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丛书主编 王朝银



创新设计

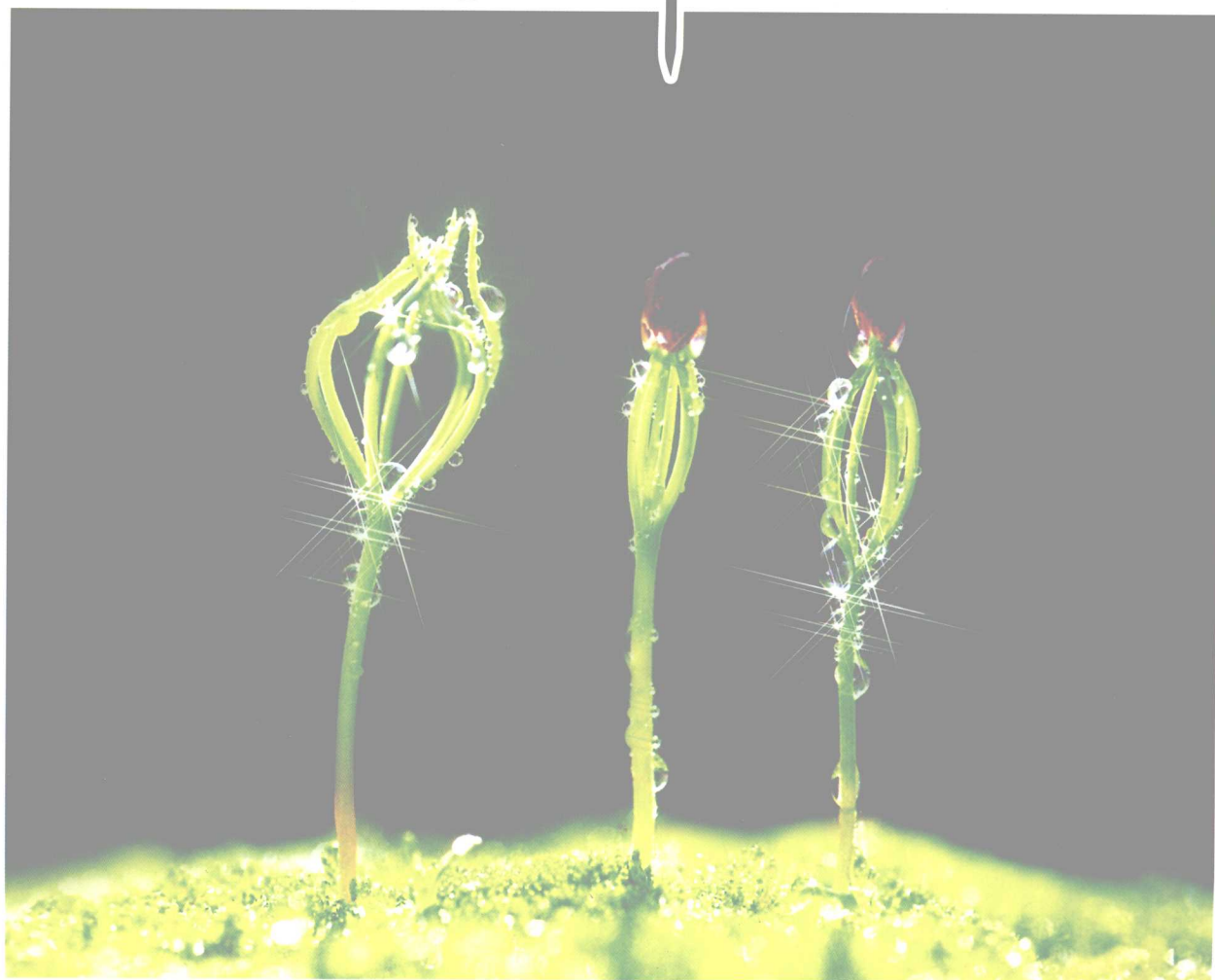


2008
高考总复习

依据最新考试大纲编写审定

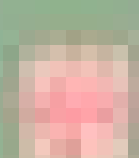
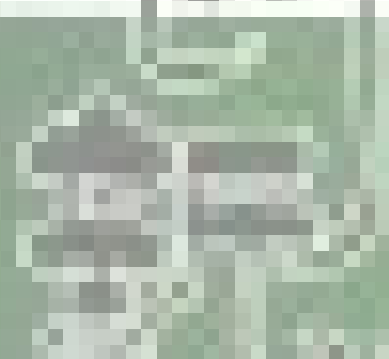
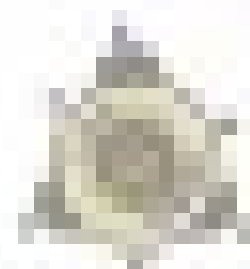
英语

● 学生用书 ●



中国教育核心期刊《中学外语教学参考》

陕西人民出版社

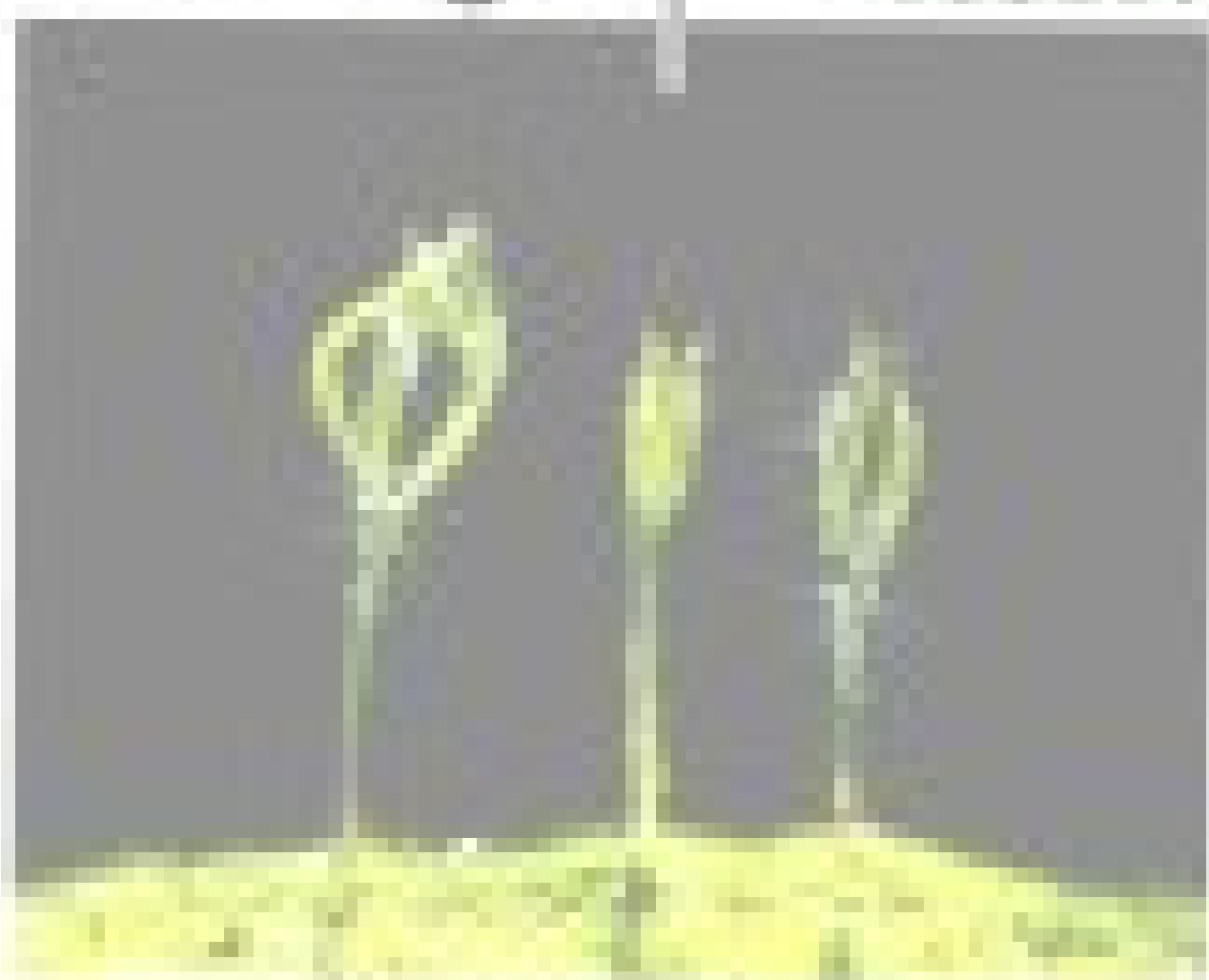


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创新



高考总复习

设计

英语

在这里，你找寻着进步的捷径；在这里，你释放着青春的激情；在这里，你用汗水浇灌幸福的花园；在这里，你以快乐铭记逐日的岁月……

陕西人民出版社

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NO.1

English 英语

Unit 1~2

Good friends
English around the world

课前回顾

I. 短语填空

fond of; all the time; hunt for; drop sb. a line; for the first time; make yourself at home; stay up; in total

1. The young couple was overjoyed when they were invited to the palace ball.

2. Mr. Brown had his house repaired yesterday and the repairs came to over £ 500.

3. "Please sit down and, I'll get some drinks," Jane said to her friend.

4. "Don't forget to when you get to New York," Mrs. Williams said to her daughter.

5. They felt depressed because it had been raining for weeks.

II. 词组翻译

1. 在飞行
2. 独自
3. 关心
4. 上飞机
5. 开玩笑
6. 除……之外
7. 发生
8. 以……告终

III. 校对

I. 1. for the first time 2. in total 3. make yourself at home 4. drop me a line 5. all the time 6. hunting for 7. stay up 8. fond of
II. 1. be on a flight 2. all alone 3. care about 4. on board the plane 5. joke about 6. except for

温馨提示

左面的题目是针对单元课文中的重点词汇、短语和句型设计的, 请你自主学习在课前完成, 必要时与同学们进行合作。

NO.2

温馨提示

建议老师在课堂上给学生们充分的时间认真阅读领会本栏目内容, 老师对学生遇到的困难予以点拨, 并检查学生掌握的情况, 时间最好控制在一节课。

English 英语

创新课堂

词汇 形·音·义

smart [sma:t] adj. 聪明的; 漂亮的; 敏捷的
—She looks very in that new shirt.
—Yes, it suits her perfectly.
A. Amused B. honest
C. Smart D. Natural

重点短语 例

care about 在乎; 关心; 照顾
Can she care about the children? 她能照顾这些孩子吗?
He doesn't care a bit about clothes. 穿着方面他毫不在乎。

拓展 care about 通常用于否定句、疑问句或条件的句中。后接wh或if从句时, 常省略about。

链接 care for 喜欢; 照顾; 关心; 愿意
Einstein cared little for money. 爱因斯坦不太喜欢钱。
Would you care for a cup of tea? 你想喝茶吗?

核心词汇 讲·练·悟

loyal adj. 忠诚的; 忠心的
be loyal to sb./sth. 忠诚于; 忠实于
She is quite loyal to her husband. 她忠于自己的丈夫。
He has always remained loyal to his political principles. 他总是恪守自己的政治原则。

loyalty n. [U] 忠诚
be devoted to 忠诚于; 热爱; 专心于
be faithful to 忠实于; 恪守; be true to 忠实于; 遵守

1. This showed their love and their loyalty to Lenin and the Party he had built.
A. For B. in C. over D. to

疑难语句 例

In order to survive, Chuck develops a friendship with an unusual friend—a valley he calls Wilson.
为了生存, 查克交了一个特殊的朋友, 一个他称为威尔逊的棒球。

拓展 in order to do 与 so as to do 用法基本一样, 都表示目的, 它们的否定形式是: in order not to do 和 so as not to do, 但in order to do 可放在句首, so as to do 不可以。

NO.3

English 英语

方法设计

五年高考案例精析
教材经典例句全新设计

1. More and more young people are fond of playing tennis nowadays.
A. on B. to C. in D. of
(2006年春学高上海卷)

解题方法指导
本题考查形容词与介词的搭配。题意为“现在，越来越多的年轻人喜欢打网球。”形容词fond通常与介词of搭配，构成be fond of，意为“喜欢；喜爱”。故答案为D。

教材原文链接 Even though Wilson is just a volleyball, he becomes fond of him.

2. One day Chuck was on a flight across the Pacific Ocean suddenly his plane crashed.
A. while B. before
C. where D. when

3. He realizes that he a very good friend because he has always been thinking about himself.
A. hasn't been B. wasn't
C. hadn't been D. isn't being

10. B 11. A 12. B 13. D 14. A 15. B

测试你的创造力 请选用教材中你认为经典的语句试编一道试题，考一考你的同桌。

温馨提示

本栏目是对近年来的高考试题从命题意图、思路设计上进行较详细的分析，以帮助学生构建起自己的解题方法。这些试题大都与本单元要复习的内容有关，目的是让学生知识高考试题基本都来源于所学教材，只要认真复习，定会受益匪浅。

NO.4

温馨提示

此栏目安排了少量与所学习内容紧密相关的习题，以帮助学生进一步巩固所学知识，并在能力方面有所突破。建议学生在课内用30分钟完成，然后由老师稍加讲解。

English 英语

基本突破

I. 单项填空
II. 完形填空

1. She is a very kind woman, loyal her friends, intelligent and amusing.
A. to B. at C. for D. in

2. Hand in hand with reading, he had the habit of making notes.
A. developed B. invented
C. made D. built

3. On a hot summer day in late August, I sought shade and a cool drink at a water-front cafe on a Greek island. Over a hundred degrees in 1 air. Crowded. Temperatures of both the tourists and waiters had 2 to meet the situation, making it a rather quarrelsome environment(环境).
1. A. fresh B. Cool C. Still D. thin
2. A. Managed B. Expected C. Attempted D. risen
3. A. Lonely B. curious
C. Well-dressed D. bad-tempered
4. A. Cheers B. Service C. attention D. flowers
5. A. metal table B. empty bottle
C. chairs D. Bags

NO.5

English 英语

外教点评作文

作文题目 我打算下星期去看望我中学时的英语老师。
学生习作 will plan to visit my English teacher next week. She has been a teacher 30 years. With her help, my English improved fastly. She gave me a good impression.

外教点评

核心解读

代词

1. 不定冠词的用法
1. 泛指某一类人或事物，相当于any。
A square has four sides.
2. 泛指某人或某事物。
A bad workman quarrels with his tools.
3. 表示一个，相当于one。
I have a mouth, a nose and two eyes.

过关落实
《全国卷1》—Hello, could I speak to Mr. Smith?
—Sorry, wrong number. There isn't Mr. Smith here.
A. I B. a C. the D. One

温馨提示

“外教点评作文”通过对学生的作文的点评，来提高学生的写作水平。
“核心语法解读”中的语法构成了英语语言的基本骨架，是非常重要的内容，也是高考中的考查重点，因此请同学们务必掌握。



前言

PREFACE

► Mathematics

• 高考总复习

PREFACE

黄河冲天走东海， 万里写入胸怀间

——代《创新设计》丛书前言

上篇 品味境界

还记得去年的那“一声春雷”，曾经“叫醒了365天”，还记得我们心爱的《创新设计》的问世给全国教辅界带来的惊喜与震撼。

一石激起千层浪！于是，大江南北，学《创新设计》风生水起……

庄子向往逍遥。逍遥之境，是每一个成功人士的最终理想，是站在事业巅峰又希望青云直上九霄，无所束缚，无为而无不为之热切追索。逍遥的人，是心境开阔的人。他已经不只是沉寂在一笔生意的得失，一个市场一方领域的占有上，而是放眼寰球、气吞千古、指点江山的气魄，是“鲲鹏展翅九万里，翻动扶摇羊角”的宏大。因此，逍遥，必须以良好的道德文化修养作为基础，更重要的是，要能够像诸葛孔明一样“运筹帷幄之中，决胜千里之外”。

我们不是诸葛孔明，但我们向往逍遥！

中篇 理论促超越

正如一个人，没有了思想，就如同行尸走肉，做书也是如此！一套没有理论指导的丛书，充其量是一种拼凑，一种低层次的试题堆积，经不起有眼光的师生的认真推敲。

为了使《创新设计》丛书占据教辅制高点，“金榜苑图书有限公司”特聘全国著名教育专家对本丛书进行了专门的理论设计。所以，新版《创新设计》系列丛书，体现出以下鲜明、浓郁的理论特色：强化“积累与整合”，注重“感受与鉴赏”，引导“思考和领悟”，关注“应用与拓展”，着眼“发现与创新”。

这种充满人文气息的教育理念，注重过程的教学方法，审美探究的学习方式，使学生真正能够从最核心的能力结构搭建中，掌握学习的要诀，从而学海遨游，轻松自如！

后记 坐看云起时

《创新设计》系列丛书在教辅界的崛起，引起了全国著名学科教学专业核心期刊的关注。他们纷纷伸出合作之手，或表达合作的愿望！有了全国专业核心期刊的大力支持，我们气定神闲！

佛教里有一个公案，说是释迦牟尼佛偶得一朵金莲花，他拈着莲花微笑，大弟子迦叶见了，也微笑回应。这就是传说中的禅的最早由来。

从容与禅是息息相关的。但禅的从容同样要经过痛苦的修炼方能获得。

我们经历了耕耘的痛苦，也经历了追索的磨难。当全国各地纷纷预订《创新设计》丛书的好消息一个连一个地传来，公司上下都被这种大好局面感染了。我们有理由欢呼，有理由自豪，也有理由在激烈的竞争中睥睨群雄。因为我们的《创新设计》，“字字看来皆是汗，一载辛苦不寻常”。

所以，当我们的激动渐渐平静，当昔日的追索有了回报，当居于教辅之巅峰视天下时，我们也获得了一种从容。

于是，痛苦之后的闲适，耕耘之后的自信，巅峰之处的从容，蕴蓄在心头，化作小诗一首：

尽日寻春不见春，
芒鞋踏遍陇头云。
归来笑拈梅花嗅，
春在枝头已十分。



杨耀楠

2007年春



目录

CONTENTS ▶ 英语

• 高考总复习

高一部分 5

Units 1~2	5
Units 3~4	15
Units 5~6	26
Units 7~8	35
Units 9~10	45
Units 11~12	55
Units 13~14	66
Units 15~16	75
Units 17~18	86
Units 19~20	96
Units 21~22	107

高二部分 116

Units 1~2	116
Units 3~4	127
Units 5~6	137
Units 7~8	148
Units 9~10	158
Units 11~12	170
Units 13~14	180
Units 15~16	190
Units 17~18	199
Units 19~20	209

高三部分 218

Units 1~2	218
Units 3~4	228
Units 5~6	237
Units 7~8	247
Units 9~10	256
Units 11~12	267
Units 13~14	276
Units 15~16	285

参考答案 295



Units

1~2

Good friends

English around the world

★ 课前自主回顾

课前自主回顾

I. 短语填空

II. 词组翻译

III. 单词拼写

I. 短语填空

fond of; all the time; hunt for; drop sb. a line; for the first time; make yourself at home; stay up; in total

- The young couple was overjoyed when they were invited to the palace ball _____.
- Mr. Brown had his house repaired yesterday and the repairs came to over £500 _____.
- "Please sit down and _____. I'll get some drinks," Jane said to her friend.
- "Don't forget to _____ when you get to New York," Mrs. Williams said to her daughter.
- They felt depressed because it had been raining _____ for weeks.
- Detectives are _____ thieves who broke into a warehouse yesterday.
- You've got to school tomorrow. I don't want you to _____ too late.
- Over the years, we have grown _____ the house and don't want to leave.

II. 词组翻译

- 在飞行 _____
- 独自 _____
- 关心 _____
- 上飞机 _____
- 开玩笑 _____
- 除……之外 _____
- 发生 _____
- 以……告终 _____

III. 单词拼写

根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母或汉语意思,在横线上写出各单词正确的完全形式。(每空限一词)

- He b_____ went into the burning house to save the baby trapped there.

- Poke is very h_____. He told the truth of the accident.
- The man climbed the mountains by r_____ in the dark.
- Keep your kids safe by keeping _____ (枪) out of their hands.
- It's always difficult being in a foreign country, e_____ when you know little about the language.
- It's said that Australia became i_____ of Britain on January 1, 1901.
- Joe and Nancy are not visitors here. They are both n_____ of the city.
- Can you think of a s_____ where "doing it alone" might be more important than teamwork?
- Greece is a _____ (欧洲) country with a very long history.
- At least 30 unknown diseases have appeared _____ (在全世界范围内) since 1970.

自我校对

I. 1. for the first time 2. in total 3. make yourself at home 4. drop me a line 5. all the time 6. hunting for 7. stay up 8. fond of

II. 1. be on a flight 2. all alone 3. care about 4. on board the plane 5. joke about 6. except for 7. come about 8. end up with

III. 1. bravely 2. honest 3. rope 4. guns 5. especially 6. independent 7. natives 8. situation 9. European 10. globally

★ 创新互动课堂

创新互动课堂

词汇形·音·义 → 核心词汇讲·练·悟

重点短语例释 → 疑难语句细解

词汇 形·音·义

1. smart [smɑ:t] *adj.* 聪明的; 漂亮的; 敏捷的
—She looks very _____ in that new shirt.

—Yes, it suits her perfectly.

- A. amused B. honest
C. smart D. natural

2. solution [sə'lu:ʃən] *n.* 解答; 解决办法; 解决方案

Any attempts to find a _____ to this problem have failed.

- A. way B. solution
C. process D. access

3. cast [kɑ:st] *vt. & vi.* 投掷; 投射; 抛

In summer, the setting sun _____ long shadows across the garden.

- A. reserves B. paints
C. casts D. sweeps

4. survive [sə'vaiv] *vi.* 幸免于; 从……中生还
vi. 幸存

Of the six people injured in the crash, only two _____; the others died before they were taken to hospital.

- A. freed B. released
C. escaped D. survived

5. deserted [di'zɜ:tɪd] *adj.* 荒芜的; 荒废的

Walking along the _____ street at night, we felt a bit frightened.

- A. thrown B. deserted
C. buried D. exposed

6. broad [brɔ:d] *adj.* 宽的; 广泛的

She has _____ interests and seems to be curious about everything.

- A. fresh B. direct
C. broad D. sharp

7. native ['neitiv] *adj.* 本国的; 本地的 *n.* 本地人; 本国人

Judging by his accent, he must be a _____ rather than a visitor.

- A. native B. national
C. citizen D. civilian

8. situation [ˌsɪtʃu'eɪʃən] *n.* 情形; 境遇; 位置

Once you get into a dangerous _____, you have to decide immediately.

- A. position B. state
C. situation D. case

9. signal ['sɪgnəl] *n.* 信号

The siren was a warning _____ for everyone to leave the burning building.

- A. symbol B. sign
C. mark D. signal

核心词汇 讲·练·悟

1. loyal *adj.* 忠诚的; 忠心的

搭配 be loyal to sb./sth. 忠诚于; 忠实于

She is quite loyal to her husband. 她忠于自己的丈夫。

He has always remained loyal to his political principles.

他总是信守自己的政治原则。

loyalty *n.* [U] 忠诚

搭配 loyalty to... 对……忠心

They swore their loyalty to the king. 他们宣誓效忠国王。

He is highly honoured for his loyalty to his country.

他因忠心于祖国而受到好评。

链 be devoted to 忠诚于; 热爱; 专心于

接 be faithful to 忠实于; 信守 be true to 忠实于; 遵守

应用 1. This showed their love and their loyalty _____ Lenin and the Party he had built.

- A. for B. in C. over D. to

2. argue *v.* 争论, 辩论

搭配 argue with sb. about/over sth. 同某人争论某事

We are always arguing with each other about money.

我们总是为钱吵嘴。

They are arguing over foreign policy. 他们正就外交政策进行辩论。

搭配 argue for sth. 为……而辩论

argue against sth. 据理反对; 证明……是不成立的

They argued for the right to strike. 他们据理力争罢工权力。

He argued against any increase in expenditure. 他反对增加开支。

搭配 argue sb. into doing sth. 力劝某人去做某事

argue sb. out of doing sth. 力劝某人不要做某事

They argued him into withdrawing his complaint.

他们说服他撤回了投诉。

I argued him out of going surfing. 我力劝他不要去冲浪。

quarrel with sb. about/over sth. 为某事与某人争吵

persuade sb. to do sth. 说服某人做某事

persuade sb. into doing sth. 说服某人做某事

persuade sb. out of doing sth. 劝阻某人做某事

reason sb. into doing sth. 说服某人做某事

reason sb. out of doing sth. 说服某人不做某事

应用 2. All his friends argued him _____ leaving his job, but he insisted on having a change.

- A. with B. about C. out of D. into

3. fond *adj.* 喜爱的, 多情的, 喜欢的

搭配 be fond of 喜欢; 爱好

Etta is fond of shopping. 埃塔喜欢购物。

He is fond of food and drink. 他爱吃好喝。

I am fond of collecting stamps. 我喜欢集邮。

have a fondness for 喜欢

have a liking for 喜欢; 爱好

have a taste for/in 喜欢; 爱好

have an appetite for 对……感兴趣; 喜欢; 渴求

应用 3. The piano he is fond of _____ was bought at a high price.

- A. play B. played C. being played D. playing

10. independent [ˌɪndɪˈpendənt] *adj.* 独立自主的
India ended the British rule in 1947 and became a(n) _____ country.

- A. unique B. independent
C. essential D. outstanding

11. expression [ɪksˈpreʃən] *n.* 短语; 表情
The _____ in her eyes told me something was wrong.

- A. expression B. feeling
C. impression D. appearance

12. publish [ˈpʌblɪʃ] *vt.* 发表; 出版; 公布
The report given by the president will be _____ in all the daily papers.

- A. accomplished B. published
C. organized D. established

13. statement [ˈsteɪtmənt] *n.* 陈述; 声明; 综述
The prime minister is expected to make a(n) _____ on the policy change this afternoon.

- A. account B. figure
C. statement D. argument

14. replace [rɪˈpleɪs] *vt.* 替换; 代替
It is not a good idea to miss meals and _____ them with snacks.

- A. quit B. decline
C. provide D. replace

15. adventure [ədˈventʃə] *n. & vt. & vi.* 冒险经历; 冒险
The explorer told the boys about his _____ in the Arctic, which was really fantastic.

- A. adventures B. risks
C. chances D. competitions

16. sorrow [ˈsɒrəʊ] *n.* 悲伤; 悲痛
Life has many joys and _____. We should be well prepared for them.

- A. experiences B. sorrows
C. disadvantages D. dislikes

17. repeat [rɪˈpi:t] *vt. & vi.* 重做; 重复; 复述
n. 重复; 反复

The visiting team are hoping to _____ last year's victory over the home team.

- A. recover B. remind
C. repeat D. replace

18. service [ˈsɜ:vɪs] *n.* 服务; 服务性工作
The government aims to improve public _____, especially education and health care.

- A. behaviours B. products
C. assistances D. services

4. hunt *v.* 打猎, 猎取; 搜寻

搭配 hunt for 找寻 hunt a place for... 在某地找寻.....

She is still hunting for a new job. 她还在找新工作。

He hunted shop after shop for a present for his wife.

他找了一家又一家商店, 想为他妻子买件礼物。

n. 搜寻, 寻找

We went on a hunt for the lost document. 我们寻找那份丢失的文件。

链接 search for 寻找; 找寻 search a place for... 在某地找寻.....

search sb. for... 在某人身上搜寻.....

look for 寻找 seek for/after 寻找; 寻求; 追求

5. share *v.* 分享; 共同负担; 共有; 共用

We share the same room. 我们合住一间房。

搭配 share sth. with sb. 与.....共用.....; 把自己的想法(或经历、感情)告诉某人

share sth. (out) between/among sb. 把.....分给.....; 和某人分享

Sue shares a house with three other students.

她和另外三个学生合住一所房子。

We shared the pizza between the four of us.

我们四个人把那份比萨饼分着吃了。

Would you like to share your experience with the rest of the group?

你愿意把你的经验告诉组里的其他人吗?

搭配 share (in) sth. 有同样的感情(或想法、经历等); 共同承担

They shared a common interest in botany. 他们都对植物学感兴趣。

People often share their political views with their parents.

人们常常跟自己父母的政治观点一致。

应用 4. We haven't got enough books for everyone; some of you will have to _____.

- A. spare B. save C. share D. enjoy

6. equal *adj.* 相等的; 平等的; 胜任的

搭配 be equal to 与.....相等, 等于

An egg is equal to half pound of steak in protein value.

一个鸡蛋的蛋白质相当于半磅牛排的蛋白质。

No one is equal to him in strength. 谁都没有他的力气大。

句型 be equal to sth./doing sth. 能胜任; 能够做

Will the boy be equal to such a task? 那男孩能胜任这样一项工作吗?

My grandfather is not equal to walking long distances these days.

我祖父近来不能走远路了。

v. 等于; 比得上; 与.....相匹敌

Two and two equals four. 二加二等于四。

Simon is younger but he equals his brother in all sports.

西蒙年纪小一些, 但各项运动都比得上哥哥。

be similar to 与.....相似

be superior to 比.....优秀; 地位比.....高

be junior to 比.....年龄小 be senior to 比.....年龄大

7. compare *v.* 比较, 和.....相比

搭配 compare... with/to... 把.....与.....相比较

compare... to... 把.....比作.....

If you compare British football with American football you'll find many differences. 你把英式足球和美式足球作一比较, 便会发现许多不同之处。

Poets always compare life to a candle. 诗人们总是把生命比喻成蜡烛。

拓展 compared with/to... “与.....比较起来, 较之.....”是一个过去分词短语, 通常用作时间状语, 此前还可加上连词 when.

Compared with/to her mother, she is tall. 和妈妈相比, 她是比较高的。

London is large, (when) compared to/with Paris.

与巴黎相比, 伦敦较大。

自我校对

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. A

8. C 9. D 10. B 11. A 12. B 13. C

14. D 15. A 16. B 17. C 18. D

重点短语 例 释

1. care about 在乎;关心;照顾

Can she care about the children? 她能照顾这些孩子吗?
He doesn't care a bit about clothes. 穿着方面他毫不在乎。

提示 care about 通常用于否定句、疑问句或条件句中, 后接 wh-或 if 从句时, 常省略 about。

I don't care (about) what he'll say. 我不在乎他说什么。
I don't care if she leaves or not. 我不在乎她是否离开。

链接 care for 喜欢;照顾;关心;愿意

Einstein cared little for money. 爱因斯坦不太喜欢钱。

Would you care for a cup of tea? 你想喝杯茶吗?

应用 5. —Would you care _____ a game of table tennis, Cathy?

—I'd love to, but I still have piles of homework to do.

A. for B. about C. into D. with

2. except for 除……之外

提示 except for 通常用来说明整个基本情况后, 对细节加以纠正。其后一般接名词或代词。

The road was empty except for a few cars.

路上除了几辆车外没有别的什么东西。

He is a good man except for hot temper.

他是个好人, 只是脾气暴躁而已。

辨析 except “除……之外”, 将一个或几个人或物从同一类或普通的种类中除去; 其后可接名词、代词、副词、介词短语, 不定式短语, that 从句或 wh-从句。

Everyone was tired except John; he was so strong.

除约翰外, 每个人都很累。他身体太棒了。

I can take my holidays at any time except in August.

除去八月份之外, 我可以随时去度假。

I know nothing about the accident except what I read in the paper.

除了在报纸上了解的之外, 我对这次事故一无所知。

besides 除……之外还

but 除……之外

链接 but for 若非; 要不是……的话

apart/aside from 除……之外

other than 除……之外; 与……不同

as well as 除……之外还

应用 6. —Could you please tell me more about the city?

—Sorry, I'm a newcomer here. I know nothing else _____ you know now.

A. except for B. except what
C. except that D. except

3. stay up 不睡觉;熬夜;不倒塌,不下沉

The student stayed up all night to study.

这个学生开夜车, 学习了一整夜。

Some strong houses stayed up in the earthquake.

一些坚固的房屋在地震中没有倒塌。

Your life jacket will help you to stay up if you fall out of the boat.

如从船上掉下去, 你的救生衣可以使你不沉入水中。

链接 stay out 在外面过夜, 远游

stay away from... 离开, 不接近, 缺席

4. come about 发生,产生,造成

提示 come about 常用于疑问句或否定句中。

How did the accident come about?

事故是如何发生的呢?

I didn't know how the mistake had come about.

我不知道怎么会出这样的错误。

句型 How does it come about that...? 怎么会发生……这样的事呢?

How does it come about that he is so badly off when he earns quite a good salary.

他挣那么多钱, 却那样贫穷, 怎么会这样呢?

辨析 occur, happen 用于描述偶然发生的事情, 多指不好的事情; break out 用于描述突然发生的事情, 如自然灾害、瘟疫、战争等; take place 用于描述按计划或预料之中发生的事情。这些词和短语均是不及物动词, 无被动语态。

His death occurred the following year. 第二年他就死了。

Something terrible must have happened to him.

他准是出了什么事了。

A fire broke out on the top floor last night.

昨晚顶楼发生了火灾。

The race will take place tomorrow.

赛跑将于明天举行。

come across(偶然)遇到, 发现

come down to 可归结为

come out 出现, 出版, (真相)大白

come to 到达, 谈到, 苏醒

come up 上升, (话题等)被提出

come up with 赶上, 提出, 想出

come upon(偶然)发现, 遇见

应用 7. How did it _____ that the car fell off the bridge into the river?

A. come out B. come about
C. come across D. come up

5. end up 最后有某种结局,最后成了,结束

The meeting ended up with the singing of *The Internationale*. 会议最后以唱《国际歌》而结束。

Wasteful people usually ended up in debt.

挥霍浪费者最后往往负债。

提示 end up 后常接动名词短语, 意为“最后竟然做了某事, 结果做了某事”。

Somewhat to his own surprise, he ended up designing the whole car and putting it into production. 连他自己都有点惊讶, 他最终竟设计了整辆汽车并把它投入生产。

链接 begin with 以……开始 start with 以……开始

to begin/start with 首先

应用 8. If you go on doing such things, you'll end up _____ prison.

A. with B. as C. in D. to

6. bring in 引进;带来;赚取;有好收成

During the past ten years our city has brought in many new techniques.

在最近十年里, 我们的城市引进了很多新技术。

They are expecting to bring in more rice this year.

他们盼望今年的大米有个好收成。

It is my own fault. Why do you bring my sister in?

这是我自己的错, 你干嘛把我妹妹扯进来?

bring on 引起, 导致, 促进
bring forward 提出
bring up 养育, 培养, 呕吐
bring along 拿来, 带来
bring back 带回, 归还, 使记起, 恢复
bring out 拿出, 推出, 显现出
bring down 使下降, 使减价, 使倒下
bring about 引起, 导致

链接

疑难语句 细解

1. In order to survive, Chuck develops a friendship with an unusual friend—a volley he calls Wilson. 为了生存, 查克交了一个特殊的朋友, 一个他称为威尔逊的排球。

要点指南

in order to do 与 so as to do 用法基本一样, 都用来表示目的, 它们的否定式是: in order not to do 和 so as not to do, 但 in order to do 可放在句首, so as to do 不可以。

He was saving as much as possible in order to repay Jenny eventually. 他尽可能地省钱, 以便最后还给珍妮。

Students should take notes so as to make revision easier. 学生应当记笔记以便于复习。

Go in quietly so as not to wake the baby.

请悄悄地进去, 以免吵醒小孩。

In order to produce electricity by waterpower, a dam is built to stop a stream. 为了用水发电, 就造一道水坝拦水。

链接 in order that 为了 so that 为了
so... as to do... 如此……以致于做……

2. He also learns that he should have cared more about his friends. 他还认识到过去他对朋友关心不够。

要点指南

should have done 意为“本来该做……而实际没做”, 用来表示对已发生事情的不满或责备等语气。

The train left five minutes ago. You should have come a bit earlier. 五分钟前火车已出发, 你该早一点来到。

You are right. I should have thought of that.

你说得对, 我是该想到这点的。

拓展 should have done 用在某些从句中时, 可表示惊奇, 意为“竟然做了某事”。

I never thought that he should have said that.

我真没想到他竟然会说出这样的话。

I can't imagine a person like him should have made such a foolish mistake.

真想想不到象他这样的人竟然会出这么愚蠢的错误。

ought to have done 本来该做某事

could have done 本来能做某事

might have done 本来可以做某事

needn't have done 本来不必做某事

3. With so many people communicating in English every day, we can see that it will be more and more important to have a good knowledge of English. 每

天有这么多人用英语交流, 我们可以看出掌握英语是越来越重要。

要点指南

“with+宾语+宾补”是为 with 的复合结构, 常用作原因或伴随状语, 也可作定语。

I went out with the window open. 我外出时没关窗子。

She said good-bye with tears in her eyes.

她含着泪水说再见。

He was working there with only a shirt on.

他只穿一件衬衫在那里干活。

提示 with 复合结构中的宾补如果是非谓语动词的话, 那么用不定式表示将来的动作, 用现在分词表示正在进行的动作, 用过去分词表示被动动作。

With nothing to do, I went out for a walk.

由于没有什么事情可做, 我便到外面去散步。

With so many people working, what is the family income? 全家有这么多人干活有多少收入呢?

He was sitting in a chair with his hands folded.

他手交叉在胸前坐在椅子上。

with 的复合结构有时可译为“随着……”, 可转换为以 as 引导的状语从句。

链接 With the sun rising, the day gets hotter.

→ As the sun rises, the day gets hotter.

With the years going on, his hair turned grey.

→ As the years went on, his hair turned grey.

4. However, most of the time people from the two countries do not have any difficulty in understanding each other. 但是在多数情况下, 这两个国家的人会毫不费力地听懂对方讲的话。

要点指南

have difficulty (in) doing 做……有困难

have difficulty with sth. 做某事有困难

She had no difficulty finding a job.

她不费事地找到一份工作。

I don't think you will have any difficulty in getting a driving license. 我认为你拿到驾照并无困难。

提示 have difficulty in doing 中的 difficulty 通常看作是不可数名词, 不可用复数形式或在其前面加不定冠词 a。

Did you have much difficulty in locating it?

你是不是很费力才找到它的位置?

Smith had some difficulty in understanding the man's accent. 史密斯听这个人的口音有些困难。

have trouble (in) doing 做……有困难

have a hard time (in) doing 做……很艰难

there is difficulty in doing 做……有困难

it is difficult to do 做……很困难

find it difficult to do 发现做……有困难

自我校对

应用答案: 1.D 2.C 3.D 4.C 5.A 6.B 7.B 8.C

方法思路设计

方法思路设计

五年高考案例简明分析

教材经典语句全新设计

五年高考案例简明分析

例1 More and more young people are fond _____ playing tennis nowadays.

- A. on B. to C. in D. of

(2006年春季高考上海卷)

解题方法指导

本题考查形容词与介词的搭配。题意是“现在,越来越多的年轻人喜欢打网球。”形容词 fond 通常与介词 of 搭配,构成 be fond of,意为“喜欢;喜爱”。故答案为 D。

教材原文对照

Even though Wilson is just a volleyball, he becomes fond of him.

例2 Mary never does any reading in the evening, _____.

- A. so does John B. John does too
C. John doesn't too D. nor does John

(2005年高考全国卷II)

解题方法指导

本题考查否定倒装句。题意是“玛丽晚上从来不看书,约翰也不看。”此题由前句中的否定副词 never 可知,后句也应为否定意思。“so+助动词+主语”结构表示“……也是如此”,表示肯定;副词 too“也”不能用于否定句;据此可排除 A、B、C 三项。在英语中,当否定词 nor, neither 等位于句首时,句子要用部分倒装,“nor/neither+助动词+主语”结构表示“……也不……”。故答案为 D。

教材原文对照

I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers.

例3 Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare—you must learn to _____.

- A. support B. care C. spare D. share

(2002年高考全国卷)

解题方法指导

本题考查动词意义的辨析。support“支持;养活”;care“关心;在乎”;spare“节省;均出”;share“分享;合用”。由题意“克来尔,让哈里也玩一玩你的玩具,你要学会与人分享你的东西。”可知答案为 D。

教材原文对照

Chuck learns that we need friends to share happiness and sorrow, and that it is important to have someone to care about.

例4 Mr. White _____ at 8:30 for the meeting, but he didn't show up.

- A. should have arrived B. should arrive
C. should have had arrived D. should be arriving

(2004年高考全国卷III)

解题方法指导

本题考查情态动词的用法。should do 意为“应该去做某事”,表示将来的动作,是说话人的一种命令或要求。should have done 意为“本应该做某事”,事实上是没做,表示对过去事情的一种责备或不满。C 项没有此种形式;D 项的意思与 B 项基本一样。根据题意“怀特先生本应该在 8 点半来参加会议,但他却没有来。”可知答案为 A。另外,shouldn't have done 表示“本来不该做某事却做了”之意,是对所做的事情的一种自责或歉意。如:I shouldn't have yelled at you that way.

教材经典语句全新设计

1. One day Chuck was on a flight across the Pacific Ocean _____ suddenly his plane crashed.

- A. while B. before
C. where D. when

2. He realizes that he _____ a very good friend because he has always been thinking about himself.

- A. hasn't been B. wasn't
C. hadn't been D. isn't being

3. Chuck learns that it is important to have someone _____.

- A. to care about
B. care about
C. to be cared about
D. caring about

4. He understands that friendship is about feelings and that we must give as much as we _____.

- A. bring B. take
C. want D. like

5. Many of us have pets, and we all have favourite objects _____ a lucky pen or a diary.

- A. for example B. such as
C. as D. for

6. Friendship helps us understand who we are, why we need each other and _____ we can do for each other.

- A. how B. when
C. what D. where

7. You may know that a penfriend, or a pen pal, is someone _____.

- A. you write letters to him
B. who you write letters with
C. you write letters to
D. whom you write letters with

8. I like talking to people. If you're interested in being friends, drop me a _____.

- A. sign B. note
C. message D. line

9. In China students learn English as a foreign language, except for _____ in Hong Kong, where many people speak English as a first or a second language.

- A. that B. what
C. those D. whom

10. In only 50 years, English has developed into the language most _____ spoken and used in the world.

- A. greatly B. widely

教材原文对照 He also learns that he should have cared more about his friends.

- 例5** Fitness is important in sport, but of at least _____ importance are skills.
A. fair B. reasonable C. equal D. proper

(2006 年高考天津卷)

解题方法指导

本题考查形容词的意义辨析。fair“公平的”;reasonable“合理的”;equal“相等的;平等的”;proper“合适的;恰当的”。根据题意“在运动中,健美是很重要的,但技巧至少也一样重要。”可知答案为C。

教材原文对照 An equal number of people learn English as a second language.

- 例6** School children must be taught how to deal with dangerous _____.
A. states B. conditions C. situations D. positions

(2006 年高考辽宁卷)

解题方法指导

本题考查名词的意义辨析。state“状态”;condition“状况,环境,条件”;situation“处境,情形,境遇”;position“位置,姿态,职位”,也可作“处境”解,但多用单数形式。根据题意“必须教会学生如何应对危险的处境。”可知答案为C。

教材原文对照 This situation is found in countries such as India, Pakistan, Nigeria and the Philippines.

- 例7** It's already 10 o'clock. I wonder how it _____ that she was two hours late on such a short trip.
A. came over B. came out C. came about D. came up

(2006 年高考湖北卷)

解题方法指导

本题考查短语动词的意义辨析。come over“走过来,短暂造访”;come out“出现,盛开,出版,发行,为人所知”;come about“发生;产生”,常构成句型“How does it come about that...?”;come up“长出,升起,出现,被提及”,也可作“发生”解,但不可用it作形式主语。根据题意“已经10点了,不知道这么短的路途她怎么会迟到两个小时。”可知答案为C。

教材原文对照 How did these differences come about?

- 例8** I do every single bit of housework _____ my husband Bob just does the dishes now and then.
A. since B. while C. when D. as

解题方法指导

本题考查连词的意义辨析。since“从……以来;既然”;while“当……时候;而,然而却;尽管;只要”;when“当……时;如果;虽然;既然”。根据题意“每一点家务活都是我做,而我丈夫Bob只是偶尔洗洗盘子。”可知答案为B。此时while表示转折对比,如:I earn only 50 dollars a week, while she earns 80 dollars.“我一个星期只赚50美元,而她却赚80美元。”

教材原文对照 For a long time the language in America stayed the same, while the language in England changed.

C. largely D. vastly

11. In the same way Americans still use the expression “I guess” (meaning “I think”), just _____ 300 years ago.

A. as the British did
B. as the British had
C. what the British did
D. what the British had

12. At the same time, British English and American English started borrowing words from other languages, _____ with different words.

A. to end up
B. ending up
C. ended up
D. having ended up

13. _____ these differences in spelling, written English is more or less the same in both British and American English.

A. Besides B. Except
C. Instead of D. Except for

14. In the world, there are more than 42 countries _____ the majority of the people speak English.

A. where B. when
C. which D. of which

15. You can listen to English songs _____ the radio or use English to communicate with people around the world _____ the Internet.

A. by; over B. on; through
C. across; with D. over; across

自我校对

1. D 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. C
8. D 9. C 10. B 11. A 12. B 13. D
14. A 15. B

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