

恒谦  
教学研究

金版

专辑系列

# 高考总复习

恒谦教学与备考研究中心研究成果  
全国名牌重点中学特高级教师编写

# 金版 专辑(1)

第五次修订  
全新版推出

(学生用书)

丛书主编 方可

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# 英语

北京教育出版社





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## 英 语

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## 恒谦快递

恒谦中学教育资源网(www.hengqian.com)将于2004年7月份开通。

恒谦中学教育资源网是基于恒谦教学与备考研究中心的一个综合型教育资源网站,它集教育改革信息、考试最新动态、教师教学资源、新书推荐、试卷下载、经销商查询等为一体,利用本中心所拥有的庞大教育教学资源库,为广大恒谦教辅图书读者打造一个网络交流的平台。真正做到:您想要的这里全有,这里有的都是精华。

恒谦中学教育资源网——教师教学、家长辅导的好帮手;学生学习、经销商经营的好助手。

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## “恒谦幸运星”纠错活动

首先,非常感谢您购买恒谦教辅图书!为了提高本书质量,进一步加强与您的沟通,在学习和生活上给您更多的支持和帮助,同时也为了能让您的智慧在此飞扬,本中心特别推出“恒谦幸运星”纠错活动,热诚欢迎您来函大胆质疑指正本书的错漏。您在质疑指正时,请务必参照以下提供的“来函指正”格式填写清楚寄给我们。(您可以根据使用情况,分阶段来函指正,不必等到用完此书,以便于我中心随时解决您所遇到的问题)我们将认真地处理您所提出的问题并及时与您联系。敬请您放心使用本书!

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活动宗旨:聚八方之精英,集百家之所长;  
以人为本,以书交友。

活动办法:本中心将专门成立“恒谦幸运星”活动评选活动,从所有寄来的“来函指正”中,依据所提建议和指正错漏的多寡优劣以及读者朋友参与的积极性,公平、公正地评选出不同级别的“恒谦幸运星”。

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## 高考总复习

金版  
专辑(1)

感谢您使用了本中心的精品图书——《高考总复习金版专辑(1)》,它将伴随您顺利而圆满地完成中学阶段的学习任务!请您在使用本书一段时间后,认真填好此反馈卡寄回本中心读者服务部,您将会获得许多意外惊喜。

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目)吗?

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说明: 为答谢读者朋友的支持和参与, 本中心  
将拿出1000册《金版1+1高考双测》对恒谦读  
者进行赠送, 因此只要寄回本反馈卡, 您就有  
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声明: 所有来信的教师读者除能参加“恒谦幸运  
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- 惊喜一: 加盟恒谦教学与备考研究会;
- 惊喜二: 根据工作量的大小决定可否在本书上署名;
- 惊喜三: 根据所修改内容的篇幅发放相应的稿酬;
- 惊喜四: 成为本中心的特约撰稿人。
- 惊喜五: 不定期赠送“恒谦内刊”。

预祝您能成为我们的新会员! 提醒教师朋友千万别  
错过机会喽!

## ⑤ 解读恒谦研究中心

恒谦教学与备考研究中心是一家从事教育研讨和考  
试研究的专业机构, 它同相关的学科专家、中小学特高  
级教师、考试命题专家们保持着密切的联系, 在文教图  
书的市场调研、选题策划、信息交流、书稿组织和编写  
等方面开展了卓有成效的工作。本中心以“恒谦”二字  
命名, 其直接意义是“以永恒的谦逊”向全国教育界、  
文化界求贤纳士, 寻师交友。有心将长期埋没于教学第  
一线的教师、教研员、优秀学生的教学、学习经验和成  
果公布于世, 以此书为他们提供一个展示自己才干、奉  
献教育事业的机会和场所。

正如恒谦标识设计所诠释的那样——巨手托起祖国  
的朝阳; 恒谦人甘做人梯, 是莘莘学子寒窗苦读、求学  
生涯的良师益友。恒谦中心将沿着科教兴国的腾飞大道,  
大力推进素质教育, 为建成一流的学术思想活跃、学科  
特色鲜明、高水平科学研究、高层次信息咨询的科研中  
心, 为振兴祖国的教育事业, 将殚精竭虑, 再展宏图。

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E-mail: [postmaster@hengqian.com](mailto:postmaster@hengqian.com)



## 与高考改革同步 与“二元命题”伴行

### ——《高考总复习金版专辑》第五次修订题记

值此《高考总复习金版专辑》第五次修订再创新高之际，正赶上我国高考改革全面转型之年。以我恒谦人奉献之涓流，能汇入国家改革大潮之江河而感到庆幸！

我国高考改革全面转型的标志之一是多年的《考试说明》在今年升级为《考试大纲》。高考命题依据《考试大纲》但不拘泥于《考试大纲》就更容易让人明白了：

“依据”的是知识内容，“不拘泥”的是知识运用及能力实践。

与这种改革同步，恒谦人所做的新奉献之一是完成了《高考总复习金版专辑》的第五次修订。在新的《考试大纲》的指导下，此次修订我们力求完成以下几方面的内容：

- (1) 推进新课程改革，试题向新内容倾斜：降低难度，突出新意。
- (2) 推进新题型设计，题目向新情景倾斜：减少题量，突出品质。
- (3) 推进研究性学习，题解向开放型倾斜：研究问题，突出人文。
- (4) 推进新高考机制，命题向多元化倾斜：交流特色，突出个性。

我国高考改革全面转型标志之二是多年来全国统一命题在今年转型为中央和地方“二元命题”。但这并不等于完全将命题权下放到地方。中央统一命题仍为高考命题的主体，地方命题须参照中央命题的精神和款式，差异主要区分在试题难度和区分度上，知识目标和能力目标全部统一在《考试大纲》的要求下。

与“二元命题”伴行，恒谦人所做的新奉献之二是将中央命题的统一性及地方命题的差异性充分体现在《高考总复习金版专辑》的修订工作上。《高考总复习金版专辑(1)》突出了中央命题的统一性，并按普通中学、重点中学之分编成了两种版本。《高考总复习金版专辑(2)》将突出地方命题的差异性，在试题的难度和区分度上按不同省份区分较大，以适应不同考生的需求。

恒谦教学与备考研究中心研究成果  
全国名牌重点中学特高级教师编写





## 前言

成功的花儿，人们只惊慕她现时的明艳，  
然而，当初她的芽儿，浸透了奋斗的泪泉，  
洒遍了牺牲的血雨。

——冰心

成功来源于积累，一点一滴地积累！

成功来源于奋斗，永不停息地奋斗！

恒谦人倾六年心血，动万千之众，大浪淘沙，沙里浪金，终于获得了“金版专辑”系列的成功。

《高考总复习金版专辑》丛书以其前瞻独到的理念、科学合理的策划、新颖实用的选题、精益求精的编校、别具匠心的包装，攻城入校，深入人心。“金版专辑”已成为众多师生心目中的优秀品牌。据不完全统计，累计销量已突破50多万套，全国各地有2000多所中学使用《高考总复习金版专辑》。

2004年3月，教育部新核准了天津、辽宁、江苏、浙江、福建、湖北、湖南、广东、重庆9省市高考自主命题。至此，包括原有北京、上海在内的自主命题的省份已达11个省。业内人士普遍认为，未来的高考用书市场将发生新的变化，那种一书应对天下的局面已不复存在。在此背景下，恒谦教学与备考研究中心认真地研究了高考最新动向和变化趋势，走访了众多名校的备考师生，参阅了各类教辅期刊的最新资讯，组织全国各地极富经验的一线名师对《高考总复习金版专辑》丛书进行了全面、细致的修订，并适时推出了《高考总复习金版专辑》的姊妹篇《高考总复习金版专辑·重点中学版》。

面对2005年高考，我们仍然倾心推广科学系统的复习方法——“三轮复习法”。

(1) 首轮基础复习用书——《高考总复习金版专辑(1)》对教材内容进行系统复习，注重学科内综合的提炼与复习引导，突出对学科知识的延展性和联系性探究，体现了由“深挖洞”向“广积粮”备考思路的转变。

(2) 二轮强化复习用书——《高考总复习金版专辑(2)》主要结合最新《考试大纲》对学科综合能力的考查要求，以专题形式进行备考复习与训练。一是进一步从“3+X”考试特点和要求出发，注重学科内综合的实践和提升；二是注意梳理跨学科综合的知识要点与考查内容；三是以最新材料和社会热点话题命制综合模拟试卷进行强化训练，增强整体复习的效果。

(3) 三轮实战复习用书——《高考总复习金版专辑(3)》指点应试技巧，传授解题绝招，进行考前热身，预测高考方向。

《高考总复习金版专辑》丛书具有以下特色：

一. 灵活、实用的模式，更具人性化。

继承“以人为本，服务读者，服务教学”的宗旨，各个学科分别配备教师用书和学生用书。教师用书内容丰富，编排合理，解答详尽，题量充分，人性化设计，便于备课、讲解、查阅。学生用书内容精练，设计实用，题后留空，简答附于书后，使用方便。

二. 针对各学科的复习特点，科学规划了备考框架，突出了专（有针对性）、新（有前瞻性）、活（有启发性）、实（有操作性）。



**专** 追踪高考走向，全方位锁定高考考点，讲解、例释、练测三位一体。

高考试题中80%是基础题，考试的成败主要取决于这些题目的解答情况，因而本丛书（包括重点中学专用版）均强调基础为重、回归教材，从显性的基本知识到教材延伸的隐性知识，再到源于教材而高于教材的知识运用和内在联系，充分体现诠释细致、理解到位、穿珠结网、层层递进。内容全面细致，容量巨大。既抓住主干知识的重点、难点、热点，又不留知识的死角。题型全面、充分，选择余地大，既是高考复习的辅助教材，又是答疑解惑的工具书。

**新** 融入大量新颖的试题。有许多题目是编者原创或精心改编的，与生产、生活与现代科技的新情境紧密关联，既是新信息的载体，又是能力训练的极好素材。

关注、体现新课程、新教材的最新理念。与之不相适应的内容均做了不同程度的删减或弱化处理。

**活** 依据2004年考纲的最新变化，对各科的复习内容均作了相应的调整或补充。各学科分册的体例不再强求死板的统一，更注重学科自身的特性和高考的特殊要求。

一方面编写时吸收了最新教研成果，采用了大量鲜活的新材料、新观点；另一方面复习训练分三级创新设计，点点夯实，层层提升。

**实** 本着“起点低，落点高，基础为重，灵活运用”的原则，注重知识的整体框架和网络结构的搭建，每一部分都有阶段性的知识结构图，使考生能形成对知识全局和整体的全面认识，便于最终灵活地迁移、转化、运用。

多角度、深层次地对知识进行梳理、归纳，挖掘、提炼解题的方法、规律和技巧。教师用书、学生用书对此进行了完美的匹配对接，既方便教师的教学讲授，又不致定势化学生的思维。

最后建议备考的师生在使用本系列丛书时，注意以下三点：一要合理、科学地安排时间，不仅要把握好系统复习、专题复习和综合模拟的时间进度，还要区别对待重点内容与一般内容；二要根据自己的教学实际灵活选材，有选择地针对自己的弱项进行强化训练；三要认真研读“学法点窍”、“解法归纳”、“高考预测”以及每道例题或考题后的“评注”、“评析”，因为这些都是编者多年高考辅导经验与解题智慧的结晶。

《高考总复习金版专辑》第二轮、第三轮复习使用的接续产品将陆续推出，相信会给您的高考后续复习送去新的惊喜！

鉴于本系列丛书立意新颖，编写难度较大，书中难免会有错漏之处，敬请不吝指正。

恒谦教学与备考研究中心  
《金版专辑》系列丛书编委会



## 本书导读

《高考总复习金版专辑(1)》英语包括教师用书和学生用书两个分册,供高三师生第一轮总复习时同步参阅。本书针对2005年高考的命题趋势,完全从师生备考的实际需要出发,依据教材和知识系统的先后顺序划分章节,纵向进行复习。教师用书内容全面、丰富、详细、准确,便于老师讲解指导;学生用书编写体例科学、实用,利于学生复习使用。

本书寻求英语学科高考的规律和复习的最佳途径,策划设计为三部分:

第一部分为单元同步复习,包括下列栏目:

**重要语言点解析**

针对高中英语教材中每两个单元的重要词汇、句型、语法、高考常考点以及学生易错点进行讲解分析,可帮助考生查漏补缺、夯实基础。

**能力同步提升**

针对每两个单元的知识要点,分A组(词语活学活用)、B组(综合运用提高)、C组(跨越高考陷阱)三个层次训练,题型全面,不仅可帮助考生巩固复习,而且还可以提高考生的答题能力。

第二部分为系统复习指导,分门别类地讲解语法知识,其栏目设置如下(打\*号为教师用书内容):

**复习攻略\*(学法点窍)**

针对本节内容,指出复习重点及注意事项,以便在复习中把握高考的重点、热点,做到有的放矢,事半功倍。

**题型分类析评**

针对高考题型特点,选取综合性较强,具有典型性、代表性的例题讲解,巩固加强所复习的知识。

**高考导向标**

针对历年高考真题作详细讲解,并帮助分析各种思路的利弊及可行性。讲解后的考点扫描旨在剖析近几年高考考点的要点,帮助考生重点复习。

**解题步步高**

针对本节内容,分A组(词语活学活用)、B组(综合运用提高)、C组(跨越高考陷阱)三个层次训练,培养考生的思辨能力,提高考生解题的正确率。

第三部分为听力专项突破,其内容如下:

**命题趋向阐释**

此栏目针对高考英语听力试题命题的依据和要求,总结并分析历届高考听力试题。

**方法技巧点拨**

总结听力技巧,做到有的放矢。

**典型题例解读**

针对几种常考题型,举例解析,使考生的听力综合能力突破提高。

听力部分配有磁带,以供听力训练之用。

**自测试题**

就各学期内容给出一套自测试题,重点让学生自我检测复习效果。

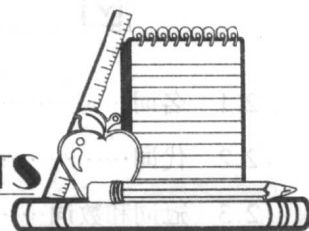
**能力测评**

每学期分别给出一套综合性测试题,题型、题量、难度完全与高考接轨,能力要求非常明显。



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# 第一部分

JIN BAN ZHUAN JI

## 单元同步复习

高中第一册(上)

### Units 1~2



●1. (1) So + be(助动词或情态动词) + 主语, 表示前面肯定的情况也适合于另外一个人或物。

eg. ① He's finished his homework, and so have I. (= He's finished his homework, and

I have finished my homework, too.)

② If he goes there, so will she.

(= If he goes there, she will go there, too.)

(2) So + 主语 + be(助动词或情态动词)则表示对前述情况的认同或强调, 注意前后是同一主语, 意为“的确”, “确实”。

eg. ① —It was cold yesterday.

—So it was. (= Yes, it was.)

② —You seem to like music.

—So I do. (= Yes, I do.)

(3) 主语 + did + so, 表示主语照办了。

eg. He asked me to wait for him, and I did so.

(4) Neither / Nor + be(助动词或情态动词) + 主语表示前面否定的情况也适合另一人物。

eg. He failed in the exam and neither did I.

(5) 若前面陈述的两种或两种以上情况时, 则用

So it is with sb. or It is / was the same with sb.

eg. —He worked hard but he failed (in) the exam.

—So it was with me.

●2. I must be off now. = I must go now. = I must be leaving now.

●3. Nice to meet you. = Nice meeting you. = Glad / Pleased to meet / see you.

- 4. { on the first day  
on a winter morning  
on a Sunday morning  
on the evening of May 1st

●5. too much, much too  
too much 用法和 much 相同, 可用作名词、形容词和副词。

eg. ① He spoke too much yesterday.

② I've got too much work to do.

much too 用法和 too 相同, 后接形容词或副词。

eg. The computer is much too expensive.

●6. in one's opinion 据某人的见解, 在某人看来

eg. In my opinion, he will win the game.

注意该词组中介词 in, 类似的有:

- { with one's help  
to one's help  
in a low voice  
with a smile  
in a hurry

●7. hope { for sth. 希望得到某物  
to do sth. 希望做某事  
that 从句  
so 希望如此  
not 希望不……

但不能说 hope sb. to do; not hope so

注意与“wish”的区别

wish { for sth. 希望得到  
(sb.) to do sth. 希望(某人)做某事  
that + clause (用虚拟语气)  
表示祝愿 Wish you good luck!

●8. { go on doing sth.  
go on with sth.  
go on to do sth.  
go on 继续、进展、发展

(1) go on doing 与 go on with 均指继续干同一件事, 但 go on with 重在强调中断了一段时间后继续干同一件事。

(2) go on to do sth. 表示继续干另一件事。

eg. ① He went on to sweep the floor after he finished cleaning the windows.

② After a rest, he went on with his work.

③ He went on doing the work.

④ Go on, I'm listening. 继续说, 我听着。

⑤ What's going on here? 这里出什么事了?

●9. as a result(由于……的)结果; 因此

{ as a/the result of 由于……原因  
result from 因……引起  
result in 导致; 致使

eg. ① He got up late this morning. As a result, he was late for school.

② As a/the result of his laziness, he was late for school.

③ His laziness resulted in his being late for school.

④ His being late for school resulted from his laziness.

●10. { give my regards / love to sb.  
say hello to sb.  
send my best wishes to sb. } 代我向……问好

高  
考  
总  
复  
习



- 11. { prefer A to B 喜欢 A 胜于 B  
prefer doing A to doing B  
prefer to do A rather than do B  
would rather do A than do B

- 12. { be good at 擅长  
be good / kind to sb. 对……好  
be good for 有益于

- 13. { first of all = first 首先、第一、最先  
at first = at the beginning 最初、开始

eg. ① First of all, you should read the sentence carefully.  
② At first she was asleep. Half an hour later she woke up.

- 14. allow { sb. to do = let sb. do sth.  
允许某人做某事  
doing sth.  
sb. sth.  
sb. in/out

eg. ① We do not allow people to smoke here.

② We do not allow smoking here.

③ He allows his wife £ 100 a year for clothes.

他每年给他妻子 100 英镑购买衣服。

④ Mary isn't allowed out at night.

晚上不允许玛丽出去。

- 15. follow one's instructions 遵照某人的指示

follow one's order/wishes/advice etc.

- 16. once { adv. { one time and no more 一次  
some time ago 从前, 曾经  
conj. { if ever 一旦  
as soon as 一……就

eg. ① He once played here at our request.

② Once you understand the language, it won't be difficult to live there.

- 17. unless conj. —if not, except when 除非; 如果不

eg. ① I shall go there unless it rains.

② Unless she is very busy, she will come.

- 18. { put back 放回原处; 向后移, 拨回  
put away 把……收起来, 收好, 放妥  
put on 穿上(衣服); 戴上(帽子); 上演(戏剧等)  
put up 举起; 张贴  
put down 放下; 写下, 记下 (= write down)  
put out 熄灭; 扑灭; 生产  
put off 推迟, 延期

eg. ① Put the newspaper back when you've finished with them.

② My watch is fast, I'd better put it back 5 minutes.

- 19. { turn off = shut off 关掉(电灯、煤气、自来水、电视等)  
turn on 打开(电灯、煤气、自来水、电视等)  
turn down (收音机、灯等的音量、亮度)关小、调低  
turn up 开大(收音机、灯等的音量、亮度); 出现  
turn to 转向; 求助(教)于  
turn into/change into 变成

eg. ① Turn the radio down because the baby is asleep.

② He is a person you can turn to for help.

③ Turn to page 88, please.

- 20. make sure { 单独用 vi.  
that + 从句 确信; 查明  
of sth. 确保……  
to do sth. 务必做某事

eg. ① I think there is a train at 5:15, but you'd better make sure.

我想五点半有一班火车, 但你最好去查一查。

② I made sure he would be here.

我确信他会来这儿。

③ There aren't many seats left for this concert. You'd better make sure of one (= You'd better make sure that you get one today).

④ Make sure to turn off the lights before you leave the classroom.

●21. instead of “代替, 而不是”。可接名词、介词短语、形容词、副词等, 同时须注意, instead of 前后谈及的两件客人在意义结构上必须是平行的关系。instead 是副词, 单独使用, 在句中作状语。

eg. ① He watched TV instead of going out.

② He walked more slowly instead of faster.

③ I'll go there instead of him.

④ He won't go there. I will go there instead.

●22. taste 是系动词。“尝起来……”

类似的有 smell、sound、feel、look, 后均接 adj.

●23. You must do everything as I do 此处 as 为 conj. 后面跟一个从句。

在非正式的美国英语里, like 常用作连词, 以代替 as, 在正式文体中, 无论是英国英语还是美国英语, 人们都认为这种用法是不对的。

●24. be filled with = be full of

fill A with B.



## A 组(词语活学活用)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ my opinion, Americans eat \_\_\_\_\_ meat.

A. On; much too B. On; too much

C. In; too much D. In; much

2. I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ at home \_\_\_\_\_ for a walk.

A. staying; to going out B. staying; to go out

C. to stay; to going out D. to stay; rather than to go

3. —I was born in Chicago.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. So did my parents

B. So was my parents

C. So were my parents

D. My parents were, either

4. They would not allow him \_\_\_\_\_ across the enemy line.

A. to risk going

B. risking to go

C. for risk to go

D. risk going

5. They want to know \_\_\_\_\_ do to help us.

A. what can they

B. what they can

C. how they can

D. how can they

6. He seems to \_\_\_\_\_ Jane. He knows her well. (全国高考题)



- A. introduced to B. be introducing to  
C. be introduced to D. have been introduced to
7. Don't give up hope. \_\_\_\_\_ and you're sure to make it.  
A. Go on to try B. Go to try  
C. Go on trying D. Goes on
8. —You forgot your purse when you went out.  
—Good heavens, \_\_\_\_\_. (2002 年上海高考题)  
A. so did I B. so I did  
C. I did so D. I so did
9. —I think it's going to be a big problem.  
—Yes, it could be.  
—I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ we can do about it. (2002 年全国高考题)  
A. if B. how C. what D. that
10. Can you make sure \_\_\_\_\_ the gold ring?  
A. where Alice has put B. where had Alice put  
C. where Alice had put D. where has Alice put
11. \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ the work by this Friday, we won't be able to help with the experiment.  
A. If; shall finish B. Unless; finish  
C. Unless; will finish D. If; finish
12. —Do you mind if I open the window?  
—\_\_\_\_\_, but I have caught a bad cold today.  
A. No, not at all B. No, of course not  
C. Yes, please D. I'm sorry
13. The man will have to wait all day \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor works faster. (全国春招题)  
A. if B. unless C. whether D. that
14. Because of the accident, the road was \_\_\_\_\_ to traffic.  
A. shut B. turned off C. ended D. closed
15. We don't care if a hunting dog smells \_\_\_\_\_, but we really don't want him to smell \_\_\_\_\_. (上海高考题)  
A. well; well B. bad; bad  
C. well; badly D. badly; bad
16. I don't think Peter is too young to take care of the pet dog \_\_\_\_\_. (上海高考题)  
A. correctly B. properly  
C. exactly D. actively
17. \_\_\_\_\_ that the door is locked before you leave the room.  
A. Making sure B. Make sure  
C. Be sure D. To make sure
18. \_\_\_\_\_ to take this adventure course will certainly learn a lot of useful skills.  
A. Brave enough students B. Enough brave students  
C. Students brave enough D. Students enough brave
19. —What about having a drink?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. (NMET 2000)  
A. Good idea B. Help yourself  
C. Go ahead, please D. Me, too.

## B 组(综合运用提高)

### 一、听力

#### 第一节

1. Where are they talking?

- A. In a post office.  
B. At home.  
C. In a shop.
2. What's Jim's father doing?  
A. He is cleaning a car.  
B. He is mending a car.  
C. He is driving a car.
3. Who is Tom?  
A. Mike's father.  
B. Mike's brother.  
C. Mike's sister.
4. Who's the tallest?  
A. Mike. B. Sam. C. David.
5. Where's the boy's ball?  
A. Under the bed.  
B. On the table.  
C. In the desk.

### 第二节

听第 6 段材料回答 6 至 7 题

6. What did the woman want?  
A. To find out the best way to go to New York.  
B. To find out information on traveling by bus.  
C. To find out the cheapest way to get to New York.
7. How long does it take to get to New York by bus?  
A. About eight hours.  
B. About five hours.  
C. About ten hours.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题

8. How many people were hurt in the accident?  
A. 10. B. 11. C. 12.
9. Which sentence best describes the accident?  
A. The accident was a result of drunker driving.  
B. Poor weather conditions led to the accident.  
C. A moving truck hit a stopped school bus.
10. About what time did the accident happen?  
A. Shortly before 3 pm.  
B. Shortly after 3 pm.  
C. Shortly before 5 pm.

### 二、完形填空

I was born and brought up in the small town of Pineville, which I 11 at age of sixteen. Twenty years ago I found myself back on a visit. I went to see my 12 friend Tom Clark, who, 13 as ever, was chairman of the local (本地的) 14. He was busy preparing to welcome 15, who had 16 to come to give a talk on modern literature (文学) at the public library 17 evening. Since I happened to have 18 a book or two by the famous writer, when Tom invited me to go with him I 19.

Tom was going to 20 the great speaker to the listeners. Therefore we went to the library a little 21 to greet him. As the honored guest had not yet 22, I left Tom and went into the main reading room 23 a large crowd had already gathered. I was 24 to find that I did not know a single person there. So I found a seat in the corner and 25 patiently waiting.

When it was just about time for the 26 to begin, I



saw Tom standing at the doorway making a sign for 27 to come out. He looked 28 about something, so I got up immediately and went out to him. He 29 that he had just had a 30 from the writer's secretary. Our great speaker had missed his flight and would not be arriving! While we were thinking about the problem, Tom suddenly asked me if I would mind filling in as speaker. I hardly had time to think about the matter when all at once I found I was being led back into the reading room to address the waiting listeners.

- |                            |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 11. A. left                | B. have lived in     |
| C. have stayed             | D. worked            |
| 12. A. new                 | B. old               |
| C. poor                    | D. welcome           |
| 13. A. active              | B. lazy              |
| C. brave                   | D. shy               |
| 14. A. market              | B. restaurant        |
| C. club                    | D. station           |
| 15. A. a well-known writer | B. an unknown writer |
| C. a well-known artist     | D. an unknown artist |
| 16. A. been told           | B. been invited      |
| C. announced               | D. tried             |
| 17. A. last                | B. some other        |
| C. the other               | D. that very         |
| 18. A. interested          | B. written           |
| C. mentioned               | D. read              |
| 19. A. thanked him         | B. refused           |
| C. said sorry to him       | D. accepted          |
| 20. A. direct              | B. move              |
| C. describe                | D. introduce         |
| 21. A. later               | B. late              |
| C. early                   | D. gladly            |
| 22. A. spoken              | B. arrived           |
| C. rested                  | D. eaten             |
| 23. A. where               | B. although          |
| C. after                   | D. there             |
| 24. A. expected            | B. disappointed      |
| C. pleased                 | D. excited           |
| 25. A. sat                 | B. stood             |
| C. lay                     | D. hid               |
| 26. A. party               | B. show              |
| C. talk                    | D. dinner            |
| 27. A. him                 | B. everybody         |
| C. the guest               | D. me                |
| 28. A. pleased             | B. worried           |
| C. frightened              | D. satisfied         |
| 29. A. suggested           | B. explained         |
| C. apologized              | D. insisted          |
| 30. A. greeting cards      | B. telephone call    |
| C. picture                 | D. present           |

### 三、阅读理解

#### A

If you've been joining in chat room conversations, or trading e-mail with web pals. You have become one of the millions who write in a peculiarly short form of English.

And you've got a sense of humor about short forms like SOHF(= sense of humour failure) to describe Internet new-

comers who don't understand you.

Across the globe, every night teenagers and their elders are "talking" on-line, many of them all talking at the same time.

It's a fast; try talking to six people at once. It's brief: Three or four words per exchange. It takes wit, concentration and quick fingers.

And it requires tremendous linguistic economy. There's neither time nor space for explanations. Why consume precious keystrokes telling six friends you have to leave for moment to take care of your little brother when BRB(= be right back) will do? Want to enter a conversation? Just type PMFJI(= pardon me for jumping in).

Interested in whom you're talking to? Type A/S/L, the nearly universal request to know your pal's age, sex and location. You may get 15/M/NY as a response from your pal.

If something makes you laugh, say you're OTF(= on the floor), or LOL(= laughing out loud), or combine the two into ROTFL(= rolling on the floor laughing).

And when it's time to get back to work or go to bed, you type GTG(= got to go) or TTYL(talk to you later).

People want to write as fast as possible, and they want to get their ideas across as quickly as they can. Capital letters are left in the dust, except when expressing emotion, as it takes more time to hold down the "shift" key and capitals. Punctuation is going, too.

31. Many people talk on the Internet \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. by sending short e-mails
- B. by using a particular short form of English
- C. By using peculiar English words and expressions
- D. in a funny way

32. Throughout the world many people \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. of the same age are talking on the Internet
- B. of different ages are talking on-line one by one
- C. are talking at the same moment
- D. of different ages are talking on-line in their own language

33. In order to talk to several people at the same time on the Internet \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. you have to speak fast and fluently
- B. you should speak with wit and humor
- C. you have to express your ideas in a brief way
- D. One should pay much attention to the accuracy of the words

34. If you get 17/F/NY as an answer to you're A/S/L, it means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the person on the other end is 17 from New York and he is safe
- B. you are talking to a girl who is 17 and lives in New York
- C. you are talking to 17 girls who are from New York
- D. the person who are talking to you is a 1.7-foot tall New York girl

35. To save time on the Internet \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. some people leave their letters in the dustbin
- B. some people never use "shift" in their writing



- C. many people leave the capital and punctuation  
D. people seldom use capital letters or punctuation

## B

A newspaper in Helsinki, Finland, recently published a cartoon of a baby with a mobile phone, telling his parents that his diaper (尿布) needed changing. But it's hardly a joke. Helsinki is home to Nokia, the mobile-phone maker. It's one of the most "mobile" cities in the world: About 92 percent of its households have set at least one mobile phone. And the kids start young.

"A relatively normal age to get a mobile phone is now 7," says Jan Virkki, marketing manager for a mobile-phone company. Among the second graders at the Kulosaari Elementary school, the most popular object of desire this year is not a Barbie or a Game-boy. It is a Nokia mobile phone with a picture of their own choice on the screen.

"One of the first things we discuss when school starts is the rules for mobile phones," says Tiia Korppi, a teacher. Among the rules: You have to put it away out of sight. You cannot turn it on. You cannot send text messages to your friends, or play amusing tunes (令人发笑的曲调) in class, or call your parents or call for a pizza during history.

36. The author uses the newspaper cartoon to show that

- A. he is good at telling jokes  
B. he cares much for children  
C. mobile phones are toys for new-born babies  
D. mobile phones are widely used in Finland

37. The passage is mainly about

- A. different uses of mobile phones  
B. a successful mobile-phone maker  
C. effects of mobile phones on children  
D. school rules for the use of phones

## C

Take one or two minutes to think about the following questions first:

1. There are many advertisements in Chinese newspapers as the following. Have you ever read them to improve your English? If not, try it next time.

2. Do you think English can be useful for a bus driver?

Ericsson's 90 000 workers are active in more than 130 countries. Their expertise and hard work make Ericsson the world-leading supplier in telecommunications.

Guangdong Ericsson Telecom Engineering Co. Ltd. Is a joint venture which is based on Guangdong and offers its professional service for South China. It's one of the six biggest bases in Singapore, New York and London.

With fast growth of our business, we now invite some managers, engineers and other personnel.

To join us for the following ten openings:

TRANSMISSION ENGINEERS, SUPPORT ENGINEERS, IMPLEMENTATION ENGINEERS, TEST ENGINEERS, PROGRAMME MANAGER, WORKPLACE MANAGER, MARKETING MANAGER, LABORATORY MANAGER, RECEPTION SECRETARY, BUS DRIVER

If you want to join us you should be:

- excellent in related openings  
—college graduates (except bus driver)  
—good in oral and written English  
—of good team work ability

Interested applicants are welcome to send your application with detailed resume in both Chinese and English. Copies of education certificate and ID card are expected. Please contact us; 510665, Guangdong Ericsson Co. Ltd, Ericsson Building, Tianhe Guangzhou, and welcome to visit our company to talk with us directly.

38. Why does Ericsson want to invite some personnel?

- A. They want to build a base in Guangzhou.  
B. They want to develop a new program.  
C. Their workers are not active enough.  
D. Their business grows very fast.

39. How many kinds of engineers does Ericsson want to invite?

- A. Four B. Six C. Eight D. Ten

40. If you are a very good and skilled bus driver and want to be invited by Ericsson, you should

- A. join a football team  
B. be a college graduate  
C. can speak English  
D. have English speaking and writing ability

## 四、短文改错

Once I told my little brother a story about a hen, a fox and a owl (老鹰). The hen walked from my house to the woods. I followed her. She picked seeds from plants in the way. I saw bits of the seeds. A fox ran after her silent, whose tracks (足迹) were behind her. Then his tracks turned away suddenly. Why! What has made the fox afraid? A big owl. He flown down to get the hen. I saw his wing and feet pushed into the snow. Hen's feathers laid all around. No noise heard. The owl had a chicken dinner.

## C 组(跨越高考陷阱)

1. —Will they lose the game?

- A. I don't hope so B. I hope not  
C. I didn't hope so D. I won't hope not

2. —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

3. —What made you so upset?

- my house saying goodbye.  
A. Jim left; without B. Jim's leaving; instead of  
C. That Jim left; without D. Jim leaving; instead of

4. With the rapid growth of population, the city in all directions in the past five years. (2003 年全国春招题)

- A. spreads B. has spread  
C. spread D. had spread



5. I like sports and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. so my brother      B. so is my brother  
C. so likes my brother      D. so does my brother

6. —Where is the recorder? I can't see it anywhere.

—Where \_\_\_\_\_ it?

—I \_\_\_\_\_ it right there, but now it's gone.

- A. did you put; have put      B. have you put; put  
C. had you put; was putting      D. were you putting; have put

7. I \_\_\_\_\_ but I \_\_\_\_\_ nothing.

- A. heard; listened      B. listened; heard  
C. listened; listened      D. heard; heard

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

—\_\_\_\_\_.

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

a fall from a horse 落马

a heavy fall of snow 大雪

●5. ask... for 向……要

ask for sth. 要求得到……

eg. ask sb. for help 向某人求助

ask for trouble 自找麻烦

ask sb. for some advice 向某人请教

●6. bring { in 把……引进  
about 引起, 导致  
out 把……拿出  
up 抚养  
down 把……降下

●7. however { adv. 但是, 另一方面  
conj. 无论如何, 不管怎样

注意语序: however + adj./adv. + 主语 + 动词

eg. ① I feel a bit tired. However, it's probably just the weather.

我感到有点累, 但这也只是天气的关系吧。

② However you travel, it'll take you at least two days.

③ However much he eats, he never gets fat.

无论他吃得多么多, 他总也长不胖。

④ However rich people are, they always want more.

人们不管多么有钱, 他们总是想更有钱。

●8. more or less — somewhat; rather; mostly; fairly;

nearly; about 差不多; 几乎

eg. ① It is a mile, more or less, from his home to the school.

= It's about a mile from his home to the school.

② We have more or less decided to buy the house.

我们差不多已决定买那座房子了。

●9. come about — to take place, happen

eg. Sometimes it is hard to tell how a quarrel comes about.

happen 和 take place 的区别

happen 是指偶然的, 意外的发生。

eg. An earthquake happened in San Francisco in 1989.

take place 是指有计划, 有预谋的发生, 因此可译为举行。

eg. An English evening will take place next Saturday.

come about, happen 和 take place 是不及物动词或词组, 因此没有被动语态。

●10. a good many 相当多的……

a good/great many = a good few + 复数可数名词

many a student = many students

●11. the same as = the same... as

the same + (名词) + { as  
从句

eg. ① I want the same book as his.

② He was the same as before.

③ 比较: This is the same bus that we took yesterday. 这就是我们昨天乘的车。

●12. { separate { adj. /separit/ 分离的, 单独的  
{ vt. vi. /separeit/ 使分开; 分开、分散  
separately. adv.

eg. ① Cut it into three separate parts. 把它切成三份。

② I want a separate room. 我要一个独立房间。

③ England is separated from France by the Channel.



## 小结

## Units 3~4



重要语言点解析

- 1. { for the first time 头一次  
for the second time 第二次  
for the last time 最后一次  
eg. He was invited to such a party for the first time.

●2. pronounce vt. & vi. make the sound of a word; say the sounds of language 发音

eg. ① The "b" in "climb" is not pronounced.

② She pronounces badly.

注意其名词形式 pronunciation 的拼写。

- 3. difficulty n. { 不可数, "困难"  
可数, "具体的难事"

have { difficulty  
trouble  
problem + { (in) doing sth.  
fun { in sth.  
a hard time  
a good time

eg. There is (some) difficulty (in) doing sth. 表示干某事有困难。其形容词形式为 difficult。

- 4. fall n. { autumn  
falling  
in the fall of 1990 在 1990 年秋