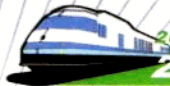


高考必备·圆梦经典



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学

高效复习方略

直通车

高考一轮复习

英语

外研版



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必修一

Module 1

My First Day at Senior High

考点自主检验

I. 品句拼词

- The audience were e _____ on the opening night of the play.
- She shows a very positive a _____ to her work.
- Many beautiful fish are d _____ because of the severe pollution.
- Some people go back for their education to acquire another degree or d _____ to impress the society.
- The sights of the city never fail to i _____ foreign tourists.
- The purpose of new t _____ is to make life easier, not to make it more difficult.
- The problem is beyond my c _____; I can't understand it.
- Applicants for the job must have p _____ experience.
- It is a _____ that she should have said nothing about the murder.
- You shouldn't sell cigarettes to t _____ who are under age.

II. 短语记忆

- 和……相似 _____
- 某人对……的看法, 态度 _____
- 毫不相似, 决不, 没有比……更好的 _____
- 在……开始的时候 _____
- 在……结束的时候 _____
- far from _____
- introduce... to _____

- in other words _____
- look forward to _____
- be divided into _____
- take part in _____

III. 句型互译

- The teacher is a very enthusiastic woman called Ms Shen.

- We're using a new textbook and Ms Shen's method of teaching is nothing like that of the teachers at my Junior High school.

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

- 也就是说, 女同学的数量是男同学的三倍。

- 你介意给我回答这些问题吗?

- 我刚刚去上了第一节语言课。
——真的吗? 我也是。

要点归纳研练

单词精讲

- amazing *adj.* 令人惊讶的, 令人吃惊的
I find it amazing that you can't swim.
你不会游泳使我大吃一惊。

Man has made an amazing achievement in this field.
人类已在这个领域取得了惊人的成就。

【拓展】 amaze *vt.* 使惊奇, 使惊愕

amazed *adj.* 感到吃惊的

be amazed at/by... 对……大为惊奇

be amazed to do sth. 惊奇于做某事

应用 1. We are all _____ at the _____ change that has taken place in our hometown.

- A. amazed; amazed B. amazing; amazing
C. amazing; amazed D. amazed; amazing

2. His story was _____; we had never heard anything so strange.

- A. bored B. amazed
C. amazing D. boring

2. instruction *n.* 指示, 说明

Read the instructions first before taking medicine.
吃药前先看说明。

He gave us instructions to hand it in as soon as possible.
他指示我们尽可能快地将其上交。

I'm under instructions to keep my speech short.

我接到指示讲话要简短。

【拓展】 instruct *vt.* 教; 命令

instructive *adj.* 有教育意义的; 有启发的; 有益的

instructor *n.* 教师, (大学) 讲师

应用 3. Follow _____ on the packet carefully.

- A. the instructions B. the instruction
C. instruction D. an instruction

4. Are there any _____ on how to plant the trees?

- A. information B. lines
C. instructions D. advice

5. As _____, we returned the questionnaire ahead of time.

- A. instructed B. instructing
C. to instruct D. instruct

3. attitude *n.* 态度, 看法; 姿势, 姿态

I dislike her unfriendly attitude to me.

我不喜欢她对我不友好的态度。

Do you know his attitude to/towards the question?

你知道他对这个问题的看法吗?

He continued to stand in an attitude of prayer.

他一直保持祈祷的姿势。

应用 6. What's your attitude _____ this question?

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

7. If you want to pass your exams you'd better change your _____!

- A. attitude B. thoughts C. opinions D. mind

4. impress *vt.* 铭刻, 使铭记; 给……极深的印象

He impressed a design on the cloth.

他把图案印在布上。

His words are strongly impressed on my memory.

我把他的话铭记在心。

The girl impressed her friends with her sense of humor.

这女孩的幽默感给她的朋友们留下了深刻的印象。

【拓展】 impression *n.* 印象, 印记, 压痕

impressive *adj.* 给人留下深刻印象的, 感人的

应用 8. _____ impressed us most was the high speed of the development in Shanghai.

- A. What B. That
C. While D. It

9. The hard-working farmers and their happy life we saw in the countryside _____ us very much.

- A. impressed B. frightened
C. surprised D. embarrassed

5. cover *vt.* 包含, 涉及; 覆盖; 走完(一段路程); 看完若干页; 报道, 采访

His speech covered all aspects of the problem.

他的演讲涵盖了这个问题的所有方面。

Cover the sleeping child with your coat.

把你的大衣盖在这个睡觉的孩子身上。

The Red Army covered 25 thousand Li during the Long March.

红军在长征中走过了两万五千里。

How many pages have you covered?

你读完多少页了?

He will stay there, covering the whole game.

他会待在那里, 报道整场比赛。

应用 10. The reporters of all the leading newspapers _____ the trade talks between China and the United States.

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

短语例释

1. in other words 换句话说, 也就是说

They asked him to leave; in other words, he was fired.

他们请他走人, 也就是说, 他被解雇了。

Peter made great progress this term. In other words, he did better than before.

彼得这学期进步很大。也就是说, 他比以前好多了。

【拓展】 与 word 有关的常用表达:

have words with 和……争吵

have a word with sb. 和某人谈话

word came that... 有消息传来说……

in a (one) word 简言之, 总之

keep one's word 遵守诺言

break one's word 不遵守诺言, 食言

give one's word 对某人许下诺言

word for word 逐字地, 一字不变地

leave a word 留言

get a word in 插语

应用 1. — Would you like to help us?

— _____, no.

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

2. _____, hunger remains the hardest problem of the world today.

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

3. I soon found that the work I was doing had already been done by someone else— _____, I was wasting my time.

- A. in a word B. in other words
C. in fact D. in the end

2. look forward to 盼望, 期待

I almost began to look forward to the match.

我几乎开始期盼着这场比赛。

He is looking forward to being a scientist.

他一直期望成为一名科学家。

We look forward to your coming back soon.

我们盼望你快点回来。

【拓展】 to 作为介词的动词短语有:

pay attention to 注意

be used to 习惯于

stick to 坚持

belong to 属于

devote oneself to 致力于

object to 反对

get down to 着手于

lead to 导致, 通向

refer to 指……而言, 参考

应用 4. _____ forward to _____ her parents

earlier, the girl decided to go home by plane.

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

5. I look forward to _____ your report this afternoon.

- A. receiving B. receive
C. be receiving D. received

6. She is looking forward as much to his return as he himself to _____ her.

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

7. The Spring Festival all the children were looking forward to _____ at last.

- A. coming B. came
C. to come D. to coming

3. be divided into 被(划)分成……

The world is divided into five continents.

世界被分成五大洲。

Let's divide the apple into halves and share it.

让我们把苹果一分为二分享了吧。

We divide the class into small groups.

我们把班分成小组。

【辨析】 divide 与 separate

① divide 意为“分开、分成”, 指把统一的东西分成几部分, 往往含有自然划分之意, 并强调按比例“划分、分隔”成若干部分。

The cells began to divide rapidly.

细胞迅速分裂。

Let's divide the cake into three.

我们把蛋糕分成三份吧。

② separate 意为“使分开, 使分离, 分手”, 指把原来结合在一起或混杂的东西分开。separate 还可以用作形容词, 意为“分开的, 个别的”。

He separated the good apples from the bad ones.

他把好苹果和坏了的苹果分开。

The children are sleeping in their separate beds.

孩子们睡在各自的床上。

应用 8. You'd better _____ the good apples _____ the bad ones.

- A. separate; into B. divide; into
C. separate; from D. divide; from

9. The children will be divided _____ several small groups.

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

4. take part in 参加

We all took part in the sports meeting held last month.

我们都参加了上个月举行的运动会。

Zhou Enlai took an active part in the students' movement when he was young.

周恩来年轻时积极参加学生运动。

How many countries will take part in the 29th Olympic Games?

有多少国家将会参加第 29 届奥运会?

【辨析】 take part in, join, join in 与 attend

① take part in 指参加有组织的群众性活动, 重在说明主语参加该活动并在其中发挥一定作用。如果后面不带宾语则不用 in。

Twenty students from our class took part in the sports meeting which was held last week.

我们班派出了二十名代表参加了上周举行的运动会。

② join 参加(加入)某一组织或团体并成为其中一员。

Where did your brother study before he joined the army?

你哥哥入伍前在哪里学习?

We joined the WTO years ago.

几年前, 我们加入了世贸组织。

③ join in 指参加正在进行的活动, 如参加竞赛、娱乐、谈话等, 主要形式为: join sb. in sth., join in sth.。

She didn't join us in our talk.

她没有参加到我们的交谈中来。

Will you join us in buying her a present?

和我们一起去给她买个礼物好吗?

④ attend 参加、出席正式场合, 相当于 be present, 意为“参加, 出席, 到场, 上(课/学)”等。

He decided to attend the conference in person.

- A. Surprising B. Surprised
C. Being surprised D. To be surprised
3. A good story does not necessarily have to have a happy ending, but the reader must not be left _____.
- A. unsatisfied B. unsatisfying
C. to be unsatisfying D. being unsatisfied
4. The house belongs to my aunt but she _____ here any more.
- A. hasn't lived B. didn't live
C. hadn't lived D. doesn't live
5. This machine _____. It hasn't worked for years.
- A. didn't work B. wasn't working
C. doesn't work D. isn't working

6. Travelling is _____, but we often feel _____ when we are back from travels.
- A. interesting; tired B. interesting; tiring
C. interested; tiring D. interested; tired
7. The situation is more _____ than ever. I'm _____ about what to do next.
- A. puzzled; puzzled B. puzzling; puzzling
C. puzzling; puzzled D. puzzled; puzzling
8. Tom has been out of work for months. He _____ for a job ever since, but he _____.
- A. had looked; didn't find some
B. has looked; didn't find one
C. has been looking; hasn't found any
D. has looked; hasn't found it

经典考题回顾

1. (2008·全国 I, 29) The wet weather will continue tomorrow when a cold front _____ to arrive.
- A. is expected B. is expecting
C. expects D. will be expected

【解析】句意为“潮湿的天气将会持续到明天，届时冷锋有望来临”。在 when 引导的时间状语从句中，用一般现在时表将来。a cold front 与 expect 之间是被动关系，用被动语态。

【答案】A

2. (2008·上海, 28) —Do you know if Terry will go camping this weekend?

—Terry? Never! She _____ tents and fresh air!

A. has hated B. hated
C. will hate D. hates

【解析】此题考查一般现在时的用法。根据句意和情景，“厌恶”是泰瑞一贯的一种态度，表示存在她身上的一种客观情况。

【答案】D

3. (2008·湖南, 35) —Do you have any problems if you _____ this job?

—Well, I'm thinking about the salary...

A. offer B. will offer
C. are offered D. will be offered

【解析】you 与 offer 之间是被动关系，所以用被动语态；在 if 引导的条件句中，要用一般现在时表示将来。if you are offered this job 表示“如果你得到这份工作”。

【答案】C

4. (2008·陕西, 16) Ten years ago the population of our village was _____ that of theirs.

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

【解析】population 往往与 large 或 small 搭配，且形容词比较级的结构之一为：倍数 + as + 形容词原级 + as...

【答案】B

5. (2008·江苏, 22) —Do you mind if I record your lecture?

—_____. Go ahead.

A. Never mind B. No way
C. Not at all D. No, you'd better not

【解析】根据后半句答语 Go ahead 可知，同意对方录制。Never mind “没关系”，常用来表示安慰或回答别人的道歉；No way 用来坚决地拒绝别人；Not at all “一点也不”，表示同意别人的说法或做法；No, you'd better not. 委婉地告诉别人，不要做某事。

【答案】C

能力训练设计

I. 单项填空

1. (福建省南安一中、安溪一中、养正中学 2009 届高三上学期期中考试) As is known to all, in _____ eyes of her teacher, Linda has _____ eye for arts.
- A. /; an B. the; the
C. /; the D. the; an
2. (安徽省安庆市高士中学 2009 届第二次月考) The new chairman was quite familiar with the _____ for conducting a meeting.

- A. question B. people
C. procedure D. problem
3. (安徽省芜湖一中 2009 届高三三模考试) Tigers _____ meat-eating animals _____ meats.
- A. belonged to; feed on B. belonging to; feed on
C. were belonged to; are fed on D. belonging to; are fed on
4. (福建省泉州市俊来中学 2009 届高三 11 月月考) Television has many advantages. It keeps us _____ of the _____ news and also provides entertainment in the house.

- A. informed; latest B. to know; later
 C. learning; latter D. to think; latest
5. (宁夏银川一中 2009 届高三第三次月考) Mr White is a lawyer now, but he _____ in a company for several years.
 A. worked B. has worked
 C. had worked D. had been working
6. He is such a man who _____ fault with other people.
 A. does always find B. will always find
 C. is always finding D. has always found
7. You can't imagine how _____ all of us were when we heard the _____ news.
 A. disappointing; disappointed
 B. disappointed; disappointing
 C. disappointing; disappointing
 D. disappointed; disappointed
8. Anything that is dropped _____ towards the centre of the earth because of the pull of gravity(重力).
 A. is falling B. falls
 C. will fall D. fell
9. —May I have a word with Miss Li?
 —Sorry, she _____ to her friend on the phone.
 A. is talking B. was talking
 C. talked D. talks
10. The lady who had invited us heard me telling my wife that the dinner was terrible, so I was _____.
 A. confused B. nervous
 C. shameful D. embarrassed
11. —I have never seen anyone who's as capable as John.
 — _____.
 A. So he is B. So I have
 C. So have I D. So is he
12. This book is said to be the special one, which _____ many events not found in other history books.
 A. covers B. writes C. prints D. reads
13. —Do you regret having paid 5,000 yuan for the digital camera?
 —No, I would gladly have paid _____ for it.
 A. twice as much B. as many twice
 C. as much twice D. twice as many
14. Life in the city is quite different from _____ in the country.
 A. those B. one C. it D. that
15. —What about _____ some pictures into the report?
 —Why not? A picture is worth a thousand words.
 A. putting B. put
 C. to put D. being put

II. 完形填空

The science teacher believed very strongly in practical work by which she taught science effectively, and she 16 her pupils' parents to see how 17 their children were learning by her methods. She 18 arranged for all the parents to come and see the 19 of one of the children's experiments on a Saturday evening when all of them were 20.
 The children had been studying how 21 grew, and

they had planted four pots of flowers a few weeks 22. They had put poor soil in one pot to see what effect this would have on how the flowers grew in it, and good soil in the other 23 pots. Then they had put one of the pots in the dark for 24 days, and had given 25 third pot no water for the same length of time.

At the 26 of the lesson on Friday afternoon, the teacher put some little 27 on the four pots;

"The flowers in this pot were planted in 28 soil."

"This pot has been kept in the dark for four days."

"These flowers have had no 29 for four days."

"These flowers have had good soil, 30 of light and regular water."

Then the teacher went home.

When she 31 on Saturday evening, half an hour before the parents came, she 32 this note beside the pots;

"We 33 your notes to the school servant and we thought we would help them, so we watered all the plants, changed the earth in the one with poor soil, and 34 the light on above the one that had been left in the dark for four days. We 35 that the plants will grow better."

16. A. thought B. needed
 C. wanted D. ordered
17. A. often B. well
 C. soon D. long
18. A. therefore B. also
 C. so D. even
19. A. facts B. problems
 C. qualities D. results
20. A. anxious B. busy
 C. free D. surprised
21. A. animals B. cows
 C. crops D. plants
22. A. ago B. before
 C. later D. early
23. A. four B. three
 C. two D. some
24. A. few B. more
 C. several D. recent
25. A. a B. one
 C. the D. every
26. A. last B. end
 C. beginning D. middle
27. A. signs B. boards
 C. notices D. flowers
28. A. good B. wet
 C. dry D. poor
29. A. water B. air
 C. light D. salt
30. A. number B. lot
 C. scores D. plenty
31. A. got B. arrived
 C. reached D. delayed
32. A. found B. watched

- C. saw
33. A. pointed
C. read
34. A. let
C. supplied
35. A. wish
C. suppose
- D. met
B. offered
D. passed
B. set
D. stuck
B. want
D. hope

III. 阅读理解

Our knowledge of the origin of chocolate is rather vague but we are aware that the Mayans and Aztecs (American Indians) made a drink from the beans of the cocoa tree. Then in 1528 this was taken home by the Spanish who named it chocolate. This was the first experience the Europeans had of chocolate but by the late 1600s it had spread to most countries in Europe.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, drinking chocolate became a well-established activity but it was not until 1847 that Fry and Sons in England introduced "eating chocolate". This remained much of a novelty until Daniel Peter, the famed Swiss chocolatier, was inspired to try to improve the smoothness and taste of the chocolate.

Peter's idea was to mix some other ingredient with chocolate to balance its strong flavor. His early experiments with cheese were unsuccessful and a number of the other ill-fated mixtures followed. Finally, in 1874 Peter stumbled on the perfect answer: milk.

Nowadays milk chocolate is made of at least ten percent chocolate mass (raw chocolate pressed from cacao nibs) and

twelve percent milk solids combined with sugar, cocoa butter (the fat from the nibs) and vanilla. It is also the type of chocolate most often chosen by children because it is less "bitter" than the dark varieties.

36. _____ first made chocolate.
A. American Indians B. Spanish people
C. English people D. Swiss people
37. Early chocolate was a kind of _____.
A. bitter drink B. sweet drink
C. bitter solid bar D. sweet solid bar
38. What do you think the sentence "His early experiments with cheese were unsuccessful" means?
A. He couldn't get solid "eating chocolate" when mixing cheese and chocolate together.
B. He couldn't balance the bitterness of chocolate when he mixed it with cheese.
C. He couldn't have a perfect smell when mixing cheese and chocolate together.
D. He couldn't eliminate the bitterness of chocolate when he mixed it with cheese.
39. Which of the following statements about chocolate is NOT true?
A. Cocoa beans are the basic material for making chocolate.
B. Early Spanish people drank chocolate as American Indians.
C. First "eating chocolate" was a kind of solid food.
D. Butter is used in making milk chocolate.

Module 2 My New Teachers

考点自主检验

I. 品句拼词

1. He is an e _____ boy and he enjoys sports.
2. The teacher is p _____ with his students.
3. Please e _____ this problem to me.
4. Can you a _____ being punished for your mistakes?
5. The government made a s _____ rule against smoking.
6. I _____ (感谢) your telling me the truth.
7. He _____ (供认) his crime to the police.
8. He _____ (挥手) good-bye to us.
9. You should _____ (尊重) the ideas of others.
10. The students are doing some _____ (复习) for the exam.

II. 短语记忆

1. make sure _____
2. as a result _____
3. do well in _____
4. fall asleep _____
5. 宁愿做(某事) _____
6. 变得激动 _____
7. 宁愿, 宁可 _____
8. 符合, 对……适用 _____
9. 对……要求严格 _____

III. 句型互译

1. 你离开房间之前, 一定要确保把窗子都关上。

2. 他们的第一个想法是他把它藏起来了。

3. 电影《哈利·波特》那么有趣, 所有的孩子都喜欢看。

4. 老师手里拿着一本书, 走进了教室。

5. Would you like to go out for a walk?

6. He would rather die than give in.

7. It's my duty to help him.

要点归纳研练

单词精讲

1. amusing *adj.* 有趣的, 可笑的

What can we do to make our holiday amusing?

我们怎样才能使我们的假日更有情趣呢?

My grandfather often tells me amusing stories.
爷爷常给我讲一些有趣的故事。

【拓展】 amuse *vt.* 使某人消遣; 娱乐; 逗某人笑
amusement *n.* 消遣; 娱乐; 乐趣

The children amused themselves by playing games.
孩子们做游戏取乐。

Big cities have theatres, films, football matches, and many other amusements.

大城市里有剧院、电影、足球赛以及许多其他的娱乐活动。

应用 1. Hearing the _____ story, she had an _____ look on her face.

- A. amusing; amused B. amusing; amusing
C. amused; amusing D. amused; amused

2. Games and sports should not be treated only as _____.

- A. an amusement B. amusement
C. amusements D. the amusement

2. patient *adj.* 耐心的

The doctor is very patient with his patients.

那位医生对他的病人很耐心。

If you are patient with him, you will find he's an easy man

to get along with.

耐心点儿你就会发现他是一个容易相处的人。

A good teacher is always patient of any questions raised by students.

一位好老师应该耐心等待学生提出的任何问题。

She was patient of hardships.

她能忍受苦难。

【拓展】 be patient with sb. 对某人有耐心

be patient of sth. 对某物有耐心

have no patience with... 不能容忍……

be out of patience with... 对……不能再忍受

应用 3. I'll look into the matter as soon as possible.

Just have a little _____.

- A. wait B. time
C. patience D. rest

4. He is a man of will. He does everything _____

patience.

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

3. strict adj. 严格的, 严厉的

First of all, you must be strict with yourself.

首先, 你必须严格要求自己。

He is strict with his students as well as in his own work.

他教学认真, 对学生要求很严。

【拓展】 be strict with sb. 对某人严厉

be strict in sth. 对事情严肃、认真

strictly speaking = strictly 严格地讲

应用 5. I think teachers should be strict _____

their students _____ studies.

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

6. _____, your opinion isn't the same as mine.

- A. Strict spoken B. Strict speaking
C. Strictly spoken D. Strictly speaking

7. She is strict _____ her students in class but very kind _____ them after class.

- A. in; with B. with; to
C. with; of D. in; to

4. avoid vt. 避开, 避免

He is trying to avoid accident.

他尽量防止发生事故。

I tried to avoid meeting him because he always bored me.

我尽量避免遇见他, 因为他总是很烦人。

The boy avoided punishment by running away.

那个男孩逃跑来逃避惩罚。

He is trying to avoid being caught by the police.

他正试图逃避警方的追捕。

应用 8. He tries his best to avoid _____ fun of in public, because that's too embarrassing.

- A. to be made B. to make
C. making D. being made

9. Ted has told me that he always tries to avoid _____ as he has got a very fast sports car.

- A. to fine B. to be fined
C. being fined D. fining

5. hate n. 憎恨, 恨, 厌恶; v. 憎恨, 憎恶, 不愿, 不想

She looked at him with hate in her eyes.

她以憎恨的目光看着他。

She hates to be late for work.

她不喜欢上班迟到。

I hate to trouble you.

我不愿麻烦你。

She hates anyone listening when she's telephoning.

她讨厌别人听她打电话。

I would hate you to think I didn't care.

很遗憾你认为我漠不关心。

应用 10. Little Jim should hate _____ to the theatre this evening.

- A. to be taken B. to take
C. being taken D. taking

6. appreciate vt. 欣赏, 赏识; 感谢, 感激; 重视, 珍惜

Do you appreciate his works?

你欣赏他的作品吗?

Doctors are highly appreciated in that country.

在那个国家里医生受到高度重视。

We greatly appreciate your timely help.

我们非常感谢你们的及时帮助。

This kind of help is always appreciated.

这种帮助总是使人感激的。

We shall appreciate hearing from you again.

我们将乐意再次收到你的来信。

【提示】 ①appreciate 后接动名词作宾语。

②appreciate 表“感激”时, 后面宾语一般是事情或它作形式宾语, 如果表示“感激某人”则用 thank。

I would appreciate it if you can come to see me.

要是你能来看我, 我将不胜感激。

③appreciate 还有“察觉; 意识到; (财产等)增值”之意。

We appreciate the danger ahead.

我们意识到要面临的危险。

This land has appreciated in value.

这块土地已经增值了。

应用 11. I'd appreciate _____ if you would like to teach me how to use the computer.

- A. that B. it C. this D. you

12. I really appreciate _____ to relax with you on this nice island.

- A. to have had time B. having time
C. to have time D. to having time

13. I greatly appreciate _____ my son's life.

- A. you to save B. your having saved
C. you for saving D. you to have saved

14. I greatly appreciate _____ to the party.

- A. to be invited B. to invite
C. inviting D. being invited

7. admit v. 承认, 供认; 许可, 允许进入, 允许参加; 容纳

Did he admit breaking the window?

他承认窗户是他打破的吗?

You must admit the task to be difficult.

你必须承认这项任务是艰巨的。

Only 200 children were admitted to/into the school every year.

那时每年只有 200 名儿童获准进入这所学校。

The theatre only admits 1,000 persons.

这个剧院只容得下 1,000 人。

【拓展】 admit doing/having done sth. 承认做/已经做了

某事

admit sb./sth. to be 承认某人/某事……

admit sb. to/into 接纳某人进入,吸收某人参加

admit of 容纳有;有……可能;容有……的余地

应用 15. Children under 18 _____ to the film.

- A. don't admit B. doesn't admit
C. aren't admitted D. isn't admitted

16. Sandy could do nothing but _____ to her teacher that she was wrong.

- A. admit B. admitted
C. admitting D. to admit

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

I respect you for your honesty.

由于你为人正直,我对你十分敬重。

Respect yourself, or no one else will.

(谚)人必自敬,然后人敬之。

Students should show respect for their teachers.

学生要尊敬老师。

Give my respects to your parents.

请代我向你的父母问好。

【拓展】 ① in all respects (= in every respect) 无论从哪方面来看,在各方面

In all respects we think the film is well worth seeing.

从各个方面看来,我们认为影片都值得看。

② pay respect to 关心……

We must pay respect to the needs of the general readers.

我们必须关心一般读者的需要。

③ out of one's respect 出于对……的尊敬

Out of respect, he took off his hat.

他脱帽以示敬意。

应用 17. Students should have respect _____ their teachers.

- A. for B. to C. with D. on

短语例释

1. make sure 弄清楚,查明,确信,务必(做到)

I must go back home and make sure I closed the windows.

我必须回去看看我有没有关上窗户。

First you must make sure of the time and place.

首先你必须弄清时间和地点。

He is sure _____ of his success.

He is sure _____ that he will succeed.

他确信他会成功。(主语 he 的信念)

He is sure to succeed.

他一定会成功。(别人对他的看法)

【拓展】 make sure of/about... 弄清楚,查明

make sure that... 确信,务必

be sure of/that... 有把握,确信(主语是人)

be sure to do sth. 一定会,必然会做某事(主语是人或物)

应用 1. --What's the time for the flight for Hong Kong?

--Perhaps 8 o'clock, but you'd better find out to _____.

- A. make sure B. make sure of
C. be sure of D. be sure about

2. I remember having locked the door, but I came back to _____.

- A. see B. look
C. make sure D. make sure of

2. make progress 取得进步

The patient is making remarkable progress.

那个病人的康复情况有明显的进展。

Mary has made rapid progress in her English study this school term.

玛丽本学期在英语学习上取得了很大的进步。

【拓展】 make progress in sth. 在……方面取得进步

be in progress... 在进展过程中

progress vt. 前进,进行

应用 3. The year is _____; it will soon be winter again.

- A. progress B. in progress
C. progressing D. progressed

4. We knew little about the _____ our son had made before he came to the school.

- A. progress B. impression
C. distance D. translation

5. --How about the building project?

- _____
A. On progress B. In progress
C. Under progress D. Making progress

3. as a result 结果

He didn't work hard, as a result he failed his exam.

他不用功,结果考试不及格。

As a result, they saved 90% of the trees in the forest.

结果他们拯救了这座森林里 90% 的树木。

【拓展】 as a result of 由于/因为……的缘故

with the result that 结果……

without result 毫无结果

result in 导致

result from 起因,由来

应用 6. Jane broke down today completely _____ much work.

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

7. He slipped and had his leg broken. _____, he will have to be away from school for two or three months.

- A. In any case B. After all
C. As a result D. In this way

8. He got up late, _____ he missed the early bus.

- A. as a result B. as a result of
C. because of D. as a result of which

句型整理

1. She's kind and patient, and she explains English grammar so clearly that even I can understand it!

她且善且有耐心,她讲解英语语法如此清晰,甚至连我也能听懂!

so... that... 如此……以至于……,引导结果状语从句。

The family was so poor that the boy couldn't get many books.

家里太穷,孩子买不起许多书。

The film *Harry Potter* is so interesting that all the children like it.

电影《哈利·波特》那么有趣,所有的孩子都喜欢看。

【提示】在 so... that... 结果状语从句中,如果 so 置于句首,则主句倒装。

So loudly did he speak that everyone could hear him clearly.

他讲话声音很大,每个人都能听清楚。

So fast did Liu Xiang run that nobody else could catch up with him.

刘翔跑得那么快,以至于没有人能赶上他。

应用 1. They held a meeting _____ they could hear everyone's ideas.

- A. even if B. until
C. while D. so that

2. The room was packed with people, _____ we couldn't get in.

- A. so that B. as if
C. while D. as

3. I'd like to arrive 20 minutes early _____ I can have time for a cup of tea.

- A. as soon as B. in case
C. as a result D. so that

2. Physics will never be my favourite lesson, but I think that I'll do well in the exam with Mrs. Chen teaching me.

物理课永远不会是最喜欢的课程,但是我想,在陈老师的教导下,考试中我会取得好成绩的。

with 的复合结构在句中作状语和定语。with 的复合结构为: with+宾语+宾语补足语。作宾语补足语的可以是:形容词、副词、介词短语、现在分词、过去分词及不定式。具体用法如下:

(1) with+object+adj.

He often sleeps with the window open.

他总是开着窗子睡觉。

(2) with+object+adv.

He went out with the lights on.

亮着灯他就出去了。

(3) with+object+prep. phrase

He went out into the dark street with a stick in his hand.

他手里拿着一根棍子,走进漆黑的街道。

(4) with+object+doing

We found her house easily with the little boy leading the way.

由这个小男孩领路,我们很容易地找到了她的家。

(5) with+object+done

With all the things she needed bought, she went home happily.

买完了所需的一切东西,她高高兴兴地回家了。

(6) with+object+to do

I can't go out now with so much homework to do.

有很多作业要做,我现在不能出去。

(7) with 的复合结构还可作定语。

There were rows of white houses with trees in front of them.

有几排白色的房子,房前长着树木。

应用 4. _____ two exams to worry about, I have to work really hard this weekend.

- A. With B. Besides
C. As for D. Because of

5. He is used to sleeping with all the windows _____.

- A. close B. closing
C. to close D. closed

6. We went through the forest without any difficulty with the guide _____ us.

- A. led B. leading
C. to lead D. was leading

7. With still! so many things _____, I can't go on holiday with you.

- A. dealt with B. to deal with
C. dealing with D. deal with

8. The thief followed her, with his eyes _____ on the wallet in her pocket.

- A. fix B. fixed
C. fixing D. to fixed

3. I'd rather do translation than revision.

我愿意做些翻译而不愿复习。

would rather 是一习惯用语,其用法如下:

(1) would rather 意为“宁愿,宁可”,表示选择或主观上的愿望,后接动词原形。

It's so cold that I'd rather stay at home.

天太冷了,我宁可待在家里。

—How about a drink? —喝一杯怎么样?

—I'd rather have something to eat. —我宁愿来点吃的。

(2) 其否定式是直接加在动词原形前加 not.

I would rather not tell you about it.

我宁愿不告诉你这件事。

(3) 其疑问式是将 would 提到句首。

Would you rather stay here or go home?

你愿意呆在这儿还是回家?

(4) 如果在两者中进行取舍,表示“宁愿……而不愿”时,则可用 would rather... than... 这一句型;使用这一句型时要注意“平行结构”,即在 than 的前后要用两个同类的词或词组,如两个名词、两个不定式、两个介词短语等。

I would rather have noodles than rice.

我宁愿吃面条也不吃米饭。

I would rather go to work by bike than by bus.

我宁愿骑自行车也不愿乘公共汽车去上班。

He would rather die than give in.
他宁愿死也不投降。

(5) would rather+that 从句,表示“宁愿某人做某事”。引导从句的 that 常省略,从句中用过去时态。

We'd rather he paid us the money tomorrow.

我们宁愿他明天付给我们那笔钱。

I'd rather you went home now.

我宁愿你现在就回家。

应用 9. — Shall I smoke here?

— I _____ you _____.

- A. would prefer; don't B. would rather; won't
C. hope; not D. would rather; didn't

10. — Do you feel like _____ there or shall we take a bus?

— I'd like to walk. But since there isn't much time left,

I'd rather you _____ a taxi.

- A. walking; hire B. to walk; hire
C. to walk; hired D. walking; hired

重点语法

后接-ing 作宾语的动词

1. The teacher doesn't permit _____ in class.

- A. smoke B. to smoke
C. smoking D. having smoked

2. — Let me tell you something about the journalists.

— Don't you remember _____ me the story yesterday?

- A. told B. telling
C. to tell D. to have told

经典考题回顾

1. (2008·北京,35) It is worth considering what makes “convenience” foods so popular, and _____ better ones of your own.

- A. introduces B. to introduce
C. introducing D. introduced

【解析】 并列连词和连接的两部分 consider with introduce, 要保持前后形式一致,故 introduce 也要用动名词形式作为 worth 的宾语。

【答案】 C

2. (2008·湖南,34) Susan wanted to be independent of her parents. She tried _____ alone, but she didn't like it and moved back home.

- A. living B. to live
C. to be living D. having lived

【解析】 根据句意“她试着一个人生活”, try doing sth. 试着干某事; try to do sth. 尽力干某事。

【答案】 A

3. (2008·江西,24) I hear they've promoted Tom, but he didn't mention _____ when we talked on the phone.

- A. to promote B. having been promoted

3. Your hair wants _____. You'd better have it done tomorrow.

- A. cut B. cutting
C. to cut D. being cut

4. I delayed _____ your letter because I had been away for a few days.

- A. to post B. to write
C. answering D. writing

5. She didn't feel like _____, so he suggested _____ the day in the garden.

- A. working; spending B. to work; to spend
C. working; to spend D. to work; spending

6. I remember _____ him before, but I've forgotten where it was.

- A. to see B. to have seen
C. having seen D. seen

7. I considered _____ my job, but in the end I decided _____.

- A. to change; to do not B. changing; not to
C. changing; not to change D. to change; not to

8. The patient must be separated to avoid _____ others.

- A. being infected(感染) B. infecting
C. to infect D. infected

9. As a result of the serious flood, two-thirds of the buildings in the area _____.

- A. need repairing B. needs to repair
C. needs repairing D. need to repair

C. having promoted D. to be promoted

【解析】 mention 后跟名词或动名词作宾语,且 promote 与 Tom 之间是动宾关系,故用被动形式,又因 promote 的动作发生在 mention 之前,故用完成式。

【答案】 B

4. (2008·四川非延考区,14) We had an anxious couple of weeks _____ for the results of the experiment.

- A. wait B. to be waiting
C. waited D. waiting

【解析】 have a/an good/hard/anxious time (in) doing sth. 为固定用法,此句的 time 换成了 couple of weeks.

【答案】 D

5. (2008·全国,32) The weather was _____ cold that I didn't like to leave my room.

- A. really B. such
C. too D. so

【解析】 so... that... 如此……以至于……,引导结果状语从句; such... that... 结构也可以表示此意,但是所修饰的中心词为名词。really 和 too 不能用于此种结构。

【答案】 D

能力训练设计

I. 单项填空

1. (天津市咸水沽一中 2009 届高三第四次月考)—China successfully launched its first lunar probe Chang'e 1?
—On October 24, 2007.
- A. When was it that B. Was it when that
C. When it was that D. It was when that
2. (辽宁省抚顺一中 2009 届高三第三次模拟考试) What impressed me most in 2008 was the success of Shenzhou VII and China's becoming the third nation to walk in space, _____ all our Chinese are proud.
- A. of which B. for which
C. of that D. for it
3. (山东省潍坊第四中学 2009 届高三第二次质检)—Where is Lucy?
—I can't say where she is, but she _____ have gone to meet her classmates, for they want to go to Sichuan to work as volunteers.
- A. can B. should
C. must D. may
4. (山东东营市第一中学 2009 届高三第三次月考) Premier Wen's three-day visit to Japan, _____ as the "ice-melt" trip, has a positive effect on Sino-Japanese relationship.
- A. being intended B. intended
C. having intended D. intending
5. He didn't work hard; _____, he failed his exam.
- A. as a result B. after all
C. in other words D. in fact
6. He worked hard _____ everything would be ready by 6 o'clock.
- A. as soon as B. even if
C. in case D. so that
7. _____ is expected, all the students in our class have passed the exam.
- A. It B. As
C. That D. Which
8. "Shall we all go to the theatre tonight?" "_____."
- A. It's your opinion B. I don't mind
C. It's up to you D. That's your decision
9. "I'll meet you outside the cinema in an hour, OK?" "_____ See you."
- A. That's settled B. Yes, take it easy
C. Well, it just depends D. Hold on, please
10. "The light in your room is still on." "Oh, I forgot _____."
- A. to turn it off B. turning it off
C. turn it off D. having turned it off
11. I really appreciate _____ a vacation after the hard work.
- A. to have had B. having
C. to have D. to having
12. Some people wear fashionable clothes. _____, some birds have bright feathers.

- A. Properly B. Likely
C. Similarly D. Generally

13. —You know, Bob is a little slow in understanding, so...

—So I have to be _____ with him.

- A. strict B. ashamed
C. relaxed D. patient

14. Sandy admitted _____ a lie when questioned by the boss at the meeting.

- A. having told B. to tell
C. tell D. being told

15. The midterm examination is coming. We should _____ what we've learned these days.

- A. read B. retell
C. watch D. revise

II. 完形填空

The habit of chewing gum (咀嚼口香糖) has lasted for more than a century. Millions of people all over the world chew billions of pieces of gum every year.

Chewing gum became popular in the United States 16 because of the job of one man, William Wrigley, who for many years was the 17 of the Wrigley company. Earlier Thomas Adams first began his experiment in about the 18 1870. It was he who first 19 the gum softer and pleasant to chew. But it was not until Wrigley joined the 20 in about 1890 that people everywhere began to 21 up the habit of chewing gum.

Wrigley liked to do 22 in a big way. In his first year, he borrowed money and 23 more than a million dollars in advertising. For years, there was a large Wrigley's advertisement on every streetcar in the United States. 24 complained that they could not go 25 without seeing Wrigley's name.

Wrigley even 26, free of charge, pieces of gum to every person in the telephone book of every city and town in the United States. 27 he began to advertise that it was good for 28 to chew gum, that it 29 the nerves, and that it helped to 30 the teeth clean.

He used to give the gum free to every child in the United States on 31 second birthday. He employed young women who, in long, orange-stripped (有橘色条纹的) 32 would go from city to city in groups of four or five, 33 at street corners and give free samples of chewing gum to every person who passed by. In this way, each woman gave away about five thousand 34 of Wrigley's gum every day. As a result of this 35 advertising, people in the United States began to buy more and more chewing gum.

16. A. partly B. mainly
C. strongly D. much
17. A. head B. worker
C. advisor D. clerk

18. A. year
C. age
19. A. did
C. had
20. A. politics
C. trade
21. A. pick
C. write
22. A. jobs
C. things
23. A. spent
C. cost
24. A. Anybody
C. Men
25. A. everywhere
C. anywhere
26. A. carried
C. brought
27. A. Frequently
C. Lastly
28. A. health
C. teeth
29. A. lost
C. regained
30. A. keep
C. get
31. A. his
C. its
32. A. dresses
C. suits
33. A. sit
C. walk
34. A. pieces
C. bags
35. A. ceaseless
C. last
- B. time
D. period
B. made
D. got
B. industry
D. business
B. ask
D. think
B. work
D. taste
B. took
D. paid
B. People
D. Passengers
B. nowhere
D. somewhere
B. sent
D. took
B. Generally
D. Finally
B. body
D. nerves
B. calmed
D. had
B. let
D. remain
B. her
D. their
B. clothes
D. clothing
B. stand
D. stay
B. packets
D. boxes
B. painstaking
D. keeping

III. 阅读理解

Why do we laugh? For years scientists have asked themselves this question. No animals laugh or smile—only human beings, so does laughing help us to live longer? The answer

seems to be that smiling and laughing help us to become less worried and calm, and can prevent illnesses which are caused by stress. Laughing is really the best medicine.

But if you're not happy, it can't do you any good to smile, can it? That's not true; it is clear that smiling works just in the same way whether you feel like smiling or not. Scientists in California asked a group of students to act out five different feelings—happiness, sadness, anger, surprise and fear—just using their faces. Changes in their heart rate, blood pressure and temperature were recorded. Most of the feelings they acted out didn't cause changes, but when the students smiled, their heart rate and their blood pressure went down. That happened even though they were only acting! So even if we feel sad inside, smiling seems to make us feel better.

Now, what makes us laugh? It seems that the answer to the question is far from simple. Everyone likes jokes, but we don't laugh at the same one. It depends largely on how old we are. There's a kind of joke, for example, which children love but older people might not find funny. Nationality, too, can make a difference.

36. In the passage, the writer seems to pay more attention to _____.
A. how laughing and smiling are connected with health
B. comparing human beings with animals
C. the degree to which laughing and smiling are helpful
D. finding out if any research has been done about laughing
37. The passage tells us that smiling and laughing _____.
A. have nothing to do with one's heart rate
B. do no good when he/she is sad
C. lower one's blood pressure
D. lower the temperature of the body
38. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A. if you are sad, laughing can't make you happy
B. a Chinese and an American may not laugh at the same joke
C. scientists have found out what makes people laugh
D. if you are ill, you should laugh instead of taking medicine
39. The best title for this passage would be _____.
A. The Reason for Laughing
B. Things Making Us Laugh
C. The Study of Laughing
D. The Way of Laughing