



名 校 联 盟系 列 丛 书

日文化

师者,传道授业解惑也 2011年高考备考用书

TM A 高考 S H I S H U O G A O K A O 主編 桑田

# 英语



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,使我对自己格外苛求。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

# 四 北京理工大学出版社

BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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■北京四中 ■启东中学 ■西安中学 ■衡水中学 ■山东省实验中学

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定价:59.80元

封面设计: 本美工作家



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



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英语

(大纲版)

北京理工大学出版社

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# 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

师说高考. 英语 / 桑田主编. 一北京 : 北京理工大学出版社, 2010.7 ISBN 978-7-5640-3253-1

I. ①师··· Ⅱ. ①桑··· Ⅲ. ①英语课一高中一升学参考资料 Ⅳ. ①G634

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2010)第106041号

丛书主编:桑田

装帧设计: 木头羊设计

# 



# 出版发行/北京理工大学出版社

- 社 址/北京市海淀区中关村南大街5号
- 邮 编/100081
- 电 话/(010)68914775(总编室) 68944990(批销中心) 68911084(读者服务部)
- XX 址/http://www.bitpress.com.cn
- 经 销/全国各地新华书店
- 印 刷/三河宇通印刷装订厂
- 开 本/880毫米×1230毫米 1/16
- EII 张/18.5
- 字 数/634千字
- 次/2010年7月第1版 2010年7月第1次印刷 版

定 价/59.80元

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# Unit 1—Unit 2

# 基础知识复习

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

重点短语扫描

0.00	课文原句检测	-
Dudbydbyd8i	テステー	- 3

1. I don't enjoy singing,(也不喜欢电	
脑).	
2. I hate hiking and	
感兴趣).	
3. One day Chuck(在飞越太平洋时)	
when suddenly his plane crashes.	
4. Perhaps the most difficult challenge is	
(没有朋友怎样生存).	
5. In order to survive, Chuck(与一位不	
同寻常的朋友建立了友谊)—a volleyball he calls	S
Wilson.	
6. He talks to him and(把他当成朋友对	Ė
待).	
7. He also learns that(他应该多关心他	Į,
的朋友们).	
8(友谊帮助我们了解我们是谁), why	y
we need each other and what we can do for each other	-
er.	
9. English is a language(全世界都讲	F
的).	
10(同等数量的人) learn English	_
(作为第二语言).	
11. In only fifty years, English(已发展	Ě
成为广泛讲和运用的语言) in the world.	
12. Businessmen and tourists often come to China	_
(不能讲汉语).	
13(由于有这么多人每天都用英语进行	ŕ
交流), it will become more and more important	_
(很好地掌握英语知识).	
14 these differences( 是	ļ.
怎样产生的)?	
15(很久) the language in America _	_
(保持不变), while the language i	n
England changed.	
16. However,(绝大多数时间) peopl	e

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	•••
getting more a	(随着科学的发展),	knowledge is

2. My cousin and I always \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas cards and gifts every year.

3. She doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ (在乎) money at all.

4. My kids spent more time (争论) the rules than playing the game.

(为了学习语法), I asked my mother



# 重点单词点击

Loyal adj. 忠心的 忠诚的

He is loyal to his motherland. 他忠于祖国。

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(1) (2009 衡中模考) Mr. Li is loyal

education cause and strict his students. A. to; to

B. to; with

C. with: with

D. in; in

#### 

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

ľ	答	案	1	В

#### 2 argue vt. & vi. 辩论;争论

to buy a grammar book for me.

外) a few spelling mistakes.

when you get to the USA.

東) a famous poem.

找它).

carthquake?

for 27 years.

6. My mobile phone is gone. I (正在寻

7. Did anyone (从 ······ 中生还) the

8. Your composition is excellent (除……以

9. Robinson Crusoe lived on (一个荒岛)

11. They will come to hold up with the meeting

(即使) they are busy tomorrow. 12. The professor's speech (以……结

13. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ what the teacher said in class (把……记在心上)? 14. Yesterday I had a birthday party. 计), it cost me as much as 3 yuan. 15. Mum, where is my (门的钥匙)?

【答案】 1. With the development of science

5. In order to learn the grammar 6, am hunting for it

7. survive 8. except for 9. a deserted (lonely) island 10. Drop me a line 11. even if/though 12. ended up with

13. keep...in mind 14. In total 15. key to the door

2. exchange 3. care about 4. arguing over/about

(给我写封短信) to say the time

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

②argue that 辩论说;提出理由

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

④argue 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② (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

# 

argue 后接 sth. 用 about。考查介词+关系代词引

2

英 詂 导的定语从句。

#### 【答案】 (

#### 3 match n. 比赛,对手,火柴

vt. 与 ·····相匹配:较量

find/meet one's match 遇到对手

a match for the new hat 与新帽子相配之物

match sb. sth. with sb./sth.

找到能与某人 物相匹配的人 物

match sb. sth. against sb. sth.

使某人/物和他人/物竞争或较量

即境活用③ (2008 天津,13) Her shoes dress; they look very well together.

A. suit

B. fit

C. compare

D. match

match 与 ······相匹配。

### 【答案】 D

#### 4 survive

(1)vi. 活下来(没有死掉);存留下来,保存下来。

How many of the country's early customs survive?

这个国家早期的习俗有多少保存了下来?

(2) vt. (经过 ·····)活下来,幸存;比 ····· 活得 长。如:

The man survived his sister by three years. 这个男子比他姐姐多活了三年。

温馨提示: survive 作"活下来"解时,既可用作不 及物动词,又可用作及物动词,即后面可直接跟名词, 也可在名词前加相应的介词。如:

Only a few soldiers survived (in) the battle.

只有几位战士在这场战斗中活了下来。

即境活用(4) (2009 衡中模考)Few houses the terrible earthquake in Wenchuan and many people were killed.

A. lasted

B. survived

C. passed

D. stayed

survive 幸存,幸免于难,保留下来。句意:在汶川 大地震中几乎没有房子幸免于难,还有很多人丧生。

#### 【答案】 B

# 5 share vi. 分担;分享 vt. 分享;共有 n. 份额; 股份

- ①share(in)sth. (with sb.)(和某人)分担/分享 某物
  - ②take one's share 尽自己的一份责任
  - ③share sth. between/among...把某物平分给……

We don't have enough books for everyone. Some of you will have to share.

我们的书不够每人一本,你们有些人得合着用。

Everyone in the house shares the bathroom.

这房子里的人共用一个浴室。

His property was shared between his children, 他的财产由他的孩子平分了。

温馨提示:①share作"合用"解时,可用作不及物 动间。

②share 可与介词 with. between, among 连用,表 示"与……分享;平分给……"。介词宾语若是指人的 单数名词,则用 with;若是几个单数名词短语,则用 between; 若是复数名词用 with, between, among 均

He hated having to share the hotel bathroom with a stranger. 不得不和一个陌生人共用旅馆的浴室,他 心里不高兴。

即境活用⑤ (高考浙江卷)...Now that Bob has publicly admitted he was wrong, he is the childraising and household tasks with Pat.

A. operating

B, realizing

C. sharing

D. performing

# 【解析】

share sth. with sb. 与某人一起分摊(享)某事 (物)。

#### 【答案】C

# 6 majority n. 多数人,大部分人;(投票时的)多数

majority 常与冠词 a 或 the 连用,构成 a/the majority of ...,作主语时,其后的谓语动词的单复数形式 取决于 of 后面的名词。如:

The majority of doctors believe smoking is harmful to health. 大部分医生认为吸烟有害健康。

Obama won the election by a majority.

奥巴马以多数票当选。

温馨提示: the majority 单独作主语时,其谓语动 词可用单数或复数。如:

The majority was/were against my suggestion.

多数人反对我的建议。

即境活用⑥(衡中精题)When the headmaster spoke out his plan, the of the students in our class against it.

A. majority; were

B. most; were

C. most; did

D. majority; did

# 

most of 前无 the 故不选 B、C. the majority of 后加 的可数名词复数,所以谓语用复数。

#### 【答案】 A

7 equal adj. 相等的; 胜任的 vt. 等于; 比得上 be equal to 等于,与……相等;胜任

equal sb. /sth. in sth. 在……方面与……匹配 be equal with 与 ·····平等

Mary is quite equal to Bill in brains.

英

话

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 Physical health is important in society. but of at least importance is mental health.

A. fair

B. reasonable

C. equal

D. proper

# 

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

iti

#### 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(3)	(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

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

#### 【答案】 D

# 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

# 

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

#### 11 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

①care 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。

②care 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 (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

#### 

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

①such 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。

②for 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 (衡中精題)Λ great many volunteers.

\_\_\_\_\_ Tom and Bill, worked for the 2008 Olympic Games.

rames.

A. such as

B. for example

C. that is

D. namely

### 

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∏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

#### 【答案】 B

#### 4 bring in (in 为副词)赚得;引进;引来

- ①bring back 带回;使回想起;(使)恢复
- ②bring on 导致
- ③bring about 带来;造成
- ④bring out 使显出;出版
- ⑤bring up 培养;提出;使(价格等)上涨;呕吐
- ⑥bring 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.。

①The sale brought us in over£200.

这笔生意我们赚了 200 多英镑。

②Going out in the rain brought on a fever.

山于冒雨外出而发烧。

即境活用(4) (街中模拟) 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

#### 

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:

- ①a great/good many
  a large/great number of
  dozens/scores of
  (quite)a few
- ②a great/good deal of a large/great amount of (quite)a little

③a lot of lots of plenty of 
$$+$$
  $\binom{n.[U]+ 单数谓语}{n.(pl.)+ 复数谓语}$ 

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。

A, a great many

B, a plenty of

C. a great deal of

D. a large amount of

# 

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

①the 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。

②a 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。

 $\Lambda$  number of old people are walking along the seaside.

英

语

很多老年人正沿海边散步。

即境活用⑥	(2009 山	东高考,2	5) The	number	of	for-
eign students	attending	Chinese	univer	sities		
rising steadily	y since 19	97.				

A. is

B. are

C. has been

D. have been

# 

the number of ... 做主语谓语动词用单数,又由于 since 短语和完成时连用故选 C。

#### 【答案】 C

#### ■ for the first time 第一次

I visited him for the first time. 我初次拜访他。 for the second/third ... time 第二/三·····次 the first time+从句 第一次 ······ 的时候 a second/third time 再一次/第三次 another time 再次;改次;另定时间

温馨提示: for the first time"第一次",在句中单独 作时间状语; the first time 用于引起时间状语从句,相 当于时间状语从句的连接词。

即境活用 (2009 陕西高考,9) 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

#### 

浒

It/This/That is the first time that+句子 句子谓语动词用现在完成时。

#### 【答案】 D

#### 8 answers to the question 问题的答案

He found the answer to the question in the end. 他终于找到了问题的答案。

#### 拓展延伸:

notes to the text 课文注释 the entrance to the valley 山谷的人口 the key to the door 门上的钥匙 keys to the exercises 练习答案 to 为介词, to 后接 sth. /doing sth.

即境活用® (衡中模拟)The key the game is to train hard.

A, to win

B, to winning

C. of winning

D, in winning

the key to doing sth. 做某事的关键,为固定用法。

#### 【答案】 B

#### 9 at all 果真,究竟

Did you sleep at all during the journey? 旅程中你果真睡着了吗?

#### 拓展延伸:

after all 毕竟 in all 总计 above all 最为重要的是 first of all 首先 即境活用® (衡中模拟)If you do your homework

, do it well.

A. at all

B, in all

C. above all

D. after all

#### 【解析】

at all 用于肯定句和疑问句中,意为"果真"。

# 【答案】 A

#### 10 so... that 与 such... that 的区别

so... that ...表示"如此……以至于……". 用来引 导结果状语从句,具体可以有以下结构:

#### 从句

He is so funny a man that we all like him. 他如此有趣以至于我们都喜欢他。

There were so many cars in the street that I couldn't get through, 路上有如此多的车,我过不去。

This problem is so difficult that nobody can work it out.

这道题太难,没有一个人能解出来。

such... that ...也可以用来引导结果状语从句,但 such 常用来修饰名词,其后可以跟以下几种结构:

$$such+ \left\{ egin{align*} & a/an+adj. + ext{单数可数名词} \\ & adj. + 复数可数名词 \\ & adj. + ext{不可数名词} \end{array} 
ight\} + that 从句$$

He is so kind a man that everybody likes him, He is such a kind man that everybody likes him. He is so kind that everybody likes him.

他和蔼可亲,(以至于)大家都喜欢他。

They are such small shoes that I can't wear them. 这些鞋都太小,我穿不上。

It is such fine weather that we will go swimming. 今天天气那么好,我们将去游泳。

There was so little water left that only little children were given some.

剩下的水不多了,只给小孩分了一些。

Can you believe that such a little animal can eat so much food at a time? 如此小的动物一次能吃这么多 的食物,你能相信吗?

即境活用⑩ (2009 重庆, 27) Peter was so excited he received an invitation from his friend to visit Chongqing.

A. where

B. that

C, why

D, when

#### 

此题误选 that 的几率较高,后面的从句不是结果 也不是目的而是表时间。

# 【答案】 D

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

① except. prep. "除……之外". 指从整体中减

②besides prep. "除……之外,还有",含有附加的 意味。

③but 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 洗择。

- ④except 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。
  - ⑤but for"要不是.若非",常用于虚拟语气中。
- ⑥besides adv. "而且".常置于句首或句尾.且用 逗号与主句隔开。

⑦apart 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⑩ (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

#### 

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

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。

①especially 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)放于何首并且主谓要倒装,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 (2007 全国 []) 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

sb. 1+v. so+助(be)+sb. 2: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.
- 一今天天气特别热对吧?
- 一对,昨天也是天气特别热。

即境活用❷ (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:sb.1+v. so + sb.2+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® (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,
  - 一我喜欢早上唱歌和练习弹钢琴。

7

甚



- -So it's with my wife.
- 一我妻子也是。
- -I was not born a dancer and hated dancing.
- 一我天生不擅长跳舞,也不喜欢跳舞。
- -It was the same with my mate.
- 一我朋友也是。

He also learns that he should have cared more about his friends. 他还认识到过去他对朋友关心不够。

should have done 意为"本该做而实际没做"用来表示对已发生的事情的不满和责备的语气; should have done 用在某些从句中时,可表示惊奇,意为:"竟然做了某事。"

The train left five minutes ago. You **should have come** a bit carlier. (五分钟前火车已出发·你该早一点来到。)

I can't imagine a person like him should have made such a foolish mistake,

(真想不到像他这样的人竟然会犯这么愚蠢的错误。)

相关链接:ought to have done 本来该做某事 could have done 本来能做某事 might have done 本来可以做某事 needn't have done 本来不必做某事 shouldn't have done 本不该做某事

即境活用❹ (2007 陕西)I told your friend how to get to the hotel, but perhaps I \_\_\_\_\_ have driven her there.

A. could

B. must

C. might

D. should

#### 【答案】 D

When he made friends with Wilson, he undertood that friendship is about feelings and that we must give as much as we take. 当他与威尔逊交朋友时,就明白了:友谊离不开感情,人既然得到关爱,就必须给他人以同样多的关爱。

①understand that ... and that ... 通常由 that 引导宾语从句时、that 可以省略;但是当一个动词带了两个以上的由 that 引导的宾语从句时、第二个 that 是不能省略的、这样才能确保不会产生歧义。

Chuck learns **that** we need friends to share happiness and sorrow and **that** it is important to have someone to care about. (Chuck 认识到了我们需要朋友来分享快乐和悲伤.并且有个人关心是很重要的)

②as...as 表同等级比较,"与……一样", much 指 much(love and care)做宾语

He doesn't do **as much as** he says. (他说的比做的 多。)

Dear drink as much milk as you like. (亲爱的.你想喝多少牛奶就喝多少牛奶。)

相关链接:as much as 多达.用于修饰不可数名词 as much as sb. can do 尽量,尽最大努力 as much=the same.equally 同样地.同等程度

much as = although 虽然,尽管,引导让步状语从句

即境活用 (高考湖南卷) The more I think about him, the more reasons I find for loving him \_\_\_\_\_\_ I did.

A. as much as

B. as long as

C. as soon as

D, as for as

#### 【答案】 A

With so many people communicating in English every day, it will become more and more important to have a good English knowledge. 由于每天有那么多的人用英语进行交谈,掌握良好的英语知识将变得越来越重要。

"with+宾语+宾补"的复合结构作状语或后置定语。这种结构也叫独立主格结构,表示原因、方式或伴随状况等,以下是它的几种构成形式:

with +n. /pron. + doing ... (表示正在进行和主动)

with+n./pron.+done...(表示完成和被动)

with+n./pron.+to do ... (表示将来)

with+n. / pron. +adj. (表示某事目前所处的状态)

with+n. / pron. +adv. ... (表示某事目前所处的状态)

with+n./pron.+prep....(表示某事目前所处的状态)

With so many people waiting outside the school gate, I have to spend more time getting out.

有这么多的人在学校门口等着,我不得不花更多的时间往外走。

He stood for a while with his hand still raised.

他仍然举着手站了一会儿。

With so much work to do, I can't go to a movie with you.

有那么多作业要做.我不能跟你一起去看电影了。 I went to sleep with the window open.

我开着窗户就睡着了。

You should read with your TV off.

你看书的时候应该把电视关掉。

The teacher came in. with a book in his hand. 老师进来了·手里拿着一本书。

The city lies in a valley with high mountains all around it.

那座城市位于群山环抱的山谷之中。

She said good-bye with tears in her eyes.

她眼含泪水说再见。

<b>加培活用</b> ①(2007 福建	)—Come on, please give me	销售这些书有困难吗	?	
some ideas about the proj		即境活用® ①(2007 衡中精题)Did you have trouble		
	ch work my mind.	the post office?		
I almost break down.		A. to have found	B. with finding	
A. filled	B, filling	C, to find	D. in finding	
C. to fill	D. being filled		fficulty he had the	
	uldn't do my homework with	work.		
all that noise		A. on finishing	B. to finish	
Λ, going on	B. goes on	C. finishing	D. having finished	
C. went on	D. to go on		English. What about you?	
【答案】 ①B ②A	D, to go on	A, many difficulties in		
	fferences come about? 这些不	B. a lot of difficulty in	1	
同是如何产生的?		C, a few difficulties to		
	appen)句式:it comes about	D, much difficulty to		
that sb. +v. 某事发生	appen / bj fc : it comes about			
	the tsunami comes about?		"have trouble in doing".	
(你能告诉我海啸是			iculty 是先行词。本题考查	
	bout that he is so badly off		culty(in) doing"。③本题	
when he earns quite a go		考查短语 have difficulty in doing sth. 其中 difficulty		
	B样贫穷,怎么会这样呢?)	为不可数名词。		
	巻)It's already 10 o'clock. I	【答案】 ①D ②C ③B		
_		7 One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific		
	that she was hours late on		ane crashes,一天查克正坐	
such a short trip.	P. same out	飞机穿越太平洋,突然他的		
A. came over	B. came out D. came up		连词,表示"正在那时;这时	
		(突然)",引起一个意想不		
	ease tell me how the accident	相关链接:be just abo		
A. came by	B. came upon	be doingwhen	de to do when	
	D. came about	be on the point of do	ng sthwhen	
C. came to 【答案】 ①C ②D	D, came about	had just donewhen		
	of the time manuals from the toro		the classroom <b>when</b> sudden-	
	of the time people from the two	ly the lights went out.		
	ny difficulty in understanding	他们在教室里学习,3	家然灯熄灭了.	
	青况下,这两个国家的人会毫 •		out, when it began to rain.	
不费力地听懂对方讲的说		我们正准备出去,就在这时开始下雨了。		
have difficulty(in) d		He had just finished his homework when the light		
have difficulty with		went out.		
	是不可数名词,不可用复数形	他刚刚完成作业,灯	<b>永熄了</b> 。	
	下定冠词 a, 但可以用 any,		,模拟)He was about to tell	
some, no, little, much, great 等词修饰, difficulty 可用 trouble, problem, a hard time, a good time, fun 等				
	ara time, a good time, tun 🧇	shoulder.	someone patted him on the	
代替,介词 in 可以省略。	n knew him, so we had no dif-	Λ, as	B. until	
ficulty (trouble) in findin		C. while	D. when	
	因而我们毫不费力地找到了		had just stepped out of the	
94 丁 ロンノノカト かくかくしに・	F1 In 37 II 35 J. 36 J. 36 J. 36 37 33 1		Jane melified out of the	

他的家。

house.

We had great difficulty/trouble(in) building the

Do you have any difficulty(in) selling these books?

在建房时,我们遇到了很大的麻烦。

A. while

C. since

bathroom and was busily drying myself with a towel

B. when

D. after

I heard the steps.

8 What is it that Joe can't find in the bathroom?
在卫生间乔找不到的是什么?

该句为强调句式的特殊疑问句,其陈述句的形式为:It is what that Joe can't find in the bathroom. 强调句型构成形式为:It is/was+被强调部分+ that(如果被强调的部分是人时可用 who 或 whom)+句子的其他部分。该句型可以强调除谓语以外的任何部分。

It is we that(who) practise oral English in Classroom 309 on Thursday evening.

星期四晚上在309教室练习口语的是我们。

It was because I was busy that I did not attend his birthday party.

我是因为忙才没有参加他的生日宴会。

相关链接:it 强调句式的判断方法:

对句中某个成分进行强调时,就把该成分提到强调句式的 it is/was 之后.that/who 之前,因此强调位置上的成分正好是 that/who 后面句子中所缺少的成分.所以把一个句子中的 it is/was...that/who... 这一框架去掉以后,若剩下的依旧是一个完整的句子(若是强调宾语,需适当调整一下语序),则可判断该句为强调句式。请注意比较:

- ①It was ten o'clock when we got to the city.
- ②It was at ten o'clock that we got to the city. 我们是在 10 点到达这个城市的。
- ①句中 when 不能换成 that.因为它不是强调句,

而是一个由 when 引导的状语从句,主句中的 it 指代时间,去掉 It was...when 框架后,如果不增添其他词汇,句子结构错误。

②句为强调句. 因为去掉 It was... that.... 句子依旧完整。

即境活用⑩ ① (高考山东卷)— \_\_\_\_\_ that he managed to get the information?

Oh. a friend of his helped him.

A. Where was it

B. What was it

C. How was it

D. Why was it

# 

强调句型的特殊疑问句。

#### 【答案】 ()

②It was in the Indian Ocean \_\_\_\_\_ it was sailing \_\_\_\_\_ a Chinese ship was hijacked by Somali pirates.

A. where; which

B. where; that

C. that; when

D. that; which

# 

考强调句式和定语从句。被强调部分是 in the Indian (Ocean, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_it was sailing 为定语从句,引导词在从句中作地点状语,因此第一空填 where;第二空与句首的 It was 构成强调句式,填 that。

#### 【答案】 B

课)	后	巩	固	练	(3

# 一、单项选择

iti

1. (2009 安徽高考, 22)—I wonder how much you charge for your services.

—The first two are free \_\_\_\_\_ the third costs \$ 30.

A. while

B. until

C. when

D. before

【解析】 表对比。

#### 【答案】 A

2. (2009 湖北高考,26) In our class, when the bell rang and the teacher closed his book, it was a \_\_\_\_\_ for everyone to stand up.

A. signal

B. chance

C. mark

D. measure

【解析】 根据语境应是信号的意思。

#### 【答案】 A

3. (2009 东北三校联考)—Do remember to see a doctor tomorrow!

A. Got it

B. Heard it

C. Made it

D. Taken it

【解析】 Got it 在此处译为明白了。

#### 【答案】 A

4. (2009 湖南 12 所重点 3 月) With exports \_\_\_\_\_ a big role in its economic growth, China has been affected by the current financial storm.

A. playing

B. to play

C. played

D. play

【解析】 exports 和 play 的关系为主动,考 with 的复合结构。

#### 【答案】 A

5. (2008 江苏模拟) As a result of destroying the forests a large \_\_\_\_\_ of desert \_\_\_\_\_ covered the land.

A. number; has

B. amount; has

C. number; have been

D. amount; has been

【解析】 desert 是不可数名词.排除 A、C. 此外. desert 与 covered 之间是主动关系. 故选 B。 句意: 毁坏这片森林的结果就是大量的沙漠覆盖了这块土地。

#### 【答案】 B

6. John is fond \_\_\_\_\_ sports news while his wife is fashion show.

A. of of

B. to: into

【解析】 be fond of 喜欢; be into 爱好,迷恋。

#### 【答案】 D

He worked in an enemy's office but he was \_\_\_\_ his motherland.

A. loyal of

B. loyalty to

C. loyal

D. loyal to

【解析】 be loyal to 对……忠诚。

# 【答案】 D

8. \_\_\_\_\_houses were knocked down in Wenchuan earthquake.

Λ. Λ great many

B. The number of

C. A great many of

D. A great deal of

【解析】 a great many 后直接跟复数名词; a great many of 后跟限定词,再跟复数名词; a great deal of 修饰不可数名词; the number of ……的数量。

#### 【答案】 A

 A helicopter crashed during the rescue of the refugees in the earthquake. Unfortunately, none of the people on the plane \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. survived

B. lived

C. stayed

D. landed

【解析】 survive 幸存,幸免于难。

#### 【答案】 A

10. My uncle is studying abroad \_\_\_\_\_, but he never feels \_\_\_\_\_, for he has made many good friends there.

A. lonely; lonely

B. alone; alone

C. lonely; alone

D. alone; lonely

【解析】 alone 修饰实义动词,意为"独自"; lonely 孤独的,为形容词。

#### 【答案】 D

#### 二、完形填空

It was a bright spring afternoon when Freda told me she wouldn't need me any more. I had just finished my four-hour work— 1 up and down the stairs of her three-storey home, cleaning the floor and washing the dishes. She was 2 jeans and a sweater, sitting at the table I had just 3 a pile of papers spread around her. Her husband's 4 was going to be reduced by thirty precent, and they were trying to live as if it had 5 happened. I felt sorry for her, but I also felt a sense of 6.

I had been cleaning Freda's house for five years and had \_\_7\_\_ an unexpected relationship with the family. It was not just \_\_8\_\_ I had become an expert at scraping(刮掉) dirt stuck to their wooden floor.\_\_9\_ that I had learned exactly how to place toys on the girls' beds. It was \_\_10\_\_ than that, for I felt I had be-

come a part of their \_\_11\_\_.

Freda stayed at home with the kids. 12 I would often see her in the morning 13 them to school. And I'd be there when they 14 home at lunch for sandwiches and piano practice. I had 15 them grow up. Now I was fired, but the 16 thing was that I still wanted to keep scraping away the dirt and dust for the family.

I left Freda's house that day wondering about the 17 of my relationship with my clients(主顾), Who am I 18 them? As a matter of fact, I'm 19 an emplyee—the lowest kind of employee. But I'm also a trusted 20 of the family. I can't help worrying about what happens around me.

1. A. stepping C. jumping B. coming D. moving

2. A. hanging C. wearing

B, making D, changing

3. A. cleaned C. swept 4. A. duty B. washed
D. brushed
B. money

C. work 5. A. already D. pay B. seldom

C. never 6. A. regret D. yet B. surprise

C. fear 7. A. started

C. improved

D. loss
B. developed
D. broken

8. A. why
C. that
9. A. but

B. what D. which

C. or 10. A. less B. and D. for B. least

C. more

D. most

11. A. life C. activity B. story D. experience

12. A. as
C. since
13. A. taking

B. so
D. however
B. bringing

C, meeting 14. A, left D. calling B. returned

C. went

D. marched B. noticed D. realized

C. watched 16. A. possible C. proper

B. great D. strange

17. A. meaning C. result

B. nature D. importance

18. A. for

B. to

英