

2009年
新课改高考

全程考点解析与 最新类型试题

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全程考点解析与 最新类型试题

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第一部分 名师寄语

高级教师 刘树发

高考是严肃的人才选拔考试，是对教师和学生的“教与学”成果的综合检验，更是考查师生的“教与学”习惯。因此，通过到位的复习可以弥补以前学习中的弱点和漏洞。题是永远变化的，而能应万变的是能力和基础知识。谁的基础知识扎实、透彻、系统、清晰、准确、漏洞少、复习效率更高，谁就笑到最后。

1. 首轮复习的意义。

1) 首轮复习是高考复习过程的一个轮次，但它是重中之重。其他轮次的复习都离不开首轮复习。任何题型的演练都依靠首轮复习，扩展和提高也同样以首轮复习为根基。由于高考是在学生认知能力和知识能力的有限范畴之下进行的考试，所以高考是可以进行准备的。

2) 首轮复习可以帮助学生建立“亲书”关系；增强知识的情景记忆——当时学习时的情景再现，使复习效果更生动，学生心里更有底。

3) 回归教材，就是抓住了基础；因为：理在书中，题在书外；题是标，书是本；治标要先治本。

4) 梳理教材，使知识层次清楚，知识脉络清晰；学生对知识难度的渐变过程有连续感，也能帮助学生构建“课本知识树”，使学生对所学过的全部知识有整体印象。这也是“将书读薄”的过程。首轮复习以“梳”为主、以“理”为辅，“梳理”互动。

5) 考点解析，让学生省时高效地聚合重点知识、主次分明、详略得当。此过程充分发挥了老师作为指导者的不可替代的作用；学生也能得到最真实和贴切的辅导。

6) 预测试题，就是明确方向，明确复习内容，提高复习效率，增强模拟的真实性和可靠性。也是抛砖引玉，引领方向，把握重点。

7) 首轮复习是学生参加高考的基石和命脉，是高三教师引领学生复习过程中的最重要环节，也是体现教师把握教材、处理教材、升华教材能力的重要标志。首轮复习在高三上学期期中前夕开始，因学校自身特点而定。

8) 首轮复习为后期冲刺搭建坚实的平台。事实上，首轮复习能帮助学生解决心理上的“不安全感”。很多学生会在后期的综合复习时，经常犯“低级错误”——课本不过关。因此，一定要搞好首轮复习。“落实到位、没有死角”才能真正达到复习的目的，为所有题型的复习铺平道路、打好坚实的基础。这样，学生们才能没有后顾之忧地走向考场。反之，首轮复习不过关，就会导致首轮出局。

2. 首轮复习的基本要求。

1) 首轮复习应该是有次序、有目的、有计划的科学复习。首轮复习要遵循讲中练（以教师讲解为主），讲练结合的方略。在此过程中，教师起主导作用。首轮复习的关键是双基，即基本知识和基本技能。基本知识指的是来源于课本的基本词汇、语法、句式、交际、功能；范围是从初中阶段到高二之间所学过的大众平均熟知的基本英语知识——课标规定的必修内容。基本能力指学生多年形成的基本语言认知和学习能力。回归教材可以不受章节或模块顺序的限制。可以往来于各册之间，跳跃连接、穿插自如；可以以单项知识为线路，“一条龙”式地复习到底，也可以按册、章节顺序从前到后地稳步复习。本书建议采取后种方式，按册、章节顺序从前向后地复习。各册之间相互衔接，既有必要的重复，也有必要的删减。

2) 归纳和总结，这是首轮复习的核心。A. 教师要帮助学生系统归纳教材中的基本词汇，以实词为重点。如，risk doing, run into debt, mean, agree on/to/with. B. 高频词汇，包括以前高考已经考过的，尤其是动词和相关词语、固定短语，在复习过程中，要从它们的书本原义开始，基础加基础，配合例句（语境中复习是科学的语言学习行为），并适当扩展。如，look, go, get, take, come, call, make, 和 up, down, out, in, on, off, about, of, with, for 等搭配时的固定用法，和 in a way, on the way, by the way, by way of, at a time, at one time, for a time, in honor of, in memory of 等固定词组。C. 课文中的典型句型、传统经典句型和 2006、2007 两年全国各地高考题中考过的句型要归纳出来。如，强调句型，it be + 被强调成分 + that / who + 其它成分。It is / was / will

be a long time before sb do/does/did sth. D. 挑拣普通而又意思丰富、形象的活用词汇。如, read your mind (懂得某人的心思), catch one's eyes (吸引某人的注意), throw one's arms around sb (快速伸臂搂住某人). Your eyes speak. (眉目传神), The year 2002 saw China enter the WTO. (见证)。E. 详细归纳课本同步语法项目(定义, 基本用法和常考要点)。F. 归纳课本中的交际用语并适当扩展相关的交际功能用语和文化背景。G. 对上述前5项内容要分析要点和考查重点以及它们的变相考法。如, 强调句型的变化考法, It was yesterday that I saw him for the first time. When was it that you saw him for the first time? 等。

3) 链接、解析、导测。复习的同时要适当结合高考题。因为高考真题(往届)命题严谨、准确、真实可靠, 有极其高的参考价值。如果复习到的知识点与往届高考真题相关或者就是原题, 尤其是全国各地共考、频考知识点, 教师要引导学生进行解析。分析该题的考查内容、目标、干扰技术、解题关键和相应复习策略。之后, 要就近期复习内容进行有针对性的过关检测(出些题目, 数量少而精, 让学生练习)。这样做效果会很明显。对往届试题要进行变化和逆向思维的考查, 这样, 学生的思维就不会固化, 他们就会主动思考, 从而提高应对能力和防错意识。例如, 当我们讲到 look away from 时, 就应该和高考试题(全国1、2套)中的有关 look 的考题联系在一起。区分一下 look away from 和 look up from。课本中, look away from 着重说目光不离开目标(盯着看), 而全国高考2007年1套中的 look up from his book 着重说此人不礼貌, 跟人说再见时不“从书本抬头看离开的人”。

3. 首轮复习的注意事项

1) 不急, 不乱, 不蜻蜓点水、走马观花。一个轮次的复习应该是系统、有序、透彻的复习。所复习的内容要各个击破, 步步为营。回归课本不能盲目求速度和进度, 急赶其它轮次的复习和做综合题目或高考模拟试题。早早跳入题海是不可取的方法, 因为题海的功用是强化练习的手段、是高中初期阶段对学生进行单项操练的方法, 或者是用于后期冲刺阶段帮助学生高效复习和熟练试题的手段。建议复习时能科学预算总体复习时间, 主动对教材进行合理的取舍。

2) 不面面俱到、眉毛胡子一把抓。首轮复习不是简单的教材重复和再现, 也不是重讲一遍, 而是教材的浓缩和提升。首轮复习不能简单地将教材“过一遍”, 之后草草了事。教师和学生在这一轮的复习中要尽量浓缩教材, 将教材中的精华提炼出来并加以少量、适当的扩充。扩充时要把握尺度, 不能漫无边际。首轮复习要抓住重点, 主次分明, 不能因为担心有知识漏洞而过于全面。重点的含义应该是: 某一个知识点简单实用, 普遍使用, 变化多端, 意思丰富, 百考不厌, 考必有错。如, before 既是连词又是介词, 用法极为丰富, 考法变化无穷, before 就是重点。

3) 重要提示: 在复习过程中, 每一节课都必须解决一个学生们反复出现的、共性的、典型的问题, 复习一个重点。宁可将一个问题讲透也不样样通样样松。复习的功能和本质是“温故而知新”。

4) 重要提醒: 首轮复习的每个环节都尽量使用丰富的情景。不论是讲单词、句型或者是语法, 都尽量使用情景, 即给出例句或者是微型段落。高考是在情境中考查语言的使用。当前国家课程改革的目标重点尤其放在“在真实语境中运用英语”。在试题中实现这一目标的办法就是理解完整的情景句子。因此, 在首轮复习中, 如果教师在早期的讲授中在此方面有短缺, 就要在此时给予适当的补充和完整。建议适当增加有关文化背景的相关知识。

5) 首轮复习的时间: 建议在三个月左右的时间内完成, 也可以因地方特点而定。每一本书的复习应该在20天的时间内完成, 即18天要复习一本, 平均3天复习一个 module。从上述的复习进度来看, 首轮复习不能像讲新课那样细致入微, 而是重点突出, 解决问题, 有度扩展, 读薄教材, 科学安排, 有序梳理。完整而不失重点, 浓缩而没有漏洞, 快而准, 精又稳。相信这样的首轮复习能给广大师生带来有效的帮助。

第二部分 考点解析与最新类型试题

第一册

一、知识梳理

(一) 词汇

1. 单词

(1) *amaze vt.* 使惊奇, 使惊愕 *amazing adj.* 令人惊奇的 (主语多为物) *amazed adj.* 感到惊奇的 (主语多为人)

相关短语: *be amazed to do* 因做某事而惊讶

be amazed that 因……而感到惊讶

(2) *impressive adj.* 使人印象深刻的 *impressed adj.* 印象深刻的 *impression n.* 印象

常用短语: *impress sth on/ upon sb = impress sb with sth* 让某人记住某事

be impressed with sth 为…而感动

have/ make/ leave an impression on sb 给某人留下深刻印象

(3) *attitude* 态度 *attitude to/ towards* 对……的态度

如, *What's your attitude towards his proposal?*

(4) *encouragement n.* 鼓励 *encourage v.*

encourage sb to do 鼓励某人做某事 *an encouragement to sb* 对某人的鼓励

(5) *previous adj.* 以前的, 从前的 *previous to* 在……以前

(6) *cover vt.* 包含, 覆盖, 占 (时间或空间), 行过 (路程); 通过, 报道; 对…进行新闻采访

(7) *serious* 严肃的 *be serious about sb/ sth* 对…认真, 真诚

take ...seriously 严肃对待

eg. *You should take what your teacher says seriously.*

你应该重视老师说的话。

(8) *appreciate* 感激, 欣赏, 理解 (困难处境等)

appreciate (sb's) doing sth

I would appreciate it if ... 如果……我会不胜感激

eg. *I would appreciate it if you can help me translate the letter.*

如果你能帮我翻译这封信, 我会不胜感激。

(9) *admit* 承认 *admit sth* *admit doing/ having sth* 承认做过某事

admit that *admit sb to/ into* 允许某人进入……

eg. *The boy was admitted to Beijing University.* 那个男孩被录取进入北京大学。

(10) *respect* 尊重 *respect sb for sth* *have/ show respect for* 表示对某人的尊重

win/ earn / gain the respect of sb 赢得某人的尊重

(11) *distance* 距离 *in the distance* *at a distance* *keep one's distance from sb/ sth* 与某人/某事保持一定距离
keep sb at a distance 对某人保持疏远

(12) *abandon* 遗弃, 沉溺于 *abandon oneself to* 沉溺于

(13) *desert vt.* 丢弃, 离弃 *deserted adj.* 空寂无人的

(14) *scenery* 风景 *scene* 现场, 戏剧等的一场, 风景

(15) *exhausted* 疲惫不堪的 = *worn-out*

exhaust v. *exhausting* 使精疲力尽

(16) *bother* 打扰, 麻烦 *bother sb with sth* 因某事使某人烦恼

bother to do 费神做某事 *be bothered about* 关心某事

(17) *exchange* 交换 *exchange sth for sth* 用……换……

exchange sth with sb 与某人交换……

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in exchange for 用来换取

- (18) afford 负担得起 (费用, 损失, 后果) afford to do sth 或 afford sth
- (19) approach *v.* 向……靠近, 处理
n. 靠近, 通路, 方法 approach to ... 做某事的方法, 通向某地的路
- (20) starve 饿死 be starved of 非常需要 be starved for 渴望得到
- (21) household *n.* 家属, 家庭 *adj.* 家庭的 household affairs 家庭事务
- (22) survive *v.* 存活下来 survival *n.* survivor 幸存者
- (23) contact *vt. / n.* 联络 get in contact with sb 与某人联系上 keep in contact with 与某人保持联系
be in / out of contact with sb 与某人联系/失去与某人的联系 (强调状态) lose contact with 失去与某人的联系
- (24) contract *vi.* 收缩 *vt.* 与某人签订合同 *n.* 合同
sign / make a contract with 与某人签协议 break a contract 违约
- (25) aim *n.* 目标 *v.* 瞄准, 旨在 aim ... at ... 向……瞄准 aim to do 目标是 ... aim at doing 旨在……
- (26) conclusion 结论 draw / reach / lead to / come to a conclusion 得到结论
in conclusion 总之
conclude *v.* 推断出 conclude that ...
- (27) form *v.* 形成 form a habit of doing 养成做某事的习惯
n. 形式 in the form of 以……形式 take the form of 以……形式
- (28) balance *n.* 天平, 平衡 strike a balance between ... and ... 把……与……安排得当
keep one's balance 保持平衡 lose one's balance 失去平衡
in the balance (命运) 未定, 在危急中; 不确定
v. 保持平衡, 权衡
- (29) react 反应, 对……起作用 react to 对……的反映 react against 反抗 react with 与……反应
- (30) contain 包含, 容纳
- (31) access *n.* 通路, 使用, 接近 access to *vt.* 接近
- (32) crash *n. / v.* 撞击, 崩溃, 企业, 政府的突然倒台 crash into 撞上……
- (33) break down 起化学变化, 精神崩溃, (机器) 损坏, 失败; 破裂
- (34) concentrate 集中 concentrate one's mind / attention / efforts, ... on doing sth 集中注意力于…
- 相关短语: pass away 去世 pass by 路过 pass sth on to sb 将某物传递给某人
- (35) independent *adj.* 独立的 be independent of 与……无关; 不依赖; 不取决于; 不受……限制
- (36) disadvantage *n.* 缺点 to sb.'s disadvantage 对某人不, 使某人吃亏
to the disadvantage of sb. 对某人不, 使某人吃亏
advantage have an advantage over 与……相比有优势
take advantage of sth 利用……的优势
take advantage of sb 利用某人
- (37) average *adj.* 平均的, on average 平均
an average of ... 平均有……
- (38) consider 考虑 consider doing consider sb to be be considered to have done

2. 词组

- (1) write down = put down = take down 记下
- (2) be enthusiastic about sth / doing sth 对……很热情
- (3) by oneself 靠自己
- (4) in fact 事实上
- (5) nothing like 什么也不如, 完全不是
如, There is nothing like a hot bath when you are tired.
- (6) look forward to doing sth to 为介词。这样的短语还有 (见第 6 页)。
- (7) make sure 确保 make sure of ... 确保…… make sure that ... 确保……
- (8) be divided into 被分成……

(9) get on (bus/train) 上汽车/火车 get off (bus/train) 下汽车/火车

(10) get into (car) 上小汽车 get out of (car) 下小汽车

take off (a plane will take off) 飞机起飞

拓展: take off 还可表示: 去掉, 脱衣, 事业腾飞, 匆忙离去

相关链接: take in 吸收; 接待; 欺骗, take out 拿出, take away 带走, take back 拿回, take on 雇用, 承担, 呈现

(11) be short for 相关链接: be short of 缺乏 run short of 缺乏, 快用完

(12) a great many 表示许多, 修饰可数名词复数 = many a + 单数可数名词。

(13) out of date 过时 out of work 失业 out of breath 气喘吁吁 out of patience 失去耐心 out of shape 变形
out of order 混乱 out of condition 身体状况不好 out of repair 无法修理

(14) refer to 提到, 参阅, 把……提交给……, 把……归功于……

(15) no more than 仅仅, 和……一样不; not more than 至多, 不比……

(16) supply sb with sth supply sth to sb

provide sb with sth provide sth for sb

offer sb sth offer sth to sb

(17) put up 修建, 举起, 留某人住宿, 张贴, 上演剧本

(18) be made of/ from 由……构成

be made out of 由……改制而成

(19) add up 把……加起来

add up to 总计为

add ...to ... 把……加到……上

add to 增加了 The bad weather added to our difficulty. 恶劣的天气增加了我们的困难。

(20) used to do = would do 过去常常做

be used to do 被用来做

be used to doing 习惯于做某事

(21) be proud of = take pride in = pride oneself in 为……感到自豪

(22) be supposed to do sth 应当

(23) consist of 由……构成 相关链接: be made up of, be composed of

consist in 存在于 consist with 与……协调

(24) as well 也 may/might as well 不妨, 还不如

(25) go down 日落, 船下沉, 价格下跌, 风息等

(26) compared with 与……相比

compare A with B 把 A 与 B 相比

compare A to B 把 A 比喻成 B

(二) 句型

1. There are three times as many girls as boys.

常用倍数表达法:

A + 谓语 + 倍数 + as + 形容词/副词原级 + as + B

A + 谓语 + 倍数 + 形容词比较级/副词比较级 + than + B

A + 谓语 + 倍数 + 名词 (the size/ length/ height/ width/ depth 等) of B

倍数 + as much + 不可数名词 + as + 其他部分

倍数 + as many + 可数名词 + as + 其他部分

如, This room is twice as big as that one.

This room is twice bigger than that one.

This room is twice the size of that one.

I have twice as many books as yours.

Our school now has ten times more buildings than ten years ago.

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2. It doesn't matter if/ whether ... (是否…… 无关紧要)

It matters a lot if/ whether ... (是否……很重要)

It makes no difference if/ whether ... (是否…… 无关紧要)

It doesn't matter whether you can come or not.

3. I would appreciate it if ... 如果……, 我将不胜感激。

4. I think that I'll do well in the exam with Mrs Chen teaching me.

with 复合结构为: with + 宾语 + 宾语补足语 (形容词/ 副词/ 介词短语/ 现在分词/ 过去分词/ 不定式等)

with 复合结构在句中常做状语, 有时也做定语。

5. Where do you think most of the people live? 你认为大多数人都住哪?

疑问词 (what/ who/ which/ why/ when/ where/ how) + do you think/ believe/ suppose ...

What do you think is most important factor that led to his success?

6. This book is no more interesting than that one. 这两本书都没什么意思。

no more ...than ...表示两者都不……

not more ...than ...表示不比……更……

7. Then the government built a new railway line, so they didn't need the camel any more.

not ...any more 和 not any longer 的辨析

两者均译为不再 not ...any more/ no more 表示动作不再重复发生, not any longer / no longer 表示动作或状态不再延续下去。

He doesn't live here any longer = He no longer lives here.

8. Would you mind showing me your ticket / if I saw your ticket?

Do/ would you mind (sb/ one's) doing sth? 肯定回答: I'm sorry ..., 否定回答: Certainly not 或 Of course not 一般不用 No.

如, — Would you mind me/ my smoking?

—Of course not.

9. It is / has been + 一段时间 + since + 一般过去时……有两种不同的翻法

当句中动词为瞬间动词时, 该句翻译成: 自……以来到现在已有…… 时间了。

如, It's five years since he came back.

他已经回来五年了。当 since 从句中动词为延续性动词时, 该句应翻译成: 有…… 时间没…… 了。

如, It's five years since he smoked. 他戒烟五年了。It will be long/ 一段时间 + before + 一般现在时, 表示要过……才……

10. A friend's told me about a nice little fish restaurant near here.

两个或多个词同时做定语时, 其排列顺序为: 指示代词 + 所有格 + 序数词 + 基数词 + 表示性质的词 + 表示大小/ 长短/ 高低的词 + 表示年龄/ 温度/ 新旧的词 + 表示形态性状的词 + 表示颜色的词 + 表示国籍/ 地区/ 出处的词 + 表示物质/ 材料的词 + 表示用途/ 类别/ 目的的词

11. It / This is the first time that sb has done

It/ This was the first time that sb had done

12. It can be ...

如, He is a bad-tempered fellow, but he can be tender sometimes.

他脾气不太好, 但有时也很温和。

13. It then became possible for universities to use the system well.

句型: It + be / 系动词 + adj + for ... to do sth 该形容词表示后面不定式的动作难、易、快、慢、可能、不可能。

It + be / 系动词 + adj + of ... to do sth 该形容词表示人的性格特征和行为表现。如: clever, foolish, kind, wrong, wise 其它则多用 for.

14. make it possible for sb to do ... 使某人做某事成为可能

Eg. The new way of learning English makes it possible for me to remember more words in a certain period of time.

这种新的学习英语的方法使我能一定的时间记住更多的单词。

15. Mr Wu's been teaching us for two weeks and he's already very popular.

has been doing 为现在完成进行时。该时态强调动作从过去某一时间开始,一直进行到现在,此动作可能仍在进行,也可能刚刚停止。该时态也用于表示延续至今的连续性或重复性动作。

(三) 语法 第1册,语法共有7项。

1. 一般现在时 (The Present Simple Tense)

(1) 一般现在时主要表示:

①经常性或习惯性的动作,常与表示频度的时间状语连用。时间状语: every ..., sometimes, at ..., on Sunday。例, I leave home for school at 7 every morning. 每天早上我七点离开家。

②客观真理,客观存在,科学事实。例如: The earth moves around the sun. 地球绕太阳转动。

③表示格言或警句。例如, Pride goes before a fall. 骄者必败。

注意: 此用法如果出现在宾语从句中,即使主句是过去时,从句谓语也要用一般现在时。

例, Columbus proved that the earth is round. 哥伦布证实了地球是圆的。

④现在时刻的状态、能力、性格、个性。例如, I don't want so much. 我不要那么多。

第一句用一般现在时,用于操作演示或指导说明的示范性动作,表示言行的瞬间动作。

第二句中的 now 是进行时的标志,表示正在进行的动作的客观状况,所以后句用一般现在时。

(2) 一般现在时的其他用法:

①表示按规定、时间表、计划或安排要发生的事情,但这种用法只限于少数动词,如: arrive, be, begin, close, come, end, finish, go, leave, open, return, sail, start, stop 等。The show begins at seven and ends at ten.

②一般现在时的替代用法: 在以 when, till/ until, as soon as, by the time, after, before 等引导的时间状语从句中,在以 if, unless, once 等引导的条件状语从句和以 no matter, however, even if 等词引导的让步状语从句中,如果主句中的动词用一般将来时,从句中的动词通常用一般现在时代替一般将来时。

2. 以 -ing 和 -ed 结尾的形容词 (Adjectives Ending in -ing and -ed)

(1) 以 -ing 和 -ed 结尾的形容词都可以在句中作定语和表语。

以后缀 -ed 结尾的形容词(如 ashamed, delighted, excited, frightened, interested, moved, pleased, surprised, worried 等)通常用于说明人,不用于说明事物,即使它们所修饰的名词是事物,那它们指的也是与该事物相关的人。如,

He had a pleased smile on his face. 他脸上露出了满意的微笑。

He told me the news in a very excited voice. 他声音很激动地告诉了我这个消息。

第一句中的 a pleased smile 意为“满意的微笑”,它指的是某人因感到满意发出的微笑;第二句中的 a very excited voice 指的是“很激动的声音”,即指的是某人因很激动而发生那样的声音。原则上, -ed 形容词通常直接用于说明人,若修饰事物,则多为 appearance (外貌), cry (哭声), face (表情), voice (声音), mood (情绪)。

(2) 以后缀 -ing 结尾的形容词(如 delighting, exciting, frightening, interesting, moving, surprising, worrying 等)主要用于说明事物,表示事物的性质或特征,若用它们说明人,则表示此人具有此性质或特征。如,

The story is very interesting. 这个故事很有趣。

The man is very interesting. 这个人很有趣。

请再比较并体会以下句子:

He is frightened. 他很害怕。

He is frightening. 他很吓人。

He has a frightened look on his face. 他脸上带有惊恐的神情。

He has a frightening look on his face. 他脸上带有吓人的神情。

I read an interested expression on his face. 我看到他脸上露出一一种感兴趣的表情。

I read an interesting expression on his face. 我看到他脸上露出一一种有趣的表情。

(3) 后接 -ing 做宾语的动词 (Verbs followed by -ing)

英语中有很多动词须跟动名词作宾语: 例如:

admit 承认 appreciate 感激 avoid 避免 complete 完成 consider 认为 delay 耽误 deny 否认 detest 讨厌 endure 忍受 enjoy 喜欢 escape 逃脱 fancy 想象 finish 完成 imagine 想象 mind 介意 miss 想念

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postpone 推迟 practice 训练 recall 回忆 resent 讨厌 resume 继续 resist 抵抗 risk 冒险 suggest 建议
face 面对 include 包括 stand 忍受 understand 理解 forgive 宽恕 keep 继续

例, Would you mind turning down your radio a little, please? 你把收音机音量调小一点, 好吗?

The squirrel was lucky that it just missed being caught. 这松鼠幸运得很, 刚逃避了被逮住的厄运。

(4) 有些结构后面可以用动名词作宾语或其他成分。例如:

admit to prefer...to be used to lead to devote oneself to object to stick to It's no good / use be fond of
look forward to be proud of be busy can't help be tired of be capable of be afraid of burst out keep on
insist on count on set about put off be good at take up give up be successful in

有些动词后面既可跟动词不定式, 又可跟动名词作宾语, 注意它们的不同意思。

	doing sth	to do sth
remember	记得做过某事, (动作已发生)	记得去做某事 (动作未发生)
forget	忘了做过某事 (动作已发生)	忘了去做某事 (动作未发生)
regret	后悔过去做过的事	遗憾地去做事
mean	意味着做某事	意欲、打算做某事
try	试着做某事 (看会发生什么)	努力、设法、企图做某事
stop	停止做某事	停下来去做另一件事
go on	继续原来的事	接着做另一件事
can't help	禁不住、情不自禁地做某事	无法帮助去做某事
learn	学会做某事	学着、开始学做某事
need / want/require	某事需要被做 (= to be done)	需要做某事 (主动意思)

例句: stop to do/ doing

They stopped to smoke a cigarette. 他们停下来, 抽了根烟。

I must stop smoking. 我必须戒烟了。

典型例题

She reached the top of the hill and stopped _____ on a big rock by the side of the path.

A. to have rested B. resting C. to rest D. rest

答案: C. 由题意可知, 她到了山顶, 停下来在一个路边的大石头上休息。因此, 应选择 “stop to do sth. 停下来去做另一件事”, 而不仅仅是爬山动作的终止, 所以 stop doing sth. 不正确。

forget doing/to do

The light in the office is still on. He forgot to turn it off. 办公室的灯还在亮着, 它忘记关了。(没有做关灯的动作)

He forgot turning the light off. 他忘记他已经关了灯了。(已做过关灯的动作)

Don't forget to come tomorrow. 别忘了明天来。(to come 动作未做)

典型例题

—The light in the office is still on.

—Oh, I forgot _____.

A. turning it off B. turn it off C. to turn it off D. having turned it off

答案: C. 由 the light is still on 可知灯亮着, 即关灯的动作没有发生, 因此用 forget to do sth.

而 forget doing sth 表示灯已经关上了, 而自己忘记了这一事实。此处不符合题意。

remember doing/to do

Remember to go to the post office after school. 记着放学后去趟邮局。

Don't you remember seeing the man before? 你不记得以前见过那个人吗?

regret doing/to do

I regret to have to do this, but I have no choice. 我很遗憾必须这样去做, 我实在没有办法。

I don't regret telling her what I thought. 我不为告诉她我的想法而后悔。

典型例题

—You were brave enough to raise objections at the meeting.

—Well, now I regret _____ that.

A. to do B. to be doing C. to have done D. having done

答案: D. regret having done sth. 对已发生的事感到遗憾. regret to do sth. 对将要做的事感到遗憾. 本题为对已说的话感到后悔, 因此选 D.

cease doing/to do

That department has ceased to exist forever. 那个部门已不复存在.

The girls ceased chatting for a moment when their teacher passed by. 姑娘们在老师走过时, 停了会聊天.

try doing/to do

You must try to be more careful. 你可要多加小心.

I tried gardening but didn't succeed. 我试着种果木花卉, 但未成功.

go on doing/to do

go on to do 做了一件事后, 接着做另一件事.

go on doing 继续做原来做的事.

After he had finished his maths, he went on to do his physics. 做完数学后, 他接着去做物理.

Go on doing the other exercise after you have finished this one. 作完这个练习后, 接着做其他的

be afraid doing/to do

be afraid to do 不敢, 胆怯去做某事, 是主观上的原因不去做, 意为“怕”;

be afraid of doing 担心出现 doing 的状况、结果. doing 是客观上造成的, 意为“生怕, 恐怕”.

She was afraid to step further in grass because she was afraid of being bitten by a snake. 她生怕被蛇咬着, 而不敢在草丛中再走一步.

She was afraid to wake her husband. 她不敢去叫醒她丈夫.

She was afraid of waking her husband. 她生怕吵醒她丈夫.

mean doing/to do

I mean to go, but my father would not allow me to. 我想去, 但是我父亲不肯让我去.

To raise wage means increasing purchasing power. 增加工资意味着增加购买力.

3. -ed 形式作定语 (The -ed Form)

(1) 及物动词的 -ed 形式表被动意义或完成意义. 如:

respected leader 受尊敬的领导

动词 -ed 形式作定语说明所修饰的名词的状态, -ed 在一定程度上失去了被动的意义, 而是一个形容词.

如: puzzled look 疑惑的表情

(2) 不及物动词的 -ed 形式一般不表示被动的意义, 只表示完成意义. 这类 -ed 形式很少单独作前置定语, 可这样用的只有少数表示位置转移或状态改变的动词的 -ed 形式. 如:

the gone days 逝去的日子 fallen leaves 落叶

(3) 动词的 -ed 形式可构成合成词作前置定语. 如: widely-used language 广泛使用的语言

(4) 分词短语常放在被修饰的名词之后作后置定语如: a letter written by Tom 一封汤姆写的信

4. 过去时间的表达 (Past Tense Time Expression)

一般过去时的用法

(1) 在确定的过去时间里所发生的动作或存在的状态. 例如: 时间状语有: yesterday, last week, an hour ago, the other day, in 1982, just now, at that time, for many years 等. 例如:

Where did you go just now? 刚才你上哪儿去了?

(2) 表示在过去一段时间内, 经常性或习惯性的动作. 例如:

When I was a child, I often played football in the street. 我是个孩子的时候, 常在马路上踢足球.

(3) 句型: It is time for sb. to do sth “到……时间了”, “该……了”. 例如: It is time for you to go to bed. 你该睡觉了.

It is time that sb. did sth. “时间已迟了”, “早该……了” 例如 It is time you went to bed. 你早该睡觉了.

would rather sb. did sth. 表示“宁愿某人做某事”. 例如: I'd rather you came tomorrow. 还是明天来吧.

(4) wish, wonder, think, hope 等用过去时, 作试探性的询问、请求、建议等, 而一般过去时表示的动作或状态都已成为过去, 现已不复存在。例如: I thought you might have some. 我以为你想要一些。

比较: Christine was an invalid all her life. (含义: 她已不在人间。)

Christine has been an invalid all her life. (含义: 她现在还活着)

Mrs. Darby lived in Kentucky for seven years. (含义: 达比太太已不再住在肯塔基州。)

Mrs. Darby has lived in Kentucky for seven years. (含义: 现在还住在肯塔基州, 有可能指刚离去)

used to 常表示过去的习惯动作, 具有现在已不复如此的含义, 如:

I used to go shopping during weekdays.

would 也可表示过去习惯性、重复性的动作, 但没有现在已不复如此的含义, 如:

When he was old, he would rise early and take a walk before breakfast.

5. 现在完成时 (The Present Perfect Tense)

现在完成时用来表示之前已发生或完成的动作或状态, 其结果的影响现在还存在; 也可表示持续到现在的动作或状态。其构成: have (has) + 过去分词。

比较一般过去时与现在完成时:

(1) 一般过去时表示过去某时发生的动作或单纯叙述过去的事情, 强调动作; 现在完成时为过去发生的, 强调过去的事情对现在的影响, 强调的是影响。

(2) 一般过去时常与具体的时间状语连用, 而现在完成时通常与模糊的时间状语连用, 或无时间状语。

一般过去时的时间状语: yesterday, last week, ...ago, in 1980, in October, just now 等, 皆为具体的时间状语。

现在完成时的时间状语: for, since, so far, ever, never, just, yet, till/until, up to now, in past years, always 等, 皆为不确定的时间状语。

共同的时间状语: this morning, tonight, this April, now, already, recently, lately 等。

(3) 现在完成时可表示持续到现在的动作或状态, 动词一般是延续性的, 如 live, teach, learn, work, study, know.

一般过去时常用的非持续性动词有 come, go, leave, start, die, finish, become, get married 等。例如:

I saw this film yesterday. (强调看的动作发生过了)

I have seen this film. (强调对现在的影响, 电影的内容已经知道了)

Why did you get up so early? (强调起床的动作已发生过了)

Who hasn't handed in his paper? (强调有卷子未交, 疑为不公平竞争)

句子中如有过去时的时间副词 (如 yesterday, last, week, in 1960) 时, 不能使用现在完成时, 要用一般过去时。

(错) Tom has written a letter to his parents last night.

(对) Tom wrote a letter to his parents last night.

用于现在完成时的句型:

(1) It is the first / second time ...that ...结构中的从句部分, 用现在完成时。例如:

It is the first time that I have visited the city. 这是我第一次访问这座城市。

注意: It was the third time that the boy had been late.

(2) This is + 形容词最高级 + that ...结构, that 从句要用现在完成时。例如:

This is the best film that I've (ever) seen. 这是我看过的最好的电影。

注意: 1. 延续动词与瞬间动词用于完成时句意的区别, 试比较:

It's five years since I came back. 我回来五年了。

It's five years since I smoked. 我戒烟五年了。

It's + 一段时间 + since sb did 句型中当动词为延续性动词时, 该句可翻成没……多久了。常见的例子如: live, enjoy 等。

Sb has/ have done for + 一段时间

Sb has/ have done since + 时间点

这两个句型中动词必须为延续性的, 如:

He has left here for a year. (错)

He has been away from here for a year. (对)

这样的变法还有: come to— be in marry— be married

borrow— keep buy— have die— be dead 等

6. 形容词的比较级 (Comparative structures of adjectives)

(1) 构成: 大部分双音节词、加后缀构成的词 (如 slowly, useful)、源于分词的形容词 (如 tired)、所有的多音节词, 加 more 构成比较级, 加 the most 构成最高级, 副词的最高级可省去 the。请注意: 作表语的形容词最高级前, 如果不是和别人、他物相比, 常不加 the。

eg. We are busiest on Monday.

(2) 修饰比较级、最高级的程度词

even / still / rather

①much / far / a lot / a great deal } + 比较级
a little / a bit

We are working still harder now. 现在我们工作更加努力。

②数词 + 名词 + 比较级

eg. He is two inches taller than his father.

他比他爸爸高两英寸。(或说 He is taller than his father by two inches.)

She could not take a step further. 她一步也不能走了。

③比较级 + by far

在前面, 应在二者中间加 “the”。如: $\begin{cases} \text{He is taller by far than his brother.} \\ \text{He is by far the taller of the two brothers.} \end{cases}$

④the second / third } + 最高级
by far

(3) 无比较级和最高级的形容词

有些形容词本身含义无程度差别, 因此没有比较级和最高级。常见的有: right, wrong, perfect, possible, impossible, mistaken, dead, favourite 等。这些词不能被程度副词修饰, 但可以被 quite (完全地), completely 等修饰。eg. quite right / impossible, completely dead.

(4) 和冠词连用

{ the + 形容词原级 + v. (复), 指一类人或物

{ the + 形容词比较级, 指两者中 “较……的” 的那一个; eg. the younger of the two 两者中比较小的那个。

a / an + 形容词比较级 eg. The pen is expensive. I want a cheaper one. 这支笔太贵了, 我想要支便宜的。

(a) + most + 形容词最高级 “非常……” eg. a most beautiful city 一座非常美的城市

(5) 相关结构

a. 原级比较: 肯定句 as ... as ..., 否定句 not so / as ... as ...

b. 比较句: 比较级 + than ... 或 more (less) ... than ...

The furniture in this shop is less beautiful than that in that shop. (注意代词 that 的用法)

c. 比较级 + and + 比较级 或 more and more + 比较级 “越来越……”

richer and richer, more and more interesting

d. The more ..., the more ... “越……, 越……”

The more you look at the picture, the better you will like it.

e. 比较级 + than $\begin{cases} \text{any other} + n. \text{ (单)} \\ \text{(all) other} + n. \text{ (复)} \end{cases}$ } (适用于范围一致时)
any + n. (单) (适用于范围不一致时)

He is taller than $\begin{cases} \text{any other student / all other students in his class.} \\ \text{any student in my class.} \end{cases}$

f. 倍数表达法

{ A is three (four, etc) times the size (height, length etc) of B.

{ A is three (four, etc) times as big (high, long, etc) as B.

{ A is three (four, etc) times bigger (higher, longer, etc) than B.

用 times 表倍数通常用于三倍以上, 两倍可以用 twice 或 double。

The new building is four times the size (the height) of the old one. 这座新楼比那座旧楼大三倍 (高三倍)。

Asia is four times as large as Europe. 亚洲比欧洲大三倍。

Your school is three times bigger than ours. 你们的学校比我们的学校大三倍。

g. more ...than ...结构, 其意往往是 ...rather than ..., 可译为“是……而不是……”或颠倒词序译作“与其说是……, 不如说是……”。

That little girl is more tired than hungry. 那个小姑娘是累了而不是饿了。

She is more a mother than a wife 或 She is more of a mother than a wife.

她是贤妻, 更是良母。

h. A is to B what C is to D, A 和 B 的关系就像 C 和 D 的关系

Air is to man what water is to fish. 空气 对于人类就像水和鱼的关系。

i.

{	no more than = only “只不过”, 言其少	} 如单音节使用比较级形式
	not more than = at most “不多于”, “至少”, 指事实。	
	no more ...than ... 和……一样不……	
	not more ...than ... 不比……更……	
	no less than = as much as } “多达”	
	no fewer than = as many as }	

eg. I have no more than five yuan in my pocket. 我口袋里的钱只不过 5 元。

I have not more than five yuan in my pocket. 我口袋里的钱不多于 5 元。

He is no richer than I. 他和我一样穷。

He is no less determined than you. 他的决心不亚于你。(no less determined than 等于“其决心不亚于你”, 言其大)

He is not less determined than you. 他的决心不比你小。(not less determined than 等于“其决心不小于”, 无言其大或小的含义)

7. 冠词 (Article)

(1) 不定冠词中的主要用法:

①表“一个”“每一个”(= per)“某一个”(= a certain / some), 如: eight hours a day; a Mr. Smith

②a / an + 抽象名词表示具体的人或物。如: a pleasure / success / failure / comfort / shame 等;

a / an + 某些物质名词表示“一阵”“一份”等。如: a heavy rain;

③a / an + 有些名词 = the same + n. 如: The students standing there are of an age (= of the same age)

(2) 定冠词的主要用法:

②a. 特定的或上文提到的人或物 (包括特指的不可数名词);

b. 一些习惯用语及固定词组中;

①a. 世界上独一无二的物, 或表示方位及发明物前: the universe; the sun; the moon; He invented the wheel;

b. 乐器名词前: play the violin;

c. 表计量单位的名词前, 表示“按……”: by the dozen / yard / hour;

d. 与形容词或分词连用表示某一类人或事 (或某国家的人): the old / sick / Chinese;

③a. 用于姓的复数形式前表示夫妇两人或某一家人: the Browns

b. 年代的名词前表示“某十年代”: in the 1990s

④a. 在表示江河, 海洋, 山脉, 群岛, 海峡, 海湾等名词前: the Yellow Sea; the English Channel; the Rocky Mountains;

b. 在由普通名词构成的表示机构、国家、建筑、历史朝代、三军、报刊、杂志等名词前: the Song Dynasty; the World Trade Center; the People's Daily; the Times;

⑤a. 用在序数词及形容词最高级前 (但: my first visit to the Great Wall);

b. 对两人/物间进行比较表示特定的一个时 (the + 比较级): He is the taller of the twins;

c. 句型“the + 比较级……, the + 比较级”中: The higher you stand, the farther you'll see.

(3) 不用冠词の場合:

①a. 抽象和物质名词前 (除非表示特定时);

b. 星期、季节、月份的名词前 (比较: in winter / in the winter of 2000; on Sunday / on a Sunday in May);

c. 三餐饭前 (比较: have lunch / have a big lunch);

d. 球类或棋类名词前 (play cards / chess);

e. 表示学科的名词前;

f. by + 交通工具的名词前 (by car = in a car);

g. 表示节假日的名词前 (但: the Mid-Autumn Festival 或可说成 Mid-Autumn Day);

②a. 在称呼语前及表示人的职位、头衔、身份的名词在句中作表语、宾语补足语及同位语时 (在 as 后也常省略);

b. 指家中雇佣的 cook, nurse, teacher 等时不用冠词并且大写: He was made monitor of our class; What's the matter, Grandpa?

③a. 动词 turn 后的名词前不用冠词 (但 become 后接可数名词单数时要加冠词): turn doctor = become a doctor;

b. word 表示“消息”“诺言”时不用冠词: leave word / keep one's word / a man of his word;

c. man 表示“人类”时不用冠词;

d. 连词 as (虽然) 引导倒装句中的名词前不用冠词;

④在一些表示街名、广场名、公园名、大学名、国名、人名等专有名词前: Nanjing Road; Tian An Men Square; Hyde Park (但: the People's Park); Yale University (the University of Yale)

⑤下列短语中有无冠词意义大不一样:

at (the) table; in (the) prison; at (the) sea; by (the) sea; by (the) hand; go to (the) hospital; on (the) earth; out of (the) question; by (the) day; in (the) front of; (the) three of us; the / a number of; have a word/ words with sb.; a singer and (a) dancer; a knife and (a) fork; a / the second time; a / the most beautiful city

(四) 交际

表达态度和情感的用语有:

Are you certain about ...? How sure are you? Sorry, I'm not sure ... I'm in two minds about ... It's hard to say. I have no idea ... Is it possible to ... I believe ... I'm not too happy about ... What a surprise! How are you doing? Oh really? So have I. Is that right? Cool! How was it?

表达偏爱 (preference)

I prefer sth. I prefer doing sth. I prefer to do sth. I prefer doing sth to doing sth

I prefer to do sth rather than to do sth. I would prefer sb to do sth. I prefer that ...

I would rather do sth. I would rather do sth than do sth. I would rather sb did sth.

I like ...better. My choice would always be ... I don't care. It's all the same to me.

Have you got that?

Take a look, kid.

That's settled.

A couple of things.

It's up to you.

日常生活中的礼貌用语:

Excuse me ... Could I ...? Could I possibly ...?

Would you mind ...? Do you mind if ...? I'm very sorry but ... The fact is that...

Do you think you could ...? I wonder whether you'd ...? Can you help me? I'd like to ...

Would you do me a favor? Could I ask for your advise about ...?

Tell me ... Is that right? Oh, I see. Goodness. Oh, yes. Not at all.

指路的日常用语:

Let me tell you the way. Would you like a ride? I can let you off at ...

Sorry, I'm in a hurry. Sorry, I don't know. I'm a stranger here.