

新课程

# 高考 总复习

英语

(第一轮)

Xinkecheng  
Gaokao Zongfuxi

徐凤社 主编

山东大学出版社



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主 编 徐凤社  
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# 《新课程高考总复习》

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# 编写说明

本书在 2009 版的基础上,广泛征求师生的意见和建议,进行了全面修订和完善。

瞄准高考要求,将知识的复习与能力的训练融为一体,最大限度地提高复习效率——这是本书最鲜明的理念特色。

以复习日历的形式组织复习内容和教学活动,使整个一轮复习过程目标明确,计划科学周密——这是本书最突出的操作特色。

全书共分四大板块,设置意图简介如下:

**高考词汇分类记** 按字母顺序将高考词汇分类重组。设置“基本单词”和“常用短语”两个栏目,每天覆盖 10 个单词和 10 个短语(常用短语到第 33 天复习完毕)。鉴于高考词汇绝大部分属于阅读词汇,且高考对词汇的考查主要是在完形填空和阅读理解中进行隐性考查,故复习的重点是准确理解和记忆词义,而非大量讲解和练习词汇的用法。基于上述认识,分别设置“快速记忆”、“理解记忆”、“练习巩固”和“重点提示”等栏目,突出理解和记忆。“练习巩固”主要针对词汇的核心义项,尽可能简单实用。“重点提示”为机动栏目,主要针对高考考点进行归纳、扩展或点拨。

还有一些学生比较熟悉、词形简单的常用单词,没有集中识记的必要,故未收入本栏目。此类词汇的复习主要通过知识能力融合练中的语篇反复涉及,不断加深理解和记忆。

**知识能力融合练** 本栏目内容分为 STAGE ONE 和 STAGE TWO 两部分。STAGE ONE 为英美外教围绕当天复习的单词和短语专门编写的短文,分别以“短文填空”和“阅读理解”的形式呈现。有关单词和短语在短文中用黑体显示。这样,学生在进行阅读训练的同时进一步复习和巩固有关词汇。STAGE TWO 主要选用 2010 年全国各地高考语篇,这样既可确保语篇和设题的质量,又可确保对全体高三学生来说是全新内容,从而确保训练质量。具体操作步骤:学生首先认真做题,实现综合能力的训练;然后进行“自主反馈”,对照答案,重读语篇,借助词典排疑解难;第三步关注语篇中的长句、难句和词汇、句型用法,在语境中复习语言知识。为达到此目的,我们根据山东高考题型,对所选语篇进行适当加工:一是增设“阅读表达”练习,二是将语篇中的语言点用斜体和黑体突出显示。这样便将能力的训练和知识的复习真正融为一体,最大限度地提高复习效率。

**语法专项复习** 每个语法项目均按高考考点设置“诊断练习”、“考点归纳”和“挑战高考”三项内容。“考点归纳”力求简明扼要,避免面面俱到的冗长讲解。练习多选自 2009 和 2010 年高考试题和经典模拟试题。本内容置于全书最后,各校可根据实际灵活安排复习顺序和进度。

**周末自主练习** 本练习分为三部分:“一周知识抽检”:一般为 30 个单项选择题,针对一周中出现的重要语言点进行练习运用。“写作系统训练”:分体裁、有计划、有步骤地进行写作训练和指导。每篇题目给出从不同角度入手、词汇和句式各异的多篇高质量范文。学生通过背诵和默写范文实现高质量输入,切实提高写作技能。每一体裁训练结束时,设“盘点积累”栏目将该体裁写作注意事项和常用套语归纳起来,供学生在进一步的练习中借鉴。本册书不能覆盖的内容将在二轮复习资料中续编。“语法复习建议”:建议各校根据本校实际选用与本周复习内容相关的语法复习内容。

需要特别说明的是,本书每周和每天的复习内容并非不可变通的。各校完全可以根据学生实际加快或放慢进度。每天的内容也不必全部在课上处理。建议在初期以课上处理为主,以期让学生明确使用要求,熟悉步骤和方法,尔后可将部分内容用于学生课下自主学习。

本书内容丰富,可基本完成知识复习和能力训练的任务,故可代替传统意义上的“一轮”复习资料。

本书的编写是在总结多年高三复习经验和教训的基础上的创新性尝试。由于内容多、时间紧且受水平所限,不足之处在所难免,恳请广大师生提出宝贵意见。修改意见敬请发至:hn5159@163.com。

编者

2010 年 8 月

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# 第一部分 双基训练日历

## WEEK ONE

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### Day 1

### 高考词汇分类记

#### A. 基本单词

#### Verbs (1)

##### 快速记忆

快速读写下列单词,看谁记得又对又快。

1. **abandon** *vt.* 放弃;遗弃
2. **abolish** *vt.* 废除;废止
3. **absorb** *vt.* 吸收;消化;使……全神贯注;耗费
4. **abuse** *vt. & n.* 滥用;虐待;辱骂
5. **accelerate** *vt.* 加速;促进
6. **accompany** *vi. & vt.* 陪伴;伴随发生
7. **accomplish** *vt.* 完成;实现
8. **account for** *phr. v.* 是……的原因  
对……作出解释 (在数量或比例上)占,  
占据 弄清……的下落
9. **accumulate** *vt. & vi.* 积累;积聚
10. **accuse** *vt.* 指控;控告

##### 练习巩固

阅读下列各题,从上面词汇表中选择适当单词并用其适当形式填写在各题横线上。然后对照答案,检查无误后对各句读读、写写、记记。

1. He's been \_\_\_\_\_ of robbery.
2. Afro-Americans \_\_\_\_\_ 12% of the US population.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ to overtake the bus.
4. Three days after the earthquake, more than 150 people had still to be \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The Prime Minister, \_\_\_\_\_ by the governor, led the President up to the house.
6. Recent pressure at work may \_\_\_\_\_ his abnormal behavior.

7. Front-page stories broke the news of the princess leaving, and \_\_\_\_\_ photographs showed her getting on the plane.
8. In my opinion, boxing is such a cruel sport that it should be \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Plants clean the air by \_\_\_\_\_ carbon dioxide from it.
10. Parents who feel they cannot cope might \_\_\_\_\_ their children.
11. Simon was so \_\_\_\_\_ in his book that he didn't even notice me come in.
12. He showed how the rich and powerful can \_\_\_\_\_ their position.
13. If we'd all work together, I think we could \_\_\_\_\_ our goal.
14. A thick layer of dust had \_\_\_\_\_ in the room.
15. An \_\_\_\_\_ baby was found in a box on the hospital steps.

##### 重点提示

【联想扩展】accuse sb. of sth./rob sb. of sth./remind sb. of sth./rid sb. of sth./cure sb. of sth./inform sb. of sth./warn sb. of sth.

#### B. 常用短语

#### Phrasal Verbs (1)

##### 理解记忆

观察下列各句,说出画线部分的意义和用法,然后对各句读读、写写、记记。

1. The bad weather only added to our difficulties.

2. All the numbers add up to exactly 900.
3. One or two of the tourists broke away from the tour group.
4. Her health broke down under the pressure of work.
5. Thieves broke in and stole 10,000 worth of computer equipment.
6. Her house was broken into last week.
7. Does everyone know what to do if a fire breaks out?
8. Protesters broke through the barriers placed by the police.

9. How can we bring about a change in people's attitudes?
10. Can you bring forward any proof?



英语中有些短语动词是非及物的,不能用于被动结构,如上面的 break out。另有短语动词虽有后面的介词可带宾语,但仍不宜用于被动结构,如 add to, add up to, break away from。

## 知识能力融合练 STAGE ONE

### I. 短文填空

阅读下列短文,然后从前面的 B. 常用短语中选取合适的短语动词并用其适当形式填写在文中空白处。

Two strangers walked into a town. They were looking for a place to rob. They saw a house that belonged to an old woman. Once night came, the robbers 1 the house and looked for money. However, they could not find anything! Then they saw a safe in a corner and tried to open it. They were skilled robbers and their special tools 2 the ease; they soon **broke through**. They found a bag full of money, took it and ran away as fast as they could.

In the morning, the old woman saw what had happened and called the police. She told them her house had been **broken into**. When the police arrived, they started asking the old woman many questions. She 3 and started crying. They were making her feel as if it was her fault. Luckily, one nice police officer **broke away from** the others and started asking neighbors if they saw anything. One neighbor told him that she saw two men running from the house late at night. "They were running like you would if a fire **breaks out** in your home," she said. She was able to tell the police officer what the men looked like. Some other neighbours **brought forward** more proof which led to the arrest of the two thieves. The police looked inside their bag. The money, which 4 \$ 15,000, was returned to the old lady, who was happy and thankful. However, this story should 5 a change in how careful everyone is, even in their own homes. You

must always try to be safe!

### II. 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,然后判断短文后各题的正误。

#### A

The government has **abandoned** plans to **abolish** uniform in schools after much public criticism. Several opposition ministers and education experts **accused** the government **of** not listening enough to public opinion. As a result, a public vote was held to **assess** public opinion. At a meeting with the public yesterday, the Prime Minister, **accompanied** by the Education Minister, said that they had misjudged the feeling in schools about the value of uniform. Some members of the public said that holding a public vote was definitely **abusing** of public funds and that the money would have been better spent on education itself.

1. The majority of school teachers and students hate uniforms. ( )
2. Some members of the public believed the public vote was a waste of money. ( )
3. All school uniforms have now been abolished. ( )

#### B

Students are able to **absorb** information much more quickly than previously thought. In an **accelerated** learning program at Stanford University research was done into how easily students in different fields can remember what they have learnt in lectures. Statistics from this research were **accumulated** over a 5-year period and the results showed that in certain fields, the students were able to remember more information and

**accomplish** complex tasks based on this learning. The total number of students on the **accelerated** learning program **accounted for** 70% of the total number of students at Stanford.

4. The research was mainly focused on students' memory. ( )
5. The research lasted 5 years. ( )
6. 70 students participated in the program. ( )

## C

Many police officers had been **accused** of being cruel to the people. Some said that the police had **abused** them. This was very difficult for the government to **absorb** and they were very angry. They said that the police department must **account for** every report of misconduct. So far over 300 reports have been **accumulated**! The police department thought they

would never have enough time to **accomplish** this and wished the government officials would **abandon** the idea, but anyway they sent investigators to **accompany** the police officers during duty. This helped to **accelerate** the speed at which each report was looked into. Finally, after months of work, the police department was able to fire those officers responsible for this. However, this is only the beginning of a huge task: to prevent such cases in the future, new laws must be established and some old ones should be **abolished**.

7. Many police officers had been **accused** of **abusing** their power. ( )
8. The police department found it easy to finish all the job. ( )
9. Some of the accused police officers lost their work. ( )

## STAGE TWO



## 模拟演练

## 完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Many people like to drink bottled water because they feel that tap water may not be safe, 1 is bottled water really any better?

Bottled water is mostly sold in plastic bottles and that's 2 it is potentially health threatening. Processing the plastic can lead to the release of harmful chemical substances into the water contained in the bottles. The chemicals can be absorbed into the body and cause physical discomfort.

Health risks can 3 **result from** inappropriate storage of bottled water. Bacteria can multiply if the water is kept on the shelves for too long or if it **is exposed to** heat or direct sunlight. 4 the information on storage and shipment is not always readily available to consumers, bottled water may not be a better alternative to tap water.

5 these safety issues, bottled water has other disadvantages. It **contributes to** global warming. An **estimated** 2.5 million tons of carbon dioxide were generated in 2006 by the production of plastic for bottled water. 6, bottled water produces an incredible amount of solid waste. According to one research, 90%

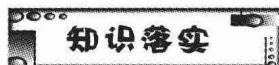
of the bottles **used** are not recycled and lie for ages in landfills (垃圾填埋地).

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. but        | B. however     |
| C. though        | D. as          |
| 2. A. where      | B. when        |
| C. how           | D. why         |
| 3. A. still      | B. also        |
| C. again         | D. yet         |
| 4. A. If         | B. Although    |
| C. Since         | D. While       |
| 5. A. Besides    | B. Except      |
| C. Except for    | D. Due to      |
| 6. A. In advance | B. In short    |
| C. In general    | D. In addition |



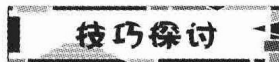
## 自主反馈

对照答案,再读文章。借助词典,释疑解难。



## 知识落实

注意观察黑体部分,说明其用法。分析画线部分的句子结构,并将其译成汉语。



## 技巧探讨

弄清上下文的逻辑关系是做好完形填空题的关键。本篇完形填空的考点全部是关联词。请思考:它们是如何承上启下的?



## Day 2

### 高考词汇分类记

#### A. 基本单词

##### Verbs (1)

###### 快速记忆

快速读写下列单词,看谁记得又对又快。

1. **acknowledge** *vt.* 承认;告知……已收到
2. **acquire** *vt.* 得到;获得
3. **adapt** *vt.* (使)适应;改编;改造
4. **add** *vi. & vt.* 添加;补充说
5. **adjust** *vi. & vt.* (使)调整;(使)适应
6. **admire** *vt.* 崇拜;欣赏
7. **admit** *vi. & vt.* 许可;承认;准入;接纳
8. **adopt** *vt.* 采纳;采用;领养
9. **adore** *vt.* 崇敬;酷爱
10. **advance** *vi. & vt.* 前进;提出(建议);将(时间)提前;预付;(价格)上涨

###### 练习巩固

阅读下列各题,从上面词汇表中选择适当单词并用其适当形式填写在各题横线上。然后对照答案,检查无误后对各句读读、写写、记记。

1. Only ticket-holders will be \_\_\_\_\_ into the stadium.
2. It took a few seconds for her eyes to \_\_\_\_\_ to the darkness.
3. He spent years \_\_\_\_\_ his skills as a surgeon.
4. Do you want to \_\_\_\_\_ your name to the list?
5. The film festival is \_\_\_\_\_ as an event of international importance.
6. He has \_\_\_\_\_ a remarkably light-hearted attitude towards the situation.
7. How do these insects \_\_\_\_\_ themselves to new environments?
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ her parents and would do anything to please them.

9. Many theories have been \_\_\_\_\_ as to how to deal with the declining economy.
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ our English teacher *for* his fluent English.

###### 重点提示

###### 【联想扩展】

1. ①admit sth. ②admit that ③admit doing sth.  
④admit to doing sth. ⑤admit sb. into
2. 辨析:表达“(使)适应(新情况)”之意时,adjust 和 adapt 可互换;表达“改编、改造某物使其用于另一目的”之意时,只能用 adapt;表达“调整、调试某一器械”之意时,只能用 adjust。

#### B. 常用短语

##### Phrasal Verbs (2)

###### 理解记忆

观察下列各句,说出画线部分的意义和用法,然后对各句读读、写写、记记。

1. I have three part-time jobs, which bring in about £ 14,000 a year.
2. He was brought up by his grandparents.
3. Taking exercise will build up your strength.
4. She burst into tears and ran from the kitchen.
5. Hearing the joke, everyone in the room burst out laughing.
6. You need to check in two hours before the flight.
7. I was disappointed with miss Bryan, who had just checked out.
8. (2010 年湖南卷) Listen! Do you hear someone calling for help?
9. The company has called in the police to investigate.
10. The trip to Italy might be called off.

## 知识能力融合练

### STAGE ONE

#### I. 短文填空

阅读下列短文,在文中空白处填入意义和结构上都合适的短语动词。

Jeff looked everywhere for a job. He quit his last job when his company **called off** his project that he had been working on for so long. Since then, Jeff has had no luck finding work. He was about to 1 tears, but he knew he must stay strong and continue to look for work. He saw that there was a job in Shanghai that 2 many young and energetic people. Although he was **brought up** in Jinan, he was willing to move to Shanghai for a good job. The job would 3 more money than he could ever make in Jinan.

The next day, Jeff left for the airport. He was so excited about his trip that he was 4 hours early to 4. A woman standing nearby **burst out** laughing at his eagerness. However, Jeff did not care. He was excited and did not want to hide his emotions. Once in Shanghai, Jeff went to his hotel. He spent one night thinking about his interview and why he was the best person for the job. He wanted to 5 his self-esteem (自尊) before the big day. Early the next day, Jeff **checked out** of the hotel and went to his interview. He was **called in** first. After one hour, the interview was over. Jeff felt great about it. Before he left, he was offered the job.

#### II. 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,然后判断短文后各题的正误。

##### A

Jessica and Fred had been married for 3 years. They desperately wanted a child, for they **admired** parenthood. However, they had to **acknowledge** that they were having problems having a baby, so they decided to **adopt** a baby girl. They prepared the baby's room in **advance** and waited patiently. After 2 weeks, the girl arrived. She was wonderful. Both Jessica and

Fred **adored** her. But being a parent was harder than they thought. The girl found it difficult to **adjust** to her new parents and her new home. It would take a while for her to **adapt** to the changes. To **add** to the stress, the baby often cried all night long. Over the next few months, Jessica and Fred learned how to be parents. They **admit** that it was very difficult at times, but now they feel proud that they have **acquired** all the necessary parenting skills.

1. Jessica didn't want to give birth to a child. ( )
2. Jessica and Fred loved the baby girl. ( )
3. The baby girl loved her new home at once. ( )
4. Jessica and Fred are quite good parents now. ( )

##### B

The Head of Department was concerned about the extraordinarily high mark on Jim's exam paper. It just didn't **add up**. He was generally one of the weakest students in the class and now he had just got a 95% in his math exam. Jim was called into the Head's office. "We're rather concerned about your exam paper," said the Head. "Some of the other staff think you may have cheated. Can you account for your high score?" Jim wasn't going to **acknowledge** that he had cheated as he had too much to lose. He wasn't very popular at college and his high score had finally given him some status. The girls had begun to **admire** him and some even said they **adored** him so he didn't find it difficult to **adjust** to this new situation. "I **admit** that I'm not usually the best student in class," he said to the Head. "To be honest, I found it hard to **adapt** when I first moved to this college, and that was probably why my grades suffered. But I decided to really try harder this time. I went to see the Learning Advisor a couple of weeks ago and she told me how to **acquire** the necessary skills to do well in exams. I just **adopted** these strategies in my

studies and followed her advice. Now, I seem to be **advancing more in my learning.** " The Head, however, **wasn't sure whether to believe him.**

5. The Head was surprised at Jim's high mark. ( )

6. Jim admitted that he had cheated in the exam. ( )

7. Jim's high mark has won some girls' admiration. ( )

8. Jim lied to the Head. ( )

## STAGE TWO

### 模拟演练

#### 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

Teenagers and old people are similar to each other **in several respects**. Teenagers, for example, are isolated in schools, and many old people in retirement communities, assisted-living facilities and nursing homes. Also, both groups **tend to** be poorer than young adults or middle-aged people: teenagers because they do not yet have the education or experience to demand high salaries, and old people because they are retired and **living on** their savings and social security. Third, independence is important for both groups — they are **conscious of** wanting it, whereas young adults and middle-aged people **take it for granted**. Teenagers want to become **independent of** their parents; old people want to keep their independence instead of **relying on** their children or on social institutions. Fourth, both **tend to** have a relatively large amount of leisure time or, at least, time that they can choose or not **choose to** fill with study or work. **In contrast**, young and middle-aged adults typically spend most of their time in their jobs or taking care of home duties such as child-rearing.

1. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. Differences between Teenagers and Young Adults
- B. Differences between Middle-aged People and the Elderly
- C. Similarities between Teenagers and Middle-aged

#### People

- D. Similarities between Teenagers and Old People
- 2. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. Generally speaking, teenagers are poorer than old people.
- B. Middle-aged people tend to enjoy independence without realizing it.
- C. Teenagers and old people depend on each other in life.
- D. Both teenagers and old people live a busy life.

### 自主反馈

对照答案,再读文章。借助词典,释疑解难。

### 知识落实

注意观察黑体部分,说明其用法。然后熟读全文。

### 策略研讨

阅读理解能力是建立在扎实的基础知识之上的。如果不能准确理解文章中的词汇、句子和各种表达方式,对文章的理解就无从谈起。但仅仅掌握上述基础知识是不够的。阅读理解能力的提高还有赖于大量的高质量的阅读实践。通过阅读不断增加语言体验,不断巩固和深化对基础知识的记忆和理解,是提高阅读能力的重要策略。本书将为您提供由易到难、题材多样、知识和思维含量丰富的高质量语篇。您只要认真阅读、反复品味、弄懂每句话并适当诵读,您的阅读能力就会伴随着基础知识的加深加宽而不断提高。



## Day 3

### 高考词汇分类记

#### A. 基本单词

##### Verbs (3)

###### 快速记忆

快速读写下列单词,看谁记得又对又快。

1. **advertise** *vt. & vi.* 作广告宣传;登广告招聘;张扬
2. **advise** *v.* 忠告;劝告;建议;通知
3. **advocate** *vt. & n.* 提倡;公开支持;建议
4. **affect** *vt.* 影响
5. **afford** *vt.* 负担得起;给予;提供
6. **agree** *vi.* 同意,赞同
7. **aid** *vt.* 帮助;援助
8. **aim** *vi. & vt.* 以……为目的;瞄准
9. **alarm** *vt.* 使……警觉;使……担惊
10. **allocate** *vt.* 分配;配给;拨出

###### 练习巩固

阅读下列各题,从上面词汇表中选择适当单词并用其适当形式填写在各题横线上。然后对照答案,检查无误后对各句读读、写写、记记。

1. We can't \_\_\_\_\_ to wait any longer or we'll miss the plane.
2. Tickets are limited and will be \_\_\_\_\_ to those who apply first.
3. We'll \_\_\_\_\_ you of any changes in the delivery dates.
4. Your story doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ with what the police have told us.
5. I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ for someone to clean my house.
6. I'm rather \_\_\_\_\_ that we haven't heard anything.
7. We're \_\_\_\_\_ for a big improvement.
8. You are strongly \_\_\_\_\_ to take out medical in-

surance when visiting Vietnam.

9. She \_\_\_\_\_ leading a low carbon life.
10. Mr. Smith \_\_\_\_\_ his son to make a model plane in his spare time.

###### 重点提示

###### 【联想扩展】

1. ①advise sb. to do sth. ②advise (sb.) that...  
③advise sb. on sth. 在某方面给某人以指导 ④advise sb. of sth. 告知某人某事 ⑤You would be well/ill advised to do sth. (= It would be wise/unwise of you to do sth.)

2. 辨析: affect / influence

influence 表示对某人或某事产生某种影响, affect 通常表示对某人或某事产生负面影响。

#### B. 常用短语

##### Phrasal Verbs (3)

###### 理解记忆

观察下列各句,说出画线部分的意义和用法,然后对各句读读、写写、记记。

1. She can still call up scenes of childhood.
2. Cheer up, better times may be ahead.
3. I hope it clears up this afternoon.
4. She carried off most of the prizes for swimming.
5. You'll have an accident if you carry on driving like that.
6. Turn off the water supply before carrying out repairs.
7. How did the problem come about in the first place?
8. I've never come across anyone quite like her before.
9. A button has come off my coat.
10. No doubt the truth will come out one day.

## 知识能力融合练

### STAGE ONE

#### I. 短文填空

阅读下列短文,在文中空白处填入意义和结构上都合适的短语动词。

The swimming competition was supposed to start this morning, but it had been raining all day. The swim official told us that as soon as the weather 1, they would begin the competition. I was sitting, nervously waiting for the competition to start, when a girl approached me. To others, she may **come across** as proud or arrogant, but I saw something different in her. She just seemed confident.

At first, I told her about my nerves for the swimming competition. She told me to 2 and that I shouldn't worry about it so much. She began to 3 memories of when she would get nervous before important competitions. Now she just looks at each opportunity as a way to enjoy life and to do the best she can. She asked how my love for swimming **came about**. I told her that my mother taught me to swim when I was a child. I was a quick learner and my mom wanted me to **carry on** with the sport. I always loved swimming and it was so easy for me. She told me to remember that when the competition began, if I focused on why I love swimming, my true abilities would 4.

Before I knew it, the swim competition had begun. As I started the race, I knew it would be difficult 5 all of the things I had learned in swim class. So, I took my new friend's advice. I just thought about how much I loved to swim. I finished in the 6th place, but I was not upset. I felt good about how I swam. The girl who I spoke with **carried off** the 1st place medal. As a reward, they gave her a bouquet of flowers. She noticed that one of her flowers had **come off**. She picked it up and gave it to me. We looked at each other and smiled. Today, we both felt like winners.

#### II. 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,然后判断短文后各题的正误。

##### A

Sheila opened the newspaper and saw that someone had **advertised** their car. She was **alarmed** at how cheap it was. She thought she could **afford** to buy it. First, she wanted a friend to **aid** her in making the big decision. Her friend **advised** her to make sure that buying a new car would not **affect** her life too much. After careful consideration, Sheila decided to buy it. She believed she could manage two jobs with the help of the car. As a person who **advocated** working hard to stand out, Sheila **aimed** to become a millionaire by the time she was 40. Then she would **allocate** some of her money for all the things she was now dreaming of doing. When she told her friend about her decision, the friend **agreed** with her and offered to lend some money to her.

1. Sheila read a car advertisement in the newspaper. ( )
2. Sheila was not in need of a car. ( )
3. With the help of her friend, Sheila bought the car. ( )

##### B

At the last Board Meeting, the company director was alarmed about their falling sales due to the recession (衰退). Given this situation, the company had been **advised** to change their marketing campaign and some money had been **allocated** to hiring the best **advertising** agency that they could **afford**. It was hoped that this would positively affect the company's profile (形象) and would **aid** in increasing sales. The **advertising** agency **advocated** that the company should aim to **appeal** not only to the US market, but that they should also **advertise** in the UK. All the company di-

rectors agreed that this was the best way forward.

4. The falling sales lied in the poor quality of the goods. ( )

5. The company should occupy the market either in the

US or in the UK. ( )

6. All the company directors agreed to hire the best advertising agency. ( )

## STAGE TWO

### 模拟演绎

#### 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

For most of us, the holidays are a great time to gather family, but your holiday experiences can be quickly forgotten with time because of the limitations of memory. You might therefore want to think of ways of recording those experiences. One very useful way of recording those experiences is by keeping a holiday journal.

An important advantage of keeping a holiday journal is that it allows you to record changes that have happened to you and your family members. As you go through your journal, you'll see how everybody has grown, the directions they have taken in life, friends who might have joined your family on the holidays and so on. These changes can be recorded by photographs as well.

However, writing about your holiday experiences allows you to record several details about them which a photograph can not. This does not mean that photographs are not important. The best, of course, is for your journal to include both photographs and writing in order for it to be rich in detail.

Another important benefit of a holiday journal is that it can give you an opportunity to appreciate your family members. Perhaps, you have made the mistake that most of us do, namely forgetting how important family members are and taking them for granted. As you read your holiday journal, however, you might feel

like you want to reconnect with your loved ones and re-establish your relationship with them.

1. The basic function of a holiday journal is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. record your holiday experiences
- B. record changes in your life
- C. take the place of photographs
- D. help you to appreciate your family members

2. Which advantage of a holiday journal is NOT mentioned by the author?

- A. It helps us to understand better how we've developed over time.
- B. It gives us a chance to be grateful to our family members.
- C. It helps us to relive our experiences in a more detailed way.
- D. It can become a family treasure for the next generation to read.

3. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. How to Keep a Holiday Journal
- B. Why Keep a Holiday Journal?
- C. Holiday Journal and Photographs
- D. A Great Time to Gather Family

### 自主反馈

对照答案,再读文章。借助词典,释疑解难。

### 知识落实

注意观察黑体部分,说明其用法。然后熟读全文。



## Day 4

### 高考词汇分类记

#### A. 基本单词

##### Verbs (4)

##### 快速记忆

快速读写下列单词,看谁记得又对又快。

1. **allow** *vt.* 允许;许可
2. **amaze** *vi. & vt.* 使惊讶
3. **amount to** 共计;等同于
4. **amuse** *vi. & vt.* 使发笑;使消遣
5. **analyse** *vt.* 分析
6. **anchor** *vi. & vt.* 抛锚;固定,系牢
7. **announce** *vt.* 宣布;宣告;通报……到达
8. **annoy** *vt.* 惹恼;烦扰
9. **apologize** *vi.* 道歉
10. **appeal** *vi.* 呼吁;恳求;吸引;上诉

##### 练习巩固

阅读下列各题,从上面词汇表中选择适当单词并用其适当形式填写在各题横线上。然后对照答案,检查无误后对各句读读、写写、记记。

1. The annual cost of income support to unmarried mothers \_\_\_\_\_ to 200 million *yuan* in that year.
2. The boat was \_\_\_\_\_ off the northern coast of the island.
3. At the end of the meeting, it was \_\_\_\_\_ that an agreement had been reached.
4. Do you think Dad will \_\_\_\_\_ you to go to Jamie's party?
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ to those present for having to leave at 3:30 p. m.
6. The cell samples are being \_\_\_\_\_ by a lab.
7. I've brought with me an article from yesterday's paper that might \_\_\_\_\_ you.
8. It's a programme designed to \_\_\_\_\_ mainly to 16

to 25 year-olds.

9. I was \_\_\_\_\_ by how well he looked.
10. It's really \_\_\_\_\_ when a train is late and there's no explanation.

##### 重点提示

##### 【联想扩展】

1. **announce** ① announce sth. ② announce that ③ It is announced that... ④ announce sth. to sb. ⑤ announce sb./oneself 通报某人到达
2. **allow** ① allow sb. to do sth. ② allow sb. sth. ③ allow oneself sth. ④ allow sb. or sth. in/into/out... ⑤ sth. is (not) allowed

#### B. 常用短语

##### Phrasal Verbs (4)

##### 理解记忆

观察下列各句,说出画线部分的意义和用法,然后对各句读读、写写、记记。

1. When he came to (himself), he was lying on the floor with his hands tied behind his back.
2. A small donation can help make a child's wish come true.
3. You had better cross out the last name.
4. Your essay's too long — it needs cutting down a little.
5. "What shall I do?" Patrick cut in again.
6. Our water supply has been cut off.
7. These ridiculous rules and regulations should have been done away with years ago.
8. She asked me to do up her dress for her at the back.
9. What are we going to do with the food left over from the party?
10. I don't have any sugar so you'll have to do without.