

有效教·学·考丛书——有效复习系列

依据

新一轮基础教育课程改革所倡导的“有效教学”理念
教育部最新颁布的普通高中“学科课程标准”



北京四中 黄冈中学 上海中学 苏州中学 扬州中学 联合编写

高中英语

有效复习

促进学习方式的变革
使学习过程最优化和学习效果最大化

学科主编：李俊和
学科副主编：毕勤
本册主编：毕勤

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编写说明

“有效教学”理念认为，教学与学习是否“有效”，最终主要是由学生有无进步或发展来判定的。因此，《有效教·学·考》丛书在对教师教学方式给予指导的同时，尤其注重引导学生在自主学习、研究性学习的过程中积极思考，主动构建适合自己的学习方式和策略，实现有效学习。

丛书在编写过程中，广泛征求了全国近百名特、高级教师的意见，内容与教育部研制的普通高中课程方案以及各学科课程标准保持一致，成为全面贯彻和体现新课程基本要求的新型教育图书，在教育图书市场及教学领域产生了一定的影响。丛书的主要特色如下：

立体涵盖了教学、学习、测试、复习四个维度的内容

“有效教学”和“有效学习”互相配套，互为补充。“有效测试”系列已为北京四中、黄冈中学、南京师范大学附中、陕西师范大学附中等全国上百所中学选用。新增的“有效复习”系列，以考点为细胞，兼顾知识网络，寻找知识的自然联系，为学生提供最简洁、最科学的知识体系。

系统设置了实用、有效的特色栏目

“有效教学”系列中的“有效教学目标”、“有效教学建议”、“有效教学案例”等，对教学目标、过程、方法等进行了规律性的提炼和总结；“有效学习”系列中的“有效学习指导”，侧重于对学习方法的指导与点拨，“典型例题解析”，语言简洁、思路清晰、方法简短且易于为学生接受；“有效复习”系列中的各个栏目，打破了章节及知识块顺序，立足考点，准确地划分各考点所包含的知识点。使学生在解决问题时，能迅速提取知识、运用能力，即知识点过关、考点过硬。

精心编制了不同难易度的特色测试题

丛书中的例题和习题比较新颖，能够体现该学科教学改革的最新趋势和高考命题变化规律。同时注意区分测试题的难易度，以适合不同基础的学生使用。

书中难免有不妥或错误之处，恳请读者批评指正，以便再版时修订。

《有效教·学·考》丛书编委会

2004年6月

序 言

本书是根据人民教育出版社新版英语统编教材和新《课程标准》的要求,并结合高中学生的学习实际精心编写而成的。本书不仅强调听、说、读、写能力的训练和英语基础知识的掌握,而且还重视智力的开发和学法的指导,因为掌握正确的学习方法比掌握一些具体的知识更为重要。

考虑到高三总复习的实际情况,本书主要侧重于对基础知识的梳理和总结,强调基础词汇、基础句型、基础语法知识的学习。本书前两章,以词汇和语法为主线,首先简明扼要地指出重点词汇、词组以及名词、冠词、代词、形容词、副词、介词、连词、虚拟语气、分词、动名词、情态动词、定语从句、名词性从句、状语从句、倒装句、主谓一致等重点内容的学习目标,继而提供相配套的例题解析和有效测试,以帮助学生更深入地理解和消化所学知识。本书第三章,针对最近几年高考试题的几种题型,分别从题型介绍、解题要领、有效提高、例题解析、有效测试五部分进行了深入地阐释。最后,在本书第四章,作者又精心设计了4套综合性很强的高考模拟试卷供读者参考。

本书由北京市著名重点中学北京四中英语教研室老师集体编写。毕勤老师担任本书的主编和主要的写作工作。参加编写的还有王明、刘跃、张恩等。

恳切希望本书能对提高高中生英语水平和全面素质有所助益。



英语学科主编

2004年6月

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第一章



词汇



知识网络

在高考英语科《考试说明》中共列词语 2393 个，其中单词 1982 个，词组 411 个。对于单词应掌握其词义、词性及用法等。词义除了了解其一般意思外，还要在深度、广度上适当地加以扩充，尤其要重视词与词之间的区别与联系，这也是高考中的重点与难点。对于词组应掌握不同搭配的不同含义及各搭配间的区别与联系。不论是单词还是词组，建议大家在记忆时应“词不离句”，即在句子中记忆和理解。句子不宜过长，用词要尽量简单，但结构必须正确。最关键的一点是要在正确的句子中理解词语的正确用法。

第一节 重点词汇总结



一、学习目标

1. alive

(adj.)

- (1) 活的 Is the fish alive?
- (2) 有活力，活泼的 The boy is very alive.
- (3) 充满的 The room is alive with laughter.

2. all

(adj.)

- (1) 全部的，一切的，所有的 All the students go home early on Saturday.
- (2) 仅，只有 After her long illness, she was all skin and bones.

(pron.)

- (1) 全体人员，所有东西（视为复数） All of my clothes are ready-made.
- (2) 全体人员，所有东西（视为单数） All I want is a room of my own.

(adv.)

完全，全然 The child was left all by himself.

3. allow

(vt.)

- (1) 允许，许可

I will never allow such behavior (行为).

He never allows smoking in his room.

I will never allow you to do such a thing again.

(2) 支付, 给予 He allows his son too much money.

(3) 承认, 允许 We couldn't allow his claim (要求).

4. another

(adj.)

(1) 另一的, 再一个人的 Give me another chance, please.

(2) 别的 I'll talk with you about it at another time and at another place.

(pron.)

(1) 另一个 He finished his sandwich and asked for another.

(2) 其他物品 I don't like this tie. Please show me another!

5. appear

(v.)

(1) 出现, 显出 A car suddenly appeared out of the fog.

(2) 登载出, 出版, 出场, 出庭 The news will appear in tomorrow's paper.

(3) 似乎 She appears (to be) happy at the good news.

6. around

(prep.)

(1) 环绕, 在周围 I like traveling around the world.

(2) 围在 He had a coat around his shoulders.

(3) 差不多 I'll be there around 9 o'clock.

(4) 到处 The little boy left his books around the table.

(5) 在那边 There is a book shop just around the corner.

(6) 朝各个方向 He stood up and looked around the room.

(adv.)

(1) 到处, 随便 Just drive me around.

(2) 附近 Please wait around for me. I'll be back soon.

(3) 四周, 周围 The news soon got around.

(4) 大约, 前后 Around 100 students are allowed to enter the lab.

(5) 相反地 Turn around, you're going a wrong way.

(6) 活跃地 He has been around lately.

7. as

(conj.)

(1) 当……的时候 The students rose as she entered.

(2) 因为, 由于 As all the books were sold out, he went home.

(3) 按照, 如, 像 I did it again as you suggested.

(4) 尽管, 虽然 Poor as he was, he was honest.

(5) 像……一样 We considered their suggestion as valuable as ours.

(6) 结果 She went so fast as to bring her home before dark.

(adv.)

(1) 相等地 Her hair was black as coal.

煤

(2) 例如 Some animals as dogs and cats eat meat. But others don't.

(pron.)

如, 像 I never heard such a story as he told.

8. asleep

(adj.)

(1) 睡着的 She was asleep with her head on the desk.

(2) 不活泼的 The sea is asleep.

(3) 麻木的 My leg was asleep because I had been lying on it.

(adv.)

(1) 睡着了 He fell asleep.

(2) 静止状态 The noise was put asleep.

9. back

(n.)

(1) 背, 背部 If you lie on your back, you can look up at the sky.

(2) 后部, 背面 There is a garden at the back of the house.

(3) 后卫球员 He is a back of our team.

(4) 椅、刀、手及动物的背部 You can't cut with the back of a knife.

(adv.)

(1) 回到原处 Don't worry. I'll be back soon.

(2) 往后, 向后 Stand back, please.

(3) 以前 Some years back this land was all farms.

(4) 在后面 Sit back in your chair and be comfortable.

(5) 复原 I can lend you the bike if you send it back before Sunday.

(6) 隐蔽 He kept back a part of the money for his own use.

(adj.)

(1) 后面的, 以前的, 旧的, 过时的, 过期的 He is in the back garden.

(2) 久远的 The back magazines usually cost much more than the new ones.

(3) 未开发的, 边远的

The government spent a great deal of money to develop the back country.

10. beat

(vt.)

(1) 打, 敲, 冲击 beat drums

(2) 打败, 战胜 beat back the enemy

(vi.)

(1) 打, 敲 beat at the door

(2) (心脏的) 跳动 His heart beat fast when he heard the news.

11. beyond

(prep.)

(1) [表示位置] 在 (或向) ……的那边, 远于

go beyond the mountains from beyond the seas

(2)[表示时间] 远于 Some shops keep open beyond midnight.

(3)[表示范围, 限度] 超出

beyond compare (无与伦比) beyond praise (赞不绝口)

(4)[常用于否定句、疑问句] 除……以外

I know nothing of it beyond what he told me.

(adv.)

在远处, 向远处, 更远的 look beyond

(n.)

远处 the back of beyond the (great) beyond (来世)

12. blame

(vt.)

(1) 责备, 找……的差错 have only oneself to blame (只能怪自己)

(2) (口语) 把……归咎于某人

blame sth. on (upon) sb. Don't blame it on him, but on me.

(n.)

(过失、失败的) 责任

bear the blame lay (put) the blame on (upon) sb. for sth. (将某事归罪于某人)

13. break

(vt.)

(1) 打破, 打碎, 折断 She broke the dish to pieces.

(2) 违反, 未遵守

The students were told not to break any of the rules of the school.

(3) 受伤, 伤心 It almost broke her heart to leave the old home.

(4) 停止, 中断 break one's sleep

(5) 超越, 破记录 break the record

(vi.)

(1) 解除, 断绝 Their engagement (婚约) was broken off.

(2) 闯入 Someone broke into my room yesterday afternoon.

(3) 破产 The bank broke.

(4) 发生事故, 故障 The computer broke this afternoon.

14. direct

(adj.)

(1) 径直的, 直接的 This is a direct train. a direct result of the great event

(2) 直系的 a direct relative

(3) 直截了当的, 直率的 a direct way of speaking

(4) 正好的 the direct opposite (正好相反的东西)

(adv.)

直接的, 径直的 We went direct from Beijing to Hong Kong.

(vt.)

(1) 指引 Can you direct me to the beach?

(2) 指导, 导演 One's thinking directs one's actions.

(3) 指挥, 命令 The teacher directs some students to advance at the double.

(4) 把……对准某一目标(方向) He directs his eyes downward.

(5) 把(邮件等)寄到(to) Please direct the letter to my home.

15. disagree

(vi.)

(1) 意见不同, 争执 I disagree with you about this.

(2) 不一致, 不符 His conduct disagrees with his words.

(3) (食物、天气等)不适合, 有害 The rainy day disagrees with your health.

16. double

(adj.)

(1) 两倍的, 加倍的 The production is now double what it was ten years ago.

(2) 双的, 双重的 He has got a double harvest in his work and study.

(3) 供两者用的 a double bed

(adv.)

双倍地 Many things now cost double what they did a year ago.

(n.)

两倍 Ten is the double of five.

(vi.)

使增加一倍 The baby doubled its weight in a year.

17. draw

(vt.)

(1) 拉, 拖, 拉长, 拉成(丝等) He is trying to draw the metal into a long wire.

(2) 汲取, 领取, 获得, 引出 draw a conclusion (引出结论) draw a lesson (吸取教训)

(vi.)

(1) 打成平局 The teams drew 3 : 3.

(2) (向某一方向)移动 Summer is drawing near.

(n.)

平局, 不分胜负 The game ended in a draw.

18. dress

(vt.)

(1) 给……穿衣, 供衣着给…… Dress yourself more neatly.

(2) 做(菜) dress a salad

(vi.)

穿衣 Get up and dress quickly.

dress up 打扮, 装扮 He tried to dress himself up as "angels of peace."

19. due

(adj.)

(1) 到期, 定于 This bill is due. We are due to leave at noon.

(2) 适当的, 由于, 属于 He arrived late due to the strong storm.

(n.)

会费, 应得物 You ought to pay the dues first.

20. equal

(adj.)

(1) 平等的 two boys of equal height (一般高的两个男孩子)

(2) 相等的, 同等的 equal pay for equal work (同工同酬)

21. escape

(v.)

(1) 逃跑, 逃脱

She escaped from prison. She is just trying to escape from reality.

(2) 避开(危险或不愉快的事) We go south to escape the weather.

(3) 被忘却, 疏忽 I'm afraid your name escapes me.

(n.)

逃跑(不可数) The thief jumped into a car and made his escape.

有时可做可数名词, 表示“一次逃跑” He had a narrow escape from being burnt.

22. exercise

(n.)

(1) 运动, 体格锻炼(不可数) We take exercise every morning.

(2) 习题, 练习(可数) to do one's exercises

(v.)

运动, 锻炼 to exercise oneself in swimming

23. face

(n.)

(1) 脸 face to face in one's face (坦白地) show one's face (露面)

(2) 表情 keep a straight face (板着面孔) lose face (丢面子)

make a face (做怪相) save one's face (保全面子)

(v.)

(1) 正视 face up to (sth.) (勇敢地对付) face danger (蔑视危险)

(2) 承认……的存在 face the fact (承认事实)

24. fail

(v.)

(1) 失败, 不及格 fail to pass the exam fail (in) the exam

(2) 不足, 歉收

The rice crop failed because of draught.

水稻因干旱而歉收。

(3) 忘记 fail to wash the dishes (忘了洗盘子)

25. familiar

(adj.)

(1) 熟悉……, 通晓…… be familiar with...

We are familiar with the famous writer.

(2) 为……所熟悉 be familiar to... The famous writer is familiar to us.

26. form

(n.)

(1) 形式, 表格, 体型, 轮廓

Hand your completed form in at the desk.

In the early morning light we could see the dark forms of the mountains.

Different countries have different forms of government.

(2) 精神状态 He has been in bad form recently.

(3) 行为 It is considered very bad form to arrive too early at a dinner party.

(v.)

形成, 构成, 组建

A plan began to form in his mind. We used leaves to form a shelter.

27. free

(adj.)

(1) 自由的 You are free to go anywhere you wish.

(2) 随便的 You shouldn't be too free in your behavior.

(3) 免费 I got this tickets for free.

(adv.)

(1) 免费地 Babies are allowed to travel free on bus.

(2) 自由地 Don't let the dog run free on the main road.

(3) 脱节地 I pushed it hard and it swung free.

(v.)

释放, 解除, 使摆脱 We must free the world from hunger.

28. fun

(n.)

享乐, 乐趣 (不可数)

Children get a lot of fun. Have fun! He is learning French for fun.

29. lose

(v.)

(1) 失去, 丧失 She has lost interest in her work.

(2) 迷路 He lost his way in the snow storm.

(3) 沉湎于 lose in He lost himself in reading.

(4) 因……损失 (金钱) lose on I have lost \$100 on the horses today.

30. major

(adj.)

(1) 较大的, 主要的 The major part of this job is done by machine.

(2) 主修的 Math is his major subject.

(n.)

主修科目 She chose physics as her major.

31. manage

(v.)

(1) 经营, 管理 He is managing the business for his father.

(2) 操纵 (机械), 驾御 (马、人), 使用 (工具) 等

It is hard to manage a yacht on a windy day.

(3) 设法做到

The repair is difficult but I can manage it. I managed to help her pass the exam.

32. mind

(n.)

心思, 决心

Speak your mind freely. You should make up your mind to study hard.

(v.)

(1) 当心 Mind where you are going!

(2) 照看 My son minds his little brother.

(3) 没关系, 别理会 never mind

(4) 下定决心 make up one's mind to do sth.

33. name

(n.)

名字, 名声 He has a good name in his college.

(v.)

取名, 命名, 任命, 说出……的名字

What will you name the baby?

Tom was named president of the club at the meeting.

Can you name this tree?

34. offer

(v.)

提出, 拿给, 表示, 出价

He offered a few ideas to improve the plan.

He offered two hundred dollars for a radio set.

(n.)

表示, 出价

Thank you for your kind offer of help.

You must make me a better offer.

35. once

(adv.)

一次, 一度 Once bitten, twice shy.

(conj.)

一旦……就 Once you hesitate, you are lost.

[常用词组]

at once 马上, 立刻

once upon a time 很早以前, 以前

36. over

(prep.)

(1) 在……上方, 高于, 越过 He jumped over the fence.

(2) 对某事 We had a good laugh over her.

(adv.)

(1) 过来 Come over and have a look at it.

(2) 反转 Please hang it over.

(3) 结束 When will the class be over?

37. past

(adj.)

(1) 过去的, 从前的, 以往的 In past years they would never have done that.

(2) 刚过去的, 不久前的, 到目前为止的 the past few days

(3) 结束的, 终结的, 完成的 Winter is past and spring has come.

(4) 过去的, 从前的, 昔日的 She is a past president of the club.

(prep.)

(1) 比……更远 The hospital is about a mile past the school.

(2) 经过 We drove past the house.

(3) 超过 It's half past three.

(adv.)

过去 A whole year went past.

38. permit

(vt.)

允许, 许可

permit to do I can't permit this to happen.

permit doing The rules of the club do not permit smoking.

permit sb. to do sth. Don't permit him to go alone.

(vi.)

(条件) 允许 I will come in June if my health permits.

(n.)

许可证, 执照 You can't work here without a permit.

39. persuade

(v.)

说服, 使人信服

persuade sb. to do sth. I persuaded him to try again and he succeeded finally.

persuade 是指对方已被说服, 如表示劝说而不一定能说服时要用 try to persuade.

I tried to persuade him to study hard, but he didn't listen.

40. place

(n.)

(1) 名次, 第……位 (不可数) She finished in the second place in the race.

(2) 职位 a place at university

(3) 住所, 寓所 (可数) Come over to my place tomorrow.

(v.)

(1) 安放, 放置 He placed the book on the shelf.

(2) 发出 (订单), 预订 (货物等)

I placed an order with them for 500 pairs of shoes.

(3) 把 (某人或物) 列于……位置上, 定名次

I would place her among the best singers in Britain.

[常用词组]

take place 发生

take the place of 代替……

take one's place 就位

in place of 代替

41. prefer

(v.)

(1) 喜欢……而不喜欢…… prefer + n. / doing to + n. / doing I prefer staying at home to going out.
She seems to prefer rice to bread.

(2) 宁可…… (做……) prefer + n. + to do

The old couple preferred their son to go to college.

(3) 宁可, 宁愿 (选择) prefer + that Would you prefer that I (should) go with you?

(4) 愿意……而不愿…… prefer to do rather than do

I prefer to go to the movies rather than stay home.

42. prepare

(v.)

准备, 预备, 为……作准备

(1) prepare + (for) + n. We must prepare (for) the party.

(2) prepare + n. + for + n. I prepared my speech for the meeting.

(3) prepare + n. + to do 为……做某事而准备

Mother was preparing Lily to go to school.

(4) prepare + to do Have you prepared to go on a trip?