



2010

配外研版

# 英语

## 高考总复习

主 编：泓 翰



一轮



# 案与测评



WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

武汉大学出版社



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# 英语

配外研版

## 高考总复习

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# 英语特点详解

学案与测评·高考总复习  
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## 本省专版

A

学生用书严格遵循本省高考题型要求，强力推出本省高考复习专用版本。针对性强，更加适应本省的备考需求。

+

## 活页测试

B

学生用书的综合检测、答案均活页装订，听力材料可随时从[www.honghanbook.com](http://www.honghanbook.com)网站下载，使学生、教师使用时更加灵活自主；综合检测完全依照各省高考试卷模式，满足学生适应高考的能力需求。

+

## 赠“教师用书+课件”

C

“教师用书+课件”按学生用书的100:1赠送，侧重于备考指导与习题解析，集讲义、学案、评析于一体。两者相得益彰，真正实现教学一体化。

+

## 预测+整合+提升

D

前瞻性的考点预测，科学合理的知识整合，实效性强的仿真测试，使你备考得心应手。



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## Modules 1-3

# 考点预测

把握考点，胸有成竹

## 预测依据

- 中华人民共和国教育部《普通高中英语课程标准》
- 教育部考试中心最新颁布《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试大纲(课程标准实验版)》
- 省招生委员会最新颁布《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(课程标准实验版)考试说明》

项 目	考 点	题型预测	命题指数
refer to	refer to 是高考易考短语,高考会从以下几点设题: • 考查其一词多义。refer to 可意为“提到;涉及到;查阅,参考”等。尤其注意作“查阅,参考”解时与 look up 等的区别。 • 固定搭配:refer to ... as 将……称为;refer ... to 把……归诸于	单项填空 完形填空	☆☆☆☆☆
appreciate	appreciate 为高考高频考查单词,其考查角度常为: • 其后要接名词、动名词作宾语,不能接不定式。 • 当“感激”讲时,其宾语一般是物或用 it 作形式宾语再接宾语从句,不能用表示“人”的单词作宾语。	单项填空 完形填空	☆☆☆☆
in other words	in other words 为新课标重点短语,其考查角度为: • 与 in words, in one's own words, in a word 等“word”短语的辨析。 • 与 on the other hand, as a matter of fact, on the contrary 等近义词组的辨析。	单项填空 完形填空	☆☆☆☆☆
倍数+as ... as ... 句型	倍数表达是最常用的英语句型之一,考生应熟练掌握表达倍数的三种基本句型: • 倍数+as+adj./adv. 原级+as ... • 倍数+adj. 比较级+than ... • 倍数+the+n. (size/length/height/weight)+of ...	单项填空 书面表达	☆☆☆☆☆
so that 和 so ... that 句型	这两类句型为高考中的高频考点,其考查角度常为: • so ... that 与 such ... that 引导的结果状语从句的区别。 • so/such 位于句首时的倒装结构。 • so that 引导结果状语从句和引导目的状语从句的区别。	单项填空 书面表达	☆☆☆☆
Wh+do you think+ 陈述句句型	这种句型被称为双重疑问句,是英语中特有的句型,其难度和考点在于快速而准确地把握中间部分的插入语,牢记常用插入语“do you think/believe/suppose/suggest ...”。	单项填空	☆☆☆
交际与功能	Module 1 “闲谈”为《考纲》11 个功能意念项目之一,属于社会交往类别,为高考必考内容。	听力 单项填空	☆☆☆☆☆
	Module 2 “表达喜好”为《考纲》11 个功能意念项目之一,属于态度类别,为高考必考内容。		☆☆☆☆



项目	考点		题型预测	命题指数
话题预测	Module 1	“我上高中的第一天”和“我的新老师们”是《考纲》24 个话题项目的内容,属于学校生活类,为高考必考项目。	完形填空	☆☆☆☆☆
	Module 2		阅读理解 书面表达	☆☆☆☆☆

## Module 1

## My First Day at Senior High



## 要点盘查

明确目标,有的放矢

## I. 重要词汇拓展

- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 学术的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 专科医院
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 热心的;热情的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 热心;热情
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 令人吃惊的;令人惊讶的  
→ \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 使……吃惊 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 惊讶
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 信息 → \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 通知;告知
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 理解;领悟 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 综合性的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* (常作复数)指示;说明  
→ \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 指导 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 有教育意义的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 尴尬的;难堪的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 令人难堪的;  
令人尴尬的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 使……尴尬/难堪
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 行为;举动 → \_\_\_\_\_ *vi.* 行为;表现
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 记述;描述 → \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 描述
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 使印象深刻 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 印象
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 鼓励;激励 → \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 鼓励  
→ \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 受到鼓励的  
→ \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 鼓舞人心的  
→ \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 勇气 → \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 使泄气
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 流利;流畅  
→ \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 流利的;流畅的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 误解 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 理解
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 失望的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 令人失望的  
→ \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 失望

## II. 重点短语梳理

- be similar \_\_\_\_\_ 与……相似
- attitude \_\_\_\_\_ sth./sb. 对某物/某人的看法/态度
- introduce sb. \_\_\_\_\_ sb. 把某人介绍给某人
- \_\_\_\_\_ first 起初;首先
- \_\_\_\_\_ oneself 单独地;独自地
- \_\_\_\_\_ a... way 以一种……的方式
- in \_\_\_\_\_ words 换句话说
- look forward to \_\_\_\_\_ sth. 盼望着做某事
- \_\_\_\_\_ this method/ \_\_\_\_\_ this way/  
\_\_\_\_\_ this means 用这种方法
- \_\_\_\_\_ the start of 在……开始的时候
- \_\_\_\_\_ the end of 在……结束的时候
- be divided \_\_\_\_\_ 被(划)分成……
- take \_\_\_\_\_ 参加
- be bored \_\_\_\_\_ 对……感到厌烦

15. nothing \_\_\_\_\_ 完全不像;毫不相似

## III. 重点句型再现

- I've just been to my first language class.  
我刚刚上了我的第一堂语言课。  
\_\_\_\_\_ . 我也是。
- I \_\_\_\_\_ I will be bored in Ms Shen's class!  
我认为上沈老师的课我是不会感到厌倦的!
- In other words, there are three times \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ boys.  
换句话说,女生人数是男生的三倍。

## IV. 功能

Making conversation(进行对话;闲谈)

## V. 重点语法

- Revision of the present tenses(复习现在时态)
- Adjectives ending in -ing and -ed(以-ing 和-ed 形式结尾的形容词)

## 自我校对

## I. 重要词汇拓展

- academic; academy 2. enthusiastic; enthusiasm
- amazing; amaze; amazement 4. information; inform
- comprehension; comprehensive 6. instruction; instruct;  
instructive 7. embarrassed; embarrassing; embarrass
- behaviour; behave 9. description; describe 10. impress;  
impression 11. encouragement; encourage; encouraged;  
encouraging; courage; discourage 12. fluency; fluent
- misunderstanding; understanding 14. disappointed;  
disappointing; disappointment

## II. 重点短语梳理

- to 2. to/toward 3. to 4. at 5. by 6. in 7. other
- doing 9. with; in; by 10. at 11. at 12. into
- part in 14. with 15. like

## III. 重点句型再现

- So have I 2. don't think 3. as many girls as



## 要点突破

大浪淘沙,点石成金

- We're using a new textbook and Ms Shen's method of teaching is  
nothing like that of the teachers at my Junior High school.  
我们正使用新的教科书,沈老师的教学方法与我们初中老师的  
教学方法完全不同。  
▲nothing like 一点也不像;完全不同(=different from)  
This cell phone is nothing like the one they advertised.

这个手机跟广告中的完全不一样。

There is nothing like a hot bath when you are tired.

当你累了的时候,什么也不如洗个热水澡。

【联想拓展】

something like 大约;有点像

anything like(多用于疑问句)多少有点像

more like 倒更像是

【高手过招】 完成句子

It is known that there is \_\_\_\_\_ swimming as a means of losing weight.

人们都知道,再也没有比游泳更能减肥的锻炼方式了。

【答案】nothing like

▲that 在句中用作代词,代替前面的 method of teaching.

【易混辨析】

one, ones, that, those 与 it

①one 只代替可数名词的人或物,一般指同名异物,不能代替前面整句话的意思,可用冠词或形容词来修饰,表示特指时一般加定冠词 the。

I suggest you take a tent. I can lend you one.

我建议你带顶帐篷。我可以借给你一顶。

The painting is better than the one you showed me last night.

这幅油画比你昨晚让我看的那张好多了。

My watch is broken, and I'm going to buy a new one.

我的手表坏了,我打算去买个新的。

②ones 是 one 的复数形式,也表示泛指,相当于“上文提到的复数名词”,也可以用冠词或形容词来修饰。

Students who do well in examinations are the ones who ask questions in class.

考试成绩好的是那些上课爱提问问题的学生。

③that 表特指,相当于“the+上文提到的单数可数名词/不可数名词”,一般指同名异物。也可代指前面整句话的内容,但不可代替人,不能用冠词或形容词修饰。

Bob was late again. That was why he was criticized.

鲍勃又迟到了,那就是他受到批评的原因。(代指前面整句话的内容)

In winter the weather in Beijing is colder than that in Guangzhou.

在冬季,北京的天气要比广州的天气冷多了。

The house built of brick lasts longer than that built of wood.

砖砌的房子要比木头砌的房子耐久些。

④those 是 that 的复数形式,表特指,相当于“the+上文提到的复数名词”。

Our computers are as good as those made in America.

我们生产的电脑和美国生产的一样好。

⑤it 指代上文提到的同名同物,还可指代婴儿或性别不详及身份不明者。也能代指前面整句话的内容,不能有修饰语。

We also study English and some of us are good at it.

我们也学英语,而且有些同学还学得很好。

Her baby is due next month. She hopes it will be a girl.

她的孩子下个月出生,她希望是个女孩。

Someone is knocking at the door. Who can it be?

有人在敲门。会是谁呢?

【高手过招】 完成句子

①The books on the desk are of more value than \_\_\_\_\_ on the shelf.

桌上的书要比书架上的书贵很多。

②Few pleasures can equal \_\_\_\_\_ of a cool drink on a hot day.

没有什么比在热的天气里喝上一杯凉饮料更令人高兴了。

【答案】①those ②that

2. I don't think I will be bored in Ms Shen's class!

我认为上沈老师的课我是不会感到厌倦的!

▲“I/We don't think/suppose/believe/expect/guess/imagine+that 从句”是否定前移的句型。

使用否定前移句型时,主句主语多是第一人称,主句谓语通常是以上六个词之一,并为一般现在时,否则一般不用否定转移。这种句型用在反意疑问句中的时候,疑问部分应与从句中的主语和谓语一致,且用肯定形式。

I don't think they'll refuse, will they?

我认为他们不会拒绝,是吗?

I don't believe there is a ghost, is there?

我认为没有鬼,是吗?

I don't suppose I could have a look at your newspaper, could I?

我想我不能看你的报纸,是吗?

【高手过招】 单项填空

I don't think you will come back on time, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. do you

B. don't I

C. will you

D. won't you

【解析】选 C。本句为否定转移的句型,其疑问部分应与从句的主语和谓语一致,且要用肯定形式,故只有 C 项正确。

3. Today we introduced ourselves to each other.

今天我们相互作了自我介绍。

▲introduce vt. 介绍,使相互认识;引进;传入;采用

常用短语:

introduce sb. to sb. 把某人介绍给某人

introduce oneself to sb. 向某人作自我介绍

introduce sth. into... 把……引进……

Please allow me to introduce Mr Smith to you.

请允许我向您介绍史密斯先生。

Buddhism was introduced into China in about A. D. 67.

佛教大约是公元 67 年传入中国的。

【联想拓展】

introduction 指示;说明;介绍;导语

a letter of introduction 一封介绍信

a brief introduction to... 的简介

We don't believe his introduction of the medicine.

我们不相信他对这种药的介绍。

【高手过招】 单项填空

The man \_\_\_\_\_ the advanced techniques into China \_\_\_\_\_ himself to the people at the meeting.

A. introduced; introducing

B. introducing; introduced

C. introduced; introduced

D. introducing; introducing

【解析】选B。句意为：把这项先进技术引进中国的那个人在会上向大家作了自我介绍。第一个空为现在分词作后置定语；第二个空为句子的谓语动词。

4. In other words, there are three times as many girls as boys.  
换句话说，女生人数是男生的三倍。

▲In other words = that's to say 换句话说；换言之

You took his book without his permission. In other words, you stole his book.

你未经许可拿走了他的书。换句话说，你偷了他的书。

【联想拓展】

in a/one word 简言之；总之

get in a word 插话

keep one's word/promise 遵守诺言(word 常用单数形式)

break one's word/promise 食言；违背诺言

have a word with sb. 与某人交谈

have words with sb. 与某人吵架

eat one's words 收回……的话

with these words 说完这些话

in words 用语言

word for word 逐字地

word came that ... 有消息传来……(word 在此为不可数名词，相当于 information“消息”)

Word came that China's third manned spacecraft, Shenzhou VII fulfilled its historic mission; spacewalk.

消息传来，中国第三次发射的载人飞船，神舟七号完成了其历史性任务；太空行走。

I can't express my feeling in words.

我无法用语言来描述我的感受。

【高手过招】 单项填空

I'm not used to the way you speak to me. \_\_\_\_\_, I don't want to continue our conversation. (2008·无锡一模)

- A. In words B. In a word  
C. In your own words D. In other words

【解析】选D。句意为：我不习惯你对我讲话的方式。换句话说，我不想继续我们的谈话。in words 用语言；in a word 简言之，总之；in your own words 用你自己的话；in other words 换句话说，换言之。

▲three times as ... as ... 意为“三倍于”，是倍数表达法之一。times 在句中的意思是“倍数”，表示三倍或三倍以上的数。表示两倍通常用 twice 或 double，表示一倍用 once，半倍用 half。常用倍数表达法：

(1) A + 谓语 + 倍数 + as + 形容词( + 名词) / 副词原级 + as + B.

(2) A + 谓语 + 倍数 + 形容词 / 副词比较级 + than + B.

(3) A + 谓语 + 倍数 + the + 名词 (size/length/height/width/depth 等) + of + B.

(4) The + 名词 (size/length/height/width/depth 等) + of + A + be + 倍数 + of + B.

The river is five times as long as that one.

= The river is five times the length of that one.

= The length of the river is five times of that one.

= The river is four times longer than that one.

这条河的长度是那条河的5倍(这条河比那条河长4倍)。

【高手过招】 单项填空

It is reported that the United States used \_\_\_\_\_ energy as the whole of Europe.

- A. as twice B. twice much  
C. twice as much D. twice much as

【解析】选C。考查倍数表达法。只有C项符合“A + 谓语 + 倍数 + as + 形容词( + 名词) + as + B”的倍数表达法句式。

5. I'm looking forward to doing it!

我正盼望着做(描写自己所住的街道)!

▲look forward to 期望，盼望，期待

注意：此处 to 为介词，后面跟名词、代词或 v.-ing 形式作宾语。

I'm really looking forward to our vacation.

我真心盼望着我们的假期的到来。

I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon.

我盼望着早点收到你的来信。

【联想拓展】

常用的类似“动词 + 介词 to”结构的短语还有：

pay attention to ... 注意……；turn to 求助于；be/get used to 习惯于；refer to 参考；涉及；指的是；get down to 着手干/开始认真干；stick to 坚持；devote ... to ... 献身于……；lead to 导致；通向；due to 由于；object to 反对；prefer ... to ... 喜欢……而不喜欢……

【高手过招】 单项填空

\_\_\_\_\_ forward to \_\_\_\_\_ her parents earlier, the girl decided to go home by plane. (2008·南京期末)

- A. Look; see B. Looking; seeing  
C. Looking; see D. Look; seeing

【解析】选B。句意为：由于盼望着早点儿见到父母，这个女孩打算要乘飞机回家。look forward to doing sth. “盼望做某事”，此处用其现在分词形式作原因状语。

6. Li Kang is very impressed with the teachers and the technology in his new school. 李康对新学校的老师和技术印象深刻。

▲impress vt. 铭刻，使铭记；给……极深的印象，压印。

常用结构：

impress sb. 给某人留下印象

sb. be impressed by/with/at

(某人)为……所感动；(某人)对……有印象

impress sth. on/upon sb. = impress sb. with sth.

使某人对某事有印象；使某人铭记某事

impress sth. on sth. 盖(压、印等)于……

【联想拓展】

impression n. 印象；印记；压痕

leave/have/make a(n) ... impression on sb.

给某人留下……印象

impressive adj. 给人留下深刻印象的；感人的

I was impressed at/by/with the beauty of nature in Tibet.

西藏的自然美景给我留下了深刻的印象。

The manager impressed the importance of their work on/upon them. 经理让他们铭记工作的重要性。

The girl impressed her friends with her sense of humor.

这位姑娘的幽默感给她的朋友们留下了深刻的印象。

He impressed his name on the stone in the garden.  
他把名字刻在了花园的石头上。

**高手过招** 完成句子

\_\_\_\_\_ was the high speed of  
the development in Shanghai.

给我印象最深的是上海的高速发展。

【答案】What impressed me most

7. Oh really? So have I. 噢,真的吗? 我也是。

▲“so+系动词/助动词/情态动词+主语”意思是“……也一样”。表示前句内容(肯定性的)也适合于另一个人(后者)。  
You can speak English, so can he, 你能讲英语,他也能讲。  
You seem to like tea, so do I. 你好像喜欢喝茶,我也喜欢。

【联想拓展】

“Neither/Nor+助动词/情态动词/系动词+主语”是本句型的否定形式,意思是“……也不”,表示前句内容(否定性的)也适合于另一个人(后者)。

“It is the same with+名词/代词”/“So it is with+名词/代词”用于前句内容肯定和否定混合或动词不一致的情况下,意思是“……也如此”。

“So+主语+助动词/情态动词/系动词”表示对前面或对方所说的情况的赞同或证实,语气较强,意思是“的确,如此”。

①—I have never been to Nanjing. 我从未去过南京。

—Neither has Tom. 汤姆也没去过。

②—Mary likes playing the piano, but she can't play it well.

玛丽喜欢弹钢琴,但是她弹不好。

—So it is with her brother. 她的哥哥也是这样。

③—He said that he would come. 他说他要来。

—So he did. 他也确实来了。

**高手过招** 单项填空

—You ought to have given them some advice.

—\_\_\_\_\_, but who cared what I said. (2008·北京春)

A. So ought I B. So I ought  
C. So did I D. So I did

【解析】选D。根据句意和信息提示句“but who cared what I said”可知“我确实给他们提了建议”,且动作发生在过去,故选择D项。

8. Secondary school in the US usually covers seven years, grades six to twelve.

美国中学通常包括六到十二年级在内的七个年级。

▲cover vt 盖,掩盖;行走(路程);采访/报道;占用(一段时间或空间);包括,涉及;包含;看完(多少页书);足以支付

n. 盖子,封面;封底

常用结构:

cover... with... 用……盖住……

be covered by/with

被……覆盖(强调动作)/盖满……(强调状态)

cover an area of 占地面积为……

cover a lot of ground 走很长的路

cover the event 采访这个事件

under cover 隐藏着;在隐蔽处

under the cover of 在……掩护下;趁着;打着……的幌子

from cover to cover (整本书)从头到尾

Our city covers (an area of) ten square miles.

我们城市占地面积10平方英里。

The revision covers every thing learned last term.

这次复习包括上学期我们所学的全部内容。

She covered her face with her hands and cried.

她双手掩面而泣。

【易混辨析】

interview 与 cover

interview 采访的对象是“人”,要跟表示人的名词作宾语。

cover 采访的对象是“事”,要跟表示事件的名词作宾语。

**高手过招** 单项填空

The reporters of all the leading newspapers \_\_\_\_\_ the trade talks between China and the United States. (2008·潍坊模拟)

A. printed B. published  
C. covered D. interviewed

【解析】选C。表示“记者报道的是事件”要用 cover, 不能用 interview, A、B 两项与句意不符。



语法聚焦

深入浅出 易学难精

【语法归纳】

一般现在时

一般现在时是现在时中的基本时态之一,表示习惯性的动作、状态、性质以及客观真理。

There lies a mountain which is named Mount Tai.

那儿有一座名叫泰山的山。

The earth travels around the sun.

地球围绕太阳转。

在使用时,要注意下面三种情况:

1. 在含有时间、条件和让步状语从句的复合句中,主句使用一般将来时或祈使句时,从句应使用一般现在时表将来。

We'll stay at home if it rains tomorrow.

如果明天下雨,我们将待在家里。

Please call me as soon as you get there.

请你一到那儿就给我打电话。

Whatever you say, I will not change my mind.

无论你说什么,我都不会改变主意。

2. 在含有宾语从句的复合句中,即使主句用过过去时态,如果从句所述内容为客观真理,从句仍用一般现在时。

The teacher said that the earth travels around the sun.

老师说地球环绕太阳运转。

3. come/go/arrive/start/leave 等一些表示位置转移的不及物动词,可使用一般现在时表示按计划或安排(如时刻表)将要发生的动作或者正在发生的动作(多用在以 here/there 开头的倒装句中)。

The plane takes off at 8:10.

飞机在8点10分起飞。(表将来)

Here comes the train! 火车来了!(表正在发生)

此外,这类动词的现在进行时态也可表示按计划、安排将要发生的动作,常带有表示将来的时间状语。

They are leaving for New York next week. 下周他们要去纽约。

以-ed 和-ing 结尾的形容词的用法

有些动词如 amuse/amaze/embarass/bore/frighten/puzzle/

delight/disappoint/bore/satisfy/worry/surprise/move/encourage 等,它们的现在分词和过去分词成对出现,并在长期的语言运用中弱化为形容词,此类派对形容词的辨别是一个高考重点。

由 v.-ing 结尾的分词转化的形容词,表示人或事物所具有的特征,意为“令人……的,引起……的”;由 v.-ed 结尾的分词转化的形容词,表示人对外界的感受,意为“(人)感到……的”。其用法如下:

1. 作表语或宾语补足语。一般当逻辑主语是人时,多用-ed 形式;逻辑主语是物时,多用 v.-ing 形式。

This book is interesting, and I am interested in it.

这本书很有趣,我对它感兴趣。(作表语)

I find it amazing that you can't play football. But group work activities won't make you embarrassed.

你不会踢足球很令我吃惊,不过小组活动不会使你尴尬。(作宾补)

2. 作定语。其选用应当根据具体语境确定。

The child stared at the frightening man with a frightened expression.

这个孩子紧盯着那个可怕的男子,露出惊恐的表情。

### 【语法专练】单项填空

1. While seeing the \_\_\_\_\_ movie, most of the \_\_\_\_\_ children cried with great horror.

- A. frightened; frightened B. frightened; frightening  
C. frightening; frightening D. frightening; frightened

2. He remained \_\_\_\_\_ long after he had been told the story.

- A. amazing B. to be amazed  
C. amazed D. being amazed

3. — Our English teacher looks very strong, doesn't he?

— Yes, I hear he \_\_\_\_\_ in the river all the year round.

- A. has swam B. is swimming  
C. swam D. swims

4. The train \_\_\_\_\_ for Shanghai at 12:00. We must hurry up.

- A. will leave B. left  
C. leaves D. has left

5. Life in the small village was \_\_\_\_\_, yet she didn't feel \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. bored; bored B. boring; boring  
C. bored; boring D. boring; bored

6. What he said make us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. surprised B. surprise  
C. surprising D. to surprise

7. I'm sure he'll come to visit me before he \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing.

- A. is leaving B. leaves  
C. will leave D. left

8. Do you know when Mr Brown \_\_\_\_\_? When he \_\_\_\_\_, please call me.

- A. is coming; will come B. comes; will come  
C. comes; is coming D. will come; comes



### 巩固提升

夯实基础, 厚积薄发

#### I. 单词拼写

1. We are surprised that Professor Watson is leaving a \_\_\_\_\_ world to take a job in industry.

2. What impresses me most is the friendly and e \_\_\_\_\_ attitude Danny has towards all the customers.

3. Students should pay more attention to the reading c \_\_\_\_\_ and writing in their English learning.

4. The stepmother's b \_\_\_\_\_ towards Lily shows that she likes her very much.

5. I keep in touch with many of my p \_\_\_\_\_ classmates after leaving school.

6. The scenery of the West Lake is beautiful beyond \_\_\_\_\_ (描述).

7. Thanks to the \_\_\_\_\_ (鼓励) from my Chinese teacher, I finally realized my dream.

8. Today the \_\_\_\_\_ (文凭) is very important for the college students to get their jobs.

9. My father was very \_\_\_\_\_ (失望的) in me because I didn't pass the final examination.

10. Helen is the most diligent shop \_\_\_\_\_ (助手) that I have ever seen.

#### II. 单项填空

1. It is reported that more athletes and audiences \_\_\_\_\_ the 2008 Olympic opening ceremony in Beijing.

- A. joined B. attended  
C. entered D. took part in

2. If you take this medicine following the \_\_\_\_\_ on the bottle, you will feel better tomorrow morning.

- A. instructions B. direction  
C. explanation D. introductions

3. It is rather \_\_\_\_\_ that many of us still do not know that many rare species are in danger.

- A. embarrassed B. embarrassing  
C. boring D. bored

4. My mother always does some reading while my father is watching football matches. \_\_\_\_\_, my mother shows no interest in football.

- A. In a word B. In other words  
C. In words D. Word for word

5. I don't believe that he will marry Kathy whom he doesn't love at all, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. do I B. don't I  
C. will he D. won't he

6. The words said by my English teacher at the first class are strongly \_\_\_\_\_ on my memory.

- A. kept B. remembered  
C. learned D. impressed

7. — Where can I find the \_\_\_\_\_ about the ancient Chinese characters?

— Plenty of sources such as the Internet and libraries can help you.

- A. news B. message  
C. information D. notice

8. The newly built dining hall, which is \_\_\_\_\_ will be open to the students next Saturday.

- A. as three times large as the old one  
B. three times larger than the old one



- C. three times of the old one's size  
D. the size of the old one's three times

9. All these new students will be divided \_\_\_\_\_ 12 classes.  
Then these classes will be divided \_\_\_\_\_ the teachers.

- A. to; in                      B. among; into  
C. into; by                    D. into; among

10. When the bell rang, the students were all sitting on their own seats quietly and looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ their new Chinese teacher.

- A. have seen                B. seeing  
C. see                        D. be seen

### III. 完成句子

1. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ his works and \_\_\_\_\_ his view.

我熟悉他的作品,并期待听到他(关于文艺创作方面)的见解。

2. In our school, we all have to \_\_\_\_\_ with nobody excepted.

在我们学校,大家都得参加跑步训练,无人例外。

3. My hometown is \_\_\_\_\_ what it was 10 years ago.

我的家乡和十年前的样子完全不同了。

4. I often take part in \_\_\_\_\_ after-school activities, \_\_\_\_\_ he.

我经常参加各种各样的课外活动,他也是。

5. When the headmaster \_\_\_\_\_ our new English teacher \_\_\_\_\_ us, she \_\_\_\_\_ and nervous.

当校长把我们的新英语老师介绍给我们时,老师有点尴尬和紧张。

### IV. 完形填空

I've heard such a story.

On a Friday 1, a poor young artist stood at the gate of the subway station, playing his violin. The music was 2, and many people 3 and put some money into the 4 of the young man.

The next night, the young artist took out a large piece of 5 and laid it on the ground. Then he began 6. The music sounded more pleasant. Some people gathered and they found the 7 on that paper. "Last night, a gentleman put a(n) 8 thing into my hat. Please come to get it back." When the people saw that, they felt very curious and began to 9 what it could be. After about half an hour, a man 10 there in a hurry and said, "It can't be true! You... you..."

The young violinist asked, "Did you 11 something?"

"Lottery (彩票)." the man answered 12.

The violinist took out a lottery ticket. "Is it?" he asked.

The man was too 13 to say a word... George Sang 14 a lottery ticket a few days ago. The awards (奖) opened yesterday and he won \$500,000. So lucky and excited did he feel

that he 15 50 dollars and put it in the hat when hearing the music. However, the lottery ticket was also thrown into the hat without being noticed. The violinist found the lottery ticket. Thinking that the owner would 16 to look for it, he came back to where he was given the lottery ticket.

Someone asked the violinist 17 he returned the lottery ticket to the man. He said, "18 I don't have much 19, I live happily; but if I lose 20 I won't be happy forever."

1. A. morning                      B. afternoon  
C. noon                          D. night
2. A. quiet                          B. beautiful  
C. familiar                        D. exciting
3. A. slowed down                B. speeded up  
C. passed by                      D. went away
4. A. wallet                        B. bag  
C. hat                              D. box
5. A. paper                         B. glass  
C. plastic                         D. cloth
6. A. working                      B. waiting  
C. singing                        D. playing
7. A. poems                        B. articles  
C. words                          D. texts
8. A. important                    B. fantastic  
C. dangerous                      D. interesting
9. A. argue                         B. care  
C. expect                         D. guess
10. A. came                        B. rushed  
C. walked                        D. left
11. A. get                          B. find  
C. forget                         D. lose
12. A. quickly                      B. anxiously  
C. seriously                        D. carefully
13. A. confused                    B. anxiously  
C. excited                         D. surprised
14. A. bought                      B. made  
C. found                         D. sold
15. A. handed out                B. took out  
C. hunted for                      D. picked up
16. A. forget                        B. remember  
C. return                         D. picked up
17. A. where                        B. why  
C. when                          D. how
18. A. If                            B. While  
C. Because                        D. Although
19. A. money                        B. food  
C. time                            D. luck
20. A. friendship                 B. hope  
C. love                            D. honesty

## Module 2

## My New Teachers

## 要点盘查

明确目标, 有的放矢

## I. 重要词汇拓展

- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 有趣的; 可笑的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* (感到) 有趣的  
→ \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 有趣; 愉快 → \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 使愉快
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 精力充沛的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 精力
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 聪明的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 智力; 脑力
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 紧张的; 焦虑的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 紧张; 焦虑
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 有组织的; 有系统的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 组织  
→ \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 组织; 团体
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 耐心的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 耐心
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 害羞的; 羞怯的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 害羞地  
→ \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 羞怯
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 不正确地 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 正确地
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 科学的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 科学 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 科学家
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 总结; 摘要; 提要 → \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 总结
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 关系; 亲戚关系 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 比较的, 相对的  
\_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 有关的; 相联系的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 有关; 涉及
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 正式的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 非正式的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 轻松的; 松懈的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 令人放松的  
→ \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 放松 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 放松

## II. 重点短语梳理

- \_\_\_\_\_ *sure* 确信; 查明
- make \_\_\_\_\_ 取得进步
- \_\_\_\_\_ a result 结果
- have problem \_\_\_\_\_ 在……(方面) 有问题
- be \_\_\_\_\_ with sb./in sth. 对某人/某事要求严格
- \_\_\_\_\_ rather 宁愿
- keep \_\_\_\_\_ sth. 不断做某事
- be \_\_\_\_\_ of 适用于
- up \_\_\_\_\_ 由……决定; 直到
- \_\_\_\_\_ time 准时
- do well \_\_\_\_\_ sth. 擅长做某事
- tell \_\_\_\_\_ 讲笑话
- a \_\_\_\_\_ of 一双; 两个
- pay \_\_\_\_\_ 为……而付钱

## III. 重点句型再现

- Good teachers \_\_\_\_\_ everyone in the class understands.  
好的老师会确保课堂上每一个学生都能理解。
- ... she explains English grammar \_\_\_\_\_ even I can understand it!  
……她讲解英语语法是如此的清晰, 甚至连我也能听得懂!
- ... but I think that I'll do well in the exam \_\_\_\_\_ Mrs Chen \_\_\_\_\_ me.

……但我认为有陈老师教我, 我一定会考得不错。

- ... we don't dare to say a word \_\_\_\_\_ she asks us to.  
……如果她不要, 我们连一句话也不敢说。

## IV. 功能

Expressing preference (表达偏爱)

## V. 重点语法

Verbs followed by *v.-ing* (后接动名词作宾语的动词)

## 自我校对

## I. 重要词汇拓展

- amusing; amused; amusement; amuse
- energetic; energy
- intelligent; intelligence
- nervous; nervousness
- organised; organise; organisation
- patient; patience
- shy; shyly; shyness
- incorrectly; correctly
- scientific; science; scientist
- summary; summarize
- relationship; relative; related; relate
- formal; informal
- relaxed; relaxing; relax; relaxation

## II. 重点短语梳理

- make
- progress
- as
- with
- strict
- would
- doing
- true
- to
- on
- in
- jokes
- couple/pair
- for

## III. 重点句型再现

- make sure that
- so clearly that
- with; teaching
- unless



## 要点突破

大浪淘沙, 点石成金

- My father is lively and energetic, but he is not very patient.

我爸爸充满活力, 精力充沛, 但他不是很有耐心。

▲ **patient** *adj.* 耐心的, 能忍受的, 坚韧的; *n.* 病人

常用短语:

be patient with sb. 对某人有耐心; be patient of sth. 忍耐某事

## 【联想拓展】

patience *n.* 耐心; 耐力

be out of patience with 对……忍无可忍

have no patience with 对……不能容忍

with patience = patiently (*adv.*) 耐心地

The young nurse is patient with her patients.

这位年轻的护士对病人很耐心。

I'll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little patience. 我会尽快调查这件事, 请耐心一点。



## 高手过招

单项填空

Some laid-off workers delightedly took up the work to wait on the \_\_\_\_\_ in hospital. (2008·常州三次调考)

- patience
- patients
- ancient
- impatience

【解析】选 B。句意为: 一些失业工人高兴地干起伺候住院病人的工作。patience 耐心; patient 病人; ancient 古老的;

impatience 不耐烦。

2. Good teachers **make sure** that everyone in the class understands.  
好的老师会确保课堂上每一个学生都能理解。

▲**make sure** 弄清楚,查明,确信,务必(做到)

常见结构:

make sure of/about sth. 弄清楚;查明

make sure + that clause 确保;务必(that 从句不使用表示将来的助动词)

Make sure of your fact before you accuse him.

控告他之前,你首先要查明事实。

When you leave the lab, please make sure all the windows are shut. 离开实验室之前,一定要关好所有的窗子。

#### 【联想拓展】

sb. be sure of/(that) (某人)对……有把握;确信

sb./sth. be sure to do sth. (某人)一定会;必然会做某事

He is sure of his success = He is sure that he will succeed.  
他确信他会成功。(表示主语自己的信念)

He is sure to succeed. 他一定会成功。(表示别人的看法)

#### 高手过招

(1)完成句子

First you must \_\_\_\_\_ the time and place.  
首先,你要确定时间和地点。

【答案】make sure of

(2)单项填空

Mary, make sure \_\_\_\_\_ the lights before you leave the room.

- A. to turn off                      B. to have turned off  
C. that you will turn off        D. turning off

【解析】选 A。考查短语 make sure 的用法。make sure to do sth. 一定要……,务必……故 A 项正确。turn off 表示的动作发生在将来,故 B 项错误。make sure 后接宾语从句时,从句中不使用表示将来的助动词 will, 故排除 C 项。

3. She's kind and patient, and she explains English grammar so clearly that even I can understand it! 她和善且有耐心,她讲解语法是如此的清晰,甚至连我也能听得懂!

▲so...that 引导状语从句,意为“如此……以至于”。

#### 【联想拓展】

so that 既可引导目的状语从句,也可引导结果状语从句,其用法如下:

so that 因此,结果,以致(引导结果状语从句),一般不与情态动词连用,从句前可以用逗号与主句隔开。so that 以便,为的是(引导目的状语从句),从句中常用 can, may, could, might, will 等情态动词,从句前不用逗号。

John spoke through a microphone so that he could be heard in every room.

约翰为了让每个房间(的人)都能听到声音,他用麦克风讲话。  
The old man was caught in a rain, so that all his clothes were wet. 那位老人淋了雨,结果衣服全湿透了。

#### 【易混辨析】

so...that... 与 such...that...

so...that... 与 such...that... 两者都引导结果状语从句,意为“如此……以至……”。不同的是 so 为副词,用来修饰 adj./adv., such 为形容词,用来修饰 n., 其用法上的区别为:

so + { adj./adv. + that-clause  
          { adj. + a/an + n. + that-clause  
          { many/much/little(少)/few + n. + that-clause  
such + { a/an + (adj.) + n.  
          { adj. + n. (可数/不可数) } that-clause

It was such bad weather that they couldn't go out.  
天气如此糟,他们无法外出。

He ran so fast that I didn't catch up with him.

他跑得那么快以至于我没追上。

He was such a clever student that he was able to work out all the difficult problems.

= He was so clever a student that he was able to work out all the difficult problems.

他是如此聪明的学生以至于能解答出所有的难题。

注意:①当 so 或 such 置于句首时,主句要用倒装语序。

So clever was he a student that he was able to work out all the difficult problems.

他是如此聪明的学生以至于能解答出所有的难题。

②such with one, no, all, few, several, some, any 等词一起修饰名词时,这些词要放在 such 的前面。

There is no such man like him in the world.

世界上没有他那样的人。

#### 高手过招 单项填空

①The teacher wondered why \_\_\_\_\_ many students had made \_\_\_\_\_ careless mistakes.

- A. do; so                      B. so; such  
C. such; so                    D. such; such a

【解析】选 B。修饰名词用 such, 但名词前有 many/much/little/few 表示“多”, “少”的词语修饰时, 用 so 不用 such, 故选 B 项。

②She was so angry at all \_\_\_\_\_ he was doing \_\_\_\_\_ she walked out and closed the door behind her.

- A. what; what                B. that; that  
C. what; that                D. that; what

【解析】选 B。这是一个复杂句式, 第一个空是 all 的定语从句, all 在其定语从句中作 doing 的宾语, 这时只能用 that; 第二个空和前面的 so 构成 so...that... 句型, that 引导结果状语从句。如果把 all 去掉, 则选择 C 项, what 引导 at 的宾语从句。

4. She's very strict—we don't dare to say a word unless she asks us to. 她非常严厉——如果她不要求, 我们连一句话也不敢说。

▲**dare** 敢; 敢于

dare 用作情态动词后接动词原形, 没有人称变化, 多用于否定句、疑问句和条件句中, 用于一般现在时和一般过去时(dared)。dare 也可用作实义动词, 后跟不定式, 可带 to 也可省略。

She doesn't dare (to) go out alone. 她不敢一个人出去。

I dared not answer his question. 我没敢回答他的问题。

I dare say there are mistakes. 我恐怕这里面有些错误。(I dare say 是固定短语, 意为“我想, 恐怕是”, 常用作插入语)

#### 高手过招 单项填空

Jenny \_\_\_\_\_ her father about her failure in the exam.



- A. dares not tell                      B. dare not to tell  
C. dare telling                        D. dare not tell

【解析】选 D。dare 作情态动词时没有人称的变化,故 A 不对。作实义动词时否定式在其前加 don't/doesn't/didn't,故 B 项也不对。D 项正确,dare 为情态动词。

5. Some of our class don't like her, but most of us really *appreciate* her because her teaching is so well organised and clear.

我们班的同学不喜欢她,但是大多数同学真的很佩服她,因为她的讲解非常有条理,很清楚。

▲*appreciate* vt. 感激;欣赏;赞美;重视。其后接名词、代词或动名词作宾语,不接不定式作宾语,表示“感激”时,其宾语通常是“人做的事情”,不接“人”作宾语。如要“接人”作宾语时,用 thank。

We appreciate your efforts for the development of company.  
我们感谢你为公司的发展所做的努力。

I appreciate your telling me the truth.

= Thank you for telling me the truth.

谢谢你对我说实话。

【联想拓展】

appreciation n. 欣赏;感激

I would appreciate it if... 如果……,我将不胜感激。

appreciate + that-clause 意识到……

I would appreciate it if you help me.

如果你能帮助我,我将不胜感激。

I appreciate that I may be wrong.

我意识到自己可能错了。

【高手过招】 单项填空

I would appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ you as we haven't seen each other for a long time.

- A. hearing from                      B. to hear from  
C. being heard from                D. hear from

【解析】选 A。考查 appreciate 后跟动名词作宾语的用法。hear from 与主语之间为主谓关系,故不用被动语态,C 项错误。

6. And a few students even *admit* liking her!

一些同学甚至承认喜欢她!

▲*admit* vt. 承认;供认;准许……进入(或使用),吸收某人参加(to/into);容纳

常用短语和结构:

admit doing sth. 承认(做过)某事(不接不定式作宾语)

admit + that-clause 承认……

admit sb. to be 承认某人……

admit sb. to/into... 接纳某人进入;吸收某人参加

admit of 容许有;有……的可能;容许有……的余地

At last the thief had to admit his crime.

最后,那个贼终于承认了他的罪行。

The girl finally admitted smoking in the kitchen.

这个女孩最后承认在厨房抽烟了。

To our great joy, the poor girl was admitted into Peking University last year.

令我们高兴的是,去年这个贫穷的女孩被北京大学录取了。

They want to build a lecture hall which can admit/hold/contain/seat 10,000 people.

他们想建一个可以容纳一万人的演讲厅。

The matter admits of no delay. 这件事不容拖延。

【高手过招】 单项填空

—Who broke the window?

—Tom did. He admitted \_\_\_\_\_ it. (2008·南昌一调)

- A. to break                              B. to have broken  
C. breaking                            D. to breaking

【解析】选 C。admit 后面必须跟名词、代词或动名词作宾语,故选 C 项。

7. During scientific experiments, she explains exactly what is happening and as a result my work is improving.

做化学实验时,她把发生的现象讲得非常准确。就这样,我的学习正在进步。

▲as a result “结果,因此”,意思相当于 so。

Mike hurt himself. As a result, he couldn't go to school.

迈克伤着自己了,结果他不能上学了。

【联想拓展】

as a result of 作为……的结果;由于……

without result 无效地;毫无结果地

与 result 有关的短语:

result in 导致(后跟事情的结果)

result from 由……而造成(后跟事情发生的原因)

He was late as a result of the snow.

由于下雪,他迟到了。

I've been trying to open the box, but without result so far.

我一直在试图打开这个箱子,但到现在也没有打开。

Stress and tiredness often result in a lack of concentration.

紧张和疲劳经常导致不专心。

His injury resulted from a fall from a tree.

他的伤是因从树上摔下造成的。

【高手过招】 单项填空

Jane broke down today completely \_\_\_\_\_ much work.

- A. as a result                              B. as a result of  
C. with the result that                D. result from

【解析】选 B。句意为:由于大量的工作,简今天完全累垮了。

as a result 结果,因此;as a result of 由于……;result from 由……而造成,是动词短语。句子已有谓语动词,故可排除。

8. I *respect* him a lot. 我非常尊重他。

▲*respect* vt. 尊敬,尊重; n. [C]着眼点,方面,细节;(pl)敬意,问候;重视;关心;照顾 [U]尊敬,尊重

respect sb./sth. for sth. 因某事尊敬某人/事

respect oneself 自尊自重

show/have respect for 尊敬/尊重……

send/give my respects to 代我向……问好

pay one's respects to sb. 向某人致敬

in every respect 在每一点上

in respect of/to 关于……

with respect to 关于……的事;就……而言

He was particularly respected for his integrity.

他为人正直,特别受人尊敬。

Please give my respects to your parents.

请代我向父母问好。

Only those who have self-respect can win the respect of others.