

2005年高考总复习首选品牌书



**王后雄**

# 高考标准诠解

· 学生用书 ·

总主编：王后雄  
主 编：郭 军

## 英语

**赠送**

黄冈高考1轮单元测试  
内部卷

湖南大学出版社



**2005 高考版**  
依据教育部最新《考试说明》学科标准 编写

**王后雄**

# 高考标准诠释

WANG HOU XIONG GAO KAO BIAO ZHUN QUAN JIE

英  
语



## 学生用书

■ 总主编 王后雄  
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一轮总复习

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本册主编 郭 军

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☐ 封面设计 李海阔  
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# 《 高考标准 诠 解 》

## ——应对2005年高考的秘诀

2005年高考是在2004年分省(市)试点命题改革的基础上,进一步对高考进行大胆改革的一年。在教育部的统一要求下,高考应该怎么考,应该怎样命题,学生应该怎么学,特别是在实施新课程教材后应该如何进行复习备考和命题是当前基础教育研究的重要课题。有鉴于此,本套丛书编者将引领广大教师和学生按照考试标准要求,科学规划复习内容,合理设计训练模式,跟踪高考命题热点及趋势,整体提高高考成绩。

**导读提示** 本套丛书四大特色栏目及使用指南图示如下:



考试说明诠释  
标准依据

解题思路+答题要点



名题归类例释  
标准思路

名师教你解剖考题



五年高考透视  
标准解密

看看以前是怎么考的……



高考命题预测  
标准演练

今年高考这么考……

以最新《考试说明》为依据,系统归纳各考点的分考点,诠释高考答题要点和关键,引导学生掌握学科的解题规律。

本部分是对高考知识点和能力点的梳理和整合,归类科学,脉络清晰。与该栏目为友,可以使您系统掌握高考的答题要点和解题思路,快速实现能力转化,消除复习备考死角。

# 备

以近年来各类高考试题、统考模拟名题为对象,分类精析。通过诠释典型例题对高考“怎么考”做了全新的判断。

本部分透过试题表面,破译高考试题的形式规则,规范解题标准模式,有利于提高应试能力。与该栏目为友,您可以直接透视高考题型,把握高考命题走向,找准备考复习捷径。

# 考

备考实践表明,高考试题最有训练价值,特别是近5年全国、上海、春季等试题对训练考生应试心理十分有用。

本部分纵析近5年的高考命题,透视高考命题标准和答题标准,帮助您熟悉高考题型及难度。与该栏目为友,可使您高屋建瓴,减少临场失误和临场心理压力,提高临场应试技能。

# 方

模拟高考样式,预测2005年高考命题格局,突出一个“新”字;科学捕捉高考新信息,着眼于一个“准”字。对高考命题趋向的分析精辟且深有见地。

本部分集黄冈名师多年备考经验及大型考试命题研究,试题原创率达90%以上。与该栏目为友,可使您站在备考前沿,训练高效,成绩卓越。

# 略

收获是甜蜜的,但收获前的耕耘却是苦涩的;金榜题名固然灿烂,但金榜题名前却凝结了十年寒窗的艰辛。愿我们在《高考标准诠解》的引领下,按黄冈名师缔造的标准复习模式和标准备战方略要求,走出泥泞,心向六月,春暖花开。

——掀开《高考标准诠解》,成就教育的未来!

王 强 2004.6.18



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## 高中第一册(上)

第1讲 SB<sub>1</sub> Unit 1

## 考试说明扫描

(1) 词汇用法: introduce, practice, go away, well (n.), dark (n.), go on doing, result, as a result, state, the States, physics, chemistry, biology, geography, dawn, wheat, partner, opinion, in one's opinion, vacation, general, general idea, oral, employ, area, pump, channel, beer, regards, expression

(2) 日常交际用语: Nice to meet you. Nice meeting you. I'll introduce you. I must be off/go/be leaving. Give one's regards/best wishes/love to sb.

(3) 语法: 复习学过的各种时态的特殊疑问句

## 纲

考试说明诠释  
标准依据

## 解题思路+答题要点

## 1. introduce 的用法及派生词。

introduce vt. 介绍; 引进

introduction n. 介绍; 引进

introduce oneself 自我介绍

introduce sb. to sb. 介绍某人给某人

introduce sth. into (to) 把……引进(入)……

an introduction to sth. ……的入门/介绍

① I'll introduce you to my parents. 我将把你介绍给我的双亲。

② Let me introduce Tom (to you). 让我把汤姆介绍给你。

③ It was said that paper-making was introduced to the west during the Tang Dynasty. 据说造纸术是在唐朝引进到西方的。

④ I was first introduced to weightlifting when I was only a small child. 当我第一次认识举重的时候, 我还是个小孩子。

## 2. practis(c)e 的用法。

practice [u] 实践; 练习; 实际 [c] 惯例; 作法

practise vt. 实践; 练习

put sth. into practice 使……付诸实施

practise doing sth. 练习做某事

in practice 在实际中

① He practised speaking English every day. 他每天练习说英语。

② It takes a lot of practice to become a good swimmer. 要想游好泳, 必须大量练习。

③ The idea sounds good but it doesn't work in practice. 那个观点听起来很不错, 但在实际中行不通。

## The summer holidays

## 3. employ 的用法。

employ vt. 雇用; 利用

employ sb. to do sth. 雇某人做某事

employ sb. for sth. 因为某事而雇某人

be employed in 忙于(某事); 从事(某工作)

employee 雇佣人员; 员工

employer 老板; 雇主

① He was employed in a bank as a clerk. 他被一家银行雇佣为职员。

② How do you employ your spare time? 你怎么样利用你的业余时间?

③ She was employed in watering the garden. 她正忙于浇园。

## 4. result 的用法。

as a result 结果, 因此

as a (the) result of... 由于……的原因

result from (= because of) 因……而引起

result in (= cause) 导致; 致使

① He ate some bad fish. As a result, he felt ill. 他吃了一些变坏了的鱼肉。结果, 他生病了。

② His failure resulted from his carelessness. 由于粗心, 他失败了。

## 5. opinion (观点; 看法) 的用法。

in one's opinion = in the opinion of sb. 依某人的观点看来

public opinion 公众舆论

have a good (poor) opinion of 对……印象很好(坏);

认为……很好(坏)

① In his opinion (In the opinion of him), he shouldn't be punished. 依他看, 他不该被罚。

② Everyone has a poor opinion of a coward. 每个人都瞧不起懦夫。

## 6. prefer (vt. 宁愿; 较喜欢) 的用法。

prefer

+ n. (pron.) 更喜欢某物/事

+ doing (to do) sth. 宁愿做某事

+ sb. to do sth. 宁愿某人做某事

+ sth. to sth. 宁愿……不愿……

+ doing sth. to doing sth. 宁愿做……而不愿做……

+ to do sth. rather than do sth. 宁愿做……而不愿做……

① He prefers going to school to staying at home. 他喜欢上学不喜欢待在家中。

② Every day, I prefer to walk to school rather than ride a bike. 每天, 在步行和骑车之间比较, 我较喜爱步行上学。

## 7. general 的用法。



general *adj.* 总的;大概的 *n.* 将军  
generally *adv.* 总地;一般地  
a general idea 大意  
do a general cleaning 大扫除  
in general 总之  
generally speaking 总而言之

“问候他人”的表达

8. give one's regards to 意为“把某人的问候给某人”。这里的 regards 可用 thanks, wishes, love, congratulations 代替,表示“感谢”、“祝贺”等意思。

eg. ① Please give my regards to your sister.

② Give my best wishes to your family!

③ Do give my thanks to your parents.

9. vacation, holiday 与 leave 的区别。

三个词均有“假(期)”之意,但 vacation 指时间可长可短的假期;holiday 多指短期假日;leave 多指病假或事假。常用搭配: on vacation/holiday 在度假;have/take a holiday 度假;ask for leave 请假;have/take a day off 请一天假

10. too much 与 much too 的区别。

too much: 作定语,修饰不可数名词;或可单独在句中作主语,宾语及表语;或作状语,位于不及物动词后修饰不及物动词。  
much too: “太,十分”,在句中只能作状语修饰形容词和副词。

We have too much rain here in spring. 我们这里春天的雨水泛滥。

11. “继续做某事”的表达。

go on doing sth. 继续做某事(干同一件事)  
go on with sth. 继续做某事(中断一段时间后干同一件事)  
go on to do sth. 接着、继续做(另一件事)  
keep (on) doing sth. 反复(不断)做某事  
continue doing/to do sth. = go on doing sth. 继续做某事

① After he finished doing his homework, he went on to read the English text.

② They went on working till midnight.

12. have + 宾语 + 宾补的用法。

have sb. do sth. 让某人做某事  
have sb. doing sth. 让(使)某人不停地做某事  
have sth. done 让某事由别人来做;经受不幸遭遇

(1) There's something wrong with my bike. I must have it repaired.

(2) Don't have the machine running all the time!

13. 含 so 的(倒装)句式。

① so + do (be, have, can, will) + 主语

表示同样肯定的看法或做法。

② neither/nor + do (be, have, can, will) + 主语

表示同样否定的看法或做法。

③ so it is/was with sb = so it is/was the same with sb

用于既有肯定又有否定或既有系动词又有实义动词或主语不同的情况。

如: John likes fish but he doesn't like meat; so it is with Mary.

John was born in the countryside but he grew up in Beijing, and so it was the same with Mary.

④ so + 主语 + do (be, have, can, will)

表示对前文提及的情况给予肯定。

如: Tom speaks English well, and so he does.

汤姆讲英语很好,是的,他讲得很好。

His hand-writing is good, and so it is.

他的书法很好,是的,很好。

⑤ 主语 + do + so

表示该句中的主语重复了前文中的动作。

如: The teacher asked me to fetch some chalk, and I did so.

老师让我去取粉笔,我去了。

14. 语法复习——复习已学过的各种时态。

(1) 八种时态的构成

在初中阶段,我们已学过了英语中常用的八种时态的构成及用法。现以 write 为例,列表如下:

时态种类		时态构成
一般时	一般现在时	write/writes
	一般过去时	wrote
	一般将来时	shall/will write
	过去将来时	should/would write
进行时	现在进行时	is/am/are writing
	过去进行时	was/were writing
完成时	现在完成时	have/has written
	过去完成时	had written

(2) 疑问式

① 一般现在时借助助动词 do/does 构成。如: Do you often write letter? 你常写信吗?

② 一般过去时借助助动词 did 构成。如:

Did you write a letter yesterday? 你昨天写了一封信?

③ 其他时态借助原有的助动词构成。如:

Have you written a letter? 你写了一封信?

Are they cleaning the classroom? 他们在打扫教室吗?

释

名题归类例释

名师教你解剖考题

标准思路

### 题型 1: 考查词汇用法

【例 1】①(全国高考题) He seems to \_\_\_\_\_ Jane. He knows her well.

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,他过去已经被人介绍给了 Jane。

【答案】 D

【点拨】 一要注意语态运用——被动语态;二要看“介绍”这个动作发生在过去,所以不定式后要用完成式。

②(全国高考题) We have worked out the plan and now we must put it into \_\_\_\_\_.





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

【解析】 put sth. into practice 是固定短语,意思是“将……付诸实践”。

【答案】 C

【点拨】 测试固定词组的用法。

## 题型 2: 考查同义词辨析

●【例 2】 (上海高考题) It was \_\_\_\_\_ late to catch a bus after the party; therefore we called a taxi.

A. too very B. much too C. too much D. for too

【解析】 句意表示“晚会后太晚了以致赶不上公共汽车”,从结构看,too...to 表示“太……以致不可”。无 too very 之类表达;far too 表示“过于”,不合题意。

【答案】 B

【点拨】 too much 的用法同 much, much too 的用法同 too。

## 题型 3: 考查常见句型

●【例 3】 (上海高考题)

—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

【解析】 第一句话表示“戴维近来取得了巨大的进步”。答话者同意对方的话——他的确如此,并且说“你也一样”。两种表达分别用 so he has, so have you 表示。

【答案】 B

【点拨】 汉、英必须一一对应,不可记混淆了。

## 题型 4: 考查疑问句

●【例 4】 (2003·北京)

—I hear they aren't pleased with the house you're chosen for them.

—Well, \_\_\_\_\_ could they live in such comfort?

A. where else B. what else C. how D. why

【解析】 live 为不及物动词,所以排除作主语或宾语的 what 选项;how 表示“怎么样”,与句中的 in such comfort 重复;why 表示“为什么”,不合题意。题意为:“他们能在哪儿住得如此舒服呢?”

【答案】 A

【点拨】 从用法及语意两处入手。

## 题型 5: 考查单句改错

●【例 5】 ①In me opinion, Lin Tao is a good student.

②His car broke down halfway. As result, he was late for work.

③Whom would you rather to have paint the fence?

【解析】 ①②考查固定表达:in one's opinion 中的 one's 是物主代词,不是宾格形式;as a result 才表示“结果”。句③是个疑问句,变成陈述句为:You would rather have (whom) paint the wall.

【答案】 ①me→my ②as 后加 a ③to 去掉

【点拨】 固定表达的音、形、义不可混淆与改动;解答疑问句式题型时不妨把它变为熟悉的陈述句。

真

五年高考透视  
标准解密

看看以前是怎么考的……

1. (2003·全国) Allen had to call a taxi because the box was \_\_\_\_\_ to carry all the way home.

A. much too heavy B. too much heavy  
C. heavy too much D. too heavy much

2. (2003·北京春) —How long \_\_\_\_\_ at this job?

—Since 1990.

A. were you employed B. have you been employed  
C. had you been employed D. will you be employed

3. (2002·上海) —You forgot your purse when you went out.

—Good heavens, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. so did I B. so I did C. I did so D. I so did

4. (1999·上海) —It was careless of you to have left your clothes outside all night.

—My God! \_\_\_\_\_.

A. So did I B. So I did C. So were you D. So did you

5. (2001·上海春) Rose was wild with joy \_\_\_\_\_ the result of the examination.

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

6. (2003·京内皖春) With the rapid growth of population, the city \_\_\_\_\_ in all directions in the past five years.

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

7. (2003·上海春) If you want help—money or anything, let me know, \_\_\_\_\_ you?

A. don't B. will C. shall D. do

8. (全国高考题) 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

预

高考命题预测  
标准演练

今年高考这么考……

【预测 1】 —Dick doesn't know much about computers.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. So he did B. So does Mary  
C. Neither do I D. Neither I did

【预测 2】 —Mr. Wang, what shall we do in this class?

—Go on \_\_\_\_\_ the other exercise after you have finished this one.

A. to do B. doing C. with D. to be doing

【预测 3】 I was in deep thought, \_\_\_\_\_ that I didn't hear the telephone.

A. as a result B. as the result  
C. as result of D. with the result

【预测 4】 —Tomorrow my parents as well as I are leaving for



Shenzhen for the Spring Festival with my brother.

— \_\_\_\_\_!

A. Good luck B. Good journey C. Congratulations D. Cheers

【预测 5】— Glad to meet you.

— \_\_\_\_\_

A. So do I.

B. How are you?

C. How do you do?

D. The same to you.

【预测 6】— \_\_\_\_\_

— 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

【预测 7】— Do you know where your brother is?

— I have no \_\_\_\_\_ where he is.

A. opinion

B. thought

C. idea

D. plan

【预测 8】— I'd like to go shopping with you, but I have a meeting to attend.

— If you don't go, \_\_\_\_\_

A. nor will I

B. so do I

C. so will I

D. neither do I

【预测 9】— I'm worn out. Shall I stop now?

— There's not a moment to lose. Go on \_\_\_\_\_, please.

A. to work

B. working

C. work

D. to working

【预测 10】Oh, I have to say good-bye to you. Please give my \_\_\_\_\_ to your parents. Which of the following is NOT right?

A. regards

B. best wishes

C. regard

D. love

【预测 11】— Which do you prefer \_\_\_\_\_, physics or chemistry?

— Physics, I think.

A. better

B. more

C. 不填

D. most

【预测 12】The next programme is said to \_\_\_\_\_ by Mary

Davidson, which is certain to be popular.

A. introduce

B. have introduced

C. be introduced

D. have been introduced

【预测 13】Although he is considered as a great writer, \_\_\_\_\_ his works are not widely read.

A. however

B. but

C. and

D. 不填

【预测 14】These shoes cost \_\_\_\_\_. What's more, they are \_\_\_\_\_ small.

A. much too; too much

B. too much; much too

C. very much; very

D. very much; much

【预测 15】— Who, \_\_\_\_\_, is the best football player in China today?

— I think it's Hao Haidong.

A. as a result

B. in your opinion

C. more or less

D. in all

【预测 16】Because many new and advanced ideas are \_\_\_\_\_ to his business, he develops his company quickly.

A. referred

B. shown

C. brought

D. introduced

【预测 17】In order to look after her sick mother, she asked for a month's \_\_\_\_\_.

A. holiday

B. vacation

C. leave

D. rest

【预测 18】— You ought to have given them some advice.

— \_\_\_\_\_, but who cared what I said?

A. So ought you

B. So I ought

C. So did you

D. So I did

【预测 19】The visiting professor \_\_\_\_\_ giving lectures to students \_\_\_\_\_ invited to meetings at times.

A. preferred; to being

B. preferred to; rather than

C. preferred; than being

D. preferred to; to being

【预测 20】You need to do \_\_\_\_\_ if you want to recover from your illness.

A. a lot of practices

B. much more practice

C. many more practice

D. a number of practice

## 第 2 讲 SB<sub>1</sub> Unit 2 In the lab

### 考试说明扫描

(1) 词汇: once, unless, shut, taste, rather, proper, allow, electricity, cupboard, oil, mix, mixture, lively, first of all, by the side of, instead of, turn off, finger, second, on holiday, message, make sure, at the end, enough, none, finally, sadly, request, dip, suck

(2) 日常交际用语: 命令与要求、征求意见和看法。

(3) 语法: 复习祈使句及其转为间接引语的用法。

纲

考试说明诠释  
标准依据

解题思路+答题要点

1. once (conj. 一旦……就……) 的用法。  
once 引导时间状语从句, 从句中不用将来时态, 相当于 as

soon as 之意义。但 as soon as 强调动作的紧接; 而 once 还具有条件的意味。

eg. Once you understand this rule, you'll have no further difficulty. 一旦明白了这条规则, 就再也没有困难了。

2. unless (conj. 除非, 如果不) 的用法。

unless 引导条件状语从句, 相当于 if...not, 本身具有否定意义, 所以不用于否定句中; 从句中不用将来时态。

eg. You'll fail in French unless you work harder. 你要是不再加把劲儿, 法语就考不及格了。

3. taste 的用法。

① n. 味觉, 味道; 兴趣, 爱好

a taste 一口, 一点儿

eg: Each student had a taste of the terrible mixture.

② vt. 尝, 吃

eg: Please taste the dish to see if it is tasty.

③ link v. 后接 adj. 作表语。常见的系动词还有: smell,



look, sound, seem, feel, etc. 它们都属于那种表状态时不用于进行时、不用被动式的动词。

Good medicine tastes bitter to the mouth. 良药苦口利于病。

4. allow. (vt. 允许; 准许) 的用法。

- allow/permit (sb.'s) doing 允许(某人)做某事
- allow/permit sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事
- allow sb. sth. 允许某人某事
- allow sb. in/out 允许某人进入/出去

① Smoking is not allowed here.

② Now please allow me to introduce Miss Mary.

③ We don't allow smoking in public places.

④ The father allows his son £ 10 a week for pocket money. 那位父亲每周给儿子 10 英镑零花钱。

5. shut 与 close 的区别。

shut 与 close 作“关闭”解,二者同义,如: shut (close) the door 关门, be shut (= be closed) 关上,但 shut 的宾语可以是人或动物,如: shut a bird into a cage 关鸟入笼,而 close 不能。close 的词义可引申,表抽象概念,而 shut 不行。如:

The factory is closing down. 这家工厂要倒闭了。

另外,“闭门”应译成“fasten the door”。

6. proper, suitable 与 fit(合适的)的区别。

proper 指“适当的,恰当的,对的,名副其实的,真正的”,而 suitable 多用于服饰的花色、款式方面; fit 多用于服饰的大小、尺寸方面,引申义多指岗位、能力是否胜任等。如:

I'm looking for a proper tool for the job. 我正在寻找适用于那种工作的工具。

She hasn't had a proper holiday for years. 多年来她都没有过真正的假期。

7. instead 与 instead of 的区别。

instead of: “代替”,后接名词、代词或动名词; instead: adv. 可用在两个句子之间,也可用于两个句子中的后一个句子的句末,表示后句内容代替前一句的内容。例如:

(1) I went to see one of my friends instead of going to the cinema.

= I didn't go to the cinema. Instead, I went to see one of my friends.

= I didn't go to the cinema. I went to see one of my friends instead.

(2) Tom is ill in bed. You can go with me instead of him.

8. 含 turn 的词组小结。

- turn off 关掉(电灯、煤气、自来水、电视等)
- turn down (将收音机、灯等的音量、亮度)关小,调低;  
拒绝(请求等)
- turn on 打开(电灯、电视、煤气、自来水等)
- turn up 开大(音量、光亮); 出现,露面
- turn out 最后的结果是

We arranged to meet at the cinema at 7:30, but he failed to turn up. 我们约定 7 点 30 分在电影院见面,但他没来。

9. none/nothing/no one/neither 的区别。

- none 指物(人)时,代替文中提到的特定的数量。  
用 how many (much) 提问的句子,用 none 回答。  
(1) nothing 泛指没东西;用 what 提问的句子,要用 nothing 来回答。  
no one (nobody) 用 who 提问的句子,可用 no one (nobody) 回答,表示没有人。  
(2) neither of... 两个(人或物)中任何一个也不。  
none of... 三个或三个以上的(人或物)任何一个也不。  
注意: all, both 与否定词 not 连用只表示部分否定;它们的全部否定分别是: none 和 neither。

10. 含 sure 的句型的运用。

- make sure that.../make sure of (about) sth. 确保,查明
- be sure of/about sth./be sure that... 确信……,对……有把握
- be sure to do sth. 一定……,必然……
- be sure of doing sth. 对做某事有把握

① He is sure to succeed. 他一定会成功。(说话人的判断)

② I'm sure of his success. = I'm sure that he'll succeed. 我确信他会成功。

11. 复习祈使句及其转为间接引语的用法。

转述祈使句时,要将祈使句的动词原形变为带 to 的不定式,并在不定式的前面根据句子的意思加上 tell (吩咐)、ask (请求)、order (命令) 等动词,如果祈使句为否定式,在不定式的前面加 not。

eg. ① She said to us, “Please sit down.”

→ She asked us to sit down.

② He said to him, “Go away!”

→ He ordered him to go away.

③ He said, “Don't make so much noise, boys.”

→ He told the boys not to make so much noise.

释

名题归类精解

标准思路

名师教你解剖考题

## 题型 1: 考查词汇用法

【例 1】(1999·上海) The manager has \_\_\_\_\_ to improve the working conditions in the company.

A. accepted B. allowed C. permitted D. agreed

【解析】从词义上看, B、C 两项都有“允许”之意, D 项也有“同意”之意, 似乎只能排除 A 项; 再从词的用法上来看, A、B、C 三项均不能直接接动词不定式, “accept”表示“接受”, 一般接名词作宾语, “allow”和“permit”均表示“允许”之意, 其用法为“allow sb. to do sth.”和“permit sb. to do sth.”, 只有 D 项可直接接动词不定式作宾语, 其意义为“同意”, 用法为“agree to do sth.”。本题句意为: “这个公司的经理已经同意改善工作条件。”

【答案】 D

【点拨】此题的四个选择项在形式上是一样的, 都是过去分词形式, 因而就要求考生对这四个选项中的四个不同的词汇的各自不同的词义和用法有一个准确的把握。



## 题型 2: 考查同义词辨析

【例 2】(全国高考题) I can hardly hear the radio. Would you please \_\_\_\_\_?

A. turn it on B. turn it down C. turn it up D. turn it off

【解析】该题是通过上、下句设立一种语境考查考生运用语言的能力。“I can hardly hear the radio.”是一信息句,只要能抓住这一信息,便可知道“要调大音量”。

【答案】C

【点拨】在做这一类题时要注意两点:①记准词组的含义;②充分利用语境。

## 题型 3: 考查一词多义现象

【例 3】(上海高考题) We don't care if a hunting dog smells \_\_\_\_\_, but we really don't want him to smell \_\_\_\_\_.

A. well; well B. bad; bad C. well; badly D. badly; bad

【解析】前半句 smells 是不及物动词, badly 修饰 smells, 而后半句 smell 与 bad 是系表结构。smell 为实义动词时,意为“闻;嗅(某物)”,第一分句意为“我们不介意是否猎狗嗅觉不灵敏”。smell 为连系动词时,意为“闻起来”,后接形容词作表语,而第二分句句意为“我们不想它身上闻起来很臭”。

【答案】D

【点拨】与此类推,“bad, badly”也可作为本题答案,那么句意为:“我们并不介意猎狗身上是否难闻,但我们不想它不会嗅猎物。”

## 题型 4: 考查间接引语

【例 4】(2003·北京) The teacher asked us \_\_\_\_\_ so much noise.

A. don't make B. not make C. not making D. not to make

【解析】祈使句的否定句变为间接引语时,应使用句型 ask/tell sb. not to do sth.。

【答案】D

【点拨】直接引语中的 don't 应用 not; 不定式符号 to 要保留; not 位于 to do 前面。

## 题型 5: 考查单句改错

【例 5】① These oranges taste deliciously.

② (全国高考题) We must keep in mind that we play for the team instead ourselves.

③ —What is there in your basket? —None.

【解析】①句中 taste 表示的是“尝起来”之意,作连系动词用;②句中中表示的“而不是我们自己”,ourselves 为宾语,前面缺少介词;③句中回答 what 用 nothing 而不是 none。

【答案】① deliciously → delicious ② instead 后加 of ③ None → Nothing

【点拨】三个题测试的是最基本的用法。“万丈高楼平地起”,可见打下坚实的基础十分重要。

真

五年高考透视  
标准解密

看看以前是怎么考的……

1. (2001·京内皖春) The man will have to wait all day \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor works faster.

A. if B. unless C. whether D. that

2. (2001·上海春) You will succeed in the end \_\_\_\_\_ you give up halfway.

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

3. (全国高考题) It was raining heavily in the morning, but it \_\_\_\_\_ to be fine in the evening.

A. turned off B. turned on C. turned out D. turned down

4. (2001·上海) Both teams were in hard training; \_\_\_\_\_ was willing to lose the game.

A. either B. neither C. another D. the other

5. (2001·上海) I don't think Peter is too young to take care of the pet dog \_\_\_\_\_.

A. correctly B. properly C. exactly D. actively

6. (2002·上海) Quite a few people used to believe that disaster \_\_\_\_\_ if a mirror was broken.

A. was sure of striking B. was sure of having struck  
C. was sure to be struck D. was sure to strike

7. (2003·全国) —There's coffee and tea; you can have \_\_\_\_\_.  
—Thanks.

A. either B. each C. one D. it

预

高考命题预测  
标准演练

今年高考这么考……

### 预测题型一: 单项填空

【预测 1】—Do the factory leaders meet every Sunday evening?

—Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ there is nothing important to deal with.

A. since B. if C. unless D. therefore

【预测 2】—How about the two of us \_\_\_\_\_ a walk down the garden?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to take; Help yourself B. take; Go ahead, please  
C. to be taking; Me, too D. taking; Good idea

【预测 3】The dish her mother cooked \_\_\_\_\_.

A. tasted delicious B. tasted deliciously  
C. is tasted delicious D. is tasted deliciously

【预测 4】\_\_\_\_\_ you have made a promise, you should carry it out.

A. Until B. Once C. For D. As soon as

【预测 5】This kind of apple tastes \_\_\_\_\_ and sells \_\_\_\_\_.

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

【预测 6】—The light in the lab is still on.

—Oh, I'm sorry I forgot it. I'll go and \_\_\_\_\_.

A. turn it on B. turn it off C. turn it up D. turn it down



【预测7】 Tell John not to leave the house unless he \_\_\_\_\_ that the lights \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. will make sure; will be turned off  
B. will make sure; will turn off  
C. makes sure; are turned off  
D. is made sure; will be turned off

【预测8】 —I wish I could buy one of those beautiful toys.  
—I'm afraid they wouldn't allow \_\_\_\_\_ in the hotel.

- A. you keeping it B. that you keep it  
C. you to keep it D. you keep it

【预测9】 —What are they doing?  
—The chemistry teacher is telling them \_\_\_\_\_ anything in the lab.

- A. didn't touch B. don't touch C. not to touch D. not touch

【预测10】 He made a mistake. After finishing the book, he put it in the box \_\_\_\_\_ the shelf.

- A. instead B. instead of C. instead on D. instead of on

【预测11】 Pop music is loved by lots of people, but it is not to everyone's \_\_\_\_\_.

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

### 预测题型二:书面表达

假如你在清华同方电脑公司工作,为了加强对外宣传,介绍产品,请你根据下列内容提示,用英语写一份新产品的广告。

产品名称:同方笔记本电脑(lap-top)

生产厂家:北京清华大学(一所百年历史的名牌大学,高科技的先锋)

性能特点:①功能全;②体积小;重量轻;③操作简单,携带方便。

价 格:只是国外同类产品的一半左右

CRF3 型:11,000 元 CRF2 型:9,500 元

CRF1 型:9,000 元

注 意:①要写成短文,广告开头已为你写好;②词数100左右。

生 词:功能全——serve many purposes 体积——size

The Tongfang lap-top is a new product \_\_\_\_\_

## 第3讲 SB<sub>1</sub> Unit3 American English

### 考试说明扫描

(1) 词汇: difficulty, pronounce, fall (n), ask... for, medicine, British, however, a great many, store, and so on, more or less, reason, Europe, European, cent, Indian, cookbook, change... into, explain, plan, wheel, come about, western, mail, bring in, tape, pronunciation, indirect, character

(2) 日常交际用语: 谈论语言学习。

Would you please say that again more slowly?

Pardon?

I'm sorry I know only a little English/I don't quite follow you.

How do you pronounce/spell...?

I have some difficulty in doing...

What does... mean?

(3) 语法: 学习直接引语和间接引语。

### 纲

### 考试说明诠释 标准依据

### 解题思路+答题要点

#### 1. explain 的用法。

- explain *vt. vi.* 解释, 说明  
explanation *n.* 解释, 说明  
explain sth. to sb. 向某人解释某事  
explain to sb. + that clause 向某人解释……

① Will you please explain the third paragraph again for us?

② Can you explain to me why you were late?

③ Please explain to me where to begin and how to do it.

#### 2. however 的用法。

① however *adv.* 表转折时, 可用于句首、句末、句中。如在

句中, 其前后都要加逗号。

The Ensteins, however, couldn't pay for the education that young Albert needed.

② however *conj.* 引导让步状语从句, 相当于 no matter how, 修饰 *adj.* 或 *adv.*。

如: However hot it is, he will never take off his coat. = No matter how hot it is, he will never take off his coat.

However fast you run, you can't catch up with a car. = No matter how fast you run, you can't catch up with a car.

#### 3. more or less 的两种用法。

- (1) 表程度 (= somewhat; almost) 译为“或多或少”, “在一定程度上”。  
(2) 表数量 (= about), 常位于数词之后, 译为“大约”。

eg. The trip will take ten days more or less. 旅行将大约花七天时间。

#### 4. ask...for 与 ask for 的区别。

- { ask for help/advice/the way/trouble 求助/求教/问路/自找麻烦  
{ ask sb. for help/advice/money 向某人求助/求教/要钱

① We shouldn't often ask our parents for money. 我们不应该老是向父母要钱。

② I entered it, asked for a cup of tea and sat down.

③ There's a girl here asking for you. 有个女孩想见你。

#### 5. a great many (= a good many) 与 a great many of 的区别。

- { a great many = many = a great number of + *n.* (*pl.*)  
{ a great many of { them (us) (代词)  
the (these, those) + *n.* (*pl.*)

① Phillip found that there were a great many people already there.

② It seemed that a great many of them are out of work now. 似乎他们中的许多现在失业了。





## 6. 含有 difficulty[u.] 的句型。

- have difficulty (trouble/problem) (in) doing sth. 做……有难处
- have difficulty with sth. 在某事上有难处
- There is (some) difficulty (in) doing sth. 干某事有困难
- do sth. with (without) difficulty 费力(毫不费力)地做某事

- ① We had some difficulty in finding his house.
- ② I'm having some difficulty with my physics.
- ③ There was little difficulty in explaining this to the foreigners.

注意:“difficulty”也可抽象名词具体化,作可数名词,意为“something difficult”。例如:

This question is full of difficulties. We must think of ways to overcome them.

- bring in 引进,吸收
- bring down (the price of sth.) 降低……的价格;使倒下
- bring out 生产;出版;显示
- bring up 培养,抚养;呕吐

① This area has brought in science and technology from the West since 1980s.

② The price has been brought down, but I don't know if it will be remain so.

## 8. 如何“发生”?

- come about 发生,相当于 happen.
- happen 发生,强调偶然性。
- take place 发生,强调必然性或按事先的安排或计划而发生。
- break out 发生,指灾难性的战争、火灾、疾病等的爆发。
- occur 指意想不到的事情的发生。

上述“发生”均没有被动语态。

## 9. 直接引语变为间接引语的关键点。

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(语序问题)。

释

名题归类例释

名师教你解剖考题

标准思路

## 题型 1: 考查固定词组

【例 1】 —Have you finished designing the machine?

— \_\_\_\_\_ finished but there's still something to improve.

- A. More or less
- B. Sooner or later
- C. Less than
- D. More than

【解析】 题意为“(设计机器的)工作差不多完成”。sooner or later(迟早);less than(少于);more than(多于)均不合句意。

【答案】 A

【点拨】 测试固定表达题时,要注意记清、分辨各词组的含义。平时要多记、牢记。

## 题型 2: 在定语从句中考查固定句型

【例 2】 (全国高考题) Do you know the great difficulty he

had \_\_\_\_\_ the work?

- A. on finishing
- B. to finish
- C. finishing
- D. having finished

【解析】 本题中含 have some (great) difficulty (in) doing sth. 结构的变形。he had 作定语从句,省略了 in。

【答案】 C

【点拨】 在“动词+名词+介词”这一类句型中,要注意名词充当先行词、动词及介词构成定语从句的变化模式。

## 题型 3: 同时考查时态与语态

【例 3】 (2003·黄冈)

—My brother had an accident yesterday.

—I'm sorry to hear that, but how \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. was it happened
- B. did it come about
- C. is it come about
- D. is it taking place

【解析】 答话者问那个事故是如何发生的。happen, come about 不可用于被动式,另外要注意语序与时态。

【答案】 B

【点拨】 happen, take place, come about 等词并无被动式,所以首先可以排除含有被动式的选项。本题同时测试了时态,因为不一致,所以 C、D 被排除。

## 题型 4: 在标点符号上做文章

【例 4】 I have chosen a university in Wuhan, \_\_\_\_\_, my

parents doesn't allow me to leave my hometown, Beijing.

- A. but
- B. while
- C. however
- D. though

【解析】 前后句关系为转折关系,而这四个词均可表达这层关系,但只有 however 后面可以用逗号与后面从句隔开。

【答案】 C

【点拨】 小小标点用处大,做题务必要细心。

## 题型 5: 考查特殊用法

【例 5】 (2003·湖北) \_\_\_\_\_ the students have been sent to

help cut rice on the farm.

- A. A good many
- B. The number of
- C. A great many of
- D. A great deal of

【解析】 the number of 表示“……的数目”,a great deal of 只修饰不可数名词,这两选项首先被排除。a good/great many = many,后面直接接名词的复数形式,但如果该名词前有定冠词修饰时,冠词前要加 of。

【答案】 C

【点拨】 a great/good many 后直接接可数名词复数形式,一般前面不加任何修饰词。其特殊用法是在后面加 of,此时所修饰的名词前有限定、修饰词(如 the, these, my)。

真

五年高考透视

标准解密

看看以前是怎么考的……

1. (2002·上海春) Is this the reason \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting for his carelessness in his work?

- A. he explained
- B. what he explained

C. how he explained D. why he explained

2. (全国高考题) —Will someone go and get Mr White?

—He's already been \_\_\_\_\_.

A. asked for B. sent for C. called for D. looked for

3. (1999·全国高考题) We'll have to finish the job, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. long it takes however B. it takes however long

C. long however it takes D. however long it takes

4. (全国高考题) She thought I was talking about her daughter, \_\_\_\_\_ in fact, I was talking about my daughter.

A. whom B. where C. which D. while

5. (2002·上海) Alice asked \_\_\_\_\_ the policeman \_\_\_\_\_ he worked to contact him whenever there was an accident.

A. /; with whom

B. for; with whom

C. /; with him

D. for; whom

### 预 高考命题预测 标准演练

今年高考这么考……

#### 预测题型一：单项填空

【预测1】 Our company has \_\_\_\_\_ more money this year than last year.

A. brought out

B. brought down

C. brought up

D. brought in

【预测2】 How did it \_\_\_\_\_ that the car fell off the bridge into the river?

A. come out

B. come about

C. come across

D. come up

【预测3】 —Did you have any trouble \_\_\_\_\_ the house?

—No, but I had a lot of difficulty \_\_\_\_\_. Nobody seemed to know where the key was.

A. to find; getting into

B. in finding; to get in

C. finding; getting into

D. finding; getting in

【预测4】 There're \_\_\_\_\_ words in English that came from other languages.

A. a good many of

B. a great deal of

C. a great many

D. a large number

【预测5】 —I'm sorry. I can't catch you. \_\_\_\_\_

—Ok, it's B-L-A-C-K.

A. Would you please walk slowly?

B. I don't understand you.

C. Would you please repeat it more slowly?

D. What's the meaning of this word?

【预测6】 Karl made some mistakes on the test, but the answers were \_\_\_\_\_ right.

A. more or less

B. in one word

C. now and then

D. once in a while

【预测7】 In his written report to the headmaster he said that the reason \_\_\_\_\_ he was late was \_\_\_\_\_ there was a breakdown on the road.

A. that; that

B. why; that

C. why; because

D. that; because

【预测8】 I'm lucky enough to find the same knife \_\_\_\_\_ I lost yesterday.

A. which

B. what

C. like

D. as

【预测9】 —Oh! What rapid progress you've made in English! \_\_\_\_\_.

A. It's my pleasure

B. That's right. Keep it up

C. Thank you, but I still have a long way to go

D. Don't mention it. It's far from enough

【预测10】 It's said that the weather will \_\_\_\_\_ hot for another three or four days.

A. look

B. last

C. stay

D. get

#### 预测题型二：阅读理解

##### How good are US drivers?

The CBS-TV "National Drivers Test" showed that many US drivers have a lot to learn. Here's why.

CBS picked 1,799 sample drivers to take the test in TV studios in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Los Angeles. More than two out of five of the drivers failed the test. And the average score was the lowest passing mark—51 points out of a possible 80.

Chicago drivers did best with an average of 53 points. Los Angeles drivers came next with 52 points. New York and Philadelphia drivers got 50 points—a failing score. Drivers with 50 points or less were rated "poorly informed" by the judges.

Here are some of the test results:

1. Are men drivers better informed than women ones?

Yes. Men averaged 52 points. Women got an average of 49.

2. Are older drivers better informed than younger drivers?

No. Drivers under 26 averaged 52 points. Drivers from 27 to 45 averaged 51. Drivers over 45 failed with a 48 point average.

3. Does education make a difference?

Yes. College graduates averaged 52 points. High school graduates averaged 50. Those without high school *diplomas* (毕业证) got 48. And people who had taken driver education courses scored an average of 53 points—three more than those who hadn't.

4. Does driving experience make a difference?

Yes. Drivers with three or more years experience averaged 51 points. Drivers with less experience averaged 49.

Here are some surprising facts brought out by the test:

1. More than one out of three drivers did not know that a blinking red light means a full stop.

2. Three out of ten drivers did not know that an octagonal (eight-sided) sign means stop.

3. More than two out of three drivers did not know what to do when being "tailgated" (追尾).

The answer: slow down, drive to the right, and let the driver behind pass.

The results of the test were turned over to the National Safety Council (委员会). They will help future safety planning.

11. The author's purpose is to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. prove that men are better drivers than women



- B. give you safe driving directions  
C. tell you the results of a national drivers' test  
D. require you to get an education
12. From the information in this article, which of the following is TRUE?  
A. Older drivers are better informed than younger drivers.  
B. Experience makes difference among drivers.  
C. Most drivers failed the test.  
D. Most people don't know what a blinking red light means.
13. The test covered the following areas about drivers EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. education      B. years of driving experience  
C. sex              D. health

14. Which of the following as a group was rated "poorly informed" by the judges?  
A. Men.  
B. High school graduated drivers.  
C. Drivers from 27 to 45 years of age.  
D. Drivers with 3 or more years experience.
15. Which of the following statements is NOT true?  
A. Education makes no difference in the passing rate of the drivers.  
B. Men are better informed than women.  
C. Chicago drivers are the best informed drivers in America.  
D. The test results will be used as a guide for future safety planning.

## 第4讲 SB<sub>1</sub> Unit 4 Travel

### 考试说明扫描

(1) 词汇: separate, airport, see... off, take a taxi, weekend, say "Hi/Hello" to..., have a good trip, guide(n.), bank, villager, be about to, sharp, crop, price, mile, every two years, destroy, but (prep), future

(2) 日常交际用语: 祝愿, 互致问候

Give my regards to... Have a nice/good time.

Say "Hi/Hello" to sb. from me. Good luck.

Have a good trip. The same to you. How about you?

(3) 语法: 现在进行时表示将来的用法。

### 纲

考试说明诠释  
标准依据  
解题思路+答题要点

1. see sb. off (给某人送行)的用法。

① This morning all the students went to the airport to see me off.  
今天上午全体学生到机场为我送行。

② Is anybody seeing you off? 有人为你送行吗?

[注意] 此为“动词+副词”短语, 宾语若为代词, 则位于二者之间; 宾语若为名词则无此限制。

2. separate 与 divide 的区别。

separate *adj.* 单独的; 分离的 *v.* 分开; 分散

separate A from B 把 A 和 B 分开

divide *vt.* 使……分开(强调调整为零)

divide... into 把……分成

① They lead separate lives. 他们各自单独生活。

② divide the apple in two (half)/into two pieces 把苹果分成两半。

注意: separate 没有破坏宾语的整体性, 只是将宾语分开; divide 则破坏了宾语的完整性。

3. except, besides, but, except for 的区别。

(1) except, but 两词用法相同, 意指“除……之外”, 用于排除同类事物, 后接名词、介词短语和从句。

We have lessons every day except/but Sunday. (Sunday 不包括在 every day 之内)

(2) except 意为“除……之外”, 用于排除非同类事物, 其后常接名词。Your composition was well written except for a few spelling mistakes. (mistakes 与 composition 属非同类事物)

(3) besides 意为“除……之外还有”, 它包括所排除的事物。She helps to cook and wash besides looking after the child.

(4) except that... 除……之外, 后接从句, 意思与 except for 近似。

4. trip/journey/travel/tour/voyage 的区别。

trip 指短程的观光旅行, 也可指包括搭乘短程交通工具以及徒步远足的所有的旅行。

journey 指长途陆路直达目的地的旅行。

travel 泛指旅行的过程; 作具体的旅行时, 常用复数形式, 一般不表示直接去某地。

tour 指考察、观光等巡回各地的旅行或短程旅行。

voyage 指海上旅行。

5. “每(隔)一段时间”的表达。

every + 基数词 + 复数名词

every + 序数词 + 单数名词

every other + 单数可数名词

every few + 复数名词

every four days 每四天(每隔三天)

every fourth day 每隔三天(每四天)

every other day (line) 每隔一天(行)

every few days 每几天(few 前无不定冠词 a)

6. “正要/在做某事突然发生另外一件事”的句型。

be about to do sth. when 正要/在做某事时突然

be going to do sth. when (同上)

be on the point of doing sth. when (同上, SEFC 3A Lesson 31)

be doing sth. when 正在做某事时突然

I was about to go out when there was a knock on the door. 我正要外出, 突然有人在敲门。

I was on the point of giving up when my teacher came to encourage me.



7. 语法:进行时表将来或表现在正在进行的动作。

现在进行时除表示正在进行的动作外,还可表示即将发生的动作,谓语通常为瞬间动词。如 come, go, arrive, leave, start, return, stay, meet, get 等,这些动词的进行时后不能再接具体的时间。

eg. Your uncle is coming here. 你叔叔就要来这儿了。

—Susan, dinner is ready.

—Coming.

**释**

**名题归类例释**

**标准思路**

名师教你解剖考题

### 题型 1: 考查同义词辨析

【例 1】(2000·上海)The suit fitted him well \_\_\_\_\_ the colour was a little brighter.

A. except for B. except that C. except when D. besides

【解析】因空白处后为一从句,应注意恰当地使用连接词,即找到从句与主句的关系;若毫无意义,只需用引导词,则用 that。

【答案】B

【点拨】空白处后是个句子,因而作为介词用的 A、D 两项均被排除。C 项中的 when 为连词,可以表示时间或条件,但均不合题意。

### 题型 2: 考查固定句型

【例 2】(2003·黄冈)Susan was just about to go out \_\_\_\_\_ the door was forced open and in came three strangers. She got a big surprise.

A. while B. as C. as soon as D. when

【解析】be about to do sth. when sth. else happen 是一个固定句型,表示“正要做某事时突然发生了另外一件事”。when 相当于 at that time。

【答案】D

【点拨】由于语法或知识欠缺,不能正确分辨相关固定表达、固定句型,从而做出错误选择。又因 when 与 while 意义、用法较近,很多人选择了 while。

### 题型 3: 考查习惯用法

【例 3】(2003·河南)  
—How often do you go to see your parents in the countryside?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Every second days B. Every other day  
C. Every another day D. Every a few days

【解析】从“标准依据”中可以看出,表示“每隔一天”用 every other day,或者用 every second day, every two days。

【答案】B

【点拨】从意思上易误选 C、D,但因为 every 含义中已包含“一个”,所以在表达“每隔几天”时,要去掉 a few 中的 a,即 every few days。

### 题型 4: 考查语法

【例 4】(2002·海南)

—Let's see if the football match has started yet.

—Started? It must be clear who \_\_\_\_\_ by now.

A. is winning B. wins C. has won D. would win

【解析】问话者询问足球比赛是否已经开始,答话者感到很吃惊:“才开始?到现在为止,谁将赢都快明确了!”由此可知,要用表示将来时态的进行时作答案。

【答案】A

【点拨】上下文语境、答话者的语气、关键词(started 及 be clear)及相关语法的熟悉与否是本题的突破口。

### 题型 5: 考查词汇用法

【例 5】(2002·黄冈)When we \_\_\_\_\_ after a long talk, we found the children sleeping in \_\_\_\_\_ beds.

A. separated; separate B. separated; separated  
C. separate; separate D. separate; separated

【解析】前一空表示“分别”,“分手”,作谓语动词;后面一空表示“各自的”,作定语。

【答案】A

【点拨】separate 本身具有形容词词性,表示“各自的”,读音为['sepəreɪt],但作动词用时,其读音为['sepəreit]。

**真**

**五年高考透视**

**标准解密**

看看以前是怎么考的……

- (2001·全国)As we joined the big crowd I got \_\_\_\_\_ from my friends.  
A. separated B. spared C. lost D. missed
- (2002·全国)—I'm taking my driving test tomorrow.  
—\_\_\_\_\_!  
A. Cheers B. Good luck C. Come on D. Congratulation
- (2001·京内皖春)I've won a holiday for two to Florida. I \_\_\_\_\_ my mum.  
A. am taking B. have taken C. take D. will have taken
- (2000·上海)I know nothing about the young lady \_\_\_\_\_ she is from Beijing.  
A. except B. except for C. except that D. besides
- (2001·京内皖春)In that case, there is nothing you can do \_\_\_\_\_ than wait.  
A. more B. other C. better D. any

**预**

**高考命题预测**

**标准演练**

今年高考这么考……

预测题型一: 单项填空

【预测 1】—Can you give me an example to show how useful a computer is?