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## 《走进衡中》系列丛书

# 衡水中学

# 高效学习方略

## 内部学案·英语



河北教育出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

衡水中学高效学习方略·高三总复习一轮·英语：不含听力/张文茂主编。  
—石家庄：河北教育出版社，2008.5

(走进衡中系列丛书)

ISBN 978-7-5434-6915-0

I. 衡… II. 张… 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(2008)第046312号

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丛书主编：张文茂

责任编辑：赵中伟

封面设计：河北衡中文化发展有限公司

版式设计：河北衡中文化发展有限公司

出版：河北教育出版社

地址：河北省石家庄市联盟路705号 邮编：050061

发行：河北衡中文化发展有限公司

电话：0318-6889880

印刷：衡水华源印刷厂

开本：880×1230 1/16

印张：19.13 字数：612千字

版次：2008年5月第1版 印次：2008年5月第1次

书号：ISBN978-7-5434-6915-0

定价：43.00元

经验分享 共同探讨



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## Senior I Unit 1—Unit 2



### 基础知识自主复习

#### 重点短语扫描

1. argue \_\_\_\_\_ sb. \_\_\_\_\_ sth. 与某人争论某事
2. a \_\_\_\_\_ hotel 五星级宾馆
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet 网上冲浪
4. \_\_\_\_\_ a friendship with sb. 与某人增进友谊
5. \_\_\_\_\_ happiness and sorrow 同甘共苦
6. \_\_\_\_\_ about sb. 关心某人
7. \_\_\_\_\_ sb. a line (= \_\_\_\_\_ a line to sb.) 给某人写信
8. be \_\_\_\_\_ to 对……忠诚
9. have \_\_\_\_\_ 玩得开心
10. be \_\_\_\_\_ 喜欢
11. be quick in \_\_\_\_\_ 脑子反应快
12. You \_\_\_\_\_ it 你猜中了。
13. Got \_\_\_\_\_ . 明白了。
14. \_\_\_\_\_ English 英语口语
15. \_\_\_\_\_ countries 讲英语的国家
16. mother \_\_\_\_\_ 母语
17. \_\_\_\_\_ oneself at home 别客气
18. have a good \_\_\_\_\_ of 掌握；了解
19. be popular \_\_\_\_\_ 受……欢迎
20. have a good \_\_\_\_\_ 旅途(飞行)愉快
21. develop \_\_\_\_\_ 发展成为
22. \_\_\_\_\_ language 工作语言
23. \_\_\_\_\_ language 官方语言
24. come \_\_\_\_\_ 出现；产生
25. bring \_\_\_\_\_ 引进；赚入
26. more or \_\_\_\_\_ 几乎；差不多

**【答案】** 1. with; about 2. five—star 3. surf 4. develop  
5. share 6. care 7. drop; drop 8. loyal 9. fun 10. into  
11. mind 12. guess 13. it 14. spoken 15. English—  
speaking 16. tongue 17. make 18. knowledge/understand-  
ing 19. with 20. flight 21. into 22. working 23. official  
24. about 25. in 26. less

#### 课文原句检测

1. I don't enjoy singing, \_\_\_\_\_ (也不喜欢电脑)。
2. I hate hiking and \_\_\_\_\_ (我对古典音乐也不感兴趣)。
3. One day Chuck \_\_\_\_\_ (在飞越太平洋时) when suddenly his plane crashes.
4. Perhaps the most difficult challenge is \_\_\_\_\_ (没有朋友怎样生存)。

5. In order to survive, Chuck \_\_\_\_\_ (与一位不同寻常的朋友建立了友谊)—a volleyball he calls Wilson.
6. He talks to him and \_\_\_\_\_ (把他当成朋友对待)。
7. He also learns that \_\_\_\_\_ (他应该多关心他的朋友们)。
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (友谊帮助我们了解我们是谁), why we need each other and what we can do for each other.
9. English is a language \_\_\_\_\_ (全世界都讲的)。
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (同等量的人) learn English \_\_\_\_\_ (作为第二语言)。
11. In only fifty years, English \_\_\_\_\_ (已发展成为广泛讲和运用的语言) in the world.
12. Businessmen and tourists often come to China \_\_\_\_\_ (不能讲汉语)。
13. \_\_\_\_\_ (由于有这么多人每天都用英语进行交流), it will become more and more important \_\_\_\_\_ (很好地掌握英语知识)。
14. \_\_\_\_\_ these differences \_\_\_\_\_ (是怎样产生的)?
15. \_\_\_\_\_ (很久) the language in America \_\_\_\_\_ (保持不变), while the language in England changed.
16. However, \_\_\_\_\_ (绝大多数时间) people from the two countries \_\_\_\_\_ (相互理解没困难)。

#### 词汇短语运用

**【评注】** 词汇的掌握不是仅仅能默写出来,更在于能正确地运用到短语和句子中去。下列的中文部分包含了本单元的重要词汇和短语,请不要翻书,完成下列句子,自行矫正,然后把它们识记下来。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (随着科学的发展), knowledge is getting more and more important.
2. My cousin and I always \_\_\_\_\_ (交换) Christmas cards and gifts every year.
3. She doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ (在乎) money at all.
4. My kids spent more time \_\_\_\_\_ (争论) the rules than playing the game.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (为了学习语法), I asked my mother to buy me a grammar book.
6. My mobile phone is gone. I \_\_\_\_\_ (正在寻找它)。
7. Did anyone \_\_\_\_\_ (从…中生还) the earthquake?
8. Your composition is excellent \_\_\_\_\_ (除…以外) a



few spelling mistakes.

9. Robinson Crusoe lived on \_\_\_\_\_ (一个荒岛) for 27 years.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ (给我写封信) to say the time when you get to the USA.!

11. They will come to help up with the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ (即使) they are busy tomorrow.

12. The professor's speech \_\_\_\_\_ (以……结束) a famous poem.

13. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ what the teacher said in class \_\_\_\_\_ (把……记在心上)?

14. Yesterday I had a birthday party. \_\_\_\_\_ (总计), it cost me as much as 3 yuan.

15. Mum, where is my \_\_\_\_\_ (门的钥匙)?

## 总结辨析 考点词语

### 活用词汇短语

**【名师点评】** 词汇不能盲目的复习,应当针对高考考查的目的和命题的方式来确定复习什么和怎么复习。一切的一切就是应当扣住那些活用性强、考试机率大的词汇,从横向和纵向归纳和串联起来。

1. compare v. 比较,和……相比

比较辨析:compare A and B; compare A with(to) B., 把 A 和 B 相比较;即,检查 A 和 B 之间的相同或不同之处。

compare A to B, 表比喻意义,即将 A 比作 B。

compare with sb./sth., 做不及物动词,和某人(物)相比;值得相比。

bear/stand comparison with sb./sth., 比得上某人(物),不亚于某人(物)

in/by comparison(with sb./sth.)(介词短语)相比之下,比较起来。

**【例】** My mother always compares me with/to my sister. (我妈总喜欢拿我与妹妹比。)

If you compare British football with American football, you'll find many differences. (你把英式足球和美式足球作一比较,便会发现许多不同之处。)

Poets always compare life to a candle. (诗人们总是把生命比喻成蜡烛。)

#### 相关链接

compared with/to ...“与……比较起来,较之……”是一个过去分词短语,通常用作时间状语,此前还可加上连词 when。

**【例】** Compared with/to her mother, she is tall. (和妈妈相比,她是比较高的。)

London is large, (when) compared to/with Paris. (与巴黎相比,伦敦较大。)

#### 点击高考

(2006 年高考浙江卷)

When \_\_\_\_\_ different cultures, we often pay attention only to the differences without noticing the similarities.

- A. compared      B. being compared  
C. comparing      D. having compared

**【精析】** 本题考查非谓语做状语。但切入点是弄清楚 compare 的用法,compare 是及物动词,与 we 是逻辑上的主谓关系,与 different cultures 是动宾关系,则该空表主动而不是表被动,所以排除 A 和 B。D 表先于 pay 发生,所以正确答案为 C。

2. in order to 为了

比较辨析:

in order to do sth. 介词短语,接动词不定式表目的状语  
so as to do sth. 表不定式作目的状语,但不放于句子的开头

for the sake of(doing) sth. 为了获得某事

with the purpose of(doing) sth. 为了(做)某事

with the intention of(doing) sth. 有(做)某事的意图

in order that S. + V. 引导目的状语从句,与 can, could, may, might 连用

so that S. + V. 引导目的状语从句。常放于主句之后,常与 can, could, may, might 连用

**【例】** He was saving as much as possible in order to repay Jenny eventually. (他尽可能地省钱,以便最后还给珍妮。)

Students should take notes so as to make revision easier. (学生应当记笔记以便于复习。)

Go in quietly so as not to wake the baby.

(请悄悄地进去,以免吵醒小孩。)

In order to produce electricity by waterpower, a dam is built to stop a stream. (为了用水发电,造一道水坝拦水。)

They climbed higher in order that they could have a better view.

(他们爬到高处以便视野更开阔。)

#### 相关链接

aim at(doing) sth. 朝(做)某事的方面努力

intend to do sth 打算做某事

intend that S+(should) V; 想做某事

try to do(try one's best to do) 尽力做某事

**【例】** In order to get to the school on time, I have to get up early.

I have to get up early so as to get to the school on time.

We made concessions for the sake of peace.

(为了和平,我们做出让步。)

Mary entered the English course with the purpose of going abroad.

I came here with the intention of helping you, but it was not necessary.

(我来,为了帮助你,事实上这是没必要的。)

#### 点击高考

(高考辽宁卷)

All these gifts must be mailed immediately \_\_\_\_\_ in time for Christmas.

- A. in order to have received  
B. in order to receive  
C. so as to be received



D. so as to be receiving

【精析】 本题考查介词带的不定式短语作目的状语的用法，扣住 receive 与 gift 间是动宾关系，所以应当用被动，即 C 为正确答案。

3. hunt v. 寻找

①(vi, vt, = chase wild animals or game to kill for food or sport) 打猎, 猎取野生禽兽

②(vt. = drive or chase sth. away) 驱赶(驱逐)某物, 追逐,

③(vi, vt. = search for sth./sb.) 搜索某物或某人, 试图找到某人(某物)

固定搭配

hunt out sth., 指找到不用或闲置的物件

hunt down sth., 指对某物或某人穷追到底。

hunt up sth., 指寻找某物(尤指隐蔽而不易发现的)

go hunting 去打猎

hunt for/after 寻找; 搜寻

hunt(in) a place/sb. for sth. 为寻找……而搜查某处或某人

be on the hunt for sth. 寻找/搜寻……

比较辨析

hunt for sth./sb. (= try to find sth./sb.) 试图找到(搜索)某人(物), 强调紧迫性, 而竭力找

seek after(for sth.) 寻找某事物。是书面语, 强调很费劲地找, 只找事物不找人。

look for sb./sth. 通俗, 日常用词, 表一般性的寻找, 强调找的过程, 持续性动词

search for sth./sb. 仔细搜查某处(物, 人)

search sth./sb. for sth./sb. 为了寻找某人(物)仔细检查某人身体或某处(物)

search sb./sth. out(= find sb./sth. by searching) 找出某人(事物), 强调找的结果

be in search of sb./sth. (= be searching for sth./sb.)

find sb./sth. 找到(发现, 意外发现)某人(事物), 强调找的结果, 是短暂时动词

find out sth. 经过分析(调查, 研究)后所得到的结果。

ask for sth./sb. (= say that one wants to see/speak to sb.) 通过询问来找人

【例】 Police were **hunting** every street but they didn't find the escaped prisoner.

I have been looking for my lost pen. But I can't find it.  
(我一直在找我丢失的钢笔, 但没找到。)

The police are **searching for** the abducted babies and women in the city.

(警方在这城市寻找被拐卖的婴儿和妇女。)

Tom hunted shop after shop for a present for his wife. (汤姆找了一家又一家, 想为他妻子买件礼物。)

I'm a new comer and I'm asking for my new boss.  
(我是新来的, 正在寻找我的新老板。)

精题细讲

①— Have you found your dictionary?

— No, I \_\_\_\_\_ it everywhere, but I can't find it. (衡水精题)

A. had hunted

B. had hunted for

C. hunted

D. hunted for

②I have \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere but I still cannot find my key.

A. hunted B. looked for C. searched for D. found

【精析】 ①考查时态。答语中 find 是一般现在时, 而 hunt 动作发生在 find 之前, 故用一般过去时, hunt 后接物要用介词 for。②本题考查近义词语的辨析。B、C 两项后面应该直接跟要搜寻的人或物; D 项 found 表示的是找到的结果。

【答案】 ①D ②A

点击高考

(高考重庆卷)

It's bad manners in the classroom to look for what our neighbor had written. \_\_\_\_\_.

【精析】 本改错题考查 look 的动词短语中介词的使用, look for sth. 是寻找。结合语境, 应改为看一看, 不是寻找, 即 look for 改为 look at。

(高考安徽卷) He is such a man who is always \_\_\_\_\_ fault with other people.

A. putting

B. seeking

C. finding

D. looking for

【精析】 本题考查近义词的辨析。find fault with sb. (sth.) 找某人(事)错(缺点), 所以正确答案为 C。

【答案】 C

4. fond adj. 喜爱的, 多情的, 喜欢的

①(= kind and love, affectionate) 做定语, 慈爱的, 深情的

②(= foolishly love) 溺爱的, 痴爱的

固定搭配

be fond of sb. 喜欢某人, be fond of doing sth. 喜欢(做)某事

【例】 To you, your father always has fond eyes.

(对于你, 你父亲总是有慈爱的目光。)

These are all fond parents. (这些都是溺爱的父母。)

Etta is fond of shopping. (埃塔喜欢购物。)

He is fond of food and drink. (他爱吃好喝。)

I am fond of collecting stamps. (我喜欢集邮。)

比较辨析

be fond of sb./doing sth. 喜欢的程度比 love 弱, 比 like 强 love sb./sth. ①(= like sth. greatly), 程度最高, 语气最强, ②很深的感情

enjoy oneself(doing) sth. 做某事中享受到愉快(好处)

be keen on(doing) sth. ①(= be interested in.) 热衷于; ②(= be fond of) 喜爱

be into(doing) sth. 仅用于口语中, 对某事感兴趣, 非常喜欢

delight(take)pleasure in(doing) sth. 喜欢做某事, 以做某事为乐

go in for(doing) sth. 以做某事为乐趣, 强调习惯性(兴趣性)的喜欢。

prefer(vt. = choose sth. rather than sth. else; like sth. better) 选择某事, 表相比较的喜欢

【例】 I'm not only **fond of** singing and listening to MP3, but I'm **fond of** pointing out others' mistakes.



I love my mother telling a story to me in bed.

My father enjoys smoking a cigar before going to bed.

(我父亲喜欢上床睡觉前抽一口烟。)

Since Sun Tiantian and Li Ting won the tennis champion in the Athens Olympic Games, many teens have begun to be keen playing tennis.

(自从孙甜甜和李婷获得雅典奥运会网球冠军以来,很多青少年已开始喜欢打网球了。)

Today's teenagers are into nothing but surfing the Internet.

(如今的青少年除了喜欢上网别无它趣。)

They take great pleasure in reminding us of poverty.

(他们特别喜欢向我们提到穷。)

My grandfather goes in for stamp-collecting.

(我爷爷喜欢集邮。)

### 精题细讲

The piano he is fond of \_\_\_\_\_ was bought at a high price.

- A. play    B. played    C. being played    D. playing

【精析】... he is fond of playing... 在句中为定语从句,of后跟动名词,故选D。

【答案】D

### 点击高考

(高考北京卷)

I don't \_\_\_\_\_ rock 'n' roll. It's so noisy for my taste.

- A. go after    B. go away with

- C. go into    D. go in for

【精析】 本题考查动词短语的辨识。A 追逐,追踪;B 离开,消失;C 从事,开始;D 以做某事兴趣,爱好。结合语境,应为不喜欢“皮头士”音乐,它太吵了,所以正确答案为D。

【答案】D

(高考全国卷)

... Soon I began to enjoy talk to myself on paper as I was learning \_\_\_\_\_.

【精析】 本改错题主要考查 enjoy(喜欢)这一动词的用法,该词为 enjoy doing sth. 喜欢做某事,所以正确答案为 talk改 talking。

5. wise 聪明的,明智的

(adj. =having or showing good judgment) 有判断力的,聪明的

### 固定搭配

be(get) wise to sth./sb., 表了解某事或某人的品行。

be wise after the event 表事后聪明,即事后诸葛亮。

be wise in sth., 表精通某事。

【例】 I'm sure that the government is wise to give up developing the nuclear missile.

(我相信那政府放弃发展核导弹是明智的。)

I don't give you my analysis to be wise after the event.

(我给你分析不是事后诸葛亮。)

He would like to fool me, but I get wise to that man.

(他想愚弄我,但是我对他的品行很清楚。)

比较辨析

wise(adj.) 强调知识/经验丰富判断正确,尤指大智慧

clever(adj.) (= quick at learning and understanding

things) 强调头脑反应灵敏,机灵,手艺灵巧

bright(adj.) ①多指小孩的“聪明,伶俐”,②指好的建议,想法

smart(adj.) 仅用于美国英语,聪明,智力好

intelligent(adj.) 有并能运用自己的智力、才智,有头脑的,常做定语

quick(adj.) 作定语,强调反应灵敏性,即伶俐,机警的

be quick at sth. (= be intelligent) 在某事上聪明(有能力)的

【例】 You are wise to sell the property(卖财产是明智的。)

The little boy is clever at arithmetic(这小男孩擅长算术。)

My son is the brightest(child) in the class.(我儿子是他班里最聪明的。)

The smart student gave the teacher a smart answer.

(那聪明的学生给了老师一个巧妙的回答。)

Look! There is an intelligent expression on her face.(看她脸上聪慧的神情。)

His spelling is poor but he's very quick at figures.(他拼写差,但算术好。)

### 点击高考

(高考全国卷)

"Why is that?" I asked. "Because you are so goddamned educated. Doc, I know you couldn't be very \_\_\_\_\_"

- A. clear    B. silly

- C. slow    D. smart

【精析】 本题考查形容词的理解与运用。A 清楚;B 愚蠢;C 迟缓;D 聪明,伶俐。结合语境,你一定不是很聪明,伶俐,所以正确答案为D。

【答案】D

6. handsome(adj.) 英俊的

①(=referring to men, good-looking)指男子,好看的,英俊的,相貌堂堂的

②(=having a fine figure and a strong dignified appearance)指女人的健美而端庄,标致的

③(=of fine appearance)美观的

④(=referring to gifts or behavior, generous)指礼物和行,大方的,慷慨的。

### 固定搭配

Handsome is as handsome does. 即行为美才是真的美。

比较辨析

beautiful(adj.) 最普通用词,常用来修饰女人(花,景色,诗歌,嗓音),下列词表 beautiful 中的一部分。

handsome(adj.) 多用于男人和小孩子的英俊,庄重(健壮,文雅)及女人的五官端庄。

pretty(adj.) 多用于女人(小孩子)长得“秀气,匀称,苗条”;语气较弱。

smart(adj.) 穿着款式,使人显得“帅”。

lovely(adj.) 指外貌的“美,可爱”,表达说话人的赞赏,喜爱。

good-looking(adj.) 指给人的第一印象很好,语气弱,修饰男性或女性。

attractive(adj.) 吸引人的,有魅力的。





nice(adj.)指讨人喜欢,或指容貌,言行,穿着  
fair(adj.)指肌肤白,细嫩,头发金黄

【例】 Today my maths teacher looks very smart in his new uniform.

(今天我的数学老师穿上新制服看起来很帅。)

Zhou Runfa is a handsome man, so many people like him.

(周润发是个英俊的男人。许多人都喜欢他。)

Many actresses are pretty girls with fair hair.

(很多女演员都是长着金黄色头发的漂亮姑娘。)

7. such as 例如

①(=like, for example)充当介词功能,表列举,像...一样,例如,

②(=everything that)凡是

#### 固定搭配

such as it is, 用于对某物质量不好,表示歉意

as such. 表按照某词通用的词义,根据某词严格的词义。

such as to do(=referring forward)用于预先指出下文

【例】 Believe it or not, such as remains after tax will be yours when I die.

(such as=everything that,)(不管相信与否,我死后全部财产都是你的。)

I bought books of reference, such as dictionaries and handbooks. (我买了参考书,例如词典和手册之类。)

I can't call myself a best English teacher as such I'm very popular with my students.

(我不能说我是最好的英语老师,但是可以说是很受学生欢迎的。)

The pain in her foot wasn't such as to stop her walking.

(她脚痛,但还不至于不能行走。)

比较辨析

such as 作“例如”讲时,用来列举同类人或事物的几个例子,使用 such as 举例时,只能列举其中的一部分,一般不能全部列举。若全部列举则要用另一个词 namely。

for example 意为“例如”,一般只以同类事物或人中的“一两个”为例,作插入语,用逗号隔开,可置于句首、句中或句末。表示“举例说明”。

such n. as 如此;正如

as follows(=used to introduce a list)如下,用来表列举具体的事项。

like. (介词),像...一样

for instance, 介词短语,例如,属于“某事例(情况)”的例子。

take sth. (sb.) for example. 动词短语,以某人(事物)为例 set a(good, bad) example to sb. (=set sb. a(good, bad) example.) 动词短语,为某人树立榜样。

make an example of sb. (=punish sb. as a warning to others) 惩罚某人以警戒他人

【例】 Some trade unions—the Electrical Trades Union, for example, gave us their full support. (有些工会,比如说,电气工会,就给了我们全力扶持。)

Many great men have risen from poverty—Lincoln and Edison, for example. (很多伟人都出身贫寒,如林肯和爱迪生就是如此。)

Some warm-blooded animals, such as/like the cat, the dog or the wolf, do not need to hibernate. (像猫、狗或狼这类的动物是不需要冬眠的。)

The explorer took only such men and things as he really needed into the jungle with him. (探险家只带了他真正需要的一些人和东西进了丛林。)

He bought several such reference books as dictionaries and handbooks. (他买几本像字典,手册之类的参考书。)

#### 点击高考

(高考广东卷)

The survey about childhood in the Third World shows that the struggle for survival is long and hard. But in the rich world, children can suffer a different kind of poverty—of the spirit. \_\_\_\_\_, one Western country alone now sees 14,000 attempted suicides every year by children under 15, ...

- A. As usual                      B. For instance  
C. In fact                        D. In other words.

【精析】 本题考查介词短语的理解与运用。A 像往常一样;B 例如;C 事实上;D 换句话说。结合语境,前一句谈到第三世界孩子们为生存的抗争是又长又艰难的,然而对于发达国家的孩子们却有精神上的贫穷,下一句是每年 15 岁以下孩子有一万四千个想过自杀,前后句之间是例证关系,所以正确答案是 B。

【答案】 B

(高考上海卷)

Many artists would prove that there has always been a warm relationship between the various areas of human activity. \_\_\_\_\_, in the late 19th century the connections between music and painting were particularly close.

- A. For example                B. On the contrary  
C. In general                  D. On the other hand

【精析】 本题考查介词短语的理解与运用。A, 例如, B 正好相反, C 概括, D 转折, 另一方面。结合语境, 应作为前句的证明, 所以正确答案为 A。

【答案】 A

(高考全国 III)

For example you find such information like how to kill people \_\_\_\_\_.

【精析】 本题改错题考查了 such(n) as 短语的用法。结合原句的理解, 在 internet 上你能找到诸如教你如何杀人的信息, 所以 like 错误, 应改为 as, 即 such as 诸如...之类的

8. situation n. 情况, 形式

①(=set of circumstances or state of affairs at a certain time) 状况, 处境, 局面, 形势(尤指某时期的)

②(=position of a town, building in relation to its surroundings) 指建筑物相对于周围环境的位置

③(=paid job) 有报酬的工作, 职业

【例】 It is reported that the relations between China and Japan have been in the worsening diplomatic situation because of the historical problem.

(据报道由于历史问题中日关系处于日趋恶化的外交局面。)

To be honest, my company has been in a poor financial situation. (说实话, 我的公司财务状况很糟糕。)

I have worked in the company for years. So I would like to



find a new situation.

(我已在这家公司工作了多年,所以我想找个新工作。)

比较辨析

situation(=set of circumstances or state of affairs at a certain time)做名词,指在某时期(某一时期)由种种情况所造成的“情况,形势”

circumstances(C. conditions or fact connected with an event or action)常用复数,泛指与某人或某事有关的情况,其前面常用 in 或 under 表在某种情况下。

state(C. = condition in which a person or thing is in circumstances, appearance, mind, health, etc.)指事物存在的方式,更指人(物)在某一阶段存在的状况,如,人的思想,感情,心理等状况

condition: ①(=particular state of existence); ②(=present state of a thing)指事物存在的方式,这与 state 相同,另外它可表由某环境(因素)的影响而产生某一特殊的情况,如,人的健康,物的完好,设备的可用性

position. 指标物自身所处的位置,与其它物无关之意。

【例】 Do you know what the circumstances of the female model's death were? I mean whether you know when and where and how the female model died.

(你知道那女模特是在什么情况下死的?我的意思是你是否知道那女模特在什么时候、在哪里、怎么样死的。)

In the countryside there are many villagers' houses, which are in a dirty and broken state.

(在农村有很多村民的房子都是又脏又破。)

I have no exercise for many years. So I'm really out of condition. (多年来我都不锻炼了,我的身体真的欠佳了。)

Here is a beautiful situation overlooking the valley.

(这儿是可俯瞰山谷的优美地点。)

From his position on the cliff top, he had a good view of the harbor. (他位于悬崖顶上,海湾看得清清楚楚。)

#### 点击高考

(2006年高考辽宁卷)

School children must be taught how to deal with dangerous

- A. states                      B. conditions  
C. situations                 D. positions

【精析】 本题考查近义词的辨别。结合语境为“必须教会孩子们怎样处理危险的情况”,结合上面的解释,正确答案为 C。

【答案】 C

9. share n. v. 分享;共同负担;共有;共用

①(C)做可数名词,分享到的或贡献出的一份;可数名词,股分,股

②(U=person's part in sth. done, receive)参与得到等的份儿。

【例】 Everyone who helped gets a share in the profits.

(凡是帮过忙的就得到一份利润。)

In your opinion, what share did he have in their success?

(以你看,他在他们的成绩中有何贡献?)

#### 相关链接

spare sth. for sb./sth. (=afford to give time/money for a

purpose)为了某目的(某人),提供时间(金钱)

spare sb./sth. (=show mercy to sb.)饶恕(不伤害)某人(事物)

spare sth. (=use as little as possible)节约,吝惜

share sth. with sb. (=enjoy, use, have sth. with sb. together)做及物动词,与某人一起分享某事

share sth. out among(between) sb. 在某人之间均分某事物

share(in) sth. ①(=have a share in sth.)分摊或分享某事物;②(=participate in sth.)参与某事

【例】 Dear, can you spare the time for a holiday with me?

(亲爱的,你能抽出时间和我一起去度假吗?)

They shared a common interest in botany.

(他们都对植物学感兴趣。)

People often share their political views with their parents.

(人们常常跟自己父母的政治观点一致。)

There's only one chair. May I share it with you?

(只有一张椅子,可以与你同坐吗?)

You shouldn't let me share in the cost with you.

(你不应该让我来分摊那些费用。)

Would you like to share your experience with the rest of the group? (你愿意把你的经验告诉组里的其他人吗?)

#### 点击高考

(高考浙江卷)

... Now that Bob has publicly admitted he was wrong, he is \_\_\_\_\_ the child-raising and household tasks with Pat.

- A. operating                      B. realizing  
C. sharing                         D. performing

【精析】 本题考查与 with 搭配的动词短语的理解运用。结合语境,只有 share sth. with sb., 那与某人一起分摊(享)某事(物),所以正确答案为 C。

【答案】 C

#### 精题细讲

We haven't got enough books for everyone; some of you will have to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. spare                      B. save                      C. share                      D. enjoy

【精析】 “……学会分享”正确答案为 C。

【答案】 C

10. argue vi. & vt. 争论,辩论,说服

①(vi=express an opposite opinion. exchange angry)强调提出理由,论证,

②(vi=give reasons for or against sth.)阐明自己的观点,以说服别人)

#### 固定搭配

argue for(against) sth., 为争取(反对)某事而争吵

argue sb. into(out of) doing sth. 力劝某人去(不要)做某事

argue(with sb.) about(over) sth. 与某人就某事争吵。

【例】 We are always arguing with each other about money. (我们总是为钱吵嘴。)

They are arguing over foreign policy.

(他们正就外交政策进行辩论。)

They argued for the right to strike.

(他们据理力争罢工权力。)



He argued against any increase in expenditure.

(他反对增加开支。)

They argued him into withdrawing his complaint.

(他们说服他撤回了投诉。)

I argued him out of going surfing.

(我力劝他不要去冲浪。)

比较辨析

argue 强调提出理由,论证,阐明自己的观点,以说服别人  
debate. (vi)正式的辩论,在公众或议会中的讨论,侧重阐述自己的观点。

debate about sth.

quarrel. (vi. = break friendly relations/argue angrily,) 强调愤怒的情绪下的讨论。

discuss 意为“讨论”,重在交换意见,以便做出抉择。为及物动词,但其后一般不接宾语从句。

【例】 The managers discussed the plan that they would like to see carried out the next year.

(经理们讨论了他们想看到要下一年要执行的计划。)

They discussed how to solve the problem.

(他们讨论了如何解决那个问题。)

He is good-natured and has never had a quarrel with anyone. (他脾气很好,从不和任何人争吵。)

He argued that she should not be sent first.

(他争辩说不应该首先派她去。)

11. honest *adj.* 诚实的,正直的

【例】 Do you like my dress? Please be honest!

(你喜欢我的连衣裙吗? 请说真话!)

Be honest and trustworthy; don't chase profit at the expense of your values. (以诚实守信为荣,以见利忘义为耻。)

#### 固定搭配

【例】 It is honest of sb. to do sth. 某人很诚实去做某事  
to be honest (with you) (说实话,坦白地(对你)说)

To be honest (with you), I have no idea about his plan.  
说实话我一点都不知道他的计划。

#### 相关链接

honestly *adv.* 诚实地 honesty *n.* 诚实

#### 精题细讲

You are \_\_\_\_\_ honest boy. It is very honest \_\_\_\_\_ you to tell the truth. (2008 衡中模拟)

A. an; for B. a; of C. an; of D. a; for

【精析】 本题考查 honest 的用法。当 honest 作定语时,其前的不定冠词要用 an,故排除 B、D; honest 是一个表示人品的形容词,常用于句型 It is honest of sb. to do sth.。

【答案】 C

12. majority *n.* 多数;大多数;大部分

majority 单独使用时,谓语动词用单数或复数都可以。majority 常与 of 连用,如果后接不可数名词,谓语动词用单数;如果后接可数名词复数,把全体当作一个整体,谓语动词可用单数,把全体当作许多个体,谓语动词用复数,意为“……的多数”。

【例】 The majority is/are against the plan. (多数人反对这个计划。)

The majority of students are/is interested in English.

(大多数学生对英语感兴趣。)

#### 固定搭配

in the majority 占大多数

比较辨析 majority 与 most

两者都有“多数;大半”的含义。majority 是一个名词,通常用 the majority of ...; most 可作形容词或代词,most 作形容词时,后接名词;most 作代词时,后接“of+有限定词修饰的名词”。

The majority of the } passengers survived in the ac-  
【例】 Most of the }  
Most }

cident. (在那次事故中大多数乘客生还了。)

#### 精题细讲

① When the headmaster spoke out his plan, the \_\_\_\_\_ of the students in our class \_\_\_\_\_ against it. (衡中精题)

A. majority; were B. most; were  
C. most; did D. majority; did

② People who can read and write are not \_\_\_\_\_ in some countries. (2008 衡中第一轮复习)

A. majority B. much  
C. in the majority D. on the average

【精析】 ①most 不能放在定冠词后,故须用 majority; be against 表示“反对”。②in the majority 是习惯搭配,意为“占大多数”。

【答案】 ①A ②C

13. for the first time 第一次

【例】 They talked on the Internet for the first time.  
他们第一次在网上交谈。

比较辨析: for the first time 与 the first time

for the first time 表示“第一次”,在句中一般单独作时间状语,表示有生以来或一段时间内第一次做某事。

the first time“第一次做某事的时候”,在句中相当于一个连词,常引导一个表示时间的状语从句,其重点不是强调第一次做了什么事,而是叙述某一动作或情况。the first time 还可以引导一个表语从句,强调到说话时为止某一情况或动作进行的次数,从句中常用完成时态。构成句型: It/That/This + be + the first/second/third/last...time that + 完成时。

【例】 They are in Beijing for the first time.

(他们第一次到北京。)

The first time I went abroad I could hardly understand what the foreigners said.

(我第一次出国时几乎听不懂老外说些什么。)

This is the first time that he has been to the Great Wall.

(这是他第一次到长城。)

#### 精题细讲

① I thought her nice and honest \_\_\_\_\_ I met her. (2008 衡中模考)

A. first time B. for the first time  
C. the first time D. by the first time

② The little boy showed great interest \_\_\_\_\_ physics when he was doing it \_\_\_\_\_. (2008 衡中高考调研)

A. in; for the first time B. in; the first time  
C. of; for the first time D. at; the first time

【精析】 ①the first time 引导时间状语从句; A、D 两项为



错误的表达。②本题考查短语用法及辨析。根据第一空要求，排除 C、D；for the first time 意思是“第一次”。

【答案】 ①C ②A



### 经典句式讲练

【评注】 课文里有很多含有重要的词法和句法的句子，把它们背诵下来，不仅可以丰富你的词汇，而且可以帮助你提高对长句难句的理解、分析与运用能力。

► 1. I also like reading, especially stories about people from other countries. I don't enjoy reading, nor do I like computers.

【要点指南】 ①especially 的用法

比较辨析

especially (in particular)意思是“特别地……不寻常地”，强调程度，在进一步补充说明前面所叙述的事的时候，前面一般用逗号隔开，一般用来修饰形容词，介词短语或状语从句。specially (for a particular purpose)意思是“特意地，专门地”，强调目的，一般用在表示目的的不定式或介词 for 短语前面。

【例】 I like traveling in Paris, especially in spring.

(我爱游巴黎，特别是在春天。)

My mother came to my school, specially to give me some money. (我妈妈来学校，专门给我送点钱。)

Though the weather was especially cold and windy, I came here specially to see you.

(尽管天特别寒冷并且刮着风，我还是专程来这看你。)

②表否定的相同

$S_1 + \text{助(not) } v, \text{ nor(neither) } + \text{助} + S_2$

表不同的人做了相同的否定的事，否定词(nor, neither)放于句首并且主谓要倒装，注意助动词的时态应当与前句的时态保持一致。

【例】 I don't know why they quarreled, nor do I care.

(我不知道他们为什么吵架，我也不关心。)

■ 点击高考

(2007 全国 II) If Joe's wife won't go to the party,

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he will either                      B. neither will he  
C. he neither will                     D. either he will

【精析】 本题考查 neither 一词的用法，neither 表否定情况相同，放于句首要倒装。句意：如果乔的妻子不愿去参加这次聚会，乔也不去了。根据句意，A 项中 either 须和 not 搭配。C、D 项词序有误。B 项意思及词序都合乎要求。故选 B。

【答案】 B

③表肯定的相同

$S_1 + v, \text{ so} + \text{助(be)} + S_2$ ：表不同的人做了相同的肯定的事，so 放于句首并且主谓要倒装，助动词的时态应当与前句的时态保持一致。

【例】 — It's burning hot today, isn't it?

— Yes. So was it yesterday.

(—今天天气特别热对吧？—对，昨天也是天气特别热。)

■ 点击高考

(2007 江苏)— My room gets very cold at night.

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. So is mine                          B. So mine is  
C. So does mine                        D. So mine does

【精析】 本题考查 so 表替代的用法，在此是不同人(事)做(产生)了与前面相同的肯定的事，主谓要倒装，所以正确

案为 C。

【答案】 C

■ 相关链接

$S_1 + v, \text{ so} + S_2 + \text{助(be)}$ ：表同一个人做了前面所指的肯定的事，so 放于句首并且主谓不要倒装，注意助动词的时态应当与前句的时态保持一致

(2006 年高考江西卷)

— I reminded you not to forget the appointment.

— \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. So you did                          B. So I do not  
C. So did you                          D. So do I

【精析】 本题考查 so 表替代的用法，在此是同一个人做了前面所指的肯定的事，主谓不要倒装，所以正确答案为 A。

【答案】 A

④表混合型的相同

$S_1 + V(\text{肯}) \text{ and } V(\text{否}), \text{ so it is (was) with sb.}$

$s. + \text{be(系词)} \text{ and } v. (\text{行为动词}), \text{ it's the same with sb.}$

即前句是肯定和否定并存。或前句是系动词和行为动词并存，表示另一个人也相同，就用该句式。

【例】 ①— I am fond of singing and practice playing the piano in the morning.

— So it's with my wife.

②— I was not born a dancer and hated dancing.

— It was the same with my mate.

► 2. He also learns that he should have cared more about his friends. (他还认识到过去他对朋友关心不够。)

【要点指南】 should have done 意为“本该做而实际没做”用来表示对已发生的事情的不满和责备的语气；should have done 用在某些从句中时，可表示惊奇，意为：“竟然做了某事。”

【例】 The train left five minutes ago. You should have come a bit earlier. (五分钟前火车已出发，你该早一点来到。)

You are right, I should have thought of that.

(你说得对，我是该想到这一点的。)

I can't imagine a person like him should have made such a foolish mistake.

(真想不到像他这样的人竟然会犯这么愚蠢的错误。)

I never thought that he should have said that.

(我真没想到他竟然会说出这样的话。)

■ 相关链接

ought to have done 本来该做某事

could have done 本来能做某事

might have done 本来可以做某事

needn't have done 本来不必做某事

shouldn't have done 本不该做某事

■ 点击高考

(2007 陕西) I told your friend how to get to the hotel, but perhaps I \_\_\_\_\_ have driven her there.

- A. could                                  B. must                                  C. might                                  D. should

【精析】 句意：我告诉了你的朋友如何到达旅馆，但是也许我本该开车送她到那儿。should have done 表示过去本应该做而事实上没有做；could have done 表示过去有这种可能性；must have done 表示肯定发生了某事；might have done 表示过去有可能发生某事，可能性不是很大。根据句意，用 should have done 表示过去本应做，此处说话者有自责的意思。正确答案为 D。



【答案】 D

▶3. When he made friends with Wilson, he undertood that friendship is about feelings and that we must give as much as we take. (当他与威尔逊交朋友时,就明白了:友谊离不开感情,人既然得到关爱,就必须给他人以同样多的关爱。)

【要点指南】 ① understood that... and that..., 通常由 that 引导宾语从句时,that 可以省略;但是当动词带了两个以上的由 that 引导的宾语从句时,第二个 that 是不能省略的,这样才能确保不会产生歧义。

【例】 Chuck learns that we need friends to share happiness and sorrow and that it is important to have someone to care about.

② as... as, 表同等级比较,“与……样”,much 指 much (love and care) 做宾语

【例】 He doesn't do as much as he says. (他说的比做的多。)

Dear, drink as much milk as you like. (亲爱的,你想喝多少牛奶就喝多少牛奶。)

相关链接

as much as, 多达,用于修饰不可数名词

as much as sb. can do (尽量,尽最大努力)

as much = the same, equally, 同样地,同等程度

much as = although, 虽然,尽管,引导让步状语从句

点击高考

(高考湖南卷)

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

【精析】 本题考查 as...as 的短语,A 与……一样多,B 只要,C 一……就,D 远到,据,就……而言。结合语境,越想他,越发现与过去一样多的爱他的理由,所以正确答案为 A。

【答案】 A

▶4. With so many people communicating in English every day, it will become more and more important to have a good knowledge. 由于每天有那么多的人用英语进行交谈,掌握良好的英语知识将变得越来越重要。

【要点指南】 “with+宾语+宾补”的复合结构作状语或后置定语。这种结构也叫独立主格结构,表示原因、方式或伴随状况等,以下是它的几种构成形式:

with+n./pron.+doing... (表示正在进行和主动)

with+n./pron.+done... (表示完成和被动)

with+n./pron.+to do... (表示将来)

with+n./pron.+adj. (表示某事目前所处的状态)

with+n./pron.+adv. ... (表示某事目前所处的状态)

with+n./pron.+prep. ... (表示某事目前所处的状态)

【例】 With so many people waiting outside the school gate, I have to spend more time getting out.

(有这么多的人在学校门口等着,我不得不花更长的时间往外走。)

He stood for a while with his hand still raised.

(他仍然举着手站了一会儿。)

With so much work to do, I can't go to a movie with you.

(有那么多作业要做,我不能跟你一起去看电影了。)

I went to sleep with the window open. (我开着窗户就睡着了。)

You should read with your TV off. (你看书的时候应该把

电视关掉。)

The teacher came in, with a book in his hand.

(老师进来了,手里拿着一本书。)

The city lies in a valley with high mountains all around it.

(那座城市位于群山环抱的山谷之中。)

She said good-bye with tears in her eyes.

(她眼含泪水说再见。)

点击高考

(2007 福建)— Come on, please give me some ideas about the project.

— Sorry. With so much work \_\_\_\_\_ my mind, I almost break down.

- A. filled
- B. filling
- C. to fill
- D. being filled

【精析】 在 with 复合结构中,so much work 与动词 fill 之间是主动关系,故选 B。A 项表被动关系,如改为 With my mind filled with so much work 就正确了。C 项不定式表示将要发生的动作,在语意上文与下文不符。

【答案】 B

① \_\_\_\_\_ two exams to worry about, I have to work really hard this weekend. (2004 北京)

- A. With
- B. Besides
- C. As for
- D. Because of

② I couldn't do my homework with all that noise \_\_\_\_\_. (2005 北京)

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

【精析】 ① 此题考查 with 后接复合结构的用法。根据句子两部分的意思关系,可知前面是说明本周末必须努力学习的原因。② 本题考查对句子结构以及动词形式的理解。根据 with 后接复合宾语的用法,排除 B、C; 而 D 不定式表示的是即将发生的事情,与题中的 couldn't do 不符合。

【答案】 ①A ②A

▶5. How did these differences come about?

【要点指南】 come about (vi = happen), 句式: it comes about that S. + V. 某事发生

【例】 Can you tell me how the tsunami comes about?

(你能告诉我海啸是怎样发生的吗?)

How does it come about that he is so badly off when he earns quite a good salary.

(他挣那么多钱,却那样贫穷,怎么会这样呢?)

点击高考

(2006 年高考湖北卷)

It's already 10 o'clock. I wonder how it \_\_\_\_\_ that she was hours late on such a short trip.

- A. came over
- B. came out
- C. came about
- D. came up

【精析】 本题考查 come 的动词短语的辨析。结合语境,如此短的路程却迟到几个小时是怎么发生的,所以正确答案为 C(发生)

【答案】 C

(高考江西)

Please tell me how the accident \_\_\_\_\_. I am still in the dark.

- A. came by
- B. came upon
- C. came to
- D. came about

【精析】 本题考查 come 的动词短语的辨析。结合上面解释,正确答案为 D(发生 = happen)

【答案】 D



▶6. However, most of the time people from the two countries do not have any difficulty in understanding each other. 但是在多数情况下,这两个国家的人会毫不费力地听懂对方讲的话。

【要点指南】 have difficulty(in) doing 做……有困难  
have difficulty with sth. 做某事有困难

difficulty 通常看作是不可数名词,不可用复数形式或不可在其前面加不定冠词 a,但可以用 any, some, no, little, much, great 等词修饰,difficulty 可用 trouble, problem, a hard time, a good time, fun 等代替,介词 in 可以省略。

【例】 Everyone in the town knew him. so we had no difficulty (trouble) in finding his house. (镇上的人都认识他,因而我们毫不费力地找到了他的家。)

We had great difficulty/trouble(in) building the house. (在建房时,我们遇到了很大的麻烦。)

Do you have any difficulty(in) selling these books? (销售这些书有困难吗?)

#### 精题细讲

①The pilot got over difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ the plane safe and sound, for which he was highly spoken of. (2007 衡中精题)

A. to land B. landing C. landed D. land

②Did you have trouble \_\_\_\_\_ the post office? (2007 衡中精题)

A. to have found B. with finding  
C. to find D. in finding

【答案】 ①B ②D

③Do you know the difficulty he had \_\_\_\_\_ the work. (2005 天津质量检测)

A. on finishing B. to finish  
C. finishing D. having finished

④She has \_\_\_\_\_ English. What about you? (2006 黄冈市模考)

A. many difficulties in learning  
B. a lot of difficulty in learning  
C. a few difficulties to learn  
D. much difficulty to learn

【精析】 ③he had 是定语从句,difficulty 是先行词。本题考查的是固定搭配“have difficulty(in) doing...”。④本题考查短语 have difficulty in doing sth.,其中 difficulty 为不可数名词。

【答案】 ③C ④B

▶7. One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific ocean when suddenly his plane crashes. 一天查克正坐飞机穿越太平洋,突然他的飞机坠毁了。

【要点指南】 when 在此处是并列连词,表示“正在那时;这时(突然)”,引起一个意想不到的动作。

#### 相关链接

be just about to do...when... be doing...when...  
be on the point of doing sth. ...when...  
had just done...when...

【例】 They were studying in the classroom when suddenly the lights went out. (他们在教室里学习,突然灯熄灭了。)

We were about to go out, when it began to rain.  
(我们正准备出去,就在这时开始下雨了。)

He had just finished his homework when the light went out. (他刚刚完成作业,灯就熄了。)

#### 精题细讲

①He was about to tell me the secret \_\_\_\_\_ someone patted him on the shoulder. (2008 衡中模拟)

A. as B. until C. while D. when

②I had just stepped out of the bathroom and was busily drying myself with a towel \_\_\_\_\_ I heard the steps. (2006 湖南)

A. while B. when C. since D. after

【精析】 ①本题主要考查了并列连词 when 的用法,意为“正在这个时候,突然(发生了一个意想不到的动作)”。而其他选项皆与语境不符。

【答案】 ①D ②B

▶8. What is it that Joe can't find in the bathroom?

在卫生间乔找不到的是什么?

【要点指南】 该句为强调句式的特殊疑问句,其陈述句的形式为:It is what that Joe can't find in the bathroom. 强调句型构成形式为:It is/was+被强调部分+that(如果被强调的部分是人时可用 who 或 whom)+句子的其他部分。该句型可以强调除谓语以外的任何部分。

【例】 It is we that(who) practise oral English in Classroom 309 on Thursday evening.

(星期四晚上在 309 教室练习口语的是我们。)

It was because I was busy that I did not attend his birthday party. (我是因为忙才没有参加他的生日宴会。)

#### 相关链接

it 强调句式的判断方法:

对句中某个成分进行强调时,就把该成分提到强调句式的 it is/was 之后,that/who 之前,因此强调位置上的成分正好是 that/who 后面句子中所缺少的成分,所以把一个句子中的 it is/was...that/who... 这一框架去掉以后,若剩下的依旧是一个完整的句子(若是强调宾语,需适当调整一下语序),则可判断该句为强调句式。请注意比较:

①It was ten o'clock when we got to the city.

②It was at ten o'clock that we got to the city.

①句中 when 不能换成 that,因为它不是强调句,而是一个由 when 引导的状语从句,主句中的 it 指代时间,去掉 It was...when 框架后,如果不增添其他词汇,句子结构错误。

②句为强调句,因为去掉 It was...that...,句子依旧完整。

#### 点击高考

(2005 山东)①— \_\_\_\_\_ that he managed to get the information?

— Oh, a friend of his helped him.

A. Where was it B. What was it  
C. How was it D. Why was it

(2004 湖北)②It was \_\_\_\_\_ back home after the experiment.

A. not until midnight did he go  
B. until midnight that he didn't go  
C. not until midnight that he went  
D. until midnight when he didn't

【精析】 ①本题考查在具体语境中强调句的疑问式的用法,由下文的答语“他的朋友帮助了他”可知是询问方式。②对 not...until 句型进行强调时,需将 not until 连在一起置于 that 之前。

【答案】 ①C ②C



最新考题课文对照

高考经典解读

【例 1】 If Joe's wife won't go to the party, \_\_\_\_\_ . (2007 全国 II)

A. he will either B. neither will he C. he neither will D. either he will

【例 2】 Many of them turned a deaf ear to his advice, \_\_\_\_\_ they knew it to be valuable. (2007 浙江)

A. as if B. now that C. even though D. so that

【例 3】 — Where's that report?

— I brought it to you \_\_\_\_\_ you were in Mr. Black's office yesterday. (2007 北京)

A. if B. when C. because D. before

【例 4】 "Goodbye, then," she said, without even \_\_\_\_\_ from her book. (2007 全国 I)

A. looking down B. looking up C. looking away D. looking on

【例 5】 The village has developed a lot \_\_\_\_\_ we learned farming two years ago. (2007 福建)

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

【例 6】 — Come on, please give me some ideas about the project.

— Sorry. With so much work \_\_\_\_\_ my mind, I almost break down. (2007 福建)

A. filled B. filling C. to fill D. being filled

【例 7】 — Do you need any help, Lucy?

— Yes. The job is \_\_\_\_\_ I could do myself. (2007 福建)

A. less than B. more than C. no more than D. not more than

课文原文对照

课文原句

I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers.

课文原句

Even though Wilson is just a volleyball, he becomes fond of him.

课文原句

One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane crashes.

课文原句

Businessmen and tourists often come to China without being able to speak Chinese.

课文原句

There are more than 42 countries where the majority of the people speak English.

课文原句

With so many people communicating in English every day, it will become more and more important to have a good knowledge of English.

课文原句

However, the number of people who learn English as a foreign language is more than 750 million.

学构词法增词汇量

【名师点评】 巧妙运用构词法,进行词汇构词的串联和归纳是行之有效的办法。根据构词法,把握构词规律,在练习中掌握词汇。

1. 运用派生法,选词填空

(1) The \_\_\_\_\_ of the island is \_\_\_\_\_ by the unwise \_\_\_\_\_ . (govern)

(2) — Do you know why the May 4th \_\_\_\_\_ broke out?

— Sorry, I don't know. Because at that time my family \_\_\_\_\_ from Beijing to Hong Kong. (move)

(3) The \_\_\_\_\_ news caused great \_\_\_\_\_ among her friends when she told them \_\_\_\_\_. (excite)

串联扩充

u. 十一 ment

argue 争论

state 陈述

agree 同意

depart 离开

appoint 委派

\_\_\_\_\_ 争吵, 争论

statement \_\_\_\_\_

agreement \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 部门

appointment \_\_\_\_\_

announce 宣布 announcement \_\_\_\_\_

settle 定居 \_\_\_\_\_ 定居

2. 运用转化法, 翻译词义

(1) On arrival at the station, I always stand beside the newspaper stand.

(2) Just now I saw nothing but a saw in his hand.

(3) She reasoned that she must have left her bag on the train for some reason.

串联扩充

v. → n.

fly \_\_\_\_\_

match 相配

set 放, 摆

go 走, 行

swallow 吞, 咽

face \_\_\_\_\_

fly \_\_\_\_\_

match \_\_\_\_\_

set \_\_\_\_\_

go \_\_\_\_\_

swallow \_\_\_\_\_

face 脸



## Senior I Unit 3—Unit 4



## 基础知识自主复习

## 重点短语扫描

- consider \_\_\_\_\_ sth. 考虑做某事
- consider... \_\_\_\_\_ ... 把……当作……
- get \_\_\_\_\_ 逃离
- \_\_\_\_\_ advance 预先;提前
- get \_\_\_\_\_ one's feet 站立起来
- fight \_\_\_\_\_ 为……而战
- go \_\_\_\_\_ 通过;经受;仔细检查
- \_\_\_\_\_ holiday 在度假
- \_\_\_\_\_ in touch 保持联系
- take \_\_\_\_\_ of 做记录;做笔记
- \_\_\_\_\_ fire 失火
- pull sb. \_\_\_\_\_ 把……往上拽
- \_\_\_\_\_ 发生;产生
- be \_\_\_\_\_ vacation 在度假
- watch \_\_\_\_\_ 注意;当心
- protect sb./sth. \_\_\_\_\_ 保护/保卫某人(某物)
- return \_\_\_\_\_ normal 恢复正常
- separate A \_\_\_\_\_ B 把 A 和 B 分开
- see sb. \_\_\_\_\_ 为某人送行
- combine A \_\_\_\_\_ B 把 A 和 B 结合起来

【答案】 1. doing 2. as 3. away from 4. in 5. on 6. for  
7. through 8. on 9. keep/stay 10. notes 11. on 12. up  
13. take place 14. on 15. out 16. from 17. to 18. from  
19. off 20. with

## 课文原句检测

- \_\_\_\_\_ (她未来得及移动), she heard a loud noise, which grew to a terrible roar.
- He was standing, \_\_\_\_\_ (抓住了一棵靠墙生长的树).
- Jeff and Flora \_\_\_\_\_ (惊恐地审视着彼此的脸).
- \_\_\_\_\_ (一棵棵的树倒下,被洪水冲断), which must have been three metres deep.
- He told me that \_\_\_\_\_ (我可以有两天的旅程) to Leshan and Emei, which wasn't too expensive.
- Wei Bin \_\_\_\_\_ (给我们拍了照片) standing in front of the Buddha.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (立刻) they will come to you and touch you.
- A small monkey suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ (掏小菜的口袋).
- Here is \_\_\_\_\_ (浏览两种受欢迎的活动): hiking

and rafting.

- \_\_\_\_\_ (而不是在汽车上度过你的假期), in a hotel or sitting on the beach, you may want to try hiking.
- Wear hat \_\_\_\_\_ (以防止你受阳光的照射).
- \_\_\_\_\_ (至于远足), you should always think about your safety and wear good clothes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (你怎样到机场)? Is anybody \_\_\_\_\_ (为你送行)?
- Eco-travel is a form of travel that \_\_\_\_\_ (把正常旅游和学习结合起来的).
- Eco-travel, \_\_\_\_\_ (另一方面), is a way to travel responsibly.
- Eco-travel is a way to find out \_\_\_\_\_ (能够做些帮助人和动物及植物的事情).

## 词汇短语运用

- I won't be able to \_\_\_\_\_ (离开办公室) before 7 o'clock. Shall we meet at 8?
- The child \_\_\_\_\_ (抓住) the back of the chair to stop himself from falling.
- They would love to have kids, but \_\_\_\_\_ (另一方面), they don't want to give up their freedom.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (警察截住了) the motorist and asked to see his license.
- Now many people prefer traveling \_\_\_\_\_ (乘飞机), because it is much quicker.
- The mountain climbers \_\_\_\_\_ (遇上了) a thunderstorm and couldn't get back to their camping site.
- She is considered \_\_\_\_\_ (热心肠).
- \_\_\_\_\_ (我一上船) I always feel sick.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (这条船很好操纵), even in rough weather.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (经历了很大的困难) in getting a visa to leave the country.
- The restaurant and the bar in this establishment are under \_\_\_\_\_ (各自经营).
- After experiencing a big natural disaster, she is still found to have a \_\_\_\_\_ (充满惊骇的表情).
- \_\_\_\_\_ (信不信由你), many successful people were very naughty when they were young.
- China has made great \_\_\_\_\_ (进步) in industry in the past twenty years.
- She is a success now, but nobody knows she \_\_\_\_\_ (在少年时经历了难言的艰辛).





总结辨析考点词语

活用词汇短语

1. consider 认为;考虑

①考虑后接名词、代词、动名词、从句作宾语,不能接动词不定式,但可按“疑问词+不定式”,相当于宾语从句,有以下句型:

- consider + { n. /pron. 考虑某事
- { doing sth. 考虑做某事
- { 疑问词+to do sth. 打算(考虑)……
- { what—clause 考虑……

【例】 The whole matter is being considered carefully.  
(整件事情正被慎重考虑。)

If you consider (the fact) that she's only been studying French a year, she speaks it quite well.

(考虑到她只不过才学了一年法语,她说得已经相当不错了。)

Have you considered how to (how you could) get there?  
(你考虑过怎么去那里吗?)

②认为;把……看作……

后接复合宾语或从句,此时无进行时态,有以下句型:

- consider + { sb. (sth.) + adj. /n. 认为某人(物)为……
- { sb. (sth.) + to be... 认为某人(物)为……
- { sb. (sth.) + as... 把……当作……
- { it + adj. (n.) + to do sth. 认为做某事是……
- { that—clause 认为……

I consider you a fool. (我认为你很傻。)

You can't consider him (to be) a brave man (= as a brave man). (你不能把他当作一个勇敢的人。)

We consider the matter to be important.

(我们认为这事很重要。)

相关链接

take...into consideration 把……考虑进去,考虑到

leave...out of consideration 没有考虑,忽略

be under consideration 在考虑中

out of consideration for 出于对……的考虑

on no consideration 在任何情况下都不

in consideration of 考虑到,由于

点击高考

(2004 全国 I) Charles Babbage is generally considered \_\_\_\_\_ the first computer.

- A. to have invented
- B. inventing
- C. to invent
- D. having invented

【精析】 本题考查 consider 作“认为”讲的用法,后接不定式的完成式,表明“发明”这一动作发生在谓语动词以前。

【答案】 A

精题细讲

① Abraham Lincoln is generally considered \_\_\_\_\_ the greatest president of America. (2006 衡中精题)

- A. to be      B. as      C. /      D. all of the above
- ② I'm sorry I didn't listen to you just now. I \_\_\_\_\_ to the south for a vacation. (2007 衡中模拟)
- A. considered going      B. was considering going
- C. was considered to go      D. have considered have gone
- ③ They have done well \_\_\_\_\_ that they are green hands. (2006 东北四校联考)
- A. consider      B. considered
- C. considering      D. to consider

【精析】 ① 本题考查 consider 作“认为”讲时的用法。consider sb./sth. (to be)+n./adj. 或是 consider sb./sth. as+n.。② 首先确定在句中的含义。文中信息提示“刚才我没听你说话”而是“考虑,思考”另一件事。表达“考虑,思考”时后接动名词形式作宾语。又因为暗示刚刚“正考虑着,正在思考”,因此谓动词用过去进行时以呼应文中信息。③ 考查 considering 在句中作介词构成词组。句意为“考虑到他们都是生手,他们干得还挺好的。”

【答案】 ① D ② B ③ C

比较辨析“分词做连词或介词”

considering (= considering that, 介词, 连词), 考虑到, 就……而言, 引导表原因的状语(从句)。

supposing (= supposing that, suppose that), 连词, 假定, 假如, 引导条件状语(从句)

providing (= providing that, provided, provided that) 连词, 在某种条件下, 倘若, 除非, 引导条件状语。

given (= given that, 介词, 连词) (= taking sth into account) 考虑到(某事), 表条件, 原因状语。

including (= included 介词), 包括在内。including 放于名词(短语)前, 而 included 放于名词(短语)后。

concerning (介词 = about), 关于(某人, 某事)

respecting (介词 = about), 关于(某事)

例 Supposing (that) it rains tomorrow, I will cancel the engagement with her.

(假如明天下雨, 我将取消与她的约会。)

Providing (that) I get good English, I will have a successful NMET result.

(倘若我英语好的话, 我会有一个成功的高考结果。)

Given that you would like to eat apples, I will go to buy more. (考虑到你想吃苹果, 我去多买点。)

比较辨析“把 A 当作(认为) B”

consider A as B (= 见上所述)

regard A as B: 指看待人(事)的方式, 强调思想、情感上的看待

look on/up A as B: 将某人看作, 注: look on sb./sth. with sth. 以某态度看某物(人)

treat A as B: (= consider sth. in a certain way) 指强调行动上的看待

think of A as B: (= consider A as B) 强调思想上的看待

view A as B: (= consider sth. in the mind) 强调在大脑中

认真思考过的

conceive (of) A as B: (= form an idea/plan in the mind) 指