



联合重点中学的一线教师 打造名门教辅的优质品牌

清华大学

高中总复习

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名门基训

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整合教材

优化复习

同步教学

紧扣大纲

英语

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栏目说明

选择名门 成就梦想

科学备考1+1 英语

为方便广大教师与考生的使用，本书将单元综合测试部分单独成册，单元测试完全按照一轮模拟试卷的形式设计题量，同时留出了合适的答题空间，并以8K活页的形式出现，与全书相得益彰。一书一卷、书卷结合、形式灵活、方便实用。

1书：全程复习讲解训练（16K） 1卷：一轮单元综合测试（8K）

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全面检测综合能力
着力提升应试技巧

前言

《名门基训 高中总复习》(含一轮复习单元8K活页卷)是北京名门教育研究所组织全国一线教师共同研发的高中总复习精品系列丛书。本书自2004年问世以来,一直受到广大高考师生的高度认可,全国数百位特级教师总结多年教学经验,耗时五年,精心修订编著而成,其宗旨是:为广大考生解读考纲、探究考势、提炼考点、透析考题、直击高考。通过独具匠心的栏目设置,重在提高考生的学习能力和应试能力。

本套丛书在编写上有如下特色。

一、理念新颖,紧贴高考改革趋势。

在编写理念上,本套丛书以人教社最新修订的高中教科书为蓝本,以2009年《考试大纲》为依据精心编写而成。由众多教改专家与一线资深教师全程参与编写,从备考方向到题型设置,从例题讲解到训练测试,紧随高考最新变化趋势,全面落实最新高考改革方案。

二、栏目明晰,有力锁定高考考点。

在体例设计上,本套丛书的栏目设置精练准确,切中高考命脉,实用高效。根据不同学科特点,设置了目标导航(主要考点)、知识梳理、疑难突破、典例剖析、高考在线、学法指导、训练提升众多栏目(具体学科有不同栏目设置)。将高考一轮复习脉络清晰地展现出来。

知识梳理部分,旨在明确概念,梳理思路。疑难突破部分旨在针对各章节知识中的难点疑点,进行排疑解难,对本部分考点重点分析解读,为考生拨云现日,预测考试方向。典例剖析部分是将经典例题、高考真题进行精准解析,揭秘高考母题,追踪考点,深层次突破高考专题。训练提升部分,优选适量的基础题

及综合性、多元性的试题，意在培养考生的学科思想与悟性，使其对每一考点的复习落到实处，从而达到“实战演练，能力提升”的目的。

三、题源新实、题型开放，密切关注社会焦点热点。

本套丛书所设计的复习策略科学新颖而富有实效，所提供的备考资源丰富新颖，所选编的例题、习题、试题都来自最新三年高考题和各地最新两年模拟题，重视练考与当今生产、社会生活实际和最新科技文化发展的密切联系，关注本学科内国际国内的热点问题和焦点问题。

四、形式灵活，科学实用的编写形式。

本丛书在编写形式上采用科学备考“1+1”的形式，即一本16K同步讲解、一本8K活页测试卷。它们功能各异，又互为补充：同步讲解，是实施师生互动的桥梁，精讲精练，便于师生灵活使用；活页测试卷，选题原则是：高考仿真性、务求实效性、综合启发性，旨在培养考生的应考能力。单独活页装订，在对本单元教与学的总结和检验，既可供教师作考试之用，又可供学生作自我检测之用。

《名门基训 高中总复习》的编写具有很强的科学性和实用性。是学生备考的好伙伴，教师教学的好帮手。

丛书编委会

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第一部分 语言知识

第一册

[Unit 1 Good friends~Unit 2 English around the world]



夯实基础 千里之堤 起于垒土

A. 重点单词

1. _____ *adj.* 诚实的;正直的
2. _____ *adj.* 勇敢的
3. _____ *adj.* 忠诚的;忠心的
4. _____ *adj.* 英明的;聪明的
5. _____ *adj.* 英俊的;美观的
6. _____ *adj.* 聪明的;敏捷的
7. _____ *vi.* 争论;辩论
8. _____ *n.* 解答;解决办法
9. _____ *adj.* 古典的
10. _____ *adj.* 喜爱的;喜欢的
11. _____ *vt. & vi.* 油煎;油炸
12. _____ *n.* 罗盘;指南针
13. _____ *vt. & vi.* 投掷;投射
14. _____ *vt. & vi.* 幸免于;幸存
15. _____ *adj.* 荒芜的;荒废的
16. _____ *vt. & vi. & n.* 打猎;猎取
17. _____ *vt. & vi.* 分享;共有
18. _____ *n.* 悲哀;悲痛
19. _____ *n.* 触觉;知觉;情绪
20. _____ *n.* 谎话;谎言
21. _____ *n.* 演说;讲话;语音
22. _____ *n.* 冒险;冒险经历
23. _____ *adj.* 恐惧的
24. _____ *adj.* 正式的;正规的
25. _____ *n.* 错误;差错
26. _____ *adj.* 宽的
27. _____ *vt. & vi. & n.* 重做;重复;复述
28. _____ *n.* 多数;大半
29. _____ *adj.* 本国的;本地的
30. _____ *n.* 总数;合计
31. _____ *n.* 舌头;语言;口语
32. _____ *adj.* 相等的;胜任的
33. _____ *n.* 情形;境遇;(建筑物等的)位置
34. _____ *adj.* 国际的;世界的
35. _____ *adj.* 全球的;球形的
36. _____ *vi.* 交际;沟通;传达(感情、信息等)

37. _____ *vt. & n.* 交换;交流
38. _____ *adj.* 独立自主的
39. _____ *vt.* 比较
40. _____ *vt.* 替换

B. 重点短语

1. _____ 喜欢;爱好
2. _____ 搜索;寻找
3. _____ 为了
4. _____ 担心;关心
5. _____ 例如
6. _____ 给某人写信
7. _____ 同甘共苦
8. _____ 把……看作
9. _____ 深深迷上……
10. _____ 一直
11. _____ 别客气
12. _____ 学习如何干某事
13. _____ 明白了;知道了
14. _____ 快点
15. _____ 保持不变
16. _____ 总共
17. _____ 除了……之外
18. _____ 不睡;熬夜
19. _____ 发生
20. _____ 以……告终
21. _____ 引进;引来
22. _____ 许许多多;极多



知识梳理 经典解析 追踪高考

1. 小结本单元中关于“喜欢”的表达,注意短语结构。

like sb./sth. /doing/to do sth.

love sb./sth. /doing/to do sth.

enjoy sth. /doing sth.

be fond of sth. /doing sth.

be into sth. /doing sth.

① To be frank, I like _____, but now I don't like _____ because of the bad weather.

A. fishing, fishing

B. to fish, to fish

C. to fish, fishing

D. fishing, to fish



学习札记

②No one likes with those who are dishonest.

- A. to make friend B. to make friends
C. making friend D. make friends

2. (1)neither/nor+助动词/情态动词/系动词+主语(前句是否定句并且同一否定的情况适合于另外的人或物):表示该主语的情况“也不……”。例如:

You didn't attend the meeting. Neither did I. 你没有参加会议,我也没有。

(2)so+助动词/情态动词/系动词+主语,前句是肯定句,该结构表示同一肯定的情况也适用于另外的人或物。

(3)so+主语+助动词/情态动词/系动词,表示赞同前面所讲的话,意为“确实/的确如此”。例如:

—John works hard. 约翰很努力。

—So he does and so do you. 他确实很努力,你也很努力。

(4)So it is/was with...=It is/was the same with...表示后者也是如此,用于上句中出现了两种以上的情况,如既有肯定又有否定或者既有系动词又有实意动词或两个不同的主语等。例如:

—Chuck likes Chinese but he is not good at it. 查克喜欢中文,但他学得不好。

—So it is with Mary. /It is the same with Mary. 玛丽也是这样。

③She can't do the work. can I.

④He can't do it, can I, nor can you, nor can anybody.

⑤She is a teacher. her brother.

⑥I don't know, (我也不关心)。

⑦I can hardly hear you, (她也听不到)。

⑧You can speak English, (我也一样)。

⑨Tom has seen this movie. (他的确看过)。

⑩Bill wasn't happy about the delay of the report by Jason, and . ('08·辽宁)

A. I was neither B. neither was I

C. I was either D. either was I

⑪—I reminded you not to forget the appointment.

— . ('06·江西)

A. So you did B. So I do not

C. So did you D. So do I

3. So+adj./adv.+that引起结果状语从句,意为“如此……,以至于……”

eg. Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his friends.

⑫The weather was cold that I didn't like to leave my room. ('08·全国I)

A. really B. such

C. too D. so

4. survive vi. 幸存 Chuck has to learn to survive alone. vt. 幸免于,从……中生还

Chuck survives the crash.

⑬He is one of the few who the plane crash.

A. survived B. survived in

C. survival D. survived after

5. alone 与 lonely

(1)alone adj. 独自的,单独的。作表语或补语,指客观上

没有他人的陪伴。

Chuck is alone on the island.

adv. 独自一人

Chuck has to learn to survive all alone.

(2)lonely adj. 指人时,强调主观感受,意为“孤独的,寂寞的”

She is alone but I don't think she is lonely.

她一个人,但我认为她并不寂寞。

指地点时,意为“人迹罕至的,荒僻的”

a lonely island 荒岛

⑭The English test was really easy. Tom failed.

⑮Do you feel when you are on that island?

⑯He is studying in America, but he is not for he has many friends there.

A. lonely, lonely B. alone, alone

C. alone, lonely D. lonely, alone

6. in order to 与 so as to

两者都接不定式作目的状语,但 so as to 引起的状语不能放在句首,意为“目的是……,为了……”

否定式分别为:

in order not to; so as not to

⑰Tom kept quiet about the accident lose his job.

A. not in order to B. so as not to

C. in order to not D. not so as to

⑱ finish the reports, John stayed up late into the night.

A. So that B. In order that

C. So as to D. In order to

7. share vt. & vi. 分摊;分享,共有,共用

n. 份额,一份;股份

share(in)sth. with sb. 和某人分享某物

share joys and hardships/happiness and sorrow (with sb.) (和某人)同甘共苦

⑲The couple shared the joys and hardships. (翻译)

⑳There are not enough papers. Please (请和同桌共用试卷)。

㉑Hello, boys and girls. I have a funny story (让你们知道)。

㉒I have had lunch outside. (你可以把我的那份儿拿走)。

㉓The two girls are getting on very well and share with each other. ('08·安徽)

A. little B. much

C. some D. none

8. should/ought to have done sth. “过去本该做某事(事实上却没有做)”

shouldn't/oughtn't to have done sth. “过去本不该做某事(但实际已做)”,常用来表示遗憾、后悔或责备之意。

㉔The teacher get angry because I was late.

I really started earlier.

I have so late.

㉕He lost the valuable diamond.

He careful and slept

during the trip.

②—I'm sorry. I _____ at you the other day.

—Forget it. I was a bit out of control myself.

A. shouldn't shout

B. mustn't shout

C. mustn't have shouted

D. shouldn't have shouted

9. at all

(1)多用于否定句中,意为“一点也不,根本不”或答语中“不用谢,不客气”

I'm not hungry at all.

—Thanks a lot.

—Not at all.

(2)用在疑问句中,意为“究竟,到底,在任何程度上”

Have you read any of the report at all?

⑦—Did you sleep on the plane?

—No, _____. But I napped.

A. not really

B. not at all

C. not a bit

D. not a little

10. majority *n.* 大多数,大半

(1)单独作主语时,谓语动词用单复数均可。

The majority were/was against the proposal.

(2)与 of 连用,只修饰复数名词,作主语时谓语动词用复数。

The majority of doctors believe smoking is harmful to health.

in the majority 占多数,过半数

⑧The _____ of people are for the plan. I mean,

_____ of the people are in favor of it.

A. majority, most

B. majority, majority

C. most, most

D. most, majority

11. a number of 与 the number of

(1)a number of 意思是“许多的”。修饰复数名词,作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式。

(2)the number of 意思是“……的总数”,也修饰复数名词,但作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。

⑨The number of people invited _____ fifty, but a number of them _____ absent for different reasons.

A. were, was

B. was, was

C. was, were

D. were, were

12. except for

except for 后只接名词、代词,且其后部分常与主语描述的不属于同一类;可用于句首或句中;有时可与 except 互换。

例如:

The park was not worth seeing except (for) its zoo. 这公园除了动物园外不值得一看。



辨析 except, besides, except for 与 except that

except *prep.* “除……之外(不包括……在内)”,常用于有 no, none, nothing 等否定词或 all, everything, everyone 等词的句子中。后接名词、代词、介词短语、不定式(带或不带 to)或 *wh*-从句等。不能用于句首。

besides *prep.* “除……之外(还有)”,所指的人或物包括在总体之内,主句中常有 also, another, more, else 等词。用于否定句时与 except 意思相近。

except that 是复合连词,后只接从句,表示“除了……之外”。

⑩I know nothing about him _____ he is from Africa.

⑪_____ his small nose, his father-in-law thinks he is nice.

⑫No one knows the truth _____ Tom and Mike.

⑬_____ the students in our class, we still need ten more people to help us with the work.

⑭Everything was perfect for the picnic _____ the weather. ('08·浙江)

A. in place of

B. as well as

C. except for

D. in case of

13. with 复合结构由“with+宾语+宾补”构成,注意其用法:主要用作状语和后置定语。

(1)with+宾语+介词短语

⑮She left the office _____ (眼含泪水)。

(2)with+宾语+doing(与宾语是主动关系)

⑯_____ (你站在这儿), we can't work.

(3)with+宾语+done(与宾语是被动关系)

⑰There was also a gun and a thin piece of rope _____ (末尾打了个结)。

(4)with+宾语+形容词

⑱He slept well _____ (所有的窗子敞着)。

(5)with+宾语+副词

⑲The emperor walked in the middle of the procession _____ (什么也没穿)。

(6)with+宾语+to do

⑳_____ (在党的领导下), we are sure to win.

(7)with+宾语+名词

㉑The brave man fought the tiger _____ (只用一根木棒作为武器)。

㉒John, received an invitation to dinner, and with his work _____, he gladly accepted it. ('07·安徽)

A. finished

B. finishing

C. having finished

D. was finished

14. knowledge *n.*

knowledge *n.* 知识(不可数名词);掌握,了解(可数名词常和不定冠词连用)

have a(good) knowledge of = have a good command of 对……熟悉,了解

have no knowledge of... 不知道……

the knowledge of... 有关……的知识

注意:knowledge 一般不与 study, know 直接连用,而用 get, gain, obtain 等来表示“获得/学到知识”。

㉓He has a good knowledge of Spanish. (翻译)

㉔After several year's self-study, he studied a lot of knowledge. (改错)

㉕One way to understand thousands of new words is to gain _____ good knowledge of basic word formation.

A. /

B. the

C. a

D. one

15. 和 come 有关的词组 about 发生

come about 发生 come across 偶遇;碰到 come down 传递;传给 come up with 想出(主意等)

㉖How did it _____ (发生)?



学习札记





47 How did this situation come about? You are to blame for it. (替换)

- A. form B. work
C. happen D. appear

48 —Have you some new ideas?

—Yeah, I'll tell you later. ('07·江苏)

- A. come about B. come into
C. come up with D. come out with

16. end up (doing sth.) (最终以做……) 结束; 最后结果……

end (up) with 以……告终

begin/start with 以……开始

end (up) as 以……身份告终

end up in... 以……结尾; 以……告终

49 If you continue to steal, you'll

(终归得进监狱).

50 At first he refused to accept any responsibility but he

(到头来还是道了歉).

51 He had planned to be a doctor but

(最后当了一名士兵).

52 The speech ended up (以一首歌曲).

17. have no/little/not much difficulty (in) doing sth. (人) 做某事没有困难

have some difficulty (in) doing sth. (人) 做某事有困难

have difficulty with sth.

53 Albert had a hard time . (阿尔伯特逮那只鸟有困难).

54 He has some difficulty . (他在发音方面有困难).

55 I had a great difficulty in carrying out the experiment.

(改错)

56 You can never imagine what trouble we had his

home.

A. to find B. found

C. of finding D. finding

18. bring in 引进, 引来; 获利, 赚钱

The sale brought (us) in 2 000 yuan.

这笔买卖(为我们)挣得了2 000元。

They will bring in a new fashion.

他们将引进一种新的款式。

相关 bring about 引起(事故、变化)

bring back 带回; 使回忆起

bring down 降低; 使倒下

bring forward 提出, 提议

bring on 使前进, 引起(疾病等); 惹来(不愉快的事)

bring out 产生; 演出(剧本); 使显现出(才华、个性等); 出版

bring up 教育, 培养; 呕吐

bring... to an end 使……结束

57 New technology was (引进) to improve the

quality of products.

58 Joe was born in Texas but (受教育长大) in Oklahoma.

59 The cold weather (引起) many attacks of flu.

60 The landscape (使回忆起) my hometown where I lived fifty years ago.

61 The company has (生产) a line of light personal airplanes.

62 His idea of having weekly family meals together, which seemed difficult at first, has many good changes in their lives. ('05·重庆)

A. got through B. resulted from

C. turned into D. brought about

19. compare vt. 比较; 对照

vi. 比得上, 相比(常与 with 搭配)

compare A with B 把 A 和 B 作比较

compare A to B 把 A 比作 B

compared with/to 与……相比, 与……比起来(可指人或物, 常作状语)

63 (把这件上衣和那件比较一下) and you will see which is better.

64 Teachers are often compared to burning candles. (翻译)

65 My English (不能与你的相比).

66 (与南京相比), Shanghai is larger.

67 When different cultures, we often pay attention

only to the differences without noticing the many similarities. ('06·浙江)

A. compared B. being compared

C. comparing D. having compared

68 with the size of the whole earth, the biggest

ocean does not seem big at all.

A. Compare B. When comparing

C. Comparing D. When compared



佳句欣赏 课文佳句 写作素材

1. What should a good friend be like?
2. Friendship is about feelings and we must give as much as we take.
3. Friendship helps us understand who we are, why we need each other and what we can do for each other.
4. English has developed into the language most widely spoken and used in the world.
5. There is no quick answer to the question.
6. Except for these differences in spelling, written English is more or less the same in both British English and American English.

Unit 3 Going places~Unit 4 Unforgettable experiences



夯实基础 千里之堤 起于垒土

A. 重点单词

1. *vt.* 考虑;照顾;认为
2. *n.* 手段;方法
3. *vt.* 上(船、飞机等)
4. *n.* 目的地
5. *vt. & n.* 体验;经历;经验
6. *adv.* 仅仅;只不过;简单地;完全
7. *adv.* 负责地
8. *n.* 自然;自然界;本性
9. *adj. & n.* 基本的;基本;要素
10. *n.* 装备;设备
11. *adj.* 简单的
12. *adj.* 有毒的;有害的;恶毒的
13. *vt. & vi.* (使)联合;(使)结合
14. *adj. & n.* 正常的;正规的;标准的;正规;常态
15. *adj.* 喜欢冒险的;充满危险的
16. *vt. & n.* 操作;处理;柄;把手
17. *n.* 类似;类似处
18. *adj.* 特别的;特殊的
19. *n. & vt. & vi.* 毒药;毒害;毒害;投毒
20. *adj.* 单独的;分开的 *vt.* 分开;隔离
21. *adj.* 难忘的
22. *vt. & n.* 主办或主持某活动;主人
23. *vt. & vi.* 恐吓;受惊吓
25. *n. & vt.* 援救;营救
26. *vi. & vt.* 前进;提前
27. *prep.* 在……之上
28. *vt.* 抓住;逮住;夺取
29. *vt.* 咽;淹没;吞没 *n.* 吞咽;燕子
30. *vi.* (fought, fought) 搏斗;斗争;争吵
31. *vi. & n.* 流动
32. *vt. & vi.* (struck, struck/stricken) 击打;打动
33. *vt.* 摧毁;毁坏
34. *adj.* 国家的;民族的
35. *n.* 截止时间;最终期限
36. *vt. & vi.* 害怕;担心;畏惧
37. *n.* 机会
38. *n.* 文章;论文
39. *vt. & vi.* 触摸;(使)接触;感动
40. *adj.* 顽皮的;淘气的

B. 重点短语

1. 发生
2. 失火

3. 把……往上拽
4. 站立起来
5. 通过;经受;仔细检查
6. 在度假
7. 作记录
8. 拿出
9. 做得很好
10. 调查;朝……里面看
11. 逃离
12. 注意;当心
13. 保护、保卫某人/某物免受……的侵害
14. 为某人送行
15. 另一方面
16. 也;还;而且
17. 在将来
18. 代替
19. 靠近
20. 参加体育锻炼
21. 与……结合



知识梳理 经典解析 追踪高考

1. consider *v.*

consider sth./doing sth. 考虑某事/做某事

consider what/how/where to do... 考虑……

consider sth./sb. (to be/as) + *n./adj.* 认为某人/某事……
(sb.) be considered to have done 认为某人曾做过某事

consider + it + *adj.* / (*n.*) + to do/doing/that 认为某事……

① (我正考虑出国。)

② We will consider your suggestion. (翻译)

③ He consider impolite to speak to his teacher like that. (改错)

④ Why don't you just _____ your own business and leave me alone?

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| A. make | B. open |
| C. consider | D. mind |

2. means 方法(单复数同形)

by this means 用这种方法

by means of 凭借……;依靠……;用……

by no means 决不

by all means 务必,尽一切办法;(表示回答)当然可以,好的
by any means 无论如何

⑤ Every possible means _____ been tried.

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| A. have | B. has |
|---------|--------|

⑥ For him writing is just _____ (一种谋生的方法).

⑦ Thoughts can also be expressed _____ (用) music.

⑧ —May I use your dictionary?

— _____, I'm not using it.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A. By any means | B. By no means |
| C. By this means | D. By all means |





3. experience *n.* [C]经历, 体验; [U]经验

vt. 经历, 体验, 感受(相当于 go through)

⑨ He is a teacher (有 20 年教学经验的).

⑩ He often tells us his adventurous experiences during his explorations. (翻译)

⑪ The country (经历了两次世界大战).



related experienced *adj.* 有经验的; 熟练的

be experienced at/in 擅长……

⑫ He is experienced in play the piano. (改错)

⑬ He is an experienced worker. (翻译)

4. instead *adv.* 代替(单独使用, 常有逗号隔开)

instead of 代替(后跟名词、代词、动名词等, 也可接介词短语)

⑭ I don't like beer. Give me orange juice

= Give me orange juice beer.

⑮ They have dinner in the room instead of the garden. (改错)

⑯ I'll instead of Tom to attend tomorrow's meeting. (改错)

5. equipment *n.* [U]装备; 设备, 配备

注意: equipment 一般用作不可数名词, 若表示一件或几件设备, 可使用单位词 piece. a piece of equipment 一件设备。

⑰ Lots of medical equipments are needed in the front. (改错)

⑱ (这是一件很有用的设备) and I want to have it repaired.

6. watch out 当心; 小心

watch out for 注意……, 留神……; 监视……, 警戒……

⑲ Watch out! The man has a knife. (翻译)

⑳ While crossing the street, (注意车辆).



拓展 常见的表示“当心, 小心”的短语:

look out(for) 当心……

take care 当心, 保重(其后常跟不定式, 即 take care not to do)

be careful(of) 小心, 当心

be careful not to do 小心不要做……

be careful with 注意(相当于 pay attention to)

㉑ The teacher told the student (注意书写).

㉒ Take care (别惊醒了熟睡的孩子).

㉓ — for the glass!

— It's OK. I'm wearing shoes.

A. Look out

B. Walk out

C. Go out

D. Set out

7. protect... from/against...

保护……免于……的伤害

㉔ Flowers in our garden are well protected the weather.

A. on

B. to

C. against

D. with

8. as with 如同……的情形一样

㉕ driving a car, we should also think about our safety while riding a bike.

A. The same

B. As with

C. As the same

D. As for

9. separate *vt.* & *vi.* (使)分开; 分手

adj. 分开的, 分离的; 各自的; 独立的

㉖ They talked until midnight and then

㉗ The children sleep (在各自的床上).

㉘ As we joined the big crowd, I got from friends.

A. separated

B. spared

C. lost

D. missed



辨析 divide 与 separate

divide 强调把一个整体分成若干部分, 通常与 into 搭配。

separate 指把混杂在一起的东西分开, 或把原来结合在一起的东西拆开, 常与 from 搭配。

㉙ The country 12 provinces.

㉚ He his spare time between working and looking after the children.

㉛ 15 3 is 5. 15 除以 3 得 5.

㉜ A fence the garden from the sidewalk.

10. as well as 和……一样好; 除……之外, 不但……而且……

as well as 常用来连接并列成分, 后跟动词常用 -ing 形式。强调其前面的成分, 作主语时随其前的名词或代词来确定谓语动词的单复数。

㉝ She doesn't speak her friends, but her written work is excellent.

A. as well as

B. as often as

C. so much as

D. as good as

㉞ Tom, as well as his father and mother, are going to the Great Wall this summer. (改错)

㉟ She can speak . (她既会说法语又会说英语。)



相关 not only... but (also) 强调后者, 作主语时,

谓语动词的选用按就近原则。

as well = too “也”, 常放在句末。

㊱ 这孩子既健康又活泼。

The child is healthy lively.

= The child is lively healthy.

= The child is healthy and lively

㊲ 他和他的同学们都想去那里。

He, , wants to go there.

= want to go there.

㊳ John plays football , if not better than, David.

A. as well

B. as well as

C. so well


D. so well as

11. take place 发生; 举行(不及物动词短语)

㊴ (下周我校将举行运动会。)

㊵ Great changes have been taken place in our school since


2002.(改错)

 **相关** take sb's place 取代某人 take one's place, 就坐 take the place of sb./sth. 取代某人/某物

④① Now tractors have (代替牛) to plough the fields.

④② After all (就位), the meeting began.

④③ Now that Jack is ill, we may as well (让 Tom 代替他.)

 **辨析** 表示“发生”的词组:

take place 强调必然性或按事先的安排或计划而发生, 此外还有“举行”的意思。

happen 强调偶然性或未能预见的“发生”, 既可指愉快的事, 也可指不愉快的事; 还有“碰巧, 恰好”之意。

occur 比较正式的用语, 可用于具体或抽象的事物, 通常指按计划或规律在较为确定的时间“发生”的事, 在表示具体的事物时, 可与 happen 换用。

break out 往往指(战争、火灾或疾病等)突然爆发。

④④ They say that the traffic accident at night.

④⑤ A fire during the night.

④⑥ Whatever, you must keep calm.

④⑦ The Olympic Games every four years.

12. before conj. 还未来得及, 还未……就; 在……之前; 趁着……; 以免……; ……(之后)才

prep. 在……之前(其后跟名词、代词或动名词)

It will be(was) + 一段时间 + before... does(did) 过了(一段时间)才……

注意: 在这个句型中, before 后的句子不能用否定形式。

④⑧ I must write it down before I forget it. (翻译)

④⑨ Tom said nothing before left. (改错)

⑤⑩ The film (上映了 10 分钟) before we got to the cinema.

⑤⑪ The fire lasted four hours (消防队员才控制住火势).

⑤⑫ I'm sorry you've been waiting so long, but it'll still be some time Brian gets back. ('08 • 北京)

A. before B. since C. till D. after

⑤⑬ —Why didn't you tell him about the meeting?

—He rushed out of the room I could say a word. ('06 • 四川)

A. before B. until C. when D. after

13. advance vt. & vi. (向……)前提; 提高, 促进; 将(日期)提前 n. 前进; 提升; 进步

in advance = ahead of time 提前

in advance of 比……先进; 在……前面


⑤⑭ They are advancing towards the enemy position. (翻译)

⑤⑮ His invention (促进了小麦的生长).

⑤⑯ The heavy luggage (应事先送出去).

⑤⑰ We decided to advance the date of the meeting (翻译).

注意: advance 用作名词, 表示“前进”时, 一般不可数; 用作“进步, 进展”时, 一般可数。

 **相关** advanced adj. 先进的; 高级的; (疾病)恶化的; 上年纪的, 高龄的

⑤⑱ He is a man of (思想先进的).

⑤⑲ This programme is aimed at (高级的学者) rather than beginners.

⑤⑳ He still kept on writing though (癌症晚期).

⑤㉑ There are many people advanced in years in that village. (翻译)

14. hold onto 抓住不放

hold on to 抓住; 执著于; 不放弃; 不卖掉

hold on 别挂电话; 请等一下


⑥② The little girl held on to his hand while walking down the mountain. (翻译)

⑥③ We thought of selling this old furniture, but we've decided to it. It might be valuable.

A. hold on to B. keep up with

C. turn to D. look after

⑥④ Mr. Jones asked me while he spoke to his secretary.

 **相关** hold up 举(抬、拿)起; 使延误; 劫持

hold out 伸出(手等); 继续; (食品等)维持; 坚持

hold back 止住, 忍住; 阻止

⑥⑤ The boy tried to be a man but could not his tears.

⑥⑥ How long will our food ?

⑥⑦ He his hand and stopped a taxi.

⑥⑧ The plane was on the way to New York.

⑥⑨ Nothing can the wheel of history.

15. (1) struggle vi. 努力; 挣扎; 奋斗 n. 竞争; 努力; 奋斗

struggle with sb. 与某人搏斗

struggle for sth. 为了……而斗争/搏斗

struggle against sth. 与某事作斗争/搏斗

⑦⑩ Living in the forest, they had to (还要与自然作斗争) as well as dangerous animals.

⑦⑪ The southern slaves in the US had no choice but (为了自由而斗争).

⑦⑫ Even though in prison, he also encouraged his workmates to take up struggle. (翻译)

(2) 与 feet 有关的短语:

⑦⑬ 站住脚, 站起来

⑦⑭ struggle to one's feet

⑦⑮ jump to one's feet





⑦⑥ be rushed off one's feet

16. fight *vi.* (fought, fought) 搏斗; 斗争; 争吵 *n.* 打架, 打仗
fight for 为……而奋斗/打架
fight with/against 与……战斗
fight back 反击, 回击



拓展 fight one's way 杀出一条路; 艰难地前进
fighter 战士; 战斗机; 拳击手。

⑦⑦ The two brothers often fight against each other for money. (翻译)

⑦⑧ They are _____ (为解放而奋斗)。

⑦⑨ They fought a hard battle. (翻译)

⑧⑩ He fought his way through the crowd. (翻译)

17. strike *vt.* & *vi.* (struck, struck/stricken) (a) 打; (b) (钟) 敲响; (c) 撞; (d) 打动, 迷住; (e) 给人某种印象或感觉; (f) 擦 (火柴); (g) 突然想到; (h) 罢工; (i) 袭击
把上述代表 strike 的意义的字母与下列各句对应起来。

- ⑧① What struck us most was the beauty of the West Lake.
⑧② The gentleman was so struck by her beauty that he could hardly sleep well during the night.
⑧③ The teacher struck the desk hard when we made too much noise.
⑧④ The clock has just struck six.
⑧⑤ A good idea struck the scientist.
⑧⑥ He struck his car against a wall.
⑧⑦ He struck a match and held it to my cigarette.
⑧⑧ The enemy struck just before dawn.



相关 strike *n.* 罢工

be on strike 在罢工(表状态)

go on strike 举行罢工(表动作)

striking *adj.* 显著的; 引人注目的

⑧⑨ Strike while the iron is hot. (翻译)

⑧⑩ As I watched them, an idea struck me.

= As I watched them, an idea _____ me.

= As I watched them I _____ an idea.

⑧⑪ The workers went on strike last week. (翻译)

18. go through 经历; 通过; 浏览; 审阅; 检查

⑧⑫ She _____ (经历很多危险)
when she went to travel to the South Pole alone.

⑧⑬ They _____ (正穿过森林)
when they saw a bear coming to them.

⑧⑭ _____ before handing them
in. (交卷之前请仔细检查)

⑧⑮ He went through his drawer for his ID card. (翻译)



相关 “动词+through”短语:

get through 干完; 用完; 通过; 度过; 接通(电话)

live through 活过(某一段时间); 经历过, 经过……之后
还活着

look through 仔细检查, 浏览; 识破(花招等)

see through 看透, 看穿; 帮助某人渡过(难关)

⑧⑯ It was said that he had little chance to _____ the night.

⑧⑰ I immediately _____ his lies.

⑧⑱ _____ this book and tell me what you think of it.

19. touch *vt.* (用手) 触, 碰, 摸; (= move) 使感动; 碰; 吃, 喝

⑧⑲ Valuable things. Don't touch! (翻译)

⑧⑳ His story _____ (感动了在场
所有的人)。

⑧㉑ The patient was so ill that _____
(几天滴水未进)。

⑧㉒ —Ow! I've burnt myself!

—How did you do that?

—I _____ a hot pot. ('05·浙江)

A. touched

B. kept

C. felt

D. held



相关 touch *n.* 触摸; 触觉; 接触

the sense of touch 触觉

get in touch with 与……取得联系(表动作)

keep in touch with 与……保持联系(表状态)

lose touch with 与……失去联系(表动作)

be in touch with 与……保持联系(表状态)

be out of touch with 与……失去联系(表状态)

⑧㉓ Here is my card. Let's keep in touch with. (改错)

⑧㉔ They have lost touch with each other for ages. (改错)



佳句欣赏

课文佳句 写作素材

- Many of today's travellers are looking for an unusual experience and adventure travel is becoming more and more popular.
- Hiking is a great way to travel.
- Eco-travel is a form of travel that combines normal tourism with learning.
- Before she could move, she heard a loud noise.
- The next moment the first wave swept her down, swallowing the garden.
- Jeff and Flora looked into each other's face with a look of fright.

Unit 5 The silver screen ~ Unit 6 Good manners



A. 重点单词

1. _____ *n.* 场面;情景;布景
2. _____ *n.* 事业;生涯
3. _____ *n.* 奖赏;奖金;奖品
4. _____ *n.* 选择;精选品
5. _____ *n.* 学位;度数;程度
6. _____ *vt. & vi. & n.* 加快;飞跑;速度
7. _____ *n.* 学院
8. _____ *n.* 生物;动物
9. _____ *n.* 成人;成年人
10. _____ *n.* 残忍;残酷
11. _____ *n.* 和平;和睦;安宁
12. _____ *n.* 工业;行业;产业
13. _____ *vt. & vi.* 欠(债等);感激;把……归功于
14. _____ *vt. & vi.* 接受;认可;同意;承认
15. _____ *adj.* 初等教育的;首要的
16. _____ *vi.* 决定;决心
17. _____ *adv.* 现场地;直播地
18. _____ *n. & vi.* 评论;注释;意见
19. _____ *n.* 动作;情节
20. _____ *vt. & vi.* 打断;中断;插嘴
21. _____ *vi.* 道歉
22. _____ *n.* 过错;缺点;故障;毛病
23. _____ *vt.* 介绍;引进;提出
24. _____ *n.* 道歉
25. _____ *vt.* (forgave, forgiven) 原谅;饶恕
26. _____ *n.* 文化;文明
27. _____ *n.* 礼貌;规矩
28. _____ *n.* 印象;感想
29. _____ *vt. & vi.* 举动;举止;行为表现
30. _____ *n. & vt.* 面包圈;滚动
31. _____ *vt.* 打开;显露
32. _____ *adj.* 潮湿的
33. _____ *vi.* 祈祷;恳求;请
34. _____ *n.* 一道菜;过程;课程
35. _____ *n.* 胸部;胸怀
36. _____ *vt.* 举起;提高;唤起;饲养
37. _____ *n.* 烈酒(常用复数);精神
38. _____ *adj.* 无礼的;粗鲁的
39. _____ *vt.* (使)混和;混淆
40. _____ *adj.* 额外的;外加的

B. 重点短语

1. _____ 银幕; 电影业
2. _____ 成功; 成名
3. _____ 走错路; 出毛病
4. _____ 把……归功于某人
5. _____ 总共; 总之
6. _____ 不在家
7. _____ 小学
8. _____ 将某人监禁起来
9. _____ 追赶
10. _____ 送回某人
11. _____ 正在播出
12. _____ 对……高度评价
13. _____ 扮演角色
14. _____ 赚钱
15. _____ 与某人交朋友
16. _____ 战胜; 争取过来
17. _____ 省去; 遗漏; 不考虑
18. _____ 盯着
19. _____ 以某人为笑柄
20. _____ 保持沉默
21. _____ 起初
22. _____ 担忧; 担心
23. _____ 利用
24. _____ 讥笑
25. _____ 忙于某事
26. _____ 把某人介绍给某人
27. _____ 因某事而感激某人
28. _____ 为某人的健康干杯



经典解析 追踪高考

1. marry *vt.* 娶,嫁,与……结婚(终止性动词)
- vi.* 结婚,结合(终止性动词)
- get married(to sb.) (与……)结婚,不可与段时间状语连用
- be married(to sb.) (与……)结婚,可与段时间状语连用。
- ① Judy is going to marry the sailor she _____ in Rome last year. ('08·重庆)
- A. meets B. met
- C. has met D. would meet
- ② He _____ (把女儿嫁给了)an engineer.
- ③ When did they _____ (结婚)?
- ④ Tom 已与 Mary 结婚十年。
-
2. work on 从事于;致力于;演算;对……起作用,对……发生影响
- ⑤ He began working on the novel last year. (翻译)

