

2007 高 考

第 一 轮 复 习 用 书



丛书主编：陈东旭

# PK 高考

YING YU

## 英语



吉林文史出版社

高 考 第 一 轮 复 习 用 书

# PK高考 英语

江西金太阳教育研究所

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# 前言

在崎岖的书山中艰难跋涉的时候,谁不期盼得到名家名师的“轻功秘籍”?在茫茫题海里盲目漂游的时候,谁不渴望拥有一本开拓先锋的“航海指南”?那么,请选用《PK 高考》吧!

我们无意于给嶙峋的书山增添一方风景,我们只想在您奋勇登攀时悄悄递上一根支撑的手杖;我们无意于给浩瀚的题海多添一瓢盐水,我们只想为您提供一叶穿越题海的轻舟。选择了她,我们不敢保证您一定能观赏到水木清华的荷塘月色,也不敢担保您一定能领略到未名湖畔的湖光塔影。然而,她定会在您人生的十字路口,给您指引方向,为您传播信息,给您信心、勇气和力量,让您轻松驾驭进取的风帆,驶向理想的港湾;使您愉快穿越茂密的丛林,登上希望的峰巅!

本套丛书,熔铸了全国数百名专家全部的心血与宝贵的经验,寄托着海内百万名师生拳拳的期望与浓浓的深情。拥有她,相信您就会多一份欢欣。轻轻翻开《PK 高考》,您会惊喜地发现,这里有您理想放飞的蓝天,这里也有您心灵停泊的港湾,这里还有您骏马奔驰的草原。我们坚信,随着我们的相识,相交,相知,《PK 高考》一定能成为您的益友良师!

本册是英语分册,其主要栏目有:

- ◆美文晨诵◆ 英美经典原文赏读、晨诵。
- ◆链接教材◆ 课文长难句赏析;重点词汇学习;重点短语归类。
- ◆链接高考◆ 本单元知识与历年高考有关联的高考真题;历年高考长难句赏析。
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- ◆作文升格◆ 写作方法点拨(即点石成金);写作素材;学生习作。
- ◆反思升华◆ 必会短语翻译;课文重点句型回放;课文语篇再认;自我反思复习效果。
- ◆语法突破◆ 语法专题讲与练。

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# 第●讲 SB1 Unit 1~Unit 2



Dear Xiao Ming,

You asked me in your letter for advice on which major to choose when you go to college. When it comes to this, I suggest that you apply for the major of English. To begin with, English is one of the most popular languages in the world, which is widely used in all fields. What's more, English majors are more likely to land in a good job in the increasing tight job market. It can provide you with a good promising job.

In order to study at the English Department, you have to meet the following requirements. First, you have to spend a lot of time on it, just as the old saying goes, "Practice makes perfect." Second, the basic skills of reading, writing, listening and speaking are a necessity, which are the foundations for your future study. Last but not the least important, you need an interest in learning English since "Interest is the best teacher."

As far as the preparation work is concerned, you should first of all review all the required vocabulary. In addition, you'd better devote some of your time to speaking, reading and writing. Such is my advice. Only through these measures can you hope to be admitted to the English Department of any university. Also, you should pay special attention to your spoken English.

I wish you good luck in the coming college entrance exam.

Yours,

Li Hua

推荐语: 本文连贯、流畅, 使用了很多过渡词汇、短语和句型, 如 when it comes to this, to begin with, what's more, as the saying goes, last but not the least important, in addition, as far as the preparation work is concerned; 在文章结构方面, 首句是全文的引入, 说“我建议你报考英语专业”, 末句说“只有这样你才能被录取”, 这样首尾呼应, 构成一篇缜密的逻辑性很强的文章, 值得我们诵读。



## 【长难句赏析】

**考点** Chuck learns that we need friends to share happiness and sorrow, and that it is important to have someone to care about. 查克(明白了)认识到我们需要朋友来分享喜悦、分担忧伤, 也认识到有个需要你去关心的人也很重要。此句中含有两个 that 引导的宾语从句和三个不定式, 其中第二

个引导词 that 不能省去, 第一个不定式表目的; 第二个不定式 to have someone to care about 是形式主语 it 的真正主语; to care about 与前面的 someone 是动宾关系, 但仍用主动语态, 其相当于 it is important for us to have someone to care about.

**考点** When he makes friends with Wilson, he understands that friendship is about feelings and that we must give as much as we take. 与威尔逊交了朋友后, 他明白了这样的道理: 友谊离不开感情; 人既要得到关爱, 也要给他人以同样多的关爱。

此句含有四个从句, when 引导时间状语从句, 主句 he understands 后有两个 that 引导的宾语从句, as much as 引导比较状语从句。

**考点** The lesson we can learn from Chuck and all the others who have unusual friends is that friends are teachers. 从查克和所有结交了不同寻常的朋友的人那里, 我们可以悟出一条道理, 那就是: 朋友即老师。

这是一个包含有两个定语从句的句子: (that) we can learn from Chuck 和 who have unusual friends. 主句是主系表结构: The lesson is that; that 引导表语从句。

**考点** In China students learn English at school as a foreign language, except for those in HongKong, where many people speak English as a first or a second language. 中国学生在学校里把英语作为外语来学习, 除了香港, 在那儿许多人将英语作为第一或第二语言。

except 与 except for 的用法常有区别。except 常用于引出同类事物中被排除的一项。

但在现代英语中, except for 也用于表示 except 的意思。

另外, 在介词短语之前只能用 except, 不能用 except for。如:

We go to bed before ten, except on Saturday night. 除星期六晚上, 我们通常十点之前上床睡觉。

**考点** With so many people communicating in English every day, it will become more and more important to have a good knowledge of English. 有这么多人每天用英语交流, 精通英语将会变得越来越重要。

此句前部分是 with 引导的复合结构, 表伴随情况, 去掉 with 就成了独立主格结构。如独立主格结构 So many people looking at her, she felt very nervous. 其中 looking at her 这个 -ing 形式的逻辑主语是 so many people, 而不是句子主语 she, 这种独立主格结构常可用 with 引出。

## 【词汇学习】

有趣, 高兴: funny; pleasant; amusing; cheerful; delightful; joyful; happy; glad

**考点** funny

adj. 指因为某人的稀奇古怪甚至荒诞滑稽而引人发笑

He made funny faces to amuse the children. 他扮鬼脸让孩子们高兴。



He has a funny habit of blinking when talking with girls. 他和女孩子谈话时有一种令人可笑的眨眼睛的习惯。

[派生] fun n. [U]

① for fun / pleasure 为了好玩/娱乐/消遣

② make fun of sb = laugh at sb = play a joke on sb 取笑, 嘲笑; 开某人玩笑

③ have fun with sb 和某人开个玩笑

④ have (some) fun 玩得开心

⑤ have a lot of fun doing sth 干某事很开心

⑥ It's great fun to do sth. 做某事是非常有趣的。

⑦ What fun (it is) to do sth! .....真是太有趣了!

**pleasant**

adj. 令人愉快的, 惬意的, 舒适的; 友善的

What a pleasant surprise! 多么令人又惊又喜的事啊!

a flower with a pleasant smell 气味芳香的花

pleasant weather 舒适的天气

be pleasant to sb 对人友善

It's far from pleasant to work with him. 与他共事绝非愉快。

[派生]

(1) unpleasant adj. 令人不愉快的

(2) pleasure n.

① [U] 快乐; 满足

② [C] 乐事

③ [单数] 荣幸

(3) displeasure n. [U] 不悦; 生气

(4) please vt. 使满意; 使高兴

(5) pleased adj. 感到高兴的; 感到满意的

**amusing**

adj. 轻松愉快的, 好笑而有趣的

[派生]

(1) amused adj. 被逗乐了的

(2) amusement n.

① [U] 开心

to one's amusement 令.....好笑的是

To everyone's amusement, the actor fell off the stage. 演员从舞台上跌了下来, 把大家都逗乐了。

② [C] 娱乐活动

**cheerful**

adj. 快乐的; 开朗的 (即使在令人不愉快的情况下, 也能保持乐观的)

He is cheerful in spite of his illness. 尽管他有病, 但仍然很快乐。

[派生] cheer

(1) n.

① [C] 欢呼; 喝彩

② [U] 欢欣

(2) ① vi. 喝彩; 欢呼

② vt. 鼓励

cheer sb up 使某人振作

Cheer up! 不要发愁啦! 振作起来!

**delightful**

adj. 使人极度高兴的; 讨人喜欢的

[派生]

(1) delight

① n.

a. [U] 欢喜; 愉快

take delight in 以.....为乐

to one's delight 让某人欣喜

b. [C] 乐事; 讨人喜欢的人

② vt. 使高兴

(2) delighted adj. 感到高兴的

be delighted by / with

**joyful**

adj. 快乐的; (令人) 高兴的

Imagine the joyful scene when they were reunited with their lost daughter. 他们与失散的女儿团聚, 其快乐的场景是可想而知的。

He was joyful to see his daughter again. 他又和女儿重逢, 十分喜悦。

[派生]

(1) joy n.

① [U] 喜悦

They jumped for joy when they heard the good news. 他们听到那个好消息时, 高兴得跳了起来。

To his parents' joy, he was admitted to Tsinghua University. 他被清华大学录取了, 他父母高兴极了。

② [C] 使人高兴的人或事物

(2) enjoy vt. 喜爱; 享受

enjoy oneself 过得愉快

(3) enjoyment n. [C; U] 乐趣; 乐事

**happy**

adj. (令人) 愉快的; 感到满足的; 幸福的

Many happy returns of the day! 岁岁有今日! 长命百岁!

[派生]

① happiness n. [U] 快乐; 幸福

② unhappy adj. 不快乐的

**glad**

adj. 感到高兴的 (常用于社交场合, 表示满意、客气; 也可指由于某一特定的事或原因而高兴)

I am very glad to see you. 我见到你很高兴。

[联想]

① sad adj. 伤心的; 令人悲伤的

② sorry adj. 感到伤心的; 惋惜的; 抱歉的

③ sorrow n. [C 常用复数; U] 悲伤; 悔恨

Life has many joys and sorrows. 人生有许多欢乐和哀伤。

We need friends to share happiness and sorrow. 我们需要朋友来分享快乐和忧伤。

分享, 均摊: share; divide; spare

**share**

vi. & vt. 共有; 均摊

We share a lot as to this question. = We have a lot in common as to this question. 关于这个问题, 我们有许多共识。

**divide**

vt. 把.....分成若干部分; 分享

Divide the apple in half. 把这个苹果分成两半。

**spare**

(1) *vt.*

① (把多余或不用的人或物) 拨出, 腾出, 让出

spare no effort 不遗余力

Can you spare me a room? 你能为我腾出一间房吗?

② 省掉, 免除 (某人的需要或麻烦); 赦免

Use the telephone and spare yourself a visit. 打个电话吧, 省得你跑一趟。

(2) *adj.* ① 备用的; ② 多余的, 空闲的

[联想] separate

① *vi.* & *vt.* 脱离; (使) 分离; 把……隔开

As we joined the big crowd I got separated from my friends. 当我们走进了人群之中, 我便与我的朋友们走散了。

② *adj.* 不与人分享的; 各自的; 分开的; 不相连的

**幸存, 逃生: survive; escape**

**survive**

*vt.* & *vi.* 幸存; 经历……之后还存在; 比……活得长

Few buildings survived the fire. 这次火灾中没有几栋建筑物幸免于难。

[派生]

① survivor *n.* [C] 幸存者

② survival *n.* [U; C] 幸存; 残存物; 遗迹

**escape**

*vi.*

① 逃跑, 逃脱

They managed to escape from the burning building by breaking down the door. 他们砸开门逃出了失火的房子。

② (人) 逃避, 避开 (危险或不愉快的事)

He narrowly escaped being drowned. 他险些溺死。

③ 被忘却; 被忽略

I'm afraid your name escapes me. (= I've forgotten it) 我恐怕记不起你的名字了。

**比较: compare**

1. *vt.* 比较 (异同点); 对照; 比较 (两者) 之间的相同之处

compare notes 交换意见; 交流体会

A teacher is often compared to a candle. 教师常被比作蜡烛。

2. *vi.* 匹敌, 相比

He cannot compare with Shakespeare as a writer of tragedies. 作为一个悲剧作家, 他无法与莎翁相比。

[联想]

① compete *vi.* 比赛; 竞争 (competition *n.*; competitor *n.*)

② match *vi.* & *vt.* 和……相配; 敌得过; 使相等

③ differ *vi.* & *vt.* (使) 不同; 区分 (tell……apart; tell……from……)

④ difference *n.* [U; C] 区别; 不同之处; 差异

make no difference 不起作用

⑤ similarity *n.* [U; C] 相似

[派生] comparison *n.* [U] 比较; 对照

**宽: broad; wide**

**broad**

*adj.* “宽阔的, 广博的”, 多用于形容表面跨度大而平坦的事物。也可用于比喻意义, 如指心胸豁达等。

a broad / wide river 一条宽阔的河

broad shoulders 宽阔的肩膀 (可暗示力量)

broad-minded 心胸开阔的

[派生] broaden *vi.* & *vt.* 拓宽

The river broadens (out) at this point. 河流在这里开始变宽。

**wide**

*adj.* 在用于形容事物的宽幅时, 可与 broad 相互替代; 但在形容物体的缝隙、裂纹或形容张开的事物时 wide 更为恰当, 该词侧重于两个界限间的距离。

a wide gap 一个很大的差距

a wide opening 宽缝, 大口子

a wide view 开阔的视野

[派生]

① widen *vi.* & *vt.* (使) 变宽

② width *n.* [C; U] 宽度

The room is six meters in width. = The room is six meters wide. 房宽 6 米。

[联想] narrow

① *adj.* 狭窄的; 狭隘的

a narrow road / river 一条狭窄的路 (河)

narrow-minded *adj.* 心胸狭窄的

② *vi.* & *vt.* (使) 变狭窄; 缩小

The river narrows at this point. 这条河在这里变窄了。

Narrow the gap between rich and poor. 缩小贫富差距。

**【短语归类】**

**含“be+形容词+介词”的短语**

① be good at 擅长于

② be interested in 对……感兴趣

③ be pleased / satisfied / content with 对……满意

④ be famous for 因……而出名

⑤ be kind / good to 对……好

⑥ be lost in 沉湎于

⑦ be active in 在某方面积极

⑧ be sure about / of 确信

⑨ be afraid of 害怕

⑩ be full of 充满

⑪ be generous to 对……慷慨

⑫ be popular with 受欢迎

⑬ be confident of 确信

⑭ be fond of 喜欢, 喜爱

⑮ be angry with / at 对……发脾气

⑯ be late for 迟到

⑰ be amazed / surprised / astonished / shocked at 对……感到惊讶

⑱ be busy with 忙着做……

⑲ be excited about 对……感到兴奋

⑳ be worried about 担心

㉑ be aware of 清楚, 明白

㉒ be curious about 对……好奇

**含 all 的短语**

① first of all 首先

② in all (= in total) 总共

③ after all 毕竟, 终究

- ④at all 到底,根本
- ⑤above all 最重要的是
- ⑥not (...) at all (=not ... in the least) 根本不,一点也不
- ⑦all the time 始终,一直
- ⑧all of a sudden (=suddenly) 突然,冷不防
- ⑨all right 行,可以
- ⑩all at once 立刻,马上
- ⑪all day and all night 日日夜夜
- ⑫all over 遍及
- ⑬all alone 独个儿,独立地
- ⑭all but 几乎,差一点
- ⑮all in all 总的说来
- ⑯all together 一道,同时;总共
- ⑰for all 尽管,虽然

### 考点 “make+名词(+介词)”短语

- ①make a noise 吵闹
- ②make faces / make a face 做鬼脸;做苦脸
- ③make room for 给……腾出地方
- ④make the bed 整理床铺
- ⑤make phone calls 打电话
- ⑥make friends with 交朋友
- ⑦make money 赚钱
- ⑧make use of 利用
- ⑨make a decision / make decisions 做出决定
- ⑩make a mistake / make mistakes 犯错误

### 【交际速成】

### 考点 Talking about likes and dislikes 谈论喜欢和不喜欢

【归纳】英语中常见表达喜欢和不喜欢态度的用语有:

- ①This book is very interesting.
- ②I like / love the movie (very much).
- ③I like / love to play computer games.
- ④I like taking photos.
- ⑤I enjoy listening to music.
- ⑥I'm interested in science. My hobbies / interests are...
- ⑦He is fond of music.
- ⑧This song is bad / awful.
- ⑨I don't like the movie very much/at all.
- ⑩I don't enjoy collecting stamps.
- ⑪I hate to do homework. I hate dancing.
- ⑫I'm not into classic music.
- ⑬I think that classic music is terrible / boring.

### 考点 Making apologies 道歉

【归纳】英语中常见道歉用语有:

- ①I'm very sorry. I didn't mean to(hurt your feelings).
- ②I'm terribly sorry about that.
- ③I'm afraid I've brought you too much trouble.
- ④Please excuse me coming late.
- ⑤Please forgive me.
- ⑥Excuse me, please.
- ⑦I beg your pardon.

应答表达有:

- ①That's / It's all right.
- ②That's / It's OK.

- ③Never mind.
- ④It doesn't matter.
- ⑤It's nothing.
- ⑥Forget it.
- ⑦Don't worry about that.
- ⑧Don't mention it.

### 考点 Talking about language difficulties in communication 谈论语言交际困难

【归纳】英语中常见的谈论语言交际困难的用语有:

- ①Pardon? / I beg your pardon.
- ②Sorry, I can't follow you.
- ③Can you speak more slowly, please?
- ④How do you say...in English?
- ⑤I don't know how to say that in English.
- ⑥I don't know the word in English.
- ⑦How do you spell it, please?
- ⑧I'm sorry I only know a little English.
- ⑨Could you repeat that, please? Could you say that again, please?
- ⑩What do you mean by ...?



考点知识 牢记在心

### 一、本单元知识与高考真题有关联的习题

【考例1】I can hardly imagine Peter \_\_\_\_\_ across the Atlantic Ocean in five days.

- A. sail
- B. to sail
- C. sailing
- D. to have sailed

【考查目标】imagine 的基本用法。

【答案与解析】C imagine 后接动词的 ing 形式作宾语或宾补, 本句的 Peter 是这个动名词的逻辑主语。

【考例2】It is believed that if a book is \_\_\_\_\_, it will surely \_\_\_\_\_ the reader.

- A. interested; interest
- B. interesting; be interested
- C. interested; be interesting
- D. interesting; interest

【考查目标】interest 及其派生词的用法

【答案与解析】D 第一个空选填 interesting, 意为“有趣的”; 第二个空选填 interest, 在此作及物动词, 意为“让某人感兴趣”。

【考例3】

- You know, Bob is a little slow \_\_\_\_\_ understanding, so...
- So I have to be patient \_\_\_\_\_ him. [2005 重庆]
- A. in; with B. on; with C. in; to D. at; for

【考查目标】固定搭配中介词的选用。

【答案与解析】A be slow in 意为“在某方面反应迟钝”; be patient with 意为“对……有耐心”。

【考例4】People may have different opinions about Karen, but I admire her. \_\_\_\_\_, she is a great musician.

- A. After all
- B. As a result
- C. In other words
- D. As usual

[2004 甘肃、青海]

【考查目标】主要考查四个短语的用法。

【答案与解析】A *after all* 意为“毕竟，终究”；*as a result* 意为“结果”；*in other words* 意为“换句话说”；*as usual* 意为“像往常一样”。本句意思是：“虽然人们对凯伦看法不一，但我还是佩服她，毕竟她是一个伟大的音乐家”。

【考例】I'd like to buy a house — modern, comfortable, and \_\_\_\_\_ in a quiet neighborhood. [2004 甘肃、青海]

- A. in all B. above all  
C. after all D. at all

【考查目标】主要考查 *all* 构成的四个短语。

【答案与解析】B *in all* 意为“总共”；*above all* 意为“最重要的是”；*after all* 意为“毕竟”；*at all* 意为“到底”。本句话意思是：“我想买一个房子，现代化的、舒服的，但最重要的是在一个安静的地区”。

【考例】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

【考查目标】*nor* 表示“也不”引导的倒装结构。

【答案与解析】D 由“*never*”可以判断该句为否定句，空格处句意为“约翰也没读书”。*nor*, *neither* 可引起倒装句。

【考例】We were swimming in the lake \_\_\_\_\_ suddenly the storm started. [2004 北京春招]

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

【考查目标】“*when*”作连词，表示“正在这时”。

【答案与解析】A 意为“我正在湖中游泳，突然暴风雨而来了”。只有 *when* 才能用于这种句型(= *at the moment*)。

【考例】I'd like to arrive 20 minutes early \_\_\_\_\_ I can have time for a cup of tea. [2005 北京]

- A. as soon as B. as a result  
C. in case D. so that

【考查目标】考查状语从句引导词。

【答案与解析】D *as soon as* “一……就……”；*as a result* “结果是”；*in case* “万一”；*so that* “以便，为的是”。句意为“我想提前二十分钟到以便有时间喝茶”。

【考例】\_\_\_\_\_ 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

【考查目标】*while* 引导让步状语从句。

【答案与解析】A *while* 在此引导让步状语从句，意思是“尽管”。

【考例】\_\_\_\_\_ production up by 60%, the company has had another excellent year.

- A. As B. For C. With D. Through

【考查目标】*with* 引导复合结构。

【答案与解析】C *with* 在这里的意思是“随着……”。选项 A 应改为：*As production is up by 60%*，选项 B 应为 *The company has had another excellent year, for production is up by 60%*。

## 二、历年高考长难句赏析

【考例】But for all the texts that are written, stored and sent electronically, a lot of them are still ending up on paper. 但对于所有这些以电子手段记录、贮存和传递的文本而言，许多仍要(打印)在纸上。 [NMET 2003E 篇]

【简析】关键词：*text*“文本”；*end up*“最后成为(处于)”。

【考例】We even have different words for some foods, meat in particular, depending on whether it is still out in the fields or at home ready to be cooked, which shows the fact that the Saxon peasants were doing the farming, while the upperclass Normans were doing most of the eating. 我们甚至对某些食物有不同的单词，特别是肉类，取决于它是仍在生长的，还是在家里准备做菜，这表明一个事实，即撒克逊农民(英国人)在农田干活，而上层阶级的诺曼人在大吃大喝。 [NMET 2001D 篇]

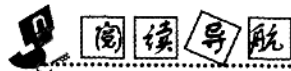
【简析】*while* 表对比。

【考例】And thousands of terrified (badly frightened) watchers started with their hearts beating fast,成千上万感到极度恐惧的观众盯着看，他们的心跳得很快。 [NMET 1994]

【简析】*with + n. + -ing* 作状语表伴随。

【考例】So curious were the couple about wild plants that they decided to make a trip to Madagascar for further research. 这对夫妇对野生植物非常好奇，以至决定去 Madagascar 做进一步研究。 [2005 江苏]

【简析】*so...that...* 结构，以“*so + adj. / adv.*”开头的句子，主句要用倒装形式，而 *that* 引导的分句用陈述句语序。



考点知识 牢记在心

## 中学生常见阅读方法及良好阅读习惯培养

### 策略聚焦：

#### (一)树立正确的阅读观念

要做好阅读理解题，首先要有正确的阅读观。不同的人对于阅读的理解和观念是不同的，而这种不同的阅读观直接导致不同的阅读习惯。有些人的阅读过程是：文字→理解→意义。从这一流程来看，这是一种被动地吸收信息的过程，是一种消极的阅读方式。而另一种阅读过程是：预测→文字→验证→信息。这种阅读过程以预测开始，以最终获取信息为目的。这是一种有准备的、有目的的阅读，而最终的目的还是获取相关的信息。在这一过程中读者先确定目标，并作出推测，然后一边理解一边验证推测。这一过程加入了读者的思维活动，是一种积极主动的过程。

#### (二)选择合适的解题方法

做阅读理解题通常使用两种方法：

##### 1. 顺向法

考生首先快速阅读全文，了解文章的大意和主要情节，然后细读题干和选项，接着再细读一遍短文，最后细读题干和选项选出最佳答案。虽然所需时间较多但解题正确率最高。特别适合于推理判断和推测作者的观点、态度、意图题。因为这类题必须在上升到篇章结构理解的层面上，才能准确得出答案。

##### 2. 逆向法

逆向法指在做阅读理解的过程中，从文章后的设题入手带着问题进行阅读。先读文章后的问题，弄清其要点，在问题的引导下有的放矢地阅读文章，有针对性地对文章进行扫读，对有关信息进行快速定位，再将相关信息进行整合、甄别、分析、对比，有根有据地排除干扰项，选出正确答案。这样做有利于尽快

地理解文章,捕捉信息,从而有助于解题。这种方法适用于事实细节题。尤其是快速寻找信息题。特别适用于功能性阅读,如图形表格式、广告类等。

### (三)基本的理解技巧

首先,要学会抓大意。寻找主题句是快速掌握文章大意的的主要方法。通常用演绎法撰写的文章,大都遵循从一般到个别的写作程序,即从概述开始,随之辅细说。这时,主题句就是文章的第一句。主题句多数情况下出现在文章的开头。用归纳法撰写的文章,都是表述细节的句子在前,概述性的句子居后。此时主题句就是文章的最后一句。有关主题句问题将在后面第二讲中有详尽的阐述。

第二,要学会整理结构。文章绝不是互不相干的句子杂乱无章的堆砌。记叙文多以人物为中心,以时间或空间为线索,按事件的发生、发展、结局展开故事;论述文则包含论点、论据、结论三大要素,通过解释、举例来阐述观点。你可根据文章的特点,详读细节,以动词、时间、地点、事件、因果等为线索,找出关键词语,运用“画图列表法”,勾画出一幅完整清晰的文章主题和细节的认知图。

第三,要学会梳理细节。有些推理性质的故事往往具有曲折复杂的情节。这类题我们可以用线索图来给这些复杂情节理出头绪。

### (四)良好的阅读习惯

1. 养成默读习惯,使注意力集中在文字符号上,纠正唇读、心读、喉读等做法,以免分散精力,影响阅读速度。

2. 克服指读、回视、重读等不良习惯,因为这样容易使理解只停留在某个词或句子上,使获得的信息支离破碎。要善于抓住句子中的核心词,从一个句子快速地扫视到另一个句子,进行连贯性理解。

英语阅读能力的培养是一个渐进的复杂过程,要养成每天阅读英语的习惯,循序渐进,持之以恒,精泛结合,广泛猎奇。在潜移默化之中,你会感觉到你的阅读能力有了长足的提高。

#### 案例解读:

An ancient Egyptian mummy thought to be that of Pharaoh Ramses I has returned home after more than 140 years in North American museums. The body was carried off the plane in Cairo in a box draped in Egypt's flag.

The Michael Carlos Museum gave it back after tests showed it was probably that of the man who ruled 3000 years ago. The US museum acquired (得到) it three years ago from a Canadian museum, which in turn is thought to have bought it from Egyptian grave robbers in 1860. The mummy was welcomed back home with songs and military band music during a ceremony at the national museum in Cairo.

Zahi Hawass, head of Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities (文物最高委员会), traveled from the US with the body and said it would be moved next year to the Luxor Museum in southern Egypt. "We are not 100% sure that the mummy is that of Ramses I," said Mr. Hawass. "But we are 100% sure that it is of a king."

Atlanta's Michael Carlos Museum acquired the mummy in 1999, but offered to return it after hi-tech scanning (扫描) equipment indicated it was likely to be that of Ramses I. The museum website said it had been acquired from the Niagara Falls Museum. It is thought a Canadian collector bought the mummy

for the Niagara Falls Museum around 1860 from an Egyptian family which had stumbled on (偶然发现) a tomb filled with royal mummies at a site near Luxor.

Mr. Hawass praised the handover (移交) as "a great, civilized gesture". And he appealed (呼吁) to other world museums to return Egypt's antiquities, particularly the Rosetta Stone in the British Museum and the Bust of Nefertiti in the Berlin Museum.

按时间顺序理清了木乃伊存放的地点,全文的基本框架就会映入读者的脑海,为解答铺平了道路。

Egyptian grave robber sold the mummy — the Niagara Falls Museum — Atlanta's Michael Carlos Museum — the national museum in Cairo — the Luxor Museum in southern Egypt

1. Just before the handover, Ramses mummy was kept in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the Luxor Museum
- B. the Michael Carlos Museum
- C. the Niagara Falls Museum
- D. a Canadian museum

[答案与解析] B 事实确认题。从第二段的第一句 *The Michael Carlos Museum gave it back*... 可得出答案。

2. Which is the correct order of the following according to the passage?

- a. The mummy returned home.
- b. The mummy was kept in the Niagara Falls Museum.
- c. Egyptian grave robber sold the mummy.
- d. The mummy was kept in the Michael Carlos Museum.
- e. A Canadian collector bought the mummy.

- A. c e d b a
- B. c b d e a
- C. a e c b d
- D. c e b d a

[答案与解析] D 细节排序题。文章里细节材料较多,在阅读过程中可根据文章的脉络勾画出事实的先后次序。

3. The passage mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the history of Ramses mummy
- B. the traveling of Ramses mummy to the Niagara Falls Museum
- C. the returning of Ramses mummy to Egypt
- D. the royal family of Ramses

[答案与解析] C 主旨大意题。第一段的第一句是本文的主题句。全文主要是围绕这一主题进行阐述的。

4. Which is true according to the passage?

- A. All the Egypt's antiquities have returned home after the handover.
- B. Niagara Falls Museum is an American museum.
- C. Buying the mummy from the Egyptian family was a great, civilized gesture.
- D. Ramses Mummy had been kept in Canada for more than a century.

[答案与解析] D 细节理解题。从第四段 *Atlanta's Michael Carlos Museum acquired the mummy in 1999, and a Canadian collector bought the mummy for the Niagara Falls Museum around 1860 from an Egyptian family* 两句推断,计算可得出答案。



## 思维升格

考点知识 牢记在心

良好开端,成功一半

——书面表达开首制胜法宝

### I. 点石成金

Well begun is half done!

在高考中,不落俗套的书面表达开头,不仅能起到提纲挈领、统领全篇的作用,而且能使文章在那林林总总,近乎千篇一律的表达中“脱颖而出”,取得先声夺人、出奇制胜的效果。

例如,在记述你的朋友 Tom 时,可以有各种开头:

1. Tom is my friend.
2. Tom is a friend of mine.
3. I have many friends, and Tom is one of them.

这样开首点题后,便可按照所提供的情景平铺直叙了,文章肯定不会离题,但写作技巧不高。

4. I will never forget my friend Tom.
5. Several years have passed since I said good-bye to my friend Tom.

6. Many things may be easily forgotten, but my friend Tom often appears in my mind.

如此组句,既能较巧妙地开首点题,又能暗示话里有话。随后的文章中,所要表达的主题自会跃然纸上。

7. Do you know Tom, a close friend of mine?

8. Have you ever heard of Tom, the naughty but lovely boy? He is a friend of mine.

第 7 句开首设疑,给人以“欲知后事……”之感,其后自会顺接下文。

第 8 句不仅开首设疑,引导下文,而且还点明了 Tom 的性格,自然为表达作者和 Tom 的关系埋下了伏笔。

9. Never before have I met so quiet a boy as Tom, my friend.

10. Quiet as he is, he never hesitates to help others. ... He is my friend Tom.

第 9 句使用倒装句型,难度要求较高,若运用恰当,自会吸引阅卷老师的眼球,加深其“不同凡响”的印象。

第 10 句是想通过栩栩如生的描述之后再揭示“谜底”。从开首已见文章构思之巧妙,阅卷老师自然会在疲惫中“为之一振”。——赋分如何,可想而知。

另外,像在日记、口头通知、书信和欢送辞中,其开首也有其相对固定的模式,运用得当,都可能成为加分因素。如在书信中,对不同的人,便有不同的称谓。以下面的称谓为例:Dear Sir or Madam, Dear Mr. Smith, Dear Tom 等,用词不同,便分别表达出了你与收信人之间的疏密关系。而往下深入,则有:I'm writing to ... (径直叙述写信的目的);How have you been doing recently? (暗含与收信人关系之友好);I'm so-and-so from ... (介绍自己,可能是自荐信的开头)。凡此种种,无不折射出作者的功底如何。

总之,书面表达的开首,是整篇文章的重要组成部分之一,开好头,非常关键。

再比较下面几句开头语,并辨识其优劣:

Lincoln was born in Kentucky, USA in 1809; he was one of the greatest of all American Presidents. (简单句垒砌,写作技能

不高,无加分因素)

Lincoln was born in Kentucky, USA in 1809. He was one of the greatest of all American Presidents. (简单句垒砌,写作技能不高,无加分因素)

Lincoln was one of the greatest of all American Presidents and he was born in Kentucky, USA in 1809. (并列句表达,句子之间的关系较前紧密)

As one of the greatest of all American Presidents, Lincoln was born in Kentucky, USA in 1809. (复合句的运用,已初现表达“功力”)

Lincoln, one of the greatest of all American Presidents, was born in Kentucky, USA in 1809. (运用同位语关系,对主语补充说明,较好)

Born in Kentucky, USA in 1809, Lincoln was one of the greatest of all American Presidents. (运用非谓语动词短语凝练全句,是上好的表达)

### II. 写作素材

为怀念林肯反对奴隶制度而做出的贡献,你校课外英语小组委托你写一篇介绍林肯的英语文章,拟发表于你校校报上。词数 100 左右。

要点:1. 林肯是美国最伟大的总统之一;

2. 他 1809 年出生于 Kentucky, 几乎未受过学校教育;

3. 他开过商店,供职过邮政所,闲暇时钻研法律,1860 年当选为美国第十六任总统;

4. 他反对奴隶制,反对分裂,领导北方取得内战的胜利,维护了国家的统一;

5. 1864 年再次当选总统,但却于 1865 年 4 月 14 日遭枪击,第二天凌晨去世。

### III. 学生习作

Abraham Lincoln

Lincoln, who is one of the greatest of all American Presidents, was born in Kentucky, USA in 1809.

When he was a child, Lincoln hardly received any schooling. He had run a store, worked in a post office and studied law in his spare time when he became the 16th President of the US in 1860.

Lincoln was strongly against slavery during his lifetime. When the Civil War broke out, he insisted on safeguarding the whole Union and led the North through the war. At last, the North won, and the South and the North joined up again as one country.

Lincoln was elected the President for the second time in 1864, but he was shot on April 14, 1865 and died early the next morning.



## 反思升华

考点知识 牢记在心

### 一、必会短语

1. 喜欢,爱好
2. 搜索,追寻,寻找
3. 为了
4. 担心,关心
5. 例如,诸如

6. 给某人写信(通常指短信)
7. 别客气
8. 总共
9. 除了……之外
10. 不睡,熬夜
11. 发生
12. 以……告终
13. 引来,引进
14. 许许多多,极多
15. 对……深感兴趣,深深迷上……
16. 上网
17. 逃学,逃课
18. 聚会,相聚,聚集
19. 为……感到骄傲
20. 照看,注意
21. 对……感到好奇
22. (使)住口
23. 开玩笑
24. 以……名义
25. 总是,一直

【参考答案】

1. be fond of; go in for; enjoy; like… 2. hunt for; be after; look for… 3. in order to; so as to… 4. care about; worry about… 5. such as; for example; for instance… 6. drop sb a line 7. make oneself at home 8. in total; in all 9. except for; apart from 10. stay up 11. come about; occur; happen… 12. end up with 13. bring in 14. a great many 15. be into… 16. surf the Internet 17. skip school (classes) 18. get together 19. be proud of 20. keep an eye on 21. be curious about 22. shut up 23. joke about 24. in the name of… 25. all the time

二、句型发散

1. a. 我不喜欢唱歌,也不喜欢电脑。  
b. 摇滚音乐还可以,滑雪也行。

你知道用什么句式翻译吗?请归纳含有 so 的常见句型。

【提示】

这两句中 nor 与 so 用于倒装结构。例如:

I don't know, nor do I care. 我不知道,也不关心。

注:1. 必须是前后主语不一致时才形成倒装;

2. 如果主语一致,但是所做的事情非同一件事情,也用倒装。  
so 的常见句型有:

- (1) so + be/助动词/情态动词 + 主语(意为“主语也……”)  
比较: neither / nor + be / 助动词/情态动词 + 主语(意为“主语也不……”)
- (2) so it is / was with sb / sth 和 so it is / was the same with sb / sth (意为“主语也……”)  
(用在原文有两个或以上的分句,而且分句有不同的谓语、既有肯定又有否定、既有系动词又有行为动词的情况)
- (3) so + 主语 + be / 助动词/情态动词意为“主语确实如此”,表示进一步肯定。
- (4) 主语 + did + so(意为“主语按照吩咐做了”)
2. a. 查克是个生意人,他总是那么忙,几乎没有时间和朋友在一起。  
b. 为了生存下去,查克和一位不寻常的朋友——“排球”建立了友谊,查克叫它威尔森。

你知道用什么句式翻译吗?

so...that... 和 such...that...能引导什么状语从句呢?

它们相应的简单句式是什么呢?

【提示】

A 句中 so...that...和 such...that...都能连接结果状语从句,但要注意词序不同。例如:

Joan is such a lovely girl that all of us like her. = She is so lovely a girl that we all like her.

常见句型:

- (1) such + a / an + 形容词 + 单数可数名词 + that clause
- (2) such + 形容词 + 复数可数名词 + that clause
- (3) such + 形容词 + 不可数名词 + that clause
- (4) so + 形容词 + a / an + 单数可数名词 + that clause
- (5) so + 形容词/副词 + that clause
- (6) so + many / few + 复数可数名词 + that clause
- (7) so + much / little + 不可数名词 + that clause

注意:

① 当 little 不表示数量“少”而表示“小”的意思时,仍然要用 such。

② 当 so + adj. / adv. 或 such + n. 位于句首时,主句需要倒装。

③ so / such...as...与 so / such...that...的区别:

前者是定语从句,而后者则是状语从句。解题时主要是分析句子成分。

3. 一天,在查克飞越太平洋时,他的飞机突然坠毁了。

你知道用一个什么连接词翻译吗?

你能总结出类似句式吗?

【提示】

该句中的“when”表示“正在这时”,相当于 and just 或 and at that time,这时不能用 while / as 替换。

常见句型:

- (1) be about to do sth when...
- (2) be doing sth when...
- (3) be on the point of doing sth when...

4. 长期以来,美国英语保持不变,但英国英语变了。

你知道用什么连接词翻译吗?请归纳该连接词的用法。

【提示】

该句中的“while”用做并列连词,表示前后对比,意为“然而”。“while”充当连词,还能引导时间状语从句,意为“during the time that...”;引导让步状语从句,意为“although...”。

三、语篇再认

回答下列问题,将答案组成一个段落,词数 100 左右,参照教材 P<sub>89</sub>《Best friends》

1. Since when have Sarah and Janet been friends?
2. What do they do together?
3. Why were some of the other students making fun of Sarah when she was in the third grade? How did Janet help her?
4. How did Sarah help Janet with her homework when Janet had problems with her math in the fifth grade?
5. What happened to Janet after six months?

四、自我完善

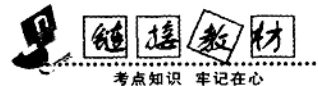
## 第①讲 SB1 Unit 3~Unit 4



In our survey about whether it is proper to have extra lessons in the summer holidays, people have different opinions. Teachers speak up against giving extra lessons during vacation. The reason, they argue, is based on the definition that vacation is designed for relaxation and rest, both for teachers and students, the latter in particular. They should be given enough time and freedom to develop their own interests and enjoy some outdoor activities, which in return, will benefit their study later on. 60% of the students hold the same idea as the teachers involved in the survey, saying they need more time to relax and prepare for a better start. The others, about 40%, are in favor of it and they want to learn something more during this period of time.

Compared with divided views of their children, parents agree to it, though they complain about the high price they have to pay. They think having someone take care of their children is better than leaving them about, and that students can get something out of classes, however little it is.

推荐语:每到暑假,很多学校都要补课。本文的话题是讨论是否该补课,提到老师家长和学生的意见。讨论稿的写作是高考书面表达常见的考查体裁,本篇文章使用了很多短语和句式结构,如 speak up against sth. in particular, be designed for, develop one's interests, in return, be involved in, for a start, which 引导的定语从句, though 引导的状语从句等;在表述不同群体的观点时也注意到语言的多样性(diversity),如 argue, hold the idea, complain about 等。掌握这些叙述的条理性和表达的多样性,对我们的写作是十分有利的。



## 【长难句赏析】

**考点1** Eco-travel, on the other hand, is a way to travel responsibly. 而生态旅游,则是一种负责任的旅游方式。

以 eco-为首的一些词与“生态”有关。例如:

ecology“生态,生态学”;ecological“生态的,生态学的”;ecosystem“生态系统”;eco-tourism“生态旅游”等。

on the other hand 用以引起与上文表达的意见不同的看法,与 but 和 however 的意思相同。它可以与 on the one hand 连用,也可以单独使用。

**考点2** By staying at hotels in Red River Village, tourists can help the villagers make money so that they can take care of the river and the birds. 如果游客们能住在红河村的旅馆里,就能帮助村民们赚钱,使村民有能力保护河流和鸟类。

by+*v-ing* 形式常用来表示方式、方法或手段,用来回答 how 提出的问题。

**考点3** There she stopped, listening to the strange sounds, while the whole house moved. 她停在那儿,听着奇怪的声响,这时整座房子都在晃动。

Listening to the strange sounds. 在此是 *v-ing* 形式作状语表伴随。

“while”表“同时”。

**考点4** The garden that was once so beautiful was completely destroyed, swept away by the wild water. 这花园曾经是那么美丽,现在却被彻底摧毁了,被狂暴的洪水扫荡一空。

that was once so beautiful 是一定语从句,修饰 the garden. that 作主语。swept away by the wild water 是过去分词短语作定语,相当于 which was swept away by the wild water.

**考点5** Luckily the 1989 earthquake did not happen in the centre of town but about 55 kilometres away. 幸运的是1989年的地震不是发生在市中心,而是在离市中心55公里处。

not...but...是并列连词“不是……而是”。

## 【词汇学习】

考虑,认为: consider; regard; think; assure; suppose; guess; imagine; fancy; look on

**考点1** consider

vt.

①考虑到;顾及(某人的困难等);体谅

We must always consider people's feelings. 我们永远应该考虑到别人的感情。

②认为;看做

I consider him (to be) a fool. 我认为他是个笨蛋。

③考虑;斟酌

I'm considering applying for that job. 我在考虑申请那份工作。

【派生】

①considerate *adj.* 体贴的;替他人着想的

②considering *prep.* 考虑到;鉴于

③consideration *n.* 考虑;体贴

**考点2** regard

①vt. 看做;认为;看待

She regards him as a fool. 她把你看做笨蛋。

②n. 尊敬;关心;问候 (*pl.*)

hold sb / sth in high regard 对某人/某物怀有敬意

He has no regard for her feelings. 他不考虑她的感受。

As regards environmental issues, the government has to make more effort. 关于环境问题,政府得做出更大努力。

Give my best regards to your family. 代我向你家人问候。

【派生】

①regarding *prep.* = as regards 关于

②regardless *adv.* 不管怎样,无论如何



**think**

I. vt.

I didn't think anyone would believe me, would they? 我觉得没有人会相信我们, 对吧?

We all thought her very intelligent. 我们当时都认为她很聪明。

[+that-clause / 复合宾语]

II. vi.

Wait a minute, I'm thinking. 等一下, 我正在想。

She lay awake thinking about the money. 她躺在那儿, 心里想着那笔钱。 [+ about / of + (sb) (doing) sth]

[搭配]

① think nothing of (doing sth) 认为(做某事)没什么困难

The people here think nothing of walking ten miles to collect firewood. 这里的人认为走 10 英里路去打柴算不上什么难事。

② think badly of 看不起某人

③ not think much of 对(某人或某事)评价不高

④ think highly of 对……评价很高

⑤ dark thoughts 邪恶的或悲哀的想法

⑥ lost in thought 陷入沉思中

[派生] thought n. 思想, 想法; 观念; 思考

**assume**

vt. 假设; (没有证据地) 以为

Assuming it rains tomorrow, what shall we do? 假如明天下雨, 那我们怎么办呢?

**suppose**

vt. 以为; 料想应该; 期望

If we suppose that man is an animal, then we can learn something useful from animal behaviour. 如果我们假定人是一种动物, 那么我们就可从动物的行为中学到一些有用的东西。

—He must be dead, then.

—Yes, I suppose so.

—那么他一定是死了。

—是的, 我看也是。

**guess**

vi.; vt. 猜想; 认为

He didn't know the answer to the question, so he guessed (it). 他不知道问题的答案, 所以就猜测。

**imagine**

vt. (尤指错误地) 以为; 猜想; 想象, 后跟 v-ing, sb + v-ing 或 that 从句。

I can't imagine what she means. 我猜不出她的意思。

She doesn't love him, he's just imagining it. 她不爱他, 他不过是在幻想。

[派生] imagination n. [C, U] 想像力; 幻想

Children often have very vivid imaginations. 儿童常有生动的想像力。

The difficulties are all in your imagination. 这些困难全是你想像出来的。

**fancy**

vt. 想像; 设想; 以为

Fancy her saying such rude things. 真想不到她竟然说出这样粗

鲁的话。

**look on = think of 看待; 看做**

She looks on him as a fool. 她把你看做傻瓜。

[联想] given prep. = considering 如果考虑到

Given that there was so little time, I think they've done a good job. 考虑到没有多少时间, 我认为他们算是做得不错了。

方法, 手段: way; method; means; manner; medium; technique; approach

**way**

n. [C] 方法; 方式

Do it this way. 这件事要这样做。

I know a better way of doing it. 我知道有一种更好的方法来做这件事。

[搭配]

① by the way (在对话中引入新的话题) 顺便说一下

② in a way 有点, 稍微

In a way he is right about what happened. 关于发生了的事, 他说的有点对。

③ in a bad way (健康) 状况不好

④ one way or another 无论如何; 用种种方法

We'll do it one way or another; don't worry. 我们无论如何会把这件事办到, 别发愁。

⑤ get / have one's (own) way 随心所欲; 为所欲为

**method**

n. [C] (严谨的) 方法

Do you know any new methods of teaching a language? 你知道教语言有什么新方法吗?

**means**

n. [单复数同形] 方法; 手段; 工具

What would be the most effective means of advertising our product? 宣传我们产品的最有效手段是什么呢?

They got into the house by means of an open window. 他们从一扇开着的窗爬进屋去。

They did it by some unknown means. 不知他们用什麼方法做成这件事的。

[搭配]

① by all means 当然; 一定; 务必

② by no means 决不

③ means of transport / transportation 交通工具

**manner**

n.

① [C] 常用做单数] 方式; 举止; 态度

He was walking in a rather unnatural manner. 他走路的样子相当不自然。

② [pl.] 礼貌; 礼仪

It's bad manners to point at people. 对人指指点点是不礼貌的。 table manners 餐桌礼仪

**medium**

n. [C] 传递信息的方法; 媒体; 媒介

Television is a medium for giving information and opinions, for amusing people and for teaching them foreign languages and oth-