



2010

陕西高考

新新案考

主编 许变丽

- 为首次参加**新高考**的陕西师生提供专业指导
- 准确把握**陕西自主命题**脉搏，充分展示新高考特点
- **西安名校名师**领衔编写，率先使用，并向全省师生鼎力推荐

英语

人教实验版

学生用书

陕西出版集团
陕西人民教育出版社



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新新 考案

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本书如有破损、缺页、装订错误, 请与本社联系调换

随着新课程改革的推进式进入,2010年陕西省将迎来新课程改革后的第一轮高考。为了引领我省广大考生和教师适应新高考,考出高水平,我们秉承“信息及时准确,体例框架优化,细节设计完美,自主命题突出,新高考特征明显”的编写要求,集合了陕西省名校近100余名专家学者,同时吸纳了一部分已经成功进行新一轮高考的天津市的一线教师,呕心沥血,精心策划,打造了这一套创新实用的高效复习备考用书。

一、2010年陕西高考的新变化

命题依据为新课标考试大纲,而不是某一个具体版本的教材;

高考命题范围和难度趋向广而不深,形式更加强调情景化、生活化;

高考命题朝着主题化、综合化的方向发展;

高考命题更加注重探究能力的考查;

考试范围包括必修内容和选修内容;

考试内容分必做内容和选做内容。

基于以上变化,我们深入研究,做了大量细致而耐心的工作,并在这一本复习用书中提出了积极有效的应对措施,以帮助广大师生沉着应对新课标高考的挑战。

二、本书的亮点

具体到英语这门学科,我们特别提请广大师生注意我们图书中的以下亮点:

亮点一: 指导 2010 年考生的一线名师精诚合作, 精心编写

英语学科在 2010 年高考中为自主命题科目。为了体现 2010 年陕西高考的本土化趋势,我们专门组织了熟悉陕西教考实际的名校一线高中英语教师,他们均具有多年指导高三学生备考的丰富经验,他们不仅熟悉历年高考考点及各类题型,而且了解掌握学生在使用新课标教材过程中的困惑及教学重难点,确保了该书的权威性和本土性。

亮点二：吸取外省新高考之精华，充分体现新高考的特点

这本复习用书充分借鉴了已实施新课程高考的省市高考总复习品牌图书的优点，充分领会近年来新课标高考试卷的命题思路和导向，它很好地体现了新高考的变化。

亮点三：编写作者呕心沥血，做足细节

与同类图书相比本书有以下几个特点：

- 重难点覆盖全面；
- 讲解简明；
- 在重难点讲解过程中，突出高考考点，并配近几年高考真题及其答案、解析，加深学生对该考点的理解，提高语言综合运用能力；
- 对各模块语法知识点进行适度总结；
- 各模块习题主要针对本模块重难点及语法知识进行设计；
- 讲解及习题难度适中。

亮点四：栏目设计科学合理，备考信息及时准确

- 知识梳理：列出每单元需掌握的单词和短语；
- 重难点探究：对知识点进行深入浅出的讲解，并配拓展练习进行即时训练；
- 夯实基础：对本单元语言知识点进行巩固练习；
- 语法精讲：从高考命题的视角对语法知识点进行全面剖析，备战高考；
- 语法专练：对本单元语法知识点进行巩固练习；
- 直通高考：精选近年高考试题，并进行详细的讲解；
- 综合测试：对2010年陕西英语新高考进行 模拟+预测。

一批陕西省高考资深专家和高三一线特、高级教师的殚精竭虑，众多名校亲自使用，使我们对这一套丛书充满了信心。我们相信，通过2010年陕西高考的检验，广大的考生会由衷地认同：这是一套真正适用于陕西新高考的高效复习用书。

编者

2009年5月

必修1

Unit 1

知识梳理	(1)
重难点探究	(2)
夯实基础	(7)
语法精讲	(8)
语法专练	(9)

Unit 2

知识梳理	(10)
重难点探究	(11)
夯实基础	(13)
综合测试	(14)

Unit 3

知识梳理	(18)
重难点探究	(19)
夯实基础	(22)
语法精讲	(23)
语法专练	(24)
直通高考	(24)

Unit 4

知识梳理	(25)
重难点探究	(26)
夯实基础	(31)
语法精讲	(32)
语法专练	(32)
直通高考	(32)

Unit 5

知识梳理	(34)
重难点探究	(35)
夯实基础	(40)
语法精讲	(41)
语法专练	(41)

必修2

Unit 1

知识梳理	(44)
------------	------

重难点探究	(45)
夯实基础	(48)
语法精讲	(49)
语法专练	(49)
直通高考	(50)

Unit 2

知识梳理	(52)
重难点探究	(53)
夯实基础	(57)
语法精讲	(57)
语法专练	(60)
直通高考	(60)

Unit 3

知识梳理	(62)
重难点探究	(63)
夯实基础	(68)
语法精讲	(69)
语法专练	(69)

Unit 4

知识梳理	(70)
重难点探究	(71)
夯实基础	(75)
语法精讲	(76)
语法专练	(76)
综合测试	(76)

Unit 5

知识梳理	(82)
重难点探究	(83)
夯实基础	(86)
语法精讲	(86)
语法专练	(88)
综合测试	(88)

必修3

Unit 1

知识梳理	(94)
------------	------

重难点探究	(95)
夯实基础	(100)
语法精讲	(100)
语法专练	(112)
直通高考	(113)

Unit 2

知识梳理	(104)
重难点探究	(105)
夯实基础	(108)
语法专练	(108)
直通高考	(108)
综合测试	(109)

Unit 3

知识梳理	(113)
重难点探究	(114)
夯实基础	(117)
语法精讲	(117)
语法专练	(120)

Unit 4

知识梳理	(122)
重难点探究	(123)
夯实基础	(126)
语法精讲	(126)
直通高考	(127)
综合测试	(127)

Unit 5

知识梳理	(131)
重难点探究	(132)
夯实基础	(134)
直通高考	(135)
综合测试	(136)

必修 4

Unit 1

知识梳理	(140)
重难点探究	(141)
夯实基础	(145)
语法精讲	(145)
语法专练	(148)
直通高考	(150)

Unit 2

知识梳理	(151)
------------	-------

重难点探究	(152)
语法精讲	(157)
直通高考	(158)
综合测试	(159)

Unit 3

知识梳理	(163)
重难点探究	(164)
夯实基础	(167)
语法精讲	(167)
语法专练	(168)
直通高考	(168)

Unit 4

知识梳理	(169)
重难点探究	(170)
语法精讲	(173)
语法专练	(173)
直通高考	(174)

Unit 5

知识梳理	(175)
重难点探究	(176)
夯实基础	(179)
语法精讲	(179)
语法专练	(180)
直通高考	(182)
综合测试	(182)

必修 5

Unit 1

知识梳理	(186)
重难点探究	(187)
夯实基础	(192)
语法精讲	(193)
语法专练	(193)
直通高考	(195)
综合测试	(195)

Unit 2

知识梳理	(199)
重难点探究	(200)
夯实基础	(203)
语法精讲	(204)
语法专练	(205)
直通高考	(206)

Unit 3

知识梳理	(207)
重难点探究	(208)
夯实基础	(210)
语法精讲	(211)
语法专练	(212)
直通高考	(213)

Unit 4

知识梳理	(214)
重难点探究	(215)
夯实基础	(220)
语法精讲	(220)
语法专练	(221)
直通高考	(222)

Unit 5

知识梳理	(224)
重难点探究	(225)
夯实基础	(227)
语法精讲	(228)
语法专练	(230)
直通高考	(231)
综合测试	(231)

选修6

Unit 1

知识梳理	(236)
重难点探究	(237)
夯实基础	(240)
语法精讲	(241)
语法专练	(243)
直通高考	(243)

Unit 2

知识梳理	(244)
重难点探究	(245)
夯实基础	(247)
语法精讲	(247)
语法专练	(249)
直通高考	(250)
综合测试	(250)

Unit 3

知识梳理	(255)
重难点探究	(256)

夯实基础	(257)
语法精讲	(258)
语法专练	(259)
直通高考	(260)

Unit 4

知识梳理	(262)
重难点探究	(263)
夯实基础	(265)
语法精讲	(265)
语法专练	(266)

Unit 5

知识梳理	(267)
重难点探究	(268)
夯实基础	(271)
语法精讲	(272)
语法专练	(272)
直通高考	(273)
综合测试	(274)

选修7

Unit 1

知识梳理	(279)
重难点探究	(280)
夯实基础	(282)
语法精讲	(283)
语法专练	(284)
直通高考	(288)

Unit 2

知识梳理	(289)
重难点探究	(290)
夯实基础	(292)
语法精讲	(293)
语法专练	(294)
直通高考	(295)
综合测试	(295)

Unit 3

知识梳理	(300)
重难点探究	(301)
夯实基础	(303)
语法精讲	(304)
语法专练	(304)

直通高考	(304)
------------	-------

Unit 4

知识梳理	(305)
重难点探究	(306)
夯实基础	(308)
语法精讲	(309)
语法专练	(310)
直通高考	(310)

Unit 5

知识梳理	(312)
重难点探究	(313)
夯实基础	(317)
语法精讲	(318)
语法专练	(318)
直通高考	(319)
综合测试	(319)

选修 8

Unit 1

知识梳理	(324)
重难点探究	(325)
夯实基础	(327)
语法精讲	(328)
语法专练	(331)
直通高考	(331)

Unit 2

知识梳理	(332)
------------	-------

重难点探究	(333)
夯实基础	(335)
语法精讲	(336)
语法专练	(337)
直通高考	(338)

Unit 3

知识梳理	(339)
重难点探究	(340)
夯实基础	(342)
语法精讲	(342)
语法专练	(344)
直通高考	(344)

Unit 4

知识梳理	(345)
重难点探究	(346)
夯实基础	(351)
语法精讲	(352)
语法专练	(352)
直通高考	(353)

Unit 5

知识梳理	(354)
重难点探究	(355)
夯实基础	(357)
语法精讲	(357)
语法专练	(359)
直通高考	(360)

Unit 1 Friendship

第一单元 友谊



知识梳理

重点单词	<p>upset <i>adj.</i> 心烦意乱的;不安的;不适的 <i>vt.</i> (upset, upset) 使不安;使心烦</p> <p>ignore <i>vt.</i> 不理睬;忽视</p> <p>calm <i>vt.</i> (使) 平静;(使) 镇定 <i>adj.</i> 平静的;镇静的;沉着的</p> <p>concern <i>vt.</i> (使) 担忧;涉及;关系到 <i>n.</i> 担心;关注;(利害) 关系</p> <p>loose <i>adj.</i> 松的;松开的</p> <p>Netherlands <i>n.</i> 荷兰(西欧国家)</p> <p>German <i>adj.</i> 德国的;德国人的;德语的 <i>n.</i> 德国人;德语</p> <p>series <i>n.</i> 连续;系列</p> <p>outdoors <i>adv.</i> 在户外;在野外</p> <p>dusk <i>n.</i> 黄昏;傍晚</p> <p>thunder <i>vi.</i> 打雷;雷鸣 <i>n.</i> 雷;雷声</p> <p>entire <i>adj.</i> 整个的;完全的;全部的</p> <p>entirely <i>adv.</i> 完全地;全然地;整个地</p> <p>power <i>n.</i> 能力;力量;权力</p>	<p>curtain <i>n.</i> 窗帘;门帘;幕布</p> <p>dusty <i>adj.</i> 积满灰尘的</p> <p>partner <i>n.</i> 伙伴;合作者;合伙人</p> <p>settle <i>vi.</i> 安家;定居;停留 <i>vt.</i> 使定居;安排;解决</p> <p>suffer <i>vt. & vi.</i> 遭受;忍受;经历</p> <p>highway <i>n.</i> 公路;大路</p> <p>recover <i>vi. & vt.</i> 痊愈;恢复;重新获得</p> <p>pack <i>vi. & vt.</i> 捆扎;包装;打行李 <i>n.</i> 小包;包裹</p> <p>suitcase <i>n.</i> 手提箱;衣箱</p> <p>overcoat <i>n.</i> 大衣;外套</p> <p>teenager <i>n.</i> 十几岁的青少年</p> <p>exactly <i>adv.</i> 确实如此;正是;确切地</p> <p>disagree <i>vi.</i> 不同意</p> <p>grateful <i>adj.</i> 感激的;表示谢意的</p> <p>dislike <i>n. & vt.</i> 不喜欢;厌恶</p> <p>tip <i>n.</i> 技巧;尖;尖端;小费 <i>vt.</i> 倾斜;翻倒</p> <p>swap <i>vt.</i> 交换</p> <p>item <i>n.</i> 项目;条款</p>
重点短语	<p>1. _____ up 合计</p> <p>2. _____ down (使) 平静下来;(使) 镇定下来</p> <p>3. _____ got to 不得不;必须</p> <p>4. be _____ about 关心;挂念</p> <p>5. _____ the dog 遛狗</p> <p>6. go _____ 经历;经受</p> <p>7. _____ down 记下;放下;登记</p> <p>8. a _____ of 一连串的;一系列;一套</p> <p>9. _____ purpose 故意</p> <p>10. in _____ to 为了……</p> <p>11. at _____ 在黄昏时刻</p> <p>12. _____ to _____ 面对面地</p> <p>13. no _____ / not ... any _____ 不再……</p> <p>14. _____ from 遭受;患病</p> <p>15. get / be _____ of 对……厌烦</p> <p>16. pack sth. _____ 将(东西)装箱打包</p> <p>17. _____ along with 与……相处;进展</p> <p>18. _____ in love 相爱;爱上</p> <p>19. _____ in 参加;加入</p>	
参考答案	<p>1. add 2. calm 3. have 4. concerned 5. walk 6. through 7. set 8. series 9. on 10. order 11. dusk 12. face; face 13. longer; longer 14. suffer 15. tired 16. up 17. get 18. fall 19. join</p>	



重难点探究

1. add vt. 增加; 添加; 补充说 vi. 加; 加起来; 增添

(1) add up 合计, 加起来

(2) add to 增加

(3) add ... to 往……加……

Please don't add the fuel to the flame.

不要火上浇油。

(4) add up to 总共有, 总计达

拓展 add up to 总之就是……; 意味着

His remarks added up to a condemnation of my plan.

他的意见总之就是谴责我的计划。

拓展练习:

①根据括号内的汉语意思完成下列句子。

a. At that time, his illness _____ (增加) the family's trouble.

b. The students here _____ (总计达) 1000.

c. There have been several new events _____ to the program for the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.

A. add B. to add C. adding D. added

答案: ① added to ② add up to ③ D (added to ... with new events 为被动关系, 作后置定语)

②根据下面的语境, 用 add up; add to; add ... to ...; add up to 的正确形式填空。

The money spent treating his disease A. _____ 50,000

yuan. It seemed that we had to B. _____ more money

C. _____ his treatment. This D. _____ our difficulties.

However, we decided E. _____ all we had to help him.

答案: A. had added up to B. add C. to D. would add to E. to add up

2. get sth. done/have sth. done

(1) 使……被做(一般找别人做)

(2) 遭遇过某种情况(一般指不好的事)

拓展练习:

根据相应的汉语意思完成句子。

① Please _____ the blackboard _____.

请找人把黑板擦干净。

② He _____ his left leg _____ yesterday.

他的左腿昨天摔断了。

答案: ① get; cleaned ② got; hurt

3. upset

(1) adj. 不安的; 心烦意乱的

(2) v. 使不安; 使心烦意乱

His cheating in the exam upset his teacher.

他在考试中作弊, 这使他的老师很生气。

拓展 upset v. 打翻; 弄翻

He upset the sugar all over the table.

他把糖弄翻了, 撒得满桌都是。

辨析 比较 upset, nervous 和 anxious

① upset 指由于某事的发生而心烦意乱。

② nervous 指在事情发展的过程中有种紧张、害怕的感觉。

③ anxious 指由于害怕某事会发生或不发生而感到焦虑。

拓展练习:

用 anxious, nervous 及 upset 填空。

① She was still _____ about the argument she'd had with Harry.

② Tom was _____ when he stood on the platform.

③ She had had a/an _____ hours of waiting for her child and was getting even more anxious.

答案: ① upset ② nervous ③ anxious

4. ignore vt. 不理睬; 忽视

Either she didn't see me wave or she deliberately ignored me.

要么她没看见我招手, 要么就是故意不理我。

拓展 ignorant adj. (人) 无知的; 不学无术的; 无教养的 (与 learned 对应)

be ignorant of / be ignorant that 不晓得; 没注意

I'm ignorant (of the fact) that the boss could be so strict.

我不知道老板居然那样严厉。

拓展 ignorance (n.) (u) 无知, 不学无术, 不知道 (of + n.)

Do you mean you were in complete ignorance of the fact?

你是说这件事你完全不知情?

拓展练习:

根据语境来决定使用 ignorant 还是 ignorance.

① I'm _____ about politics.

② His failure resulted from his _____.

答案: ① ignorant ② ignorance

5. calm

(1) vt. (使) 平静; 镇定

Charlie tried to calm the frightened children.

查理努力安抚受惊的孩子们。

(2) n. 平静; 安静; 宁静

They remained on the terrace after dinner, enjoying the calm of the evening.

晚餐后他们仍然坐在平台上, 享受着夜晚的平静。

(3) adj. 平静的; 镇静的; 沉着的

Keep calm! 沉住气

(4) calm down 使平静; 平静下来

The excited movie fans calmed down at last.

激动的影迷们最终平静下来。

拓展练习:

用 calm down 及 keep / stay calm 的适当形式填空。

① Have a brandy and it will _____ your _____.

② It is important _____ (保持镇静) in an emergency.

答案: ① calm; down ② to keep / stay calm

6. have got to 不得不; 必须 (主要用于强调客观方面的需求)

You've got to do what the doctor told you (to).

你必须按照医生所吩咐的去做。

Have we got to get up early tomorrow?

我们明天早晨必须早起吗?

7. concern

(1)n. 担心;关注;(利害)关系

The main concern is that the health of the employees will be at risk.

主要让人担忧的事情是雇员的健康将面临威胁。

(2)vt. (使)担忧;涉及;关系到

The tax changes will concern large corporations rather than small businesses.

税收上的变化影响到的是大公司而不是小公司。

(3)be concerned about (for) 关心;挂念

Ross has never been particularly concerned about what other people think of him.

罗斯对别人如何看待自己从来不太在意。

拓展1 be concerned in something 与某事有牵连;对某事负有责任

He was concerned in the crime.

他的叔叔与那起犯罪有牵连。

拓展2 be concerned with something 与某事有关

This story is concerned with fairies and wicked magicians.

这个故事讲的是关于仙女和邪恶的魔术师的故事。

拓展练习:

根据所给的汉语意思,完成英文句子。

①The rise in unemployment is of great _____ the government.

失业率的上升是政府关心的一件大事。

②We are all _____ her health.

我们都很关心她的健康。

③His uncle was _____ that matter.

他与那起犯罪有牵连。

答案:①concern to ②concerned about ③concerned in

8. should have done 该结构用来表示本应该做某事而实际上没有做

I missed the train. I should have got up earlier.

我错过了火车,我本该早点起来。

拓展练习:

根据所给的汉语意思,完成英文句子。

①You _____ hard last year.

你去年本应该努力学习的。

②The secret _____ exposed to other people has now caused a lot of trouble.

本不应该泄露给其他人的秘密现在引起了很大的麻烦。

③Those who _____ arrived, while those who _____ didn't.

那些本不应该来的人到了,而本应该来的却没到场。

答案:①should have studied ②that shouldn't have been

③shouldn't have come; should

9. go through

(1)经历;经受

(2)仔细检查;审查

(3)经过;穿过

Go through the gate and you'll get there.

穿过大门,你就能到那儿。

拓展练习:

根据所给的汉语意思,完成英文句子。

①The country has _____ too many wars.

这个国家经历了太多的战争。

②He _____ his pockets and in the end found the keys.

他仔细检查了他所有的口袋,终于找到了钥匙。

答案:①gone through ②went through

10. hide away

(1)躲藏;隐藏

She's hidden my book away somewhere.

他把我的书藏在某个地方了。

(2)隐匿;保密

She tried to hide her feelings away.

她设法掩饰自己的感情。

拓展练习:

根据所给的汉语意思,完成英文句子。

The thief _____ in the forest

那个贼躲藏在森林里去了。

答案:hid away

11. set down 记下;放下;登记

I wanted to set my feelings down on paper.

我想把我的感想写下来。

拓展1 set down 使(飞机)着陆;使(乘客)下车

Please set me down at the next corner.

请在下一个拐角让我下车。

拓展2 视……(为……),把……认(为……)(后跟 as)

I set the man down as a salesman.

我以为那个人是个推销员。

拓展3 set down 作为“写下,记下”讲时,其同义词组有:put down, write down

拓展4 与 set 相关的一些短语

set about (doing) something. 开始做某事

set off 开始,出发

set something off 使某物爆炸

set on somebody 攻击某人

set somebody a good example 为某人树立一个好榜样

set fire to ... 放火烧……

拓展练习:

根据所给的汉语意思,用 set off, set about (doing) something, set off, set something off, set on somebody, set somebody a good example, set fire to ... 的正确形式完成下列英文句子。

①They've _____ on a journey round the world.

他们已出发环球旅行。

②I don't know how to _____ the job

我不知道怎样开始这项工作。

- ③ The robber _____ her in a back street.
强盗在僻巷里袭击了她。

- ④ You should _____.
你应该给自己的孩子们做个好榜样。

- ⑤ Farmers in that area used to _____ the forest to grow crops.
为了种庄稼,那个地区的农民过去常常放火烧掉树林。

- ⑥ He accidentally _____ the fire alarm.
他意外地触动了火灾警报器。

- ⑦ John is leaving for London tomorrow and I will _____ him at the airport.

- A. send ... away B. leave ... off
C. see ... off D. show ... around

答案: ① set off ② set about ③ set on ④ set your children a good example ⑤ set fire to ⑥ set off
⑦ C. 本题考查动词短语辨析。see sb. off 意为“为某人送行”,符合题意。send sb. away “派遣某人;开除,解雇;赶走”。leave sb. off “从……”, show sb. around “带领某人参观(某地)”。

12. a series of 一连串的;一系列的;一套

There's been a whole series of accidents on this stretch of road recently.

近来在这一路段发生了一连串事故。

It'll have to undergo a series of tests.

这必须经过一系列的实验。

13. on purpose 故意(地);有意(地)

Jack's been really annoying me and I think he's doing it on purpose.

杰克一直让我很烦,我想他是故意那样干的。

拓展 ① for the purpose of 出于……的目的,为了……

I didn't meet him for the mere purpose of talking.
我并非仅是为了谈话而见他。

拓展 to little (no) purpose (adv. & adj.) 几乎(完全)白费力气(毫无效果)

He practiced hard to no purpose.
他努力练习却毫无结果。

拓展 to the purpose (adv. & adj.) 恳切,中肯

His explanation was not to the purpose.
他的说明不得要领。

拓展练习:

根据所给的汉语意思,用和 purpose 有关的短语完成句子。

- ① The reply was so little _____ that it was not worth our consideration.

这答复一点也不中肯,不值得我们的考虑。

- ② He came here _____ to borrow money from you.
他特地来这里向你借钱。

答案: ① to the purpose ② on purpose

14. in order to 为了;以便

He went to the hall early in order to get a good seat.

他早早地去了大厅,以便占个好位子。

In order to catch the train, he hurried through his work.

为了赶上火车,他匆匆做完了工作。

拓展 in order to; so as to 后均可以跟动词不定式,在句中作状语,表示目的。但需要注意的是:① in order to do sth. 可以置于句首,也可以置于句尾。② so as to do sth. 结构不能在句首使用,只能置于句尾使用;在句尾使用时,可以和 in order to do sth. 结构互换。例如:在上述的第一个例句中,so as to 可以替换 in order to;但在第二个例句中 in order to 不能用 so as to 替换。

拓展练习:

根据所给的汉语意思,用 so as to; in order to 填空。

- ① I came early _____ for you to read my speech before the meeting.

我早点来是为了让你在会议之前看一看我的演讲稿。

- ② _____ make sure that everything is ready, he checked them again.

为确保一切准备就绪,他把这些东西又检查了一遍。

答案: ① so as/in order ② In order to

拓展 在含有目的状语从句的主从复合句中,如果从句的主语和主句的主语是一致的,就可以把主从句简化成简单句,见例句①;如果不是一致的,就不能简化,但可以用在不定式前加逻辑主语的办法来完成,见例句②。

- ① He was saving as much as possible in order that he could repay Jennie eventually.

为了能够最终还完 Jennie 的钱,他在尽可能多地攒钱。

= He was saving as much as possible (in order) to repay Jennie eventually.

- ② I lent Mike \$ 200 in order that he might go for a holiday.

我借给麦克 200 美元,以便他可以去度假。

= I lent Mike \$ 200 for him to go for a holiday.

拓展 in order 意为“按顺序;合适;恰当”;要注意与 in order to do something 的区别。

It is quite in order to end the meeting now.

现在结束会议很合适。

(= To end the meeting now is quite in order.)

Is it in order for me to put an amendment at this point?

对这点我提出一个修正案是否恰当?

15. no longer / not any longer 不再

表示不能再继续或再现过去某一时刻发生的动作或存在的状态,常与延续性动词连用。

China is no longer what it used to be. = China is not what it used to be any longer.

中国不再是过去的中国了。

拓展 比较 no longer 与 no more

① no more / not ... any more 表示再也不重复过去反复发生的动作;强调数量或次数上不再增加;常与名词或非延续性动词连用。

He wanted no more money from his parents. = He didn't want money from his parents any more.

他不想再向父母要钱了。

- ②no longer/not ... any longer 多用在现在时、过去时或将来时的句子中。

no more/not ... any more 常用在将来时的句子中,偶尔也用在过去时的句子中。

At last, after a year he could not wait any longer.
终于, 一年后他不能再等了。

拓展练习:

根据所给的汉语意思, 用 no more, no longer 的适当形式完成下列句子。

- ①This cinema is _____ used to show films—it is now a bingo hall.

这个电影院不再被用来放电影了——它现在成了一个赌博厅。

- ②He still smoked, but he drank _____.

他还抽烟, 但是不再喝酒了。

- ③I'm sure you are all hungry. I don't think we should wait _____ for Bob. I can keep his meal warm in the oven.

肯定你们大家都饿了。我想我们不应该再等鲍勃了。我可以把他的饭放在炉子上保温。

- ④She insisted that he must go out _____ until he was cured.

她坚持他要在被治愈后才能出去。

答案: ①no longer ②no more ③any longer ④no more

16. settle vi. 安家; 定居; 停留 vt 使定居; 安排; 解决; 使镇定

After returning from abroad they settled in Chicago.

从国外回来以后他们就在芝加哥定居。

Let's settle the date of the next meeting.

我们来商定下次集会的日期吧。

拓展练习:

根据所给的汉语意思, 用 settle 的适当形式完成下列句子。

- ①The two companies _____ their disagreement out of court.

这两家公司以庭外和解的方式解决了他们的争端。

- ②It's time you _____ the argument.

是该你们解决争端的时候了。

- ③He took a pill _____ his stomach.

他吃了一片药来镇定他的胃。

- ④With so many problems _____, the manager felt at ease in his chair.

随着很多难题得以解决, 经理坐在他的椅子上, 心定气闲。

答案: ①settled ②settled ③to settle ④settled

17. suffer vt. & vi. 遭受; 忍受; 经历

At least he died suddenly and didn't suffer.

起码他死得很突然, 没有遭受痛苦。

He made a rash decision—now he's suffering for it.

他做了一个轻率的决定——现在该自食其果了。

拓展 suffer from: ①受……之苦, 因……而不舒服; 患(某种疾病), 有(某种缺陷)

He suffered a great deal from cold and hunger.

他饱受寒冷和饥饿之苦。

50 percent of the children were suffering from diseases or defects.

其中有 50% 的孩子患有疾病或者有缺陷。

拓展 suffering ①痛苦, 苦难(不可数) ②(复) 种种痛苦/苦难

I hoped that this might end my suffering.

我希望这也许能结束我的苦难。

He told me all about his sufferings.

他给我讲述了他的种种苦难。

拓展练习:

根据所给的汉语意思, 用 suffer 的适当形式完成下列句子。

- ①I'll make you _____ for this insolence.

我要让你为你傲慢的态度受痛苦。

- ②He looked very pale, and seemed _____ a great deal.

他看上去脸色苍白, 而且好像受过很多痛苦。

- ③You have no idea what I _____.

你不知道我当时遭受了什么。

- ④I _____ most from lack of rest.

我因缺乏休息而很不舒服。

- ⑤The shortage of food caused widespread _____.

食物短缺引起了分布很广的苦难。

- ⑥Their _____ after the war were terrible.

战后他们遇到了种种可怕的苦难。

答案: ①suffer ②to have suffered ③suffered ④suffered ⑤suffering ⑥sufferings

18. pack vi. & vt. 捆扎; 包装; 打行李 n. 小包; 包裹

常用搭配: pack (sth.) up 将(东西)装箱打包

I forgot to pack my razor.

我忘记把剃须刀放入旅行袋了。

Send away for your free information pack today.

今天就写信索取免费资料包。

拓展练习:

根据所给的汉语意思, 用 pack 的适当形式完成下列句子。

- ①She _____ her suitcase and headed for the airport.

她把东西装入手提箱, 然后动身去了机场。

- ②They _____ the bus with tourists.

他们把大巴里面塞满了人。

- ③The hall _____ with people who came to visit the exhibition.

大厅里挤满了前来参观展览的人们。

答案: ①packed ②packed ③was packed

19. fall in love (with) 爱上(某人)

He fell in love with the pretty girl for the first sight.

他第一眼就爱上了这个美丽的女孩。

注意: ① fall 是非延续性动词, 不与表示“一段时间”的状态连用。因此, 不可说 They have fallen in love with each other for years. 应该说 They have been in love with each other for years.

② be in love with 与某人相爱(表示状态), 可以与表

示一段的时间状语连用。

The two young people have been in love with each other for two years.

这两个年轻人已经相爱两年了。

20. disagree v. 不同意;有分歧

Peter may disagree with this, but I don't really care.

彼得或许不赞成此事,但是我并不真的在乎。

拓展 (食物;气候等)+disagree with sb. 对(某人)有不良影响。

Seafood always disagrees with me.

我吃海鲜总是感到不舒服。

disagree with sb. on sth. 在某个问题/观点上意见相左

She disagreed with me on that point.

她对于那一点和我意见相左。

21. join in 加入;和某人一道参加(某项活动)

Could you join us in the play?

你愿意加入我们的游戏吗?

辨析 比较 join, join in, take part in 和 attend

join 成为……的一员;加入,加盟

join in 与某人一起做某事

take part in 参加,参与

attend 参加,出席,到场

拓展练习:

根据所给的汉语意思,用 join, join in, take part in, attend 的适当形式完成下列句子。

① When did you _____ the Labor Party?

你何时加入工党的?

② May I _____ your conversation?

我可以加入你们的谈话吗?

③ About 400 students _____ the protest.

大约 400 名学生参加了抗议活动。

④ Only 7 people _____ the meeting.

只有 7 个人参加会议。

答案: ① join ② join in ③ took part in ④ attended

22. While walking the dog, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car.

遛狗的时候,你粗心大意,狗被松开了,结果被汽车撞了。

(1) While walking the dog 为现在分词短语,在句中作状语,表示时间,相当于一个时间状语从句的功能 (While you were walking the dog)。英语中常用分词(短语)作时间状语。

Walking in the street, I saw a friend of mine.

在街上行走时,我遇到了我的一位朋友。

While waiting for the train, I had a long talk with Jack.

在等火车时,我和杰克谈了很久。

(2) get + adj. 使……成为(某种状态);成为……

You'd better take an umbrella with you if you don't want to get wet.

不想被淋湿的话,你最好带把伞。

I hope you won't get over-tired.

我希望你不要太疲劳了。

23. Do you want a friend whom you could tell everything to, like your deepest feelings and thoughts?

你是不是想有一位无话不谈、推心置腹的朋友呢?

这是一个含有定语从句的主从复合句。

(1) whom you could tell everything to 是定语从句,修饰 friend。定语从句常见的表现形式:先行词+关系词+定语从句。

That is the teacher who teaches us English.

那位就是教我们英语的老师。

A dictionary is a book which gives the meaning of words.

词典是解释词语意义的书。

(2) 此处的 like 相当于 such as.

Dessert fruit, like strawberries and pears, does good to your health.

像草莓和梨这样的餐后水果,对身体健康有好处。

24. ... I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven in order to have a good look at the moon by myself.

有一天晚上,我故意熬到十一点半不睡觉,为的是独自好好看看月亮。

(1) stay + adj. 维持(……的状态),保持,继续

He stayed single all his life.

他打了一辈子光棍。

I stayed awake throughout the stormy night.

那个暴风雨的夜晚我未曾合眼。

(2) until 形成的时间状语要和能够表示延续性的动词连用。

He walked and walked until he reached the riverside.

他走呀走,一直走到河边。

not ... until ... 直到……才……

He didn't sleep until midnight.

他直到午夜才入睡。

(3) in order to do ... “为了;以便”。在句中引起目的状语。

He studied late into the night in order to get more knowledge.

为了获取更多的知识,他学习到深夜。

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

我不知道这是不是因为长久无法出门的缘故而使我变得对一切与大自然有关的事物都无比热爱。

(1) I wonder if + 从句,这是个固定句型,意思是:“我想知道是否……”。

I wonder if it is possible that they can build a bridge like that in two weeks.

我想知道他们用两周的时间建一座像那样的桥是否可能。

(2) it 是形式主语,指代真正的主语 that I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature。英语中常见用 it 作形式主语或形式宾语。

It is said that he has learned two thousand English words.

据说他已经学了两千个英语单词了。(It 作形式主语, that 从句为真正的主语)

We think it impossible to plant so many trees in one day.

我们认为要在一天之内种那么多树是不可能的。

(it 作形式宾语, to plant so many trees in one day 这一不定式做真正的宾语)

26. I can well remember that there was a time when a deep blue sky, the song of the birds, moonlight and flowers could never have kept me spellbound.

我记得非常清楚,以前,湛蓝的天空、鸟儿的歌唱、月光和鲜花,从未令我心迷神往过。

这是一个含有从句套从句的主从复合句。

that 引起了一个宾语从句,宾语从句中又含有一个句型 there was a time when ..., when 从句的主语是 a deep blue sky ... and flowers, 谓动词是 could never have kept, 宾语是 me, spellbound 是个宾语补足语。

(1) There was a time when ... 意思是“曾经有个时期……”

There was a time when he formed the habit of playing basketball after school every day.

曾经有一个时期,他养成了个习惯,天天放学后去打篮球。

(2) keep + O + C 其中的补语可以由现在分词、过去分词、形容词等来充当。

He likes to keep the windows open while sleeping.

他喜欢睡觉的时候让窗户开着。

Sorry to have kept you waiting so long.

对不起,让你久等了。

The farmers keep us supplied with fresh fruit and vegetables.

农民们为我们提供新鲜的水果和蔬菜。

27. The dark, rainy evening, the wind, the thundering clouds held me entirely in their power; it was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face ...

漆黑的夜晚,风吹雨打,雷电交加,我全然被这种力量震慑住了。这是我一年半以来第一次目睹这样的夜晚……

It be the first time that ... 是个固定句型,其从句的时态也是固定的,若 be 用一般现在时,则从句用现在完成时;若 be 用一般过去时,则从句用过去完成时。

It's the first time that I've been to Beijing.

这是我第一次到北京来。

It was the second time that he had made the same mistake.

这是第二次他犯同样的错误了。

28. Although I try to talk to my classmates, I still find it hard to make good friends with them.

虽然我真的很努力与同学们交谈,可我还是发现与他们

们成为好朋友很难。

这是一个主从复合句。

(1) Although 为主从连词,意为“虽然”,在句中引起让步状语从句。

Although it was snowing, it was not very cold.

虽然下着雪,但并不很冷。

(2) find + it + adj. / n. + to do ... 划线部分为 find 后面常跟的复合宾语形式。

I think you'll find it very pleasant to be here.

我认为你会发现在这儿呆着令人愉快。

Anne found it a difficult matter not to think of these things.

安妮发现不想这些事情是一件很难的事。

夯实基础

一、单项选择

- The engine of the ship was out of order and the bad weather _____ the helplessness of the crew at sea.
A. added to C. turned out
B. resulted from D. made up
- The sports meeting will be _____ till next week because of the bad weather.
A. put off B. put down C. put up D. put away
- The best way to deal with an impolite person is to _____ him.
A. ignore B. neglect C. omit D. overlook
- Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare! You must learn to _____.
A. support B. care C. spare D. share
- Not until Mr. Smith came to China _____ what kind of country she is.
A. he knew B. he did know
C. knew he D. did he know
- He looks so upset, I _____ him the bad news so early.
A. should have told B. should tell
C. shouldn't have told D. shouldn't tell
- The government has taken some measures to solve the shortage of electricity, but it may be some time _____ the situation improves.
A. since B. when C. unless D. before
- _____ such heavy pollution already, it may now be too late to clean up the river.
A. Having suffered B. Suffering
C. To suffer D. Suffered
- I'm not sure what I would do if I were in your _____.
A. condition B. position
C. location D. environment
- The meeting was concerned _____ reforms and everyone present was concerned _____ their own interests.
A. with; for B. with; with

- C. for; about D. about; with
11. — _____ did she tell me her telephone number?
— I have no idea.
A. For what purpose B. For which purpose
C. For the purpose of D. on purpose
12. — It's cloudy outside. Please take an umbrella.
— _____.
A. Yes, take it easy
B. Well, it just depends
C. OK, just in case
D. All right, you're welcome
13. In order to make our city green, _____.
A. it is necessary to have planted many trees
B. many more trees need to plant
C. our city needs more trees
D. we must plant more trees
14. I wonder how he _____ that to his teacher.
A. dare to say B. dare saying
C. not dare say D. dared say
15. The reason _____ so many miners died in the accidents is _____ the mine bosses ignored the safe production.
A. why; because B. that; for
C. that; because D. why; that

二、根据句意和括号中的汉语, 写出所需单词的正确形式

1. The snow is very _____ (疏松) and there is a lot of air in it.
2. She is so _____ (狂热) about English that she cannot live without it.
3. To get as much information as possible, we should learn to _____ (交流).
4. The _____ (形势) in Iraq is becoming from bad to worse.
5. To send me to college, my parents _____ (受苦) a lot.
6. The two children sleep in _____ (各自的) beds.
7. After the storm the sea became _____ (平静) again.
8. _____ (黄昏) found the little boy crying in the street.
9. The climate here _____ (不适合) with me.
10. She _____ (不喜欢) his way of speaking.

三、转换句式, 保持意思不变

1. A: I have a friendly relationship with him.
B: I _____ with him.
2. A: It happened that I was reading upstairs when he came in.
B: I _____ reading when he came in.
3. A: What you said made her angry.
B: _____ what you said _____ made her angry.
4. A: I stayed awake so that I could do more exercises.
B: I stayed awake _____ more exercises.
5. A: You can not learn all in one day. Just step by step.

B: It's _____ for you to learn all in one day. Just step by step.



语法精讲

直接引语和间接引语

一、人称的变化

1. He said, "I like it very much." → He said that he liked it very much.

总结: 直接引语变间接引语后, 人称要做相应的变化。

二、时态的变化

1. "I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary," said Anne.

→ Anne said that she didn't want to set down a series of facts in a diary.

2. He said, "I'm using the knife."

→ He said that he was using the knife.

3. She said, "I have not heard from him since May."

→ She said that she had not heard from him since May.

4. He said, "I saw her in the street."

→ He said that he had seen her in the street.

5. Zhou Lan said, "I'll do it after class."

→ Zhou Lan said that she would do it after class.

总结: 直接引语与间接引语时态变化对照一览表

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

三、指示代词、时间状语、地点状语和动词的变化

1. She said: "I will come this morning."
→ She said that she would go that morning.
2. He said, "These books are mine."
→ He said that those books were his.
3. He said, "My sister was here three days ago."
→ He said that his sister had been there three days before.
4. He said, "I haven't seen her today."
→ He said that he hadn't seen her that day.
5. She said, "I went there yesterday."
→ She said that she had gone there the day before.