



zhuangyuanzhilu
XilieCongshu
yingyu

卷首下程 草直奔状元路
考场对策 马踏平美归心

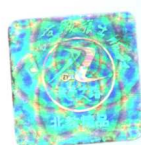
状元之路

BEIJIAO JINGPIN.....

■丛书策划 梁国顺 李利军 黄颖

高中总复习

1轮



英语
北教精品



北京教育出版社
BEIJING EDUCATION PUBLISHING HOUSE



zhuangyuanzhi lu
(Xilie Congshu)
yingyu

厚积薄发 天道酬勤
考场之上 志在必得

状元之路

教师用书

丛书策划 梁国顺 李利军 黄颖

英语



北京教育出版社

BEIJING EDUCATION PUBLISHING HOUSE

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考总复习·英语教师用书/《状元之路系列丛书》编委会编.
—北京:北京教育出版社,2004.
(状元之路系列丛书)
教师用书
ISBN 7-5303-2615-5
I. 高… II. 状… III. 英语课—高中—教
学参考资料 IV. G633
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 027140 号

状元之路系列丛书
高考总复习·英语·教师用书
GAOKAO ZONGFUXI · YINGYU · JIAOSHIYONGSHU
状元之路系列丛书编委会

*

北京教育出版社出版
(北京北三环中路6号)

邮政编码:100011

网 址:www.bph.com.cn

北京出版社出版集团总发行
新华书店经销

北京顺义康华福利印刷厂印刷

880×1230 16开本 33.5印张

2004年4月第3版 2004年4月第2次印刷

ISBN7-5303-2615-5

G·2583 定价:42.00元

根据国家《考试中心》2004 年最新课程标准和教学大纲编写

《状元之路》系列丛书编委会

ZHUANG YUAN ZHI LU XI LIE CONG SHU BIAN WEI HUI

丛书策划: 梁国顺 李利军 黄 颖

丛书主编: 高 峰

编 委: 朱美玉 邢一文 李文艳 王 丽 徐香玉 杨 凝
张小平 贾锦云 吴建玲 管栋林 康淑芬 杨雅芹
周长军 王大军 罗金军 邓朝均 高 波 高保青
任建荣 许春梅 刘发亮 阎永力 刘新颖 蒋忠胜
攸剑萍 江海侠 张小梅 于江辉 魏学文 陈伟国
焦连海 张宝胜 李继兰 吴康莉 张葆明 彭志鹏
湛语一 张云攀 王添书 易春梅 余 赢

专家提醒老师

选用盗版图书等于误人子弟



作者告诫学生

选读粗劣资料无异自毁前程

服务电话: 010 - 81676259

举报电话: 010 - 62016699 转 2246

编写说明

北京教育出版社致全国广大读者的一封信

读者朋友们：

“海内存知己，天涯若比邻。”承蒙各地新老朋友厚爱，我社精心出版的《状元之路》系列丛书，走过了五年辉煌的历程，正英姿勃发地走向更加灿烂的明天。

在过去的岁月里，在出版社编辑们的精心培育下，《状元之路》这棵小树苗茁壮成长，木秀于林。“不知细叶谁裁出，二月春风似剪刀。”编辑老师们认真负责，精益求精；不厌其烦，仔细推敲；反复审稿，反复研讨，《状元之路》才能百炼成钢、炉火纯青。想起《状元之路》事，难忘《状元之路》人。

在过去的岁月里，在参编老师们的共同努力下，《状元之路》这套极富生命力的品牌教辅方能根深叶茂，桃李满枝。“春蚕到死丝方尽，蜡炬成灰泪始干。”丛书编者本着科学求实、严谨勤奋的治学精神，食不甘味，夜不安寝；旁征博引，深入教研；另辟蹊径，各领风骚。生花的妙笔下，创造了一个神话般的知名品牌——状元之路。

在过去的岁月里，在课堂一线教师们的悉心呵护下，《状元之路》这棵幼苗，春华秋实，已硕果累累。“落红不是无情物，化作春泥更护花。”为了天下无数枕戈待旦、闻鸡起舞的莘莘学子又能圆高考金榜题名梦，为了天下无数望子成龙、望女成凤的家长能如愿以偿、心安理得，我们可亲可敬、献身三尺讲台的教师们，因材施教，深入浅出，含辛茹苦，默默奉献，播撒知识种子，弘扬科学精神。于是，《状元之路》如沐春风，应运而生。

在过去的岁月里，在同学们孜孜不倦的学习中，《状元之路》这泓甘泉流水潺潺、流淌不息。“俱怀逸兴壮思飞，欲上青天揽明月。”参加备考的高三学子们，冬练三九，夏练三伏；卧薪尝胆，寒窗苦读。为了祖国的繁荣昌盛，为了亲人的叮咛嘱托，为了自身价值的最高实现，学以聚之，问以辩之；如切如磋，如琢如磨；温故知新，择善而从；勤思慎学，终成大器。“好书伴君侧，居高声自远。”在书山题海中，《状元之路》脱颖而出，成为大家朝夕相伴的良师益友。

在过去的岁月里，在浩瀚教辅的众星捧月中，《状元之路》这朵奇葩，吐出诱人的芳香。“莫愁前路无知己，天下谁人不识君。”芸芸丛书，使人眼花缭乱；茫茫教辅，令人应接不暇。“踏破铁鞋无觅处，得来全不费工夫。”《状元之路》以其求实的作风、科学的态度、缜密的构思和优秀的品质而鹤立鸡群，独占鳌头。

“谁言寸草心，报得三春晖。”《状元之路》之所以有今天卓越的成就，离不开出版社编辑们的辛勤劳动，离不开参编老师们的不懈耕耘，离不开一线教师慈母般的细心呵护，离不开同学们茅塞顿开后的啧啧称赞，离不开走南闯北的营销使者的艰苦创业，离不开各兄弟出版社的大力支持。面对他们，我们无以回报，只有把书做得更精、更好。“欲穷千里目，更上一层楼。”为了使《状元之路》不负众望，我们决心扬长避短，再铸辉煌。

未来，是充满希望的。丛书个性化，是我们未来的编书思路；“一切为了学生，为了一切学生，为了学生的一切”是我们的经营理念。一流的名社运作，一流的作者群体，一流的策划质量，一流的信息渠道，一流的营销操作，这是《状元之路》发展壮大的源泉与希望。

“欲穷千里目，更上一层楼。”突出的，是我们要坚持的；平淡的，是我们要放弃的；不足的，是我们要改进的。《状元之路》，一路看好！

北京教育出版社·状元丛书编辑部

2004年于北京

第一章 Units 1 - 2 · SBI	1	高频考点归纳	62
复习要点总览	1	典题思维导引	64
高频考点归纳	1	高考阅卷老师指误	65
典题思维导引	3	高考知识链接	66
高考阅卷老师指误	4	单元考点训练	66
高考知识链接	4	高考潜能开发	70
单元考点训练	5	第六章 Units 11 - 12 · SBI	76
高考潜能开发	7	复习要点总览	76
第二章 Units 3 - 4 · SBI	13	高频考点归纳	76
复习要点总览	13	典题思维导引	80
高频考点归纳	13	高考阅卷老师指误	81
典题思维导引	17	高考知识链接	81
高考阅卷老师指误	18	单元考点训练	82
高考知识链接	18	高考潜能开发	85
单元考点训练	18	高考热点·代词	90
高考潜能开发	22	命题热点	90
高考热点·名词和主谓一致	28	知识归纳	90
命题热点	28	精析精练	91
知识归纳	28	第七章 Units 13 - 14 · SBI	93
精析精练	29	复习要点总览	93
第三章 Units 5 - 6 · SBI	31	高频考点归纳	93
复习要点总览	31	典题思维导引	96
高频考点归纳	31	高考阅卷老师指误	97
典题思维导引	34	高考知识链接	98
高考阅卷老师指误	35	单元考点训练	98
高考知识链接	35	高考潜能开发	101
单元考点训练	35	第八章 Units 15 - 16 · SBI	107
高考潜能开发	38	复习要点总览	107
第四章 Units 7 - 8 · SBI	44	高频考点归纳	107
复习要点总览	44	典题思维导引	111
高频考点归纳	44	高考阅卷老师指误	111
典题思维导引	49	高考知识链接	112
高考阅卷老师指误	50	单元考点训练	112
高考知识链接	50	高考潜能开发	115
单元考点训练	50	高考热点·形容词和副词	122
高考潜能开发	54	命题热点	122
高考热点·冠词和数词	60	知识归纳	122
命题热点	60	精析精练	123
知识归纳	60	第九章 Units 17 - 18 · SBI	125
精析精练	60	复习要点总览	125
第五章 Units 9 - 10 · SBI	62	高频考点归纳	125
复习要点总览	62	典题思维导引	129

Catalogue 目录

高 考 总 复 习

高考阅卷老师指误	130	单元考点训练	196
高考知识链接	130	高考潜能开发	199
单元考点训练	130	第十四章 Units 1 - 2 · SB II	205
高考潜能开发	133	复习要点总览	205
第十章 Units 19 - 20 · SBI	139	高频考点归纳	205
复习要点总览	139	典题思维导引	208
高频考点归纳	139	高考阅卷老师指误	209
典题思维导引	142	高考知识链接	209
高考阅卷老师指误	142	单元考点训练	210
高考知识链接	143	高考潜能开发	213
单元考点训练	143	第十五章 Units 3 - 4 · SB II	219
高考潜能开发	145	复习要点总览	219
高考热点 · 情态动词及虚拟	151	高频考点归纳	219
命题热点	151	典题思维导引	223
知识归纳	151	高考阅卷老师指误	223
精析精练	154	高考知识链接	224
第十一章 Units 21 - 22 · SBI	156	单元考点训练	224
复习要点总览	156	高考潜能开发	227
高频考点归纳	156	高考热点 · 非谓语动词(1) 动词不定式	233
典题思维导引	160	命题热点	233
高考阅卷老师指误	160	知识归纳	233
高考知识链接	161	精析精练	235
单元考点训练	161	第十六章 Units 5 - 6 · SB II	237
高考潜能开发	164	复习要点总览	237
第十二章 Units 23 - 24 · SBI	170	高频考点归纳	237
复习要点总览	170	典题思维导引	241
高频考点归纳	170	高考阅卷老师指误	242
典题思维导引	173	高考知识链接	242
高考阅卷老师指误	173	单元考点训练	242
高考知识链接	174	高考潜能开发	245
单元考点训练	174	第十七章 Units 7 - 8 · SB II	251
高考潜能开发	177	复习要点总览	251
高考热点 · 动词的时态和语态	183	高频考点归纳	251
命题热点	183	典题思维导引	254
知识归纳	183	高考阅卷老师指误	255
精析精练	190	高考知识链接	255
第十三章 Units 25 - 26 · SBI	192	单元考点训练	256
复习要点总览	192	高考潜能开发	259
高频考点归纳	192	高考热点 · 非谓语动词(2) 动名词	264
典题思维导引	195	命题热点	264
高考阅卷老师指误	196	知识归纳	264
高考知识链接	196	精析精练	266

第十八章 Units 9 - 10 · SB II	268	高频考点归纳	329
复习要点总览	268	典题思维导引	332
高频考点归纳	268	高考阅卷老师指误	332
典题思维导引	272	高考知识链接	333
高考阅卷老师指误	272	单元考点训练	333
高考知识链接	272	高考潜能开发	336
单元考点训练	273	第二十三章 Units 19 - 20 · SB II	342
高考潜能开发	276	复习要点总览	342
第十九章 Units 11 - 12 · SB II	282	高频考点归纳	343
复习要点总览	282	典题思维导引	345
高频考点归纳	282	高考阅卷老师指误	345
典题思维导引	285	高考知识链接	346
高考阅卷老师指误	285	单元考点训练	346
高考知识链接	286	高考潜能开发	349
单元考点训练	287	高考热点 · 简单句及反意疑问句	354
高考潜能开发	289	命题热点	354
高考热点 · 非谓语动词(3) 分词	295	知识归纳	354
命题热点	295	精析精练	354
知识归纳	295	第二十四章 Units 21 - 22 · SB II	356
精析精练	296	复习要点总览	356
第二十章 Units 13 - 14 · SB II	298	高频考点归纳	356
复习要点总览	298	典题思维导引	360
高频考点归纳	298	高考阅卷老师指误	360
典题思维导引	301	高考知识链接	361
高考阅卷老师指误	302	单元考点训练	361
高考知识链接	302	高考潜能开发	364
单元考点训练	303	第二十五章 Units 23 - 24 · SB II	370
高考潜能开发	306	复习要点总览	370
第二十一章 Units 15 - 16 · SB II	312	高频考点归纳	370
复习要点总览	312	典题思维导引	373
高频考点归纳	312	高考阅卷老师指误	374
典题思维导引	316	高考知识链接	374
高考阅卷老师指误	317	单元考点训练	375
高考知识链接	317	高考潜能开发	378
单元考点训练	318	高考热点 · It 的用法	384
高考潜能开发	321	命题热点	384
高考热点 · 介词	326	知识归纳	384
命题热点	326	精析精练	385
知识归纳	326	第二十六章 Units 1 - 3 · SB III	386
精析精练	327	复习要点总览	386
第二十二章 Units 17 - 18 · SB II	329	高频考点归纳	386
复习要点总览	329	典题思维导引	389

Catalogue 目录

高 考 总 复 习

高考阅卷老师指误	390	典题思维导引	445
高考知识链接	390	高考阅卷老师指误	445
单元考点训练	391	高考知识链接	446
高考潜能开发	394	单元考点训练	446
第二十七章 Units 4 - 6 · SB III	400	高考潜能开发	450
复习要点总览	400	第三十一章 Units 16 - 18 · SB III	456
高频考点归纳	400	复习要点总览	456
典题思维导引	402	高频考点归纳	456
高考阅卷老师指误	403	典题思维导引	458
高考知识链接	403	高考阅卷老师指误	458
单元考点训练	404	高考知识链接	458
高考潜能开发	407	单元考点训练	459
高考热点·名词性从句	412	高考潜能开发	461
命题热点	412	高考热点·状语从句	468
知识归纳	412	命题热点	468
精析精练	412	知识归纳	468
第二十八章 Units 7 - 9 · SB III	415	精析精练	469
复习要点总览	415	第三十二章 Units 19 - 21 · SB III	472
高频考点归纳	415	复习要点总览	472
典题思维导引	417	高频考点归纳	472
高考阅卷老师指误	418	典题思维导引	474
高考知识链接	418	高考阅卷老师指误	475
单元考点训练	418	高考知识链接	475
高考潜能开发	421	单元考点训练	476
第二十九章 Units 10 - 12 · SB III	427	高考潜能开发	479
复习要点总览	427	第三十三章 Units 22 - 24 · SB III	485
高频考点归纳	427	复习要点总览	485
典题思维导引	429	高频考点归纳	485
高考阅卷老师指误	429	典题思维导引	487
高考知识链接	430	高考阅卷老师指误	488
单元考点训练	430	高考知识链接	488
高考潜能开发	433	单元考点训练	488
高考热点·定语从句	439	高考潜能开发	491
命题热点	439	高考热点·倒装	497
知识归纳	439	命题热点	497
精析精练	441	知识归纳	497
第三十章 Units 13 - 15 · SB III	443	精析精练	498
复习要点总览	443	听力专项模拟题	499
高频考点归纳	443	听力录音文本	513



第一章 Units 1 ~ 2 · SBI

复习要点总览

I. 词汇分类

1. 本单元上網词汇

geography, biology, chemistry, physics, expression, regards, area, beer, well, pump, as a result, result, employ, wheat, go on doing sth., dark, dawn, general, vacation, opinion, practice, introduce, proper, on holiday, request, instead of, second, mix, oil, lively, taste, soap, basin, shut, turn off, electricity, experiment, unless, once, allow

2. 未上網但根据构词法等应知词汇

physicist 物理学家; chemical 化学的; employee 雇员; employer 雇主; employment 雇用; darkness 黑暗; generally 一般, 通常; partner 搭档; practical 实际的; introduction 介绍, 引进; properly 适当地; sadness 伤心; sadly 伤心地; mixture 混合物; oily 油腻的; tasty 美味的; finally 最后; electric 发电的; cupboard 器皿柜

II. 单元习语小结

1. do computer studies 学电脑
2. at this time last week 上周此时
3. in different areas of the States 在美国的不同地区
4. time areas 时区
5. ask about the time 问时间
6. drive home 开车回家
7. at harvest time 收获时节
8. on an open fire 在火上
9. pump water from a well 从井里抽水
10. water the garden 浇菜园
11. grow rice 种稻
12. from dawn until dark 天明到天黑
13. rice harvest 收稻
14. get a general idea 获得大意
15. let out 放出(某物)
16. be returned to sb. 被还给某人
17. hold up one's finger 竖起手指
18. mix...with 与...混合
19. bring out 拿出
20. be easily forgotten 容易忘掉
21. way of doing sth. 做某事的方法
22. taste the mixture 尝一下混合物
23. make sure 确保, 务必
24. at the end of the experiment 实验结束时
25. wash one's hand with soap 用肥皂洗手
26. by the side of 在...的一边
27. lock the door 锁门
28. shut the window 关窗

29. turn off electricity 关电源

30. put back 放回

31. tidy the lab 整理实验室

32. first of all 首先



高频考点归纳

I. 重要语言点

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。例:

He has finished his homework, and so have I. 他已做完作业, 我也如此。

If he goes there, so will she. 如果他去那儿, 她也去。

但:

(1) 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”。

例: ①—It was cold yesterday.

—So it was.

②—You seem to like music.

—So I do.

(2) 主语 + did + so, 表示主语照办了。例:

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

(3) 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于另一个人或物。例:

He failed in the exam and neither(nor) did I.

(4) 若前面陈述的是两种或两种以上情况, 或肯定与否定相混, 或用不同的动词时, 则用 So it is (was) with sb. (sth.). 或 It is (was) the same with sb. (sth.). 例:

—He worked hard but he failed the exam.

—So it was with me.

2. lively, lovely, alive, living, live

(1) 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

(2) lovely 意为“可爱的、美好的”如:

a lovely day 美好的一天

a lovely girl 可爱的女孩

(3) 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。

(4) 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。
(5)live 意为“活的”，“有生命的”，主要用来说鸟或其他动物。如：

a live fish 一条活鱼

3. What (How) about...?

What (How) about 后接名词、代词、动名词、副词和状语从句，表示“…又怎样呢？”例：

①What (How) about visiting the factory? 参观那座工厂怎样？

②—Let's meet at 7 o'clock. 咱们七点集合。

—All right. But what (how) about where we'll meet?
好的。但在哪儿集合？

4. 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.
真是个冷天。

(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. 这次考试我做得好多了。
That's rather too difficult. 那太难了。

(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。

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

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

5. on holiday 在度假

此时 holiday 前不加冠词。类似说法如：on a visit/a trip/a journey 要带冠词。

(1)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。

(2)比较 holiday, vacation 与 leave

holiday 与 vacation 一般可通用，holiday 可长可短，take a holiday 休假；vacation 侧重于长时间的假期，如：summer vacation；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。

6. 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 of the book 在那本书的开头

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

7. first of all 指按时间，顺序等处于第一位的，如：

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。

I'm interested in coins, but first of all I'm a stamp collector.

我对硬币感兴趣，但我首先是个集邮的。

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。

8. 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

have a good/high opinion of sb. = think/speak well/highly of sb. 对某人评价高，看法好。

have a bad/low opinion of sb. = think/speak badly of sb. 对某人评价不高，看法不好。

9. make sure 肯定，设法做到，后接宾语从句。如：

He made sure that he had enough food for the journey.

他设法为旅途备足了食物。

Please make sure the house is locked.

务必确保房门已锁上。

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?

你确认火车的时间了吗？

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] It's certain that he'll win. 此时不能用 It's sure that...

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

(1) He went to attend the meeting instead of me.



他替我出席了那次会议。

[注] instead of 后可接 ing 形式, 介词短语等。如:

He came by bus instead of by train.

他是乘汽车来的而不是乘火车。

He wanted to go to a film instead of staying at home.

他想去看电影而不是呆在家里。

- (2) I was ill so he went to attend the meeting instead. 我病了, 因此去参加了那次会议。

[注] 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。

- (3) 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。

- (4) 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。

11. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{prefer A to B} \quad \text{喜欢 A 胜于 B} \\ \text{prefer doing A to doing B} \quad \text{喜欢做 A 胜于做 B} \\ \text{prefer to do A rather than do B} \quad \text{喜欢做 A 胜于做 B} \end{array} \right.$
例: ① I prefer this book to that one. 我喜欢这本书胜过那本。

② He prefers watching TV to seeing a film.

他喜欢看电视胜过看电影。

③ He prefers to watch TV rather than see a film.

他不喜欢看电影, 而是喜欢看电视。

12. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{as a result} \quad \text{结果} \\ \text{as a (the) result of} \dots \quad \text{由于} \dots \\ \text{result from} \dots \quad \text{因} \dots \text{引起} \\ \text{result in} \dots \quad \text{导致} \dots \end{array} \right.$

例: ① He got up late this morning. As a result, he was late for school. 今天早晨他起得很晚。结果他上学迟到了。

② As a (the) result of his laziness, he failed the exam. 由于懒惰, 他没有通过考试。

③ His laziness resulted in his failure.

他的懒惰导致了失败。

④ His failure resulted from his laziness.

他的失败是由于他的懒惰。

13. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{go on doing sth.} \quad \text{继续做某事(原来的事)} \\ \text{go on to do sth.} \quad \text{继续做另一件事} \\ \text{go on with sth.} \quad \text{继续某事} \\ \text{go on} \quad \text{继续} \end{array} \right.$

(1) go on doing sth. 与 go on with sth. 均指继续做同一件事, 但 go on with sth. 重在强调中断了一段时间后继续做同一件事;

(2) 而 go on to do sth. 意为“继续干另一件事”;

(3) go on 后不接什么, 表“继续、进展、发生”。

例:

① He went on to sweep the floor after he finished cleaning the windows. 他擦完窗户后, 接着扫地板。

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

休息之后, 他继续他的工作。

③ Please go on doing your work. 请接着做你的工作。

④ What's going on there? 那边发生什么事了?

⑤ Go on, I'm listening. 继续讲, 我听着呢?

⑥ Things went on well. 情况进展良好。

II. 日常交际用语

1. 让对方做或不做某事时

Do what I told you to.

Don't be late again.

Make sure the door is shut.

2. 征求意见、看法时

What about when we leave?

What/How about a drink?

What/How about the two of us having a drink?

How do you like/find the film?

What do you think of it?

3. 向人问好时

Give my regards/best wishes/love to sb.

代人问好时用 He sends his regards/best wishes/love to you.

也可用 Please remember me to your parents.

4. 表示自己要走时

I must be off now.

I must go now.

I must be leaving now.

5. 初次见面打招呼

—How do you do? How do you do?

也可用 Nice/Glad/Pleased to meet you.

熟人见面打招呼用

—How are you?

—Fine (Very well), thank you.

随便一些可用 Hello, Hi.

III. 方法规律

1. 记住一些固定搭配, 掌握习惯用语中的名词、形容词等词义。如: put sth. into practice 使某事付诸实践中; in one's opinion 按照某人的看法; in general = mostly; mainly; usually 总体说来; 大体上; 通常。

2. 直接引语变为间接引语的关键点为: ① 宾语从句中连接词的正确选择; ② 宾语从句的时态呼应问题(一致性问题); ③ 宾语从句应用陈述句语序(即语序问题)。



典题思维导引

[例 1] He was in hospital for six months. He felt as if he was _____ from the outside world. (2004 年春季高考题)

A. cut out

B. cut off

C. cut up

D. cut through

[解析] 此题考查动词词组的辨析。cut sth out 切成, 砍出, 开辟出……。cut sb./sth. off from sb./sth. 切断某人/某事物的去路或来路; 使某人/某事与外界隔绝。cut sb. up 毁掉某人, 挫伤某人。cut sth. through sth. 在...中开出...。故选 B。

[答案] B

[例2] _____ I can see, there is only one possible way to keep away from the danger. (2004年春季高考题)

- A. As long as B. As far as
C. Just as D. Even if

[解析] 答案为B。As far as I can see“就目前我所知”，它相当于As far as I know或So far as I know。

[答案] B

[例3] He seems to _____ Jane. He knows her well. (全国高考题)

- A. introduce to B. be introducing to
C. be introduced to D. have been introduced to

[解析] 根据后句“他很了解Jane”判断，他过去已经被介绍给了Jane。

[答案] D

[例4] We have worked out the plan and now we must put it into _____. (NMET 1992)

- A. fact B. reality
C. practice D. deed

[解析] put sth. into practice 是固定短语，意思为“将……付诸实践”。

[答案] C

[例5] This task is _____ for us, we need _____ people.

- A. much too; another three B. too much; other three
C. much too; more three D. too much; three more

[解析] be too much for sb. 意为“对某人来说太过分了”，more在数词之后可表示“另外几个”之意。

[答案] D

高考阅卷老师指误

1. 误: Sometimes we go on working after dark with the lights of our tractors.

正: Sometimes we go on working after dark by the lights of our tractors.

析: 本句原意为“……借助拖拉机的灯光继续干活。”句中方式状语意为“通过……的方式”，而非“以……为工具”；用介词with，意思便成了用拖拉机的灯光作为继续干活的工具。故应用by。

对策: 加强有关介词用法的学习和运用，增强语感及辨别能力。

2. 误: Sometimes we go on to work after dark by the lights of our tractors.

正: Sometimes we go on working after dark by the lights of our tractors.

析: 本句上下文的原意为“天黑之后还要……继续干活。”表达的是不停顿的同一动作，应用go on doing something；而go on to do则表示的是一动作停顿之后接着干另一件事情。另: go on with something表示的是停顿之后继续做同一件事情。

对策: 注意容易混淆的词组之间的辨别和对比，并多练习。

3. 误: It is too much cold.

正: It is much too cold.

析: 本句原意为“天气实在太冷。”应用much too(“太、非常”)；而too much，则作“太多”解，有以下三种用法：

(1) 用作名词词组: You have given me too much. 你给予我的太多了。

(2) 用作形容词组，修饰不可数名词: Americans eat too much meat—in my opinion.

(3) 用作副词性词组，修饰不及物动词: She talks too much. 她说话太多了。

而much too则意为“太、非常”，用作副词性词组，修饰形容词、副词，但不可修饰动词。It's much too hot. 天气实在太热了。My wife is much too busy to see visitors. 我妻子太忙，无法会见来访者。

4. 误: Don't touch anything unless your teacher tells you.

正: Don't touch anything unless your teacher tells you to.

析: 作为宾语补足语的省略表达方式，“to”却不能省掉。

对策: 应在不断的训练中加强语感。

5. 误: After that, he held up one of the his fingers and showed to the class.

正: After that, he held up one of his fingers and showed it to the class.

析: 少了作宾语的it，就成了汉语式英语。换言之，这个错误实际上就是尚未摆脱母语表达习惯的表现。

对策: 加强运用训练，尽量摆脱汉语表达习惯，从而尽早建立英语的表达方式。

6. 误: He put a finger in his mouth, tasted it and smiled, looked rather pleased.

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

析: 句中作为表示谓语动词动作的伴随动作应用现在分词的形式。如果用谓语形式looked，则前面须由连词and连接，以表示并列关系。

高考知识链接

词尾-(e)s的读音

复数名词词尾-(e)s的读音规则

●1. 在以清辅音(/s/, /f/, /t/除外)结尾的名词后读/s/。例如: books/buks/, gulfs/gʌlfs/。

注意: hats要读作/hæts/。

●2. 在以元音或浊辅音(/z/, /ʒ/, /dʒ/除外)结尾的名词后读/z/。例如: plays/pleiz/, dogs/dɔgz/。

注意: words要读作/wɜ:dz/。

●3. 在以/s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/等辅音结尾的名词后读/ɪz/。例如: classes/'kla:sɪz/, noses/'nəʊɪz/, wishes/'wɪʃɪz/, watches/'wɒtʃɪz/, judges/'dʒʌdʒɪz/。

有些名词在单数变复数时，词尾的清辅音变为浊辅音，-s读/z/。例如：

(1) 以-f或-fe结尾的部分名词，变成复数时-f/-fe变为v，再加-es。如 half—halves/hɑ:vz/, life—lives/laɪvz/。



(2)以“长元音+th”结尾的名词加上-s后,-th的读音由/θ/变为/ð/。例如: path/pɑ:θ/→paths/pɑ:ðz/, mouth/mauθ/→mouths/mauðz/。

但以“短元音/辅音/辅音字母r+th”结尾的名词加上-s,-th的读音不变,词尾-s仍读/s/。例如: smiths/smiθs/, months/mʌnθs/, births/bɜ:θs/。

(3)有一个以/s/结尾的单数名词变成复数时发音特殊,词尾/s/变为/z/。例如: house/haus/→houses/'haʊziz/。

名词所有格词尾-'s的读音规则和名词复数词尾的读音规则相同。例如: Philip's/'fɪlɪps/, Mary's/'mɛəri:z/, Tom's/'tɒmz/, Engels's/Engels''engəlsiz/。

动词第三人称单数词尾-s和-es的读音规则和名词复数词尾的读音规则也相同。例如: stops/stɒps/, sees/si:z/, calls/kɔ:lz/, catches/'kætʃɪz/。但有两个词的读音不规则: do/du:/→does/dʌz/, say/sei/→says/sez/。



单元考点训练

I. 单项选择

1. Rose was wild with joy _____ the result of the examination.

A. to B. at
C. by D. as

[解析]答案选B。at表示引起某种情绪的原因,本题并不构成as a/the result of sth.这一用法结构。

2. —I'm going back to see my parents in Beijing.

—_____.
A. Give my best wishes to them
B. It's very nice of you
C. Say good-bye to them
D. See you later

[解析]答案选A。意为“把问候捎给‘I’的父母”。

3. Because many new ideas are _____ to his business, he develops his company quickly.

A. referred B. shown
C. brought D. introduced

[解析]答案选D。introduce此处作“介绍,引进”,符合语境。

4. He is said to _____ to his country because a new president comes to power.

A. be allowed to return B. allow to return
C. allow returning D. be allowed returning

[解析]答案选A。be allowed to do sth.为习惯搭配,表示“被允许做某事”。

5. Most young people _____ popular songs _____ classical music _____ the old ones like classical music.

A. prefer; to; while B. prefer; than; and
C. like; than; while D. would like; and; however

[解析]答案选A。第一空表示“比……更喜欢……”;第三空表示对比关系。

6. —I'd like to go shopping with you, but I have a meeting _____.

—If you don't go, _____.

A. to attend; nor will I B. to attend; so do I
C. attending; so will I D. attend; neither will I

[解析]答案选A。第一空是不定式作定语;第二空要用否定词且用将来时态。

7. You have no _____ how worried I was at that time.

A. idea B. thought
C. mind D. opinion

[解析]答案选A。have no idea相当于don't know。

8. Pop music is loved by lots of people, but it is not to everyone's _____.

A. smell B. favour
C. sound D. taste

[解析]答案选D。the one's taste为习惯搭配,表示“对……口味”。

9. I'm interested in old coins but _____ I'm a stamp collector.

A. at first B. first of all
C. above all D. for the first time

[解析]答案选B。句意表示“首先是(一个集邮者)”。

10. _____ the switch _____ anything goes wrong with the machine.

A. Turn off; when B. Turn up; until
C. Turn on; if D. Turn down; before

[解析]答案选A。当机器有了毛病的时候,当然是要关掉电源。

11. Though small, the oranges sell _____, because they taste _____.

A. well; nice B. good; well
C. nicely; well D. nice; good

[解析]答案选A。sell well表示“销售良好”;后一句taste为连系动词。

12. —I hear that you _____ a new house.

—Yes, but I _____ in it now.

A. have bought; won't live B. will buy; have lived
C. will buy; am not living D. have bought; am not living

[解析]答案选D。从下句中的now可知买房动作已发生,但目前还没有住在里面。

13. _____ burnt, the child _____ touch fire again.

A. When; dares not B. Since; dare not to
C. After; never dare to D. Once; dare not

[解析]答案选D。第一空表示条件,意为“一旦”;第二空空的dare为情态动词。

14. It is said that she _____ in a computer company since graduation.

A. has employed B. has been employed
C. had employed D. is employed

[解析]答案选B。since graduation引导的时间状语要与现在完成时连用。

15. You will succeed in the end _____ you give up half way.

- A. even if B. as though
C. as long as D. unless

[解析]答案选 D。题意表明“除非你中途放弃”。

16. The young scientist came to our school to give a talk _____ request.

- A. by B. at
C. with D. on

[解析]答案选 A。at one's request/by request 意为“应……请求”。

17. Nobody is allowed _____ black _____ white.

- A. to mix; and B. to mix; with
C. mixing; and D. mixing; with

[解析]答案选 B。mix...with...“混合;混淆”。

18. Father is asleep. Could you please _____ the radio a little?

- A. turn over B. turn off
C. turn up D. turn down

[解析]答案选 D。

19. Having finished their exercises, the students went on _____ exercise on the playground.

- A. to do B. doing
C. to take D. taking

[解析]答案选 C。

20. _____ a decision is made, it must be carried out.

- A. Unless B. While
C. Once D. As

[解析]答案选 C。

21. That's not the _____ decision. Any advice is welcome.

- A. general B. final
C. proper D. lively

[解析]答案选 B。

22. She didn't _____ her opinion _____ the plan discussed at the meeting.

- A. say; in B. say; on
C. express; in D. express; on

[解析]答案选 D。give/express one's opinion on/upon 意为“发表对……的看法”。

23. The plants grew much better _____ the timely rain.

- A. as a result B. in result
C. as a result of D. in result of

[解析]答案选 C。in result 与 as a result 都可做状语表示“结果”,但只有后者可跟 of;空后有名词,故用 as a result of,表示“作为……结果”。

24. _____, let's learn the new words. Then we'll read the text.

- A. For one thing B. At first
C. Above all D. First of all

[解析]答案选 D。

25. —I'm going back home tomorrow.

—Please give my _____ to your family.

- A. regard B. best wish
C. love D. respect

[解析]答案选 C。A、B、C 表示“向……表示问候、致意”时需用复数形式。

26. They told us that they _____ us in the job very soon.

- A. joined B. would join
C. helped D. would help

[解析]答案选 B。

27. The students were told _____ the door was shut when they left.

- A. being sure B. to be sure
C. taking sure D. to make sure

[解析]答案选 D。be sure 后跟从句表示“确信”,make sure 则意为“确保”,故 D 项正确。

28. —Can't you stay here a bit longer?

—_____, I must be _____ now.

- A. No; off B. No; away
C. Yes; off D. Yes; away

[解析]答案选 A。注意否定疑问句的回答方式,对全句否定用 no,肯定用 yes。

29. —Who are you going to have _____ this letter for you?

—My secretary.

- A. type B. typed
C. been typed D. been typing

[解析]答案选 A。本题考查的是句子结构,关键为 have sb. do 的用法,who 作 have 的宾语,故后接 type。

30. —What _____ you know _____ Mr. Black?

—He is an English professor from Britain.

- A. did; of B. did; about
C. do; of D. do; about

[解析]答案选 D。

II. 同义词、近义词练习

1. although/though/as

- (1) _____ the farm is large, my Dad has only two men working for him.

- (2) Poor _____ he is, he's often praised for his honesty.

- (3) Child _____ he is, he knows a lot.

[解析]①although = though 引导让步状语从句,although 多用于句首。②as 引导让步状语从句时,语序用倒装,也可用 though 来代替 as。③though 引导让步状语从句时,可以用正常语序,也可用倒装语序,但 as 只用倒装语序。故

- (1) Although/Though (2) as/though (3) as/ though.

2. none/no one

- (1) _____ of my fellow workers smoke here.

- (2) _____ knows the way to the newly-opened library.

- (3) —How many pictures are there on the wall?

—_____.

- (4) —Who is in the apartment now?

—_____.

- (5) You said the books were on the desk, but there were _____ there.

[解析]①none 可以接 of 短语,谓动词用单、复数均可,而 no one 不能接。②none 用来回答 how many 或 how much 引导的疑问句。或承接前面出现的名词,表示“一点”



也没有”。no one 回答 who 开头的问句。故(1)None
(2)No one (3)None (4)No one (5)none。

3. too much/much too

- (1) The price of the computers is _____ high.
(2) The lady spent _____ money on new clothes.
(3) The trip is _____ for the old man.
(4) Having worked all night, he was _____ tired to keep his eyes open.
(5) _____ has been said about the performances last night.
(6) There is _____ snow on the top of the mountain.

[解析] ①much too + *adj.* 或 *adv.* ②too much + 不可数名词
③be too much for sb. 对……来说太过分了, 说明某人“完不成, 干不了”等。故(1) much too (2) too much (3) too much (4) much too (5) Too much (6) too much。

4. once/as soon as

- (1) _____ the bell rang, the boys ran out of the classroom.
(2) _____ you talk to the man, you'll find him honest.
(3) _____ you understand the rule, you'll have no further difficulty.

[解析] ①once *conj.* 意为“一旦……”, 引导条件状语从句。②as soon as 意为“一……就……”, 引导时间状语从句。故(1) As soon as (2) Once (3) Once。

III. 单句改错

1. This story happened during world war two.

正: This story happened during World War II.

析: 普通名词加基数词构成专有名词, 所以第一个字母必须大写。

2. I don't know his brother's-in-law telephone.

正: I don't know his brother-in-law's telephone.

析: 复合名词的所有格形式都要在词尾变化。故用 brother-in-law's。

3. We went to the restaurant for having lunch.

正: We went to the restaurant for lunch.

析: for 可以用来表示某人的目的, 但后面只能接名词。但是注意, for 可以用在动词-ing 之前, 表示某物的用途。如: Is that cake for eating or just for looking at? (那块蛋糕是吃的还是光让人看的?)

4. "Congratulation on your success!" said Tom.

正: "Congratulations on your success!" said Tom.

析: 当 congratulation 用作祝贺词时, 常用复数。

5. He stayed here one and a half day.

正: He stayed here one and a half days.

析: 如果是可数名词, 一个以上的单位即为复数, 因此, day 后面必须加 s。

6. This table is three foot long, two foot wide, three foot high.

正: This table is three feet long, two feet wide, three feet high.

析: 此句中名词短语“two feet”“three feet”修饰 long, wide, high 作状语。作状语时, 数词(除 one 外), 后面表示度量的名词, 须用复数形式。

7. In the past, the poors lived a miserable life.

正: In the past, the poor lived a miserable life.

析: 有些形容词与定冠词连用, 使之名词化, 代表一类, 但无数数形式。

8. They treated the Negroes slaves as animals that could be bought and sold.

正: They treated the Negro slaves as animals that could be bought and sold.

析: 由两个名词构成的复合名词变为复数形式时, 只需把后一个名词变成复数形式。

9. On Oct. 1, about ten thousands people went to the park to enjoy the holiday.

正: On Oct. 1, about ten thousand people went to the park to enjoy the holiday.

析: hundred, thousand, million 等表示具体的数字时, 不用复数形式。

10. Glasses are made of glasses.

正: Glasses are made of glass.

析: 当 glass 作“玻璃”解时为不可数名词。



高考潜能开发

I. 完形填空

A king cobra is an ugly-looking snake at any time. But when he is 1 and is crawling through the grass 2 your face, your hatred becomes terrific(骇人的).

Shells from the enemy's guns were bursting around us. I was 3 flat behind a big rock. The snake, too, was looking for a safe place. When he saw the rock, he 4 straight for it, and me. I didn't move, 5 he would pass by.

He didn't.

The cobra's head was 6 two feet of my face when he saw me. He 7 back a little, then lifted his head, 8 to strike...

The ride was long and hard. Riding over rough roads hurt my leg 9. But it has been over an hour since the cobra struck, and I was still 10. And life was sweet...

When we reached the field hospital, they 11 me into the operating room, 12 several cuts in my leg, and gave me some dope(麻药). From their 13, I could tell they were getting ready to cut off my leg. I begged them not to.

"Sir," I said to the oldest doctor, "I made up my mind 14 I was going to die. I would rather die than be sent home 15 pieces."

He was a pretty good man. He smiled and said they wouldn't take it off.

They did everything they could do for me. For sixty days my leg 16 rotted off. But eight months later I walked ashored at San Francisco. You 17 never know how good it was.

18 they gave me the purple Heart(紫心勋章). I laughed when the man 19 it on me. I told him that I wasn't wounded. I was snake 20.

1. A. excited B. worried
C. shocked D. frightened

[答案] A

[解析] excited 表示“兴奋时”。

2. A. forward B. toward
C. onto D. into

[答案] B

[解析] 此句意为“穿过草丛爬向你的脸”。

3. A. sitting B. behind
C. climbing D. lying

[答案] D

[解析] 此句意为“‘我’在石头后面平躺着”。

4. A. searched B. headed
C. looked D. walked

[答案] B

[解析] head 在此是“向……前进”的意思。

5. A. whispering B. thinking
C. seeing D. hoping

[答案] D

[解析] 此句意为“希望它能爬走”。

6. A. within B. between
C. behind D. among

[答案] A

[解析] 此句意为“离我的脸不到两英尺”。

7. A. pulled B. drew
C. went D. jumped

[答案] B

[解析] 此句意为“向后退了一点”，用 drew 更形象。

8. A. eager B. anxious
C. ready D. likely

[答案] C

[解析] 此句意为“做好了攻击的准备”。

9. A. terribly B. deadly
C. hardly D. painfully

[答案] A

[解析] 此句意为“腿伤得很严重”。

10. A. right B. healthy
C. sick D. alive

[答案] D

[解析] 此句意为“我还活着”。

11. A. rushed B. carried
C. moved D. sent

[答案] A

[解析] rush 突出动作之快。

12. A. operated B. got
C. made D. gave

[答案] C

[解析] 此句意为“在我腿上割了几个口子”。

13. A. smile B. eyes
C. glance D. talk

[答案] D

[解析] 从他们的谈话中。

14. A. once B. because
C. though D. since

[答案] A

[解析] once 意为“一旦……”。

15. A. with B. into
C. in D. by

[答案] C

[解析] in pieces 为固定搭配。

16. A. seriously B. nearly
C. slightly D. completely

[答案] B

[解析] 我的腿快烂掉了。

17. A. might B. could
C. would D. should

[答案] B

[解析] 此句意为“你无法知道……”，could 语气比较 might 和 would 强烈。

18. A. Later B. Recently
C. Sooner D. Lately

[答案] A

[解析] 此句意为“不久之后……”。

19. A. placed B. put
C. hung D. pinned

[答案] D

[解析] 此处意为“别上”。

20. A. beaten B. hit
C. bitten D. hurt

[答案] C

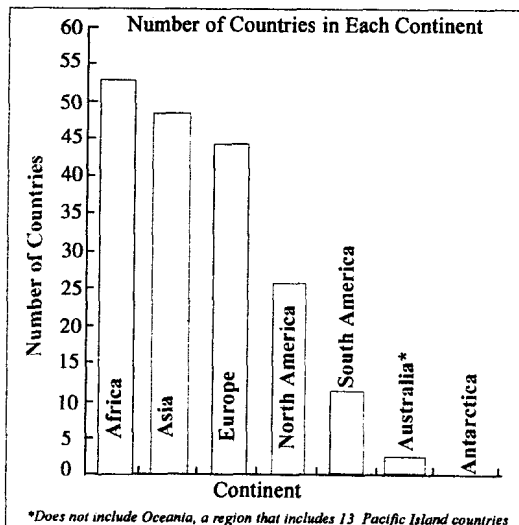
[解析] 此句意为“我是被蛇咬了”。

II. 阅读理解

A

Countries Count

Earth's Landmasses are divided into seven continents; Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, South America, Australia, and Antarctica. This graph (柱状图) shows the number of countries on each continent.



(2004 年春季高考题)