

高考必备·圆梦经典



2010XINKEBIAOGAOKAO

2010新课标高考

主编 刘在良

大学

高效复习方略

直通车

高考一轮复习

英语

人教版



青岛出版社

Contents

目录



高效复习方略

必修一

Unit 1	Friendship	(1)
Unit 2	English around the world	(9)
Unit 3	Travel journal	(17)
Unit 4	Earthquakes	(24)
Unit 5	Nelson Mandela—a modern hero	(32)

必修二

Unit 1	Cultural relics	(41)
Unit 2	The Olympic Games	(49)
Unit 3	Computers	(56)
Unit 4	Wildlife protection	(65)
Unit 5	Music	(72)

必修三

Unit 1	Festivals around the world	(80)
Unit 2	Healthy eating	(89)
Unit 3	The Million Pound Bank-Note	(98)
Unit 4	Astronomy: the science of the stars	(105)
Unit 5	Canada—"The True North"	(113)

必修四

Unit 1	Women of achievement	(120)
Unit 2	Working the land	(128)
Unit 3	A taste of English humour	(137)
Unit 4	Body language	(146)
Unit 5	Theme parks	(154)

必修五

Unit 1	Great scientists	(162)
Unit 2	The United Kingdom	(170)
Unit 3	Life in the future	(178)
Unit 4	Making the news	(186)
Unit 5	First aid	(194)



目录

Contents



高效复习方略

选修六

Unit 1 Art	(202)
Unit 2 Poems	(209)
Unit 3 A healthy life	(216)
Unit 4 Global warming	(223)
Unit 5 The power of nature	(231)

选修七

Unit 1 Living well	(238)
Unit 2 Robots	(246)
Unit 3 Under the sea	(252)
Unit 4 Sharing	(258)
Unit 5 Travelling abroad	(266)

选修八

Unit 1 A land of diversity	(273)
Unit 2 Cloning	(280)
Unit 3 Inventors and inventions	(286)
Unit 4 Pygmalion	(292)
Unit 5 Meeting your ancestors	(298)

单元检测评估卷(305~440)

参考答案	(441)
------------	-------



必修一

Unit 1

Friendship

考点自主检验

I. 品句拼词

1. If you keep on _____ (忽视) your diet, trouble will follow.
2. Being deaf and dumb makes c _____ very difficult.
3. The _____ (形势) in Iraq is becoming from bad to worse.
4. Having _____ (遭受) a great loss, the businessman didn't dare to go on any longer.
5. Alice and Hans are _____ (德国人).
6. All of us are c _____ about her safety.
7. There was nothing except some _____ (零散的) coins in the wallet.
8. If you work hard, you can get good _____ (分数) in the exam.
9. Knowledge is _____ (力量).
10. He went to town with the p _____ of buying a bike.
11. A _____ to today's newspaper, we shall have cold weather next week.
12. He was u _____ at not being invited.
13. I didn't know the matter e _____.
14. Please s _____ your toys with your friends.
15. N _____ is everything in the world and you can't go against it.

II. 短语记忆

1. 疯狂干某事 _____
2. 合计 _____
3. 平静下来 _____
4. 相爱; 爱上 _____
5. 放弃/终止友谊 _____
6. 故意 _____

7. 对……好 _____
8. 遭遇 _____
9. 和某人分享某物 _____
10. 经历, 经受 _____
11. like crazy _____
12. be concerned about/for sth. _____
13. suffer from _____
14. another time _____
15. communicate with sb. _____
16. try out _____
17. face to face _____
18. set down _____
19. get sth. done _____
20. a series of _____

III. 句型互译

1. 我不知道这是不是因为长久无法出门的缘故, 我变得对一切与大自然有关的事物都无比狂热。

2. 妈妈问她穿那么多衣服是不是很热。

3. She and her family hid away for nearly twenty-five months before they were discovered.

4. It was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face.

要点归纳研练

单词精讲

1. add v. 增加; 添加; 加起来; 补充说
Add more hot water, please. 请多加点热水。
I should like to add that we are pleased with the test result.
我还要补充说一下, 我们对测试结果表示满意。

If you add 2 to 4, you get 6.

二加四得六。

【拓展】 add... to... 加; 加起来

add... and... (together) 把……和……加起来

add to 增加; 增添

add up 合计, 加起来

add up to 总计为;总数达
 Music adds to our enjoyment.
 音乐给我们增添了快乐。
 Will you add some sugar to the coffee, please?
 请在咖啡里加点糖好吗?
 Add up these figures for me, please.
 请帮我把这些数字加起来。
 The traveling costs of this time added up to 5,000 yuan.
 这次旅行的费用总计达 5,000 元。

巧练 (1) Without more coal _____ the fire, it would soon go out.

- A. added to B. added
 C. adding to D. added up to

(2) The engine of the ship was out of order and the bad weather _____ the helplessness of the crew at sea.

- A. added to B. resulted from
 C. turned out D. made up

(3) The four new comers _____ fresh blood _____ the Party.

- A. add; up to B. add; /
 C. add; to D. add; up

2. ignore *vt.* 不理睬; 忽视; 不顾
 The driver ignored the traffic lights.

那个司机不理睬红绿灯。

He ignored my advice.

他忽视了我的忠告。

【拓展】 ignorant *adj.* 无知的; 不知道的

ignorantly *adv.* 无知地

ignorance *n.* 无知

He is ignorant of farm life.

他对农庄生活一无所知。

巧练 (4) The best way to deal with an impolite person is to _____ him.

- A. ignore B. be ignorant
 C. overlook D. neglect

(5) As he had been ill in bed for several months, he was _____ of the new development in his field.

- A. aware B. conscious
 C. ignorant D. ignorance

3. reason *n.* [C] & [U] 原因; 理由; 理性; 道理 *v.* 说服; 推论; 劝说

There is a great deal of reason in his advice.

他的忠告极有道理。

I reasoned him into accepting the invitation.

我说服他接受邀请。

【拓展】 reason *n.* $\begin{cases} \text{for sth.} \\ \text{for doing sth.} \\ \text{to do sth.} \\ \text{why/that 引导的定语从句} \end{cases}$

for some reason 不知什么原因

for this reason 为此, 出于这种原因

For some reason we talked about death.

不知怎么我们谈到了死。

reason (*vt.*) $\begin{cases} \text{sb. into doing sth.} \\ \text{说服某人做某事} \\ \text{sb. out of doing sth.} \\ \text{说服某人不做某事} \end{cases}$

【比较】 reason, cause with excuse

三者皆有“原因”之意。

(1) cause 指引起某种事实发生的人、物或事件之类的“起

因”。如:

The cause of the fire was carelessness.

起火的原因是不谨慎。

(2) reason 则是指一种看法或解释。如:

The reason for my absence was that I was very tired.

我缺席的原因是我太累了。

(3) excuse 指为某一行为所做的解释, 可以是真的, 也可以是托词。如:

Too much work is no excuse for not studying.

工作太多不能成为不学习的理由。

巧练 (6) The reason why he's late is _____ his car broke down on the way.

- A. because B. for
 C. that D. /

(7) The reason _____ which he wanted to reason _____ them is still unknown.

- A. with; in B. in; with
 C. for; with D. with; for

(8) The reason _____ I have to go is _____ my mother is ill in bed.

- A. why; because B. why; why
 C. why; that D. that; because

4. share *vt. & vi. & n.* 分享; 共有; 分配; 份额

The money was shared out between them.

这笔钱由他们两人分。

My wife shared with me in distress.

妻子与我共患难。

I have done my share of the work.

我已经做了我分内的工作。

【拓展】 share in 共享

go shares (with...) 平分, 分享, 均摊

have/take a/one's share 分担, 参加

up/upon/shares 共负盈亏; 同甘共苦

share out 分摊, 分配给

ordinary shares 普通股

巧练 (9) To be honest, I don't quite _____ with you some views on the matter.

- A. agree B. share
 C. include D. admit

(10) You are not a child any longer. You should learn to _____.

- A. share B. spare
 C. save D. distribute

(11) All his friends _____ his happiness when he won the match.

- A. shared B. shared from
 C. shared with D. shared like

5. concern *vt.* 使担忧; 使烦恼; 对……负责任; 与……有牵连; *n.* 关心; 关注; (利害) 关系

You'd better not concern yourself in such things.

你最好不要介入这件事。

Happy and harmonious family relations concerns the healthy growth of the children deeply.

愉快、和谐的家庭关系对孩子们的健康成长关系极大。

The boy's poor health concerned his parents.

那男孩的健康状况不佳, 这使他的父母忧虑。

My chief concern at the moment is how to do my work well.

眼前我最关心的事是怎样把工作做好。

【拓展】 (1) so/as far as... sb. be concerned 关于;至于;
就……而言。如:

As far as I am concerned, it sounds like a good plan.

就我而言,这听上去是个很好的计划。

(2) be concerned about 关心。如:

Our government is determined to solve those problems that farmers are most concerned about.

我们的政府决心解决农民们最关心的问题。

(3) be concerned over/at sth. 为某事忧虑。如:

Having suffered a heavy loss, we are all concerned over our company's future.

遭受了一次重大损失,我们都在为公司的前途担忧。

(4) be concerned in/with sth. 和某事有牵连。如:

The police doubt how many officials are concerned with this accident.

警官怀疑有多少官员与这起事故有牵连。

It is no concern of mine. 这不关我的事。

(5) of much concern 很重要,很有关系。如:

The "socialist concept of honor and disgrace" put forward by President Hu Jintao will be of much concern in education.

胡锦涛主席的社会主义荣辱观在教育方面具有重要的作用。

巧练 (12) He was concerned _____ the crime.

- A. in B. about
C. with D. of

(13) The comments which he made _____ marketing bothered his boss greatly.

- A. concern B. concerned
C. to concern D. concerning

(14) Richard was called in by the police to answer questions _____ disappearance of Thomas Ripley, whose relatives were so _____ his present situation.

- A. concerning; concerning about
B. concerned; worrying about
C. with regards to; concerned about
D. regarding; concerned about

6. communicate v. 交际; 沟通; 传达 (感情、信息等)

Nowadays we can communicate with people all over the world through the telephone.

如今我们可以通过电话和全世界的人们交流。

He communicated the news to me by telephone.

他打电话向我传达了信息。

I'm in communication with him on this subject.

关于这个问题,我正在和他交换意见。

【拓展】 communicate with 交换(意见); 通信, 通讯; 交际 (指房间、花园、道路等) 互通, 连通

communicate sth. to sb. 传达(新闻、消息、感情); 传播(热力); 传染(疾病)给某人

communicative adj. 交际的; 好说话的; 直言的

communication n. 传达; 交际; 信息

have (no) communication with sb./sth.

与……有(无)联系(交流、交际)

be in communication with sb./sth.

与……联系(交际、交流)

巧练 (15) The police _____ with each other by radio.

- A. inform B. communicate
C. remind D. announce

(16) _____ internet, farmers in China can directly _____ with the customers all over the world.

- A. Under; communicate
B. On; get touch
C. With; communicate
D. With; chat

7. calm adj. 宁静的; 镇静的. vt. & vi. (使)平静; (使)镇定

The calm sea gave no hint of the storm that was coming.

平静的海上没有一点迹象显示暴风雨即将来临。

You should keep calm even in face of danger.

即使面临危险,你也应当保持冷静。

Her attempts to calm them down only made matters worse.

她设法使他们平静下来,不想却适得其反。

Calm down, sir. What's the trouble?

冷静点,先生。出了什么事?

【拓展】 Keep (Stay) calm! 安静! 保持安静!

calm before the storm 暴风雨前的平静

calm down 使平息,使平静

【比较】 calm, quiet, silent 与 still

calm 常指天气平静,无风,海无浪,心境镇定,无忧虑,镇静自若,强调外表等。

quiet 指“静止的,宁静的,没有激动、烦恼、忧虑的”,强调没有扰乱、没有兴奋活动或闹声的“宁静”或“心神安逸”。

silent 指“声音极小的;沉默的;寡言的”。

still 指“静止不动;平静”,突出不发出动作。

如:

The weather is calm and the sea is calm.

天气和大海是一片宁静。

Ask the children to make less noise and keep quiet.

让孩子们小点声,保持安静。

It was very late and the night was still.

夜深了,很平静。

The house was silent because everyone was asleep.

房子里很安静,所有的人都睡着了。

巧练 (17) —My God! I'm getting late again. What will my boss say?

—Try to keep _____, we'll think of a good excuse.

- A. silent B. calm
C. still D. awake

(18) After that, when I began to feel irritated at some-one, I would remember his words and become _____.

- A. quiet B. calm
C. relaxed D. happy

8. situation n. 情形; 境遇

He is in a difficult situation. 他处境困难。

The economic situation is now different.

现在经济形势不同了。

【拓展】 situate vt. 使位于,使处于

situational adj. 情景的

The new sports center is situated at the side of the mountain.

这个新的体育中心坐落于山坡上。

situational English 情景对话

【比较】 condition, state 与 situation

(1) condition 用作单数形式时,表示“情况;状态”,构成 in good/poor condition. 如:

His health is in poor condition.

他的健康状况不好。

(2) state 指状况,状态。常常与不定冠词构成 in a... state 或在 a state of... 搭配。如:

He is in a state of poor health.

他身体状况不好。

(3) situation 指“形势;状况;事态”。如:

The company is in a poor financial situation.

公司财务状况不佳。

巧练 (19) I find him in a difficult _____.

- A. situations B. situation
C. state D. condition

(20) If something is “dog-eat-dog”, it is a situation _____ people have to take care of themselves and look after their own interests.

- A. on which B. in which
C. by which D. for which

(21) _____ the conditions we have to give up the plan.

- A. On B. Over
C. With D. Under

短语例析

1. be crazy about 热衷于

She's crazy about dancing. 她醉心于跳舞。

You're crazy to go out in this weather.

在这种天气外出,你疯啦。

Zhang Gang works at English like crazy.

张刚玩命地学英语。

【拓展】 be crazy to do sth. 疯狂地做某事

like crazy 发疯似的,拼命地

be crazy with (pain) (痛苦地)发狂

drive sb. crazy 使某人发疯

go crazy 变疯

巧练 (1) When the ship was on _____ point of sinking, people on _____ board rushed to the bank like _____ crazy.

- A. the; /; B. a; a; /
C. the; the; a D. the; /; a

(2) He is crazy _____ his car so fast.

- A. about driving B. to drive
C. driving D. at driving

(3) It was basketball that Jordan has been _____ about since an early age that won him a great fame all over the world.

- A. eager B. crazy
C. curious D. interested

2. go through 经历;经受

His father went through many dangers during the war.

在战争期间,他的父亲经历了许多危险。

They would go through the fire and water to serve the people.

为人民服务,他们情愿赴汤蹈火。

【拓展】 go through 还有许多其他的意思,可为“审阅,检查,翻找;完成;通过,穿过”等。如:

The thread is too thick to go through the hole on the needle.

线太粗穿不过针上的孔。

Our English teacher said he had to go through the papers within an hour.

我们的英语老师说他得在一个小时内批改完这些试卷。

Please go through these articles carefully.

请仔细审阅这些文章。

The bill has gone through without a vote.

没有投票,这个法案就通过了。

巧练 (4) I'm sure it's three I'll _____ the file again.

- A. go up B. go through
C. go with D. go together

(5) The trees and leaves are so thick in the forest that moonlight can hardly _____ through them.

- A. put B. cross
C. pull D. go

3. in order to... 为了……

in order to... 为了……,后接动词原形,在句中作目的状语,可置于句首或句中,相当于 so as to,但 so as to 一般不放在句首。

巧练 (6) _____ look after her sick mother, the young lady asked for a week's leave.

- A. In order to B. So as to
C. In order that D. So that

4. get along with 与……相处;进展

How are you getting along with your English studies?

你的英语学习进展如何?

Selfish men are hard to get along with.

自私的人很难相处。

巧练 (7) —How are you managing to do your work without an assistant?

—Well, I _____ somehow.

- A. get along B. come on
C. watch out D. set off

句型整理

1. I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature.

我不知道这是不是因为长时间无法出门的缘故,我变得对一切与大自然有关的事物都无比狂热。

强调句的基本句型是“It is/was + 被强调的部分 + that/who 从句”。it 在句中作先行词,被强调的部分可以是主语、宾语和状语等。强调句型的使用特点主要有以下几个方面:

(1)被强调的是状语或状语从句时,要用 that 引导从句,而不能用 which,而且通常不能省略。如:

It is on the satellites of the Jupiter as well as Mars that scientists have found water.

科学家是在火星和木星的卫星上发现了水。

It was in 1964 that the first telephone satellite was set up by the Group of 17 Countries.

17 国集团发射第一颗电话卫星是在 1964 年。

(2)被强调的是人时,引导词可用 who/whom,也可用 that。需注意的是,当被强调的是主语时,代词要用主格形式。如:

Was it you that/who let out the secret to her?

是你把这个秘密泄露给她的吗?

It was I who put forward the theory first.

是我最先提出这个理论的。

(3)被强调的不管是单数名词还是复数名词,主句的 be 动词都用单数 is 或 was。如:

It was Madame Curie and her husband who discovered radium.

是居里夫人和她的丈夫发现了镭。

(4)对 not...until 时间状语从句进行强调时,其句型是:It is/was not until...that 从句,即 not 和 until 在强调句中总是紧挨着的。注意习惯上不用 not till,而且从句不能用 when 引导。如:

It was not until the last operation was finished that Bethune left the battle hospital.

直到做完最后一个手术白求恩才离开战地医院。

(5)强调句的疑问形式

When was it that he made up his mind to take this course?

他什么时候决定选修这一课程的?

Why is it that he doesn't like the book?

他为什么不喜欢这本书?

巧练 (1) It is imagination _____ makes the world colorful, full of vigor and vitality.

- A. where B. what
C. that D. when

(2) It is that poor village, _____ Mary lived and worked 15 years ago, _____ she will build her first school, which inspires everyone to help her.

- A. where; when B. that; that
C. that; when D. where; that

2. She and her family hid away for nearly twenty-five months before they were discovered.

她和家人躲藏了 25 个月后被发现了。

before 引出时间状语从句时,常可译为汉语“……以后才……;还没……就……;还没来得及……就……”或“不等……就……”等。此时,从句中可用情态动词 can 或 could。如:

The war lasted four years before the North won.

战争持续了四年,最后北方才获胜。

I would shoot myself before I apologized to him.

我宁愿死也不会向他道歉。

He asked a second question before I could answer the first one.

第一个问题我还没有答上来,他又提出了另一个问题。

巧练 (3) The fire was finally brought under control, but not _____ heavy damage had been caused.

- A. before B. after
C. since D. as

(4) Scientists say it may be five or six years _____ it is possible to test this medicine on human patients.

- A. since B. after
C. before D. when

3. It was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face.

这是我一年半以来第一次目睹夜晚。

It/This/That is the first(second, third...) time that 从句是一个常用句式,意为“这/那是第一(二、三)次……做某事”,此时 that 从句中的谓语动词一般要用现在完成时,但如果主句中的谓语动词用过去时 was,则 that 从句中用过去完成时。如:

This is the first time I have heard her sing.

这是我第一次听她唱歌。

It was the third time she had rung you in a week.

这是她一周内第三次给你打电话。

It was the second time that he had gone out with her alone.

这是他第二次单独跟她外出。

巧练 (5) The paper says it is the third time that the shop _____ with selling fake wine.

- A. is charged B. was charged
C. had been charged D. has been charged

(6) It's the first time _____ (我来北京).

(7) It's time that you _____ to school.

- A. went B. go
C. have gone D. would go

4. Mum asked her if (whether) she was very hot with so many clothes on.

妈妈问她穿这么多衣服是不是很热。

with + 名词或代词 + $\begin{cases} \text{分词} \\ \text{介词短语} \\ \text{形容词/副词} \end{cases}$

“介词 with + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”构成的复合结构在句中通常作状语,表示背景情况、行为方式、原因或条件等,另外,该

结构也可以作定语。

(1)在这一结构中,如果分词表示的动作是由前面的名词或代词发出的,构成主谓关系,该分词用现在分词形式。

(2)如果分词表示的动作与前面的名词或代词构成动宾关系,该分词用过去分词形式。

(3)宾语补足语也可用介词短语、形容词或副词来充当。如:

With the old man leading, they started toward the mountain.

在老人的带领下他们动身往山里走去。

She ran and ran with beads of sweat running down her face.

她不停地跑,汗珠顺着脸流下来。

She was thinking for a while with her eyes shut.

她闭着眼睛思考片刻。

He often sleeps with the windows open.

他经常开着窗户睡觉。

The teacher came in with a book in his hand.

老师手里拿着书走了进来。

The girl with a bag on her back is my younger sister.

背上背着个书包的女孩是我妹妹。

巧练 (8) People can't afford to buy expensive things
the prices of daily goods going up.

- A. as B. for
C. with D. since

(9) She said good-bye tears
(她含着泪水说再见。)

(10) He was working there only a shirt
(他只穿一件衬衫在那里干活。)

语法解读

直接引语和间接引语(1)

直接引用说话人的原话,叫直接引语(Direct Speech)。直接引语前后一般要加引号。用自己的话转述别人的话,叫间接引语(Indirect Speech)。间接引语不加引号,通常是一个宾语从句。

直接引语变为间接引语的方法如下:

1. 直接引语是陈述句

直接引语如果是陈述句,变为间接引语时,须用连接词that引导(that在口语中常省略)。要根据句意,对人称、时态、指示代词、地点、时间状语及个别动词作相应的改变。

人称的变化:一般来说,除引述本人原话外,通常第一、二人称变为第三人称,或第二人称变为第一人称。

时态的变化:如主句谓语动词是一般现在时、现在进行时、现在完成时和一般将来时,从句时态不变。如主句的谓语动词为过去时态,从句的谓语动词时态要做以下变化:

直接引语	间接引语
一般现在时	一般过去时
现在进行时	过去进行时
现在完成时	过去完成时
一般过去时	过去完成时
过去完成时	过去完成时
一般将来时	过去将来时

注:直接引语如果说的是客观真理,变为间接引语时,时态不变。

指示代词、地点、时间状语及个别动词变化。

直接引语	间接引语
this	that
these	those
now	then
ago	before
next week/month, etc.	the next week/month, etc.
last week/month	the week/month before
today	that day
yesterday	the day before
the day before yesterday	two days before
the day after tomorrow	in two days' time
tomorrow	the next day
here	there
come	go
must	had to
bring	take

如:

Betty said, "I'll be waiting for your call tonight."

→ Betty said that she would be waiting for my call that night.

贝蒂说她那天晚上将等我的电话。

2. 直接引语是一般疑问句、选择疑问句或反意疑问句要用连接词whether或if引导,把疑问句语序变为陈述句语序,句末改用句号。主句中的谓语动词是said时,要改为asked,没设宾语语的,可以加一个间接宾语。如:

He asked, "Are you sure your wife will come?"

→ He asked (me) whether (if) I was sure my wife would come.

他问我是不是能肯定我太太会来。

3. 直接引语是特殊疑问句

用原来的疑问词引导,用陈述句语序,句末改用句号。如:

The manager asked, "What's your occupation?"

→ The manager asked (me) what my occupation was.

经理问我是什么职业。

巧练 (1) She asked for the house.

- A. did I pay how much B. I paid how much
C. how much did I pay D. how much I paid

(2) John said that light much faster than sound.

- A. travel B. travels
C. is travelling D. travelled

(3) The teacher asked me I was interested in music.

- A. that B. what C. whether D. which

(4) Mr. Green asked Lily whether she had passed the exam.

- A. yesterday B. the day before
C. the day ago D. before the day

(5) Tom Hanks told his teacher that he born in 1980.

- A. was B. had been C. is D. has been

经典考题回顾

1. (2008·陕西) The children nearly would climb her tree and then run away with pears, calling "Aunty Misery" at her. So they drove her _____ by making fun of her.

- A. hopeless B. painful
C. dull D. crazy

【解析】由上句可知，孩子们使得这位妇女很烦恼。故应用 drive sb. crazy 表示“使得某人发疯”。A 项表示“没有希望的”；B 项表示“痛苦的”；C 项表示“呆板的”，均与句意不符。

【答案】D

2. (2008·江西) —Shall we go out for a walk?

—Sorry. This is not the right _____ to invite me. I am too tired to walk.

- A. moment B. situation
C. place D. chance

【解析】句意：—我们出去散步好吗？—对不起，这不是邀请我的合适时间，我太累了，不想去散步。A 项“某一时刻，片刻”；B 项“情形，状况”；C 项“地方”；D 项“机会”。

【答案】A

3. (2008·浙江) Why are you so anxious? It isn't your problem _____.

- A. on purpose B. in all
C. on time D. after all

【解析】本题考查短语的用法，A 项为“故意地”，B 项为“总共”；C 项为“按时”；D 项为“毕竟”。句意为：你为什么如此

地焦急？毕竟不是你的问题。

【答案】D

4. (2008·福建) You have no idea how she finished the relay race _____ her foot wounded so much.

- A. for B. when C. with D. while

【解析】本题考查 with+复合宾语的用法。此处是 with+复合宾语结构，其余三项为连词，后接句子，wounded 前应加 was。

【答案】C

5. (2008·重庆) —Could we see each other at 3 o'clock this afternoon?

—Sorry. Let's make it _____ time.

- A. other's B. the other
C. another D. other

【解析】another day“改天”；another time“改个时间”。

【答案】C

6. (2008·山东) Students should be encouraged to use Internet as _____ resource.

- A. /; a B. /; the
C. the; the D. the; a

【解析】此题考查冠词的用法。题意为：学生们应该被鼓励把网络作为一种资源来利用。the Internet 因特网，为固定搭配；as a resource“作为一种资源”，此处用 a 表泛指。

【答案】D

能力训练设计

I. 单项填空

- Friendship _____ love and understanding among the people.
A. adds to B. raises C. brings up D. causes
- _____ get to the factory in time, they set out early in the morning.
A. So as to B. In order to
C. So that D. In order that
- English can help _____ people and make the stay in a foreign country easy and comfortable.
A. agree with B. communicate with
C. communicate to D. write to
- We haven't got enough books for everyone. Some of you will have to _____.
A. spare B. save C. share D. enjoy
- I won't be able to go on business _____.
A. with my son being ill
B. with my son is ill
C. my son was ill
D. because of my son was ill
- School children must be taught how to deal with dangerous _____.
A. states B. conditions
C. situations D. positions
- Our boss is easy to _____.
A. get along B. get well along
C. get on D. get along with

- The children cannot _____ the truth from their parents.
A. hide away B. put away
C. get away D. give away
- Do you know our town at all?
—No. This is the first time I _____ here.
A. was B. have been
C. came D. am coming
- Anyone who _____ in the national exams will be punished by the law.
A. cheats B. speaks C. appears D. remains
- _____ her father asleep, the daughter walked quietly out of the bedroom.
A. As B. For C. On D. With
- If you _____ speak to me like that again you will be sorry sooner or later.
A. need B. dare C. must D. may
- I don't know whether you _____ to have heard that I'm going to marry Mr. Heaslop.
A. except B. decide C. happen D. pretend
- You just go ahead, _____ us and work out whatever seems important to you.
A. ignore B. forget
C. leave D. remember
- These are the rules; You can act _____ or you have to leave the club at once.
A. normally B. immediately
C. accordingly D. quickly

II. 填空

(2009·山东模拟)

She always wore a flower in her hair. Always. Mostly I thought it looked 1. A flower to work? To my knowledge no one had questioned the young woman why a flower 2 her to work each day. In fact, we probably would have been more curious if she had 3 without it.

She did so one day 4 she delivered a project to my office. "I 5 there is no flower in your hair today," I said 6. "I'm so used to seeing you wear one 7 it almost seems as if something is 8." "Oh, yes," she replied quietly, in a rather sad voice. This was far from her 9 bright personality. I knew I had questioned something 10 than a lost flower.

"Today is the anniversary(周年纪念) of mother's death. I miss her so much. I guess I'm a bit 11. Oh, and about the flower you asked about. When I was a little girl, my mother 12 often put flowers in my hair. But when I was 15 she died of cancer. I've just always worn a flower in my hair 13 —it made me feel as though she were 14 me, if only in spirit. Today, however, I think she would like a 15 that I am becoming self-dependent, after ten years of her death. And it seems that it is the flower that has to 16."

She met my eyes then smiled sadly. "I don't need to wear a flower to be 17 her. It was just an outward sign of my treasured 18 they're still there even with the flower gone. Oh... here's the 19. I hope it meets with your agreement." She handed me the neatly prepared document. Signed with a hand-drawn 20, below her name.

1. A. stupid B. childish C. strange D. rare
2. A. accompanied B. brought C. allowed D. encouraged
3. A. shown up B. made up C. done up D. dressed up
4. A. before B. after C. when D. until
5. A. sense B. discover C. doubt D. notice
6. A. casually B. firmly C. calmly D. worriedly
7. A. as B. that C. but D. and
8. A. missing B. going C. happening D. changing
9. A. normal B. general C. common D. usual
10. A. prettier B. better C. bigger D. earlier
11. A. grey B. yellow C. white D. blue
12. A. would B. should C. could D. must
13. A. too B. since C. then D. ever
14. A. upon B. for C. in D. with
15. A. word B. sign C. label D. model
16. A. melt B. die C. go D. pass
17. A. thought about B. reminded of C. remembered as D. cared for
18. A. impressions B. memories C. secrets D. emotions
19. A. story B. ending C. project D. outline
20. A. mark B. paint C. date D. flower

III. 阅读表达

Perhaps you are an average student with average intelligence. You do well enough in school, but you probably think you will never be a top student. This is not necessarily the case, however. Yes, even students of average intelligence can be top students without additional work. Here's how:

1. **Plan your time carefully.** Make a list of your weekly tasks. Then make a schedule or chart of your time. Fill in committed time such as eating, sleeping, meetings, classes, etc. Then

decide on good, regular times for studying. Of course, studying shouldn't occupy all of the free time on the schedule. It's important to set aside time for relaxation, hobbies, and entertainment as well.

2. **Find a good place to study.** Choose one place for your study area. It may be a desk or a chair at home or in the school library, but it should be comfortable, and it should not have distractions. When you begin to work, you should be able to concentrate on the subject.

3. **Skim before you read.** This means looking over a passage quickly before you begin to read it more carefully. Later when you begin to read you will recognize less important material and you may skip some of these portions. Skimming helps double your reading speed and improves your comprehension as well.

4. **Make good use of your time in class.** Listening to what the teacher says in class means less work later. Sit where you can see and hear well. Take notes to help you remember what the teacher says.

5. **Study regularly.** Go over your notes as soon as you can after class. Review important points mentioned in class as well as points you remain confused about. Read about these points in your textbook. If you review your notes and textbook regularly, the material will become more meaningful and you will remember it longer. Regular review leads to improved performance on tests.

6. **Develop a good attitude about tests.** The purpose of a test is to show what you have learned about a subject. The world won't end if you don't pass a test, so Tests provide grades, and they also let you know what you need to spend more time studying, and they help make your new knowledge permanent.

There are other techniques that might help you with your studying. You will probably discover many others after you have tried these. Talk with your classmates about their study techniques. Improving your study habits will improve your grades.

1. What is the best title of the passage? (Please answer within 10 words.)

2. Which sentence in the passage can be replaced by the following one?

The most important thing is to devote yourself to what you are studying.

3. Please fill in the blank in the sixth suggestion with proper words or phrases to complete the sentence. (Please answer within 10 words.)

4. Which of the suggestions do you think is the best for you? Why? (Please answer within 30 words.)

5. Translate the underlined sentence in the sixth paragraph into Chinese.

Unit 2

English around the world

考点自主检验

I. 品句拼词

1. They made a r _____ for aid because of the flood.
2. In order to communicate better with other countries in the world, many i _____ schools have been built in China.
3. China has made great progress in science and technology; she is becoming a m _____ country step by step.
4. Increasing our v _____ can help us improve our reading ability.
5. Because of reform, the comprehensive power of China is increasing r _____ (快捷地).
6. Read the d _____ carefully before taking medicine.
7. When you go out traveling, don't forget to bring your ID card with you, that is, your i _____ card.
8. China has 56 peoples, and they all have their own _____ (文化).
9. There are more than five b _____ in this area.
10. We can't judge the real meanings and _____ (用法) of many English words and phrases only from the way they appear.
11. Generally speaking, we must read the _____ (说明书) before we use any new production.
12. She was wearing a pair of glasses so that I hardly _____ (辨认出) her at first sight.
13. The _____ (惯用语) "when pigs fly" means "something will never happen".
14. _____ (实际上), the accident caused great damage and a loss of 3 lives.
15. Sometimes, when you have difficulties, you can turn to the _____ (政府) for help.

II. 短语记忆

1. 在……中担任角色; 在……中起作用 _____
2. 走近, 上来 _____
3. 例如……; 像这种的 _____
4. 从前 _____

5. 即使 _____

6. 以……为基础 _____
7. 利用 _____
8. 距离近 _____
9. 随身带着 _____
10. 命令 _____
11. no longer _____
12. from one place to another _____
13. the same as _____
14. standard English _____
15. because of _____
16. in the early days _____
17. a number of _____
18. the number of _____
19. believe it or not _____
20. no problem _____

III. 句型互译

1. 然而, 他们可能不是什么都懂。

2. 信不信由你, (世界上) 没有什么标准英语。

3. Actually, it was based more on German than present day English.

4. In the 1600's, Shakespeare made use of a wider vocabulary than ever before.

5. It became closer to the language you are learning now.

要点归纳研练

单词精讲

1. include vt. 包括, 包含

Our tour party included several retired couples.

我们的旅行团包括几对退休的夫妇。

The price includes postage charges.

价格包括邮费。

Everyone has to go to the dentist's, you included.

每个人必须去看牙医, 你包括在内。

There were twelve of us, including Tom and me.

包括我和汤姆, 我们一共 12 人。

【比较】contain, include 与 cover

(1)contain“包含,含有,装着”,通常在一个整体中所包含的、含有的全部内容,或在一个容器中容纳的全部东西,强调包含的整体内容。如:

This drink doesn't contain any alcohol.

这种饮料不含任何酒精。

(2)include“包含,包括”,指在一个整体中包括了其中一部分内容项目,强调包含部分。注意 include 的两种表达方式:including sb./sth. = sb./sth. included. 如:

The tour included a visit to the Science Museum.

这次游览包括参观科学博物馆。

Ten people were punished, me included.

= Ten people were punished, including me.

十个人受罚,包括我。

(3)cover“包含,包括;涉及,处理;足以支付,够付”。如:

\$100 should cover your expenses.

100 美元足够支付你的费用了。

The survey covers all aspects of the business.

调查包括这个企业的各个方面。

巧练 (1) I am _____ in the team.

- A. contained B. containing
C. included D. including

(2)—How come a simple meal like this costs so much?

—We have _____ in your bill the cost of the cup you broke just now.

- A. added B. included
C. contained D. charged

2. close *adj.* (与 *to* 连用) 近的; 几乎, 亲密的, 不通风的
adv. 关闭 *v.* 关闭

The shops on Roland Way are the closest.

罗兰德路上的商店是最接近的。

Would you mind if I closed the window?

我关上窗户你介意吗?

Three men were standing very close together on the corner.

三个人紧靠着站在墙角。

I was so angry I came close to hitting her.

我当时很生气以至于差点打了她。

【拓展】(1)close 还可意为“严密的, 精确的, 势均力敌的, 沉默的, 紧张的”。如:

a close friend 密友

a close game 一场势均力敌的比赛

close translation 准确的翻译

(2)close 作副词, 意为“靠近”, closely 作副词, 意为“仔细地; 严密地”。如:

The police watched the house closely in order to find out what the people in it were doing.

警察严密监控那所房子是为了弄清里面的人在做什么。

He is sitting at the desk with his eyes closed.

他两眼闭着坐在书桌边。

巧练 (3) Chinese Fancy Knots (中国结) are _____ related to the everyday life of the Chinese and express their aspirations for a better life.

- A. close B. closely C. closed D. closedly

(4) We live close _____ the station.

- A. up B. in C. to D. with

3. present *vt.* 提出(论点, 看法等), 呈递, 赠予, 颁予, 演出/公演, 引见, 介绍, 举荐, 展现, 造成 *adj.* 出席的, 到场的 *n.* 礼物, 礼品, 目前

The committee is presenting its investigation report next week.

委员会将于下星期提出调查报告。

They presented flowers to their teacher.

他们献花给老师。

The mayor presented the winner with a silver cup.

市长把银杯授予了获胜者。

The theatre company is presenting "Romeo and Julia" by Shakespeare next week.

剧团下星期将演出莎剧“罗密欧与朱丽叶”。

The new ambassador was presented to the president.

新大使被引见给总统。

He always presents a calm smiling face.

他总是展现出平和的微笑。

Money presents no difficulty to them.

资金对他们来说不成问题。

How many people were present at the meeting?

会议有多少人出席?

The present government is taking strong measures against dangerous drivers.

现政府对危害公众的司机采取强硬措施。

The children unwrapped their Christmas presents with delight.

孩子们高兴地把圣诞礼物拆开。

【拓展】(派) presence *n.* 出席; 在场; 目前

(同) gift *n.* 礼物

at present 现在; 目前

be present to 出现在……面前

for the present 眼前, 暂时

live in the present 生活在现在

up to (until) the present 直到现在

巧练 (5) You must _____ at the lawyer's office at noon.

- A. present arms B. present itself
C. present yourself D. be present to

(6) Come here, Mary. I'll make you _____ of the ring.

- A. a gift B. a present
C. see D. appreciate

(7) He will be back _____.

- A. at present B. for the present
C. presently D. for a moment

4. request *n. & vt.* 请求; 要求

They've made an urgent request for international aid.

他们紧急请求国际援助。

Mr. Paine made a request that I should help him.

佩恩先生要求我帮助他。

They requested us to read the notice.

他们要求我们再读一遍通告的内容。

I requested them to stop making such a noise.

我要求他们不要这样大声喧哗。

Mary requested first aid from her neighbours.

玛丽请求她的邻居提供急救。

The guide requested that her visitor (should) not park her car at the gate.

向导要求她的客人不要把汽车停在大门口。

【拓展】 request that... (should) (虚拟语气) 要求.....

request sb. to do sth. 请求某人做某事

be in request 有需求

at sb.'s request = at the request of sb.

request sth. from/of sb. 应某人的要求(向某人要求某物)

【比较】 request, require 与 demand

(1) require 强调根据事业、需要或纪律、法律等而提出的要求。如:

All passengers are required to show their tickets.

所有乘客都必须出示车票。

(2) demand 一般指理直气壮地提出强烈要求,或坚持不让对方拒绝的要求。如:

We demand an apology from her.

我们要求她道歉。

(3) request 正式用词,指非常正式,有礼貌的请求或恳求,多含担心因某种原因对方不能答应的意味。如:

You are requested not to smoke in the theatre.

剧院里不准吸烟。

巧练 (8) This is his only request that the room _____ after being used.

- A. be cleaned B. would be cleaned
C. is cleaned D. will be cleaned

(9) The newly-founded chess club formally _____ us to attend the opening ceremony.

- A. requested B. required
C. demanded D. commanded

5. command n. [C] 命令 [U] 掌握 vt. & vi. 命令, 指挥, 支配

Successful men are those with good command of modern technology.

成功的人是那些熟练掌握现代科技的人。

The president announced his command that the whole nation be against terrorism.

总统宣布了命令,即全国要反对恐怖主义。

Our boss commanded we all should go to collect market information.

老板命令我们都去搜集市场信息。

【拓展】 (派) commanding adj. 指挥的

commander n. 指挥官

commander-in-chief n. 总司令

at one's command 随心所欲地

at/by sb.'s command 奉某人之命

in command of 指挥; 统帅

under one's command 由.....指挥

take command of 担任.....的指挥

have a good command of 很好地掌握

command sb. to do sth. 命令某人做某事

command that... (should) do... 命令.....

在 command 的表语从句、同位语从句、宾语从句中用“should do”结构,能这样用的词在下面的口诀中:

一 坚持; insist

二 命令; order, command

三 建议; advice, suggest, proposal

四 要求; request, require, demand, desire

巧练 (10) What _____ of English Xu Gehui _____!

- A. good command; is at
B. a good command; has
C. good command; has
D. good command; had

(11) The army received a command that they _____ to the front immediately.

- A. would march B. must march
C. should march D. were marching

6. recognize v. 辨认出; 承认; 公认

The UN recognized the new government.

联合国承认了那个新政府。

They recognized him to be a great leader.

他们认为他是位伟大的领导者。

I recognize that I have been wrong. 我承认我错了。

【拓展】 recognize sb./one's voice 认出某人/听出声音

recognize one's handwriting 辨认出某人的笔迹

recognize sb./sth. as/to be... 承认某人(物)是.....

be recognized as... 被公认为/承认是.....

recognized that... 承认.....

recognize sth. 承认某事物

【比较】 recognize 与 know

(1) recognize 为非延续性动词,不与表示一段时间的状语连用。

(2) know“知道,认识”,可以表示持续的状态,因此可以与表示时间段的状语连用。

巧练 (12) —Oh, it's you! I _____ you.

—I've just had my hair cut and I'm wearing new glasses.

- A. didn't recognize B. don't know
C. don't recognize D. didn't know

(13) Jerry didn't _____ his primary school classmate Mary until he listened to her self-introduction.

- A. know B. find C. recognize D. realize

7. direction n. 方向; 指导; (常用复数) 指示, 说明(书)

Cars were coming from all directions.

汽车从四面八方开来。

Before Pam made the cake she read the directions on the packet.

帕姆在做糕点之前看了一遍小包上的说明。

He gave me full directions to enable me to find his house.

他对我详细说明了如何去他家。

He walked in the opposite directions.

他朝相反的方向走去。

We did the experiment under the direction of our teacher.

我们在老师的指导下做了这个实验。

【拓展】 (派) direct vt. 指导, 说明

director n. 导师, 主任

directly adv. 直接, 立刻

give directions 给予指示

in all directions 四面八方,各方面

in every direction 向各方面,向四面八方

under the direction of 在……指导下

directions for use 用法说明

巧练 (14) The travelers are discussing the directions _____ they will drive in the foggy weather.

- A. in which B. to which
C. by which D. of which

(15) "You must follow the _____ for the use of the medicine", my doctor said to me.

- A. conditions B. situations
C. functions D. directions

短语例析

1. play the role of sb. 扮演……的角色

play a (n)... role/part in 在……起作用

Oliver played the role of Hamlet.

奥列维尔扮演哈姆雷特的角色。

China plays an important role/part in international affairs.

中国在国际事务中起着重要的作用。

Zhao Wei played the leading role in the movie.

赵薇在那部电影中扮演主角。

巧练 (1) The success of her business made it difficult for her to fulfil her _____ as wife and mother.

- A. role B. action C. serve D. spirit

(2) The role that our army _____ in flood control is very important.

- A. made B. acted C. played D. did

2. come up 走近; 上来, 发芽, 发生; 被提升; 上升

He came up and introduced himself.

他走上前来并作了自我介绍。

The seeds I sowed last week haven't come up yet.

上星期我播下的种子还没发芽呢。

I'll let you know if anything comes up.

如果发生什么事的话, 我会让你知道的。

The question hasn't come up yet.

这个问题还没有被提出来。

The price is coming up all the way.

价格一直在上涨。

【拓展】 come about 发生

come across 偶遇

come out 出现, 披露

come off 脱落

come down 传递, 跌落

come by 获得, 得到

come to 总共; 涉及; 到达

come on 跟着来, 快点

come along 进展; 跟着来; 赶快

come at 袭击, 迟到

How did it come about that the man is dismissed?

那个人被解雇了, 怎么回事?

Don't always use your dictionary, even if coming across unknown words.

即使遇到生词也不要总是用字典。

The secret will finally come out.

这个秘密终究要被人知道的。

This button has just come off.

这颗纽扣是刚掉的。

The price has come down.

价格已跌落了。

Where did you come by this record by Jay Chow?

你在哪儿弄到这张周杰伦的唱片的?

When it comes to mathematics, I'm completely at sea.

说到数学, 我完全是门外汉。

His work is coming along well.

他的工作进展情况很好。

The man came at her with a knife.

那男人用刀威逼她。

巧练 (3) Whoever _____ a new idea of how to work out the puzzle will be given a prize.

- A. comes up B. comes up with
C. comes out with D. comes with

(4) Please tell me how the accident _____. I am still in the dark.

- A. came by B. came upon
C. came to D. came about

(5) I was walking through the street when I _____ an old friend.

- A. came with B. came across
C. looked at D. looked out

(6) Your question _____ at the meeting.

- A. came up B. comes up
C. brought up D. brings up

3. make use of 利用

We should make good use of every minute to learn well.

我们应充分利用分分秒秒把学习搞好。

We must make the best possible use of the resources we have.

我们必须好好利用我们拥有的资源。

Our factory is making increasing use of robots.

我们工厂对机器人的使用与日俱增。

【拓展】 make full use of 充分利用

make the best use of 尽量利用

make good use of 好好利用, 合理利用

be of great use 很有用

go out of use 不被利用, 废弃

come into use 开始被使用

be in use 在使用中

bring/out... to use 加以使用

巧练 (7) The manager of the company told us that very little _____ was made of the waste material in the past.

- A. cost B. value C. use D. matter

(8) _____ good use you have made of your time to study, there is still room for improvement.

- A. However B. Whatever
C. Though D. That

4. because of 因为;由于;为了

He had to retire because of ill health.

因为健康原因他不得不退休。

Because of the rain, the match had to be put off.

比赛因下雨而不得不推迟。

【拓展】 due to 由于(作表语或状语)

thanks to 多亏;由于(作表语或状语)

owing to 由于(作表语或状语)

as result of 因为……的结果(作状语)

on account of 因为(作状语)

by reason of 由于;因为(作状语)

The company's problems are due to a mixture of bad luck and poor management.

这个公司的问题是由于运气差和不良管理混合造成的。

Thanks to the public's generosity, we've been able to build two new schools in the area.

幸亏大家的慷慨,我们才能够在该地区建两座新学校。

She didn't come to the party because of what you had said.

由于你说的话,她没来参加这个聚会。

巧练 (9) The old man said the accident _____ careless driving, so a lot of money _____ be paid by the driver.

A. was due to; was due to

B. due to; was due to

C. is due to; has due to

D. is due to; was due to

(10) _____ his being late again, he lost his job and had to stay at home.

A. Owe to

B. As result of

C. In case of

D. Because of

5. be based on 根据……

The film is based on a novel by Lewis.

这部电影取材于里维斯的小说。

We should base the theory on careful research.

我们应该把理论建立在仔细研究的基础上。

【拓展】 at the base of a hill 在山脚下

on the base of 以……为基础

an air base 空军基地

an industrial base 工业基地

basic adj. 基础的;基本的

There was a chip in the base of the glass.

玻璃杯底上有个缺口。

This provides a good base for the development of new techniques.

这为新科技的发展提供了很好的基础。

巧练 (11) The _____ of the university took place over 600 years ago.

A. base

B. foundation

C. basis

D. build

(12) The film was made _____ on a true old story.

A. base

B. to be based

C. based

D. basing

(13) _____ on this report the English government decided to ask Captain James Cook to go and look for this continent.

A. having based

B. Basing

C. Based

D. To be based

6. even if 即使;尽管

Charlie is going to have problems finding a job even if she gets her A levels.

尽管她得的都是 A, 查理也会在找工作时有麻烦。

Even if we could afford it, we wouldn't go abroad for our vacation.

即使我们付得起这笔钱,也不出国度假。

【比较】 even if 与 even though

even if 和 even though 两者均可表示“即使,纵使”,引导让步状语从句时可以换用。

(1) even if 从句含有强烈的假定性,或指一种可能性。如:

Even if none of this is true for us today, it is probable that one day we will end up with a disability.

即使今天我们没有这些毛病,很可能某一天我们终会变成残疾。

(2) even though 则多指以该句的内容为前提或是说明一种事实,意为“尽管”。如:

Even though they loved each other, they decided to part.

尽管他们彼此相爱,他们还是决定分手。

巧练 (14) Sha Sha is an honest girl. I say it, _____ I have opposed her.

A. as if

B. so that

C. even though

D. while

句型整理

1. However, they may not be able to understand everything.

然而,他们可能什么都不懂。

all, both, each, every, everybody, everything, complete, completely, always, all the time, whole, wholly, entirely, altogether 等代词、形容词和副词与否定词 not 连用,构成部分否定,表示“不都,并非都”的意思。如:

All that glitters is not gold.

发亮的东西并不一定都是金子。

Not both brothers are here.

兄弟俩并不都在这里。

Not every man is honest.

并不是每个人都老实。

He does not always play volleyball.

他并不老打排球。

Money is not everything.

金钱并非万能。

A foolish man doesn't make a mistake all the time.

笨人未必老是犯错误。

巧练 (1) —The exam wasn't difficult at all, was it?

—No, but I don't believe _____ could pass it.

A. somebody

B. anybody

C. everybody

D. nobody

2. One big change in English usage happened when Noah Webster wrote the *American Dictionary of the English language*, giving American English its own identity.

英语用法发生了一次大变化,在诺厄·韦伯斯特编著《美

国英语词典》的那个时期,这本词典体现了美国英语的特色。

句中 giving American English its own identity 是现在分词作结果状语。在此相当于 and gave...

He dropped the cup, breaking it into pieces.

他的茶杯掉到地上,摔碎了。

His parents died, leaving him an orphan.

他父母双亡,剩下他一个孤儿。

巧练 (2) They opened fire, _____ one of the soldiers.

- A. killing B. killed
C. to kill D. kill

3. Believe it or not, there is no such a thing as standard English.

信不信由你,(世界上)没有什么标准英语。

(1) believe it or not 信不信由你。常在句中作插入语。如:

Believe it or not, I saw my most favorite movie star in the street.

信不信由你,我在街上见到了我最喜欢的影星。

Brian is not a man to trust with, believe it or not!

布莱恩不是一个值得信赖的人,信不信由你!

(2) as 句式

这是一个习惯句式,当先行词是 the same 或被 the same 修饰时,后面的定语从句常用 as 引导,这时 as 是关系代词,常在定语从句中作主语、宾语或表语。这样的定语从句常用省略形式。如:

I live in the same house as he(lives in).

我的房子与他的房子相同。

She got the same salary as a man(got).

她的薪金与男的一样。

The same opportunity awaits you as (it awaits) anybody else.

你的机会与别人相同。

巧练 (3) It's so nice to hear from her again. _____, we last met more than fifteen years ago.

- A. What's more B. That's to say
C. In other words D. Believe it or not

经典考题回顾

1. (2008·全国 I) The wet weather will continue tomorrow when a cold front _____ to arrive.

- A. is expected B. is expecting
C. expects D. will be expected

【解析】考查 expect 及 when 引导的时间状语从句用一般现在时代替一般将来时的用法。cold front 意为“冷锋”。

【答案】A

2. (2008·宁夏)—Which of the two computer games did you prefer?

—Actually I didn't like _____.

- A. both of them B. either of them
C. none of them D. neither of them

【解析】句意:—你喜欢这两个电脑游戏中的哪一个?—事

(4)—We are going to attend the College Entrance Examination. Good luck to you, Xiao Ming.

- A. The same as you B. The same with you
C. The same like you D. The same to you

(5) John likes watching football matches alone at home, but dislikes playing football with us, and _____ Bob.

- A. so does B. neither does
C. so is D. it's the same with

语法解读

直接引语和间接引语(II)

直接引语是祈使句变间接引语时,主句谓语 said 改为 asked, told 或 order 等。具体用哪个词,要根据所引导句子的口气来定。祈使句动词改为不定式。如:

He said, "Don't do that again."

→He told me not to do that again.

他让我以后不要再这样做。

"Follow your teacher's instructions." Mother said to me.

→Mother told me to follow my teacher's instructions.

妈妈嘱咐我要听老师的话。

巧练 (1) The teacher asked us _____ so much noise.

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

(2) The teacher _____ me to have another try.

- A. warned B. suggested C. hoped D. asked

(3) The teacher told _____.

- A. Mary not to be late B. Mary to be not late
C. Mary are not late D. not to be late

(4) _____ not to jump the queue when you wait for the bus at the bus stop.

- A. Make sure B. Please
C. Be sure D. Be careful

实上哪一个我也不喜欢。A 项中 both 与 not 构成部分否定,意为“并非都”,实则没有回答问题。I didn't like either of them, 相当于 I liked neither of them.

【答案】B

3. (2008·山东) Make sure you've got the passports and tickets and _____ before you leave.

- A. something B. anything
C. everything D. nothing

【解析】句意:在你离开之前,确保你带好护照、票以及所有的一切。something“某件东西”;anything“任何一件东西”,强调个体;everything 强调整体,由句意可知 C 项正确。

【答案】C

4. (2008·湖北) As nobody here knows what is wrong