



前言

QIAN YAN

您现在打开的《高考排雷·英语》(修订本)是高考第二阶段复习用书。

“高考排雷”就是要为同学们排除高考中容易出错、造成失分的环节上的“雷”。为此,本书紧密结合高考考试说明和考生实际,确定重点,在认真分析历届考生高考答卷的得失的基础上,选准“雷区”,高效“排雷”。

本书所涉及的“雷区”,包括历届高考试题中容易失分的知识点,常见的思路缺陷、技能缺陷以及常见的心理障碍,我们力求使同学们在攻关阶段,用尽可能少的时间,集中精力,抓住重点,突破难点,为进军高考铺平道路。

一、丛书特色

1. 采用专题形式,突出重点。本书对选取的高考“雷区”采用专题的形式,全面细致地进行了分析讲解,重点突出,深刻透彻,本书从最新高考题型中共选择了五个重点专题,避免了面面俱到,华而不实。

2. 选择典型错题,针对性强。本书针对学生高考及复习实际,精选了近几年高考真题错例,都是高考中的典型错误,细致分析造成错误的原因,对广大考生复习备考中“排除雷区”很有参考价值。

3. 总结规律,注重思维能力指导。在对典型错例追踪分析之后,由点到面,总结归纳了相关的规律,指导训练及解题方法,根据近年来高考越来越重视阅读与写作能力的实际,特别注重了阅读和写作能力的指导。

二、栏目设置

整体结构划分为两大部分:

第一部分 高考雷区巡查



1. 雷区扫描 将本专题常见的失分点依次列出“示众”,精炼语言“点击”失误根源。

2. 排雷示例 下设两个子栏目,[雷区探测]对高考题的考查要点、难度进行分析,弄清高考考什么,怎么考。[雷区诊断]针对高考题中易错易误、有代表性的题目举出错例,分析解剖,追根溯源,找出症结。

3. 排雷演习 精选习题,巩固练习,矫正思维,强化所学知识。

第二部分 排雷模拟

本部分精心编制了四套高考英语模拟试题,以对复习进行全面总结,对能力训练进行全面提升,并突出对最新高考考查信息的渗透。

本书为了突出矫正解题思路和方法,还特别编制了详细的答案解析。我们是想选取一个全新而独特的角度,破译高考,助同学们一臂之力。但由于时间仓促,书中疏漏之处在所难免,恳请批评指正。

编 者

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目
录

第一部分 高考雷区巡查

专题一 单项填空	(001)
一、动词	(001)
1. 时态与语态	(001)
2. 非谓语动词	(016)
3. 动词和动词短语辨析	(028)
二、各种从句	(035)
1. 名词性从句	(035)
2. 定语从句	(039)
3. 状语从句	(045)
专题二 完形填空	(053)
专题三 阅读理解	(092)
专题四 短文改错	(189)
专题五 书面表达	(201)

第二部分 高考排雷模拟

高考模拟题 (一)	(218)
高考模拟题 (二)	(231)
高考模拟题 (三)	(244)
高考模拟题 (四)	(256)
参考答案	(268)



第一部分



专题一 单项填空

【雷区扫描】

此部分主要考查学生的英语基础知识和词汇知识,越来越侧重考查灵活运用英语语言知识,进行英语交际的能力。从 1999 年实行 3+X 以来,本部分为 15 小题,其出现频率高的失误点有:

1. 时态与语态
2. 从句(状语从句、定语从句、名词性从句)
3. 动词和动词短语的辨析

造成失误的根源在于:

1. 近几年所考查内容覆盖面广,形式比较灵活,多寓于语境中;题干中所给的信息愈来愈隐蔽,各选项的结构越来越相似,干扰项的设置越来越具有干扰性。

2. 学生的知识面比较窄,根据语境判断词的确切意义的能力比较差;缺乏对所学知识的灵活运用能力,容易走入思维定势的误区。

一、动词

1. 时态与语态

【排雷示例】

例 1: (2002 北京、安徽、内蒙古等地春招)第 31 题

—How are the team playing?

—They are playing well, but one of them _____ hurt.

A. got B. gets C. are D. were

例 2:(NMET2001)第 30 题

I _____ ping-pong quite well, but I haven't had time to play since the new year.

A. will play B. have played C. played D. play

例 3:(2002 全国卷)第 23 题

—You haven't said a word about my new coat, Brenda. Do you like it?

—I'm sorry I _____ anything about it sooner. I certainly think it's pretty on you.

A. wasn't saying B. don't say C. won't say D. didn't say

【雷区探测】此三题旨在考查考生对现在时和过去时的区别的掌握。类似题目——时态语态的考查在 NMET 1999~2001,2002 上海春招中及 2002 北京、安徽、内蒙古等校春招中考查情况如下:

年份	NMET1999	NMET2000	NMET2001	2002 上海 春招	2002 北京 春招	2002 全国卷
试题	14,16,24	13,20,25	24,30,32	30,36	25,27,31	23,29
试题所 占比例	15%	15%	20%	10%	20%	13.3%

由此可见命题者对这一问题的重视。

【雷区诊断】要对此题做出正确的判断,首先应对一般现在时和一般过去时有个全面正确的理解。

一般现在时的用法:通常用动词的原形表示,但主语是第三人称单数时,一般在动词词尾后 +s 或 es。

1. 表示经常性、习惯性的动作;表示现在的状态、特征和真理。

句中常用 often, usually, every day 等时间状语。

例如:He goes to school every day. (经常性动作)

2. 在时间状语从句和条件状语从句中,用一般现在时表示将来。

例如:If you come this afternoon, we'll have a meeting.

3. 有时这个时态表示按计划,规定要发生的动作,(句中都带有时间状语),但限于少数动词,如 begin, come, leave, go, arrive 等。

例如:The meeting begins at seven.

4. 表示状态和感觉的动词,如 be, like, hate, think, remember, find, sound 等常用于一般现在时。

例如:I like English very much.



5. 书报的标题、小说等的情节介绍常用一般现在时。

一般过去时的用法:通常用动词的过去式表示。

1. 表示过去某事件发生的事、存在的状态或过去反复发生的动作。如:

After graduation, he first worked as a driver and then started a company.

2. 表示过去经常发生的动作,也可用“used to”和“would + 动词原形”。如:

During the vacation, I would swim in the sea.

注意: used to 表示过去常发生而现在不再发生的动作或存在的状态。另外“to be used to + 名词(动名词)”表示“习惯于……”。

例如: He is used to swimming in winter.

3. 掌握一般过去时在口语、对话中的用法。在口语中,当谈论已成为过去的事实或原来想法已不符合目前的状态,均应用一般过去时表示。

例:—The American Teacher will be here tomorrow.

—Oh, I thought that he _____ today.

A. comes B. will come C. is coming D. was coming

正确答案: D

根据对以上知识的理解,可做出以下分析:

例 1: 题干中出现的现在时态会诱导学生在 B 和 C 项作答,而此题的意义是:“他们现在打得很好,但是其中一个受了伤。”说明受伤应该是过去的事情。所以答案应从 A、D 中考虑,再根据主语——one 可排除答案 D。

正确答案: A

例 2: 根据句子意思可知:打乒乓球打的好是一种技能,是一般性状况,只是最近一段是时间没空玩而已。表示一般性状况应该用一般现在时,故答案是 D。

正确答案: D

例 3: 根据句子意思可知:很抱歉我没有更早的对它做任何评论。我当然认为你穿着很和体。从而可知道“说”应为过去的动作,故用一般过去时态。

正确答案: D

例 4: (2002 北京春招)第 25 题

John and I _____ friends for eight years. We first got to know each other at a Christmas party. But we _____ each other a couple of times before that.

A. had been; have seen B. have been; have seen

C. had been; had seen D. have been; had seen

例 5: (2002 全国卷)第 29 题

I wonder why Jenny _____ us recently. We should have heard from her by now.

A. hasn't written B. doesn't write

C. won't write

D. hadn't written

【雷区探测】要对此二题做出正确的判断,首先应对现在完成时和过去完成时有一个全面正确的理解。

现在完成时的基本用法:由“have/ has + 过去分词”构成,主要用于表示动作或状态延续到说话时或到说话时已经完成。

1. 现在完成时所表示的动作在说话之前已经完成,而对现在有影响,句中没有具体时间状语。

例如:He has gone to Suzhou. (说话人认为他不在该地)

He has been to Suzhou. (说话人认为他正在该地)

2. 现在完成时所表示的动作开始于过去,持续到现在,也许还会持续下去。常用 for, since 表示一段时间的状态或 so far, now, today, this week (month, year) 等表示包括现在时间在内的状语。

例如:He has studied English for 5 years.

He has studied English since 1985.

注意:表示短暂时间动作的词,如 come, go, die, marry, buy 等的完成时不能和 for, since 等表示一段时间的词连用。但是非延续性动词的否定式则可以和一段时间的短语连用。

例如:She _____ for a long time.

A. has bought it

B. has got there

C. has received it

D. hasn't come here

(答案为 D)

3. 现在完成时还可用在时间和条件状语从句中,表示将来某时完成的动作。

例如:I will go to your home when I have finished my homework.

过去完成时的基本用法:

1. 过去完成时由“had + 过去分词”构成。过去完成时的动词表示过去某一时刻或某一动作之前完成的动作状态。句中常用 by, before, until, when 等词引导的时间状语。

例如:By the end of last year, we had built five new houses.

2. 过去完成时的动词还可表示过去某一时刻之前发生的动作或状态持续到过去某个时间或持续下去。

例如:Before he slept, he had worked for 12 hours.

根据对以上知识的理解,可做出以下分析:

例 4 学生受题干中“got to know”干扰,第一空容易错选成“had been”;而忽略“for eight years”与现在有联系,应指从过去持续到现在(说话时间),所以应用现在完



成时“have been”;第二空从“before that”可知道应用过去完成时——表示过去的过去。

正确答案: D

例 5 此题根据题干中的 recently 和以上现在完成时态的理解,可以很容易得到正确答案是 A。

正确答案: A

例 6: (NMET2000)第 24 题

—Hey, look where you are going!

—Oh, I'm terribly sorry. _____.

A. I'm not noticing

B. I wasn't noticing

C. I haven't noticed

D. I don't notice

【雷区诊断】此题主要考查过去进行时的用法,因此,应对这一时态有一正确全面的了解。

过去进行时由“was/ were + 现在分词”构成。

(1)主要用于表示过去某个时刻或某段时间内正在进行或继续进行的动作。

例如: What _____ from nine to eleven last night?

A. have you done

B. had you done

C. did you done

D. were you doing

答案: D

(2)过去进行时可与 always, frequently 等副词连用表示过去频繁发生的动作,强调说话者的个人情感。

例如: Granny was always mislaying his keys.

(3)过去进行时常与过去时搭配使用,过去进行时作过去时的时间背景,描述过去发生的一种场景。

例如: I don't think he heard me. He was arguing with you.

综上所述,可做出以下分析:

这是一道语境非常强的题目。学生往往单纯从“You are looking...”误选 A、C、D,关键是忽略了本题的时态问题。通过读题干得知 notice 这个动作是发生在道歉以前的。因此要用过去形式,同时用进行“I wasn't noticing”突出对话的情景性。

正确答案: B

例 7: (NMET2001)第 24 题

Selecting a mobile phone for personal use is no easy task because technology _____ so rapidly.

A. is changing

B. has changed

C. will have changed

D. will change

【雷区诊断】此题主要考查现在进行时的用法。现在进行时表示说话时正在进行的动作,但在使用时,情况复杂,现作一归纳。

1. 表示说话时正在进行的动作。可与 now, at present, at this moment 等时间短语连用,也可不用时间短语。

例如: He is reading a novel now.

Our team is leading.

2. 表示现阶段正在进行的动作或发生的情况这种动作说话时不一定正在进行,只是强调现阶段的暂时性,而非经常或习惯。

例如: I don't really work here; I _____ until the new secretary arrives.

A. just help out

B. have just helped out

C. am just helping out

D. will just help out

答案: C

3. 少数瞬间动词可用现在进行时表示不断重复的动作,常见的有 jump, knock, kick, hit, nod 等。

例如: The boy is jumping.

注意:有些表示短暂动作的动词的现在进行时并不表示动作的重复,而表示动作的开始。例如: The weather is clearing.

有些动词的现在进行时表示动作即将结束,但表示感觉、愿望和状态的某些动词不能用于进行时,如: hear, see, like, forget 等。

例如: The old man is dying.

4. 现在进行时可与 always, constantly 等副词连用,表示说话人的某种感情,如赞扬,遗憾,讨厌等。

例如: He is always asking such silly questions.

5. be being + adj. (通常表示人的活动行为的形容词)可表示说话当时的情况。

例如: Be careful. He is being friendly to you again.

Stop talking like that. You're being foolish again.

综上所述,可做出如下分析:

此题通过语境考查时态问题。句意是:“选择移动电话不是一件容易的事,因为科技正在日新月异的变化。”主句用一般现在时说明目前状况,从句表示动作持续进行,因此应用现在进行时,答案是 A。

正确答案: A

例 8: (NMET2001)第 32 题

Visitors _____ not to touch the exhibits.



- A. will request B. request
C. are requesting D. are requested

【雷区诊断】此题主要考查通过语境判别句子语态的能力。根据句子意思可以知道：“参观者不要触摸展品”——参观者和要求之间应该是被动关系，故答案是 D。

正确答案：D

要正确解出此题必须对各种常见时态的被动语态有一个清楚完整的认识。被动语态表示主语是动作的承受着。

例如：The old doctor is respected by everyone.

被动语态谓语动词：be + 及物动词的过去分词。

被动语态共有十种时态，以动词 tell 为例，其被动语态的各种时态构成如下：

式 时	一般	进行	完成
现在	am/is/are + told	am/is/are + being told	has/have + been told
过去	was/were + told	was/were + being told	had been told
将来	shall/will + be told		shall/will + have been told
过去将来	should/would + be told		should/would + have been told

下面以往届高考题中出现的被动语态为例说明其具体用法。

一般现在时：(MET 1993, 30)

In some parts of the world, tea _____ with milk and sugar.

- A. is serving B. is served C. serves D. served

答案：B

在世界上一些地区，茶里放有牛奶和糖一起(被)供应。

一般过去时：This is Ted's photo. We miss him a lot. He _____ trying to save a child in the earthquake.

- A. killed B. is killed C. was killed D. was killing

答案：C

从句中“This is Ted's photo. We miss him a lot.”可知 Ted 已经死了，因此“kill”应为过去的动作，而且是被动语态。

现在完成时：(2000 春招, 19)

All the preparations for the task _____, and we're ready to start.

- A. completed B. complete
C. had been completed D. have been completed



I've won a holiday for two to Florida. I _____ my mum.

A. am taking B. have taken C. take D. will have taken

【雷区诊断】此题主要考查考生对将来时态的掌握。首先了解一些将来时态的用法：

表示将来时的各种形式特点：

will + 动词原形 1) 表示根据逻辑规律必然会发生的事，则常用 will do sth.。

例如：My sister will be 12 years old next month.

2) 表示临时决定要去做……

例如：—Sorry, I forgot to post the letter for you.

—Never mind. I _____ it myself.

A. will post B. am going to post

C. post D. is posting

正确答案：A

be going to + 动词原形：常用来表示必然或可能发生的事，表示天气变化要用 be going to do sth.

例如：—Let's play basketball some time.

—Good idea! What _____ this afternoon?

A. must you do B. are you doing

C. shall you do D. are you going to do

正确答案：D

例如：It's going to snow, for it's cloudy.

be to + 动词原形：表示约定的、计划中的或按职责、义务要求即将发生的动作；也可表示注定要发生的动作。

例如：The sports meet is to take place on Sunday morning.

be about to + 动词原形：表示即将发生的动作，常和 when(at that time)连用，构成一特定句式，一般不和具体的时间短语连用。

例如：When we _____ leave for the church, it began to rain.

A. were to B. were about to

C. would go to D. could be able to

正确答案：B

be + (表示移动的动词或一些瞬间动词)的进行时态，表示“即将……”，在此句中常有将来时间的状语。

例如：We _____ for Shanghai tonight.

A. will have started B. are starting

C. started

D. start

正确答案: B

综上所述,此题的考点正是上面“be+动词的进行时态”的用法,用现在进行时表示计划性的将来,可从“I've won two…”知道“我带妈妈去”是一种计划,而不是到将来已完成的动作。故排除答案 D。

正确答案:A

【排雷演习】

1. All the work _____ as a result of the hard work and they decided to have a two weeks' holiday.
A. was completed
B. has been completed
C. had completed
D. is completed
2. — _____ you _____ the editor at the airport ?
—No, he _____ away before my arrival.
A. Have; met; has driven
B. Had; met; was driven
C. Did; meet; had been driven
D. Have; met; had driven
3. —John took a photo of you just now.
—Really ? what a pity ! I _____.
A. didn't look
B. wasn't looking
C. hadn't looked
D. haven't looked
4. — _____ Mr. White _____ this week ?
—No, he is on holiday.
A. Has; worked
B. Does; work
C. Is; working
D. Did; work
5. Look ! Everything here is under construction. What is the pretty small house that _____ for ?
A. is being built
B. has been built
C. is built
D. is building
6. The boy is ill. He _____ absent from school for at least a week.
A. has to
B. is to
C. will have to
D. will have to be



【排雷模拟】

1. The teacher told us that Watt _____ the steam engine.
A. invented B. has invented
C. had invented D. had been invented
2. —Why has he been staying at home these days?
—He _____ since a month ago.
A. has been out of work B. was out of work
C. has lost his work D. had left for his work
3. —What did you do after you finished your study at college?
—Well, I _____ in a bank in London for 3 years.
A. had worked B. have worked
C. worked D. have been working
4. —Peter! Hurry up! You _____ on the phone.
—I used to drink a lot of coffee but these days I _____ tea.
A. prefer B. am preferring
C. preferred D. have preferred
5. —What's the matter?
—The shoes don't fit properly. They _____ my feet.
A. are hurt B. will hurt
C. have hurt D. are hurting
6. —How did you go to Canada. Did you fly?
—_____, because it's such a long trip by bus or train. But Fred decided to drive and invited me to join him. It took us 2 days and a night.
A. I'm planning B. I have planned to
C. I was planning D. I'll plan to
7. —Where is Tom?
—Well, he _____ you _____ here. Otherwise he would come down right now.
A. didn't know; were B. doesn't know; are
C. hasn't know; are D. hadn't known; were
8. They used to believe that fighting could help settle the problem. It _____, though.
A. wouldn't B. hadn't C. didn't D. couldn't
9. —Zhou Lan, you look puzzled. Have you understood it?
—Yes. I _____ another problem just now.
A. have thought B. thought

- 12





- A. don't mean B. haven't mean
C. didn't mean D. wouldn't mean
19. —Why didn't you stop him doing that ?
—I _____ my machine, how could I ?
A. operated B. was operating
C. had operated D. was going to operate
20. —Can he get the first place for running ?
—Impossible now. He _____ to do, but he has broken his leg.
A. would expect B. was expected
C. has expected D. is expected
21. —I took the TOEFL. It was really hard.
— _____ a lot ?
A. Have you studied B. Did you study
C. Had you studied D. Do you study
22. —Why didn't you tell Mrs White how much money I'm going to make ? Now she will go and tell the whole world.
— Well, I'm sorry. I guess I _____ of that.
A. didn't think B. haven't thought
C. wasn't thinking D. am not thinking
23. —Have you finished your homework , Lucy ?
—No. I _____ my mother in the kitchen all day yesterday.
A. would help B. had helped
C. was helping D. helped
24. —Would you be so kind as to tell me how to get to the railway station ?
—Sorry. I'm a stranger here myself . This is the first time I _____ here.
A. have been B. was C. have came D. am
25. By eleven o'clock yesterday, we _____ at the airport.
A. had arrived B. have arrived C. shall arrive D. arrive
26. We will start as soon as our monitor _____.
A. comes B. will come C. come D. is coming
27. The things that he talked about in his speech _____ over a year ago.
A. had taken place B. took place
C. have taken place D. were taken place
28. He told us that the most important points _____ yet.

- A. didn't covered B. hadn't covered
C. weren't covered D. hadn't been covered
29. I don't think Jim saw me; he _____ into space.
A. just stared B. was just staring
C. has just stared D. had just stared
30. He fell down from the tree and _____ so badly _____ that he was sent to hospital immediately.
A. did; injure B. has; injured
C. was; injured D. is; injured
31. The telephone had been ringing for five minutes before it _____.
A. answered B. has answered
C. was answering D. was answered
32. The mountain villages are so small that they _____.
A. can't show in the maps B. can't show on the maps
C. can't be shown on the maps D. can't be shown in the maps
33. It is thought that a new set of rules _____ the place of the old ones in the factory.
But things are getting worse and worse.
A. must have taken B. will take
C. won't take D. had taken
34. It was obvious that the man _____ driving on the free way for almost an hour when he _____ that he must come back.
A. was; told B. had been; was told
C. had been; told D. was ; was told
35. The robber broke into the store, trying to grab the money just as it _____ by the salesgirl.
A. had been counted B. was counted
C. was being counted D. would counted
36. —Did you tell your brother where she _____ ?
—Yes, but I didn't tell him she _____ until next week.
A. has gone ; won't come home
B. went; don't come home
C. had been; wouldn't come home
D. had gone; wouldn't home
37. I _____ to be able to get to my seat without being seen. But that morning it was