

2005年 高考总复习



# 高考三人行

高考三人行 状元直通车

- ◎ 根据2004年《考试大纲》课程标准编写
- ◎ 由国家特、高级教师担纲编辑审定

学生用书

English

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## 英语



表師世萬

● 孔子曰：三人行，必有我师焉  
择其善者而从之。



远方出版社

## 决胜高三——与巨人同行

子曰“三人行，必有我师焉！”《高考三人行》正是以先哲的至理名言为契机蕴育成书的。三人者，致力于高考命题研究的专家、耕耘在一线的名校名师、努力拼搏的莘莘学子也！只有这三者的完美结合，高考战场上你才能所向披靡，气势如虹！

牛顿曾经说过这样一句话：“我是站在巨人肩膀上看世界的”。一个人的学识、精力和时间是极有限的，只有擅于吸收他人的研究成果，你才能站得更高、看得更远。《高考三人行》正是深怀这个理念，力邀高考命题研究方面的资深专家担纲策划，众多名校一线教师参与编写，因此它能够紧跟高考的命题趋势，把握高考的最新动向。同时，针对学习中常见的薄弱环节，有的放矢的进行强化训练，使学生在高三复习中“会当凌绝顶，一览众山小”。而学生在使用本丛书的过程中所产生的疑问会及时地反馈回来，在《高考三人行》的修订中得以体现。如此互动、循环往复、生生不息，使《高考三人行》得到不断的完善。

十载寒窗、一朝决战，生死一线、成王败寇，其中的激烈和残酷是不难想象的。怎样才能立于不败之地？怎样才能脱颖而出？当你拥有和别人同样的天赋和内因时，《高考三人行》能助你一臂之力，让你达到内因和外因的完美结合。

站在巨人的肩膀上！

与巨人同行！！

决胜高三!!!

# GAOKAOSANRENXING

# 修 订 说 明

《高考三人行》系列丛书(英语分册)以其丰富的内涵、特有的魅力赢得了广大师生的好评,随着新一轮课程改革的深入以及《考试大纲》的变化,应众多考生的要求,我们对原版丛书(英语分册)进行了修订。

这次修订广泛听取了使用本丛书的师生、特别是一线教师的反馈意见,修订的宗旨是:立足高考,拓展英语的各种技能。依据近年的高考具体情况,对内容、结构作了适当的调整、补充、修改,以期突出实用性、实践性、可操作性。力求给学生打好“宽、厚、牢、实”的英语基础。

本次修订体现了以下特点:

一、增加了综合训练题,特别是让英语听力进入到综合试题之中,让听、说、读、写融为一体。

二、删除了一些陈旧的语法及反复叙说的语言点,使本书更加简洁、明了。

三、增加了近几年来各地新创设的例题,用近几年来的高考“经典试题”取代过于陈旧的例题,立足于解析、引导,注重传授方法、培养能力。

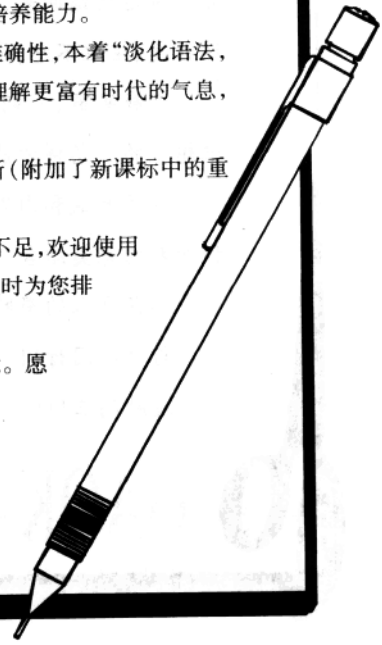
四、在遴选材料时,侧重于阅读的时代性、信息的准确性,本着“淡化语法,加强文学素养”的宗旨,挖掘更深层次的意蕴,使阅读理解更富有时代的气息,以此提高考生的阅读水平和整体素质。

五、本次修订颇有“新”意:试题新、资料新、词汇新(附加了新课标中的重点词汇)。

新版《高考三人行》(英语分册)可能还会存在某些不足,欢迎使用本书的读者批评指正并随时咨询,我们的一线教师会及时为您排忧解难,并提供优质服务,消除您的后顾之忧。

请相信,“实在、实惠、实用”永远是我们的服务理念。愿新版《高考三人行》成为您永远的朋友。

——编者





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## 高一英语·Units(1~2)



### 复习要点总览

#### 1. 词汇

- for the first time 第一次  
at the beginning of 在……开始的时候  
come on 过来  
introduce sb to... 把某人介绍给……  
go away 走开, 离开  
in one's opinion 依照某人的看法  
go on doing sth 继续做……  
as a result 结果  
too much 太多  
by the way 顺便说一下, 顺便问一问  
from dawn until dark 从黎明到天黑  
first of all 首先, 第一  
turn off 关掉  
by the side of... 在……附近  
be filled with 装满  
dip... into... 把……浸入……  
instead of 代替  
make a face 做鬼脸  
at the end of... 在……末, 在……结束的时候  
none of... 在……中没有任何人(物)  
on holiday 在度假

#### 2. 日常交际用语

- Nice to meet you./Nice meeting you.  
I must be off/leaving/go now.  
Give one's regards/best wishes/love to...  
Follow your teacher's instructions.  
What/How about...?  
Make sure that...

#### 3. 句型

- 1) So + be(助动词/情态动词) + 主语; ……也是这样。  
So was my friend Bob White.  
我的朋友鲍勃·怀特也在那所学校读书。  
2) It is the time of year for... 到了一年该……的时候了。  
It is the time of year for the rice harvest.  
到了一年该收割稻子的时候了。  
3) Once + 时间状语从句, 主句。一旦……(就……)

Once you're in here, listen to your teacher.  
一旦你们进入此地, 请听老师的话。

#### 4. 语法

1. 复习学过的各种时态的特殊疑问句。  
2. 直接引语变间接引语——祈使句直接引语变间接引语。



### 考点分类讲解

#### 重点单词

##### 1. allow 与 permit

##### 1) 用法相同

allow/permit sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事

allow/permit doing sth. 允许做某事。此时动词只用 ing 形式。

反义词 forbid 具有同样用法。

##### 2) 意义有异同

许多情况下可换用, 只是词意的强弱上有差异。allow 语意较弱, 含有“听任”, “默许”, “不加阻止”的意思; permit 语意较强, 强调“正式认可”, “批准”的意思。如:

The nurse allowed him to remain there, though it was not permitted.

护士让他留在那里, 虽然这是(规定)不允许的。

##### 2. rather

##### 1) 注意下列词的程度

a bit/a little → slightly → rather → much → completely → quite

2) rather 修饰形容词加名词时, 若有冠词 a 或 an, 则 rather 在冠词前、后皆可。如:

It was rather a cold day. = It was a rather cold day.

##### 3) rather 和 fairly

rather 表示不接受性, 为否定意义; fairly 表示接受性, 为肯定意义。如:

It's rather cold today. (不愉快)

It's fairly warm today. (心中舒服)

4) rather + 比较级; rather/much/far + too + adj./adv. 而 fairly, quite, very 则不能。如:

I did rather better in the exam.

That's rather too difficult.

##### 5) rather than 而不是 如:

He, rather than you, is to be punished. 是他而不是你要受





惩罚。

I decided to write rather than (to) telephone.

我决定写信而不是打电话。

还可用于下面两种结构。

① would do sth. rather than do sth. = would rather do sth. than do sth. 宁愿做某事而不愿做某事。

② prefer to do sth. rather than do sth. (意义同上)

3. once;

1) 意为“曾经”时,侧重“有一次”的意思,是副词在句中做状语,如:

Once he owned a large house. 他曾经拥有一所大房子。

2) 意为“一旦”时,用作连词引起从句。如:

Once you go there, buy a book for me.

注意:与 ever 的区别

ever 常用于疑问句,有时可用于过去分词前,多在完成时态中。在句中可译为“曾经”,有时不需翻译。如:

Have you ever been there? 你去过那儿吗?

The largest tree, ever found there, is one about 500 years old. 那儿发现的最大的树有大约 500 年树龄了。

4. mix v. 混合 mixture n. 混合物

Water and oil will not mix. 油和水不相溶合。

Mix black with white 混淆黑白。

注意:下面句子中 mix 的形式。

A rain is falling, mixed with snow. 雨夹着雪在下着。

5. unless

注意:与 if 的异同

1) 通常 unless 等于 if not 如:

I won't go unless he comes. = I won't go if he doesn't come.

2) 在下面的句子中不可做此替换。如:

I'll be surprised if he doesn't have an accident.

他要是不出事故,我倒会感到奇怪了。

unless 不能用于“由于未发生 B 而产生 A”的句子。

6. practice 实践;练习

Practice makes perfect. 熟能生巧。

1) 短语:in practice 在实践中;实际上

put sth. into practice 实施

2) 比较:practice 和 exercise 当“练习”解时的不同

practice 指有规律的练习,特指反复练习

exercise 一般用语,可指训练,锻炼,操练等。如:

do one's exercises 做练习(功课)等

3) 动词形式为 practise, 英语亦可用 practice。

注意:其后接动词时只用 ing 形式,如:practice speaking English

练习讲英语

4) 形容词形式为 practical

比较:practical, real, true

practical 指“实践的”,“实际的”,“讲求实际的”,如:

She is a practical woman. 她是位讲求实际的妇女。

real “真实的”,“实在的”,表示实际存在的意义,如:

real silk 真丝 his real name 他的真名

true “真的”,指某种事实,故事,消息,信息,朋友等是真的,如:

a true story 一个真实的故事

7. introduce v. 介绍,引进 introduction n.

1) introduce sb. to sb. 把某人介绍给某人

introduce oneself 自我介绍

注意:其后不能跟双宾语,类似的词还有 explain, suggest

2) introduce a new idea 引入一种新思想

8. lively 意为“活泼的”,“有生气的”如: a lively mind 活跃的大脑

a lively discussion 热烈的讨论

1) lovely 意“可爱的”,“美好的”如:

a lovely day 美好的一天

a lovely girl 可爱的女孩

2) alive 意为“活着的”,是表语形容词,在句中做表语或后置定语。如:

After the war, he remained alive. 战后他还活着。

Those alive will gather here. 活着的人将在此相聚。

3) living 意为“活着的”,主要用于作前置定语及冠词 the 之后表示一类人,也可用作表语。如:

all living things 所有生物

the living 在世者,活着的人们

Latin is not a living language. 拉丁语不是现代使用的语言。

He is still living at the age of 95. 95 岁了他还活着。

4) live 意为“活的”,“有生命的”,主要用来说鸟或其它动物。如:

a live fish 一条活鱼

### 重点短语

1. at the beginning of 在……初(开头),可指时间与空间。如:

at the beginning of term 在学期开始

at the beginning 单独用时同 at first,也可说 in the beginning.

比较:at the end of 在……末(尽头)

at the end 在末尾处

in the end 最终,同 at last

in the middle of 在……中期

from beginning to end 从头至尾

2. in one's opinion 在某人看来,依照某人的看法,也可以说:

in one's personal opinion

例:have a good/high opinion of sb. = think/speak well/





highly of sb.

对某人评价高,看法不好。

3. go on doing, go on to do, go on with

1) go on doing sth. 指继续做同一件事。如:

After a short rest, they went on working. 短暂休息之后,他们继续工作。

go on with sth. 指继续同一件事,此时 with 后能接名词、代词,不能跟 ing 形式。如:

After a short rest, they went on with the work. 短暂休息之后,他们继续那项工作。

go on to do sth. 指接着做另外一件事。如:

After finishing the words, they went on to go over the text. 结束单词后,他们接着复习课文。

2) 类似意义的说法:

continue doing/to do = go on doing;

go ahead with = go on with, 隐含有付出努力之意

keep on doing ① = go on doing ② 指不顾困难,反对或警告而坚持做某事。如:

He kept on smoking after the doctor told him to stop.

医生告诉他停止后,他还是继续抽烟。

4. as a result 作为结果

He runs every day. As a result, he has lost weight.

他每天跑步,结果他减肥了。

as a result of 作为……的结果

As a result of exercise, he has built up his health.

由于锻炼的结果,他增强了体质。

result in = lead to 导致,造成……结果,如:

Hard work results in success. 勤奋才会成功。

result from 由……产生的结果,如:

Success results from hard work. 成功来自勤奋。

5. first of all 指按时间、顺序等处于第一位的,如:

例: First of all let me say how glad I'm to be here.

首先我要说我来到这儿是多么高兴。

比较: first 与 at first

first 译为“首先”,是从动作的先后角度来考虑的。

如:

Before we go, I must first change my clothes.

走之前我得先换衣服。

at first 意为“起初”,含有后来不这样了的意思。如:

At first I didn't like him, but now I do.

起初我不喜欢他,但现在喜欢了。

for the first time 意为“第一次”。如:

It was there that they met for the first time.

正是在那儿他们第一次见了面。

6. right now = at the moment, at present 眼下,现在

比较: right away = right off, immediately, at once, in no time 马上,立刻

7. be filled with = be full of 充满,装满 如:

The bottle is filled with water. 瓶子里装满了水。

注意: Filled with courage, he went into the cave. 此处 filled 表示“充满了的”,指处于一种状态。

比较: be crowded with 挤满的,与 be filled with 有所不同。如:

The room is crowded with guests. 房间里挤满了客人。

此外, fill 作为动词可用其主动形式,亦可构成另外短语。如:

Fill the bottle with sand. 把瓶子装满沙子。

8. instead of, instead, in place of, take the place of

He went to attend the meeting instead of me.

I was ill so he went to attend the meeting instead.

注意: instead 可用于句首,表示“相反的”。如:

She never studies. Instead, she plays tennis all day.

她从不学习。相反地,她整天打网球。

in place of 很多时候可与 instead of 换用,但更强调“取代”之意。如:

He isn't fit for the job, so I'll do it in place of him.

他胜任不了这项工作,我要代他做。

take the place of 是动词短语,在句中做谓语,如:

Tractors have taken the place of horses.

拖拉机已经取代了马。

9. on holiday 在度假,此时 holiday 前不加冠词。类似说法是: on a visit/a trip/a journey 要带冠词。take a holiday 休假

用介词 on 表示处于一种状态,若用 for 则表示目的。如:

He is on holiday. 他在度假。

He is on a visit to America. 他正在美国访问。

He went to the countryside for his holidays. 他去乡村度假。

He went to America for a visit. 他去美国进行一次访问。

比较: holiday, vacation, leave

holiday 与 vacation 一般可通用,但 vacation 侧重于长时间的假期,如: summer vacation, holiday 可长可短。leave 指政府工作人员或士兵的假期,也可用于指因事(病)而请的假。如: ask for leave 请假, a sick leave of three days 三天的病假

10. make sure 弄肯定,设法做到,后接宾语从句。如:

他设法为旅途备足了食物。

make sure 后还可接 of 或 about, 指“弄清,搞明”如:

Have you made sure of the time of the train?

你搞清楚火车的时间了吗?

比较: be sure of sth. / be sure that …… 确信……

be sure to do sth. 一定……, 必然……

be sure of doing sth. 对做某事有把握 如:

I'm sure of his success. = I'm sure that he'll succeed.

我确信他会成功。







He is sure to succeed. 他一定会成功的。(说话人的判断)

He is sure of succeeding in the exam. 他对考试成功是有把握的。

注意: It's certain that he'll win. 此时不能用 It's sure that……

### 典型句式

1. So was my friend Bob White.

例题——Jim works hard.

——

- A. So he does and so you do
- B. He does so and you do so
- C. So he does and so do you
- D. He does so and so you do

答案: C. 若表示另外一人也如何如何, 则采用倒装形式, 把系动词、情态动词、助动词等提到主语之前; 若主语为同一人, 表示其就是如何, 则系动词等不用提前。

若句子为否定句, 则用 neither, nor, 如:

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

若前句既有肯定又有否定, 或并列谓语形式不一致, 则采用 so it is with……, 或 It is the same with……的结构。如:

——He is a writer and has written a lot of works.

——So it is with me. (或 It is the same with me)

此时说明我也是作家, 也写了很多作品。若用 So am I 只能说明我是作家。若用 so have I 只能说明我也写了很多作品。再如:

——He is good at English, but doesn't do well in maths.

——It is the same with me. (或 So it is with me)

若用 So am I 或 Nor do I 则只能分别说明其中一个方面。

2. It's time for sth. 该是做……的时候 如:

It's time for lunch. 该吃午饭了。

It's time (for sb) to do sth. 如:

It's time (for us) to go to school. (我们)该上学了。

也可用如下说法:

The time has come for lunch.

The time has come for us to go to school.

注意: 在 It's time……句式中 time 前可加 high, about 等修饰词, 用法不变。其后跟 that 从句时要用虚拟语气。如:

It's (high about) time we got up.

It's about time (that) he knew the truth.

大约是他知道真相的时候了。(that 可省略)

3. He put a finger in his mouth, tasted it and smiled, looking rather pleased.

本句有三个并列谓语, looking 分词做伴随状语。

例题: 1) He held up his finger, \_\_\_\_\_ a face and nodded his head.

- A. making
- B. made

答案: B. 此题有 and, 需连接并列结构, 所填词的形式应与前后保持一致。

2) He sat there in silence, \_\_\_\_\_ sad and doing nothing.

- A. looking
- B. looked

答案: A. 此题 and 之后为 ing 形式, 其前面也应该用 ing 形式, 而不能与前面的 sat 并列。



### 经典例题分析

1. —Sorry to have interrupted you. Please go on.

—Where was I?

—You \_\_\_\_\_ you didn't like your father's job. (2004 春季高考北京卷)

- A. said
- B. were saying
- C. have said
- D. say

【解析】正确答案是 C. 从所给语境看出, 打搅这个动作已经发生, 且问话者是问被打断那一刻说到哪儿了, 故回答就应用过去进行时。

2. If you go to the cinema tonight, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. I also go
- B. so do I
- C. so will I
- D. so I will

【解析】正确答案是 B. 在“So + 助动词/情态动词/连系动词 + 主语”这一结构中, so 后面的动词要与上句中的动词一致, 而该动词的人称和数要与其后的主语一致。分句是 if 引导的条件状语从句, 从句中谓语用一般现在时表将来, 而主句的谓语则要用一般将来时 (= I will/shall go, too.) 故选 C.

3. —Let me introduce myself. I'm Albert.

——

- A. It's my pleasure
- B. Pleased to meet you.
- C. I'm very pleased
- D. What a pleasure

【解析】正确答案是 B. 此题考查的是交际功能的项目。初次结识介绍姓名的应答一般是 Nice/Glad/Pleased to meet you./How do you do? /Hi. 等。本题较强的干扰项为 A. 当你帮助别人, 别人向你致谢时, 可说 (It's) my pleasure./You're welcome./That's all right./Not at all. 等。

4. —I'll be away on a business trip. Would you mind looking after my dog?

—Not at all. \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. I'd rather not
- B. I'd like it
- C. I'd be happy to
- D. I've no time

【解析】正确答案是 C. 该题涉及有关“不定式后内容的省略”的用法, 即有些形容词、动词等后面的不定式可以省去和句子前部重复的内容而只留下不定式符号 to。





## 基础考点训练

### I. 单项选择

- We have worked out the plan and now we must put it into \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. face B. reality  
C. practice D. deed
- It is said that she \_\_\_\_\_ in a computer company since graduation.  
A. has employed B. has been employed  
C. had employed D. is employed
- Swimming is always \_\_\_\_\_ to Bob. I always find him \_\_\_\_\_ in it.  
A. interested, interested  
B. interesting, interesting  
C. interested, interesting  
D. interesting, interested
- Don't have your horse \_\_\_\_\_ too fast; it will get tired soon.  
A. ran B. to run  
C. runs D. running
- 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
- 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
- Rather than \_\_\_\_\_ on a crowded bus, he always prefers \_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle.  
A. ride; ride B. riding; ride  
C. ride; to ride D. to ride; riding
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
— Thank you. I certainly will.  
A. Happy birthday to you  
B. Let me help you with your maths  
C. Please remember me to your mum  
D. Don't forget to post the letter
- I haven't heard from Henry for a long time.  
— What do you suppose \_\_\_\_\_ to him.  
A. was happening B. to happen  
C. has happened D. had happened
- The Smiths like to eat \_\_\_\_\_. They have a nice \_\_\_\_\_ garden in front of their house.  
A. vegetables, vegetables  
B. vegetable, vegetable  
C. vegetable, vegetables  
D. vegetables, vegetable
- What do you \_\_\_\_\_ about James Lee?  
— Not very much. I think he comes from U. S. .  
A. know B. think  
C. talk D. like
- Selecting a mobile phone for personal use is no easy task because technology \_\_\_\_\_ so rapidly.  
A. is changing B. has changed  
C. will have changed D. will change
- You will be late \_\_\_\_\_ you leave immediately.  
A. unless B. until  
C. if D. or
- He \_\_\_\_\_ tasted the mixture and gave a smile.  
A. glad B. gladly  
C. was glad D. was glad to be
- The old lady had one son and two daughters, \_\_\_\_\_ treated her well, \_\_\_\_\_ made her very sad.  
A. no one of whom; as  
B. neither of them; which  
C. none of whom; which  
D. none of them; which
- After you read the magazine, be sure to \_\_\_\_\_ where it was.  
A. put it up B. put it on  
C. put it back D. put it down
- He has been looking for a job for months, but hasn't found \_\_\_\_\_ yet.  
A. one job B. anyone  
C. the good one D. a good one
- I don't want \_\_\_\_\_ of the two magazines. Please show me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. all, others B. neither, the others  
C. either, another D. both, the other
- European football is played in 80 countries, \_\_\_\_\_ it the most popular sport in the world.  
A. making B. makes  
C. made D. to make
- He asked \_\_\_\_\_ for the violin.  
A. did I pay how much B. I paid how much  
C. how much did I pay D. how much I paid



## 综合潜能开发

### I. 完形填空

Five years ago George, Frank's cousin, left medical college. The young man worked in a \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ now. He had a lot of





knowledge on 2 and often operated on the sick people. Of course he was paid much 3 and led a happy life.

Frank envied his cousin very much and hoped to be a good 4. His father, who was an important officer in their city, 5 Frank's choice and he knew the young man didn't 6 much in his middle school. With his help, his son was enrolled (录取) and he told him to put his 7 into his studies.

At first Frank worked hard at his 8 and he listened to the teachers carefully.

But several months later he 9 because he couldn't catch what his teachers said in class. So he couldn't 10 his homework and didn't know how to answer their questions. He 11 in the exams and at last he dropped most of his subjects. He wouldn't make his father 12 and went on staying in the college. As he 13 anatomy (解剖学), sometimes he went to listen to it.

Mrs. Grace asked Frank two questions, he could answer 14. The anatomy teacher couldn't help shaking her 15 and said, "How many teeth does a person have?" "It's 16!"

"Twenty - four." His classmates began to 17. And Mrs. Grace said angrily, "You're the most foolish student I've seen!"

Frank thought it had 18 him. He stood up, brought out a 19 and was going to stab his heart.

"Don't 20, class! He doesn't know where his heart is!"

- |                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. cinema       | B. theater             |
| C. hospital        | D. temple              |
| 2. A. medicine     | B. chemistry           |
| C. physics         | D. biology             |
| 3. A. sugar        | B. money               |
| C. energy          | D. happiness           |
| 4. A. teacher      | B. athlete             |
| C. musician        | D. doctor              |
| 5. A. controlled   | B. agreed to           |
| C. thought of      | D. kept                |
| 6. A. master       | B. forget              |
| C. remember        | D. receive             |
| 7. A. eyes         | B. face                |
| C. ears            | D. heart               |
| 8. A. explanation  | B. experiment          |
| C. lessons         | D. competition         |
| 9. A. fell behind  | B. followed the advice |
| C. made a decision | D. went ahead          |
| 10. A. improve     | B. finish              |
| C. prepare         | D. manage              |
| 11. A. succeeded   | B. passed              |

- |                           |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| C. lost                   | D. failed         |
| 12. A. funny              | B. enjoyable      |
| C. angry                  | D. puzzled        |
| 13. A. kept in touch with | B. was fond of    |
| C. caught up with         | D. got on well in |
| 14. A. neither            | B. both           |
| C. none                   | D. all            |
| 15. A. finger             | B. foot           |
| C. head                   | D. nose           |
| 16. A. more difficult     | B. easier         |
| C. the most difficult     | D. the easiest    |
| 17. A. laugh              | B. cry            |
| C. cough                  | D. sneeze         |
| 18. A. wounded            | B. encouraged     |
| C. praised                | D. hurt           |
| 19. A. pen                | B. knife          |
| C. bottle                 | D. cigarette      |
| 20. A. consider           | B. discuss        |
| C. worry                  | D. escape         |

### II. 阅读理解

A

New York, 10 November-5:27p. m., yesterday. Biggest power failure in the city's history.

Thousands of people got stuck in lifts. Martin Saltzman spent three hours between the 21st and 22nd floors of the Empire State Building. "There were twelve of us. But no one panicked. We passed the time telling stories and playing word games. One man wanted to smoke but we didn't let him. Firemen finally got us out."

"It was the best night we've ever had," said Angela Carraro, who runs an Italian restaurant on 42nd Street. "We had lots of candles on the tables and the waiters were carrying candles on their trays. The place was full and all night, in fact, after we had closed, we let the people stay on and spent the night here."

The zoos had their problems like everyone else. Keepers worked through the night. They used blankets to keep flying squirrels and small monkeys warm. While zoos had problems keeping warm, supermarkets had problems keeping cool. "All of our ice cream and frozen foods melted," said the manager of a store in downtown Manhattan. "They were worth \$50,000."

The big electric clock in the lobby (大厅) of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in downtown Manhattan started ticking (滴答) again at 5:25 this morning. It was almost on time.

- Throughout the period of darkness, Martin Saltzman and the eleven others were
 

A. nervous	B. excited
C. calm	D. frightened
- In what way was the night of November 9 the best night for





Angela Carraro?

- A. She had a taste of adventure.
- B. Burning candles brightened the place.
- C. Business was better than usual.
- D. Many people stayed the night in her restaurant.

3. How long did the power failure last?

- A. Nearly 12 hours.
- B. More than 12 hours.
- C. Nearly 24 hours.
- D. More than 24 hours.

B

The easy way out isn't always easiest. I learned that lesson when I decided to treat Doug, my husband of one month, to a special meal. I glanced through my cookbook and chose a menu, which included homemade bread. Knowing the bread would take time; I started on it as soon as Doug left for work. As I was not experienced in cooking, I thought if a dozen was good, two dozen would be better, so I doubled everything. As Doug loved oranges, I also opened a can of orange and poured it all into the bowl. Soon there was a sticky dough (面团) covered with ugly yellowish marks. Realizing I had been defeated, I put the dough in the rubbish bin outside so I wouldn't have to face Doug laughing at my work. I went on preparing rest of the meal, and, when Doug got home, we sat down to Cornish chicken with rice. He tried to enjoy the meal but seemed disturbed. Twice he got up and went outside, saying he thought he heard a noise. The third time he left, I went to the window to see what he was doing. Looking out, I saw Doug standing about three feet from the rubbish bin, holding the lid up with a stick and looking into the container. When I came out of the house, he dropped the stick and explained that there was something alive in our rubbish bin. Picking up the stick again, he held the lid up enough for me to see. I felt cold. But I stepped closer and looked harder. Without doubt it was my work. The hot sun had caused the dough to double in size and the fermenting yeast (酵母) made the surface shake and sigh as though it were breathing. It looked like some unknown being from outer space. I could see why Doug was so shaken. I had to admit what the 'living thing' was and why it was there. I don't know who was more embarrassed (尴尬) by the whole thing - Doug or me.

1. The writer's purpose in writing this story is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. to tell an interesting experience
- B. to show the easiest way out of a difficulty
- C. to describe the trouble facing a newly married woman
- D. to explain the difficulty of learning to cook from books

2. Why did the woman's attempt at making the bread turn out to be unsuccessful?

- A. The canned orange had gone bad.
- B. She didn't use the right kind of flour.
- C. The cookbook was hard to understand.

D. She did not follow the directions closely.

3. Why did the woman put the dough in the rubbish bin?

- A. She didn't see the use of keeping it.
- B. She meant to joke with her husband.
- C. She didn't want her husband to see it.
- D. She hoped it could soon dry in the sun.

4. What made the dough in the bin look frightening?

- A. The rising and falling movement.
- B. The strange-looking marks.
- C. Its shape.
- D. Its size.

5. When Doug went out the third time, the woman looked out of the window because she was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. surprised at his being interested in the bin
- B. afraid that he would discover her secret
- C. unhappy that he didn't enjoy the meal
- D. curious to know what disturbed him

C

Decision - making thinking is not unlike poker - it often matters not only what you think, but also what others think you think and what you think they think you think. The mental process (过程) is similar. Naturally, this card game has often been considerable to people who, by any standard, are good thinkers.

The great mathematician John Von Neumann was one of the founders of game theory. In particular, he showed that all games fall into two classes: they are what he called games of 'perfect information', games like chess where the players can't hide anything or play tricks; they don't win by chances, but by means of logic and skills. Then there are games of imperfect information', like poker, in which it is impossible to know in advance that one course of action is better than another.

One mistaken idea about business is that it can be treated as a game of perfect information. Quite the reverse. Business, politics, life itself are games that we must normally play with very imperfect information. Business decisions are often made with many unknown and unknowable factors (因素) which would even puzzle best poker player. But few business people find it comfortable to admit that they are taking a chance, and many still prefer to believe that they are playing chess, not poker.

1. The subject discussed in this text is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the process of reading decisions
- B. the difference between poker and chess
- C. the secret of making good business plans
- D. the value of information in winning games

2. An important factor in a game of imperfect information is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. rules
- B. luck
- C. time
- D. ideas



3. Which of the following can be used in place of "Quite the reverse"?

- A. Quite right.                      B. True enough.  
C. Most unlikely.                  D. Just the opposite.

4. In the writer's opinion, when making business decisions one should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. put perfect information before imperfect information  
B. accept the existence of unknown factors  
C. regard business as a game of chess  
D. mix known and unknown factors

D

Olaf Stapledon wrote a book called *First and Last Men*, in which he looked millions of years ahead. He told of different men and of strange civilization (文明), broken up by long "dark ages" in between. In his view, what is called the present time is no more than a moment in human history and we are just the First Men. In 2000 million years from now there will be the Eighteenth or Last men.

However, most of ideas about "the future are really very short - sighted. Perhaps we can see some possibilities for the next fifty years. But the next hundred? The next thousand? The next million? That's much more difficult."

When men and women lived by hunting 50,000 years ago, how could they even begin to picture modern life? Yet to men of 50,000 years from now, we may seem as primitive (原始的) in our ideas as the Stone - Age hunters do to us. Perhaps they will spend their days *gollocking* to make new *spundels*, or struggling with their *ballalators* through the *cribe*. These words, which I have just made up, have to stand for things and ideas that we simply can't think of.

So why bother even to try imagining life far in the future? Here are two reasons. First, unless we remember how short our own lives are compared with the whole human history, we are likely to think our own interests are much more important than they really are. If we make the earth a poor place to live on because we are careless or greedy (贪婪) or quarrelsome, our grandchildren will not bother to think of excuses for us.

Second, by trying to escape from present and imagine life far in the future, we may arrive at quite fresh ideas that we can use ourselves. For example, if we imagine that in the future men may give up farming, we can think of trying it now. So set your imagination free when you think about the future.

1. A particular mention made of Stapledon's book in the opening paragraph \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. serves as description of human history  
B. serves as an instruction to the discussion  
C. shows a disagreement of views  
D. shows the popularity of the book

2. The text discusses men and women 50,000 years ago and 50,000 years from now in order to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. human history is extremely long  
B. life has changed a great deal  
C. it is useless to plan for the next 50 years  
D. it is difficult to tell what will happen in the future

3. Spundels and ballalators are used in the text to refer to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. tools used in farming  
B. ideas about modern life  
C. unknown things in the future  
D. hunting skills in the Stone Age

4. According to the writer of the text, imagining the future will \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. serve the interests of the present and future generations  
B. enable us to better understand human history  
C. help us to improve farming  
D. make life worth living

E

Despite the cost of a letter, it is often the most economical (节俭的) way to negotiate (商定) business. You can't talk much by long distance call during business hours or transmit (发射) much in a telex (打字电报) for the cost of a letter. But for that money you can put your message in a letter and send it anywhere in the country and almost anywhere in the world.

Even if you did talk to another person, you do not have a written record, as you do if you follow the almost universal business practice of making a copy of your letter. Because a letter and its answer can make a written contract (合同), letters often replace (代替) personal calls and telephone calls even when the two parties are in the same city.

Telex, teletype (电传打字通信), and facsimile transmission (传真发送) provide written records of communications and have the added advantage of being virtually (实质上) immediate, though only people with access (接近) to the systems can receive messages. But their cost makes them impractical unless a company can make heavy use of them. This fact generally restricts (限制) their use to large organizations which have numerous locations (场所). Electronic messages without a printed copy have the same disadvantages as telephone calls, of course.

Still another advantage of a written communication is that both the writer and the reader can handle it at their most convenient times. Moreover, the reader usually gives it full attention without raising partially - considered objections and without interruption, a decided (明显的) psychological advantage.

1. What is the best title for the passage?



- A. Advantages of Written Communication.  
B. Advantages and Disadvantages of Written Communication.  
C. Ways to Negotiate Business.  
D. Business Letters, an Economical Way.
2. Generally two companies in the same city will not use telephone calls negotiate business because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. telephone calls are expensive  
B. telephone calls are not quick  
C. you can't talk much by telephone calls  
D. telephone calls makes no written contracts.
3. Compared with letters, telex and facsimile transmission have the advantage of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. being very quick  
B. being hardly immediate  
C. providing written records  
D. being costly
4. Telex and facsimile transmission are not widely used in business communications because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they are not economical  
B. they are not immediate  
C. many people don't know how to use these systems  
D. many organizations do not have many locations
5. The expression "raising partially - considered objections" in the last sentence of the passage means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. raising no objections  
B. raising objections without careful consideration  
C. raising objections with careful consideration  
D. raising some objections with careful consideration

### III. 短文改错

The day before the speech contest (比赛) English teacher

1. \_\_\_\_\_

talked to me. She said that she and my schoolmate all

2. \_\_\_\_\_

wished me success, but it didn't matter that I would 3. \_\_\_\_\_

win or not. When I was on the stage the next day, I felt so

4. \_\_\_\_\_

nervous as I shook like a leaf. There were so many people

5. \_\_\_\_\_

present! Suddenly, I caught a sight of my English teacher in

6. \_\_\_\_\_

the crowd. She was smiling but nodding at me. I remembered

7. \_\_\_\_\_

her words and calm down. I did a good job and won the first

8. \_\_\_\_\_

prize. Now my picture and the prize is hanging in the library.

9. \_\_\_\_\_

Whenever I see them I often think of my English teacher.

10. \_\_\_\_\_

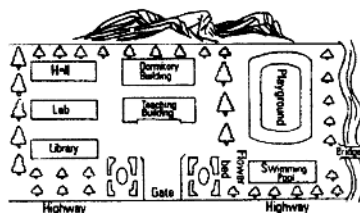
### IV. 书面表达

根据你校的平面图,用英语向加拿大客人介绍你校的校容。

注意:

1. 题目 Our School

2. 叙述要有条理,方位要清楚。





### 高一英语·Units(3~4)



#### 复习要点总结

##### 1. 词汇

- ask...for 询问,向……要  
written English 书面英语  
spoken English 英语口语  
more or less 或多或少  
the same as... 像……一样  
come about 发生,产生  
take an exam 参加考试  
a great (good) many 许多,相当多  
bring in 引来,引进  
change...into 把……变成  
seven in ten 十个中有七个  
in a few days' time 在几天的时间后  
be about to 即将  
see off 送行  
take a taxi (by taxi) 乘出租车  
get back 回来,返回  
tie...to 把……系到……上  
by road 由陆路  
all night long 整夜  
take off 起飞  
at a high (low) price 以高(低)的价格  
every two or three years 每隔一、二年,每二、三年  
nothing but/except 除……之外没,只有  
happen to sb/sth 某人/某事遭遇……

##### 2. 日常交际用语

- Would you please say that again more slowly?  
Pardon? / Beg your pardon?  
How do you pronounce/spell...?  
What does...mean?  
Have a nice/good/wonderful time.  
Good luck.  
Have a good trip.  
The same to you.

##### 3. 句型

- 主语 + have some difficulty (in) doing sth 做……有一些困难。

I have some difficulty in pronouncing some of the words in English.

我发某些英语单词的音有一些困难。

分句 + when + 分句……这时……

This afternoon I was just about to go swimming when luckily our guide saw me and shouted at me...

今天下午我正要游泳,这时,幸亏我们的向导看到了我,对我大声喊道:……

##### 4. 语法

直接引语变间接引语——陈述句直接引语变为间接引语。

现在进行时表示将来的用法。



#### 考点分类讲解

##### 重点单词

1. reason *n.* 原因,理由

the reason for his absence 他缺席的原因

区别: reason, cause 与 excuse

reason 指决定做某一件事或采取某一行动的理由,由此得出结论或解释。

cause 起因,指引起某种后果的起因,如:

The cause of the accident was the fact that he drove too fast. 事故的起因是他开车太快。

excuse 辩解,借口,指为某一行为所做的解释,可以是真的,也可以是托词。如:

Too much work is no excuse for not studying.

工作太多并不是不学习的借口。

注意: The reason why he was absent was that he was seriously ill.

他缺席的原因是他病得很重。

引导定语从句的 why 可以换成 for which, that 引导表语从句,不能换成 because。

2. stay

1) *vi.* 呆,停留,逗留

注意: ①与 live 的区别

live 指长期居住,而 stay 为短期逗留。如:

How long have you stayed in this hotel?

你在这家旅馆呆了多长时间?

I have lived in this city for ten years.





我在这座城市住了10年了。

②与 remain 的异同

stay 单纯指“呆”，而 remain 还可表示“留下来”。如：

stay (at) home remain at home 呆在家里

(此时 remain 后的 at 不能省略)

All the others returned but Alice remained to help me. 别人都回去了，但 Alice 留下来帮我。

(此时只能用 remain)

2) 用作系动词，注意其后接的不同形式。如：

stay the same 保持一样

He stayed single all his life. 他一生未婚。

区别：remain 侧重于继续或依然保持某种状态。如：

If you don't eat, you'll have to remain hungry.

要是你不吃，你就得继续挨饿。

This problem remains to be settled.

这个问题还未解决。

3) 短语：stay up = sit up 呆着不睡

4) 可用作名词

How is your stay there?

在那儿呆得如何？

3. follow v.

1) 跟随

He followed the old man into the building.

他跟随那位老人进了大楼。

注意：following 与 followed 不同

He came in, following the teacher.

他跟着老师进来。

He came in, followed by the teacher.

他走了进来，后面跟着老师。

He did nothing in the following years.

= He did nothing in the years that followed.

随后几年里他啥也没干。

2) 遵照，遵循，听从

follow sb's advice 听从某人的建议

Follow the instructions on the bottle.

3) 听懂，听清

I don't quite follow you. Will you speak slowly?

我听不懂，请慢点说好吗？

注意：此时的 don't 不能换成 can't。因为若用 can't 则表示自己无力听懂，那么对方再怎么讲也没用。

4) follow the example of... 向...学习 = learn from

We must follow the example of Lei Feng.

我们必须向雷锋学习。

5) as follows 如下

He explained it as follows. 他做了如下解释。

4. fine

1) 美好的，优秀的，杰出的

a fine house/woman/musician

2) 细的，纤巧的

fine rain 细雨

fine sewing 纤巧的针线活儿

3) 晴朗的

It turned out fine again. 天结果又晴了。

4) 敏锐的，灵敏的

have fine ear for music 对音乐听觉灵敏

5) 身体好的

—How are you?

—Fine, thank you. And you?

6) adv. 很好

You are doing fine. = very well = You are doing a good job.

你干得很好。

5. across, over, through

1) across 横穿，穿过，着重指从一条线或一物体表面的一边到另一边；含义与 on 有关。如：walk across the street 横穿街道

swim across a river 游过一条河

2) through 穿过，从...中通过，着重指从空间的一头纵穿到另一头，含义与 in 有关。如：

through a forest/a crowd 穿过森林/人群

3) over 跨过，越过，尤指翻越障碍物，从一边到另一边。如：

climb over a mountain/a wall

翻越一座山/一面墙

注意：①across 与 over 可表示静态的存在，但意义不同。如：

He lives across the street. 他住在街对面。

There is a bridge over the river. 河上有座桥。

②有关 over 的其它说法

He stayed there over Christmas.

他在那儿呆过了圣诞节。

He is over forty now. 他现在40多岁了。

He looked over his shoulder. 他回头看。

6. ask

1) ask sth 问某事

ask the way 问路

2) ask sb. sth. 问某人某事

We asked him a difficult question.

我们问了他一个很难的问题。

3) ask sb. for sth. 向某人要...

He asked me for my advice. 他征求我的意见。

4) ask sth. of sb. 向某人要...

May I ask a favour of you? 能请你帮个忙吗？

5) ask for sth./sb. 要求得到...，要求见...

ask for trouble 自找麻烦

Did anyone ask for me?

有人找过我吗？







6) ask (sb) to do sth. 要求(某人)做某事

A Mr. Smith is asking to see the manager.  
一位史密斯先生要求见经理。

He asked us to leave at once.  
他叫我们马上离开。

7) ask (sb) + 从句

The teacher asked him why he was late. =

7. separate

1) *adj.* [ˈseɪpəɪt] 分离的, 不相连的; 单独的, 各别的  
Cut the apple into three separate parts.

把苹果分成三份。

I want a separate room. 我想要个单间。

2) 副词 *separately* [ˈseɪpəɪtli]

Don't speak at once; please answer separately.  
不要同时讲, 请分别回答。

3) *v.* [ˈseɪpəɪt] 使分开; 分开

England and France are separated by the English Channel.  
英国与法国被英吉利海峡分开。

We didn't separate until two o'clock.  
我们直到两点才分手。

区别: divide 常指把一个整体分成若干份。

Divide the apple into four separate parts.

把苹果分成四份。

8. destroy, damage, harm, hurt, injure 及 wound

1) destroy 毁灭, 消灭, 指通过某种有力的或粗暴的手段使之毁灭或无用, 一般不能或很难修复, 有时可用于比喻意义。如:

The earthquake destroyed the whole city.  
地震毁了整座城市。

2) damage 伤害, 损害, 主要指对价值和功能的破坏, 多用于无生命的东西, 一般还可修复。

Her heart was slightly damaged as a result of the disease. 由于生病, 她的心脏轻微受损。

3) harm 伤害, 损害, 主要用于有生命的东西, 偶尔也用于无生命的事物, 常指伤及一个人或其健康、权利、事业等。

Smoking seriously harmed his health.  
吸烟严重损害了他的健康。

4) hurt 指精神上或肉体上的“创伤, 伤害”。

作不及物动词意思是“疼”。其过去分词不能作定语。  
His words hurt me/my feelings.

他的话伤了我/我的感情。

He fell and hurt his leg.

他掉下来伤了腿。

My shoes are so tight that my feet hurt.

鞋太紧, 我的脚疼。

5) injure 指意外伤害或事故造成的伤害, 有危及功能发展之意。

Several children were injured in the accident.

好几个孩子在那次事故中受伤。

注意: the injured 指因事故造成的“受伤者”。

6) wound 一般指刀伤, 枪伤, 战场上受伤, 也可指对感情的伤害。后跟的宾语是整个人而不是受伤部位。另外, wound 还可作名词。

He got wounded in the battle.

他在战斗中受伤。

注意: the wounded 表示“伤员”, wounded 前也可用具体数字修饰。如:

There were twenty wounded in the field hospital.

野战医院里有 20 名伤员。

wound 还可用作名词, 意为“伤, 伤口”。如:

He received a serious wound in the battle.

战斗中他受了重伤。

9. price

1) at a high price; at a low price

以高价; 以低价

at a price of \$5 以 5 美元的价格

注意: 修饰 price 的 high/low 不能换成 expensive/cheap 可以说 an expensive car, a cheap bike

2) 问价格多少时用 What's the price of...?

3) 形容词 priceless 意为“无价的”, 而 valueless 表示“没有价值的”。如:

a priceless treasure 无价之宝

a valueless coin 没有价值的硬币

4) price 作动词用时意为“给...定价, 给...标价”。

be priced \$10 定价 10 美元

All our goods are clearly priced.

我们所有的货物都标明了价目。

5) high-priced 高价的 low-priced 廉价的

### 重点短语

1. have some difficulty (in) doing sth. 做某事有困难。  
如:

He had some difficulty (in) finishing the task.  
他完成这项任务有困难。

注意: difficulty 也可换成 trouble, 并且都不可数。若短语后接名词, 则介词用 with 且不能省略。如:

We have much difficulty/trouble with English pronunciation.

我们的英语发音有很大困难。

还可用 there be 结构表达同一意思。如:

There is little difficulty/trouble (in) persuading him.

说服他困难不大。

对比: take trouble to do sth. 努力做某事。

此时的 trouble 不能换成 difficulty。

2. written English 书面英语

