

状元

ZHUANGYUAN
CHENGCAI ZHILU
成才之路

高中英语

上

北京未来新世纪教育科学发展中心 编

基础的巩固，知识的提升，
语法的透析，解题的妙招……
为您筑造成功高考的补给站。

远方出版社

状元

成才之路
ZHUANYUAN
CHENGTAI ZHI LU

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前言

状元是高考成功者的最高荣誉。高考状元的产生是综合因素的结果,然而不可否认的是,考生们要想纵横考场,一鸣惊人,复习是最好的武器。《状元成才之路》意在关注高考各科目的知识体系和命题规律,帮助高考生在短时间内掌握科学应试技巧,使考生们在高考复习的有限时间内获得最佳的学习效果。本丛书以学科分册,共十八本,融学习方法、教育经验和理论思想于一体,为高考生提供一个全方位的、立体的解析。系统、新颖、实用是本丛书设计的核心理念。

1. 系统:本丛书以基本知识、基本能力和基本方法为着眼点,从知识到实践,由浅入深,并注重做到学科内部知识的整合,建立起各科知识的框架体系,把知识点、考点组合成有机整体,以提高考生的综合能力。

2. 新颖:本丛书的体例设计科学新颖,充分尊重高考复习的实际需要,将知识点复习和内容讲解相结合,讲中有练有分析,逐步拓宽解题思路,总结解题技巧和方法,帮助考生做到融会贯通、举一反三,使高考复习一步到位,各知识点逐个击破,获胜高考。

3. 实用:本丛书紧扣高考复习的实际需要,全面贯彻教育部考试中心《考试大纲》的规定,并充分考虑到全国及省区单独命题的实际情况,着眼于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,同时帮助考生形成

正确的解题思路,把握解题技巧,并为冲刺难题做好知识、技能、方法和心理上的准备。

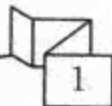
名题铺路,助莘莘学子前程万里;金卷导航,愿百万天骄金榜题名!

编者

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高一 部分

Units



课 前 自 我 检测

I. 短语填空

fond of; all the time; hunt for; drop sb. a line; for the first time; make yourself at home; stay up; in total

- The young couple was overjoyed when they were invited to the palace ball _____.
- Mr. Brown had his house repaired yesterday and the repairs came to over £500 _____.
- "Please sit down and _____. I'll get some drinks," Jane said to her friend.
- "Don't forget to _____ when you get to New York," Mrs. Williams said to her daughter.
- They felt depressed because it had been raining _____ for weeks.
- Detectives are _____ thieves who broke into a warehouse yesterday.
- You're got to school tomorrow. I don't want you to _____ too late.
- Over the years, we have grown _____ the house and don't want to leave.



II. 词组翻译

1. 在飞行 _____
2. 独自 _____
3. 关心 _____
4. 上飞机 _____
5. 开玩笑 _____
6. 除……之外 _____
7. 发生 _____
8. 以……告终 _____

自我评估

I. 1. for the first time 2. in total 3. make yourself at home 4. drop me a line 5. all the time 6. hunting for 7. stay up 8. fond of

II. 1. be on a flight 2. all alone 3. care about 4. on board the plane 5. joke about 6. except for 7. come about 8. end up with



自主探究 课堂

核心词汇

讲·练·悟

1. loyal *adj.* 忠诚的; 忠心的

搭配 be loyal to sb./sth. 忠诚于; 忠实于

She is quite loyal to her husband.

她忠于自己的丈夫。

He has always remained loyal to his political principles.

他总是信守自己的政治原则。

loyalty *n.* [U] 忠诚

搭配 loyalty to ... 对……忠心

They swore their loyalty to the king.

他们宣誓准备效忠国王。

He is highly honoured for his loyalty to his country.

他因忠心于祖国而受到好评。

链接 be devoted to 忠诚于；热爱；专心于

接 be faithful to 忠实于；信守 be true to 忠实于；遵守

应用 1. This showed their love and their loyalty _____ Lenin and the Party he had built.

A. for

B. in

C. over

D. to

2. argue v. 争论，辩论

搭配 argue with sb. about/over sth. 同某人争论某事

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。

搭配 argue for sth. 为……而辩论

argue against sth. 据理反对；证明……是不成立的

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。

搭配 argue sb. into doing sth. 力劝某人去做某事

argue sb. out of doing sth.

力劝某人不要做某事

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。

quarrel with sb. about/over sth. 为某事与某人争吵

persuade sb. to do sth. 说服某人做某事

链接 persuade sb. into doing sth. 说服某人做某事

链接 persuade sb. out of doing sth. 劝阻某人做某事

reason sb. into doing sth. 说服某人做某事

reason sb. out of doing sth. 说服某人不要做某事

应用 2. All his friends argued him _____ leaving his job, but he insisted on having a change.

A. with B. about C. out of D. into

3. fond adj. 喜爱的, 喜欢的

搭配 be fond of 喜欢; 爱好

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。

链接 have a fondness of 喜欢 have a liking for 喜欢; 爱好

链接 have a taste for/in 喜欢; 爱好

链接 have an appetite for 对……感趣; 喜欢; 渴求

应用 3. The piano he is fond of _____ was bought at a high price.

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

4. hunt v. 打猎, 猎取; 搜寻

搭配 hunt for 找寻 hunt a place for... 在某地找寻……

She is still hunting for a new job.

她还在找新工作。

He hunted shop after shop for a present for his wife.

他找了一家又一家商店, 想为他妻子买件礼物。

n. 搜寻, 寻找

We went on a hunt for the lost document.

我们寻找那份丢失的文件。

链接 search for 寻找;找寻 search a place for ...在某地找寻……
 search sb. for ...在某人身上搜寻……
 look for 寻找 seek for/after 寻找;寻求;追求

5. share v. 分享;共同负担;共有;共用

We share the same room.

我们合住一间房。

搭配 share sth. with sb. 与……共用……;把自己的想法(或经历、感情)告诉某人

share sth. (out) between/among sb. 把……分给……;和某人分享

Sue shares a house with three other students.

休和另外三个学生合住一所房子。

We shared the pizza between the four of us.

我们四个人把那份比萨饼分着吃了。

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?

搭配 share (in) sth. 有同样的感情(或想法、经历等);共同承担

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。

应用 4. We haven't got enough books for everyone; some of you will have to _____.

A. spare

B. save

C. share

D. enjoy

6. equal adj. 相等的;平等的;胜任的

搭配 be equal to 与……相等,等于

An egg is equal to half pound of steak in protein value.

一个鸡蛋的蛋白质相当于半磅牛排的蛋白质。

No one is equal to him in strength.

谁都没有他力气大。

句型 be equal to sth. /doing sth. 能胜任;能够做

Will the boy be equal to such a task?

那男孩能胜任这样一项工作吗?

My grandfather is not equal to walking long distances these days.

我祖父近来不能走远路了。

v. 等于;比得上;与……相匹敌

Two and two equals four.

二加二等于四。

Simon is younger but he equals his brother in all sports.

西蒙年纪小一些,但各项运动都比得上哥哥。

链接 be similar to 与……相似

be superior to 比……优秀;地位比……高

be junior to 比……年龄小 be senior to 比……年龄大

7. compare v. 比较,和……相比

搭配 compare...with/to...把……与……相比较

compare...to...把……比作……

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。

拓展 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。

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。

重点短语

例 释

1. care about 在乎;关心;照顾

Can she care about the children?

她能照顾这些孩子吗?

He doesn't care a bit about clothes.

穿着方面他毫不在乎。

提示 care about 通常用于否定句、疑问句或条件句中,后接 wh-或 if 从句时,常省略 about。

I don't care(about)what he'll say.

我不在乎他说什么。

I don't care if she leaves or not.

我不在乎她是否离开。

care for 喜欢;照顾;关心;愿意

Einstein cared little for money.

链接

爱因斯坦不太喜欢钱。

Would you care for a cup of tea?

你想喝杯茶吗?

应用 5. —Would you care _____ a game of table tennis, Cathy?

—I'd love to, but I still have piles of homework to do.

A. for B. about C. into D. with

2. except for 除……之外

提示 except for 通常用来说明整个基本情况后,对细节加以纠正。其后一般接名词或代词。

The road was empty except for a few cars.

路上除了几辆车外没有别的什么东西。

He is a good man except for hot temper.

他是个好人,只是脾气暴躁而已。

辨析 except“除……之外”,将一个或几个人或物从同一类或普通的种类中除去;其后可接名词、代词、副词、介词短语,不定式短语,that 从句或 wh-从句。

Everyone was tired except John; he was so strong.

除约翰外,每个人都很累。他身体太棒了。

I can take my holidays at any time except in August.

除去八月份之外,我可以随时去度假。

I know nothing about the accident except what I read in the paper.

除了在报纸上了解的之外,我对这次事故一无所知。

链接	besides 除……之外还
	but 除……之外
	but for 若非;要不是……的话
	apart/aside from 除……之外
	other than 除……之外;与……不同
	as well as 除……之外还

应用 6. —Could you please tell me more about the city?
—Sorry, I'm a newcomer here. I know nothing else _____ you know now.

- A. except for B. except what
C. except that D. except

3. stay up 不睡觉,熬夜;不倒塌,不下沉

The student stayed up all night to study.

这个学生开夜车,学习了一整夜。

Some strong houses stayed up in the earthquake.

一些坚固的房屋在地震中没有倒塌。

Your life jacket will help you to stay up if you fall out of the boat.

如从船上掉下去,你的救生衣可以使你不沉入水中。

链接 stay out 在外面过夜,远离
stay away from... 离开,不接近,缺席

4. come about 发生,产生,造成

提示 come about 常用于疑问句或否定句中。

How did the accident come about?

事故是如何发生的呢?

I didn't know how the mistake had come about.

我不知道怎么会出这样的错误。

句型 How does it come about that ...? 怎么会发生……这样的事呢?

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?

辨析 occur, happen 用于描述偶然发生的事情,多指不好的事情; break out 用于描述突然发生的事情,如自然灾害、瘟疫、战争等; take place 用于描述按计划或预料之中发生的事情。这些词和短语均是不及物动词,无被动语态。

His death occurred the following year.

第二年他就死了。

Something terrible must have happened to him.

他准是出了什么事了。

A fire broke out on the top floor last night.

昨晚顶楼发生了火灾。

The race will take place tomorrow.

赛跑将于明天举行。

链接

- come across(偶然)遇到,发现
- come down to 可归结为
- come out 出现,出版,(真相)大白
- come to 到达,谈到,苏醒
- come up 上升,(话题等)被提出
- come up with 赶上,提出,想出
- come upon(偶然)发现,遇见

应用 7. How did it _____ that the car fell off the bridge into the river?

- A. come out
- B. come about
- C. come across
- D. come up

5. end up 最后有某种结局,最后成了,结束

The meeting ended up with the singing of *The Internationale*.

会议最后以唱《国际歌》而结束。

Wasteful people usually ended up in debt.

挥霍浪费者最后往往负债。

提示 end up 后常接动名词,意为“最后竟然做了某事,结果做了某事”。

Somewhat to his own surprise, he ended up designing the whole car and putting it into production.

连他自己都有点惊讶,他最终竟设计了整辆汽车并把它投入生产。

