

谈荣发 主编

三校生高考英语

英语

SAN XIAO SHENG GAOKAO BINGUO

上海交通大学出版社

G 634.413
3942

谈荣发 主编

三校生高考必读

英语

谈荣发 主编

上海交通大学出版社

内 容 提 要

为了帮助上海市的“三校生”(即中专生、职校生和技校生)在迎接高考的关键时刻,充分领会有关《考试大纲》精神,并在较短的时间内能高效率地掌握三校生高考复习的范围及其重点和要点,我们特邀了曾在上海市多次参加过高考命题和阅卷的高级教师、特级教师,共同撰写了这套《三校生高考必读》。

本书主要内容:语法篇、词汇篇、应用篇及相关高考模拟试卷和统一考试试卷。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

三校生高考必读·英语/谈荣发主编. —上海:上海交通大学出版社,2001

ISBN 7-313-02674-9

I. 三… II. 谈… III. 英语课-高中-升学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 20830 号

三校生高考必读

英 语

谈荣发 主编

上海交通大学出版社出版发行

(上海市番禺路 877 号 邮政编码 200030)

电话:64071208 出版人:张天蔚

上海交通大学印刷厂印刷 全国新华书店经销

开本:787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张:16 字数:396千字

2001年8月第1版 2001年8月第1次印刷

印数:1~6050

ISBN 7-313-02674-9/G·377 定价:20.00元

版权所有 侵权必究

目 录

前 言

《三校生高考必读英语》终于和广大读者见面了。我们很高兴为广大的三校毕业生提供一本兼顾基础、突出实践又强调能力训练的复习用书。

本书第一部分“语法篇”通过解答的形式向读者介绍三校生高考所需的一些基本语法现象及如何解答在实际中可能遇到的各种问题。第二部分“词汇篇”通过对一百多组词汇的辨析,给准备参加高考的同学一个基本词汇比较详细的介绍,以及这些词汇的基本用法。这样读者能更直接地接触、正确地辨别、牢固地掌握高考要求的词汇。第三部分“应用篇”介绍三校生高考试卷中出现的题型,并对如何应答这类题型给予一定的指导。第四、第五部分分别为高考模拟试卷和三校生高考试卷。

我们之所以把三校生高校考试大纲放在最前面,目的是使广大读者能对考试大纲引起足够的重视,考试时做到心中有数。

本书由谈荣发、张蔚、颜彩云负责编写。在本书的编写过程中,我们听取了不少教师 and 学生的意见。我们真切希望这本书能得到广大三校生及其教师的认可,并随时希望听到各种批评和建议。

愿本书能帮助广大的三校毕业生以及历届考生圆上大学之梦。

编 者

2001年6月

第一部分 语法篇

基本词汇的辨析

第二部分 词汇篇

一、动词辨析

二、情态动词多项选择题

三、复合不定式

四、同位语

五、定语从句

六、短文填空

目 录

上海市中等专业学校、职业学校和技工学校学生报考高等学校考试大纲	1
---------------------------------------	---

第一部分 语法篇

一、名词及主谓一致	9
二、冠词	15
三、代词	18
四、介词	25
五、形容词和副词	26
六、动词	36
(一) 时态	36
(二) 被动语态	42
(三) 情态动词	44
(四) 虚拟语气	50
(五) 非谓语形式	52
七、状语从句	67
八、名词性从句	70
九、定语从句	75
十、并列句	79
十一、强调句	82
十二、倒装句	84

第二部分 词汇篇

基本词汇的辨析	91
---------------	----

第三部分 应用篇

一、单词辨音	129
二、语言功能多项选择题	133
三、综合填空	139
四、阅读理解	144
五、补全对话	156
六、短文写作	162

第四部分 高考模拟试卷精选

高考模拟试卷(一).....	167
高考模拟试卷(二).....	175
高考模拟试卷(三).....	184
高考模拟试卷(四).....	192
高考模拟试卷(五).....	200
高考模拟试卷(六).....	208
高考模拟试卷参考答案.....	216

第五部分 上海三校生高考招生试题选编

1999年上海市普通高校招收“三校生”考试英语试卷	223
2000年上海市高等院校招收“三校生”统一考试英语试卷	232
2001年上海市高等院校招收“三校生”统一考试英语试卷	240

.....	(二)
.....	(三)
.....	(四)
.....	(五)
.....	(六)
.....	(七)
.....	(八)
.....	(九)
.....	(十)
.....	(十一)
.....	(十二)

第六部分 模拟试题二卷

.....
-------	-------

第七部分 模拟试题三卷

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

上海市 中等专业学校、职业学校和技工学校学生 报考高等学校考试大纲

英语科

一、考试性质

上海市三类学校(中等专业学校、职业学校、技工学校)优秀学生报考高校,为高校招生开辟了新的生源渠道,这类学生的高考属选拔考试。它的指导思想既要有利于高校选拔合格的新生,又要有利于三类学校坚持专业方向和英语学科的教学改革。

考试对象为三类学校报考高校的考生。

二、考试目标

英语科高考的目标是测试考生掌握语言知识的程度,综合运用语言知识的能力和进行听、说、读、写的交际能力。

1. 语言知识:指考生对语音、词汇、句型、语法和习惯用法等单项知识的辨别、记忆、理解以及这些单项语言知识在单词、短语和句子各层中的运用。其中,对语法和习惯用法等知识的考核是指测试考生在句子中运用这些规则条文的能力,而不是指考生对条文本身的记忆。

2. 运用能力:指在语篇中通过分析、综合多种基础知识,理解和运用语言知识的能力。

3. 交际能力:指以英语为工具理解和获取信息(听读)以及在特定的情景中自由表达思想或传递信息(听、写)的交际能力。其中,听、说只对英语专业和其他有关专业的考生规定要求。

三、考试内容

1. 语音:音标和单词的正确读音。

2. 词汇:见《语文课文汇编,英语词汇表》一书。

3. 语法:(略)

4. 语言功能:(略)

四、考试细则

考试方法为闭卷书面。考试时间为 90 分钟。试卷总分为 100 分。

笔试分为第一卷和第二卷两部分。知识和能力的比例为 2:3。第一卷全部采用多项选择题形式,答案写在答题纸上,用机器阅卷。第二卷对考生有书写要求,答案写在试卷上。

试卷的项目结构如下:

项目	考查目标	分值	题型
语音 词汇 语法	知识	10分	选择题
		15分	
		15分	
语言功能 综合填空 阅读理解 补全对话 短文写作	能力	10分	
		10分	
		20分	
		10分	
		10分	

五、样题

为帮助考生更好地理解考纲,特编制下列样题,供参考。

题型一 单词辨音

从下列每组选项中选出一个划线部分与所给单词划线部分读音相同的单词。

1. prove

A. most

B. stone

C. move

D. broke

2. sothern

A. worthy

B. theory

C. mouth

D. breath

答案:1. C; 2. A

题型二 词汇用法多项选择

从下列各题的 A、B、C、D 中选择一个最佳答案:

1. You must _____ the truth; otherwise I'll no longer believe you.

A. speak

B. tell

C. say

D. talk

2. What are you busy _____?

A. to

B. for

C. at

D. with

3. You had better take the plastic bottle _____.

A. instead of

B. in place of

C. instead

D. in the stead of

4. I know you better _____ her.

A. or

B. nor

C. and

D. than

5. The baby is too young to _____ himself.

A. wear

B. put on

C. dress

D. have on

答案:1. B; 2. D; 3. C; 4. D; 5. C

题型三 语法知识多项选择

从下列各题的 A、B、C、D 中选择一个最佳答案:

1. I haven't decided which hotel _____.

A. to stay at

B. is to stay at

C. to stay

D. is to stay

2. I have had a terrible headache for several days. —You _____ to the clinic yesterday.

A. should go

B. had to go

C. should have gone

D. must have gone

答案:1. A; 2. C

题型四 语言功能多项选择

从下列各题的 A、B、C、D 中选择一个最佳答案:

1. Your English is very good. — _____.

A. Oh, no, no

B. Don't mention it

C. Thank you

D. That's all right

2. Sorry for being late. — _____.

A. Not at all

B. That's quite all right

C. You are welcome

D. No, I don't mind at all

答案:1. C; 2. B

题型五 综合填空

在下列短文中有 10 个空格,每个空格有 A、B、C、D 四个答案,根据上下文选择一个最佳答案:

Sally had been waiting anxiously for a letter. It finally came at the end of the week. It was about the result of her latest job 1 in the Travelling Agency. She was told that she had 2 the job. The letter said she had to be at the manager's office at eight thirty 3 the first Monday in June. She would work for a 4 of six months with Mr. White, the manager. 5 she liked the job after six months and the manager was 6 with her progress, she would become a real employee of the Travelling Agency. Then she would have full 7. Sally met the manager, Mr. White on time that Monday morning, and he 8 to her what she would have to do in the six months. Sally would have to learn all 9 booking airline tickets but she wouldn't have to deal with travellers directly at first. It seemed rather complicated, but six months was 10 enough to learn everything.

1. A. interview

B. test

C. examination

D. report

2. A. accepted

B. offered

C. got

D. received

3. A. in

B. around

C. until

D. on

4. A. time

B. period

C. stay

D. length

5. A. If

B. Soon

C. Then

D. However

6. A. told

B. informed

C. satisfied

D. interested

7. A. holiday

B. pay

C. money

D. welfare

8. A. required

B. discussed

C. ordered

D. explained

9. A. about

B. on

C. with

D. of

10. A. well

B. long

C. interesting

D. possible

答案:1. A; 2. C; 3. D; 4. B; 5. A; 6. C; 7. B; 8. D; 9. A; 10. B

题型六 语篇理解

阅读下列短文,根据短文内容从下列各组 A、B、C、D 四个答案中选择一个最佳答案:

An Advertisement

A man once said how useless it was to put advertisements in the newspapers. "Last

week," said he, "my umbrella was stolen from a London church. As it was a present, spent twice its worth in advertising, but didn't get it back."

"How did you write your advertisement?" asked one of the listeners, a merchant.

"Here it is," said the man, taking out of his pocket a slip cut from a newspaper. The other man took it and read, "Lost from the City Church last Sunday evening, a black silk umbrella. The gentleman who finds it will receive ten shillings on leaving it at No. 10 Broad Street."

"Now," said the merchant; "I often advertise, and find that it pays me well. But the way in which an advertisement is expressed is of extreme importance. Let us try for your umbrella again, and if it fails, I'll buy you a new one."

The merchant then took a slip of paper out of his pocket and wrote: "If the man who was seen to take an umbrella from the City Church last Sunday evening doesn't wish to get into trouble, he will return the umbrella to No. 10 Broad Street. He is well known."

This appeared in the paper, and on the following morning, the man was astonished when he opened the front door. In the doorway lay at least twelve umbrellas of all sizes and colours that had been thrown in, and his own was among the number. Many of them had notes fastened to them saying that they had been taken by mistake, and begging the loser not to say anything about the matter.

1. The man once thought advertising was _____.
A. of little use B. of some use C. practical D. valuable
2. According to the man's advertisement, anyone who _____ would receive ten shillings.
A. found the umbrella
B. gave a message
C. left the umbrella at No. 10 Broad Street
D. left the umbrella in the City Church
3. The result of the first advertisement was that _____.
A. the man got his umbrella back
B. the man wasted some money advertising
C. nobody found the missing umbrella
D. the umbrella was found somewhere near the church
4. The merchant suggested that the man should _____.
A. buy a new umbrella
B. go on looking for his umbrella
C. write another and better advertisement
D. report to the police
5. "If it fails, I'll buy you a new one" suggested that _____.
A. he was quite sure of success
B. he was not sure he would get the umbrella back

C. he was rich enough to afford a new umbrella

D. he did not know what to do

答案: 1. A; 2. C; 3. B; 4. C; 5. A

题型七 补全对话(A)

根据上下文, 选出最佳的应答句, 组成一篇连贯的对话。

Jack: I watched a really wonderful basketball game on television last night. (1)

Hardy: Oh, no. (2) _____.

Jack: You missed the game. (3) _____! You should have watched it. It was one of the most exciting games I had ever watched. But there'll be a repeat of the game next Sunday evening.

Hardy: Really? That's great. (4) _____.

A. Isn't that wonderful

B. I didn't know about it

C. What a shame

D. I'd love to, but I haven't got the ticket

E. Did you watch it

F. How do you like the show

G. I won't miss it

H. How lovely it looks

答案: (1) E; (2) B; (3) C; (4) G

补全对话(B)

根据情景将对话补全。注意所写句子的类型必须与句末的标点符号一致。

Asking the Way

A: Excuse me. Could you tell me (1) _____?

B: Turn round and turn left at the traffic-lights, and you'll see post office is on the other side of the street.

A: Will it take me long to get there?

B: No, (2) _____.

A: Thank you.

B: (3) _____.

参考答案

(1) where the post office is/which direction it is to the post office/how to get to the post office

(2) it's no distance at all/it's not far from here/it's only a five-minute walk/it won't take you long to get there

(3) That's OK/Not at all/That's all right/My pleasure

题型八 短文写作

用所给词汇或语言材料,按要求用英语写一篇短文(50~70词)。

例:

Shanghai

Cues for writing:

the biggest city, industrial base, trade centre, as well, great changes, take place, in the past few years, tall buildings, put up, two bridges, connect, Pudong, Puxi, subway, made, traffic, easy, become, more and more, beautiful

参考答案

Shanghai

Shanghai is the biggest city in China. It is the nation's most important industrial base and largest trade centre as well. Great changes have taken place in Shanghai in the past few years. Many tall buildings have been put up. Two huge bridges have connected Pudong and Puxi. The newly-built subway has made the traffic easier. Shanghai is now becoming more and more beautiful.

(65W)

一、名词及主谓一致

1. arrangement 和 arrangements

什么时候使用 arrangement, 什么时候使用 arrangements?

[解答] 名词 arrangement 解释“安排”, 是不可数名词, 一般不用复数。如,

The arrangement wasn't satisfactory to them. (安排不令他们满意。)

但是, arrangement 在表示具体的安排, 同动词 make 搭配时, 习惯上用复数形式, 即 make arrangements (for sb)。如,

They have made arrangements for the new-comers. (他们已为新来者作好了安排。)

英语中这种抽象名词表示具体化而用复数形式的还很多。如, make preparations, accept my congratulations, celebrations, entertainments 等等。

2. grown-ups 还是 grown-ups

合成名词 grown-up 的复数形式到底应该是哪一种?

[解答] 英语的合成名词的复数一般来说应该表示在它的中心词上。如, brother-in-law “法律意义上的兄弟, 即姐夫、大舅”的中心词应当是 brother, 所以两个姐夫英语应该是 two brothers-in-law。再如 editors-in-chief。但由于 grown-up 是由一个短语动词的过去分词转化而成, 这里没有一个作中心词的名词, 所以习惯上就直接在后面加上一个“s”, 即用 grown-ups 来表示复数。

3. advices 还是 pieces of advice

据说 advice 是一个不可数名词, 它是否有复数形式, 该如何表达?

[解答] advice 是一个不可数名词, 但它又是一个可以量化的名词, 我们可以说一条劝告、两条忠告。这种情况下, 英语就采用一个量词来表示, 即 two pieces of advice (两条忠告) 的形式。英语中除了 advice 以外, 我们还学过名词 news (消息), 如 many pieces of news。又如 information (信息), pieces of information 等。

4. European 的复数形式是什么?

据说表示某个国家、地区的人时, 英语有多种说法, 那么 European 的复数形式应该是什么呢?

[解答] 英语中表示某个国家、地区的人时, 通常有如下几种词尾: a) 以 -an 结尾的名词, 它们的复数形式一般后面加 s 构成。如, European → Europeans; American → Americans; Australian → Australians; Canadian → Canadians 等。b) 以 -ese 结尾的名词, 它们的复数形式一般没有变化。如 a Chinese → two Chinese; a Japanese → two Japanese。c) 具体由 -man 或 -woman

结尾的名词,它们的复数形式一般把 man 或 woman 改成 men 和 women。如,Englishman→Englishmen;Frenchman→Frenchmen。d) 一些特殊的表达形式,要根据具体的情况加以处理。如,Switzerland(瑞士)的人是 Swiss(瑞士人),它的复数形式不变,还是 Swiss。Sweden(瑞典)的人是用 Swede(瑞典人),它的复数形式加“s”构成。

5. have a rest 有没有复数形式?

英语中休息一下的表示方法是 have a rest,在这里 rest 是不是可数名词,它有没有复数形式,即 have rests?

[解答] rest 作名词解释成休息时,是不可数名词。但是用动词 have 或 take 构成词组时,常用 have/take a rest 来表示。但我们认为它仍然是不可数名词,因此我们不能说 two rests。类似这种名词在英语中有很多。如,have/take a look(看一眼),have/take a walk(散一会儿步),have/take a talk(交谈一会)等等。

6. try his luck 和 I never have any luck

这两句中的 luck 意思似乎不一样,前者可解释为“运气”,后者似乎应该解释为“好运”。

[解答] 这种理解是正确的,英语中有些名词是既可作中性词理解,又可作褒义词理解。当我们说“He had a bad luck.”(他运气不好。)时,luck 是一个中性词,它的好坏由前面的 good 或 bad 来表示。但是当我们说“I wish you luck.”(祝你好运!)时,luck 显然是一个褒义词了。英语中类似 luck 的名词还有如,appetite(食欲;有食欲),reputation(信誉、名气)等。

7. ash 同 ashes

据说 ash(灰烬)是一个不可数名词,为什么我们在句中却常见 ashes?

[解答] ash(灰、灰烬)确实是一个不可数名词,但在英语中,有些表示物质的不可数名词常常以它的复数形式出现在句中,但是它们一定不能同表示数量的词连用。当然,如果只使用它的一般形式也是可以的。如,

Clean the cigarette ash/ashes from the floor, please. (请把地板上的香烟灰弄干净。)

类似的名词如 fume(s)(强烈的烟、气味)。

8. atlas 的复数形式

英语名词的复数形式的构成到底是怎样的?

[解答] 英语名词复数形式的构成有规则和不规则两种。名词规则形式的变化见下表:

一般情况下+s	desk—desks, apple—apples
以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的词+es	class—classes, box—boxes, bench—benches, brush—brushes
以辅音字母+y 结尾的词去 y+ies	factory—factories, university—universities
以 f 或 fe 结尾的词去 f 或 fe+ves	leaf—leaves, knife—knives
以 o 结尾的词一般只加 s(少数例外)	piano—pianos, photo—photos

但是,在规则变化中也有不规则的现象。如,a)以 f 或 fe 结尾的个别词的复数形式是直接加 s 的,它们是 gulf(港湾),roof(屋顶),chief(头领),belief(信仰),proof(证据)。b)以 o 结尾的个别词的复数形式是加 es 构成的,它们是 negro(黑人),hero(英雄),potato(土豆)和 tomato(西红柿)。我们已学过的英语名词不规则形式有:foot—feet,child—children,man—men,woman—women,tooth—teeth,mouse—mice,goose—geese。

9. family 和 audience

当主语是 family 或者 audience 时,它们应该是单数还是复数意义?

[解答] 英语中有一类统称为集合名词的词,一般从整体概念看,它们应该是单数,但如果从个体概念看,它们就应该是复数意义了。如,

His family is larger than mine. (他家比我家人多。)

His family are making a trip to Nanjing. (他家正去南京旅游。)

表示此类意义的名词除了 family 和 audience 外,还有 class, team, committee 等。还有一点要注意,此类名词表示人口时,形容词通常不用 many 或 few,而用 large(big)或 small。

10. baby 的人称代词

据说 baby 的人称代词是 it,我们可以用 it 来代替 baby 吗?

[解答] 英语中具有阴阳性的名词不多,主要是表示人的名词如,阴性有 mother, sister, girl, aunt 等,阳性有 father, brother, boy, uncle 等。代表他(她)的代词分别是:阴性 she, her, 而阳性是 he, him, his 等。名词 baby 没有阴阳之分,所以通常我们用 it 来指代 baby(但它并不就是 baby),所以句子“It is sleeping.”中的 it 就毫无意义。但当我们说“What a beautiful baby! It's fast asleep.”(多漂亮的婴孩!他正在酣睡。)时,it 的表示就正确了。

11. sand 的复数形式

sand(沙)是不可数名词,为什么经常看到 sands 这种用法?

[解答] 英语中有很多不可数名词,都有其复数形式。如,sands, waters, bushes, noises, woods, irons, glasses, efforts, successes 等。它们所代表的情况也不一样。有的名词如,iron, glass 等,它们可以转化成可数的普通名词熨斗、玻璃杯,这时,它们的复数意义就有了具体的理解。如,two irons(两把熨斗),five glasses(5只玻璃杯)。有的名词如,noise, fruit, 它们加 s 往往表示种类,即各种各样的噪声、水果等。有的名词如,success, effort, 它们加 s 往往是一种修辞上的意义,即强调量的大。如,spare no effort(s)(不遗余力地),这里的 s 并没有具体的意义,只是强调罢了。有的名词如,sand, water, wood 等,加 s 后,可以从量的程度上理解到另一种意义。如,sands(沙漠),waters(海域,水体),woods(树林)

12. 人民币 yuan 的复数

我花了 50 元买这本辞典。“I spent 50 yuan on the dictionary.”中的 yuan 为什么不用复数?

[解答] 英语中除了英制及公制的度量单位外,也引进了一些中国的度量单位。如,fen