合句意。C 项的用法为: continue to be + n. (adj.) 答案为 D。

##### 【考点 4】

- separate adj. 单独的; 分离的    v. 分开; 分散
- divide vt. 使……分开(强调化整为零)

- (1) The children sleep separate beds.  
孩子们各睡自己的床。
- (2) I separated the good apples from the bad ones.  
我将好苹果同烂苹果分开了。
- (3) I divided the apple in two (half)/into two pieces.  
我把苹果分成两半(两块)。
- (4) We didn't separate until five o'clock.  
直到五点我们才分手。

例 4. As we joined the big crowd I got \_\_\_\_\_ from my friends. (NMET2001)

- A. separated      B. spared
- C. lost      D. missed

【解析】spare vt. 挤出; 匀出; lose vt. 丢失, “某人迷路了”常译作 sb. be (get) lost; miss vt. 错过; 思念(某人) vi. 丢失, 无被动语态。句子意义为“随着我汇入人群之中, 我同朋友们分开了”, 故应选择 A。

##### 【考点 5】

see sb. off 给某人送行



(1) He is going to the railway station to see his friend off.

他打算到火车站为他的朋友送行。

(2) I was seen off by many of my friends.  
许多朋友为我送行。

例 5. What \_\_\_\_\_ when they \_\_\_\_\_ last Thursday?

A. did you do; were seeing me off

B. were you doing; saw me off

C. did you do; saw off me

D. were you doing; were seeing me off

【解析】答案为 B。when 从句中指“过去的动作”，应用过去时；第一空指“送行时正在进行的动作”。me 应位于 see 和 off 之间。

#### 【考点 6】

take a taxi (bus, train...)

乘出租车(汽车, 火车...)

by taxi (bus, train...) 名词前不能加冠词

I'll go there by taxi. (= I'll take a taxi there.)

我将乘出租车去那里。

例 6. He usually \_\_\_\_\_ a bus to work instead of going by taxi.

A. takes B. carries C. gets D. sits

【解析】能说 get on a bus (上车); sit on a bus (坐在车上), 但不能讲 get a bus 和 sit a bus; carry 意为“运载”, 如: The goods will be carried by train to London. 货物通过火车运送到伦敦。答案为 A。

#### 【考点 7】

trip n. 短期来回的商业旅行或观光旅行。  
强调往返。

journey n. 陆地上由一地到另一地的旅行。

travel n. 泛指旅行、游历, 是“旅行”的最普通用语, 但无路程的含义。

voyage n. 指海上旅行。

(1) go on a trip to the seaside

去海滨旅行

(2) make a long journey from Beijing to Xining

从北京到西宁的一次长途旅行

(3) make a voyage across the Atlantic

作横渡大西洋的旅行

(4) Have a good trip (journey)! 祝旅途愉快!

例 7. If you get the job you'll have to make business \_\_\_\_\_ every now and then.

A. journeys B. travels C. trips D. adventure

【解析】“商业旅行”应用 trips。答案为 C。

#### 【考点 8】

see sb. do sth. 看见某人做某事, 强调动作的全过程。

see sb. doing sth. 看见某人正在干某事, 强调动作正在进行。

说明: 类似用法的感官动词还有: hear, notice, watch, listen to, feel 等。

例 8. The \_\_\_\_\_ boy was last seen \_\_\_\_\_ near the East Lake. (上海 2000)

A. missing; playing B. missing; play

C. missed; played D. missed; to play

【解析】miss 作“丢失”讲, 为不及物动词。句中的 last 强调动作 (play) 发生在点时间, 即正在进行中。答案为 A。

#### 【考点 9】

sell sth. at a high (low) price 高价(低价)卖某物

sell sth. for + 钱 卖某东西多少钱

buy sth. for + 钱 买某东西花了多少钱

例 9. They can sell their beef \_\_\_\_\_ a high price in the market.

A. in B. with C. at D. on

【解析】价格在某一点上, 是十分具体的, 用 at。答案为 C。又如:

They bought the land at 1000 dollars per mu last month.  
他们上个月以每亩一千美元的价格买下了那块地。

## 二、思维能力进阶

#### 【考点 10】

bring in (= earn; get in) 赚得; 让……进; 引来

bring about 带来; 造成

bring out 使显出; 出版

bring up 培养; 提出; 使(价格等)上涨

bring down 击落; 降低(温度, 物价)

(1) He brings in 800 yuan a month.

他每月挣 800 元钱。

(2) His talk brought in some new ideas.

他的演讲有一些新观点。

例 10. The spokesman of the city promises that some new programmes \_\_\_\_\_ so that they can develop the economy of the poor area.

A. have been put up B. are set up

C. will be brought in D. came about



【解析】答案为 C。put up 搭起;建起;举(手);set up 成立;come about 发生。句子意义为“城市的发言人许诺,一些新的项目将会引进来,以便他们能够发展贫困地区的经济”。

### 【考点 11】

come about 造成;发生

(1)How did the accident come about?

事故是怎样发生的?

(2)You failed the exam.How did it come about?

这次考试你怎么不及格?

说明:come about 同 take place,happen。不用人作主语,且不能用于被动。

例 11.I simply couldn't understand how it \_\_\_\_\_ that you did so much work within such a short time.

- A.came about      B.came back  
C.came up      D.came along

【解析】答案为 A。句中的 it 指代 that 引导的从句,came about 作谓语,意为“发生”。句意为“我只是不能理解,在如此短的时间里你怎么做了这么多工作。”

### 【考点 12】

$\begin{cases} \text{a great many (= many) + n. (pl.)} \\ \text{a great many of } \begin{cases} \text{them (us...)} \\ \text{the (these, those) + n. (pl.)} \end{cases} \end{cases}$

(1)A great many students are playing on the ground.  
许多学生在操场上玩。

(2)A great many of  $\begin{cases} \text{them} \\ \text{the (those, these) students} \end{cases}$

are playing on the playground.

他们中的许多(学生中的许多)在操场上玩。

例 12. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people dancing and singing in the park on May Day.

- A. a good many      B. a good many of  
C. the number of      D. a great deal of

【解析】选项 A、D 都表示“许多;非常多”,但 a good many 修饰可数名词复数,a great deal of 修饰不可数名词。the number of 的意思为“……的数量”,a great (good) many of 所修饰的可数名词前必须有 the,those,these 等修饰。答案为 A。

### 【考点 13】

$\begin{cases} \text{in two weeks' time (= in two weeks = two weeks} \\ \text{away)} \quad \text{两周后(与将来时连用)} \\ \text{after two weeks} \quad \text{两周后(与过去时连用)} \\ \text{two weeks later} \quad \text{两周后(与过去时连用)} \end{cases}$

His birthday is  $\begin{cases} \text{in two weeks' time.} \\ \text{in two weeks.} \\ \text{two weeks away.} \end{cases}$

两周后是他的生日。

例 13. I will be back \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in a few days      B. for a few days  
C. after a few days      D. a few days later

【解析】C、D 与动词的过去时连用;“for + 段时间”与完成时连用。答案为 A。

### 【考点 14】

$\begin{cases} \text{every + 基数词 + 复数名词} \\ \text{every + 序数词 + 单数名词} \\ \text{every other + 单数可数名词} \\ \text{every few + 复数名词} \end{cases}$

(1)every four days (= every fourth day)

每四天(每隔三天)

(2)every two or three days 每两三天

(3)every other day (line) 每隔一天(行)

(4)every few days 每几天

例 14. He said that he watched TV every the other day.  
(改错题)

【解析】去掉 the。“every other + 单数名词”是惯用法,意为“每隔……”。另外还应注意,不能将 every 误用成 each,即不能说“each three days”。

## 三、发散思维整合

### 【考点 15】现在进行时的用法

(1)Hurry! The train is leaving. You know it leaves at 8:30 a.m. (将来)

快点! 火车快开动了。你知道它(常常)是上午 8:30 出发。

(2)Your uncle is coming here. (将来)

你叔叔就要来这儿了。

(3)Look! He is singing there. (正在进行)

看! 他在那里唱歌。

注意:现在进行时除了表示正在进行的动作外,还可表示即将发生的动作,谓语通常为瞬间动作动词如:come, go, arrive, leave, start, return, stay, meet, get 等。这些动词的进行时后不能再接具体的时间。

例 15. (1)I've won a holiday for two to Florida.

I \_\_\_\_\_ my mum. (NMET 2001 春)

- A. am taking      B. have taken  
C. take      D. will have taken



(2)—Is this raincoat yours?

—No, mine \_\_\_\_\_ there behind the door. (NMET 1997)

- A. is hanging      B. has hung  
C. hangs          D. hung

(3) Selecting a mobile phone for personal use is no easy task because technology \_\_\_\_\_ so rapidly. (NMET2001)

- A. is changing      B. has changed  
C. will have changed      D. will change

【解析】(1)句意为“我将带妈妈到佛罗里达州去度假”，表即将发生的动作，故不能选择 B、D。

表计划，安排做某事且不能随意更改，如：飞机何时起飞，火车何时出发等，可用现在时表将来。因“带妈妈去度假”是主观意愿，所以不能用 take。答案为 A。

(2)对话语境发生在现在，答话者说的是“雨衣现在所处的状况”，不是一直如此，故应用现在进行时。答案为 A。

(3)“科技变化如此之快”指的是正在进行的动作，故应选择 A。

#### 【考点 16】

- (1) { while 并列连词，表转折对比，意为“而”  
when 并列连词，意为“这时”，同 at that time.

I like sports while my brother likes music.

我喜欢运动而我哥哥喜欢音乐。

She was about to go when the telephone rang.

她正要外出，这时电话响了。

- (2) { while 从属连词，“当……时候”，只与  
延续性动词连用。  
when 从属连词，“当……时候”，既与延  
续性动词连用也与瞬间动词连用。

Be careful while (when) you are crossing the street.

过大街时要小心。

What did you see when you entered the room? (≠ while)

你进屋时看到过什么？

(3) when conj. (= since; considering that) 既然；考虑到

How can they learn anything when they spend all their spare time watching television?

他们把所有的空闲时间都用来看电视了，还能学到什么东西呢？

例 16. (1) She thought I was talking about her daughter, \_\_\_\_\_ in fact, I was talking about my daughter. (NMET 1995)

A. whom      B. where      C. which      D. while

(2) Why do you want a new job, \_\_\_\_\_ you've got such a good one already? (NMET 1998)

A. that      B. where      C. which      D. when

(3)—I am going to the office.

— \_\_\_\_\_ you're there, can you get me some stamps? (NMET 1999)

A. As      B. While      C. Because      D. If

【解析】(1)表对照，答案为 D。

(2)意为“既然”，答案为 D。

(3) Because 引导原因状语从句，if 引导条件状语从句，不合语境意义。A 项强调主句谓语动词与从句谓语动词的同时性。while 除可表示同时性外，还含有“一个动作在另一个正在进行或持续的动作过程中的某一时刻发生”的意义。因主从句动作不具有同时性，不能选择 A。答案为 B。

### 四、高考能力实战

(一) 单项填空 (共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 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. Some boys were seen \_\_\_\_\_ here in the park all morning. It must have been \_\_\_\_\_ who picked flowers.

- A. playing; them      B. played; them  
C. playing; they      D. to play; they

2. \_\_\_\_\_ you have watched both teams playing on TV, \_\_\_\_\_ will win?

- A. As; do you think which team  
B. While; which team you think  
C. When; you think which team  
D. Since; which team do you think

3. — Do you live here?

— No. I \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have just paid a visit to my friend  
B. am just paying a visit to my uncle  
C. am coming to my teacher's  
D. came to work here

4. Students should always remember theory should not at all be \_\_\_\_\_ from practice.

- A. divided      B. stopped  
C. separated      D. operated

5. The fine weather is \_\_\_\_\_ the crops nicely. The



farmers will get a good harvest this year.

- A. bringing in      B. bringing up  
C. bringing down      D. bringing on

6. The traffic in Beijing is already good and it \_\_\_\_\_ even better.

- A. gets      B. got      C. has got      D. is getting

7. — I'm green at everything.

— Don't worry. \_\_\_\_\_ you get older, you will get more experience.

- A. When      B. Till      C. If      D. While

8. — Why was he fined?

— He happened to \_\_\_\_\_ several flowers in the park.

- A. be seen pick      B. be seen picking  
C. be caught to pick      D. catch picking

9. Are you still here? You were here half an hour ago. Who \_\_\_\_\_ for?

- A. were you waiting      B. did you wait  
C. are you waiting      D. do you wait

10. A world-famous ballet company's 42-year absence from Beijing will end \_\_\_\_\_ it brings a new production to the stage this week.

- A. since      B. when      C. unless      D. until

(二) 完形填空 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 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。

Mr Smith woke up early one morning before the sun had risen. It was a beautiful morning, so he went to the window and looked out. He was 11 to see a neatly dressed middle-aged professor, who worked in the university just up the road from Mr Smith's house, coming from the 12 of the town. He had grey hair and thick glasses, and was 13 an umbrella, a morning newspaper and a bag. Mr Smith thought that he 14 have arrived by the night train and 15 to walk to the university instead of taking a taxi.

Mr Smith 16 a big tree in his garden, and the children had 17 a long rope to one of its branches, so they could swing 18 it.

Mr Smith was surprised to see the professor stop when he saw the rope and looked carefully up and down 19. When he saw nobody 20, he stepped into 21, put his umbrella, newspaper, bag and hat neatly on the grass and took hold of the rope. He 22 it hard to see whether it was strong enough to take his 23, then ran as fast as he could and swung into the air on the end of the rope, his grey

hair 24 all around his face. Backwards and forwards he swung, once in a while 25 a few more running steps on the grass when the rope began to swing 26 slow for him.

At last the professor stopped. 27 his tie, combed his hair carefully, put on his hat, picked up his umbrella, newspaper and bag, and continued on his 28 to the university, looking as 29 and correct and respectable as 30 would expect a professor to be.

11. A. surprised      B. pleasant      C. delighted      D. joyful  
12. A. position      B. direction      C. situation      D. way  
13. A. opening      B. taking      C. bringing      D. carrying  
14. A. may      B. could      C. must      D. should  
15. A. supposed      B. imagined      C. decided      D. insisted  
16. A. had      B. planted      C. grew      D. cut down  
17. A. put      B. tied      C. used      D. thrown  
18. A. on      B. by      C. inside      D. beside  
19. A. the road      B. the house      C. the tree      D. himself  
20. A. near      B. in sight      C. at home      D. on it  
21. A. the house      B. the garden      C. the room      D. the tree  
22. A. drew      B. hit      C. pushed      D. pulled  
23. A. weight      B. body      C. strength      D. hands  
24. A. blowing      B. running      C. throwing      D. flowing  
25. A. getting      B. speeding      C. giving      D. taking  
26. A. very      B. rather      C. so      D. too  
27. A. wore      B. straightened      C. put on      D. pulled on  
28. A. walk      B. way      C. step      D. pace  
29. A. happy      B. clean      C. tired      D. quiet  
30. A. someone      B. they      C. one      D. nobody

(三) 阅读理解 (共 4 小题, 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

On May 29, 1973, Thomas Bradley, a black man, was elected mayor (市长) of the Los Angeles. Los Angeles is the third largest city in the United States, with a population of three million. About sixteen percent of the city's population are black.

News of this election appeared on the front pages of newspapers everywhere in the United States. Here is how one major newspaper reported the event:

LOS ANGELES ELECTS BRADLEY MAYOR  
UNSEATING YORTY

BLACK WINS 56% OF VOTES

Bradley called his victory over Yorty "the fulfillment (实现) of a dream". During his childhood and youth, people





had kept telling him, "You can't do this, you can't go there, because you are a Negro." Nevertheless he had won a decisive victory over a man who had been the city's mayor for three terms. Bradley had won 43.7 per cent.

Los Angeles voters have had many opportunities (机会) to judge. Thomas Bradley had to form an opinion of him. The son of a poor farmer Texas, he joined the Los Angeles police force in 1940. During his twenty-one years on the police force he earned a law degree by attending school at night. He was elected to the city council (市政厅) ten years ago.

At the time of the Los Angeles election, three other American cities already had black mayors, but none of those cities, had as large a population as Los Angeles. Besides, the percentage of blacks in those other cities was much larger. Cleveland, Ohio, had thirty-six percent black when Carl Stokes was elected mayor of Cleveland in 1967. In the same year Richard Hatcher was elected mayor of Gary, Indiana, which had fifty-five percent black. In Newark, New Jersey, sixty percent of the population were black when Kenneth Gibson was elected in 1970. Thus election of a black mayor in those cities was not very surprising.

In Los Angeles thousands of white citizens voted for Thomas Bradley because they believed he would be a better mayor than the white candidate (候选人). Bradley had spent forty-eight of his fifty-five years in Los Angeles. Four years ago Bradley lost mayoral election to Yorty. This time Bradley won.

31. In the author's opinion, it was surprising that \_\_\_\_.

- A. the whites would vote for a black mayor
- B. a black mayor would be elected in such a large city
- C. a black from a poor farmer's family could be elected mayor of Los Angeles
- D. there would be so many black mayors

32. From the passage we can infer that people \_\_\_\_.

- A. voted for Bradley because of his black color
- B. didn't care much about his color when they voted
- C. voted for him to give him a chance to fulfil his dream
- D. voted for Bradley because they trust him

33. Bradley hit the front page headline for \_\_\_\_.

- A. he was the first black mayor in history
- B. he was the first black mayor in the south of USA
- C. he was the first black mayor of one of the largest cities in USA
- D. a poor farmer's son could also win an important election

34. From Bradley's victory in the election we can see that \_\_\_\_.

- A. blacks had equal rights as whites in the USA
- B. black people's situation began to be improving much more than before
- C. one can be successful through hard work in US no matter what color you are
- D. it is sure that someday US will have a black president

(四)短文改错(共10小题,每小题1分,满分10分)

The United States had many Presidents who have been

35. \_\_\_\_\_

world-famous. People from other countries know the name

36. \_\_\_\_\_

Washington, Kennedy and so on. However, many men who served President of the United States have not been famous in other

37. \_\_\_\_\_

parts of the world. One example is J. Q. Adams, the six man to serve as US President.

38. \_\_\_\_\_

Very little was happened while Adams was President. It was an

39. \_\_\_\_\_

unhappy time for him and he wasn't very effective. When his term ended, he went back to Congress and became a

40. \_\_\_\_\_

representative. While he was in Congress, people began to respect him much than they had while he was President. Adams

41. \_\_\_\_\_

was strong against slavery and tried to outlaw it in

42. \_\_\_\_\_

Washington D. C.. People began to look forward on him

43. \_\_\_\_\_

with a different view. Now they saw that he was a man with high ideals loved his country and hated slavery.

44. \_\_\_\_\_



## 第 3 课 时

### SB1 Units 5&6

#### 一、基础知识点击

##### 【考点 1】

burn *v.* 晒黑; 烫着

(1) She got burnt while cooking.

她做饭时把自己烧伤了。

(2) The tea is very hot. Be careful not to burn your mouth.

茶很热, 别烫着嘴。

例 1. His face was badly \_\_\_\_\_ by the hot sun while he was working in Africa.

A. burnt    B. hurt    C. hit    D. shone

【解析】by the hot sun 是信息语, 题意为“他的脸被烈日晒黑了”。答案为 A。

##### 【考点 2】

so that (in order that) 引导目的状语从句,

从句中的谓语动词前常常带 may, might,

can, could 等情态动词

so + adj. (*adv.*) + that - 从句 如此……以致……

in order to + *v.* 引导目的状语, 位于句首或句中

so as to + *v.* 引导目的状语, 只位于句中

例 2. I'll leave him a note \_\_\_\_\_ he'll know where we are.

A. in order to    B. at the place

C. for    D. so that

【解析】in order to 后接动词原形; for 说明原因, 与句子语境不吻合; at the place 后应加上 where。答案为 D。

##### 【考点 3】

keep + 宾语 + from doing sth.

stop + 宾语 + (from) doing sth.

prevent + 宾语 + (from) doing sth.

阻止……做某事

The heavy rain kept us from/stopping us (from)/prevented us (from) going there.

这场大雨使我们没能去那儿。

注意: 被动语态里 from 均不可省去, 而在主动语态中 stop 与 prevent 可省去 from。

例 3. Another advertisement has been stopped \_\_\_\_\_

on TV for its \_\_\_\_\_ text.

A. from appearing; badly written

B. from being appeared; badly written

C. to appear; bad written

D. appearing; bad writing

【解析】appear 为不及物动词, 不能用被动。sth. be stopped from doing... write 同 text 之间存在被动关系, 作前置定语时, 应用过去分词 badly *adv.* 修饰分词。答案为 A。

##### 【考点 4】

feed sb. 喂食

feed sb. with (on) sth. 用……喂养

feed sth. to sb. 喂……给……吃

(animals) feed on 以……为主食

(people) live on 以……为主食

(1) She fed her baby with (on) milk (= She fed milk to her baby.)

她用牛奶喂养婴儿。

(2) Cattle mainly feed on grass.

牛主要吃草。

(3) The people in the South live on rice.

南方人主要吃大米。

例 4. There they got married and \_\_\_\_\_ their young.

A. brought    B. fed    C. raised    D. rose

【解析】bring up sb. 哺育某人; feed “喂”, 指一具体动作; raise 可作“抚养”讲; rise “升”, 不合句意。答案为 C。

##### 【考点 5】

fetch *ut.* (go and bring back) 去取拿

fetch sb. (sth.) 去接某人(拿某物)

carry 随身携带物品运动, 不表明运动方向

take 指携带人或物离去或不表明方向

bring 携带人或物向我而来

fetch 去并且回来, 强调一去一回的往返动作。

例 5. I meant to \_\_\_\_\_ the camera along, but I forgot, so we set out to \_\_\_\_\_ it.

A. bring; take

B. take; carry