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超级备考

高考系统复习

（学生用书）

YING YU

全国名牌重点中学特高级教师编写
本册主编　裴如东

特别说明
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和备考光盘一套

英语

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使用说明

SHIYONGSHUOMING

《超级备考高考系统复习》丛书由全国百位一线备考名师执笔，在最新《考试大纲》的指导下，以服务备考师生为理念，科学预测高考命题趋势，将复习备考内容熔于一书，系统、详尽、新颖、实用，是广大备考师生艰辛备考路上的指向标、加油站。本丛书创新编写思路，以信息备考为主线；完善备考功能，以资源备考为平台；突出使用价值，以拔高成绩为目标。针对2007年高考的新形势、新特点，既编写了全国版和自主命题省区地方专用版，又编写了广东、山东、宁夏和海南的高考新课标版。

本丛书按学科分为10个分册，为便于师生使用同时编写了教师用书和学生用书（两者在内容侧重、题量、包装形式上均有较大区别），并配备了《高考备考试卷库》系列光盘，使教师用书、学生用书、备考光盘完美匹配，更添助考动力。

教师用书

按教材章节顺序完整梳理知识，适当整合内容，同步系统复习；
对每节内容以考点为线索，逐一精讲、例析、归纳和总结；
题量充分，解答详尽，分析、答案、点评等紧随题后，便于备课、讲解、查阅；
教师在复习教学时可完全以本书为蓝本，按照回顾、讲解、练测、总结的顺序指导复习。

学生用书

与教师用书完全匹配，操作性极强；
栏目设置科学、实用，既可随教师一起复习，也可根据需要自己复习，使复习能落到实处；
练测题后留有适当的答题空，便于使用；
参考答案活页装订，便于对照验证。

备考光盘

精心汇编了 2001~2005 年全国及自主命题省份的高考真题近500套，再现高考历程，让考生触摸高考考场。对照真题您会发现，本书的编写紧扣高考命题脉搏，让您准确把握高考方向；搜集整理了清华附中、北大附中、人大附中、黄冈中学等全国近百所名校 2005~2006 年各科高考模拟题近千套，全方位紧追高考命题热点，使考生觅到高考的题感和卷感。本光盘主要供高三备课选材或查询资料使用，亦可供学有余力的学生自我检测使用。教师用书、学生用书、备考光盘三者配套使用，犹如从海、陆、空向高考发起进攻，定能起到事半功倍的作用。



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超级备考

高考系统复习

名师精心设计 / 科学系统复习 / 把握高考脉搏 / 金榜题名在即

（学生用书）

YING YU

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四、细梳知识，整合拔高。本丛书以教材为蓝本，对显性的基本知识及隐性的教材延伸知识进行多角度、深层次的归纳、整合，再辅之以例举、练习，使考生能整体把握知识，灵活地迁移、转化、运用，最终找出提高分数的最佳方法，在现有基础之上把成绩拔高一个档次。

五、注重普遍，照顾特殊。2006年教育部又核准了四川和陕西两省高考自主命题，自主命题的省区已达16个。自主命题试卷在题型、题量、赋分上会有一定的差别，但不会有根本的区别，无论是全国的统一试卷，还是有关省市的自主试卷，都必须根据全国统一的《考试大纲》的要求来命题，即万变不离其宗。《超级备考高考系统复习》一方面根据考纲来编写， 注重选题的普遍性；另一方面本丛书的编者还潜心研究了近年的统考卷、有关省市自主卷，对这些试卷的“个性”（即特殊性）有了较好的把握，并把对这些“个性”比较研究的成果都体现在了书中。

会当凌绝顶，一览众山小。恒谦人历时数载，全程跟踪高考自主命题的深化改革，充分关注高中新课标的推广进程，启用百位名师合力打造的力作已经新鲜出炉，她将给支持她的广大读者带来最大的使用价值和预期效果，我们有理由相信如此大手笔的备考用书势必会点亮2006年的教辅市场!

最后建议读者在使用本丛书时注意：合理、科学地安排复习进度，区别对待重点内容与一般内容；加强复习的针对性，就自身的薄弱环节进行查漏补缺；认真研读“学法点窍”、“解题指导”以及例题或考题后的“点评”、“说明”、“思考”，吸纳名师多年的高考辅导经验与解题智慧。

鉴于本丛书立意新颖，编写难度较大，书中难免存有纰漏，敬请不吝指正。

北京教育出版社恒谦教育研究院
《超级备考高考系统复习》丛书编委会

前言

会当凌绝顶　一览众山小

登山的动力，来源于对自然风光的憧憬，目标直指山巅！

登山的魅力，是临风而立，将山踩在自己的脚下！于是便有了孔子登东山而小齐鲁，登泰山而小天下之感慨。

恒谦人就是登山者。八年的积淀，八年的追求，八年的攀登，最终获得了“恒谦教育”备考用书编写的全面成功！正是基于在高考备考复习方面的成功经验，并依托北京教育出版社恒谦教育研究院的强大教育资源，我们组织了全国数十所名校的百位名师编写了《超级备考高考系统复习》丛书。

《超级备考高考系统复习》作为高三师生的系统复习用书，与其他此类教辅在选题立意上有根本的区别：第一，编写理念创新。我们在认真研究目前高三师生复习现状和分析市场备考类用书优劣的基础上,理清了备考类用书的一种全新编写理念：系统复习+系统训练+信息追补，即《考试大纲》出台前侧重对教材知识的系统梳理和解题能力的综合训练，解决历年考纲中不变的考试内容；《考试大纲》出台后，侧重对高考信息的追补和考题预测，全真模拟最新款式要求的高考试卷，让考生零距离触摸高考考场。第二，备考思路转变。针对2007年高考的命题趋势，本丛书完全从师生备考的实际需要出发，依据教材或知识系统的先后顺序划分章节，纵向对教材进行复习，注重学科内综合的提炼与复习引导，突出对学科知识延展性和联系性的探究，体现了由“深挖洞”向“广积粮”备考思路的转变。第三，理清两大关系。本丛书严格依据《考试大纲》的最新精神和“新课标”的意图，结合地方自主命题的发展趋势，充分体现中央《考试大纲》对全国高考的统一要求和自主命题省区《考试说明》的地方特色（差异性）。

因为具有差异性，所以才具备存在性。《超级备考高考系统复习》特为备战2007年高考系统复习设计，专供高三师生系统复习时课堂同步使用（也可作为高三学生系统复习的自读类教辅）。丛书在编写上凸现了五大特点：

一、版本完整，备考无忧。考虑到2007年广东、山东、宁夏和海南将迎来新课标的首次高考，我们专门为它们编写了《超级备考高考系统复习》的新课标版；为使丛书能更好地指导自主命题省区2007年高考的备考复习，我们还特地编写了各省专用版，书稿由自主命题省区的备考名师主笔撰写或审定，以确保内容与各省高考自主命题的地方特色完全匹配。

二、模式创新，功能齐备。丛书采用教师用书+学生用书的“1+1”模式编写，体现了人性化设计的理念；并且“教师用书”配有备考光盘，容量大、信息全，为教师提供了信息资料查询和教学资源共享的平台。

三、关注教改，选题权威。集百位全国名师的智慧和心血打造的这套精品教辅，紧追高考走向，全方位锁定所有考点，从最新考题、模拟题和名师预测题中精选题目，讲解、例释、练测三位一体，具备很高的权威性。

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第1部分 单元综合复习

高中第一册（上）

Units 1~2

Ⅰ.基础知识归纳解析(双单元中高考易考词汇、短语、句型及语法)

1. loyal *adj*. 忠诚的,忠心的

a loyal friend 忠实的朋友

He is a loyal soldier. 他是个忠诚的战士。

be loyal to... 忠于……,忠诚于……,to 为介词,后跟名词或代词。

be loyal to vow 信守誓约

We should be loyal to our country. 我们应该忠诚于我们的国家。

注意:loyalty *n*. [U]忠诚

The loyalty of dogs to their owners is well-known.

狗对主人的忠心是众所周知的。

2. argue

(1)*vi*. 争论,辩论

argue { about(on/over)为……而争论 / for 为赞成……争论 / with 与……争论

(2)*vt*. 说理,争辩

其后常接 the matter, the point, the question 之类的名词作宾语,也可以接 that 引导的宾语从句。

We should argue for the justice.

We have been arguing on this problem for two hours.

The lawyers argued the case for hours.

The driver argued that he should not answer for the accident.

注意:argue 着重就自己的看法或立场提出论证,和人家辩论。

quarrel 为不及物动词时,意为"争吵、吵架",它表示一种由于不同意或不喜欢而产生激烈争论,既可指言辞上的不和,也可指唇枪舌剑的争吵。

They had even quarreled several times.

3. too much, much too

I don't enjoy reading too much. 我不太喜欢读书。

too much 表示"过多","过分","太多","太",在句中可作状语,多修饰不及物动词,且位于不及物动词之后;too much 作定语时应修饰不可数名词;它还可以单独作主语、宾语或表语,代替不可数名词的概念或抽象概念。

be too much 意为"太过分;受不了;(对……来说)太困难;(对……来说)做不来或太难了;非(某人)力所能及的。"

much too 意为"太;十分",它在句中作状语修饰形容词或副词。例如:

He is much too old. 他年纪太大了。(修饰形容词 old)

The horse is running much too fast. 马跑得太快了。(修饰副词 fast)

4. beautiful, pretty, handsome, lovely

(1)beautiful 是最常用的,意为"美丽的,美好的",可指各种各样的美,如花鸟、风景、图画的美,也可指天气、曲调、衣服的美等。在形容人时,一般用来指女子长得美丽、好看、动人。如:

①she has a beautiful voice.

②What a beautiful scene it is!

(2)pretty 也是普通用语,意为"漂亮的,标致的"。其漂亮程度不如 beautiful。用来修饰人时,它指年轻的妇女和女孩,侧重指身材和体形的苗条娇美,显示活泼和甜美;也可修饰表示"物"的名词,内含"小巧玲珑"之意。

How pretty the girl looks in her new dress!

(3)handsome 多用于描写男人"英俊、标致",用于女性时主要指五官端正,身体健康而不一定漂亮。

He was a handsome boy with large, bright eyes and fair hair.

(4)lovely"可爱的",常用于表达说话人对孩子、天气等的赞赏和喜爱。

What a lovely boy you have!

5. hunt

(1)*vt*. 猎取(鸟、兽等),狩猎

They hunted foxes.

(2)*vi*. 搜索,寻找

hunt+(for/after)+名词

hunt for something lost 寻找失物

hunt for a job 找工作

hunt+(in/through)+名词+(for+名词)搜(遍)(某处)以寻找……

I hunted the room for the glasses.

(3)*n*. 打猎,狩猎

go on deer hunt 去猎鹿

6. for example, for instance, such as

for example 与 for instance 同义,用来举例证明前面的内容。句中用逗号隔开;such as"诸如",用于列举若干同类事物来说明前者所涉及的内容。

There are rare animals in Australia, for instance, koalas and duckbills.

澳洲有稀有动物,例如考拉熊、鸭嘴兽。

He visited several cities such as New York, Chicago, and Boston.

7. share *v.* 共用；共有；分享；均分；分担；参与某事。例如：

①The twins share the same tastes and interests. 这对双胞胎有共同的爱好和兴趣。

②We two share the bedroom. 我们两个共用一个卧室。

③They would share the joys and sorrows. 他们会同甘共苦。

share(in)sth. 分享/分担
share sth. with sb. 与别人共有或合用某物
share sth. (out)between/among sb. 在两者或多者间平均分配某物

例如：

①Let me share the umbrella with you. 让我和你共用这把雨伞吧。

②He shared the cake among the children. 他把蛋糕分给那些孩子们吃了。

8. especially, specially

(1)especially 尤其，特别地，含有超出其他之意，常用于所强调的主语、介词短语、形容词及 when 引导的从句之前。

Cotton grows well, especially in their area.

棉花长势良好，尤其是在他们那个地区。

(2)specially 特意地，专门地，强调有特色、不一般，强调是专为某一特定目的而进行的特定行为。

The cake is specially made for your birthday.

这个蛋糕是专门为你的生日而做的。

9. admit

(1)*vt.* 允许进入，允许参加

admit sb. /sth. into/to

She is admitted to a medical school. 她被录取到一所医学院校。

(2)表示"可容纳"之意时，可以跟数词，引申为"有……的余地"，后常跟 of 引起的介词短语。

This work admits of no delay. 这项工作不容拖延。

(3)*vt.* 作"承认"解时，后面可以跟名词、动名词、名词性从句以及由"to be+*adj.*"作补足语的复合宾语。如：

Finally they had to admit defeat.

She admitted having done wrong.

He admitted to me that he had stolen the wallet.

They admitted my statement to be reasonable.

10. (1)so+be/助动词/情态动词+主语，表示前面肯定的情况也适合于另外一个人或物。

①He's finished his homework, and so have I. (=He's finished his homework, and I have finished my homework, too.)

②If he goes there, so will she. (=If he goes there, she will go there, too.)

(2)so+主语+be/助动词/情态动词，表示对前述情况的认同或强调，注意前后是同一主语，意为"的确，确定"。

—It was cold yesterday.

—So it was. (=Yes, it was.)

(3)主语+did+so，表示主语照办了。

He asked me to wait for him and I did so.

(4)neither/nor+be/助动词/情态动词+主语。表示前面否定的情况也适合另一种情况。

He failed in the exam, neither did I.

(5)若前面陈述的是两种或两种以上的情况时，则用

So it is with sb 或 It is/was the same with sb。

11. alone, lonely

alone *adj.* 作表语，不能作定语，意思是"独自一人"，表示的是客观状态，没有感情色彩。

alone *adv.* 表示"独自，单独"，当 alone 用于名词、代词后，意思是"只有(only)"。

lonely *adj.* 可表示人"孤独的，寂寞的"；也可表示地方"荒凉的、人烟稀少的"，既可作定语，也可作表语。

I am alone, but I don't feel lonely.

We have no idea why he left the company. Tom alone knows the secret.

我们不知道为什么他要离开公司，只有汤姆一个人知道这件事。

12. In order to survive, Chuck develops a friendship with an unusual friend—a volleyball he calls Wilson. 为了生存，查克与一名异类朋友建立了友谊，那是一只排球，他管它叫威尔逊。

in order to 引出一个不定式短语，在句中作目的状语，此短语意为"为了……"。

in order to 短语作目的状语，常可用 so as to 短语替换。不同的是，in order to 短语既可位于句尾又可位于句首，而 so as to 短语则不能提到句首去。这两个短语之后要接动词原形，它们的否定式分别为 in order not to do 和 so as not to do。

13. care about, care for, take care of

care about 与 care for 均有"关心、喜欢"之意，但：

(1)care about 还可作"在乎、在意"解，意思上相当于 mind，常用于否定句。

She didn't care about anything people might say. 人们说什么她都不在乎。

(2)care for 还可以表示"照顾、照料"，相当于 look after, attend。

The children are well cared for in the nurseries.

(3)take care of 意为"照顾"(look after)。

She takes good care of everybody.

14. majority, most

均可表示"大多数；大部分"，但用法不同。

majority 为名词，常与 the 或 a 连用。作主语时，指整体，谓语动词用单数，指许多个体时，谓语则用复数。如：

The majority were/was for the plan. 多数人赞同这个计划。

The majority of his books are kept upstairs. 他的大部分

书藏在楼上。

most 表示“大部分”，通常作代词，前面一般不用冠词，后面常接“of＋名词”结构。作主语时，谓语动词须与 of 后面的名词保持一致。

Most of the students want to study abroad.

Most of her money is spent on clothing.

15. stay up { 挺立、没倒塌 / 熬夜

16. have / find / there is { some / no / little } difficulty/trouble in doing

做某事有些/不/不怎么费力

注意：后面跟名词时可用 have difficulty with sth。

17. except 除去，指在整体中除去行为未发生者。
except for 整体中除去其中某个或某些因素。前后两个名词的性质不同。
except that 后跟从句，除 that 外，还有 when，what，where 等。

except for“除了（有）……之外”，“要不是”，指在整体中除去其中某个或某些因素。except for 用来引述细节以修正句子的主要意思，except for 前后所述的两个名词性质不同或不属于同一概念。例如：

The movie was good except for the ending.

这部电影除了结尾之外都很好。（the movie 是整体，the ending 是 the movie 之中的一部分，movie 和 ending 不属于同一概念。）

except“除去，除掉”，表示完全除开，except 前后所述的两个词性质相同或属于同一概念。except 表示此意时可用 but 替换，不过 but 通常只用在 all，everything，everyone，nothing，who，what，no，nobody，nothing，anywhere，none 等之后，此种情况与 except 通用，否则用 except。例如：

Everybody except/but Jack was able to answer. 除了杰克之外大家都能回答。（言下之意杰克不能回答，完全除开杰克。everybody 和 Jack 都指人，属同一概念。）

except that，“除去，除掉”，其后接从句。除 that 之外，还有 except when，except where，except what，它们之后都接句子。例如：

①I know nothing about him except that he is from America.

我除了知道他是美国人之外，对他的其他情况一无所知。

②He goes to the library every day except when he is not well.

他除了身体不舒服的时候以外，每天都上图书馆。

③My papers seem to be everywhere except where they ought to be.

我的文件似乎完全不在它们应该放置的地方。

Ⅱ. 高考同步练

A组 常用词汇 短语 语法练

（ ）1. —How did you like the trip to Hainan Island?
—_____.
—Oh, that's too bad.
A. I felt seasick most of the time
B. I enjoyed it very much
C. Nothing could be better
D. I wish you had been with us

（ ）2. Gifts _____ are not enough for a child, because he needs love and care.
A. along　　B. lonely
C. alone　　D. itself

（ ）3. I don't know what Ann was arguing _____.
A. with them
B. to them
C. to them about
D. with them about

（ ）4. I was made _____ from a high bridge and I felt _____.
A. jump; scared
B. to jump; scared
C. jump; scaring
D. to jump; scaring

（ ）5. The child was told to _____ for being rude to his uncle.
A. excuse　　B. apologize
C. pardon　　D. forgive

（ ）6. —Don't open your book.
—What did he say to me?
—_____.
A. He said that he doesn't open his book
B. He told her not to open her book
C. He told you not to open your book
D. He asked if you will open your book

（ ）7. Though it was _____ cold and windy, the leader came here _____ to see the retired workers.
A. especially; specially
B. especially; especially
C. specially; especially
D. specially; specially

（ ）8. We had been driving for hours _____ I realized that something was wrong with one of the tyres.
A. as　　B. when
C. while　　D. until

（ ）9. Roses need special care _____ they can live through winter. (2004·全国卷Ⅰ)
A. because　　B. so that

C. in order to　　D. as

(　　)10. Mr White _____ at 8:30 for the meeting, but he didn't show up. (2004·**全国卷Ⅲ**)
A. should have arrived
B. should arrive
C. should have had arrived
D. should be arriving

(　　)11. Many people agree that _____ knowledge of English is a must in _____ international trade today.
A. a; /　　B. the; an
C. the; the　　D. /; the

(　　)12. Why don't you put the meat in the fridge? It will _____ fresh for several days. (NMET 2003)
A. be stayed　　B. stay
C. be staying　　D. have stayed

(　　)13. _____ modeling business is by no means easy to get into, the good model will always be in demand. (2004·**浙江**)
A. While　　B. Since
C. As　　D. If

(　　)14. —Sorry to have interrupted you. Please go on.
—Where was I?
—You _____ you didn't like your father's job. (2004·**北京春招**)
A. had said　　B. said
C. were saying　　D. had been saying

(　　)15. _____ two exams to worry about, I have to work really hard this weekend. (2004·**湖北**)
A. With　　B. Besides
C. As for　　D. Because of

B组 综合能力考查

一、完形填空

"You can learn English more efficiently(**效率高的**) if you spend 20 minutes a day for a week than if you spend two hours a day." This is what a teacher usually says when he tells his students __1__ allot(**分配**) their time. But is it true?

Suppose you have a bucket __2__ a small hole in its bottom. Now you are asked __3__ the bucket with the water in a basin. If you are too little a boy to lift the basin __4__ water, you are sure __5__ use of a bowl or something alike. You will dip out the water from the basin with the bowl and __6__ it into the bucket. You may dip from the basin again and again. However, you will soon __7__ that as soon as you pour a bowl of water into the bucket, most of the water leaks out through the __8__, so you are __9__ able to fill up the bucket this way.

On the contrary, if you are an adult, you will undoubtedly __10__ the basin and pour the whole basin of water into the bucket at once. Now, the bucket is full. Though the water in it is also leaking out, you at least have filled up the bucket with water. If you want __11__ the bucket full, you only __12__ add a bowl of water now and then.

The same is true of English learning. Let us __13__ a simple example. If you learn 10 new words today, you are most likely to remember nine __14__. But if you try to learn 30 words today, though you may forget __15__ more than one word, you may still be able to remember 11 or 12 words tomorrow.

Day in and day __16__, you will be able to remember a large number of words, __17__ you may forget some of them.

In short, the more time you spend at a time, the more you will learn on the whole. Of course, __18__ time you spend each time must be __19__ the limit that you do not exhaust(**使筋疲力尽**) __20__.

(　　)1. A. what to　　B. when to
C. to　　D. how to

(　　)2. A. with　　B. on
C. about　　D. in

(　　)3. A. filling up　　B. to pour
C. to fill up　　D. pouring

(　　)4. A. of full　　B. filling with
C. with　　D. full of

(　　)5. A. making　　B. to make
C. to　　D. of

(　　)6. A. throw　　B. pour
C. dip　　D. catch

(　　)7. A. see　　B. watch
C. look　　D. find

(　　)8. A. hole　　B. bowl
C. bucket　　D. basin

(　　)9. A. easily　　B. slowly
C. never　　D. fast

(　　)10. A. put　　B. rise
C. place　　D. lift

(　　)11. A. to remain　　B. remaining
C. keeping　　D. to keep

(　　)12. A. can　　B. have to
C. must　　D. may

(　　)13. A. take　　B. to take
C. took　　D. taking

(　　)14. A. yesterday　　B. tomorrow
C. ago　　D. before

(　　)15. A. bit　　B. little
C. fairly　　D. far

(　　)16. A. away　　B. out
C. ago　　D. before

( )17. A. but B. though
C. however D. in spite
( )18. A. the amount of B. the number of
C. the more D. a great deal of
( )19. A. in B. within
C. among D. inside
( )20. A. yourself B. oneself
C. you D. the learner

二、阅读理解

How Long Can People Live?

She took up skating at age 85, made her first movie appearance at age 114, and held a concert in the neighborhood on her 121st birthday.

When it comes to long life, Jeanne Calment is the world's recordholder. She lived to the ripe old age of 122. So is 122 the upper limit to the human life span(**寿命**)? If scientists come up with some sort of pill or diet that would slow aging, could we possibly make it to 150 or beyond?

Researchers don't entirely agree on the answers. "Calment lived to 122, so it wouldn't surprise me if someone alive today reaches 130 or 135," says Jerry Shay, at the University of Texas.

Steve Austad at the University of Texas agrees. "People can live much longer than we think," he says, "experts used to say that humans couldn't live past 110. When Calment blew past that age, they raised the number to 120. So why can't we go higher?'

The trouble with guessing how old people can live to be is that it's all just guessing. "Anyone can make up a number," says Rich Miller at the University of Michigan. "Usually the scientist who picks the highest number gets his name in Time magazine."

"Won't new anti-aging techniques keep us alive for centuries? Any cure," says Miller, "for aging would probably keep most of us kicking until about 120." Researchers are working on treatments that lengthen the life span of mice by 50 percent at most. "So, if the average human life span is about 80 years," says Miller, "adding another 50 percent would get you to 120."

So what can we conclude from this little disagreement among the researchers? "That life span is flexible(**有弹性的**), but there is a limit," says George Martin of the University of Washington. "We can get flies to live 50 percent longer," he says, "but a fly's never going to live 150 years." "Of course, if you became a new species(**物种**), one that ages at a slower speed, that would be a different story," he adds.

Does Martin really believe that humans could evolve(**进化**) their way to longer life? "It's pretty cool to think about it," he says with a smile.

( )1. What does the story of Jeanne Calment prove to us?
A. People can live to 122.
B. Old people are creative.
C. Women are sporty at 85.
D. Women live longer than men.
( )2. According to Steve Austad at the University of Texas, _____.
A. the average human life span could be 110
B. scientists cannot find ways to slow aging
C. few people can expect to live to over 150
D. researchers are not sure how long people can live
( )3. Who would agree that a scientist will become famous if he makes the wildest guess at longevity?
A. Jerry Shay.
B. Steve Austad.
C. Rich Miller.
D. George Martin.
( )4. What can we infer from the last three paragraphs?
A. Most of us could be good at sports even at 120.
B. The average human life span cannot be doubled.
C. Scientists believe mice are aging at a slower speed than before.
D. New techniques could be used to change flies into a new species.

三、短文改错

This is a story told by my father: "When I was boy, 1. _____
the most exciting thing was when to celebrate the Spring 2. _____
Festival. My grandma was the best cooker in the world 3. _____
but could make the most delicious dishes. One time, I just 4. _____
couldn't wait for the Spring Festival dinner. As I was 5. _____
about take a piece from a cooked duck, I saw Grandma in 6. _____
the kitchen looking at me. Shake her head, she said, 'It 7. _____
isn't a good time to do that, dear.' At once I apologize 8. _____
and controlled me at my best till the dinner started. You 9. _____
know, that was a dinner we had waited for several month." 10. _____

C组 高考竞猜题

( )1. How did it _____ that he fell off the tree and broke his legs?

A. come out
B. come about
C. come across
D. come up

( )2. —What do you think of my composition?
—It _____ well _____ a few spelling mistakes.
A. reads; except for
B. reads; besides
C. is read; except for
D. is read; besides

( )3. —I was riding along the street and all of sudden, a car cut in and knocked down.
—You can never be _____ careful in the street.
A. much B. very
C. so D. too

( )4. Suddenly, a tall man drawing a golden carriage ____ the girl and took her away, _____ into the woods.
A. seizing; disappeared
B. seized; disappeared
C. seizing; disappearing
D. seized; disappearing

( )5. —Do you know Jim quarreled with his brother?
—I don't know, _____.
A. nor don't I care
B. nor do I care
C. I don't care neither
D. I don't care also

Units 3~4

Ⅰ. 基础知识归纳解析(双单元中高考易考词汇、短语、句型及语法)

1. consider

consider *vt*. **作"考虑"讲时,后可加名词、动名词、疑问词加不定式或从句作宾语;作"认为,把……看作……"时,后跟宾语加补足语的复合结构或宾语从句。如:**

①I asked him to consider my suggestion carefully before he made his decision.

在他作决定之前,我要他仔细考虑我的建议。

②I'm considering changing my job.

我正在考虑改变职业。

③He is such an honest man that we all consider him(as) our friend.

他是一个诚实的人,以至于我们都把他看作我们的朋友。

④You can't consider him(to be)a selfish man.

你不能把他当作一个自私的人。

⑤We're considering what to do next.

我们正在考虑下一步做什么。

【注意】consider somebody as **意义是"把某人看作……",类似的短语还有** regard somebody as; treat somebody as; take somebody as; think of somebody as; look on somebody as。**如:**

①We all think of our English teacher as a good friend.

我们都把英语老师看成我们的朋友。

②In the past he was looked on as a second-class citizen.

在过去,他被看作是一个二等公民。

2. means

means *n*. **意思是"方式,方法,手段",单复数同形。"用这种方法"有多种表达法,注意不同介词的搭配:**by this means; in this way; with this method。**例如:**

①There are(is) no means of getting there.

没有办法到达那里。

②You can finish the job by means of asking him for some advice.

你可以用向他征求意见的方法完成这件工作。

③We express our feelings by means of words.

我们借助语言表达感情。

3. in future **与** in the future **的区别**

in future=from now on, **表示"今后",强调与过去相对照,过去是什么,今后将是什么情况,常指全部的将来。**in the future **表示"将来",指较长时间的将来。**in the near future **指"在不久的将来"。如:**

①He has made up his mind to work harder than before in future.

他下决心从今以后比以前更加努力地学习。

②Who can tell what will happen in the future?

谁能知道将来会发生什么?

③I'm sure that he will come to understand this in the near future.

我敢肯定在不久的将来他会慢慢明白这一点的。

4. experience

experience **用作可数名词时,意思是"经历,阅历";用作不可数名词时,意思是"经验"。**be/become experienced in/at(doing)something。**意思是"对……有经验"。**experienced **是形容词作表语,它还可用作定语,意思是"熟练的,有经验的"。此外** experience **还可用作动词,意思是"经历,体会"。如:**

①He is experienced in driving the truck.

他有驾驶卡车的经验。

②Her mother is an experienced teacher. That is, she has much experience in teaching.

她妈妈是一个有经验的老师,也就是说,她有着丰富的教学经验。

③She had many experiences while traveling in France.

在法国旅行期间,她有许多经历。

5. try doing **与** try to do **的区别**

try doing something **尝试做某事;**try to do something **努力去做某事。有些动词后既可跟不定式,也可跟动名词,但意思差别很大。一般用不定式表示尚未发生的动作;用动名词表示发生过的动作,须牢记它们的区别。这类动词有:**

①remember to do something **记着去做某事**

remember doing something **记得做了某事**

②forget to do something 忘了做某事

forget doing something 忘了做过某事

③regret to say/tell 遗憾地讲，抱歉地说

regret doing/having done something 后悔做了某事

④mean to do something 打算做某事

mean doing something 意味着做某事

⑤stop to do something 停下来做另一件事

stop doing something 停止做某事

⑥go on doing exercise 不停地锻炼

go on to do exercise 接下来继续锻炼

⑦leave off writing the book 不写书了

leave off to write the book 为写书而离开某地。

6. in time

in time 意思是“及时，迟早”；on time 准时，按时。

①We caught the train in time yesterday.

昨天，我们及时地赶上了火车。

②He is sure to succeed in time.

他迟早会成功的。

③The meeting is to begin at seven. Everyone should be present on time. 会议七点钟开始，每个人应该准时出席。

7. get away from

get away from 意思是“从……逃脱，离开”。与 get 搭配的常见的短语还有：get along/on with 和……相处，进展；get done with 结束，完成；get down to something/doing something 开始（认真）干某事；get in touch with 和某人取得联系，等等。如：

①The thief got away from the policeman when they got off the bus. 当他们下车时，小偷突然从警察手里逃脱。

②He is getting along/on well with his classmates. 他和他的同学相处得很好。

③They got done with the bridge last month.

他们上个月就建成了这座桥。

④Now stop talking. Let's get down to preparing for the meeting.

现在，不要讲话了。让我们为会议作准备吧。

⑤They got in touch with each other by e-mail.

他们通过电子邮件取得了联系。

8. 句型：It is/was＋*adj.*/*n.*＋真正的主语

常用于此句型的形容词有：clear，true，strange，impossible，easy 等；常用于此句型的名词有：a pity，a wonder，a mistake，a waste，no use，no good 等。真正的主语有三种：

（1）用 for 或 of 引起的短语作不定式的逻辑主语，如 for somebody to do something；of somebody to do something。

（2）在一些特定的词或词组后，如：no use，no good，worth while 等后，习惯上用 *v.*-ing。

（3）由 that 或连接代词或副词引起的从句。例如：

①It's clear that he is going to win the game.

很明显，他要取得比赛的胜利。

②It's no use waiting for him. He's coming.

不用等他了，他很快就来。

③It's important for a student to master a foreign language.

对一个学生来说，掌握一门外语非常重要。

④It's kind of you to help me with my English.

你帮我学英语真是太好了。

9. instead of 与 instead 的区别

instead of 是介词短语，意思是“代替，取代……”，用在名词、代词或介词短语之前；instead 是副词，意思是“代替，反而”，常单独位于句首或句尾。如：

①I'll let him go there instead of Mary.

我要他代替玛丽去那儿。

②We'll have tea in the garden instead of in the house.

我们要在院子里而不是在屋子里喝茶。

③Miss Green is ill. I'll give you the lesson instead.

格林小姐病了，我来代替她给你们上课。

④She didn't give me a hand. Instead, she laughed at me.

她不仅不帮助我，相反，她还嘲笑我。

【注意】instead of 是介词短语，可用 in place of 代换。动词短语应用 take the place of。例如：

①Bush was made American president in place of Clinton.

布什取代克林顿当选美国总统。

②I wonder who will take the place of Bush as American president.

我在想谁会取代布什当选下一届美国总统。

10. way

（1）way *n.* 表示“方式，方法”；in this way 还可以说 with this method，by this means，意思相同。如：

①If you do the work in this way, you'll save much more time.

如果你用这种方法做，你将省出更多的时间。

②He practices speaking English every day. In this way he is now able to speak English fluently.

他每天都练习说英语，通过这种方式，他现在就能够讲一口流利的英语。

（2）way 还可用作先行词，之后为定语从句。the way 在定语从句中作方式状语，故其后可用 in which，或者使用 that，或省略不用。例如：

①I don't like the way you speak to her.

我不喜欢你对她说话的那种方式。

②The way he finished the job is much better than mine.

他完成工作的方法比我的好得多。

（3）way 的常见短语还有以下一些：all the way 始终，一直；give way to sb./sth. 让路，让步，倒塌；go a long/good way 大有帮助；in a way 在某种程度上；by the way 顺便问一下；make one's way 排除困难前进；fight one's way 打出一条路来；to my way of thinking 在我看来，我认为；on one's/the way to 在去……的路上；in the way 挡道，拦路；out of the way 不挡道，不妨碍别人，不恰当，异常，偏僻；in no way 决不；by way of 经由，借道，作为；under way 在前进中，（船）在航行。

Ⅱ. 高考同步练

A组 常用词汇 短语 语法练

( )1. My mother's suggestion _____ useful by all them.
A. was considered to be
B. was considered being
C. considered to be
D. considered being

( )2. I don't think Harry and Bill _____ before, _____?
A. have met; haven't they
B. have met; have they
C. have seen; do
D. have seen; don't they

( )3. I'm not letting him _____ that excuse for he has made a serious mistake.
A. get away B. get away from
C. get away with D. to get away with

( )4. If you keep on, you'll succeed _____.
A. in time B. at one time
C. at a time D. on time

( )5. —Happy birthday to you, Kate!
—_____.
A. The same with you B. Thank you
C. The same to you D. And you too

( )6. The reason _____ his being absent was _____ he had something important to do at home.
A. of; because B. for; because
C. for; that D. of; as

( )7. Rather than _____ on a crowded bus, he always prefers _____ a bicycle.
A. ride; ride B. riding; ride
C. ride; to ride D. to ride; riding

( )8. A person with good manners never laughs at people when they are in trouble. _____, he tries to help them.
A. Instead B. Instead of
C. In place of D. And

( )9. _____ is the population of your city?
A. How B. What
C. How much D. How many

( )10. In the past few years she _____ to be a beautiful young woman.
A. grew up B. has grown into
C. has grown up D. grew into

( )11. In order to enjoy your trip, you should _____, make a plan for it.
A. at first B. first of all
C. at all D. the first time

( )12. —_____ was Tom _____ this morning?
—He was angry.
A. What; like B. How; like
C. How; **不填** D. Which; like

( )13. —Hi, Mary, what are you doing these days?
—I'm _____ the examination.
A. preparing for B. preparing
C. prepared for D. preparing to

( )14. We don't care if a hunting dog smells _____ but we really don't want him to smell _____. (2004·**上海**)
A. well; well B. bad; bad
C. well; badly D. badly; bad

( )15. Now that she is out of a job, Lucy _____ going back to school, but she hasn't decided yet. (2004·**北京**)
A. had considered B. has been considering
C. considered D. is going to consider

B组 综合能力考查

一、完形填空

Many people go to school for an education. They learn languages, history, geography, physics, chemistry and mathematics. __1__ go to school to learn a __2__ so that they can make a __3__. School education is very important and __4__, yet no one can learn everything from __5__. A teacher, no matter __6__ he knows, cannot teach his students __7__ they want to know. The teacher's job is __8__ his students how to learn. He teaches them how to read and how to think. So, much more is __9__ outside school by the students themselves.

It is always __10__ important to know how to study by oneself than to memorize some facts or a formula(**公式**). __11__ is quite easy to learn a certain fact in history or a formula in __12__. But it is very difficult to use a formula __13__ a maths problem. Great scientists, such as Einstein, Newton and Galileo __14__ everything from school. But they __15__ successful. They invented __16__ things for mankind. The reason for their success is __17__ they know how to study. They read books that __18__ at school. They worked hard all their __19__, wasting not a single moment. They would ask many questions as they read and they did thousands of experiments. __20__, they knew how to use their brains.

( )1. A. The other B. Another
C. Others D. Other

( )2. A. skill B. method
C. way D. technical

( )3. A. house B. money
C. friends D. living

( )4. A. useful B. useless
C. no use D. usual
( )5. A. university B. college
C. school D. classes
( )6. A. how B. how much
C. what D. how many
( )7. A. all thing B. whole thing
C. anything D. everything
( )8. A. showed B. shown
C. show D. to show
( )9. A. to be learned B. to learn
C. learned D. learning
( )10. A. most B. more
C. the most D. the more
( )11. A. This B. That
C. It D. What
( )12. A. Chinese B. English
C. politics D. mathematics
( )13. A. to work out B. in working out
C. to make out D. in making out
( )14. A. did get B. didn't get
C. had got D. have got
( )15. A. all were so B. all so were
C. were all so D. were so all
( )16. A. such more B. such many
C. so much D. so many
( )17. A. what B. that
C. which D. whether
( )18. A. were not taught B. were always taught
C. are never teaching D. are always teaching
( )19. A. live B. life
C. lifes D. lives
( )20. A. Above all B. After all
C. First of all D. All at once

二、阅读理解

Difference between American and British English

A student is learning to speak British English. He wonders: Can I communicate with Americans? Can they understand me? Learners of English often ask: What are the differences between British and American English? How important are these differences?

Certainly, there are some differences between British and American English. There are a few differences in grammar. For example, speakers of British say "in hospital" and "Have you a pen?' Americans say "in the hospital" and "Do you have a pen?' Pronunciation is sometimes different. Americans usually sound the r's in words like "bird" and "hurt". Some speakers of British English do not sound the r's in these words. There are differences between British and American English in spelling and vocabulary. For example, "colour" and "honour" are British. "Color" and "honor" are American.

These differences in grammar, pronunciation, spelling, and vocabulary are not important, however. For the most part, British and American English are the same language.

( )1. What do students of English often want to know?
A. Can I question the Americans?
B. Can I talk with Americans?
C. Can I make myself understood?
D. Can I speak to Americans?
( ) 2. Are there many differences in spelling between British and American English?
A. There are no differences between British and American English.
B. There are some differences between British and American English.
C. There are lots of differences between British and American English.
D. There are great differences between British and American English.
( )3. The writer describes the differences between British and American English in _____ ways.
A. two B. three C. four D. five
( )4. Who prefers saying "in the hospital"?
A. Americans.
B. Englishmen.
C. Both Americans and Englishmen.
D. Learners of English.
( )5. This passage is mainly about _____.
A. speakers of British and American English share the same language.
B. there are many differences between British and American English.
C. British and American English are two different languages.
D. there are not many differences between British and American English.

三、书面表达

假如你是李晓华，住在江城。你的加拿大笔友 Bob 来信谈到了他所居住的城市，并希望了解你家乡江城的情况。请你用英语写一封回信。回信须包括下表中的内容。(2004·江苏卷)

自然情况	①位于长江边、风景优美、适合居住
成　就	②经济发展迅速 ③新建了不少工厂、住房、道路等
存在问题	④水、空气污染 ⑤交通拥挤
对江城发展的看法	⑥(内容由考生自己拟定)

注意：1. 回信中不能使用"江城"以外的地名。