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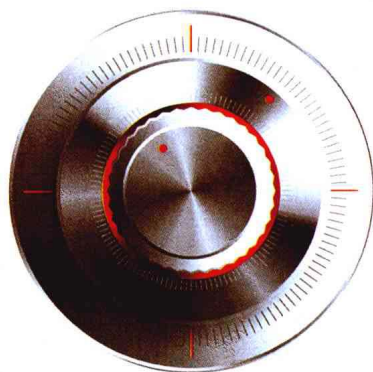
王后雄

# 高考全能训练

WANG HOUXIONG GAOKAO QUANNENG XUNLIAN

丛书策划 熊 辉

丛书主编 王后雄  
本册主编 李文宏



# 英语

YINGYU

强化训练 夯实基础  
快速全面提升高考能力



接力出版社  
Publishing House

全国优秀出版社  
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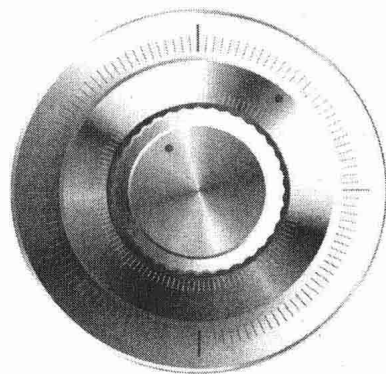
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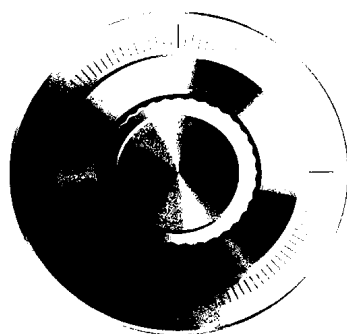
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全国著名高考专家王后雄倾力力作，  
十年沉淀厚积薄发，强力助推高考学子！



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## 考纲知识解读

透视《考试大纲》“纲”、“目”要点

完全覆盖高考测试能力点

## 能力题型设计

精选习题难度适中

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## 能力测试点 1 SB, Unit 1~Unit 2

## 考纲知识解读

Unit 1		
类别	新课标要求	
重点单词	1. _____ <i>adj.</i>	诚实的;正直的
	2. _____ <i>adj.</i>	忠诚的;忠心的
	3. _____ <i>vi.</i>	争论;辩论
	4. _____ <i>n.</i>	解答;解决办法;解决方案
	5. _____ <i>adj.</i>	古典的;古典文学的
	6. _____ <i>adj.</i>	喜爱的;多情的;喜欢的
	7. _____ <i>n.</i>	火柴
	8. _____ <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i>	投掷;投射;抛
	9. _____ <i>vt.</i>	幸免于;从……中生还
	_____ <i>vi.</i>	幸存
	10. _____ <i>adj.</i>	荒芜的;荒废的
	11. _____ <i>vt., vi. &amp; n.</i>	打猎;猎取;搜寻
	12. _____ <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i>	分享;共有;分配
	_____ <i>n.</i>	共享;份额
	13. _____ <i>n.</i>	悲哀;悲痛
	14. _____ <i>n.</i>	触觉;知觉;感觉;情绪
	15. _____ <i>n.</i>	谎话;谎言
	16. _____ <i>n.</i>	演说;讲话;语音
词汇拓展	17. _____ <i>n., vt. &amp; vi.</i>	冒险;冒险经历
	18. _____ <i>adj.</i>	恐惧的
	1. honest→dishonest(反义词)→_____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 诚实	
	2. wise→wisely( <i>adv.</i> )→_____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 智慧	
	3. argue→_____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 争论, 辩论	
	4. survive→_____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 幸存, 残存→_____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 幸存者	
	5. deserted→_____ ( <i>v.</i> ) 抛弃	
重点短语	6. adventure→_____ ( <i>adj.</i> ) 爱冒险的, 大胆的→_____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 冒险者	
	7. scared→_____ ( <i>v.</i> ) 惊吓, 威吓→_____ ( <i>adj.</i> ) 容易受惊的, 胆小的	
	1. be fond _____	喜欢;爱好
	2. hunt _____	搜索;追寻;寻找
	3. in order _____	为了
	4. care _____	担心;关心
	5. such _____	例如……
	6. _____ sb. a line	给某人写信(通常指写短信)
	7. _____ a fire	生火
	8. make friends _____	与……交友
	9. _____ example	例如
	10. treat... _____	把……当做……
	11. _____ though	即使
重点句型	12. be _____	对……感兴趣, 热衷于
	13. _____ fun	玩得开心
	1. What be+主语+_____? ……怎么样/如何?	
重点语法	2. I don't enjoy singing, _____ I like computers. 我不喜欢唱歌, 也不喜欢电脑。	
	3. Rock music is OK, and _____ skiing. 摇滚乐不错, 滑雪也同样如此。	
自我诊断	Direct and Indirect Speech—Assertive sentence and Question 直接引语和间接引语——陈述句和疑问句	
	词汇拓展: 1. honesty 2. wisdom 3. argument 4. survival; survivor 5. desert 6. adventurous; adventurer 7. scare; scary 重点短语: 1. of 2. for 3. to 4. about 5. as 6. drop 7. make 8. with 9. for 10. as 11. even 12. into 13. have 重点句型: 1. like 2. nor do 3. so is	

Unit 2		
类别	新课标要求	
重点单词	1. _____ <i>vt.</i>	发音;宣告;断言
	2. _____ <i>adj.</i>	宽的
	3. _____ <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i>	重做;重复;复述
	_____ <i>n.</i>	重复;反复
	4. _____ <i>n.</i>	多数;大半
	5. _____ <i>adj.</i>	本国的;本地的
	_____ <i>n.</i>	本国人;本地人
	6. _____ <i>n.</i>	总数;合计
	_____ <i>adj.</i>	总的;全部的;整个的
	7. _____ <i>adj.</i>	相等的;胜任的
	_____ <i>vt.</i>	等于;比得上
	8. _____ <i>n.</i>	情形;境遇;(建筑物等的)位置
	9. _____ <i>n.</i>	组织;机构;团体
	10. _____ <i>n.</i>	贸易;商业
	11. _____ <i>vi.</i>	交际;沟通;传达(感情、信息)等
	12. _____ <i>n.</i>	交流;通讯;通信
	13. _____ <i>vt. &amp; n.</i>	交换;交流;兑换
	14. _____ <i>n.</i>	服务;服务性工作
	15. _____ <i>n.</i>	信号
	16. _____ <i>n.</i>	司令官;指挥官
	17. _____ <i>n.</i>	台;看台;摊;摊位
	18. _____ <i>adj.</i>	独立自主的
词汇拓展	19. _____ <i>vt.</i>	发表;出版;公布
	20. _____ <i>n.</i>	陈述;声明;综述
	21. _____ <i>vt.</i>	比较
	22. _____ <i>vt.</i>	替换
	1. pronounce→_____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 发音;发音方法	
	2. repeat→_____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 重复	
	3. majority→_____ (反义词) 少数	
	4. equal→_____ ( <i>adv.</i> ) 同样地, 平等地→_____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 平等	
	5. global→_____ (同义词)→_____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 球体, 地球仪	
	6. communicate→_____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 通信;联系	
	7. independent→_____ ( <i>n.</i> ) →_____ ( <i>n.</i> 反义词)→_____ ( <i>adj.</i> 反义词) 依靠的, 依赖的	
重点短语	1. _____ oneself at home	别客气
	2. _____ total	总共
	3. except _____	除了……之外
	4. stay _____	不睡;熬夜
	5. come _____	发生
	6. end _____	以……告终
	7. bring _____	引进;引来
	8. a great _____	许许多多;极多
	9. _____ than	超过;不仅
	10. communicate _____	与……交流
	11. be different _____	与……不同
	12. more _____ less	或多或少
	13. have (no) difficulty in _____ sth.	做某事(没)有困难
	14. _____ the same	保持一样
重点句型	What do you mean _____...? 你……是什么意思?	
重点语法	Direct and Indirect Speech—(Imperative Sentences) 直接引语和间接引语——祈使句	
自我诊断	词汇拓展: 1. pronunciation 2. repetition 3. minority 4. equally; equality 5. worldwide; globe 6. communication 7. independence; dependence; dependent 重点短语: 1. make 2. in 3. for 4. up 5. about 6. up 7. in 8. many 9. more 10. with 11. from 12. or 13. doing 14. stay 重点句型: by	



## 能力题型设计

## 单项选择

- 1 —That's a lovely dress. You look good in it.  
—Really? Thank you. My aunt gave it to me for my birthday, but I don't \_\_\_\_\_ the colour.  
A. go for B. care for C. feel about D. concern about
- 2 (2007 年江苏高考题)—My room gets very cold at night.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. So is mine B. So mine is C. So does mine D. So mine does
- 3 (2004 年江苏高考题)\_\_\_\_\_ I accept that he is not perfect, I do actually like the person.  
A. While B. Since C. Before D. Unless
- 4 (2004 年福建高考题)It was a pity that the great writer died \_\_\_\_\_ his works unfinished.  
A. for B. with C. from D. of
- 5 (2005 年北京高考题)As soon as he comes back, I'll tell him when \_\_\_\_\_ and see him.  
A. you will come B. will you come  
C. you come D. do you come
- 6 —Have you found your dictionary?  
—No. I \_\_\_\_\_ it everywhere, but I can't find it.  
A. had hunted B. had hunted for C. hunted D. hunted for
- 7 They supply these things to the market and \_\_\_\_\_ a little extra income.  
A. take in B. get in C. give in D. bring in

- 8 —Why are there so many green trees here?  
—Because there is \_\_\_\_\_ rain and sunshine.  
A. a great many B. much too C. plenty of D. a great many of
- 9 —Did anyone support you at the meeting?  
—Mickey was the only person who \_\_\_\_\_ my opinion.  
A. agreed B. cared C. shared D. accepted
- 10 He \_\_\_\_\_ his old car for a new model as soon as she had won the money.  
A. exchanged B. replaced C. improved D. turned
- 11 (2007 年全国高考题)Some people choose jobs for other reasons \_\_\_\_\_ money these days.  
A. for B. except C. besides D. with
- 12 She did me a great \_\_\_\_\_ by driving me to the railway station.  
A. trade B. service C. wrong D. harm
- 13 (2006 年天津高考题)Fitness is important in sport, but of at least \_\_\_\_\_ importance are skills.  
A. fair B. reasonable C. equal D. proper
- 14 (2006 年辽宁高考题)School children must be taught how to deal with dangerous \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. states B. conditions C. situations D. positions
- 15 He forms a habit of \_\_\_\_\_ chatting through the Internet.  
A. staying up B. getting up C. giving up D. keeping up

## 完形填空

While the rest of the world is sleeping, my dad is dragging my warm covers off me so we won't be late for my 6 a. m. hockey game. What 1 as a hobby is now my passion, and none of it would be 2 without my dad.

"Let's go, Brendan. You can do it!" 3 like that does not go unnoticed. Every game, no matter what the 4, my dad always says "Good game," and "You looked 5 there." I'm confident, knowing that if I make a mistake or 6 poorly, my dad will still be there for me. Support is one of the greatest things anyone can have. My dad is my support, without 7 me to become something I'm not, it was my 8 to play hockey, and he just 9 me.

As I get older, the competition becomes 10. Each season brings a new schedule with more than thirty games, which my dad eagerly attends. He gets as 11 as I do, but somehow rocks in his seat and keeps quiet. He wants to yell and 12 like most hockey parents, but he is 13. After each game, we sit down to eat and 14 things to work on. Usually he only tells me how 15 he is of me.

Remembering all those early-morning 16 and late-afternoon pond skates with dad, I realize how 17 I am to have him. It's not easy 18 up and driving to rinks (曲棍球场) at all hours. My dad not only does that, but also helps me realize my dreams. I 19 that every game he attends I play my best, just to show him those 6 a. m. games did me some 20.

- |                    |                  |               |                |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. started      | B. served        | C. regarded   | D. treated     |
| 2. A. successful   | B. right         | C. possible   | D. meaningful  |
| 3. A. Announcement | B. Encouragement | C. Words      | D. Instruction |
| 4. A. reason       | B. result        | C. effect     | D. skill       |
| 5. A. lovely       | B. strong        | C. great      | D. handsome    |
| 6. A. operate      | B. compete       | C. hit        | D. play        |
| 7. A. forcing      | B. teaching      | C. forbidding | D. advising    |
| 8. A. turn         | B. dream         | C. fun        | D. aim         |
| 9. A. protected    | B. accepted      | C. refused    | D. guided      |
| 10. A. harder      | B. more          | C. fiercer    | D. fairer      |
| 11. A. interested  | B. tired         | C. nervous    | D. serious     |
| 12. A. scream      | B. quarrel       | C. relax      | D. scold       |
| 13. A. strange     | B. experienced   | C. different  | D. calm        |
| 14. A. look after  | B. play with     | C. pick up    | D. go over     |
| 15. A. satisfied   | B. proud         | C. sorry      | D. glad        |
| 16. A. games       | B. matches       | C. drives     | D. exercises   |
| 17. A. happy       | B. grateful      | C. lucky      | D. helpful     |
| 18. A. staying     | B. getting       | C. hurrying   | D. dressing    |
| 19. A. know        | B. demand        | C. figure out | D. make sure   |
| 20. A. favour      | B. harm          | C. good       | D. help        |

能力测试点 2 SB<sub>1</sub> Unit 3~Unit 4

## 考纲知识解读

Unit 3		
类别	新课标要求	
重点单词	1. _____ <i>vt.</i>	考虑;照顾;认为
	2. _____ <i>n.</i>	手段;方法
	3. _____ <i>n.</i>	运输;运送
	4. _____ <i>vt.</i>	上(船、飞机等)
	5. _____ <i>n. &amp; vt.</i>	体验;经历;经验
	6. _____ <i>n.</i>	自然;自然界;本性
	7. _____ <i>adj.</i>	基本的
	_____ <i>n.</i>	基本;要素
	8. _____ <i>n.</i>	装备;设备
	9. _____ <i>adj.</i>	有毒的;有害的;恶毒的
	10. _____ <i>adj.</i>	正常的;正规的;标准的
	_____ <i>n.</i>	正规;常态
	11. _____ <i>n.</i>	刺激;兴奋;激动
	12. _____ <i>adj.</i>	喜欢冒险的;充满危险的
	13. _____ <i>vt.</i>	操作;处理
	_____ <i>n.</i>	柄;把手
	14. _____ <i>n.</i>	类似;类似处
	15. _____ <i>adj.</i>	特别的;特殊的
	16. _____ <i>adj.</i>	单独的;分开的
	_____ <i>vt.</i>	分开;隔离
词汇拓展	17. _____ <i>n.</i>	生态旅游
	18. _____ <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i>	(使)联合;(使)结合
	19. _____ <i>adv.</i>	负责地
	20. _____ <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i>	打开(包裹、行李等);卸货
	1. consider→_____ ( <i>n.</i> )深思	
	2. nature→_____ ( <i>adj.</i> )自然的→_____ ( <i>adv.</i> )自然地 →naturalism( <i>n.</i> )自然主义→naturalist( <i>n.</i> )博物学家	
	3. poisonous→harmful(同义词)→_____ ( <i>n.</i> )毒药	
	4. excitement→_____ ( <i>v.</i> )使激动→_____ ( <i>adj.</i> )令人激动的 →_____ ( <i>adj.</i> )感到兴奋的	
重点短语	5. similarity→difference(反义词)→similar( <i>adj.</i> )相似的 →_____ ( <i>adv.</i> )相似地	
	6. particular→_____ ( <i>adv.</i> )特别	
	7. separate→_____ ( <i>n.</i> )分开→_____ ( <i>adj.</i> )分开的	
	8. combine→separate(反义词)→_____ ( <i>n.</i> )联合,合并	
	1. get _____ from	逃离
	2. watch _____	注意;当心
	3. protect sb./sth. _____	保护、保卫某人(某事物)
	4. see sb. _____	到火车站、飞机场等处为某人送行
重点句型	5. on the _____ hand	另一方面
	6. _____ pleasure	为了娱乐
	7. instead _____	代替
	8. take _____ of	关心;照料
	1. _____ hiking, you should always think about your safety...	
	跟徒步旅行一样,你随时都要注意自己的安全……	
	2. Eco-travel is a way to find out what can be done to help animals and plants as _____ people.	
	生态旅游可以找到既帮助别人,又帮助动植物的途径。	
重点语法	The Present Continuous Tense(现在进行时)	
自我诊断	词汇拓展:1. consideration 2. natural; naturally 3. poison 4. excite; exciting; excited 5. similarly 6. particularly 7. separation; separated 8. combination 重点短语:1. away 2. out 3. from 4. off 5. other 6. for 7. of 8. care 重点句型:1. As with 2. well as	

Unit 4		
类别	新课标要求	
重点单词	1. _____ <i>adj.</i>	难忘的
	2. _____ <i>vt.</i>	主办或主持某活动
	_____ <i>n.</i>	主人
	3. _____ <i>vt.</i>	恐吓
	_____ <i>vi.</i>	受惊吓
	4. _____ <i>n.</i>	灾难;灾祸
	5. _____ <i>n. &amp; vt.</i>	援救;营救
	6. _____ <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i>	前进;提前
	_____ <i>n.</i>	前进;提升
	7. _____ <i>vt.</i>	抓住;逮住;夺取
	8. _____ <i>vt.</i>	咽;淹没;吞没
	_____ <i>n.</i>	吞咽;燕子
	9. _____ <i>vt.</i>	拖;拖曳
	10. _____ <i>vi.</i>	努力;挣扎;奋斗
	_____ <i>n.</i>	竞争;努力;奋斗
	11. _____ <i>vi.</i>	搏斗;斗争;争吵
	12. _____ <i>vi. &amp; n.</i>	流动
	13. _____ <i>n.</i>	惊骇;吃惊
	14. _____ <i>n. &amp; vi.</i>	震动;颤抖
	_____ <i>vt.</i>	摇动;摇
	15. _____ <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i>	击打;打动
	16. _____ <i>vt.</i>	摧毁;毁坏
	17. _____ <i>adj.</i>	国家的;民族的
词汇拓展	18. _____ <i>n.</i>	截止时间;最终期限
	19. _____ <i>n.</i>	害怕;担心
	_____ <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i>	害怕;畏惧
	20. _____ <i>n.</i>	机会;时机
	21. _____ <i>n.</i>	代理(商),经纪人
	22. _____ <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i>	触摸;(使)接触;感动
	_____ <i>n.</i>	接触;联系
重点短语	1. unforgettable→_____ (反义词)→_____ ( <i>v.</i> )忘记	
	2. host→guest(反义词)	
	3. scare→_____ ( <i>adj.</i> )害怕,恐惧	
	4. advance→advanced( <i>adj.</i> )高级的	
	5. fright→_____ ( <i>adj.</i> )可怕的→_____ ( <i>v.</i> )使惊吓	
	6. fear→_____ ( <i>adj.</i> )害怕的→_____ ( <i>adj.</i> )无畏的,大胆的	
	7. finally→_____ (同义词)→first/firstly(反义词)→_____ ( <i>adj.</i> )最后的	
重点句型	1. _____ place	发生;产生
	2. _____ fire	失火
	3. pull sb. _____	把……往上拽
	4. get _____ one's feet	站立起来
	5. go _____	通过;经受;仔细检查
	6. _____ holiday	在度假
	7. _____ agent	旅行社代理人
	8. be caught _____	陷入……,被困在……
	9. sweep _____	突袭;吹倒
	10. look _____ one's eyes	注视
	11. fall _____	跌倒;倒塌下来
	12. cut _____	砍倒;削减
重点句型	Just try, you'll see you can do it. 去努力,你会发现你能做。	
重点语法	Attribute Clauses 1: who/whom/whose/which/that-clauses(定语从句 1: who, whom, whose, which, that 引导的定语从句)	
自我诊断	词汇拓展:1. forgettable; forget 3. scary; scared 5. frightful; frighten 6. fearful; fearless 7. eventually; final 重点短语:1. take 2. on 3. up 4. on 5. through 6. on 7. travel 8. in 9. down 10. into 11. down 12. down 重点句型:and	



## 能力题型设计

## 单项选择

- 1 (2004 上海高考题) He looked around and caught a man \_\_\_\_\_ his hand into the pocket of a passenger.  
A. put B. to be putting C. to put D. putting
- 2 (2006 年辽宁高考题) The father as well as his three children \_\_\_\_\_ skating on the frozen river every Sunday afternoon in winter.  
A. is going B. go C. goes D. are going
- 3 I was \_\_\_\_\_ by the beauty of the East Lake when I visited it last summer.  
A. beaten B. knocked C. hit D. struck
- 4 You should \_\_\_\_\_ white clothes from colour clothes before you start to wash them.  
A. distinguish B. prevent C. protect D. separate
- 5 Some children are too \_\_\_\_\_ about their food, which is bad for their growth.  
A. careful B. special C. particular D. curious
- 6 If you don't keep the meat in the refrigerator on such a hot day, it will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. go out B. go away C. go off D. go down
- 7 (2006 年浙江高考题) This machine \_\_\_\_\_. It hasn't worked for years.  
A. didn't work B. wasn't working  
C. doesn't work D. isn't working
- 8 (2007 年福建高考题) —I saw Jane and her boyfriend in the park at eight yesterday evening.  
—Impossible. She \_\_\_\_\_ TV with me in my home then.  
A. watched B. had watched  
C. would watch D. was watching
- 9 If your knowledge can be in some way \_\_\_\_\_ with my experiences, we are sure to succeed.  
A. joined B. united C. connected D. combined
- 10 I don't want to buy the dictionary. \_\_\_\_\_, it is too expensive; \_\_\_\_\_ I don't have enough money with me at present.  
A. Because; and  
B. At first; then  
C. On one hand; on the other hand  
D. On the hand; on other hand
- 11 We all \_\_\_\_\_ the city library an important part of public service.  
A. consider B. regard C. look upon D. think of
- 12 (2005 年山东高考题) It was some time \_\_\_\_\_ we realized the truth.  
A. when B. until C. since D. before
- 13 Maybe there are some things among the girl's papers, like her school reports, old photos and so on. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ them and give me whatever you find?  
A. go through B. go across C. go over D. go with
- 14 The Grand Theatre is located on one corner of \_\_\_\_\_ is called the People's Square.  
A. which B. what C. the place D. that
- 15 Society is a building, to the construction of \_\_\_\_\_ everyone brings a brick.  
A. what B. that C. which D. where

## 阅读理解

On average, American kids aged 3 to 12 spend 29 hours a week in school, eight hours more than they did in 1981. They also do more household work and participate in more of such organized activities as soccer and ballet(芭蕾舞). Taking part in sports, in particular, rose almost 50% from 1981 to 1997; Boys now spend an average of four hours a week playing sports; girls log half that time. All in all, however, children's free time drops from 40% of the day in 1981 to 25%.

"Children are affected by the same time crunch(危机) that affects their parents," says Sandra Hofferth, who is in charge of the recent study of children's timetable. "A chief reason," she says, "is that more mothers are working outside the home." But children in both double-income and "male bread-winner" households spend similar amounts of time with their parents, 19 hours and 22 hours respectively (各自地). In contrast, children spend only 9 hours with single mothers.

All work and no play could be very bad for kids. "Play is the most powerful way a child explores the world and learns about himself," says T. Berry Braselton, professor at Harvard Medical School. Unstructured play encourages independent thinking and allows the young to develop their relationships with their friends, but kids aged 3 to 12 spend only 12 hours a week on it.

The children in a survey spend a quarter of their rapidly decreasing "free time" watching television. But that, believing it or not, is one of the findings parents might regard as good news. If they're spending less time in front of the TV set, however, kids aren't replacing it with reading. Despite efforts to get kids more interested in books, the children spend just over an hour a week reading. Let's face it, who's got the time?

1. By mentioning "the same time crunch" (paragraph 2) Sandra means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. children have little time to play with their parents B. both parents and children suffer from lack of free time  
C. both parents and children have trouble managing their time D. children are not taken good care of by their working parents
2. According to the author a child develops better if \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he has plenty of time reading and studying B. he is free to be with his working parents  
C. he is left to play with his friends in his own way D. he has more time joining in school activities
3. The author is concerned about the fact that American kids \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are involved less and less in household work B. are spending more and more time watching TV  
C. are taking part in more and more planned activities D. are increasingly neglected by their working mothers
4. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. most parents believe reading to be helpful to children B. efforts to get kids interested in reading have been unsuccessful  
C. most children will turn to reading with TV sets switched off D. extracurricular(课外的) activities encourage children's cleverness

能力测试点 3 SB<sub>1</sub> Unit 5~Unit 6

## 考纲知识解读

Unit 5		
类别	新课标要求	
重点单词	1. _____ n.	英雄;男主角;男主人公
	2. _____ n.	场面;情景;布景
	3. _____ n.	事业;生涯
	4. _____ n.	戏剧;戏剧艺术
	5. _____ n.	奖;奖品
	6. _____ n.	奖赏;奖金;奖品
	7. _____ n.	选择;抉择;精选品
	8. _____ n.	导演;主任;理事;董事
	9. _____ vt. & vi.	加快;飞跑
	_____ n.	速度
	10. _____ adj.	外部的;外面的
	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.	接受;认可
	_____ vi.	同意;承认
	15. _____ adj.	初等教育的;最早的;首要的
	16. _____ n.	领导者;指挥者;首领
	17. _____ vi.	决定;决心
	18. _____ adv.	现场地;直播地
	_____ adj.	实况转播的;活的;生动的;精力充沛的
词汇拓展	19. _____ n. & vi.	评论;注释;意见
	20. _____ n.	动作;情节;作用;举动
	1. hero→heroes(pl.)→_____ (n.)	女英雄,女主角
	2. career→_____ (同义词)	职业
	3. choice→_____ (同义词)→_____ (v.)	选择
	4. director→_____ (v.)→_____ (adv.)	直接地
重点短语	5. outer→_____ (同义词)→_____ (反义词)	里面地
	6. determine→_____ (n.)	决心;坚定
	1. take _____	成功;成名;脱掉(衣服);(飞机)起飞
	2. go _____	走错路;误入歧途;不对头;出毛病
	3. own sth. _____	把……归功于某人
	4. _____ all	总共;总之
	5. stay _____	不在家;外出
	6. lock sb. _____	将某人锁于某处不得进出,将某人监禁起来
	7. run _____	追赶
	8. bring sb. _____	送回某人
重点句型	9. _____ the air	正在播出的
	10. think _____ of	对……高度评价
重点语法	1. not only...but also...	不但……而且……
	2. keep+宾语+adj./adv./doing/done/介词短语	让……处于……(状态)
自我诊断	Attribute Clauses 2—when/where/why-clauses(定语从句 2—when, where, why 引导的定语从句)	
	词汇拓展: 1. heroine 2. occupation/profession 3. selection; choose 4. direct; direct/directly 5. outward; inner/inward 6. determination 重点短语: 1. off 2. wrong 3. to sb. 4. in 5. away 6. up 7. after 8. back 9. on 10. highly	

Unit 6		
类别	新课标要求	
重点单词	1. _____ vt. & vi.	打断;中断;插嘴
	2. _____ vi.	道歉
	3. _____ n.	过错;缺点;故障;毛病
	_____ vt.	挑剔
	_____ vi.	弄错
	4. _____ vt.	介绍;引进;提出
	5. _____ n.	道歉
	6. _____ vt.	原谅;饶恕
	7. _____ n.	文化;文明
	8. _____ n.	方式;样式;方法
	9. _____ n.	礼貌;规矩
	10. _____ n.	印象;感想
	11. _____ vt. & vi.	举动;举止;行为表现
	12. _____ vt.	打开;显露;阐明
	13. _____ adj.	潮湿的
	14. _____ n.	习惯;风俗
	15. _____ vi.	祈祷;恳求;请
	16. _____ adj.	嫩的;温柔的;软弱的
	17. _____ vt.	举起;提高;唤起;饲养
	18. _____ n.	忠告;建议
	19. _____ n.	烈酒(常用复数);精神;情绪
	20. _____ adj.	额外的;外加的;特大的
	21. _____ vi.	凝视;盯着看
	22. _____ adj.	伤残的;残疾的
词汇拓展	1. interrupt→_____ (n.)	打扰;插嘴
	2. apologize→_____ (n.)	道歉→_____ (v. 反义词)
	3. fault→_____ (同义词)→_____ (反义词)	
	4. introduce→_____ (n.)	介绍
	5. culture→_____ (adj.)	文化的,文化上的
	6. impression→_____ (v.)	铭刻;印记
	7. behave→_____ (n.)	举止
	8. impolite→rude/ill-mannered(同义词)→_____ (adj. 反义词)	客气的
	9. mix→_____ (n.)	混合物→mixed(adj.)混合的,形形色色的
	10. disabled→_____ (反义词)→_____ (vt.)	使无能,使伤残
重点短语	1. leave _____	省去;遗漏;不考虑
	2. stare _____	盯着
	3. _____ jokes about sb.	以某人为笑柄
	4. introduce sb. _____	把某人介绍给……
	5. _____ an impression	留下印象
	6. be close _____	靠近……
	7. start _____	以……开始
	8. _____ silent	保持沉默
	9. for a _____	一会儿
	10. _____ the time	一直
	11. drink _____	为……干杯
	12. _____ the fashion of...	按照……时尚
	13. keep sth. _____ mind	记住
	14. apologize to sb. _____ sth.	因某事向某人道歉
重点句型	代词 it 所构成的几种句型	
重点语法	Attribute Clauses 3—Limited and Unlimited Attribute Clauses(定语从句 3—限制性和非限制性定语从句)	
自我诊断	词汇拓展: 1. interruption 2. apology; blame/condemn 3. error/mistake; perfection 4. introduction 5. cultural 6. impress 7. behaviour 8. polite 9. mixture 10. healthy; disable 重点短语: 1. out 2. at 3. make 4. to 5. make 6. to 7. with 8. keep 9. moment 10. all 11. to 12. follow 13. in 14. for	



## 能力题型设计

## 单项选择

- 1 (2007年全国高考题) Some pre-school children go to a day care center, \_\_\_\_\_ they learn simple games and songs.  
A. then B. there C. while D. where
- 2 (2007年天津高考题) It is difficult for us to learn a lesson in life \_\_\_\_\_ we've actually had that lesson.  
A. until B. after C. since D. when
- 3 They stood gazing at the happy \_\_\_\_\_ of children playing in the park.  
A. view B. landscape C. scene D. scenery
- 4 Martin Luther King, the great black leader in the movement against racial discrimination, was \_\_\_\_\_ the Nobel prize for peace for his outstanding contribution to world peace.  
A. rewarded B. awarded C. assigned D. assisted
- 5 I don't like people who try to \_\_\_\_\_ you with how much money they've got.  
A. impress B. show C. press D. strengthen
- 6 (2005年浙江高考题) \_\_\_\_\_ I explained on the phone, your request will be considered at the next meeting.  
A. When B. After C. As D. Since
- 7 After the terrible flood, the water level in the river \_\_\_\_\_ by 50 centimeters.

- A. rises B. raises C. is risen D. is raised
- 8 Don't be too sad about the people who passed away—anyhow, the \_\_\_\_\_ people are more important.  
A. alive B. live C. living D. lively
- 9 The announcer \_\_\_\_\_ the radio music to declare a special piece of news.  
A. disturbed B. interrupted C. broke in D. broke into
- 10 Though the illegal factories were forced to be closed by the government, they \_\_\_\_\_ a train of problems to solve.  
A. left out B. left behind C. left off D. left alone
- 11 Remember it makes a bad \_\_\_\_\_ if you're late.  
A. custom B. action C. comment D. impression
- 12 I \_\_\_\_\_ you my best thanks for what you've done to me.  
A. forgive B. owe C. charge D. share
- 13 At that time the workers got only a few dollars \_\_\_\_\_ for their hard time each month.  
A. after all B. in all C. for all D. all together
- 14 The boy was told to \_\_\_\_\_ for being rude to his uncle.  
A. excuse B. apologize C. pardon D. forgive
- 15 His school reports said that he was always ready to \_\_\_\_\_ a challenge.  
A. receive B. get C. accept D. gain

## 阅读理解

In recent years, there has been a steady attack on salt from the doctors; Salt is bad for you—regardless of your health. Politicians also got aboard. "There is direct relationship" US Congressman Neal Smith said, "between the amount of sodium(钠), circulatory(循环的) disorders, stroke and even early death."

Frightening, if true! But many doctors and medical researchers are now beginning to feel the salt scare has gone too far. "All these remarks and cry about salt is unnecessary." Dr. Dustan insists "For most of us it probably does not make much difference how much salt we eat." Dustan's most recent short-term study of 150 people showed that those with normal blood pressure experienced no change at all when placed on an extremely low-salt diet, or later when salt was reintroduced. Of the hypertensive(高血压) patients, however, half of those on the low-salt diet did experience a drop in blood pressure, which returned to previous level when salt was reintroduced.

"A moderation, which means proper, to too much salt intake has probably saved many more lives than it has cost in the general population," said Dr. John H. Laragh. "So an opinion that the whole population should avoid salt makes no sense."

Medical experts agree that everyone should practise reasonable "Moderation" in salt consumption. For the average person, a moderate amount might run from four to ten grams a day, or about 1/2 to 1/3 teaspoon. One to two grams of salt would come from the natural sodium in food. The rest would be added in processing, preparation or at the table.

"Sodium is not your enemy," says Comek's Dr. Laragh. "Salt is the No. 1 natural part of all human tissue(组织), and the idea that you do not need it is wrong. Unless your doctor has proven that you have a salt-related health problem, there is no reason to give it up."

- From Dr. Dustan's study in Para. 2, we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the amount of salt intake has nothing to do with one's blood pressure  
B. the reduction of salt intake can cure a hypertensive patient  
C. a low-salt diet may be good to some patients  
D. an extremely low-salt diet makes no difference to anyone
- In the 3rd paragraph, Dr. Laragh implies that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. doctors should not advise people to avoid salt  
B. people should not be afraid of taking too much salt  
C. a moderation to somewhat too much salt intake is suggested to people in disease  
D. too much salt intake has killed some patients in the general population
- What is the expert's advice for average people on salt consumption?  
A. They should increase salt intake through sodium pills.  
B. They should consume 1/2 to 1/3 teaspoon of salt a day.  
C. They should avoid salt as often as possible.  
D. They needn't worry about how much salt they consume.
- What is the main idea of the passage?  
A. The salt scare is not reasonable.  
B. The cause of hypertension is disclosed.  
C. The moderate use of salt is recommended.  
D. Salt consumption is to be avoided.

能力测试点 4 SB<sub>1</sub> Unit 7~Unit 8

## 考纲知识解读

Unit 7		
类别	新课标要求	
重点单词	1. _____ <i>adj.</i>	文化的
	2. _____ <i>vt.</i>	代表;表现
	3. _____ <i>vt.</i>	包括;包含
	4. _____ <i>n.</i>	废墟;遗迹;毁灭;崩溃
	5. _____ <i>vt.</i>	修复;重建
	6. _____ <i>n.</i>	美;美景;美好的人或事物
	7. _____ <i>n.</i>	肖像;人像
	8. _____ <i>vt.</i>	再创造;再创作;重新创造;重新创新
	9. _____ <i>vi.</i>	联合;团结
	10. _____ <i>n.</i>	一段时间;时期
	11. _____ <i>vt. &amp; n.</i>	损害;伤害
	12. _____ <i>n.</i>	站点;网址
	13. _____ <i>n.</i>	计划;方案;工程
	14. _____ <i>n.</i>	官员;公务员
	_____ <i>adj.</i>	官方的;正式的;公务的
	15. _____ <i>n.</i>	污染;玷污
	16. _____ <i>n.</i>	呼吸;气息
	17. _____ <i>vt.</i>	限制;限定
词汇拓展	_____ <i>n.</i>	界限;限度
	18. _____ <i>adv.</i>	真诚地
	1. cultural→_____ ( <i>n.</i> )文化	
	2. represent→_____ ( <i>n.</i> )代表	
	3. restore→_____ (同义词)→_____ ( <i>n.</i> )恢复,归还	
	4. recreate→_____ ( <i>n.</i> )创造	
	5. period→_____ ( <i>n.</i> )期刊	
	6. pollution→_____ ( <i>v.</i> )污染	
重点短语	7. breath→_____ ( <i>v.</i> )呼吸	
	8. limit→_____ ( <i>adj.</i> )有限的	
	1. fairy _____	神话;童话;谎话
	2. give _____	让步;投降
	3. _____ ruins	成为废墟;遭到严重破坏
	4. _____...back to life	使苏醒;使生动;使活泼
	5. pull _____	拆毁;摧毁;推翻
	6. set _____	设立;创立
	7. lie _____	位于;在于
	8. give _____	放弃
	9. _____ pieces	成为碎片
	10. _____ attack	遭受攻击
重点句型	11. come _____	实现
	12. look _____	小心;向外看
重点语法	1. _____ there is a river, there is a city. 在有河流的地方往往有城市。	
	2. ...the old palaces have been made _____ wonderful _____ in the past. .....古老的宫殿已被修复得与过去一样漂亮。	
自我诊断	The Passive Voice; The Present Perfect Passive Voice (被动语态; 现在完成时的被动语态)	
	词汇拓展: 1. culture 2. representation 3. recover; restoration 4. recreation 5. periodical 6. pollute 7. breathe 8. limited 重点短语: 1. tale 2. in 3. in 4. bring 5. down 6. up 7. in 8. up 9. in 10. under 11. true 12. out 重点句型: 1. Where 2. as; as	

Unit 8		
类别	新课标要求	
重点单词	1. _____ <i>n.</i>	大陆;陆地
	2. _____ <i>n.</i>	运动员;运动选手
	3. _____ <i>n.</i>	奖章;勋章;纪念章
	4. _____ <i>vt.</i>	与.....打成平局;系;扎
	5. _____ <i>adj.</i>	最终的;最后的
	6. _____ <i>vi.</i>	潜水
	7. _____ <i>n.</i>	希腊
	8. _____ <i>n.</i>	竞争者;对手;比赛者
	9. _____ <i>adv.</i>	(在时间或空间上)距离更大地,更远处
	10. _____ <i>vi.</i>	分等级;排名
	11. _____ <i>vt.</i>	准备;预备
	12. _____ <i>n.</i>	准备;预备
	13. _____ <i>n.</i>	结果;后果
	14. _____ <i>vi.</i>	竞争;比赛
	15. _____ <i>n.</i>	重力;重量
	16. _____ <i>n.</i>	位置;职位
	17. _____ <i>n.</i>	得分;点;尖端
	18. _____ <i>vi.</i>	重(若干)
	_____ <i>vt.</i>	称(.....重量)
	19. _____ <i>adj.</i>	专业的;职业的
词汇拓展	_____ <i>n.</i>	专业人员;职业运动员
	20. _____ <i>n.</i>	手势;姿态
	1. athlete→_____ ( <i>adj.</i> )运动的,体育的	
	2. dive→_____ ( <i>n.</i> )跳水者	
	3. compete→_____ ( <i>n.</i> )竞争,比赛→_____ ( <i>n.</i> )比赛者,竞争者	
	4. effect→cause(反义词)→influence(同义词)→_____ ( <i>adj.</i> )有效的	
	5. weigh→_____ ( <i>n.</i> )重量,体重→_____ ( <i>adj.</i> )重的,有分量的	
	6. professional→_____ ( <i>n.</i> )职业,专业	
重点词语	1. stand _____	代表;代替;象征;支持
	2. because _____	因为;由于
	3. _____ skating	速滑
	4. track and _____	田径
	5. would _____	宁愿;宁可
	6. _____ part (in)	参加
	7. in preparation _____	为.....作准备
	8. join _____	参加
	9. _____ hand	手工
重点句型	I'd rather watch it _____ play it. 我宁愿看也不愿玩。	
重点语法	The Future Passive Voice(将来时的被动语态)	
自我诊断	词汇拓展: 1. athletic 2. diver 3. competition; competitor 4. effective 5. weight; weighty 6. profession	
	重点短语: 1. for 2. of 3. speed 4. field 5. rather 6. take 7. for 8. in 9. by 重点句型: than	



## 能力题型设计

## 单项选择

- 1 In order to prevent the fire spreading, some of the houses nearby had been \_\_\_\_\_ before the firemen arrived.  
A. pulled back B. pulled down C. brought back D. cut down
- 2 After two days our food \_\_\_\_\_, and we had to return to camp.  
A. gave in B. gave away C. gave out D. gave up
- 3 Our teacher always gives us two or three hints(暗示) before he \_\_\_\_\_ the answer.  
A. puts away B. gives away C. gets away D. takes away
- 4 (2006年湖北高考题) AIDS is said \_\_\_\_\_ the biggest health challenge to both men and women in that area over the past few years.  
A. that it is B. to be  
C. that it has been D. to have been
- 5 (2004年广西高考题) After saying goodbye, the couple moved off and \_\_\_\_\_ in the crowd.  
A. was lost B. were lost C. had lost D. lost
- 6 Would you \_\_\_\_\_ him among the world's great statesmen?  
A. arrange B. classify C. rank D. occupy
- 7 —Can I \_\_\_\_\_ your club, Dad?  
—You can when you get a bit older.  
A. join in B. take part in C. join D. join into

- 8 The English team was \_\_\_\_\_ by three goals to one.  
A. defeated B. won C. stuck D. attacked
- 9 According to the recent research, heavy coffee drinking and heart attack is not necessarily cause and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. result B. course C. fact D. effect
- 10 The Foreign Minister walked onto the platform, seated himself in a chair and \_\_\_\_\_ for answering question.  
A. had prepared B. being prepared C. prepared D. preparing
- 11 What does "T • G" \_\_\_\_\_ in "T • G Smith"?  
A. stand B. stand by C. stand for D. stand out
- 12 —John wants to see you today.  
—I would rather he \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow than today.  
A. had come B. came C. should come D. has come
- 13 I'm afraid you will \_\_\_\_\_ your bright future if you continue to be so casual on your work.  
A. destroy B. harm C. ruin D. damage
- 14 He has waited for her here for five hours and reached the \_\_\_\_\_ of his patience.  
A. limit B. top C. point D. speed
- 15 The words \_\_\_\_\_ if you don't go over them for several days.  
A. will forget B. forgot  
C. will be forgotten D. were forgotten

## 阅读理解

Have you ever dreamed of visiting a planet in the Milky Way(银河系)? While the trip sounds exciting, it would take years and years to reach your destination. So in the future, bedtime for astronauts may be more than a few hours of regular shut eye. They would have to sleep for years.

European researchers are now conducting hibernation(冬眠状态) experiments. The study may help them understand whether humans could ever sleep through the years it would take for a spaceflight to distant planets. "If there was an effective technology, it could make deep-space travel a reality," said Mark Ayre of the European Space Agency last month.

What seems like a science fiction is not completely unlikely. Researchers have been able to use chemicals to put living cells into a sleep-like state where they don't age. They have now moved on to the small, non-hibernating mammals(哺乳动物) like rats.

A major challenge is the fact that cells can be very simple systems, whereas body organs are far more complex. "It's like moving from a simple Apple computer to a supercomputer", said Marco Biggiogera, a hibernation researcher at Italy's University of Pavia. Just like bears and frogs, the hibernation of human beings would cause a person's metabolism(新陈代谢) to lower so they would need less energy.

Medical research, however, is just half of a space-flight hibernation system. There is a challenge of designing a suitable protective shelter. Such a shelter would provide the proper environment for hibernation, such as the proper temperature. It would also have to monitor(监控) life functions and serve the physiological needs of the hibernator.

According to Ayre, the six-person Human Outer Planets Exploration Mission(使命) to Jupiter's moon(木星的卫星) Callisto, could be an opportunity to use human hibernation. The mission aims to send six persons on a five-year flight to Callisto, where they will spend 30 days, in 2045.

1. According to the article, the hibernation research \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is just an idea B. is always a science fiction  
C. has already finished successfully D. has made some progress
2. In a hibernating state, a person needs \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. less sleep B. more food C. less energy D. more movement
3. The first try of the hibernation technology \_\_\_\_\_ the six-person Human Outer Planets Exploration Mission to Jupiter's moon Callisto.  
A. will be B. has been planned for C. is certain to be D. may be
4. What is the best title of the article?  
A. Hibernation study for space travel B. Welcome to our space travel  
C. To hibernate, to live longer D. Welcome to the Milky Way

能力测试点 5 SB<sub>1</sub> Unit 9~Unit 10

## 考纲知识解读

Unit 9		
类别	新课标要求	
重点单词	1. _____ <i>n.</i>	一致; 协定
	2. _____ <i>n.</i>	不一致; 分歧
	3. _____ <i>vi.</i>	不同意; 不一致
	4. _____ <i>vi.</i>	依靠; 依赖
	5. _____ <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i>	按; 压; 逼迫
	_____ <i>n.</i>	压力; 新闻
	6. _____ <i>prep.</i>	遍及; 贯穿
	7. _____ <i>vt.</i>	增加; 添加; 补充说
	_____ <i>vi.</i>	加; 加起来; 增添
	8. _____ <i>vt.</i>	提醒; 使想起
	9. _____ <i>n.</i>	约会; 指定
	10. _____ <i>vt.</i>	服从; 顺从
	11. _____ <i>n.</i>	事; 病例; 案例; 情形
	12. _____ <i>n.</i>	紧急情况; 突出事件; 非常时刻
	13. _____ <i>pron.</i>	凡是……; 无论什么
	_____ <i>adj.</i>	无论怎样的; 无论哪一种的
	14. _____ <i>adj.</i>	想不到的; 意外的; 未预料到的
	15. _____ <i>adj.</i>	个别的; 特别的
	16. _____ <i>vt. &amp; n.</i>	接见; 会见
	17. _____ <i>n.</i>	部; 局; 处; 科; 部门; 系
	18. _____ <i>n.</i>	奇迹; 惊奇
	19. _____ <i>vt.</i>	击败; 战胜
词汇拓展	_____ <i>n.</i>	失败; 败北
	20. _____ <i>n.</i>	力量; 暴力
	_____ <i>vt.</i>	强制; 促使; 强迫
	21. _____ <i>adj.</i>	和平的; 平静的; 安宁的
重点短语	22. _____ <i>vi.</i>	成功; 取得成功
	1. add→_____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 加, 加法, 附加物	
	2. remind→_____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 提醒物	
	3. emergency→_____ ( <i>adj.</i> ) 紧急的→emerge( <i>v.</i> ) 显现, 发生	
	4. negative→_____ (反义词)→negation( <i>n.</i> ) 否定, 反对	
	5. electricity→_____ ( <i>adj.</i> ) 电的; 用电的→_____ ( <i>adj.</i> ) 与电有关的→_____ ( <i>v.</i> ) 充电, 触电	
	6. wonder→_____ ( <i>adj.</i> ) 精彩的→_____ ( <i>adv.</i> ) 极好地	
	7. force→_____ ( <i>adj.</i> ) 有力的	
重点句型	8. interview→_____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 接见者, 采访者→_____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 被接见者	
	1. _____ in touch with	与……保持联络
	2. call _____	要求; 需要
	3. _____ case (of)	假设; 万一
	4. according _____	按照; 根据……所说
	5. take _____	接收; 接管
	6. break _____	毁掉; 坏掉
	7. _____ sb. to do sth.	提醒某人做某事
	8. at _____	至少
	9. take _____	拿出
自我诊断	10. take _____	带走
	1. one of 构成的句型; ……之一	
重点语法	2. make it possible to do sth. 使做某事成为可能	
	The Passive Voice; the Present Continuous Passive Voice (现在进行时的被动语态)	
自我诊断	词汇拓展: 1. addition 2. reminder 3. emergent	
	4. positive 5. electric; electrical; electrify 6. wonderful; wonderfully 7. forceful 8. interviewer; interviewee	
自我诊断	重点短语: 1. stay 2. for 3. in 4. to 5. over 6. down	
	7. remind 8. least 9. out 10. away	

Unit 10		
类别	新课标要求	
重点单词	1. _____ <i>vt.</i>	领导; 率领; 致使
	_____ <i>vi.</i>	通向; 导致
	2. _____ <i>adj.</i>	环境的
	3. _____ <i>vi. &amp; n.</i>	旅行; 游历; 旅游
	4. _____ <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i>	扮演; 担当; 表演; 表现
	5. _____ <i>n.</i>	尺寸; 措施
	_____ <i>vt.</i>	测量; 测度
	6. _____ <i>vt.</i>	使适应; 改编
	7. _____ <i>adj.</i>	最初的; 原始的; 独特的
	8. _____ <i>vt.</i>	投入于; 献身
	9. _____ <i>adj.</i>	共同的; 普遍的
	10. _____ <i>adj.</i>	贵重的; 有价值的
	11. _____ <i>vt.</i>	减少; 缩减; 简化
	12. _____ <i>vi.</i>	回答; 响应
	13. _____ <i>n.</i>	数量
	14. _____ <i>n.</i>	包裹; 包
	_____ <i>vt.</i>	包装
	15. _____ <i>adj.</i>	有害的; 伤害的
	16. _____ <i>n.</i>	海报; 招贴
	17. _____ <i>adj.</i>	吸引人的; 有魅力的
词汇拓展	18. _____ <i>n.</i>	话题; 主题
	19. _____ <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i>	组织; 组织起来
	20. _____ <i>adj.</i>	简洁的; 扼要的
	1. lead→leader( <i>n.</i> ) 领导者, 领导人→_____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 领导	
	2. adapt→adjust(同义词)→_____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 改编者, 适应者→_____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 适应, 适合, 改编	
	3. common→_____ ( <i>adv.</i> ) 一般地, 通常地	
	4. valuable→_____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 价值→invaluable(反义词)	
	5. brief→_____ ( <i>adv.</i> ) 简要地	
重点短语	6. harmful→_____ (反义词)→harm( <i>n. &amp; v.</i> ) 伤害	
	7. respond→_____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 回答, 响应	
	8. environmental→_____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 环境	
	1. _____ danger	在危险中; 垂危
	2. die _____	灭绝; 逐渐消失
	3. _____ a result of	由于……的结果
	4. lead _____	导致某种结果
	5. _____ measures	采取措施
	6. adapt _____	适应(新环境等)
	7. _____ a difference	有关系; 有影响
	8. devote... _____	献身于……; 专心于……
	9. _____ present	现在, 目前
重点句型	10. set _____	释放
	11. in the _____	在自然环境下
	12. throw _____	扔掉
	1. keep 构成的句型	
重点语法	2. If...then... 如果……那么……	
	3. 主语+be used to ……习惯于……	
自我诊断	4. too much... 太多的……	
	Review Direct and Indirect Speech (复习直接引语和间接引语)	
自我诊断	词汇拓展: 1. leadership 2. adaptor; adaptation	
	3. commonly 4. value 5. briefly 6. harmless	
自我诊断	7. response 8. environment	
	重点短语: 1. in 2. out 3. as 4. to 5. take 6. to	
自我诊断	7. make 8. to 9. at 10. free 11. wild 12. away	

## 能力题型设计

## 单项选择

- 1 As she was singing, she suddenly \_\_\_\_\_, which gave us a great surprise.  
A. broke down B. broke out C. took down D. got down
- 2 —What should I wear to attend his wedding party?  
—Dress \_\_\_\_\_ you like.  
A. what B. however C. whatever D. what
- 3 The pictures \_\_\_\_\_ us of the days \_\_\_\_\_ we spent in Beijing.  
A. remember; that B. warn; that  
C. remind; when D. remind; that
- 4 If the examples \_\_\_\_\_ the article, they will make it sound more reasonable.  
A. add to B. are added to C. add D. added up to
- 5 We all knew she was wrong, but none of us \_\_\_\_\_ tell her.  
A. dare B. does dare to C. dared D. didn't dare to
- 6 —Don't you believe me?  
—\_\_\_\_\_, I will believe \_\_\_\_\_ you say.  
A. No; whatever B. Yes; no matter what  
C. No; no matter what D. Yes; whatever
- 7 You're getting too old for football. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ tennis instead.  
A. take in B. take for C. take up D. take over
- 8 (2007 年福建高考题)—How about \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas evening party?

—I should say it was \_\_\_\_\_ success.

- A. a; a B. the; a C. a; 不填 D. the; 不填
- 9 (2007 年重庆高考题)My parents live in a small village. They always keep candles in the house \_\_\_\_\_ there is a power cut.  
A. if B. unless C. in case D. so that
- 10 Eating too much sugar can \_\_\_\_\_ all sorts of health problems.  
A. lead to B. adapt to C. result from D. respond to
- 11 It doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ any difference to me \_\_\_\_\_ you go or stay.  
A. take; whether B. take; that  
C. make; whether D. make; that
- 12 The insect's habitat is being destroyed and it has nearly \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. died down B. died from C. died out D. died away
- 13 \_\_\_\_\_ to his research, he had little time to spend together with his family.  
A. Having devoted B. Devoted  
C. Devoting D. Being devoting
- 14 This type of behaviour is \_\_\_\_\_ to most children of that age.  
A. common B. ordinary C. general D. usual
- 15 I would rather not \_\_\_\_\_ Mary until I am quite sure that she is trustworthy.  
A. depend on B. attend to C. wait on D. adapt to

## 完形填空

Each spring brings a new blossom of wild flowers in the ditches(沟) along the highway I travel to work every day. There is one particular blue flower that 1 catches my eyes. I've noticed that it blooms only in the 2 hours, the afternoon sun is too warm for it.

This spring, I 3 a wildflower garden in our yard. I can 4 the kitchen window while doing the dishes and see the flowers. I've often 5 that those lovely blue flowers from the ditch would look 6 alongside other wildflowers.

Every day I 7 past the flowers thinking, "I'll stop on my way home and dig them," "Gee, I don't want to get my good clothes 8." "Whatever the 9, I never stopped to dig them.

One day on my way home from work, I was 10 to see that the highway department had filled up the ditches and the pretty blue flowers were 11. I said to myself, "You waited too long. You 12 have done it when you first saw them blooming this spring."

A week ago we were 13 and saddened to learn that my oldest sister-in-law was dying of brain tumor(瘤). She is 20 years older than my husband and 14 because of age and distance, we haven't been as 15 as we all would have liked. I couldn't help but see the 16 between the pretty blue flowers and the 17 between my husband's sister and us. I do believe that we could have had some 18 left to plant some wonderful "memories" that will 19 every year for us.

And yes, if I see the blue flowers again, you can 20 I'll stop and transplant them to my wildflower garden.

- |                      |                |                 |                 |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. sometimes      | B. always      | C. seldom       | D. ever         |
| 2. A. morning        | B. afternoon   | C. night        | D. noon         |
| 3. A. watered        | B. bought      | C. started      | D. planted      |
| 4. A. go through     | B. get through | C. see through  | D. look through |
| 5. A. hoped          | B. thought     | C. found        | D. wondered     |
| 6. A. great          | B. strange     | C. inharmonious | D. surprising   |
| 7. A. walked         | B. ran         | C. drove        | D. rushed       |
| 8. A. blue           | B. dirty       | C. colored      | D. bad          |
| 9. A. result         | B. place       | C. reason       | D. feeling      |
| 10. A. frightened    | B. excited     | C. curious      | D. sad          |
| 11. A. gone          | B. surrounded  | C. protected    | D. left         |
| 12. A. must          | B. shall       | C. should       | D. would        |
| 13. A. terrified     | B. shocked     | C. disappointed | D. threatened   |
| 14. A. unfortunately | B. generally   | C. necessarily  | D. eventually   |
| 15. A. lucky         | B. healthy     | C. close        | D. young        |
| 16. A. difference    | B. connection  | C. position     | D. situation    |
| 17. A. gap           | B. similarity  | C. friendship   | D. relationship |
| 18. A. space         | B. love        | C. freedom      | D. time         |
| 19. A. grow          | B. bloom       | C. return       | D. come         |
| 20. A. bet           | B. guess       | C. think        | D. know         |



## 能力测试点 6 SB, Unit 11~Unit 12

## 考纲知识解读

Unit 11		
类别	新课标要求	
重点单词	1. _____ n.	提议;意见
	2. _____ vt. & vi.	表演;履行;执行
	3. _____ n.	表演者
	4. _____ n.	特征;特点
	5. _____ vt.	包含;容纳
	6. _____ adj.	传统的
	7. _____ vt. & vi.	传播;伸展;展开
	8. _____ n.	多样性;种类;变化
	9. _____ adj.	通用的;普遍的;世界的;全体的
	10. _____ adj.	民间的
	_____ n.	人们;亲属(复数)
	11. _____ vt. & vi.	记录;录音
	_____ n.	纪录;唱片
	12. _____ vt.	满足;使满意
	13. _____ adj.	内心的;内部的;里面的
	14. _____ n.	愿望;心愿;要求
	_____ vt.	期望;希望;请求
	15. _____ n.	情感;感情;情绪
	16. _____ n.	音乐家
	17. _____ n.	过程;程序;方法
	_____ vt.	制作;加工;处理
	18. _____ vt.	表达;表示
	19. _____ vt. & vi.	使欢乐;招待;款待
	20. _____ n.	智力;聪明;智能
词汇拓展	1. musical→_____ (n.) 音乐→_____ (n.) 音乐家	
	2. perform→_____ (n.) 表演者→_____ (n.) 执行, 表演	
	3. traditional→_____ (n.) 传统→_____ (adv.) 传统地, 世代相传地	
	4. variety→_____ (adj.) 各种各样的→vary(v.) 改变, 不同	
	5. emotion→_____ (adj.) 感情的, 情绪的	
	6. satisfy→_____ (n.) 满意	
	7. totally→_____ (adj.) 总的, 全部的	
重点短语	1. _____ common	共同(的), 共有(的)
	2. turn... _____	把……变成
	3. _____ then	自从那时以来
	4. _____ the world	全世界
	5. _____ the other hand	从另一方面
	6. a _____ of	种种的
	7. forget _____	忘记关于……
	8. _____ a record	制作唱片
	9. along _____	连同, 和……一起
	10. _____ than...	超过, 不仅仅
重点句型	1. Here is a brief look at some of the exciting musical styles... 下面简单看一下某些激动人心的音乐风格……	
	2. _____ you look for a tape or a CD, don't just look for Chinese or American music... 下一回找磁带或激光唱片的时候, 不要只找中国或美国的音乐……	
重点语法	Review the Passive Voice in different tenses (复习各种时态的被动语态)	
自我诊断	词汇拓展: 1. music; musician 2. performer; performance 3. tradition; traditionally 4. various 5. emotional 6. satisfaction 7. total 重点短语: 1. in 2. into 3. since 4. throughout 5. on 6. variety 7. about 8. make 9. with 10. more 重点句型: The next time	

Unit 12		
类别	新课标要求	
重点单词	1. _____ n.	文学(作品);文艺
	2. _____ n.	喜剧;喜剧性的事情
	3. _____ adj.	当地的;地方的;乡土的
	4. _____ n.	展览会;展览品
	5. _____ n.	能力;力量;权力
	6. _____ n.	魔法;魔术;魔力
	_____ adj.	魔法或魔术的
	7. _____ n.	诡计;恶作剧
	8. _____ n.	连续;系列
	9. _____ n.	伤痕;疤痕
	10. _____ n.	前额;(任何事物的)前部
	11. _____ vt.	对待;视为;治疗;款待
	12. _____ adj.	不幸的;不快乐的
	13. _____ n.	习惯;习性
	14. _____ n.	村民
	15. _____ n.	肩;肩部
	_____ vt.	肩负;承担
	16. _____ n.	耳语;私语
	_____ vi.	耳语;密谈
	_____ vt.	低声说
	17. _____ adj.	愚蠢的
	18. _____ n.	宣告;公告;告示
	19. _____ n.	品格;特性;(小说、戏剧等中的)人物
词汇拓展	1. comedy(喜剧)→_____ (反义词)→_____ (n.) 喜剧演员	
	2. romantic→_____ (n.) 传奇	
	3. local→remote/distant(反义词)→_____ (adv.) 地方性地→_____ (n.) 地方, 地点	
	4. trick→_____ (adj.) 狡猾的, 耍花招的	
	5. treat→_____ (n.) 处理, 治疗	
	6. stupid→_____ (adv.) 愚蠢地	
	7. power→_____ (adj.) 强大的→_____ (adj.) 无力量的	
	8. exhibition→_____ (v.) 展示, 陈列→_____ (n.) 展览者	
重点短语	1. a _____ of	一连串的;一系列;一套
	2. _____ trouble	处于困境中;有麻烦
	3. come _____	偶然遇见;碰上
	4. believe _____	信任;信仰;支持;赞成
	5. turn _____	转过身;转过来
	6. fight _____	与……作斗争
	7. used _____	过去常常
	8. together _____	和……一起
	9. sound _____	听起来像……
	10. _____ if	好像
重点句型	1. not as...as...	不如……
	2. It looks as if...	看起来好像……
	3. seem to be...	似乎……
	4. if only...	要是……就好了
重点语法	Review the Attributive Clause(复习定语从句)	
自我诊断	词汇拓展: 1. tragedy; comedian 2. romance 3. locally; locality 4. tricky 5. treatment 6. stupidly 7. powerful; powerless 8. exhibit; exhibitor 重点短语: 1. series 2. in 3. across 4. in 5. around 6. against 7. to 8. with 9. like 10. as	

## 能力题型设计

## 单项选择

1 (2007 年江苏高考题) He was educated at the local high school, \_\_\_\_\_ he went on to Beijing University.

A. after which B. after that C. in which D. in that

2 (2007 年浙江高考题) Chan's restaurant on Baker Street, \_\_\_\_\_ used to be poorly run, is now a successful business.

A. that B. which C. who D. where

3 (2007 年四川高考题) It is reported that two schools, \_\_\_\_\_ are being built in my hometown, will open next year.

A. they both B. which both  
C. both of them D. both of which

4 She \_\_\_\_\_ some old letters in the course of her search.

A. came across B. ran after C. looked through D. got through

5 (2004 年辽宁高考题) The factory produces half a million pairs of shoes every year, 80% \_\_\_\_\_ are sold abroad.

A. of which B. which of C. of them D. of that

6 (2004 年广西高考题) The journey around the world took the old sailor nine months, \_\_\_\_\_ the sailing time was 226 days.

A. of which B. during which C. from which D. for which

7 (2005 年天津高考题) Last month, part of Southeast Asia was struck by floods, from \_\_\_\_\_ effects the people are still suffering.

A. which B. whose C. those D. that

8 They \_\_\_\_\_ the orphan as one of the family.

A. treated B. looked C. thought D. saw

9 They carried out \_\_\_\_\_ experiments to test the new drug.

A. a series of B. a serie of  
C. a large amount of D. a great many of

10 I can hardly \_\_\_\_\_ my eyes, a lovely pet dog is sleeping in my room!

A. believe B. believe in C. trust D. trust in

11 I can't possibly do it all by myself. If only my parents \_\_\_\_\_ away on holiday.

A. were B. are C. have been D. had been

12 The librarian promised to get the book for me \_\_\_\_\_ she could remember who last borrowed it.

A. ever since B. in case C. if only D. only if

13 I \_\_\_\_\_ you a pleasant journey. See you later.

A. desire B. expect C. hope D. wish

14 He \_\_\_\_\_ himself sincerely in his address to the graduating class of university.

A. described B. made C. expressed D. pressed

15 The young man \_\_\_\_\_ his wet clothes on the grass to dry them in the sun.

A. settled B. hung C. spread D. opened

## 完形填空

I can honestly say it was the best of times and the worst of times. I was joyfully 1 my first child at the same time that my on-energetic mother was 2 her battle with a brain cancer.

For ten years, my courageous mother had fought, but none of the operations or other 3 had been successful. Finally, she became totally 4 —unable to speak, walk, eat or dress on her own. As she grew closer and closer to death, my baby grew closer and closer to life. My biggest fear was that their lives would never 5 —she and my baby could never 6 each other.

My fear seemed 7. A few weeks before my 8 date, mother went into a deep coma(昏迷) and doctors said she would never 9. So we brought her to her own house. As often as I could, I 10 her about the baby moving inside me. I hoped that somehow 11 inside, she knew.

On February 3rd, at about the same time my labor(分娩) started at hospital, the nurse at her house told me the 12 news: Mom opened her eyes, sitting up and smiling. I asked for the phone to be 13 to Mom's ear.

"Mom, you'll have a new grandchild!"

"Yes! Yes! I know!"

Four words, four 14 and beautiful words!

For the next two miracle weeks after I brought Jacob home, she gave us joy, smiling, holding Jacob and speaking to the family in complete 15. Then she quietly slipped back into a coma 16 and was finally free 17 the pain forever.

Memories of my son's birth will always be 18 for me, but it was at this time that I learned an important truth about living. 19 both joy and sorrow are lasting only a short time, and often intertwined(相互纠缠), love has the 20 to face both. And love can last forever.

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|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. hoping          | B. expecting     | C. waiting for  | D. taking care of |
| 2. A. continuing      | B. starting      | C. completing   | D. losing         |
| 3. A. treatments      | B. methods       | C. measures     | D. injections     |
| 4. A. dull            | B. unmoved       | C. unconscious  | D. disabled       |
| 5. A. combine         | B. connect       | C. mix          | D. gather         |
| 6. A. replace         | B. bless         | C. know         | D. inspire        |
| 7. A. well-founded    | B. well-informed | C. well-known   | D. well-planned   |
| 8. A. ready           | B. final         | C. due          | D. fixed          |
| 9. A. come over       | B. come up       | C. come back    | D. come around    |
| 10. A. discussed with | B. talked to     | C. explained to | D. described to   |
| 11. A. deep           | B. dangerous     | C. magic        | D. mysterious     |
| 12. A. strange        | B. fantastic     | C. impossible   | D. imaginary      |
| 13. A. built          | B. set           | C. felt         | D. put            |
| 14. A. accurate       | B. slow          | C. clear        | D. truthful       |
| 15. A. words          | B. idioms        | C. descriptions | D. sentences      |
| 16. A. state          | B. setting       | C. reaction     | D. silence        |
| 17. A. off            | B. against       | C. from         | D. beyond         |
| 18. A. light-hearted  | B. bitter-sweet  | C. nice         | D. fresh          |
| 19. A. If             | B. As            | C. Since        | D. While          |
| 20. A. power          | B. strength      | C. force        | D. energy         |