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全方位

点拨与训练

总主编：严玉魁

英语

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高考总复习全方位点拨与训练

英语

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Book I Units 1~2

Unit 1 Good friends

好朋友

【知识整合】

(一) 重点单词

1. _____ v. 沟通, 通信,
2. _____ v. 比较, 相比, 比喻
3. _____ v. 交换, 调换, 兑换
4. _____ n. 多数

(二) 词汇拓展

1. sorrow → _____ (同义词)
2. deserted → _____ (同义词)
3. share → _____ (同义词组)
4. equal → _____ (反义词)

(三) 重点短语

1. _____ for 搜索, 追寻
2. _____ about 担心, 关心
3. _____ up 不睡觉
4. _____ in 介绍引进
5. be _____ of 喜欢

(四) 重点句型

(1) I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers.

(2) Rock music is OK, and so is skiing.

(Speaking)

句(1)是“neither/nor+系动词/助动词/情态动词+主语+动词”的倒装结构,表示两个句子主语一致,但否定不同的内容;若两个句子主语不同,但否定相同的内容,则用“neither/nor+系动词/助动词/情态动词+主语”结构。

句(2)是“so+系动词/助动词/情态动词+主语”结构,表上句的情况也同样适用于后者,其主语与上句的主语不同;而“so+主语+系动词/助动词/情态动词”结构表示上句提到的情形确实

如此,对其进一步强调,两句的主语相同。

活学活用

They couldn't understand it at the time, and _____.

- A. nor are we B. nor didn't we
C. nor couldn't we D. nor could we

◆答案及部分解析

重点单词:

1. communicate 2. compare 3. exchange
4. majority

词汇拓展:

1. sadness 2. empty 3. divide up 4. different
重点短语:

1. hunt 2. care 3. stay 4. bring 5. fond
重点句型: D

【名师点拨】

(一) 重点单词

1. quality

n. 质量, 品质, 特点, 作质量讲, 不可数, 作品质和特点讲, 可数。

(1) He has all the qualities of a successful business man.

他具有成功商人的所有品质

(2) Quality is more important than quantity.

质量比数量更重要

(3) One quality of wood is that it can burn.

木材的特点之一是可以燃烧

2. argue

v. 争论; 辩论

(1) n. argument 争吵, 争论, 理由, 论点, 论据

(2) argue with sb. about /over sth.

(3) argue for /against doing sth

(4) argue that ...

① We had an argument with the waiter about the bill.

我们和服务员就帐单发生了争吵。

② There are strong arguments for and against euthanasia.

对安乐死支持和反对者都提出强有力的论据。

活学活用

A lot of environmentalists argue _____ a strong control over the poultry industry in order to prevent further Bird Flu cases.

- A. over B. against
C. that D. for

3. survive

(1) vi. 生存, 存活

(2) vt. 幸免于难, 挺过, 比...活的时间长

① I can't survive on \$40 a week.

我一星期 40 美元, 无法维持生活。

② Many birds didn't survive the winter.

许多鸟死于这次严冬。

③ She survived her husband by ten years.

丈夫死后她又活了 10 年。

活学活用

We are sure she _____ cancer.

- A. will be survived
B. will survive
C. will survive from
D. survive

4. deserted

(1) adj. 荒芜的; 荒废的

(2) vt. desert 遗弃; 抛弃; 离弃, 后面接人, 地方或信仰, 岗位等作宾语; adj. 沙漠的; 荒芜的; 无人居住的。

(3) abandoned adj. (同义) 被放弃的; 被遗弃的

① The streets were deserted.

街上行人绝迹。

② Napoleon reached Moscow to find the city deserted and in ruins.

拿破仑到达莫斯科, 发现城市杳无人迹, 一片废墟。

③ He is so selfish that all his friends have deserted him.

他非常自私, 这使得所有的朋友都抛弃了他。

④ There was an abandoned house by the river-side.

河边有一所无人居住的房子

活学活用

Tired out from the long journey, the traveling party had to stay over the night in a _____ temple in the mountains.

- A. rejected B. deserted
C. cast D. thrown

(二) 词语辨析

1. wise / clever / smart

(1) A _____ person is one who has much knowledge and the ability to use it well.

(2) Chairman Mao was a very _____ leader, so he was loved and respected all over the world.

(3) A monkey is a _____ animal; it can imitate men.

(4) It was _____ of you to take your father's advice.

(5) The boy has _____ hands; he can carve very small stones into art crafts.

(6) She is such a _____ girl that all her teachers love her very much.

2. alone / lonely

(1) The old man lived _____ on a _____ island, but he didn't feel _____.

(2) A _____ tower stands in the distance.

(3) She lives all _____ in that large house.

(4) It will be difficult for one person _____.

(三) 重点语法

陈述句和疑问句的直接引语和间接引语(1)

① Where was Alice's sister? I don't know where

- A. was Alice's sister
- B. Alice's sister was
- C. is Alice's sister
- D. Alice's sister is

② What did he say? I don't know what _____.

- A. did he say B. he says
- C. he has said D. he said

③ I don't know _____.

- A. the reason why can be
- B. why the reason may be
- C. what the reason can be
- D. what the reason may be

④ I wonder _____. Which of the following is not the right choice?

- A. whether she will be fit for the job or not
- B. whether or not she will be fit for the job
- C. if she will be fit for the job
- D. what she will be fit for the job

⑤ Is Mr. Wu from Beijing? I don't know _____.

- A. where does he come from.
- B. from where does he come.
- C. which city he comes from.
- D. what city he comes from.

⑥ Can you make sure _____?

- A. that he will come here today
- B. when he will come here today
- C. will he come here today
- D. whether will he come here today

◆答案及部分解析

重点单词:

1. 无

2.【辨析】句意为:许多环境学家主张对家禽业要严格控制以防止禽流感疫情的进一步发展。argue for 的意思是“力争,坚决主张”。

KEY:D

3. B

4.【辨析】rejected 拒绝不收的; cast 和 thrown 都可与 away 构成合成形容词 cast-away, thrown-away, 二者均表示“废弃的”。

KEY:B

词语辨析:

1.【辨析】wise 意为“聪明;英明”,它常用来说明一个人有智慧,有远见,有谋略;也可指由于知识、经验丰富及良好的判断能力而正确对待或处理人和事,常用于正式、客气的场合。注意:它多用来说明名人或伟人。a wise saying 至理名言。The people had considered Abraham Lincoln to be a great leader, and a wise, kind and honest man. 亚伯拉罕-林肯是人民公认的伟大领袖,一个英明、慈祥、诚实的人;clever 表示“聪明;灵巧”时,指人或动物的脑子灵活;指做成的事物时,常含有巧妙的意思;clever 是一个常用词,用得最广。People love to see the clever monkey. 人们爱看这只聪明的猴子。That is a clever plan. 那是个巧妙的计划;smart 与 clever 同义,但更强调机敏的,精明的。另外,还有“时髦的,整洁的”之意。You cannot cheat him because he is a smart boy. 你骗不了他,因为他是个聪明的男孩。smart restaurants 高档餐馆;You look smart in that suit. 你穿上这套衣服显得很精神。

KEY: (1)wise (2)wise (3)clever (4)wise (5)clever (6)clever; smart

2.【辨析】alone 既可做形容词又可做副词,表示“(客观上)单独的/地;独自一人的/地”。做形容词时为表语形容词,不能做前置定语,但可做后置定语、补足语和表语。lonely 仅能做形容词,表示“(主观上)孤独的”,可以做表语,也可以做定语,具有感情色彩,常译为“寂寞的;孤独的”,若修饰物,意为“荒凉的”。

KEY:(1)alone; lonely; lonely (2)lonely (3)alone (4)alone

重点语法:

① B ② D ③ C ④ D ⑤ C ⑥ A

(四)易错题例

1. In that film, she was _____ as a hard-working middle-aged woman.

- A. cast
- B. acted

C. played D. thought

【辨析】be cast as 意思是“分配演…角色”。

题中 she was… 的后面只能用 cast。

(KEY:A)

2. Our teacher told us that there _____ no end to learning.

A. was B. is
C. has D. have

【辨析】Our teacher told us 后面的间接引语所表达的是客观事实,所以用一般现在时。

(KEY:B)

3. -It was careless of you to have left your clothes all over.

- My God, _____.

A. so did I B. so I did
C. so were you D. so did you

【辨析】当上下文指的是同一个人时,用 so, neither 或 nor 表示“也是这样”,不能用倒装形式。

(KEY:B)

4. This is really an exciting match. _____ the game?

A. Who do you think will win
B. Whom do you think will win
C. Do you think who will win
D. Do you think whom will win

【辨析】do you think, do you suppose, do you believe 等引导的带有特殊疑问词的宾语从句,要把特殊疑问词放在句首。此题中引导宾语从句的特殊疑问词做主语。

(KEY:A)

(五)点击名题

1. -Do you know Jim quarrelled 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

2. -David has made great progress recently.

- _____, and _____.

A. So he has; so you have
B. So he has; so have you
C. So has he; so have you
D. So has he; so you have

3. We were swimming in the lake _____ suddenly the storm started.

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

4. He was about to tell me the secret _____ someone patted him on the shoulder.

A. as B. until
C. while D. when

5. Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare- you must learn to _____.

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

(KEY:1. B 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. D)

【基础训练】

1. 单词拼写

(1) In one of his s _____, Mr. Clinton said we cannot change yesterday but we can change today and tomorrow.

(2) Hearing the great man's death, the whole nation was in great _____ (悲痛).

(3) As a good child, he should learn to _____ (分享) things with others.

(4) At last they stopped in a _____ (荒芜的) island and didn't know what to do.

(5) The airplane was apart when it took off and only 12 of the 140 passengers _____.

2. 语法和词汇知识

(1) Although he lived _____ in a _____ mountain village, he didn't feel _____ at all.

A. alone; alone; lonely
B. alone; lonely; lonely
C. lonely; lonely; alone

D. lonely; alone; alone

- (2) After graduation from college, he began to go from city to city, _____ a suitable job.

A. hunting for B. taking on
C. looking after D. bringing up

- (3) -It's late. I must leave now.

-OK. _____.

A. Thank you B. Don't worry
C. I'm sorry for it D. Take care

- (4) She thinks only of herself; she doesn't other people.

A. care for B. care about
C. care of D. care in

- (5) _____ you are very busy, _____ a line if you are in town.

A. If; write B. Even though; write.
C. If; drop D. Even though; drop

- (6) Jack is a student and studies at No. 1 Middle School.

_____ .
A. So Mary is B. So is Mary
C. So does Mary D. So it is with Mary

- (7) I am sorry; I can't _____ your opinion about this question.

A. argue B. share
C. have D. agree

- (8) He fell asleep with a book _____ open on his knee.

A. lay B. laying
C. laid D. lying

- (9) -Peter didn't come to the meeting this morning.

-I _____ him yesterday, but I was too busy and forgot it.

A. should tell B. should have told
C. had to tell D. had told

- (10) Do you have any difficulty _____ these flowers?
I'd like to help you if you need.

A. to plant B. for planting
C. with planting D. in planting

- (11) If you know anything _____ about it, you should tell us.

A. after all B. all in all
C. at all D. first of all

- (12) -How did it _____ that all the flowers died?
-I had forgotten to water them.

A. come about B. come back
C. come on D. come down

- (13) She is very hard-working, _____ he is very lazy.

A. while B. when
C. as D. if

- (14) If you go on doing that kind of foolish things, you will _____ in prison.

A. bring up B. end up
C. take up D. come up

- (15) The scenery in my hometown is beautiful beyond _____.

A. communication B. expression
C. situation D. organization

3. 单句改错

- (1) They were arguing with which program to watch.

- (2) She is a very kind woman and loyal by her friends.

- (3) The front passengers were lucky to survive by the accident.

- (4) I find Jackie's really to classical music.

- (5) She had some exciting adventure in Egypt.

4. 翻译句子

- (1) 他的兴趣很广泛, 比如, 听音乐、踢足球、上网。

(2) 为了更好地学习英语，她和一个美国的女孩交上了朋友。

(3) 约翰很诚实，也很勇敢，他弟弟也一样。

(4) 玛莉说她很喜欢读书，而她姐姐却对古典

音乐深感兴趣。

(5) 昨天晚上，我们正看着一场精彩的篮球比赛，突然灯灭了。

Unit 2 English around the world

英语遍及全世界

【知识整合】

(一)重点单词

1. _____ *adj.* 本国的, 出生地的, 本地的
2. _____ *n.* 悲哀, 悲痛
3. _____ *adj.* 无人的
4. _____ *v.* 分享, 均分, 共有

(二)词汇拓展

1. situation → _____ (同义词)
2. pronounce → _____ *n.*
3. communicate → _____ *n.*
4. majority → _____ (同义词)

(三)重点短语

1. all _____ 独自
2. be _____ sth. /doing sth. 喜欢
2. _____ about 发生
3. in _____ 总数, 总计
4. _____ with 以告终

(四)重点句型

1. For a long time the language in America stayed the same, while the language in England changed.

长期以来英语在美国保持不变,而在英国却发生了变化。

连词 *while* 在句中的意思是“但是、然而”,表示转折或对比关系。

连词 *while* 在句首时,还可以表让步,可以译为“虽然”。如:

While she is a likable girl, she can be extremely difficult to work with.

活学活用

_____ I like Carter personally, I don't think what he's doing is right.

- A. Otherwise B. As
C. While D. But for

2. However, most of the time people from the two countries do not have any difficulty in understanding each other.

然而,在大部分时间里两个国家的人民在彼此理解方面没有任何的困难。

表示“做某事有(无)困难”可用句型 have (no) difficulty (in) doing sth., 其中的 *difficulty* 是不可数名词,也可以用 *trouble*, 句型中的介词 *in* 可省掉;如表示“在某方面有(无)困难”,则用 have (no) difficulty with sth.。

活学活用

They had _____ in finding the farmer's house.

- A. a great difficulty
B. great difficulty
C. great difficulties
D. great troubles

3. ..., it will become more and more important to have a good knowledge of English.

……精通英语将会越来越重要。

knowledge 通常为不可数名词,但表示“对……懂,对……有某种程度的了解”时用“have a (good) knowledge of sth.”句型, *knowledge* 通常前面要加不定冠词。

活学活用

He did have _____ American history, which helped him a lot.

- A. a knowledge of
B. knowledge of

C. the knowledge of

D. a knowledge in

◆答案与部分解析

重点单词:

1. native 2. sorrow 3. deserted 4. share

词汇拓展:

1. state 2. pronunciation 3. communication 4. most

重点短语:

1. alone 2. into 3. come 4. total 5. end up

重点句型:

1. C 2. B 3. A

【名师点拨】

(一)重点单词

1. loyal

adj. 忠诚的, 忠贞的, (常用搭配: he loyal to ... 对……忠诚)

(1) They are loyal supporters.

他们是忠实的支持者。

(2) He is loyal to his country.

他忠诚于自己的国家。

活学活用

① It is not our words but our actions that can show our _____ to our educational cause.

A. truth B. loyalty
C. bravery D. relief

② Most workers _____ their firms.

A. feel loyal to B. loyal to
C. feel loyal for D. loyal for

2. share

(1) 分享

share (in) sth 有同样的感情或想法;

share sth. (out) among/ between sb.

share sth. with sb.

(2) n. 一份, 份额

① We share the same room.

② True friends share in your sorrows as well as

your joys.

③ The teacher shared the books among the students.

④ I will share the cost with you.

⑤ I take my share of the cost.

我负担我那部分的费用。

活学活用

Culture refers to a group or community _____, we share common experiences that shape the way we understand the world.

A. with which B. that
C. which D. what

3. error

(1) n. 错误, 过失, 误差解析

(2) be in error 弄错了

(3) stand in error 弄错了

(4) by error 错误地

(5) fall into an error 误入歧途, 犯错误

(6) in error 弄错了的 错误地

(7) lead sb. into error 使犯错误

(8) make an error 出差错, 犯错误

(9) commit an error 出差错

活学活用

The accident was caused by human _____.

A. fault B. shortcoming
C. error D. mistake

(二)词语辨析

bore / bored / boring

(1) He _____ us all by talking for hours about his new car.

(2) She's _____ with her present job.

(3) His talk is deadly _____.

(三)重点语法

陈述句和疑问句的直接引语和间接引语(2)

① Do you happen to know _____?

A. where is her address
B. in which place is her address
C. what her address is

D. the place her address is

② Excuse me, but can you tell me _____ ?

A. where can I get to the library

B. where I can get to the library

C. how can I get to the library

D. how I can get to the library

③ John asked me _____ to visit his uncle's farm with him.

A. how would I like

B. if or not would I like

C. whether I would like

D. which I would like

④ I'd like to know _____ Chinese.

A. when he began to learn

B. when did he begin to learn

C. when did he begin learning

D. for how long he began to learn

◆答案与部分解析

重点单词:

1.①【辨析】句意为“不是我们的言语,而是我们的行动才能表明我们对教育事业的忠诚”。

KEY: B

② A

2.【辨析】此题考查动词短语搭配和带介词的定语从句。空格后面部分是定语从句,先行词是 group or community。定语从句中 share common experiences 要和 with sb. 搭配,所以 A 项是最佳选项。what 不能引导定语从句,只能引导名词性从句。句意为:文化指的是一个群体或团体,在我们感知世界的方式的形成上,我们与之共同的经历。

KEY: A

3.【辨析】error 强调“违反某一既定标准,不经心而做了错事,产生偏差、疏忽或行动上的错误”,如:an error in judgement 判断上的错误。mistake 指“由于粗心、不注意或在理解、认识或判断上的不正确而造成行动或看法上的错误”,如: I take you as Li Xiaolai. I used your pen by mistake. 我错拿了你的钢笔。

(KEY: C)

词语辨析:

【辨析】①动词 bore 译为“使(人)厌烦”,尤指无聊的长话,相当于 make sb. tired and uninterested; ②boring=dull or uninteresting 译为“无聊的,无趣的,令人生厌的”;③bored=tired and uninterested 译为“不感兴趣的,厌烦的”。

KEY: (1)bored (2)bored (3)boring

重点语法:

① C ② D ③ C ④ A

(四)易错题例

1. It was _____ that they went for a drive in the countryside.

A. such a fine weather

B. so fine a weather

C. such fine weather

D. so fine weather

【辨析】weather 是绝对不可数名词,在它前面不能用不定冠词,such 后面要用名词。

(KEY: C)

2. -I suppose she is 30 years of age.

- _____

A. You guess it!

B. You will guess it!

C. You're guessing it!

D. You guessed it!

【辨析】根据本题情景,guess 是过去完成的动作,要用过去式。

(KEY: D)

3. I don't feel equal _____ doing the job. It's too difficult for me.

A. for

B. to

C. in

D. on

【辨析】词组“feel/be equal to something”意思是“有能力做某事”要注意 to 是介词。

(KEY: B)

4. He goes to fish every day _____ .

A. except that storms

B. besides it has storms

C. but that it has storms

D. except storms

【辨析】except, but 和 besides 都可以译为除...之外,但 except 和 but 是“排除、不包括”,而 besides 是“包含、包括”,except that 后面带从句,besides 和 but 后面不能带从句。

(KEY:D)

(五)点击名题

1. Many people agree that _____ knowledge of English is a must in _____ international trade today.

A. a; /

B. the; an

C. the; the

D. /; the

(KEY:A)

2. She thought I was talking about her daughter, _____ in fact, I was talking about my daughter.

A. whom

B. where

C. which

D. while

(KEY:D)

3. -I drove to Zhuhai for the air show last week.

-Is that _____ you had a few days off?

A. why

B. when

C. what

D. where

(KEY:A)

4. Did you have trouble _____ the post office?

A. to have found

B. with founding

C. to find

D. in finding

(KEY:D)

【基础训练】

1. 单词拼写

(1) Everyone knows that two and three is e_____ to five.

(2) When are you going to p_____ this work of yours?

(3) With no rain for three months and food supplies running out, the _____ (形势) here

is getting more serious.

(4) The children lost their way in the village because they were not _____ (当地人) in the area.

(5) In English class, our teacher always teaches us how the new words are _____ (发音).

2. 语法和词汇知识

(1) Do you know the difficulty he had _____ the work?

A. on finishing

B. to finish

C. finishing

D. finished

(2) If you make any more noise, I shall _____ you be out of the room.

A. order

B. ask

C. have

D. make

(3) It is estimated that this investment can _____ \$ 5,000 a year.

A. bring up

B. bring in

C. bring back

D. bring out

(4) She can earn _____ sixty dollars, while he only earns fifty dollars.

A. more than

B. less than

C. few than

D. not more than

(5) The couple live in different places, but they say hello on _____ every day.

A. phone

B. radio

C. the phone

D. the radio

(6) I often _____ my wife with house-work.

A. help

B. do

C. make

D. let

(7) I'm going to _____ a friend of mine at the station.

A. meeting

B. meet

C. meet with

D. came across

(8) Please write _____ the address before you forget it.

A. up

B. in

C. down

D. to

(9) Don't leave the windows _____ when you leave the room.

- A. opening B. open
C. close D. closing

(10) He was _____ an orphan after his parents died.

- A. made B. left
C. leaving D. making

(11) Why don't you put the meat in the fridge? It will _____ fresh for several days.

- A. be stayed B. stay
C. be staying D. have stayed

(12) He is old enough to be _____.

- A. independent B. independence
C. dependent D. dependence

(13) If you go on doing such things, you'll end up _____ prison.

- A. with B. in
C. as D. go to

(14) The River Thames flows _____ London.

- A. across B. through
C. over D. by

(15) The cost of the various repairs amounts _____ total to just over a hundred pounds.

- A. to B. in
C. by D. for

3. 单句改错

(1) They look very similar except one is a little taller.

(2) It's traditional for the two teams to change shirts after the game.

(3) We stayed on late to watch a live football match.

(4) This is an offer never to be repeated again.

(5) The majority of the teachers has Master's degrees.

4. 翻译句子

(1) 我很喜欢古典音乐,而她对英国历史感兴趣。

(2) 相当多的人把英语作为外语来学习,这个数量还在增加。

(3) 除了几个拼写错误,这篇报导写得很好。

(4) 她说她想知道英国英语和美国英语在发音方面的差别。

(5) 怎么回事,你今天又迟到了?

Book I Units 3~4

Unit 3 Going places

旅 游

【知识整合】

(一) 重点单词

1. _____ *adj.* 分开的, 分离的
2. _____ *adj.* 正常的, 正规的
3. _____ *v.* (使)联合, (使)结合
4. _____ *v.* 处理, 操作

(二) 词汇拓展

1. simple → _____ *adv.* 简单地, 简易地
2. similar → _____ *n.* 相似性; 类似性
3. combine → _____ *n.* 联合; 结合; 混合
4. opportunity → _____ (同义词) 机会

(三) 重点短语

1. _____ from 逃离
2. _____ of 代替, 而不是...
3. _____ for 戒备, 提防, 密切注意
4. on the _____ 另一方面

(四) 重点句型

1. You should not go rafting unless you know how to swim, and you should always wear a life jacket.

除非你懂得游泳, 并且一直穿着救生衣, 否则不应该去做漂流运动。

连词 *unless* 的意思是“除非、如果不”, 常可以与 *if...not* 互换。引导条件状语从句时, 从句的谓语动词经常用一般现在时表将来。

活学活用

_____ England improve their game, they're going to lose the match.

- A. If B. When
C. Unless D. Whether

2. She looked around and saw Jeff running.

她四下张望, 发现杰夫在跑。

感官动词 *see, watch, hear, notice, feel* 等后可接 *ing* 形式作宾补, 并常用来表示宾语当时正在进行的动作。

活学活用

The _____ boy was last seen _____ near the East Lake.

- A. missing; playing B. missing; play
C. missed; played D. missed; to play

◆答案与部分解析

重点单词:

1. separate 2. normal 3. combine 4. handle

词汇拓展:

1. simply 2. similarity 3. combination 4. chance

重点短语:

1. get away 2. instead 3. watch out 4. other hand

重点句型:

1. C

2. 【辨析】*missing* 是形容词, 做 *boy* 的定语, 意为“失踪的”。句中的 *last* 强调动作 (*play*) 发生的时间, 即最后一刻男孩正在玩耍。

KEY: A

【名师点拨】

(一) 重点单词

1. consider

(1) 考虑

(2) 想, 认为

(3) consider sth./ doing

(4) consider+ 宾语+(to be)+ *adj./ n.*

(5) consider + 宾语+ *as* + *n./adj.* consider+ that