

◎根据教育部最新教材编写◎



教材全解丛书

# 高考总复习全解

GAOKAOZONGFUXI  
QUANJIE

总主编 / 薛金星

# 英语



陕西人民教育出版社

根据教育部最新教材编写

《中学教材全解》

# 高考总复习全解

## 英语

(第五次修订)



陕西人民教育出版社

大洲北干里金華

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

中学教材全解. 高考总复习全解. 英语/薛金星主编; 田术记, 薛德梅分册主编.  
—6版. —西安: 陕西人民教育出版社, 2005. 5

ISBN 7—5419—9147—3

I. 中... II. ①薛... ②田... ③薛... III. 英语课—高中—升学参考资料  
IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 028918 号

**中学教材全解**

高考总复习全解·英语

陕西人民教育出版社出版发行

(西安市长安南路 181 号)

各地书店经销 北京市昌平兴华印刷厂印刷

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 32.75 印张 1110 千字

2005 年 5 月第 6 版 2005 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7—5419—9147—3/G·7952

定价: 39.80 元

# 第一轮



## 高考知识全解(基础知能篇)

教材梳理 注重基础 系统全面 全析全解

### ►目标导航 查寻快捷

重点词汇、句式归纳、疑难要点,一目了然,条理清晰,利于学生整体把握单元复习重点,同时完善了图书的查寻功能,便于学生快捷重点查寻,重点复习,重点突破。

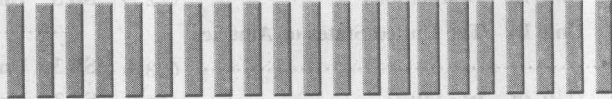
### ►考点聚焦 思维拓展

突出重点、突破难点,辨析疑点、纠正误点,跟踪热点、兼顾冷点,不偏不漏。“思维拓展”:讲解细致,归纳准确,易于理解和记忆;“指点迷津”:准确剖析思维误区,方法点拨精准到位,“典题赏析”:能力立意,素质备考;题题典型,精讲精析;旨在激活思维,举一反三,触类旁通。利于考生全面系统地把握高考要求中的教材知识,真正实现知识备考转化为素质备考的新高考要求。





# 目录



## 第一轮 高考知识全解——基础知能篇

教材梳理 注重基础 系统全面 全析全解

### →目标导航 查寻快捷

重点词汇、句式归纳、疑难要点，一目了然，条理清晰，利于学生整体把握单元复习重点，同时完善了图书的查寻功能，便于学生快捷重点查寻，重点复习，重点突破。

### →考点聚焦 思维拓展

突出重点、突破难点，辨析疑点、纠正误点，跟踪热点、兼顾冷点，不偏不漏。“思维拓展”：讲解细致，归纳准确，易于理解和记忆；“指点迷津”：准确剖析思维误区，方法点拨精准到位，“典题赏析”：能力立意，素质备考；题题典型，精讲精析；旨在激活思维，举一反三，触类旁通。利于考生全面系统地把握高考要求中的教材知识，真正实现知识备考转化为素质备考的新高考要求。

1天2单元

7月19日	SB 1A	Unit 1	Good friends	( 1 )	268	SB 1B	Unit 16	Scientists at work	( 92 )
	SB 1A	Unit 2	English around the world	( 8 )		SB 1B	Unit 17	Great women	( 97 )
						SB 1B	Unit 18	New Zealand	( 102 )
20日	SB 1A	Unit 3	Going places	( 16 )		SB 1B	Unit 19	Modern agriculture	( 107 )
	SB 1A	Unit 4	Unforgettable experiences	( 22 )	288	SB 1B	Unit 20	Humour	( 114 )
						SB 1B	Unit 21	Body language	( 120 )
21日	SB 1A	Unit 5	The silver screen	( 28 )	29A	SB 1B	Unit 22	A world of fun	( 125 )
	SB 1A	Unit 6	Good manners	( 34 )		SB 2A	Unit 1	Making a difference	( 132 )
	SB 1A	Unit 7	Cultural relics	( 40 )	30A	SB 2A	Unit 2	News media	( 140 )
22日	SB 1A	Unit 8	Sports	( 45 )		SB 2A	Unit 3	Art and architecture	( 149 )
	SB 1A	Unit 9	Technology	( 51 )	31A	SB 2A	Unit 4	A garden of poems	( 155 )
23日	SB 1A	Unit 10	The world around us	( 57 )		SB 2A	Unit 5	The British Isles	( 160 )
	SB 1A	Unit 11	The sounds of the world	( 63 )	1日	SB 2A	Unit 6	Life in the future	( 167 )
						SB 2A	Unit 7	Living with disease	( 174 )
24日	SB 1A	Unit 12	Art and literature	( 68 )	2日	SB 2A	Unit 8	First aid	( 181 )
	SB 1B	Unit 13	Healthy eating	( 73 )		SB 2A	Unit 9	Saving the earth	( 188 )
25日	SB 1B	Unit 14	Festivals	( 79 )	3日	SB 2A	Unit 10	Frightening natural disasters	( 195 )
	SB 1B	Unit 15	The necklace	( 85 )		SB 2B	Unit 11	Scientific achievement	( 202 )

SB 2B Unit 12 Fact and fantasy ..... (206)	SB 3 Unit 5 Getting the message ..... (288)
SB 2B Unit 13 The water planet ..... (212)	SB 3 Unit 6 Going West ..... (294)
SB 2B Unit 14 Freedom fighters ..... (219)	SB 3 Unit 7 A Christmas Carol ..... (300)
SB 2B Unit 15 Destinations ..... (225)	SB 3 Unit 8 Learning a foreign language ..... (308)
SB 2B Unit 16 The United States of America ..... (231)	SB 3 Unit 9 Health care ..... (315)
SB 2B Unit 17 Disabilities ..... (238)	SB 3 Unit 10 American literature ..... (324)
SB 2B Unit 18 Inventions ..... (243)	SB 3 Unit 11 Key to success ..... (331)
SB 2B Unit 19 The Merchant of Venice ..... (250)	SB 3 Unit 12 Education ..... (338)
SB 2B Unit 20 Archaeology ..... (256)	SB 3 Unit 13 The mystery of the Moonstone ..... (344)
SB 3 Unit 1 That must be a record! ..... (261)	SB 3 Unit 14 Zoology ..... (351)
SB 3 Unit 2 Crossing limits ..... (269)	SB 3 Unit 15 Popular youth culture ..... (356)
SB 3 Unit 3 The land down under ..... (275)	SB 3 Unit 16 Finding jobs ..... (361)
SB 3 Unit 4 Green worlds ..... (282)	

第二轮 语法专题全解——综合提升篇

词法句法 交际用语 专题突破 综合提升

► 重点聚焦 知识链接

依据最新《考试大纲》及近五年高考命题的发展趋势,前瞻性分析各语法专题在高考中的地位、命题特点及走向,以主干重点知识为主线,前引后联,系统梳理和归纳相关知识点、方法点、能力点,便于学生形成知识组块,并辅以高考典题精析精讲,科学高效地提升综合应用能力。

► 方法技巧 指点迷津

深入研究近五年高考试题特点及解题技巧,总结归纳大量科学实用的解题方法,辅以精典新颖考题,解析精准点拨到位。“指点迷津”栏目清晰呈现历届高考中考生普遍存在的思维误区、易错点、易混点,供读者引以为戒。

语法专题一 冠词 ..... (367)	语法专题十二 非谓动词 ..... (425)
语法专题二 名词 ..... (373)	语法专题十三 情态动词 ..... (436)
语法专题三 代词 ..... (378)	语法专题十四 虚拟语气 ..... (442)
语法专题四 数词 ..... (384)	语法专题十五 简单句和并列句 ..... (445)
语法专题五 形容词 ..... (387)	语法专题十六 倒装句和省略句 ..... (450)
语法专题六 副词 ..... (393)	语法专题十七 名词性从句 ..... (453)
语法专题七 介词 ..... (398)	语法专题十八 定语从句 ..... (457)
语法专题八 连词 ..... (409)	语法专题十九 状语从句 ..... (461)
语法专题九 动词和动词短语 ..... (412)	语法专题二十 it 的用法 ..... (466)
语法专题十 动词的时态 ..... (414)	语法专题二十一 主谓一致 ..... (469)
语法专题十一 动词的语态 ..... (421)	语法专题二十二 交际用语 ..... (473)

## 第三轮 高考题型全解——应试技巧篇

## 实战高考 聚集题型 技巧突破 临考抢分

## →题型全解 方法实用

逐一全方位解读高考题型,从题型特点、所占比重(分值)到审题技巧、解题思路、应试策略及注意事项,一应俱全,条理实用。

## →考题典例 技巧归纳

针对题型精选典型、新颖的高考题(或变式题)、重点省市模拟题,以例题形式进一步阐释高考中各题型的考查特点、呈现方式及解题技巧。使考生临考前熟练掌握各种题型及解题技巧,在高考中充分发挥水平。

Part One 高考命题分析 ..... (481)

Part Three 考前复习注意事项 ..... (515)

Part Two 命题趋势及解题技巧 ..... (482)



教材全解

SB 1A Unit 1 Good friends



目标导航

重点词语扫描

1. honest 的用法 ..... (2)
2. 语义辨析: wise/smart/bright/clever ..... (2)
3. argue 词义及搭配 ..... (2)
4. “喜好,爱好”表达法 ..... (2)
5. match 的词性及搭配 ..... (3)
6. cast 构成的短语 ..... (3)
7. hunt 的词性及用法 ..... (3)
8. share 用法归纳 ..... (3)
9. feeling 的语义及词性 ..... (3)
10. lie 构成的短语及词义 ..... (3)
11. in order to 的句法作用 ..... (4)
12. care for/care about/take care of 用法比较 ..... (4)
13. such as 表示列举 ..... (4)
14. enjoy 构成的习惯搭配 ..... (5)
15. into 短语归纳 ..... (5)
16. 语义辨析: much too 与 too much ..... (5)
17. “把……看做”类短语 ..... (5)
18. even though 的句法作用 ..... (5)
19. as...as... 的句法作用 ..... (6)

重要句式归纳

1. so+助动词/情态动词/连系动词+主语 ..... (6)
2. when 表示 at that time 的句式 ..... (6)
3. “疑问词+to do”的句法作用 ..... (7)

疑难要点解读

- 情态动词+have done 的语义及用法 ..... (7)



考点聚焦

重点词语扫描

1. honest *adj.* 诚实的

思维拓展

give an honest opinion 提出坦诚的意见  
 an honest face 一副诚实的面孔  
 make an honest living 靠正当的收入生活  
 earn an honest penny 以正当的手段工作挣钱  
 to be honest 说实话(常用作独立状语)

dishonest *adj.* 不诚实的

honesty *n.* 诚实、正直

honestly *adv.* 的确;以正直地方式

指点迷津

honest 作定语时,其前须用冠词 *an*,如: an honest boy.

典题赏析

\_\_\_\_\_ , I don't think we have a chance of winning.

- A. Be honestly                      B. To be honest  
 C. Honestly                          D. Being honest

解析:本句用“to be honest”作独立状语,相当于“honestly speaking”“说实话,坦白地说”,D项不符合语意。

答案:B

2. wise *adj.* 聪明的;明智的

指点迷津

wise“聪明的,有智慧的”可指人、言语、计划等,a wise person/plan 明智的一个人/计划

smart 机敏的、漂亮的、轻快的

a smart answer/idea 巧妙的回答/主意

a smart hat 漂亮的帽子

set off at a smart pace 迈着轻快的步子

bright 聪明的,伶俐的

clever“聪明的,伶俐的,机敏的”,应用范围广泛,

a clever decision 灵活的决定,clever hands 巧手

典题赏析

I am surprised that you should have been fooled by such a(an) \_\_\_\_\_ trick. (NMET 2001)

- A. ordinary                      B. easy  
 C. smart                          D. simple

解析:“ordinary”表示“普通的、一般的”,“easy”表示“容易的”由“I am surprised”暗示,表示对方被“如此简单的花招”给愚弄了。

答案:D

3. argue *vt. & vi.* 辩论,争论

思维拓展

argue with sb. about/over sth.

与某人辩论某事

argue for 为(支持……)而辩护

argue against 辩驳

argue a matter out 把某事辩个水落石出

argue sb. into/out of doing sth.

劝说某人做/不做某事

argument *n.* 辩论,理论

start/put forward an argument for/against 就赞成/反对……展开辩论

指点迷津

argue 意为“争论,争辩”,重在就自己的看法,立场提出论证说理,以说服他人。

discuss 意为“讨论”,重在交换意见,不含有说服对方的成分。

quarrel 意为“争吵,吵架”,重在因生气或强烈的不满而同别人争吵,含有故意的成分。

典题赏析

Do what you are told and don't \_\_\_\_\_ me.

- A. argue                          B. argue with  
 C. quarrel                        D. discuss

解析:argue 常用作不及物动词,用法同 quarrel 近似;argue/quarrel with sb. about/over sth.; discuss 是及物动词,但常用短语:discuss sth. (with sb.), discuss wh... to do 或 discuss wh... clause 不用于 discuss sb.。

答案:B

4. fond *adj.* 喜爱的、喜欢的

思维拓展

“喜欢,爱好”的表达

be fond of + 名词/代词/动名词

like + 名词/代词/动名词/不定式

enjoy + 名词/代词/动名词

be crazy about + 名词/代词/动名词

would like + 名词/代词/不定式

feel like + 名词/代词/动名词

指点迷津

① like to do 强调某一次具体的动作行为;like doing 侧重普遍的习惯行为。

② fond 只作表语,不能作定语,be 也可以用 get, become 等连系动词,用以强调动作的意味。

5. match *n.* 比赛, 对手 *vt.* 与……相匹配; 较量

思维拓展

match for sb. /sb.'s match  
与某人相匹敌者; 对手  
find/meet one's match 遇到对手  
a match for the new hat 与新帽子相配称之物  
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/物和其他人/物竞争或较量  
match up to sb. /sth.  
与某人/物同样好或相当

指点迷津

match 与 game 都可表示“比赛”, 但“game”一词多用于美国英语中, 且球类比赛如“football, baseball”等多用“game”。

典题赏析

You can't match him in knowledge of wild plants.

- A. watch B. catch C. match D. keep

解析: 根据“in knowledge of wild plants”“在野生植物的认识方面”可知题意为“(不能)与他相比”。

答案: C

6. cast *vt.* 投掷; 扔 (cast, cast)

思维拓展

cast sb. as sb. else (戏剧中) 选派某人担任角色  
cast one's eye over sb. /sth.  
很快地看/查某人/物  
cast sb. /sth. aside 抛弃或排除某人/物  
cast sb. out 把某人逐出

7. hunt *v. n.* 搜索, 打猎

思维拓展

on the hunt for sb. /sth. 在搜寻某人/物  
a long hunt 长时间的搜索  
hunt for sb. /sth. 搜索某人/物  
hunt sth. out 将某人找出  
go hunting 进行狩猎活动  
hunter *n.* 猎人  
hunting *n.* 狩猎运动

典题赏析

I've \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere but I still can't find my key. (MET 1990)

- A. hunted B. looked for  
C. searched for D. found

解析: B、C 两项后面须接宾语, “find” 往往表示“找到”的结果。

答案: A

8. share *n.* 共享; 份额 *v.* 分享; 共有

思维拓展

get one's fair share of sth. 得到期望得到的数量  
go shares with sb. in sth. 与某人分享/分摊某物  
share sth. (out) among/between sb. 将某物平均分配  
share sth. with sb. 与某人分享某物/共有某物  
share the joys and sorrows 同甘共苦

典题赏析

Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare—you must learn to \_\_\_\_\_ . (NMET 2000)

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

解析: “support” 表示“支持, 支撑”, “care” 表示“关心, 在乎”, “spare” 表示“抽出(时间), 匀出”, 此处用“share” 表示“分享, 与……共用” “……你必须学会与别人分享”。

答案: D

9. feeling *n.* 感觉; 情绪

指点迷津

feeling 作“感觉, 预感”讲时, 往往可用可数名词  
a feeling of hunger/discomfort/joy  
饥饿/不适/快乐的感觉  
a feeling of danger 对危险的预感  
作“知觉、情绪”讲时, 往往用作不可数名词  
lose feeling in one's legs 双腿失去知觉  
feelings 感情  
hurt one's feelings 伤害某人的感情

10. lie *vi.* 躺, 卧; 位于

思维拓展

lie in bed 卧病在床  
lie in 在于, 存在于  
lie down 躺下  
lie on one's side 侧卧  
lie on one's back 仰面朝上躺着  
lie on one's face/stomach 趴着

指点迷津

lie { *vi.* lay—lain—lying 躺, 卧; 位于  
*vi.* lied—lied—lying 说谎  
*n.* 谎话

lay *vt.* laid—laid—laying 平放, 搁置; 产卵, 下蛋  
lie to sb. (= tell a lie to sb. / tell lies to sb.)  
说谎  
lay eggs 产卵, 下蛋  
lay the table 摆放桌子(准备吃饭)

典题赏析

① The boy lying in bed lied to his father that he had laid the book on the table.

- A. lying; lied; laid B. laying; laid; lied  
C. lied; lay; lain D. lain; lying; laid

解析: 句子意义是“躺在床上的那个男孩对他父亲撒谎说他已经把书放在桌子上。”lying in bed 是现在分词短语, 作后置定语修饰 the boy; lie 作“撒谎”解时过去式为 lied; lay 是及物动词, 后接宾语 the book, 此处用过去分词 laid.

答案: A

② If only he            quietly as the doctor instructed, he would not suffer so much now.

- A. lies B. lay  
C. had lain D. should lie

解析: 本题考查动词 lie 在句子中的正确形式。If only 标志后面的句子使用虚拟语气, as the doctor instructed 表明事情发生在过去, 因此该句是对过去的虚拟, 应用 had lain。注意本题考查了混合虚拟条件句, 即主句与从句表达对不同时间态的虚拟, 做题时应按照各自的时间状语提示。

答案: C

11. in order to 为了……

思维拓展

in order to do “为了做……”, 在句中引导目的状语, 可位于句首或句中, 其否定形式为 in order not to do; 有时也直接用 to do 作目的状语

指点迷津

- ① so as to 也常用于引导目的状语, 但一般不位于句首; 否定式 so as not to do  
② 二者都可转换成由 so that/in order that 引导的目的状语从句。此时从句中须加情态动词 can, could, may, might, 等。

典题赏析

Helen had to shout above the sound of the music. (2004 MENT III)

- A. making herself hear  
B. to make herself hear  
C. making herself heard  
D. to make herself heard

解析: 该题用不定式 to make 短语表达“不得不喊”的目的, 可排除 A、C 项。above the sound of the music 为介词短语, 不能作 hear 的宾语, 排除 B 项。

答案: D

12. care about 关心; 担心

指点迷津

- ① care about 表示由于认为某事重要而产生兴趣或关心, “对……关心, 焦虑”多用于疑问句和否定句中  
care about his country's future  
担心他的国家的未来  
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; 也可表示“照顾(某人)”  
care for coffee 喜欢喝咖啡  
care for the old 照顾老年人  
take care of sb. 也表示“对某人关心、照顾”

典题赏析

She never            what others will think when she does that.

- A. think B. suppose  
C. care about D. come about

解析: think “认为, 想”, suppose “设想, 假定”, come about “发生”, 该句意为“她从不不在乎她的做法让别人怎么看”, 由此知应用 care about.

答案: C

13. such as 诸如, 例如

指点迷津

- 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。  
此时 such as 常可换作 like。  
He knows several languages, such as English and French.  
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—John for example.

典题赏析

He has just bought quite a few good books,            *The Scarlet Letter*; *Wuthering Heights*.

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

解析: 根据题意以及句法结构可知, 该句应使用 such as 表示“诸如……, 像……”, 用于列举。

答案: A

14. enjoy v. 从……获得乐趣;享有……

思维拓展

- ①enjoy+名词/代词  
enjoy the play 喜欢这部戏剧  
enjoy good health 享有健康
- ②enjoy+动名词  
enjoy listening to music 喜欢听音乐
- ③enjoy oneself 过得愉快
- ④enjoyable *adj.* 使人愉快的
- ⑤enjoyment *n.* 乐趣;愉快

指点迷津

有些动词或动词短语的后面只能接动名词作宾语,如: admit, advise, avoid, appreciate, consider, delay, finish, miss, permit, practise, enjoy, risk, imagine, allow 等。

典题赏析

I really appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ to relax with you on this nice island. (2002·上海)

- A. to have had time
- B. having time
- C. to have time
- D. to having time

解析: appreciate 意为“欣赏,赞赏”,其后接动名词作宾语,而不能用不定式作宾语。

答案: B

15. be into sth. 喜欢某事物

思维拓展

- break/burst into 闯入
- look into 调查
- cut... into pieces 把……切成块
- divide... into 把……分成……
- run/knock into sb./sth. 撞到某人/某物
- deep into night 深夜
- come into power 上台,掌权

16. too much 太多

思维拓展

- 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. 上楼梯现在对她来说是太难了。
- Your words are too much for her. 你的话说得太重了。

指点迷津

在 much too 中 too 是副词,后面可接 *adj.* 或 *adv.*, much 也可以用 a little, a bit, rather, a

lot, far 等替换,表示不同的程度。如:

- The soup is a little/bit too salty for me.
- The weather is far/much too cold today.
- She's rather too sure of herself.

典题赏析

Allen had to call a taxi because the box was \_\_\_\_\_ to carry all the way home. (NMET, 2003)

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

解析: too much + 不可数名词; much too + *adj./adv.*; heavy 为形容词,故应为 much too heavy。

答案: A

17. treat... as... 把……当……对待

He talks to him and treats him as a friend. 他与他交谈,把他视为朋友。

思维拓展

- treat a patient 治疗病人
- treat sb. to dinner 请某人吃饭
- It's my treat. 我来请客。
- consider sb./sth. as sth. 视某人/某物为……
- regard sb. as sb. 将某人看做……
- think of sb. as sb./sth. 将某人看做某人/某事物

18. even though

Even though Wilson is just a volleyball, he became fond of it. 尽管威尔逊只是一只排球,他还是喜欢上了它。

思维拓展

- even though (= even if = no matter whether) 即使
- as though (= as if) 似乎,好像
- even so 即使如此,虽然如此

典题赏析

—Will you go to Mary's birthday party?

—No, \_\_\_\_\_ invited, I can't go to it. I'll be too busy, then.

- A. if
- B. unless
- C. even though
- D. when

解析: 学生很容易误选 B, 由后句 I can't go to it. I'll be too busy, then. 可知, 空白处表达的意思是“即使被邀请”, 完整的句子应为 even though I am invited.

答案: C

19. as... as... 与……一样

... he understands that friendship is about feeling and that we must give as much as we take. ...他明白了这样的道理:友谊离不开感情;人既要得到关爱,又必须给他人以同样多的关爱。

思维拓展

as... as... 表示“与……一样/同样”第一个 as 为副词,用以修饰形容词,副词,第二个 as 可作介词或连词,后接名词,代词或句子。在否定句中也可用 so... as...

典题赏析

He speaks English well indeed, but of course not \_\_\_\_\_ a native speaker. (2004·上海)

- A. as fluent as            B. more fluent than  
C. so fluently as         D. much fluently than

解析:此题是对状语的比较的考查,故排除 A、B 项;D 项中由于有 than,所以应为 more fluently than.

答案:C

重要句式归纳

1. Rock music is OK, and so is skiing.

摇滚音乐还行,滑雪也可以。

思维拓展

① So + do (did, does, be, have, can, will) + 主语表示上句所说的肯定情况也适应另一主语。

② neither/nor + do (be, have, can, will) + 主语表示上句所说的否定情况也适应另一主语。

③ so it is/ was with sb.

(= so it is / was the same with sb.)

用于上句既有肯定又有否定或既有系动词又有实义动词的情况。如:

John likes fish but doesn't like meat, so it is with Mary.

John was born in the countryside but he grew up in Beijing, and so it was the same with Mary.

④ so + 主语 + do (be, have, can, will)

表示对上句提及的情况给予肯定。如:

— Tom speaks English well.

— So he does.

⑤ 主语 + do + so

表示该句中的主语重复了前文中的动作。如:  
The teacher asked me to fetch some chalk, and I did so.

典题赏析

① Of the making of good books there is no end; neither \_\_\_\_\_ any end to their influence on man's lives. (2004·广东)

- A. there is            B. there are  
C. is there            D. are there

解析:该题考查了倒装和主谓一致。neither 作为连词位于句首,该句须倒装;而主语 any end 决定了用 is there.

答案:C

② — You forgot your purse when you went out.

— Good heavens, \_\_\_\_\_ . (2002·上海)

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

解析:答语同意上句话,即“我确实忘了带钱包”。

答案:B

2. One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane crashes. 一天,查克乘飞机飞越太平洋,这时飞机突然失事了。

when 此处用作并列连词,意为“这时”,相当于 at that time.

思维拓展

① be doing... when... .

正在做……这时……

I was wandering through the street when I caught sight of my old friend. 我正在街上徘徊,这时看见了我的一位老朋友。

② be about to do sth. when... .

= be on the point of doing sth. when... .

刚要干……这时……

③ had done... when... .

刚做了……这时……

I had got seated when the concert began.

我刚刚坐下,这时音乐会就开始了。

指点迷津

① 用作并列连词时,while 表转折对比,意为“而”;when 意为“这时”,同 at the same time.

② 用作从属连词时,while 意为“当……的时候”,只与延续性动词连用;when 也意为“当……的时候”,但既与延续性动词也与瞬间动词连用。

③ when (= since; considering that; if) 既然;考虑到;如果

④ while (= although) 尽管

典题赏析

① Jasmine was holidaying with her family in a wildlife park \_\_\_\_\_ she was bitten on the leg by a lion. (2004 · 上海)

- A. when B. while C. since D. once

解析: 句意应为“某人在干什么,正在这时……”,故应选 A。

while 为“在……过程中”,since 为“自从……以来”,once 为“一旦,曾经”。

答案: A

② We were swimming in the lake \_\_\_\_\_ suddenly the storm started. (2004 · 北京春招)

- A. when B. while C. until D. before

解析: 题意为“我们正在湖中游泳,这时突然起了暴风雨”。

答案: A

3. Perhaps the most difficult challenge is how to survive without friends.

或许最大的挑战在于没有朋友该如何生存。

指点迷津

“疑问词+to do”相当于疑问词引起的从句,在从句中可作主语、宾语、表语、同位语。

① what/who/when/where  
how/which/whether } + to do (=名词性从句)

② 能接此结构作宾语的及物动词有: ask, decide, know, tell, show, teach, explain, wonder, consider, find out 等。

I wonder who to invite.

(= I wonder who I shall invite.)

I don't know what to do next.

(= I don't know what I should do next.)

典题赏析

I've worked with children before, so I know what \_\_\_\_\_ in my new job. (NMET 2000)

- A. expected B. to expect  
C. to be expecting D. expects

解析: 该题考查“疑问词+to do”结构,在句中作 know 的宾语,该结构中的不定式不用进行时态。

答案: B

疑难要点解读

He also learns that he should have cared more about his friends.

他还认识到他以前应当给予朋友更多的关爱。should have done 本应该做了……

思维拓展

情态动词 should/could/might + have done 可用于表达一种与已发生的事实相反的假设情况,表示“本来应该/可能/或许会……(但……)”

例如: You should have come earlier, (but you didn't). 他本该再早点来, (但你却没能早来)。must + have done 表示“一定/准是已经……了”,其否定形式应用 couldn't have done “不可能已经……了”。

典题赏析

— I'll tell Mary about her new job tomorrow.

— You \_\_\_\_\_ her last week. (2004 · 福建)

- A. ought to tell B. would have told  
C. must tell D. should have told

解析: 此题考查“情态动词+have done”构成的虚拟语气用法,“你本该上周就告诉她(其实没告诉她)”。

答案: D

# SB 1A Unit 2 English around the world



## 目标导航

### 重点词语扫描

- |   |        |
|---|--------|
| 1. majority 作主语的谓语动词判断 .....  | ( 9 )  |
| 2. native 的 <i>adj.</i> 用法 .....  | ( 9 )  |
| 3. equal 的词性及用法 .....   | ( 9 )  |
| 4. service 的词义 .....  | ( 9 )  |
| 5. stand 短语归纳 .....   | ( 9 )  |
| 6. 常见英国英语及美国英语同一词义的不同单词 .....   | ( 10 ) |
| 7. expression 的词性及词义 .....  | ( 10 ) |
| 8. compare 的常见搭配 .....  | ( 10 ) |
| 9. forget 与跟动名词及不定式语义明显不同的动词 .....  | ( 10 ) |
| 10. 含反身代词 oneself 的短语 .....   | ( 11 ) |
| 11. 表示“除了……”的一组词语 .....   | ( 11 ) |
| 12. total 的词性及短语 .....  | ( 11 ) |
| 13. come 短语归纳 .....   | ( 11 ) |
| 14. end up with 的语义 .....   | ( 12 ) |
| 15. bring in 语义归纳 .....   | ( 12 ) |
| 16. 表示“许多、大量”的一组短语 .....  | ( 12 ) |
| 17. 语义辨析: at all/in all/after all/all in all/above all/first of all ..... | ( 13 ) |
| 18. on one's way 的语义及用法 .....   | ( 13 ) |
| 19. the number of 与 a number of .....                                     | ( 13 ) |
| 20. more than 用法总结 .....  | ( 13 ) |
| 21. have a knowledge of 及 knowledge 短语 .....                              | ( 14 ) |
| 22. make+宾语+宾语补足语 .....   | ( 14 ) |

### 重要句式归纳

- |                                     |        |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. 强调结构 .....                       | ( 14 ) |
| 2. What do you mean by...? 句式 ..... | ( 15 ) |
| 3. 过去分词短语作定语 .....                  | ( 15 ) |

### 疑难要点解读

- |                 |        |
|-----------------|--------|
| with 复合结构 ..... | ( 15 ) |
|-----------------|--------|



考点聚焦

重点词语扫描

1. majority n. 大多数

思维拓展

- ① the/a majority (of... ) 大多数(.....)
- ② most of  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} + \text{代词} \\ + \text{the} + \text{名词} \end{array} \right.$  大多数/大部分.....  
most + 名词 多数.....
- ③ mostly + 形容词/副词 主要地/多半.....

指点迷津

majority 作主语时,谓语的动词的数取决于其后的名词或句子的意思。若强调由个体组成的“大多数”,谓语的动词用复数;若强调整体时,则谓语的动词用单数。

典题赏析

- The majority of students \_\_\_\_\_  
favour of his suggestion.
- A. are; in                      B. is; in  
C. are; for                     D. are; at

解析: students 是复数形式,故谓语的动词用 are。in favour of 支持,拥护,是固定结构。

答案: A

2. native n. 当地人 adj. 出生地的

思维拓展

- a native of London/Beijing  
伦敦/北京的本地人
- speak/act like a native  
像当地人一样说/做
- one's native language/tongue 母语
- be native to... 原产于某地
- go native 同化(指文化、风俗等)

3. equal adj. 相当的 v. 等于; 比得上

思维拓展

- divide/cut sth. into equal parts  
把某物分成/切成等份
- with equal ease 同样自如(做某事)
- equal to sth./doing sth. 胜任某事
- on equal terms with sb. 与某人平等相处
- equally adv. 平等地; 同样
- equality n. 平等

4. service n. 服务

思维拓展

- free medical service 免费医疗
- the telephone service 电话设施

China Travel Service 中国旅行社  
a marriage service 婚礼

- at one's service 听某人差遣,任凭某人使用
- in service 被雇佣着; 在服兵役
- of service (to sb.)

- (对某人)有用的,有帮助的
- service charge 服务费
- serve sb. 为某人服务,招待某人
- serve sth. 端饭/上菜
- serve in the army 在部队服役
- serve as a waiter 当侍者

典题赏析

- If you ever need my help, I am \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. at your service            B. of your service  
C. in service                 D. serving

解析: 题意应是: 你是什么时候需要我帮助, 我随时可以帮你。at one's service = ready to help sb.

答案: A

5. stand n. 看台 v. 站, 支持

思维拓展

- stand aside 靠边站, 避开
- stand by 站在/立在.....旁边
- stand away 保持距离, 不接近
- stand against 反对, 背靠着, 倚着.....站立
- stand (up) for 维护, 起来拥护
- stand up to 敢于面对, 经得起, 耐得住
- stand out 显眼, 出色
- (outstanding adj. 出色的, 显著的)
- stand up 起立
- stand back 避开; 往后站, 位于靠后的地方
- stand on one's hands 双手倒立 knees 跪
- stand on one hand/leg/foot 单手/腿/脚立

指点迷津

- represent 作“象征, 代表”解时, 是及物动词, 可以使用被动语态。
- stand for 不可以使用被动语态。

典题赏析

- There are 51 stars on America's national flag, each \_\_\_\_\_ a state.
- A. standing for                B. stands for  
C. represented                D. to represent

解析: 句子的意思是“美国的地图上有 51 颗星, 每一颗星代表一个州。”由于句中使用了逗号, each 后面的动词不能作谓语, 只是非主谓关系, 所以用 standing for 或 representing.

答案: A



6. fall n. 秋天;瀑布

英国英语和美国英语当中有很多相同的意义用不同的单词来表达的情况如下表:

British English	American English
taxi	cab
transport	transportation
petrol	gasoline
main road	highway
motorway	interstate
underground	subway
subway	underpass
pavement	sidewalk
lorry	truck
car park	parking lot
secondary school	high school
university	college
autumn	fall
holiday	vacation
fortnight	two weeks
rubbish	garbage
dustbin	trashcan
wardrobe	closet
flat	apartment
ground floor	first floor
lift	elevator
term	semester

7. expression n. 短语;表情

思维拓展

expression n. [U]表达,表示 [C]表情;短语  
 expression of idea 思想的表达  
 read with expression 有表情地朗读  
 express vt. 表达,表示  
 express one's views/ideas 表达自己的观点  
 express oneself 表示(自己的)意见/态度  
 express sth. to sb. 向某人表示……  
 express (to sb.) + 宾语从句:向某人表示  
 express adj. 特快的  
 an express train 快车  
 expression n. [U]表达,表示;[C]表情,词句  
 expression of ideas 思想的表达  
 read with expression 有表情朗读

典题赏析

My companion \_\_\_\_\_ his surprise when he learned his \_\_\_\_\_ hadn't arrived for such a long time.

- A. expressed; luggages    B. expressed; luggage  
 C. described; luggages    D. described; luggage

解析:luggage (总称)行李,是不可数名词;express one's surprise 表示吃惊。describe 描写,描述。

答案:B

8. compare v. & n. 比较,比做,对照

思维拓展

compare... with...  
 将……与……做比较;对照  
 compared... to...  
 把……比做……;说……像……  
 compare to/with... 与……相比较  
 compare notes 交换思想、观点或意见  
 beyond compare 无与伦比

指点迷津

compared to/with... 固定结构,作状语。

典题赏析

\_\_\_\_\_ with the size of the whole earth, the biggest ocean doesn't seem big at all. (2004·湖南)

- A. Compare    B. When comparing  
 C. Comparing    D. When compared

解析:the biggest ocean 与 compare 存在逻辑上的被动关系,须用过去分词短语作状语,其前的 when 用来突出时间意味。

答案:D

9. forget v. 忘记

思维拓展

{ forget to do sth. 忘记去做某事  
 { forget doing sth. 忘记了曾经做过某事  
 { remember to do sth. 记着要去做某事  
 { remember doing sth. 记着曾做过某事  
 { stop to do sth. 停下来去做某事  
 { stop doing sth. 停下(正在做的)某事  
 { try to do sth. 努力/试图做某事  
 { try doing sth. 试着去做某事  
 { mean to do sth. 打算做某事  
 { mean doing sth. 意味着

典题赏析

In some parts of London, missing a bus means \_\_\_\_\_ for another hour. (2002·上海春招)

- A. waiting    B. to wait  
 C. wait    D. to be waiting

解析:根据题意“……没赶上公共汽车就意味着再等一小时”知该题考查“meaning + doing”结构的意义。

答案:A