

学考

中国教育学会“十一五”规划立项并资助国家级课题

“中国中小学英语课堂教学活动研究”最新研究成果

英语课题研究 优化导练学案

◎主编 康 辉 沈修文

高考英语双基导练

中国传媒大学出版社



学考—典通

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前言

多年来我们英语课题组对如何搞好高考英语学习进行了深入的思考和研究,结合新一轮高考改革方案正在从试点省份向全国范围内有条不紊地贯彻、实施推广的实际情况,依照国家教委最新颁布的教学大纲、考试大纲及湖南省省市颁布的高考补充说明,在准确把握应试教育向素质教育转变的精神实质的基础上,我们组织北京、湖南等省市多所全国知名重点中学的部分特、高级教师、英语学科带头人及教研员精心编写成了《英语课题研究(优化导练学案)系列英语资料。

本系列高三部分由高考英语双基导练(一轮)、中学英语掌上宝(一、二轮)、高考英语能力发展(二轮)、高考英语听力导航(一轮)、高考英语听力突破(二轮)组成。我们在以下几个方面做出探索并力求得到圆满解决。

1.力求贯彻教育新理念,注重能力和素质的培养,以最新《考试大纲》为依据,以思维为重点,以方法为主线,以能力为核心将考试内容、命题探索和能力提升融为一体。

2.牢牢把握高考英语复习“三步曲”,即:词汇量的扩充;语法、词汇知识的链接与点拨;听说读写优化导练。这也是我们课题组通过多年对比实践,证明是高考英语复习最行之有效的方

3.涵盖中学英语全部知识,为全程各阶段优化导练提供系统材料,进而实现对考生的训练从基础知识的学习归纳到能力的培养与提高做到循序渐进,同时也避免了教师在学习指导上以及资料的选用上可能存在的盲目性。

4.全面贯彻教师为主导、学生为主体、以考点为主线的思想。为教师提供讲与练方案,做到精讲多练,既减轻教师负担又能提高学生自学能力。

5.编排独特,选材新颖。全部采用模块化设计,章节与章节之间、分册与分册之间各自成一个完整体系,又相互联系、前后呼应,形成最完整的优化导练学案。老师使用时既可删繁就简节省精力,又便于学生自学、查找、记忆,保证了如何进行导练的问题得到圆满解决。在材料的选择上力求新颖,突出时代感。

6.既注重基础知识的强化,把关,又重视应试能力的培养、提高;既注意到知识的系统性、条理性,又有重点、难点的把握和突破;既有基本方法的总结强化,又有综合解题技巧的训练提高。使用本套书的考生能切实体味到怎样从“知识型”向“能力型”转变,从“苦读型”到“巧读型”转变。

高考英语双基导练专为第一轮复习精心设计,该分册紧紧抓住最新考试大纲和教学大纲所要求的必考知识点,突出重点难点,帮助考生梳理知识脉络,探索规律、总结方法,使考生对所学知识能融汇贯通。本册重点是侧重双基训练,层层过关,步步为营,博采众家之长,匠心独运,有的放矢,注重实效。它融入了我们课题组多年研究所得的最新成果之精髓,体现了近年教学改革和高考的最新特点,创造性地采用模块设计。每一个章节独立成书,即分册成书,合则成为一个完美的整体。让考生花一本书的钱,买几本书回家,极大地减轻了学生

本课题研究承担的又一国家级研究课题《中国中小学英语课堂教学活动研究》顺利通过中国教育学会外语专业委员会立项、评审并获其课题经费援助。评审结果在二〇〇五年六月五日《中国教育报》上隆重刊出。

的经济负担。

为了定期检测第一轮复习各个阶段的学习效果,我们特意编写了一轮月考试题。严格按湖南高考题型设计,以期促进考生综合能力的全面发展。

我们将高考英语双基导练部分共设计150课时左右完成。具体学习建议及课时安排详见每部分前的具体安排。考生务必按课时安排按时或提前完成任务。最后必须在3月中旬结束双基训练,及时进行能力专题训练。

进行能力专题训练,是学生把知识转化为能力的必由之路。二轮高考能力发展篇为第二轮复习精心设计,该册更加侧重锤炼和提高学生的创新思维能力、知识迁移能力、归纳拓展能力和综合运用能力;更加侧重了解高考信息,研究高考动向,探索命题规律,预测高考趋势。该册共设计45课时。第一部分为能力专题训练导引,含高考命题原则和思路,近两年高考试题分析,本届高考预测以及如何搞好专题能力训练建议,为如何进行专题能力训练指明方向。第二部分为高考单选选择题专题导练。内含做题方法点拨、重要词汇、语法知识归纳,近年高考试题简析及全国各地知名重点中学经典单选等内容。第三部分为完形填空专题导练,含历届高考试题分析,解题指导及各种题材的完形填空练习。第四部分为阅读理解专题导练,含历届高考试题分析,解题指导及各种题材的阅读理解练习,按记叙文、说明文、应用文、议论文文进行限时训练,同时配有成套仿真限时训练。第五部分为阅读简答及阅读填空专题导练,含解题指导、高考试题分析,该题型专练。第六部分为书面表达专题导练,含历届高考试题分析,解题指导,各种题材的书面表达练习。

听力是与外国人交往中必不可少的一种语言能力。高考英语试题中的听力测试,正是体现语言交际的重要性。因此,我们精心编写了听力梯级训练系列材料(《高考英语听力导航》一轮专用,《高考英语听力突破》二轮专用)。根据所选听力材料的语言功能、难易程度、语速快慢、试题类别等,我们将该册分为听力梯级训练导引、新课标功能语境项目大全、经典仿真模拟试题、湖南高考全真模拟等几个部分,并特邀(美)Kris(高考英语听力主播),(美)Anna(高考英语听力主播),(英)Paul Demen(高考英语听力主播),(英)Debbie Mason(高考英语听力主播)及范明(国家对外汉语高级录音员)录音。

学生是应该学好教材的,但其阅读量是远远不够的,因此我们认真编写了《中学英语全能训练》作为对教材必要的补充,由完形填空、阅读理解、阅读简答、阅读填空等几个部分组成。

本套书构思独特、科学、严谨,经过了专家多次论证,由课题研究组全体成员经过艰苦努力、协作完成。本套书作为英语教学具体实施过程中高考部分载体,主要供课题研究组所在学校高三学生实验、参考。

虽然在编写过程中,本着严肃认真、负责、近乎苛刻的态度,章章推敲、节节细审、点点把关,但由于时间紧迫、水平有限,难免有疏忽和纰漏之处,恳请同行们不吝指正。

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学生用书

高考英语双基导练(SB I~SB II)

共 80 课 时

为了帮助考生跳出题海,彻底改变教、学过程中费时多、收效低现状,本着“科学、实用、朴实、高效”的原则,课题组严格按照最新大纲、考纲要求,以及湖南省最新公布的高考补充说明,精心编写了这部优化导练学案。根据湖南高考命题的思路,将本册分为单元考点索引、重点难点突破、高考仿真演练、综合能力提升四部分。“单元考点索引”部分包含了本单元最重要的高考采分点,有些在高中教材多个单元中多次出现的考点,原则上只在某一单元中列出。“重点难点突破”中部分内容与“单元考点索引”有重复之处,但侧重点各有不同,前者是对本单元考点的概括,后者着重进行知识的纵向、纵向对比和归纳(要求复习完该单元后能听写本单元的重要单词、词组、句型)。教师则每单元花几分钟讲解其中重点、难点,然后有针对性地讲解单元同步练习。在教

与学的过程中,一定要把握好知识复习的度,知识复习不应过分追求其系统性,切忌过细过偏,应根据自己在掌握英语基础知识和运用能力过程中的实际困难,有的放矢地巩固语言基础知识。不要长时间以知识为中心进行教与学,重点应放在如何遵循语言学习规律,提高语言运用能力和发展思维能力。总之,高一、高二部分应该争取每两个单元三课时完成任务,情况特殊时可每单元安排两个课时,进入第一轮复习后半期,部分单元争取在一个课时内完成。

特别要强调的是新课标高考词汇不可能在高中教材中全部出现,因此,以课文为线索组织复习只能算高考复习中重要的一个环节,但决非全部,可别忘了本册姊妹篇《中学英语掌上宝》中“新课标高考词汇一典通”。

SB I Unit 1 Good Friends

单元考点索引

重点短语与句型

课前通读原文,补全下列短语和句型,每空一词(下同)

1. _____ the internet 网上冲浪
2. a _____ friend 一位五星级的好友
3. _____ the time 一直;经常
4. all _____ 单独一人;独自
5. develop a _____ with sb. 与...增进友谊
6. _____ about sb. 关心某人
7. be _____ in 在...方面反应快
8. _____ sb. a line 给某人写一封信
9. _____ (with sb.) about sth. 与某人辩论某事
10. in _____ to 为了...
11. be _____ 对...有兴趣;热衷于
12. be/become _____ of 喜欢;爱好
13. not...any _____ 不再

14. be angry _____ sb. 对某人生气
15. go _____ 去郊游
16. hunt _____ 搜索;追求;寻找
17. be _____ to Beijing University 被北大录取
18. _____ happiness and sorrow 同甘共苦
19. be _____ of (doing) sth. 害怕(做)某事
20. be on a _____ to... 在飞往...的航班上
21. send (an) _____ to sb. 给某人发电子邮件
22. keep...in _____ 把...牢记在心
23. _____ the accident 从事故中幸存下来
24. It was cruel of him to _____ (抛弃) his wife in need.

重点难点突破

1. argue vt. & vi. 辩论;就...议论
argument n. 争论;辩论 如:
They have decided to argue these points the next meeting.
She argued women should enjoy equal rights with men.

Facts are facts. It's no use going on with the argument.
argue about/over 就…争论; 辩论关于…
argue with sb. 和某人争论
argue with sb. about/over sth. 就某事与某人争论
argue for sth. 赞成; 主张
argue against sth. 反对; 主张不

2. as many as 与 as much as

这两个短语常用于表示具体数目的词语前, 以加强语气, 意思是: “多达…”; “和…一样多”
as many as 常用于某人或某处拥有的物品的数量, 后接“数词+复数名词”, 强调物品或人的数目。
如: He has mastered as many as 5,000 English words.
指金钱、丈量、时间、重量、水量、雨量、热量等方面的程度或数量, 常用“as much as+数词+复数名词”, 或者用于“as much+不可数名词+as”
如: She has spent as much as 100 dollars today.
I have as much money as Tom.

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

如: In my opinion, autumn is the best season in Shanghai.
have a good/bad/high/low/poor opinion of… 表示“对…评价很好/坏/高/低/差”
如: I have a good/poor opinion of him.

4. for example, for instance 与 such as

三者都用于举例; for instance 与 for example 同义, 用来举例说明前面的内容, 句中用逗号隔开, 后接名词或句子; such as 意为“诸如”, 用于列举若干同类事物来说明前者所涉及的内容, 后接名词。
如: There are rare animals in Australia, for instance, koalas and duckbills.
He visited several cities, such as New York, Chicago, and Boston.

5. 比较 too many, too much, much too 与 much too much

too many 的中心词是 many, too 用来加强 many 的程度, 所以 too many 的用法同 many 一致, 修饰可数名词复数; too much 修饰不可数名词、动词, 但不用于修饰形容词、副词的原级; too much 的中心词是 much, too 用于加强 much 的程度, 所以 too much 的用法与 much 一致, 可修饰动词、不可数名词, 也可单独使用, 表达不可数概念。much too 的中心词是 too, much 用来加强 too 的程度, 所以 much too 的用法同 too 一致, 修饰形容词、副词的原级。much too much 其意义及用法与 too much 一致, 只是语气更强。如:
Watching TV too much is bad for your health.
Too much has been said about the subject.
What you said is (much) too much for a child.

The box is much too heavy for you to carry alone.
You've asked much too many questions.

6. be into

be into… “对…极有兴趣; 深深迷上; 热衷于”, 后接名词或动名词。如:
People are into getting healthy now.

7. care 用法归纳

I n. ①[U] 照顾; 管理: The patient needs special care.
②[U] 注意, 小心: Cross the road with care!
take care 小心, 注意: Take care not to fall.
take care of 照顾, 处理
I t. & vt. 介意; 关心; 在乎 后接从句时介词 for/about 常可省略:
He doesn't care what others think of him.
Would you care to visit us tonight?
care about 关心; 介意: care about money;
I don't care much about what I wear.
care for 喜欢; 关心; 想要; 照顾
1) (主要用于疑问句和否定句, 一般不用于被动语态) 喜欢: Would you care for a drink?
2) 照顾: care for children

8. interest n. & vt.

①n. 兴趣; 爱好的事物; 嗜好; 利益; 利息
如: He is reading the book with great interest.
I find no interest in such things.
His two great interests in life are music and painting.
He lent me the money at 5% interest.
②vt. 使…发生兴趣
如: This new theory will certainly interest you.
be/become interested in 对…感兴趣(关心)
attract/hold sb.'s interest 吸引某人的兴趣
lose interest 不再感兴趣; 不再引起兴趣
show (an) interest in… 对…表示关心(有兴趣)
take/have/feel (an) interest in… 对…感兴趣
have/feel/take no interest in… 对…不感兴趣
have/feel/take much interest in… 对…不感兴趣

9. share vt. & vi. & n. 分享; 分担; 分配; 份额

share (in) sth.
share sth. with sb. 与某人共享某物
share happiness and sorrow 同甘共苦
如: The boys shared the cake equally.
Let me share the umbrella with you.
Jim promised me to give me his share.

10. angry 生气

be angry with sb. 生某人的气
be angry at (about) sth. 因…生气

be angry to do sth.

be angry that...

in anger (n.) (同 angrily) 生气地

with anger 由于生气

to one's anger (n.) 使某人生气的是

full of anger (n.) 充满怒气

make sb. angry 使某人生气

如: He is angry with me about my work.

He was angry at/about missing the first bus.

Our teacher was angry that some students were absent.

She looked at him in anger (=angrily).

When angry, count a hundred.

11. no more/no longer

no longer (=not...any longer) 指时间和状态上不再延续, 常与延续性动词连用, no more (=not...any more) 强调数量, 次数上不再增加或动作终止的结果, 常与名词或瞬间动词连用。

如: China is no longer what it used to be.

=China is not what it used to be any longer.

He wanted no more money from his parents.

=He didn't want money from his parents any more.

He said he would go there no more.

=He said he wouldn't go there any more.

12. 表达“也”“前两个句型

①表示前面所说的肯定情况也适用于另一人或物时, so 常置于句首, 用倒装语序, 其句型是“*So+be/助动词/情态动词+主语*”。

如: Tom can speak French and so can his brother.

Mary studies hard and so does her sister.

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

在句型 *So+aux. v. + pron./n.* 句型中“*So*”意为“也”; 第二个句型用来表示同意前者的观点, “正是, 的确如此”。

如: -We have all worked hard. -So we have.

③Neither/Nor+be/have/助动词/情态动词+主语, 表示前面的一种否定情况也适用于后者。

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

④如果前一分句中有几种不同形式的谓语, 后一分句表达相同情况时, 既不能使用 *so*, 也不能用 *neither/nor* 引导的倒装句, 而要用 *So it is with...*, 或 *It is the same with...*

如: -Tom was born in Washington, but now he lives in New York.

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

13. so that; so...that; in order that; in order to 和 so as to

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

如: Speak clearly so that everybody can understand you.

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

③so that 与 so...that 的区别

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

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

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

14. 询问某人对一个人、一件事物的看法、评价有几种不同的表达方式

What be...like?

What do you think of...?

How do you like/find...?

How be...?

如: -What do you think of the story?

-How is the weather going to be at the weekend?

What do you like about...? 你喜欢某人/某物的哪一方面?

15. how old (年龄)多大

how many+[pl.] (数量)多少

how much

①+[u] 表示数量

②表程度: How much do you like the film?

how much further 还有多远

how long ①(时间)多久 ②(某物)多长

how long ago 多久以前

how soon 过多久

how often 隔多久

how far (距离)多远

how far away (距离)多远之外

16. though 和 although 引导的状语从句

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

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

②不同点: *although* 引导的状语从句常用于主句之前, 而 *though* 引导的从句既可以放在主句之前, 也可以放在主句之后; 另外, *though* 还可以用作副词, 独立使用, 一般置于句末, 意思是“可是, 然

而”。如: He said he would come; he didn't, though.

17. write/send (an) e-mail to sb. 给...写/发送短信

18. 与 friend 相关的几个词组

make friends with sb. 与...交朋友;

be friends with sb. 与...是朋友;

keep friends with sb. 与...保持良好关系;

develop a friendship with sb. 与某人发展友谊

高考仿真预演

同步单项选择

- Nowadays _____ Internet is becoming increasingly popular and _____ new high speed broadband network was recently started.
A. a; the B. the; a C. a; a D. the; the
- I'm afraid the three-hour flight is _____ for an eighty-year-old lady.
A. too many B. too much
C. much too D. very tired
- Mary had promised to give me a ticket for tomorrow. She failed, _____.
A. either B. though C. but D. too
- _____ late in the morning, Bob turned off the alarm clock.
A. So as to sleep B. Sleeping
C. To sleep D. Having slept
- _____ you like your coffee, black or white?
-Black, please. I always prefer coffee with nothing in.
A. Do B. Would C. What do D. How would
- _____?
-Only the music.
A. What do you think of the film
B. How do you like the film
C. What do you like about the film
D. What is the film like
- I have got _____ he does; that is, there are _____ in my family.
A. as a big family as; as many people as 10
B. as big a family as; as many as 10 people
C. as big as a family; people as many as 10
D. a family as big as; as 10 people as many
- Living things are dying out quickly. First, we should ask _____ destroying them in the past years.
A. what part people have been playing
B. what part have people played in
C. what part people have played in
D. people have been played what part
- As your spoken English gets better, _____ your written

English.

A. so will

B. so does

C. such does

D. such will

- Many great men have risen from poverty, _____, Lincoln and Edison.
A. instead B. for example
C. and so on D. that's to say
 - Who, _____, is the best basketball player in China today?
-I think it's Yao Ming.
A. as a result B. in your opinion
C. more or less D. in all
 - Most citizens argued _____ the building of a new chemical factory because it will cause more serious air pollution.
-So are you going to argue _____ the government _____ the matter?
A. that; over; about B. for; with; about
C. against; with; about D. with; for; against
 - We Chinese can work wonders, that is, we can make _____.
A. impossible possible B. the impossible possible
C. possibly possible D. the impossible possibly
 - It's better to call the children inside, it's cold.
-Just _____. They are all enjoying themselves.
A. leave them there where they are
B. let them alone
C. leave them lonely
D. left them where they are
 - _____ take the exam?
A. When do you think will they.
B. When do you suppose they will
C. Do you believe where they will
D. When are they guessing to
- 经典名题集锦**
- 每个单元“经典名题集锦”部分均选自近两年全国各省市最新模拟试题中具有一定代表性的经典好题。
- I hate dressing up. In my opinion, if you dress up, you're only one thing.
- _____.
-A fool.
A. Why B. How come
C. And what's that D. What about
 - There are 200 students in the reading-room, _____ lost in their reading.
A. most of whom B. where
C. most of them D. who
 - The Indian Ocean tsunami at the end of 2004 is believed _____ more than 160,000 people and made millions

homeless, _____ it perhaps the most destroying tsunami in history.

- A. to kill; making B. to have killed; making
C. having killed; to make D. killing; made

综合能力提升

完形填空

He was 11 years old and went fishing every chance he got from the dock at his family's cabin on an island in the middle of a New Hampshire lake. On the day 1 the bass (鲈鱼) season opened, he and his father were fishing early in the evening, 2 sunfish with worms. Then he tied on a small lure (鱼饵) and practiced casting. When his pole 3, he knew something huge was 4. His father watched 5 as the boy skilfully worked the fish alongside the dock. Finally, he very carefully lifted the 6 fish from the water. It was the largest one he had ever seen. 7 it was a bass. It was 10 P. M., two hours before the season opened. The father looked at the fish, then at the boy.

"You'll have to 8, son," he said.

"Dad!" cried the boy.

"There will be other fish," said his father.

"Not as big as this one," cried the boy.

9 no one had seen them, nor could anyone ever know what time he caught the fish, the boy could 10 by his father's firm voice that the decision was 11. He slowly worked the hook out of the tip of the huge bass and lowered it into 12. The creature moved its powerful body and 13. The boy thought that he would never again see such a great fish.

That was 34 years ago. Today, the boy is a successful architect in New York City. And he was 14. He has never again caught such a magnificent fish 15 the one he landed that night long ago. But he does see 16 fish again and again every time he comes up against a question of principles. As his father taught him, principles are simple matters of right and wrong. It is only the practice of principles 17 difficult. Do we 18 when no one is looking?

We would if we 19 to put the fish back when we were young. For we would have learned the truth. The decision to do right remains 20 in our memory. It is a story we will proudly tell our friends and grandchildren.

1. A. until B. when
C. after D. before
2. A. providing B. catching
C. feeding D. supplying

3. A. bent over B. came up
C. turned over D. broke down
4. A. on the other end B. on the other hand
C. on one hand D. at the either side
5. A. with anxiety B. with patience
C. with admiration D. for fear
6. A. delighted B. discouraged
C. frightened D. exhausted
7. A. and B. but C. however D. yet
8. A. bring it home B. put it aside
C. put it back D. pick it up
9. A. Even though B. Now that
C. Ever since D. In case
10. A. tell B. say C. speak D. talk
11. A. accepted B. changed
C. fixed D. refused
12. A. the wide container B. the broad sea
C. the black water D. the small river
13. A. fled B. disappeared
C. floated D. swam
14. A. wrong B. right
C. satisfactory D. pleased
15. A. as B. like
C. that D. which
16. A. the biggest B. many big
C. even bigger D. the same
17. A. which is B. it is
C. that is D. this is
18. A. do wrong B. do right
C. do harm D. do good
19. A. were taught B. told
C. were let D. ordered
20. A. freshly B. fresh
C. clearly D. strongly

阅读理解

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E-mail address required to access your account and member benefits online. We will not share your e-mail address with anyone. Click here: www.parents.com/privacy to view our privacy policy.



1. The purpose of the advertisement is
 - A. to help parents with their daily life
 - B. to attract more subscribers
 - C. to collect more money for charity
 - D. to introduce a new product
2. Which of the following is true according to the ad?
 - A. Only \$12 is to be paid for 24 issues of the magazine.
 - B. Readers can get a free offer of the magazine any time of the year.
 - C. Readers from all over the world can enjoy the free offer.
 - D. Readers can communicate face to face with child experts on the Internet.
3. Where can we most probably read the ad?
 - A. In the newspaper.
 - B. In a website.
 - C. In a supermarket.
 - D. In a library.
4. A reader subscribed (订阅) PARENTS 3 months ago, but now he finds the magazine dissatisfying. What can he do?
 - A. He can cancel without getting his money back.
 - B. He can cancel after answering a series of questions.

C. He can email them to access his bank account to get all your money back.

D. He can cancel and get all his money back without answering any questions.

阅读填空

Smokers who believe a few cigarettes a day don't do any harm will need to think again.

Norwegian scientists who studied the health records of 43,000 men and women have shown that even light smoking—less than five cigarettes daily—triples the risk of dying of heart disease.

The researchers tracked the health and death records and smoking habits of the men and women, who had been screened for heart disease at the start of the study, from the 1970s to 2006. They found very little difference in the risk of dying from cancer, apart from lung cancer. Men who were light smokers were about three times more likely to die of lung cancers than non-smokers. In women the risk rose to five times higher.

The dangers of smoking are well documented. Previous research has shown that smokers die on average 10 years earlier than non-smokers but stopping, even in middle age, can have the risk.

It is also a risk factor for heart disease and stroke and raise the chances of developing age-related macular degeneration which is the leading cause of blindness in the elderly.

Researchers said health officials must emphasize more strongly that light smokers are also endangering their health.

Title: 1. _____ light smoking

Wrong idea	●light smoking 2. _____ to the health
Study ways	●tracking 3. _____ records and smoking habits of the smokers.
4. _____	●5. _____ in dying from cancer ●risk factor for heart disease and stroke ●average 6. _____ shorter life expectancy ●more chances of 7. _____
8. _____	●men smokers: 3 times more likely to die ●9. _____ : 5 times more likely to die
Conclusion	●light smokers are also 10. _____

SB I Unit 2 English around and world

单元考点索引

重点短语与句型

1. _____ the first time 第一次
2. fly all the way _____ to... 直飞某地
3. make _____ at home 别客气, 请随意
4. the _____ of... 大多数...
5. _____ two days' time 两天以后
6. go on _____ holidays 分别去度假
7. have a _____ trip 旅游愉快
8. slay _____ 熬夜; 不倒塌
9. come _____ 发生
10. in _____ 总计
11. a _____ of English 英语知识/对英语的了解
12. mother _____ 母语、本族语
13. end up _____ 以...告终
14. a _____ situation 紧张的局势
15. An idea _____ (想起) to me.
16. be _____ with sb. 受某人的欢迎
17. _____ use _____ 在使用
18. be good except _____ the ending
除结尾之外一切都很好
19. sleep _____ the window open 开着窗子睡觉
20. a _____ subject 主修科目
21. _____ A for B 用A交换(交易)B
22. sb. have _____ (in) doing(或with) sth.

某人做某事有困难

重点难点突破

1. **total** *n.* 总数, 总额 *adj.* 整个的, 总的, 全部的 *n.* 总数为
Our expenses reached a total of £50.
What is the total cost of these books?
The visitors totaled 100.
注意短语:
in total 总共; 总计
a total of 总数, 总共
In total, there are over 250,000 books in the library.
That will cost you a total of 500 yuan.

相关链接

表示“总计, 总共”, 在句中作状语, 除用 in total 外, 还可用 in all 及副词 altogether 和 totally.

表达“总计有, 总数为”, 除使用动词 total 外, 还可以用动词短语 add up to, come to 或 reach (a total of), 也可只用 be 动词。如:

People who speak English as their mother tongue total 375 million.

2. **a number of** “大量, 许多”, 后接可数名词复数, 谓语动词用复数; **the number of** “...的数量; 号码”, 表示单数概念, 谓语动词用单数。如:

A number of books are missing from the library;

The number of the missing books is quite large.

3. **knowledge** *n.* 知识; 了解; 掌握

knowledge 作“知识”解时, 是不可数名词, 但具体指某一门知识时常与不定冠词 a 连用, 常作“知道, 了解”解。如:

Knowledge is power.

He has a wide (good) knowledge of Chinese history.

相关链接

英语有些名词常用作不可数名词, 但在某一具体环境中可转换为可数名词, 并具有相应的词义。

Honor, shame, success, failure, surprise, pleasure, happiness, joy, pity, life, love, help 等泛指一般概念时, 不能和冠词连用; 但若表示“一场, 一段, 一种(情绪), 一件具体的事或一个具体的人”等意义时则与不定冠词连用。

4. **communicate** *v.*; **communication** *n.* “交际, 交流”; 作名词有“信息, 通讯, 消息, 交通”等含义。表“交际, 交流”时, 两词都与 with 连用。

如: I communicate with him regularly by letter.

You must get into communication with him.

5. **majority** *n.* 大多数; 大半; 大多

majority 通常与冠词连用, 后接“of+复数名词/代词”, 表示“...的多数”, 即 a/the majority of + *n.* (pl.) / *pron.*, 此时若作主语, 谓语动词用复数。

a/the majority 可单独用, 作主语时, 谓语动词用单数形式或复数形式皆可。如:

The majority is/are against the plan.

He won by a large majority.

相关链接

表示“大多数时”, 可用 most. most 作形容词, most + *n.*; most 作不定代词, most of the + *n.* 或 most of + *pron.*

如: Most of us speak English in class.

6. **equal** *adj.* 无比较等级, 意为“相等的, 同等的”

如: equal pay for equal work

be equal to 表示“与...相等”。如:

Twice three is equal to six.

be/feel equal to (doing) sth. 表示“胜任, 经得起”

如: He is equal to (doing) this task.

equal 还可用作及物动词, 意为“等于; 比得上”。

如: Four times five equals twenty.

7. **difficulty** *n.* [U] 困难, [C] (具体的) 难事

have difficulty (trouble/problem) (in) doing sth.

做某事有难处

have difficulty with sth. 在某事上有难处

There is (some) difficulty (in) doing sth.

干某事有困难

do sth. without (with) difficulty

毫不费力(费劲)地做某事

8. **while** 和 **when**

① **while** 作并列连词, 表转折对比, 意为“而”。

when 作并列连词, 意为“这时/正在那时”, 同 **at that time**。

如: I like sports while my brother likes music.

She was about to go when the telephone rang.

② **while** 从属连词, “当...时候”, 只与延续性动词连用,

when 从属连词, “当...时候”, 既与延续性动词也与瞬间动词连用。

如: Be careful while (when) you are crossing the street.

What did you see when you entered the room? (≠ while)

③ **when** *conj.* (=since; considering that) 既然, 考虑到

④ **while** *conj.* (=although), 尽管, 虽然 (不能倒装, 而

as 作此意时须倒装)

9. **however** *adv.* 然而, 可是

however 可作连接副词, 也可作转折副词, 可放在句首,

后加逗号与句子隔开; 也可放在句中, 这时前后

都加逗号与句子隔开; 还可以放在句末, 这时

however 前加逗号与句子隔开。如:

You run very fast. However, you can't catch up with

the bus.

(you can't catch up with the bus, however.)

如真链接

but, yet 作并列连词, 表转折, 作“然而, 可是”解, 其后

不用逗号与句子隔开。

however 作连词, 引导让步状语从句, 表达“无论多

么”“不管怎样”。

10. **for the first time** 第一次, 首次

与 the first time 同义, 但用法不同。

① **for the first time** 表示有生以来第一次做某事, 在句

子中作时间状语。

② **the first time** 相当于一个连词, 常引导一个表示时间的状语从句, 其重点不是强调第一次做了什么事, 而是叙述某一动作或情况, 可理解为“第一次做某事的时候”。

③ **the first time** 还可以作表语, 后接定语从句, 强调到说话时为止某一情况或动作的次数, 定语从句常用完成时态。

④ **It's the first time of sb.'s doing** 结构

如: They talked on the internet for the first time.

The first time I went abroad I could hardly understand what the foreigners said. (The first time ... = When I went abroad for the first time ...)

This is the second time that you have been late this week (that 可省)。

This was the first time she had been out with him alone. = This was the first time of her being out with him alone.

11. **at home**

① **at home** 表示“舒适; 无拘束”, 常与 be, feel 或 make 等动词连用。如:

Make yourself at home! 请随便, 不要拘束。

She always felt at home in the old hotel.

② **at home** 还可表示“在家; 在国内”, 或表示“精通;

熟悉”, 常与 in, on 或 with 等介词连用。如:

Are your parents at home?

She is at home in modern music.

12. 有关“发生”的几个词组

come about “发生”, 不及物动词短语, 其后不接宾语, 也不能用于被动语态, 其主语不能是人。如:

How did the accident come about?

happen “偶然发生, 碰巧发生”, 指“发生”时是事先没有计划, 没有想到的。

take place “发生, 举行”; 没有“偶然, 碰巧”等含义, 其主语通常是指事物的名词。

break out “发生”, 通常指战争, 灾害, 疾病等“突然发生, 爆发”。

occur “发生”, 常与 happen 通用, 为较正式的用语, 一般指在一定的时间内发生一定的事物。

go on “发生”, 通常指正在发生或进行的事情, 多用进行时态。

如: The story happened in New York.

Great changes have taken place in my hometown.

The American Civil War broke out in 1861.

Don't let this occur again.

What's going on out there?

词义辨析

所有表达“发生”的动词与短语均为不及物动词，其后不接宾语，不能用于被动语态，It 可用作形式主语，用在 come about, happen, occur 前构成句型，后面用 that 引导的主语从句来陈述具体内容，即：

It comes/came about that...

It happens/happened that...

It occurs/occurred that...

happen 作“碰巧、恰巧”解，其主语可以是人，使用“主语+happen to do”，或“It happens that...”表达“某人恰好做...”，occur 作“(想法、念头等)浮现、想起”解，使用“It occurs in sb. that/in do...”表达“...的念头浮现于某人脑海；某人突然想起...”。如：

It so happened that I saw him on the street.

It occurred to me that I would travel Europe.

An idea occurred to me. = An idea struck me. = I hit upon an idea. = I have an idea.

13. bring in 带来，引入，赚入(收入)，吸收

bring 与不同的介词、副词搭配可构成不同短语：

bring about 引起；导致

bring back 拿回，带回；使记起，使回忆

bring up 抚养；养育；呕吐；提出(话题)

bring out 拿出；取出；问世；显现出；阐明

bring down 使降低；使倒下；击落

bring on 促进；使产生；使成长(提高，进步)

bring into 使进入某种状态

bring along 随身拿来，带来

如：Why bring John in? He is of no help.

I don't know what brought about the change in his thinking.

The chemistry teacher brought out three bottles.

Can you try to get them to bring down the price?

It is natural that pollution brings on diseases.

The teaching building was brought into use last October.

You can bring along your own parents if you like.

14. end up 最后(成了)；结束，告终；最后(有某种结局)

If you drive your car like that, you'll end up in hospital.

The speaker finally ended up his speech.

词义辨析

end up with 用...来结尾，以...来结束

end up in 以... (状况) 而告终

end up as 最后成了...；最后是...

end up doing sth. 最后(以做)...结束

以上词组中 up 可以省略；后接 with，强调用工具结束；后接 in 强调用某种状况、状态结束；接 as 指用怎样的身份结束...

高考仿真预演

同步单项选择

1. He is afraid to face the difficulty he thinks he'll have _____ the driving test tomorrow; he finds it difficult _____ rid of the worries.

- A. passed; got B. passing; to get
C. to pass; getting D. in passing; in getting

2. _____ is well known to everyone, the Olympic Games _____ every four years.

- A. It; are held B. As; take place
C. That; happen D. As; break out

3. He started the work _____ careful preparation but it ended up _____ complete failure.

- A. with; in B. in; without C. without; in D. in; as

4. - Wasn't it Dr. Wang who spoke to you just now?

- A. I didn't know he was B. Yes, it was
C. No, he wasn't D. Yes, he did

5. How much has the company _____ this year?

- A. brought in B. brought down
C. come about D. made in

6. I'll telephone and make sure how many guests will come to our party _____.

- A. in totally B. all at all C. add up to D. in total

7. _____ passengers survived in the traffic accident. Which of the following is WRONG?

- A. Most B. The majority of the
C. Most of the D. The most

8. We will have to finish the job, _____.

- A. long it takes however B. it takes however long
C. long however it takes D. however long it takes

9. - Do you know our town _____?

- No, this is the first time I have come here. I know nothing about it _____.

- A. at all; at all B. in all; in all
C. above all; above all D. after all; after all

10. - Hi Kate! Glad you could make it to the party.

- You were the first person I thought of _____.

- A. Let me give you my coat
B. It looks as if the party has already started
C. Thanks for inviting
D. It's always a pleasure to make a new friend

11. When we met the man _____, we wondered whether we