



● 新课标·高中总复习·鼎尖学案（个性化学案）

鼎尖教案

英语

上

延边教育出版社

牛津版

● 新课标·高中总复习·鼎尖教案（通用型教案）

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以首创“复式教学案例”的模式 引领中国教辅出版的新标准

为适应新课改区高考总复习的需要,本着求同存异、通用多用的原则,针对目前教材版本多样化、考试题型和考试范围多样化、学生基础和能力差异化的现状,特组织新课改区一线优秀教师编写了这套《高中总复习鼎尖教案》。该套丛书从学生的时间分配上,从教案的内容结构上,从教师的教学思路上三方面优化设计,肯定会给当前沉闷的教辅出版行业带来一股清新之气。

首先从**学生的时间分配**上考虑,将每“讲”内容分为[课前夯实基础]、[课堂讲练互动]、[课后巩固提高]三个环环相扣的教学环节,并突出以“课堂[课堂讲练互动]”为中心,兼顾“课前[课前夯实基础]”和“课后[课后巩固提高]”。将高考复习时间的分配和内容的分布有机结合在一起,对于高三一轮复习具有极强的可操作性。真正实现了时间作为第一要素在高考复习中的关键作用。

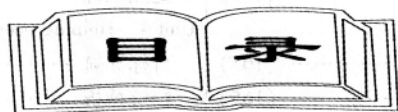
其次从**教案的内容结构**上着想,打破了传统教辅单一的授课模式,将解决问题的两种普遍(各个击破和整体突破)方式引用到教学中来,首创总复习课堂教学的“复式案例”模式。**案例一:**将每“讲”的内容按考点划分,化整为零,各个击破。**案例二:**从知识的整体解决出发,由浅到深,逐级提升。教师可以根据自己的教学实际选择适合自己的教学案例。这两种教学案例在栏目地位上对等,它们之间不是从属关系,而是并列关系;在栏目功能上相同,它们中间任何一个都能独立完成教学任务,实现教学目标;在授课方式上又具有相对的独立性,它们中间任何一个都自成科学而实用的备考体系。在高考题型设计上,该套丛书为体现通用型原则,自始至终在题型设置上全面跟进新课改区的高考真题,全面展现不同新课改区高考新题型,真正解决了同一版本不同区域使用的出版难题。

最后从**教师的教学思路**上考虑,在“教无定法”的理论指导下,教师可以根据学生的特点和自己喜好的教学方式,从《鼎尖教案》中选出适合自己学生的学案。虽然在附录部分只给您提供了2-3种学案模式,但我们相信您会从中发现更多种学案模式的存在。为您开发属于您自己的《校本教材》提供了丰富的教学资源。从这种意义上说,作为通用型教案的《鼎尖教案》的出版,为个性化学案《鼎尖学案》的出版提供了最完善的解决方案。

该套丛书的出版,融入了一大批对教育事业拥有神圣情怀和远大使命的中青年教师的心血。在付梓之际,仍怀着忐忑不安的心情等待着读者的检阅。最后借用古人的一句诗,来总结所有出版人在出版过程中的心路历程:为书消得人憔悴,衣带渐宽终不悔。

《鼎尖教案》读者反馈表

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【模块 1】

堂堂好课

Unit 1
School life

鼎尖教案



目标导航

词汇过关

1. _____ *vt.* 出席, 参加
2. _____ *vt. & vi.* 准备
3. _____ *vt.* 赢得, 取得, 实现, 成就
4. _____ *vt.* 经历, 体验
5. _____ *vi.* 培养, 养成
6. _____ *vt. & vi.* 遗憾, 抱歉, 后悔
7. _____ *vt.* 通知, 告知
8. _____ *vt. & vi.* 批准, 通过, 赞成
9. _____ *vt. & vi.* 继续, 持续
10. _____ *vt.* 要求, 需要
11. _____ *vt.* 获得, 赚, 挣得
12. _____ *n. & vt.* 尊敬, 敬重
13. _____ *n.* 学分, 成绩, 等级
14. _____ *n.* 文学
15. _____ *adj.* 一般的, 普通的, 平均的
16. _____ *adj.* 额外的, 外加的
17. _____ *adv.* 立即, 马上
18. _____ *adj.* 从前的, 以前的
19. _____ *n.* 注意, 关注
20. _____ *vt.* 选择, 挑选

参考答案:

1. attend 2. prepare 3. achieve 4. experience 5. develop
6. regret 7. inform 8. approve 9. continue 10. require
11. earn 12. respect 13. grade 14. literature 15. average
16. extra 17. immediately 18. former 19. attention 20. select

短语突破

1. for _____ 免费地
2. pay attention _____ 注意
3. according _____ 根据, 按照
4. _____ away 远离
5. than _____ 较平常
6. _____ ever 比任何时候
7. take _____ 轮流
8. consist _____ 由……构成
9. come up _____ 想出, 提出

10. far _____ 很远, 遥远
11. _____ 上网
12. _____ 向……捐献
13. _____ 平均
14. _____ 首先
15. _____ 为……负责

参考答案:

1. free 2. to 3. to 4. far 5. usual 6. than 7. turns 8. of
9. with 10. away 11. surf the internet 12. donate sth. to sb.
13. on average 14. first of all 15. be responsible for

重点句型

1. v. -ing 形式作主语
2. it 作形式主语
3. 含有倍数的比较句型
4. “一……就……”句型
5. “如此……以致于……”句型

语法梳理

定语从句(1)



精解精析

单词诠释

1. attend

【自主探究】

①课本原句 _____

②要点归纳 _____

【指点迷津】

attend *vt.* 出席, 参加; 上(学); 照料, 护理

(1) attend a lecture/movie 听演讲/看电影

(2) attend school/class 上学/上课

(3) attend a meeting 参加会议

(4) attend on/upon sb. 伺候某人; 照顾某人

(5) attend to 处理; 专心于; 照料

辨析: attend, take part in, join(in)

(1) attend 通常和“会”“报告”“讲座”“课”等相关。

(2) take part in 常指参加“活动”。

(3) join 可指加入某种组织、团体等。

(4) join in 则指参加一些小型的活动, 如游戏、球赛等。

① He is going to attend the meeting tomorrow.

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他将参加明天的会议。

②It is five years since he joined the army.

他参军五年了。

③We all took part in the celebrations.

我们都参加了庆祝活动。

④Will you join me in a drink?

你要不要和我一起喝一杯?

⑤Please let us know if you are unable to attend.

如果你不能出席,请通知我们。

⑥The patients are well attended in the hospital.

病人在医院里得到很好的照料。

【即时练习】

Are you going to _____ the evening class tonight?

A. take part in

B. take sides in

C. attend

D. join

参考答案:C

2. respect

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

respect *n.* (U) 尊敬,敬意,尊重,重视,关心

n. (C) 方面;问候

vt. 尊敬,对……表示敬意,重视,考虑

(1) have respect for sb. 尊重某人;

(2) lose the respect of... 失去……的尊重

(3) in respect of 关于,就……而言

(4) pay respect to sth. 考虑某事

(5) in no respect 无论哪方面都不

①We all have great respect for Professor Zhang because he is friendly and fair to all the students.

我们都很尊重张教授,因为他对所有学生都友好公平。

②He has no respect for other people including his parents.

他不关心其他人包括他的父母。

③My parents send their respects to you.

我父母亲向你问好。

④In this respect, I'm afraid I can't agree with you.

在这方面,恐怕我不能同意你的观点。

⑤I promise to respect your wishes.

我答应考虑你的意愿。

⑥The foreign teacher feels that his Chinese students don't respect him.

这个外籍老师感觉他的中国学生不尊重他。

【即时练习】

He was a _____ teacher and all his students show _____ him.

A. respected; respect for

B. respectful; respect to

C. respect; respect to

D. respectful; respect for

参考答案:A

3. experience

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

experience *n.* [U] 经验,

n. [C] 经历

v. 经历,感受;体验

①Experience comes from practice.

经验来自实践。

②Our journey by camel was quite an experience.

骑骆驼对我们而言是一次难忘的经历。

③The hometown has experienced great changes.

家乡经历了巨大的变化。

【即时练习】

Jumping out of _____ airplane at thousand feet is quite _____

exciting experience.

A. /; the

B. /; an

C. an; an

D. the; the

参考答案:C

4. prepare

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

prepare *v.* 准备;为……做准备;调制;配制

(1) prepare for 为……做好准备

(2) prepare sb. for sth. 使某人做好准备

(3) prepare to do sth. 准备做某事

(4) be prepared for 准备(状态)

(5) be prepared to do 准备做

(6) preparation *n.* 准备

(7) make preparations for sth. /to do sth. 为……做准备

(8) be in preparation 在准备中

①Mother is preparing dinner in the kitchen.

妈妈正在厨房里做饭。

②She prepared herself a cup of coffee.

她给自己调制了一杯咖啡。

【即时练习】

①这些学生已对考试做好了充分的准备。

The students _____

②辩护律师要求再给他们一周时间准备案件。

The defence lawyers asked for another week to _____

参考答案:①are well prepared for the exam

②prepare their case

5. way

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

way *n.* 方式、方法(后接动词作定语时用 to do 或 of doing)

(1) in this way 用这种方法

(2) by the way 顺便说

(3) make one's way 前进,行进

(4) no way 不行,没门

(5) give way 放弃,改正

(6) on the way to 在……路上

① There are a lot of ways to make friends.

交朋友的方法很多。

② Soon, I got used to American ways of doing things.

不久我就习惯了美国式的做法。

【即时练习】

What surprised me was not what he said but _____ he said it.

A. the way B. in the way that

C. in the way D. the way which

参考答案:A

6. develop

【自主探究】

① 课本原句

② 要点归纳

【指点迷津】

develop v. 发展; 养成; 形成; 发育; 开发; 冲洗

(1) develop the mind 启发思维

(2) develop a film 冲洗胶片

(3) develop a mine 开矿

(4) develop a theory 阐明理论

(5) develop into 发展成, 变成……

(6) develop with practice 在实践中成长

(7) development n. 发展

(8) be under development 在发展中

(9) a developing country 一个发展中国家

(10) a developed country 一个发达国家

① We must develop children's reading habit as early as possible.

我们应尽早培养孩子的阅读习惯。

② The child is developing well.

这孩子发育良好。

【即时练习】

Hand in hand with reading, he has _____ the habit of making notes.

A. caused B. developed C. developing D. brought

参考答案:B

7. regret

【自主探究】

① 课本原句

② 要点归纳

【指点迷津】

regret vt. 懊悔; 为……感到遗憾; n. 遗憾; 后悔

regret 后可跟名词、代词和 v.-ing 以及不定式形式作宾语

(1) regret to do sth. 遗憾地去做某事

(2) regret doing/having done sth. 后悔做某事/后悔做过某事

(3) feel regret at doing sth. 对做过的事感到懊悔

(4) with regret 非常懊悔地/悲伤地

(5) to one's regret 使人遗憾的是

(6) express regret at/for/over... 对……表示遗憾

① I regret to tell you that I can do little to help you.

我很遗憾地告诉你,我没什么能帮上你的。

② Tom felt regret at missing a good opportunity.

汤姆对错过良机感到后悔。

【即时练习】

—You were brave enough to raise objections at the meeting.

—Well, now I regret _____ that.

A. to do

B. to be doing

C. to have done

D. having done

参考答案:D

8. require

【自主探究】

① 课本原句

② 要点归纳

【指点迷津】

require vt. 需要; 要求; 命令

(1) require sth. 需要某物

(2) require doing 需要做……

(3) require sth. of sb. 要求某人某物

(4) require sb. to do sth. 要求某人做某事

(5) require that... 要求……

require
(6) need } + doing/to be done (主语为 sth.)
want

辨析:

(1) require 后接宾语从句时,从句谓语动词要使用虚拟语气。

(2) require 有按照权利来“要求”或“命令”之意;而 demand 含有强硬的意味。

① This wall requires repairing.

这面墙需要修理了。

② His health required that he should go to bed early.

他的健康状况需要他早睡。

【即时练习】

The teacher _____ the students to be quiet.

A. demanded B. kept C. required D. turned

参考答案:C

9. achieve

【自主探究】

① 课本原句

② 要点归纳

【指点迷津】

achieve vt. 完成; 实现; 达到(目的等)

(1) achieve success 获得成功

(2) achieve victory 取得胜利

(3) achieve one's purpose 达到某人的目的

(4) achieve one's aim 实现某人的目标

(5) achievement n. 完成; 达到; 成就, 成绩

(6) a sense of achievement 成就感

辨析:

(1) achieve 强调为实现某一特定目标所做出的努力以及所表现的毅力、技巧和手段,但一般指按常规步骤来达到目的。

(2) gain 指通过努力或奋斗获得某种利益、好处或经验。

(3) earn 强调经过艰苦努力而获得的报偿,宾语多为金钱、荣誉等理应得到的东西。

(4) win 是指在竞赛中或战斗中“赢得”或“获得胜利”,可以通过努力获得,也可以偶然获得,宾语为“比赛、战斗”等,还可表示获得尊重、朋友等。

He's lucky enough to have achieved such great progress.

http://www.topeedu.org

他真幸运,取得了如此巨大的进步。

【即时练习】

用 achieve, gain, earn 与 win 的适当形式填空

- ① He _____ his living by selling vegetables.
- ② She _____ her purpose at last.
- ③ Eating more will _____ in weight.
- ④ His kindness will _____ him many friends.

参考答案:① earns ② achieved ③ gain ④ win

◆ 短语聚焦

1. a bit

【自主探究】

- ① 课本原句 _____
- ② 要点归纳 _____

【指点迷津】

a bit 有点,稍微

辨析:a bit 与 a little

- (1) 都可用于修饰形容词、副词的原级或比较级。
- (2) a little 可直接修饰名词;a bit 加 of 后方可修饰名词。
- (3) not a bit 意为“一点也不”,等于 not at all; not a little 意为“很,非常”,相当于 very 或 very much。
- (4) a little bit 相当于 a little 或 a bit。

- ① Your article is a bit long for our paper.

你的文章对我们的报纸而言稍微长了一点。

- ② Work a bit/a little harder and you'll earn higher grades.

稍加努力,你就可以得到更高的分数。

【即时练习】

You're standing too near the camera. Can you move _____?

- A. a bit far
- B. a little farther
- C. a bit of farther
- D. little far

参考答案:B

2. for free

【自主探究】

- ① 课本原句 _____
- ② 要点归纳 _____

【指点迷津】

- (1) for free 免费地;无偿地
- (2) free of charge 免费
- (3) struggle free 挣脱开
- (4) break free 挣脱,逃脱
- (5) run free 乱跑;自由走动
- (6) make free with 擅自使用
- (7) be free with 慷慨使用;随意使用
- (8) set free 释放
- (9) free and easy 无拘束的;随便的
- (10) feel free 随意,随便

辨析:

- (1) for free 在句中用作状语。
- (2) free of charge 常用作表语或状语。

- ① They let me have these books for free.

他们免费送我这些书。

- ② I got this ticket for free.

我免费得到了这张票。

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【即时练习】

单句改错

Children under five travel for freely on trains.

参考答案:freely→free

3. according to

【自主探究】

- ① 课本原句 _____
- ② 要点归纳 _____

【指点迷津】

- (1) according to 按照,根据
- (2) according as 根据,按照
- (3) in accord with 与……一致
- (4) out of accord with 与……不一致
- (5) with one accord 一致地
- (6) accord with 与……一致;符合
- (7) of one's own accord 自愿地,主动地

辨析:

- (1) according to 中的 to 为介词,之后不能跟如 view, opinion 等表示意见或看法的词作宾语。
- (2) according as + 句子,意为“根据,依照……”。

- ① According to my watch, it's four o'clock now.

我的表现在是 4 点。

- ② I'll do it according to your instructions.

我会照你的指示做。

【即时练习】

_____ the timetable, the train leaves at 10:25, so we should be at the station by 10:00.

- A. According to
- B. Because of
- C. Judging from
- D. In the opinion of

参考答案:A

4. consist of

【自主探究】

- ① 课本原句 _____
- ② 要点归纳 _____

【指点迷津】

consist of 由……组成/构成

- (1) consist in 在于
- consist with 与……一致;并存
- (2) 表示“(由……)组成”的短语:
- be made up of (用被动语态)
- make up (用主动语态)
- be composed of (用被动语态)

- ① The club consists of more than 200 members.

这个俱乐部由 200 多名会员组成。

- ② Coal consists mostly of carbon.

煤主要是由碳构成的。

【即时练习】

用适当的介词填空

- ① The English test consists _____ two parts, the written exam and the oral exam.
- ② Theory should consist _____ practice.

参考答案:① of ② with

5. far away

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

- (1) far away 很远; 遥远
 (2) far from 远离; 远非
 (3) far behind 远远落在后面
 (4) so far 到目前为止
 (5) go too far 太过分
 (6) so/as far as 就……而言; 直到
 (7) by far 非常; ……得多

辨析:

- (1) far away 在句中用作状语、表语或后置定语; 作表语或状语时, away 可以省略。
 (2) faraway “遥远的”, 是形容词, 可用作前置定语。
 (3) far away from “远离……”, 只表示距离。away 可以省略, 在表示离某地多远、有具体距离时, 无需用 far。
 (4) far from 除了表示距离的“远近”之外, 还有“远不, 绝非”之意, 后接 n., adj. 或 v.-ing。

He doesn't live far away.

他住得不远。

【即时练习】

用 faraway, far (away) from 与 away from 填空

- ① He lives in a _____ village.
 ② The school is _____ my house.
 ③ He is _____ satisfactory.
 ④ He lives two kilometres _____ the school.

参考答案: ① faraway ② far away from

③ far from ④ away from

6. pay attention to

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

其中 to 为介词, 其后接名词、代词或动名词。

- (1) draw/catch/get one's attention 引起某人的注意
 (2) devote one's attention to 专心于
 (3) hold one's attention on 将注意力集中在
 (4) fix one's attention on 留意; 专心于
 (5) turn one's attention to 将注意力转向
 (6) stand at attention 立正
 (7) with attention 专注地

“动词(词组) + 介词 to”构成的常用短语:

- (1) look forward to 盼望
 (2) turn to 求助于, 转向
 (3) stick to 坚持
 (4) get down to 开始认真做
 (5) object to 反对
 (6) belong to 属于
 (7) refer to 谈到; 涉及; 参阅
 (8) point to 指向
 (9) see to 处理, 料理
 (10) add to 增加, 加剧
 (11) lead to 通向; 通往
 (12) come to 共计; 苏醒

You should pay more attention to your pronunciation.

你应该更加注意你的发音。

【即时练习】

Isn't it time you got down to _____ the papers? (2006·重庆)

- A. mark B. be marked
 C. being marked D. marking

参考答案: D

句型展示

1. v.-ing 形式作主语

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

动名词短语在句中作主语。

① Learning English is very important for us students who want to study science in the future.

学习英语对我们这些想在将来学习科学的同学来说很重要。

② Smoking is not allowed in our office.

我们办公室里不准抽烟。

【即时练习】

_____ all the time is a hard work and it can stop you from communicating well.

- A. Trying to be correct B. Try to be correct
 C. That try to be correct D. To try to be correct

参考答案: A

2. as 引导的状语从句

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

as 作连词引导句子和作介词的用法:

- (1) prep. 相同, 同样; 被看作, 被认为
 (2) conj. 像……一样; 照……的方式; 当, 正当; 因为; 虽然; 正如; 事实上

① His desk-mate is as old as him.

他的同桌和他年龄相同。

② As an actress, she is very famous.

作为一位演员, 她很出名。

③ Watch carefully. You must do everything as I do.

仔细观察, 你必须按我的方式做每一件事。

④ As he has caught a bad cold, he stayed at home.

由于他得了重感冒, 所以他呆在家里。

⑤ Child as he is, he is learning two foreign languages.

虽然他是个孩子, 但是他正在学习两门外语。

⑥ As he did his homework, he listened to his MP3.

他边做作业, 边听 MP3。

⑦ I hoped things would get better, but as it is they are getting worse.

我本来希望情况会好转, 但事实上是越来越糟。

⑧ His sister is a famous model, as we know.

正如我们所知, 他的姐姐是一位著名模特。

【即时练习】

_____, the doctor still found his way to the patient's home.

<http://www.topedu.org>

- A. As was the night dark B. As the night was dark
C. Dark as the night was D. The night was dark

参考答案:C

3. it 作形式主语

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

it 作形式主语,真正的主语是不定式短语“to...”。

①It's a great pleasure to talk with you.

和你谈话是件非常愉快的事情。

②It took us one and a half hours to go there by bus.

坐车去那儿花了我们一个半小时。

③It's not easy for anyone to master a foreign language in a short period of time.

在短时间内掌握一门外语对任何人来说都不容易。

④It is necessary to ask them for help.

请他帮忙是必要的。

【即时练习】

_____ not easy for anyone to master a foreign language in a short period of time.

- A. It is B. That is C. This is D. They are

参考答案:A

4. 含有倍数的比较句型

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

(1)表达倍数的词或短语须置于比较结构之前,即 twice/three... times as... as。

(2)as much/many as 表示数量时,much 修饰不可数名词,many 修饰可数名词复数。如果第一个 as 后的形容词作定语修饰名词,应将形容词和名词放在第一个 as 之后。

①This street is three times as wide as that one.

这条街是那条街的三倍宽。

②We have produced as many tractors as we did last year.

我们生产的拖拉机的数量和去年一样多。

③I don't make as much money as you do.

我挣的钱不如你挣的多。

【即时练习】

At a rough estimate, Nigeria is _____ Great Britain.

(2005·上海)

- A. three times the size B. the size three times of

- C. three times as the size of D. three times the size of

参考答案:D

5. 表示“一……就……”句型

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

upon/on + n./v.-ing 意为“一……就……”,相当于 as soon as。

①On/Upon receiving his letter, she wrote back to him at once.
一收到他的来信,她立刻就写了回信。

②Upon his arrival at home, he started cooking.

他一回到家就开始做饭。

【即时练习】

_____ his return to school, he went directly to his office and began to work.

- A. In B. At C. On D. For

参考答案:C

6. “如此……以致于……”句型

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

(1)so... that 句型中,so 后接形容词或副词。

(2)such... that 句型中,such 后接可数名词或不可数名词,但注意以下搭配:

such a/an + adj. + 单数 n. + that...

so + adj. + a/an + 单数 n. + that...

so many/few + 复数 n. + that...

so much/little + 不可数名词 + that...

①The book was so boring that I gave up reading it halfway through.

这本书真没趣,我读到一半便放弃了。

②She spoke so fast that nobody could catch what she was saying.
她说话如此之快,竟没人听出她在说什么。

③He told us such a funny story that we all laughed.

= He told us so funny a story that we all laughed.

他讲了一个如此有趣的故事,以至于我们都笑了起来。

④There is so little time left that I have to tell you about it later.

剩下的时间不多了,我只能以后再告诉你这件事。

⑤This is such a little bird that they let it fly. (此处的 little 是“小”的意思,而不是“少”的意思。)

这只鸟太小了,他们把它放了。

【即时练习】

单句改错

①He was such ill that he couldn't go to school.

②This is such heavy a suitcase that I can't carry it upstairs.

③He is so a clever boy that we all like him.

参考答案:①such 改为 so ②such 改为 so ③so 改为 such

语法透析

定语从句(1)

【自主探究】

1. Alice received an invitation from her boss, _____ came as a surprise.

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

【解析】C 本题考查在非限定性定语从句中关系代词的使用。which 在非限定性定语从句中指代的是 Alice received an invitation 这句话,因此可以排除其他三项。如果这两个分句是由 and 连接,则 A、B、D 三项都正确。

2. The result of the experiment was very good, _____ we hadn't expected.

- A. when B. that C. which D. what

【解析】C 该题主要考查 which 作为关系代词引导非限定性定语从句的用法。在本题中,which 用来指主句的全部概念,在从句中作宾语。A 项 when 引导定语从句时是关系副词,应



在从句中作状语;B项 that 一般不用来引导非限定性定语从句;D项 what 是连接代词,不用来引导定语从句。

3. Carol said the work would be done by October, _____ personally I doubt very much.

A. it B. that C. when D. which

【解析】D 此题考查的是非限定性定语从句的用法。从句子的结构看,A、B两项不能使原句构成主从复合句。如果选C项,则后面从句中缺少宾语,只有D项 which 既可以代替前面一句话的意思,又可引导从句作doubt的宾语。

4. Can you tell me the name of the factory _____ you visited last week?

A. what B. where C. / D. when

【解析】C 本题是一个带定语从句的复合句。从句中谓语动词 visit 是及物动词,和先行词 factory 是动宾关系,应选择关系代词。A项不引导定语从句,B、D两项皆为关系副词,而且关系代词在从句中作宾语时才可省略。

5. I shall never forget those years _____ I lived in the country with the farmers, _____ has a great effect on my life.

A. that; which B. when; which
C. when; who D. which; that

【解析】B when 引导定语从句,并在从句中作时间状语,which 引导非限制性定语从句,指代前句内容。

6. We can see that _____ took part in the party had a good time.

A. all who B. all what
C. all D. all which

【解析】A B、D两项本身不符合语法要求,可排除。该句宾语从句是一个含定语从句的复合句,且根据题干分析可知,在定语从句中关系代词充当主语,不可省略,所以空白处应选含关系代词的选项。注意 all 在意义上不仅指人,也可指物。指人时,关系代词用 who 或 that;指物时,关系代词用 that。

7. We all like Jack because he is a man _____ everybody thinks is pleasant to _____.

A. who; talk B. whom; get along with
C. who; get along with D. whom; talk with

【解析】C 本题第一个空后面为一个定语从句,其中 everybody thinks 是插入语,所以关系代词应是“... is pleasant to...”的主语,应选作主语的关系代词;第二个空不定式后面的动词与主语之间是逻辑动宾关系,而A项中 talk 是不及物动词,不可带宾语,可排除。

8. _____, the weather turned out to be very hot that day.

A. Just like the weather report said
B. It so happened as you told me
C. It was said in the newspaper
D. As we reported on the radio

【解析】D A项中 like 为介词,当它的意思为“正如”时,后面一般不接宾语从句;B、C两项中 it 为形式主语,使得后面的句子成为主语从句,但缺少主语从句的引导词 that; D项为 as 引导的非限制性定语从句。

9. Her sister has become a lawyer, _____ she wanted to be.

A. who B. that C. what D. which

【解析】D 此处 which 指 lawyer 这种工作,而不指人,故不能选A项。B项 that 不能引导非限定性定语从句,所以较易排

除。前面已具体说明 lawyer,所以不能用泛指代词 what。若选C项可改为:What he wanted to be was a lawyer.

10. —Why does she always ask you for help?

—There is no one else _____, is there?

A. who to turn to B. she can turn to
C. for whom to turn D. for her to turn

【解析】B 本题题干语意为:“她干吗老是向你求助?”“她没有别人要求助了,是吗?”There is no one she can turn to 定语从句中省略了关系代词 who 或 that,定语从句中短语为 turn to sb. “向某人求助”。

【指点迷津】

关系代词引导的定语从句

关系代词 who, whom, whose, which, that 引导定语从句时,可在从句中作主语、宾语、定语等句子成分。who 代指人,作主语或宾语;whom 代指人,作动词宾语或介词宾语;whose 代指人(= of whom)或物(= of which),作定语;which 代指物,作主语或宾语;that 代指人或物,作主语、宾语或表语。

This is the detective who came from London.

The book which/that I am reading is written by Thomas Hardy.

The desk whose leg is broken is very old.

This is the room that/which Shakespeare was born in.

He is no longer the boy that he used to be two years ago.

使用关系代词时应注意以下几点:

(1) 如果先行词是 all, anything, something, nothing, everything, little, none 等不定代词,关系代词一般用 that, 不用 which。

All that is needed is a supply of oil.

All that are present burst into tears.

Finally the thief handed everything that he had stolen to the police.

(2) 如果先行词被形容词最高级以及 first, last, any, only, few, much, no, some, very 等词修饰,关系代词常用 that, 不用 which。

The first lesson that I learned will never be forgotten.

(3) 先行词中既有人又有物时,关系代词应该用 that。

The boy and the dog that are in the picture are very lovely.

(4) “介词+关系代词”可以引导定语从句,但关系代词只可用 whom 或 which,不可用 who 或 that。

The room in which there is a machine is a workshop.

In the dark street, there wasn't a single person to whom she could turn for help.

I don't think the number of people to which this happens is very large.

像 listen to, look at, depend on, pay attention to, take care of 等固定短语动词,在定语从句中一般不宜将介词与动词分开。

This is the boy whom she has taken care of.

(5) “whose + n.”引导定语从句时,可换成“the + n. + of which”或“of which + the + n.”。

He lives in a big house whose window faces the sea.

He lives in a big house, the window of which faces the sea.

He lives in a big house, of which the window faces the sea.

(6) which 引导的定语从句还可修饰前面整个主句,此时 which 相当于 and this。

He succeeded in the competition, which made his parents very happy.

The weather turned out to be very good, which was more than we could expect.

【注意】判断定语从句用什么引导词的关键是看先行词在从句中作什么成分。

I'll never forget the day that/which I spent with you on the farm. (先行词 the day 作 spent 的宾语; I spent the day with you on the farm.)

I'll never forget the day when I worked together with you on the farm. (先行词 the day 在从句中作状语; I worked together with you on the farm on that day.)

He works in the factory which makes color TV sets. (先行词 the factory 在从句中作主语; The factory makes color TV sets.)

He works in the factory where color TV sets are made. (先行词 the factory 在从句中作状语; Color TV sets are made in the factory.)

高考链接

1. Chap's restaurant on Baker Street, _____ used to be poorly run, is now a successful business. (2007·浙江)
- A. that B. which C. who D. where

【解析】B 句意: Chap 的饭店坐落在 Baker 街上, 过去经营的不好, 现在成功了。这是个典型的非限制性定语从句, 先行词是 restaurant, where 是个陷阱项, 在从句中缺少的是主语, where 在从句中只能作状语, 故不能选。正确选项为 B。

命题思路: 本题考查的是定语从句, 考生应注意关系代词和关系副词在从句中所做的成分不同, 看清从句中缺乏的成分。

2. —Where did you get to know her?
—It was on the farm _____ we worked. (2007·山东)
- A. that B. there C. which D. where

【解析】D 句意: 你在哪儿认识她的? —在我们工作的农场。本句是省略了 that 从句的强调句型, 在被强调部分中的名词 farm 后有一个定语从句。补充完整后该句应为: It was on the farm (where we worked) that I got to know her.

命题思路: 考查含有定语从句的强调句型。

3. His movie won several awards at the film festival, _____ was beyond his wildest dream. (2007·上海)
- A. which B. that C. where D. it

【解析】A 句意: 在电影节中他的电影获得了几项大奖, 这样的结果他做梦都没有想到。本题考查定语从句, 先行词为前面整个一句话, 关系代词在定语从句中作主语, 此外本句又是非限制性定语从句, 故排除 B 项; 如选 B 项, 应在 it 前加并列连词 and。

命题思路: 本题考查非限制性定语从句的用法。

4. Some pre-school children go to a day care center, _____ they learn simple games and songs. (2007·海南·宁夏·全国 I)
- A. then B. there C. while D. where

【解析】D 句意: 一些学龄前儿童去一家日护中心, 在那里他们学习一些简单的游戏和歌曲。题干中先后出现两个句子, 命题部位必须为连词, A、B 两项“then”“there”均为副词, 故被排除; “while” (当……的时候; 然而, 虽然) 与句意不符; “where”可作关系副词, 引导定语从句, 在从句中代“care center”作地点状语, 故选 D。

命题思路: 考查非限制性定语从句。

5. By improving reading skills, you can read faster and understand more of _____ you read. (2007·上海春)
- A. that B. what C. which D. whether

【解析】B 介词 of 后需加宾语从句, 名词性从句的做题思路为: 缺什么成分补什么成分; 什么成分也不缺, 用 that。本句缺宾语, 四个备选项中, 只有 B 项可以作宾语, 故 B 项正确。

命题思路: 本题考查名词性从句的用法。



重点拉练

一、单词拼写

- The average (平均) age of the boys is sixteen.
- We haven't seen each other recently (最近).
- Knowledge learned through experience (经历) can not easily be forgotten.
- He promised to come here immediately (立刻, 马上) he'd finished the experiment.
- Fresh air and exercise develop healthy bodies.
- The school rules require us to be on time for class.
- We have been informed that the meeting has been put off till next week.
- The teacher looked at John's work and approved it.
- The old couple were keeping her only out of kindness.
- Beijing was chosen as host for the 2008 Olympic games.

二、单项选择

1. He was educated at the local high school, _____ he went on to Beijing University. (2007·江苏)

A. after which B. after that
C. in which D. in that

【解析】A after which 为“介词+关系代词”结构, 引导非限制性定语从句, which 指代整个主句的内容。

2. Women _____ drink more than two cups of coffee a day have a greater chance of having heart disease than those _____ don't. (2006·北京)

A. who;/ B. /; who C. who; who D. /; /

【解析】C 题干的基本结构为 Women have a greater chance of having heart disease than those... 其余部分都构成定语从句, 引导词在从句中作主语, 不能省略。

3. They talked about things and persons _____ they remembered in college.

A. which B. that C. whom D. who

【解析】B 先行词中既有人又有物时, 关系代词只能用 that 引导。

4. Is this museum _____ some German friends visited last time?

A. that B. where C. in which D. the one

【解析】D 定语从句中缺少先行词, 故选 the one 代指前面的 this museum。

5. That was the first lesson _____ he taught me in my life.

A. which B. this C. what D. that

【解析】D 先行词被序数词修饰时, 关系代词只能用 that 而不能 which。

6. —Do you think that housing price will keep _____ in the years to come?

—Sorry, I have no idea. (2007·江苏)

A. lifting up B. going up
C. bringing up D. growing up

【解析】B A. 举起; B. 上升, 上涨; C. 抚养, 呕吐; D. 成长。由句意可知, 此处表示“价格上升”。

7. A typhoon swept across this area with heavy rains and winds _____ strong as 113 miles per hour. (2006·上海)

A. too B. very C. so D. as

【解析】D 由于题干中出现了 as, 且为肯定句, 所以该空格处用 as, 构成 as...as 结构。

8. Ladies and gentlemen, please fasten your seat belts. The plane _____ (2006·福建)

A. takes off B. is taking off
C. has taken off D. took off

【解析】B 动词 go, come, leave 及词组 talk off 等用现在进行时表示将要发生的动作。

9. His plan was such a good one _____ we all agreed to accept it.
A. so B. and C. that D. as

【解析】C 题意为“他的计划是这么好, 以致我们都同意接受它”。整个句子为“such...that...”句型, 表因果关系, that 后为结果状语从句, 不能误选 D, 因为“such...as...”句型中 as 引导的是定语从句, 要选 as 的话则应将它去掉。

10. It was a meeting _____ importance I did not realize at that time.
A. that B. which C. its D. whose

【解析】D 关系代词的选用取决于其在定语从句中的作用, whose 表示所属关系, 作 importance 的定语。

三、词语辨析

- We had been working in the sun for about 2 hours. As a result, I was not a little tired. But my mother didn't seem to be a bit troubled by the sunshine. (a bit/a little)
- They don't know about/of Spanish. They just know it. (know about/of; know)
- I believe we can achieve our goals in both our work and life if we work hard for them. (arrive at/reach/get to/achieve)
- Surfing the Internet sometimes can be great fun and there are some funny stories about some very important people that make you laugh. (fun/funny)
- How pleasant an experience to work with the actors who have a lot of experience! (experience/an experience/experiences)

四、翻译句子

- 在做实验之前, 你应当确保把一切准备好。
Before doing the experiment, you should make sure you have got everything ready.
- 不管明天是否下雨, 我们都将按时举行运动会。
Whether it rains or not tomorrow, we will hold the sports meeting on time.
- 我们学校食堂应当常年为学生提供美味的饭食。
Our school canteen should serve the students delicious food all the year round.
- 你得赶快, 不然和客人的会面就要迟到了。
You must hurry up, or you'll be late for the appointment you made with the guests.
- 校园的所有设备对于所有学生来说都是可用的。
The equipment on our school campus is available for all the students.

五、完形填空

Wanted: Violin. Can't pay much, Call...

That ad. made me remember my 1. I, too, had wanted a violin, but we didn't have the 2. Even though times were hard, I couldn't 3 any longer to ask, "Daddy, may I have a violin of my own?" Daddy's face looked 4. But a few weeks later, Daddy went home with a case, saying, "Mary, I found this 5 violin for seven dollars."

The next day I carried my violin to school for my first 6, and no one could know the bursting feeling in my heart. I practised, joined the school orchestra (管弦乐队), gave performances... Several 7 seemed to run more quickly then and I 8 myself in the first violin chair. More years passed. My violin 9 every move with me, and I carefully 10 it away.

Now here I was 11 the newspaper. I 12 the case 13 in my closet. I put it on the table. Then I picked up the 14, walked to the 15 and called by means of the number.

Later in the day, a man in his thirties knocked at the door. "I've been expecting someone would 16 my ad. My daughter wants a violin so 17," he said, examining my violin. "How much are you asking?"

Any music store, I knew, would 18 the higher pay. But now I heard my voice answer, "Seven dollars." "Are you 19?" He asked, which caused me to think so much of Daddy, "Seven dollars," I repeated and then added, "I hope your little girl will enjoy it as I did."

I smiled, but I found 20 rolling down.

1. A. early life B. childhood
C. youth D. grown-up

【解析】B 从下文理解, 此处是作者想起了童年时代。

2. A. chance B. hope
C. money D. demand

【解析】C 从上下文理解及利用常识判断, 应为“无钱买小提琴”。

3. A. wait B. stay
C. remain D. keep

【解析】A 辨析词义: couldn't wait to do “等不及要做”; remain to do “某事有待于去做”; keep doing “不断地做”。故用 A。

4. A. angry B. sad
C. red D. happy

【解析】B 从上下文理解, 由于生活艰难, 父亲此时无法满足孩子的愿望, 所以感到悲哀。

5. A. new B. valuable
C. expensive D. secondhand

【解析】D 从上下文及本句内容理解, 父亲所付七美元买的小提琴为二手货。

6. A. lesson B. chance
C. performance D. concert

【解析】A 从下文的 I practised... 可以看出, 作者携小提琴到校上课。

7. A. terms B. years
C. months D. weeks

【解析】B 此句与下文中的“More years passed”形成时间上的承接, 所以用 years。

8. A. saw B. let
C. found D. made

【解析】C find oneself + 介词短语,表示“不知不觉地发生了某事”。此处对应本句前面“几年很快过去了”,以示自己以学小提琴为乐趣,以致于“不知不觉地坐在了首席小提琴的位子上”了。

9. A. took B. made
C. caused D. brought

【解析】B 此处意为“我每次搬家都带着小提琴”,以示珍惜。

10. A. carried B. sent
C. took D. put

【解析】D put away 意为“收起(某物)以备再用”。

11. A. for B. with
C. at D. on

【解析】B 此处话锋一转,又回到了报纸(上的广告)。with “与……在一起”。

12. A. researched B. found out
C. discovered D. looked for

【解析】C 从本句理解,我在橱柜的底部找出提琴包。

13. A. deep B. deeply
C. next D. close

【解析】A 可进行词义辨析:deep“(可测量的)深”;deeply“(不可测量的)深深地”;next“下一个”;close“靠近”。根据句意可知必须用A。

14. A. closet B. violin
C. case D. newspaper

【解析】D 从下文理解,要打电话就得拿起报纸,因上面提供了电话号码。

15. A. radio B. TV set
C. telephone D. door

【解析】C 从本句后面内容“根据(所提供的)电话号码打电话”可明显看出答案。

16. A. see B. answer
C. receive D. accept

【解析】B 意为“回应广告”。又如 answer a letter, 回信。

17. A. badly B. quickly
C. soon D. often

【解析】A want/need sth. badly 为“急需某物”。

18. A. lend B. offer
C. show D. wish

【解析】B offer sb. higher pay 意为“给某人出高价”,其它词义不符合题意。

19. A. sorry B. willing
C. sure D. ready

【解析】C 此句意为“你确定吗”?以示来者不相信要这么低的价。

20. A. sweat B. my eyes
C. my heart D. tears

【解析】D 据全文理解,作者流下眼泪,一方面表达作者对父亲的感恩之情,另一方面也为自己的决定所感动。

六、阅读理解

A

You may have heard some respectable elders say, “It’s not what you want in this world, but what you get.”

<http://www.topeedu.org>

Psychology teaches that you do get what you want if you know what you want and want the right things.

You can make a mental blueprint of a desire as you would make a blueprint of a house, and each of us is continually making these blueprints in the general routine of everyday living. If we intend to give a dinner for friends, we plan the menu, make a shopping list, and decide which food to cook first, and such planning is essential for any type of meat to be served.

Likewise, if you want to find a job, take a sheet of paper, and write a brief account of yourself. In making a blueprint for a job, begin with yourself, for when you know exactly what you have to offer, you can intelligently plan where to sell your service.

This account of yourself is actually a description of your working life and should include education, experience and references. Such an account is valuable. It can be referred to filling out standard application blanks and it is extremely helpful in personal interviews. While talking to you, your could-be employer is deciding whether your education, your experience, and other qualifications will pay him to employ you, and your abilities must be displayed on an orderly and reasonably connected manner.

When you have carefully prepared a blueprint of your abilities and desires, you have something exact to sell. Then you are ready to hunt for a job. Get all the possible information about your could-be job. Make your eyes and ears open, and use your own judgment.

Spend a certain amount of time each day seeking in the employment you wish for, and keep in mind: Obtaining a job is your job now!

1. When the elders say “It’s not what you want in the world, but what you get”, they mean

- A. you’ll certainly get what you want
B. it’s no use dreaming but be practical
C. you should never be satisfied with what you have
D. it’s essential to be ambitious

【解析】B 句意理解题。通读全文可知,这句话的意思是:它不是你想要的,而是你得到的。引申为,不要总是梦想,要现实点。

2. A blueprint made before inviting a friend to dinner is used as

- A. a set rule for job hunters
B. an example of how to plan important things ahead
C. a suggestion on how to get a good job
D. a guideline for a job description

【解析】B 意图理解题。作者拿请朋友吃晚饭为例来说明怎样提前计划重要的事情。

3. Writing an account of yourself before starting to get a job

- A. is the first step to please the employer
B. is the requirement of the employer
C. enables you to know when to sell yourself
D. makes you aware of your abilities and desires

【解析】D 细节理解题。根据最后一段第一句,“When you have carefully prepared a blueprint of your abilities and desires”, 说明其目的是认清自己的能力和愿望。

4. In the passage, the author mainly intends to point out the importance of