教 辅 精 品

最新版

浓缩精华

中学课程

知识体系

一本通

新的理念 新的期待

源于课堂

高于课堂

高中英语(全一册)

中国少年完重出版社

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本书以教育部 2001 年秋颁布的"新课标"为指导,以人教版最新教材为主要依据,另外还综合各版本教材的精华内容,给出相关背景资料,以及典型题例析。

本书体例主要根据各科知识点来划分单元,每单元根据单元要求选文,并给出相应的练习和讲解。全书还附有课本中的典型主观题的汇总和讲解。

本书不仅针对在校学生的学习提供课习预习和课后复习的参考,以提高课堂学习效率;更为老师的教学提供了方便。

近年来由于教材的频繁改革,为教育带来了新的生机;但同时,面对纷繁的教材版本,学生和老师在选择合适的教学参考书时不免无所适从,特别是学生的课前预习和课后复习,急需一套全面的、细致的、功能性强的辅助读物。针对这样的教材教学现状,我们精心打造了这套丛书。

本套书特点:

- 一、贴近课堂,高于课堂。丛书选文全部从教材出发,提炼关键知识点,加以充分解析;在此基础上,进行延展和补充,进一步巩固知识的基础上扩大知识面,提高学习能力。
- 二、资料全。丛书立足于知识点,汇集各版本教材的精华内容;同时,还进行了大量的同类资料的搜集和整理,以及相关阅读材料的补充,并建立检索目录,为学生的课堂学习和课后自学配备了充足的资料。



三、功能性强。优秀的教辅图书除了内容上的精到与细致,还应 具备极强的功能性,既能使学生获得知识上的补养,又能促进学习 能力的真正提高。细观本本套丛书的栏目设置,在知识巩固的基础 上给出了大量的课外阅读和训练,并通过综合阅读和训练来帮助学 生真正实现学习能力上的提高。这样一套内容详尽、功能齐备的参 考书,还能激发学生课后自学的兴趣,提高学习的主动性和积极性。

四、服务性强。服务性强即方便学生使用,引导学生的学习兴趣,使他们愿意使用、乐于学习。本套书栏目设置细致周到,并配备知识检索、典型题汇讲、学科间综合等多个服务性版块,对学生学习的每个环节都进行了细致的研究,提供了相应的引导和帮助,不仅方便使用,还便于记忆和查找,是一套工具性极强、知识性极强的全面的教、学参考书。

---编者 二零零三年七月







《新课标航母——背景资料检索》从书中的英语部分,是在兼 顾人教社等多种版本教材的基础上,依据课文内容或对话情境,将 教学内容重新划分,整理出更为贴近生活的多个单元,并在此基础 之上,贯彻教育部最新英语课堂标准中"掌握一定的语言基本知识 和基本技能"、"从书面材料中获取信息"和"拓展科学文化知识"等 教育方针,对英语知识进行分类、归纳、整理、综合和讲解。各部分 内容具体阅读方法如下:

学考三点分析 列出本单元所讲述的知识点、难点和考点,帮 助同学们理清学习内容,做好阅读准备。

横向扩充 以教材中重点单词、词组为基础,对基础知识进行 横向扩展。

横向扩充:同义词相互替换 依托课文中出现的句子,寻找重 点词语可替换的同义词、词组,并举出例句。

横向扩充:同义词区别 依托课文中出现的重点词语,在本课 教学内容以外寻找同义词、词组,并分析、比较他们之间的异同。

横向扩充:一词多义 讲解同一词、词组在不同的语境中的不 同含义,并配有例句。

横向扩充·句式分析 选择课文中出现的重点词 组、句型做 分析、讲解,以帮助同学们更好的理解句义,更好的学习句式的使 用方法。

博览空间 补充课外知识,扩展学生视野,提高同学们的阅读



能力。

博览空间·刨根问底 英美文化拾趣及例析。通过阅读,同学们可以更多的了解一些以英语为表现形式的欧美的历史文化和社会风俗,为学好英语打下坚实的基础。

博览空间·交际英语 交际英语详解及练习。

博览空间·同步阅读 选择多篇英语同步阅读,内容、题材同本单元主题相同或相近并配有生词注释、难点分析、练习及答案。

博览空间·寓言选读 为提高同学们的阅读兴趣,我们精选一些欧美寓言,针对语段内容或中心设问,让大家在轻松阅读之中能有所收益。

主观题汇讲 在各版中学教材中选取能够体现重点、难点的主观习题进行分析、讲解,并配有同类型练习题(附答案)提高大家解答问题的实战能力。

佳篇导读 选取大量行文优美的文学名著、诗歌、散文、电影对白和成语故事,并附有作家作品简介或作品的时代背景。为丰富词汇和方便阅读,在每篇文章的后面尽量详尽的做出生词注释,并配有译文、思考题和参考答案。



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In almost every face and every person, they may discover fine feathers and defects, good and bad qualities. —Franklin
人各如其面,有优缺点,有长短处。——富兰克林

當中英语



根据普通高等学校对新生文化素质的要求,参照教育部 2000 年颁发的《全日制高级中学英语教学大纲》(试验修订版),并结合 中学教学实际,对本学科考点说明如下:

- 一、冠词:
- 二、名词:
- 三、代词与It;
- 四、形容词与副词;
- 五、动词的各种时态
- 六、被动语态:
- 七、非谓语动词:
- 八、情态动词:
- 九、主谓一致:
- 十、从句(主语、宾语、表语、定语、状语、同位语等)
- 十一、单词和词组的具体用法:
- 十二、日常交际用语。

同源延展

横向扩充

- 一、同义词的相互替换
- 1. Where is the nearest men's room? men's room 代表"男厕所",与 men's rest room 同意思,可替

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Zeal without knowledge is a runaway horse. - Wordsworth 热情而无知,犹如脱缰马。——华兹华斯



- 2. However, he had no <u>luck</u>.
 luck 表示"运气"、"幸运"的意思,和"fortune"意思相同。
- 3. We don't think there is <u>anything of interest</u> in your pictures. anything of interest 表示"有趣的,有意思的东西"和 anything interesting 同意义。
- 4. They used to be shown in cinemas <u>all over</u> the country. all over 表示"整个","全"的意思,和 around 意思相近,可以互换。
- 5. The workers have very strict <u>orders</u>. order 表示"规章","规则",和 rule 意思相同。
- 6. A lot of people died in Russia as a result of illnesses caused by the accident.
 as a result of 表示"由于……""因为……",与 because of 意思相同。
- 7. <u>It's a pleasure</u> to meet you. it's a pleasure 指"很高兴",在口语中,往往和"nice"可以互换。
- 8. I can <u>manage</u> it myself. 此句中 manage 的含义是"设法对付(一个难题)解决",即 succeed in dealing with sth.
- 9. Is there <u>anything else</u> I can do for you? anything else 指"其他的事情",即 any other things,可以替换。
- 10. I havent used this one before.
 此句中, havent done sth. before 指"从来没做过某事",即
 have never done sth. 可以替换。
 新句:I have never used this one.
 - 11. Although we may not realize it, when we talk with others we



I cannot live without books. —Jeffer sor 没有书籍我就无法生活。——杰斐逊

make ourselves understood not just by words.

realize 是"了解","意识到"的意思,也可作 realise,在此 句中,它可以用 understand 代替。

在此句中, just 的意思是"仅仅", "只有", 和 only 是同义 的。

12. We send messages to the people around us also by our expressions and body movements.

此句中 message 指"信息", send messages 指"传递信息", message 和 information 意思相近,可以相互替换。

13. Nodding the head means agreement. 此句中, mean 是动词, 作"意味着"解, 可以与 suggest 相 互替换。

新句: Nodding the head suggests agreement.

14. Scientists have done some research on "Touch" in different countries.

此句中, do research 指"做研究",其中 do 往往可以用 carry out 来替换。

15. They watched pairs of people who were sitting in college coffee - shops for at least an hour.

此句中的 watch 不仅仅是"看"的意思,更多的是"观察", 即 observe。

at least 是"至少"的意思,即 more than。

16. But English people don't like to be too close to one another unless there is a reason.

此句中, one another 指"相互之间", 和 each other 同义,可 以相互替换。

17. Every year, tobacco companies must persuade new people to start smoking cigarettes.

Proverbs are short sentences drawn from long experience. - Cervantes 谚语是从长期经验中获得的短句。——塞万提斯





在此句中, persuade 指"说服, 劝说……做某事。" persuade sb. to do sth 和 cause sb. to do sth. 同义,可以相互替换。

18. In Britain, 70% of smokers say that they would like to stop smoking, and of these smokers, 83% have tried more than once to give it up. would like to 在此句中表示"愿意,想要做某事",与 be

willing to do 意思相近,可以替换。

give it up 指"放弃,停止做某事",即 stop doing sth.

19. The problem with tobacco is that it contains a drug called nicotine.

contain 的意思是"包括,包含",即 have sth. inside.

- 20. The body is calling for a new supply of drug nicotine. 在此句中, call for 指"需要","渴求得到",可以用 ask for 替换。
- 21. So I say" I must have a cigarette." 此句中, have 指的是"抽(烟)",可以用 take 替换。
- 22. All they need is something to make them feel better at that moment. 此句中,all 引导主语从句,可以用 what 替换。 at that moment 是指"在那时,那刻"的意思,与 at that time
- 同义,可以相互替代。 23. Nicotine is a drug that gets one into the habit of smoking. get sb. into the habit of 意思是"使某人养成了……的习 惯",与 fall sb. into the habit of 同义,可以替代。

新句: Nicotined is a drug that falls one into the habit of smoking.

24. Why do smokers continue to smoke, even when they know that the habit may kill them of at least cause a sericous ill-





ness?

此句中 cause 指"引发,导致"的意思,和 result in 意思相近,可以替换。

- 25. What was the <u>conference</u> like? conference 是"会议"的意思,和 meeting 可以相互替换。 新句:What was the meeting like? What is sth. like 表示的是"……怎么样"和 What about... 意思表达相近,可以相互替换。 新句:What about the conference?
- 26. If we go on polluting the world, it won't be fit for us to live in.
 go on 是"继续"的意思,可以和 continue 相互替换。
 be fit for sb. to do 是"适合某人做某事",与 be suitable for sb. to do 意思相近。
- 27. We're got to think of ways of changing people's habits.
 ways 在此句中的意思是"方法","方式"的意思,可以和methods 替换。
- 28. That's a problem we Chinese must pay special attention to. 在此句中, pay attention to 是固定词组,表示"重视",和另一个固定搭配 place stress on 意思相近。 新句: That's a problem we Chinese must place special stress on.
- 29. Many parts of the world, which <u>once</u> had large populations and produced plenty of crops, have become deserts. 在此句中, once 表示"曾经",和 use to 同义,可以互换。新句: Many parts of the world, which used to have large populations and produced plenty of crops, have become deserts.
- 30. Dunhuang in China, deep in the heart of Gebi Desert, was





once a great city.

in the heart of 是指"在……的正中", 和 in the centre of 意 思相近,可以互换。

31. Cattle are one cause of the problem. 此句中, cause 是名词,表示"原因,因素",和 factor 意思相 近。

新句:Cattle are one factor of the problem.

- 32. The farmers do not want to kill any of their cattle, so the cattle eat all the grass and anything that grows on poor land. 此句中, eat all the grass 表示"吃完了所有的草",可以用 一个固定词组 eat up 来表示。
- 33. Many of the injured lost their sight. The + adj 表示某一类人,如 the old 指"老人",故此句中 的 the injured 可以用 the injured people 替换。 新句: Many of the injured people lost their sight.
- 34. One quarter of the shores of the Mediterranean are polluted and are no longer safe for swimming, as a lot of disease are present in the water.

one quarter of 是"四分之一"的其中一种表示法、另一种 为 one forths of

此句中的 present 是形容词,表示"存在",和 existing 可以 互换。

One quarter of the shores of the Mediterranean are polluted and are no longer safe for swimming, as a lot of disease are existing in the water.

35. More than 34,000 birds and 10,000 animals were killed 4, 800 square kilometres of ocean were polluted. ocean 和 sea 都表示"海洋",可以互换。





- 36. Three billion years after life bagan, the earth is now the home to many different kinds of living things—perhaps five to ten million kinds.
 - 此句中, many different kinds of 指"各种各样"的,可以用 "various"代替。
- 37. By 1985 this <u>rose to</u> one per day. 此句中, rise to 表示"上升到",和 go up to 同义,可替换。 新句:By 1985 this had went up to one per day.
- 38. There are many reasons for animals dying out, but the most important one is the part that humans have played. 此句中, play part 是固定词组,表示"扮演……的角色"。和 play role 同义,可以互换。
- 新句:There are many reasons for animals dying out, but the most important one is the role that humans have played.
- 39. I love <u>doing</u> comedies. 此句中, do 的含义就是"direct"。 新句:I love directing comedies.
- 40. What do you <u>plan</u> to do next? 此句中, plan 作"计划","打算"解,与 decide 同义,可以 互相替换。

新句: What do you decide to do next?

- 41. There's a particular comedy which I have decided to do. 此句中, particular 的意思是"特殊的"、"特别的",与 special 相近,可以替换。
 - 42. I've chosen the main actors and we intend to put it on next January.

此句中, main actors 表示"主演",可以用 leading roles 替换。

Modesty is not only an ornament, also a guard to virtue. —Addison 谦逊不仅可增添光彩也可以维护美德。——爱迪生







- 43. It will <u>certainly</u> be very <u>funny</u>!
 certainly 表示"必定地",和 surely 同义,可以互替。
 新句:It will surely be very funny!
 funny 作"有趣"。"有意思的",可以和 interesting 互换。
 新句:It will certainly be very interesting.
- 44. As early as his second film, Chaplin had <u>developed</u> his own <u>manner</u> of acting, the one that was to become world famous.

此句中,develop 的意思是"形式",和 form 意思相近,可以互换。

此句中, manner of acting 表示"表演方式"、"表演风格", 可以用"style of acting"替换。

45. After a short while he started directing films himself. 此句中, after a short while 表示"不久以后",和 before long 意思相近,可以替换。

新句:Before long he started directing films himself.

46. Before he died, he was <u>honoured</u> in a number of ways for his contributions to the film industry.

此句中, honour 的意思是"给予荣誉", 相当于 give public praise.

新句:Before he died, he was given public praise in a number of ways for his contributions to the film industry.

47. At that time, gold was discovered in California and thousands of people rushed there to <u>look for</u> gold, so it became known as "the gold rush".

look for,"寻找","搜寻",可以和 search 互换。

48. They got on so well. 他们相处得很好.
get on... with sb. "与某人相处得怎样" = get along with sb

True merit, like a river the deeper it is, the less noise it makes. —Halifax 该称颂者似河流,越到深处越无声。——哈利法克斯

原句应为 They got on so well with each other.

新句:I get along well with my parents.

我和我父母相处得很好。

49. He decided not to go to the lecture but to <u>show</u> the tourist <u>a</u>round the university instead.

他决定不去上课了而是带这位旅行者四处去参观这所大学。

show...around"带……四处看,参观"=

take...around"带……到处走"

新句:He took them around the Summer Palace.

他带他们去颐和园参观。

50. For one thing, when you earn money, you will not have to keep on asking your parents for money.

首先,当你挣钱的时候,你就不必继续向你的父母要钱了。

keep on doing sth"一直继续做……" = go on doing sth.

新句:Go on doing your homework and don't stop.

继续做作业,别停!

51. "Chance" may play a more important part than "decision".

"机遇"可能扮演的角色比"决定"更为重要。

play...part"扮演……角色" = "play...role"

新句: She played an important role in this country. 她在这个国家扮演着十分重要的角色。

He is remembered as a great man, because he played an inevitable role all the times.

他被认为是一个伟大的人,因为他一直扮演着不可缺少的角色。

52. Make a list of 10 things which you like doing most. 记下 10

Genius is one percent inspiration and ninety—nine per cent perspiration.

Edison

天才是百分之一的灵感,百分之九十九的汗水。——爱默生

