

高考英语应试必读

主编 赵 伟

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编委 (以姓氏笔划为序)

张志亮 郭术民 刘茂林

韩新宁 林丙学 陈述清

余光君 刘青林 于金建

审校 曹永毅

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前 言

本书是为中学生更好地进行英语高考而编写的,主要帮助他们
他们对英语语法、完形填空、阅读理解、短文改错和书面表达有
一个概括的了解,并通过理论指导下的实践,以达到提高运用英
语能力的目的。

本书是由全国各地战斗在教学第一线的一部分教师编写而
成。其突出特点是实用性强。全书共分五部分。语法巩固与提
高就高考所涉及的语法进行重点讲解,并专门指出应注意的问
题,设了专项练习,真正做到巩固与提高。完形填空、阅读理解、
短文改错、书面表达这四部分除设了专项练习外,还专门对答题
技巧进行了阐述。最后附有“常见考点训练 100 例”。总之,每一
部分都从应考的角度进行讲解。本书还以正误对比的形式把中
学生英语学习中常犯错误进行归纳分析,这无疑是学习英语难
得的财富。本书所选文章做到科学性、实用性和趣味性的有机统
一,难度适中。相信阅读此书后一定会使您深受教益。

由于编者的学识水平有限,书中疏漏不妥之处在所难免,恳
请读者不吝赐教。

编 者

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第一篇 语法巩固与提高

第一章 冠词、名词、代词、It 的用法

I、冠词

冠词是加在名词前帮助说明名词含义的辅助词。它不能单独担任一个成分。冠词分不定冠词 a(an)和定冠词 the。

一、不定冠词的用法

1. 表“类属”，指人或事物中的一个。

His father is an engineer. (not a worker)

2. “每一”，相当于 every.

The car goes 50 miles an hour.

3. 表数量，相当于 one。

He has been there for a week.

4. “某一”，用法同 some。

A Comrade Wang comes to see you.

有位王同志要见你。

二、定冠词的用法

1. 特指某人或某物。

Turn on the radio, please.

It's in the winter of 1963 that I was born.

2. 宇宙间独一无二的事物前加 the。

the earth, the sky, the world, the Great Wall...

but; in space, in nature 不加 the.

3. 山、河、海、岛等地理名词前一般加 the.

the Urals, the Yellow River, the Taiwan Straits...

4. 序数词、方位词、形容词最高级或乐器名词前加 the .

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

Mary often helps me to play the piano.

三、一般不加冠词的情况

1. 在专有名词、物质名词、抽象名词前。

Beijing is the capital of China.

2. 季节、月份、星期、球类、三餐等名词前。

Spring comes after winter. 冬去春来。

3. 呼语、家庭称谓和表示职务的名词前。

Father is out but mother is at home.

He was elected president of the meeting.

4. 当两个或两个以上的名词用 and 连接时,如果带有对比的含义或习惯上总是在一起作用,常省去冠词。

Father and son attended the meeting together.

父子俩一起出席了会议。

The two were like teacher and student, though they are the same age.

两人虽然年龄相同,却象师生一样。

四、注意的问题

1. a 与 an 的用法区别: a 用在辅音开头的词前, an 用在元音开头的词前。

a one-eyed dog → an old man;

a European → an English teacher;

a university → an ugly face;

a hot day → an honest boy ...

2. 与序数词连用,表示“又...”,与 another 相近。

He has failed twice, but he wants to have a third try.

3. the 可加在形容词前,表示一类人(作主语时,谓语常用复数)。

the sick 病人, the living 活着的人, the wounded 伤员...

4. 冠词的位置:

① half an hour, half the men, both the girls, all the boys...

② so good a boy = such a good boy
What a fine day = How fine a day.

③ He is as good a student as you.
他和你一样,是个好学生。

④ quite a difficult book 一本相当难的书
quite a few people 许多人
rather cold a day = a rather cold day
It's too difficult a test to me. 这工作对我来说是太难了。

Exercises 冠词

1. We know very little about ____ universe.
A. an B. × C. a D. the
2. There's ____ "m" and ____ "n" in the word "mine".
A. a, an B. an, a C. an, an D. the, the
3. He's ____ honest child and living with his uncle in Belgium, ____ European country.

- A. an, an B. a, a C. an, a D. a, an
4. He was elected ____ of ____ in 1988.
 A. the president, the U. S.
 B. a president, United States
 C. president, the United States
 D. for president, U. S.
5. I didn't play ____ yesterday. I played ____ instead.
 A. tennis, violin
 B. the tennis, violin
 C. the tennis, the violin
 D. tennis, the violin
6. ____ Party secretary and ____ headmaster of our school is to attend the meeting.
 A. A, a B. The, ×
 C. The, the D. a, the
7. These cakes are made of ____ rice.
 A. the B. some C. a D. ×
8. It was ____ day as I have ever spent.
 A. such pleasant a B. so pleasant
 C. as pleasant a D. as a pleasant
9. ____ has just taken his first steps into ____ space.
 A. A man, × B. Man, the
 C. A man, the D. Man, ×
10. The boy was smiling ____ ear ____ ear.
 A. from, to B. from one, to another
 C. from an, to an D. from the, to the

11. He's tried twice, and the captain asks him to have ____ third try.
A. a B. some C. another D. the
12. ____ Chinese people are ____ great people.
A. ×, the B. The, the C. The, a D. ×, a
13. ____ Browns are at home reading ____ People's Daily.
A. The, × B. The, the C. A, the D. ×, the
14. They sailed along ____ Changjiang River for 2 weeks before they arrived ____ home.
A. the, the B. the, x C. a, x D. x, the
15. What about going to ____ this evening?
A. the cinema B. a cinema
C. cinema. D. cinemas
16. The hunter is strong. He's never been to ____ .
A. a hospital B. the hospital
C. hospital D. hospitals
17. ____ worker and ____ poet was invited to the party yesterday.
A. The, the B. A, a C. The, a D. The. ×
18. Alice is ____ taller of the two girls.
A. so B. the C. a lot of D. a
19. ____ higher the plane flies, ____ less clearly we can see it.
A. A, the B. The, a C. A, a D. The, the
20. All of ____ sudden, we were caught in ____ rain.
A. the, × B. a, the C. ×, a D. the, the

II、名词

名词是表示人或事物的名称的词。它分为可数名词、不可数名词和专有名词三类。

一、名词的数——单数和复数

名词复数的构成,通常是在其词尾加“s”或“es”。

1. 一般情况加“s”。

student→students, face→faces, key→keys

2. 在音标为 [s], [tʃ], [ʃ] 结尾的名词后加“es”。

class→classes, match→matches, brush→brushes

3. “辅音字母+y”结尾,先变y为i,再加“es”。

duty→duties, story→stories, factory→factories

4. 以“o”结尾的词,除 hero, Negro, potato 和 tomato 加 es 外,其余均加“s”。

The heroes and the Negroes are eating potatoes and tomatoes.

5. 以 f(fe) 结尾,多数变 f(fe) 为 v, 再加“es”。

thief→thieves, wolf→wolves, leaf→leaves

特殊情况: serfs, roofs, gulfs, beliefs, handkerchiefs 或者 handkerchieves.

6. 少数名词(包括合成名词),其复数形式为特殊的,应个别记忆。

child→children, foot→feet, mouse→mice.

man teacher→men teachers(男教师)

woman doctor→women doctors(女大夫)

特殊情况: boy student→boy students;

girl friend→girl friends

二、名词所有格

它表示名词与名词之间的所有关系,一般在名词词尾加 's 构成(主要用于有生命的名词和表示时间、距离等无生命的名词)

men's clothing, half an hour's walk,
three weeks' leave, at the tailor's (shop)...

三、注意的问题

1. 一般说来,不可数名词没有复数形式;如果有,往往意思发生变化。如:paper(纸)→papers(论文), good(好处)→goods(货物)等,因此若表示“一(些)…”常用 a piece of…或者 some pieces of…等形式。如: a piece of news, two pieces of wood, a bottle of ink…;若表示“许多…”,则常用 much, a lot of, a great deal of 等修饰语。如: much progress, a lot of homework, a great deal of knowledge...

2. 有些名词单复数同形,如 Japanese, deer, sheep; 有的则用复数形式表示单数,如: news, physics, politics, maths; 有的则用单数形式表示复数,如: people, cattle, police; 有的则只有复数形式。如: trousers, clothes(衣服), glasses(眼镜)。

What a good Chinese he is! → What good Chinese they are!

Look, the police are searching everybody there.

3. of+名词(代词)也可构成所有格,主要用于不能加 's 构成所有格的无生命的名词。在特殊情况下,表示所有关系要用“双重所有格”,即“of+名词所有格”。

the length of the road, the works of Marx = Marx's

He is a friend of my father's 他是我父亲的一个朋友。

4. 表示两人或两人以上所共有,最后一个名词用所有格形式;若有同位语,所有格加在同位语上。

John and Mary's books 约翰和玛丽共有的书

my brother John's books 我哥哥约翰的书

Exercises (名词)

- Thank you for taking _____ trouble to help me.
A. so many B. such many
C. so much D. great deal
- Hill was sentenced to _____ , but he isn't _____. He'll never _____ .
A. dead, death, die B. die, death, dead
C. death, dead, die D. die, dead, death
- We went to see the old man every _____.
A. third days B. four day
C. five days D. other days
- _____ came that our team has won the contest.
A. A word B. The word
C. Word D. Words
- The pool is open every two days, that is, it is open _____.
A. every other day B. each passing day
C. one more day D. one other day
- Hurry up. We have to get there before _____.
A. darkness B. dark
C. the darkness D. the dark

7. Those ____ are now eating ____ under the big tree.
 A. woman doctor, milk and cake
 B. Germans, bread and chicken
 C. Japanese, some tomatos
 D. Frenchmen, two dishes of meats
8. There were only a ____ number of girls outside.
 A. small B. little C. good D. few
9. He lives in the country, about ____ drive from here.
 A. two-hours B. three hours
 C. two hours' D. two hour's
10. I hope that Mr. Brown will come in ____ time.
 A. three week's B. three weeks
 C. three-weeks D. three weeks'
11. They had a wonderful time at ____ Palace.
 A. the Childrens B. Children's
 C. the Children's D. children
12. Miss Smith is a friend of ____ .
 A. Mary's mother's B. Mary's mother
 C. Mother's of Mary D. Mary mother's
13. This is my ____ book.
 A. brother John B. brother's John
 C. brother' John's D. brother John's
14. Li Hong's mother has bought a new ____ for her.
 A. suit B. clothes
 C. clothing D. dresses
15. Carelessness is the usual ____ of fire.

- A. cause B. reason
C. excuse D. result
16. China has ____ of more than one billion.
A. the population B. a population
C. populations D. population
17. She has ____ that she's unable to get a good job.
A. such small education B. so little education
C. such little education D. a so small education
18. Don't worry, that fat man won't take up ____ in the car.
A. too much room B. much too room
C. such much rooms D. too many room
19. Please pass me ____, I'm rather hungry.
A. two breads B. two pieces of breads
C. two pieces of bread D. two piece of bread
20. All the people at the meeting are ____ teachers.
A. chemical B. chemistry's
C. mathematics D. mathematics'
21. He spends a lot of money on ____ .
A. photoes B. radios
C. pianoes D. toys
22. ____ is standing at the corner of the street.
A. A police B. The police
C. Police D. A policeman
23. The ____ were kept in the safe (保险柜).
A. jewel B. jewels C. jewelry D. jewelries
24. Is there _____ for one more in the car?

A. seat

B. situation

C. position

D. room

25. — Whose turn is it? — It's ____ .

A. one

B. me

C. Mary's

D. Tom

III、代词

代词是用来代替名词或相当于名词的词,其主要用途是在句子中避免名词的重复。

一、代词概述

代词可分为人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、疑问代词、关系代词和不定代词。

1. 人称代词

人 称 \ 格	数		复数	
	单数	宾格	主格	宾格
第一人称	I	me	We	us
第二人称	You	you	You	you
第三人称	He She It	him her it	They	them

2. 物主代词

种 类	人 称		第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
	数				
形容词性 物主代词	单数	my	your	his , her , its	
	复数	our	your	their	
名词性 物主代词	单数	mine	yours	his , hers , its	
	复数	ours	yours	theirs	

3. 反身代词

数 \ 人 称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
	单数	myself	yourself
复数	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

4. 指示代词:即 this(these)和 that(those)等,它在句中既可起形容词的作用,作定语,又可起名词的作用,作主语、宾语和表语。

5. 疑问代词:即构成特殊疑问句的代词,共有5个: who, whom, whose, what, which.

6. 关系代词:即引导定语从句的 who, whom, whose,