

# 高考新干线

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英 语



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# 编写说明

编写《高考新干线》的核心理念为“创新、实用、高效、朴实”。

“创新、实用”全书的体例完全来自于我们多年对一线师生中的调研，倾听他们最真实的声音，充分尊重高三复习教学的实际需要，依照《考试大纲》规定的考点序列分课时而设计，真正“走进课堂”，实现教与学的有效互动，有利于复习效益最大化。

“高效、朴实”紧扣高考一轮复习的实际需要，以教师教学、学生复习最需要、最具代表性的栏目和内容为载体，扎扎实实地夯实基础，立足于让考生能够稳稳当当拿到基础分，并为冲刺难题做好知识、技能、方法和心理上的准备。

## 《高考新干线》之二：英语

本书特点：

### 一、语言基础知识

针对高三学生在语法学习过程中的难点和易错点，精讲精练，落实双基。所选习题均是编者在多年教学第一线收集的高考常考而学生常错的典型试题。在习题解析的过程中注重思维的分析，帮助学生做到举一反三，触类旁通。

### 二、题型能力解析与练习

高考是知识、能力和技能测试的综合体。有了第一章的基础知识，这部分从能力的角度入手，仔细分解能力的各个方面，分别突破能力的瓶颈。如在阅读理解部分，本书从主旨大意归纳能力、细节查找能力、综合理解能力、推理判断能力和词义推测能力等方面着手，逐一阐述，逐一训练，最终形成较高的阅读能力。

### 三、词汇与短语部分

本书的另一大特色就是从实际出发，替教师着想、替学生着想。本书既有考试大纲词汇表，又有初高中的短语集萃，更有考纲没有，但是高考试题中也会出现的高频难词。另外，还结合历年高考阅卷场对书面表达单词拼写错误的小结情况，列出易错词汇。所有词汇和短语都附有汉语意思，方便学生查阅和记忆。

### 四、课堂活页训练

该部分是针对高三教学实际设计，活页装订，供师生课堂定时练习使用，大大方便了课堂练习材料的选取和印刷。其后附有详细的解答，也是活页印刷。教师可以根据实际情况先保留，然后根据学生的实际决定评讲的方式，实用至极。

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# 第一章

## 语言基础知识

### 第一节 名 词

指导思想：知识归类精讲、考点强化精练、解题能力培养

该节包含四个部分：知识点归类、考点归类、高考题精讲、高考题精练

词类	知识重点	重要考点归纳	在高考试题中的分布
名词	单、复数	单数可数名词前用冠词；复数或“a/an/the+名词”表示一类	单选，改错，书面表达
	可数与不可数	不可数名词无复数，可用 much/some/a lot of/little/a little 等修饰	单选，完形，阅读，改错，书面表达
	冠词+名词	the+名词+后置定语	单选，改错，书面表达
	习惯用法	VP, PP, 冠词+名词	所有题型



#### 知识重点归纳

	类 别	举 例
名词重点知识归纳 (一)	f 或 fe 结尾只加 s 的词	roofs; proofs; chiefs; handkerchiefs; beliefs; safes
	单、复数同形的名词	means; crossroads; works; remains
	特殊名词的复数	children; mice; oxen; women; Germans; women teachers; men drivers; passers-by; lookers-on; editors-in-chief; daughters-in-law; two-year-old; go-betweenes
	变成复数名词后，意义特殊的词	times (时代，次数，倍数); works (著作，工厂，工事); airs (气派，姿态，架子); looks (容貌); customs (海关); arms (武器，军火); glasses (眼镜); goods (货物); waters (水域，水系); greens (青菜); manners (礼貌); papers (文件，考卷，报纸); woods (树林)
	只有复数形式的名词	police; people; cattle
名词重点知识归纳 (二)	不可数名词的基本用法及常见不可数名词	what nice weather; much advice/information; little furniture; much money/water/milk/coffee; a little experience/exercise/practice
	名词作定语时的形式	yesterday's news; two hours' drive; coffee cups; fruit trees; food factory; metal pots; science report; time zone; sports meet; the United States government
	定冠词加名词的典型短语用法	the telephone; the sun; the universe; the People's Park; the Yellow River; the man from Sichuan; the two girls who likes English; the dog sleeping at the door; at the speed of light
	不定冠词加名词的句子/典型短语	He is reading a book. a most important city; a third trip to Europe; at a speed of 60 miles an hour; a university; an 8-year-old child; there is an "F" on his face
名词重点知识归纳 (三)	名词惯用法短语	a sense of humor; in other words; in a word; in the distance; in public; in use; be wounded in the leg; on the other hand; out of reach; put... into practice; in case of fire; leave college; from a distance of 60 kilometers; the public; seized him by the arm; of great value; take measures to do sth.; have effect on; go to school; be in hospital; take place; take notice of

高考单选题解题技巧：一般语法知识+特殊例外；习惯搭配短语+句中上下文语境



经典高考试题回放

- Bill was doing a lot of physical exercise to build up his \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ability                      B. force                      C. strength                      D. mind
- He proved himself a true gentleman and the beauty of his \_\_\_\_\_ was seen at his best when he worked with others.  
A. temper                      B. appearance                      C. talent                      D. character
- The head office of the bank is in Beijing, but it has \_\_\_\_\_ all over the country.  
A. companies                      B. branches                      C. organizations                      D. businesses
- I am sure David will be able to find the library—he has a pretty good \_\_\_\_\_ of direction.  
A. idea                      B. feeling                      C. experience                      D. sense
- The classroom is big enough \_\_\_\_\_, but we'll have to move if we have more students.  
A. for the moment                      B. on the moment                      C. in a moment                      D. for a moment
- Mike, our team will play against the Rockets this weekend. I'm sure we will win.  
— \_\_\_\_\_!  
A. Congratulations                      B. Cheers                      C. Best wishes                      D. Good luck
- My \_\_\_\_\_ of this weekend's activity is going out with some good friends.  
A. idea                      B. opinion                      C. mind                      D. thought
- The bus crash in Shenzhen resulted in 26 injured last week and it caused 19 \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. die                      B. deaths                      C. dying                      D. died

答案与精析：

- C. 考名词词义辨析。“doing... physical exercise (进行体育锻炼)”提示后面“build up (增进)”的应是“strength (力气)”。ability 指能力, force 指力量, mind 指头脑、智力。
- D. “true gentleman”展现的是“the beauty of his character 人格之美”。temper 脾气, appearance 外表, talent 才能。
- B. “head office of the bank (总行)”对应的是“branches (分行)”。companies 公司, organizations 机构, businesses 商业、生意买卖。
- D. “able to find the library (能找到图书馆)”就是“a good sense of direction (有方向感)”。idea 主意, feeling 感觉、情感, experience 经验、经历。
- A. 考短语意义辨析。“have to move (得搬迁)”提示教室大是“for/at the moment (目前/暂时的)”。in a moment 很快地, for a moment 一会儿, 没有 on the moment 这个短语。
- D. 考法同 1—4 题。“will play”和“will win”均表示将来的事情, 回答只能是“good luck (祝好运)”了。congratulations 祝贺你, cheers 干杯, best wishes 祝你一切都好。
- A. “this weekend's activity (本周活动)”的“想法、打算”应用“idea”, opinion 看法、意见、评价, mind 头脑、精神、智力, thought 思考、思想、思想、挂念。
- B. 考词类用法。“caused 19”后应是“deaths (死亡)”, 这里用名词。die、dying、died 均是动词的各种形式。

## 第二节 冠词

冠词主要与名词的搭配, 从不单独使用。了解“冠词+名词”词组的意义, 识记一些固定搭配的动宾、介宾短语, 在实际语境中灵活运用冠词, 是解题的关键。冠词用法一览表如下:

冠词的用法	一般用法规则	a/an 泛指, 表“一个”、“一类”、“每”
		the 特指, 表都知道的, 提到过的或“全类”
	固定搭配与零冠词的用法	动宾短语、介宾短语、名词短语



知识重点归纳

		类别	举例
冠词重点知识归纳 (一)		“a/an+单数可数名词”表“一类”、“一个”、“每”之意	He is reading a book. twice a week; a university/useful book/European girl/one-eyed man; an uncle/umbrella/hour/honest boy/'F' on my hand/8-year-old child
		“the + 单数名词/名词复数/不可数名词”表“特指”或“一类”之意	the pen on the desk/lying on the floor/bought yesterday/he likes very much; made the telephone; the water in the glass; The horse is a useful animal.
		“零冠词(即不用冠词的情况)+不可数名词/名词复数”表“一类”	I like water/books. Drinking milk is very important to your health.
冠词重点知识归纳 (二)	固定搭配	常用 the 的情况	the first /second/last story; the sun/moon/earth/world; play the piano/violin; the People's Park/Hospital/Communist Party of China/United States; the poor/rich/wounded; in the west/east; by the way; in the distance; to tell the truth; at the speed of light; the other day; in the end; in the front of (在前部)
		常用 a/an 的情况	as a matter of fact; as a rule; from a distance of 100 miles; at a speed of 15 kilometers an hour; at a time; have a look at; take an interest in; lend me a hand; in a hurry; in a word; all of a sudden; a certain Mr Wang; a most important city; a good knowledge of WTO; a smoke of cigarette
		常用零冠词的情况	play basketball/football; go to school; lie in bed; at table/war; in hospital; in/out of prison; in honor of ; put... in order; in sight; in trouble; at present; at last; at hand; at stake; in danger/advance/fashion/fear/case; in front of (在前面); take care of /take place/take notice of ; by hand; set fire to; keep/bear... in mind; be in charge of; day and night; by rule/weight

冠词用法解题技巧：平时要注意了解“冠词+名词”词组的基本意义，识记一些固定搭配的动宾、介宾短语，解题时结合实际语境灵活运用。



经典高考试题回放

- If you go by \_\_\_\_\_ train, you can have quite a comfortable journey, but make sure you get \_\_\_\_\_ fast one.  
A. the; the                      B. 不填; a                      C. the; a                      D. 不填; 不填
- It is said that \_\_\_\_\_ teachers have \_\_\_\_\_ very easy life.  
A. 不填; 不填                      B. 不填; a                      C. the; 不填                      D. the; a
- This book tells \_\_\_\_\_ life story of John Smith, who left \_\_\_\_\_ school and worked for a newspaper at the age of 16.  
A. the; the                      B. a; the                      C. the; 不填                      D. a; 不填
- On May 5, 2005, at \_\_\_\_\_ World Table Tennis Championship, Kong Linghui and Wang Hao won the gold medal in men's doubles with \_\_\_\_\_ score of 4 : 1.  
A. a; a                      B. 不填; the                      C. a; 不填                      D. the; a
- Mrs Taylor has \_\_\_\_\_ 8-year-old daughter who has \_\_\_\_\_ gift for painting—she has won two national prizes.  
A. a; a                      B. an; the                      C. an; a                      D. the; a
- I can't remember when exactly the Robinsons left \_\_\_\_\_ city. I only remember it was \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.  
A. the; the                      B. a; the                      C. a; a                      D. the; a
- I knew \_\_\_\_\_ John Lennon, but not \_\_\_\_\_ famous one.  
A. 不填; a                      B. a; the                      C. 不填; the                      D. the; a
- After dinner he gave Mr Richardson \_\_\_\_\_ ride to \_\_\_\_\_ Capital Airport.

- A. the; a                      B. a; the                      C. 不填; a                      D. 不填; the
9. —Who is your English teacher?  
—Mr Worchester, \_\_\_\_\_ European working in \_\_\_\_\_ Sichuan University.  
A. an; the                      B. a; the                      C. an; 不填                      D. a; 不填
10. The soldier was wounded in \_\_\_\_\_, but he caught the enemy officer by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the knee; the arm        B. his knee ; his arm        C. his knee; the arm        D. the knee ; his arm

答案与精析:

- B. 考固定搭配 by train/bus/air 和泛指 a fast one “一辆快车”。
- B. 考复数名词, 表“一类”(e. g. I like books.) 和泛指 a very easy life “轻松日子”。
- C. 考 the + 后置定语 the life of John Smith 和固定搭配 leave/go to/finish school。
- D. 考普通名词转变的专有名词 the World Table Tennis Championship 和泛指 a score of 4 : 1 (相似表达法还有 at a speed of 60miles an hour/from a distance of 30 miles)。
- C. 考 a/an 的区别用法 (8 读成/eit/, 相似的还有 an “F”, an A-shaped house) 和泛指 a gift “一种才能”。
- D. 考特指 leave the city “双方共知的城市” 和 泛指 a Monday “某个星期一”, 注意 on Monday/Mondays 表“每个星期一”即 every Monday。
- B. 考冠词泛指 a John Lennon (一个叫 John Lennon 的人, 又如 a certain Mr Wu) 和特指 the famous one “那个有名的”。
- B. 考泛指 give sb. a ride “让人搭车” 和普通名词转变的专有名词 the Capital Airport。
- D. 考冠词 a/an 的区别用法, a European “一个欧洲人”(European 开头发音为/ju:/, 相似的还有 a useful book)。专有名词前一般不用冠词(又如 Mexico City, Chengdu Zoo)。
- A. 考固定搭配 wounded in the leg, catch sb. by the arm (类似的还有 hit sb. on the head)。

### 第三节 动词

前面谈到, 天地之间有人和物, 表示人物的名称的词是名词, 而人和物必会做事情或发生关系, 描述这些活动中的动作或相互间关系的存在状态的词就是动词。动词的种类分为: 连系动词、助动词、情态动词和实义动词。实义动词又分为及物动词 (*vt.*) 和不及物动词 (*vi.*)。

动词部分需要掌握的知识有:

基础用法	动词时态	动词语态	情态动词	非谓语动词	短语动词
综合用法	情态动词+一般/进行/完成时态; 非谓语动词的时态/语态; 固定搭配; 语境				

可以说“掌握了动词的用法英语就学好了一半”。这一说法单就学习英语语法来看是绝不过分的。初中部分主要学习动词的时态语态和情态动词的初步知识, 高中阶段主要学习非谓语动词形式和情态动词的系统知识。

动词考点及难度在各题型中的分布:

题 型	听 力	完形填空	阅读理解	短文改错	书面表达	单项选择
难度描述	要求能听懂、读懂, 不成为理解障碍			熟练运用(识别和输出)		综合运用

注: 综合运用指“在具体语境中将基本用法、特殊用法和习惯用法结合起来”。历年来难度很大的单选题的特点是题干部分设计得隐蔽, 考查的角度细微化、综合化。

#### (一) 动词时态、语态

- 英语中用动词的不同形式表达不同时间人物做出的动作和存在的状态。由于汉语中只有时间, 却没有动词相应的形式, 中国学生在学习英语时很不容易理解和运用好英语的时态。纵观近几年的高考题, 发现考点主要集中在 8 种时态(见斜体)。有时也考现在完成进行时和过去完成进行时等其他几种时态。

高考中常见的时态

时间 \ 状态	过去	现在	将来
一般	一般过去时	一般现在时	一般将来时
进行	过去进行时	现在进行时	将来进行时
完成	过去完成时	现在完成时	将来完成时
	过去将来时	现在完成进行时	
	过去完成进行时		

2. 各种时态的常见考点:

● 一般现在时:

①表真理: The teacher told me the earth moves around the sun.

②主将从现:

—Will you go there tomorrow?

—If Mary goes, so will I.

● 一般过去时:

①把握瞬间发生的事情要用过去时:

—Hi, Peter!

—Well! It's you, Helen! I never thought you were in Chengdu.

②另外注意实义动词过去时的拼写形式, 如 hit, put, felt, struck 等等。

When the earthquake happened, many dishes fell off to the floor.

③“used to + 动词原形”的结构:

Sichuan used to be a rich province.

● 一般将来时:

①四种表将来时的谓语动词结构的不同意义:

The phone is ringing. I will go and answer it. (表“愿意”)

We are going to plant trees along the river tomorrow. (表计划要发生之事)

The girl is to clean the window this afternoon. (强调按计划进行不改动之事)

The plane is leaving now. (表“即将发生”)

②注意一般现在时表将来:

I will help you unless you help yourself. (主将从现)

The meeting starts at four o'clock. (日程表上安排计划之事)

③现在完成时表将来:

Tom will have a talk with me after he has finished his work. (强调在动作完成之后)

● 现在进行时:

表示现在正在发生的动作, 表状态和结果的动词, 如 like, be, want, notice, see 等一般没有进行时态。注意 look/watch/listen 等词提示时态。

Look! He is sleeping.

● 现在完成时:

①现在完成时的几种表示法:

Diana has lived in Chengdu since she was born.

Diana has lived in Chengdu for about 18 years now.

It is about 18 years since she was born.

②注意 for 引导的时间短语也可以用于过去时和将来时:

Lily did her homework for about two hours yesterday.

You will have to stay in bed for two weeks.

③现在完成进行时态表过去发生一直延续到现在的动作, 强调从未间断过。

He has been teaching in this school since he graduated from college.

I have been waiting for you for a whole day.

● 过去完成时:

表发生在“过去的过去”的动作。注意隐蔽的过去时间的提示。

They are waiting at the school gate. But I thought they had gone away.

Great damage had been caused before the horrible storm went away.

● 过去将来时:

表从过去某个时间开始的将要发生的动作或状态。

I was about to come, but an unexpected guest came.

I thought he would help me, but he didn't.

3. 几种涉及时态的固定句型:

(1) It's (high) time sb. did sth. 表示“应是某人做某事的时候了”, 要用一般过去时。

(2) It's the first (second ...) time sb. have done sth. 表示“某人第几次做某事”, 要用完成时。

如果前面用 is, 则后面用现在完成时; 如前面用 was, 则后面用过去完成时。

(3) ... was /were doing sth. when ... did sth. 表示“正在做某事, 这时突然……”, 前面用过去进行时, 后面用一般过去时。

(4) hardly... when 表示“一……就……”, when 前用过去完成时, when 后用一般过去时。

Hardly had he left home when it began to snow.

(5) no sooner... than 表示“一……就……”, than 前用过去完成时, than 后用一般过去时。

I had no sooner come into the room than the door closed. 我刚刚进了房间, 门就关了。

No sooner had I come into the room than the door closed. (意思同上)

(6) It is/was not long... before... 表“很快就(会发生)……”。

It was not long before the meeting ended.

It will be not long before we have our summer holiday.

(7) It is /has been... since... 表示“自从……以来”, since 前用一般现在时或现在完成时, since 后用一般过去时; 如果 since 之前为一般过去时或过去完成时, 则 since 后用过去完成时。

It is (has been) two weeks since I came here.

She said it was five hours since she had finished her work.



经典高考试题回放

- He \_\_\_\_\_ more than 5,000 English words when he entered the university at the age of 15.  
A. has learned                      B. would have learned                      C. learned                      D. had learned
- Scientists think that the continents \_\_\_\_\_ always where they \_\_\_\_\_ today.  
A. aren't; are                      B. aren't; were                      C. weren't; are                      D. weren't; were
- Why did you leave that position?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ a better position at IBM.  
A. offer                      B. offered                      C. am offered                      D. was offered
- The coffee is wonderful! It doesn't taste like anything I \_\_\_\_\_ before.  
A. was having                      B. have                      C. have ever had                      D. had ever had
- The hero's story \_\_\_\_\_ differently in the newspapers.  
A. was reported                      B. was reporting                      C. reports                      D. reported
- What would you do if it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow?  
—We have to carry it on, since we've got everything ready.  
A. rain                      B. rains                      C. will rain                      D. is raining
- Listen to the two girls by the window. What language \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. did they speak                      B. were they speaking                      C. are they speaking                      D. have they been speaking
- Father \_\_\_\_\_ for London on business upon my arrival, so I didn't see him.  
A. has left                      B. left                      C. was leaving                      D. had left



过去的习惯能力，而 be able to 表示做成了某一次具体的事情：

He was able to survive in the big fire yesterday.

- can't “不可能”；may not “可能不，也许不可能，不可以”；mustn't “不许，禁止”；shouldn't “不应该”；wouldn't “不愿意，不会”；won't “不会，不愿意”。

● 表推测的情态动词比较：

肯定程度	非常肯定 (90%以上)	中等肯定 (50%)	很弱肯定 (20%)
情态动词	must	may/can	could/might
否定程度	非常否定 (90%)	中等否定 (50%)	很弱否定 (20%)
情态动词	can't	may not	might/could not

It must be Mr. Li. No teacher would work in the office at this time every day.

Look! The boy must be sleeping.

It can't be Mr. Li as I saw him go to Chengdu yesterday.

表示对过去情况的推测：

must have done—may/can have done—could/might have done;

can't have done—may not have done—might/could not have done

● 其它情态动词+不定式的完成式的用法：

① needn't have done 表示“本来不必”，指实际上做了本来不必做的事。

should (ought to) have done 表示“本来应该做而实际未做”的事，含有责备意味。

shouldn't (ought not to) have done 表示“实际做了本不该做”的事。

② 用于虚拟语气表“如果过去怎样，可能就会怎样”：

If I had had enough money yesterday, I would/could/might have bought the book.

注：would have done 意为“就会”、“将会”。could/might have done 表示“本来可能做而实际未做”的事，此时不能用 may 代替 might。

3. 解题技巧：运用情态动词的基本含义知识，注意特殊用法，把握语境中隐蔽的语气和态度。



经典高考试题回放

- He \_\_\_\_\_ have completed his work; otherwise, he wouldn't be enjoying himself by the seaside.  
A. should                      B. must                      C. wouldn't                      D. can't
- Tom, you \_\_\_\_\_ leave all your clothes on the floor like this!  
A. wouldn't                      B. mustn't                      C. needn't                      D. may not
- Did you tell Julia about the result?  
—Oh, no, I forgot. I \_\_\_\_\_ her now.  
A. will be calling                      B. will call                      C. call                      D. am to call
- John, look at the time. \_\_\_\_\_ you play the piano at such a late hour?  
A. Must                      B. Can                      C. May                      D. Need
- Catherine, I have cleaned the room for you.  
—Thanks. You \_\_\_\_\_ it. I could manage it myself.  
A. needn't do                      B. needn't have done                      C. mustn't do                      D. shouldn't have done
- Do you know where David is? I couldn't find him anywhere.  
—Well. He \_\_\_\_\_ have gone far—his coat's still here.  
A. shouldn't                      B. mustn't                      C. can't                      D. wouldn't
- Tom is never late for work. Why is he absent today?  
—Something \_\_\_\_\_ to him.  
A. must happen                      B. should have happened                      C. could have happened                      D. must have happened
- This cake is very sweet. You \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of sugar in it.  
A. should put                      B. could have put                      C. might put                      D. must have put
- He paid for a seat, when he \_\_\_\_\_ have entered free.

- A. could                      B. would                      C. must                      D. need
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ have been more than six years old when the accident happened.
- A. shouldn't                      B. couldn't                      C. mustn't                      D. needn't

答案与精析:

- B. 考对过去的推测。注意下文的事实依据。
- B. 考情态动词的否定形式。根据上下文，应是表“不许、不准”之意。
- B. 考情态动词表将来的用法。“忘记了，现在去告诉她”是一种“愿意”之意的将来，应用 will。
- A. 考情态动词的用法。“look at the time”表时间很晚了，还“必须、非得”弹钢琴吗？所以用 must。
- B. 考“情态动词+完成时态”的用法。上下文表明“have cleaned the room for you”是没必要的，应用 B。
- C. 同上。“his coat's still here”可以推出否定的推测“不可能走远”。注意表“不许可、不准”。
- D. 考“情态动词+完成时态”对过去的推测。“never late... absent”事实提示可以推出下文的肯定推断“must have happened”。
- D. 考情态动词对过去的推测。题干提示的事实足以推出是非常肯定的推测。
- A. 考“情态动词+完成时态”对过去的推测。“买了座位”，但却是可以“免费进去的”。
- B. 考情态动词+完成时态对过去的推测。表“不可能”应用 couldn't。注意，shouldn't 表“不应该但却发生了”，mustn't 表“不许可、不准”，needn't 表“不必做却做了”。

(三) 非谓语动词形式

1. 非谓语动词形式基本概念:

基本形式	表达意义	举 例
doing	主动; 经常发生或正在进行	Swimming is easy. I often see him singing.
to do	即将发生或表示目的	She came to see her son.
done	被动; 已完成	That's the house built in 1990.

2. 重点知识及常见考点:

● 非谓语动词的否定:

I am sorry for not helping you.

He asks us never to go into the room alone.

Not having finished her homework, she had to stay after school.

● 非谓语动词的时态判断: 非谓语动词的时态和语态是考试的重点, 也是难点, 特别应注意其一般式和完成式。

★doing, being done 表动作在进行 (doing 也可表伴随、方式、结果等; being done 在句中多做定语):

The house being built belongs to Mr. Johnson.

We often hear her singing in the room.

He died, leaving his daughter much money.

Looking at her mother, the baby smiled happily.

★done 表被动意义, 或动作已完成:

Every day we may see many chickens killed in the market.

There are 20 people trapped in the coal mine.

★to do sth. /to be done 表目的、意图或一个将来的动作:

There are still many problems to solve/to be solved.

—Why should people plant more trees in the future? —To protect the environment.

I have many clothes to be washed.

We went there in a hurry, only to be told that our teacher had gone away.

★having done, having been done 均为完成式, 表动作发生于谓语动作之前, 在句中一般多作状语, 不作定语或宾语补足语, having been done 表被动。

Having been told several times, Frank came to understand the message.

Having sung ten songs without a rest, the girl felt tired.

● 下列动词常带不定式做宾语 (verb to do):

want, manage, pretend, learn, wish, hope, agree, refuse, decide, expect, fail, plan, offer, promise, choose, aim, arrange, demand, trouble, make up one's mind, long 等等。

Come if you want to.

He agreed to help me as much as he can.

● 常带 V-ing 做宾语: 口诀“Mipsscarfee 妹不吃咖啡”或是“Firecamps 火烧连营” —mind, imagine, practise, suggest, consider, appreciate/avoid, risk, finish, enjoy/escape。另外还有 miss, keep, stop, understand, permit, allow, advise, excuse, dislike, avoid, delay, feel like, can't help, put off, insist on, defend, resist, forbid 等等。

● 动词短语含 to 作介词带 V-ing 的短语:

look forward to, pay attention to, devote to, stick to, be/get used to, get down to, be on one's way to, see to, attend to.

● forget, remember, regret 之后接不定式表“某事还未做”, 接动名词时表“某事已做”:

I regret having told him about it.

I regret to tell you that you failed the English test.

stop, leave off, go on 等后接动名词时表“停止/继续做某事(后来之事)”, 接不定式表去做另一件事。

● need (want, require) doing (to be done); be worth doing; be worthy to be done; be worthy of being done:

The blackboard needs cleaning. = The blackboard needs to be cleaned.

The book is worth reading again. = The book is worthy of being read again. = The book is worthy to be read.

● 不定式用在“使役”动词“make, have, let”等后或在“感觉”动词“see, hear, listen to, feel, notice, see, watch, observe”等后作补足语时, 在主动语态中省略 to, 但在被动语态中则加上 to。

I have many people helping me. (表经常发生的事)

I will have a student clean the blackboard. (表“要请人做某事”)

I will have the blackboard cleaned. (表“要请人做某事”, 强调事情被做)

I have much work to do now. (表“有事情要做”)

I often see Mary dance on the stage. = Mary is often seen to dance on the stage.

● 不定式、动名词作主语和宾语的区别是: 不定式常表(过去或将来的)一次具体动作; 而动名词则表习惯性的动作。

Reading is important to everyone. = It is important to everyone to read.

We find it impossible to finish the work in such a short time.

● It is (was) + adj. for/of sb. to do. 此类形容词有: 表个人品质的形容词“wise/clever/bright, foolish/stupid/silly, kind/good/nice, considerate, wrong”后用 of; 一般形容词“easy, difficult, hard, pleasant, comfortable, light, heavy, interesting, necessary, important”等等后用 for。

It's foolish of you to do that. = You are foolish to do that.

It's very comfortable to have a cool drink in summer.

● It's no use/no good doing sth. : It's no good helping those people.

● 一些常见表达法: 评注性状语有“Judging from his accent, Generally speaking, According to the facts, Depending on the data, To tell you the truth, not to mention French, To make matters worse”等等。

● 主动表被动的动词:

I am not to blame for doing that.

The book is worth reading.

I can't help (sb. to) clean the classroom, for I am busy.



经典高考试题回放

1. It's necessary to be prepared for a job interview. \_\_\_\_\_ the answers ready will be of great help.

- A. To have had                      B. Having had                      C. Have                      D. Having

2. When asked by the police, he said that he remembered \_\_\_\_\_ at the party, but not \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to arrive; leaving                      B. to arrive; to leave                      C. arriving; leaving                      D. arriving; to leave

3. I couldn't do my homework with all that noise \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. going on                      B. goes on                      C. went on                      D. to go on

4. The storm left, \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of damage to this area.  
A. caused                      B. to have caused                      C. to cause                      D. having caused
5. \_\_\_\_\_, the more expensive the camera, the better its quality.  
A. General speaking              B. Speaking general              C. Generally speaking              D. Speaking generally
6. While watching television, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the doorbell rang                      B. the doorbell rings  
C. we heard the doorbell ring                      D. we heard the doorbell rings
7. "You can't catch me!" Janet shouted, \_\_\_\_\_ away.  
A. run                      B. running                      C. to run                      D. ran
8. If anyone happens to drop in while I am out, \_\_\_\_\_ him or her leave a message.  
A. have                      B. get                      C. ask                      D. tell
9. —Can the project be finished as planned?  
—Sure, \_\_\_\_\_ it completed in time, we'll work two more hours a day.  
A. having got                      B. to get                      C. getting                      D. get
10. When \_\_\_\_\_ help, one often says "Thank you." or "It's kind of you."  
A. offering                      B. to offer                      C. to be offered                      D. offered

**答案与精析:**

1. D. 考动宾短语作主语的形式。一般用动词的 ing 形式。
2. C. 考动词作宾语的形式。remember 后“对过去发生的事情是否记得”，要用 doing sth.。
3. A. 考作宾补的非谓语形式。with 后的 go on 与前面的 all the noise 是主动关系，应用 ing 形式。
4. D. 考作状语的非谓语动词形式。the storm 与作状语的 cause 是主动关系，且先发生。
5. C. 考习惯表达法。作评注性状语的固定用法，另外如 according to, Judging from 等等。
6. C. 考作状语的非谓语动词与主句的逻辑主语一致及非谓语动词作宾补的形式。上文的 watching television 应是人发出的，另外 hear sb. do /doing sth., 所以应选 C。
7. B. 考作状语的非谓语动词形式。running 表伴随状况，且与主语是主动关系。
8. A. 考祈使句与非谓语动词形式的辨析。注意逗号前是条件状语从句，主句是祈使句。
9. B. 考作状语的非谓语动词形式。表目的，后于主句动作发生，应用 to get, 相当于 in order to get。
10. D. 考作状语的非谓语动词形式。虽然有 when 的引导，但与后文主句的主语 one 是被动关系，应用 offered。

**(四) 动词短语**

**解题技巧:** 了解高频动词的意义及用法 (具体请大家参阅本书第三章第二节的内容)。动词与许多介词和副词构成动词短语, 表示不同的意义。在具体语境中选择恰当的动词。



**经典高考试题回放**

1. It's the present situation in poor areas that \_\_\_\_\_ much higher spending on education and training.  
A. answers for                      B. provides for                      C. calls for                      D. plans for
2. Before building a house, you will have to \_\_\_\_\_ the government's permission.  
A. get from                      B. follow                      C. receive                      D. ask for
3. The dictionary is being printed and it will soon \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. turn out                      B. come out                      C. start out                      D. go out
4. They started off late and got to the airport with minutes to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. spare                      B. catch                      C. leave                      D. make
5. This picture was taken a long time ago. I wonder if you can \_\_\_\_\_ my father.  
A. find out                      B. pick out                      C. look out                      D. speak out
6. Everybody in the village likes Jack because he is good at telling and \_\_\_\_\_ jokes.  
A. turning up                      B. putting up                      C. making up                      D. showing up
7. Please tell me how the accident \_\_\_\_\_. I am still in the dark.

- A. came by                      B. came upon                      C. came to                      D. came about
8. I think you'll grow \_\_\_\_\_ him when you know him better.  
A. liking                      B. to be like                      C. to like                      D. to be liking
9. Could you please tell me where you bought the shoes you \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday?  
A. tried on                      B. put on                      C. had on                      D. pulled on
10. Modern plastics can \_\_\_\_\_ very high and very low temperatures.  
A. stand                      B. hold                      C. carry                      D. support

答案与精析:

1. C. 考动词短语辨析。句意为“……现状呼吁……投入”，用 call for。其他选项意思为：answer for “负责”，provides for “供给”，plan for “计划”。
2. D. 考法同上。“寻求政府许可”用 ask for。receive 意思为“得到”，follow 意思为“遵循”。get from 的用法错误，正确形式为 get permission from the government。
3. B. 同上。“出版”用 come out，turn out “结果是”，start out 出发，go out “熄灭、过时”。
4. A. 同上。“还剩”用 spare。其它均不合题意。
5. B. 同上。“辨认出”用 pick out，find out “查出”，look out “小心”，speak out “大声说出”。
6. C. 同上。“编笑话”用 make up，turn up “出现”，put up “张贴、搭建”，show up “露面”。
7. D. 同上。“产生”用 come about，come by “经过”，come upon “偶然发现/碰到”，come to “恢复知觉”。
8. C. 同上。“更了解他后你会更喜欢他”用 to like，to be like him “像他”，不合题意。
9. C. 同上。“昨天穿着的”表状态用 have on/wear，put on “穿”（表动作），try on “试穿”，pull on “套上”。
10. A. 同上。“耐得住、经得起”用 stand，hold “容纳、盛装”，carry “运载”，support “支撑、支持”。

## 第四节 形容词和副词

考点一览表:

形容词和副词	考 点
	几个形容词做定语修饰一个名词时的排列顺序
	动词变来的形容词的区别用法
	形容词形式的副词与副词形式的形容词的区别用法
	形容词、副词词义辨析
	常见形容词、副词句型

解题技巧：结合形容词、副词的基本语法知识和具体语境，注意搭配和句型的运用。



### 知识重点归纳

- 注意形容词作表语时必须用连系动词作谓语，副词一般不作表语（地点副词除外）：

He was very sad when she was ill.

The man is not here.

She is happy. (不用 happily)

go hungry/mad/bad, become happy, turn red, grow taller, seem easy, appear rich, sound interesting, prove wrong, taste delicious, come true, keep silent, remain beautiful 等等。

- 多个形容词用作定语的排序，可记口诀“县官行令杀国材”，即：“限定词+外观形容词+形状+年龄+颜色+国籍+材料”：a beautiful round old red Chinese wooden table

注：一般没有这么多形容词的情况，最多考三个。

- 作后置定语或表语的形容词：asleep, alone, awake, alive, alike, present, left 等等。

the remaining question = the question left, people present at the meeting

The boy is asleep.

- 形容词作状语，描述主语，表伴随状况：

He went home hungry. = He went home and he was hungry.

Unable to go there, he felt very angry.

Frank is sitting there cold. (比较: Frank is sitting there coldly.)

● **形容词用作宾补**: find... interesting/important/necessary, make... clear, cut... open/short, paint... white, drive... mad, keep... loose/fit/healthy, leave... open, consider... right, think... impossible 等等。

● **复合形容词 (一般用作定语)**: warm-hearted, good-looking, hard-working, newly-made, world-famous, peace-loving, snow-covered, hand-made, three-legged, 800-meter, ten-year-old, full-time, part-time 等等。

● **既作形容词又作副词, 且“-ly”形式有特殊意义的形容词**: hard—hardly, late—lately, deep—deeply, wide—widely, high—highly, open—openly, close—closely, near—nearly。

● **以“-ly”结尾的形容词**: lovely, lively, orderly, friendly, motherly, monthly, daily, weekly 等等。

He often speaks to me in a friendly way.

● **不及物动词用主动形式表被动的句型**:

wash/tear/wear out/open/close/work/run/sell/write/cut + easily/well (adv.)

The knife cuts well. The cloth doesn't tear easily.

● **注意辨别下列几组词**: quite impossible, well worth the money, well known, almost nothing, not nearly as old as, mostly on Sunday, talk face to face/face-to-face talk, everyday English/speak English every day, a far-away village/live far away。

● **常考的有关比较级的句型和短语**:

(1) as /so good (a teacher) as, as much (an art) as, as many books as

(2) more beautiful than, more lazy than stupid, much more interesting than

(3) no more than /not more than, no less than /not less than

(4) The more... , the more...

(5) more and more

(6) would rather... than /prefer... to

(7) the older of the boys /the oldest of the boys

● **倍数表达式**: She is older than he (is) /She is two years older than he (is) /She is older than he (is) by two years. Sichuan is six times bigger than Beijing. = Sichuan is six times the size of Beijing. = Sichuan is six times as big as Beijing.

... three times the length of that one (size, depth, width, height, length, age, etc.)

● **the old/rich/aged/injured/oppressed 等等表一类人, 作主语时谓语常用复数**: The old often look after the young.

● **常用作修饰比较级的词语**: much, even, slightly, rather, a little, a lot, a great deal, by far, three times, two-thirds, 20 percent, five years, three meters, four days 等等。



### 经典高考试题回放

1. —Is your headache getting \_\_\_\_\_?

—No, it's worse.

A. better

B. bad

C. less

D. well

2. This \_\_\_\_\_ girl is Linda's cousin.

A. pretty little Spanish

B. Spanish little pretty

C. Spanish pretty little

D. little pretty Spanish

3. There was such a long queue for coffee at the interval that we \_\_\_\_\_ gave up.

A. eventually

B. unfortunately

C. generously

D. purposefully

4. At times, worrying is a normal, \_\_\_\_\_ response to a difficult event or situation—a loved one being injured in an accident for example.

A. effective

B. individual

C. inevitable

D. unfavorable

5. If it is quite \_\_\_\_\_ to you, I will visit you next Tuesday.

A. convenient

B. fair

C. easy

D. comfortable

6. Bob ran the 100 meters in 9.91 seconds, and I have not seen \_\_\_\_\_ this year.

- A. the best                      B. better                      C. the most                      D. more
7. My mother always gets a bit \_\_\_\_\_ if we don't arrive when we say we will.  
A. anxious                      B. ashamed                      C. weak                      D. patient
8. —Why didn't you buy the camera you had longed for?  
—I had planned to, but I was \$ 50 \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fewer                      B. less                      C. cheap                      D. short
9. The more I think about him, the more reasons I find for loving him \_\_\_\_\_ I did.  
A. as much as                      B. as long as                      C. as soon as                      D. as far as
10. —Have you been to New Zealand?  
—No. I'd like to, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. too                      B. though                      C. yet                      D. either

答案与精析:

1. A. 考形容词词义辨析。表示“好点了吗?”用 better。注意并不是“好了”。如 I was well again.
2. A. 考几个形容词修饰名词的排序。表“国籍”的 Spanish 放最后, pretty 表“外表”放前面, little 表“年龄大小”放中间。记住:县官行令杀国材——限观形龄色国材。(参阅形容词和副词部分第二点)
3. A. 考副词词义辨析。“排长队最终放弃”用 eventually。unfortunately “不幸地”, generously “慷慨地”, purposefully “故意地”。
4. C. 考形容词词义辨析。结合上下文语境,“焦虑是正常、必然的反应”用 inevitable。其它不合题意, effective “有效的”, individual “个体的”, unfavorable “不利的”。
5. A. 考法同上。表“方便的话”用 convenient。注意 convenient 的主语是事情。
6. B. 考形容词等级用法。表“没见过更好的了(实际是赞美这就是最好的)”用 better。又如, I've never seen a better scene before. = This is the best scene.
7. A. 考形容词词义辨析。“我们没准时回到家,母亲总会担心着急”用 anxious。
8. D. 考法同上。表“还差\$50”用 short。注意主语是 I, 相当于“I am short of \$ 50”。
9. A. 考副词的用法。表“一样的程度”用 as much as。注意 as long as 表时间一样长或引申为“只要”, as far as 表距离一样的远或“据……能想到的程度”, 如 as far as I know。
10. B. 考连接副词词义辨析。“没去过……但是想去”用 though, yet 到现在为止, 作连词表“不过, 可是”。

## 第五节 数 词

数词的考点分布: 听力题和阅读题中常考查对数量的简单计算, 主要涉及和数词有关的时间、价钱、电话号码、房间号码、日期等。在单选题中也偶尔出现这种考法。

 **知识重点归纳**

语法知识考点	举 例
一般与定冠词连用。与不定冠词连用表示“又一; 再一。”	the first place; the second time I came to Sichuan I will have a third visit to Jiu Zhaigou this summer.
编号的表达法	Gate One = the first gate; World War II = the Second World War
分数的表达及与谓语动词的单复数一致情况	Two thirds of the population in Chengdu were not born and brought up here. Two thirds of the apple has gone bad.
表达时间	8:45—eight forty-five /fifteen to nine /a quarter to nine 12:30—twelve thirty /half past twelve
数词的复数形式	in the 1990s=in the 1990's; in his thirties; the 18-year-olds, in the early /middle /late 1990s