



新课标高考总复习
2011年

夺冠之路

—— 学生用书 ——



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N **英语** English 1

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前言

新一轮教育改革浪潮席卷全国,为了适应这一新的教育形势,进一步提高教育教学质量,让学生尽快适应新教材的学习,应广大学子的要求,我们特邀了几大课改省区的一线高级教师,本着课程改革的精神,精益求精,编写了这套符合新课标要求,适合学生使用的《夺冠之路》系列丛书。

本丛书编写体现以下特色:

1. 采用“书加卷”的编写形式,注重基础,勇于创新

本系列丛书在编写时充分考虑到实际教学的需要,运用了“书加卷”这一灵活的编写体例。“书”——讲解部分,内容源于教材,紧扣基础知识,贴近学生,贴近课堂,在注重基础知识的同时,力求深研教材,并在一定程度上突破教材,积极创新。“卷”——综合测试卷,在打牢双基的同时,提高学生的学习能力和应试能力。

2. 讲练结合,科学实用,步步为营,循序渐进

本系列丛书采用实用的讲练结合模式,依据新教材《课程标准》和《考试大纲》的要求,遵循“适度”“适量”的编写原则,合理安排题型及题量,合理控制难易程度,知识讲解及练习题的设计由浅入深,由易到难,层层推进,步步为营,学生能迅速入门,轻松吸收。综合测试部分设置了合理的时间和分值,方便教师批阅,有利于学生了解自身的能力和水平。

3. 详细精练的思维点拨,注重培养解题能力

“书”的讲解答案和“卷”的练习答案精解精析,突出要点和解题方法,尽可能多地提供解题技巧,注重重点、难点、疑点,帮助学生提高解题能力。

本系列丛书凝结了几大课改省区一线高级教师们的心血和汗水,教师们审时度势,以一种全新的视角和理念,精辟诠释高中新教材,敏锐洞察高考新动向,助您高考路上一路夺冠!

尽管我们在编写过程中力求精益求精,历时数月,反复校审,但仍难免存在一些错误和疏漏,真诚希望广大读者朋友指正,《夺冠之路》愿与您一路同行!

编者

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必修(一) Units 1 - 5

Unit 1 Friendship

考纲诠释

锁定目标 扬帆启航



类别	考 纲 要 求	
课 标 必 备 词 汇	1. _____ adj. 不安的;心烦意乱的 vt. (____,____)使不安;使心烦 2. _____ vt. 不理睬;忽视 3. _____ vt. &vi. (使)平静/镇定 4. _____ vt. (使)担忧;涉及;关系到 n. 担心;关注;(利害)关系 5. _____ adj. 松的;松开的 6. _____ adj. 德国的;德国人的; 德语的 n. 德国人;德语 7. _____ n. 连续;系列 8. _____ adv. 在户外;在野外 9. _____ n. 黄昏;傍晚 10. _____ vi. 打雷;雷鸣 n. 雷;雷声 11. _____ adj. 整个的;完全的 12. _____ n. 能力;力量;权力 13. _____ n. 窗帘;门帘;幕布 14. _____ adj. 积满灰尘的 15. _____ n. 伙伴;合作者;合伙人	16. _____ vi. 安家;定居;停留 vt. 使定居;安排;解决 17. _____ vt. &vi. 遭受;忍受;经历 18. _____ n. 公路;大路 19. _____ vi. &vt. 痊愈;恢复; 重新获得 20. _____ vi. &vt. 捆扎;包装 n. 包裹 21. _____ n. 手提箱;衣箱 22. _____ n. 大衣;外套 23. _____ n. 十几岁的青少年 24. _____ adv. 确实如此;确切地 25. _____ vi. 不同意 26. _____ adj. 感激的;表示谢意的 27. _____ n. &vt. 不喜欢;厌恶 28. _____ n. 提示;技巧;尖;尖端;小费 vt. 倾斜;翻倒 29. _____ vt. 交换 30. _____ n. 项目;条款
重 点 短 语	1. _____ 合计 2. _____ (使)平静下来;(使)镇定下来 3. _____ 不得不;必须 4. _____ 关心;挂念 5. _____ 遛狗 6. go through _____ 7. set down _____ 8. a series of _____ 9. on purpose _____ 10. in order to _____	11. _____ 在黄昏时刻 12. _____ 面对面地 13. _____ 不再... 14. _____ 遭受;患病 15. _____ 对……厌烦 16. pack (sth) up _____ 17. get along with _____ 18. fall in love _____ 19. join in _____
重 点 句 型	1. _____ the first time in a year and a half _____ I'd seen the night face to face... 这是一年半以来我第一次看夜晚..... 2. I _____ it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors _____ I've grown so crazy about _____ 我不知道这是不是我长久无法出门的缘故,我变得对一切与大自然有关的事物都无比狂热。 3. She and her family hid away for nearly twenty - five months _____ 她和她的家人躲藏了两年多之后才被发现。	





自我校对:

- 一、词汇 1. upset, upset, upset 2. ignore 3. calm
4. concern 5. loose 6. German 7. series 8. out-
doors 9. dusk 10. thunder 11. entire 12. power
13. curtain 14. dusty 15. partner 16. settle 17. suffer
18. highway 19. recover 20. pack 21. suitcase
22. overcoat 23. teenager 24. exactly 25. disagree
26. grateful 27. dislike 28. tip 29. swap 30. item

- 二、短语 1. add up 2. calm(…) down 3. have
got to 4. be concerned about 5. walk the
dog 6. 经历;经受 7. 记下;放下;登记 8. 一连串
的;一系列;一套 9. 故意 10. in order to 11. at
dusk 12. face to face 13. no longer/not… any
longer 14. suffer from 15. be tired of 16. 将(东西)
装箱打包 17. 与……相处;进展 18. 相爱;爱上 19.
参加;加入

- 三、句型 1. It was ; that 2. wonder if; for
so long that; everything to do with nature 3.
before they were discovered

知识清单

吸取精华 轻松上场

一、重点单词

1. **upset** adj. 心烦意乱;不安的;不适的;
vt. (**upset, upset**) 使不安;使心烦

归纳拓展

be upset at / about 对……而感到不安

have an upset stomach 肠胃不舒服

upset the plan 打乱计划

The huge waves upset their boat.

巨浪打翻了他们的船。

易混辨析

upset, nervous 和 anxious

1) upset 指对一些不好的事情而感到不安和心烦。

2) nervous 指在事情发展的过程中紧张害怕的感
觉。3) anxious 指由于害怕某事发生或不发生而感到
焦虑。

活学即用

用 upset, nervous 和 anxious 填空

1. I am always _____ when I have to make a
speech.

2. He was horribly _____ over her illness.

3. Your mother will be _____ until she hears
you're safe.

课堂小练

1. —My parents were out of work last week, and I
failed in the exam yesterday.

— _____ But never let yourself down!

A. It doesn't matter.

B. Not at all.

C. What can I do for you?

D. It's really upsetting!

2. **ignore** vt. 不理睬;忽视

归纳拓展

ignorance n. 无知

out of / through ignorance 出于无知

in ignorance 无知

ignorant adj. 愚昧的;无知的

be ignorant of/about 不知道

课堂小练

1. Accidents often happen to those who _____ the
traffic rules.

A. observe B. obey C. neglect D. ignore

2. Most people there received so little education that
they were _____ of the law. As a result, they caused
many troubles and hurt a lot of _____ people.

A. innocent; indifferent B. ignorant; innocent

C. innocent; ignorant D. ignorant; indifferent

3. **concern** vt. (使)担忧;涉及;关系到

u. n. 关心;关注;(利害)关系;

c. n 所关注的事;有利害关系的事

归纳拓展

concerned adj. 担心的;相关的;有关的;关心的;
在乎的

be concerned about/ for 对……关心,关注

be concerned with 与……有关系

as far as I'm concerned 就我而言,依我看来

as far as sth concerned 就某事而言

concerning prep. 关于(= as concerns)

课堂小练

1. Anything that _____ Mr Green interests me.

A. concerns

B. matters

C. importances

D. subjects

2. _____ I am concerned, some other arrangement



● 锁定目标 一路夺冠 ●

would have been better.

- A. So far B. As for
C. So far from D. As far as

3. _____ the right decision _____ the future is probably the most important thing we will do in our lives.

- A. Making; concerned B. Make; concerning
C. To make; concerned D. Making; concerning

4. **calm** vt. & vi. (使) 平静; (使) 镇定

adj. 平静的; 镇静的, 沉着的

归纳拓展

- 1) with calm 镇静地。
2) calm down (使) 安静下来; (使) 镇定下来

易混辨析

calm, quiet, silent 和 still

1) calm 用来指天气、水和水面时表示风平浪静; 指人时表示不激动、不紧张、心平气和。

2) quiet 表示“宁静”“安静”“寂静”, 侧重没有响声, 没有噪音和没有动静。

3) silent 意思是“沉默”“不发言”“不说话”, 常指人不发出声音。

4) still 作形容词意思是“不动的”, 侧重一动不动, 强调“静止状态”。

活学即用

用 calm, quiet, silent 和 still 填空

1. The old man stood quite _____, except that his lips moved slightly.
2. He is _____ about the accident.
3. One man shouted at the boy, “Be _____, boy! What’s the matter with you?”
4. He remained _____ in the face of cruel enemy.

课堂小练

1. He tried to be _____, but his trembling hands gave him away.

- A. quiet B. still C. silent D. calm

2. One should keep _____ when facing danger.

- A. quiet B. calm C. still D. silent

5. **settle** vi. 安家; 定居; 停留

vt. 使定居; 安排; 解决

归纳拓展

settle down 安静下来; 安居。

settle down to do/doing sth. 着手做……

settler n. 移民

settlement n. 定居点; 移民

课堂小练

1. —Why do you look sad?

—There are so many problems _____.

A. remaining to settle

B. remained settling

C. remaining to be settled

D. remained to be settled

2. The internal affairs of each country should be _____ by its own people.

A. settled

B. elected

C. attracted

D. developed

6. **suffer** vt. & vi. 忍受; 经历; 遭受

归纳拓展

1) suffer 作及物动词时, 其意思是“受苦(痛/损失)”, 其宾语常常是 pain, loss, punishment, wrong, hardship, disappointment, injustice (不公正), grief (悲痛), insult (侮辱), defeat (击败) 等。

2) suffer from 遭受; 患病

课堂小练

1. For many weeks we had been _____ horses and oxen _____ heat, thirst and starvation.

A. accustomed to see; suffered

B. accustomed to seeing; suffered

C. accustomed to see; suffering

D. accustomed to seeing; suffering

2. The discovery of the new drug is of great significance to people _____ from heart problems.

A. suffered

B. suffering

C. suffer

D. suffers

二、重点短语

1. **add up to** 总共有, 总计达

归纳拓展

add to 增加

add ... to ... 把... 添加到...

add sth up/together 合计; 把... 相加

add up to 合计, 总计

add that ... 补充说……

易混辨析

add 和 increase

1) add 意为“增加, 添加”。





2) increase 意为“增加,增大,增多”,表示在数量、产量、尺寸、程度方面的增加。

活学即用

用 add 和 increase 的适当形式填空

1. His employer has _____ his wages.

2. Please _____ my name to the list

课堂小练

1. _____ is known to us all, good friends _____ happiness and value to life.

A. It; add

B. As; add

C. It; add to

D. As; add to

2. The woods and the new river through the campus _____ the beauty of this world-famous university.

A. add up

B. add to

C. are added up

D. are added to

3. That year his total income, with his reward _____, _____ 12,000 yuan.

A. added to; added up to

B. added; added to

C. added up to; added

D. adds to; adds up to

2. join in 参加, 加入

易混辨析

join, join in, take part in 和 attend

四者都可表示“参加”,但各自的含义及宾语有别:

1) join 参加或加入某团体、组织、整体。

2) join in 参加某项活动,尤其是指参加正在进行的活动,还可用 join sb. in sth. 的结构,且 in 还可作副词。

3) take part in 参加某项活动,无特殊意义。

4) attend 参加(meeting, party, school, class 等)。

活学即用

用 join, join in, take part in 和 attend 适当形式填空

1. He didn't _____ the meeting yesterday.

2. Why not _____ us in the walk?

3. He _____ the army in 1798.

4. China began to _____ the Olympic Games in 1932.

3. go through 经历(困难、痛苦等),经过(某个阶段)

归纳拓展

1) = experience 经历,经受

2) = study or examine closely 仔细检查

3) = use up or get through 用完;做完

4) = read through 浏览,查阅

5) = pass(through); get passed 通过;经过

与 go 有关的短语:

go about 着手干;四处走动;(故事等)流传

go against 反对;违背;对……不利

go over 检查/复习

go on with sth. 继续

go without sth. 忍受;没有某事物也行

go away/out 出去;离开

go after sb./sth. 设法追求某人/得到某物

go ahead 不犹豫地进行

go in for 参加(考试或比赛);爱好

go wrong/mad 出毛病/疯了

go up (价格等)上涨;出现

课堂小练

There's no beer left and the pubs are shut so you'll have to _____.

A. go out

B. go off

C. go without

D. go through

4. set down 写下,记下

归纳拓展

1) set sth. down 记下;登记;放下;规定

set sb. down (司机)停下来让(乘客)下车

set sb down as 意为“把……认为是……”;

set down to 意为“把……归因于……”

2) set free 释放

set off 出发;动身;引爆;引发

set out 出发;陈列;(to do)开始着手干……;

set up 建立;创立;竖立

set about doing 着手;开始做……

set back (把钟表)往回拨;耽误

set an example to 为……树立榜样

set aside 保留;储蓄

set forward 促进;提出

set forth 阐明

set foot in 到达;踏上

set loose 解开;释放

be set in 以……为背景

set up 设立;创立;建立

课堂小练



The manager told the assistants to _____ all the customers' names and address.

- A. set out B. set about
C. set up D. set down

5. get along with sb. (与某人)相处……

归纳拓展

1. get along with 用法如下:

1) get along/ on with sb; 与……相处; “相处得好”
用 get along/ on well / nicely with

2) get along/ on with sth; ……进展; “进展得好”用
get along/ on well/ nicely with

3) get along 生活下去, 过活

2. 有关 get 的短语

get about/ around (消息) 传开

get… across 讲清楚; (使) 被领会

get away from… 离开; 脱身

get away with 做(坏事)未受惩罚

get… back 收回; 找回

get… down 记下来; 使悲伤; 使沮丧

get down to 认真做; 开始着手做

get in 到达; 收割

get into (使) 陷入; 习惯于

get on… 上车/船/飞机等; 继续进行; 相处

get over… 克服; 摆脱

get rid of… 消灭; 摆脱; 除掉

get through… (电话) 接通; 用完; 通过

get together 聚会; 联欢

课堂小练

I used to quarrel a lot with my parents, but now we _____ well.

- A. get about B. get along
C. get in D. get over

6. in order to 为了……

易混辨析

in order to 和 so as to

1) in order to 与 so as to 两个短语的意思都是“为了(做)……, 以便(做)……”, 用于引导目的状语。in order to 常可以用 so as to 来替代。

2) 在表示否定的目的时 in order (not) to do 通常放在句前和句中; so as (not) to do 通常放在句中。在目的状语从句中, 常用情态 may, might, can, could, will, would 和 should。

易混辨析

in order to 和 in order that

1) in order to 为短语后接动词;

2) in order that 接从句。

活学即用

用 in order to, in order that 或 so as to 填空

1. I started out early _____ catch the early bus.

2. She came to the market early _____ she could buy fresh vegetables.

3. _____ make himself heard by all, the speaker raised his voice.

三、重点句型

1. It was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face…

这是一年半以来我第一次看夜晚……

It was the first time in a year and a half that… 是个典型的强调句, 强调的是 the first time in a year and a half, 其意为“一年半中的第一次”。其重要的语言点: It was the first/second/third… time (that) sb. had done, 意思为“某人第一(二、三……)次做了某事”。

归纳拓展

1) It/This/That is the + 序数词 + time that 定语从句(用现在完成时)

It/This/That was the + 序数词 + time that 定语从句(用过去完成时)

It is (high) + time that 定语从句(用过去时, 属于虚拟语气)

2) face to face 意为“面对面, 相对”, 在句中作方式状语, 常与 with 搭配。face - to - face 则是复合形容词, 常在句中作定语, 意为“面对面的”。

We must have a face - to - face struggle against the enemy. 我们必须和敌人进行面对面的斗争。

归纳拓展

相似的短语有:

heart to heart 贴心地, 坦诚地

shoulder to shoulder 肩并肩地

back to back 背靠背地

hand in hand 手拉手地

arm in arm 臂挽臂地

2. I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature.

我不知道这是因为长久无法出门的缘故,





我变得对一切与大自然有关的事物都无比狂热。

1) 句子中用完成时态,在短语“...for so long that I've grown...”中使用了“so...that...”结构,引导结果状语从句,意思为“如此……以致……”。

2) I wonder if/whether 这是一个口语中常用的句型,意为“我不知是否……”。如:

I wonder if it will rain tomorrow. 我不知道明天会不会下雨。

注意:有时会把 I wonder 当作附加句,置于问句之后。如:

Is it possible, I wonder? = I wonder if it is possible. 我想知道的是,那到底可能吗?

3) It's because...中, because 引导的是一个表语从句,而且只能用 because 来引导,不能用 since, as 或 for。但是在 the reason...is that 中,不能用 because 来引导表语从句。如:

The reason why he was absent was that his car broke down on the way.

他缺席的原因是他的车半路上抛锚了。

归纳拓展

so that 的主要用法有:

① 引导结果状语从句,so that 前面要用逗号。如:

He drank a lot at the party last night, so that his car hit a cyclist on the way home.

他昨晚在晚会上喝得太多,结果回家途中他的车撞到了一个骑自行车的人。

② 引导目的状语从句,常和 can, could, may, might, would 等情态动词连用。如:

Speak clearly so that we may understand you. 讲话要清楚,以便我们能明白。

易混辨析

(1) so...that...和 such...that...

so...that...结构中 so 修饰形容词或副词。常用结构为:

so + adj. / adv. + that...

so + adj. + a(n) + 单数名词 + that...

so many/few + 可数名词复数 + that...

so much/little + 不可数名词 + that...

such...that...结构中 such 修饰名词。常用结构为:

such + a(n) + 单数名词 + that...

such + adj. + 名词复数/不可数名词 + that...

课堂小练

She is _____ advanced a teacher and _____

good leader that we all like her.

A. so; such a

B. such; so

C. such; such a

D. so; so

(2) because, as, since 与 for

1) because 语气最强,所表示的是 why 的直接理由或原因。若说话人认为事因已较清楚,主要是为了表明语言或思维上的因果关系就用 as 或 since;

2) as 是大家共知的原因;

3) since 是指既定事实,常可译为“既然”;

4) for 是并列连词,两个分句之间,有时并不存在因果关系,此时 for 分句只是说话人为了对前面的分句所表示的事实进行推论时而主观设立的一种论据。for 从句须置主句后。

活学即用

用 because, as, since 与 for 填空

1. _____ everyone is here, let's begin.

2. _____ it is raining hard, we'll have to stay at home.

3. It rained last night, _____ the ground is wet this morning.

4. He was late that morning. It was _____ he had missed the first bus.

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

她和她的家人躲藏了两年多之后才被发现。

1) hide away 躲藏;隐藏。如:

The toys were hidden away under the bed, where the children would not find them.

玩具藏在床下,孩子们是找不到那个地方的。

2) before they were discovered 是时间状语从句,直译成汉语是“在他们被发现前”。

归纳拓展

before 引导时间状语从句构成的惯用句型很多。考查点也很灵活,下面我们对它作为从属连词的用法进行一下重点归纳:

1) 表示“在……之前就……”。如:

Mary had finished her homework before her mother returned. 玛丽在她妈妈回来之前就完成作业了。

2) 表示“过了多久后才……;动作进行到什么程度才……”。如:

They worked day and night about three days before everything returned to normal.

他们不分昼夜地工作了三天,才使得一切恢复正



常。

3)表示“来不及;尚未……就……”。这时常与情态动词 can/could 连用。如:

Before I could get in a word, he had measured me. 我还没来得及插话,他就给我量了身。

3)表示“不知不觉就……;还没弄清就……”。如:

Time passed quickly and three months went by before I knew it. 时间过得真快,不知不觉三个月已过去了。

5)用于句型“It was + 时间段 + before…”,表示“过了多久才……”。如:

It was three days before he came back. 过了三天他才回来。

6)用于句型“It was not long + before…”,意为“不久就……”。如:

It was not long before he got a rise in the company. 不久他在公司获得了晋升。

7)用于句型“It will be (not) + 时间段 + before…”表示“要过多久/不久……才……”。如:

It will not be long before we get used to the new school life. 不久我们会习惯新的学校生活了。

8)表示“否则;以免”。如:

I will write it down before I forget it. 我要把它写下来,以免忘了。

9)(宁可……而)不愿

I'd die before I apologized to them! 我宁死也不向他们道歉!

注意: before 作从属连词,引导时间状语从句时,要用一般现在时代替将来时。

决胜考场

胸有成竹 圆您梦想

一、名题导析

【例 1】The thought of going back home was _____ kept him happy while he was working abroad.

- A. that B. all that
C. all what D. which

考点透视 本题考查定语从句引导词的用法。

选项	名师点金	结论
A	结合选项可判断本句中主句缺表语,从句缺主语,如选 that,即为表语从句,而 that 引导表语从句,不在从句中作成分。	×
B	本句中 that 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 all, all 在主句中作表语。	✓
C	what 不能引导定语从句。	×
D	which 引导表语从句意为“哪一个”,与句意不符。	×

思路指引 定语从句在高考中是一个较为重要的部分,此类题目往往考查关系代词和关系副词的用法,做此类题目时,(1)判断关系词在从句中所作的成分;(2)看先行词是表“人”还是表“物”;是指“时间”还是指“地点”;另外也要注意限制性和非限制性定语从句的区别。

【例 2】She went to the bookstore and bought _____.
A. dozen books B. dozens books
C. dozen of books D. dozens of books

考点透视 考查短语用法。

选项	名师点金	结论
A	dozen 若用单数,前边应有具体的数字。	×
B	dozens 需和 of 连用表示粗略的数目。	×
C	dozen 和 of 连用时应用复数形式。	×
D	dozen 的复数和 of 连用表示粗略的数目。	✓

思路指引 对于数词的考查在高考中不是重点,但要注意与数词有关的一些内容会经常出现,如 hundred, million, thousand, billion, dozen, score 等和 of 连用,表示粗略的数目时需复数;分数和百分数 + 名词作主语时句子谓语动词的单复数要取决于名词的单复数。

【例 3】—Your job _____ open for your return.
—Thanks.
A. will be kept B. will keep
C. had kept D. had been kept

考点透视 本题考查被动语态的将来时,其结构为





will/shall/be going to be done,句意为:—你的工作将被保留到你回来。—谢谢。

选项	名师点金	结论
A	Your job 与 keep 之间是被动关系,要用被动语态,时间是将来,因此用被动语态的将来时。	✓
B	时态不对,因为 your job 与 keep 之间是被动关系。	×
C	时态和语态都不对。	×
D	过去完成时的动作发生在过去的过去,当上下文中没有过去时间提示时,是不能单独使用的。	×

思路指引 解决此类问题的办法是:根据句子的主动动作的承受者还是发出者决定语态;根据句子所表示的意思决定时态。

二、真题回放

1. (2009·全国卷 I) Let's go to _____ cinema — that'll take your mind off the problem for _____ while.

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

【答案】 B

【解析】 考查冠词。go to the cinema 属于固定词组, the cinema 表示泛指的电影院; for a while 表示短暂的时间,“一会儿”。句意是“咱们去看电影吧,这样就会暂时忘记这个烦恼”。

2. (2009·北京卷) You may use the room as you like _____ you clean it up afterwards.

- A. so far as B. so long as
C. in case D. even if

【答案】 B

【解析】 考查状语从句的用法。该句话的意思是:只要你后来把房子打扫干净,你就可以按照你喜欢的方式使用这间房子。as long as = so long as 只要。

3. (2009·山东卷) I felt so bad all day yesterday that I decided this morning I couldn't face _____ day like that.

- A. other B. another
C. the other D. others

【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考查与 other 相关的单词的区别,由题

意知:我昨天一整天感到很糟糕,以至于我今天早晨决定我不会面对那样的一天。是指在未来的日子中的一天,故用 another.

4. (2009·陕西卷) This is the first time we _____ a film in the cinema together as a family.

- A. see B. had seen
C. saw D. have seen

【答案】 D

【解析】 考查动词时态。the + 序数词 + time 引导的时间状语从句中动词时态用完成时,有参照动词 is 可知此处用现在完成时,选 D。

夺冠训练

平时磨剑 考时夺冠

一、单词拼写,根据首字母或汉语提示完成句子。(10分)

1. Her husband has gone abroad on business. She is quite _____ (担心的) about him.
2. The news quite _____ (使苦恼) him last night.
3. I think it is wrong of you to i _____ your parents' advice.
4. His reason was not _____ (完全地) clear.
5. Some animals have the p _____ to see in the dark.
6. He has _____ (恢复) and will start to work next week.
7. He spends a lot of time o _____.
8. The h _____ is convenient and can help you save a lot of time.
9. I _____ (不同意) with her about where to spend our holidays.
10. The magazines are p _____ in the newspapers.

二、单项选择(15分)

1. Leona Lewis, who came out _____ first in a British talent show, turned _____ super star.
A. /; / B. the; a
C. the; the D. /; the
2. —Hi! Judy. You are 18! That's really _____ to be proud of.
—Thanks a lot. Glad to be an adult.
A. everything B. something
C. anything D. nothing



3. —Did you call on any of your old friends when you returned to your hometown?
—_____ of them. They were all very busy.
A. None B. Nobody
C. Both D. Neither
4. He felt _____ duty to work for human rights and progress.
A. it his B. his
C. that is a D. it is his
5. How long do you think it will be _____ the computer company puts forward a new product?
A. before B. since
C. until D. that
6. It is _____ the old clock that the old man spent the whole afternoon with me yesterday afternoon.
A. to repair B. repaired
C. repairs of D. repairing
7. —I'm afraid I'll keep you waiting a while longer.
—_____ I can wait all my life only if you can work it out for me.
A. Well, excuse me B. Oh, come on
C. Well, let it alone D. Oh, my god
8. Foreign media _____ the government's response to the Sanlu Scandal. There is still hope for Chinese food industry.
A. think well of B. think high of
C. speak ill of D. think badly of
9. —Mom, what did your doctor say?
—He advised me to live _____ the air is fresher.
A. in where B. in which
C. the place where D. where
10. I was to have visited the Palace Museum last week, but something unexpected _____ to my father.
A. had happened B. happened
C. have happened D. was happened
11. —Have you called 119?
—As soon as I saw the smoke, I called the firemen. but they _____ yet.
A. didn't arrive B. hadn't arrived
C. haven't arrived D. wouldn't arrive
12. —Did Mary go to the exhibition yesterday?
—Yes. but she _____ at home.
A. may have stayed B. must stay
C. should have stayed D. was staying

13. The children vary considerably in learning these lessons. _____, we make the teaching plans different accordingly.
A. Because this reason B. It is because
C. As a result of D. For this reason
14. Always _____ by the parents, John feels sad in the heart but he doesn't show it.
A. ignoring B. ignored
C. being ignored D. to be ignoring
15. Mr Johnson always carries a notebook, in which he _____ everything that happens.
A. sets down B. settles down
C. comes down D. breaks down

三、完型填空 (30 分)

A Strange Greeting, a True Feeling Last week I was invited to a doctor's meeting at the Ruth hospital for incurables. In one of the wards a patient, an old man, got up shakily from his bed and moved towards me. I could see that he hadn't long to 1, but he came up to me and placed his right foot close mine on the floor.

"Frank!" I cried in astonishment. He couldn't 2, as I knew, but all the time 3 his foot against mine.

My 4 raced back more than thirty years to the 5 days of 1941, when I was a student in London. The 6 was an air-raid shelter, in which I and about hundred other people slept every night. Two of the regulars were Mrs. West and her son Frank.

7 wartime problems, we shelter-dwellers got to 8 each other very well. Frank West 9 me because he wasn't 10, not even at birth. His mother told me he was 37 then, but he had 11 of a mind than a baby has. His "12" consisted of rough sounds—sounds of pleasure or anger and 13 more. Mrs. West, then about 75, was a strong, capable woman, as she had to be, of course, because Frank 14 on her entirely. He needed all the 15 of a baby.

One night a policeman came and told Mrs. West that her house had been flattened by a 500-pounder. She 16 nearly everything she owned.

When that sort of thing happened, the rest of us helped the 17 ones. So before we 18 that morning, I stood beside Frank and 19 my right foot against his. They were about the same size. That night, then, I





took a pair of shoes to the shelter for frank. But as soon as he saw me he came running and placed his right foot against mine. After that, his 20 to me was always the same.

1. A. work B. stay C. live D. expect
2. A. answer B. speak C. smile D. laugh
3. A. covering B. moving C. fighting D. pressing
4. A. minds B. memories C. thoughts D. brains
5. A. better B. dark C. younger D. old
6. A. cave B. place C. sight D. scene
7. A. Discussing B. Solving C. Sharing D. Suffering
8. A. learn from B. talk to C. help D. know
9. A. needed B. recognized C. interested D. encouraged
10. A. normal B. common C. unusual D. quick
11. A. more B. worse C. fewer D. less
12. A. word B. speech C. sentence D. language
13. A. not B. no C. something D. nothing
14. A. fed B. kept C. lived D. depended
15. A. attention B. control C. treatment D. management
16. A. lost B. needed C. destroyed D. left
17. A. troublesome B. unlucky C. angry D. unpopular
18. A. separated B. went C. reunited D. returned
19. A. pushed B. tried C. showed D. measured
20. A. nodding B. greeting C. meeting D. acting

四、阅读理解(10分)

(2010·全国卷I)

I suddenly heard an elephant crying as though frightened. Looking down I immediately recognized that something was wrong and ran down to the edge of the near bank. There I saw Ma Shwe with her three-month-old calf struggling in the fast-rising water and it was a life-and-death struggle. Her calf was floating and screaming with fear. Ma Shwe was as near to the far bank as she could get, holding her whole body against the rushing water and keeping the calf pressed against her huge body. Every now and then the rushing water would sweep the calf away.

There was a sudden rise in the water and the calf was washed clean over the mother's body and was gone. Ma Shwe turned quickly to reach it and pressed the calf with her head and trunk(象鼻) against the rocky bank. Then with a huge effort she picked it up in her trunk and tried until she

was able to place it on a narrow shelf of rock.

Just at this moment she fell back into the river. If she were carried down it would be certain death. I knew as well as she did, that there was one spot(地点) where she could get up the bank but it was on the other side from where she had put her calf.

While I was wondering what I could do next I heard the sound of a mother's love. Ma Shwe had crossed the river and got up the bank and was making her way back as fast as she could, roaring(吼叫) all the time but to her calf it was music.

1. The moment the author got down to the river bank he saw _____.
A. the calf was about to fall into the river
B. Ma Shwe was placing the calf on the rock
C. the calf was washed away by the rising water
D. Ma Shwe was holding the calf against the rushing water
2. How did Ma Shwe manage to save her calf from the fast-flowing water?
A. By putting it on a safe spot
B. By pressing it against her body
C. By taking it away with her
D. By carrying it on her back
3. How did the calf feel about the mother elephant's roaring?
A. It was a great comfort
B. It was a sign of danger
C. It was a call for help
D. It was a musical note
4. What can be the best title for the text?
A. A Mother's Love
B. A Brave Act
C. A Deadly River
D. A Matter of Life and Death

❖ 美文欣赏 ❖

If Tomorrow Never Comes

我们总有许多原因或借口把一些事情推到明天去做。但是,如果明天不再来……

If I knew it would be the last time that I see you walk out the door, I would give you a hug and call you back for one more.

If I knew it would be the last time I hear your voice





lifted up in praise, I would video each action and word. So I could play them back day after day.

If I knew it would be the last time, I could spare an extra minute or two to stop and say "I love you" instead of assuming.

If I knew it would be the last time, I would be there to share your day.

For surely there's always tomorrow to make up for an oversight(疏忽), and we always get a second chance to make everything right.

There will always be another day to say our "I love you", and certainly there's another chance to say our "Anything I can do?"

But just in case I might be wrong, and today is all I get. I'd like to say how much I love you and I hope we nev-

er forget. Tomorrow is not promised to anyone, young or old alike, and today may be the last chance you get to hold your loved ones tight.

So if you're waiting for tomorrow, why not do it today? For if tomorrow never comes, you'll surely regret that you didn't take that extra time for a smile, a hug, or a kiss and that you were too busy to grant someone what turned out to be his last wish.

So hold your loved ones close today, whisper in their ears, tell them how much you love them and that you'll always hold them dear. Take time to say "I'm sorry", "please forgive me", "thank you" or "it's okay".

And if tomorrow never comes, you'll have no regret about today.

1. Do you know that there is one kind of English?	重点
2. Is there is standard English?	重点
3. Is there is standard English?	重点
4. Is there is standard English?	重点
5. Is there is standard English?	重点
6. Is there is standard English?	重点
7. Is there is standard English?	重点
8. Is there is standard English?	重点
9. Is there is standard English?	重点
10. Is there is standard English?	重点
11. Is there is standard English?	重点
12. Is there is standard English?	重点
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25. Is there is standard English?	重点
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34. Is there is standard English?	重点
35. Is there is standard English?	重点
36. Is there is standard English?	重点
37. Is there is standard English?	重点
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Unit 2 English around the world

考纲诠释

锁定目标 扬帆启航

类别	考 纲 要 求	
课 标 必 备 词 汇	1. _____ n. 电梯;升降机	19. _____ adj. 频繁的;常见的
	2. _____ n. 〈英〉汽油	20. _____ adv. 常常;频繁地
	3. _____ n. 汽油;煤气;毒气	21. _____ n. 使用;用法;词语惯用法
	4. _____ adj. 官方的;正式的;公务的	22. _____ n. & vt. 命令;指令;掌握
	5. _____ n. 航行;航海	23. _____ n. & vt. 请求;要求
	6. _____ adj. 本国的;本地的	24. _____ n. 词语;表示;表达
	_____ n. 本地人;本国入	25. _____ adj. 中西部的;有中西部特性的
	7. _____ n. 〈美〉公寓住宅;单元住宅	26. _____ adj. 非洲的;非洲人的;非洲语言的
	8. _____ adv. 实际上;事实上	27. _____ adj. 西班牙的;西班牙人(语)的
	9. _____ vt. 以……为根据	_____ n. 西班牙人;西班牙语
	_____ n. 基部;基地;基础	28. _____ adj. 东方的;东部的
	10. _____ adj. 逐渐的;逐步的	29. _____ adj. 东南方的;来自东南的
	11. _____ adv. 逐渐地;逐步地	30. _____ adj. 西北方的;来自西北的
	12. _____ n. 丹麦语	31. _____ vt. 辨认出;承认;公认
	_____ adj. 丹麦的;丹麦人的;丹麦语的	32. _____ n. 〈英〉卡车=〈美〉truck
	13. _____ n. 词汇;词汇量;词表	33. _____ n. 口音;腔调;重音
	14. _____ n. 拼写;拼法	34. _____ n. 闪电
	15. _____ adj. 较后的;后半的; (两者中)后者的	35. _____ adv. 直接;挺直
重 点 短 语	16. _____ n. 本身;本体;身份	_____ adj. 直的;笔直的;正直的
	17. _____ adj. 流利的;流畅的	36. _____ n. 街区;块;木块;石块
	18. _____ adv. 流利地;流畅地	37. _____ n. 出租车
重 点 句 型	1. _____ 因为;由于	4. make use of _____
	2. _____ 走近;上来;提出	5. such as _____
	3. _____ 现在;目前	6. play a part(in) _____
重 点 句 型	1. Do you know that there is _____ one kind of English? 你知道有不止一种英语吗?	
	2. _____, there is _____ standard English. 信不信由你,(世界上)没有什么标准英语。	

自我校对:

一、词汇 1. elevator 2. petrol 3. gas 4. official
5. voyage 6. native 7. apartment 8. actually 9.
base 10. gradual 11. gradually 12. Danish 13. vo-
cabulary 14. spelling 15. latter 16. identity 17. flu-
ent 18. fluently 19. frequent 20. frequently 21. us-

age 22. command 23. request 24. expression 25.
midwesten 26. African 27. Spanish 28. eastern 29.
southeastern 30. northwestern 31. recognize 32. lorry
33. accent 34. lightning 35. straight 36. block
37. cab

二、短语 1. because of 2. come up 3. at present