



名校联盟
系列丛书

师者，传道授业解惑也
2011年高考备考用书

田文化

师说TM 高考

S H I S H U O
G A O K A O

主编 桑田

英语

大纲版

每个老师都希望自己的学生能够青出于蓝，我也不例外。或许正是这种期待，使我对自已格外苛求。说实在的，我想过有一天，别人在夸奖我的学生的时候，会不由自主地赞叹一句：“真是名师出高徒啊！”——桑田

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SHI SHUO

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新
英
语

Senior I

Unit 1—Unit 2

基础知识复习

重点短语扫描

- argue _____ sb. _____ sth. 与某人争论某事
 - a _____ hotel 五星级宾馆
 - _____ the Internet 网上冲浪
 - _____ a friendship with sb. 与某人增进友谊
 - _____ happiness and sorrow 同甘共苦
 - _____ about sb. 关心某人
 - _____ sb. a line (= _____ a line to sb.) 给某人写信
 - be _____ to 对……忠诚
 - have _____ 玩得开心
 - be _____ 喜欢
 - be quick in _____ 脑子反应快
 - You _____ it. 你猜中了
 - Got _____, 明白了
 - _____ English 英语口语
 - _____ countries 讲英语的国家
 - mother _____ 母语
 - _____ oneself at home 别客气
 - have a good _____ of 掌握; 了解
 - be popular _____ 受……欢迎
 - have a good _____ 旅途(飞行)愉快
 - develop _____ 发展成为
 - _____ language 工作语言
 - _____ language 官方语言
 - come _____ 出现; 产生
 - bring _____ 引进; 赚入
 - more or _____ 几乎; 差不多
- 【答案】** 1. with; about 2. five-star 3. surf
4. develop 5. share 6. care 7. drop; drop 8. loyal
9. fun 10. into 11. mind 12. guess 13. it 14. spoken
15. English-speaking 16. tongue 17. make
18. knowledge/understanding 19. with 20. flight
21. into 22. working 23. official 24. about 25. in
26. less

课文原句检测

- I don't enjoy singing, _____ (也不喜欢电脑).
- I hate hiking and _____ (我对古典音乐也不感兴趣).
- One day Chuck _____ (在飞越太平洋时) when suddenly his plane crashes.
- Perhaps the most difficult challenge is _____ (没有朋友怎样生存).
- In order to survive, Chuck _____ (与一位不同寻常的朋友建立了友谊)—a volleyball he calls Wilson.
- He talks to him and _____ (把他当成朋友对待).
- He also learns that _____ (他应该多关心他的朋友们).
- _____ (友谊帮助我们了解我们是谁), why we need each other and what we can do for each other.
- English is a language _____ (全世界都讲的).
- _____ (同等数量的人) learn English _____ (作为第二语言).
- In only fifty years, English _____ (已发展成为广泛讲和运用的语言) in the world.
- Businessmen and tourists often come to China _____ (不能讲汉语).
- _____ (由于有这么多人每天都用英语进行交流), it will become more and more important _____ (很好地掌握英语知识).
- _____ these differences _____ (是怎样产生的)?
- _____ (很久) the language in America _____ (保持不变), while the language in England changed.
- However, _____ (绝大多数时间) people from the two countries _____ (相互理解没

困难)。

【答案】 1. nor do I like computers 2. I'm not into classical music 3. is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean 4. how to survive without friends 5. develops a friendship with an unusual friend 6. treats him as a friend 7. he should have cared more about his friends 8. Friendship helps us understand who we are 9. spoken all over the world 10. An equal number of people; as a second language 11. has developed into the language most widely spoken and used 12. without being able to speak Chinese 13. With so many people communicating in English every day; to have a good knowledge of English 14. How did; come about 15. For a long time; stayed the same 16. most of the time; don't have any difficulty in understanding each other

词汇短语运用

- _____ (随着科学的发展), knowledge is getting more and more important.
- My cousin and I always _____ (交换) Christmas cards and gifts every year.
- She doesn't _____ (在乎) money at all.
- My kids spent more time _____ (争论) the rules than playing the game.
- _____ (为了学习语法), I asked my mother

to buy a grammar book for me.

- My mobile phone is gone. I _____ (正在寻找它).
- Did anyone _____ (从……中生还) the earthquake?
- Your composition is excellent _____ (除……以外) a few spelling mistakes.
- Robinson Crusoe lived on _____ (一个荒岛) for 27 years.
- _____ (给我写封短信) to say the time when you get to the USA.
- They will come to hold up with the meeting _____ (即使) they are busy tomorrow.
- The professor's speech _____ (以……结束) a famous poem.
- Can you _____ what the teacher said in class _____ (把……记在心上)?
- Yesterday I had a birthday party. _____ (总计), it cost me as much as 3 yuan.
- Mum, where is my _____ (门的钥匙)?

【答案】 1. With the development of science

- exchange 3. care about 4. arguing over/about
- In order to learn the grammar 6. am hunting for it
- survive 8. except for 9. a deserted (lonely) island
- Drop me a line 11. even if/though 12. ended up with
- keep...in mind 14. In total 15. key to the door

课中知识升华

重点单词点击

1 Loyal adj. 忠心的 忠诚的

He is loyal to his motherland. 他忠于祖国。

拓展延伸:

- be loyal to sb. 对某人忠诚
- be good/friendly/cruel to sb. 对某人友善/友好/残忍
- be good for ... 对……有好处
- be honest with sb. 对某人诚实
- be hard on sb. 对某人严厉、苛刻
- be strict with sb. 对某人严格

【即境活用】 (2009 衡水模考) Mr. Li is loyal _____ education cause and strict _____ his students.

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

【解析】

be loyal to 对……忠诚; be strict with sb. 对某人严格; be strict in sth. 对某事严格。

【答案】 B

2 argue vt. & vi. 辩论; 争论

① argue (with sb.) about/over sth. (与某人) 辩论某事

② argue that 辩论说; 提出理由

③ argue for/against sth. 据理力争/据理反对或证明……是不能成立的

④ argue sb. into/out of doing sth. 说明某人做/不做某事

温馨提示: argue 和 quarrel 与 with 搭配, 其后跟人, 与 about 连用, 其后接物。

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。

They argued him into withdrawing his complaint. 他们说明他撤回了投诉。

【即境活用】 (2009 陕西高考, 11) Gun control is a subject _____ Americans have argued for a long time.

- A. of which B. with which
C. about which D. into which

【解析】

argue 后接 sth. 用 about。考查介词+关系代词引

玛丽跟比尔一样聪明。

Bill is quite equal to (the job of) running the office.

比尔的能力足以管理这个部门。

温馨提示: equal 作形容词时,无比较级、最高级形式。作“相等的、同等的”解,后接介词 in 或 to;作“能胜任的、经得起的”解,指某人做某事的权力和能力。不作定语,与介词 to 连用, to 是介词,不可以接不定式。如:

The two towns are roughly equal in size.

这两个小镇差不多一样大。

The old man was not equal to this situation.

这位老人不能应付这种局面。

拓展延伸:

(派) equality *n.* [U] 平等

equally *adv.* 同样(程度)地

equal in pay 同酬

one's equal in age 与某人的年龄相仿者

即境活用 7 Physical health is important in society, but of at least _____ importance is mental health.

A. fair

B. reasonable

C. equal

D. proper

【解析】

equal“相等的,同等的”,(be)of equal importance 意为“同样重要”。句意:在社会中,身体健康是重要的,但是精神健康至少也同等重要。

【答案】 C

8 compare *vt.* 比较

He began to compare himself with the students. 他开始把自己和学生进行比较。

拓展延伸:

(派) comparison *n.* 比较

comparative *adj.* 比较的;相对的;比较级的

comparable *adj.* 可以相比的

compare notes 交换意见、情况等

compare...to 把……比作,说……像

compared to/with 和……比起来/相比

beyond comparison 无可比拟地

by comparison 比较起来

in comparison with 和……比起来

即境活用 8 (2009 重庆高考,25) Michael's new house is like a huge palace, _____ with his old one.

A. comparing

B. compares

C. to compare

D. compared

【解析】

Michael's new house 和 compare 的关系表被动,故答案为 D。

【答案】 D

9 situation *n.* [C] 位置;场合;境况,形势,局势,处境

He asked me to describe the present political situation.

他请我描述目前的政治形势。

温馨提示: situation 后面可接 where 引导的定语从句,表示“处于某种局面或形势”。如:

The situation where our team would win the game seemed to be hopeless. 我们队获胜的情况好像无望了。

拓展延伸:

in a...situation 处于某种处境

save the situation 挽回局势

get into (out of) a difficult situation 陷入(摆脱)困难的状况

即境活用 9 (2009 福建高考,24) It's helpful to put children in a situation _____ they can see themselves differently.

A. that

B. when

C. which

D. where

【解析】

situation 表抽象的地点在从句中做状语,故答案为 D。

【答案】 D

重点短语精析

1 care about 关心;担心

He doesn't care about his wife. 他不关心妻子。

比较: care about 与 care for

① care about 表示由于认为某事重要而产生兴趣或关心。

He cares about his country's future. 他关心祖国的未来。

② care for 用以表示对人或物的“喜欢、关心”,多用于否定句、疑问句中;也可表示“照看(某人)”。

care for coffee 喜欢喝咖啡

care for the old 照顾老年人

即境活用 1 (衡中模拟) After the earthquake, the injured were cared _____ in many hospitals in the neighbouring cities.

A. of

B. for

C. after

D. with

【解析】

本题考查动词短语 care for 的词义。句意为“地震后,伤员在周边城市的许多医院接受护理”。care for “照顾,照料,护理”。

【答案】 B

2 such as 诸如,例如

He likes sports such as playing tennis.

他喜欢运动,诸如打网球。

比较: such as 与 for example

① such as 用于列举事例,其后直接跟被列举的内容,即 as 后不可加逗号。

He knows several languages, such as English and French.

他懂几种语言,如英语和法语。

② for example 用于举例,常作为插入语放于句中,其位置很灵活,可用于所举例子的前面或后面。

Some students come from the countryside—Tom, for example. 一些学生来自农村,如汤姆。

即境活用 ② (衡中精题) A great many volunteers. _____ Tom and Bill, worked for the 2008 Olympic Games.

- A. such as B. for example
C. that is D. namely

【解析】

such as 后紧跟例词,用于部分列举; for example 用于句中时,其后要加逗号。

【答案】 A

3 too much 太多

拓展延伸:

too much + 不可数名词

much too + *adj.* / *adv.*

be too much for... 对……来说太困难,太过分

Climbing the stairs is too much for her now.

现在上楼梯对她来说太难了。

He ate too much fried chicken. 他吃了太多的炸鸡。

It's much too difficult a question to answer.

这个问题难得没法回答。

即境活用 ③ (2009 全国 II 高考, 18) It's high time you had your hair cut; it's getting _____.

- A. too much long B. much too long
C. long too much D. too long much

【解析】

much too + *adj.* / *adv.* 故答案为 B。

【答案】 B

4 bring in (in 为副词) 赚得; 引进; 引来

① bring back 带回; 使回想起; (使) 恢复

② bring on 导致

③ bring about 带来; 造成

④ bring out 使显出; 出版

⑤ bring up 培养; 提出; 使(价格等)上涨; 呕吐

⑥ bring down 击落; 降低(温度、物价等)

温馨提示: bring 后可跟双宾语,即 bring sb. sth.; 也可在间接宾语前加介词 to, 而不用 for, 即 bring sth. to sb.。

① The sale brought us in over £200.

这笔生意我们赚了 200 多英镑。

② Going out in the rain brought on a fever.

由于冒雨外出而发烧。

即境活用 ④ (衡中模拟) His idea of getting together every weekend, which seemed difficult at first, has _____ many good changes in their lives.

- A. got through B. resulted from
C. turned into D. brought about

【解析】

get through “完成, 用完, 消耗掉”; result from “由……引起”; turn into “变成”。根据题意可知“他的每周末团聚的想法虽然开始很难实现, 但他们的生活已经发生了很多好的变化”。bring about “导致, 使产生”。

【答案】 D

5 a great many 许多

拓展延伸:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| ① a great/good many | } + <i>n. (pl.)</i> + 复数谓语 |
| a large/great number of | |
| dozens/scores of | |
| (quite) a few | } + <i>n. [U]</i> + 单数谓语 |
| ② a great/good deal of | |
| a large/great amount of | } + <i>n. (pl.)</i> + 复数谓语 |
| (quite) a little | |
| ③ a lot of | } + <i>n. [U]</i> + 单数谓语 |
| lots of | |
| plenty of | |

温馨提示: quantities of 后跟可数、不可数名词均可, 谓语动词用复数形式, 而 a large quantity of ... 作主语谓语动词随其后的单复数而定。

即境活用 ⑤ (衡中模拟) There are _____ people paying a visit to the Bird's Nest every day.

- A. a great many B. a plenty of
C. a great deal of D. a large amount of

【解析】

a great many 后跟复数名词; plenty of 前不加冠词; a great deal of 后跟不可数名词; a large amount of 修饰不可数名词。

【答案】 A

6 the number of ... 的数量

① the number of + *n. (pl.)*, 作主语时谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。

The number of the victims who lost their lives in Wenchuan earthquake is large.

在汶川地震中死亡难民的数量是巨大的。

② a number of + *n. (pl.)* “很多”, 用以修饰可数名词复数。作主语时谓语动词应用复数。

A number of old people are walking along the seaside.

温馨提示: 10. except for, except, besides, but, but for 与 apart from

① *except, prep.* “除……之外”, 指从整体中减去……。

② *besides prep.* “除……之外, 还有”, 含有附加的意味。

③ *but* 意义同 *except*, 但它多和 *no, all, nobody, anywhere, everything* 以及 *who, where, what* 等不定代词或疑问词连用。其次, *but* 后还可跟动词不定式(带 *to* 或省略 *to*)。

There is nothing to do but do... 除了做……无事可做。

There is no choice but to do ... 除了做……别无选择。

④ *except for* “除了……之外”, 用于排除非同类事物, 其中 *for* 表示理由或细节等。

⑤ *but for* “要不是, 若非”, 常用于虚拟语气中。

⑥ *besides adv.* “而且”, 常置于句首或句尾, 且用逗号与主句隔开。

⑦ *apart from prep.* 既可表示“除……之外”也可表达“除……之外还有……”, 常置于句首。

即境活用 ① (2008 浙江高考) Everything was perfect for the picnic _____ the weather.

- A. in place of B. as well as
C. except for D. in case of

【解析】 in place of “代替”; as well as “也, 又”; except for “除……之外”; in case of “万一, 假设”。句意: 野餐的计划除天气外已经都准备好了。

【答案】 C

经典句式讲练

1 I also like reading, especially stories about people from other countries. I don't enjoy dancing, nor do I like computers. 我喜欢读书, 尤其是外国人物故事, 我不喜欢跳舞, 也不喜欢电脑。

① *especially* 的用法

比较辨析: *especially* (in particular) 意思是“特别地……不寻常地”, 强调程度, 在进一步补充说明前面所叙述的事的时候, 前面一般用逗号隔开, 一般用来修饰形容词、介词短语或状语从句。

specially (for a particular purpose) 意思是“特意地, 专门地”, 强调目的, 一般用在表示目的的不定式或介词 *for* 短语前面。

I like traveling in Paris, **especially** in spring.

(我爱游巴黎, 特别是在春天。)

My mother came to my school, **specially** to give me some money. (我妈妈来学校, 专门给我送点钱。)

Though the weather was **especially** cold and windy, I came here **specially** to see you.

(尽管天特别寒冷并且刮着风, 我还是专程来这看你。)

② 表否定的相同

sb₁ + 助(not)*v.* nor (neither) + 助 + *sb₂*.

表不同的人做了相同的否定的事, 否定词 (*nor, neither*) 放于句首并且主谓要倒装, 注意助动词的时态应当与前句的时态保持一致。

I don't know why they quarreled, **nor** do I care.

(我不知道他们为什么吵架, 我也不关心。)

即境活用 ① (2007 全国 II) If Joe's wife won't go to the party, _____.

- A. he will either B. neither will he
C. he neither will D. either he will

【答案】 B

③ 表肯定的相同

sb₁ + *v.* so + 助(*be*) + *sb₂*; 表不同的人做了相同的肯定的事, *so* 放于句首并且主谓要倒装, 助动词的时态应当与前句的时态保持一致。

—It's burning hot today, isn't it?

—Yes. So was it yesterday.

—今天天气特别热对吧?

—对, 昨天也是天气特别热。

即境活用 ② (2007 江苏) —My room gets very cold at night.

—_____.

- A. So is mine B. So mine is
C. so does mine D. So mine does

【答案】 C

相关链接: *sb₁* + *v.* so + *sb₂* + 助(*be*); 表同一个人做了前面所指的肯定的事, *so* 放于句首并且主谓不要倒装, 注意助动词的时态应当与前句的时态保持一致。

即境活用 ③ (高考江西卷) —I reminded you not to forget the appointment.

—_____.

- A. So you did B. So I do not
C. So did you D. So do I

【答案】 A

④ 表混合型的相同

sb. + *v.* (肯) and *v.* (否), so it is (was) with *sb.*

sb. + *be* (系词) and *v.* (行为动词), it's the same with *sb.*

即前句是肯定和否定并存, 或前句是系动词和行为动词并存, 表示另一个人也相同, 就用该句式。

—I am fond of singing **and** practising playing the piano in the morning.

—我喜欢早上唱歌和练习弹钢琴。

