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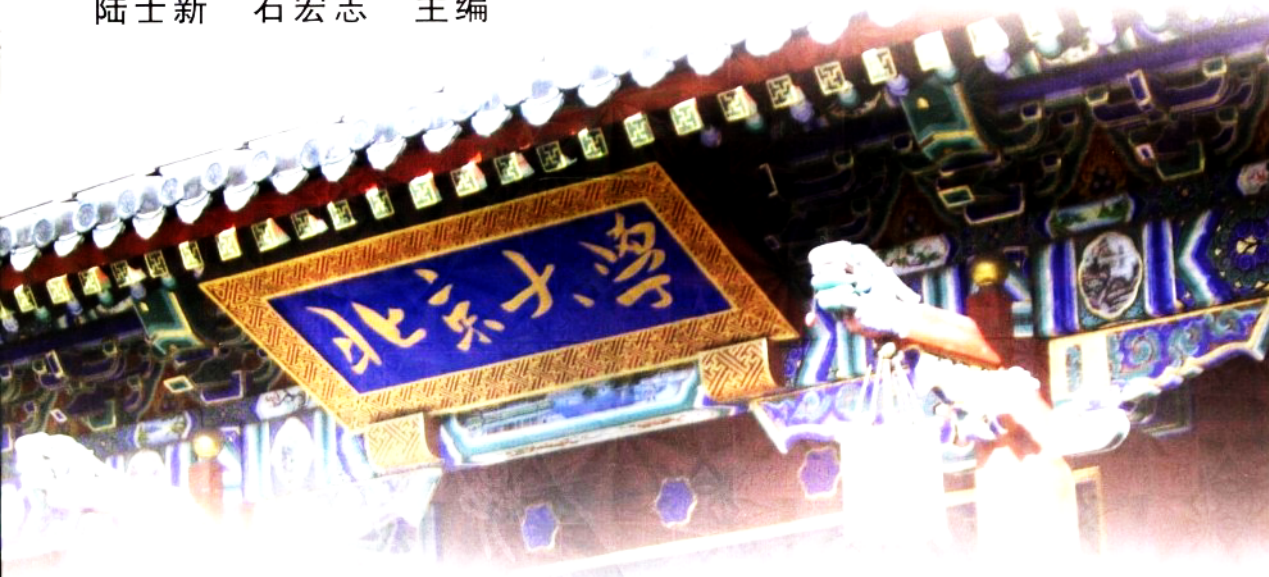
学生用书

新思路

高考总复习·一轮用书

英语

陆士新 石宏志 主编



北京邮电大学出版社
<http://www.buptpress.com>

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翻版必究

促膝小语(代前言)

——写给高考备战的莘莘学子

同学们,当您满怀热切地翻开这套丛书时,相信大家的心情一定是焦灼而又充满期盼的。谓之焦灼,只因高考在即,心绪定为紧张;谓之期盼,则因新书在手,心潮定为澎湃。是啊!高考,在中国作为掌握个人命运的罗盘,揪动着多少教师和家长的心,令多少考生食不甘味夜不安寝……清代学人王国维在《人间词话》中侃侃谈及:古今成大事业、大学问者,必经过三种之境界,其一为“昨夜西风凋碧树。独上高楼,望尽天涯路”;其二为“衣带渐宽终不悔,为伊消得人憔悴”;其三为“众里寻他千百度,蓦然回首,那人却在灯火阑珊处”。上述三阙诗词的出处笔者自不必多言,想必同学们早已谙熟于心。此番化词入境,新意顿生,可谓妙趣。然先生之言,贵在点悟。实际上,“三境”道出的是探索学问的三个必经之途:从对理想的执着追求到辛勤跋涉的过程再到渐入佳境的欢欣。说到这里,我们相信同学们也一定会深有感触的,只不过大家尚处于前二阶段,至于末一阶段,则有待同学们在金秋九月领悟它的妙处!

古之治学之人推崇“业精于勤,荒于嬉;行成于思,毁于随”,此言虽为老生常谈,但同学们定须遵循。学业说到底是一个循序渐进、日积月累的过程,只能是一分耕耘,一分收获,靠的是脚踏实地埋头苦干。笔者曾和某博士生谈及成功的捷径,这位经济学博士说道:“成功无捷径,苦学+巧学=成功”。多么朴实无华的回答,然又是多么的睿智深刻!我们深信同学们一定能从这个故事中领悟到更为深远的东西,同时,我们也虔诚地祝愿同学们百尺竿头,更进一步!

“工欲善其事,必先利其器。”本丛书囊括了高中阶段的九门课程,其体例、特点在丛书内容中均有体现,此处不再赘述。诸位参与编审的同仁一致坚信同学们若能系统扎实地领悟书中的精华,定能在知识的掌握、积累、运用等方面达到质的飞跃。同时,本编辑部几经斟酌,决定用“促膝小语”来替代“编写说明”,可谓用心良苦矣!



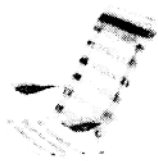
“促膝”是期望与同学们倾心交谈,坦言心得;“小语”则是因篇幅短小,体裁所囿而言之。笔者曾在图书市场浏览过相关教辅图书的介绍材料,真可谓是百花齐放,万象峥嵘,然此“小语”有的只是朴素的思想,平实的笔调,权以之抛砖引玉吧!

“年年岁岁花相似,岁岁年年人不同。”今年,我们继续组织北大附中、北师大二附中以及各名校长期致力于高中教学、高考研究的专家、教师,依据最新考试大纲和最新考试说明编写了这套《新思路 高考总复习·一轮用书》。

本书容最新高考之资讯,集名家之心得。其独特之处在于:“高瞻远瞩、考学并重、思路新颖、授人以渔”。主要从基础知识、活跃思维、提高能力三方面入手,给同学们精到、精辟、精彩的指导。“复习指导”、“解题新思路”、“临场新技巧”、“基础能力训练”、“综合创新演练”、“单元综合检测”等栏目,为本书中的经典。希望同学们慧眼识珠,藉以攀登理想的峰巅!

最后,本套丛书在编写过程中承蒙有关领导、老师的大力支持,如:江中根老师、魏安龙老师、姜景老师、刘茂森老师、张树春老师等,在此谨表谢意。同时因我们水平所限,加之时间仓促,书中难免有不妥之处,敬请广大读者不吝指正。

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第一章 Units (1-2) SBI

第一节 知识篇

Unit 1 Good friends



考点复习指南

1. 重点词汇、短语

(1) 重点单词

honest *adj.* 诚实的;正直的

brave *adj.* 勇敢的

loyal *adj.* 忠诚的;忠心的

wise *adj.* 英明的;明智的;聪明的

handsome *adj.* 英俊的;大方的;美观的

smart *adj.* 聪明的;漂亮的;敏捷的

argue *vi.* 争论;辩论

classical *adj.* 古典的;古典文学的

movie *n.* 电影

cast *vt. & vi.* (cast, cast) 投掷;投射;抛

survive *vt.* 幸免于;从……中生存 *vi.* 幸存

hunt *vt.* 打猎;猎取;搜寻

share *vt. & vi.* 分享;共有;分配 *n.* 共享;份额

feeling *n.* 触觉;知觉;感觉;情绪

airplane *n.* 飞机

lie *n.* 谎话;谎言

speech *n.* 演说;讲话;语音

adventure *n. & vt. & vi.* 冒险;冒险经历

error *n.* 错误;差错

(2) 重点短语

fond of 喜欢;爱好

hunt for 搜索;追寻;寻找

in order to 为了

care about 担心;关心

such as 例如……

drop sb. a line 给某人写信(通常指写短信)

2. 重点句型

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

...I'm not into classical music.

I'm 15 and I'm fond of singing.

Hi there.

I surf the Internet all the time...

Rock music is OK, and so is skiing.

One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane crashes.

3. 交际英语

He/She is fond of...

My interests/favorite hobbies are reading and singing.

He/She thinks...is terrible/boring.

Please forgive me.

I'm very sorry...



考点分类精析

1. brave *adj.* 勇敢的

a brave person 勇士

as brave as a lion 如狮子般勇敢

Be brave later! 今后要勇敢些!

be brave of sb. to do sth. = sb. be brave to do sth.

It was brave of you to do so. ←→ You were brave to do so.
你这样做真勇敢。

bravely *adv.* 勇敢地,英勇地;bravery *n.* 勇敢,勇气

He bravely went into the burning house to rescue the baby.
他勇敢地冲入烈火熊熊的房子里抢救那个婴儿。

2. argue *vi.* 争论;辩论

argue 可用作及物动词和不及物动词。用作不及物动词时,构成的搭配有:argue about/on/over“为……争论”;argue against“为反对……争论”;argue for“为赞成……争论”;argue with“与……争论”。argue 用作及物动词时,其后常接 the matter, the point, the question 之类的名词作宾语,也可接 that 引导的宾语从句。

He argued with Mary about the best place for a holiday.

他和玛丽争论度假的最好地方。

They tried to argue him into joining them.

他们试图说服他参加。

3. share *vt. & vi.* 分享;共有;分配 *n.* 共享;份额

share 既可作及物动词,也可作不及物动词,意思是“分担”、“分享”、“共同具有(或使用)”。share 用作及物动词时常跟名词作宾语,构成的搭配是 share sth. with sb. 意思是“与某人共享某物”。

They share all housework, including washing and ironing.

家务事,包括洗衣服、烫衣服,他们都共同分担。

They share their joys and sorrows.

他们同甘共苦。

share 用作不及物动词时常用的搭配是 share in...“共享……”。

I will share in the cost with you.

我愿与你分摊费用。

She shares in my troubles as well as my joys.

她与我同甘共苦。

4. survive vt. 幸免于;从……中生还 vi. 幸存

survive 既可作及物动词,也可作不及物动词。用作不及物动词时,意思是“活下来”、“幸存”;用作及物动词时,意思是“幸免于……”、“从……中逃生”。

Of the six people in the plane that crashed, only one survived.

在失事飞机上的六个人中,仅一人幸存。

Many customs have survived from earlier times.

有许多习俗源远流长。

Few buildings survived the strong earthquake.

强地震过后,幸存的建筑物寥寥无几。

5. fond of 喜欢;爱好

She is fond of cats/music. 她喜欢猫(音乐)。

I am fond of playing the piano. 我喜欢弹钢琴。

fond 作形容词也可修饰名词,但意义不同

a fond look 温柔的(深情的)表情

A fond mother often spoils her child.

母亲过分溺爱孩子,往往会宠坏孩子。

6. care about 担心;关心

He doesn't care about other people.

他不关心别人。

Can she care about the children?

她能照顾这些孩子吗?

比较:care for“喜欢;愿意”

Einstein cared little for money.

爱因斯坦不太喜欢钱。

Would you care for a cup of tea?

你想喝杯茶吗?

7. 【辨析】such as/for example

such as 表示列举,后面可以与 and so on 连用。另外, such as 也可分开使用但是不能置于句首。for example 是仅举一例说明,往往用逗号与句子隔开。

He bought many things in the shop, such as a pen, a book, a knife and so on.

他在商店里买了许多东西,比如钢笔、书、刀子等等。

I like such drinks as tea and coffee.

我喜欢茶、咖啡之类的饮料。

Many great people have risen from poverty—Lincoln and Edison, for example.

许多伟人崛起于贫困,例如林肯和爱迪生。

Most of the students in our class work very hard. For example, Tom often studies till late into the night.

我们班大部分学生都很用功。例如,汤姆经常学到深夜。

8. 【辨析】in order to/so as to

in order to, so as to 在句中都用起来引导目的状语时,意思是:“目的是……,以便……”。所不同的是 in order to 可放于句首,而 so as to 则不可。但 so as to 可分开使用,即 so...as to。二者都可转换成由 so that/in order that 引导的目的状语从句。

in order to do 在句子中作目的状语时,它的逻辑主语和句子的主语应一致。

We must plant trees in order to make our city beautiful.

不能说:Trees must be planted to make our city beautiful.

9. 【辨析】like/enjoy/love/be fond of

like, enjoy, love, be fond of 都有“喜爱”、“喜欢”的意思,但在用法和喜爱的程度上有所不同。

like 是一般用语,用得最广泛,后面的宾语可以是名词、不定式或动词-ing 形式。

enjoy 喜爱的程度比 like 稍强一点,后面只可以跟名词或-ing 形式,而不跟不定式。

love 在这三个词中表达喜爱的程度最大,语气最强,感情色彩最强烈,有“热爱”之意,后面的宾语可以是名词、不定式或动词-ing 形式。

be fond of (= like very much), 在喜爱的程度上比 like 强,但比 love 弱,后面只可以跟名词或动词-ing 形式。



高考语法复习

直接引语和间接引语的转换

1. 概念

引用或转述别人说的话要采用两种形式:一是一字不改地将别人的话加以引用,称作直接引语;二是用自己的话对别人的话加以转述,叫间接引语。一般说来,直接引语须放在引号内,间接引语不必用引号,而用宾语从句表达。

He said, "I am very busy now." → He said that he was very busy then.

①时态变化,若主句的谓语动词是一般过去时,直接引

语变间接引语时,从句中的谓语动词要作相应变化;若主句的谓语动词是现在时,从句的时态则无需变化。

一般来说规律是这样的:

现在进行时→过去进行时	一般现在时→一般过去时
一般过去时→过去完成时	现在完成时→过去完成时
一般将来时→过去将来时	过去完成时不变

②指示代词,时间状语,地点状语和动词的变化。

this→that; these→those; now→then; today→that day; yesterday→the day before; tomorrow→the next(following) day; here→there; come→go

2. 直接引语和间接引语的转换

①陈述句/感叹句:去掉逗号、引号,用宾语从句引导。

He said, "I'm going to Beijing." → He said that he was going to Beijing.

②一般疑问句/反意疑问句:去逗号和引号,用 if/whether 接宾语从句,且用陈述语序。

He asked, "Are you a teacher?" → He asked me if/whether I was a teacher.

③特殊疑问句:去逗号和引号,由原疑问词引导宾语从句,且用陈述语序。

She said, "What are you doing?" → She asked me what I was doing.

④祈使句:通常改为 "ask(want, beg, tell, order) + 宾语 + 动词不定式" 的简单句。

He said, "Please turn on the light." → He asked me to turn on the light.

⑤肯定,否定并立的两个祈使句:一般要用 "not...but..." 并列连词。

The teacher said, "Don't look out of the window, look at your textbooks." → The teacher told his students not to look out of the window but look at their textbooks.

3. 时态不变的特殊情况

①当直接引语是客观真理时。

②当直接引语中有具体的过去某年,某月,某日作状语时。

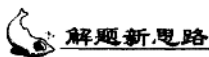
③当直接引语是过去完成时态时。

④当主句谓语动词是一般现在时,现在完成时,或一般将来时时。

⑤当直接引语表示的是谚语或名人名言时。

⑥当直接引语表示客观的时刻表时。

⑦当天转述或当地转述别人的原话,且直接引语表示将来时时。



【例1】He _____ modern dance, while his sister is fond of classical music.

- A. isn't in B. is liking
C. is into D. is enjoying

点拨 be into... 是一个非正式用语,意思是“热衷于,对……感兴趣”,相当于 be interested in 或 be keen on。

答案 C

【例2】①She isn't a student, _____ is he.

②I don't know, _____ do I care.

③You can't sing, _____ can I, _____ can she.

- A. nor B. neither
C. either D. also

点拨 句型“not/neither + 助动词/系动词/情态动词 + 主语”用于否定陈述句之后,表示两者或以上做不同的事,相当于 either 用于否定句。注意 neither 和 nor 的区别:

a. 当主语不是同一个人或物时,nor 和 neither 可互换,如①;当主语是同一个人或物时,只能用 nor,如②。b. 当并列分句有两个以上时,只能用 nor,如③。

答案 ①A/B ②A ③A, A

【例3】—Why did your boss call you up?

—To _____ the causes that the fire was started.

- A. discuss B. argue
C. talk D. research

点拨 discuss 后接宾语,argue 和 talk 后要接一个介词 about 才能跟宾语。

答案 A

【例4】It's _____ nice weather that we had better go fishing this afternoon.

- A. so B. such
C. as D. such a

点拨 此题属于“such + adj. + 不可数名词”结构。

答案 B

【例5】—How do you like cycling?

—_____.

- A. Great funny B. Great fun
C. A great fun D. Very funny

点拨 fun 为不可数名词,表示“快乐、有趣”;funny 常常表示“滑稽、奇怪、可笑”,不适用于此处。

答案 B



高考热点透视

【例1】Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare—you must learn to _____. (NMET 2000)

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

点睛 克莱尔,让哈利玩一下你的玩具——你必须学会分享。support 支持,支撑;care 在意;spare 抽出(时间等)。

答案 D

【例2】Since I won the big prize, my telephone hasn't stopped ringing. People _____ to ask how I am going to spend the money. (湖南 2005)

- A. phone B. will phone
C. were phoning D. are phoning

点睛 从上文中的“hasn't stopped”可知谈论的是近期发生的事情,可排除 B、C 两项。一般现在时表示经常性、习惯性的动作,由此可排除 A 项。现在进行时表示目前这段时间正在进行的动作(尽管此时此刻该动作并不进行),故 D 项正确。

答案 D

Unit 2 English around the world



考点复习指南

1. 重点词汇、短语

(1) 重点单词

- pronounce *vt.* 发音;宣告;断言
broad *adj.* 宽的
repeat *vt. & vi.* 重做;重复;复述
majority *n.* 多数;大半
native *adj.* 本国的;本地的 *n.* 本地人;本国入
equal *adj.* 相等的;胜任的 *vt.* 等于;比得上
government *n.* 政府;内阁
situation *n.* 情形;境遇;(建筑物等的)位置
international *adj.* 国际的;世界的
organisation *n.* 组织;机构;团体
trade *n.* 贸易;商业
tourism *n.* 旅游;观光
communicate *vi.* 交际;沟通;传达(感情、信息等)
exchange *vt. & n.* 交换;交流;兑换
service *n.* 服务;服务性工作
tidy *vt. & vi.* 整理;收拾 *adj.* 整齐的;整洁的
independent *adj.* 独立自主的

expression *n.* 短语;表情

publish *vt.* 发表;出版;公布

statement *adj.* 陈述;声明;综述

president *n.* 总统;校长;行长;会长

European *adj.* 欧洲的;欧洲人的

compare *vt.* 比较

replace *vt.* 替换

(2) 重点短语

make oneself at home 别客气

in total 总共

except for 除了……之外

stay up 不睡;熬夜

come about 发生

end up with 以……告终

bring in 引进;引来

a great many 许许多多;极多

2. 重点句型

Have some/much/a difficulty in doing sth.

Just as people do.

Make yourself at home.

Emily asked me how to pronounce/spell...

3. 交际英语

Can you spell that, please?

Could you repeat that, please?

What do you mean by...?

Could you speak a bit slowly, please?

Sorry. I couldn't follow you.

I beg your pardon?

How do you say...in English?

How do you pronounce...?

What does...mean?

Can you say that in a different way?



考点分类精析

1. majority *n.* 多数;大半

The majority of people seem to prefer watching games to playing games.

大部分的人似乎都喜欢看比赛,而不喜欢参加比赛。

The majority were/was in favor of the plan.

多数人赞成这个计划。

He was elected by a large majority/by a majority of 2,000.

他以大多数(超过对方 2,000)票当选。

major *adj.* 主要的,重要的;一流的

major industries 重要产业

a major problem 重大问题

a major subject 主修科目

The major part of the job is done by machinery.

那工作的大部分由机器来完成。

n. 主修科目;主修……的学生

She chose physics as her major.

她选择物理为主修科目。

2. communicate vi. 交际;沟通;传达

①通消息,联系,交流思想

communicate with...

I shall communicate with you directly.

我将直接和你联系。

We have been communicating by mail.

我们一直写信联系。

We learn language in order to communicate.

我们学语言是为了交流。

②传达,表达,传送

communicate sth. to sb.

He communicated the whole story to me.

他把整个故事给我讲了。

I asked your sister to communicate my wishes to you.

我请你的妹妹向你传达我的祝愿。

③相连,相通

The dining-room communicates with the kitchen.

餐厅和厨房相连。

④传染

He communicated the disease to the rest of the family.

他把这病传给家里的其他人。

School children often communicate colds to each other.

学生经常互相传染感冒。

3. trade n. 贸易;商业

do a trade in... 做……买卖

trade sth. with sb. 与某人换取某物

trade A for B 以 A 换取 B

We trade with other countries.

我们和其他国家做生意。

4. situation n. 情形;境遇

the international situation 国际形势

the political situation 政局

a tense situation 紧张的场面

save the situation 收拾局面

I am now in a difficult situation.

我现在处境困难。

5. end up with 以……告终

end 只是一般性地说明结束时的情况,而 end up 是 end 的加强语气的形式,往往用来强调事物发展的最后结局。

They decided to end their friendship.

他们决定结束彼此的友谊。

He ended up his letter with good wishes to the family.

在信尾他祝全家好。

end up with 有时也可以用作 end up...with..., end with,

end...with..., 反义短语是 begin/start with(以……开始)。

The speech ended up with a famous poem.

那篇演说是一首名诗来结束的。

6. 【辨析】come about/happen/take place/break out

come about, happen, take place, break out 这些词组都表示“发生”,都属于不及物动词,但用法不同。

come about“发生,产生”,指要求解释或说明事情发生的理由。经常与 how 连用。

How did these differences come about?

这些差别是怎样产生的?

happen“发生”,常用词汇,指偶然的,意外的,具体客观事物的发生或出现,尤其指自发的、未能预见的事情发生。

Luckily the 1989 earthquake did not happen in the center of the city but about 50 kilometers away.

1989 年地震幸亏没有发生在市中心,而是在离市中心 50 公里的地方。

take place“发生”,指事件或事故的发生是在预料中的并非是偶然的,进而引申为按计划“进行,举行”。

The race will take place tomorrow.

这项比赛将在明天举行。

break out 指战争、火灾、疾病等的突然“发生,爆发”。

A fire broke out during the night.

夜间突然发生了火灾。

7. bring in 引进;引来

bring in 是一个动词短语,作“带进来”、“请进来”解,还可以作“赚得”、“有收入”解。

They have brought in experts to advice on the project.

他们请来了专家就这项工程提意见。

Don't bring Robert in. He will do nothing to help.

不要把罗伯特拉进来。他帮不了忙。

Country music has become big business. It brings in 200 and 400 million dollars a year.

乡村音乐已经成了一个大行业,每年可以赚得二亿到四亿美元的收入。

8.【辨析】except/except for/besides/except that/ except when

- ①except 指在同一类事物的总体中除去一部分。
- ②except for 指在叙述了总的情况下, 排除细节, 可译为“只是, 要不是……的话”。
- ③besides 强调“除此之外, 还有/包括……”。
- ④except that 是可以作宾语的从句。
- ⑤except when 是可以作时间状语的从句。

Except for one old lady, the bus was empty.

公共汽车上要不是坐了一位老太太就是空的。

He had considered everything except the weather.

他什么都想过, 唯独没考虑到天气。



高考语法复习

祈使句与疑问句的直接引语和间接引语

1. 祈使句的直接引语和间接引语

- ①转述肯定的祈使句时, 要将祈使句的动词原形变为带 to 的不定式。
- ②转述否定的祈使句时, 要将祈使句的动词原形变为不定式的否定式。
- ③转述祈使句时, 常用的动词是 tell /order/let/ask 等。
- ④转述含有 please 的祈使句和 Can /Could you...? Will you...? Would you...? 句型时, 动词多用 ask。

2. 疑问句的直接引语和间接引语

- ①一般疑问句: 直接引语如果是一般疑问句, 变为间接引语时, 要用连词 whether 或 if 引导。主句中的谓语是 said 时, 要改为 asked, 没有间接宾语的, 可以加一个间接宾语 (me, him 或 us 等)。

He said, "Are you interested in English?" 他说: "你对英语感兴趣吗?" → He asked (me) if I was interested in English. 他问 (我) 是否对英语感兴趣。

- ②特殊疑问句: 直接引语如果是特殊疑问句, 变为间接引语时, 仍用原来的疑问词引导。

"What do you want?" he asked me. "你要什么?" 他问我。
→ He asked me what I wanted. 他问我要什么。



解题新思路

【例1】Your composition is very good _____ some spelling mistakes in it.

- A. except B. except for
C. besides D. but

点拨 这四个介词或短语都表示“除了”, 但是 besides 强调包含在内, 意为“除了……以外还有”; except 强调排除在外, 不包含在内, 表示“除……外”; except for 表示“除了”,

引出一个相反的原因或事例; but 也表示“排除在外, 不包含在内”, 相当于 except, 但它通常与某些不定代词如 nothing, all, anything, no, one, anyone 等连用。

答案 B

【例2】My deskmate has some trouble _____ spelling some of the words in American English while I have some difficulty _____ pronunciation.

- A. with; with B. in; with
C. in; in D. with; in

点拨 have some trouble (difficulty) in doing sth. 意为“在做某事方面有困难”; 而在某方面有困难时, 用词组 have some difficulty with sth.。

答案 B

【例3】_____ is well known that China is a great power in sports.

- A. It B. As
C. Which D. That

点拨 it 可以出现在句型 It is well known that... 中。

答案 A

【例4】I have no _____ her new house.

- A. difficult to find B. difficult finding
C. difficulty to find D. difficulty finding

点拨 have difficulty/trouble (in) doing sth. 句型中 in 可以省去, difficulty 相当于 trouble, 为不可数名词, 用作动词 have 的宾语, 在 difficulty 前常可加上 some, much, great 表示肯定, 加上 little, no 表示否定。

答案 D

【例5】—Where was it _____ the road accident happened yesterday?

—In front of the market.

- A. when B. that
C. which D. how

点拨 it is...that... 强调句型, 此题中强调部分为疑问词 where, 故用疑问词语序。

答案 B

【例6】Can you tell me how the accident _____?

- A. came on B. came about
C. came out D. came in

点拨 come about 意为“形成, 发生”, 无被动语态。

答案 B



高考热点透视

【例1】That's an unpleasant thing to say about your father after

※ 本书的原则:以最新考纲为依据,以书本为纲,因为任何考试,都会以课本为主,所谓万变不离其宗。

_____ he's done for you. (吉林 2004)

- A. something B. anything
C. all D. that

点睛 意为:在你父亲为你做了这一切后,那样说你父亲不好。

答案 C

【例 2】_____ more about university courses, call (920) 746-3789. (浙江 2005)

- A. To find out B. Finding out
C. Find out D. Having found out

点睛 to find out = in order to find out, 不定式作目的状语。句意:“为查寻关于大学课程的更多信息,请拨打电话(920)746-3789。”

答案 A

【例 3】In some parts of London, missing a bus means _____ for another hour. (上海春季 2002)

- A. waiting B. wait
C. waited D. to be waiting

点睛 “mean”作“意味着”讲时,后跟动名词-ing。

答案 A

第二节 综合训练篇

第一部分 听力(共两节)

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的三个选项 A、B、C 中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What will the woman probably do?

- A. She will drink some coffee.
B. She will get some tea for the man.
C. She will drink what she has with her.

2. What can we learn from the conversation?

- A. The bookstore isn't always so full.
B. Students would rather buy materials in class.
C. Not all materials can be got at the bookstore.

3. What does the woman suggest that the man do?

- A. Exercise just after getting up.
B. Have healthy breakfast.
C. Do less exercise.

4. Where has David been recently?

- A. Away on vacation.

B. At home.

C. Abroad with his parents.

5. What does the report say about the weather during the weekend?

- A. It will rain all weekend.
B. It will be a clear weekend.
C. Part of the weekend will be fine.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,每个小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. Where is the conversation probably taking place?

- A. At a hotel.
B. At a hospital.
C. At a bookstore.

7. What does the woman ask the man to do?

- A. To return tomorrow.
B. To fill in some forms.
C. To cancel the appointment.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why is Tom sad?

- A. Next weekend's basketball game will not take place.
B. There will be no basketball game tomorrow.
C. His favorite team will not play in the game.

9. What does Tom think of the basketball game scheduled for next weekend?

- A. Very exciting.
B. Boring.
C. Not as good as the one planned for Tomorrow.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are the man and woman doing?

- A. They are telephoning each other.
B. They are attending a concert.
C. They are waiting in line.

11. How long has the woman been there?

- A. About 30 minutes.
B. About 45 minutes.
C. More than an hour.

12. What are they going to do?

- A. To go to the concert.
B. To wait.

C. To leave.

听第9段材料回答第13至第16题。

13. What does a patient usually have to do before seeing a doctor?

- A. Make an appointment.
- B. Telephone the doctor directly.
- C. Fill a form.

14. What's the trouble with the man?

- A. He's got a terrible, headache.
- B. He's got a terrible toothache.
- C. He's got a terrible stomachache.

15. How long has the man be off suffering?

- A. Two weeks.
- B. Two days.
- C. Two hours.

16. When can the man be off suffering?

- A. Tomorrow morning.
- B. This afternoon.
- C. Tomorrow afternoon.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. Where is the conversation probably taking place?

- A. In a college bookstore.
- B. In a library.
- C. In a lecture hall.

18. Which course are the man and woman taking together?

- A. English.
- B. Biology.
- C. Introduction to British History.

19. What's wrong with the book?

- A. It's too expensive.
- B. It has too many pages.
- C. There aren't many left.

20. What do we know about Professor Robinson?

- A. He is strict with students.
- B. He also teaches Shakespeare.
- C. He is warm-hearted.

第二部分 英语知识运用

第一节 语法和词汇知识

从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. In character-training of children, what really _____ much is what their parents say and do.

A. matters

B. cares

C. considers

D. minds

22. Mrs. White found her husband surrounded by letters and papers and _____ very worried.

A. look

B. looks

C. looking

D. to look

23. Workers in this factory are paid _____ the day.

A. on

B. in

C. by

D. with

24. ---What's the weather like tomorrow, John?

---Well, I _____ it, for the senic pictures drew my attention as the weather forecast was going on.

A. was missing

B. missed

C. will miss

D. had missed

25. The singer said that she wasn't feeling well that night, _____?

A. didn't she

B. did she

C. wasn't she

D. was she

26. The fire has been put out, but the cause has _____ to be determined.

A. even

B. already

C. ever

D. yet

27. I lost my way in complete darkness, and, _____ things worse, it began to rain.

A. made

B. being made

C. making

D. to make

28. I had _____ entered the classroom when I noticed the headmaster was stitting at the back.

A. still

B. yet

C. sooner

D. hardly

29. _____ at the office, Mr. Green found the papers prepared for his boss were left at home.

A. To arrive

B. On arriving

C. As arriving

D. While arrived

30. Jumping out of _____ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite _____ exciting experience.

A. 不填;the

B. 不填;an

C. an;an

D. the;the

第二节 完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Tracy Wong is a well-known Chinese-American writer.