

高考 加速 训练

JIASUXUNLIAN

GAO KAO JIA SU XUN LIAN

思维点拨与能力训练

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高二英语

试验修订本·必修
(第二册·下)



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丛书简介

为了配合 2003 年提前高考,从 2002 年秋季开始,普通高中将换用新教材。新教材删除了“繁、难、偏、旧”的内容,使新教材更加完美。

《思维点拨与能力训练》丛书,以人民教育出版社出版,国家教育部 2002 年 5 月最新颁布的《全日制普通高级中学教科书各科(教学大纲)》为依据,特邀请了已使用新教材多年积累了丰富的丰富教学实践经验的山西、江西、天津市等一些重点中学的一线教师,精心编写了这套《思维点拨与能力训练·加速篇》本丛书的出版,足以能够帮助解决在使用新教材过程中遇到的种种教与学的困难和疑惑。对老师而言是很好的备课参考教案,对学生而言是最佳的辅导材料,对学习测试而言则是很有价值的丰富题库。

本丛书共分高中三个年级,高一年级为“高考起步训练”,侧注重于基础知识的培养及训练,提高学生思想道德品质、文化科学知识,推行素质教育,使学生在高考的起跑线上培养学生如何灵活应变,捷足先行;高二年级为“高考加速训练”,侧注重于思维的点拨和方法的深化,对基础知识的能力测试,使学生加快复习速度,一路领先;高三年级为“高考冲刺训练”,侧重于考点的剖析和跨学科知识的渗透,使学生在高考的最后阶段,增强信心,目标明确,全力冲刺。

由于《全日制普通高级中学教科书(试验修订本·必修)》在全国各省市推广使用,辽宁大学出版社隆重推出《思维点拨与能力训练·加速篇》,本丛书在编写过程中,突出了素质教育的要求,强调了培养创造精神和实践能力,体现了课程改革的新思想,新观念。对《新大纲》要求调整的部分章节进行了调整。

由于编写时间仓促,不足之处在所难免,欢迎广大师生在使用过程中对书中的错漏之处不吝指言,更希望提出建设性意见,以帮助我们再版时修改,使本套丛书更为完善。谢谢!

(英语学科配有原声磁带,均为外籍专业人员朗读、录制,如有需要者请与购书单位联系购买)

《思维点拨与能力训练》丛书编写组

编写说明

神州春色来天地,考场青云变古今。

我们已迈入 21 世纪,高考改革方案正在逐步推行,它正朝着有利于实行素质教育的方向发展。实行素质教育是摒弃旧的教育中重视高分、不管能力的倾向,注重发展学生的创新意识和创新能力。面对这种形势,怎样为广大高二学生提供一套精品图书,让莘莘学子用最少的时间、最科学的方法学得最多的知识,取得最理想的成绩,以培养学生学科能力、综合能力以及创新能力,支持中学实施素质教育,让学生为进入高三参加高考打下良好的基础,是我们编写人员孜孜不倦的追求目标。

《思维点拨与能力训练高二(下)·英语》以教育部颁布的“全日制普通高级中学教学大纲”和国家考试中心最新颁布的“高考考试说明”为依据,在广泛研究近年来高考试题、各地优秀试题以及吸收最新研究成果的基础上,结合中学教学实际编写的。

《思维点拨与能力训练高二(下)·英语》分单元讲练,阶段复习题,期中、期末测试题等项。其中单元讲练是本书的重头戏,设如下栏目:

知识篇

单元要点归纳——提示重点词汇、讲解典型句型、交际用语和习语、归纳单元语法项目。

单元知识精讲——讲解重点词汇的用法,指导学生学好词汇的方法。

思维能力篇

典题解法导引——例举典型例题,指导解题方法,培养学生理解问题、解决问题的能力。

典型病句诊析——中国学生易受其母语影响,产生思维定势,这是学生解题中易出现的误区。指导学生排除思维定势的影响,走出误区,建立良好的思维习惯是此栏目的主旨。

单元热点语法总结——总结并详细讲解每单元出现的重点语法。

基础训练篇——设知识点跟踪练习、语法同步训练、句型转换、单句改错等项。

高考能力篇——设听力理解、单项填空、完形填空、阅读理解、短文改错、书面表达高考题型。

阶段复习题,期中、期末测试题均按 3+X 高考新题型设置了听力理解题,旨在培养和提高学生的综合素质和应试能力。

总之,该书的主要特点可用几个字概括。

准 全面准确展示英语学科的要点,使之具体化、条理化、系统化。

巧 通过对每一要点精确的阐释,突破难点、重点,点拨运用技能,启发思维灵性,提高创新能力,例题解法规范,运用灵活,点拨突破口,举一反三。

精 训练试题的设计,围绕考纲,精心制作、选编。既注重知识,又注重能力;既注重综合能力,又注重应试能力的提高。

新 例题设计突出自己的特点,考点讲解深入浅出,突出新意,例题和训练题强调通过提供新情境、挖掘新立意、创设新角度、更换新形式、创编训练题,培养学生的创新能力。

飞鸟借风上青云,好书助君跳龙门。但愿我们精心编撰的本书能为您插上理想的翅膀,学好知识,榜中名校,报效国家。

编者

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Unit 13 Albert Einstein

知识篇

单元要点归纳

I. 发音与拼读

- [tʃ] cheque
- [ju] communist, educate, education
- [u:] rule, prove
- [ɜ:] earn, world-wide
- [ai] right, scientific, shy, world-wide
- [a:] advance, darkness, bookmark
- [æ] sadness, mathematics
- [e] content, cheque, bend, technical
- [i] respect, sadness, discovery
- [i:] peace, leading

II. 词汇分类

1. 本单元上纲词汇

course, technical, education, mathematics, advance, fuel, rule, respect, stick to, stick, work out, prove, peace, right, cheque, discovery, go on with, content, shy, darkness, scientific, ruler, professor, communist.

2. 未上纲但根据构词法等应知词汇

further education 进修, 深造; educate 教育; advanced 高级的, 先进的; sadly 悲伤地; sadness 悲哀; leading 最主要的, 领导的; bent 弯的; proof 证据; peacefully 和平地; bookmark 书签; the Nobel Prize 诺贝尔奖; worldwide 世界范围的; the First World War 第一次世界大战; shyly 害羞地

III. 单元习语小结

- be missing 没有了的, 不见了的
- work out 算出, 制定出
- be beaten 挨打
- in the early 1930s 20 世纪 30 年代早期
- be ruled by... 由... 统治
- all through one's life/during one's lifetime 一生

- get along with sb. 与某人相处
- travel through space 太空旅行
- live a happy/hard/quiet life 过着幸福/艰难/平静的生活
- make music 创作乐曲
- take American nationality 获得美国国籍
- a cheque for \$ 1500 1500 美元的一张支票
- be invited to give talks 被邀请做报告
- be given the Nobel Prize for Physics 被授予诺贝尔物理奖
- as a young man 年轻时
- earn money 挣钱
- receive praise for 因... 而受到表扬
- receive/get/gain/win a doctor's degree 获博士学位
- work as a teacher 当老师
- continue/go on with one's studies 继续学业
- close friends 亲密朋友
- enjoy school 喜欢上学
- a professor of physics 物理学教授

IV. 典型句型归纳

- That is why Einstein and his family left Europe for the USA in 1933.
这就是爱因斯坦和他的家人于 1933 年离开欧洲去美国的原因。
- What he wanted to see was an end to all the armies of the world. 他所希望看到的是, 世界上一切军队全部消亡。
- The difficulty was how he could prove his ideas to other scientists.
困难在于怎样才能向其他科学家证实他的想法。
- His discovery was completely new.
他的发现是全新的。
- He worked out how much the light would be bent.

他计算出光线被弯曲的程度。

6. Besides his work in physics, he spent a lot of time working for human rights and progress.

除了在物理学方面的工作之外,他还花了大量的时间为人权和进步而工作。

7. He once refused to speak on the radio for \$ 1000 a minute.

曾经有人一分钟出 1000 美元的报酬请他作广播演说,他却谢绝了。

8. By the time he was fourteen years old, he had learned maths all by himself.

到 14 岁的时候,他就已经自学了数学。

单元知识精讲

1. respect

respect 可用作名词、动词,均表示“尊敬,尊重”之意。如:

respect one's parents/teachers/the laws 尊重父母/老师/法律;

respect sb. for sth. 因……而尊重某人;

respect oneself 自重,尊重自己;

be respected as... 作为……而受到尊敬;

show respect for sth./sb. (可用 to 替换 for) 尊重某人/事;

with complete respect 非常尊敬地。

[应用]完成句子

- ①玛丽作为一名优秀数学老师而受到尊敬。

Mary _____ a good maths teacher.

- ②我的叔叔因工作能干而受到敬重。

My uncle is _____ hard.

- ③学生应该尊敬老师。

Students should _____ their teachers.

Students should _____ their teachers.

[答案]①is, respected, as ②respected, for, working

③respect/show, respect, for

2. therefore, so

二者都有“因此”之意,但 therefore 副词,引导并列句时加 and,或单列大写。而 so 是并列连

词,引导并列句,不能与 because 连用。如:

It rained yesterday, and therefore we had to put off the football match.

昨天下雨了,我们只好推迟足球赛。

Everybody lent a hand, so we got in the crops in time.

大家都来帮忙,因此我们及时收了庄稼。

[应用]误、正对比

- ①他累得很,因此睡着了。

误: He was very tired, therefore he fell asleep.

正: He was very tired, and therefore he fell asleep.

He was very tired; therefore he fell asleep.

He was very tired. Therefore he fell asleep.

- ②天太晚了,我只好回家。

误: Because it was late, so I went home.

正: It was late, so I went home.

Because it was late, I went home.

It being late, I went home.

3. 动词 + oneself

- ①help oneself(to) “随便吃;请随便用”。如:

Help yourself to some fish. 请随便吃些鱼。

- ②teach oneself “自学”,接双宾语。如:

He taught himself English in his spare time. 业余时间他自学英语。

- ③feel oneself “觉得身体正常”,可被 quite 一词修饰。如:

She doesn't quite feel herself today. 她今天不太舒服。

- ④introduce oneself 自我介绍; enjoy oneself 过得快乐; dress oneself 打扮,给自己穿衣

- ⑤find oneself 后多接介词短语表示“出人意料、不知不觉发现自己……”。如:

At daybreak we found ourselves at the foot of the ill. 天亮时我们发现自己不知不觉来到了山脚下。

She found herself in hospital when she came to.

她醒来时发现自己在医院里。

- ⑥make oneself 后多接过去分词,表示“使自己被……”。如:

The chairman spoke slowly and clearly to make himself understood.

主席讲得很慢、很清楚,好让大家听明白。对

比:

He spoke clearly to make us understand. 为了让我们听明白,他说得很慢。

另外:by oneself 独自(相当于 alone); see the cloth for himself 亲自去看看这块布料; leave one by oneself 把某人单独留下

[应用]选择正确答案

①—Do you think I could borrow your dictionary?

—_____.

(NMET'97)

A. Yes, you may borrow

B. Yes, you could

C. Yes, go on

D. Yes, help yourself

②Tom felt that he knew everybody's business better than they knew it _____.

(NMET96)

A. themselves

B. oneself

C. itself

D. himself

[答案]①D ②A

4. enter

用作动词,enter 有“进入;参加;使加入,使参加”之意。如:

enter the room/office/building 进入房间/办公室/大楼; enter college 进大学学习; enter the discussion 参加讨论; enter one's horse in the race 报名参加赛马; enter sb. for the match 给某人报名参加比赛

[应用]完成句子

①我报名参加跳高比赛。

I _____ myself _____ the high jump.

②你给孩子报名参加考试了吗?

Did you _____ your child _____ the examination?

③有 20 多个国家参战。

More than 20 countries _____ the war.

[答案]①entered, for ②enter, for ③entered

5. 注意下列短语中有无冠词

in space 在天空; in heaven 在天堂; in nature 在自然界; in the sky 在天空中; in the universe 在宇宙中。

[应用]单句改错

①The moon is our nearest neighbour in the space and

men have visited it already.

②There must be many things unknown to man in the nature.

[答案]①去掉 space 前的 the ②去掉 nature 前的 the

6. from that time on, since that time

二者都表示“自那时起,从那时起”,但 from that time on(同 from then on)常与过去时连用,也可用于完成时;而 since that time(同 since then, ever since then)必须与完成时连用。对比:

From then on, we began to read the newspapers in English. 从那时起,我们开始阅读英文报纸。

Since then, she has been writing short stories.

从那时起她一直在写短篇小说。

[应用]用动词适当形式填空

①He went to Beijing in 1950 and _____ (live) there ever since then.

②Mr Wang left the city in 1991 and from then on he _____ (teach) at this school.

③She went to the country in 1965 and from then on she _____ (begin) to learn medicine.

[答案]①has been living ②has been teaching ③began

7. come to an end, put an end to

前者表示“结束”,不及物,相当于 be over 或 end。而后者表示“使结束”,及物,相当于 end。对比:

The meeting came to an end at five o'clock.

会议 5 点结束。

They put an end to the meeting at 5 o'clock.

他们在 5 点时结束了会议。

另外:from end to end 从这端到那端; at the end of 在……的末端,在……结束时; by the end of 到……末为止; in the end 最后; end up in prison 最终进监狱; end up as a teacher 最终成为一名老师。

[应用]完成句子

①必须采取措施来结束这次罢工。

Something must be done to _____ the strike.

Something must be done to _____ the strike.

②三天之后,罢工结束了。

The strike _____ three days later.

The strike _____ three days later.

The strike _____
_____ three days later.

③如果他这样继续下去,最终将成为乞丐。

If he continues like this, he will _____
_____ a beggar.

[答案]①end/put, an, end, to

②ended/was, over/came, to, an, end

③end, up, as

8. 引导状语从句的连词

①引导时间状语: when, as, while 当……的时候; whenever 每当……的时候; as soon as, hardly …when, no sooner…than, the moment, immediately ……就; soon (shortly) after 在……之后不久;

each(every) time 每次; before; after; since; till (until); by the time 到……时候

②引导地点状语: where 在某地(处); wherever 不论在哪里; anywhere 任何地方; everywhere 每个地方

③引导条件状语: if 如果; unless 除非; so (as) long as 只要

④引导让步状语: although (though) 虽然, 尽管; even if (though) 即便; as 虽然; no matter who (what, how, where, which) 不论谁(什么, 怎么样, 哪里, 哪一个); whoever (whatever, whenever, however, whatever, wherever, whichever) 不论谁, 等。

⑤引导方式状语: as 如同, 按照, 像; as if (as though) 仿佛, 好像

⑥引导结果状语: so (such) …that 如此……以致于; so that 结果

⑦引导原因状语: because, since, as, for

⑧引导目的状语: so that; in order that

⑨比较状语: as …as; not as …as; the more …the more …; than

注意:

①避免连词误用: because 不能和 so 连用; although (though) 不能和 but 连用; since 不能和 so 连用; 从句和主句不能用 and 连接。

误: If time permits, and I'll go and see my cousin. (去掉 and)

②注意区分意义相近的连词、介词和副词: as

(连词)/like (介词) 像; as (连词)/with (介词) 随着; while (连词)/during (介词) 在……期间; even (副词)/even if (连词) 即使; because (连词)/because of (介词) 因为; unless (连词)/except (介词)

③注意同义连词的用法区别: when, while, as; because, since, as, for

④注意状语从句中时态: 在时间和条件状语和让步状语从句中用一般时代替将来时。

[应用] 选择正确答案

①The roof fell _____ he had time to dash into the room to save the boy. (MET'88)

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

②I hurried _____ I wouldn't be late for class. (MET'89)

- A. since B. so that
C. as if D. unless

③You will be late _____ you leave immediately. (MET'92)

- A. unless B. until
C. if D. or

④_____ the days went on, the weather got worse. (MET'90)

- A. With B. Since
C. While D. As

⑤_____ his speech was a long one, nobody lost interest. (MET'94)

- A. As B. Because
C. Even D. Although

⑥Although he is considered a great writer, _____. (MET'91)

- A. his works are not widely read
B. but his works are not widely read
C. however his works are not widely read
D. still his works are not widely read

⑦Nobody believed him _____ what he said. (MET'87)

- A. even though B. in spite
C. no matter D. contrary to

⑧It's generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants. (NMET'97)

- A. however B. whatever
C. which ever D. whenever

[答案] ①C ②B ③A ④D ⑤D ⑥A ⑦C ⑧B

9. content

①用作形容词作表语,意为“满足的,愿意的”。
多用于下列结构:be content to do sth. 愿意做某事;be content with sth. (同 be satisfied with, be pleased with)对……满足,满意。

②用作动词,用于:content sb./oneself with sth. 使满意(足)。如:

As there is no butter we have to content ourselves with dry bread.

由于没有奶油,我们只好吃干面包了。

③用作名词,表示“内容,目录”。如:

the content of speech 讲话内容;in content and form 在内容与形式上;

注:content *n.* ['kɒntent]; *adj.* [kən'tent]

[应用]完成句子

①你对现在的工作满意吗?

Are you _____ your present work?

②他愿意到一家大公司工作。

He _____ in a big company.

③约翰喝了两杯啤酒,觉得很满足。

John _____ himself _____ 2 glasses of beer.

[答案] ①content(satisfied, pleased), with

②is, content, to, work

③contented, with

10. lead 短语归纳

lead to 通往,通向,导致(to是介词);lead sb. to someplace 带领某人去某地(to是介词);lead sb. to do sth./lead sb. in doing sth. 带领、领导某人干某事;lead sb. from victory to victory 领导某人从胜利走向胜利;lead the way 领路,引路;lead a person by the nose 牵着某人的鼻子走;lead a happy life 过幸福的生活;led by the Party 在党的领导下;under the leadership of...在……的领导下;take the lead 领先;the leading scientists of the century 本世纪主要的科学家;one of the leading developed countries 主要的发达国家。

[应用]完成句子

①这条路是通往邮局的。

This road _____ the post office.

②请带领外宾到餐厅去。

Please _____ the foreign guests _____ the dining-room.

③什么促使你选择了这样一种工作?

What _____ you to _____ such a job? /What led you _____ choosing such a job?

④勤劳使人成功。

Hard work _____ success.

[答案] ①leads, to ②lead, to ③led, choose/in ④leads, to

11. such 引导倒装

①such 表示“这就是……”之意时,多位于句首,引起句子倒装,谓语应和主语保持一致,而不和 such 一致。如:

Such is the answer to your question.

这就是你那个问题的答案。

Such are our products, much more advanced.

这就是我们的产品,先进多了。

误:Such was his words.

正:Such were his words.

②such...that “如此……以致于”结构中,可将 such 修饰部分提至句首,引起该部分倒装。如:

Such a heavy bag did he carry with him that he had to have a rest from time to time.

他带了个如此沉重的包,不得不时而休息一下。

[应用]汉译英

①这就是爱因斯坦,一个质朴的人,20世纪最伟大的科学家。

②他取得了如此大的进步,老师经常表扬他。

[答案] ①Such was Einstein, a simple man and the 20th century's greatest scientist.

②Such great progress has he made that the teacher often praises him.

12. prove

①用作及物动词,表示“证明,证实”,后接名词、代词、复合宾语、宾语从句等。如:

She tried to prove her honesty. 她努力证明自己是

诚实的。

The fact proved him (to be) wrong. 事实证明他错了。

What he did proved himself a true man.

他的所做所为证明了他真正的男子汉。

The police proved that he was not the murderer. 警方证实他不是凶手。

It's proved that the report was false.

已经证实那篇报道是假的。

②用作连系动词,意为“证明是,证实是”,后接形容词、名词、不定式作表语。如:

He proved (to be) the cleverest of the three brothers. 事实证明他是弟兄三个中最聪明的。

The news of her death proved true. 她死亡的消息证明是真的。

This new book will prove useful to you. 这本新书会对你们有用的。

[应用]根据上句完成下句,句意不变

①Can you prove yourself to be fit for the position?

Can you _____
fit for the position?

②The medicine proved effective to your disease.

_____ that the medicine
was effective to your disease.

[答案]①prove, that, you, are ②It, was, proved

13. appear, seem

appear, seem 都可以表示“看起来,好象……”。前者强调外表上给人某种印象,含有实质上并非如此的意思。而 seem 则暗示判断有一定根据,较接近事实。对比:

He appears quite old. (实际情况不是如此)

He seems quite old. (可能确实很老了)

注意:①二者后均可跟形容词、分词、不定式、名词等作表语。如:

She seems disappointed after the failure. 失败后她似乎感到失望。

The guests seemed to enjoy the dishes very much. 客人们好象很喜欢这些菜。

That appears a good idea. 那似乎是个好主意。

②常用句型:

A. It seems/appears that...好象是……

B. There seems/appears to be...好象有……

C. It seems/appears as if... (从句中用虚拟语气) 好象……。

③appear to do/appear to have done: 不定式的一般式表示和谓语动作同时或将来的动作;而不定式的完成式所表示的动作发生在谓语表示的动作之前。如:

Your friend appeared to have heard of the bad news. 你朋友好象早已听说了这个坏消息。

She seems to have caught a cold.

她似乎是感冒了。

[应用]句型转换,句意不变

①It seemed that he hadn't received my letter.

He seemed _____
_____ my letter.

②The manager appeared very angry about my being late.

_____ the manager was
very angry about my being late.

③It seems as if there were something wrong with the motorbike.

There _____ something
wrong with the motorbike.

④He seems to be lying to his teacher.

_____ that he _____
to his teacher.

⑤My brother appears to be stupid, but actually he is fairly clever.

_____ my
brother were stupid, but actually he is fairly clever.

[答案]①not, to, have, received ②It, appeared, that

③seems, to, be ④It, seems, is, lying ⑤It, appears, as, if

14. on earth, on the earth

on earth 有三种用法:①表示“世界上”,同 in the world;②用在 when, what, who, where, how, why 之后加强语气,意为“究竟,到底”;③表示“在地球上”,相对于其它星球而言。而 on the earth 只表示“在地球上”。另外, in the earth 意为“在地里,在土层里。”如:

China is one of the greatest nations on earth.

中国是世界上最伟大的国家之一。

When on earth did you graduate from Qinghua University?

你到底是什么时候从清华大学毕业的?

There is life on (the) earth while there is no life on the moon.

地球上有生命而月球上没有。

[应用]介词填空

- ① It's said that there may be some diamonds _____ the earth. Many people are digging for them.
② There used to be much more plants _____ the earth.
③ Karl Marx was the greatest man _____ earth.
④ I wonder what _____ earth he is doing now.

[答案] ① in ② on ③ on ④ on

15. support

① 用作动词,表示“支持,支援,抚养,资助”。如:

support one's work 支持某人的工作;

support one against another 支持一人反对另一人;

support the old woman 搀扶着老人;

support one's family 养家;

support sb. in the struggle for freedom 支持某人争取自由的斗争;

be supported by the government 由政府资助

② 用作名词,表示“支持”。如:

win one's support 赢得支持;

come to one's support 来支持某人;

in support of 支持,证明(只用作状语)

③ 表示“支持,站在某人一边”可用: support sb; take one's side; take the side of sb; be on one's side; be on the side of

[应用]完成句子

① 他们经常在比赛双方中支持一个选手或队。

They often _____ one player or team _____ another.

② 在护士的搀扶下,病人下床走了几步。

_____ by the nurse, the patient got out of bed and took a few steps.

③ 他做了些实验来支持自己的观点。

He made some experiments _____ his ideas.

④ 在罢工中我们支持工人一方。

We _____ the workers in the strike.

[答案] ① support, against ② Supported ③ in, support, of ④ took, the, side, of

思维能力篇

典题解法导引

1. It is _____ for him to work there.

- A. possible B. likely
C. probable D. like

[解析] 此题主要考查词义的辨析。首先排出 D 项,用于句中意思讲不通,关键要辨析 A、B、C 三项,这要求我们掌握它们各自的用法和基本句型。possible 可用于 It is possible (for sb.) to do sth. 或 It is possible that... 句型中,但当其作表语时通常不用人作主语。

误: He is possible to do that job.

正: It is possible for him to do that job. / It is possible

that he does that job.

likely 既可用人亦可用物作主语,还可用于 It is likely that... 句型,但不能说 It is likely for sb. to do sth. 如:

误: It is likely for him to win the game.

正: He is likely to win the game. / It is likely that he will win the game.

probable 在作表语时不用人或不定式作主语,只用于 It is probable that... 句型。如:

误: He is probable to come. / It seems probable for him to come.

正: It is probable that he will come.

故选 A 项。

典型病句诊断

1. [误] Mary was proved a good teacher.

[正] Mary proved a good teacher.

[析] 本句原意是：“玛丽被证明是位好教师。”表示“终被发现(是)”，“表现出”用“prove (oneself)(to be)”，故不能用被动语态。原句可扩展为：Mary proved herself to be a good teacher. 又如：

His theory proved to be correct.

2. [误] The question is puzzled.

[正] The question is puzzling.

[析] 现在分词表示“令人……”、“使人……”，而过去分词则表示“对……感到……”。有这类用法的动词称为“使动词”或“使役动词”，这类动词还有 interest, move, excite, tire, worry, encourage, please, surprise 等。又如：

The film is moving. 这部电影令人感动。

The girl was deeply moved at the story. 听到这个故事这位女孩感到很受感动。

3. [误] It was quite clear that was impossible for him to live in Germany.

[正] It was quite clear that it was impossible for him to live in Germany.

[析] 在本句中 that 是引导主语从句的连接词，其后应跟着从句的主语，即代替真正主语的不定式复合结构的形式主语 it。

4. [误] We need is more time.

[正] What we need is more time.

[正] All that we need is more time.

[析] 本句原意为：“我们所需要的是更多的时间。”这是一个典型的汉语式句子。“is more time”之前是主语部分，显然是从句作主语，应由 what(作 need 的宾语)引导主语从句或 All that (that 引导定语从句)。

5. [误] He was elected made us very happy.

[正] That he was elected made us very happy.

[正] It made us very happy that he was elected.

[析] 该例错误之处与上例相似，不同之处是该句是由无意义，不作成分的 that 引导。又如：

It is fixed that they are going to start off tomorrow

morning. (他们将在明天上午出发，此事已定了。)

单元热点语法总结

名词性从句作主语

一、名词性从句的概念

主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句在复合句中的作用相当于名词，因此这 4 种从句统称为名词性从句。

在复合句中起主语作用的从句叫主语从句。引导主语从句的词有从属连词、连接代词、关系代词、连接副词等。

二、主语从句的分类

1. 由从属连词 that, whether 引导的主语从句
从属连词 that, whether 在主语从句中的作用只是引导主语从句，它们在从句中不担任成分，不能省略。如：

That the earth is round is true. 地球是圆的，是一个事实。

That they will go is certain. 他们去是肯定的。
Whether she's coming or not doesn't matter too much. 她来不来没有多大关系。

如果主语从句太长，为避免句子结构头重脚轻，我们可用 it 作形式主语，而把主语从句放在主句谓语部分之后。如上述 3 句可转换成：

It is true **that the earth is round**.

It is certain **that they will go**.

It doesn't matter too much **whether she's coming or not**.

2. 由连接代词引导的主语从句

连接代词 who, which 引导主语从句时，它们分别在从句中担任主语、宾语或定语，不能省略。如：

Who made the long distance call is not important. 谁打的长途电话并不重要。

Who let out the news remained unknown. 谁泄露了那个消息仍旧无人知道。

It is still unknown **which team will win the match**. 我不知道哪个队会赢得这场比赛。

3. 由关系代词引导的主语从句

what 有时可用来表示 the thing(s) which 这种意思,引导从句,表示一样东西或一件事情,译为“……的东西/事情”,这种用法的 what 称为关系代词型 what. who, whom, which, what 可以和 ever 构成合成词,和 what 一样引导从句,ever 起强调作用。这些关系词在句子中充当成分,所以不能省略。此类主语从句不能用形式主语 it 引导。如:

What I need (= The thing which I need) is a mobile phone. 我所需要的是一部移动电话。

What he said at the meeting is important. 他在会议上所说的(事情)是重要的。

Whoever leaves the office (= Any one who leav-

es the office) should tell me. 无论是谁离开办公室都应该告诉我。

4. 由连接副词引导的主语从句

连接副词有 when, where, how, why, 它们在从句中担任状语,不能省略。此类主语从句可以转换为以 it 作形式主语的句子。如:

Why he didn't come here is not clear to anyone. 他为什么没来我们大家都不知道。

How a telephone works is a question which not everyone can answer. 电话是怎样工作的,这个问题并不是每个人都能回答。

Where she has gone is not known yet. 她去了哪儿,还不知道。

基础训练篇

I. 知识点跟踪练习

1. Three of us will go, and _____ to stay here.

- A. the rest are B. the rest is
C. rest are D. others are

2. Lucy and Lily always _____ his promise.

- A. keep on B. insist on
C. stick to D. goes on with

3. It _____ of no help.

- A. is proved B. has been proved
C. proved being D. proved to be

4. Albert Einstein was given the Nobel Prize _____ Physics in 1921.

- A. for B. of
C. in D. at

5. This road _____ the railway station.

- A. reaches B. leads to
C. goes to D. arrives at

6. _____ the time she returned home, her brother had grown up.

- A. By B. During
C. In D. At

7. _____ was willing to _____ in such a quarrel.

A. No one, take a side

B. Not any one, stand side

C. No one, take sides

D. None, take one side

8. _____ to be a good student.

- A. He is told B. He is said
C. People say him D. It is said

9. Lucy's mother works _____ a manager in a company.

- A. for B. like
C. as D. in

10. We all find _____ to work _____ the maths problem.

- A. we are difficult, out
B. it difficult, up
C. it difficult, out
D. him difficult, up

11. He wasn't _____ in fishing, so he refused _____ with his father.

- A. interested, to go B. interested, going
C. fond, to go D. fond, going

12. I _____ a walk after supper when I lived there.

- A. was used to take B. used to take

- C. used to taking D. is used to taking
13. You'll _____ the problem if you keep on _____ it.
- A. work at, working out
B. work on, working out
C. work out, working in
D. work out, working at
14. The beautiful coat _____ the young lady over 20 dollars.
- A. spent B. cost
C. paid D. took
15. _____ he will come on Sunday is certain.
- A. Whether B. Weather
C. That D. When
16. I _____ a birthday gift from my friend, but I _____ it.
- A. accepted, received
B. received, didn't accept
C. got, didn't receive
D. received, accepted
17. He is eating with a _____ smile.
- A. content B. satisfying
C. contented D. fond
18. No one answered the telephone. My friend seemed _____.
- A. that he had left
B. to leave for the station
C. to have left for the station
D. to leave for the station
19. How are you _____ with your classmates?
- A. getting on B. getting down
C. getting up D. going on
20. _____ was Albert Einstein, a simple man and the 20th century's greatest scientist.
- A. Such B. So
C. It D. He

II. 语法同步训练

A) Translate the sentences into English, using besides or except.

1. 在家里除做饭外,我什么都能做。
2. 她除了看孩子外,还帮助做饭洗衣服。

3. 除王铃外,我们都将参加这场晚会。

4. 除李冬外,还有三人也获了奖。

5. 除体育外,她还喜欢美术和音乐。

6. 除了数学,他的功课都还可以。

B) 完成下列句子

1. _____ (谁第一个登上月球) is clear to us.
2. It is strange _____ (他昨天没有参加会议).
3. It is a pity _____ (今年夏天我们不能去桂林).
4. _____ (他将什么时候动身去上海) is not yet known.
5. _____ (地球绕着太阳转这一点) is known to all.
6. _____ (他为什么没有通过物理考试) wasn't clear.
7. _____ (他曾去过什么地方) is still a secret.
8. It's reported _____ (那次交通事故中有3人丧命).
9. It is well known to all _____ (中国是发展中国家).
10. _____ (他们何时举行运动会) is still a question.

C) 高考题例

1. _____ leaves the room last ought to turn off the lights. (1988)
- A. Anyone B. The person
C. Whoever D. Who
2. _____ he said is true. (1984)
- A. What B. That
C. Which D. Whether
3. _____ the 2000 Olympic Games will be held in Beijing is not known yet. (1992)
- A. Whenever B. If
C. Whether D. That
4. _____ he said at the meeting astonished everybody present. (1993)
- A. What B. That
C. The fact D. The matter
5. _____ we can't get seems better than _____ we have. (1996)
- A. What, what B. What, that

C. That, that

D. That, what

6. _____ we'll go camping tomorrow depends on the weather. (1996)

A. If

B. Whether

C. That

D. Where

III. 句型转换

1. It was said that Mr Johnson was fond of music.

Mr Johnson was said _____ fond of music.

2. I forgot her address.

It is the trouble.

The trouble is _____ I forgot her address.

3. It seemed that I had met her somewhere before.

I seemed _____ her somewhere before.

4. The person I spoke to proved to be a young professor.

The person I spoke to _____ to be a young professor.

5. This is the student.

His father is our headmaster.

Is this the student _____ is our headmaster?

6. Why was he late for school?

He didn't tell us that.

(把两个句子变成一个含有宾语从句的复合句)

7. Which book shall we use first?

It is a problem.

(把两个句子变成一个含有主语从句的复合句)

8. Their football team won the game.

They were all excited at the news.

(把两个句子变成一个含有同位语从句的复合句)

IV. 单句改错

1. He found that difficult to learn French.

2. The scientist's theory is proved to be correct.

3. She stayed up last night. That is because she gets up late.

4. By the time he got to the station, the train left.

5. This problem isn't difficult, and you can work out yourself.

6. I still stick on my plan.

7. That he said is true.

8. What you don't like him is none of my business.

9. He gave me a friendly invitation to this party. But I'm not sure whether to receive it or not.

10. This clock seems not tell the right time, you'd better have it repaired.

高考能力篇

第一部分:听力(共两节;满分30分)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应的位置。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does Charles think of his school?

A. Good.

B. Not bad.

C. Very good.

2. Why isn't Charles made to stay after school?

A. He likes to stay and play after school.

B. He likes to do his homework after school.

C. He likes school and does his homework every day.

3. How many examinations does the man have?

A. 2.

B. 3.

C. 1.

4. What's the relationship between them?

A. Headmaster and students.

B. Teacher and students.

C. Parents and children.

5. What does Ann mean by saying, "My voice sounds funny."?

A. There's something wrong with her throat.

B. She doesn't want to read that.

C. She is modest.

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应的位置。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各个小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第六段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. What's the news?

A. Miss Smith is going to have a meeting.

B. The test has postponed.

C. They will not have the test.

7. When will the exam take place?

A. Tomorrow.

B. The day after tomorrow.

C. Not mentioned.

听第七段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. How did Rose do in the exam?

A. She has failed.

B. She has passed the exam.

C. Perhaps she didn't do well in the exam.

9. How did Tom do in the exam?

A. He did it carefully.

B. He did it quickly.

C. He did it in a hurry.

听第八段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Who are those people?

A. Teachers.

B. A teacher and a student.

C. Students.

11. How did the woman do?

A. She passed.

B. She did well.

C. She failed.

12. When does the woman have Chinese test?

A. Thursday morning.

B. Tuesday morning.

C. Wednesday afternoon.

听第九段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the possible place the man will go to for the holiday?

A. The Great Wall.

B. Xi'an.

C. Somewhere in Yunnan.

14. Why will he go there?

A. It's a wonderful place.

B. It's a hot place.

C. It's a romantic place.

15. What does the woman want to do for the holiday?

A. She has no idea.

B. She has to stay.

C. She will travel to the west.

16. Why can't the woman go anywhere?

A. She doesn't like going.

B. She will stay with her friends.

C. She has a lot of things to do.

听第十段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where did the story happen?

A. In the teacher's office.

B. In class.

C. In the library.

18. What did the teacher ask Joke?

A. He asked what he did after class.

B. He asked the same question as he asked Tom.

C. He asked what he did in class.

19. What did Joke's answer mean?

A. He did many things after lunch.

B. He read a picture-book, too.

C. He did the same thing as the others did.

20. Which is right?

A. Joke knew the teacher's question.

B. Joke didn't know the teacher's question.

C. Joke heard the teacher's question.

第二部分: 英语知识运用 (共两节; 满分 45 分)

第一节 单项填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

21. —How is Tom, do you know?

—_____.