



与学科专家面对面 与名校名师面对面

主编 武泽涛



讲练测



高一(上) 颠覆//+//+//=3的理念

○ 坚持讲练互动 迈向学科第一

适用于全日制普通高级中学教科书 主编 武泽涛



讲练测



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- 与名校名师面对面

- 与学科专家面对面



育婞却己

個心打造



高中同步《面对面·讲练测》

本套丛书紧跟教育改革的步伐,秉承 "源于教材,高于教材"的宗旨,在紧抓知识 点的同时注重对学生能力的培养,遵循将知识 点与练习紧密结合,讲练互动的原则。做到融 会贯通,举一反三,从而全面提高学生运用知 识的能力和实际解决问题的能力。

丛书特色:营造真正的课堂

- 1. 全<mark>书以知识模块进行讲述</mark>,切合学生的认 知水平。
- 2. 坚持互动模式、"针对性练习",有重点 的进行巩固提高。
- 3. "综合创新"和"新题探究"预测高考动 向, <mark>紧跟高</mark>考发展趋势。
- 4. 技巧"点拨"、"类比发散"让学生以全新的视角掌握所学内容,拓展学生思维,培养学生的创新意识。
- 5. "本章方法透视"总结本章的经典解题方法, 开阔学生的解题思路。

年级	科目	定价(元)
	语文	14. 2
	数学	17. 2
	英语	18.2
高	物理	14.2
_	化学	13.2
	历史	13.2
	政治	14. 2
	地理	15.2
	语文	14.2
	数学	15. 2
	英语	16.2
	物理	16.2
高	化学	14.2
_	历史	13.2
_	政治	14.2
	地理	15.2
	生物	17. 2

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问

讲·练·测

讲解 一针见血 练习 学以致用 测评 有的放矢

同样的课程,这里有不同的精彩!

单元要点回廊

以表格的形式直观 地概括单元知识点, 明 确单元目标, 指导学习 方向, 让你整体把握单 元要点,提高学习效率。

知识点解读

以课市为基础,逐 个对单元中的重点词汇、 短语、句型进行讲解, 全 面总结语法。直击知识要 害, 深入精髓, 使你在全 面掌握知识点的同时提高 自身学习能力。

田刘性练习

与讲解的知识点相 对应, 将知识溶于问题, 即讲即练, 加深对知识 点的理解, 让你学以致 用,全面提高知识运用 能力和实际解决问题的 能力。

Face to face IN THE Face to face

Unit 1 Good Friends

● 単元要点回顾 🗙

讲

练

测

學别	瑞程 要非掌握的知研点
治題	Talk about friends and friendship. Discuss problems occurring in a friendship and suggest solutions.
量点单调	honest brave loyal wise handsome smart argue classical fond match mirror fry gun hammer saw rope movie cast deserted survive hunt share sorrow feeling airplane lie $(n.)$ speech adventure notebook error
童点短语	be fond of hunt for in order to care about such as drop sb. a line even though treatas keep in mind
~~vee-to-to-	1. I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers.
黄瓜可型	2. One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane crashes.
宣 点 写製	直接引播和圖接引播(I) 1. 特述他人的叙述——陈述句
117	重接引播和漸接引播(I) 1. 特进性人的叙述——陈述句 "My bike was stolen a few days ago."Charlie said to his mother.→ Charlie told his mother that his bike had been stolen a few days before I \$\hat{a} \pi \pi - \pi



词汇 透视 CHANTENSHI

2. wise adj.英明的;明智的;聪明的

Mr. Smith is really a wise old man.

史密斯先生的确是一位聪明的老人。

It's wise of you to have made such a great decision.

你真英明,作出了这么大一项决定。

辨析:bright, clever, smart, wise

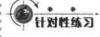
(1)bright 着重于"心思灵敏、反应快",多指年轻人 和小孩,常用于口语中。

THe is the brightest boy in our class. 他是我们班上反应最快的孩子。

(2).....

(3).....

(4).....



7. 他总是能睿智地断疑。

He was always

difficult problems.

8. 他数学很好。

He is ____ at math.

9. 这是一个明智的选择。

This is a _

10. As time went on, people came to regard him 85 B leader.

A. clever

C. bright

D. smart

11. The little boy was so__ _ that he can do everything that he is told to only once.

A. beautiful

B. handsome

JIANG-LIAN-CE

他我们的爱心, 成就你的学业

万唯教育 倾情奉献

说

本丛书样张按学科分别设计,通过样张您可了解本书栏目、功能等基本信息,仅供参考,如所购图书与样张有个别区别,以所用图书为准。

		T	Juit 1	1
	The second			
短语 归纳。			单项选择	
l. be fond of	sb. / (doing)	sth. 喜爱某人;喜	爱 55. She has a few shortcomings, but we're all very	層
(做)某事	1	the other selected with the selection	her.	温一。 实
Mary is a	d of ice cream?	你喜欢冰澈凌吗?	A. like B. fond of	
people's mi	stakes 巴耶维知	f pointing out oth 尊欢挑别人的毛病。	C. love D. enjoy	
知识延伸	3 m2 14 22 1	**************************************	56. He skating in winter since he was born	子
辨析:be fond	of , be into, like	e, enjoy	in Harbin.	湿
		首一贯爱好,并非一	时 A very likes B is much foul of	12
		可中,也不说 will	be C. is much like D. is very fond	11
	always fond of.		D. is very fond	3
句型 剖析			- 单项选择	
l. I don't enj	oy singing, nor	do I like computer	D. 78	1 3
这是"neither	/ nor + 系动词	/助动词/情态	动' brother?	
冏 + 主语 +	动词"的倒装结	构,表示两个句子	± —I don't know	
		皆两个句子主语不同	The rest court I cante by from the I cante	11110
	内容,则用 nei T态动词 + 主语	ther / nor + 系动	C. I don't care neither D. I don't care also	
	rim, nor can she		79. — David has made great progress recently.	
	,也不会打排球,		, and	
语法 精讲			101. "Where does your chemistry teacher live,	
直接引语和间				
		接引语时,要改成	Karen?"the young man asked.	
		中,that常可省略。	A	
		时间状语、动词等	girly	
		一般规则如下		
		为间接引语,首先		
		宾语从句,而且要	ye wan ben for in me concert with the time exemits.	
		*、时态、状语部分		
		的方法相同。		
		间接引语时,引导	104. "What did you do here yesterday?" the old	
		陈述句语序的宾语		
		的变化与陈述句变的		
接引语的方		***************************************		
******		036.5		
		单方	元测 评	
一、语音知识(共5小題;每小題	(1分,満分5分)	三、海洋和海汇如阳/井15小群 有小蓝1八 井15八	
从A、B、C、D	四个选项中,找1	出其画线部分与所统	,二、语法和词汇知识(共15小题;每小题1分,共15分) 从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的	
	部分读音相同的		最佳选项。	
1. among	A. fond	B, along	6. She is honest girl. We should help	
	C. lovely	D. modern	her without hesitation.	
increase	A. desert	B. design	A. the B. the C. a D. an	
2.50	C. wise	D. promise	7. —I'm sorry to trouble you, madam.	
3. drown	A. slowly	B. ground	A WILL CO.	v.
	C. unknown	D. thought	A. What for? B. My pleasure.	

单元则评

考查综合技能和学 习成果,评估市单元知 识掌握程度。紧跟高考 命题趋势,特别设计了 语音知识、补全对话、 单词拼写等题型,营造 仿真应试氛围,让你与 高考近距离接触。

參考答案

每道习题都有详细的解析,点拨解题思路, 归纳解题规律,总结应 试技巧,让你在解题中 获得尽可能多的知识, 提升思维潜能。

本书宗旨

源于教材,高于教材; 开拓视野,发散思维; 注重双基,培养能力。

征稿启事

了加强对高中间步类教辅的研究,充分展现优秀教师对高中周步讲练类教辅的精、准把援, 了遗畜中周步精品教辅,以缘广大读者,我们本着积极、开放的态度,现面向全国教育界(包括课 改医和非课改区)征集周步讲练英稿件。相信您的智慧、我们的努力,将会锝就更具价值的品牌教

对于您的积极参与,我们将会以实际行动给予您更多的支持和鼓励。

、征稿对象

- 1. 各省。市、地、县的高中一线优秀教师,特别欢迎高级、特级教师踊跃投稿。
- 2. 各省、市、地、县教研室和考试中心的研究员。

、征稿内容。

高一、高二所有科目。

仨、征稿要求 "

- 1. 稿件在题量、題型、知识点覆盖等方面要充分考虑学生实际。由浅入深、精心设置梯度、并 适度、前瞻地把握高考动态和趋向, 渗透高考意识。
 - 2. 所提供的稿件中每道题都应附有相应的解析和参考答案,包括本题考查的知识点、解题思路及答案。
 - 3. 要避免重题现象。
 - 4. 鼓励原创稿件,严禁拼凑。

四、稿件报酬

一经采用、稿酬从优。具体稿酬请致电垂询。

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反馈信息我自写,精彩创意得"表"达

姓名:	(老师	请填)P	前教科€):	(学生请:	填)年级:_		
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E-mail: wanweiwenhua@126.com



编者寄语

当前的高中同步教辅资料举不胜举,可其中能让人眼睛一亮的同步教辅却少之又少。究其原因,是少有"创新"的缘故。为此,我们在深入研究高中教材和考试改革的基础上,组织长期工作在教学一线的学科带头人和重点中学的特、高级教师,精心策划编写了这套《面对面·研练测》系列丛书。

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本丛书秉承了"源于教材,高于教材"的宗旨,不仅巩固基础知识,而且能充分调动学生主观能动性,提高学生自学能力,培养学生创新意识和思维方法。全书栏目设置合理、新颖,是科学性和创新性的有机结合,能更有效地解决学生学习过程中出现的问题。书中讲解直击知识要点,深入精髓,切合学生的认知水平;练习注重知识的迁移与引申,将知识融于问题,让学生学以致用,突出素质的培养;测评考查综合技能,紧跟考试动向,训练"应试"的能力,使学生始终走在最前沿。

在这套系列丛书即将面市之际,我们有信心,也有决心让它来满足 学生学习和教师教学的需要,我们会尽最大努力不断完善,使其成为 高中同步类教辅图书家庭中的"先锋"。

最后,感谢那些给我们帮助和支持的作者及顾问老师。因为有他们的帮助和支持,我们的系列丛书才能如期面市;同时也要感谢读者你,因为你的信任和选择,我们的系列丛书才会实现"相同的课程,这里有不同的精彩"……

编者

Unit 1 Good friends	Unit 4 Unforgettable experiences
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短语归纳(5)	短语归纳(48)
句型剖析(7)	句型剖析(49)
语法精讲 (10)	语法精讲 (50)
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Unit 10

The world around us

Unit 1 Good friends



类别	课程要求掌握的知识点
话题	 Talk about friends and friendship. Discuss problems occurring in a friendship and suggest solutions.
重 点 单词	honest brave loyal wise handsome smart argue classical fond match mirror fry gun hammer saw rope movie cast deserted survive hunt share sorrow feeling airplane lie (n.) speech adventure notebook error
重点 短语	be fond of hunt for in order to care about such as drop sb. a line even though treatas keep in mind
皇 点 句型	 I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers. One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane crashes. Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his friends. Even though Wilson is just a volleyball, Chuck becomes fond of him. He also learnt that he should have cared more about his friends.
重 点 语法	直接引语和间接引语(I) 1. 转述他人的叙述——陈述句 "My bike was stolen a few days ago. "Charlie said to his mother. — Charlie told his mother that his bike had been stolen a few days before. 2. 转述他人的疑虑————————————————————————————————————
交际	1. 喜欢和不喜欢(Likes and dislikes) I like / love sth. / doing I don't like / hate to do / doing I enjoy / don't enjoy doing My interests / favorite hobbies are doing I am fond of doing I'm heavily into / not into I think is terrible / boring. 2. 表示道歉(Making apologies) You said that you would Why did / didn't you? You promised to Why didn't you? Please forgive me. I'm sorry I forgot. It won't happen again.

Face to face The Face to face



<u>诚汇</u>透视。(HD)170U8H1

- 1. loyal adj. 忠诚的;忠实的常与 to 连用 be loyal to sb./ sth. 对某人/某事忠诚
 - EPPeople should be loyal to their friends. 人们应该对党忠诚,必须努力学习。

知识延伸

loyalty n. 忠诚

They are loyal supporters.

他们是忠实的拥护者。

We should be loyal to our party and must study hard. 我们应该对党忠诚,必须努力学习。

短语拓展

be good to sb. 对某人友善

be friendly to sb. 对某人友好

be kind to sb. 对某人善良

be good for sb./sth. 对某人/某事有好处

be cruel to sb. 对某人残忍

be hard on sb. 对某人严厉、苛刻

- 2. wise adj. 英明的;明智的;聪明的
 - ™Mr. Smith is really a wise old man. 史密斯先生的确是一位聪明的老人。

It's wise of you to have made such a great decision.

你真英明,作出了这么大一项决定。

知识延伸

辨析:bright, clever, smart, wise

- (1)bright 着重于"心思灵敏、反应快",多指年轻人和小 孩,常用于口语中。
- He is the brightest boy in our class.

他是我们班上反应最快的孩子。

- (2) clever 着重于"思维敏捷、理解得快",强调"机灵、聪 敏",应用范围较广。
- **How clever of you to work it out!

你解决了这个问题,真是太聪明了!

She is clever with her hands. 她的手很灵巧。

- (3)smart 与 clever 含义大致相同,但有时含有"调皮、刁 钻"的意味,是不太庄重的通俗用语。
- 匠字She is smarter than her brother. 她比她哥哥聪明。

Do what I say and don't be too smart. 照我说的去做,别 想什么鬼主意。

- (4) wise 侧重于在经验、学识和判断力方面有智慧,有远 见,有谋略。一般不用此词形容一般的人和物。
- 一般不说: My sister is wiser than I am. 我妹妹比我聪明。 而应该说: My sister is cleverer than I am. 我妹妹比我聪明。
- 3. argue vt. & vi.

后跟 that 从句、不定式或介词短语

(1) to speak angrily to sb. because you disagree with them 争 论;争吵;争辩,用于句型 argue with sb. about / over sth. 中。



*	***************************************	_
-1	74	7
स प्रा	II SAV	/J
 -		

平-火心;平	
1. My good friend is a dog, w	ho me.
A. loyal to	B. is loyal
C. loyal	D. is loyal to
2. The man his boss i	s strict with the employees and in
his work.	
A. is loyal to	B. stays loyal to
C. staying loyal to	D. loyal to
3. Doing morning exercises	
	B. is good for
C. are good to	D. are good for
4. He is a kind person,	to all his friends.
	C. hard D. friendly
	oman, she is reallyhim.
A. cruel to	B. bad to
C. good for	D. good to
6. The dog is loyal you, s	o you shouldn't be too hard it.
	C. to; to D. with; for
根据汉语意思完成句子	
7. 他总是能睿智地断疑。	
He was always	diffi-
cult problems.	
8. 他数学很好。	
He is at math.	
9. 这是一个明智的选择。	
This is a	·
单项选择	
10. As time went on, people	came to regard him as a
leader.	
A. clever	B. wise
C. bright	D. smart
11. The little boy was so	that he can do everything that he
is told to only once.	
A. beautiful	B. handsome
C. pretty	D. smart
12. If we say someone is	, we mean that he is quick in
mind and action.	
A. quick	B. fast
C. smart	D. wise
13. I'm older andaff	ter ten years in the business.
A. cleverer	B. smarter
C. wiser	D. brighter
•	*****
单项选择	
14. He doesn't agree ye	our plan, but he won't argue
you it tonight.	

B. with; to; about

A. to; with; about

IFWe're always arguing with each other about math problems
我们常常为一些数学难题而争论。

Do what you are told to and don't argue with me. 叫你怎么做就怎么做,别跟我争辩了。

- (2) to give reasons for or against sth. 论证;说理; 争辩,常用句型; argue for / against sth. 辩论同意/反对某事。
- CF They argued for the right to strike. 他们据理力争罢工权利。
- (3)to prove 证明;表明

- CFHer accent argues her to be from the south.
 - = Her accent argues that she is from the south. 她的口音显示她是从南方来的。
- (4) argue sb. into / out of doing sth. = persuade sb. into / out of doing sth. 说服某人做/不做某事
- CFThey argued John into going with them to the cinema. 他们说服约翰与他们一起去看电影。

知识延伸

辨析:argue 和 quarrel

- (1) argue 争论;争辩,一种善意的讨论,目的是弄清事实真相。argue 的名词形式是 argument, 后接 over /about sth.,指人与人之间用激烈的言语表达分歧。
- (2) quarrel 争吵、吵架,是一种带有恶意的争斗以使对方感到不舒服。quarrel 的名词形式仍是 quarrel,指尖锐的、气愤的语言交锋。
- The whole thing turned into a bitter quarrel. 整件事情酿成了激烈的争吵。

4. survive υ.

- (1) ut. continue to live or exist in spite of a dangerous event or time 经历某事物幸存;幸免遇难;艰难度过
- $\mathbb{Z}\mathcal{F}\mathsf{Most}$ people in the village survived the earthquake.

村子里的大部分人在地震中死里逃生。

- (2)vt. survive sb. = remain alive after sb. 比……活的时间长
- CFThe old lady has survived all her children. 那位老太太的子女都先她而去世了。
- (3) vi. continue to live or exist 继续生存或存在
- CFOf the ten people in the plane that crashed, only one survived

在失事飞机上的十个人中,只有一人活了下来。

Many strange customs have survived from earlier times. 有许多古怪的习俗源远流长。

知识拓展

survival n. 继续生存;存活;幸存

survivor π. 幸存者

CFAfter the survival in the air crash, he became mad. 在空难中幸存下来之后,他疯了。

5. crash n. & v.

- (1) vt. & vi. to hit an object or a vehicle, causing damage
- (使)猛撞/撞毁,常用短语 crash sth. into sth. 撞上某物
- Last night he was so drunk that he crashed his car into this

	C. about; about; with	D. with with about
15		
IJ.	the policeman didn'tdo.	_ with us, he just told us what to
		B. explain
		B. explain D. fight
16	-	D. fight he heard the score, but the game
.0.	was over and their	
	A. argue	was useiess. B. idea
		D. quarrel
17		his friendsmall things an-
-/-	grily, which sometimes mal	
	A. with; for	B. with; about
		D. to; about
18	,	e're just about who has won
٥.	the game.	
	A. quarrelling	B. arguing
	C. fighting	D. saying
根	据汉语意思完成句 学	
	那些兄弟们总是为了金钱	浅彼此争吵。
٠.	·	with each other
	money.	
20.	一个巴掌拍不响。	
	It takes two to make a	·
21.	激烈的辩论之后终于作!	
- '		_, a decision was finally made.
单		
		e flower will have to be watered if
٠	they	
	A. have survived	B. are to survive
		D. will survive
23		city were killed in the big fire, and
	only a few	- ·
	A. lived	B. remained
	C. survived	D. succeeded
24		the desert without water. Few ani-
	mals can except	
		C. walk across D. survive
根	据汉语意思完成句子	
25	我们将给地震中的幸存	者进行援助。
		·
26	很多鸟死于这次严冬。	
	Many birds	the severe winter.
27	'. 她在沙漠中靠饼干和水	活了一周。
		desert a week bis-
	cuits and water.	
-		····
•	!据汉语意思完成句子	
•	3. 货车失控撞上了一辆公	
		ol and
	bus	

Face to face The Face to face

post.	29. 他的汽车撞到了墙上。
昨天晚上他喝得酩酊大醉,结果把车撞到了这根柱子上了。	He wall.
A plane crashed near the South Pacific, killing 24 passen-	30. 一个女孩在昨天的撞车事故中丧生了。
gers on board. 一架飞机在南太平洋附近坠毁,机上 24	A girl was killed yesterday.
 乘客全部遇难。	31. 约翰昨晚撞毁了他的汽车。
(2)n. (汽车)撞车事故; (飞机)失事	John last night.
	32. 那树哗啦啦一声倒下来。
TWe survived although others died in the air crash.	The tree fell
在这次空难中,别人都遇难了,惟独我们死里逃生。	2)
deserted adj.	单项选择
(1) (of a place) with no people in it (地方)无人居住的	33. The house must have been because the desks and
CFa deserted street 空无一人的街道	chairs were dusty.
(2) left by a person or people who don't intend to return; a-	A. lonely B. alone
bandoned 被抛弃的;被遗弃的;	C. empty D. deserted
IF The deserted wife died soon after she was deserted.	34. A woman is usually afraid to walk alone down a
那位妻子被抛弃之后不久就去世了。	street at night.
知识延伸	A. desert B. deserted
desert v. & n.	C. deserting D. deserts
(1) st. 1 to go away from a place without intending to come	35. The streets were
back again 离弃 (某地方)	A. deserts B. deserting
CFThe villages had been deserted 这些村庄已经荒芜人	C. deserted D. desert
烟下。	36. There are lots of in China.
②leave (sb.) without help or support 抛弃;遗弃(某人);脱离	A. desert B. deserted
	C. deserts D. deserting
CFHe felt guilty at deserting his wife.	根据汉语意思完成下列句子
对抛弃妻子他感到很内疚。	37. 她非常自私,结果所有的朋友都离开了她。
(2)vi. leave without authority or permission; run away (擅自	She is selfish all her friends
离开(部队);逃跑;开小差	38. 战争爆发之前,许多人匆匆忙忙离开了那座城市。
LF Later he turned traitor and deserted to the enemy.	Many people hurriedly before the
后来他当了叛徒,跑到敌人那边去了。	war
(3)n. 沙漠	39. 他投敌去了。
LFThe rest of the territory is mostly desert.	He the enemy.
其余领土多为沙漠。	
. share vt. enjoy, have or use sth. with others 分担;分享;共	单项选择
同具有或使用	40. Let Harry play with your toys as well. Clark, you must learn
	to
TFAs good friends, we should share happiness and sorrow.	A. support B. care
作为好朋友,我们应该同甘共苦。	C. spare D. share
知识延伸	41. She hated having to the hotel bedroom with a stran-
(1)share sth. with sb. 与某人共有或合用某物	ger.
They share all housework, including washing and ironing.	A. sleep B. go to
他们共同分担家务,包括洗衣服、熨衣服。	C. live D. share
The six of us share a dormitory.	42. Peter and Jack the work equally between them
我们六个人同住一间宿舍。	though Peter was very busy at the moment.
(2)share (in) sth. 共享;分担	A. spared B. divided
(2) snare (in) sin. 央手; 方担	C. cut D. shared
TI'll share (in) the cost with you.	43. You should share your troubles as well as your joys
我将和你分担这笔费用。	your friends.
(3)share sth. with sb. 将某事告诉某人	A. in; in B. with; with
UPShe won't share her secret (with us).	C. in; with D. with; in
•	44. The Americans and the British not only speak the same lan
她不肯把秘密告诉我们。	

	(4) share sth. (out) among / between sb. 将某物平均分配	guage but also a large numb	er of social customs.	
	CFShare the sweets among the children.	A. join B. tal	ke	
	把糖果给孩子们分着吃。	C. share D. m	ake	
	They shared \$100 equally among / between the five of	45. I am sorry. I can't your opini	on about this question.	
		A. argue B. share C. ha	we D. agree	
	them.			
	他们五个把 100 美元平分了。	90 AX 74 +42		
ð.	cast v. (cast, cast) to throw sb. / sth. somewhere, especial-	单项选择 46. As one of the passengers was believed to be seriously, the		
	ly using force 投掷;投射;抛	ship was ordered to cast, stop on the river and wait		
	The fisherman cast his net four times a day.		op on the river and want	
	渔夫一天撤四次网。	to be rescued. A. a vote B. lots		
	The priceless treasures had been cast into the Nile.	_		
	价值连城的珍宝被扔进了尼罗河。			
	短语拓展	47. She cast desperately for a saf		
	be cast down 沮丧;不愉快	A. away B. into	_	
	cast about / around for sth. 苦苦思索;四处寻找	C. down D. are		
	cast lots 抽签 cast a vote 投票	48. They decided who would be the first contestant of the English		
	cast sb. into prison 把某人关进监狱	Speech Contest by	st a vote	
	be cast away(船遇难后幸存者)漂流某处			
	cast anchor 抛锚	C. casting lots D. cas	eting a vote	
	cast one's mind back to sth. 某人回顾;回想某事			
9.	imagine vt. & vi.	单项选择		
	(1)tx. form an image of 想像;设想;料想,后面可接名词、	49. Can you imagine these fat men		
	动名词或从句	A. to climb B. clim		
	🖙 Imagine a house with a big garden.	C. being climbed D. to	be climbed	
	想像一下一座带有大花园的房子。	50Do you think we'll have good wea	ther?	
	Who can imagine living together in the same room!	—l imagine		
	谁能想像和他这样的人住在同一间房子!	A. it B. the	t	
	(2)vi. (用于插入语或感叹句)想像;幻想	C. so D. to		
	Tyou will like this film, I imagine.	51. We can't imagine such a thing to his friends. He is		
	我想你会喜欢那部电影的。	always honest and hard-working.		
	Just imagine, he has been locked in the room for 3 days.	A. him to do B. his	doing	
	他竟然已经被关了三天了。	C. he doing D. he	to do	
	知识延伸	52. I can hardly imagine Peter	across the Atlantic Ocean	
	(1) imagine sb. to be 想像 / 推測某人是, to be 可以省略	in five days.		
		A. to sail B. sai	l	
	The boy likes to imagine himself (to be) a flyer.	C. sailing D. ha	ve sailed	
	那孩子喜欢把自己想像成一个飞行员。	53. I would like to have this film	Can I pick it up tomor-	
	(2) imagination n. 想像力;想像	row?		
	The little boy has a rich imagination.	A. developed B. im	proved	
	那个小男孩的想像力非常丰富。	C. imagined D. wa	shed	
	(3) imaginative adj. 富有想像力的;创新的	54. The children their dog while	they were away on vaca-	
	CFThis is an imaginative idea. 这是一个有创意的想法。	tion.		
	(4) imaginary adj. 虚构的;幻想的;想像中的	A. thought B. re	garded	
	TThe equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the	C. imagined D. mi	ssed	
	earth、赤道是一条假想的环绕地球腰部的线。			
4	夏 连 归 纳 puanyuguraa	单项选择		
		55. She has a few shortcomings, but we're all very her.		
1	. be fond of sb. / (doing) sth. 喜爱某人;喜爱(做)某事		and of	
	EFAre you fond of ice cream? 你喜欢冰澈凌吗?	C. love D. e		
	Mary is extremely fond of pointing out other neonle's mis-	ψ. 10γc D. C	*J~J	

56. He

skating in winter since he was born in Harbin.

takes. 玛丽特别喜欢挑别人的毛病。

知识延伸

辩析:be fond of , be into, like, enjoy

- (1) be fond of 表示"喜欢"时指一贯爱好,并非一时爱好, 因此一般不用在否定句中,也不说 will be fond of 或 be always fond of.
- (2) be into ... (= be interested in)表示对……有兴趣,热 衷于……,非常喜欢……,是一种非正式的表达方式。
- LFAll of us are not into pop music.

并非所有的人都喜欢流行音乐。

- (3)like 表"喜欢"更常见些。可以用在肯定句、否定句和 疑问句中后可接名词、动名词或不定式作宾语,有时跟复 合宾语,喜爱程度没有 be fond of 强。
- EFTom is fond of swimming but I like running better. 汤姆喜欢游泳,但我更喜欢跑步。
- (4)enjoy 后跟动名词,可与 like 通用。

LFI enjoy reading very much. 我非常喜欢阅读。

- 2. hunt for sb. / sth.
 - = search for sb. / sth.; try to find sb. / sth. 搜寻:追寻:寻找
 - THe is now hunting for his lost walkman. 他现在正在寻找丢失的那部随身听。

I've hunted everywhere but I can't find it.

我一直在到处找它,但还是没找到。

The policemen are hunting for an escaped criminal.

警察正在搜寻那名逃跑的罪犯。

短语拓展

go hunting 去打猎

hunting ground 猎场

hunt sth. up/hunt up... 寻找(尤指不易发现的东西)

- 3. in order to "为了,以便",后面跟动词原形,引出目的状 语,可置于句首或句末。有时 in order 可以省略, 否定式 为 in order not to。
 - LTWe eat in order to live, but we don't live in order to eat. 吃饭是为了活着而活着不是为了吃饭。

He hurried through his homework (in order) to play football with the other boys.

他匆匆忙忙做完作业,目的是为了和其他男孩去踢足球。

知识延伸

辨析:in order to, so as to, in order that, so that

- (1) so as to 和 in order to 用法基本一样,后面跟动词原形, 引导目的状语,但 so as to 不能放在句首,否定式为 so as not to.
- EFHe gets up early every morning in order not to / so as not to be late for school.

为了上学不迟到,他每天早上早早就起床了。

In order to finish the report, Jack stayed up late into the

为了完成那份报告,杰克一直熬到了深夜。(此句中 in

A. very likes	B . is much fond of		
C. is much like	D. is very fond		
57. Though the boy is only seve	n years old, he becomes fond of		
, so an artist is call	, so an artist is called for to teach him.		
A. play football			
B. playing the football			
C. playing piano			
D. playing the piano			
58. Teenagers are those	e romantic movies.		
A. into	B . like		
C. in	D. at		
完成 B 句,使其与 A 句意思相	同或相近		
59. A. He becomes fond of Wi			
B. He is beginning			
单项选择			
	? I've been you		
everywhere.			
A. gone; hunting for	B. been; hunting for		
C. gone; looking for	D. been; looking at		
61. This morning, Tom his	lost novel, but he failed to find it.		
. A. was looked for	B. was hunted for		
C. was looking	D. was hunting for		
根据汉语意思完成句子			
62. 这位猎人不得不到离村庄			
The has to	in that forest far		
from his village.			

单项选择			
	e accident let the police		
know the truth.	D		
A. so as to not	B, not so as to D, so not as to		
C. so as not to	while traveling we'll know		
where you are.	white datemix we it whom		
A. for	B, so as to		
C. in order	D. so that		
	sees see clearly what is on		
the blackboard.			
A. so that to	B. in order to		
C. so that	D. in order that		
66. In order to make our new	school green,		
1	A. our city needs more trees		
B. it is necessary to have planted more trees			
B. it is necessary to have			
B. it is necessary to have C. we must plant more tr	planted more trees		

finish the work on time, five more workers are called

for to help.

JIANG-LIAN-CE