

高中英语取胜绝招

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精点高考热点语法16条、精选37篇改错，指点迷津

传授完形填空、阅读理解、短文改错、书面表达、听力训练、做题技巧

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前言

本书是专为参加高考编写的学习及复习用书，既适合于高一、高二学生打基础使用，又适合于高三学生升学使用。长期以来，考生迫切需要一本既能夯实基础，以不变应万变；又能在原有基础上有所拔高，掌握解题技巧和快速提高应试能力的参考书。为此，平顶山一中优秀教师李喜营及上海市英语教学权威宋岚联合数所名校资深教师倾力编写了此书。

该书立足于新考纲，符合高考的新特点。汇讲了十年高考试题精萃；涵盖了中学阶段所学的全部语法内容。

传授完形填空、阅读理解、书面表达、听力训练的做题技巧，精编了37篇短文改错、改错热点、难点面面俱到。并以穿串记忆法和口诀巧记法帮助学生掌握一个科学，合理的知识网络。既便于贮存，又便于提取应用。

该书不搞题海战术，不以繁杂的习题充斥内容，而全部是编者的智慧和高考命题的特大重点。因此，它的含金量高。学生在复习时采用，必定在有限的时间内获得最佳效果。

我们希望该书有助于克服学生在学习中长期存在的死记硬背，大量做题。却效果不大的现象。使学生切实体会到怎样从“知识型”向“能力型”，从“苦读型”到“巧读型”转变。我们有理由相信这本书将成为广大学生的良师益友。

虽然我们在编写过程中，本着对学生认真负责的态度，章章推敲，节节细审，点点把关。但书中难免有纰漏之处。恳请读者和专家不吝指正。

平顶山市一中 李喜营

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第一节 单项填空征途险要 热点难点面面俱到

单项填空从五个方面考查学生的实际水平:1.基础语法知识;2.语法知识的运用能力;3.词组的搭配和习惯用法;4.对词义的正确理解;5.交际功能(日常交际语的用法)。

对单项填空要仔细审题,正确理解题意,从语法结构,词的搭配,习惯用法及具体的语境等方面分析推理,切忌断章取义,要弄清楚是语法知识,习惯用法还是短语搭配。

(一)冠词(Articles)

【考点透视】

1. NMET 2000 Most animals have little connection with _____ animals of _____ different kind unless they kill them for food.

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

答案:B。animals 在这里属于泛指, animals of a different kind 一种不同种类的动物。kind 在文中是“种类”,是可数名词单数,所以前面要加不定冠词。

2. NMET 99 Paper money was in _____ use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in _____ thirteenth century.

A. the; X B. the; the C. X; the D. X; X

答案:C。in use 为惯用语;这类不用冠词的惯用语很多,如:in nature(在性质上),in size(在大小上),in area(在面积上),at work(在工作),at dinner(在吃晚饭)。

第二项是序数词前加 the;但泛指“再一个”或“再一次”,要用不定冠词 a,如:a second time, a third time 等。

3. NMET 94 She is _____ newcomer to _____ chemistry, but she has already made some important discoveries.

A. the; the B. the; X C. a; X D. a; the

答案:C。作表语的个体名词泛指一律加 a,学科前不加冠词。

4. MET 93 Many people are still in _____ habit of writing silly things in _____ public place.

A. the; the B. X; X C. the; X D. X; the

答案:C。有定语修饰的名词前往往加 the, writing silly things 为定语,又如: The few friends she has made there are all gone.

泛指的复数名词前不加 the, 故 public places 前不加 the, 又如:

X people tend to think X boys are cleverer than X girls.

5. MET 92 —Where's Jack?

—I think he is still in _____ bed, but he might just be in _____ bathroom.

A. X; X B. the; the C. the; X D. X; the

答案:D。in bed 为习惯搭配;又如:by hand, in sight 等。

in the bathroom 特指某一具体地点,这样的介词短语都加 the,如:in the classroom, under the tree 等。

【重点难点导析】

1. 不定冠词 a, an 表示泛指,第一次提到的人和物的个体名词前用 a, an。如: a desk, an overcoat.
2. the 表示特指。加在已经提过的人或事前面。
3. 世界上独一无二的东西,如:月亮,地球,宇宙,江河湖海,山脉等地理名称前,加定冠词。
4. 乐器,普通名词构成的专有名词前加 the,如 play the piano, the People's Republic of China, 姓氏前加 the,如 the Smiths 表示一家人。
5. 三餐,节日,球类游戏,国家,城市,大洲,学科,星期等名词前不加 the。
6. 表示类别的个体名词前可加 a, the 或用复数不加冠词。如: The hammer is a useful tool.
7. 抽象名词如 help, hope, 物质名词如 iron, glass 等一般泛指不加 a 或 the, 特指才加 the。
8. 抽象名词如 help, success, failure, fright, surprise 表示一个人或事可加 a。如: The meeting is a success.
9. 形容词加 the 表示一类人,如: the rich 富人们。
10. 构成一个整体的二个并列名词不加 the, 如: father and son, from hand to mouth.

【高考例证】

1. NMET95 —I'd like _____ information about the management of your hotel, please.
—Well, you could have _____ word with the manager. He might be helpful.
A. some; a B. an; some C. some; some D. an; a
答案:A。
2. MET90 Beyond _____ stars, the astronauts saw nothing but _____ space.
A. the; X B. the; the C. a; X D. X; X
答案:A。
3. NMET97 —Have you seen _____ pen? I left it here this morning.
—Is it _____ black one? I think I saw it somewhere.
A. a; the B. the; the C. the; a D. a; a
答案:D。

【方法诀窍】

1. 掌握加定冠词,加不定冠词和不加冠词的总规则,以整带零。
2. 掌握惯用语。
3. 根据语感判断。

(二) 名词、名词所有格、数词主谓一致 (Nouns, Numerals, Agreement)

【考点透视】

1. NMET96 Many people agree that _____ knowledge of English is a must in _____ international trade to-

day.

A. a; X

B. the; an

C. the; the

D. X; the

答案:A。此题看似考查冠词,实则考查名词。抽象名词,如 knowledge 本不加冠词,但表示具体哪门知识加 a;有定语修饰,有时还加 the,如 the science of biology。

2. NMET96 Oh, John, _____ you gave us!

A. How a great surprise

B. How pleasant surprise

C. What a pleasant surprise

D. What pleasant surprise

答案:C。抽象名词本不可数,但表示一个令人吃惊的人或事要加 a。

3. MET93 We've missed the last bus, I'm afraid we have no _____ but to take a taxi.

A. way

B. choice

C. possibility

D. selection

答案:B。名词同义和近义词的区别很重要,主要从固定句型、习惯用语和与动词的搭配去区别。

4. MET85 —I wonder whose bicycle it is.

—It might be my _____.

A. neighbour's

B. dear neighbour

C. neighbor

D. neighbours

答案:A。有生命的东西要表示“的”字用所有格's。

5. NMET95 —Where's your brother?

—At _____.

A. Mr. Green's

B. Greens

C. the Mr Green's

D. the Greens

答案:A。“在某人家”用人名加's。如:at Mr Smith's house, house 可省去,如果表示“一家人的”姓氏用复数,前面加 the,后面用所有格,如 at the Smiths。类似的短语还有:at the chemist's (shop) (在药店), at the barber's (在理发店), baker's (在面包店), butcher's (在商店)。

6. MET92 Shortly after the accident two _____ policemen were sent to the spot to keep order.

A. dozen of

B. dozens

C. dozen

D. dozens of

答案:C。事故发生后不久,二十四名警察被派到出事地点维持秩序。数词 dozen, score, hundred, thousand, million 等前面加数字用单数,如:two score birds, several hundred people, three thousand books 等。

【重点难点导析】

1. 名词的数

① 名词分个体名词,如:desk, man 有单复数之分。

② 集体名词,如 people, police, cattle 本身为复数。

③ family, class, team 表示成员时为复数,表示整体为单数。

④ 集合名词,如:equipment, clothing, jewelry 没有复数,可在前面加 a piece of 等量词。

⑤ 抽象名词,如 hope, help, freedom 一般没有复数。

⑥物质名词,如 gas, glass, iron 一般没有单数,表示类别可用复数。

2. 名词所有格

①一般表示人和有生命的名词前用's,但有日,月,地球,昨天,今天,明天和其他一些无生命的名词前也会有's。

②一些习惯用法: a friend of my father's, China's, within a stone's throw (近在咫尺)。

③两人共有的东西只在后面一个名词加's。如 Tom and Jack's room。两人分别有的东西分别加's。如 Tom's and Mary's rooms。

④else 和 one 有所有格。如: The book is not mine. It is anyone else's. One must know one's shortcomings.

3. 数词

①其数词注意其使用和拼写。如 Class One, Room 203, Lesson Fifteen, World War One, Bus No. 6; 前面不加冠词 the。注意: forty, ninety 的拼写。

②基数词变复数的用法。如 in the 1980's 或 in the eighties (在八十年代), in one's eighties (在一个人80多岁时)。

③序数词前冠词的使用。表示顺序用 the, 如: He was the first to come. the Fifteenth Lesson, the Second World War。表示“再一个”, “又一个”, 用 a, 如: He tried a second time。

④序数词的拼写和发音。如: sixth [sɪksθ], eighth [eɪθ], ninth [naɪnθ], twelfth [twelfθ], twentieth [twentiθ], fortieth [fɔ:tiθ], ninetieth [naɪntiθ]。

⑤分数的表示法。分子为基数词, 分母为序数词, 分子为二以上, 分母要加s。如: one-third, two-thirds。

⑥dozen, score (二十) 前面加数词用单数, 如: two dozen pencils, several score people。

⑦hundred, thousand, million, billion 前面加数词却必须用 many thousands of books。

4. 主谓一致

是句子中主语与谓语动词之间的关系, 谓语动词按主语的数变化。

①They each have a book. They 为主语, each 为同位语, 因此为 they have。

②He, together with his brothers, is to go outing. He 做主语, together with his brothers 为状语, 因此为 is。

③如果有连词 either...or; neither...nor; not only...but also 连接主语, 谓语动词按靠它近的名词变化。

Not only he but also I am to go camping。

④each woman and each man; every boy and girl 用单数动词。

⑤many a man 为单数动词。

⑥分数和百分比按其所接的名词的单复数变化, 如 Two-thirds of the land is covered by water. 80% of the population are peasants。

【高考例证】

1. NMET95 He gained his _____ by printing _____ of famous writers.

A. wealth; work

B. wealths; works

C. wealths; work

D. wealth; works

答案: D。

2. MET92 Shortly after the accident two _____ policemen were sent to the spot to keep order.

A. dozen of

B. dozens

C. dozen

D. dozens of

答案:C。

3. NMET97 If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask them to leave a _____.
☒ A. message B. letter C. sentence D. notice

答案:A. (leave sb. a message)。

4. NMET96 We've worked out the plan, and now we must put it into _____.
 A. fact ☒ B. practice C. reality D. deed

答案:B。

【方法诀窍】

1. 掌握名词复数和所有格的规律, 牢记特殊, 带动一般。如: men doctors; women teachers; two shoe stores。
2. 掌握基数词和序数词的各自用法。
3. 主谓一致要逐点攻破, 零打碎敲。

(三) 形容词、副词 (Adjectives, Adverbs)

【考点透视】

1. NMET 2000 _____ to take this adventure course will certainly learn a lot of useful skills.

A. Brave enough students B. Enough brave students
☒ C. Students brave enough D. Students enough brave

答案:C 形容词短语作定语要放在被修饰的名词的后面。Enough 要放在被修饰的形容词或副词的后面。

2. NMET 2000 It's always difficult being in a foreign country, _____ if you don't speak the language.

A. extremely B. naturally C. basically ☒ D. especially

答案:D especially 常用于状语从句或介词短语的前面, 用于加强语气。

3. MET93 It takes a long time to go there by train. It's _____ by road.

A. quick B. the quickest C. much quick ☒ D. quicker

答案:D. 比较级是形容词和副词的重要用法, 两个事物相比必须用比较级, 此处为 by train 和 by road 相比。

4. MET88 He had never spent a _____ day.

A. more worry B. most worried
 C. more worrying D. most worrying

答案:C. 这里省掉了 than this day, 意为“他从没过过比这再焦虑的一天”。又如: I have never had better food than this. 现在分词和过去分词形容词化时, 其比较级和最高级在前面加 more 和 most。

5. MET94 If there were no examination, we should have _____ at school.

A. the happiest time B. a more happier time
 C. much happiest time ☒ D. a much happier time

答案:D. much 用来加强比较级, 此句为虚拟语气。

6. MET91 - How did you find your visit to the museum?

- I thoroughly enjoyed it, it was _____ than I expected.

- A. far more interesting B. even much interesting
C. so more interesting D. a lot much interesting

答案: A. 比较级形容词、副词前可加 much, far, a lot, a great deal, even 加强语气。

7. MET93 - If you don't like the red coat, take the blue one.

- Ok, but do you have _____ size in blue? This one is a bit tight for me.

- A. a big B. bigger C. the big D. the bigger

答案: B. 比原来所说的 "the blue one" 要大一些, 因此用比较级。

8. MET92 Which is the _____ country, Canada or Australia?

- A. a large B. the larger C. a larger D. larger

答案: D.

【重点难点导析】

1. 形容词一般在句中作定语, 表语, 复合宾语的一部分, 有时可作方式状语。

如: beautiful flowers (定语)

The room is bright and clean. (表语)

Who left the door open? (宾语补足语)

He came back safe and sound. (方式状语)

2. 副词做状语表示时间, 地点, 程度, 方式等。

如: He graduated in 1998.

He lives at No. 5 Zhongshang Road.

It is rather cold today.

He is waiting anxiously.

3. in, out, on, off, away, over 等副词作表语, 宾补状语等。

如: He is not in. I found him out. He got in.

4. 形容词通过加后缀 -ly 可以成为副词, 如: quickly, easily, sadly, surprisingly, 但要注意 lovely, lively, lonely, friendly 等为形容词。

5. fairly, very, quite, too, nearly 不接形容词、副词比较级; rather, almost 可接形容词、副词的比较级。

6. nearly 不接否定词; almost 接比较级, 否定词; mostly 表示 "大多数", 如: They are mostly visiting scientists.

7. 形容词、副词有比较级和最高级。

① 单音节词一般在词尾加 er, est; 部分双音节或多音节词加 more, most.

如: happy - happier - happiest

hot - hotter - hottest

often - more often - most often

carefully - more carefully - most carefully

② 通过加 -ly 词尾构成的副词做比较级和最高级用加 more, most; 如 more slowly, most slowly

③ 现在分词和过去分词做形容词用加 more, most; 如 more tiring, most tiring, more touched, most touched

④两个东西相比必须用比较级,并用连词 than,如:He is no richer than I. 他不比我富有(我俩都穷)。

⑤三个以上的东西相比用最高级。如:Of the three boys, he is the tallest. (比较:He is the taller of the two boys.)

【高考例证】

1. NMET95 Can you believe that in a rich country there should be many poor people?

- A. such; such B. such; so C. so; so D. so; such

答案:B。

2. NMET97 Wait till you are more . It's better to be sure than sorry.

- A. inspired B. satisfied C. calm D. certain

答案:D。

3. NMET94 We all write , even when there's not much to say.

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

答案:A。

4. NMET96 —Are you feeling ?

—Yes, I am fine now.

- A. any well B. any better C. quite good D. quite better

答案:B。

5. NMET94 John plays football , if not better than, David.

- A. as well B. as well as C. so well D. so well as

答案:B。

【方法诀窍】

1. 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级为重点,切记两个东西或人相比用比较级,三个以上为最高级。
2. 牢记比较级词前的副词 much, many, far, a lot, a great deal, even, still 的意思和位置。
3. 掌握特殊形容词、副词的用法,如 lonely, lively, alone, asleep, almost, rather, quite, very。

(四)代词(Pronouns)

【考点透视】

1. NMET 2000 —Why don't we take a little break?

—Didn't we just have ?

- A. it B. that C. one D. this

答案:C。代词 it 用来指代前面提到过的一个事物,that 常用来指代一个概念,经常为不可数名词,one 常用来指代与前面提到过的事物中同类却是不同的另一个。This 是近指。本题中 take a little break 与下文中 have one 即 have a little break 虽然是意义相同,但却是不同时间的另一事物。

2. NMET 2000 If you want to change for a double room you'll have to pay _____ \$ 15.

A. another B. other C. more D. each

答案: A another 与数字连用, 意义是: 还需要, 还有, 它相当于 数字与 more 的连用。

如: I want to buy 20 copies of this book, so please hand me five more books (= another five books).

3. NMET96 —When shall we meet again?

—Make it _____ day you like; It's all the same to me.

A. one B. any C. some D. another

答案: B. any 可指任何一天, one day 指具体的一天, some day 指某一天, another day 指另外的一天, any 含有任何一个的意思。如: You may take any of them. He is taller than any other one in the class.

4. MET87 —Shall I sit at this end of the boat or the other end?

—If you keep still, you can sit at _____ end.

A. neither B. each C. either D. any

答案: C. 不定代词 either 表示两个中任何一个, neither 为全否定, both 表示全肯定, not both 为部分否定, any 表示三者以上, each 强调二者或三者以上“每一个”。

5. MET87 As we were asleep, _____ of us heard the sound.

A. both B. none C. either D. any

答案: B. none 表示三个以上人或物的全否。往往表示上文已提过的人或物, “we”在上文提过, none 后面可加 of。

6. MET85 —Can you leave your children at home alone?

—Yes, they can take care of _____ now.

A. them B. their C. themselves D. himself

答案: C. 反身强调代词用作同位语, 动词或介词的宾语、表语等, 此处为介词宾语。

【重点难点导析】

1. 人称代词

①主格 I; you; he; she; it; we; you; they 在句中做主语。

②宾格 me; you; him; her; it; us; you; them 在句中做宾语。

2. 物主代词

①形容词性: my; your; its; our; your; their 在句中做定语。

②名词性: mine; yours; his; hers; its; ours; yours; theirs 在句中做主语、宾语、表语。

3. 自身代词(反身强调代词) myself; yourself; herself; himself; itself; ourselves; yourselves; oneself 在句中做同位语、宾语、表语, 但不能做主语。

4. 相互代词 each other; one another 在句中主要做宾语, 有所有格 each other's。

5. 不定代词

①something; anything; nothing; everything; somebody; anybody; nobody; no one; everybody。

a. 表示请求建议用 somebody; something。

b. 不与 of 连用。

- c. 定语放其后, 如: something nice.
d. everybody, everything 与 not 合用为部分否定。

② both, either, neither

- a. 只表示两个人或物
b. both + not 为部分否定
c. neither, either 做主语, 谓语为单数。

③ some others, still others 一些…另一些…还有一些。

- b. one, the other (只有两个) 一个…另一个。
c. one, another; a third (泛指) 一个…再一个。
d. the others 所有其余的人(特指)。
e. others 泛指别人。

④ all, every, each

- a. all, every 加 not 为部分否定。
b. each 可做主语, 同位语, 宾语。
c. all 可表示人, 也可表示物。

⑤ some, any, one, none

- a. some 用于疑问句表请求建议。
b. one 有所有格 one's 和复数 ones, 指代可数的人和物。
c. none 可表示有范围的指过的人或物, 谓语动词可用单数也可用复数。

⑥ little, a little, few, a few

- a. little, few 表示否定意义。a little; a few 表示肯定意义。
b. many; much, 可用于否定句; a lot of, a great deal of, plenty of 等不能用于否定句。

【高考例证】

1. NMET2000 Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare—you must learn to _____.

A. support B. care C. spare D. share

答案: D share 分享, 共享, spare 分, 匀出, 抽出

2. NMET2000 The managers discussed the plan that they would like to see _____ the next year.

A. carry out B. carrying out C. carried out D. to carry out

答案: C 这是一个比较典型的 see sth. done 的结构。句中 see 的宾语是关系代词 that, 并且被提前到定语从句的前面, 所以, 在句中我们并没有直接看到 see 的宾语。后边是宾语的补足语。由于 carry out 与宾语 that 所指代的名词 the plan 是被动关系, 所以要用过去分词。短语 carry out the plan: 执行这个计划。

3. NMET2000 I've worked with children before, so I know what _____ in my new job.

A. expected B. to expect C. to be expecting D. expects

答案: B 特殊疑问代词与不定式一起构成了不定式的复合结构。What 用作不定式动词的宾语, 但是不定式用主动, 这是因为在句中能够找到不定式动作 expect 的发出者, 即主语 I, 否则, 不定式要用被动。

4. NMET97 I agree with most of what you said, but I don't agree with _____.

A. everything B. anything C. something D. nothing

答案:A。部分否定。

5. NMET97 Sarah has read lots of stories by American writers. Now she would like to read _____ stories by writers from _____ countries.

A. some; any B. other; some C. some; other D. other; other

答案:C。

6. NMET95 They were all very tired, but _____ of them would stop to take a rest.

A. any B. some C. none D. neither

答案:C。

7. NMET95 Have you finished your report yet?

No, I'll finish in _____ ten minutes.

A. another B. other C. more D. less

答案:A。表示还须用十分钟。

8. NMET99 —Are the new rules working?

—Yes. _____ books are stolen.

A. Few B. More C. Some D. None

答案:A。表示“新的规则奏效,几乎没有书被偷。”

【方法诀窍】

不定代词为重点,个个击破,以点带面。

(五) 短语动词 (Phrasal Verbs)

【考点透视】

在高考的单项选择中短语动词是必设的一个考点。考查方式灵活多样,多设置在一定的语言环境中。在1995年到1998年的高考中,每年都设有该考点。

1. 对词意的考查,通过对意思相近的一组动词(短语)的比较,来区分两者之间语意上的差异。如:

NMET99 —Do you think the Stars will beat the Bulls?

—Yes, they have better players. So I _____ them to win.

A. hope B. prefer C. expect D. want

答案:C。hope表示说话人的主观意愿;expect表示期待,指望(按规律如此),该句意为“你认为明星队能够打败公牛队吗?”“是的,他们有很好的队员,我期待他们能赢。”

NMET99 _____ him and then try to copy what he does.

A. Mind B. Glance at C. Stare at D. Watch

答案:D。表示只有经过仔细的观察,才能进行模仿。

2. 对固定的动词短语的考查。将固定短语中的动词、介、副词或名词中的任意一项或两项空出来,考查短语动词的结构和语意,如:

NMET94 Here is my card. Let's keep in _____.

A. touch B. relating C. connection D. friendship

答案:A。keep in touch with sb.为固定短语,表示“与某人保持联系”。

MET93 The captain _____ an apology to the passengers for the delay caused by bad weather.

- A. made B. said C. put D. passed

答案:A。make an apology为固定短语。

3. 考查动词(短语)与状语搭配是否一致,即延续性动词与短暂性动词和状语的搭配问题。

MET90 It was until last year that they _____.

- A. got married B. worked on the farm
C. returned from the countryside D. began to do the research work

答案:A。

4. 考查动词的宾语结构。如:

NMET97 When Bruce arrived in London, he spent all his time _____ and visiting all the important museums and buildings.

- A. looking B. travelling C. call on D. look

答案:B。

【重点难点导析】

- 由相同动词构成不同意义的短语与不同个副词搭配,意义不同,如:Look at, Look into, Look through, look up, look down upon。语意相近的动词在不同语句中应用不同,如:spend, lost, pay, take, use等动词的用法。
- 延续性动词可以与延续性时间状语搭配,短暂性动词不与延续性时间状语搭配,但可用在完成时当中。
- 即:动词宾语用动名词还是不定式;动词宾语是否可以构成双宾语(动+名+名的结构),还是可以构成复合宾语,动词+宾语+补语。构成双宾语的动词主要有 give, show, pass, bring, read, tell, leave, lend, teach, write, wish, throw, pay, cook, choose, find, draw, send, post, sell, call, buy, sing, take等。构成复合宾语的动词主要有:let, see, watch, hear, help, feel, keep, wait, think, get, call, make, find, tell, ask, want, leave, have等。

【高考例证】

1. MET93 The captain _____ an apology to the passengers for the delay caused by bad weather.

- A. made B. said C. put D. passed

答案:A。make an apology为固定短语。

2. NMET94 Here is my card. Let's keep in _____.

- A. touch B. relation C. connection D. friendship

答案:A。keep in touch with sb.为固定短语。

3. NMET95 All the leading newspapers _____ the trade talks between China and the USA.

- A. reported B. printed C. announced D. published

答案:A。report表示“报道”;print表示“打印”;announce表示“宣布”;publish表示“发表”。

4. NMET96 It is wise to have some money _____ for old age.

A. put away B. kept up C. given away D. laid up

答案:A。该短语为“存放, 放起”。

5. NMET97 She _____ his number in the phone book to make sure that she had got it right.

A. looked up B. looked for C. picked out D. picked up

答案:A。该短语为“查寻”的意思。

6. NMET98 They _____ the train until it disappeared in the distance.

A. saw B. watched C. noticed D. observed

答案:B。watch 表示“观察, 注视”。

7. NMET99 _____ him and then try to copy what he does.

A. Mind B. Glance at C. Stare at D. Watch

答案:D。

8. NMET99 —Do you think the Stars will beat the Bulls?

—Yes, they have better players. So I _____ them to win.

A. hope B. prefer C. expect D. want

答案:C。hope 表示说话人的主观意愿; expect 表示“期待, 指望”(按规律如此), 该句意为“你认为明星队能够打败公牛队吗?”“是的, 他们有很好的队员, 我期待他们能赢。”

【方法诀窍】

1. 固定搭配, 了如指掌

要求考生了解并熟记考纲所要求的短语和固定搭配, 对于同一动词所构成的短语比较记忆, 归类复习。

如以动词 make 为例:

make out 制造	make use of 利用
make up 组成, 化妆	make an apology 道歉
make a plan 制订计划	make money 赚钱
make a decision 决定	make tea 沏茶
make up for 补偿, 赔偿	make preparation for 为...准备
make sth into 制成	

2. 介副词尾, 搭配灵活

在英语中, at, on, in, off, away 等常能够跟在动词后的介副词搭配最为灵活, 与不同的动词搭配会形成意思大不相同的动词短语, 但每个介副词都有其本身较为基本的意义。如:

at 表示“对象性”, look at sth 看(什么东西); shout at sb. (向某人大喊大叫); laugh at sb. (嘲笑某人); stare at 盯着看; glare at 怒视

on 表示“延续性”, “在...上”时, go on 继续; move on 继续移动, 流动; be on 电影节目的上映; take on 呈现; have on 穿上; put on 穿上; get on 上车; turn on 打开等。同时也要注意那些能够较多地与介副词搭配的动词, 如 look, take, make, give, have, go, do, turn, put 等。

3. 短语动词, 巧用还原

还有很多题都是将动词短语中的名词提前,或对其进行疑问,或用做定语从句中的先行词,对于这类题有一个非常有效的办法就是借助还原法。如:

Who knows what other use _____ this unusual grass bamboo?

A. can be made of B. make of C. can make D. that can be made

可将该句还原为 we can make other use of this unusual grass bamboo 即可,是 make use of 短语的变形,答案为 A。

(六)情态动词(Model Verbs)

【考点透视】

情态动词是历年高考必设的考点,也是英语语法中的重点项目,主要考查:

1. NMET2000 —Are you coming to Jeff's party?

—I'm not sure. I _____ go to the concert instead.

A. must B. would C. should D. might

答案:D might 语气比较弱,含义是:也许,或许; must 推测的语气非常强,一定是,一定会 should:常表示比较有可能的猜测,它比 must 在语气上稍微差一些。

2. 各个情态动词的常见用法,如 can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, need, dare, had better, would rather, 如:

NMET96 I would love _____ to the party last night, but I had to work extra hours to finish a report.

A. to go B. to have gone C. going D. haveing gone

答案:B. would like/love to have done 表示本想如何而未做,“本想去参加晚会但没去成”。

3. 情态动词在对话中的应用。在对话中表示婉转、礼貌、客气、请求的用法,如:

NMET97 —Do you think I could borrow your dictionary?

—_____.

A. Yes, you may borrow B. Yes, you could.

C. Yes, help yourself D. Yes, go on

答案:C. help yourself 表示“请随便”。

4. 情态动词表示推测。应用情态动词对各个时态进行推测,常见于现在时和过去时。如:

九七上海 Jack _____ yet, otherwise he would have telephoned me.

A. mustn't have arrived B. should have arrived

C. can't have arrived D. needn't have arrived

答案:C。

【高考例证】

1. NMET94 I told Sally how to get there, but perhaps I _____ it out for her.

A. had to write B. must have written

C. should have written D. ought to write

答案:C. 表示“本该写给她而未做”。