

疯狂英语



Italian Artist



Poor



Trained



Work

易背课文+历年真题

5分钟 突破 高中 综合



主编 石红霞



Fascination



Imagine



Complete



Sistine chapel



Paint

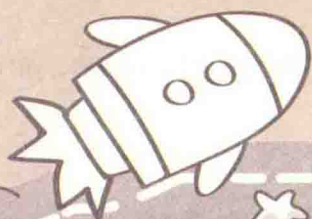
考试就是考教材！独创“疯狂图像记忆法”
轻松背诵教材课文，以不变应万变！



中山大学出版社
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附赠MP3
纯正美语



疯狂英语

5分钟

突破
高中综合



主 编 石红霞



中山大学出版社
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· 广州 ·

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十大英语学习口号

My crazy slogan!

1. Little by little, one goes far.

贵在坚持!

2. Knowledge upgrades our fate, and English creates our life.

知识改变命运, 英语创造人生。

3. I am the best, I am the greatest, I am invincible.

我是最好的, 最棒的, 我是不可征服的。

4. No matter how hard English is, I am determined to master it.

无论英语有多难, 我一定要征服它。

5. I feel strongly that I can make it.

我相信我一定会成功。

6. All things in their being are good for something.

天生我才必有用。

7. Reading makes a full man; writing an exact man.

读书使人充实, 写作使人严谨。

8. Every little helps.

积少成多。

9. Detail is the key to success.

细节决定成败。

10. The exam is to test textbook.

考试就是考教材。

英语学习必胜秘籍

秘诀一：每天学习一个题型，最终掌握多样的综合题考点！

秘诀二：每天做10道题，逐步积累，突破综合题！

秘诀三：每天熟练掌握10个单词的原形和其他形式，词汇量是获胜的关键！

秘诀四：每天阅读英语30分钟！

秘诀五：建立难题、错题本。收集难题、错题，抄写在一个笔记本上，保证每天快速复习一遍！

秘诀六：疯狂抄写课文，同时大声朗读！手、心、嘴、耳并用，培养非凡语感。

秘诀七：背诵课文是学习英语最有效的方法！只要多读，多背课文，一切单词、语法尽在掌握！



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祝莉丽

黄 欣

淡晓库

常 波

蒋海文

程俊华

樊 玲

关于综合题的八大真理

- 第一** 做题四部曲：1.透彻看懂第一句话！2.跟着感觉走，会做就做！3.再次回头看半成品，边看边做题！4.再次朗读，再次检查！
- 第二** 教材课文更加重要，考试就是考教材！
- 第三** 建立信心从“疯狂背诵”第一篇课文开始！
- 第四** 题型逐层突破！从匹配、填空开始，到翻译、写作，由简入繁，能更好地应对题型！
- 第五** 通过课文学语法效果最好！课文中的语法和句型都是考试要点！
- 第六** 56天集中专项学习计划，全面提升英语实力和考试分数！
- 第七** 跟着录音听读，全面提升语感，练就地道美音！
- 第八** 图像记忆背诵课文，30秒疯狂背诵直至脱口而出！

语言能力的提高，需要我们对语言形式的全面把握，英语尤其如此。这是因为东西方文化差异在文化背景、思想观念、风土人情等方面都存在一定的差异，这就给我们中学生英语水平的提高，从客观上设置了一定的障碍。

为了顺利地越过高考的壁垒，我们编写了《5分钟突破高中综合》这本书。本书从全国各地高考试题中精选了各种题型，考虑到高中生的实际基础，全面把握高考各种题型并配有详细讲解，帮助学生理清思路，把握重点，一一突破高考难题大关。语言的学习最重要的还是要运用于生活当中，于是我们就从生活的各个方面出发。从学习、旅游、购物、交通、文化娱乐，到人才、招聘、餐饮、租房等涉及生活的方方面面，以全面突破高考。

全书分为14个单元，有信息匹配、对话填词、用所给词的适当形式填空、改写句子、翻译、任务型阅读等多种综合题型，涵盖了高中阶段的英语教材内容。

本书的特点如下：

一、真题题型，限时训练

精选各种最近五年的高考综合试题真题，限时训练。本书内容梯度编排，由易逐渐入难，有助于学生逐步提高英语水平，因此不仅对高三学生备考高考复习综合题型适用，也有利于高中低年级学生培养英语思维、熟悉高考真题。

二、紧扣教材，温故知新

我们没有仅仅停留在列真题、抓考点这一步，而是非常重视课文的作用。考点变化万变不离其宗，而课文中的知识点正是这些真题的原形，所以真正吃透了课文再去练习，省时省力且准确率高；其次，在高中阶段需巩固初中时打下的英语基础，并提升阅读和语法水平，为将来的英语深造而奠基，因此在此阶段同学们应尽其所能地建立起英语思维，制定优良的学习方法，唯有如此才能提高我们

在使用英语时的反应速度，将英语变为母语那样熟练使用，而这种程度是不可能脱离课文而光凭做题本身所能达到的。基于此，我们将真题考点与课文知识点联系起来，将考点回归到课本中让同学们重新温习，使同学们不仅能更加扎实、灵活地掌握知识点，同时也能节省大量的时间和精力。

三、图像记忆，疯狂背诵

据科学家研究，右脑记忆容量是左脑的 100 万倍。“疯狂图像背课文”部分将课文线索按照图片的形式呈现出来，方便学生真正把握课文的逻辑和结构。运用右脑图像记忆方法记住的东西，不需重复多次，也能记忆较长时间。因此，学生和通过一些关键词及提示图片将课文内容巧妙地串联起来，达到 30 秒疯狂背诵直至脱口而出。

大家都知道，教材是主干，考点是枝叶，主干粗壮，才能枝繁叶茂，结合教材资源进行高考考点发掘，即把高考的考点回归到课文内容上，使教材掌握和应试练习相得益彰是本书的宗旨之所在。拥有这本书，它将是学习方向指南，更加是你高考的得力助手。总之，我们相信：一本在手，高考无忧。

本书使用方法

USER'S GUIDE

专业美籍外教朗读配音,时长达 190 分钟。

第一步

第一步 历年真题现考点

精选了近几年全国各地高考试卷中的各种综合题型,力求做到题材广泛、内容多样、指导性强。书中按照题型进行分类,这种有层次的分类便于考生在熟悉各个题型总特征的同时,熟悉各个考点的具体特点,并通过多样化训练,从各层面巩固和提高考生的英语能力。

41 人物生平

• Lesson •

第一步 历年真题现考点

要突破考试,首先突破的是把握考点。花一分钟的时间,看看下面这题的考点是什么吧?

1

疯狂限时训练

做题时间:一定要在 20 分钟内做完。

阅读题考查学生获取与处理信息的能力以及用英语进行思维和表达的能力。在获取文章主旨信息的基础上,考查学生根据上下文把握词义的能力,对短文主旨大意的把握或是对短文作者的观点和态度的理解。在快速阅读下快速准确地把握短文,并能把握其主旨大意吗?能否找出有短文主旨的那些主要信息吗?

阅读题分两部分:阅读材料和问题。阅读材料为一篇 300 字左右的文章,文章后面设数道题目。要求考生阅读文章后,根据各小题的具体要求,回答相关问题。

山东省考题

阅读下面短文并回答相关问题。将答案填在答题卡相应的位置上(请注意 76, 77, 79 和 80 四个小题后面的问题要求)。

[1] Jean Paul Getty was born in 1892 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He became a millionaire when he was only 24. His father was wealthy, but he did not help his son. Getty made his millions alone. He made his money from oil. He owned Getty Oil and over 100 other companies. The Fortune magazine once called Getty "the richest man in the world."

[2] But money _____. He married five times and divorced five times. He had five children but spent little time with them. None of Getty's children had very happy lives.

[3] Getty loved to make money and loved to save it. In spite of his great wealth, Getty was miser. Every evening, he wrote down every cent he spent that day. He even put pay

Unit 11 翻译

telephone in the guest's bedrooms in his house so he could save money on phone bills.

[4] In 1973, kidnappers took his 16-year-old grandson, and demanded a large amount of money for his safe return. Getty's son asked his father for money to save his child. But Getty refused. The kidnappers were merciless and Getty's son made repeated requests for help from his father. Finally, Getty agreed to lend the money, but at 4 percent interest.

[5] Getty started a museum at his home Malibu, California. He bought many important and beautiful pieces of art for the museum. When Getty died in 1976, the value of the collection in the museum was \$1 billion. He left all his money to the museum. After his death, the museum grew in size. Today it is one of the most important museums in the United States. Getty made a large fortune in his life, but he gave his money to the art world because he wanted people to learn about and love art.

76. What is the main idea of Paragraph 1? (no more than 8 words)

77. Fill in the blank in Paragraph 2 with proper words. (no more than 7 words)

78. Explain the underlined sentence in Paragraph 3.

79. What did the kidnappers do to Getty's family (no more than 10 words)

80. What does the author want to tell us about Getty in the last paragraph? (no more than 10 words)

考生点评: 本文是一篇人物介绍短文,介绍了一位富翁的一生。前两段,描述其对社会的贡献。文章说明问题清晰,结构简单,重点突出。能够很快找到主要信息的同学,一看到这篇文章的信息就能够有清晰的把握!

76. The success of Jean Paul Getty Jean Paul Getty's achievement
77. cannot bring happiness / cannot bring a happy life / doesn't mean anything.
78. Though he was wealthy, Getty was so mean / Wealthy as he was, Getty was so mean.
79. He kidnapped Getty's grandson and demanded lots of money.
80. His contribution to the art world

第一次得分: _____ 第二次得分: _____ 做题时间: _____ 翻译得分: _____

1 疯狂限时训练

此部分所选的题型的内容广泛,从学习、旅游、购物、交通、文化、娱乐,到人才招聘、餐饮、租房等涉及生活的方方面面,把握考点,全面突破高考。

第二步

第二步 疯狂课文挖考点

此部分紧扣教材，温故知新。在高考题和教材之间架起一座桥梁，使两者紧密联系起来，是突破高考的一条捷径。从教材出发，沿着思路这座桥梁走向高考，目标明确。因此，在教材内容和高考复习结合的基础上，进行高考拓展训练，能收到良好的效果。

4 必修 1 英语 高中英语



第二步 疯狂课文挖考点

请从课文中找出 Unit 7 The Secret of Success 中的 Reading 文章，并找出其中一段，用英语描述其大意，并找出其中一段，用英语描述其大意。

Read the radio transcript quickly and answer the following questions.

1. When was Clive Sinclair born?
2. What was Clive Sinclair's first job?
3. What society was Clive chairman of?

Sir Clive Sinclair

—the man who brought technology to the man in the street

Today's programme is about Sir Clive Sinclair, the famous British businessman and inventor. Sinclair was born in Surrey, England, on July 30th, 1940. He spent much of his childhood with his grandfather and father, who were both engineers. As a result, he began designing and making things when he was very young.

As a child, Sinclair invented the calculator and was saddened to discover that it had already been invented. Sinclair was blessed with brains and spent much of his time educating himself. By the time he was ten years old, his teachers said that he was already so good at geometry, algebra and arithmetic that they could not teach him any more math. He studied at several high schools and colleges and eventually decided that university would teach him nothing new. Therefore, at the age of 17, he got a job as an assistant editor for a magazine called Practical Wireless.

In 1961, Sinclair registered his own company, which was going to produce pocket-sized radios. Unfortunately, his financial partner withdrew and the company folded, so Sinclair quickly found himself a job as a technical editor to support himself. A year later, he restarted his company that had earlier folded. Sinclair's big picture was to produce in bulk and to sell cheaply so that everyone could afford electronic goods. As soon as he advertised, the company was flooded with demands for the little, cubic-shaped radios.

The pocket-sized radios are just one example that shows how talented Sinclair



Unit 11 必修

was at making little things. He also launched the world's first pocket calculator in 1962, the first digital watch in 1976 and the first pocket TV the following year. A few years later, in January 1980, Sinclair showed off the ZX80 computer at a booth in an exhibition at Wembley Stadium. The computer cost less than \$100. Before this, only one company had launched a home computer at \$700 each, which was very expensive at that time. By the end of the eighth month, Sinclair had sold more than 20,000 ZX80 computers, making it a real hit. The company expanded rapidly, and he even had to open a new centre in the USA to cope with the increased demand. Sinclair then introduced the ZX Spectrum computer in 1982. Although marketed as a computer that could be used to help computer programming, the main advantage of this computer was that it was good for playing computer games on.

During the 1980s, Sinclair first studied Economics at Cambridge University and then taught Electronic Engineering at different universities. However, during that time, his career underwent a downward slide after he launched the Sinclair C5 car. This small three-wheeled, battery-powered car did not need a tank filled with gallons of petrol for energy like most vehicles, and so it was better for the environment. Unfortunately, it looked a bit unusual, being very small and having a strange oval front. Sinclair's new invention was laughed at in the newspapers, and it was shown in pictures next to a caption calling it a "washing machine on wheels". Sinclair's reputation suffered as a result, but he is still respected for his earlier success.

Sinclair has been an inventor and a businessman, and he was also chairman of British Mensa (the High IQ Society) from 1980 to 1997. Mensa is a society for bright people, and it aims to create a platform for these people to share their thoughts and ideas. When Sinclair joined in 1959, membership was falling, and the society was on its last legs. Sinclair used his fame to make Mensa an organization people respected and wanted to join. He advertised widely and personally paid for an annual Mensa conference at Cambridge. Mensa's membership figures boomed under his leadership. His leadership skills and strength of personality made the society an incredibly well-known organization.

Sinclair has been successful because he possessed a combination of intelligence and determination that allowed him to realize his dream of making electronic goods available to everyone. He was honored in 1983 with a knighthood from the Queen of England in recognition of his efforts and achievements. Sinclair has had a full and interesting life, and I hope that you have enjoyed his story in today's programme.

2 课文精选——返璞归真读教材

此处根据本课的语法点，在教材中找到出题的来源。通过精读教材，以不变应万变，抓住考试的根本。把高考的考点回归到课本内容上，使教材掌握和应试练习相得益彰。

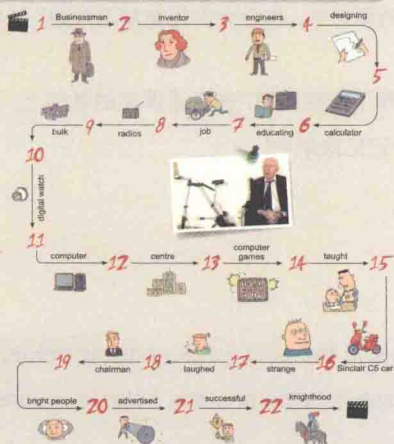
第三步

第三步 疯狂图像背课文

右脑记忆是左脑记忆的 100 万倍,通过一些关键词及提示图片将课文内容巧妙地串联起来,帮助学生克服听力的障碍,然后按照关键词回忆课文,达到 30 秒疯狂背诵直至脱口而出。



第三步 疯狂图像背课文



每次背诵,用这样的口气来记录下你的背诵进度,直至脱口而出。

1. Businessman 2. inventor 3. engineers 4. designing 5. calculator 6. educating 7. job 8. radios 9. bulk 10. digital music 11. computer 12. centre 13. computer games 14. taught 15. chairman 16. Bencher CS car 17. strange 18. laughed 19. bright people 20. advertised 21. successful 22. knighthood

第四步 疯狂解析抓考点

有些简答题是围绕一篇以人物为主题的记叙文后,根据各小问题的具体要求,简要回答问题。我们仔细阅读 Sir Cliver Sinclair 这篇文章,把翻笔记录这篇简答题的记叙文。

一 采用跳读法

由于简答题要求考生自己按规定的要求回答问题,因此,根据问题信息跳跃性地阅读文章的某些段落或某些句子,以加强阅读的针对性,节约阅读时间和提高阅读效率,是解决这类简答题的合适方法。

二 科学浓缩关键信息

根据简答题得分标准和评分标准可以看出,简答题的答案不仅要求内容正确,而且要求语言无错,所以同学们在答题时,最好是先从原文中找到相应的答题依据,然后再根据试题的字数要求,用规定的字数将答案写出来。写答案时,尽量充分利用文章中的“原句”,但又不能完全照搬(因为答案是要扣分的)。要注意抓住其中的关键信息,同时用自己的话将关键信息表达出来,使之成为一个语法正确、内容完整、句子或短语。

三 尽量规避语法错误

根据语法错误主要从以下几个方面着手:一是查句子结构是否完整;二是查谓语动词时态、语态、语数、搭配、及物性等方面的错误;三是查从句(尤其是定语从句)的使用是否正确;四是查省略句的省略是否合理,特别是有省略句的问题。由于命题对回答问题的字数作了限制,所以考生在答题时通常会采用省略句式。

第四步

第四步 疯狂解析抓考点

将课文中重点句型进行重点分析,做到活学活用,以不变应万变。做到思路来源于教材学习,培养于教材学习,应用于高考试题。

3 按图索骥——课文背诵不惧怕

积极调动你的右脑,彻底开发你的记忆潜力,根据文章关键词和线索复述课文,直至疯狂背诵。

4 笔记解析——语法考点深挖掘

收纳课文中出现的语法内容,协助学生熟练掌握本课出现的语法点,使其在考试时应答自如,灵活应变。

图像记忆法

图像记忆法是运用右脑对“图像”超级的记忆能力而发明的一种快速记忆法。

大脑解密

左脑被称为**语言脑**，负责处理一些理性的、逻辑分析类的信息；右脑被称为**图像脑**，负责处理一些感性的、图像类的信息，其记忆特点是：对图像不做任何分析，直接记忆，速度快且记忆深刻！

同时，科学研究表明：右脑的记忆能力是左脑的**100万倍**！基于右脑对图像信息超级的记忆能力与潜力，我们如果能把图像记忆法融入各门学科的学习中，将会大大提高学习效果，使你事半功倍！

本书即是把图像记忆法运用到背英语课文中，参照下面的实例，在熟读课文的基础上，通过记忆这些被压缩、提取出来的“关键词”的图像后，试试你的记忆效果吧！

记忆步骤

第一步 熟读课文

S1: I want to tell you about a **woman**. She works in the **post office** near my home. I don't know her name. She is very **friendly**. She always helps me. she helps everyone. I like her very much.

S2: How **old** is she?

S1: I don't know. She is about 50, I think.

S3: What does she look like?

S1: She is quite **fat**, and she has **short hair**. She is always **smiling**.

S4: What work does she do?

S1: She works in the **post office**. She sells **stamps** and things.

S2: What does she wear?

S1: She wears **uniform**.

S3: Why do you like her?

S1: I like her because she always smiles at me. She helps people a lot. For example, if you want to send a **letter** to Britain, she will tell you how to do it.

S4: Can you give us another example?

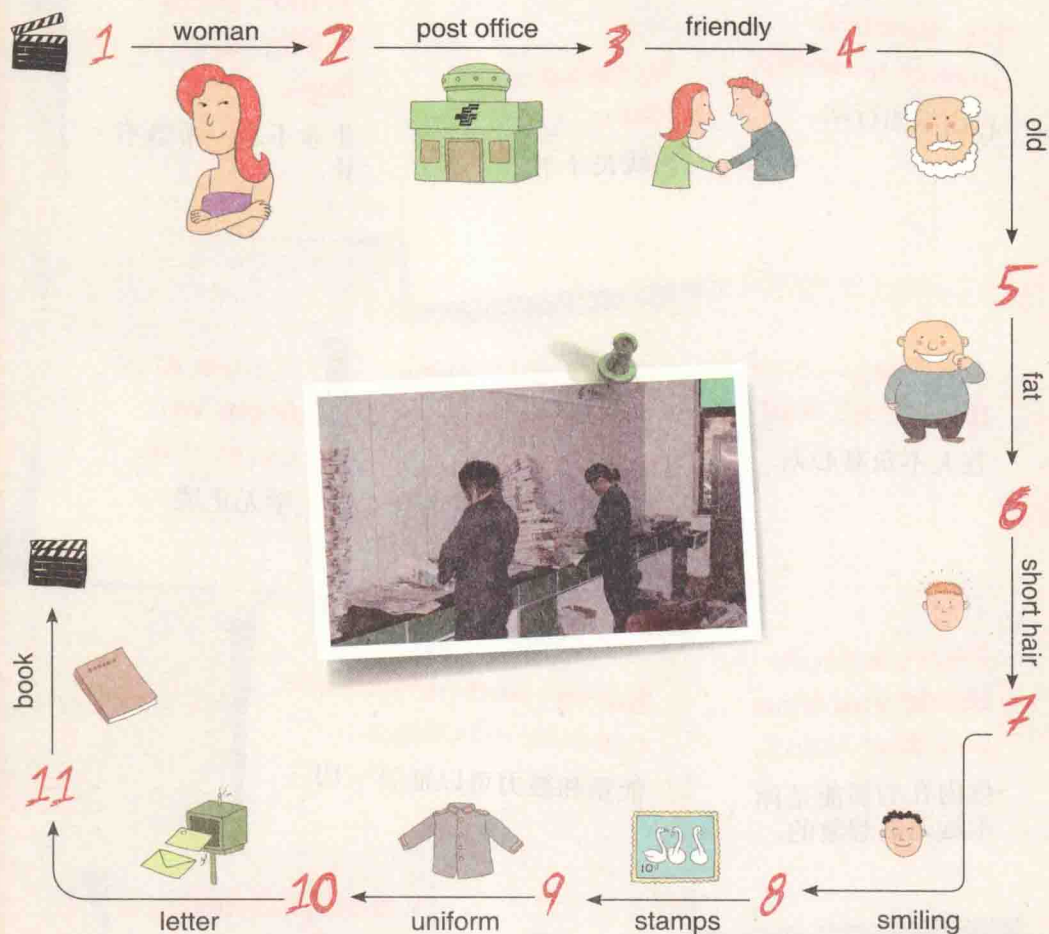
S1: Er, yes. Last week my father wanted to send a **book** to my sister in Canada. That lady told him how to do it.

S4: Right. thank you, Mary. Now, Peter, it's your turn.

第二步 提取、压缩关键词

- woman → post office → friendly → old → fat → short hair → smiling → stamps → uniform → letter → book

第三步 根据关键词图像联想出动态图像(电影)



第四步 根据脑中电影复原背课文

分次背诵,用这里的口气表记录下你的背诵成果,直至脱口而出。

口气纪录	第一次: ___口气	第二次: ___口气	第三次: ___口气
疯狂背诵	第一次: ___秒	第二次: ___秒	第三次: ___秒

励志名言

**The shortest
answer is doing.**

心动不如行动。

**In doing we
learn.**

实践长才干。

**Where there
is life, there is
hope.**

生命不息，希望不止。

**All things come to
those who wait.**

苍天不负有心人。

**Goals determine
what you are
going to be.**

目标决定你将成为什么样的人。

**A man may
learn wit
every day.**

学无止境。

**There is more
inside you than
you dare think.**

你内在的潜能是你永远无法想象的。

**Energy and persistence
conquer all things.**

能量和毅力可以征服一切。

**Never
underestimate
your power to
change yourself!**

永远不要低估你改变自我的能力！

**A good plan today is
better than a perfect
plan tomorrow.**

今天的好计划胜过明天的完美计划。

Chapter 1 句子类

Unit 1 根据汉语填单词 3

Lesson 1 动词 4
匹配教材 译林牛津版

Lesson 2 名词 8
匹配教材 上外新世纪版

Lesson 3 形容词 12
匹配教材 上外新世纪版

Lesson 4 副词 16
匹配教材 上海牛津版

Unit 2 根据首字母写单词 21

Lesson 5 动词 22
匹配教材 上海牛津版

Lesson 6 名词 26
匹配教材 上外新世纪版

Lesson 7 形容词 31
匹配教材 译林牛津版

Lesson 8 副词 35
匹配教材 上海牛津版

Unit 3 根据汉语及单词提示完成句子 39

Lesson 9 动词 40
匹配教材 上外新世纪版

Lesson 10 从句翻译 45
匹配教材 上外新世纪版

Lesson 11 特殊结构 49
匹配教材 北师大版

Lesson 12 虚拟语气 53
匹配教材 北师大版

Unit 4 根据提示词汉译英 59

Lesson 13 单句翻译 60
匹配教材 上外新世纪版

Lesson 14 并列句和强调句 64
匹配教材 北师大版

Lesson 15 副词性从句 68
匹配教材 上海牛津版

Lesson 16 名词性从句 72
匹配教材 北师大版

Chapter 2 对话类

Unit 5 对话首字母填空 79

Lesson 17 你假期过得好吗? 80
匹配教材 外研社版