



阳光书系

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点击 高考

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英语



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前 言

高考复习关乎千万考生的命运!

高考复习用书的选择则直接关系到考生复习的效率及效果!

《点击高考》系列丛书高度关注高考复习的“效率”及“效果”问题,并将其作为科研课题来研究和探索,全国一流名校名师、高考命题研究专家联合攻关,近百所学校参与研究实践,探索出一整套系统化的高效复习方案,并以此来惠及一线考生。该书呈现出六大亮点:

一、科研为支撑。该书作者阵容强大,汇聚了一大批具有科研视野的一线名师,他们以科研作为构架全书的支撑,既紧扣本土高考特点,又放眼全国高考最新改革趋向,充分吸纳最新的高考研究成果,蕴涵深刻而崭新的复习理念,精准体现高考改革方向,以准确引领一线复习教学。

二、简明为特色。目前高考复习用书浩如烟海,但总体趋向是书越编越厚,内容冗杂,一线师生使用起来苦不堪言,根本用不完,导致一轮复习时间被无限拉长,甚至挤占了二轮复习时间,效率极其低下。而本书作者都是奋战在教学一线的名师,深知一线师生的疾苦,紧紧抓住“效率”和“效果”这个高考复习的牛鼻子,精心研制学科体例,突出简明、高效的结构特点,科学规划课时,精讲考点知识,精选例题、习题,原创新题、好题,为顺利进入二轮专题复习、三轮模拟冲刺赢得时间,让考生用最少的时间获得最优化的效果,省心、省力、省钱!

三、夯基为重心。一轮复习最根本的任务在于夯实基础,任何学校都必须如此。本书在设计时始终强调扎扎实实地夯牢考生的基础,在难度设计上,容易题、中等题、难题比例控制在5:3:2(高考难度是容易题、中等题、难题比例控制在3:5:2,但考生在一轮复习时尚未达到高考要求,必须从基础抓起,一味堆砌难题反而影响实用性);从内容设计上,针对考生的考点能力要求,编选例题、习题、考题时注重重点突出、类型齐全、甚至错误选项也要涵盖高考试题的各种干扰方式,从“点”到“面”,从“小题”到“大题”,从课堂复习到课后巩固,循序渐进,巧妙编排,无缝隙覆盖,步步为营,稳扎稳打。

四、方法为主线。本书突出方法与策略的总结与提炼,授人以“渔”,解决提升考生能力的根本问题。为此,本书把每一版块再细化为考点和题型来设计,有针对性提炼各种题型的解题规律(如“智慧锦囊”栏目),立足于让考生从做好一道题迁移到做好一类题,从做好“常式题”迁移到做好“变式题”。本书选用的训练素材和方法解析均来自于一线名师的教学实践,是多年教学智慧的积淀与升华,对于具体指导考生掌握方法与策略具有很强的实效性和可操作性,将起到其他拼凑式资料不可替代的作用。

五、便捷为方向。本书在设计时充分尊重一线教学的实际需求,高度切合一线教学的实际操作流程,将其设计成为可供师生进行有效互动的操作载体,立足于让一线师生操作起来更便捷、更高效。如:关键知识点挖空让考生填写便于老师监测;例题、习题和考题留有充分的答题空间便于师生互动探索;单元(章)综合测试卷活页设计来在书中方便考生使用和老师批阅等。

六、品质为追求。本书从前期市场调研、体例结构的研制、编写过程的监控,到后期专业编辑的严格把关、近百所学校的试用改进等一系列流程,有效保证了本书的内在品质,让读者买得放心,用得省心,考得称心!

《点击高考》——拨开“云雾”见“青天”,让您豁然开朗!

《点击高考》——点悟“智慧”搏“高考”,让您赢在六月!

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高中英语第一册 (上、下)

Unit 1 Good friends

基础自测

I. 词汇

- brave *adj.* 勇敢的
wise *adj.* 英明的, 明智的
smart *adj.* 聪明的, 敏捷的
solution *n.* 解决办法
saw *n. & v.* 锯
cast *v.* 投掷
speech *n.* 演说; 言语
formal *adj.* 正式的, 正规的
share *v.* 分享; *n.* 份额
honest *adj.* 诚实的
loyal *adj.* 忠诚的
handsome *adj.* 英俊的
argue *v.* 争论; 辩论
match *n.* 火柴
survive *vt.* 幸免于; *vi.* 幸存
feeling *n.* 知觉, 情绪
notebook *n.* 笔记本
error *n.* 错误, 差错
mirror *n.* 镜子
gun *n.* 炮; 枪
classical *adj.* 古典的
airplane *n.* 飞机
movie *n.* 电影
sorrow *n. & v.* 悲痛
adventure *v. & n.* 冒险; 冒险经历
fry *v.* 油煎
hammer *n.* 锤子, 槌
deserted *adj.* 荒废的
scared *adj.* 恐惧的
rope *n.* 绳索
lie *n.* 谎言

II. 拓展

1. honest → dishonest (反义词) → honesty (*n.*)
2. wise → wisely (*adv.*) → wisdom (*n.*) 智慧
3. argue → argument (*n.*) 争论, 辩论
4. survive → survival (*n.*) 幸存, 残存 → survivor (*n.*) 幸存者
5. deserted → desert (*v.*) 抛弃
6. adventure → adventurous (*adj.*) 爱冒险的, 大胆的 → adventurer (*n.*) 冒险者
7. scared → scare (*v.*) 惊吓, 威吓 → scary (*adj.*) 容易受惊的, 胆小的

III. 短语

- argue with sb. about sth. 与某人辩论某事
be/become fond of 喜欢, 爱好
hate doing sth. 讨厌做某事
hunt for 搜索, 追寻
in order to 为了
even though/if 即使
think about 考虑
be into 对……(极)有兴趣, 热衷于, 入迷
treat... as ... = regard... as... 把……看作……
surf the Internet 上网(冲浪)
share happiness and sorrow 同甘共苦
care about 关心
be quick in... 在……方面反应快
go outing 去郊游
be angry with sb. 对某人生气
keep... in mind 用心记……, 记住
drop sb. a line 给某人写信(通常指写短信)
run into 撞到, 偶遇
make fun of 取笑某人
be curious about 对……感到好奇
keep an eye on 照看, 注意

IV. 句型

1. I'm not into classical music. 我不喜欢古典音乐。

2. not only... but also ... 不但……而且……

3. I don't enjoy/like singing, nor do I like computers. 我不喜欢唱歌,也不喜欢计算机。

4. Rock music is OK, and so is skiing. 摇滚音乐不错,滑雪也可以。

V. 重点语法

直接引语和间接引语(1)

1. 转述他人的叙述——陈述句

"I like reading adventure stories," said John.

→ John said that he liked reading adventure stories.

"I don't enjoy computers," Sarah said to her friends.

→ Sara told her friends that she didn't enjoy computers.

2. 转述他人的疑惑——一般疑问句

"Ann, have you seen my blue notebook?" Peter asked.

→ Peter asked Ann if she had seen his blue notebook.

【话题】

1. Talk about friends and friendship(谈论朋友与友谊)

2. Discuss problems occurring in friendship and suggest solutions(谈论有关友谊的问题及解决方法)

核心探究 //

1. loyal *adj.* 忠诚的, 忠心的

be loyal to... 忠诚于……

loyalty *n.* 忠诚, 忠心

loyalty to... 对……的忠诚

a loyal companion/friend 忠诚的伙伴/朋友

① The people stay loyal to their country.

人民忠于他们的国家。

② We all have loyalty to the company.

我们都对公司效忠。

③ The vassal swore that he would be loyal to the king forever.

这位封臣宣誓他将永远忠于国王。

【即境活用】

(B) Dogs are often praised for their _____; they almost never abandon their masters.

A. faith

B. loyalty

C. trust

D. truthfulness

2. argue *vi.* & *vt.* 争论, 辩论

argue about/on/over 辩论/争论

argue with sb. 与某人争论

argue against 反驳

argue for 赞成, 为……而力争

argue sb. into 说服某人做某事或接受某种意见

argue sb. out of 说服某人不做某事或打消某种念头

① We argued her into joining us.

我们说服她加入了我们。

② The speaker argued that more immigrants should be admitted to the country.

演说者列举理由证明国家应接纳更多的移民。

③ They argued against an immediate counterattack.

他们反对立即反攻。

④ We argued her out of going on such a dangerous journey.

我们说服她不要去做这样危险的旅行。

⑤ We argued with the waiter about the price of the meal.

我们跟服务员争执那顿饭的价钱。

【易错误区】在表示“争论, 辩论”之意时, argue 是不及物动词, 所以不可说 argue sth., 只可说成 argue over/about/on sth.。

2008年高考应把重点放在 argue 构成的有关短语及其同义词的辨析上。

【即境活用】

(A) I don't think it's any use _____ with him. You might as well _____ him alone.

A. arguing; leave

B. to argue; leaving

C. arguing; leaving

D. to argue; to leave

3. match *n.* 比赛, 对手, 敌手, 火柴; *vt. & vi.* 敌得过, 比得上, 相配, 相称

be a match for sb. 是某人的对手; 可以和某人匹敌

be no match for... 比不上; 不是……的对手

find/meet one's match 遇到对手; 棋逢对手

play a match 比赛

match up to 与……相符, 符合, 比得上

① If you match that material against this, you will find that one is slightly lighter than this one.

如果你把那个材料同这个材料比较一下, 你会发现那个比这个略轻一些。

② The carpets and curtains match well.

地毯和窗帘很相配。

③ You're no match for him; he plays tennis far better than you.

你不是他的对手, 他打网球比你强得多。

④ They are equally matched in their knowledge of Chinese.

他们在中文方面的造诣相等。

【即境活用】

(A) ① I've visited a lot of different places and stayed in a lot of different hotels, and nothing else _____ this one.

A. matches

B. takes

C. makes D. compares.

(D)②—Can I help you?

—I'd like to buy a black tie to _____ my white shirt.

A. fit for

B. suit

C. fit

D. match

4. survive vt. 比……活得长,经历……后依然活着,幸免于,经受得住;vi. 活下来,幸存

survive sb. 比某人活得长

survive sth. 经历某事后还活着;幸免于

survival n. 幸存,残存

survivor n. 幸存者,生还者

①The old lady has survived all her children.

那位老太太的子女都先她而去世了。

②Camels can survive for many days with no water.

骆驼许多天不喝水还能生存。

③Only a few houses survived the earthquake.

地震之后只有几所房子残存下来。

【即境活用】

(B)①In the bitter cold, the explorers managed to _____ despite the shortage of food.

A. suspend

B. survive

C. bear

D. endure

(D)②There's little chance the mankind would _____ a nuclear war.

A. remain

B. endure

C. maintain

D. survive

5. deserted adj. 荒芜的,荒废的;被抛弃的,被遗弃的

desert v. 抛弃,遗弃,擅离;n. 沙漠,不毛之地;adj. 沙漠的,荒芜的,不毛的

dessert n. 甜点心,餐后甜点

abandoned adj. 被抛弃的

①The fort had been hurriedly deserted.

这座堡垒被仓促地放弃了。

②These deserted orphans lived happily ever after.

此后,这些被遗弃的孤儿一直过得很幸福。

③On another occasion, he landed in a deserted car park.

还有一次,他在一个废弃的停车场着陆。

④Nobody likes to live in that desert region.

没有人喜欢生活在那个沙漠地区。

【辨析】desert/abandon/leave/give up

这些动词或词组均含有“抛弃,放弃”之意。

(1)desert 着重指违背法律责任和义务或自己的信仰与誓言的行为,多含非难的意味。

(2)abandon 强调永远或完全放弃或抛弃人或事物等,这可能是被迫的,也可能是自愿的。

(3)leave 普通用词,指舍弃某事或某一职业,或终止同某人的关系,但不涉及动机与结果。

(4)give up 普通用语,侧重因没有希望或因外界压力而放弃。

【即境活用】

(C)He _____ his wife and children and went abroad.

A. absorbed

B. decreased

C. deserted

D. spoiled

6. share vt. & vi. 共享,分享,共有,分配;n. 共享,份额,股份,股票

share sth. with sb. 与某人分享某物

share in 分享,分担

share one's joys and sorrows 与某人苦乐与共

share out 分配,分发

①Share this bag of sweets with your friends.

这袋糖块你和你的朋友分着吃吧。

②I'll share in the cost with you.

我愿意和你一起负担费用。

③I'll bear my share of the expenses.

我愿意承担我那一份额费用。

④Children should be taught to share their toys.

应该教育孩子分享玩具。

【即境活用】

(A)All his friends _____ his happiness when he won the match.

A. shared

B. shared from

C. shared with

D. shared like

7. drop sb. a line 给某人写信

in drops=drop by drop 一滴一滴地

drop back 退后,后撤

drop in 顺便走访,顺便进去

drop in at a place 顺便访问某地

drop in on a person 顺便拜访某人

drop into 跌入,落入,

drop out 退出,(中、小学生)中途退学,脱离

①I'll drop you a line when I leave tomorrow.

明天我走时会留个便条给你。

②I'd like to drop in and see you sometime next week.

我想在下周某个时候顺便来看看你。

③The rain is leaking in large drops through the roof.

雨正大滴大滴地从屋顶漏下来。

④Because hours are long and stress is high, many recruits drop out or burn out.

因为时间长、压力大,许多新成员已离职或疲惫不堪。

⑤I am very busy, I hope nobody drops in on me tonight.

我太忙,希望今晚不要有人来。

【即境活用】

(C)On the way to the market, Mrs Turner _____ to see one of her old friends, who had just come back from Tokyo.

A. called on

B. called at

C. dropped in

D. visited

8. care about 担心,关心,在乎

with care 小心,慎重

care for 喜欢,照料

leave... to the care of sb. 把……委托某人照料或保护

take care 当心

take care of 照料

【辨析】care for/care about

(1)care for 意为“喜欢”,用于否定句或疑问句中,作“关心,照料”解时,一般用于肯定或疑问句。还可表示“想要,愿意”。

(2)care about 指对某事“关心,计较,在乎”,常用于否定句,指由于某事重要或出于责任感而计较。

①The first attempt may fail, but we don't care about that.

第一次尝试可能会失败,但是我们并不为此担忧。

②Take care that you don't drink too much.

当心别喝得太多。

③I wonder whether they will care for us all to go there.

我想知道他们是否喜欢我们都到那儿去。

④This delicate glass must be treated with care.

这只精巧的玻璃杯处理时要小心。

【即境活用】

(C) Can you imagine that the CEO of Pu Tian Software Company doesn't _____ dress?

A. call for

B. apply for

C. care about

D. allow for

9. have fun 玩得开心

for fun 当作玩笑,不是认真地

be full of fun 很好玩,极有趣

good/great fun 有趣的人/事物

for the fun (of) 为了取乐,为了玩乐

in fun 开玩笑地,不是认真地

make fun of sb. 嘲弄/取笑某人

What fun! 多么有趣!

①Have fun at the party tonight.

今晚的晚会上玩得开心些。

②Alexander doesn't just write for fun; in fact, writing is his bread and butter.

亚历山大从事写作不是为了好玩,事实上写作是他的谋生之道。

③Swimming in the sea is great fun.

在海里游泳很好玩。

④The children had a lot of fun at the party.

孩子们在聚会上玩得很高兴。

【易错误区】fun 作名词时,是不可数名词,其前面不可加不定冠词 a/an; funny 是形容词,意思是“滑稽的,好笑的”。

例如:

What fun it is to drive! 开车多有趣啊!

【思考】

表示“玩得开心”还可以怎么表达?

【即境活用】

What a great fun it will be when we all go on holiday together. (改错)

去掉 a

10. Rock music is OK, and so is skilling.

摇滚乐不错,滑雪也同样如此。

有关 so 的常用句型:

(1)so+be 动词/情态动词/助动词+主语

这是倒装结构,表示前面的情况也适合于后者,可译为“……(的情况)也是如此”。

①用这一结构时,前后两句必须是肯定句,两句的时态及谓动词必须一致。

②如果前一句是否定句,则后一句用 neither/nor+be 动词/情态动词/助动词+主语。

(2)So it is/was with... 或 It is/was the same with...

该句型表示“……(的情况)也是如此”。这一句型与句型(1)的区别是:句型(1)中 so 在表示上、下句属于同样一个情况时,只能表示一件事,而句型(2)中表示后面的人或物与前面情况一致时,表示的不仅是一件事而是多件事。

(3)So+主语+be 动词/助动词/情态动词

这是正常语序,表示同意前者的观点或对前者的重复强调。

(4)主语+do/does/did+so

该句型也是正确语序,即主谓结构。这一结构指的是按上句的要求做,do so 代替上文中要求做的事,以免重复。

①If she goes there, so shall I.

如果她去那儿,我也去。

②He can sing, so can I.

他会唱歌,我也会。

③She can hardly drive a car, and neither can I.

她几乎不会开车,我也几乎不会。

④—I like to watch plays, but I don't watch TV every evening.

我喜欢看电视节目,但我并不每天晚上都看电视。

—So it is with me. /It is the same with me.

我也是如此。

⑤—They have finished their homework.

他们已完成了作业。

—So they have.

的确如此。

⑥I asked him to close the door and he did so.

我让他关上门,他真的这样做了。

【即境活用】

(D) —I like to surf the Internet, but I don't like to watch TV.

A. So do I

B. Nor do I

C. As do I

D. So it is with me

语法——陈述句和疑问句的直接引语和间接引语

Direct and Indirect Speech (1)—Statements and Questions

当我们引用别人的话时,如果我们引用的是别人的原话,就叫直接引语,要加引号;如果用自己的话转述别人的话,被转述的部分,称为间接引语。间接引语不加引号,但要用连词引导。间接引语在多数情况下都构成一个宾语从句。使用间接引语要注意人称代词、指示代词、时态、时间状语和地点状语以及语序的相应变化。

由直接引语转化成间接引语可以分成下面几种情况:

1. 转述他人的叙述——陈述句

如果直接引语是一个陈述句,在变成间接引语时要注意以下几点:

(1)要用连词 that 把主句和从句连接起来,that 可省略。但是如果动词后面接两个或两个以上的由 that 引导的宾语从句,只能省略第一个 that,其他的不可省略。

(2)根据意思改变人称。

(3)直接引语的动词时态要作相应的变化。

(4)根据意思将指示代词、地点及时间状语等作必要的变化。

She said, "I will come here again tonight."

→She said (that) she would go there again that night.

2. 转述他人的疑惑——一般疑问句

在引用一个疑问句时,要用连词 whether 或 if 连接起来,whether 或 if 不能省略。此外还要把人称、时态、时间和地点状语作相应的变化,从句一定要用陈述语序。

He asked, "Can you come here tomorrow?"

→He asked (me) if I could go there the next day.

3. 转述他人的问题——特殊疑问句

如果直接引语是特殊疑问句,要用特殊疑问词作连词,连词不能省略,然后人称、时态、时间状语等仍需作适当的变化,从句的语序为陈述语序。

He asked, "How are you getting along with your studies?"

→He asked me how I was getting along with my studies.

在把直接引语变为间接引语时,应注意以下几点:

(1)时态的变化一般按照以下规律:

现在时态→过去时态

过去时态→过去完成时态

若直接引语表达的是客观事实、科学真理、现在习惯动作以及格言等时,时态不用变。如:

Mr Brown told us that the earth moves around the sun.

(2)表示时间、地点等词变化通常按照以下规律:

this→that these→those

now→then today→that day

this week→that week

yesterday→the day before

last week→the week before

three days ago→three days before

tomorrow→the next (following) day

next week→the next (following) week

here→there come→go

课内练兵 //

将下列句子变为间接引语

1. The teacher said, "I've taken some good pictures in the mountain."

The teacher said that _____ taken some good pictures in the mountain.

2. Tom asked Mary, "Are you tired?"

Tom asked Mary _____ tired.

3. The man asked, "What's the matter with the boy?"

The man asked what _____ with the boy.

4. He said, "I was born in 1988."

He said _____ born in 1988.

5. "Will you please do me a favor?" he asked.

He asked me _____ do _____ a favor.

6. "He was here a few weeks ago, and he came again yesterday," she said.

She said that he _____ a few weeks _____, and that he _____ again _____

7. I asked her, "Who bought you this new bicycle?"

I asked her _____ had bought _____ new bicycle.

8. The stranger asked me, "Where do you think I can find the disc?"

The stranger asked me where _____ he _____ find the disc.

9. He said, "Did you read the novel last night?"

He asked me _____ the novel _____

10. He said, "What are you doing over here?"

He asked me _____ doing over _____

经典解析 //

例1 () Mary never does any reading in the evening, _____. (2005年高考全国卷Ⅱ)

A. so does John B. John does too

C. John doesn't too D. nor does John

【解题思路】本题考查倒装句。题意是“玛丽晚上从来不看书,约翰也不看。”此题由前句中的否定副词 never 可知,后句也应为否定意思。“so+助动词+主语”结构表示“……也是如此”,表示肯定;副词 too 表示“也”,不能用于否定句;据此可排除 A、B、C 三项。在英语中,当否定词 nor, neither 等位于句首时,句子要用部分倒装,“nor/neither+助动词+主语”结构表



示“……也不……”。

【答案】D

例2 () Let Harry play with your toys as well,

Clare, you must learn to _____ . (2002 年高考全国卷 II)

- A. support
- B. care
- C. spare
- D. share

【解题思路】本题考查动词意义的辨析。support 表示“支持, 养活”; care 表示“关心, 在乎”; spare 表示“节省, 抽出”; share 表示“分享, 合用”。由题意“克莱尔, 让哈里也玩一会你的玩具, 你要学会与人分享你的东西。”

【答案】D

课外冲刺 //

- () 1. After the earthquake, the injured were cared _____ in the local hospitals or taken by air to the hospitals in the neighbouring cities. (2006 年江西, 23)
 - A. of
 - B. for
 - C. after
 - D. with
- () 2. —I reminded you not to forget the appointment. — _____. (2006 年江西, 31)
 - A. So you did
 - B. So I do not
 - C. So did you
 - D. So do I
- () 3. If you think that treating a woman well means always _____ her permission for things, think again. (2006 年湖南, 28)
 - A. gets
 - B. got
 - C. to get
 - D. getting
- () 4. _____ homework did we have to do that we had no time to take a rest. (2006 年福建, 30)
 - A. So much
 - B. Too much
 - C. Too little
 - D. So little
- () 5. —It's burning hot today, isn't it? —Yes, _____ yesterday.
 - A. So was it
 - B. So it was
 - C. So it is
 - D. So is it
- () 6. —Has Billy finished his homework today? —I have no idea. He _____ it this morning. (2008 年南充二诊, 27)
 - A. would do
 - B. was doing
 - C. has done
 - D. had done
- () 7. —There is a story here in the paper about a 110-year-old man.

—My goodness! I can't imagine _____ that old. (2006 年江苏, 32)

- A. to be
- B. to have been
- C. being
- D. having been

- () 8. I was still sleeping when the fire _____, and then it spread quickly. (2006 年广东, 25)
 - A. broke out
 - B. put out
 - C. came out
 - D. got out
- () 9. We always keep _____ spare paper, in case we run out. (2006 年浙江, 15)
 - A. too much
 - B. a number of
 - C. plenty of
 - D. a good many
- () 10. How can you expect to learn anything _____ you never listen? (2006 年山东, 31)
 - A. in case
 - B. even if
 - C. unless
 - D. when
- () 11. —Well, I do think the rabbit is a beautiful gentle animal which can run very fast. — _____. (2000 年辽宁, 32)
 - A. So it is
 - B. So is it
 - C. So does it
 - D. So it does
- () 12. In the dark forests _____, some large enough to hold several English towns. (2005 年辽宁, 35)
 - A. stand many lakes
 - B. lie many lakes
 - C. many lakes lie
 - D. many lakes stand
- () 13. He speaks English well indeed, but of course not _____ a native speaker. (2004 年上海)
 - A. as fluent as
 - B. more fluent than
 - C. so fluently as
 - D. much fluently than
- () 14. Of the making of good books there is no end; neither _____ any end to their influence on man's lives. (2004 年广东)
 - A. there is
 - B. there are
 - C. is there
 - D. are there
- () 15. Helen had to shout _____ above the sound of the music. (2004 年全国 III)
 - A. making herself hear
 - B. to make herself hear
 - C. making herself heard
 - D. to make herself heard

Unit 2 English around the world

基础自测 //

I. 词汇

- trade *n.* 贸易
global *adj.* 全球的
communicate *v.* 交际, 传达
communication *n.* 交流, 通讯
organization *n.* 组织
tourism *n.* 旅游, 观光
exchange *v.* 交换, 兑换
service *n.* 服务
movement *n.* 运动
tidy *v. & adj.* 整理; 整齐的
stand *n.* 看台, 摊位
independent *adj.* 独立自主的
fall *n.* 秋天, 瀑布
expression *n.* 短语; 表情
signal *n.* 信号
commander *n.* 指挥官
typhoon *n.* 台风
publish *v.* 出版, 发表
southern *adj.* 南方的
president *n.* 总统, 校长
howl *v. & n.* 号叫; 怒吼
compare *v.* 比较
replace *v.* 替换
bathroom *n.* 浴室, 厕所
towel *n.* 毛巾
closet *n.* 壁橱
pronounce *v.* 发音, 宣告
repeat *v. & n.* 重复
majority *n.* 多数
tongue *n.* 舌头, 语言
government *n.* 政府
situation *n.* 情形, 境遇
international *adj.* 国际的
European *adj.* 欧洲的, 欧洲人的
native *adj. & n.* 本国的; 本地人
equal *adj. & v.* 相等的; 胜任的

II. 拓展

- pronounce → pronunciation 读音(*n.*)
- repeat → repetition (*n.*) 重复
- majority → minority (反义词) 少数的
- equal → equally (*adv.*) 同样地, 平等地 → equality (*n.*) 平等
- global → worldwide (同义词) → globe (*n.*) 球体, 地球仪
- communicate → communication (*n.*) 交通, 联络
- independent → independence (*n.*) → dependence (反义词) → dependent (*adj.*) 依赖的, 附属的

III. 短语

- for the first time 第一次, 首次
all the way 一路, 一直
not... at all 一点也不
make oneself at home 别客气
all around the world 世界各地
majority 大多数
in total 总额, 总数
except for 除了……之外
develop into 发展成
have a good knowledge of 通晓, 熟知
come about 发生
stay up 熬夜
end up with... 以……告终
more or less 或多或少
bring in 引进, 吸收
make sure 弄清楚
mean to do 打算做
take off 脱下, 起飞
stand still 一动不动地站着
the reason for ... 的原因
replace ... with... 用……替代……
give a description of... 对……进行一番描述
exchange sth. with sb. 用……和某人交换
leave... open 使……保持开着
with so many people communicating in English 有这么多人用英语交流



IV. 句型

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

乔在浴室中找不到的是什么东西?

2. With so many people communicating in English every day...

每天有那么多人用英语交流……

V. 重点语法

直接引语和间接引语(2)

祈使句变为间接引语

He said, "Come in, please."

→ He asked me to come in.

He said, "Don't do that again, Peter."

→ He told Peter not to do that again.

【话题】

1. Interview the headmaster and other teachers about the school rules and the ways to learn all the subjects. (就学校规章制度和各学科学习方法采访校长和其他老师们)

2. Make a world map of English-speaking countries. (制作一张讲英语国家的世界地图)

3. Collect words different in spelling, pronunciation, or meaning between British English and American English, to make a list. (收集英国英语和美国英语在拼写、发音和意思上不同的英语单词, 并列表)

【功能】

Language difficulties in communication

Can you spell that?

Could you repeat that, please?

What do you mean by...?

Could you speak a bit slowly, please?

Sorry, I can't follow you.

I beg your pardon?

How do you say... in English?

How do you pronounce...?

What does... mean?

Can you say that in a different way?

核心探究 //

1. **majority** *n.* 大多数, 大半

carry/gain the majority 赢得多数票

in the majority 占多数, 拥有多数

a majority of 大多数

minority *n.* 少数

① The majority was/were in favor of the proposal.
多数人赞成这个建议。

② The resolution was passed by a large majority.
这个决议以多数票通过。

③ The majority of children in our class have brown eyes; only three have blue eyes.

我们班大多数孩子是棕色眼睛, 只有三个是蓝眼睛。

【易错误区】the majority 作主语时, 谓动词词可用单数, 也可用复数; the majority of 作主语时, 若后跟可数名词复数, 表示“……中的大部分”时, 谓动词词常用复数形式。例如:

The majority of the students are from the countryside.

大部分学生来自农村。

【即境活用】

(A) Among the members of the committee those who favor the proposed changes are in the _____, so the scheme was passed.

A. majority

B. minority

C. maximum

D. minimum

2. **equal** *adj.* 相等的, 胜任的; *n.* (地位等) 相同的人, 对手, 相等的事物; *vt.* 等于, 比得上

be equal to 等于, 与……相等, 胜任

without equal 无比, 无敌

equal pay for equal work 同工同酬

① In natural talent he was their equal or superior.

在天赋方面他与他们匹敌或在他们之上。

② John is quite equal to the job of running the office.

约翰很能胜任管理这个办事处的工作。

③ Eight times eight equals sixty-four.

八乘八等于六十四。

④ None of us can equal her.

没人比得上她。

⑤ A dime is equal to 10 cents.

一角的硬币相当于十美分。

【即境活用】

(C) John knows so much about the stars that I am sure it would be impossible to find his _____.

A. similar

B. reflection

C. equal

D. identical

3. **situation** *n.* 形势, 情形, 境遇, 位置, 地位, 职位

in a... situation 在……情况下

be in/out of a situation 有/失去职业

feel out the situation 摸清情况

【温馨提示】2006年辽宁卷第32题考查了类似的内容。在2008年高考中, situation, condition, occasion等名词辨析仍可能是考查的重点内容。

① He's in a difficult situation and doesn't know what to do.

他的处境很困难, 不知怎么办才好。

② He has lost his situation.

他已经失掉他的职位了。

③ The house has a beautiful situation on a hill.

房子坐落在小山上, 环境优美。



④ You may feel tired when you have worked for a long time. In this situation you had better go out for a walk.

你工作了很长时间以后可能会感到疲劳。在这种情况下,你最好出去走走。

【辨析】 situation/condition/state/circumstance 均有“状况,情况”之意。

(1) situation 侧重指明确具体的环境、情况或处境。

(2) condition 一般强调产生影响的原因或环境,复数形式指笼统的情况。

(3) state 普通用词,指人或物在环境、外表、心灵以及健康方面的状况,或指在某一阶段的状态或形式。

(4) circumstance 多指周围的情况或某事发生时的情况。

【即境活用】

(C) The riots (骚乱) in present Iraq which have been continuing for a few years have put the United States in a difficult _____.

- A. occasion B. case
C. situation D. background

4. trade vt. & vi. 贸易,交换,进行交易; n. 贸易,商业,手艺,交换,行业,生意

by trade 就职业而言,职业是

trade in 做……生意,经营

trade with... 与……做生意

trade sth. for (sth.) 用某物换(某物)

① Britain does a lot of trade with America.

英国与美国进行大量的贸易。

② She's a dressmaker by trade.

她的职业是裁缝。

③ He trades in cotton goods.

他做棉布生意。

④ She traded three apples for a bunch of bananas.

她用三个苹果换得一串香蕉。

⑤ He usually trades at the nearby supermarket.

他通常在附近的超市购物。

【即境活用】

两国之间的贸易增长了。(翻译句子)

Trade between the two countries has increased.

5. exchange vt., vi. & n. 交换;交流;兑换

make an exchange 交换

exchange sth. with sb. 与某人交换某物

exchange A for B 以A换B

exchange words 争吵,吵架

in exchange for 以……换

① I gave Mary an apple in exchange for my favorite banana.

我给玛丽一个苹果换我最喜欢吃的香蕉。

② We exchanged our opinions about the event at the meeting.

在会上,我们就此事交换了意见。

③ I'd like to exchange some pounds for dollars.

我想把一些英镑兑换成美金。

【即境活用】

(B) The technical cooperation and cultural _____ between the two countries are daily on the increase.

- A. expenses B. exchanges
C. revenges D. extensions

6. compare vt. 比较,对照,比喻,比作; vi. 相比,匹敌, n. 比较

(1) compared with/to 和……比较起来

beyond /without compare 无与伦比的

compare notes 对笔记,交换意见

compare... to 与……比较,把……比作……

compare... with/to... 把……与……比较

(2) comparison n. 比较

comparable adj. 可比较的,类似的

comparative adj. 用比较方法的;比较而言的;相对的

① Compare this with that, and you will see which is better.

将这个与那个比较一下,你就会知道哪个比较好了。

② My handwriting can not be compared with my father's.

我的书法不能与我父亲的相比。

③ Man's life is often compared to a candle.

人生常被比作蜡烛。

④ This view is beyond compare.

这景色无与伦比。

⑤ The comparison of heart to a pump is a very common one.

把心脏比成水泵是很常见的比喻。

【易错误区】 compare... with 可表示“与……比较”; compare... to 可表示“与……比较”和“把……比作”。

【温馨提示】 高考对 compare 的考查频率是比较高的。2006年浙江卷第5题和2004年湖北卷第28题都是对 compare 用法的考查。2008年对该词的考查仍可能集中在与非谓语形式的结合上。

【思考】

compare 与 contrast 的区别是什么?

【即境活用】

(C) Agriculture was a huge step in human progress _____ which nothing can be compared until our machine age.

- A. in B. for C. to D. from

7. except for 除了……之外

except for 用于表示对主要部分的肯定和对局部的否定,它不表示同级别事物之间的关系;except for 后的词往往是主语的一部分或者是主语的某种属性。

① Smith is a good man, except for his had temper.

史密斯是个好人,只是脾气不好!

② The movie was good except for the ending.

这部电影除了结尾之外都很好。

③ Mother wouldn't give him any money except for books and stationery.



除了买书和文具外,妈妈不给他任何钱。

【辨析】besides/except/except for/except that/except when/apart from

(1)besides 表示“除了……还有”的意思。在语义上相当于 as well as, in addition to, apart from。另外 besides 还可作副词,意为“除此之外”。

(2)except 表示“除了……;除去……”的意思,前后主语属同一类。例如:

All are here except Xiao Li.

除了小李外,大家都来了。

(3)except for 也表示“除了……”的意思,但主要是指“对某个事物作总体的评述之后排除其细节”,前后的内容不是同一类。在句首时总是用 except for 代替 except。

(4)except that 表示“除了……”,“只是……”,后跟从句。

(5)except when 表示“除了某时候之外”,后面接从句,在语义上是状语成分。

(6)apart from 有两层含义,其一表示“除了……以外,还有”,此时 apart from = besides,其二表示“除了……”,此时 apart from = except (for)。例如:

Bananas have a great deal of sugar apart from water.

香蕉除了水分之外还有大量糖分。

【即境活用】

(用 except, except that, except when, except for 填空)

①The wall was bare except for a map of the world.

②The pair of trousers fits me well except that the waist of it is a little too small.

③She usually goes to work on her bike except when it rains.

④All the essays are good except John's.

⑤I heard nothing except the wind.

⑥There was silence in the room, except for the tick of the clock on the wall.

8. come about 发生,产生,出现

【辨析】come about/take place/occur/break out

(1)come about 的用法及意义相当于 happen,常用来表示偶然事件的“发生”。事先没有征兆,是没有想到的。

(2)take place “发生”,一般没有偶然的意味。这种事件的发生往往有某种原因或事先的安排。

(3)occur 属较正式的用语。它可以指偶然事件的“发生”;也可以指在特定的时间内“发生,出现”的具有一定规律的事件,还可表示抽象事物,如思想等的“产生”;其后接 to sb. 时,常作“想到,想起”解。

(4)break out 常用来指激烈事件(如战争或灾难等)的发生。

【易错误区】以上几个词或短语均属于不及物动词,不可带宾语,也没有被动语态,其主语一般不由指人的词来充当。

①I'll never understand how it came about that you were late three times a week.

我将永远不理解你一周三次迟到这种事情是如何发生的。

②If anything happens to him, let me know.

万一他有什么不测,请通知我。

③The Olympic Games of 2008 will take place in Beijing. 2008年奥运会将在北京举行。

④When did the car accident occur?

车祸是何时发生的?

⑤An idea suddenly occurred to me.

我突然想到了一个主意。

⑥Fire broke out during the night.

夜间突然发生了火灾。

【温馨提示】2005年江西卷第28题考查过 come about 与其他几个动词短语的辨析。在2008年高考中,对 come 有关短语的词义辨析(如 come to, come by, come on, come out 等)及 come 短语无被动语态的特点是考查的重点。

【即境活用】

It occurred me that she didn't know I had moved into the new house. (改错)

me 前加 to

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

全球有42个以上国家的人们以讲英语为主。

more than 常用句型归纳:

(1)more than 与名词连用,意为“不仅仅是,不只是”。

(2)more than 与数词连用,意为“超过……以上”。

(3)more than 与形容词和分词连用,意为“非常,十分”。

(4)more than 和含有情态动词的句子连用,是否定意义,意为“是……难以……”或“超过了……所能”。

(5)more... than 这种结构是对于不同的人或物的同一性质或方面的比较。常见的用法有:

①比……更(形容词和副词的比较级)

②与其说……不如说……

(6)no more than 后跟数字时意为“仅仅,不过,只是”。

(7)not more than 意为“至多,不超过”。

(8)no more... than 含有消极、否定的意思,意为“和……一样不,和……都不”。

(9)not more... than 的意思是“比不上……,不及……”,在两件事物比较时,二者都有某种特性,但程度不同,其中一件比不上另一件,但两者都是肯定的。

(10)other than 除了

(11)rather than 用来表示“而不”,通常连接两个并列成分。

(12)例句:

①He is more than a scientist; he is also a poet.

他不仅仅是位科学家,还是一位诗人。

②More than seventy percent of the workers in this company are women.

这个公司70%以上的工人是妇女。

- ③ He is more than pleased with the result.
他对这个结果非常满意。
- ④ The beauty of our city is more than that I can describe.
我难以用言语描绘我们城市的美。
- ⑤ It is more expensive to go by plane than by boat.
坐飞机去比坐船去的费用更高一些。
- ⑥ She was more frightened than hurt.
她的伤倒不算什么,只是她受惊不轻。
- ⑦ This star looks no brighter than that one.
这颗星同那颗星一样暗淡。
- ⑧ This star doesn't look brighter than that one.
这颗星没那颗星亮。

【即境活用】

(C) The applicant is _____ prepared to answer the questions and she is almost an expert in the area.

- A. no more than B. no less than
C. more than D. little more than

语法——祈使句的直接引语和间接引语**Direct and Indirect Speech(2)—Requests and Commands**

如果直接引语是祈使句,变间接引语时,要把祈使句变成一个不定式短语,同时根据口气选用适当的谓语动词,如 ask, tell, order, beg 等。这个请求或命令由一个复合宾语表示出来。一般来说构成一个句型结构: ask (tell, order, beg) sb. (not) to do sth. 注意:否定式在动词不定式前加 not。如果句中有称呼语,一般要把它变为宾语。如:

1. He said, "Could you please open the door?"
→ He asked me to open the door.
2. The driver said to me, "Don't smoke in the bus."
→ The driver told me not to smoke in the bus.
3. "Please turn down the radio, Jack," Mr Li said.
→ Mr Li asked Jack to turn down the radio.

课内练兵 //

将下列祈使句变为间接引语

1. "Don't forget to give the message to my wife," he said to Li Ping.
He _____ Li Ping _____ forget to give the message to _____ wife.
2. "Will you sleep and get up early, children?" father said.
Father _____ the children _____ and _____ up early.
3. "Put your coat in the closet," mother said to him.
Mother _____ him _____ coat in the closet.
4. "Mum, please help me find my shirt," he said.
He _____ his mother _____ help _____ find _____ shirt.
5. "Stop talking!" the monitor said to the class.

The monitor _____ the class _____ talking.

6. "Will you buy some bread for me?" he said to her.
He asked _____ some bread for _____.

经典解析 //

例1 ()—What should I do first?

—The instructions _____ that you should mix flour with water carefully first. (2006年浙江,20)

- A. go B. tell C. write D. say

【解题思路】布告、说明等上面的文字描述,一般都用 say 表示“内容说的是”。本题考查谓语动词的辨析,但实际上本题也是直接引语变间接引语的例证。答语中没有直接引用说明中的原话,而是用间接转述的方式。

【答案】D

例2 () Eliza remembers everything exactly as if it _____ yesterday. (2006年全国高考,31)

- A. was happening B. happens
C. has happened D. happened

【解题思路】as if 意为“好像,仿佛……似的”,所引导的从句如表示非真实情况,通常用虚拟语气。因为 Eliza 所想起的过去的事并非真的发生在昨天,故要用虚拟语气。

【答案】D

例3 ()—You haven't lost the ticket, have you?
—_____. I know it's not easy to get another one at the moment. (2004年江苏,28)

- A. I hope not B. Yes, I have
C. I hope so D. Yes, I'm afraid so

【解题思路】句意为“——你没有把票丢了吧? ——但愿不会,(因为)我知道此刻再弄到一张票很不容易。”首先排除 D 项,因为它与后面的句子内容在逻辑上不一致。根据答语后半部分内容可知,本题需要用否定回答,故排除 B、C 两项。

【答案】A

课外冲刺 //

- () 1. It's already 10 o'clock. I wonder how it _____ that she was two hours late on such a short trip. (2006年湖北,25)
- A. came over B. came out
C. came about D. came up
- () 2. The _____ on his face told me that he was angry. (2006年湖北,23)
- A. impression B. sight
C. appearance D. expression
- () 3. —I'm dead tired. I can't walk any farther, Jenny.
—_____, Tommy. You can do it! (2006年江西,22)



- A. No problem B. No hurry
C. Come on D. That's OK
- () 4. It is said that dogs will keep you _____ for as long as you want when you are feeling lonely. (2006 年江西, 28)
- A. safety B. company
C. house D. friend
- () 5. —How are you managing to do your work without an assistant?
—Well, I _____ somehow. (2006 年重庆, 28)
- A. get along B. come on
C. watch out D. set off
- () 6. My grandma still treats me like a child. She can't imagine _____ grown up.
- A. my B. mine C. myself D. me
- () 7. When _____ different cultures, we often pay attention only to the differences without noticing the many similarities. (2006 年浙江, 5)
- A. compared B. being compared
C. comparing D. having compared
- () 8. As soon as he comes back, I'll tell him when _____ and see him.
- A. you will come B. will you come
C. you come D. do you come
- () 9. When asked by the police, he said that he remembered _____ at the party, but not _____. (2005 年北京, 30)
- A. to arrive; leaving B. to arrive; to leave

- C. arriving; leaving D. arriving; to leave
- () 10. You should understand the traffic rule by now. You've had it _____ often enough. (2005 年天津, 7)
- A. explaining B. to explain
C. explain D. explained
- () 11. —_____ that he managed to get the information?
—Oh, a friend of his helped him. (2005 年山东, 31)
- A. Where was it B. What was it
C. How was it D. Why was it
- () 12. Please tell me how the accident _____. I am still in the dark. (2005 年江西, 28)
- A. came by B. came upon
C. came to D. came about
- () 13. The number of deaths from heart disease will be reduced greatly if people _____ to eat more fruits and vegetables. (2004 年上海, 30)
- A. persuade B. will persuade
C. be persuaded D. are persuaded
- () 14. The discussion _____ alive when an interesting topic was brought in. (2004 年浙江, 23)
- A. was coming B. had come
C. has come D. came
- () 15. —Do you think I should get a good guidebook?
—Yes, of course. _____, you also need a good camera and comfortable shoes. (2004 年北京春招, 31)
- A. What's more B. In other words
C. By the way D. All in all

Unit 3 Good places

基础自测 //

I. 词汇

- consider *v.* 考虑, 认为
means *n.* 手段, 方法
transportation *n.* 运输
board *v.* 上(船、飞机等)
vacation *n.* 假期, 休假
nature *n.* 自然
basic *adj.* 基本的
equipment *n.* 装备, 设备
tip *n.* 忠告; 尖端; 小费

- poisonous *adj.* 有毒的
paddle *v. & n.* 划桨
stream *n.* 溪
excitement *n.* 刺激, 兴奋
adventurous *adj.* 喜欢冒险的
handle *v. & n.* 操作(柄)
similarity *n.* 类似, 类似处
particular *adj.* 特别的
poison *n.* 毒药
separate *adj. & v.* 单独的; 分开
combine *v.* (使)联合
task *n.* 任务
simply *adv.* 仅仅, 简单地

experience *v. & n.* 体验; 经历; 经验

normal *adj. & n.* 正常的; 标准的; 常态

II. 拓展

1. consider → consideration (*n.*) 考虑, 原因

2. nature → natural (*adj.*) 自然的 → naturally (*adv.*) 自然地 → naturalism (*n.*) 自然主义 → naturalist (*n.*) 博物学家

3. poisonous → harmful (同义词) → poison (*n.*) 毒药

4. excitement → excite (*v.*) 使激动 → exciting (*adj.*) 令人激动的 → excited (*adj.*) 感到兴奋的

5. similarity → difference (反义词) → similar (*adj.*) 相似的 → similarly (*adv.*) 相似地

6. particular → particularly (*adv.*) 特别

7. separate → separation (*n.*) 分开 → separated (*adj.*) 分开的

8. combine → separate (反义词) → combination (*n.*) 联合, 合并

III. 短语

more and more 越来越

instead of 代替

try doing 试着做

get close to 接近

watch out for 注意, 当心

protect... from... 保护... 使不受... 的

get away from 逃离

as with 至于, 就... 方面来说

see sb. off 为某人送行

used to do 过去常常做

on the other hand 另一方面

at least 至少

find out 找出; 弄清楚

pick up 捡起, (顺便) 接(某人), (偶然) 得到, (非正规) 学会

think about 考虑

make notes 做笔记

in space 在太空中

IV. 句型

1. My plane leaves at seven.

我乘坐的飞机七点起飞。

2. Is anybody seeing you off?

有人给你送行吗?

3. Jane and Betty are going on separate holidays in a few days' time.

珍妮和贝蒂在今后的几天将分别去度假。

V. 重点语法

现在进行时表将来或现在正在进行的动作

【话题】

1. Make a plan for a trip. (做一个旅游计划)

2. Tips on trip. (旅游建议)

3. Design an eco-travel for the local tourism. (为当地旅游设计一次生态旅游)

4. Travel on holiday and write postcards or travel notes. (假日旅游, 写明信片或旅游札记)

【功能】

Express good wishes.

Say "Hi" to Bob from me.

Have a nice time in Guangzhou.

Have a good trip.

Wish you good luck.

核心探究

1. consider *vt.* 考虑, 认为, 尊重, 体谅, 照顾, 设想, 假定

(1) consider + *n.* / *pron.* doing sth. 考虑...

consider that... 考虑...

(2) consider sb. / sth. as... 把... 当作...

consider... (to be)... 认为... 是...

(3) consideration *n.* 考虑, 关心

be under consideration 在考虑中

take... into consideration 把... 考虑进去

(4) considerate *adj.* 考虑周到的, 体贴的, 体谅他人的

be considerate of... 体谅..., 替... 着想

(5) considerable *adj.* 值得考虑的, 重要的, 相当大(或多)的

(6) considering *prep.* 鉴于, 考虑到, 顾及

(7) 例句:

① I consider it a great honor to be invited to dinner.

我认为能被邀请参加晚宴是很大的荣幸。

② She is considered to lack experience.

人们认为她经验不足。

③ We're considering moving to Seattle.

我们正考虑搬往西雅图。

④ We consider that the defendant is not guilty.

我们认为被告无罪。

⑤ Considering his age, the little boy reads very well.

就他的年龄来说, 这小男孩读得很好。

【温馨提示】2004年北京卷第25题考查了consider的用法, 从时态的角度对consider进行了考查, 用现在完成进行时表示“开始于过去一直进行到现在的动作”。2008年高考中还需注意的是: consider后跟doing和to be的区别。

【即境活用】

(A) The boy the teachers considered _____ was



caught _____ in the exam, which surprised us very much.

- A. to be the best; cheating
- B. as the best student; to cheat
- C. to have been studying well; cheating
- D. as a good student; to cheat

2. experience n. 经验, 经历; vt. 经历, 体验

by/from experience 凭经验, 从经验中
 learn by/from/through experience 从经验中学到
 experienced *adj.* 富有经验的
 be experienced in 有……的经验
 accumulate (gain) experience 积累(获得)经验

【易错误区】当 experience 表示“经验”讲时是不可数名词; 表示“经历”讲时是可数名词。

- ① I had a rather odd experience the other day.
前些天我有过一次相当奇怪的经历。
- ② He has much experience as an engineer.
作为工程师来说, 他是富有经验的。
- ③ He experienced great difficulty in getting a visa to leave the country.

他申请出国签证经历了很大的困难。

④ I know from experience that he'll arrive late.
根据我的经验, 他要迟到了。

⑤ The city experienced over 2,000 such incidents last year.
去年这座城市发生过两千多起这类事件。

【即境活用】

- (B) —Do you still remember what we suffered 8 years ago?
—Sure! It's quite an unforgettable _____.
- A. experiment
 - B. experience
 - C. effort
 - D. skill

3. particular *adj.* 特别的, 特殊的, 独特的, 讲究的, 苛求的, 详细的; *n.* 细节, 详情

in particular 特别地, 详细地
 be particular about/over... 对……过分讲究
 particularly *adv.* 特别, 尤其

【易错误区】particular 作“特别的, 特殊的”讲时, 没有比较级和最高级; particular 作名词表示“细节, 详情”时是可数名词, 常用复数形式。

- ① For particulars, apply to the information desk.
详情请向问讯台询问。
- ② She is so particular about her housework that servants will not work for her.
她对家务活太挑剔了, 这样佣人们不愿给她干活。
- ③ I enjoy in particular the song.
我特别欣赏这首歌。
- ④ There was nothing in the letter of particular importance.
这封信里没有什么特别重要的事。
- ⑤ Be particularly careful when driving at night.
晚上开车要特别小心。

【即境活用】

- (C) ① She's very _____ about what she wears.
A. especial B. special C. particular D. general
- (D) ② I went along thinking of nothing _____, only looking at things around me.
A. in brief B. in doubt
C. in harmony D. in particular

4. separate *vt. & vi.* 分开, 隔离; *adj.* 单独的, 分开的, 各自的

separate room 单间
 be separated by 被……隔断
 separate... from... 把……与……分开
 separation *n.* 分开, 分离

- ① This word has three separate meanings.
这个单词有三种不同的意思。
- ② His separation from his friends made him very sad.
他和朋友的分别使他十分难受。
- ③ Brought up in town, the boy finds it difficult to separate a poplar from a willow.
那男孩是在城里长大的, 所以觉得很难区别杨树和柳树。
- ④ They walked a mile together and then separated.
他们一道走了一英里, 然后就分手了。

【温馨提示】2005年湖北卷第26题, 2004年上海卷第46题都考查了有关 separate 的用法。2008年高考应把重点放在以下几个方面: 第一, separate 与 isolate, divide 等的辨析; 第二, separate 的分词形式作状语; 第三, separate 作为形容词表示“单独的, 独立的”。

【辨析】divide/separate/part

- 都有“分开”之意。
- (1) divide 指把一个整体按要求分成几个部分, 暗示分配之意。
- (2) separate 侧重指把原来连在一起或靠近的人或物分开。
- (3) part 多指使紧密相连的人或物分开, 往往暗示最后分离的意味。

【即境活用】

- (用 separate/divide/part 的适当形式填空)
- ① That is a _____ issue and irrelevant to our discussion.
 - ② After saying goodbye, they _____ in London.
 - ③ She _____ the food into four equal shares.
 - ④ We have to sift through the application forms very carefully to _____ the wheat from the chaff.
 - ⑤ The children _____ the candy among themselves.

5. combine *vt. & vi.* (使)联合, (使)结合

combine... with... 把……与……结合起来
 be combined with... 与……结合
 combined *adj.* 联合的, 相加的