

适合鲁、苏、宁、琼使用
高中新课标

2008

总复习

2008·高考第一轮辅导丛书

08新课标 / 08新高考 / 08新复习 / 08金榜题名

高考英语

人教课标本



—— · 学生用书 · ——

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总策划 / 凤雅颂
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2008总复习

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高考英语

人教课标本

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魅力总复习

MEILIZONGFUXI

命题探究

总结规律，分析趋势；
考向前瞻，轻松备考！

目标解读

复习目标，扼要阐述；
考纲要求，科学分析！

真题调研

历届真题，剖析详尽；
命题热点，全面展现！

模块一

Units 1~3

2008 命题探究

情态动词是历年高考中的必考项目，其用法较为复杂，而 dare 是情态动词中用法更多、更灵活的一个。dare 作情态动词，实义动词以及短语 I dare say 作插入语等都是高考题的设题点。由 until/till 构成的常用句型有四个，考生往往对前两个把握的比较到位，但在运

用后两个，即“not until + 时间状语或时间状语从句 + 助动词（常用 did）+ 主语 + 动词原形”和“It was not + until 时间状语或时间状语从句 + that + 主句”时经常出错，因此在平时的备考中要多注意这两个句型的用法。

Unit 1

Friendship

目标解读

1. 话题

Friends and friendship(朋友和友谊)；
interpersonal relationships(人际关系)

2. 功能

态度；同意和不同意；肯定程度

3. 词汇

ignore, reason, share, crazy, purpose, suffer, advice, habit, add up, go through, set down, face to face, according to, join in

4. 句型

- ① not... until 句型
- ② ... should have done...
- ③ 强调句
- ④ with 的复合结构

5. 语法

直接引语与间接引语(一)

真题调研

() 1. (2006 年, 全国卷 I) —I wonder

if I could possibly use your car for tonight?

—_____. I'm not using it anyway.

- A. Sure, go ahead
- B. I don't know
- C. Yes, indeed
- D. I don't care

() 2. (2006 年, 浙江) —Would you take this along to the office for me?

- _____.
- A. With pleasure
 - B. That's right
 - C. Never mind
 - D. Don't mention it

() 3. (2006 年, 辽宁) It was after he got what he had desired _____ he realized it was not so important.

- A. that
- B. when
- C. since
- D. as

() 4. (2006 年, 北京) There have been several new events _____ to the program for the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.

- A. add
- B. to add

高考第一轮辅导丛书

考点梳理

知识讲解，精彩展示；
重要考点，有的放矢！

考点梳理

一、词汇与短语

1. ignore vt. 不理睬；不顾；忽视

The driver ignored the traffic lights.

那个司机不理睬红绿灯。

He ignored my advice.

他忽视了我的忠告。

专项突破

(30 分钟 60 分)

语法专练

I. 单词拼写(10 分)

1. The snow is very _____ (疏松) and there is a lot of air in it.

短语专练

II. 用所给短语或动词的适当形式填空

限时模拟演练

(时间:90 分钟 分值:120 分)

第一部分 英语知识运用(45 分)

第一节:单项填空(15 分)

- () 1. The building is big enough for _____ people to live in.

- A. a small number of
B. the number of
C. a great number of
D. a great deal of

模块 1 高考模拟

(时间:120 分钟 分值:150 分)

第一部分 听力(30 分)

第一节:(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话,回答第 1~5 小题。

- () 1. What is the man going to do tonight?
A. Go to the cinema.
B. Attend a meeting.
C. Watch TV at home.

- () 2. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In a shop.
B. In a museum.
C. In a restaurant.

- () 3. What time will the speakers get to Beijing?

- A. At 11:00.
B. At 12:30.
C. At 12:45.

专项突破

夯实基础，提升能力；
探究创新，挑战潜能！

模拟演练

轻松演练，历届模拟；
提升能力，培养题感！

高考模拟

模拟试题，科学实用；
全面体现，高考信息！

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模块一



Units 1 ~ 3

2008 命题探究

情态动词是历年高考中的必考项目,其用法较为复杂,而 dare 是情态动词中用法更多、更灵活的一个。dare 作情态动词,实义动词以及短语 I dare say 作插入语等都是高考题的设题点。由 until/till 构成的常用句型有四个,考生往往对前两个把握的比较到位,但在运用后两个,即“not until + 时间状语或时间状语从句 + 助动词(常用 did) + 主语 + 动词原形”和“It was not + until 时间状语或时间状语从句 + that + 主句”时经常出错,因此在平时的备考中要多注意这两个句型的用法。in order that, so that, in order to, so as to 四者之区别多年来一直是高考的常考点,考生在复习备考时应特别注意以下三个方面:1)so that(in order that)引导目的状语从句,从句中的谓语动词常与 may, might, can, could 等情态动词连用;2)in order to 引导目的状语,位于句首或句中;3)so as to 引导目的状语,只位于句中。一般来说,too...to... 结构表示否定的意思。但当它同 never, only, not 等词连用时,其语法结构发生了变化,意思也由否定转为肯定。it 用作形式主语的常用句型出现率较高,应对其固定句型熟练掌握,其命题方式常会围绕 it 进行选择或改错,与 that, this, the 等综合考查的可能性较大。在

2007 年各地实行的新课标教材中都把直接引语和间接引语列为基础重点语法项目,是直接考查考生表达能力的一种基本手段。它虽然不会以语法和词汇知识的形式考查,但在写作题中会得到体现。对于直接引语变间接引语时的人称、时态和时间的变化要加强练习。

“询问信息”多在听力题中出现,形式多样,内容丰富,包括询问天气、电视节目、问路、餐饮、交通等众多方面,掌握不同语境中常用的句式和基本表达,提取有用的信息以为己用。Unit 1 的话题是“朋友”,具体涉及“什么是好朋友”“如何交朋友”等。在高考中此话题将以完形填空、阅读理解及写作题的形式出现。Unit 2 的话题是“语言学习”。关注有关“世界英语”话题的文章,了解英国英语和美国英语的差异及其语言的变化和发展。此话题常以阅读理解和听力理解的形式出现。Unit 3 的话题是“旅行”。注意有关旅游日记和旅游信件的书面表达;关注有关生态旅游、背包旅行、探险览胜、太空旅行及“非典”、“禽流感”影响旅游行业等方面的文章。

Unit 1

Friendship

目标解读

1. 话题

Friends and friendship(朋友和友谊)
Interpersonal relationships(人际关系)

2. 功能

态度;同意和不同意;肯定程度

3. 词汇

ignore, reason, share, crazy, purpose, suffer, advice, habit, add up, go through, set down, face to face, according to, join in

4. 句型

- ① not...until 句型
- ② ...should have done...
- ③ 强调句
- ④ with 的复合结构

5. 语法

直接引语与间接引语(一)

真题调研

- () 1. (2006 年,全国卷 I)—I wonder if I could possibly use your car for tonight?
—_____. I'm not using it anyhow.
A. Sure, go ahead B. I don't know
C. Yes, indeed D. I don't care
- () 2. (2006 年,浙江)—Would you take this along to the office for me?
—_____.



- A. With pleasure B. That's right
C. Never mind D. Don't mention it
- () 3. (2006 年, 辽宁) It was after he got what he had desired _____ he realized it was not so important.
A. that B. when C. since D. as
- () 4. (2006 年, 北京) There have been several new events _____ to the program for the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.
A. add B. to add C. adding D. added
- () 5. (2005 年, 浙江) —People should stop using their cars and start using public transport.
—_____. The roads are too crowded as it is.
A. All right B. Exactly
C. Go ahead D. Fine
- () 6. (2006 年, 江苏) —How about putting some pictures into the report?
—_____ A picture is worth a thousand words.
A. No way. B. Why not?
C. All right? D. No matter.
- () 7. (2006 年, 全国) It wasn't until nearly a month later _____ I received the manager's reply.
A. since B. when C. as D. that
- () 8. (2005 年, 全国) —Would you like some more tea?
—_____, please.
A. No more B. Just a little
C. I've had enough D. Yes, I would
- () 9. (2005 年, 山东) He paid for a seat, when he _____ have entered free.
A. could B. would
C. must D. need
- () 10. (2006 年, 上海) The company is starting a new advertising campaign to _____ new customers to its stores.
A. join B. attract
C. stick D. transfer

考点梳理

一、词汇与短语

1. ignore vt. 不理睬; 不顾; 忽视

The driver ignored the traffic lights.

那个司机不理睬红绿灯。

He ignored my advice. 他忽视了我的忠告。

拓展

ignorant 是形容词, 意为“无知的, 愚昧的”。

He is ignorant of farm life. 他对农庄生活一无所知。

注意 be ignorant of sth. 是“不知道某事”; 而 ignore sth. 则是“假装不知道或假装未见”。

She saw him coming but she ignored him.

她看见他走来, 但没有理睬他。

2. reason

n. [C, U] 原因, 理由; 理性; 道理 v. 说服; 推论; 劝说

There's a great deal of reason in his advice.

他的忠告极有道理。

I reasoned him into accepting the invitation.

我说服他接受邀请。

相关搭配

reason (vt.) { sb. into doing sth.
说服某人做某事
sb. out of doing sth.
说服某人不做某事

辨析 reason, cause 和 excuse

三者皆有“原因”之意。

cause 指引起某种事实发生的人、物或事件之类的“起因”;

The cause of the fire was carelessness.

起火的原因是不谨慎。

reason 则指一种看法或解释;

The reason for my absence was that I was very tired.

我缺席的原因是我太累了。

excuse 指为某一行为所做的解释, 可以是真的, 也可以是托词。

Too much work is no excuse for not studying.

工作太多不能成为不学习的理由。

3. share vt. & vi. 分享, 分担, 共同使用

I'll share a room with my sister.

我将和姐姐合用一个房间。

拓展

share (in) sth. 分享, 分担某物

share sth. with sb. 与某人共享某物, 与某人分担某物

n. 一份, 份额, 股份

He has done his share for the revolution.

他为革命尽了自己的一份力。

相关短语

go shares with sb. in sth. 与某人均分某物

do one's share 贡献自己的一份力量

4. crazy adj. 疯狂的; 愚蠢的

She went crazy with fear. 她因害怕而疯狂。

It is crazy of you to buy the car at such a high price. = You are

crazy to buy the car at such a high price.

居然花那么高的价钱去买这辆车, 你真是疯子。

注意 crazy 可作表语或定语, 也可构成一些固定用法: It is crazy of sb. to do sth. = sb. be crazy to do sth. (某人对……狂热、痴迷)。

5. purpose n. 目的, 意图

What is your purpose in going to Canada?

你去加拿大干什么?

What purpose do you have to study English?

你要学习英语的目的是什么?

相关短语

- achieve one's purpose 达到目的
- answer the purpose 符合需要
- fit one's purpose 适合某人的意图
- set up a purpose 确定目标
- on purpose 有意地;故意地

6. suffer *vt. vi.* 受苦;受难;遭受(磨难);变坏;品质降低

She was suffering from a headache.

她正经受头痛之苦。

Many people suffer from a great dread of heights.

许多人非常畏高。

His friend has suffered from ill health for some years.

他朋友身体不好已有好几年了。

相关搭配

- suffer for 为……而受苦
- suffer death 丧生
- suffer hunger 挨饿
- suffer from 患……病;受……苦
- suffer pain 受痛苦

7. advice *n.* [U] 劝告、忠告

相关搭配

- accept/follow/take sb.'s advice 接受某人的意见
- ask for sb.'s advice 向某人征求意见
- give sb. some advice (on sth.) 给某人(在某方面)提出劝告

注意 advice 为不可数名词,其动词为 advise。

8. habit *n.* [C] 习惯,习性

I have a habit of getting up early every day.

我习惯于每天很早起床。

相关搭配

- break the habit of 戒除……的习惯
- form/develop the habit of 养成……的习惯
- have the habit of 有……的习惯

9. add up 加起来

Please add up these numbers.

请把这些数加起来。

拓展

- add up to 总计,共计
- add...to 把……加到……上
- add to 增加;增添(后多接抽象名词)

The bills add up to ten dollars.

这些账单总计 10 美元。

Add five to seven and you'll get twelve.

= Five added to seven is twelve.

5 加 7 等于 12。

Her kindness adds to her beauty.

她的善良增添了她的美丽。

10. go through

①可作“经历”“遭受”讲。

The old man went through the sufferings during the war.

这老人在战争期间经历过很多苦难。

② go through 可作“完成”“用光”讲。

He went through his salary in three days.

他三天内把工资都花光了。

③ go through 还可作“通过,穿过”讲。

She dare not go through the woods alone.

她不敢独自穿过那片树林。

④ go through 还可引申为“仔细查看”“详细讨论”。

Let's go through the argument again.

让我们将这些论据再详细讨论一遍。

11. set down 写下,记下 = put down/take down

Why don't you set your ideas down on paper?

你怎么不把你的想法写在纸上呢?

拓展

- set about doing sth. 开始干某事
- set off 开始,出发,引爆
- set sth. off 使……爆炸
- set on sb. 攻击某人
- set out to do sth. 开始干某事
- set up 建立,创设,开办
- set sb. a good example 为……树立好榜样
- set fire to 放火烧……

12. face to face 面对面,相对

She stood face to face with him.

她和他面对面站着。

They had a face-to-face struggle against the enemy.

他们与敌人进行了面对面的斗争。

注意 常与 with 搭配, face-to-face 是复合形容词,在句中作定语,意为“面对面的”。

拓展

- hand in hand 手拉手
- side by side 肩并肩
- shoulder to shoulder 肩并肩
- heart to heart 心对心地
- back to back 背靠背地
- arm in arm 手挽手地

13. according to 根据……

According to today's paper, there will be a snow.

根据今天的报纸,将有一场雪。

From each according to his ability, to each according to his work. 各尽所能,按劳分配。

注意 (1)后面接名词、代词,用作状语。

(2)后面不接 view, opinion 等词为宾语,习惯上用 in one's opinion。

(3)这里是指按照他人的意见或其他事物,因此不可说 according to me。

14. join in 参加(某活动)

May I join in your conversation?

我可以加入你们的谈话吗?

注意 join...in 加入(团体)中参加(活动)

Would you join us in the game?

你要不要与我们一起做游戏?



二、重点句型

1. ... not ... until 句型

until/till(直到)在肯定句中表示动作的终点,前面主句的谓语动词为延续性动词;在否定句中则表示动作的起点,主句的谓语动词为瞬间动词。not/no/never...until...直到……才,在……之前不(没有)。

注意 ① not until 放于句首时,主句须用部分倒装语序。

② until/till 引导的时间状语从句中用一般现在时代替一般将来时,用现在完成时代替将来完成时。

He didn't go to bed until his mother came back.

直到他母亲回家他才上床睡觉。

We waited her till/until she came back.

我们一直等到她回来。

Not until midnight did it stop raining.

雨直到午夜才停。

③在强调句中一般用 It was not until...that... 例如:

It was not until yesterday that he came back.

直到昨天他才回来。

2. should have done

You will tell him/her that he/she should have studied hard.

你会告诉他(她)本来应该好好学习。

should (not) have done 本来(不)应该做而实际上没(已)做,含责备之意。

拓展

① must have done 准是已经做过(推测),“一定……”

② can't/couldn't have done 不可能做过,“一定没有……”

③ may/might have done 可能做了某事(可能性小),“可能已经……”

④ needn't have done 没有必要做却做了,“本来不必做”

⑤ ought (not) to have done 本来(不)应做而实际上没(已)做,含责备之意

⑥ could have done 过去本可能做却未做,“本来可以做……”

⑦ would have done 愿意做某事却不能做,“本来想做……”

3. it's...that... 强调句型

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

我不知道这是否因为我长久没能出门的缘故,我才变得对一切与大自然有关的事物都无比狂热。

it's...that... 为强调句型,被强调部分为原因状语从句。

只有 because 引导的原因状语从句能用于这一强调句型。

since, as 或 for 引导的表示原因的句子不用于这一句型。

例如:

Was it because he missed the bus that he didn't go to work on time?

是因为他没赶上公共汽车才没能按时去工作吗?

It is you who are the right person for the task.

你才是这项任务的合适人选。(强调主语 you)

4. with 的复合结构

with so many clothes on 穿那么多衣服

with 的复合结构是高中阶段的重点,也是一个难点。with 的复合结构在句中作状语或定语,构成如下:

① with + 名词/代词 + 介词短语

The teacher came in with a book in his hand.

老师进来了手里拿着一本书。

② with + 名词/代词 + 过去分词

He stood for a while with his hand still raised.

他仍然举着手站了一会儿。

③ with + 名词/代词 + 现在分词

He soon fell asleep with the light still burning.

他开着灯很快就睡着了。

④ with + 名词/代词 + 形容词

She often sleeps with the windows open.

她经常开着窗子睡觉。

⑤ with + 名词/代词 + 副词

With mother away, the little girl felt lonely.

妈妈走了,那小女孩感到很孤独。

⑥ with + 名词/代词 + 不定式

With nothing to do, he slept the whole afternoon.

因为没有事情做,他睡了一下午觉。

三、语法

直接引语与间接引语(一)

直接引述别人的话,被引用的部分叫直接引语;用自己的话把意思转述出来,转述的部分叫间接引语。间接引语是从直接引语转换来的,间接引语即为宾语从句。

1. 直接引语变间接引语的“三变化”:

(1) 人称变化:

直接引语转换为间接引语时,代词要根据句中的意义作相应的变动。

I told him, "I don't agree with you."

我告诉他:“我不同意你的看法。”

→ I told him that I didn't agree with him.

我告诉他我不同意他的观点。

注意 you 相应地改为 him。

(2) 时态变化:

引述句(主句)中谓语动词的时态如果是现在时或将来时,则间接引语的时态和原直接引语的时态一样,不作改动。

He says, "I'll do it tomorrow."

他会说:“我明天做(这事)。”

→ He says that he will do it tomorrow.

他说他明天做(这事)。

引述句的谓语动词是过去时态时,则间接引语的时态一般应作相应的改动,如下所列:

一般现在时→一般过去时

现在进行时→过去进行时

现在完成时→过去完成时

一般过去时→过去完成时

一般将来时→过去将来时

过去完成时(不变)

注意 间接引语中要保存原来直接引语中包含的情感动词,并作相应的改动。

can→could may→might will→would

must→have to/must shall→should

(3) 指示代词、时间状语、地点状语及方向性动词的变化:

指示代词: this→that these→those
时间状语: now→then today→that day
tonight→that night
tomorrow→the next (following) day
yesterday→the day before
last night→the night before
the day before yesterday→two days before
next week→the next (following) week
地点状语: here→there
方向性动词: bring→take come→go

2. 直接引语变为间接引语时, 下列情况时态不变:

(1) 直接引语若表示的是客观事实或真理, 变为间接引语时时态不变。

The teacher said to the pupils, "The earth is round."
老师对学生们说: "地球是圆的。"

→The teacher told the pupils that the earth is round.
老师告诉学生地球是圆的。

(2) 当引语中的时间状语表示过去某一具体时间时, 谓语的时态不需要作调整。

My father said to me, "I was born in 1945."

我父亲对我说: "我出生于 1945 年。"

→My father told me that he was born in 1945.

我父亲告诉我他出生于 1945 年。

3. 如果直接引语变为间接引语, 转述当天当地发生的事情, 直接引语中的 come, here, tomorrow, this morning, today, yesterday 等不必改变。

He said, "I will come here this evening."

他说: "我今晚来这儿。"

→He said he would come here this evening.

他说他今晚来这儿。

This morning he said, "I'm leaving for Beijing tomorrow."

今天早上他说: "我明天要去北京。"

→This morning he said that he was leaving for Beijing tomorrow.

今天他说他明天动身去北京。

专项突破

(30 分钟 50 分)

词汇专练

I. 单词拼写 (10 分)

- The snow is very _____ (疏松) and there is a lot of air in it.
- She is so _____ (狂热) about English that she cannot live without it.
- To get as much information as possible, we should learn to _____ (交流).
- The _____ (形势) in Iraq is becoming from bad to worse.
- To send me to college, my parents _____ (受苦) a lot.

- Our workmate has been in danger. We're all c _____ about his health.
- They come from Germany. They are G _____.
- A _____ to the evening news, ten more American soldiers were killed in Iraq.
- It is raining heavily outside. The children have got to play i _____.
- Their age is from 13 to 19. They are called t _____.



短语专练

II. 用所给短语或动词的适当形式填空 (10 分)

laugh at; set down; suffer from; grow crazy about; hide away;
go through; get along well with; attend; make an effort to;
pay attention to

- She has _____ an unhappy time recently.
- Do you _____ headaches?
- Why don't you _____ your ideas in your notebook?
- Are you _____ your classmates?
- We all _____ Jane when she wore a strange clothes.
- Young people have _____ pop music.
- Can I _____ the meeting?
- She has _____ somewhere.
- I will _____ finish the job ahead of time.
- Please _____ what I am saying.



句型专练

III. 句型转换 (10 分)

- If you borrowed your friend's favourite camera and broke it, you must have it repaired and pay for the service.
If you borrowed your friend's favourite camera and broke it, you would _____ got _____ to get it _____.
- We are all worried about his safety.
We are all _____ his safety.
- Please list reasons why friends are important to you.
Please _____ reasons why friends are important to you.
- Anne regarded her diary as her best friend.
Anne _____ her diary her best friend.
- I dared not open the window on a rainy day.
I _____ open the window on a rainy day.



语法专练

IV. 将下列直接引语变为间接引语 (10 分)

- He said, "Mother, the house is on fire."
→He _____ his mother _____ on fire.
- He said, "If I have enough money, I'll buy it."
→He said _____ enough money _____ buy it.



3. He said, "I'm afraid I can't finish this week."

→He said that _____.

4. He said, "I came yesterday morning."

→He said that _____.

5. "How many elephants have you seen?" he asked me.

→He asked me how many elephants _____.

V. 单项填空(10分)

() 1. He often thinks of _____ he can do more for the country.

- A. what B. how
C. that D. which

() 2. Someone is ringing the doorbell. Go and see _____.

- A. who is he B. who he is
C. who is it D. who it is

() 3. The teacher said light _____ much faster than sound.

- A. travel B. travels
C. travelled D. traveled

() 4. He suggested _____ to the cinema.

- A. us to go B. us going
C. us go D. we went

() 5. She asked me _____ to build the church.

- A. how long it was taken
B. how long it had taken
C. how much time did it take
D. how much time it was taken

() 6. Mr Green asked Li whether she had passed the exam _____.

- A. yesterday B. the day before
C. the day ago D. before the day

() 7. Tom Hanks told us that he _____ born in 1980.

- A. was B. had been
C. is D. has been

() 8. Have you seen Tom recently? I wonder _____ with his studies.

- A. how is he getting along
B. that he gets along well
C. what he is getting along
D. if he is getting along well

() 9. Mother asked the youngest girl _____ with her toy car.

- A. what the matter was
B. what was the matter
C. what the matter is
D. what is the matter

() 10. Linda asked Mary _____ she could tell her the general ideas of the poem.

- A. that B. whether
C. what D. how

Unit 2

English around the world

目标解读

1. 话题

English language and its development(英语及其发展)

Different kinds of English(不同类英语)

2. 功能

语言交际困难

3. 词汇

include, native, flat, actually, present, rule, rapidly, command, request, standard, recognize, because of, come up, such as

4. 句型

①部分否定

②现在分词短语作结果状语

③定语从句

④it作形式主语

5. 语法

直接引语与间接引语(二)

真题调研

() 1. (2006年,全国卷I)—Excuse me, can you tell me where the nearest bank is, please?

—_____ Oh yes! It's past the post office, next to a big market.

A. Mm, let me think.

B. Oh, I beg your pardon?

C. You're welcome.

D. What do you mean?

() 2. (2006年,全国卷II)Your story is perfect; I've never heard _____ before.

A. the better one

B. the best one

C. a better one

D. a good one

() 3. (2006年,天津)Don't respond to any e-mails _____ personal information, no matter how official they look.

A. searching

B. asking

C. requesting

D. questioning

() 4. (2006年,上海)I made so many changes in my composition that only I could read it. To _____ else, it was hard to make out.

A. none

B. everyone

C. someone

D. anyone

() 5. (2006年,江苏)—It took me ten years to build up my business, and it almost killed me.

—Well, you know what they say. _____.

- A. There is no smoke without fire
B. Practice makes perfect
C. All roads lead to Rome
D. No pains, no gains
- () 6. (2006 年, 浙江) It remains _____ whether Jim'll be fit enough to play in the finals.
A. seen B. to be seen
C. seeing D. to see
- () 7. (2005 年, 北京) This _____ girl is Linda's cousin.
A. pretty little Spanish B. Spanish little pretty
C. Spanish pretty little D. little pretty Spanish
- () 8. (2006 年, 湖南) Turn on the television or open a magazine and you _____ advertisements showing happy families.
A. will often see B. often see
C. are often seeing D. have often seen
- () 9. (2005 年, 浙江) _____ students are required to take part in the boat race.
A. Ten strong young Chinese
B. Ten Chinese strong young
C. Chinese ten strong young
D. Young strong ten Chinese
- () 10. (2006 年, 辽宁) John Smith, a successful businessman, has a _____ car.
A. large German white B. large white German
C. white large German D. German large white

考点梳理

一、词汇与短语

1. include vt. 包括; 包含

The people of the world, including the American people, oppose the aggressive war.
全世界人民包括美国人民都反对这场侵略战争。

拓展

include 除了通常作主句的谓语外, 还常常被用作对主句或主句中的某个词语进一步说明或补充的状态语。如此使用时, include 变作 including 或 included。including 一般被当作介词, 置于“被包括”的对象词语之前。included 通常放在“被包括”的对象词语之后。

2. native 本地人 n. 本国人, adj. 本国的, 本土的

Are you a native here, or just a visitor?
你是本地人还是一名游客?

注意 (1) one's native place 指某人的出生地, 但表达“是某地人”时, 习惯上不说: “My native place is...” 而说: “I was born in...”。

(2) native 作形容词, 意为“本国的, 本地的”时, 仅作前置定语。

A be native to B. A 是 B 地特产的动物或植物。

A is native to B. ⇒ A is a native of B.

A 是 B 地的土生动物或植物。

3. flat

(1) n. (英) 公寓住房, 单元住宅。

They are renting a furnished flat on the third floor.
他们在四楼上租了一套有家具的公寓住房。

辨析 flat, apartment

flat n. 一套房间, 该词指楼房的一层里的几间屋子所构成的一个居住单元。即附设起居室, 浴室, 厨房的一套房间。

apartment n. 公寓, 房间, 该词在美国特指“公寓, 一套房间”(一屋隔成数家, 每家各有房间数间), 在英国的口语中, 它意指没有厨房, 浴室并备有家具, 自用或供短期出租的豪华房间。

(2) adj. ①平的, 平展的, 平伸的

②平的, 平坦的

③枯燥的, 平淡无味的。如:

The countryside is very flat here.

这一带农村地势平坦。

He spoke in a flat voice. 他讲话语调很平淡。

(3) adv. ①平直地, 仰卧地 ②断然地。如:

She lay flat on her back in the warm sunshine.

她在温暖的阳光下平躺着。

4. actually adv. 实际上, 事实上

actually 为副词, 有以下三方面的常见用法。

(1) 实际上, 事实上相当于 in fact 或 in actual fact。如:

Actually, I'm busy at the moment—can I phone you back?

说实在的, 我现在正忙着——我给你回电话行吗?

(2) (虽然令人惊讶, 但) 居然, 竟然。

He actually expected me to pay for his ticket.
他竟然指望我给他付票钱。

(3) 还可用于会话, 有时是在不同意或不满意时使用, 但常常并不具有实际含义。

Perhaps I will stay up and watch the film. Actually, I think I'll just go to bed.

或许我会熬夜看这部电影。不过我看我还是去睡觉。

5. present adj. 现在的, 出席的, 到场的

present 作为一个常考词, 常见以下考查点:

(1) adj. ①表语形容词, (指人) 出席, 到场。如:

Were you present when the news was announced?
宣布那消息时你在场吗?

②定语形容词, “现在的, 现有的”。如:

You can't use it in its present condition.
照它目前这种情形, 是无法使用的。

(2) n. ①“当前, 目前” at present

②“礼物”“赠品”

make sb. a present of sth. 将某物赠给某人

(3) v. ①将某物赠予或交给某人, (尤指在仪式上) 授予

②正式介绍, 引见 (某人) (尤指向级别、地位等较高的人)

③将某事物提前考虑



相关短语

be present at/attend the meeting 出席会议

be present to mind 放在心里,记忆犹新

be present to party 参加那个晚会

at present 目前,现在

make a present of sth. to sb.

make sb. a present of sth.

present sth. to sb.

present sb. with sth.

把某物赠
送给某人

presently (soon, before long) 不久,目前

6. 辨析: rule, govern 和 control

rule, govern 和 control 都有“管理,支配,控制”之意。govern 和 rule 用作“统治,控制”一个国家时,可互换。

control 指一般人对一般事物的一般控制与约束,含有强制其服从的意味。

govern 指靠权力,专制或按宪法来系统地管理、统治国家、城市、机构等,含有需要知识和判断能力来治理和管理的意味。

rule 是正式的,庄重的用语,常用贬义,比 govern 更专权地管理或统治,含有专制或独裁的意味。

7. rapidly adv. 迅速地

rapidly 意为“迅速地”,其比较级是 more rapidly, most rapidly。

rapid 是其形容词形式。rapidity 是其名词形式。

辨析 rapidly, quickly 和 fast

rapidly 指一个或一连串的动作迅速,敏捷,着重指动作本身。

quickly 一般指动作敏捷迅速。毫不延迟,在较短的时间内发生或完成某项动作。

fast 主要指运动着的人或物体速度快。

8. command n. 命令,指令,掌握 vt. & vi. 命令,指挥,支配

(1) command 可用作可数名词,意为“命令,指令,指挥部”。

如: give a command 下命令。也可用作不可数名词意为“控制,指挥”和“运用力,掌握”。如:

in command of... “统率……”

under the command of... “由……统率”

have(a) good command of... “精通”

(2) command v. “命令,指挥,支配”。如:

Do as I command (you). 照我命令(你)去做。

The officer commanded his men to fire.

军官命令士兵开火。

注意 command 后接 that 从句时,从句用虚拟语气,动词用“should + 动词原形”,其中 should 可以省略。

sb. is in command of sth. 某人统帅着某物,此时 command 前不加冠词。

sth. is under the command of sb. 某物由某人统帅/指挥。此时要加定冠词 the。

9. request n. & vt. 请求,要求

(1) request 可作可数名词或不可数名词,意为“请求,要求”,在实际应用中,常见以下结构:

at one's request

at the request of sb.

be in request 有需要,受欢迎

on/upon request 一经请求

make a request for sth. 请求……

make a request of sb.

make sb. a request

应某人请求

请求某人

注意 在含 request 的名词性从句中应用“should + 动词原形”结构,should 可省略。

(2) request 还可用作动词,常用于下列结构中:

request + 名词/代词

request + 名词/代词 + 动词不定式

request sth. from/of sb.

request + that 从句

辨析 request, ask, demand 和 require

request 指语气委婉的请求。

ask 是一般用语,表示“请求得到”时,用 ask for sth.。

demand 语气严厉,表示非得到不可的要求。如: demand one's rights.

require “要求,命令;需要”,指要求履行国家的条例,尤其是对行为的要求。如:

I'll do all that the government requires of me.

注意以上四词应用结构的区别:

	+ / n. / pron.	+ n. / pron.	+ to do + that 从句	+ to do
ask	× (ask for)	✓	✓	✓
request	✓	×	✓	×
require	✓	×	✓	×
demand	✓	✓	✓	✓

10. standard n. 标准,规格 adj. 标准的,第一流的

相关短语

come up to the standard 达到标准

meet standards 符合标准

set a standard 制订/提出一个标准

above the standards 超过标准

from the standards 根据标准

by international standards 按国际标准

on a standard 根据某一标准

11. recognize vt. 辨认出,承认,公认

① 认出(旧识),辨出,(能)认出 (make sb. out, pick sb. out) 如:

I recognized my old friend at once.

我立刻认出我的老朋友。

② recognize 还译为“承认(事实)”如:

They recognized him to be a great leader.

他们承认他是位伟大的领袖。

相关短语

recognize sb. to be... 承认某人是……

recognize sb. as... 承认某人是……

③ recognize 也作“认识到”讲。如: