



◎ 新课标·高中总复习·鼎尖学案（个性化学案）

鼎尖教案

英语

上

VS 延边教育出版社

人教版

◎ 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

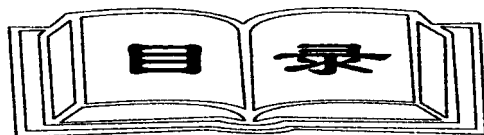
为适应新课改区高考总复习的需要,本着求同存异、通用多用的原则,针对目前教材版本多样化、考试题型和考试范围多样化、学生基础和能力差异化的现状,特组织新课改区一线优秀教师编写了这套《高中总复习鼎尖教案》。该套丛书从学生的时间分配上,从教案的内容结构上,从教师的教学思路上三方面优化设计,肯定会给当前沉闷的教辅出版行业带来一股清新之气。

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。虽然我们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。



● 必修 1

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【必修1】

堂堂好课

Unit 1
Friendship

鼎尖教案



目标导航

词汇过关

- _____ *n.* 调查
- _____ *v.* 忽视
- _____ *v.* 使……不安
- _____ *adj.* 松(散)的
- _____ *v.* 欺骗
- _____ *n.* 目录; 条目
- _____ *v.* 分享; 均分
- _____ *n.* 系列; 套
- _____ *vt. & n.* 信任
- _____ *v. & vi.* 遭受
- _____ *v. & n.* 测验
- _____ *n.* 习惯(性)
- _____ *adv.* 户外
- _____ *n.* 目的
- _____ *adv.* 完全地
- _____ *n.* 形势; 情况
- _____ *v.* 包含; 包括
- _____ *n.* 文化
- _____ *adv.* 实际上
- _____ *adv.* 迅速地
- _____ *n.* 请求
- _____ *v.* 涉及; 关系到
- _____ *v.* 交流; 交际
- _____ *n.* 能力; 力量

参考答案:

- survey
- ignore
- upset
- loose
- cheat
- list
- share
- series
- trust
- suffer
- quiz
- habit
- outdoors
- purpose
- completely
- situation
- include
- culture
- actually
- rapidly
- request
- concern
- communicate
- power

短语突破

- _____ 把……加起来
- _____ 使某人安静下来
- _____ 不得不做某事
- _____ 对……关心
- _____ 经历; 检查

- _____ 把……躲藏起来
- _____ 写下, 记下
- _____ 一系列……
- _____ 故意地
- _____ 为了干某事
- _____ 面对面地
- _____ 按照, 根据
- _____ 与……相处; 进展
- _____ 爱上, 相爱
- _____ 跟某人一块做某事
- _____ 努力干某事

参考答案:

- add... up
- calm sb. down
- have to do sth.
- be concerned about
- go through
- hide away
- set/write/put down
- a series of
- on purpose
- in order to do
- face to face
- according to
- get on/along with
- fall in love
- join sb. in (doing) sth.
- make an effort to do sth.

重点句型

- before 引导时间状语从句
- 强调句型(一)
- It is the first/... time that 句型
- happen 句型

语法梳理

直接引语和间接引语(一)



精解精析

单词诠释

1. upset

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

upset *vt. & vi.* 使不安, 使心烦; 打翻, 弄翻;*adj.* 心烦意乱的, 心情不舒适的

主要结构有:

- (1) upset sb./sth 使某人不安, 心烦, 打乱……计划
- (2) sb. be/feel upset 某人感到心烦, 不适

- ①His friend's death upset him very much.
他朋友的死亡使他非常不安。
- ②The rainy day upset the plan of our travel.
雨天打乱了我们的旅行计划。
- ③She is really feeling upset about losing the money.
丢了钱,她感到非常沮丧。

【即时练习】

Hearing the news, he felt _____ that he wouldn't take anything though he was hungry.

- A. too upset B. so upset C. very upset D. upset

参考答案:B

2. ignore

【自主探究】

①课本原句 _____

②要点归纳 _____

【指点迷津】

- (1) ignore *v.* 不理睬,忽视
(2) ignorant *adj.* 无知的;不知道的
(3) ignorantly *adv.* 无知地
(4) be ignorant of/about sth./sb. 对……不知道,无知
(5) ignorance *n.* 无知

- ①They ignored traffic regulations.
他们忽视了交通规则。
- ②He was driving very fast because he was ignorant of (= didn't know) the fact that there was a speed limit.
他因为不知道有时速限制,把车开得很快。
- ③He ignored the speed limit (= he knew about it, but paid no attention to it) and drove very fast.
他不顾时速限制,把车开得很快。

【即时练习】

As he had been ill in bed for several months, he was _____ of the new development in his field.

- A. aware B. conscious C. ignorant D. ignorance

参考答案:C

3. reason

【自主探究】

①课本原句 _____

②要点归纳 _____

【指点迷津】

reason *n.* 理由,原因
v. 与……评理;劝说;辩论,讨论

辨析: reason, excuse, cause

- (1) reason 意为“原因,理由”,指用以解释某些已发生的事情的理由或借口,这种理由可能是也可能不是真正的理由,强调逻辑推理方面的理由,多与 for 连用或构成 This is the reason why...; The reason why... is that... 句型。
- (2) excuse 指为免受指责或推卸责任而找到的“理由,借口”,也可以用 reason。
- (3) cause 意为“原因,起因”,是指引起某种结果的必然原因,即导致某一必然结果的条件、力量、事物和人等,多与介词 of 连用,常和 effect 连用,表示因果关系。

- ①He often reasons with his classmates for something.
为了支持某事,他常与他的同学争吵。

<http://www.topedu.org>

- ②There is no reason for us to be conceited and arrogant.

我们没有理由骄傲自大。

- ③What is the reason for your absence?

你为什么缺席?

- ④The reason why he died was lack of medical care.

他死的原因是缺少医疗。

- ⑤What's your reason/excuse for your coming late?

你为什么来晚了?

- ⑥Carelessness is the cause of the terrible accident.

粗心是那次可怕事故的原因。

【即时练习】

The reason _____ his going to France was _____ he got a new job there.

- A. for; because B. for; that C. of; because D. of; that

参考答案:B

4. share

【自主探究】

①课本原句 _____

②要点归纳 _____

【指点迷津】

share *vt.* 分享,分担;合用
n. 一份,份额

- (1) share one's view 与某人有同样的看法
(2) share in the work 分担工作
(3) fall to sb's share 由某人承担;归某人享有
(4) go shares 分享,分担;合伙经营
(5) on shares 分摊盈亏
(6) the lion's share 最大(最好)的份额

- ①She always shares her happiness and worries with me.
她总是与我分享她的快乐和分担她的忧愁。
- ②We each paid our share of the bill for the meal.
那顿饭我们各自付了自己的餐费。
- ③We should shoulder our share of responsibility for world peace.
我们应当为世界和平担起一份责任。

【即时练习】

As a child, one must learn to _____ things with others because one can't have everything in one's future life.

- A. enjoy B. share C. take D. have

参考答案:B

5. communicate

【自主探究】

①课本原句 _____

②要点归纳 _____

【指点迷津】

communicate *vi.* 交际;沟通;传达(感情、信息等)

- (1) communicate with 交换(意见);通信,通讯;交际;(指房间、花园、道路等)互通,连通
(2) communicate sth. to sb. 传达(新闻、消息、感情);传播(热力);传染(疾病)给某人
(3) communicative *adj.* 交际的;好说话的;直言的
(4) communication *n.* 传达;交际;信息

- ①Nowadays we can communicate with people all over the world through the Internet.

如今我们可以通过因特网和全世界的人们交流。

②I'm in communication with him on this subject.

关于这个问题,我正在和他交换意见。

【即时练习】

The police _____ with each other by radio.

A. inform B. communicate C. remind D. announce

参考答案:B

6. point

【自主探究】

①课本原句 _____

②要点归纳 _____

【指点迷津】

point *vt.* 指;对着;瞄准

n. (作测量,数值,记分等单位的)点,分

(1)the point 谈论的事;要点;核心问题

(2)point sth. at/towards sb./sth. 用某物瞄准或对着某人,某物

(3)point sth. out to sb. 向某人指出,使注意某事物

(4)point at/to sb./sth. 指出某人或某物,或其位置或方向

(5)boiling/freezing/melting point 沸/冰/熔点

(6)off/beside the point 离题

(7)to the point 切题

(8)on the point of doing 正要干某事

①"That's the man who did it," she said, pointing at me.

“就是那个人干的。”她指着我说。

②The robber pointed a gun at the bank clerk.

抢劫者用枪指着银行职员。

③We were on the point of leaving when the phone rang.

我们正想离开,这时电话响了。

④German women football team won the world cup by 2 points in the final in 2007.

2007年世界杯决赛中,德国女子足球队以2分优势赢得世界杯。

【即时练习】

—Do you have anything to say for yourselves?

—Yes, there is one point _____ we must insist on.

A. why B. where C. how D. /

参考答案:D

◆ 短语聚焦

1. add up

【自主探究】

①课本原句 _____

②要点归纳 _____

【指点迷津】

add up 合计;加起来

拓展:

(1)add to 增添;增加

(2)add... to 把……加到……上

(3)add up to 加起来总共是

①The heavy rain added to our difficulties.

大雨增添了我们的困难。

②Three added to five is/makes/equals eight.

三加上五等于八。

③Please add up all the figures to see how much they add up to.

请把所有的数目加起来看看总共是多少。

④Please add all the number up on the blackboard.

请把黑板上所有的数目都加起来。

【即时练习】

①The four new comers _____ fresh blood _____ the party.

A. add; up to B. add; / C. add; to D. add; up

②“We're having a class”, she said, _____ “It was a newly open kindergarten sponsored by the church.”

A. add that B. adding that C. has added D. and adding that

参考答案:①C ②B

2. be concerned about

【自主探究】

①课本原句 _____

②要点归纳 _____

【指点迷津】

(1)be concerned about 意为“关心,挂念,牵挂”

(2)concern 作及物动词,是“涉及,对……有关系”的意思

(3)concern 还可以作名词,意思是“关系,所关切的事”

(4)concerning 是介词,意思是“关于”

①The state leaders are concerned about the growth of the younger generation.

国家领导人对于青年一代的成长非常关心。

②He doesn't care about things that don't concern him.

他不在乎那些与他无关的事。

③This concerns us deeply.

这事对我们关系极大。

④The accident has no concern with that driver.

该事故与司机没有关系。

⑤Lei Feng's only concern was our socialist motherland and the people.

雷锋所关心的是我们社会主义祖国和人民。

【即时练习】

用 concern 的正确形式填空

①As youth, we should _____ anything around us, not only the things that we are _____ in.

②The teacher showed great _____ for the wounded boy.

③As far as I am _____, I don't agree with that risky plan.

④Please tell me something _____ this matter.

参考答案:①concern, concerned ②concern ③concerned

④concerning

3. go through

【自主探究】

①课本原句 _____

②要点归纳 _____

【指点迷津】

go through 的主要意思有:

(1)经历/遭受(困难、痛苦);通过(考试等);仔细检查;全面考虑;做完工作;被通过。

(2)还有许多其他的意思,可为“审阅,检查;翻找;完成;通过,穿过”。

①His father went through many dangers during the war.

在战争期间,他的父亲经历了许多危险。

②They would go through fire and water to serve the people.

为人民服务,他们情愿赴汤蹈火。



③Please go through these articles carefully.

请你仔细审阅这些文章。

④Mother went through the drawer searching for the letter.

母亲翻抽屉找那封信。

⑤Our English teacher said he had to go through the papers within an hour.

我们的英语老师说他在一个小时内批改完这些试卷。

⑥The thread is too thick to go through the hole on the needle.

线太粗穿不过针上的孔。

【即时练习】

The trees and leaves are so thick in the forest that moonlight can hardly _____ through them.

A. put B. cross C. pull D. go

参考答案:D

4. join in

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

join in 参加(游戏、讨论、运动会等)

辨析:join, join in, take part in, attend

(1)join 表示“加入党派、组织、社团、俱乐部”等。

如 join the Party/Youth League/army/club/organization 入党/入团/参军/加入俱乐部/加入组织

(2)join in 表示“参加正在进行的活动”。

如 join in a game/discussion/conversation/walk/talk 参加游戏/讨论/谈话/散步/讨论。亦可说:join sb. in (doing) sth. 表示“伴随某人一起做某事”

(3)take part in 表示“参加会议、活动”,侧重说明主语参加并发挥一定作用,part 前若有修饰语,要用不定冠词。

如 take (an active) part in a party/school activities/ physical labour (积极)参加聚会/学校活动/体力劳动

(4)attend 表示“出席或参加会议、仪式、婚礼、葬礼、典礼;上课、上学、听报告”。

如 attend a meeting/a sports meeting/a concert/a show/school/a lecture 参加会议/运动会/出席音乐会/出席展览会/上学/听演讲

①It is said that more countries will join in the 29th Olympic Games to be hosted in Beijing in 2008.

据说将会有更多的国家参加 2008 年在北京举办的第 29 届奥运会。

②Our teacher often joins us in singing and dancing.

老师经常与我们一起唱歌跳舞。

【即时练习】

①How old was your grandfather when he _____ the Red Army?

A. joined B. took part in
C. attended D. joined in

②My sister _____ the League last month and she has decided to _____ the activity to help the aged next week.

A. joined;join in B. joined in;join
C. joined;join D. joined in;join in

参考答案:①A ②A

5. be crazy about

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

(1)be/grow/become crazy about sb./sth. 对……着迷,狂热

(2)be crazy to do 疯狂/荒唐/糊涂地做某事

①You are crazy to go out in this stormy weather.

在这样的风暴天气里,你外出简直是疯了。

②You'll have to work like crazy to get the task finished.

要想完成任务,你必须疯狂工作。

句型展示

1. before 引导时间状语从句

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

before 引出时间状语从句时,常可译为“……以后才……”,“还没……就……”,“还没来得及……就……”或“不等……就……”等。此时,从句中可用情态动词 can 或 could。

①The war lasted four years before the North won.

战争持续了四年,最后北方才获胜。

②The fire lasted about four hours before the firefighters could control it.

大火烧了 4 个小时后,消防队员才把它控制住。

③It got dark before they could get home.

他们还没到家,天就黑了。

④He asked a second question before I could answer the first one.

第一个问题我还没答上来,他又提出了另一个问题。

⑤I would shoot myself before I apologized to him.

我宁愿死也不会向他道歉。

【即时练习】

—Why didn't you tell him about the meeting?

—He rushed out of the room _____ I could say a word. (06 四川高考)

A. before B. until C. when D. after

参考答案:A

2. 强调句型

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

强调句结构:It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who + 句子其余部分

A little boy broke the window yesterday afternoon.

→It was a little boy that/who broke the window yesterday afternoon. (强调主语)

→It was the window that a little boy broke yesterday afternoon. (强调宾语)

→It was yesterday afternoon that a little boy broke the window. (强调状语)

提示:

(1)强调人时使用 that/who 皆可,除此以外一律用 that;

(2)当强调句子的主语时,that/who 后的谓语动词应与原句的主语在人称和数上保持一致;

(3)强调句的一般疑问结构是:Is/Was + 被强调部分 + that/who + 句子其余部分;特殊疑问结构是:What/When/Where/Who + is/was it + that/who + 句子其余部分。

①It is I who am your true friend.

我才是你的真朋友。

②Is it she who will go to America?

是她要去美国吗?

③Where was it that you heard the news?

你是在哪儿听到的这个消息?

【即时练习】

It was not until she got home _____ Jennifer realized she had lost her keys. (06 全国 II)

- A. when B. that
C. where D. before

参考答案:B

3. It was the first time that 句型

【自主探究】

①课本原句 _____

②要点归纳 _____

【指点迷津】

It/This/That is/was the first/second/last time that sb. has/had done sth.

这是某人第一次(第二次/最后一次)做某事。

该结构中根据主句的时态,that 引导的从句中的时态分别用现在完成时态和过去完成时态。

①It is the second time that I've been in Beijing.

这是我第二次来北京。

②It was the last time that I had seen him.

那是我最后一次见到他。

4. happen to do

【自主探究】

①课本原句 _____

②要点归纳 _____

【指点迷津】

- (1) happen to do 某人碰巧或恰好做某事
(2) what/sth. happens to sb. 某事发生在某人身上
(3) It happens that sb. ... 碰巧某人……

①I happened to have read that novel.

我碰巧读了那本小说。

②What has happened to him?

他出什么事了?

③It happened that I had no money with me.

碰巧我身上没有带钱。

语法透析

直接引语和间接引语(一)

【自主探究】

1. Jack said to me: "You look worried today."

Jack told me that _____ worried _____.

- A. he looks, today B. you look, today
C. we looked, that day D. I looked, that day

【答案】D

2. "Do you know English?" he asked me.

He asked if _____ English.

- A. I knew B. you know
C. he knew D. I know

【答案】A

3. Jack said, "what did he hear about a week ago?"

Jack asked _____ about _____.

- A. that he heard, a week ago
B. if he heard, the week ago
C. what he had heard, a week ago
D. what he had heard, the week before

【答案】D

4. Could you tell me _____?

- A. what your name was B. what is your name
C. what your name is D. how is your friend

【答案】C

5. She told Tom _____ make the same mistakes again.

- A. he can't B. don't to
C. to not D. not to

【答案】D

6. Tom Hanks told his teacher that he _____ born in 1986.

- A. was B. had been
C. is D. has been

【答案】A

7. The teacher told us that light _____ faster than sound.

- A. travelled B. had travelled
C. is travelling D. travels

【答案】D

【指点迷津】

直接引语与间接引语(statements and questions)

当我们用引号引出别人的原话时,被引用部分称为直接引语;当我们间接地把别人的意思转述出来时,被转述的部分称为间接引语。

下面我们可以通过几个口诀来掌握直接引语变间接引语的方法:

一、陈述句的直接引语变为间接引语的口诀

去掉引号加 that,人称变化要灵活;
主从时态要一致,状语变化要明确;
客观规律永不变,动词变化有一个。

1. 时态变化对照一览表

直接引语	间接引语
一般现在时	一般过去时
现在进行时	过去进行时
现在完成时	过去完成时
一般过去时	过去完成时
过去完成时	过去完成时
一般将来时	过去将来时

下列情况下,直接引语变为间接引语时时态不变:

(1) 直接引语如果陈述的是客观事实或真理,当其变为间接引语时,不管主句用什么时态,间接引语的时态都不变。

"The earth goes around the sun." said the geography teacher.

→ The geography teacher said that the earth goes around the sun.

(2) 直接引语中有明确表示过去时间的状语时,变为间接引语时其时态仍然保持过去时不变。

(3) 主句的谓语动词是一般现在时时,直接引语变为间接引语

语时态通常不变。

"Mike is from America." says Tom.

→Tom says that Mike is from America.

2. 指示代词、时间状语、地点状语和动词的变化(直接引语→间接引语)

归纳总结:

(1) this→that; these→those

(2) now→then; today→that day

this week/year→that week/year

tonight→that night

yesterday→the day before

last week/month→the week/month before

three days/weeks ago→three days/weeks before

tomorrow→the next day

next week/year→the next week/year

(3) here→there

(4) come→go; bring→take

3. 人称代词的变化

(1)“一随主”。若直接引语中有第一人称,变间接引语时应与主句中主语的人称相一致。

(2)“二随宾”。若直接引语中有第二人称,变间接引语时应与主句中的宾语的人称相一致。

(3)“第三人称不更新”。直接引语中的第三人称变间接引语时不需要变化。

Lily said, "Lucy is reading in her room now."

→Lily said Lucy was reading in her room then.

John said, "I'll take you to the park."

→John said he would take me to the park.

She said, "Where have you been?"

→She asked (me) where I had been.

二、疑问句的直接引语变为间接引语的口诀

具体地讲,疑问句的直接引语变为间接引语遵循以下几条原则:

1. 主句谓语多用 asked。

2. 若直接引语是一般疑问句,变为间接引语时,将直接引语改为由 whether 或 if 引导的宾语从句。

"Is this book yours or his?" she asked.

→She asked me whether that book was mine or his.

3. 若直接引语是特殊疑问句,则将直接引语改为由疑问词引导的宾语从句。

He asked, "What's your name?"

→He asked me what my name was.

4. 选择疑问句也改为由 whether 或 if 引导的从句。

"Do you want to stay at a hotel or at home?" he asked.

→He asked (me) whether I wanted to stay at a hotel or at home.

5. 反意疑问句也改成由 whether 或 if 引导的从句。

"He has lived here for many years, hasn't he?" she asked.

→She asked whether he had lived there for many years.



高考链接

1. Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare—you must learn to _____. (2000·全国)

http://www. topedu. org

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

【解析】D 本题考查动词词义辨析。support“支持,养活”;care“关心,在乎”;spare“节省,匀出”;share“分享,合用”。题意为:克莱尔,让哈里也玩一会儿你的玩具,你要学会与人分享你的东西。

2. There was _____ time _____ I hated to go to school. (2004·湖北)

A. a; that

B. a; when

C. the; that

D. the; when

【解析】B 本题考查冠词和定语从句。题意为:曾经有一个时期,我不愿去上学。time 作“时期”讲时,是可数名词,a time 相当于 a period of time。此题中,time 后是一个定语从句,且 time 在从句中作时间状语,即 I hated to go to school at the time,所以引导词要用关系副词 when。

3. Why don't you put the meat in the fridge? It will _____ fresh for several days. (2003·全国)

A. be stayed

B. stay

C. be staying

D. have stayed

【解析】B 本题考查连系动词的用法。题意为:你把肉放在冰箱里吧,这样可使肉保鲜几天。stay 可以用作连系动词,意为“保持(某种状态)”,相当于 remain 或 keep,此时后接形容词或分词等。如:We should not eat too much sugar in order to stay fit and healthy. / If you stay strong and firm with me, there's a hope. / The shop stays open until 9 o'clock in the evening. / Please stay seated. 另外,连系动词不能用于被动语态中,也很少用于进行时态,排除 A、C 两项。will have stayed 是将来完成时态,不合题意。

4. It was only with the help of the local guide _____. (2004·上海春)

A. was the mountain climber rescued

B. that the mountain climber was rescued

C. when the mountain climber was rescued

D. then the mountain climber was rescued

【解析】B 本题考查强调句型。题意为:只是在当地向导的帮助下,那个登山者才获救了。根据句子结构和题意可知这是 It was... that... 强调句型,故答案为 B。不过此题如把 it was 去掉,则是“only + 状语”置于句首,句子要部分倒装,即:Only with the help of the local guide was the mountain climbers rescued.

5. The engine of the ship was out of order and the bad weather _____ the helplessness of the crew at sea. (2003·上海)

A. added to

B. resulted from

C. turned out

D. made up

【解析】A 本题考查动词短语辨析。题意为:轮船的发动机坏了,糟糕的天气使船员们在海上更加无助。add to 增添,增加,合乎题意。



重点拉练

一、单词拼写

1. The snow is very loose(疏松) and there is a lot of air in it.

2. She is so crazy(狂热) about English that she cannot live without it.

3. To get as much information as possible, we should learn to communicate(交流).

4. The situation (形势) in Iraq is becoming from bad to worse.
5. To send me to college, my parents suffered/suffer (受苦) a lot.
6. Our workmate has been in danger. We're all concerned about his health.
7. They come from Germany. They are Germans.
8. According to the evening news, ten more American soldiers were killed in Iraq.
9. It is raining heavily outside. The children have got to play indoors.
10. Their age is from 13 to 19. They are called teenagers.

二、单项选择

1. Without more coal _____ the fire, it would soon go out.
A. added to B. added
C. adding to D. added up to

【解析】A without 的复合结构。coal 与 add to 是动宾关系,故选 A。

2. —I made call to your home at 8 last night but there was no answer.

—We _____ outside then. (2005·天津二模)

- A. should have eaten B. might have eaten
C. must have been eating D. might be eating

【解析】C 考查情态动词 + have done/been 对过去推测,又有 then 表示对当时的肯定推测,故选 C。

3. —Why do you look so upset?

—There is a lot of work _____. (2005·连云港二调)

- A. staying to do B. to stay done
C. remaining to be done D. remained to be done

【解析】C so upset 的原因是有一些没有完成的活,remaining 作后置定语。

4. _____ the help of experienced career instructors, this type of job-hunting training _____ to be very efficient.

(2005·山东威海模拟)

- A. By; has proved B. With; has proved
C. Under; is proving D. With; is proved

【解析】B with the help of 固定短语,prove to be... 句型中 prove 为系动词,理解为被证明是……,意为:在有经验的求职导师的帮助下,这类求职训练证明是有效的。

5. —Didn't the policeman let you in?

—_____, _____ I told him who I was.

(2005·太原一模)

- A. Yes; if B. No; even though
C. Yes; as though D. No; once

【解析】B 回答否定疑问句时 No 意为“是的”,Yes 意为“不”。句意为:即使我告诉他我是谁,他也不让我进去。

6. The police have _____ power to deal with such matters by _____ law.

(2005·郑州三检)

- A. the; the B. /; /
C. /; the D. the; /

【解析】B power 此处意为权力,by law 是“按照法律”,是固定用法。

7. More than one _____ the people heart and soul.

(2005·郑州二检)

- A. official has served B. officials have served
C. official has served for D. officials have served for

【解析】A 此题考查主谓一致及 serve 用法,serve the people heart and soul 意为:全心全意为人民服务。

8. _____ I wrote a little poem, I confidently placed it right on my father's plate on the dining-room table. (2005·成都二检)

- A. The first time B. At first
C. It was the first time D. For the first time

【解析】A the first time 为连词。意为:当我第一次写了一首小诗的时候,我自信地把它放在餐桌上我父亲的盘子里。

9. —Can you help me _____ all the money to see how much I should pay?

—Very sorry. Please wait a minute, madam.

- A. add up B. add up to
C. add to D. add together

【解析】A add 短语辨析,add up... 把……加起来,B 为总共,C 为增添,增加。

10. The old man felt quite _____ in the _____ village.

- A. alone; alone B. lonely; lonely
C. alone; lonely D. lonely; alone

【解析】B alone 意为孤身一人,客观上的孤独,而 lonely 指主观上人感到孤独,还可作定语表示偏远,偏僻之意。

11. They two _____ each other for a year.

- A. have been in love with B. have fallen in love with
C. have been in love to D. have fallen in love to

【解析】A be in love with 表状态可接一段时间的时间状语,而 fall in love 为暂时性动作,意为爱上,不接一段时间的时间状语。

12. He has some trouble _____ his classmates, but he has no trouble _____ doing his lesson.

- A. with; with B. in; in
C. with; in D. in; with

【解析】C 考查句型 have trouble with sb. have (no) trouble (in) doing.

13. Protesters (抗议者) _____ the meeting by singing and shouting.

- A. upset B. attended C. held D. ignored

【解析】A upset 此处意为扰乱,打翻。抗议者通过唱歌、大喊等方式扰乱会议。

14. Someone called me up in the middle of the night, but they hung up _____ I could answer the phone.

- A. as B. since C. until D. before

【解析】D before 用法,意为“来不及”。

15. He has come, but I didn't know that he _____ until yesterday.

- A. is coming B. will come
C. was coming D. wasn't coming

【解析】C 宾语从句,从句谓语与主句时态应保持一致。

三、完成句子

1. Readers can get on/along well (顺利进行) without knowing the exact meaning of each word.

2. There are so many people in the meeting hall I had to share a seat with Wang Gang (与王刚共坐一个座位).

3. The UN plays an important role/part (起重要作用) in international relationship.

4. According to the latest news (据最新消息), the newly elected

president will make a visit to our country.

5. It was the first time that I had suffered from headache (闹头痛).

四、翻译

1. 她为什么这么重视自己的分数呢? (be concerned about)

Why is she so concerned about her marks?

2. 这是她第三次到这个山村看望这些孩子们。(It was... that - clause.)

It was the third time that she had come to this mountain village to see these children.

3. 丈夫牺牲后,她经历了许许多多的困难。(go through)

She has gone through a lot since her husband was killed.

4. I can well remember that there was a time when a deep blue sky, the song of the birds, moonlight and flowers could never have kept me spellbound.

我记得非常清楚,那时湛蓝的天空、鸟儿的歌唱、月光和鲜花,从未令我心迷神往过。

5. She and her family hid away for nearly twenty - five months before they were discovered.

她和她的家人躲藏了将近 25 个月之后才被发现。

Unit 2

English around the world



目标导航

词汇过关

1. _____ *n.* 本地(国)人
2. _____ *n.* (英)公寓住宅
3. _____ *n.* 气体;汽油
4. _____ *vt. & vi.* 统治
5. _____ *n.* 街区;块
6. _____ *adj.* 国际的
7. _____ *n.* 词汇
8. _____ *n.* 政府
9. _____ *n.* 要求;命令
10. _____ *n.* 标准;水平
11. _____ *adj.* 近(现)代的
12. _____ *n.* 使用;用法
13. _____ *n.* 短语;词语
14. _____ *adj.* 有礼貌的
15. _____ *vt.* (复)重述
16. _____ *n.* 电梯
17. _____ *adj.* 中西部的
18. _____ *adj.* 南方的;南部的
19. _____ *adj.* 东南方的
20. _____ *adj.* 西北方的
21. _____ *n.* 方向;指导;说明书
22. _____ *adj.* 现在的;出席的
23. _____ *n.* 本身;身份;本体
24. _____ *vt.* 辨认出
25. _____ *n.* 闪电
26. _____ *n.* 地铁

参考答案:

1. native 2. flat 3. gas 4. rule 5. block 6. international
7. vocabulary 8. government 9. command 10. standard
11. modern 12. usage 13. phrase 14. polite 15. retell
16. elevator 17. midwestern 18. southern 19. southeastern
20. northwestern 21. direction 22. present 23. identity
24. recognize 25. lightning 26. subway

短语突破

1. _____ 在……方面起作用
2. _____ 在……末(端)
3. _____ 即使
4. _____ 出现;发芽;被提出
5. _____ 以……为基础

6. _____ 在十七世纪
7. _____ (充分)利用
8. _____ 许多,大量
9. _____ 欺骗某人做某事
10. _____ 因为,由于
11. _____ 朝……方向
12. _____ 为……提供……
13. _____ 信不信由你

参考答案:

1. play a role/part in sth. 2. at the end of... 3. even if/though
4. come up 5. be based on sth. 6. in the 1600s
7. make full/good use of 8. a (large) number of 9. cheat sb. into (doing) sth.
10. because of 11. in the direction of 12. provide... for 13. believe it or not

重点句型

1. even if/even though 句型
2. 部分否定句型
3. although, though 用法

语法梳理

直接引语和间接引语(二)



精解精析

单词诠释

1. include

【自主探究】

①课本原句 _____

②要点归纳 _____

【指点迷津】

include *v.* 包括,包含;把……列入或计入

(1) include + $\begin{cases} n. / pron. \\ doing \\ n. / pron. + prep. phrase \end{cases}$

(2) including 与 included 的比较:

including *prep.* (having as a part) 包括included *adj.* 包括在内的

all of us, including me = all of us, me included

我们全体,包括我在内

辨析: include, contain, cover

(1) include 作“包括”解时,其后的宾语只是整体的一部分即所谓的“同类包含”。

(2) contain 作“包括”解时,其后的宾语与主语属“不同类包含”。

(3) cover 包含,包括;涉及,处理;足以支付,够付。

①The tour included a visit to the Science Museum.

这次旅行包括去科学博物馆参观。

②Your duties include checking the post and distributing it.

你的职责是检查和发送邮件。

③You should include some examples in your essay.

你应该在文章里举一些例子。

④The whole class, the teacher included (= including the teacher), went to plant trees yesterday.

全班包括老师,昨天都去植树了。

⑤The parcel includes a dictionary.

包裹里还装有一本字典。

⑥The parcel contains a dictionary.

包裹里装的是一本字典。

⑦Sea water contains salt.

海水含有盐分。(海水和盐不同类)

⑧\$ 100 should cover your expense.

100 元该足够支付你的费用了。

⑨The survey covers all aspects of the business.

调查包括这个企业的各个方面。

⑩Ten people were punished, me included. = Ten people were punished, including me.

十个人受罚,包括我。

【即时练习】

①—How come a simple meal like this costs so much?

—We have _____ in your bill—the cost of the cup you broke just now.

(2005·湖南十校一联)

A. added B. included C. contained D. charged

②He was worried, because he lost his bag _____ his passport,

ID card and a lot of money.

A. included B. including C. contained D. containing

参考答案:①B ②D

2. present

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

(1) present *adj.* 出席的,到场的,存在的
present [C] *n.* 礼物;[U] *n.* 目前,现在
present *vt.* 颁发,授予;提出(交);展示,表现

(2) present sb. with sth. 把某物赠给某人

(3) present sth. to sb. 把某物颁发给某人

(4) present sth. to sb. 向某人提交(出)某物

(5) present sth. 展现某物

(6) present sb. (sth./yourself) as sth. 以……出席或展示

(7) at present 目前,现在

(8) for the present time 就目前来说,暂且

(9) be present at a meeting 出席一个会议

(10) up to the present 直到现在,至今

①Something must be done about the present situation.

应就目前形势采取某种措施。

②I'm happy to present you with this cheque for \$ 8,000.

我很高兴赠送给你这张 8 000 美元的支票。

③They presented flowers to their teacher.

他们给老师献花。

<http://www.toopedu.org>

④May I present Mr. King to you?

让我向你们介绍一下金先生,好吗?

【即时练习】

①The mayor will personally _____ the gold medal _____ the winning athletes at the sports meet.

A. present; by B. present; with C. present; to D. present; for

②In preparing scientific reports of laboratory experiments, a student should _____ his findings in logical order and clear language.

A. furnish B. propose C. raise D. present

参考答案:①C ②D

3. rule

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

rule *vt. & vi.* 统治,支配;管辖

n. 规则;章程;规章;条例

(1) obey the rules (= keep the rules) 遵守规则

(2) disobey the rules 不遵守规则

(3) break the rules 破坏规则

(4) work out (make) a rule 制定规则

(5) carry out a rule 执行规则

(6) as a rule 一般来说;通常

(7) by rule 按规则

(8) make it a rule 定为规则;经常

①As a rule, he goes out for a walk every evening.

一般来说,他每天晚上都外出散步。

②I have made it a rule never to lend books to others.

我的原则是决不把书借给别人。

③Whoever breaks the traffic rules will be fined.

任何违反交通规则的人将受到罚款处理。

④Alexander the Great ruled (over) a large empire.

亚历山大大帝统治着一个庞大的帝国。

⑤Don't let the desire for money rule your life.

不要让金钱的欲望控制了你的生活。

【即时练习】

When the American boy studied in China, he found it difficult to _____ the school rules.

A. work out B. make C. keep D. break

参考答案:C

4. recognize

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

(1) recognize (recognise) *vt.* 认出;辨出;承认

(2) recognize one's handwriting (sb./one's voice)

辨出字迹(认出某人/听出声音)

(3) recognize + that - clause

(4) recognize sb./sth. to be... 认为某人/某事是……

(5) recognize him as our monitor 承认他是我们的班长

①The UN recognized the new government.