

王后雄学案

教材完全解读

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修订版

高一英语(上)

丛书主编：王后雄
本册主编：林秋咏



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高一英语（上）

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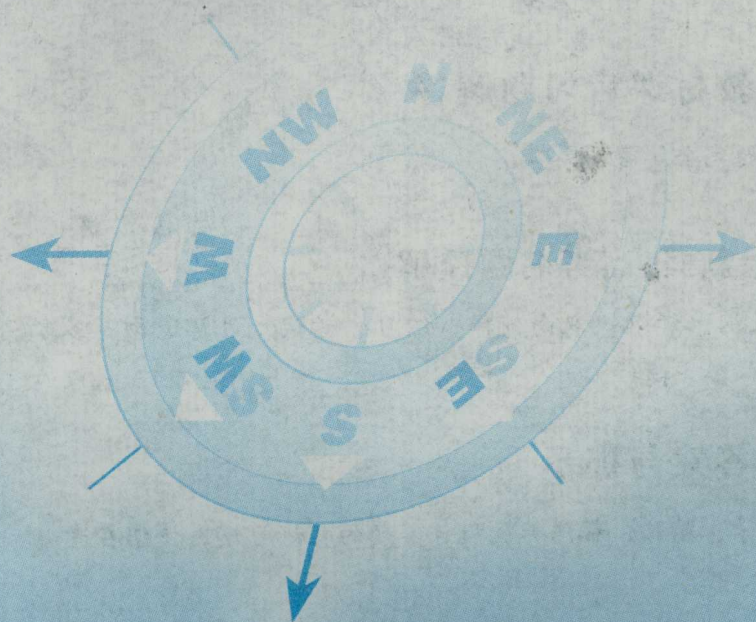
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学考新捷径：《教材完全解读》

—— 中学教材诠释学生版

在现行的教育体制下，掌握教材是学习的根本。优秀的成绩源于对课堂知识的深入体会；源于对课本内容的理性认识；源于对平常知识的点滴累积。基于这种思想，X导航课研组于2003年7月隆重推出《教材完全解读》。至今已历经数次修订再版，该书以“透析全解、双栏对照、服务学生”为宗旨，助您走向成功。

为了让您更充分地理解本书的特点，请您在选购和使用本书时，先阅读本书的使用方法图示。

1 重难点聚焦

考点解读——“考试解题思维”、“答题要点”，考试解题、答题技巧尽在其中！

2 方法·技巧平台

3 综合·创新拓展

4 能力·题型设计

掌握考试题型变化趋势，体现实践、综合、创新能力。对考试能力题型设计进行了科学的探索和最新的预测。

名师诠释

讲例对照、双栏排版、双色凸现“解题思维”、“解题依据”和“答题要点”，有效地理清解题思路，提高解题效率。

点击考点

双色凸现测试要点，方便您查阅解题依据，与讲例相互印证。
当解题无措时，建议您参照提示，在“考点解读”栏中寻找解题依据和思路。

教材课后习题解答

详细解答课本课后习题——课后习题完全解密！

最新5年高考名题诠释

汇集高考名题，讲解细致入微，教纲、考纲，双向例释；练习、考试，讲解透彻；多学、精练，效果显著。

答案与提示

以高考“标准答案”为准，解题科学、精炼，帮您养成规范答题的良好习惯，使您在考试答题中避免不必要的失分。

谨此，预祝您在学习和考试中取得好成绩！

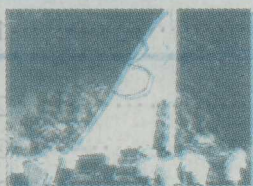
《X导航·教材完全解读》丛书主编 **王后雄**

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知能与万法

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教材知识体系·名师学法指津

英语学习三步曲

三十年代,中国有方言 467 种。如今你只要会讲普通话,就可以到处通行。因为藉由全国性的广播电视的推广,大家都已听得懂、讲得出普通话。未来十年,网际网络将变成全球的广播系统,已经流行的英语将演变成成为世界的普通话。很多人都已经、正在、将要学英语。但是,人们用了很多方法,英语却学得并不好。学英语的最终目标,就是要能读、写、听、讲句子。想到就会讲,听到就会答,表示你会这个语言。没有达到这一目标,那就跟没有学一样。

瑞士著名教育家皮亚杰说过:“所有智力方面的活动都要依赖于兴趣。”这句话真知灼见地道出了兴趣对学习的重要性。兴趣是人们力求认识某种事物或爱好某种活动并伴有积极情绪色彩的心理倾向,是推动人们进行活动的最现实、最活跃的内部动机。浓厚的兴趣可以培养求知欲,激发强大的学习动力,顽强拼搏,努力演习。古今中外凡是取得巨大成就的人,无一不是对自己所从事的职业产生浓厚的、强烈的兴趣。根据有关调查表明,随着年级的升高,初中学生的英语学习兴趣逐渐下降,其中初一与初二,初一与初三之间差异显著。兴趣的丧失导致了部分学生失去继续演习英语的动力,从而产生了厌学的倾向,使得两极分化现象日益严重。

学会演习是素质教育的重要目标之一,也是顺应时代发展的需要。今天的学生在走出校门之后要适应社会、适应时代,所以必须不断学习。全国中小学正在积极开展教育改革,努力探索和实施素质教育。素质教育是教育事业的一次深刻变革,是教育思想和人才培养模式的重大进步。“我们今天知道的东西,到明天就会过时。如果我们停止演习,就会停滞不前。”许多未来学家认为,将来的“文盲”不再是目不识丁的人,而是不会学习的人。当今社会,科技高速发展,人类社会已进入信息时代、知识经济时代,知识将成为生产的主要要素,这就要求人们不能只满足现有的知识,而应该是不断有新的知识来补充和更新。终身学习已成为时代的需要。对今天的学生来说,最重要的学习是学会学习,学生进入高中阶段,从心理上来说有朦胧的成人感,他们有独立与创新的愿望,对自己的能力信心日趋上升。同学们在外语学习方面,虽然有了三年初中的基础,掌握了一定的词汇与基础语法,但由于缺乏外语的实践能力和自学能力,很多学生还习惯于跟在老师后面跑。外语学习的广阔天地还未真正对他们展开,他们学习方法仍然停留在比较简单的重复。

如何做到自主的学习,轻松的学习,下面跟同学们谈谈几点学习的方法:

(一) 培养良好的学习习惯

良好的学习习惯是掌握有效学习方法的前提条件和必要保证。培养良好的学习习惯可从以下几方面做起:

1. 制定计划

要学习好,首先要制定一个切实可行的学习计划,用以指导自己的学习。古人说:“凡事预则立,不预则废。”因为有计划就不会打乱仗,就可以合理安排时间,恰当分配精力。有计划就有了学习目标,也就有了演习动力和努力方向,要给自己制定一个“跳一跳,才能够得着”的长远目标,还要学会根据不同课型确定每节课或每一个单元的认知小目标,不断受到目标的激励,积极主动地学习,提高学习效率。

2. 课前自学

课前自学是学好新课,取得高效率的学习成果的基础。如果不搞好课前自学,上新课时就会心中无数,不得要领,反之如果做好了课前自学,不仅可以培养自学能力(主要是独立思考问题的能力),而且可以提高学习新课的兴趣,掌握学习的主动权。课前自学可以发现疑难引起思考,减少听课的盲目性,增强听课的效果。在学会学习的前提下,课前自学应改变仍停留在单词识记及课文阅读的程度,要自己查词典,自己记例句,自己用新词造句,自己找漂亮的句型、典型的表达法进行模仿,自己找句子进行诠释,自己找出课文中的难点,在充分利用课本的过程中,保证课前自学程度。

3. 专心上课

课堂是老师实施素质教育的渠道,上课是学生理解和掌握基础知识的基本技能,并在此基础上发展认识能力的一个关键环节,学生要始终保持高度集中的注意力,积极思维,尽量做到心到、眼到、耳到、口到、手到,积极培养有意注意,在课内有意识地识记该

课生词、短语、句型、重点句子,力争在课内就把这节课最重要的学习内容记住,当堂消化。

4. 勤记笔记

十八世纪著名作家塞缪尔·约翰逊称做笔记为“必要的痛苦”。做笔记是比较痛苦的事情,但非常有必要。因为笔记是一种永久性的系统性的记录,对于复习已学过的知识非常重要,对于克服头脑记忆储存知识的局限性非常重要,记笔记的过程就是对信息筛选、浓缩的过程,有利于锻炼思维、提高捕捉重要信息的能力,提高浓缩信息的加工能力。要做好听课笔记,学生的思想进程必须与老师的思想进程一致,必须抛开与听课无关的杂念,思想不能溜号,笔记内容要注意重点、难点、疑点,听课笔记可用自己的话,用关键词和线索性语句、提纲契领地记录。

(二) 培养和锻炼记忆能力

在经过了前一阶段学习过程之后,就要做好记忆储存工作。

1. 适时进行瞬间记忆训练

教育心理学者研究“痕迹理论”所得出的结论指出:“凡是已经识记过的事物都有在大脑组织中以某种形式留下痕迹。”记忆痕迹在脑中的储存分三种情况:瞬间记忆、短时记忆和长时记忆。瞬间记忆储存时间很短,但在记忆过程中占有主要地位。在这个基础上,只要稍加巩固,就能引起联想和回忆,转化为长时记忆。适时进行这种训练,增加了单位时间内的信息接纳量,提高记忆效果。

2. 化机械记忆为理解记忆

理解了的内容,就容易记住,理解得越深刻,记忆得越牢固。在演习单词时,注意单词的音、形、义,努力对单词有一个全面的了解,使所学的词在一定的情景中呈现,达到理解记忆。把抽象概念的词放在短语、句子或课文中,以便对词的理解具体化。采用归纳比较的方法,以新带旧、以旧学新,新旧知识联系以加深理解和记忆。通过归纳比较、前后联系,对词组有了正确的理解,避免只会在单词表中对其各种意义死记硬背的做法,达到温故而知新的效果,也提高了记忆力。还可以通过对同义词、反义词的辨析,同音异形词、词类转换的词的比较归纳等方式,想方设法将机械记忆转化为理解记忆,从而加深记忆痕迹,提高记忆效果。

3. 根据遗忘规律,在有计划地“重现”中巩固英语单词,增强记忆力

德国心理学家艾宾浩斯的实验证明:遗忘的规律是先快后慢,刚记住的材料,最初几个小时内遗忘的速度最快。如果四至七天内不复现,记忆将受到抑制,甚至完全消失。因此,要有计划地经常复现英语词汇,克服遗忘现象。

记忆力的训练方法是多种多样的,也是因人而异的。我们要在英语学习的实践中努力探索,使之更加有利于自己的语言学习。只有这样,才能提高学习效率,做到事半功倍。

(三) 坚持及时的复习练习

1. 及时复习

课后及时复习能加深和巩固对新学知识的理解和记忆,系统地掌握新知识达到灵活运用的目的。所以,科学的、高效率的学习,必须把握“及时复习”这一环节,心理学研究表明,学过的知识在短时间内遗忘很快,而往后遗忘的速度减慢,因此复习要及时,要在学后当天进行,复习可分为课后复习、阶段复习和期中期末复习,复习要注意将分散复习与集体复习相结合,分散复习比集中复习效果好,但集中复习也不可少,复习时可先尝试回忆,然后反复阅读教材,对照笔记,记忆要掌握的重点内容。

2. 反复练习

语文不是教会的,而是在使用中学会的,交际能力只有在交际中得到最有效的训练和培养。同样,要提高自己的英语水平,同学们必须争取各种训练机会反复练习,如:在课堂上、在课后、在英语角、在各种英语俱乐部多多练习英语、使用英语,培养真正的交际能力。

Unit 1 Good friends

重难点聚焦

1. loyal *adj.* 忠诚的; 忠贞的; 与 to 连用

be loyal to 对……忠诚. *loyalty n.* 忠诚.

eg. ① They are loyal supporters. 他们是忠实的拥护者.

② He is loyal to his country. 他忠于国家.

2. survive *vt.* 幸存, 含有“残存; 经历……之后仍然活着”之意. 后可接人或事. 名词形式为 *survival*

eg. ① The old man survived two world wars.

那位老人经历了两次世界大战.

② The old lady has survived all her children.

那老妇人所有的孩子们都已先她去世.

3. in one's opinion; in one's view “照某人看来, 依某人看”; “依照某人看来”可说成 *in the opinion of sb.*

eg. In my opinion, autumn is the best season in Beijing.

在我看来, 秋天是北京最好的季节.

have a good / bad / high / low / poor opinion of ...

表示“对……评价很好/坏/高/低/差”.

eg. I have a good / poor opinion of him.

我对他评价很高/低.

4. argue about 意为“就……进行辩论”

eg. They argued about the best method.

他们就最好的方法展开争论.

argue with/against sb. about/on sth. 意为“与某人辩论某事”.

eg. It is useless trying to argue with him about it.

同他就这件事争辩是没有用的.

{ *argue sth. out/off* 找理由把某事辩解过去

{ *argue a matter out* 把事情辩个水落石出

5. alone 和 lonely

(1) alone 表示(客观上)单独的, 独自的, 不含感情色彩.

eg. He was alone in the house. 他独自一人在家.

(2) lonely 表示(主观上)孤独的, 孤单的; (建筑物等)孤零零的; (地方)偏僻的, 人烟稀少的. 有浓厚的感情色彩.

eg. ① He doesn't feel lonely when he is left alone.

在只剩下他一个人的时候, 他并不感到寂寞.

② He lives in a lonely house in the country.

他住在乡下一所孤零零的房子里.

[难点剖析]

6. He realises that he hasn't been a very good friend, because he has always been thinking about himself. 他意识

名师诠释

◆ [考题 1] We admire those _____ are loyal _____ their nation.
A. who; with B. who; to C. whom; to D. that; to

[解析] 本题考查了定语从句和 loyal 的搭配用法, 因先行词为 those, 且关系代词作主语, 故用 who; 又因 loyal 与 to 连用.

[答案] B

◆ [考题 2] He is one of the few who _____ the plane crash.
A. survived B. survived in C. survival D. survived after

[解析] 本题考查 survive 的用法, 由于该词易受汉语的影响当作不及物动词而误选 B 项或 D 项. 这里应用作及物动词.

[答案] A

◆ [考题 3] —Who, _____, is the best football player in China today?

—I think it's Sun Jihai.

A. as a result

B. in your opinion

C. more or less

D. in all

[解析] 如果想表达“根据某人的意见或者观点”时, 常用 *in one's opinion/view*. A 项意为“结果”, C 项意为“或多或少”, D 项意为“总计”, 均不合题意.

[答案] B

◆ [考题 4] Mike often argues _____ his friend _____ small things angrily, which sometimes makes us very unhappy.

A. with; for B. with; about C. to; for D. to; about

[解析] 本题考查 argue 的搭配用法, 其后接人时常用介词 *with* 或 *against*, 后接事时常用介词 *about* 或 *on*.

[答案] B

◆ [考题 5] There, far from here, you can find _____ island on which lives an old man living _____.

A. a lonely; alone

B. an alone; lonely

C. a lonely; lonely

D. an alone; alone

[解析] 本题考查 lonely 与 alone 的用法区别. 第一个空格处应是作定语修饰 island, 只能用 lonely, 表示“孤立的, 荒凉的”; 第二个空格只表示客观上“一个人, 独立”用 alone. 题意为“在远离这儿的地方, 你会发现一个孤立的小岛, 岛上单独住着一位老人”.

[答案] A

◆ [考题 6] I _____ these exercises all evening, but I've finished only half of them.

A. am doing

B. did

C. have been doing

D. have done

[解析] all evening 表示一个延续的时间段, A 项应与时间点连用. B 项只叙述过去已完成的一个动作, 不涉及现在的情况, 且表示动作已全部完成, 与上下句矛盾. 现在完成进行时来说

到自己不是个好朋友,因为他总是只为自己着想。

此句中的后一分句中用的是现在完成进行时态,表示动作从过去某一时间开始,一直延续到现在,可能还要继续下去,动作具有持续性、暂时性和未完成性的特点。

eg. They have been working for two hours.

他们已工作了两个小时。

7. I am not into classical music. 我对古典音乐不感兴趣。

句中 be into 表示“对……有兴趣;热衷于”,属非正式用语,多用于口语中。

eg. He is into rock music. 他热衷于摇滚乐。

8. He also learns that he should have cared more about his friends. 他还懂得他本来该多关心一下自己的朋友。

句中 should have done “本该……”,暗示事实上未曾做到,表示对过去发生事情的后悔或责备。其否定形式表示“本不该做的”,暗示实际上做了。

eg. We shouldn't have taken a taxi. It's so near.

我们本不该坐出租车,离得这么近。

如果表示现在不应该做某事,用 should (not) do。

eg. You shouldn't spend so much time playing computer games. 你不该花这么多的时间玩计算机游戏。

9. Chuck learns that we need friends to share happiness and sorrow, and that it is important to have someone to care about. 查克体会到我们需要朋友来分享快乐、分担忧愁,而且有个个人可关心也是重要的。

“have + 宾语 + to do”意为“(主语)有什么事要做”,to do 动作由 have 的主语发出,由宾语承受。have someone to care about 意为“有个人可以对其关心、照顾”,其中 to care about 为不定式作定语,修饰前面的代词 someone。

eg. Sorry, I'm busy now. I have a lot of clothes to wash.

抱歉,我现在正忙着。我有许多衣服要洗。

2 方法·技巧平台

10. cast v. 投掷;投射;抛

eg. The fisherman cast his net four times a day.

渔夫一天撒四次网。

与 cast 构成的词组

- be cast down 沮丧
- cast anchor 抛锚
- cast lots 抽签
- cast sb. into prison 把某人关进监狱
- cast a vote 投票

11. like v. 喜欢;喜爱;爱好

(1) 后接名词、不定式或动名词

eg. I like to read in bed but I don't like having meals in bed. 我喜欢躺在床上看书,但我不喜欢在床上吃饭。

(2) 较喜欢、希望

eg. —How do you like your tea? 你喜欢喝什么样的茶?

—I like it rather weak. 我比较喜欢淡的。

明动作或情况的连续性,而不说明动作的结果。

[答案] C

◆ [考题 7] John is fond _____ sports news while his wife is _____ fashion show.

A. of; of B. into; into C. into; of D. of; into

[解析] 本题考查介词的搭配用法。可根据左栏考点⑦的讲析,结合本题题意得出答案。

[答案] D

◆ [考题 8] I was really anxious about you. You _____ home without a word.

A. mustn't leave B. shouldn't have left
C. couldn't have left D. needn't leave

(NMET 2001)

[解析] 本题考查的是情态动词。should have done 本应该做……(而实际上未做),含有责备之意,而其否定形式 shouldn't have done 含义正好与其相对,本不应该做……(而实际上却做了)。

[答案] B

◆ [考题 9] —Look at Joan, she appears sad.

—Yes. It seems that she has something _____.

A. to worry about B. worried
C. worrying about D. be worried about

[解析] 本题考查“主语有什么事要做”的正确表达。从对话内容来看“琼看上去很伤心,似乎她在为什么事担心着。”Joan 作为句子的主语同时做出 worry about 这一动作,且要注意用不定式作定语的结构要求。

[答案] A

◆ [考题 10] As one of the passengers was believed to be ill with SARS, the ship was ordered to cast _____, stop on the river and wait to be rescued.

A. a vote B. lots C. anchor D. net

[解析] 本题意为“由于一名乘客被认为感染了 SARS 病毒,该船被指令停泊在江中,等待救援。”“停船就得抛锚”,根据左栏的词组归纳,故答案为 C。需要补充说明的是题中出现了三个动词不定式作补足语,即到 cast, stop 和 wait。后两个不定式的符号 to 被省略。

[答案] C

◆ [考题 11] (1) To be frank, I like _____, but now I don't like _____ because of the bad weather.

A. fishing; fishing B. to fish; to fish
C. to fish; fishing D. fishing; to fish

(2) No one likes _____ with those who are dishonest.

A. to make friend B. to make friends
C. making friends D. make friends

[解析] (1) like 后接不定式和动名词的区别在于动名词表动作较抽象,不定式表动作较具体,且在否定句中 like 表“不愿意”之意。由本题意“坦率地讲,我喜欢钓鱼,但现在我不愿意钓鱼,因为天气不好”得知前一部分表总的抽象行为,后一部分表要实行的具体动作,因此前一空应填动名词,后一空填不定式。(2) like 作动词其后接动名词或不定式。表示“交朋友”应为 make friends。

[答案] (1) D (2) B

- (3) $\begin{cases} \text{would/should like} + n. / \text{to do} \\ \text{feel like} + n. / \text{doing} \\ \text{if you like 如果你高兴的话} \end{cases}$ 想要, 愿意

eg. I'll come if you like.

如果你高兴的话, 我愿意来。

12. care vi. 关心; 在意; 忧虑。后接从句时介词常被省略。

eg. ① He failed in the examination but I don't think he cares very much.

他虽然考试不及格, 但我认为他并不太在乎。

② He doesn't care what they say.

他不管他们怎么说。

- care $\begin{cases} \text{for sth. 关心、操心、照顾、愿意} \\ \text{about sth. 关心、担心} \\ \text{to do sth. 愿意做……} \end{cases}$

eg. Would you care to go for a walk?

你想去散步吗?

13. as many as 与 as much as

这两个短语常用于表示具体数目的词语前, 以加强语气, 意义是“多达……和……一样多”。

(1) as many as 常用于某人或某处拥有的物品的数量, 后接“+ 数词 + 复数名词”强调物品或人的数目。

eg. He has mastered as many as 5000 English words.

他已经掌握了 5000 多个英语单词。

(2) 指金钱、丈量、时间、重量、水量、雨量、热量等方面的程度或数量, 常用: as much as + 数词 + 复数名词。或者用于: “as much + 不可数名词 + as”。

eg. ① She has spent as much as 100 dollars today.

她今天花的钱多达 100 美元。

② I have as much money as he.

我和他拥有一样多的钱。

14. scared 是及物动词 scare 的过去分词, 作形容词, 相当于 frightened, 意为“害怕的, 惊慌的”, 比 afraid 意思强。常见用法有:

- (1) be scared $\begin{cases} \text{of} + n. \\ \text{(of) + doing} \\ \text{to do} \end{cases}$

eg. ① Don't be scared of him. 不要怕他。

② I'm scared (of) slipping on the ice.

我怕在冰上滑倒。

③ She's scared to fly in a plane. 她害怕坐飞机。

(2) scare 为及物动词, 其同义词是 frighten, 意为“使惊吓”。scare away/off, 意为“把……吓跑”; scare out/up, 意为“把……吓出来”。

eg. He scared away the birds. 他把那些鸟轰走了。

15. as prep. / conj.

(1) as 用作介词, 后跟名词或代词, 意为“作为”。

eg. I have come here as a journalist.

我是以记者身份到这里来的。

◆ [考题 12] (1) Please tell me the way you thought of _____ the garden.

- A. take care of B. to take care of
C. taking care of D. how to take care of

(2) I don't care _____ in his company.

- A. to see B. to be seen C. seeing D. being seen

[解析] (1) 本题中 care 作名词, 与 take 构成固定词组, take care of 意为“照看, 照料”, 本题选项 C 有较大的干扰性, 值得注意的是所填答案是用来修饰 way, 应用不定式。

(2) 在选本题的正确答案时, 首先应想到 care 后接不定式而不接动名词, 先排除 C、D。而 A 项 see 没有宾语, 因此, 应用被动式, 使“I”成为 see 的逻辑宾语。

[答案] (1) B (2) B

◆ [考题 13] (1) I have got _____ he does; that is, there are _____ in my family.

- A. as a big family as; as many people as 10
B. as big a family as; as many as 10 people
C. as big as a family; people as many as 10
D. a family as big as; as 10 people as many

(2) The amount of money that he saved reached _____ 30,000 dollars.

- A. as many as B. as much as C. as high as D. as far as

[解析] (1) 本题考查了 as... as... 的用法, 从前一空看 A、B、D 选项的构成均对, 但后一空的表达只有 B 项正确。

(2) 本题选答案如果不谨慎易误选 A 项, 因 dollar 为可数名词, 但根据左栏第二小点中的讲析, 即使这类名词是可数名词的复数, 仍不能用 A 项的结构。

[答案] (1) B (2) B

◆ [考题 14] She was scared _____ the yard because she was scared _____ by the big dog _____ at the gate.

- A. to go into; to be bitten; lay
B. of going into; to bite; laying
C. of going into; to be bitten; lay
D. to go into; of being bitten; lying

[解析] 本题考查 scared 一词的用法, 当其后续 of 短语或不定式短语时, 其意义不同, 这一用法与 afraid 的用法相似。当其后续 of 短语时, 其意思为“害怕”, 或“害怕某事发生”, 如接不定式短语则表示“不敢做某事”。本题中第一空意义为“不敢进院子”, 第二空则表示“害怕被咬”, 最后一空为现在分词作后置定语, 修饰 dog。

[答案] D

◆ [考题 15] (1) You must do everything _____ you _____.

- A. as; are told to B. as; are told
C. like; are told D. when; are told

(2) —What color is your suitcase?

—My suitcase is the same color _____.

- A. like you B. like yours C. as you D. as yours

[解析] (1) 根据后项 are told 后不能省略不定式符号 to 来判断, 排除 B、D, 而 C 项中 like 虽可用作连词, 但一般不常用, 且第二空

(2) as 用作连词,意为“同……一样”,“像……”,后面接方式状语从句。

eg. Do as I say. 照我说的办。

(3) 构成词组

treat...	} as ...	把……当作
regard...		认为……把……看作

3 综合·创新拓展

16. Rock music is OK, and so is skiing. 摇滚乐不错,滑雪也可以。

关于表达“也……”的两个句型

(1) 表示前面所说的肯定情况也适用于另一人或物时,so 常置于句首,用倒装语序,其句型是“**So + be/助动词/情态动词 + 主语**”。如果前面所述否定情况也适用于另一人或物时,则把neither或nor置于句首,用倒装语序,其句型是“**Neither/Nor + be/助动词/情态动词 + 主语**”。

eg. ① Tom can speak French and so can his brother.

汤姆会讲法语,他弟弟也会讲法语。

② Mary studies hard and so does her sister.

玛丽学习很努力,她妹妹学习也很努力。

(2) 句型 **So + aux. v. + pron. / n.** 和句型 **So + pron. + aux. v.** 的区别

在句型 **So + aux. v. + pron. / n.** 句型中“so”意为“也”;在句型 **So + pron. + aux. v.** 中“so”用来表示同意前面的观点,“正是,的确如此”

eg. ① We have all worked hard. 我们都很辛苦。

② So we have. 的确都很辛苦。

(3) **Neither/ Nor + be/ have / 助动词/情态动词 + 主语**:表示前面的一种否定情况也适用于后一者。

eg. John doesn't speak English well, and neither/ nor does Mary.

约翰的英语说得不好,玛丽也说得不好。

(4) 如果前一分句中有几种不同形式的谓语,后一分句表达相同情况时,不能使用so引导的倒装句,而要用 **So it is with...; 或 It is the same with...**

eg. —Tod was born in Washington, but now he lives in New York.

—So it is with Jack. / It is the same with Jack.

—托德出生在华盛顿,现在住在纽约。

—杰克也是。

17. **so that; so... that; in order that; in order to 和 so as to**

(1) **so that** 以便,使能够,与 **in order that** 同义,引导一个表示目的的状语从句。

Speak clearly so that everybody can understand you.

请说清楚一点,这样每个人都可以听懂你的话。

(2) **so that** 也可以引导表示结果的状语从句,主句和从句是原因与结果的关系,作“因此”讲。

后 to 不能丢。A 项,as“像,按照”引导方式状语从句。本句意思是“你应该按照你被吩咐的那样去做每件事情。”

(2) 本题中与 the same 连用常用 as,因空中内容表达与 suitcase 有关,故用 yours,相当于 your suitcase。

[答案] (1) A (2) D

◆ [考题 16] (1) — I was told you telephoned me yesterday.

— _____
A. So I did B. So did I C. So you did D. So did you

(2) As your spoken English gets better, _____ your written English.

A. so will B. so does C. such does D. such will

(3) — David has made great progress recently.

— _____, and _____.

A. So he has; so you have B. So he has; so have you

C. So has he; so have you D. So has he; so you have

(上海高考题)

(4) — It was careless of you to have left your clothes outside all night.

— My God! _____.

A. So did I B. So I did C. So were you D. So did you

(上海高考题)

[解析] (1) 根据左栏的讲解,结合本题的意境为“我的确给你打过电话”。

(2) 此处 so 用来表示“也一样”。值得注意的是,后一句应表示前一从句可能带来的效果,故答案不是 B 而是 A。

(3) so 后可跟正装句式或倒装句式。如果 so 的意思是“某某也是”就用倒装;如果其意思是“是的”,就用正装句式对上文加以肯定。本题意为“大卫近来进步很大,他的确如此,你也一样”。

(4) so 后接倒装句的意思是“他也是那样”;so 后接正装句的意思是“是的,是那样”。从这个句子的意思可知,对方同意说话人的意见,所以要用正装句。这句话的意思是“你太粗心大意了,你的衣服在外面放了一夜。”“哎呀!我真的把衣服在外面放了一夜。”

[答案] (1) A (2) A (3) B (4) B

◆ [考题 17] (1) Tom kept quiet about the accident _____ lose his job.

A. so not as to B. so as not to C. so as to not D. not so as to

(全国高考题)

(2) Please speak louder, _____ everyone can hear you.

A. so B. so that C. what D. in order to

(3) Speak to him slowly _____ he may understand you better.

A. since B. so that C. for D. because

(全国高考题)

(4) _____ finish the report, John stayed up late into the night.

A. So that B. In order that

C. So as to D. In order to

[解析] (1) so as to 的否定形式 not 应位于 to 之前。答案为 B。

(2) so that“以便,使能够”。引导目的状语从句时(= in order that),常用情态动词 can, could, may, might, will, would 和 should。D 项只接动词原形。例如:

eg. It was too cold, so that we couldn't work.

天气太冷了,因此我们无法工作。

(3) so that 与 so...that 的区别。

so that 可引导目的状语从句或结果状语从句(从句子的意思上或根据主句和从句的逻辑关系上去判断), so...that 引导结果状语从句,作“如此……以致……”讲,常用在“so+形容词/副词+that clause”结构中。

eg. I am so busy that I have no time to see my mother.

我工作太忙了,没有时间去看母亲。

(4) in order to 和 so as to 后接动词原形,用作目的状语, in order to 可置于句首,而 so as to 则不行。

18. though 和 although 引导的状语从句

(1) 相同点:这两个词都可以用来引导让步状语从句,同一句中如果用了 though 或 although,就不能再用 but,但可以 and yet 或 still 搭配。

eg. Though / Although it was raining, / (yet) they still worked in the fields.

尽管当时天下雨,但他们仍坚持在田里劳动。

(2) 不同点:although 引导的状语从句常用于主句之前,而 though 引导的从句既可以放在主句之前,也可以放在主句之后;另外,though 还可以用作副词,独立使用,意思是“可是,然而”。

eg. He said he would come; he didn't, though.

他说过他要来,但他并没有来。

If you do know, answer in a loud enough voice so that all the class may hear. 如果你的确知道,就用足够大的声音来回答,使全班同学都听得见。

(3) speak to him slowly 的目的是 he may understand you better.

(4) 本题从题意来看,前半部分为后半部分的目的,即“熬夜的目的是为了完成报告”。A、B 两项是连词,须引导从句;C 项虽然可接不定式,但不能置于句首。

[答案] (1) B (2) B (3) B (4) D

◆ [考题 18] (1) _____ the problem is rather hard, _____ the boy worked it out all by himself.

A. Although; / B. Though; but

C. Although; but D. Though; and

(2) Although he is considered a great writer, _____.

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 wide read

[解析] (1) 英语中 though 和 although 不能与 but 连用,是由它们的词性决定的。though/ although 是从属连词,引导的是让步从句,而 but 为并列连词,连接的是前后两个分句,如果同时使用,句子结构就出现了混乱。由于受汉语的影响,许多英语初学者易犯选 B、C 项的错误。(2) although 不能同 but 连用,也不能与副词 however 搭配。D 项中 although 可与 still 连用,但修饰 v. 应用 adv., 此句 wide 应改为 widely。

[答案] (1) A (2) A

4 能力·题型设计

测试 1 It is generally believed that teaching is _____ it is a science.

A. an art much as B. much an art as
C. as an art much as D. as much an art as

测试 2 Though he is in poor health, _____ he works hard.

A. but B. while C. besides D. yet

测试 3 To tell you the truth, I have a poor _____ of that boy.

A. advice B. view C. suggestion D. opinion

测试 4 We will go for an outing _____ since the weather is fine.

A. you would like B. you feel like
C. if you like D. you like

测试 5 As he broke law, the man was _____ into prison.

A. cost B. casted C. cast D. casts

测试 6 He worked in an enemy's office, but he was _____ his motherland.

A. loyal of B. loyalty to C. loyal D. loyal to

测试 7 Now children are well _____ in our country.

点击考点

测试要点 13
NMET 2001

测试要点 2

测试要点 15
作者自拟题

测试要点 18
作者自拟题

测试要点 3
作者自拟题

测试要点 14
作者自拟题

测试要点 11
作者自拟题

测试要点 9
作者自拟题

测试要点 10
作者自拟题

测试要点 6
作者自拟题

测试要点 1
作者自拟题

测试要点 12

A. care for

B. cared for

C. cared about

D. care about

测试 8 The lucky bird _____ the hunter's shot.

A. liked B. survived C. lived D. flew away

测试 9 The kind-hearted woman treated the orphan _____ her own child.

A. on B. to C. as D. for

测试 10 As he was late again, John was scared _____ his teacher because he was scared _____.

A. to face; to be punished

B. to face; of being punished

C. of facing; of being punished

D. of facing; to be punished

测试 11 I have many friends to _____, so I am very happy.

A. talk B. speak C. say D. talk with

测试 12 —Hi, Jack. You look tired.

—I _____ the house all day.

A. was painting

B. am painting

C. have been painting

D. have painted

测试 13 To be frank, I am not _____ football,

our football team always lose.

- A. into; which
C. at; why

- B. in; because
D. into; because

测试 14 I don't agree _____ your idea, but I won't argue _____ you _____ it at the moment.

- A. to; with; on
C. to; with; about

- B. on; with; over
D. about; to; with

测试 15 What a child needs is love and care, so gifts _____ are not enough for a child.

- A. along
C. alone

- B. lonely
D. itself

测试 16 —Oh, how careless you are _____ the same

点击考点

测试要点 7

作者自拟题

测试要点 4

作者自拟题

测试要点 8

作者自拟题

测试要点 5

测试要点 17

作者自拟题

测试要点 16

作者自拟题

mistake again.

—_____. I'll be careful in future.

A. making; So do I

B. to have made; So I have

C. to make; So have I

D. to have made; So am I

测试 17 —In such dry weather the flowers _____.

—As a matter of fact only a few survived.

A. should have been watered

B. should have watered

C. needn't have watered

D. could be watered

测试 18 They made a fire _____ light _____ they could see better in the dark cave.

A. to give; in order that

B. giving; so that

C. to give; in order to

D. so to give; so as to

教材课后习题解答

LANGUAGE STUDY

Word study

- 1 honest 2 classical 3 sorrow/unhappiness
4 argue/quarrel/disagree 5 loyal/good/true 6 hunt for
7 fond of/interested in 8 brave/fearless 9 in order to/so as to
10 smart

Grammar

Exercise 1

- The visitor said that he was very glad to visit our factory.
- "I don't like American movies very much," the woman said to/told us.
- Uncle Wang said that there was something wrong with the front wheel.
- The teacher said to the students, "We are going to have a meeting at three o'clock."
- The students asked when they should go outing that autumn.
- "I'll try to finish reading the book by the end of this week," she said.
- The daughter told her father that mum had gone to the supermarket.
- "Are you going to mail the gifts to your parents?" Sara's friend asked her.
- Tom asked Bob why he had been so excited that day.
- "How can I solve the problem?" Sandra asked her friend.

Exercise 3

You: Chuck, Wilson asks why you want to leave this island.

Wilson: Am I not your friend?

You: Chuck, Wilson asks whether or not he is your friend.

Wilson: How long have we been here?

You: Chuck, Wilson asks how long you have been here.

Wilson: How will we leave?

You: Chuck, Wilson asks how you will leave.

Wilson: That might be dangerous.

You: Chuck, Wilson says that might be dangerous.

Wilson: Will you take care of me?

You: Chuck, Wilson asks if you will take care of him.

Wilson: I'm scared, Chuck.

You: Chuck, Wilson says he is scared.

Sample E - mail:

Hi Jane,

My name is Xiao Fei and I come from Hunan. Hunan is in the south of China. I am a middle school student and I like speaking English. I read your e-pal ad and I would like to be your e-pal. You wrote that you like rock music. Can you tell me what bands you like? Have you ever heard any Chinese rock bands? You also wrote that you like talking and joking around. I do too! I think you and I can be good friends. Please send me an e-mail as soon as possible.

Xiao Fei

WORKBOOK

LISTENING

Exercise 1

1 Problem: Friends get angry with each other when they try to talk about something difficult.

Solution: Try to understand your friend / try to talk about the problem in a different way.

2 Problem: Friends don't know how to apologize.

Solution: Start by telling each other that you are sorry and take it from there. A simple apology is often enough.

3 Problem: Some friends don't know how to keep secrets.

Solution: Keep your secrets to yourself.

PRACTISING

Vocabulary

Exercise 1

- 1 rope 2 notebook 3 pan 4 gun 5 mirror
6 compass 7 hammer 8 match 9 airplane 10 movie

Exercise 2

Suggested sample sentences

1 My friend Alan is brave. He once saved the life of a little girl who had fallen into a lake.

2 My friend Bob is loyal. He wouldn't talk to Charles whom I don't like at all.

3 My friend David is wise. He always gives me the best advice.

4 Your friend George is a handsome boy, but he doesn't like to study and always dreams of becoming a model.

5 My friend Harry is a smart student. He always asks good questions in class.

Exercise 3

Translation

Dear Aunt,

Hi! I have made many friends at my school. We are getting along very well. But one day one of my friends lost 100 yuan. He thought I had taken his money and he told others about it. They are not as friendly to me as they were before. I'm very unhappy.

I need your help. Can you give me some advice?

Yours/your nephew,

Gao Fei

Grammar**Exercise 1**

1 Mary told Yang Mei that she was doing a biology experiment then.

2 Mary told Yang Mei that she was not free that day.

3 Mary told Yang Mei that she must/had to finish her paper that week.

4 Mary told Yang Mei that she would have to stay in the lab until the next day.

5 Mary told Yang Mei that she was going to write a report the next week.

6 Mary told Yang Mei that she had watched a very interesting TV programme the day before.

7 Mary told Yang Mei that she must/had to wait there that afternoon.

8 Mary asked Yang Mei if she would go to the lecture that afternoon.

9 Mary told Yang Mei that she had visited her teacher the day before.

10 Mary asked Yang Mei who was going to study abroad the next year.

Exercise 2

Sept 1, Monday

It's my first day in senior high school. Mother told me to get up early. Father asked me to tie up my hair. I told myself not to worry too much.

When I arrived at school, I ran into my friend Joanna. She said I looked great. (1) I asked her where she had spent her holiday. (2) She said that she had gone to Shanghai and it had been wonderful. (3) She also asked me if I had enjoyed my holiday.

We went to the classroom for our first lesson. (4) Mr. Yu asked us if we had had a pleasant holiday. (5) Then he said that he wanted to get to know us, and he asked us to write a short description of ourselves. I wrote it in English. When Mr. Yu read it, (6) he said it was well-written.

After school I went back home. I told my parents about my first day in school. (7) They told me that they were proud of me.

1 "Where did you spend your holiday?" I asked/said to her.

2 "I went to Shanghai and it was wonderful," she said.

3 "Did you enjoy your holiday?" she asked/said.

4 "Did you have a pleasant holiday?" Mr. Yu asked us.

5 "I want to get to know you. Could you please write down a short description of yourselves?" he said.

6 "It's well-written," he said.

7 "We are proud of you," they said to me.

Exercise 3

1 (1) Hu Ming, the manager says that they run that restaurant to make friends.

(2) "We are unhappy about this," the students' parents said.

(3) Hu Ming says, "A teacher has already told me that I should spend more time on study."

(4) "Running a business takes a lot of time," all the managers say.

(5) Liu Tao says that they don't have the money to hire enough waiters or waitresses, so they do most of the work themselves.

(6) Another boy tells me that sometimes they have to skip classes to keep an eye on the restaurant.

(7) "We are doing OK," Liu Tao says.

2 Pal Restaurant is one of the many restaurants where people come to eat, drink, talk and enjoy music. It is different from other restaurants because its owners are a group of college students. "We run this restaurant to make friends," says the manager, Hu Ming.

But the students' parents say that they are unhappy about this. "We can't stop them but we want them to put study in the first place." Teachers do not support them, either. Hu Ming says that a teacher has already told him that he should spend more time on study.

All the managers say that running a business takes a lot of time. "We don't have the money to hire enough waiters or waitresses, so we do most of the work ourselves," says Liu Tao. "Sometimes we have to skip classes to keep an eye on the restaurant," says another boy.

But Liu Tao says they are doing OK.