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同步辅导用书

高一 上册

学习的艺术



英语

吉林文史出版社

学习的艺术

英语

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成功者说:“学而有道”。那么,何为学之“道”?“道”在何方?让我们一起来翻开金太阳教育研究所倾情打造的《学习的艺术》一书吧!书中的讲解深入浅出,翔实高效;练习新颖别致,难易适中,这就是问题的答案。

古人常说,授人以鱼,不如授人以渔。《学习的艺术》这套丛书,在经过长期、广泛、细致的调研的基础上,汇集全国一大批教学一线的名师,将他们的教学心得、复习方法和应试技巧融于书中,让大家在学习中懂得更多的艺术,考试更轻松。

英语书虽以单元为编写单元,但每单元知识存盘中的五个板块与实际教学同步,教师与学生使用很方便。在内容上既有知识的辅导、技巧和方法的指导,又有生动活泼的相关情景,体现实用性与趣味性的紧密结合。

《学习的艺术》高一英语栏目设置及特点如下:

课前导航 兴趣是学习的动力。我们在每一单元的开始,根据本单元内容设置了一篇趣味性的阅读材料,有些配有汉语译文,有些有针对性地设置了2-3个问题。每单元所提供的相关知识或背景材料可开阔学生的视野,并有利于培养学生的英语语感。

知识存盘 经验丰富的一线教师根据《教学大纲》的要求并结合他自己的实际教学经验,对本讲知识进行归纳性梳理,精析重点,突破难点。翻开本书你就会发现,这里精析的重、难点内容,正是你感到困惑的、难以理解的内容,读后定能使你茅塞顿开。

该部分按五个板块编写,基本对应每单元实际教学的五个课时,每个板块均贯彻“学—练—考”的原则,体现了教案与学案的一体化。第一个板块是 Warming-up, listening and speaking,包括单词聚焦、短语拓展、句型结构和交际快车;第二个板块是 Reading,包括单词聚焦、短语拓展和句型结构;第三个板块是 Integrating skills,包括单词聚焦、短语拓展和句型结构;第四个板块是 Writing,包括点石成金、写作素材、学生习作、专家点评和参考范文;第五个板块是 Grammar,包括点石成金和考题回放。另外每个具体考点之后还设有即学即用,每个板块之后都设有天天快餐,采用不同类型的主观和客观试题巩固该板块所学知识。

同步达标 设置了与书配套的针对性极强的训练题,学生可通过解答书中试题实现对所学知识的迁移运用。试题典型、新颖,难度、题量适中。

一位名师能引领你走进科学的殿堂,一本好书能改变你一生的命运。认真研读这套丛书吧,拥有她,你会领略到学习的艺术,她会成为你的良师益友,会照亮你前进的道路。愿《学习的艺术》助你顺利走向高考。

编者

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Unit 1

Good friends



课前导航

Many teenagers (青少年) feel that the most important people in their lives are their friends. They believe that their family members, especially their parents, don't know them as well as their friends do. In large families, it is often for brothers and sisters to fight with each other and then they can only go to their friends for advice.

It is very important for teenagers to have one good friend or many friends. Even when they are not with their friends, they usually spend a lot of time talking among themselves on the phone. This communication (交流) is very important in children's growing up, because friends can discuss something difficult to say to their family members.

However, parents often try to choose their children's friends for them. Some parents may even stop their children from meeting their good friends. The question of "choice" is an interesting one. Have you ever thought of the following questions?

Who choose your friends?

Do you choose your friends or your friends choose you?

Have you got a good friend your parents don't like?

许多年轻人认为他们生命中最重要的人是他们的朋友。在他们看来,他们的家人,特别是他们的父母都不如他们的朋友了解他们。在一个大家庭里,兄弟姊妹经常打架,而他们只会向朋友们征求意见。

对于年轻人来说拥有一个或多个好朋友是非常重要的。和朋友分开后,他们甚至经常花大量时间和朋友“煲电话粥”。这种交际在孩子成长过程中起着重要作用,因为他们可以和朋友讨论一些不便于告诉家人的事情。

但是父母总是试图为自己的孩子选择朋友,一些父母甚至会禁止孩子和其好友接触。“选择”是件很有

趣的事,你是否考虑过以下问题:

你的朋友是谁选择的?

是你选择了你的朋友还是你的朋友选择了你?

你是否有一个你父母不喜欢的好朋友呢?

Answer the following questions according to the text.

Why do some teenagers think their parents know them less than their friends? What is your opinion about this problem?

Why some parents stop their children from meeting their good friends? Do you have the same experience?

知识要点

板块一: WARMING UP, LISTENING & SPEAKING

【单词聚焦】

honest
adj.

1. 诚实的;正直的

All my life I have tried to be an honest man. 我这一生都尽力做一个老实人。

2. 坦率的;诚恳的

I shall be quite honest with you. 我对你一定会很诚恳的。

I think she is honest in what she is telling me. 我想,她跟我说这些是真诚的。

【构词】

① honesty *n.* 诚实;正直

② honestly *adv.* 诚实地;说实话

【即学即用】 _____, I don't care much for classical music.

- A. Speaking honest B. To be honest
C. Honesty speaks D. Being honest

[答案与解析] B 这里表示“说实在的,实话说”,用 *to be honest* 或 *honestly speaking* 作插入语,此时也可单独使用副词 *honestly*。

argue

vi.

1. 争论, 辩论

The students are arguing with each other about the hidden meaning of the English article. 学生们正在互相争论这篇英语文章的寓意。

Many people in the country argue against experiments with animals. 该国很多人都反对使用动物做实验。

2. 接 that 引导的从句, 表示“用辩论证明”。

He argued that the experiment could be done in an other way. 他论证说这项实验还可以用另外一种方式进行。

3. 用于书面语或引出直接引语, 表示“辩论说, 争辩说”。

“But we were not warned of the coming attack,” he argued. 他争辩说: “可是我们没有得到袭击即将来临的警报。”

【搭配】要注意 argue 与 with, for, about, over, against 等搭配时所表达的不同意义。

【构词】argument n. 争论; 论据; 论点

●慧眼辨析●argue; quarrel

①argue 着重“说理, 论证”, 后面可接 that 从句。其名词形式是 argument。

I argued with him for a long time, but he just wouldn't listen. 我和他理论了半天, 可他就是不听。

②quarrel 则指“争吵, (吵闹地) 争论”, 其后不能接 that 从句。其名词形式还是 quarrel。

It's foolish of you to quarrel with your parents. 你和你的父母争吵是十分愚蠢的。

【即学即用】The policeman didn't _____ with us; he just told us what to do.

A. argue

B. describe

C. explain

D. offer

【答案与解析】A argue with sb “和某人争吵 / 争辩”。

especially

adv.

1. 特别地, 尤其(可以修饰不同成分)

I like the country, especially in spring. 我喜欢农村, 在春天尤其如此。(修饰介词短语)

There are many people here that I especially wish her to meet. 这里有很多人是我特别希望她能见的。(修饰动词)

The sunsets in the Pacific is especially beautiful. 在

太平洋上看日落尤为壮观。(修饰形容词)

I like the play very much - especially the last part. 我喜欢这个戏剧, 尤其是最后部分。(修饰同位语)

2. 专门地, 特地

The school was set up especially for workers' children. 这所学校是专门为工人的孩子建的。

【构词】especial 特别的, 特殊的

She developed an especial liking for collecting stamps. 她开始对集邮特别感兴趣。

●慧眼辨析●especial; special

一般来说, especially 表示在共同的基础上再加以强调, “尤其, 特别”; 而 special 强调的是与众不同, “特殊的”。例如:

He was especially good at maths. (含义: 各科学的都好, 数学更好)

He was specially good at maths. (含义: 可能只有数学是一枝独秀)

【即学即用】Of all the things that we must do today, this is a matter of _____ importance.

A. common

B. average

C. special

D. especial

【答案与解析】D 从前面的分析和句意看, 这里表示在所有那些要做的事中, 这件事“尤其重要”, 而不是说其他的不重要, 这是“特殊的”, 因此本题选 D。

●考点 1 interest

n. 兴趣 (不可数名词, 但在使用时一般和不定冠词连用或用复数形式, 表示多种兴趣; 后面接介词 in)

During that time, his interests in science subjects began to rise. 那时他对理科开始感兴趣了。

I have / take / show no interest in this topic. 我对这个话题不感兴趣。

注意比较下面两句:

I studied this subject with great interest. (不可数名词)

She and George shared many tastes and interests. (可数名词)

【短语拓展】

be fond of 喜欢, 爱

As a matter of fact, I'm very fond of history and geography. 的确, 我很喜欢历史和地理课。

课文中出现的 be into sth 表示“热衷于, 对……感兴趣”, 常用于口语中, 相当于 be interested in, be keen on, be fond of.

【即学即用】The girl living next door to me is fond of _____. She sings all the time.

A. at singing

B. of singing

C. to sing

D. to be singing

[答案与解析]B 短语 *be fond of* 表示“喜欢”。**make an apology 道歉**

动词 *make* 的一种常见用法,与某些动词的名词形式连用构成 *make (a) + n.*, 意义上相当于相应的动词。例如:

make an apology / apologies = *apologize* 道歉

make a list of sth = *list sth* 列举

make an answer = *answer* 回答

make a decision = *decide* 作决定

make a promise = *promise* 保证

make progress = *progress* 进展, 进步

Make a list of their age, gender, likes and dislikes. 列举出他们的年龄、性别, 他们喜欢什么和不喜欢什么

You should learn about the art of making apologies. 你应该学会道歉的艺术。

【即学即用】The comments (评论) that the Japanese Prime Minister Koizumi (小泉纯一郎) _____ about his visits to Yasukuni (靖国神社) made the world angry, and people in many Asian countries demanded that he _____ an apology.

A. did; put

B. made; make

C. performed; do

D. had; have

[答案与解析]B 第一空用 *make comments on / about* 短语, 表示“评论”; 第二空是 *make an apology / apologies*, 其含义就是 *apologize*, “道歉”。

【句型结构】

What do you think they should do to solve their problems? 你认为他们该怎么做才能解决这个问题?

本句的 *do you think* 是插入语。常见的用来作这种插入语结构的动词有: *think, hope, believe, suppose* 等。这种结构可以放在句尾, 也可插入句中。

在使用这种结构时要注意:

①在问句中使用该结构时, 插入语用疑问句形式, 而主句用正常语序。

②如果该插入语使用了 *suggest, demand, order* 等动词时, 主句用 *(should) + 动词原形*。

What performance do you think we should give at the party? 你看我们在晚会上该表演什么节目呢?

What did they suggest we should do during the summer holidays? 他们建议我们暑假到哪里?

【例句】

--How do you _____ we go to Beijing for our holi-

days?

I think we'd better fly there. It's much more comfortable. [2004 福建]

A. insist

B. want

C. suppose

D. suggest

[答案与解析]D 从前面的讲解和本题的选项看, 主句的谓语动词是 *(should) + 动词原形*, 只有当插入语使用了 *do you suggest* 时才能用这种句式, 因此选 D。

【即学即用】

—_____ work in future?

—I have no idea.

A. Where do you think will people

B. Do you think where do people

C. Do you think where will people

D. Where do you think people will

[答案与解析]D 考查句式结构。当这种插入语结构用在疑问句中时, 句子用正常语序, 而该插入部分用疑问句式。

考点 I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers. 我不喜欢唱歌, 也不喜欢用电脑。

Rock music is OK, and so is skiing. 摇滚音乐不错, 滑雪也是如此。

在表示前面提到的情况适用于另外一个人或物时, 用 *so + do + 主语*, 副词 *so* 表示“同样, 也那样”, 例如:

She is clever, and so is George. 她很聪明, 乔治也一样。

Society has changed and so have the people in it. 社会变了, 人也跟着变了。

如果表示否定含义, 则用 *neither / nor + do + 主语*。

—I don't think he's clever.

—Neither / Nor do I.

● 慧眼辨析 ●

①句型“*so + 助动词 / 系动词 / 情态动词 + 主语*”用于肯定陈述句, 表示前面提到的情况适用于另外一个人或物。

--Tomorrow will be fine. 明天会是好天气。

—So it will. 的确不错 / 是的。

②句型“*so + 主语 + do*”表示进一步重复肯定前面的情况, 意为“是的, 的确如此”。

—Peter has made great progress in English. 彼得的英语学习取得了很大进步。

—So he has. 是的。

③主语 + *do + so* 表示“按要求照办了”。

He did so, placing the package on the shelf. 他照办

了,把行李放在架子上。

【考例 3】

—Maggie had a wonderful time at the party.

—_____, and so did I.

[2005 安徽]

A. So she had

B. So had she

C. So she did

D. So did she

【答案与解析】C 从语境判断,这里表示“的确是这样”,因此用 *so do sb* 结构。

【考例 4】

—Well, I do think the rabbit is a beautiful, gentle animal which can run very fast.

[2005 辽宁]

A. So it is

B. So is it

C. So does it

D. So it does

【答案与解析】A 这里表示“的确不错”,用 *so do sb* 结构。

【考例 5】

—Father, you promised!

—Well, _____. But it was you who didn't keep your word first.

[2005 湖北]

A. so was I

B. so did I

C. so I was

D. so I did

【答案与解析】D 用 *so do sb* 结构表示重复肯定前面提到的情况。

【考例 6】Mary never does any reading in the evening,

_____.

[2005 全国 III]

A. so does John

B. John does too

C. John doesn't too

D. nor does John

【答案与解析】D 这是否定句中表示“也一样”,用 *neither / nor do sb*。

【即学即用】

—I think students' using mobile phones has its advantages as well as disadvantages.

—Yes. And _____ surfing the Internet.

A. so does

B. what do you think of

C. if they like

D. neither does

【答案与解析】A 这里表示“上网和使用手机一样,有利也有弊”,用“*so+do+主语*”结构。

考点 My interests are reading novels, playing football and singing songs. 我的兴趣是看小说、踢足球和唱歌。

此处 reading novels, playing football and singing songs 是三个并列的动名词用作表语。

①动名词具有名词和动词的性质,除了用作表语外,还

可以用作主语、宾语(包括介词宾语)、定语,例如:

Seeing is believing. 眼见为实。

They are building a swimming pool. 他们正在建个游泳池。

②另外还要注意动名词和不定式作表语时的区别。一般来说,动名词表示一个习惯性动作或经常发生的动作,而不定式则表示某次具体化的动作。

I like swimming. (泛指习惯性的动作)

I like to swim this afternoon. (具体的某次动作)

【即学即用】句型转换

Your task is cleaning the windows.

_____ is your task.

【答案】Cleaning the windows

【交际快车】

表达“喜欢和不喜欢”

How do you _____ the dish?

A. like

B. find

C. think of

D. feel

【答案与解析】本题有两个正确答案, A、B。意思都为“你觉得怎么样?”

【归纳】英语中用于表达“喜欢或不喜欢”的词组和表达法有如下一些:

A. 询问某人是否喜欢某事或某人

1. Do you care for music? 你喜欢音乐吗?

2. Do you like playing football? 你喜欢踢足球吗?

3. Which songs / sports / stories do you like? 你喜欢什么歌/运动/故事?

4. Do you go in for the color? 你喜欢这种颜色吗?

5. Are you fond of music? 你喜欢音乐吗?

6. Do you enjoy collecting coins? 你喜欢集硬币吗?

B. 表示你喜欢某事或某人

1. Collecting stamps is one of my favorites. 集邮是我的最爱之一。

2. What I most enjoy is listening to light music. 我最喜欢的是听轻音乐。

3. I enjoy listening to folk music. 我喜欢听民间音乐。

4. He is fond of football. 他喜欢足球。

5. I'm interested in machines. 我对机器感兴趣。

6. I love going swimming. 我喜欢游泳。

7. I like / love the movie very much. 我非常喜欢这部电影。

C. 表示你不喜欢某事或某人

1. I'm not very good at drawing. 我一点儿都不擅长画画。

2. I don't like / love to go there with Tom. 我不想和汤

姆去那儿。

3. I'm afraid I don't like walking to work. 恐怕我不喜欢步行去上班。

4. I don't enjoy collecting stamps. 我不喜欢集邮。

5. I don't like the book. 我不喜欢这本书。

6. I hate talking about others behind themselves. 我不喜欢在他人背后谈论他们。

【考例】

—Shall I give you a ride as you live so far away?

—Thank you. [2005 江西]

A. It couldn't be better B. Of course you can

C. If you like D. It's up to you

【答案与解析】A 本题考查交际用语中表示喜欢或不喜欢如何表达。这里用“否定词+比较级”结构表示“没有比……更……的”，具体到本题，A 选项表示“这简直太好了”。

【即学即用】

—Have a drink?

A. No, thanks. I hate it

B. No, thanks. I'd rather not

C. Yes. You go ahead

D. Yes. My pleasure

【答案与解析】B 考查交际用语。在回答别人的盛情邀请时，如果否定回答要注意得体委婉，不让对方觉得尴尬，肯定回答时要表示感谢，因此本题 B 是最佳答案，C 项的肯定回答中 go ahead 不正确。



I. 用适当的介词或副词填空

1. He is always loyal _____ his friend.

2. Don't argue _____ him _____ such a silly problem.

3. Work hard to find out the possible solutions _____ that question.

4. The girl told me that she was fond _____ singing classical songs.

5. The little boy shows great interest _____ that toy.

II. 句型转换

1. The film is so boring that he does not want to watch it.

The film _____ that he does not want to watch it.

2. I as well Tom do not like that piece of music.

I don't like that piece of music. _____

3. I am interested in reading books, watching TV, etc.

_____ reading books, watching TV, etc.

4. John is not fond of classical music.

John _____ classical music.

5. After thinking over and over, he at last made a decision to give up the present job.

After thinking over and over, he at last _____ give up the present job.

III. 单句改错：下列句子均有一处错误，请找出并加以改正。

1. If you go to the cinema this evening, so do I.

2. How do you think I can do in this situation?

3. Now, Peter, will you please describe what I have done with a few words?

4. I like to read stories about how people live and work in other country.

5. I don't like basketball but I am not into computer.

IV. 单项填空

1. Pleasant as they made it _____ in Yangzhou, we felt tired after the long journey.

A. to travel

B. travel

C. traveled

D. traveling

2. - _____ a cup of orange juice, Mrs. Smith?

—That is very kind of you.

A. Do you like

B. Would you like

C. How do you find

D. Are you into

3. —What do you think _____ her so sad?

Losing her new storybook.

A. to make

B. make

C. making

D. has made

4. —Jackie Chen _____ the film *The Myth* this June, but I don't know whether he has finished it.

—It has been released.

A. had made

B. made

C. was making

D. has made

5. —Hello! Michael? You left your lunch box behind this morning, you know.

—Yes, _____

A. I forget.

B. I did, didn't I?

C. never mind.

D. all right.

板块二: READING

【单词聚焦】

play

1. 玩耍

They were playing on the playground. 他们在操场上玩耍。

2. 和……比赛(可用作及物或不及物动词)

We're going to play (with) a team from the No. 6 Middle School. 我们将和来自六中的运动队进行比赛。

3. 演奏;打(牌);下(棋)

She plays (on) the piano very well. 她的钢琴弹得很好。

I've never played cards before. 我以前从来没有打过牌。

Will you play chess with me? 我俩下棋好吗?

注意:在球类、棋类名词前面不加冠词,而在乐器名称前要加 the。

4. 上演;扮演(角色)

He is getting them to play his plays. 他要让他们演出他的剧本。

Oliver is playing (as) the hero in the film. 奥利芙在这部影片中扮演英雄。

【提示】

①动词 play 表示“玩”时一般用于儿童用语,不用于成年人。如:

The children played happily in the garden. 孩子们在花园中玩得很开心。

The men had a good time in the garden. 他们在花园中玩得很开心。

②表示“与某人比赛”时可以用作及物和不及物动词;表示“扮演某角色”用作及物动词,直接接宾语,接球类棋类名词不加冠词,接乐器名称时要加 the。

【搭配】play / act a part / role (in) 扮演一个角色;在……中起作用

【考例 1】I _____ ping-pong quite well, but I haven't had time to play since the new year.

[2001 全国]

- A. will play B. have played
C. played D. play

【答案与解析】D 本题考查动词 play 的时态。本题的 play 表示“打球”,用一般现在时表示持久的能力。

【考例 2】We went to Canada to travel and my cousin _____ as our guide. [2005 湖南]

- A. played B. showed
C. acted D. performed

【答案与解析】C 本题表示的含义不是“扮演”而是“充

当”,因此四个动词选项中只有 act 符合题意。

【即学即用】When it comes to the topic of cloning (克隆) humans, I don't think we should _____ God.

- A. match B. consider
C. make D. play

【答案与解析】D 这里用动词 play 表示“扮演”。

【考点 2】send 送;寄发;让人送到(不是亲自送去)

1. 可接双宾语,也可用于引导间接宾语

They have sent some pictures of Miami.

They have sent some pictures of Miami to me. 他们给我寄了几张迈阿密的相片。

它是非延续性动词,在肯定句中一般不与表示一段时间的状语连用,用进行时表示即将发生的动作。

I'm sending some postcards to my friend in New York. 我要给我在纽约的朋友寄一些明信片。

2. send 表示“使处于,使变得”,接形容词、现在分词、介词短语等作宾补,接现在分词时表示“使某人开始做”。

That noise almost sent me mad. 这噪音几乎让我发疯。

The news sent the family into great excitement. 这个消息使全家人都十分兴奋。

The fire sent everybody running out of the building. 这场火灾使大伙纷纷从楼房中逃跑。

【搭配】

- ①send for 派人去请/取/叫
②send out 发出(光亮等);长出(嫩芽)
③send sb to bed (因不听话或生病)让上床
④send to sleep 使进入梦乡

【考例 3】

Don't you think it necessary that he _____ to Miami but to New York?

I agree, but the problem is _____ he has refused to. [2005 江苏]

- A. will not be sent to; that
B. not be sent; that
C. should not be sent; what
D. should not send; what

【答案与解析】B 考查 send 的语态和语气。这里用 (should) + 动词原形与主句的谓语动词呼应,后面一空用 that 引导宾语从句。

【考例 4】

--Will somebody go and get Dr. White?

He's already been _____.

- A. asked for B. sent for
C. called for D. looked for

[答案与解析]B 考查 *send* 短语。这里用 *send for* 表示“派人去请”。

【即学即用】

—Have you _____ your new year's cards?

—Yes. My friend Li Ming did it for me.

- A. sent for B. sent away
C. sent off D. sent up

[答案]C

develop

1. 发展, 养成, 培养, 形成

Hand in hand with reading, he developed the habit of making notes. 在阅读的时候, 他养成了记笔记的习惯。

He developed an interest in science. 他开始对理科感兴趣了。

Unfortunately he developed cancer, which meant certainly death. 不幸的是他患了癌症, 这就意味着死亡。

2. 冲洗(胶卷)

I think the photos will look nice when they are developed. 我想, 这些照片冲洗出来后一定很好看。

3. 开发, 建设

We must develop the natural resources in our country. 我们必须开发国内的自然资源。

【即学即用】

1. When she was home alone, she _____ with her Barbie doll.

- A. made a friend B. shared friendship
C. had a relation D. developed a friendship

2. We are leaving this afternoon. Can we have our films _____ before noon?

- A. developing B. developed
C. to develop D. develop

[答案与解析]1. D 这里用动词 *develop* 表示“培养”, 句中的 *friendship* 用作可数名词表示“一种友谊”。

2. B *develop* 在此意为“冲洗(胶卷)”, 用过去分词形式作宾补。

lie

I. n. 谎言

Lies can't cover up facts. 谎言掩盖不了事实。

It is not good to tell lies. 说谎是不好的。

II. v.

1. 说谎

She was lying. 她在撒谎。

She lied about what happened. 她对发生的事情说了谎。

2. 躺, 平躺

She lay down in the bed and fell asleep soon. 她躺在床上, 很快就睡着了。

3. 位于

Shanghai lies in the east of China. 上海位于中国的东部。

【搭配】

① tell a lie 说谎

② tell lies 说谎

③ lie to sb 向某人说谎

【友情提示】注意下列词形变化与词义的关系:

lay—laid—laid—laying 放置; 产卵

lie lay—lay lying 躺; 位于

lie—lied—lied—lying 说谎

【考例】 The manager had fallen asleep where he _____, without undressing. [2005 安徽]

- A. was laying B. was lying
C. had laid D. had lied

[答案与解析]B 这里的动词 *lie* 表示“躺”, 过去进行时表示当时的情况。

【即学即用】

1. We never believe him for he is always _____.

- A. laying B. lieing C. lying D. laid

2. The heavy box _____ there three days ago is still there.

- A. lain B. lying C. lied D. laid

[答案]1. C 2. D

【即学即用】

I. v. 使惊吓/恐惧(与 *frighten* 可互用)

The sudden scream scared (frightened) the boy into crying. 这突如其来的尖叫声把这孩子吓得哭了起来。

II. n. [C] 惊慌, 惊恐

At last war was avoided but only after several war scare. 经过好几次战争恐慌之后, 战争终于避免了。

You did give me a scare. 你可真把我吓了一跳。

【搭配】

① scare sb 使某人惊吓

② scare sb+形容词 吓得某人……

③ scare sb into doing 吓得某人干……

④scare sb to death 吓死

⑤scare sb off / away 把某人吓跑

⑥give sb a scare / throw a scare into sb 把某人吓了一跳

⑦be scared of (by, at) / to do 害怕……

The dog scared the thief away (off). 狗把小偷吓跑了。

The child was scared of the dog. 那孩子怕狗。

He was scared by the thunder. 他被雷声惊吓。

He was scared to go there alone. 他害怕一个人去那。

【友情提示】表示某人害怕须用被动式 fear.

【即学即用】

1. The boy _____ at the terrible sight.

- A. scared B. frightened
C. was scared D. was afraid

2. Don't _____ of it.

- A. scare B. be scared
C. afraid D. fright

[答案] 1. C 2. B

● 动词 hunt

I. v.

1. 打猎

January is a good time to hunt here. 元月是这里打猎的好季节。

2. 追捕; 寻找; 搜

He was hunting (for) the lost watch. 他在寻找丢失的手表。

II. n. 搜寻用作名词时一般其前要加冠词。

After what seemed a long hunt, they finally found the missing child. 经过长时间的寻找, 他们终于发现了这个失踪的孩子。

【即学即用】

1. My father liked to go _____ (hunt) when he lived in the forest in Africa.

2. I _____ (在寻找) a book now in the library.

[答案] 1. hunting 2. am hunting for

【短语拓展】

● 短语 in order to 以便; 为了

● 慧眼辨析 ● in order to; in order that; so that; so as to

①in order that 接目的状语从句。例如:

She has bought the book in order that she can follow the TV lessons. 她为了能跟上电视课程买了这本书。

②so that “以便, 为的是; 结果是, 以致”。引导目的状

语从句或结果状语从句。例如:

They asked the driver to stop the beast so that they could have a look. 他们请赶象人把那头牲畜停下来, 以便他们能够看一看。

从结构上来看, so that 前有逗号的为结果状语从句, 否则为目的状语从句。有时, 由 so that 引导的结果状语前没有逗号。但如果从句中有 can, may, could, might, will, would 等情态动词, 则为目的状语从句, 如果没有则多为结果状语从句。例如:

I went to the lecture early so that I could get a good seat. 我很早就到教室里, 为的是能得到一个好座位。

It rained hard, so (that) I didn't bother to water the lawn. 雨下得如此之大, (结果) 我不必费心为草坪浇水了。

③so as to + 动词原形, “以便, 为了”。so as to 不能用于句首, 只能用于句中, 而 in order to 可用于句首或句中。例如:

He spoke clearly so as to be heard by everyone. 他讲得很清楚, 以便让大家都听见。

【考例 1】All these gifts must be mailed immediately _____ in time for Christmas. [2005 辽宁]

- A. in order to have received
B. in order to receive
C. so as to be received
D. so as to be receiving

【答案与解析】C 考查不定式作目的状语的形式。这里可以用 so as to 或 in order to 表示目的, 后面的不定式用一般式的被动语态。

【考例 2】Helen had to shout _____ above the sound of the music. [2004 全国 II]

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

【答案与解析】D 考查不定式作目的状语及其语态。这里用不定式的被动语态表示“以便被人听见”。

【即学即用】

1. _____ increase profits, the company fired over 200 employees whose positions had been replaced by machines.

- A. In order to B. So that
C. In order that D. For the purpose of

2. —Why do you work so hard day and night, Jack?

—_____ my parents' expectations.

- A. By putting up
B. For making the demand of
C. Because of making full use of
D. To live up to

[答案] 1. A 2. D

care about 在乎; 关心; 照顾; 计较; 顾虑; 当心
He doesn't care about other people. 他不关心别人。

Can she care about those children? 她能照顾这些孩子吗?

【拓展延伸】

- ① care for 想要; 照管; 关心; 热爱; 挂虑
② care nothing for 不嫌; 不怕; 不关心
③ care to do 喜欢; 愿意
④ take care 留心; 当心
⑤ take care of 照料, 照顾
⑥ under the care of 在……照顾下
⑦ with care 小心, 慎重; 注意

【即学即用】

1. I do not care much _____ going to the theatre.
A. on B. for C. to D. at
2. Her life was devoted to _____ the sick and needy.
A. caring of B. caring with
C. caring about D. caring for

[答案] 1. B 2. D

such as 例如(列举用)

● 慧眼辨析 ● **such as; namely; for example; etc.**

- ① such as 表示列举, 它只能列举并列部分事实, 即不能是全部。
② namely 表示列举, 但是前面一般要给出具体的数字。
③ for example 表示列举, 它只能列举并列部分事实, 即不能是全部, 而且前面一般有逗号隔开。
④ etc. 用了“such”, 最好不用“etc.”。例如:

Many great men such as (for example,) Lincoln and Edison have risen from poverty.

Many great men have risen from poverty — Lincoln and Edison for example. 许多像林肯、爱迪生这样的伟人出身贫寒。

Only two persons can do the job, namely you and I. 只有两个人能做此工作, 就是我和你。

【即学即用】 He can speak four languages — English, French, Japanese and Chinese.

- A. such as B. namely
C. for example D. that

[答案] B

【句型归纳】

考点 1 Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his friends. 丘克是个生意人, 他总是那么忙, 几乎没有时间和朋友在一起。

so...that 和 such...that 都能连接结果状语从句, 具体用法如下:

① such + 形容词 + 复数可数名词 + that... 例如:

They are such interesting books that I want to read them day and night. 这么有趣的书, 我想整天都看它们。

② such + 形容词 + 不可数名词 + that... 例如:

It is such fine weather that we would like to watch bird. 天气真好, 我们想去观察鸟。

③ such + a / an + 形容词 + 单数可数名词 + that... = so + 形容词 + a / an + 单数可数名词 + that... 例如:

It is such a lovely dog that we all like it. = It is so lovely a dog that we all like it. 这是一只如此可爱的小狗, 我们都喜欢它。

④ so + many / few + 复数可数名词 + that... 例如:

There were so many cars in the street that I couldn't cross the street. 街上的车太多, 我过不去。

He made so few friends that he often felt lonely. 他的朋友太少, 常感到孤独。

⑤ so + much / little + 不可数名词 + that... 例如:

They didn't have so much money that they had to give up the plan. 他们没有那么多钱, 只好放弃那个计划。

He received so little education that he didn't know anything about the computer. 他接受的教育很少, 因此不懂电脑。

⑥ so + 形容词/副词 + that... 例如:

So slow he runs. 他跑的真慢。

【友情提示】 so / such...that 句式中, 如果把 so / such 部分放在句首时, 则主句用倒装句式。例如:

So bright was the moon that the flowers were as bright as in the day. 月亮如此明亮, 以至于这些花就像白天一样艳丽。

【考例 1】 _____ about wild plants that they decided to make a trip to Madagascar for further research.

[2005 江苏]

- A. so curious the couple was
B. So curious were the couple
C. How curious the couple were
D. The couple was such curious

[答案与解析] B 当 *so / such...that* 句式把 *so / such* 部分放在句首时,主句用倒装句式。

[即学即用] The teacher set us so difficult a problem _____ no one could work it out.

- A. as B. in order that
C. that D. as to

[答案] C

考点 One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane crashes. 一天,丘克在飞越太平洋时,他的飞机坠毁了。

1. 本短语中的介词 *on* 表示“在做某事”,如 *on duty* (值日), *on business* (出差), *on a trip / visit* (出行), *on holiday* (度假) 等。

2. 连词 *when* 的常见句式结构

① 引导限制性或非限制性定语从句。

The day when (=on which) they were to leave finally arrived. 他们起程的日子终于到了。

I'll come back to see you in October, when I am back on a visit to my parents. 我十月份再来看你,届时我将来看我的父母。

② 引导状语从句,表示“当……的时候”。

He joined the army when he returned home. 他回家后就参军了。

③ 引导状语从句,表示“正在这个时候,这时突然”。此时主句用过去进行时或用表示状态的连系动词。

I was getting up when the bell rang. 我正在起床,铃突然响了。

I was about to start when it began to rain. 我正要动身,就下起雨了。

④ 表示“刚一……就;还没……就”,此时主句用过去完成时,并与 *just, hardly* 连用。

I had just / hardly finished writing my letter when a thought occurred to me. 我刚写完信就想起一个主意。

Hardly had he returned when he heard his name called. 他刚一回来就听见有人喊他。

[考例] He transplanted the little tree to the garden _____ it was the best time for it. [2005 上海]

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

[答案与解析] B 这里用 *when* 引导时间状语从句,表示“在最佳时候”。

[考例]

--Did Jack come back early last night?

--Yes. It was not yet eight o'clock _____ he arrived home.

[2005 福建]

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

[答案与解析] B 这里用 *when* 引导时间状语从句。

[考例]

As soon as he comes back, I'll tell him when _____ and see him. [2005 北京]

- A. you will come B. will you come
C. you come D. do you come

[答案与解析] A 状语从句表示将来动作时要用一般现在时,而本题的 *when* 引导的不是状语从句而是宾语从句表示将来动作,因此用一般将来时。

[即学即用] The picture brought back the memory of the days at Uncle Wang's in Xi'an. _____ I was treated as his own child.

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

[答案] D

考点 Even though Wilson is just a volleyball, he becomes fond of him. 尽管威尔逊只是个排球,可是他却很喜欢它。

even though 和 *even if* 都用来引导让步状语从句,表示“尽管”,例如:

Even if / though we could afford it, we wouldn't go abroad for our holidays. 纵然我们出得起旅费,我们也不会到国外去度假。

They will stand by you even if / though you don't succeed. 即使你不能成功,他们也会支持你。

[友情提示] *even though* 与 *though* 有区别。前者引导的让步状语从句表示假设及推断,而后者引导的从句所指的则是事实。

[考例] Allow children the space to voice their opinions, _____ they are different from your own. [2005 湖南]

- A. until B. even if
C. unless D. as though

[答案与解析] B 这里用 *even if* 引导假设状语从句,表示“哪怕这些观点和你的不同”

[即学即用] _____ some extra money is found, the theatre will still close.

- A. Even though B. Until
C. If D. So that

[答案] A

考点 He also learns that he should have cared more about his friends. 他也了解到,他本该更多地关心他的朋友们的。

should have done sth 描述过去的动作或情况,表示“本来该做某事而没有做”,也可以用 ought to have done sth. 此时注意不定式用完成式,其否定式是 shouldn't have done sth,表示“本不该做而做了某事”。

You should / ought to have finished the work last Friday. 你本该在星期五就完成这项任务的。

The guests shouldn't have left without saying goodbye. 客人们本不该不辞而别的。

【例题】

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

—You _____ her last week. [2004 福建]

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

【答案与解析】D 结合语境分析,这里说话人表示责备的语气,“你本该在上周就告诉她这件事的”,用 *should have done sth.*

【例题】Mr. White _____ at 8:30 for the meeting, but he didn't show up. [2004 全国 II]

- A. should have arrived
B. should arrive
C. should have had arrived
D. should be arriving

【答案与解析】A 这里用 *should have done sth* 表示对过去情况的虚拟,“本该在八点半就到会的”。

【即学即用】

—Tom, did you see the film “Jaws” last night?

—Yes, but I really _____, because I had lots of work to do. [2006 北京朝阳区高三一统]

- A. couldn't have B. mustn't have
C. needn't have D. oughtn't to have

【答案】D



I. 根据中文提示完成句子

- He was the only person _____. (在这次严重的飞机坠毁事故中幸存的人)
- The store is _____. (就在邮局的对面)
- Her parents were dead, _____. (她一个人)
- To build a bridge in a day _____. (是个巨大的挑战)
- _____ in May. (如此严寒的天气是罕见的)

II. 用括号内所给的单词的适当形式填空

- The man he played in the movie _____; Jennifer. (name)
- Few people want to live on a _____ place. (des-)

ert)

3. Don't believe in the person _____ under the tree because he always tells lies. (lie)

4. _____ animals is the _____ job. (hunt)

5. He at last understands that the friendship is actually about _____. (feel)

III. 用适当的连词或连词短语填空

1. We were about to stand _____ it began to rain.

2. Show us the evidence, _____ we will believe what you told us then.

3. I can live anywhere _____ here.

4. Certainly he will help you _____ asked.

5. _____ he was old, yet he still worked very hard.

IV. 用适当的介词或副词填空

1. He studied hard _____ his college years.

2. _____ night coming on, we started to go home.

3. The old man can not walk _____ a stick.

4. He wants me to go with him _____ his old friend.

5. You can use the sofa _____ a bed if you get tired.

板块三: INTERGRATING

【单词聚焦】

考点 fun

抽象名词,意为“高兴,乐趣”,不可数,前而不加冠词,也不能有复数形式。例如:

What fun the children had at the seaside during their stay in the country! 孩子们在海边农村玩得多开心呀。

Have fun! 玩个痛快!

也可以表示“有趣的人或事”,还是不可加不定冠词及用复数形式。例如:

Mr. Jones is great fun. 琼斯先生是个很风趣的人。

Picnics are great fun. 野餐是有趣的事。

【构词】funny 滑稽可笑的;爱开玩笑的

【搭配】

① make fun of 取笑,嘲笑

② have fun 玩得高兴;过得快活。fun 前通常可接 no, much, a lot of 等修饰语。

【考例】Daddy didn't mind what we were doing, as long as we were together, _____ fun. [2005 重庆]

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

【答案与解析】D 这里用 *have fun* 的现在分词作状语表示伴随状态。

【即学即用】

1. The children had _____ basketball.
A. a great fun playing B. great fun playing
C. great fun to play D. a great funny playing
2. _____ it is to jump into the water in hot summer!
A. What fun B. How funny
C. What a fun D. How fun

[答案] 1. B 2. A

【短语拓展】

【考点1】 drop sb a line 给某人写信

Drop me a line to say when you're coming. 给我写封信, 告诉我你什么时候来。

【拓展延伸】

① drop in 拜访, 偶尔来访。这里的 in 是副词, 如果接地点就加介词 at, 接人加介词 on。

② drop out 退出; 离队

③ drop out of school 辍学

The Smiths dropped in on some old friends on their trip to New York. 史密斯一家到纽约度假的时候顺道拜访了几位老朋友。

The other day I dropped in at your office, but unfortunately you were not in. 前日我顺便到你的办公室去拜访你, 可惜你不在。

【考例1】 Joe Jones, the eighth of the eight children, had to _____ out of high school at the age of 16 to help his father on the farm. [2004 上海春季]

A. leave B. drop C. fall D. go

[答案与解析] B 这里用 drop out of school 表示“辍学”。

【即学即用】 On the way to the market, Mrs. Turner _____ to see one of her old friends.

A. called on B. called at
C. dropped in D. visited

[答案] C

【考点1】 get to do sth 逐渐做到

I'll soon get to know what you are planning. 我会很快知道你在计划什么。

【拓展延伸】

① get to 还可以表示“到达(某地); 着手处理; 开始”, 此时 to 是介词。例如:

He got to wondering who she was. 他开始想她究竟是谁。

It was time for her to get (down) to business. 她该干正经事了。

② get 接不定式作宾补时用 get sb to do sth, 注意此时

to 是不定式符号。

I must get someone to cut my hair. 我得找人给我理发。

【即学即用】

-- Dad, I'm confused what I am going to do after graduation.

-- You'd better first explore your talents and _____ yourself so as to find out where your real interests lie.

A. get known B. get to know
C. get to be known D. get knowing

[答案] B

【考点1】 keep an eye on / keep one's eye on

1. 谨慎注意

You must keep your eye on the ball when you're playing tennis. 打网球时你一定要注意看球。

The teacher kept her eye on me because she thought I was cheating. 老师监视我, 因为她以为我在作弊。

2. 照顾, 看管

Mother told Jane to keep an eye on the baby when she was in the store. 母亲去商店时叫珍看护婴儿。

【拓展延伸】 keep an eye out (for) 注意, 留心

Keep an eye out! We are nearing John's house. 大家留心点。我们已经接近了约翰的房子。

【考例1】

-- Will you _____ our house while we are out on holiday?

-- Well, that ought to be no problem.

A. keep an eye on B. keep an eye out
C. have an eye for D. have an eye to

[答案与解析] A 表示“看管, 照顾”用 keep an / one's eye on, 而 keep an eye out for 表示“留心”, 本题表示“看管”, 选 A。

【即学即用】 Mary will _____ on the kids when mom is away this afternoon.

A. stick with B. keep in mind
C. take into account D. keep an eye

[答案与解析] D 本题的四个动词短语中, 根据句意用 D 表示“看管, 照顾”。

【句型归纳】

【考点】 After six months, Janet was doing much better and even got an A on the maths exam.

过去进行时与一般过去时的区别是, 一般过去时描述一个完成的动作, 而过去进行时表示正在进行的动作。例如:

Yesterday evening he wrote a composition. 昨天晚上他写了一篇作文。(已经完成了)

Yesterday evening he was writing a composition. 昨天晚上他在写作文。(当时在写,可能尚未完成)

过去进行时还可以代替一般过去时表示赞美、厌烦等情绪。例如:

She was always working like that. 她总是这样工作。

All the time he was making trouble. 他一直在捣乱。
在叙述一个故事时,我们常用过去进行时来描述故事发生的背景。例如:

One night, I was home alone reading the *Lord of the Rings*. Suddenly there came a man into the room. 一天晚上,我独自在家看《指环王》,突然进来一个人。

【例题】

—What's wrong with your coat?

—Just now when I wanted to get off the bus, the man next to me _____ on it. [2005 重庆]

- A. sat B. had sat
C. had been sitting D. was sitting

【答案与解析】D 从本题的语境看,这里表示“当我下车的时候我旁边那个人正坐在我的衣服上”,用过去进行时。

【例题】

1. She _____ dinner when a quarrel _____ among the children.

- A. prepared; broke out
B. was preparing; had broken out
C. prepared; had broken out
D. was preparing; broke out

2. —Hey! Look where you're going.

—Oh, sorry. I _____.

- A. hadn't noticed B. haven't noticed
C. hadn't been noticing D. wasn't noticing

【答案】1. D 2. D



I. 句型转换

1. John said he liked reading adventure stories better than others.

John said he _____ adventure stories to others.

2. There is something wrong with his bike.

_____ his bike.

3. Why don't you go with all of us to have a picnic?

_____ with all of us to have a picnic?

4. Sandra said she could solve the problem.

Sandra said she _____ the problem.

5. I am sure that this time Peter will pass the exam.

_____ that this time Peter will pass the exam.

II. 用适当的单词、短语填空

1. The boy is so _____ that he even can not walk any further.

2. Anyone who wants to make friends with me can _____ a line to me.

3. _____ the coat to see whether it is suitable to you.

4. It is too late now, so we can _____ stay here _____.

5. After _____ Tom for nearly 5 hours, we at last had to go without him.

III. 用括号内所给单词将下列句子翻译成英语

1. 这个动画片很受孩子的欢迎。(popular)

2. 今天的晚会你一定会玩得很愉快的。(fun)

3. 当我们碰到这个困难时,我们一定能解决它。(overcome)

4. 上学期间他和父母分开住。(apart)

5. 他不顾重病,依然来开会了。(despite)

IV. 用动词的适当形式填空

1. Seeing the _____ film, Ami _____. (move)

2. Xiao Li _____ at least 2,000 words ever since he began learning English. (learn)

3. He has tried several times _____ the man in the river, but failed. (rescue)

4. _____ about the truth, she just kept quiet. (ask)

5. He wanted to enter the classroom without _____, but luck went against him. (notice)

板块四: WRITING

说明文

点石成金

写说明文,可以按事物的时间、空间、结构、逻辑顺序来写,也可以采取举例、比较、对比、类比、分类、分析、说明、叙述等方法。要限制说明的事物和范围,因为在一篇短文中,不可能介绍太多的事物;要有足够多的、确切的例子阐述例证;要用正确、恰当的顺序摆出事实,对选择的一些典型事例,要进行合理的安排,主次分明;要注意使用词语和句子的准确性,尽可能地使说明的内容有趣、生动;应选用典型、新颖的素材,吸引读者。