

根据教育部最新教材调整范围编写

★ 全程学习系列丛书

# 高考突破

## 英语

主编 孙寿明

瞄准考试范围  
突破重点难点  
揭示试题规律  
高考应试必备

中国人民大学出版社

全程学习系列丛书

# 高考突破

# 英 语

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# 第一阶段 基础知识过关

## 高一英语

### Unit 1 The Summer Holidays

#### 知识要点导学

##### 1. introduce vt.

① to make (sb.) known by name 介绍, 相识

Mary introduced me to her parents.

② to bring into use or into operation for the first time 传入

Potatoes were introduced into China from America.

③ introduction n.

a letter of introduction

##### 2. practise n.: repeated exercise

注: practise v. 常见结构为 practise doing sth.

The pianist spent much time—the piano every day.

A. practising playing

B. to practicing playing

C. to practise to play

D. practise to play

据上述结构确定答案为 A.

##### 3. go on doing sth.: continue to do the same thing; keep on doing 继续做某事

It's getting dark, but they went on working for the harvest.

注意: go on to do sth. 与 go on doing sth. 的区别, go on to do sth. after finishing one thing, continue to do another thing.

After he had finished his homework, he went on to read the novel.

同样, 英语中还有其他词可同时用动词不定式或动名词做宾语, 语意无大区别, 如: like, begin/start. 或区别较大, 如: stop, forget 等。此外还需注意“go on with sth.”的用法。

Though he was tired, he went on with his work.



(= he went on working)

又如: He finished his own work and then went on \_\_\_\_\_ me.

- A. helping                  B. with help  
C. with helping          D. to help

据上述, 该题答案为 D.

#### 4. much too 与 too much

① — You're welcome to come here anytime you are in trouble.

— It's very kind of you. You have given me too much.

该句子中“too much”相当于名词词组“too much help”.

② Snow is exciting, but too much snow can cause trouble.

该句子中“too much”相当于形容词修饰不可数名词, 可数为“too many”

③ Please don't drink any more.

You have drunk too much.

该句中“too much”为副词词组, 修饰动词作状语。此外, 还有“too much for...”为副词词组, 修饰定语作状语。译为“对...来说太...”

注意“too much”与“much too”的区别

much too: “太...”只可以作副词词组, 修饰形容词或副词, 不可修饰动词。

① The coat is much too large for me, I'd better change it.

② What you said is \_\_\_\_\_ your younger sister.

- A. too much for                  B. much too for  
C. too many for                  D. much too to

据上述, 该题答案为 A.

#### 5. give sb. one's regards 与 sb. sends his/her regards 的区别

give sb. one's regards 用于要求别人代为转达问候之时; 而 sb. sends his/her regards 用于转述别人的问候之时。例如:

When Mr White was leaving for home, his friend Dick said, “Please give my best regards to your family.” When Mr White reached home he said to his wife, “Dick sends his best regards.”

怀特先生启程回家时, 他的朋友迪克说: “请代我向你的家人问好。”怀特先生到家时对他的妻子说: “迪克向你问好。”

#### 6. have 可用不同形式的非谓语动词作补语, 意为“使、让、令”常用句型如下:

① A has B do sth.

Have him do it.

I won't have you say such things.

②A has B doing sth.

At harvest time, farmers have their machines working from morning till night.

③sb. has sth. done

The driver had his car washed once a week.

**7. although: though 为从属连词, 引导让步状语从句, 译为“尽管”**

(×) Though he is young, but he knows a lot.

(✓) Though he is young, (yet) he knows a lot.

注意: 据英语语法, 并列连词与从属连词不可同时在一个句子中使用, 因此: “though/although”不可与“but”连用, 但可与“yet”连用。英语中类似结构还有“because”不可与“so”连用。

## 典型题例分析

**【例 1】**I like sports and \_\_\_\_\_.

A. So my brother

B. So is my brother

C. So likes my brother

D. So does my brother

So 在肯定句中置于句首时, 若前后两句不为同一主语, 由“So”引出表增补含义的句子时, 即意为“某人也…”时, 句型结构为 So + do (be, have 及情态动词) + 主语, 据题意“我喜欢体育, 我兄弟也喜欢体育。”答案为 D。但需注意前后两句时态要保持一致。

**【例 2】**—I am not a student.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Neither am I

B. Neither was I

C. So am I

D. So was I

表示“某人也不…”, 需用 neither 开头, 句子倒装, 句型为“Neither + do (be, have 及情态动词 + 主语”。

根据题意“我不是学生”“我也不是学生,”应选答案 A。

**【例 3】**—Jim works very hard.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. So he does

D. He does so

C. So he did

C. He did so

当“So”连接前后两个句子主语为同一人或事物时, 由“So”引出的句子用以对上面所述内容加以证实或肯定时, 意为“…确实如此时”时, 句型结构为“So + 主 +

谓(do, be have 及情态动词)”。根据题意“吉姆工作非常努力”,“他确实如此”。应选答案 A.

## 高考真题选析

1. Let me introduce myself. I'm Albert. \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. What a pleasure                      B. It's my pleasure  
C. Pleased to meet you                  D. I'm very pleased

该题答案为 C。当对方向你作自我介绍时,你理应很有礼貌地回答 Pleased to meet you. 或 Nice (Glad) to meet you. 也可以在前加一句 How do you do. 因为对方向你做自我介绍显然是第一次见面,否则便多此一举了。

## 跟踪强化训练

1. —How about going to play football now?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. I'd love to                      B. I like  
C. I'd like                          D. I would like

2. There is no time left. I must be \_\_\_\_\_ now.

- A. leave                              B. to leave  
C. leaving                            D. left

3. —Who's that girl over there, under the tree?

—\_\_\_\_\_ Lucy.

- A. Here's                              B. She's  
C. That's                              D. He's

4. I'm fine, \_\_\_\_\_ tired.

- A. and                      B. or                      C. but                      D. though

5. Mr Smith likes sports very much and \_\_\_\_\_ his son.

- A. so does                      B. so is  
C. so has                          D. so likes

6. —Will you lend me your bike?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Certain                      B. Right                      C. Sure                      D. Really

7. —Lucy, this is my friend Jim.

—Hi, Jim. It's very \_\_\_\_\_ to meet you.

A. glad    B. happy    C. pleased    D. nice

8. Bill and Harry meet \_\_\_\_\_ the first time at the beginning of term.

A. on    B. at    C. from    D. for

9. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ last year?

A. which school was he at  
B. he was at which school  
C. which school he was at  
D. at which school he was

10. —How are you?

—I'm very \_\_\_\_\_, thank you.

A. good    B. nice    C. kind    D. well

11. Here is \_\_\_\_\_ part of her letter \_\_\_\_\_ Charlie about her summer vacation.

A. a; of    B. 不填; to  
C. the; for    D. a; by

12. Although it's raining, \_\_\_\_\_ are still working in the fields.

A. they    B. but they  
C. and they    D. so they

13. We have finished Lesson One. Now let's \_\_\_\_\_ Lesson Two.

A. go on to learn    B. go to learn  
C. go on learning    D. go learning

14. We all find \_\_\_\_\_ helpful to read English every morning.

A. it    B. that    C. this    D. very

15. Although he \_\_\_\_\_ too fast me to follow, yet I know he was \_\_\_\_\_ an old story.

A. spoke, telling    B. spoke, saying  
C. said, telling    D. talked, telling

16. He is not wrong, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. so is she    B. so she is  
C. neither she is    D. nor is she

17. The officer ordered his men \_\_\_\_\_ the work done well.

A. get    B. to get    C. getting    D. got

18. What was once regarded \_\_\_\_\_ impossible has become a reality.

A. as    B. for    C. was    D. to

19. The minister went to \_\_\_\_\_ how soon the cloth would be ready.

A. find    B. find out    C. know    D. look

20. —A: Good afternoon. I'm looking for a birthday present for my wife, but I have no \_\_\_\_\_ on it.

—B: \_\_\_\_\_ a coat?

A. opinion, What    B. idea, How about

C. opinion, How    D. idea, How

答案: 1—5 ACCCA 6—10 CDDCD 11—15 BAAAA 16—20 DBABB

## Unit 2 In the Lab

### 知识要点导学

#### 1. show: bring before the sight 出示, 给...看, 常见结构

① show sb. sth. ; show sth. to sb.

I heard you bought a new bike. Please show me your new bike.

(Please show your new bike to me)

② { show + n. / pron + 连接代词/副词 + to do sth.  
show + n. / pron + 连接代词/副词 + clause

The worker is going to show us how to use the machine.

(how we can use the machine)

此外, 还需了解“show”的相关词组, “show around”(四处参观), “show in”(领进), “show out”(送走)等。

—I'm new here, and I want to know something about the factory.

—Ok, I'll show you around later.

#### 2. allow: vt. permit 允许, 许可, 常见表达形式

① allow sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事, 相当于 permit sb. to do sth. 或 let sb. do

Excuse me. Would you allow me to ask you a question?

② allow/permit doing sth.

允许做某事, 结构①与②区别在于是否有“人”充当宾语, 若有则采用动词不定

式结构。若无“人”做宾语,则需采用动名词形式。

**3. what about..., how about... ...怎么样? 常见表达形式**

1) what about + n./pron

—I like English, but I find it very hard to learn.

—What about you?

该句子中“what about”用来表示询问的语气。

2) What about + doing

—I'm very tired and want to have a rest.

—What about going out for a walk?

—Good idea.

该结构在此句中表建议。

3) What about + 副或状语从句

What about if he comes tomorrow?

**4. none of... 任何一个人都不。该词组为否定含义,其后可接名词(可数及不可数)及代词,谓语常为单数形式,若接可数名词时,谓语有复数的可能。**

① None of the students want/wants to go.

② None of water here is wasted.

**5. turn off; shut off 关上,闭上(电灯、煤气、自来水、电视等)**

Could you please turn off the light? I need some sleep.

turn off the light = turn the light off

If you are tired of listening to the radio, why not turn it off?

turn it off 不可换成 turn off it

反义词组为 turn on 打开

相关词组: turn down 放低(音量),拒绝

He turned down the radio so that it would not wake up the sleeping baby.

**6. fill...with 用...把...装满**

He filled a cup with a mixture.

The house was filled with smoke. = The house was full of smoke.

He was filled with courage.

**7. on holiday (在)度假(状态)中**

Mr. Green is on holiday.

[辨误]

误: Mr. Green is on the holiday.

误: Mr. Green is on holidays.

误: Mr. Green is on a holiday.

正: Mr. Green is on his holidays.

正: I'll go out for a holiday.

正: I'll take a holiday.

### 8. what 从句, 注意 what 的含义: “…的人”, “…的事”

What she does is different from what she says.

I don't understand what you said.

### 9. make sure(that) 务必…; 务请…; 查明, 弄清楚

eg. Make sure that you look after the flowers while I'm away.

Please make sure that everything is ready before the operation.

I think the train leaves at four, but you'd better make sure.

## 典型题例分析

【例】\_\_\_\_\_ printed(印刷), the book will be a great success.

A. as      B. While      C. Since      D. Once

once, 连词, 一旦。据题意“一旦付印, 这本书将会非常成功。”应选答案 D。注意“once”与“as soon as”的区别。前者需含有条件意味, 后者则强调时间的紧接。例如:

① As soon as the bell rang, the students ran out of the classroom.

② Once you see it, you'll never forget it.

同时还要注意“once”还可用作副词, 表示“一次”及“曾经”。例如:

① I've been here once.

② The book was once popular but nobody reads it today.

## 高考真题选析

1. They would not allow him \_\_\_\_\_ across the enemy line. (MET 1987, 58)

A. to risk going      B. risking to go

C. for risk to go      D. risk going

该题的考试目标有两项, 一是不定式在句中作宾语补足语的用法; 二是同 risk 一词构成动宾结构的表达形式。allow 后常跟带 to 的不定式构成宾语补足语, risk 一词须接动名词。故该题的答案为 A。

2. —Shall we go skating or stay at home?

—Which \_\_\_\_ do yourself? (MET 1992, 13)

- A. do you rather                      B. would you rather  
C. will you rather                    D. should you rather

该题考查考生是否掌握了 would rather 这一短语, 而 do will 和 should 均不能同 rather 构成固定搭配。故 B 为正确答案。

### 跟踪强化训练

1. As a teacher, you should try \_\_\_\_\_ your classes lively and interesting.

- A. teach                      B. give  
C. to work                    D. to make

2. You must do \_\_\_\_\_ he or she tells you to do.

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

3. How about the two of us \_\_\_\_\_ a walk down the garden?

- A. to take                      B. take  
C. taking                      D. to be taking

4. Fatehr makes \_\_\_\_\_ that all the lights are turned off before he goes to bed.

- A. clear                      B. sure  
C. ready                      D. good

5. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ to ask?

- A. any else questions              B. any questions else  
C. any others questions            D. any other questions

6. —Mum, I think I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to get back to school.

—Not really, my dear. You'd better stay at home for another day or two.

- A. so well                      B. so good  
C. well enough                  D. good enough

7. The book I put on your desk was not \_\_\_\_\_ I had bought two days before.

- A. which                      B. it  
C. the one                      D. the one what

8. When the cup \_\_\_\_\_ to the teacher, he got angry.

- A. had returned                      B. has returned  
C. was returned                      D. returned



9. \_\_\_\_\_ dipped a finger into the mixture and sucked it.  
A. Each of student      B. Each of them  
C. Every of them      D. Everyone of the them
10. The teacher tasted the mixture and smiled, looking rather \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. pleasure      B. pleasing      C. please      D. pleased
11. Remember, you must do everything \_\_\_\_\_ I do.  
A. which      B. what      C. as      D. like that
12. \_\_\_\_\_ kerosene or castor  
A. Has the cup filled with      B. Does the cup full with  
C. was the cup full of      D. Is the cup full with
13. You will miss the train \_\_\_\_\_ you hurry up.  
A. unless      B. as      C. if      D. until
14. —Take this medicine, please.  
—Do I have to? It tastes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. terrible      B. terribly      C. well      D. good
15. Don't go into the forest \_\_\_\_\_ a knife.  
A. unless      B. except      C. instead of      D. without
16. They would not allow him \_\_\_\_\_ the basin in the corner over there.  
A. to use      B. using  
C. for use      D. use
17. The boy wanted to ride his bicycle in the street, but his mother told him \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. not to      B. not to do  
C. not do it      D. do not to
18. \_\_\_\_\_ you understand the rule, you will have no further difficulty.  
A. Then      B. However      C. As      D. Once
19. Don't touch \_\_\_\_\_ before you do the experiment.  
A. something      B. everything  
C. nothing      D. anything
20. Don't drink \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. too much      B. much too  
C. too many      D. many too

答案: 1—5 DBCBD 6—10 CCCBD 11—15 CCAAD 16—20 AADDA