

★ 2009 ★

天府高考 总复习

TIANFUGAOKAO 四七九名师主编
ZONGFUXI

主编：倪 蓉
贺小燕

英语



四川出版集团
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2009  天府名校
TIANFUMINGXIAO

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英语

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丛书简介

《天府高考总复习》是由四川省考试研究专家和一线特级、高级教师倾力打造的高考总复习指导丛书。全套丛书由高考九个学科构成。

丛书既注重各学科基础知识、核心能力的内在联系，又注意发掘学生的学习潜能，并能兼顾地方特点；丛书及时传递高考信息，有效传播高考复习经验，最大限度地减轻学生学习负担，全面迅速地提高复习效率，在众多高考指导丛书中具有独特鲜明的特色。

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- 教学与科研相结合的人才资源

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- 新（依据的信息新、栏目设置新、试题原创性强）
- 精（精心选材、科学结合；精讲精练，最大限度地减轻学生学习负担）
- 实（一切从学情、教情、考情的实际出发，突出针对性，提高实效性）

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- 四川教育出版社网站（www.chuanjiaoshe.com）及时发布高考信息，免费下载英语听力材料文件。
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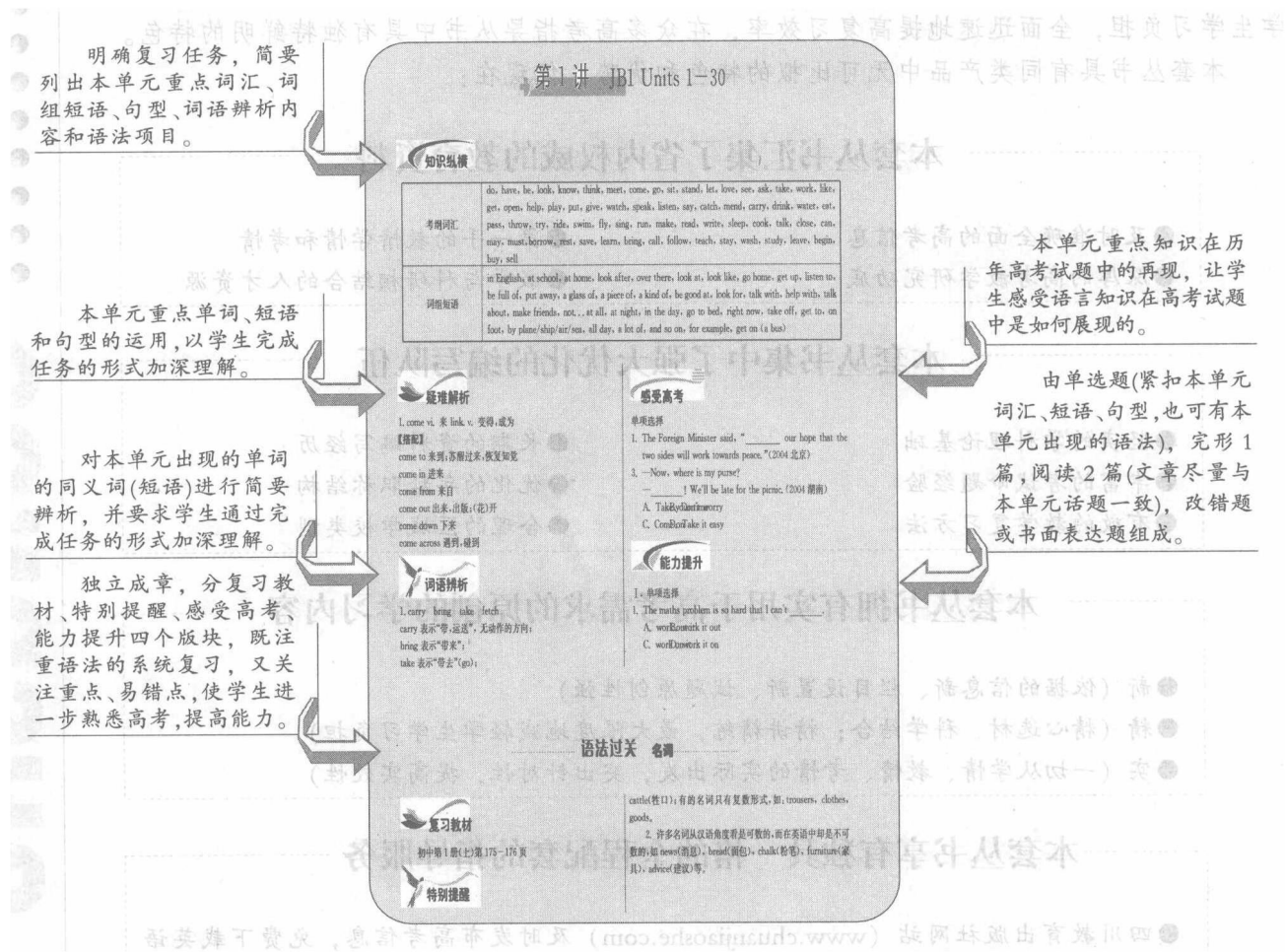
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编者的话 学生版图示说明

本书是为参加“3+文/理综合”考试的学生编写的首轮总复习资料，侧重于对基本概念、基本规律的理解，注重对学生各方面、各层次能力的培养。

本套丛书配有教师用书，免费赠送授课老师；请配套使用四川教育出版社出版的《天府秘卷四川高考全真模拟试题》。

为了帮助你更好地使用本书，请阅读使用导引图



通过作者、编辑们的辛勤工作，这本书终于付梓，一方面我们感到十分欣慰，另一方面也深知书中还有值得商榷甚至错误之处，恳请老师和同学们在使用过程中提出宝贵意见，我们一定会在再版时认真考虑大家的意见和建议，使这本书臻于完善。

编者
2008年4月

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附参考答案

UNIT 1

第1讲 JB1 Units 1 - 30

知识纵横

考纲词汇	do, have, be, look, know, think, meet, come, go, sit, stand, let, love, see, ask, take, work, like, get, open, help, play, put, give, watch, speak, listen, say, catch, mend, carry, drink, water, eat, pass, throw, try, ride, swim, fly, sing, run, make, read, write, sleep, cook, talk, close, can, may, must, borrow, rest, save, learn, bring, call, follow, teach, stay, wash, study, leave, begin, buy, sell
词组短语	in English, at school, at home, look after, over there, look at, look like, go home, get up, listen to, be full of, put away, a glass of, a piece of, a kind of, be good at, look for, talk with, help with, talk about, make friends, not... at all, at night, in the day, go to bed, right now, take off, get to, on foot, by plane/ship/air/sea, all day, a lot of, and so on, for example, get on (a bus)
重点句型	● there be 结构 ● Let me help you. ● I don't think so. ● What's wrong with it? ● What about you?
词语辨析	carry/take/bring/fetch; in/at(表示地点); talk/say/speak/tell
语法项目	①名词 ②人称代词和物主代词

疑难解析

1. come *vi.* 来 *link-v.* 变得, 成为

【搭配】

come to 来到; 苏醒过来, 恢复知觉

come in 进来

come from 来自

come out 出来, 出版; (花) 开

come down 下来

come across 遇到, 碰到

come into 进来

come back 回来, 恢复

come on 快, 赶快; 进行, 进展

come over 过来, 顺便来访

come round 到这儿来

come up 走过来

come up with 提出; 想出 = think of 想到

come true 实现

【警示】

He just came to here yesterday. (去掉 to)

【链接】

coming 即将来到的

the coming football match 即将举行的足球比赛

2. work *vi.* 工作, 干活 *vt.* 使干活, 让工作; 使开动; 管理, 经营

He worked a large farm. 他经营一家大农场。

【搭配】

work at 学习, 致力于; 在……上下工夫

work on 从事某工作; 对……产生影响, 起作用

work out 算出, 制订出

【警示】

He can't work out it. (应为 work it out)

【链接】

work[U] 工作; [C] 作品

works 工厂; 工程

3. borrow *vt.* 借

【搭配】

borrow sth. from sb. 向某人借某物

【警示】

I don't want to borrow her money any more. (应为 lend)

【链接】

lend sb. sth. = lend sth. to sb. 把……借给某人

keep sth. for... 借多久

4. teach *vt.* 教

【搭配】

teach sb. sth. 教某人……

teach sb. to do sth. 教某人干……

teach oneself sth. 自学

teach sb. a lesson 教训某人

【警示】

It is Mike who is teaching my English. (应为 me)

【链接】

learn sth. by oneself 自学

give sb. a lesson 给某人上课

5. buy *vt.* 买

【搭配】

buy sb. sth. = buy sth. for sb. 给某人买……

buy sth. from... 从……买来

【警示】

My father bought a new dictionary to me. (应为 for)



【链接】

sell sb. sth. = sell sth. to sb. 把……卖给某人

6. look for 寻找

【搭配】

look at 看

look out 向外看;当心

look over 仔细检查

look like 看起来像

look up 仰望;查字典

look the same 看起来一样

look + adj. 显得……,看起来……

【警示】

You'd better look up the dictionary. (应为 refer to 或 look up the word in)

【链接】

search for 寻找

7. bring vt. 带来,拿来,送来;引起,产生

【搭配】

bring sb. sth. = bring sth. to sb. 把……带给某人

bring about 引起;实现;造成

bring back 归还;带回来;使回想起

bring down 击落,使降落;使降低,使减少

bring forward 提出;提前,提早

bring in 有收入,赚得;收获(庄稼)

bring out 显示出来;讲解清楚;出版;提出;生产

bring up 提出;抚养大;呕吐

【警示】

I don't know how it brought about. (在 it 后加上 was)

【链接】

take sth. to sb. 把某物给某人带去

come about 产生

8. begin vt. & vi. 开始

【搭配】

begin doing sth. 开始干某事

begin to do sth. 开始干某事

begin with 以……开始

to begin with 一开头,在开始时,首先

【警示】

I'm not going there. To begin with me haven't a ticket and secondly

I don't like the play. (应为 I)

【链接】

start to do sth. = start doing sth. 开始干某事

9. take off 脱下;起飞;匆匆离开;取下来;免掉;休假;打折扣

【链接】

take a chance 碰碰运气;冒风险

take a seat 坐下

take action (on) (对……) 采取措施

take advantage (of) 利用;占……便宜

take away 拿走;使停学;使离开,使消失;减去

take back 收回;送回,退(货)

take care 当心

take care of 照顾;当心;处理

take charge (of) 负责,接管

take down 拿下来,取下来;记下来;拆卸

take in 接受,接(活)在家做;理解,明白

take it easy 慢慢地,别着急

take note (of) 注意

take notes 做笔记

take notice (of) 注意,理会

take office 就职

take on 接受;从事(工作);雇佣;上(车)/(货)

take over 接替(职务),接管

take part in 参加,参与

take place 发生;举行

【警示】

Please take off it. (应为 take it off)

【链接】

happen 发生

look after 照顾

look out = be careful 当心

make notes/a note of 记录,做笔记

10. talk about 谈论

【搭配】

talk of 谈起

talk with 与……谈话,和……谈判

talk to 与……交谈

talk big 说大话

【警示】

The clock talks five o'clock now. (应为 says)

【链接】

discuss 讨论

11. put away 收起来

【搭配】

put on 穿上;上演

put up 举手;修建;挂起,张贴

put back 放回原处;耽误,推迟;拨慢

put down 放下;写下来

put in 插嘴说,打断别人的话;放进去

put off 推迟,延期

put up with 忍受,容忍

put out 使熄灭,吹灭,扑灭;出版,发表

put right 纠正(错误);修理好

put through 接通电话;使经历(难受的事)

put one's heart into 全神贯注地做某事

【演练】

用所给的词语填空

down, out, off, up, through, back, on

● He put _____ the light and went out.

● The senior class put _____ a dance.

● They put _____ the picnic because of the rain.

● Can you put me _____ to Mr Brown's office?

● He put _____ his hand to catch the ball.

● Put _____ that knife before you hurt somebody.

● Put the clock _____ by five minutes.

(out, on, off, through, up, down, back)

12. wear vt. & vi. 穿,戴;磨坏;耐用

【搭配】

wear away 磨损掉,磨平
wear out 穿破,穿旧;使累坏,耗尽
wear well 耐穿

【链接】

put on 穿上(衣服)
dress sb. 给某人穿衣服

【警示】

He wore out after the 5-hour walk. (应为 was worn)

He is dressing a blue shirt today. (应为 wearing)

13. get to 到达

【搭配】

get up 起床;站起来;举办;打扮
get down 下来;击落
get in 进来,收割
get along (with) 进展;相处
get away 走开,离开,脱身
get back 回来,回去;拿回去
get out 出来,离开
get over 克服,摆脱
get rid of 除掉
get together 聚首,欢聚
get on 上车;进展情况;相处得好
get off 下车;离开;起飞;脱下来
get down to 开始认真(干某事)
get sb. to do sth. 找某人干某事
get sth. done 把某事做完
get through 通过,完成

【链接】

arrive in /at 到达

reach 到达

【警示】

My father got to home at eight last night. (去掉 to)

He got down to read English as soon as he went into the classroom.
(应为 reading)

14. go home 回家

【搭配】

go ahead 开始(做某事);进行;继续下去;往前走;先走
go along 和……一道去;在进行过程中
go down 下沉,下落;(价格)下跌;减少;(温度)下降
go on 发生;进行;进展;(某些工作)进行情况
go on doing 继续干某事
go on with 继续某事
go on to do 接着又做某事
go over 研究;检查;复习;讲解;搜查
go over to 过街(河)等到某地
go round 绕着走;到某处去
go through 审阅;讨论;翻找;经历(困难,痛苦等)
go to 去某处
go to bed (sleep) 上床睡觉(睡觉)
go to work 去上班
go up 涨价;上涨,上升,增长
go with 相配;和……交朋友,和……在一起(来往)

【链接】

match 与……相配

sink 下沉

rise 升起

【警示】

After finishing his homework, he went on helping his mother (应为 to help)

The curtain doesn't match with the wall. (去掉 with 或 match 改为 go)

15. make vt. 使;制造

make sb. sth. = make sth. for sb. 给某人做(造)某东西

make sb + adj. 使某人……

make sb. + n. 使某人成为

make sb. do 使某人干……

【搭配】

make a face 做鬼脸,做苦相
make a good job of 任务完成得好,干得好
make a mess of 弄得乱七八糟,搞乱
make a note of 注意;记下来
make fun of 取笑,和……开玩笑,嘲笑
make... into 把……做成;使成为,使变成
make it 按时到达某处;成功
make one's way 前往
make out 看清楚;理解,明白
make room 让地方,让位置
make sure 弄肯定,弄确切;一定要
make up 创造,编造;弥补;化装;构成
be made from 由……制作
be made up of 由……组成
make up one's mind 打定主意,决定
make use of 利用
make way 让路

be made of 由……制作

make a mistake 犯错误

make friends 交朋友

16. What's wrong with you? 你怎么了?

【链接】

What's up? 怎么了?

What's the matter with you? 你怎么了?

What has happened to you? 你出什么事了?

What's the trouble? 怎么回事?

【警示】

What's the wrong with you? (去掉 the)

17. There is a big desk in front of the blackboard. 黑板前面有一张大桌子。

There be + sth. + 地点 某地有某物

【链接】

there goes/ comes/ happens/ lives/ seems/ stands/ lies + sth. + 其他

there being (there be 的-ing 形式)

there to be (there be 的不定式形式)

there is no doing sth. 不可能干某事

Where there is... , there is... 哪里有……哪里就有……

【警示】

There is going to have a meeting this evening. (应为 be)



There was no time, I didn't go there. (应为 being; 或者在 I 前面加 so)



词语辨析

1. carry bring take fetch

carry 表示“带, 运送”, 无动作的方向;

bring 表示“带来”;

take 表示“带去”

fetch 表示“去取, 去拿; 拿来, 带来”(包括了“去”和“拿来”两个方向)。

Could you take it to the classroom? 你能把它拿到教室去吗?

It takes him down to the first floor. 电梯把他带到底楼。

Can you carry it? 你能搬动它吗?

You'd better finish the work today, and bring it tomorrow. 你最好今天完成作业, 明天把它带来。

People had to walk many kilometres in order to fetch wood. 人们必须走很多公里路去取柴火。

I need to fetch a tape from a friend. 我需要到一个朋友那里去取磁带。

2. at in

at 在某地, 某处(较小的场所);

in 在某地, 某处(较大的场所)。

I first met Prof. Lee at my uncle's. 我第一次遇见李教授是在我叔叔家。

Do you know what time the plane arrives in Moscow? 你知道飞机什么时候到达莫斯科吗?

在下面场合, at 后不用冠词, 具有抽象意义:

at school 在学校(学习)

at home 在家(里)

in 后常常要用冠词:

in a school 在学校里

in the home 在家里

3. say speak talk tell

say 强调说的内容, 常用作及物动词, 接名(代)词、从句、直接引语; 可与介词 to 连用, 表示对某人说。

speak 强调说的动作, 一般用作不及物动词, 与介词 to, about 连用, 只是在“讲某种语言”时作及物动词。

talk 常作不及物动词, 与介词 to, with, about 连用。

tell 是及物动词, 常接双宾语或复合宾语; 有时与介词 about 连用。

“I don't know.” she says. “我不知道。”她说。

They are said to be very good. 据说他们很不错。

Could I speak to Jim, please? 请问我可以跟吉姆通话吗?

They speak English. 他们讲英语。

What subject should I talk about? 我谈论什么题目好呢?

Jackie is talking to Yang Pei about a conference. 杰克正在对杨佩讲会议情况。

He told the news to everyone in the village. 他把这消息告诉了村里每一个人。

The teacher told us to get to school on time. 老师要我们准时到校。



感受高考

单项选择题

1. —Have you heard the latest news?

—No, What _____? (2007 全国 I)

A. is it
B. is there
C. are they
D. are those

2. —Could I use your computer for a few moments, please?

—_____. I'm not using it myself. (2007 陕西)

A. Come on
B. It depends
C. Go ahead
D. That's great

3. —Could you turn the TV down a little bit?

—_____. Is it disturbing you? (2007 天津)

A. Take it easy
B. I'm sorry
C. Not a bit
D. It depends

4. Goodbye, then, she said, without even _____ from her book. (2007 全国 I)

A. looking down
B. looking up
C. looking away
D. looking on

5. —Didn't you have a good time at the party?

—Of course I did. As a matter of fact, I had such fun that time seemed to _____ so quickly. (2007 安徽)

A. go by
B. go away
C. go out
D. go over

6. If we can _____ our present difficulties, then everything should be all right. (2007 湖北)

A. come across
B. get over
C. come over
D. get off

7. We had wanted to finish our task by noon, but it didn't quite _____ . (2007 陕西)

A. find out
B. give out
C. hand out
D. work out

8. Hardly could he _____ this amount of work in such a short time. (2007 天津)

A. get through
B. get off
C. get into
D. get down

9. Don't be _____ by products promising to make you lose weight quickly. (2007 辽宁)

A. taken off
B. taken out
C. taken away
D. taken in



能力提升

I. 单项选择题

1. The maths problem is so hard that I can't _____ .

A. work out it
B. work it out
C. work on it
D. work it on

2. His father doesn't come _____ from work until eleven o'clock every night.

A. back
B. over
C. into
D. up

3. Can you tell me _____ ?

A. what the wrong is with her
B. what the matter is with her
C. what has happened to her
D. what wrong is with her

4. —Where is John? I can't find him anywhere.

—He's getting a haircut at _____ .

A. a hairdresser
B. the hairdresser
C. the hairdresser's
D. hairdresser's

5. There are many new words in the passage. You must _____ first.



- A. look it up in the dictionary
 B. look them up in the dictionary
 C. look up the dictionary
 D. look up them in the dictionary
6. —May I _____ your bike, Li Ming?
 —Sorry, I have _____ it to Mike.
 A. borrow; lent B. lend; borrowed
 C. keep; lent D. lend; kept
7. There _____ something wrong with the bike. I'd like you _____ it.
 A. appears to be; changing B. is going to have; to change
 C. seems; to change D. seems to be; to change
8. I've stayed in a lot of different hotels, and nothing else _____ this one.
 A. wins B. matches
 C. makes D. takes
9. Granny wanted some more coffee but _____ left in the coffee maker.
 A. there was none B. none were
 C. no one was D. there was no one
10. On Halloween Antonio _____ his girlfriend as an angel and he himself _____ like a witch.
 A. was dressed; was dressed B. dressed; dressed
 C. dressed; was dressed D. was dressed; dressed
11. If you have finished with those tools, I wish you'd _____.
 A. put away them B. put them away
 C. put up them D. put them up
12. The girl looked _____ at the flowers and found something wrong with them.
 A. carefully B. careful
 C. lovely D. friendly
13. There is something wrong with my kitchen fan. I'll have to get it _____.
 A. to be checked B. to check
 C. checked D. check
14. Only by shouting at the top of his voice was he able to make himself _____.
 A. hear B. heard
 C. hearing D. to hear
15. Carry your valuables with you—money, jewelry, cameras _____.
 A. for example B. such as
 C. as an example D. and so on

II. 完形填空

The smell of old, dusty books reminds me of my father. An avid(贪婪的) 16, he had many books, most of which went unread.

He owned books on 17 from medicine to Vietnam to several sets of encyclopedias(百科全书). When I enter one of his 18 bookshops, such as Powell's, I am 19 back to a time when the two of us were 20.

I see him standing by a shelf, 21 through a medical magazine, or opening his wallet to pay for yet 22 book, knowing full well that Mom would lecture him on "23 money on books you never 24!" Walking past rows and rows of books in our study, I remember how, after the cancer 25, he came less and less and read fewer and fewer books. They became

just part of the 26, collecting only dust and 27.

Near the end, perhaps knowing he would never get to read them all, he 28 almost all of the books away, keeping only a few. He treated them with an almost holy reverence(崇敬), 29 any crease or damage would destroy them totally. 30 was the man who would brush aside a huge coffee mark, replaced by one who would 31 into terrible rages(狂怒) at a small crease.

I have read a few now, after he died, and each time it causes a 32. But I suppose it is a kind of quest(追求), because if I can take on his thirst for 33, cheerful smile, and willingness to help others, then like a match in the darkness, I will bring a little light into the world. And if that light 34 others, maybe it will spread far and 35, to light up the heavens. I think he'd like that.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 16. A. bookseller | B. collector |
| C. reader | D. writer |
| 17. A. something | B. those |
| C. nothing | D. everything |
| 18. A. lovely | B. fond |
| C. favourite | D. enjoyable |
| 19. A. carried | B. held |
| C. dated | D. guided |
| 20. A. fortunate | B. happy |
| C. disappointed | D. sad |
| 21. A. studying | B. seeing |
| C. getting | D. looking |
| 22. A. another | B. one |
| C. more | D. other |
| 23. A. spending | B. costing |
| C. wasting | D. paying |
| 24. A. care | B. read |
| C. like | D. enjoy |
| 25. A. hit | B. attacked |
| C. came | D. struck |
| 26. A. beauty | B. sign |
| C. scenery | D. symbol |
| 27. A. memories | B. time |
| C. information | D. powder |
| 28. A. threw | B. gave |
| C. put | D. took |
| 29. A. only if | B. if only |
| C. even if | D. as if |
| 30. A. Missed | B. Gone |
| C. Absent | D. Disappeared |
| 31. A. jump | B. run |
| C. fly | D. turn |
| 32. A. hurt | B. damage |
| C. wound | D. cure |
| 33. A. power | B. peace |
| C. money | D. knowledge |
| 34. A. shines | B. touches |
| C. pushes | D. affects |
| 35. A. wide | B. widely |
| C. broad | D. near |



III. 阅读理解

A

We learned that something was happening when one of the ship's officers came up to the Chief Engineer, who was sitting at our table, and spoke to him in a low voice. The Chief Engineer got up immediately, and with a brief excuse, left the dining-room. We thought that there had been an accident or that a fire had broken out on board. Soon, we noticed that the ship was slowing down, and then, with a sudden violent motion, it began to turn around. Some of the passengers stopped eating at once and rushed up on deck. Others crowded around the portholes (舱口). We finally joined the watchers.

It turned out that one of the crew had seen a man in the ocean some distance from the ship. He had informed the captain, who then ordered the ship to be turned around at once. A lifeboat had already been lowered into the water. In it there were four crew members, an officer and the ship's doctor. About two hundred yards away, the man was seen holding on to something that looked like a broken part of a small fishing boat.

The lifeboat finally reached the man, who was then pulled into the boat. Why, when, was the man floating on the ocean? He had missed the ship and then decided to try and catch it in his fishing boat. And he made it!

36. What did the Chief Engineer do after he was whispered to?
- He said nothing and left the dining-room at once.
 - He got up from the table and left for the dining-room.
 - He ordered the ship to be turned around at once.
 - He rose from the table, said a few polite words and then left.
37. What did the passengers do when they heard the news?
- All of them waited in the dining-room to finish their meal.
 - They could do nothing but stand on the ship and watch.
 - Four of them joined the crew, the officer and the doctor in the lifeboat which had been lowered to save the man.
 - They informed the captain.
38. Why was the man floating on the ocean?
- While he was getting on board, he slipped and fell into the water.
 - He was swimming with the help of his fishing boat.
 - He was careless and fell into the water while he was fishing in the ocean.
 - He had been late for the ship and he hoped to catch it with the help of this fishing boat.
39. "And he made it!" means "_____"
- And he made the fishing boat himself!
 - And it was he who made all his trouble for the crew and the passengers!
 - And he finally succeeded!
 - And he made this joke!

B

Beldon and Canfield are two seashore towns, not far apart. Both towns have many hotels, and in summer the hotels are full of holiday-makers and other tourists.

Last August there was a fire at the Seabreeze Hotel in Beldon. The next day, this news appeared on page two of the town's newspaper. The Beldon Post:

FIRE AT SEABREEZE

Late last night, firemen hurried to the Seabreeze Hotel and quickly put out a small fire in a bedroom. The hotel manager said that a cigarette started the fire. We say again to all our visitors, "Please don't smoke cigarettes in bed." This was Beldon's first hotel fire for five years.

The Canfield Times gave the news in these words on page one:

ANOTHER BELDON HOTEL CATCHES FIRE

Last night Beldon firemen arrived just too late to save clothing, bedclothes and some furniture at the Seabreeze Hotel. An angry holiday-maker said, "An electric lamp probably started the fire. The bedroom lamps are very old at some of these hotels. When I put my bedside light on, I heard a funny noise from the lamp." We are glad to tell our readers that this sort of adventure does not happen in Canfield.

What are the facts, then? It is never easy to find out the exact truth about an accident. There was a fire at the Seabreeze Hotel last August; that is one fact. Do we know anything else? Yes, we know that firemen went to the hotel.

Now what do you think of the rest of the news?

40. Which of the following best gives the main idea of this text?
- Beldon and Canfield are both good places for tourists in summer.
 - A fire broke out one night at the Seabreeze Hotel last summer.
 - It was not easy to find out exact truth from newspaper.
 - Two newspapers gave reports on the same matter.
41. Which of the followings are probably the facts?
- The fire broke out in a bedroom at the hotel.
 - A cigarette started the fire.
 - An old lamp started the fire.
 - The fire broke out at night.
 - There has never been a fire in Canfield.
42. The Canfield Times used the headline like this in order to make its readers think _____.
- hotels in Beldon often catch fire
 - hotels in Beldon don't often catch fire
 - this was the second fire at the Seabreeze Hotel
 - Beldon was a good place except that hotels there are not quite safe
43. The Canfield newspaper gave a report just the opposite to the Beldon post by saying that _____.
- the bedroom lamps were very old at the Seabreeze Hotel
 - the bedroom lights made funny noise when the fire took place
 - the firemen failed to save clothing, bedclothes and other things
 - such accidents never happened in Canfield for the past 5 years

IV. 短文改错

Dear Ralph,

I'm a newcomer here of a small town. I would

1. _____

describe myself as shy and quietly. Before my classmates,

2. _____

it seems always difficult for me to do things well as



- the whole world. (2007 上海春)
- A. surprise B. challenge
C. reaction D. threat
7. He and his wife are of the same _____; they both want their son to go to college. (2007 陕西)
- A. soul B. spirit
C. heart D. mind
8. One thousand dollars a month is not a fortune but would help cover my living _____. (2007 天津)
- A. bills B. expenses
C. prices D. charges
9. Of the seven days in the a week, Saturday is said to be the most popular _____ for a wedding in some countries. (2007 浙江)
- A. way B. situation
C. event D. choice
10. Health problems are closely connected with bad eating habits and a _____ of exercise. (2007 辽宁)
- A. limit B. lack
C. need D. demand
11. It is no _____ arguing with Bill because he will never change his mind. (2006 全国 II)
- A. help B. use
C. time D. way

能力提升

单项选择

1. Wang's family, which _____ rather big, usually _____ dinner together on the weekend.
- A. is; has B. is; have
C. are; have D. are; has
2. All means _____ tried, but none proves practical.
- A. have been B. has been
C. had been D. are being
3. This is a _____ article.
- A. eight-hundred-word B. six-hundred-words
C. one-hundred-word D. two-hundreds-words
4. Chinese arts have won the _____ of a lot of people outside China.
- A. enjoyment B. appreciation
C. entertainment D. reputation
5. The better _____ you have of words, the better chance you have of saying exactly what you mean.
- A. demand B. master
C. command D. performance
6. The two _____ stopped the two _____ from fighting with each other.
- A. woman keepers; deer
B. women keepers; deer
C. woman keeper; deers
D. women keepers; deers
7. —Where is your mother?
—At _____.
- A. Mrs White's B. Mrs White
C. the Whites D. the White's
8. Food and _____ are very important to us all.
- A. clothes B. cloth
C. clothing D. dress
9. Her English is much better than _____ in her class.
- A. anyone else B. anyone else's
C. anyone's else D. anyone else'
10. The cattle _____ lost so the police _____ called.
- A. was; was B. was; were
C. were; were D. were; was
11. Who is _____ father?
- A. James' and Charles
B. James and Charles'
C. James's and Charles's
D. James's and Charles
12. I was paid last week, but I can't remember the exact _____ of money.
- A. number B. quality
C. amount D. percent
13. —What _____ we had yesterday!
—Nothing strange. _____ started early this year.
- A. a heavy rain; The rain has
B. heavy rains; Rain has
C. a heavy rain; The rains have
D. heavy rains; Rains have
14. When the accident happened there were a lot of _____ around.
- A. looker-ons B. looker-on
C. lookers-on D. lookers-ons
15. I shall never beat John at tennis. We are clearly not in the same _____.
- A. group B. order C. degree D. class
16. We have two _____ in our town and a new chemical _____ is to open soon.
- A. ironworks; works B. ironworks; work
C. ironworks; work D. ironwork; works
17. Shortly after the accident, two _____ police were sent to the spot to keep order.
- A. dozen of B. dozens of
C. dozen D. dozens
18. I'll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little _____.
- A. wait B. time C. patience D. rest
19. It's important for us to employ a word or a phrase according to the _____ in languages studies.
- A. situation B. expression
C. condition D. translation
20. Being able to speak another language fluently is a great _____ when you're looking for a job.
- A. advantage B. chance
C. assistant D. importance



语法过关 代词

 复习教材

人称代词、物主代词——七年级(上)第177页,反身代词——八年级(下)第155页

 特别提醒

1. 代词在作表语时,多用宾格,但是也可用主格;在一些省略句中,作主语时也可用宾格。

—Who found the book? 谁找到这本书的?

—Me. 我。

2. 并列的主语中人称代词的顺序:单数 you, he (she), I 复数 you, they, we。

3. “打某人的头部”,在“头部”这类词前不能使用物主代词而只能用定冠词 the, 即“hit somebody on the head”。例如: Kunta had been hit on the head with a hard object. 昆塔的头部被一件硬东西打了一下。

4. 名词性物主代词与“of”连用,构成双重所有格“of + 名词性物主代词”表示部分与整体的关系。如: a friend of mine 我的一个朋友, an enemy of hers 她的一个敌人。

5. 注意反身代词与介词 between, by, for, of, to 等搭配的含义。

 感受高考

单项选择

- The mayor has offered a reward of \$ 5000 to _____ who can capture the tiger alive or dead. (2007 上海)
A. both B. others C. anyone D. another
- He has made a lot of films, but _____ good ones. (2007 北京)
A. any B. some C. few D. many
- The book is of great value. _____ can be enjoyed unless you digest it. (2007 福建)
A. Nothing B. Something
C. Everything D. Anything
- To save class time, our teacher has _____ students do half of the exercise in class and complete the other half for homework. (2007 湖南)
A. us B. we C. our D. ours
- What do you think of the performance today?
—Great! _____ but a musical genius could perform so successfully. (2007 江西)
A. All B. None C. Anybody D. Everybody
- There is still a copy of the book in the library. Will you go and borrow _____?
—No, I'd rather buy _____ in the bookstore. (2007 陕西)
A. it; one B. one; one C. one; it D. it; it

- Treat _____ to a glass of wine to help you relax at the end of the day. (2007 上海春)
A. one B. oneself C. you D. yourself
- The information on the Internet gets around much more rapidly than _____ in the newspaper. (2007 辽宁)
A. it B. those C. one D. that
- He got his first book published. It turned out to be a bestseller.
—When was _____?
—_____ was in 2000 when he was still in college. (2007 浙江)
A. that; This B. this; It C. it; This D. that; It
- He didn't make _____ clear when and where the meeting would be held. (2007 天津)
A. this B. that C. it D. these

 能力提升

单项选择

- Jack has a low opinion of Kate.
—It can't be any worse than _____ of him.
A. hers B. she does C. her D. she
- Do you really trust John?
—Who do you think _____ trust, if not _____?
A. I can; he B. can I; him C. I can; him D. can I; he
- I'm sure that the Olympic Games will be held in Africa in 2012, _____?
A. won't it B. won't they C. shan't we D. aren't I
- Michael's mother was always telling him that he should not be so lazy, but _____ didn't help.
A. she B. it C. he D. which
- Mr Smith is a good man. He thinks more of others than _____.
A. he B. him C. himself D. his
- Will you see to _____ that the luggage is brought back?
A. me B. yourself C. them D. it
- After _____ seemed an endless wait, it was his turn to step into the doctor's office.
A. it B. that C. what D. which
- The family is expecting _____ guest like a servant waiting for his master.
A. their B. its C. his D. her
- Victor certainly cares too much about himself.
—Yes. He's never interested in what _____ is doing.
A. no one else B. anyone else
C. some else D. nobody else
- We haven't enough books for _____; some of you will have to share.
A. somebody B. anybody C. everybody D. nobody

第2讲 JB2 Units 1 - 12

知识纵横

考纲词汇	matter, wish, last, mean, use, live, sound, discuss, fish, agree, start, hurry, die, taste, tell, wait, feed, grow, hear, stop, pick, show, feel, fall, climb, finish, need, turn, keep, as, busy, free, hope, remember, visit, enjoy, reply, drive, plan, rain, invent, always, move, understand, hate, break, past, end, happen, marry, snow, ring, report, invite, hold, smile, shout
词组短语	on time, not... any more, go fishing/boating/hiking, in the open air, lots of, come over, get together, agree with, in front of, on the left, be born, all the same, ask for, next to, grow up, just now, by the way, at breakfast, say good-bye to, all the time, at first, more than, go on, in a hurry, write down, all the year round
重点句型	● I have to go home to do my work. ● He can hear birds singing and sheep bleating. ● Why not meet a little earlier? ● Do you enjoy living there? ● There are four seasons, aren't there? ● How cold it is today! ● In which country is the weather most like China's; the USA, England or Australia?
词语辨析	some/any; at/in/on (表示年、月、日等); just/just now
语法项目	①时态 ②形容词和副词的比较级和最高级

疑难解析

1. matter *n.* 事情,情况;问题;物质;原因,理由 *v.* 关系重大;要紧(常用于否定句和疑问句中)

It's simply a matter of time before the rebels are crushed. 把这些叛乱分子镇压下去只是迟早的事。

What does it matter whether he comes or goes? 他来也好去也好,那有什么关系?

Does it matter if we're a bit late? 我们晚到一会儿有关系吗?

It doesn't matter to me what you do. 你做什么我都无所谓。

【搭配】

What's the matter with him? 他怎么了?

Is anything the matter? 怎么了?

There's nothing the matter with it. 这没有问题。

as a matter of fact 事实上;说真的;其实

I'm going there tomorrow, as a matter of fact. 说实话,明天我要去那里。

no matter + *wh*- 无论

Don't open the door, no matter who comes. 不管谁来都别开门。

Don't trust him, no matter what he says. 无论他说什么,都别相信。

It doesn't matter. 没关系。

2. wish *vt. vi. & n.* 愿意,希望;愿望,意愿(可数),祝愿(多作复数)

【搭配】

wish to do sth. 希望做某事

wish sb. to do sth. 希望某人做某事

wish sb. sth. 祝某人……

wish sb. + *adj.* 祝某人……

wish that 但愿,希望

wish for 希望得到,盼望

best wishes to sb./for sth. 向某人致以美好的祝愿

【链接】

hope to do sth. 希望做某事

hope that 希望……

hope for sth. 希望得到

【警示】

I wish he will come this afternoon. (应为 would)

3. mean *vt. & vi.* 意思是,有……的意思,意味(着),有价值,有……意图,打算,想

【搭配】

mean sth. 意思是……,意味着

mean that 意思是……

mean to do sth. 打算干某事

mean doing sth. 意味着干某事

mean sb. to do sth. 打算让某人干某事

mean sb. for sth. 准备让某人干某事

be meant to do sth. 打算干某事

be meant for sth. 准备干某事

What do you mean by...? 你……是什么意思?

【警示】

I didn't mean hurting you. But it seems that what I said had meant to hurt you. (应分别为: to hurt; hurting)

4. live *vi. & vt.* 活着,生活,过日子,住

【搭配】

live a happy life 过着幸福的生活