

河北省

高中总复习

GAO ZHONG ZONG FU XI

英语

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# 第一部分 课本要点解析

## 必修 1 Units 1~2

### 复习要点

单元话题	1. Friends and friendship (朋友和友谊); Interpersonal relationships (人际关系)
交际功能	1. Agreement and disagreement (同意与不同意) 2. Difficulties in language communication (语言交际障碍)

#### 一、重点单词

1. **add** v. 增加; 补充说; 做加法; 合计

##### 【典型例句】

① He added some wood to increase the fire.

他加了一些木柴, 使火旺些。

② If you add 4 to 5, you get 9. 四加五等于九。

③ Add up all the numbers and I'm sure they will add up to more than 1,000. 把所有数加在一起, 我肯定会超过 1000。

④ I should like to add that we are pleased with the test result. 我还要补充一下, 我们对测试结果很满意。

⑤ The examination has added to their pressure.

考试增加了他们的压力。

##### 【归纳总结】

add to 增加, 加强

add... to... 把……增添到……

add up 合计, 相加

add up to 总数为, 合计达

##### 【即时训练】

① That's all I have to say. Is there anything you'd like to \_\_\_\_\_, John?

A. talk B. require

C. add D. deliver

② That is the very coin I need to \_\_\_\_\_ my collection.

A. add up B. add in

C. add on D. add to

【Key】① C ② D

2. **upset** adj. 烦乱的, 不高兴; vt. (upset, upset)

打翻; 使心烦意乱, 使不舒服

##### 【典型例句】

① I'm always upset when I don't get any mail.

我接不到任何邮件时总是心烦意乱。

② The students really upset her. 学生们着实让她烦恼。

③ upset the balance of trade 打破贸易平衡

##### 【归纳总结】

upset sth. 打翻 / 弄翻某物; 打乱 / 扰乱(计划 / 安排等)

upset sb. 使某人不安 / 心烦 / 不高兴

be upset about / by sth. 对……感到心烦意乱

be upset that... 对……感到心烦意乱

##### 【即时训练】

The hurricane came unexpectedly, which \_\_\_\_\_ our plan.

A. damaged B. upset

C. harmed D. gave up

【Key】B

3. **concern** n. 担心, 忧虑; 关切的事; v. 涉及, 与……

有关; 使担忧

##### 【典型例句】

① How much money I earn is none of your concern.

我挣多少钱与你无关。

② These problems concern all of us.

这些问题影响到我们每一个人。

③ The experts are concerned about the growth in the world's population. 专家关心全球人口增长。

④ As far as I am concerned, you can go whenever you want. 就我而言, 你什么时候走都行。

##### 【归纳总结】

concern sb. / sth. 与某人 / 事有关

concern sb. 使某人忧虑

be concerned about / for / over sth. 担心; 关心某事



be concerned with sth. 牵涉, 与……有关; 参与  
as / so far as... be concerned 关于, 至于; 就……而言

**【即时训练】**

用 concern 的适当形式填空

- ① There is an article that \_\_\_\_ the rise of the prices.  
② The children are rather \_\_\_\_ about their mother's health.  
③ Officials should \_\_\_\_ themselves \_\_\_\_ public affairs.

**【Key】** ① concerns ② concerned ③ concern with

**4. settle vi.** 安家, 定居, 停留; **vt.** 使定居, 安排, 解决

**【典型例句】**

- ① He settled his child in a corner of the compartment.  
他把孩子安顿在车厢的一个角落里。  
② The family has settled in Canada.  
这家人已定居加拿大。  
③ Both sides are looking for ways to settle their differences.  
双方都在寻求消除分歧的方法。  
④ One day I'll want to settle down and have a family.  
总有一天, 我会想安定下来, 成个家。  
⑤ We saw the therapist four times, and the children have now settled down.

我们去看了四次治疗专家, 现在孩子们已经稳定下来了。

- ⑥ I enjoyed King Edward's School enormously once I'd settled in.

适应了爱德华国王学校的生活后, 我就深深地爱上了这里。

**【归纳总结】**

settle sth. 处理某事, 决定某事

settle that... 决定

settle down 定居, 安顿下来; 安静下来, 平静下来

settle in 习惯(新居); 适应(新工作、新学校等)

**【即时训练】**

- ① With a lot of difficult problems \_\_\_\_, the newly-elected president is having a hard time.  
A. settled B. settling  
C. to settle D. being settled  
② With a lot of things on her mind, the young mother couldn't \_\_\_\_ and live a normal life.  
A. put down B. settle down  
C. get down D. set down

**【Key】** ① C ② B

**5. suffer v.** 遭受; 经历; 忍受

**【典型例句】**

- ① They suffered huge losses in the financial crisis.  
他们在经济危机时遭受了巨大的损失。  
② He suffered hard pains from the accident.  
他忍受着事故带来的痛苦。  
③ Do you suffer from headaches? 你经常头痛吗?  
④ Most of the important cities of the world suffer from traffic jams.  
世界上大多数大城市都交通堵塞为患。

**【归纳总结】**

suffer a defeat / losses / pains 遭受失败 / 损失 / 痛苦

suffer from 受……之苦; 患……病

**【即时训练】**

- ① \_\_\_\_ from heart disease for years, Professor White has to take some medicine with him wherever he goes.  
A. Suffered B. Suffering  
C. Having suffered D. Being suffered.  
② In the countryside there are many dropouts (辍学者).  
I think the difficulty \_\_\_\_ the poor economic conditions.  
A. lies in B. results in  
C. leads to D. suffers from

**【Key】** ① C ② A

**6. base vt.** 以……为基础; **n.** 基部; 基地; 基础

**【典型例句】**

- ① This news report is based entirely on facts.  
这篇新闻报道是完全根据实际情况写成的。  
② One should always base one's opinions on facts.  
意见应以事实为根据。  
③ That company has offices all over the world, but the base is in Paris.

那个公司的办事处遍布全世界, 但本部在巴黎。

**【归纳总结】**

base sth. on / upon sth. 以……为……的基础

be based on / upon sth. 以……为基础

baseless adj. 无根据的; 无缘无故的

basic adj. 基本的; 基础的; 最简单的; 初步的

basement n. 地下室

**【即时训练】**

- ① Without facts, we can't form a correct opinion, for we need to have actual knowledge \_\_\_\_ our thinking.  
A. which to be based on B. which to base on  
C. on which to base D. which to base  
② 翻译: 这部小说是根据一件真事创作的。



【Key】① C ② The novel is based on a true story.

**7. present adj.** 现在的, 目前的; 出席的, 在场的; **n.** 礼物, 目前; **v.** 呈送, 赠送; 提交

【典型例句】

① the present government 现政府

② All the students present are against his advice.

所有在座的学生都反对他的建议。

③ All the people who were present at the meeting were for the plan. 出席会议的人都赞同这个计划。

④ All the presents should be presented to each students present at the present time.

这些礼物应当送给目前在场的每一位学生。

【归纳总结】

at present = at the present time 目前, 现在

be present at 出席, 到场

present sb. with sth. = present sth. to sb. 把某物赠给某人

注意: present 作形容词表示“出席的, 在场的”意思时, 常作表语或后置定语。

【即时训练】

完成句子

① I don't plan to go on holiday \_\_\_\_ (目前).

② Most of the scientists \_\_\_\_ expressed their ideas about \_\_\_\_.

【Key】① at present ② present the present situation

**8. command n. & vt.** 命令; 指令; 掌握

【典型例句】

① I command you to start at once. 我命令你立即开始。

② She commanded that the prisoners (should) be set free. 她要求释放犯人。

③ She has a good command of spoken English.

她精通英语口语。

④ He has a hundred men under his command.

有 100 个人受他指挥。

【归纳总结】

command sb. to do sth. 命令某人做某事

command that sb. (should) do sth.

under one's command / under the command of sb. 受某人的指挥

have a good command of... 精通……

注意: command 后面的宾语从句、表语从句或同位语从句要用虚拟语气, 谓语形式是“should + 动词原形”或

省略 should。与 command 用法一致的动词还有: demand, order, suggest, advise, propose, insist, request, require 等

【即时训练】

① He commanded that the work \_\_\_\_ before 5pm.

A. was finished B. should finish

C. would be finished D. be finished

② What \_\_\_\_ good command of English she had!

A. the B. a

C. / D. so

【Key】① D ② B

**9. request n. & vt.** 请求, 要求

【典型例句】

① I requested him to help. 我向他请求帮助。

② Tom requested that they (should) come early. 汤姆要求他们早来。

③ I bought this book at your request.

我应您的请求买了这书。

④ Vietnam made an official request that the meeting be postponed. 越南已经正式请求将会议推迟。

【归纳总结】

at one's request / at the request of sb. 应某人的请求

request sth. from sb. 向某人请求某事

request sb. to do sth. 请求某人做某事

request that sb. (should) do sth. 请求……

注意: request 指语气委婉的请求, 在含 request 的名词性从句中, 谓语动词应用“should+ 动词原形”的结构, should 可以省略。

【即时训练】

Don't respond to any e-mails \_\_\_\_ personal information, no matter how official they look.

A. searching B. asking

C. requesting D. questioning

【Key】C

## 二、重点短语

**1. go through** 经历, 遭受; 搜查, 仔细浏览; 穿过, 通过; 用完, 耗尽

【典型例句】

① The country has gone through too many wars. 这个国家经历了太多的战争。

② I went through the students' papers last night. 昨晚我仔细阅读了学生的试卷。

③ The train went through the underground tunnel.





#### 4. come up 走近, 上来; 出芽; 被提出 (无被动语态)

##### 【典型例句】

- ① He came up and introduced himself.  
他走上前来并作了自我介绍。
- ② The diver came up to the surface to have a deep breath.  
潜水员浮到水面深吸了一口气。
- ③ The seeds I sowed last week haven't come up yet.  
上星期我播下的种子还没有发芽呢。
- ④ The question hasn't come up yet.  
这个问题还没有被提出来。
- ⑤ The price is coming up all the way. 价格一直在上涨。

##### 【归纳总结】

come up 和 come up with

① come up 意为“被提及”时, 其主语是被提出的内容, 不能用于被动语态。

The subject came up in the conversation.

谈话中提到了这个课题。

② come up with 意为“想出, 提出”时, 其主语是动作的发出者。

At the meeting, the old man came up with some good advice. 在会议上老人提出了一些好建议。

联想拓展: come 的相关短语

come across 偶遇

come at 向……扑来, 攻击

come about 发生

come down 跌落

come on (表示鼓励) 来吧, 振作起来; 快点, 赶紧

come out 出版; 开花; 结果是

come to 总共, 达到

##### 【即时训练】

用 come 构成的词组填空

- ① The hunter walked across the forest when suddenly a bear \_\_\_\_ him.
- ② The magazine \_\_\_\_ once a month.
- ③ The engineers has \_\_\_\_ new ways of saving energy.
- ④ They \_\_\_\_ an old school friend in the street this morning.
- ⑤ — Have you \_\_\_\_ some new ideas ?  
— Yeah. I'll tell you later.

- A. come about                      B. come into  
C. come up with                    D. come out with

【Key】① came at ② comes out ③ come up with

- ④ came across ⑤ C

#### 5. make use of 利用

##### 【典型例句】

- ① You must make good use of every opportunity to practise English. 你必须好好利用每一个机会练习英语。
- ② The Internet resources should be made full use of.  
网络资源应当得到充分利用。

##### 【归纳总结】

make good use of 好好利用

make full use of 充分利用

make the best of 充分利用, 善用

make the most of 充分利用, 最大限度地利用

be of much (great) little / no use 用处很大 / 用处很小 / 没有用

go out of use 不被使用, 废弃

come into use 投入使用, 开始被使用

be in use 在使用中

put ...to use 把……投入使用

##### 【即时训练】

① We should consider what use can be made \_\_\_\_ such a material.

- A. of                      B. from                      C. up                      D. in

② Full use should be \_\_\_\_ the time to practise speaking more English.

- A. taken                      B. made  
C. taken of                      D. made of

【Key】① A ② D

### 三、重点句型

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

我不知道这是不是因为长久无法出门的缘故, 我变得对一切与大自然有关的事物都无比狂热。

此句中 wonder 后接 if 引导的宾语从句, because 引导的从句是宾语从句的原因状语从句, 而且被放在强调句型中进行强调; to do with nature 是不定式做 everything 的定语, 意为“与大自然有关的”。在宾语从句中的 It's... that... 是一个强调句, 强调 because 引导的原因状语从句。

It was because she was ill that she didn't come to school yesterday. 就是因为她病了, 昨天才没有上学。

##### 【归纳总结】

① 强调句型一般用法:



强调句型 *it is / was... that...* 可对句中的主语、宾语、表语、状语等进行强调，若强调的主语是人，后面的 *that* 也可换为 *who*。

It is he who is going to speak at the school meeting.  
就是他要在学校会议上发言。

It was in the street that I met my old friend yesterday.  
昨天就是在街上我遇到了老朋友。

② 强调句型注意事项：

强调句型 *it is / was... that...* 中，用 *is* 还是 *was* 由后面的句子时态来确定。

除强调部分是人作主语或宾语时可用 *who / whom* 之外，一律用 *that*。

强调句型的一般疑问句形式为：*Is / Was it... that / who / whom... ?*

强调句型的特殊疑问句形式为：特殊疑问词 + *is / was it that... ?*

在“*not... until*”结构中，由 *until* 所引导的短语(或从句)作时间状语时，要用固定的强调句型：“*It + is / was + not until... + that + 该句的其余部分*”。

判断一个句子是不是强调句型的方法：把句中的 *it is / was* 和 *that / who* 去掉，看句子结构是否仍然完整，若完整就是，若不完整就不是。

It is 8 o'clock when I leave for school. (when 引导的时间状语从句)

It is at 8 o'clock that I leave for school. (强调句式)

【即时训练】

It is in that poor village, \_\_\_\_\_ Mary lived and worked 15 years ago, \_\_\_\_\_ she will build her first school, which inspires everyone to help her.

- A. where; when                      B. that; that  
C. that; when                        D. where; that

【Key】D

2. ...it was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face...

这是我一年半以来第一次目睹夜晚……

此句中 *it was the first time... that...* 为固定句型，“那是……第……次于……”

【归纳总结】

*it / this / that is / was + the + 序数词 + time that...* 这是 / 那是……第……次于……(从句中的时态需用完成时。如果系动词是 *is*, 用现在完成时, 如果是 *was*, 用过去完成时)

It is the first time that I have come to Zhuhai. 这是我第一

次来珠海。

It was the second time that she had visited London.  
那是她第二次游览伦敦。

联想拓展：*time* 相关句型

① *It's time that sb. did / should do sth.*

某人该做某事了。

*It's time that we had / should have lunch.*

② *It's time for sb. to do sth.* 是某人该做某事的时候了。

*It's time for us to have lunch.*

③ *the first time* 第一次, 用作连词, 后接时间状语从句。

*The first time I went to Beijing, I visited the Great Wall.*

④ *for the first time* 第一次, 用作介词短语, 可单独使用作状语。

*At the beginning of the term, we met for the first time.*

【即时训练】

① *It's high time that this room was properly cleaned!*

- A. is                                      B. be  
C. was                                    D. are

② *It's the first time that he has been to Australia, \_\_\_\_\_?*

- A. isn't he                                B. hasn't he  
C. isn't it                                 D. hasn't it

【Key】① B ② C

3. Do you know that there is more than one kind of English? 你知道英语不止一种吗?

It was based more on German than the English we speak at present.

当时的英语更多的是以德语为基础的, 而不是我们今天所说的英语。

【归纳总结】

① *more than* 与数词连用, 意为“超过, 多于”, 其反义词为 *less than*; 常见的有 *more than one*, 意为“不止一个, 很多”。“*more than one + 单数可数名词*”作主语时, 谓语动词用单数。

*More than one person has been concerned in this thing.*  
不止一个人和这件事有关。

② *more than + 名词 / 代词 / 动词 ing*, 意思是“不止, 不仅仅是”。

*Bamboo is used for more than building.*

竹子不仅仅可以用于盖房子。

③ *more than + 形容词或动词*, 表示加强语气, 意思是“很, 非常”。

*She is more than pleased with her daughter's performance.*



她对女儿的表演非常满意。

④ more... than... 为一个表示比较的句型, 意为“与其说……, 倒不如说……”。

Mr. Evan is more wise than smart. Few people can solve such a problem.

与其说埃文先生聪明, 倒不如说他英明, 几乎没人能解决这样一个问题。

It was more the way he said it than what he said that made her sad.

造成她不愉快的原因, 与其说是他所说的话, 倒不如说是他的说话方式。

#### 【即时训练】

① — Do you need any help, Lucy?

— Yes. The job is \_\_\_\_ I could do myself.

- A. less than                      B. more than  
C. no more than                D. not more than

② It took \_\_\_\_ building supplies to construct these energy-saving houses. It took brains, too.

- A. other than                    B. more than  
C. rather than                   D. less than

【Key】① B    ② B

### 典型示例

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

她和家人躲藏了差不多 25 个月以后才被发现。

#### 【归纳总结】

※before 的用法

①强调从句动作发生在主句之前, 意为“不等……就……”

She was angry before I could explain it to her.

我还没来得及解释, 她就生气了。

He asked a second question before I could answer the first question.

我还没来得及回答第一个问题, 他就问了第二个问题。

② “It+be+ 时间段 +before 从句” 意为“……之后才”

It will be five years before we meet again.

五年后, 我们才会再见面。

③ “It+be+not+long+before 从句” 意为“……不久就……”

It was not long before he told me about it.

没过多久, 他就告诉了我这件事。

联想拓展: 区别一个易混句型

“It is / has been + 时间段 +since 从句” 意为“自从……已经多久了”

It is / has been three years since the war broke out.

自从战争爆发已经三年了。

#### 【即时训练】

① We had to wait half an hour \_\_\_\_ we had already booked a table.

- A. since                            B. although  
C. until                            D. before

② — How long do you think it will be \_\_\_\_ China sends a manned spaceship to the moon?

— Perhaps two or three years.

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

③ — Why didn't you tell him about the meeting?

— He rushed out of the room \_\_\_\_ I could say a word.

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

④ — Are you ready for Spain ?

— Yes, I want the girls to experience that \_\_\_\_ they are young.

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

【Key】① B    ② D    ③ A    ④ A

### 拓展提高

#### 一、词汇拼写过关

1. I once studied some Japanese at college, but I'm afraid that I've \_\_\_\_\_ (完全地) forgotten it now.

2. Don't always stay indoors. You'd better go \_\_\_\_\_ (户外) for fun.

3. He went to town with the \_\_\_\_\_ (目的) of buying a new television.

4. I would be \_\_\_\_\_ (感激) if you could give me some advice.

5. Within a few days Mary became seriously ill, \_\_\_\_\_ (遭受) great pain.

6. When we met many years later I could hardly \_\_\_\_\_ (认出) Lily at the airport.

7. Later in the next century, people from England made \_\_\_\_\_ (航海) to conquer other parts of the world and because of that, English began to be spoken in many other



countries.

8. Usually you will read faster if you have a bigger English \_\_\_\_\_ (词汇量).

9. The police are trying to discover the \_\_\_\_\_ (身份) of the killer.

10. It is not easy for a Chinese person to speak English as \_\_\_\_\_ (流利) as a native English speaker.

二、选用下列合适的短语，并用其适当形式填空

be concerned about, face to face, go through, on purpose, be tired of, suffer from, calm down, set down, be based on, a number of, at present, come up, the same as, such as, because of

1. Lucy has \_\_\_\_\_ the college entrance examination and was admitted to a key university.

2. Recently, the news on many TV channels \_\_\_\_\_ the big earthquake in Japan.

3. Sometimes a shy boy behaves strangely \_\_\_\_\_ just in order to attract others' attraction.

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ watching TV; let's go for a walk.

5. Just imagine at that time how I could control myself and \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Sometimes when you hunt for a job, companies will ask you for a telephone interview before you meet them \_\_\_\_\_.

7. At present more and more students \_\_\_\_\_ psychological problems of various kinds.

8. It's a good habit to \_\_\_\_\_ the fresh ideas in your mind whenever and wherever.

9. Don't hesitate to call me whenever anything \_\_\_\_\_.

10. The local economy is still dependent on traditional industries \_\_\_\_\_ farming and mining.

11. We have received \_\_\_\_\_ complaints about last night's programme.

12. Nowadays more and more people become fat \_\_\_\_\_ poor diet.

13. Joan's attitude and manner toward her friend was just \_\_\_\_\_ they had always been.

14. The money available for public libraries will be less in future than \_\_\_\_\_.

15. Any scientific finding must \_\_\_\_\_ practice.

三、根据括号内的提示翻译下列句子

1. 人类应该合理运用有限的自然资源，而不应该过度开发。(make use of, overexploit)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 在当今时代，熟练掌握英语对大多数人而言并非难事。(have a command of)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 现在，互联网已经在人们的生活中起着举足轻重的角色。(play a part in)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 他的英语口语进步很快，超出了大家的预料。(more than)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 这个淘气的学生喜欢模仿那位教授走路的样子。(the way, imitate)

\_\_\_\_\_

复习要点

单元话题	1. Travelling ( 旅游 ); Describing a journey ( 描述一段旅程 ) 2. Basic knowledge about earthquakes ( 有关地震的基本知识 ); How to protect oneself and help others in disasters ( 在地震中如何自救和救人 ) 3. The qualities of a great person ( 伟人的品质 ); The lives of some great people. ( 伟人的生平 )
交际功能	1. Talk about future plans ( 谈论将来的计划 ); good wishes ( 美好愿望 ); farewells ( 告别 ) 2. Talk about past experience ( 谈论过去的经历 ); Express thanks ( 表达感谢 ) 3. Ask for opinions ( 征求意见 ); Give opinions ( 提供意见 )

一、重点单词

1. prefer vt. 更喜欢; 宁愿 ( 选择 )

【典型例句】

- ① Which would you prefer, tea or coffee?  
茶和咖啡, 你更喜欢哪一种?
- ② I would prefer you to wash the clothes.  
我宁愿你来洗衣服。
- ③ He prefers to stay at home rather than go shopping.  
他宁可待在家里也不愿意去逛商店。
- ④ She was chosen in preference to her younger sister as a

volunteer of Shanghai Expo 2010.

她被选中成为 2010 年上海世博会的志愿者, 而不是她妹妹。

- ⑤ I prefer that you ( should ) not stay there too long .  
我希望你不要再那待得太久。

【归纳总结】

prefer to do sth. 愿意做某事

prefer sb. to do sth. 想要某人做某事

prefer A to B 喜欢 A 胜过喜欢 B

prefer doing... to doing... 喜欢做……胜过做……

prefer that 希望 ( that 从句中常用 ( should ) + v. )

prefer to do... rather than do... 宁愿做……而不愿意做……

preference n. 偏爱, 爱好, 喜爱

give preference to sb. / sth. 给……以优惠、优待

in preference to sb. / sth. 而不是……

【即时训练】

Most people prefer \_\_\_\_ money \_\_\_\_ it.

- A. spending; to earning
- B. to be spending; to be earning
- C. to spend; to earn
- D. having spent; to having earned

【Key】 A

2. persuade vt. 劝说, 说服

【典型例句】

- ① Only you can persuade her to give up the foolish idea.  
只有你才能劝服她放弃那愚蠢的想法。
- ② We persuaded her into taking the job.  
我们劝服她接受这项工作。
- ③ Can you persuade your father not to smoke / out of smoking?  
你能劝服你父亲不吸烟吗?

【归纳总结】

persuade sb. to do = persuade sb. into doing 成功地说服某人做……

persuade sb. not to do = persuade sb. out of doing 说服某人不做……

persuade sb. that + clause = persuade sb. of... 使某人相信  
Then she persuaded me to buy one. = Then she succeeded in asking me to buy one. 她成功说服我买了一个。

He tried to persuade me that he was honest.

他试图说服我他是诚实的。

“说而不服, 或说而无果” 应用 advise sb to do sth. / try to persuade sb. to do sth.

【即时训练】

There is nothing more I can try \_\_\_\_ you to stay, so I wish you good luck.

- A. being persuaded
- B. persuading
- C. to be persuaded
- D. to persuade

【Key】 D

3. insist v. 坚持; 强调

【典型例句】

- ① We insisted that father ( should ) give up smoking.  
我们坚持让爸爸戒烟。
- ② She insisted on / upon going to Beijing by air.  
她坚持乘飞机去北京。
- ③ Jane insisted that she had done nothing wrong and that she be treated properly.



简坚持说她没有做错什么，坚决要求公正的对待。

**【归纳总结】**

insist that sb (should) do 坚持，坚决主张

insist on / upon sth. / doing sth. 坚持做，坚决做

insist 表达“坚持主张”时，所跟的宾语从句使用虚拟语气；表达“坚持一种说法，看法或事实”时，宾语从句使用相应的时态。

**【即时训练】**

I insisted that a doctor \_\_\_\_ immediately.

- A. has been sent for                      B. sends for
- C. will be sent for                        D. be sent for

**【Key】** D

**4. determine v. 决定，确定；下定决心**

**【典型例句】**

① He determined to rise in the world whatever it took.

他下定决心无论如何要出人头地。

② His advice determined me to delay no more.

他的劝告使我决定不再拖延。

③ They were determined to drive the enemy away from their country. (= They determined to drive...)

他们决定把敌人驱逐出他们的国家。

**【归纳总结】**

determined adj. 坚定的，坚决的

determination n. 决心

determine to do= make up one's mind to do= decide to do  
下定决心去做某事

determine sb. to do 使某人下定决心去做某事

be determined to do 决心做（表示状态，可与表示时间段的状语连用）

**【即时训练】**

她决意要上大学。

She \_\_\_\_ go to university.

**【Key】** is determined to

**5. view n. 风景；视野；观点 v. 观看，注视；考虑**

**【典型例句】**

① His views on the matter were well-known.

他对这个问题的看法众所周知。

② In view of the weather, the event will now be held indoors. 由于天气的缘故，这项赛事将在室内举行。

③ When the car was first built, the design was viewed as highly original.

这种车刚造出时，其设计被认为独具匠心。

**【归纳总结】**

in view 在看得见的地方

in view of 由于，考虑到

in one's view 在某人看来

come into view 映入眼帘，看见

view... as... 把……看作……

**【即时训练】**

One of the advantages of living on the top floor of a highrise is that you can get a good \_\_\_\_.

- A. sight                                      B. scene
- C. view                                        D. look

**【Key】** C

**6. burst v. 爆裂；爆发 (burst / burst) n. 突然破裂；爆发**

**【典型例句】**

① The door burst open. 门突然开了。

② The audience burst into tears on seeing the big dog.

看到这条大狗后，观众们突然大哭起来。

③ Hearing what she said, they all burst into laughter / burst out laughing. 听到她的话他们突然大笑起来。

④ She was bursting to tell him the good news.

她迫不及待的把好消息告诉他。

**【归纳总结】**

burst out 突然发生

burst out doing = burst into + n. 突然……起来

be bursting to do sth. 渴望、急着要做某事

**【即时训练】**

The audience \_\_\_\_ (突然鼓起掌来) .

**【Key】** burst into applause

**7. ruin n. 破产；毁灭；v. (使)破产；毁灭**

**【典型例句】**

① Years of fighting have left the area in ruins.

多年的战争使得这个地区满目疮痍。

② That mistake ruined his chance of getting the job.

正是这个错误断送了他得到那份工作的机会。

③ A large number of churches fell into ruin after the revolution. 革命过后，许多教堂都被摧毁了。

④ Drinking was his father's ruin and it will be the ruin of him, too.

酗酒是他父亲失败的原因，他也将遭受同样的命运。

**【归纳总结】**

lie / be in ruins 一片废墟



be the ruin of 成为……毁灭(堕落)的原因

come / fall to / into ruin 毁灭; 崩溃

ruin oneself 自取灭亡

ruin one's health / fame 毁坏某人的健康 / 名誉

ruin / destroy / damage 辨析

① ruin 用作动词或名词, 表示毁坏某种美好的或有用的东西, 被毁坏后此物虽还存在, 但已失去了原有的价值, 如优良的传统或作风, 也可以表示某人破产, 身败名裂。

② destroy 用作及物动词表示严重毁坏某物, 是指不复存在或无法修复; 或表示毁掉某人的一生, 是指对未来毫无希望。

③ damage 指损害, 可重新修好使用。

#### 【即时训练】

① I got caught in the rain and my suit \_\_\_\_.

- A. has ruined                      B. had ruined  
C. has been ruined                D. had been ruined

② It was twenty years of overworking and living in stress that have his health \_\_\_\_.

- A. harmed                          B. endangered  
C. ruined                            D. failed

【Key】① C ② C

#### 8. injure vt. 损害; 伤害

#### 【典型例句】

① One of the players injured his knee and had to be carried off. 一个队员膝盖受伤被抬至场外。

② Two people have been critically injured in a road accident. 在一次交通事故中有两个人受伤。

#### 【归纳总结】

injury n. 伤, 伤口; 伤害

injured adj. 受伤的, 受委屈的

the injured 伤员

an injured look / expression 委屈的样子、表情

do an injury to sb. 伤害某人

injure / wound / hurt 辨析

① injure 一般指由于意外或事故受伤, 指一时难愈之伤。

② wound 指外伤, 如枪伤、刀伤、剑伤, 尤指在战争中受伤。

③ hurt 既可知肉体上也可指精神上受到的伤害。

#### 【即时训练】

用 injure, wound 或 hurt 填空

① He was badly \_\_\_\_ in the car accident.

② He got \_\_\_\_ in the battle.

③ What he said \_\_\_\_ her deeply.

【Key】① injured ② wounded ③ hurt

#### 9. bury vt. 埋葬, 掩藏; 隐藏

#### 【典型例句】

① He buried his face in his hands. 他双手掩面。

② I'm still buried in books at the school you are familiar with. 我还在你熟悉的那所学校埋头读书。

#### 【归纳总结】

be buried alive 被活埋

bury oneself in sth=be buried in sth 沉浸于某事, 专心于某事

#### 【即时训练】

\_\_\_\_\_ the books, he didn't notice me.

埋头于读书, 他没有注意到我。

【Key】Buried in

#### 10. congratulation n. 祝贺; (pl) 贺词

#### 【典型例句】

① Congratulations on your passing the exam!

祝贺你通过了这次考试。

② I congratulated them on their success.

我向他们的成功表示祝贺。

#### 【归纳总结】

congratulate vt. 祝贺

congratulate sb. on sth. 因某事向某人祝贺

#### 【即时训练】

— John and I will celebrate our fortieth wedding anniversary next month.

— Oh, \_\_\_\_!

- A. cheer up  
B. well done  
C. go ahead  
D. congratulations

【Key】D

#### 11. judge n. 裁判员; 法官; v. 判定, 判断

#### 【典型例句】

① You can't judge a book by its cover.

你不能根据封面判断一本书。

② I can't judge which one I like better.

我无法确定更喜欢哪一个。

③ In my judgement you are wrong. 在我看来, 你错了。

#### 【归纳总结】

judge sb. / sth. to be... 认为某人 / 某物是



judging from / by... 根据……判断

judgement n. 判断, 审判, 意见, 判断力

in one's judgement 依某人看来, 按某人的看法

**【即时训练】**

① \_\_\_\_ what he said ,I think it's very unlikely that he'll be able to support your application.

- A. Accordingly                      B. Judged from  
C. Judging by                        D. Seen from

② The performance was good when \_\_\_\_ by their usual standards.

- A. judging                            B. being judged  
C. judged                              D. judge

**【Key】** ① C ② C

**12. devote** v. 献身于; 专心于

**【典型例句】**

① They are devoted to their students.

他们深爱着自己的学生。

② She devoted herself to her career.

她全力倾注于自己的事业。

**【归纳总结】**

devote... to... 把……用在……, 把……献给……

devote oneself to... 致力于……献身于……

be devoted to... 专心致志于, 献身于, 忠于; 热爱

devoted adj. 挚爱的; 忠诚的

devotion n. 献身, 奉献; 热爱, 忠诚

**【即时训练】**

A brilliant idea occurred to him, \_\_\_\_ to his research in the lab.

- A. while devoting  
B. while devoting himself  
C. while he was devoted  
D. while devoted

**【Key】** C

**13. equal** v. 等于; 抵得上; adj. 相等的; 平等的; n. 同等的人; 相等物

**【典型例句】**

① Tom is equal to John in height. 汤姆和约翰身高相同。

② With his last jump he equaled the world record.

他的最后一跳平了世界纪录。

③ He is a player without equal.

他是一个无与伦比的运动员。

**【归纳总结】**

A equals B in... A 在……方面比得上 B

be equal to +n. / doing sth. 等于; 胜任; 能干

be without equal / have no equal 无与伦比

equality n. 平等

equally adv. 相等地; 同等地

**【即时训练】**

① He somehow felt equal \_\_\_\_ out the plan .

- A. to carry                            B. to carrying  
C. in carrying                        D. on carrying

② The island is \_\_\_\_ attractive in spring and autumn because of the pleasant weather in both seasons.

- A. partly                              B. merely  
C. nearly                              D. equally

**【Key】** ① B ② D

**14. reward** n. 报答; 酬金; 为某些特殊服务提供或给予的金钱; vt. 酬谢, 奖赏; 报应; 惩罚 (坏人或坏事)

**【典型例句】**

① A reward of \$900 for catching the criminal.

因抓罪犯得的 900 美元酬金。

② It's a reward for virtue. 那是对美德的回报。

③ How can I reward your kindness?

我如何酬谢你的好意呢?

④ He will sooner or later be rewarded for bad deeds.

他迟早会因为做的坏事遭到报应的。

**【归纳总结】**

as a reward (for) 作为 (对某事的) 报酬 (或奖赏)

give / offer a reward to sb. for sth. 为某事而给某人报

酬

in reward for 为酬答……作为奖励……

reward sb. (with...) for sth. 为某事 (而以……) 报答……

reward sb. for sth. 因某事使某人得到报应或惩罚

**【即时训练】**

The girl got nothing in \_\_\_\_ for her kindness, which made her very sad.

- A. prize                                B. award  
C. medals                            D. reward

**【Key】** D

**二、重点短语**

**1. dream about / of** 梦想, 梦见

**【典型例句】**

① The people all over the world dream of peace.

全世界的人向往和平。

② I dreamed about flying last night.





他把大部分钱都捐赠给了慈善事业。

③ During the urgent period, he gave out brief news every day. 在危机时期,他每天发布简要新闻。

④ He always gives in to his wife's demands. 他总是对妻子的要求让步。

【归纳总结】

- give in 递交; 屈服
- give away 赠送; 泄露
- give up 放弃; 戒除
- give off 发出(光、热、气味)
- give out 用完; 耗尽; 分发; 发表; 发布
- give back 归还; 恢复
- give way to... 给……让路; 对……让步

【即时训练】

You are telling me a lie. Your facial expression has \_\_\_\_.

- A. given you away
- B. given you out
- C. given you off
- D. given you up

【Key】A

5. at an end 结束, 终结

【典型例句】

- ① The war was at an end. 战争结束了。
- ② The meeting came to an end. 会议结束了。
- ③ Their struggle ended in failure. 他们的斗争以失败告终。
- ④ We can't make ends meet this month. 我们本月要透支。

【归纳总结】

- come to an end 结束(用作谓语)
- bring... to an end 结束……
- at the end of... 在……尽头
- by the end of... 到……未为止
- in the end 最后, 终于(作状语)
- on end 连续; 竖着
- without end 没完没了
- to the end 到底
- make ends meet 使收支相抵
- end up 结束, 告终
- end in 以……结束
- end with 以……结尾

【即时训练】

It snowed heavily for three days \_\_\_\_ and we were separated from the outside world.

- A. in the end
- B. by the end
- C. on end
- D. at the end

【Key】C

6. a number of 许多, 大量

【典型例句】

- ① A number of students are fond of English. 许多学生喜欢英语。
- ② The number of the students is 10 000. 学生的数量是一万人。
- ③ Large quantities of fish have recently been caught. 最近捕获了大量的鱼。
- ④ Large amounts of money were spent on building the bridge. 大量的钱用来修桥。

【归纳总结】

表示“许多”“若干”的短语:

- a large / great / good number of
  - a great / good many
  - a good few / quite a few
- } + 可数名词

- a great / good deal of
  - a great / large amount of
  - quite a little
- } + 不可数名词

- a lot of / lots of
  - a great / large quantity of
  - large quantities of
  - plenty of
- } + 可数 / 不可数名词

【即时训练】

① \_\_\_\_ children whose parents had died in the earthquake \_\_\_\_ sent to live with families in other cities.

- A. A great number of; was
- B. A great number of; were
- C. The great number of; was
- D. The great number of; were

② The number of students in our school \_\_\_\_ about 30,000 and \_\_\_\_ them study hard.

- A. is; a large amount of
- B. are; a number of
- C. are; a large amount of
- D. is; a large number of

【Key】① B ② D

7. out of work 失业