



高中毕业班

总复习 指要丛书

共享名校资源  
齐奏高考凯歌

读“福建名校”  
上北大、清华

把名校搬回家  
把名师请进家

缔造高考传奇  
奔向美好前程

# 名校 学案

主 编：洪立强 林 群  
执行主编：苏元平 陈 珊

英 语



福建教育出版社

《名校学案》编委会



高中毕业班

总复习

指要丛书

# 名校学案

## 英语

主 编：洪立强 林 群  
执行主编：苏元平 陈 珊

《名校学案》编委会  
福建教育出版社

**图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据**

高中毕业班总复习指要·英语/《名校学案》编委会  
编. —福州: 福建教育出版社, 2005. 7 (2007. 8 重印)  
(名校学案)  
ISBN 978-7-5334-4158-6

I. 高… II. 名… III. 英语课—高中—升学参考  
资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 072098 号

责任编辑: 林 琳

封面设计: 谢从荣 季凯闻

福建名校系列

高中毕业班总复习指要丛书

**名校学案·英语**

《名校学案》编委会

主 编 洪立强 林 群

---

出 版 福建教育出版社

(福州梦山路 27 号 邮编: 350001 电话: 0591—83726971

83725592 传真: 83726980 网址: [www.fep.com.cn](http://www.fep.com.cn))

经 销 福建闽教图书有限公司

印 刷 福州华彩印务有限公司

(福州新店南平路鼓楼工业小区 邮编: 350012)

开 本 889 毫米×1194 毫米 1/16

印 张 17.75

字 数 667 千

版 次 2007 年 8 月第 3 版

2007 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5334-4158-6

定 价 29.00 元

---

如发现本书印装质量问题, 影响阅读,  
请向出版科 (电话: 0591—83786692) 调换。



## 本册执行主编简介

**苏元平：**泉州五中特级教师，校教育科学研究室主任。中国教育学会外语教学专业委员会会员，福建省基础教育课程改革实验学科指导组成员。曾经数次参加全省高中统考命题工作并多次应邀到各地讲学。曾在《英语学习》、《中国考试》、《外语界》、《中小学外语教学》、《中小学英语教学与研究》等有影响的国家级刊物以及省级正式刊物上发表论文50多篇，主持或参加编写专著或教辅用书近30本。共主持国家级教学科研课题4项、省级课题2项。

**陈珊：**龙岩一中高级教师，英语教研副组长，省骨干教师，全国优秀英语教师，从事高中英语教学工作多年。在正式刊物上发表了数十篇论文，主编过《高中英语陷阱分析》等教辅用书。

### 高中新教材同步导学丛书

语文 高中一年级（上、下）	地理 高中三年级（全一册）
语文 高中二年级（上、下）	思想政治 高中一年级（上、下）
语文 高中三年级（全一册）	思想政治 高中二年级（上、下）
数学 高中一年级（上、下）	思想政治 高中三年级（全一册）
数学 高中二年级（上、下）	物理 高中一年级（全一册）
数学 高中三年级（选修Ⅰ）（全一册）	物理 高中二年级（全一册）
数学 高中三年级（选修Ⅱ）（全一册）	物理 高中三年级（全一册）
英语 高中一年级（上、下）	化学 高中一年级（全一册）
英语 高中二年级（上、下）	化学 高中二年级（全一册）
英语 高中三年级（全一册）	化学 高中三年级（全一册）
生物 高中二年级（上、下）	中国近代现代史（上、下）
生物 高中三年级（全一册）	世界近代现代史（上、下）
地理 高中一年级（上、下）	中国古代史（全一册）
地理 高中二年级（全一册）	

### 高中毕业班总复习指要

语文（高中毕业班总复习指要）	数学（高中毕业班总复习指要）
英语（高中毕业班总复习指要）	物理（高中毕业班总复习指要）
化学（高中毕业班总复习指要）	思想政治（高中毕业班总复习指要）
历史（高中毕业班总复习指要）	地理（高中毕业班总复习指要）
生物（高中毕业班总复习指要）	

### 高考适应性训练

语文（高考适应性训练）	数学（高考适应性训练）
英语（高考适应性训练）	物理（高考适应性训练）
化学（高考适应性训练）	思想政治（高考适应性训练）
历史（高考适应性训练）	地理（高考适应性训练）
生物（高考适应性训练）	

### 高考测试与评价

语文（高考测试与评价）	数学（高考测试与评价）
英语（高考测试与评价）	物理（高考测试与评价）
化学（高考测试与评价）	思想政治（高考测试与评价）
历史（高考测试与评价）	地理（高考测试与评价）
生物（高考测试与评价）	

## 泉州第一中学



敦品力学

校长：赖东升

## 泉州第五中学



严谨 勤奋 求实 进取

校长：洪志强

## 龙岩第一中学



弘毅守志，任重道远

校长：林厚

## 南平第一中学



诚毅勤实

校长：吴永厚

## 三明第二中学



团结 严谨 求实 创新

校长：邱伟

## 《福建名校系列》丛书编委名单

主 任：李 迅

执行主任：黄 旭

编 委：（以姓氏笔画为序）

李 迅（福州第一中学 校长）

吴永源（南平第一中学 校长）

邱 伟（三明第二中学 校长）

陈文强（厦门双十中学 校长）

周君力（厦门第一中学 校长）

林 群（龙岩第一中学 校长）

洪立强（泉州第五中学 校长）

翁乾明（福建师大附中 校长）

黄 林（福州第三中学 校长）

黄 旭（福建教育出版社 社长、总编辑）

赖东升（泉州第一中学 校长）

# 目 录

## Contents

### 第一部分 基础知识

#### 第一章 SB1A (Units 1-12) ..... (1)

第一节 SB1A Units 1-2 ..... (1)

第二节 SB1A Units 3-4 ..... (5)

第三节 SB1A Units 5-6 ..... (9)

第四节 SB1A Units 7-8 ..... (14)

第五节 SB1A Units 9-10 ..... (18)

第六节 SB1A Units 11-12 ..... (23)

#### 第二章 SB1B (Units 13-22) ..... (28)

第一节 SB1B Units 13-14 ..... (28)

第二节 SB1B Units 15-16 ..... (32)

第三节 SB1B Units 17-18 ..... (37)

第四节 SB1B Units 19-20 ..... (41)

第五节 SB1B Units 21-22 ..... (45)

#### 第三章 SB2A (Units 1-10) ..... (49)

第一节 SB2A Units 1-2 ..... (49)

第二节 SB2A Units 3-4 ..... (53)

第三节 SB2A Units 5-6 ..... (57)

第四节 SB2A Units 7-8 ..... (61)

第五节 SB2A Units 9-10 ..... (66)

#### 第四章 SB2B (Units 11-20) ..... (70)

第一节 SB2B Units 11-12 ..... (70)

第二节 SB2B Units 13-14 ..... (74)

第三节 SB2B Units 15-16 ..... (78)

第四节 SB2B Units 17-18 ..... (82)

第五节 SB2B Units 19-20 ..... (85)

#### 第五章 SB3 (Units 1-16) ..... (90)

第一节 SB3 Units 1-4 ..... (90)

第二节 SB3 Units 5-8 ..... (96)

第三节 SB3 Units 9-12 ..... (103)

第四节 SB3 Units 13-16 ..... (109)

### 第二部分 基础语法

#### 第一章 名词和冠词 ..... (115)

#### 第二章 代词和数词 ..... (122)





第三章 形容词和副词 .....	(131)
第四章 介词和连词 .....	(134)
第五章 动词及动词短语 .....	(142)
第六章 时态和语态 .....	(150)
第七章 非谓语动词 .....	(154)
第八章 情态动词和虚拟语气 .....	(160)
第九章 主谓一致 .....	(172)
第十章 从句 .....	(176)
第十一章 特殊句型及其他 .....	(183)
第十二章 情景交际 .....	(190)
第三部分 专项训练	
第一章 听力 .....	(199)
第二章 单项填空 .....	(207)
第三章 完形填空 .....	(214)
第四章 阅读理解 .....	(222)
第五章 短文改错 .....	(235)
第六章 书面表达 .....	(240)
第四部分 模拟试卷	
模拟试卷(一) .....	(245)
模拟试卷(二) .....	(252)
听力材料 .....	(259)
参考答案 .....	(269)



## 第一部分 基础知识

## • 第一章 SB1A (Units 1-12) •

## 第一节 SB1A Units 1-2

## 复习导航

## 知识菜单

## (一) 单词

1. classical, deserted, adventure, scared, formal, situation, international, solution, service, stand(s), independent, statement, sorrow, honest, brave, equal (*adj. / v.*), share (*n. / v.*), trade (*n. / v.*)
2. handsome, pretty, beautiful, good-looking
3. the majority of, most of
4. publish, print
5. smart, clever, bright, wise
6. communicate, communication
7. except, except for, besides, without
8. argue, quarrel, discuss
9. develop, improve, increase
10. realize, recognize
11. float, flow

## (二) 词组

1. care about 想; 讲究 care for 关心; 计较 leave in sb's care 把……交由某人照顾
2. bring in 挣得; 引进 bring on 引起; 提出 bring out 阐明; 生产; 出版 bring about 造成; 带来
3. make a fire 生火 make a decision 做决定 make a promise 许诺 make an apology to 道歉 make preparations for 准备 make a plan for 计划 make oneself at home 不必拘束 make friends with sb 与某人交友
4. in total, in all, altogether 总共, 合计 above all 最重

要的是 after all (用于出乎意料的情况) 到底; 早晚 at all 根本, 丝毫 first of all 首先, 最初, 首要

5. for the first time, the first time, first, at first, firstly 第一次
6. get down to 开始认真做 get away with 侥幸做成; 滚开 get down with 结束掉 get down on 开始不喜欢 get in 抵达; 收获; 插话 get into 陷入; 染上 get off 脱掉; 使动身 get on 进展; 相处; 过日子 get out of 摆脱 get through 办完/通过 (考试) get under 镇压/控制 get with it 不落伍
7. such as, like... and so on, for example 例如
8. at all, after all, above all 根本; 毕竟; 首先
9. for fun 开玩笑地 like fun 大量地 make fun of / poke fun at 取笑……
10. be into, be interested in, show / feel / take interest in 对……感兴趣
11. have a good knowledge of... 十分了解……
12. tell the difference between, differ... from..., be different from 区别……与……的不同
13. take photos of sb, have sb's photos taken 拍照
14. at the same time, meanwhile 与此同时; 然而
15. watch out for, look out for 当心
16. end up with 在……中结束
17. well done 干得不错
18. take exercise 锻炼
19. more or less 或多或少
20. stay up 熬夜; 不倒下
21. hunt for 追寻; 寻找
22. a great many 大量, 许多
23. see sb off 为某人送行

## (三) 句型

1. There is no (little, some, much) difficulty / trouble in doing sth / with sth
2. enjoy (hate) + doing sth
3. be loyal to...
4. protect sb / sth from...

## 5. be equal to...in...

## (四) 交际用语

1. 谈论喜欢或不喜欢的事物 (Talking about likes and dislikes)

I'm (not so) sure that...

I think that...

Perhaps...

He / She likes / doesn't like...

He / She thinks that... is boring / terrible.

Yes, it might be dangerous (...).

We can't... any longer / any more.

2. 交际技巧 (Communication skills)

What do you mean by...?

Can you..., please?

## (五) 重点语法

直接引语与间接引语 (Direct Speech and Indirect Speech)

### 疑难点拨

- fun *n.* 玩笑, 娱乐, 乐趣; 有趣的人/事。fun 是一个绝对不可数名词, 在任何情况下都不与 a 连用, 也没有复数形式。如:

I'm not saying it in fun. 我不是说着玩的。

He's too fond of fun. 他太喜欢开玩笑。

The new products sell like fun. 新产品很畅销。

Her baby is great fun. 她的小孩真逗。

It's impolite to poke fun at others. 耍别人是没礼貌的。

Skating is good fun. 滑冰很好玩。

英语中, 常见的绝对不可数名词还有: advice, information, progress, news 和 weather 等。

- 英语中, 有的及物动词只能带 *v.-ing*, 不能带 *to do* 作宾语, 除了 dislike 外, 常见的还有: mind, escape, miss, imagine, practise, (permit), suggest, consider, allow, (avoid, appreciate), finish, enjoy, delay 等。为便于大家记忆, 我们取各词的首字母, 组成 memip-scaf-ed, 以其谐音, 归纳成汉语“妹妹不吃咖啡的”。

- 辨析: for the first time, the first time, first, at first  
for the first time 为状语用法, 置于句末; the first time 为连词用法, 引导一个时间状语从句; first 为副词用法, 置于句中, 或独立存在; at first (起初), 一般和 but then 连用。如:

I've been here for the first time. 我是第一次来这儿。

The first time I met her, she was a little girl. 我第一次遇见她时, 她还是个小女孩。

When I first met her, she was working in Xiamen. 我第一次遇见她时, 她正在厦门工作。

- 辨析: the majority of 与 most of

majority 是名词, 其前有定冠词 the; most 是代词, 其前没有 the, 此外, most 也作形容词, 是 many 和 much 的最高级, 可直接用来修饰一个名词。如:

Most students are fond of her songs. 大部分学生喜欢她的歌。

Most of the students enjoy listening to pop music. 大部分学生喜欢听流行歌曲。

The majority of the people are in favor of the new president. 大部分人民支持新总统。

- 辨析: besides, except, except for, without

besides 意为“除了……外 (还有)”, 含“加”的概念, 即包含在内; except, except for 意为“除了……外 (没有)”, 含“减”的概念, 即排除在外。但是, 在否定句中, besides 和 except 没有区别, 可互换使用。except 其后的名词与其前相关的名词属同一范畴或含有部分与整体的关系; except for 其后的名词与其前相关的名词不属同一范畴; 但是, 若处于句首, 一律得用 except for。besides, except, except for 三词陈述的是一种状态, 而 without 所陈述的则是一个条件。如:

Who else knows about the matter besides you? 除了你之外还有谁知道这件事?

No one would believe what he said except / besides fools. 除了傻瓜没人会相信他的话。

His composition is well written except for some spelling mistakes. 他的作文除了有一些拼写错误外, 写得还不错。

The classmates in the dormitory went to visit Mr. Chen last evening except Steven. 昨晚除了史蒂芬外, 同宿舍的其他同学都去拜访了陈老师。

They went swimming in the reservoir without Kate and Jean. 他们到水库游泳, 没带上凯特和珍。

- 辨析: too much 与 much too

too much 中 much 是代词或形容词, too much 可单独使用, 也可后接一个不可数名词。much too 中, much 是副词, 加强 too 的语气, much too 只能后接一个形容词或副词。如:

What you said was too much for her. 你说的话对她来说太重了。

Last time you drank too much (wine). 上次你喝多了。

He got much too excited at her words. 听到她的话, 他变得很激动。

- 辨析: at all, in all, after all, above all

at all 用于疑问句、否定句及条件句中, 加强语气; in all 意为“总共, 合计”, 一般与数词连用; after all 置于句首时, 表示提醒对方可能忘记了一件事, 置于句末时, 表示事实、情况与原先料想完全相反; above all 意为“首先”, 表示陈述事实的重要性。如:

Are you going to tell her the news at all? Or I'll tell her of it myself. 你究竟有没有打算告诉她这个消息? 不然我就亲自去告诉她。

At first, she didn't show interest in music at all. 起初她对音乐一点儿兴趣也没有。

If you want to do it at all, just do it well. 既然你想做这件事, 那就要做好。

She gave birth to five children in all in her life. 她一生共生养了5个孩子。

Don't scold him! After all, it's not his fault. 别责怪他了! 毕竟, 这不是他的错。

He didn't study hard at all. He passed the exams after all. 虽然他学习一点儿也不努力, 不过他还是考过了。

We mustn't waste things. Above all, we mustn't waste time. 我们不能浪费东西, 首先, 我们不能浪费时间。

#### ► “with+宾语+宾补”结构小结

介词 with 的复合结构在句中多用作状语, 表时间、原因、方式、伴随条件等情况, 也用作后置定语, 修饰名词。此结构中, 宾补可以是不定式、现在分词或过去分词, 也可以是介词短语、副词或形容词。如:

With years on, he grew older and older. 随着时光的流逝, 他变得越来越苍老。

I left a note on the door, with nobody in the room. 因为房间里没人, 我就在门上留了张便条。

He fell asleep with the door wide open. 他睡着了, 门敞开着。

Yesterday, Robinson hurried to school, with the door unlocked. 昨天, 罗宾逊没锁门就赶着去上学了。

With the students following him, the professor stepped into the lab. 教授步入实验室, 身后跟着学生。

With much work to do, I can't afford to go for the concert. 因为有大量工作要做, 我无法去听音乐会。

We finally got to a mountainous village with a brook through it. 最终我们到达了一个小山村, 一条小溪穿过其中。

The boy with a heavy load on his back was the poor man's son. 背负重物的男孩是那个可怜男人的儿子。

### 同步训练

#### (一) 语法和词汇知识

- The Smiths described Henry, their friend, \_\_\_\_\_ very smart and honest.  
A. like      B. as      C. being      D. is
- I don't know what Ann was arguing \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. with them      B. for

C. with them about      D. of

- He spent as much time as he could \_\_\_\_\_ the coming exams.  
A. preparing for      B. to prepare for  
C. prepare for      D. make preparations for
- He suffered a poor memory and could hardly \_\_\_\_\_ English words on his mind.  
A. publish      B. remind  
C. remember      D. print
- We should teach children to learn to \_\_\_\_\_, not to enjoy by themselves.  
A. spare      B. play with  
C. share      D. work with
- "Is this \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ here?" he asked me.  
A. for the first time; came  
B. the first time; have been  
C. at the first; were  
D. the first; had come
- The director came over to see \_\_\_\_\_ on earth.  
A. what the matter was      B. what was happened  
C. what was taken place      D. what was the matter
- The students begged their teacher \_\_\_\_\_ them play football after class, but they were ordered \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. of letting; not      B. let; not to do so  
C. to let; not to      D. letting; not to do it
- The stranger asked a policeman \_\_\_\_\_ the nearest hospital.  
A. how he could get to  
B. what way could he get to  
C. what was the way to  
D. where was
- \_\_\_\_\_ the answers to the questions are not proper ones.  
A. A good many      B. A great many of  
C. A majority of      D. The majority of
- None of them know how the accident \_\_\_\_\_, so a team was sent \_\_\_\_\_ the accident.  
A. came out; to look up  
B. came to; to find out  
C. came up; to make sure  
D. came about; to look into
- I found they had \_\_\_\_\_ what he had said and done.  
A. not difficulty in understanding  
B. great difficulty understanding  
C. none difficulty with understanding  
D. much difficulty to understand
- It must be \_\_\_\_\_ that we can \_\_\_\_\_ our aspirations

学习记忆



only with our own efforts.

- A. realized; realize      B. recognized; admit  
C. admitted; come true      D. known; practise
14. Being good parents, we shouldn't let our children \_\_\_\_\_ a tendency to an easy life.  
A. improve      B. increase  
C. develop      D. extend
15. It was almost dark in the streets \_\_\_\_\_ a few dim lights.  
A. beside      B. besides  
C. except      D. except for
16. It's said that our company \_\_\_\_\_ a new set of equipment last month to \_\_\_\_\_ a large sum of money.  
A. brought on; bring up  
B. brought in; bring in  
C. brought about; bring out  
D. brought forth; bring off
17. \_\_\_\_\_ he was late for the meeting that night?  
A. Was it why that  
B. Was it for the reason why  
C. Was it the reason that  
D. Why was it that
18. She is a dangerous woman. She is sure to \_\_\_\_\_ whoever is unfriendly to her.  
A. get back at      B. get down with  
C. get close to      D. get away from
19. When you \_\_\_\_\_ it, you'll surely do anything well.  
A. are interested      B. show interested in  
C. are into      D. are for
20. —I don't think Jack can sing well.  
—But \_\_\_\_\_ you're shy, he is courageous.  
A. where      B. if      C. whether      D. how
21. My friends asked me to keep a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ mind no matter what might have happened to me.  
A. average      B. equal      C. kind      D. still
22. He fell in love with her when he first met her and he tried all possible means to \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
A. get down with      B. get together with  
C. get in with      D. get close to
23. The gentleman is not reliable at all and nobody will \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ trust.  
A. treat; as      B. take; for  
C. think; to be      D. look on; with
24. Emperor Qinshihuang had the Great Wall joined up in order to \_\_\_\_\_ his empire against aggression.  
A. guard      B. prevent      C. protect      D. defend
25. —It's time for lunch. Where is Brian? \_\_\_\_\_ he come?

—No, he \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon.

- A. Has; is arriving      B. Did; will arrive  
C. Has; won't arrive      D. Will; hasn't arrived
26. Do you happen to know \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. where is her address  
B. what her address is  
C. in which place her address is  
D. that place is her address
27. In Western countries, dinners usually \_\_\_\_\_ fruit and coffee.  
A. get closed at      B. end up with  
C. put an end to      D. finish in
28. \_\_\_\_\_ their in time help, we couldn't have finished our work on time.  
A. Except for      B. Except  
C. But for      D. With

## (二) 完形填空

People often say that the Englishman's home is his castle. They mean that the home is very important and 29. Most people in Britain live in houses 30 flats, and many people own their homes. This means that they can make them individual; they can 31 them and change them in any way they 32. In a crowded city each person knows that he or she has a 33 space which is only for himself or herself and for friends 34.

People usually like to 35 their space. Are you now sitting in your home or in a library or...? If you're on the beach, you may have spread your 36 around you; on the train, you may have 37 your coat or small bag on the seat beside you; in a library, you may have one 38 or chair which is your own.

Once I was traveling on a 39 to London. I was in a section for four persons and there was a table between us. The man on the 40 side to me had his briefcase on the table, leaving no 41 on my side of it at all. I got 42. Maybe the man thought he owned the 43 table. I took various papers out of my bag and put them on 44. When I did this, he stiffened and his eyes nearly popped out of his head. I had 45 his space! Then I took my papers 46 his case in order to read them. He 47 moved his case to his side of the table. (Of course, it is 48 that he just wanted to be helpful to me!)

29. A. helpful      B. personal      C. necessary      D. useful  
30. A. rather than      B. or rather  
C. other than      D. more than  
31. A. buy      B. leave      C. paint      D. offer  
32. A. make      B. clear      C. like      D. prepare





学习

4. combine... with...
5. not... at all
6. It's fun to do...
7. be on the / one's way to (doing)...

#### (四) 交际用语

##### 1. 意愿和打算 (Intentions and plans)

Where would you prefer going...?

When are you going off to...?

How would you like to go to...?

How are you going to...?

##### 2. 祝愿 (Wishes)

Have a good trip.

Have a nice / pleasant trip.

##### 3. 描述人物的感情 (Describing emotions)

Help!

I'm afraid to...

Don't worry. / Don't be afraid.

It scares me.

I'll be OK / all right.

It's all right.

You can do it.

Well done!

Come on.

That's better.

Keep trying.

##### 4. 按次序描述事件发生的过程 (Describing sequences)

First, we went to Leshan.

Next, we climbed Mount Emei.

Then we played with some monkeys.

Finally, towards evening we were on the way back to Chengdu.

#### (五) 重点语法

1. 学习并掌握现在进行时表示将来的用法
2. 学习并掌握关系代词 who (whom), that, which 及 whose 引导的定语从句



#### 疑难点拨

► as with 应理解为 as it's the same with (“正如……的一样”), 如:

As with drawing a picture, you should be patient and careful in doing the job. 正如画画一样, 你做这份工作也应该耐心仔细。

As with what you promised me, you should do your best in your studies. 正如你向我承诺的, 你应该尽最大努力学习。

► experience

vt. 遭受, 经历, 体验

He's experienced what hardships mean. 他体验了什么 是艰难。

Our country has experienced great changes in the past 56 years. 在过去的 56 年中, 我们国家经历了巨大变化。

experience pleasure / pain / difficulties / setbacks / defeats 体验快乐/经历痛苦/遭受困难/遭受挫折/体验失败

n. [U] 经验; [C] 经历

All genuine knowledge originates in direct experience. 实践出真知。

They always sum up experience in time. 他们总是及时总结经验。

They're undergoing an unforgettable experience in Antarctica now. 他们现在正在南极经历难忘的体验。

► popular adj.

a popular election 全民选举 a popular opinion poll 民意调查 a popular writer / teacher 一位受欢迎的作家/老师 in popular language 用通俗的语言 at popular prices 以普通的价格 win / lose popular support 获得/失去大众的支持

The singer / The song is popular with / among young students. 那位歌手/那首歌在年轻学生中深受欢迎。

► 英语中有的动词, 如 come, go, do 以及 leave, arrive, start, begin, die 等短暂性动词, 常用其现在进行时态来表示短时间内即将做的或发生的事。如:

What are you doing this weekend? 这个周末你打算做什么?

Mother is starting to prepare dinner. 母亲正要开始准备晚餐。

It's obvious that the patient is dying. 显然这个病人要死了。

—You are wanted on the phone, Judy. 朱迪, 有你的电话。

—I'm coming. 我来了。

► 辨析: unless 与 if...not 的状语从句

unless 意思是“除非……”, 含有它的句子其实有肯定和否定双重意义, 而 if...not 意思是“如果不……”, 只作否定的假设, 如:

I won't believe you unless you tell me the truth.

= I will believe you if you tell me the truth, but if you don't tell me the truth I won't believe you. 除非你告诉我真相, 否则我不会相信你。

They promised not to come to the party unless invited.

他们答应除非受到邀请, 否则不会来参加聚会。

She will never know it if we don't tell her of it. 如果我们不告诉她这件事, 她永远也不会知道。

► 辨析: vt. + 宾语 + (to) do... 与 vt. + 宾语 + doing...



前者用 (to) do... 作宾语补足语, 意在表示一个经常发生的或已经发生的或即将发生的动作; 后者用 doing... 作宾语补足语, 意在表示该宾补动作与谓语动作同时发生或存在。如:

I hear her walk up and down in the room upstairs.

我听到她在楼上的房间里来回走动。

Listen! We can hear her walking up and down in the room upstairs.

听! 我们可以听到她正在楼上房间里走来走去。

I can't get them to go back to their posts.

我无法使他们回到工作岗位上。

Her words got them starting to work.

她的话使他们马上开始工作起来。

#### ► 辨析: float 与 flow

float 指“物体”漂浮在水面上, 而 flow 指水或血液等的流动。如:

There are lots of wood floating down the river. 河里有许多木头正顺流漂浮而下。

The flood water flowed around their legs; they were in danger. 洪水流到了他们的大腿处, 他们处境危险。

#### ► 辨析: rescue 与 save

rescue 指的是“从危险、囚禁、绑架等中搭救或营救出某人”, 一般会有解救的方案; 而 save 指的是“拯救, 援救; 保全以免受伤害、损失等; 救了某人”, 着重于当即的行动和最终的结果。如:

The policemen at last rescued all the hostages (人质). 最终警方解救了所有的人质。

It was too late to save the patient, and she died. 拯救这个病人已为时过晚, 她死了。

#### ► 辨析: hurt, injure, wound, damage, destroy

hurt 指对人肉体上的轻微伤害或给人带来的情感上的伤害; injure 指的是在意外或事故中受伤, 伤情较 hurt 重; wound 指的是在打架或战场上等受到的刀伤、枪伤; damage 指的是建筑物或农作物等因外部原因在构造或生长上受到伤害, 较严重, 但可以修复; destroy 指的是由于外在原因使机械、农作物、建筑物等遭到不能修复的毁坏。如:

What he said badly hurt her feelings. 他的话深深地伤害了她的感情。

A terrible traffic accident happened, causing 10 passengers injured and five killed. 一场可怕的交通事故发生, 导致十名乘客受伤, 五人死亡。

The young man fought bravely, but unluckily he got wounded. 那个年轻人英勇作战, 但不幸受伤。

Don't drink that much. Spirits damage your health seriously. 别喝那么多, 烈酒严重损害你的健康。

Many buildings were destroyed in that militant attack. 许

多建筑物在那次军事进攻中毁于一旦。

## 同步训练

### (一) 语法和词汇知识

- When I arrived at the hotel for the conference, the \_\_\_\_\_ told me which room to live in.  
A. waitress                      B. manager  
C. receptionist                  D. landlord
- \_\_\_\_\_ great progress we have made, there is still a long way to go.  
A. No matter how              B. Whatever  
C. How                              D. What
- She is always polite and it's not \_\_\_\_\_ her to say that.  
A. like                      B. possible              C. as                      D. likely
- A fellow escaped from the prison last night. It was a long time \_\_\_\_\_ the guards discovered what \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. when; happened              B. that; was happening  
C. since; was happened          D. before; had happened
- I \_\_\_\_\_ for them for hours at the spot where I was asked to go until then.  
A. waited                          B. was waiting  
C. have been waiting              D. had been waiting
- It \_\_\_\_\_ long before we \_\_\_\_\_ the result of the experiment.  
A. will not be; will know          B. is; will know  
C. will not be; know              D. is; know
- As we know, the poor boy had no relations \_\_\_\_\_ an aged aunt.  
A. besides                          B. without  
C. except for                      D. but for
- The villagers, \_\_\_\_\_ had been damaged by the flood, were given help by the Red Cross.  
A. all of their homes              B. whose home  
C. all of whose homes              D. all their home
- The price of this kind of TV set is so \_\_\_\_\_ that I can't \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. high; afford                      B. big; pay for  
C. expensive; buy                  D. dear; get
- Why was she fined?  
—She happened \_\_\_\_\_ several flowers in the park.  
A. to be seen to pick              B. to be caught picking  
C. to be caught to pick              D. that she was caught
- Peter, \_\_\_\_\_ your step, or you \_\_\_\_\_ fall into the water.  
A. look out; will                      B. take; must



- C. take care; may D. watch; might
12. He stayed in the USA for ten years, \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi driver.  
A. to work as B. working as  
C. worked as D. working on
13. The little match girl \_\_\_\_\_ cold and she \_\_\_\_\_ a match to warm herself.  
A. was shaking with; struck  
B. shook in; hit  
C. had shaken for; knocked  
D. was shaking as; hit
14. Some of the students \_\_\_\_\_ what hardships meant before they went to college.  
A. had suffered from B. had preferred to know  
C. had experienced D. had been learning
15. In the boxing match he was knocked down, but he struggled and finally \_\_\_\_\_ himself up.  
A. picked B. stood C. dragged D. pulled
16. Telling Bob he could no longer work in the company was an unpleasant \_\_\_\_\_ for the manager.  
A. task B. duty C. means D. idea
17. —Can I help you, Madam?  
—No, thanks. I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have just looked around  
B. just look round  
C. am just looking around  
D. am just paying a visit
18. Martin and Micheal are really good friends, and \_\_\_\_\_ of them always \_\_\_\_\_ the same clothes.  
A. both; dress up B. the two; wear  
C. two; dress up D. either; have on
19. Doing some part-time jobs can \_\_\_\_\_ the children's \_\_\_\_\_ of responsibility for money.  
A. improve; emotion B. strengthen; feeling  
C. develop; means D. increase; sense
20. Which of the sentence is wrong?  
A. More and more people prefer to travel by air.  
B. More and more people prefer that they should travel by air.  
C. More and more people prefer traveling by air better.  
D. More and more people would like to travel by air better.
21. —Tom has just arrived.  
—Yes, but I didn't know he \_\_\_\_\_ until yesterday.  
A. will come B. was coming  
C. is coming D. had just come
22. I don't know Billy well. I got to know him in Quanzhou

- 3 years ago when we \_\_\_\_\_ in a shoe company.  
A. had been working B. worked  
C. were working D. were about to work
23. Can you tell us some \_\_\_\_\_ customs in your country? I'm deeply interested in them.  
A. native B. popular  
C. common D. wonderful
24. He looked \_\_\_\_\_ at his dying hunting dog that smells \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sad; good B. sadly; nice  
C. sad; well D. sadly; well
25. The party is leading the nation in building \_\_\_\_\_ society at present.  
A. a socialist harmonious B. socialist harmonious  
C. harmonious socialist D. a harmonious socialist
26. It's obvious that it's going to rain. You \_\_\_\_\_ the fields.  
A. needn't to water  
B. needn't have watered  
C. haven't to water  
D. shouldn't have watered
27. I don't know who he would like to have \_\_\_\_\_ the letter of thanks for him to the man who has helped him out.  
A. write B. written C. to write D. wrote
28. He came back from Hainan on \_\_\_\_\_ and left for Shanghai on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a Tuesday; the Saturday  
B. Tuesday; Saturday  
C. the Tuesday; the Saturday  
D. a Tuesday; a Saturday

## (二) 完形填空

American medical researchers have just reported the first scientific 29 that even a small amount of exercise will help us live longer. The 30 was carried out by scientists at Harvard and Stanford universities, which are very famous in the USA. It 31 about 17,000 students who entered Harvard between 1916 and 1950.

The scientists 32 their research in 1960. They collected a lot of facts and studied the medical 33 of every one in the study group— 34 living and dead. Members of the study group 35 how much they walked, how many steps they 36, what kind of sports they 37 for and many other things they 38 each week. The scientists 39 information about height, weight, blood pressure and family records of heart disease. Their research showed exercise helped 40 the chance of death from a

number of diseases. They also conducted that sports and games 41 people's bodies and prevented them from putting on weight.

They found that two thirds of people who had heart diseases 42 exercised. 43 of the scientists said the most important 44 was that people who do not exercise have 45 heart diseases, but they didn't realize the importance of sports until they get the disease. He also said that it might be 46 now to get him to exercise when their doctors 47 them to. They take the doctor's advice very 48 and they want to keep healthy and have a longer life.

29. A. view B. proof C. evidence D. faith

30. A. research B. exercise  
C. training D. medicine

31. A. contained B. invited  
C. attended D. involved

32. A. began B. stopped  
C. finished D. discovered

33. A. practice B. research  
C. history D. care

34. A. between B. both  
C. among D. included

35. A. reported B. counted  
C. tested D. studied

36. A. walked B. took  
C. crawled D. climbed

37. A. participated B. went in  
C. joined in D. took part in

38. A. used B. ate C. did D. had

39. A. checked B. tested C. examined D. got

40. A. reduce B. show C. lose D. miss

41. A. increased B. kept C. harmed D. built

42. A. seldom B. often C. never D. regularly

43. A. All B. One C. Most D. Few

44. A. invention B. foundation  
C. plan D. discovery

45. A. serious B. less C. more D. heavier

46. A. important B. necessary  
C. harder D. easier

47. A. advise B. allow C. hope D. lead

48. A. attentively B. seriously  
C. carefully D. badly

### (三) 短文改错

After a day of work, the body need to have a rest.

49. \_\_\_\_\_

Sleep is necessity for good health. The rest you get

50. \_\_\_\_\_

while sleeping makes your body enable to prepare

51. \_\_\_\_\_

itself the next day. There are four levels of sleep.

52. \_\_\_\_\_

Each is a lot deeper than the one before. And as

53. \_\_\_\_\_

you sleep, your body gets relaxing. Your heart beats

54. \_\_\_\_\_

slow and your brain slows down too. If you have

55. \_\_\_\_\_

trouble with falling asleep, some people suggest

56. \_\_\_\_\_

breathing slowly and deeply and still the other people

57. \_\_\_\_\_

believe drinking warm milk will help you get sleepy.

Will you try them both?

58. \_\_\_\_\_

## 第三节 SB1A Units 5-6



### 复习导航



### 知识菜单

#### (一) 单词

1. silver, scene, career, award, script, director, academy, studio, adult, cruelty, industry, owe, determine, comment, interrupt, apologize, forgive, manner(s), toast, impression, behave, unfold, custom, pray, course, raise, advice, spirit, extra, stare, disabled, mix, screen
2. reason, cause, excuse
3. live (*adj.*), alive, living, lively
4. spend, take, cost, pay
5. creature, animal, beast
6. late, later, lately, latest
7. fail, defeat, beat, win
8. none, nothing, no one
9. one, that, it
10. cloth, clothes, clothing, dress
11. other, the other, others, the others, another
12. rise, raise, lift
13. interrupt, disturb
14. join, connect, unite
15. prize, medal, reward, award

