



全优方案

新课标高考总复习

英语

(配外研版)

大连教育学院 编

本册主编 林 红



电子工业出版社
PUBLISHING HOUSE OF ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

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内 容 简 介

本书由课改专家、教辅策划专家、教研员和一线优秀教师联合编创,从辽宁新课标高考改革的实际出发,立足于一线的教情、学情,用“讲(归纳)—例(分析)—练(巩固)”的形式,点点相对、层层递进、环环相扣,将高考复习“夯实基础知识,提升综合能力”的基本目标落实在字里行间,把复习效率放在第一位,是教师课堂教学的好帮手,能够满足学生巩固、提高的学习需求。

本书与外研出版社普通高中课程标准实验教科书英语系列教材配套,符合辽宁新课标高考要求,可配合师生高三总复习课堂教学使用,同时,由于内容充实、详尽,也可供高三学生自主复习参考。

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《新课标高考总复习》从辽宁新课标高考改革的实际出发，立足于大连的教情、学情，用“讲（归纳）—例（分析）—练（巩固）”的形式，点点相对、层层递进、环环相扣，将高考复习“夯实基础知识，提升综合能力”的基本目标落实在字里行间，把复习效率放在第一位，是教师课堂教学的好帮手，能够满足学生巩固、提高的学习需求。

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特色一 遵从课标教材体系，涵盖必修、选修，高考内容一网打尽。

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特色四 大容量、多种形式、多种层次的练习，满足师生的训练需求。



本书由大连教育学院邀请学科教学研究人员、特级教师、骨干教师参与各章节编写。具体分工如下：必修1 Module 1~2 由姜红编写，Module 3~6 及综合演练由王刚编写；必修2 由胡颖、李铁英编写；必修3 Module 1~4 由金红霞编写，Module 5~6 及综合演练由高艳华编写；必修4 Module 1~4 由王晓红编写，Module 5~6 及综合演练由陈娇编写；必修5 Module 1~2 由韩洋编写，Module 3~6 及综合演练由李丽编写；顺序选修6 Module 1~2 及综合演练由王波编写，Module 3~6 由王玲玲编写；顺序选修7 由闵炜、江湛、钟慧编写；顺序选修8 由刘艳蓉、所莹、金玉石编写；主编林红统稿。本书编写仓促，错误在所难免，恳请读者指正。

全体编创人员携《新课标高考总复习》，衷心祝愿广大学子金榜题名，梦想成真！

编者

2008年5月

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必修 1

Module 1 & Module 2

知识精要

重点词汇	academic province enthusiastic amazing amazed information brilliant comprehension instruction method bored embarrassed attitude behavior previous description embarrassing technology impress correction encouragement fluency misunderstanding disappointed disappointing system teenager disappear move assistant cover diploma admit amusing appreciate avoid energetic impression intelligent joke literature nervous organized patient period respect revision scientific summary translation
重点短语	in other words look forward to at the start of at the end of go to college be divided into take part in make sure so that make progress as a result in fact fall asleep tell jokes take a look at be up to so... that
重点语法	Revision of the tenses & adjectives ending in-ing and-ed Verbs followed by -ing

重点词汇及短语

考点 1 enthusiastic *adj.* 热心的, 热情的; 热烈的

They are enthusiastic admirers of that movie star.

His idea received an enthusiastic response.

常用于短语 be enthusiastic about / for ... 对……很热心。如:

David is very enthusiastic about the plan.

He is enthusiastic about helping others.

enthusiast *n.* 热心(于……)的人

He is an enthusiast about politics.

enthusiasm *n.* 热情

He is full of enthusiasm about you and your books.

enthusiastically *adv.* 热情地

He talked enthusiastically about music.

考例 1 He doesn't know much about the subject, but he's

very _____.

A. enthusiastic

B. enthusiast

C. enthusiastically

D. enthusiasm

分析: 该题考查学生对词汇所充当的句子成分的掌握情况。is 后可接名词或形容词作表语, 但是因为有副词 very 修饰, 所以只能选形容词。

答案: A

【类题 1】You don't seem very enthusiastic _____ the suggestion we put to him.

A. on

B. in

C. of

D. about

考点 2 instruction *n.* 讲授, 教导(育); 教诲

In this course, students receive instruction in basic engineering.

She gives instruction in mathematics.

常用其复数形式, 表示“指令(示), 命令; 通知, 说明”。

The teacher gave them instructions to arrive early tomorrow morning.

They have carried out my instructions carefully.

I read the instructions on the bottle.

instruct *v.* 教, 讲授; 指导

常用于短语 instruct sb. in sth. 教某人某项技能或知识。如:

My job is to instruct her in English.

Both radio and television instruct us in many fields of interest, and entertain us with singing, dancing and acting.

instruct 也常用于 instruct sb. to do sth. 命令某人做某事。

He instructed me to deliver it to a customer.

He was instructed to sail for New York.

instruct 还可表示“说明; 通知”。

I have been instructed by my agent that you still owe me 100

pounds.

I will instruct him whether to come today or tomorrow.

instructive *adj.* 有教育作用的

A trip around the world is an instructive experience.

instructor *n.* 教师, 教练

I've often acted as a sword instructor.

考例 2 If you take this medicine following the _____ on

the bottle, you will feel better tomorrow morning.

A. instructions

B. direction

C. explanation

D. introductions

分析: A 选项表示“使用说明”; B 选项若表示“对用法或操作的说明”, 则须用复数形式; C 选项表示“解释”; D 选项表示“两人初次见面时正式的介绍, 引荐”。根据句意, 应该是按照药瓶上的说明服药, 因此只能选 instructions。

答案: A

【类题 2】 He instructed Sophia _____ where she was.

A. remain

B. to have remained

C. to remain

D. remaining

考点 3 impress *v.* 盖印, 打记号

impress a mark on / upon a surface = impress a surface with a mark 在表面上打记号

常用于短语: impress sb. (with sth.) 使……有印象, 影响。

The sights of the city never fail to impress foreign tourists.

The girl impressed her fiancé's family with her liveliness and sense of humor.

其被动语态形式 be impressed by (at, with) 表示“被深深打动(感动)”, 如:

We were most impressed with/by your efficiency.

还可表示“使(某人)了解(某事的)重要性”, 此时常用 impress sb. with sth. = impress sth. on sb.。

My father impressed me with the importance of hard work. = My father impressed on me the importance of hard work.

The manager impressed on his office staff the importance of keeping accurate records.

impression *n.* 压印, 印记, 压痕; 印象, 感觉

The robber left an impression of his feet in the mud.

What's your impression of him?

My general impression was that he seemed a pleasant man.

make an impression on sb. 给某人留下印象, 给……以影响

His first speech as president made a strong impression on his audience.

What I said made practically no impression on him.

give sb. a ... impression 给某人以……印象

Her gentleness has given me a deep impression.

be under the impression that = have/get the impression that

认为; 觉得

He is under the impression that I stole the money.

I had the impression that I was being followed.

impressive *adj.* 给人留下深刻印象的

The view from the other side was even more impressive.

考例 3 The words said by my English teacher at the first class

are strongly _____ on my memory.

A. kept

B. remembered

C. learned

D. impressed

分析: 所给四个选项中只有 impress 可用于 impress sth. on one's memory/mind, 表示“使……深深印在……”。

答案: D

【类题 3】 Most of the students got a favorable impression _____ the new teacher, and they were especially impressed _____ his humor and broad knowledge.

A. on, by

B. towards, with

C. of, with

D. to, with

考点 4 avoid *v.* 避免, 回避

I avoided him as much as possible.

The boy avoided punishment by running away.

avoid 后经常接动名词作宾语: avoid doing sth. 避免做某事。

She tried to avoid answering my questions.

I just avoided running over the cat.

avoidable *adj.* 可以避免的

The lecturer set out to show that most illnesses were avoidable.

avoidance *n.* 避免, 回避

Mary's avoidance of her old friends was noticeable.

考例 4 The old man luckily avoided _____ by the gas explosion.

A. to be hurt

B. hurting

C. being hurt

D. to have been hurt

分析: 因为动词 avoid 后只能接 doing 作宾语, 所以排除 A 和 D。根据句意, 老人应该是被爆炸所伤, 因此应用 hurt 的被动语态。

答案: C

【类题 4】 He tried to avoid _____.

A. punishment

B. being punished

C. both A and B

D. punishing

考点 5 appreciate *v.* 赏识, 重视; 鉴赏, 欣赏; 珍惜;

理解

Her talent for music was not appreciated.

We all appreciate the holiday after a year of hard work.

I appreciate your problem, but I don't think I can help you.

You don't seem to appreciate how busy I am.

另外, appreciate 还可表示“感谢, 感激”, 后接名词或动

名词作宾语, 如:

They deeply appreciated his kindness.

We appreciate your helping us.

I would appreciate it if ... 如果……我将不胜感激

I would appreciate it if you would turn down the music.

appreciation *n.* 欣赏, 赏识; 感激, 理解

As he grew older, his appreciation of art grew.

We showed our appreciation with flowers.

【考例 5】 I always hate _____ when reviewing lessons and appreciate _____ alone.

- A. disturbing, staying
- B. to disturb, to stay
- C. being disturbed, staying
- D. to be disturbed, to stay

分析: appreciate 后只能接动名词作宾语, 故应从 A, C 中作出选择。根据句意, 应是我复习课时讨厌被别人打扰, 因此第一空应为被动语态。

答案: C

【类题 5】 I would appreciate _____ if you could phone me and tell me the result soon.

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

【考点 6】 admit *v.* 让……进入; 使获得(某种地位或特权); 容纳得下

No one but ticket-holders was admitted.

The school admits sixty new boys and girls every year.

He was admitted to this university.

The hall admits 5,000 persons.

admit 还可表示“承认(事实、错误等)”, 此时通常后接动名词或从句。如:

I admitted breaking the window.

We have to admit that he's a highly competent man.

admission *n.* 进入, 入场, 承认

Do they charge for admission?

He gained admission into this university.

He is a coward by his own admission.

admittedly *adv.* 应当承认

Admittedly, I've never actually been there.

Admittedly, your equipment is somewhat better than those from other supplier but your price is too high.

【考例 6】 Henry admitted _____ the car without any insurance.

- A. to have driven
- B. to drive
- C. being driven
- D. having driven

分析: admit doing sth. 中 doing 表示的是发生过的事, 可以用 having done 来代替, 尤其当用于否定时。如: He

admitted not having handed in his paper.

答案: D

【类题 6】 He was admitted _____ the best university in that province.

- A. by
- B. of
- C. on
- D. to

【考点 7】 respect *n.* 尊敬, 尊重; 重视, 爱护

They treated me with respect.

经常用于短语: show respect for/to...; have respect for...
对……尊敬(尊重)

Some people have no respect for the speed limit and consequently are punished.

Children should show respect for their teachers.

He has no respect for his promises.

respect 其复数形式表示“敬意, 问候”。如:

Give my respects to your parents.

respect 还可表示“方面”。如:

I think you are wrong in every respect.

respect 还可用做动词, 意为“尊敬, 尊重”。如:

I respect you for your honesty.

If you don't respect yourself, how can you expect others to respect you?

We must respect the laws of a country we are in.

respectable *adj.* 值得尊敬的, 人格高尚的

Our new neighbors are very respectable people.

It is not respectable to spit on the sidewalk.

respectful *adj.* 尊敬的, 有礼貌的, 谦恭的

The woman kept a respectful silence.

用于短语: be respectful to sb. 尊敬某人

I hope you would be more respectful to your father.

respective *adj.* 各自的

The two boys are told to return to their respective homes.

【考例 7】 He is a selfish fellow, who has no _____ anyone.

- A. respects to
- B. respects for
- C. respect to
- D. respect for

分析: 本题考查 respect 相关短语的用法。尊敬某人: have respect for sb.

答案: D

【类题 7】 No _____ girl would associate with a man of such a bad reputation.

- A. respectful
- B. respectable
- C. respective
- D. respect

【考点 8】 similarly *adv.* 相似地, 类似地

She was late and I similarly was delayed.

We are similarly dressed.

有时, similarly 会修饰整个句子。如:

Similarly, machines could be used to keep a check on a patient's health record and bring it up to date.

similar *adj.* 相似的, 类似的, 相同, 一样

They had similar views.

His problem is similar to yours.

Gold is similar in color to brass.

考点 8 We individuals need opportunities to achieve success. _____, a country needs opportunities to get stronger in the world.

A. However

B. Truly

C. Similarly

D. Actually

分析: 四个选项的意思分别为: A “然而”; B “确实”; C “同样地”; D “实际上”。该句的意思是“我们个人需要机会取得成功, 同样地, 国家需要机会在世界上强大起来”。因此, 选 C。

答案: C

【类题 8】 The committee is discussing the problem, and _____, it will have been solved by the end of next week.

A. similarly

B. fortunately

C. hopefully

D. naturally

考点 9 in other words 换句话说

此短语用于解释前句的意思。如:

I soon found that the work I was doing had already been done by someone else — in other words, I was wasting my time.

常考到的关于 word 的短语还有:

in a/one word 总之。如:

John is smart, polite and well-behaved. In a word, he is admirable.

in words 用言语。如:

She never expressed any sympathy to him in words.

考点 9 You said you took the tape without their permission.

_____, you stole it.

A. In one word

B. In words

C. In other words

D. In word

分析: 根据句意, “你未经他们允许拿走了磁带”和“你偷了磁带”是一个意思, 所以后句在解释前句。

答案: C

【类题 9】 At first, I was not too sure about the answer to the question of the first importance. However, _____ I worked it out at last with her help.

A. to my joy

B. to my disappointment

C. in a word

D. in other words

考点 10 so that

so that 可引导结果状语从句, 意为“以至于”。如:

George often told stories that weren't true, so that no one believed him when he told about a deer in the school yard.

so that 还可以引导目的状语从句, 与 in order that 一样, 从句中通常有情态动词 can, could, may, might, will, would, 意为“以便, 为了”。如:

Speak clearly so that they can understand you.

从句若为否定句, 则谓语通常用 should。如:

He looked down so that she should not see his eyes.

考点 10 Our chief editor asked us to make full use of time, _____

we can have seven days off during the National Day holiday.

A. so that

B. because

C. unless

D. though

分析: 从上下文可知, 此处需要用连词引出目的状语从句, 因此只能选 so that。

答案: A

【类题 10】 I always take something to read when I go to the doctor's _____ I have to wait.

A. in case

B. so that

C. in order that

D. as if

词语辨析

辨析 1 one ones the one the ones that those

这几个词都是为了替代前面出现的名词, 以避免重复。

one 用来替代前面出现的单数可数名词, 是泛指概念, 相当于 a/an + 单数名词。如:

I forgot to take a pen with me, so I'll have to buy one (=a pen).

ones 用来代替前面出现的复数名词, 也是泛指概念。如:

I don't like the blue pens. Please show me some green ones (=pens).

the one 用来替代前面的特指的单数名词, 有时可用 that

代替, 尤其在有后置定语的情况下。如:

This hat is just like the one (=the hat) that he is wearing today.

My seat was next to that (=the seat) of the mayor.

the ones 用来代替前面出现的特指的复数名词, 有时可用 those 代替, 尤其在有后置定语的情况下。如:

I want some photos of your family, and I prefer the ones (=the photos) taken in the garden.

He holds some views close to those (=the views) of my father.

that 用来替代前面出现的特指的单数可数名词或特指的不可数名词, 相当于 the + 单数可数/不可数名词。如:

The best coal is that (=the coal 不可数名词) from Newcastle.

This book is better than that (= the book 单数可数名词) on the table.

考例 1 Meeting my uncle after all these years was an unforgettable moment, ____ I will always treasure.

- A. that B. one
C. it D. what

分析: 该题空处如果不用代词而用名词, 则会是 a moment, 用于替代泛指的单数可数名词, 只能用 one.

答案: B

【类题 1】 Cars do cause us some health problems — in fact far more serious ____ than mobile phones do.

- A. one B. ones
C. it D. those

【类题 2】 I prefer a flat in Inverness to ____ in Perth, because I want to live near my mom's.

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

【类题 3】 I'm moving to the countryside because the air there is much fresher than ____ in the city.

- A. ones B. one
C. that D. those

【类题 4】 My most famous relative of all, ____ who really left his mark on America, was Reb Sussel, my great grandfather.

- A. one B. the one
C. he D. someone

【类题 5】 — What do you think of the furniture on exhibition?
— Well, great! But I don't think much of ____ you bought.

- A. the one B. it
C. that D. which

辨析 2 embarrass embarrassed embarrassing
embarrassment

embarrass 是及物动词, 意为“使……尴尬/发窘/难为情”, 因此, 后应接人作宾语。如:

He was unwilling to join the two downstairs, for his presence would embarrass Wilson.

I always try to avoid embarrassing students.

embarrassing 是 embarrass 的现在分词形式, 可作定语或表语, 意为“令人尴尬的”。如:

It puts everyone in an embarrassing position.

I don't like making speeches in public, it's so embarrassing.

embarrassed 是 embarrass 的过去分词形式, 意为“感到尴尬的”, 通常用来修饰人, 可作定语、表语或状语。如:

Arthur seemed embarrassed at such a request.

He stood there, embarrassed.

embarrassed 还可用来修饰 smile, expression, look, manner, voice 等名词, 意为“尴尬的”, 表明持有这些 smile, expression, look, manner, voice 的人的状况。如:

He stared at me, with an embarrassed look on his face.

His embarrassed manner as he entered increased her doubt.

embarrassed 与 embarrassing 的区别同样适用于 bored / boring, pleased / pleasing, surprised / surprising, frightened / frightening, interested / interesting 等。

embarrassment 是名词, 不可数, 意为“尴尬, 困窘”。如:
She smiled with embarrassment.

间或可加不定冠词, 表示一定程度。如:

Ann felt a slight embarrassment.

考例 2 He felt really ____ in such an ____ situation.

- A. embarrassing, embarrassed
B. embarrassment, embarrassing
C. embarrassed, embarrassing
D. embarrassed, embarrassed

分析: 两空分别需要用过去分词形式和现在分词形式作表语和定语, 意思分别为“感到尴尬的”和“令人尴尬的”。

答案: C

【类题 6】 The report was so ____ that they were all ____.

- A. inspiring, exciting B. inspiring, excited
C. inspired, excited D. inspired, exciting

【类题 7】 It is believed that if a book is ____, it will surely ____ the readers.

- A. interested, interest
B. interesting, be interested
C. interested, be interesting
D. interesting, interest

【类题 8】 Mr. Smith, ____ of the ____ speech, started to read a novel.

- A. tired, boring B. tiring, bored
C. tired, bored D. tiring, boring

【类题 9】 There appeared a ____ look on her face on hearing the unexpected news.

- A. worrying B. worried
C. being worrying D. being worried

【类题 10】 — How did Bob do in the exams this term?

— Well, his father seems ____ with his results.

- A. pleasing B. please
C. pleased D. being pleased

句式与语法突破

1 — I've just been to my first language class.

— Oh, really? So have I.

这是一种倒装句式, so + be/助动词/情态动词 + 主语, 用以说明另一人或物也是同样情况。此时前面的句子要求必须是肯定句。如:

He came last night. So did I.

= He came last night and so did I.

= He came last night; so did I.

注意: 1) 如果句意不是“……也是如此”, 而仅是对前面内容的肯定或附和, 此时 so = indeed, 句子不使用倒装句式。

如: — It is hot. 天很热。

— So it is. 的确如此。

2) 如果表示宾语按照主语的要求去做了, 则 so 也不置于句首。如: She asked him to close the door. He did so. 她让他把门关上, 他照着做了。

3) 如果前面句子是 and 或 but 连接的并列句, 且两个并列分句主语不一致, 或时态不一致, 或一个为肯定句, 一个为否定句, 则要用 so it is with ... 或 so it is the same with ..., 表示“……也是如此”。如:

Karl Marx was born in Germany, and German was his native language. So it was (the same) with Engels. (主语不一致)

At that time I was a student, but now I'm a teacher. So it is (the same) with my brother. (时态不一致)

I can speak English, but I can't speak Japanese. So it is (the same) with my classmates. (一个为肯定句, 一个为否定句)

4) 如果前面句子是否定句, 则要用 neither 或 nor。如:

He can't swim. Neither/Nor can I.

= He can't swim and neither/nor can I.

= He can't swim; neither/nor can I.

【例 1】— David has made great progress recently.

— _____, and _____.

- A. So he has, so you have
B. So he has, so have you
C. So has he, so have you
D. So has he, so you have

分析: 根据句意, 此处应表示“他确实是进步很大, 你也是”, 所以第一空应该不用倒装, 表示对前面句子的肯定, 第二空应用倒装, 表示另一人也是一样的情况。

答案: B

【类题 1】— You forgot your purse when you went out.

— Good heavens, _____.

- A. so did I
B. so I did
C. I did so
D. I so did

【类题 2】— I would never come to this restaurant again. The food is terrible.

— _____.

A. Nor am I

B. Neither would I

C. Same with me

D. So do I

【类题 3】— She is a good student, and works very hard.

— _____.

A. So it is with him

B. So does he

C. So is he

D. Neither does she

【类题 4】If you go to the supermarket, so _____ I.

A. do

B. am

C. will

D. should

2 动词时态的基本用法

英语共有十六种时态, 其表现形式如下 (以 do 为例)。

	一般时	进行时	完成时	完成进行时
现在	do/does	am/is/are doing	have/has done	have/has been doing
过去	did	was/were doing	had done	had been doing
将来	shall/will do	shall/will be doing	shall/will have done	shall/will have been doing
过去将来	should/would do	should/would be doing	should/would have done	should/would have been doing

(1) 一般现在时

1) 表示现在经常发生的动作或存在的状态, 常与 every day, often, always, once a week, usually, seldom 等时间状语连用。如:

He goes to bed at ten every evening.

We often go to the library.

2) 表示主语的习惯特征、性格、能力等。如:

The machine runs smoothly.

He has great concern for others.

3) 表示客观事实或普遍真理。如:

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

Japan lies to the east of China.

注意, 如果前后文不是一般现在时, 则无法保持主句、从句时态一致。如:

Father told me that light travels faster than sound.

4) 在时间、条件、让步状语从句中表示将来的动作。如:

When you see him, please tell him to come back.

If you fail, you should try again.

5) 表示一个按规定、计划或安排要发生的动作 (仅限于某些表示“来、去、动、停、开始、结束、继续”等的动词),

可以与表示将来时间的状语搭配使用。常见的用法是：飞机、火车、轮船、汽车等定期定点运行的交通方式。如：

The next train leaves at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

How often does this shuttle bus run?

(2) 现在进行时

1) 表示此时此刻或现阶段正在进行的动作。如：

The manager is talking with his colleagues.

We are doing an experiment this week.

2) go, come, leave, start, arrive 等动词的进行时通常与一较近的时间状语连用，表示“计划好要在将来某一时间做某事”。如：

He is leaving for Shanghai tomorrow.

They are coming to see us this coming Sunday.

3) 与频度副词 always, continually, constantly, forever 连用，表示欣赏，厌烦，不满，焦躁，抱怨等。如：

She is always helping others. (表示赞赏)

He is constantly finding fault with what I have done. (表示不满)

(3) 现在完成时

1) 表示动作到现在为止已经完成或刚刚完成，可不用时间状语。如果用，则往往跟表示不定时间的状语连用。如：already, yet, lately, often, rarely, ever, just, up to now, in the past few years, so far, by now 等。

He has already returned that book.

They haven't completed that experiment yet.

2) 表示从过去某时刻开始，持续到现在的动作或情况，并且有可能会继续延续下去。此时经常用延续性动词。时间状语常用 since 加一个过去的时间点，或 for 加一段时间，或 by 加一个现在的时间。如：

I have studied English for three years.

He has worked in the company since he came to the city.

3) 表示发生在过去，但对现在仍有影响的动作或情况。通常用瞬间动词，如：arrive, begin, find, give, lose 等。

如：John has broken his left leg. (他现在左腿不能正常走路了)

Who has opened the door? (现在门是开着的)

4) 在“this is the first/second/ third time that...have/has done...”句型里要用完成时。如：

This is the second time that the products of our company have been shown in the International Exhibition.

5) 句型“It is/ has been... since”所使用的两种时态都正确。如：

It is/ has been 10 years since I last saw him.

(4) 现在完成进行时

表示某一动作开始于过去某一时间，延续或重复地出现至今，或将继续延续至将来。如：

We have been working on this project for over a month now.

My hands are dirty. I have been painting the wall.

(5) 一般过去时

1) 表示过去某个时间发生的动作或情况，常和明确的过去时间状语连用。如：

She bought the bike two years ago.

He was here just now.

2) 表示过去习惯性动作。特别是由 would/used to do 表达的句型，本身表示的就是过去时。如：

The old man would sit on a bench in the quiet park and look at others for hours without doing anything or talking to anybody.

He used to visit his mother once a week.

(6) 过去完成时

表示在过去的某个时间或动作以前已经发生的动作或已经存在的状态。就是我们常说的：表示“过去的过去的动作或状态”。这种逻辑关系常通过上下文体现出来，而不一定受某个时间状语的限制。如：

There had been some one in our room just now, because I noticed a burning cigarette end on the floor when we opened the front door.

虽然时间状语是 just now，似乎应该使用一般过去时，但是“在房间里”这个状态是在“开门”和“注意”这两个过去的动作之前就存在的，所以应该用过去完成时。

在 no sooner...than...和 hardly/scarcely....when... 句型中，主句用过去完成时，从句用一般过去时。

No sooner had he shut his eyes than he got a hard push in his side.

He had hardly got on the train when the train started out.

(7) 过去将来时

1) 表示从过去的某个时间看将要发生的事，主要用于宾语从句中，主句谓语动词为过去时态。如：

I said on Thursday I should see my friend the next day.

I didn't expect that so many people would offer their help.

2) 也可用 was/were to do 或 was/were about to do 表示过去计划好要做或正要做的事。如：

I was told that the press conference was to be held the next day.

I was about to leave when the telephone rang.

(8) 过去进行时

1) 表示在过去一个比较具体的时间正在发生的动作。如：

Mary was listening to light music 10 minutes ago.

2) 与现在进行时一样，过去进行时也可用于一些表示动作的动词，如 go, come, start, leave 等，表示针对过去某一时间即将发生的动作，也可同表示频度的副词连用，表示某种感情色彩。如：

They wanted to know when we were leaving for Beijing.

They were always complaining about the poor living conditions of that time.

(9) 一般将来时

1) 基本结构是 will / shall do。如：

We shall send her a glass hand-made craft as her birthday gift.

2) 有些动词，如：arrive, come, go, leave, open, play, return,

sleep, start, stay 等, 用于 be doing 或 be to do 结构, 与一个表示将来时间的时间状语连用, 可以表示计划好的将来的动作。如:

My mother is coming to visit me next week and is staying here until May.

She is to be seen in the lab on Monday.

3) 表示“打算去……, 要……”时, 可用 be going to do。如:

This is just what I am going to say.

4) 表示“即将、正要”时, 可用 be about to do, 强调近期内或马上要做的事。如:

Don't worry, I am about to make a close examination on you.

5) “be to do”的另外几种用法:

① 该做或不该做的事情 (语气上接近于 should, must, ought to, have to), 表示一种命令、规劝性语气。如:

You are to go to bed and keep quiet, kids. Our guests are arriving in less than 5 minutes.

② 能或不能发生的事情 (类似于 can, may)。

如: How am I to pay such a debt?

③ 用于条件从句“如果……想, 设想” (接近于 if ... want to, 或 if ... should)。如:

If you are to succeed, you should try still harder.

6) 同样可以表示“正要、将要”的句型是 be on the point of doing。如:

The coach is on the point of giving up the game because our team has been scored 7 points.

(10) 将来进行时

强调在将来的某个具体时间正在发生的动作或事情。如:

Don't worry, you won't miss her. She will be wearing a red T-shirt and a white skirt at that time.

(11) 将来完成时

表示从将来的某一时间开始, 延续到另一个将来时间的动作或状态, 或是发生在某个将来时间, 但对其后的另一个将来时间有影响的动作或状态, 常和 by 和 by the time 等表示将来时间的短语或从句连用。如:

By the end of this term, we shall have learned 18 lessons.

When we get there, they will probably have left.

(12) 将来完成进行时

By the end of next month, the project will have been continuing for 3 years.

(13) 过去完成进行时

The patient had been coughing for two months before he came to see the doctor.

(14) 过去将来进行时

The government promised that a new highway would be being built next July.

(15) 过去将来完成时

I believed by the end of that year an advanced version of that software would have been developed, but I was wrong.

(16) 过去将来完成进行时

They said that by the end of the following month, the project would have been being worked for 3 years.

考例 2 Until then, his family _____ from him for six months.

- A. didn't hear B. hasn't heard
C. hasn't been hearing D. hadn't heard

分析: 全句的意思是“到那时为止, 他家里已经有六个月没得到他的消息了。”题中的 then 只表示过去的某一时刻, 不能表示现在时间。由此可以看出, 谓语动词的动作延续到过去的某一时刻才完成, 因此谓语要用过去完成时, 答案是 D。因为一般过去时只表示过去发生的事情或存在的状态, 所以不能与时间状语 for six months 连用, 因此排除 A。现在完成进行时表示过去某时刻继续到现在或现在还在进行的动作, 现在完成时表示从过去某一时刻到现在为止发生的动作, 与题意不符, 所以不能选 B 和 C。

答案: D

【类题 5】 My uncle _____ the Party in 1978. He _____ for over 16 years.

- A. joined, has joined the Party
B. joined, has been a Party member
C. has joined, has been the Party
D. has joined, has been in the Party

【类题 6】 Yesterday when we left, they _____ a meeting.

- A. have B. had
C. are having D. were having

【类题 7】 Most matter _____ three states: solid, liquid and gas.

- A. have B. has
C. are D. is

【类题 8】 He _____ to see you before he _____ Shanghai for Wuhan.

- A. goes, leaves B. will go, leaves
C. goes, will leave D. will go, will leave

【类题 9】 When I arrived, the meeting _____ for half an hour.

- A. had begun B. began
C. had been on D. has been on

【类题 10】 Hello! I _____ you _____ in London. How long have you been here?

- A. don't know, were B. hadn't known, are
C. haven't known, are D. didn't know, were

3. 动名词作宾语

英语中有些动词及动词短语, 后面要接动名词作宾语。如:

admit, avoid, appreciate, consider, enjoy, escape, excuse, fancy, imagine, finish, deny, keep, mind, miss, pardon, practise, prevent, risk, delay, suggest, understand, be busy, be worth, feel like, give up, insist on, keep on, stand, put off, have difficult/trouble (in), have a good/wonderful/hard time (in), spend time (in) 及以 to 结尾的动词短语 be used to, lead to, devote oneself to, go back to, object to, get down to, pay attention to, look forward to 等。

We all missed seeing the film because of the bad weather.

They really had a hard time persuading him to accept the position.

考例 3 He didn't seem to mind _____ TV while he was trying to study.

- A. them to watch B. that they watch
C. their watching D. watching

分析: mind 后要接动名词作宾语, 而 watch 的逻辑主语

不是主句的主语, 因此需要在前面加上其逻辑主语 their 或 them.

答案: C

【类题 11】— There is a story here in the paper about a 110-year-old man.

— My goodness! I can't imagine _____ that old.

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

【类题 12】Isn't it time you got down to _____ the papers?

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

【类题 13】I really can't understand _____ her like that.

- A. you treating B. you to treat
C. why treat D. you treat

【类题 14】According to a recent U.S. survey, children spend up to 25 hours a week _____ TV.

- A. to watch B. to watching
C. watching D. watch

【类题 15】The man insisted _____ a taxi for me even though I told him I lived nearby.

- A. find B. to find
C. finding D. on finding

【类题 16】The discovery of new evidence led to _____.

- A. the thief having caught
B. catch the thief
C. the thief being caught
D. the thief to be caught

金题演练

I. 单项选择

1. It is rather _____ that many of us still do not know that many rare species are in danger.

- A. embarrassed B. embarrassing
C. bored D. boring

2. When I was five years old, I was told that the Yangtze River _____ into the Pacific Ocean.

- A. flowed B. flows
C. has flowed D. was flowing

3. We can _____ the whole class _____ seven groups.

- A. divide, from B. separate, from
C. divide, into D. separate, into

4. The day they had been looking forward _____ at last.

- A. to come B. to coming
C. to came D. have come

5. You should know I'm busy. I _____ my paper for a month.

- A. worked on B. am working on
C. have been working on D. have worked on

6. Congratulations! You _____ in English this term.

- A. are making a progress
B. are making progress
C. made a great progress
D. have made a rapid progress

7. America has both state schools and private schools, and _____.

- A. so is China
B. so China does
C. the same is true to China
D. the same is true of China

8. _____ you are not feeling well, you may stay at home.

- A. For B. As
C. Even D. Although

9. Adam, if you didn't waste that much time, you would be _____ with the coming examination now.

- A. popular B. relaxed
C. patient D. busy

10. — Would you mind opening the door?

- _____
A. Yes, please B. With pleasure
C. Go ahead D. It's up to you

11. The World Wide Web is sometimes jokingly called the World Wide Wait because it _____ be very slow.

- A. should B. must
C. will D. can

12. Please make sure that the house _____ properly locked.

- A. is B. should be
C. will be D. must be

13. Americans eat _____ vegetables per person today as they did in 1910.

- A. more than twice
B. as twice as many
C. twice as many as
D. more than twice as many

14. We were in _____ when we left that we forgot the airline tickets.

- A. a rush so anxious B. a such anxious rush
C. so an anxious rush D. such an anxious rush

15. _____ it will be when we all go for a picnic together on Saturday morning!

- A. How fun B. What fun
C. What a great fun D. How great a fun

II. 完形填空

June is always a sad time for Senior 3 students. After 16 a big test, they depart (分开) to realize their dreams in different ways. It's a 17 time when students have to say goodbye to carefree high school days and close friends.

People always say that teenage friendships are the most precious (珍贵的). Kids are too young to understand 18 friendships. In high school days, we 19 each other's secrets. We discuss news from everywhere. The 20 of friendship become deeply rooted. 21 many of us don't realize this

until we enter 22. One of my friends, Yang Ping, experienced how 23 the friendship with high school friends can be. "It was my high school friend who 24 me to get through the darkest days in my life," said the 27-year-old girl.

In 2004 Yang 25 her job in Beijing. Yang's best friend was 26 in a college dormitory (宿舍) and took her 27. Each night the two girls shared a narrow single bed, chatting and crying. "I'll never forget her care and 28, which helped me out of the darkness," said Yang. In fact we didn't realize the friendship had been 29 in each other's heart. During the past 10 years, whenever I needed help or wanted to 30 out my unhappiness, she has 31 been there at the other end of a 32.

It is true that friends come and go. But never 33 the ones who have been there for you. Take a 34 look at those now around you; they could be the most precious treasure (财富) you 35 in your whole life.

16. A. taking B. passing C. caring D. giving
 17. A. busy B. happy C. hard D. good
 18. A. new B. useful C. real D. other
 19. A. hold B. share C. get D. enjoy
 20. A. soil B. seeds C. light D. fruits
 21. A. Whether B. Then C. But D. Although
 22. A. school B. college C. society D. company
 23. A. friendly B. strong C. light D. worth
 24. A. taught B. carried C. caused D. helped
 25. A. lost B. got C. accepted D. missed
 26. A. working B. staying C. studying D. playing
 27. A. after B. in C. away D. out
 28. A. smile B. encouragement
 C. words D. friends
 29. A. built B. taken C. changed D. connected
 30. A. pour B. take C. put D. give
 31. A. often B. never C. seldom D. always
 32. A. desk B. telephone C. room D. bed
 33. A. remind B. consider C. forget D. refuse
 34. A. closer B. quicker C. further D. slower
 35. A. chose B. wished C. understood D. discovered

III. 阅读理解

Many students are planning field trips as spring draws near. Fourteen-year-old Zhou Liqun is busy digging holes along rivers. The girl and her One Piece of Paper Team are planting trees to improve the environment.

They collect waste paper to sell for trees and have set up websites to spread the message of connections between humans and nature. "We want to make environmental protection everyone's habit," says the girl. "Even a piece of paper matters."

Eager to join Zhou in such meaningful work? Now you are offered advice on what to do. Last month, measures for public participation in environmental protection were published by the State Environmental Protection Administration. The special measures are expected to change the light rain of the past into a storm of environmental protection.

Last year's Songhua River pollution acted as an alarm to Chinese people. According to SEPA officials, environmental pollution has become serious, and will continue so for the next 15 years.

A recent survey shows that though most Chinese people care about environmental problems, they don't put their concerns into practice. One reason is that they don't know how. So the newly published measures present information about how to report environmental problems and how to join in the battle against pollution.

Actually there's much you can do in daily life. Buy less to reduce waste. Don't throw away things before you have made the most use of them. Use electricity, water and gas only when necessary. Switch them off when you don't need them.

Everyone can participate in making the planet suitable for future generations. Why not join in and make our world more fantastic?

36. What's the writer's purpose of writing the passage?

- A. To praise Zhou Liqun and her friends.
 B. To remind us that our world is heavily polluted.
 C. To give us advice on how to make environmental protection everyone's habit.
 D. To call on people to join in the fight against the environmental pollution.

37. According to the passage, what does the underlined sentence mean in the third paragraph?

- A. The government is hoping for a heavy storm in order to make our world clean.
 B. People hate that it often rained gently in the past.
 C. The measures are expected to strengthen the action of keeping the world clean.
 D. The measures are sure to work efficiently.

38. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. Zhou Liqun dug holes along rivers.
 B. The students have set up websites.
 C. Buy less to reduce waste in daily life.
 D. We should not use electricity, water and gas any longer.

39. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Songhua River Is in Danger.
 B. Students Improve Environment.
 C. Measures to Reduce Waste.
 D. Pollution Makes Our World Worse.

IV. 书面表达

请根据下面提供的细节, 描写一位在学校虽然很热心, 但却不受欢迎的人——Mr Black, 通过对人物的描写, 说明经常有不礼貌举止的人是不受欢迎的, 一个人应该注意自己的日常行为举止。可以根据想象增加内容, 以使行文流畅。

细节:

1. 随地吐痰。
2. 迟到。
3. 公共场合大声喧哗。
4. 喜欢取笑别人。