

青于蓝·高考核按钮丛书

击破考点才是硬道理

# 2008 高考英语

# 核按钮

主编 青于蓝考试研究室

GAOKAO YINGYU  
HeAnNiu

学生用书

考点各个击破

(全国卷II)

崇文书局

CHONGWENSHUJU

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# 高考英语核按钮·考点各个击破

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# 青于蓝 2008 高考英语核按钮

考点各个击破

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# 击破考点才是硬道理

几年来,人们已经习惯称呼这部书为《核按钮》。“核按钮”三字,其喻指意义能被广大师生认同,我们推想,在于它实实在在的引爆作用。在持续引爆中,我们需要冷静地对待,深入地思考。高考设置的标的是什么?是分数。得分点在哪?藏在每道试题要突破的考点里。只有击破考点方能获得分数,这是再简单不过的道理。“核按钮”的引爆作用就在于击破考点。明乎此,以考点为支撑点来构建该书的体例框架已成为我们既定的坚定不移的编写方略,且在一年一度的更新版本中越来越明确。

本书的编写宗旨是,以击破考点为突破口,实现夯实基础,提升能力的目标。高考英语的考点在哪,就在高中课本中,即词汇、句型、难句、语法、写作。下面将章节及栏目设置简述如下。

## 章节划分:

《2008 高考英语核按钮·考点各个击破》(以下简称《核按钮》)一书总共分为 25 章。划分方法如下:高中英语课本的一至二册是每两单元为一章,即:高一 1 至 22 单元分为 11 章,高二 1 至 20 单元分为 10 章。高三则是每四单元为一章,即:高三 1 至 16 单元分为 4 章。

## 栏目设置:

《核按钮》的每一章内设四大栏目:一、单元复习;二、综合测评;三、语法复习;四、写作指导(每两章一节)。以下对每一栏目分述如下:

一、单元复习:包括“核心提示”、“点睛讲练”和“美文赏读”三个栏目。

### 1.“核心提示”

内设:“词汇”和“句型”两个栏目。

“词汇”即列举本两单元的重要词汇和短语,要求学生重点记忆和掌握。

“句型”即列举本两单元的重要句型,以提示学生进行复习和掌握。

### 2.“点睛讲练”

内设:“词海拾贝”和“难句点化”两个栏目。

“词海拾贝”内设:“比较辨析”、“联想拓展”两个项目。内容为:结合历年高考题讲解本两个单元里的重要词汇和句型。一般每一章讲解 18 条左右。然后根据上面所讲,设一个“小试身手”的练习栏目,以对已讲内容进行巩固和消化。此“小试身手”栏目的练习题形式多样,不拘一格。题后有“检验结果”,方便及时核对答案。

“难句点化”内容是:对本两单元内的重点、难点句子进行结构上的解说,以帮助学生

理解。一般列举6句左右。然后就是“小试身手”栏目,对学生进行检查。此“小试身手”也是练习题,它是列举历年高考试题或各地高质量的模拟试题中的长、难句,要求学生阅读、理解其结构,然后用文字说出其大概意思(不是翻译),以增长学生对高考阅读文中的长、难句的理解能力。此栏目后以“豁然开朗”的形式,给学生提供上述练习句子的参考翻译。

### 3.“美文赏读”

本栏目内首先给出一篇300字左右的美文,下设“全文赏析”栏目,以帮助学生从整体来欣赏,接着又设“表达亮点”栏目来指导学生欣赏文中遣词造句等方面的精彩之处,以帮助学生由理解到欣赏然后到模仿,最后达到提高写作能力的目的。

## 二、综合测评

综合测评内容是一套完整的高考题型的练习题,旨在针对本章的复习进行巩固和加深,增加学生对本两单元的知识熟练度和提高学生对英语的实际运用能力。

### 三、《核按钮》每一章后附“语法复习”一节

全书共25节。1至25节的内容分别是:1.名词。2.冠词。3.代词及it的用法。4.形容词及副词。5.连词。6.数词与介词。7.动词的时态及语态。8.动词的时态及语态。9.情态动词。10.虚拟语气。11.动名词。12.过去分词。13.现在分词。14.动词不定式。15.状语从句。16.名词性从句。17.定语从句。18.短语动词。19.主谓一致。20.倒装句。21.独立主格结构。22.强调句及省略句。23.简单句与反意疑问句。24.构词法。25.交际用语。

#### “语法复习”分以下三个栏目:

1.“知识点拨”:此栏目对高考英语中的语法进行有针对性的说明和解释,而非扫盲式或体检式的语法知识讲座。

2.“体验高考”:此栏目是把历年高考中的相关语法试题进行列举和解析,一般是8题左右。以让学生亲身体验本语法项目在高考中的考试形式和平时复习时要注意的地方以及相关的解题思路和方法。

3.“能力锤炼”:此栏目中呈现与本讲有关的语法练习15题,目的是磨炼提升能力。

### 四、《核按钮》每两章后附“写作指导”一节 全书共11节

本点设置的意图是通过呈现11种不同文体的写作方法讲解和练习及范文,帮助学生掌握和熟练运用各种写作技巧进行高考作文写作。这11种不同的文体分别是:1.书信类作文的写作。2.表格提示类作文的写作。3.通知类作文的写作。4.便条的写作。5.图表类作文的写作。6.图画类作文的写作。7.日记作文的写作。8.阅读改写类作文的写作。9.开放性作文的写作。10.广告类作文的写作。11.议论文写作。

#### 每种文体后设如下三个栏目:

1.写作要领:讲解本文体写作时要注意的方式方法以及常用结构和词汇等;

2.轻松亮剑:给出一道相关的试题,让学生进行即时的试写;

3.他山之石:给出一篇范文,以让学生参考,改正自己的不足之处,学习他人的长处,从而得到提高。

总之,全书缘于课本,依据考纲,关照考情,注重能力。

须要提及的是:本书的姊妹篇《高考英语专项集合训练》是完全针对高考题型而编撰的。两书如能配合使用,相信会使学生决胜高考的能力如虎添翼,造就辉煌。

本样书发出以后,陕西省铜川市耀州中学的王耿正、张立老师认真阅读并找出许多错误,使我们得以及时更正。在此,向两位老师表示诚挚的谢意!

编者 于武昌桂子山  
2007年6月15日

青子藤

2008

# 高考英语核按钮·考点各个击破

(全国全 II)

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# Book 1A Units 1—2

## 单元复习

### 【核心提示】

#### 词汇

*argue, cast, survive, desert, hunt, share, adventure, repeat, majority, native, total, equal, communicate, trade, exchange, tidy, compare, fond of, hunt for, in order to, care about, such as, drop sb. a line, make oneself at home, in total, except for, stay up, come about, end up with, bring in, a great many*

#### 句型

*What do you think ... ?;*  
*... neither / nor / so + 助动词 (be 动词, 情态动词) + 主语;*  
*It is / was ... that ... (强调句型);*  
*with + n. + v.-ing 作状语;*  
*while 作并列连词, 表“然而”的用法;*  
*v.-ing 作结果状语*

### 【点睛讲练】

#### 词海拾贝

#### 1. argue vi. & vt. 争论, 辩论, 说服

The children were arguing about where to go at the weekend. 孩子们在为周末去哪里而争论。

He argued against the plan. 他据理反对这个计划。

We argued her out of going there alone. 我们说服她不要独自去那儿。

**联想拓展:** argue with sb. over / about / on sth. 同某人争论某事; argue for 提出理由赞成; 为……力争; argue against 提出理由反对, 反驳; argue sb. into ... 说服某人做某事; argue sb. out of ... 说服某人不要做某事

**比较辨析:** argue, discuss, quarrel

argue 重在就自己的看法、立场提出论据说理, 以说服他人, 后接 about sth. 或 with sb.; 也可接宾语从句。如:

He argued that she should not be sent first. 他争辩说不应该首先派她去。

quarrel 意为“争吵, 吵嘴”, 比 argue 的程度强烈, 有“动怒”的意思。如:

He is good-natured and has never had a quarrel with anyone. 他脾气很好, 从不和任何人争吵。

discuss 意为“讨论”, 重在交换意见, 以便做出抉择。为及物动词, 但其后一般不接宾语从句。如:

The managers discussed the plan that they would like to see carried out the next year. (NMET 2000 22) 经理们讨论了他们想看到要下一年要执行的计划。

They discussed how to solve the problem. 他们讨论了如何解决那个问题。

#### 2. cast vt.

##### (1) 扔, 投, 撒 (网)

The grey evening light cast queer shadows on the floor. 灰色的夜灯在地板上投下了令人不快的阴影。

He cast a stone against the window. 他向窗子掷了一个石头。

##### (2) 分配演 (角色), 让扮演 (角色)

Cyril was always cast for the girl's parts. 西里尔总是被分配扮演女孩的角色。

**联想拓展:** cast aside 抛弃, 废除, 脱掉; cast away 扔掉; cast down (常用于被语态) 沮丧, 泄气; cast off 抛弃, 摆脱; cast out 驱逐; cast up 加在一起, 计算

#### 3. survive vt. & vi.

##### (1) 继续生存或存在

Of the six people in the plane that crashed, only one survived. 在失事飞机上的六个人中, 只有一个人幸存。

The only surviving pandas only live in small area of Sichuan Province. 只在四川的很小的地方还仅存着少量的大熊猫。

##### (2) 经历某事后仍幸存

Few buildings can survive such a bad earthquake. 很少建筑物能经受得起这么厉害的地震。

These tender plants may not survive the frost. 这些柔弱的植物经不起霜冻。

##### (3) 比某人长命

The old lady has survived her husband. 这老太太的丈夫先她而逝了。

常见搭配: survive from sth. 从……中逃生; survive on sth. 以……维持生命

**联想拓展:** survival *n.* 幸存, 残存物 (者); survivor *n.* 幸存者; surviving *adj.* 活着的, 残存的

#### 4. desert [dɪ'zɜ:t/vt. 抛弃, 离弃, 遗弃 (某人), 放弃

She was deserted by her husband. 她被丈夫遗弃了。

The villages had been deserted. 这些村庄已经荒无人烟了。

Why did you desert teaching for politics? 你为什么弃教从政呢?

**联想拓展:** desert ['dezət] *n.* 沙漠, 荒漠; deserted *adj.* 荒芜的, 荒废的





a deserted village 无人居住的村庄

### 5. hunt for 寻找

hunt for sb. 追踪某人, 追捕某人

She is still hunting for a new job. 她还在找新工作。

Detectives are hunting for thieves who broke into a house yesterday. 侦探正在追踪昨天破门入屋行窃的窃贼。

注意: hunt for = search for, 但 search 则意为“搜索”。例如:

The police searched whole building to hunt for the escaped criminal but found nobody. 为了追捕逃犯警察搜查了整幢房子, 但没有找到。

### 6. in order to 目的是, 以便, 为了

She arrived early in order to get a good seat. 她早早到场, 好找个好位置。

In order to get a complete picture, further information is needed. 为掌握全面情况, 还需要更深入的信息。

联想拓展: in order that 意为“为了, 以便”, 引导目的状语从句, 用法同 so that。如:

He got up early this morning in order that he could catch the bus. 今天早上他为了赶车起了个大早。

比较辨析: in order to 与 so as to

这两个短语同义, 否定式在 to 前加 not, 但是 so as to 一般不用句首。如:

In order not to miss such a good chance, Mr. Smith got up earlier than ever and caught the first bus to town. 为了不错过这次好机会, 史密斯先生起得比以往都早并搭上了第一趟进城的公汽。

He made an excuse to go the lavatory, so as to leave us alone. 他借口去上厕所, 故意让我们单独待在一起。

Go in quietly so as not to wake the baby. 轻点进去, 不要弄醒了孩子。

### 7. share

(1) vt. 分享, 分担, 共同使用

I will share the cost with you. 我将与你分担这笔费用。

Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare, you must learn to share. (NMET 2000 24) 让哈里也玩一玩你的玩具吧, 克莱尔, 你要学会与别人共同使用东西呀。

May I share your umbrella? I forgot to take mine. 我可以和你共用一把伞吗? 我的忘带了。

(2) n. 一份, 份额

I gave them my share of the bill and left. 我把账单上我该付的那份钱交给他们就走了。

联想拓展: share (in) sth. with sb. 与某人分担; share (in) sth. between / among ... 在……之间分/分配; one's share of / in ... 某人在……的份额; have a share in ... 在……出力; 参加……; go shares 均分, 均摊, 分摊

### 8. care about 关心, 担心, 在乎, 在意

The only thing he seems to care about is money. 他好像只在乎钱。

He doesn't care much about what happens to me. 他不太关

心我所发生的事。

比较辨析: care about 与 care for

care about 指由于某事重要或因责任所在而“关心; 计较; 在乎”。如:

Did any young people care these days about anything old people said to them? 如今的年轻人还在乎老年人对他们说的话吗?

care for 指“看护; 照料(尤其指老人、病人)”也可指“喜欢; 想要”, 多用于疑问句或否定句中。如:

He doesn't care much for music. 他不太喜欢音乐。

The mother cared for the sick child day and night. 妈妈日夜照顾生病的孩子。

—I think George doesn't really care for TV plays. 我想乔治并非真正喜欢电视剧。

—Right, but he still watches the program. (NMET 2004 重庆卷 28) 是的, 不过他还是看那个节目。

care “在意, 在乎”可直接接从句。如:

I don't care what you think. I have to take the blame. 我不管你怎么想, 这个责任由我来承担。

联想拓展: have a care 当心; take care 当心, 注意; take care of 爱护、小心使用, 照料; 处理、对付; Who cares? 管它呢?

### 9. majority n.

(1) 多数, 大部分

通常与定冠词 the 连用, 后接“of + 名词 / 代词”, 表示“……的大多数”, 即 the majority of + n. / pron.。此结构作主语时, 谓语动词的单复数取决于 of 后所跟的名词或代词, 单独作主语时, 谓语动词既可以用单数, 也可以用复数。若强调整体中的每一成员, 谓语动词用复数; 若强调整体, 则谓语动词用单数。其反义词是 minority。

The majority of doctors believe smoking is harmful to health. 大多数医生认为吸烟有害健康。

The majority is / are against the plan. 大多数人反对这项计划。

(2) (投票时的) 多数 (可加不定冠词)

He won by a large majority (by a majority of 500 votes.) 他以绝对多数票 (多了 500 票) 的优势获胜。

(3) 用于成语: in the majority 占多数

People who could neither read nor write were in the majority in that country. 那个国家的人大多数过去都不识字也不会写字。

联想拓展: most + n. 多数……; most of + 限定词 + n. 大多数 / 大部分的……; most of + pron. 大多数 / 大部分……

### 10. total

(1) n. 总数, 总额

What does the total come to? 总数达到多少?

(2) v. 总数达

The visitors to our school totaled 130. 到我们学校的参观者总数达 130 人。

(3) adj. 全部的, 完全的



What's the total cost of these books? 这些书费用总额多少?  
比较辨析: total, whole, all

total 指数量程度的“全部”,即把一切都计算在内;也可表示“(程度上)完全的;全部的”,并能用作名词,常用 a total of, in total 等习语。如:

His plan ended in total failure. 他的计划完全失败。

whole 指完整无缺的统一体,不可分割,一点不缺,一个不少,没有丝毫减少或降低,也不可增加。whole 修饰名词时需在 whole 前加定冠词、指示代词或物主代词等限定词。如:

the whole time, my whole morning

It is reported that the United States uses twice as much energy as the whole of Europe. (NMET 2004 广西卷 33) 据报道美国耗用的能源是整个欧洲的两倍。

whole 前用定冠词 the 时,后面不能接复数名词或专有名词,如不能说 the whole students 或 the whole China, 而应该说 the whole of the students 或 all the students, the whole of China 或 all China, whole 前可用不定冠词 a, 再接单数可数名词,如 a whole day。

He spent two whole years writing the book. 他花了整整两年来完成这次写作。

all 指个体之和。与 whole 常用来表示一个相同的意思,但语序不同,all 要置于冠词、物主代词或其它限定词之前,whole 则要置于这些限定词之后,如 all the life (= the whole life); all my life (= my whole life)。all 不能像 whole 那样后接单数可数名词。

联想拓展: in total 总共,总计; a total of 总共……; total up 算出总数; total (up) to 总额为

## 11. equal

(1) *adj.* 相等的,同等的

Divide the food into 12 equal dishes. 把食物分成份量相等的12碟。

Women should be equal of men. 男女应平等。

Fitness is important in sport, but of at least equal importance are skills. (NMET 2006 天津卷 13) 在体育运动上身体健康诚然重要,但技能至少也同等重要。

(2) *n.* 同等或平等的人或物

The young reporter was considered the equal of many veteran journalists. 大家认为这位年轻的记者与老资格的记者水平相当。

(3) *v.* 等于,和……相等

No one else in the restaurant equals his service. 餐馆里别人的服务都比不上他。

联想拓展: be equal to 和……相等,相当于

## 12. except for 除了有……之外(指在一个整体中除去其中某个或某些因素)

I had nothing on except for my socks. 我除了短袜什么都没穿。

比较辨析: except for, except, except that, but, besides  
except for 表示说明整个基本情况后,对细节加以纠正,其后一般接名词;后接从句时,可用 except that。如:

She was quite alone in the world except for an invalid aunt in Bridleton. 她在这个世界上基本上举目无亲,只是在布里德勒顿有一个病残的姨妈。

except 用于肯定句时,意为“除……外(不再有)”,指从整体中排除 except 所带的人或物。它前面常有 all, every, any, no 等及其构成的复合词。except 后还可接 that, when 等引导的从句。

None of them spoke English except Tallit. 除了塔里特之外,他们没有人讲英语。

except that 准确地讲不应算作是一个词项,它只是 except 后接一个由 that 引导的从句,且 that 在句中应该轻读,表示“除了……(情况)之外,……”。整个意义如同 except。如:

She had no idea where Cork Street was, except that it was near Bond Street. 我不知道科克街在哪里,只是知道它靠近邦德街。

This suit fits me well except that the trousers are too long. 这套衣服我穿着合适,只是裤子长了点。

but 后接名词、代词、动名词或不定式(不带 to)时,可以与 except 互换。

I'll do everything but / except cook. 除了做饭之外什么事我都愿意做。

Besides 意为“除了(有)……之外,还有……”,意即前后两项都有,这是以上几个词所不存在的意义。如:

Besides English, I can speak Japanese, French, Russian and Chinese. 除了(能讲)英语,我(还)能讲日语、法语、俄语和汉语。

联想拓展: except 后除了接由 that 引导的从句之外,还可接由 when, what 等引导的从句。如:

He never came except when he was in trouble. 除非他有困难,他一般是不来的。

Knew nothing about it except what he told me.

## 13. trade

(1) *n.* 贸易

Trade between the two countries has increased. 两国之间的贸易增长了。

No progress was made in the trade talk as neither side would accept the conditions of another. (NMET 2005 上海卷 25) 因为双方都不愿意接受对方的条件,所以贸易谈判没有取得进展。

(2) *vi.* 做买卖,做生意 *vt.* 交换,换货

Our country trades with the majority of the countries in the world. 我国与世界上大多数国家做生意。

Will you trade your book for my pen? 你愿拿你的书换我的钢笔吗?

## 14. exchange

(1) *v.* 交换,交流,兑换,更换

I shook hands and exchanged a few words with the manager. 我与经理握手,相互交谈了几句。

Everyone in the group exchanged telephone numbers. 所有的组员都相互交换了电话号码。

If it doesn't fit, take it back and the store will exchange it. 如果不合适就把它拿回来,商店将给你更换。



**联想拓展:** exchange sth. for sth. 用……换……; exchange sth. with sb. 同某人交换 / 交流……

**(2)n. 交换, 互换, 交流, (in exchange for) 交换**

Would you like my old TV in exchange for this camera? 用我的旧电视机换这架照相机, 你愿意吗?

**15. come about 产生, 发生**

Can you tell me how the accident came about? 你能告诉我事故是怎样发生的吗?

**联想拓展:** come across (偶然) 遇见, 碰见; come around / round 恢复知觉, 再次出现; come back 回来, 返回

**比较辨析:** come about, happen, take place

它们都有相同的意思“产生, 发生”, 并且都只能作不及物动词。但前两者都具偶然性, 而后者是有计划性的。如:

After the reform, great changes have taken place in our country. 改革后, 我们国家发生了巨大的变化。

**16. such as 像……, 这种的, 诸如……, 之类的, 例如……**

I bought books of reference, such as dictionaries and handbooks. 我买了参考书, 例如词典和手册之类。

**比较辨析:** such as, for example, like

such as 作“例如”讲时, 用来列举同类人或事物的几个例子, 使用 such as 举例时, 只能列举其中的一部分, 一般不能全部列举。若全部列举则要用另一个词 namely (即)。如:

Boys such as John and James are very friendly. 像约翰和詹姆斯这此男孩都很友善。

for example 意为“例如”, 一般只以同类事物或人中的“一两个”为例, 作插入语, 用逗号隔开, 可置于句首、句中或句末。表示“举例说明”。如:

Some trade unions — the Electrical Trades Union, for example, gave us their full support. 有些工会, 比如说, 电气工会, 就给了我们全力支持。

Many great men have risen from poverty — Lincoln and Edison, for example. 很多伟人都出身贫寒, 如林肯和爱迪生就是如此。

like 也常用来表示举例, 可与 such as 互换。但 such as 分开使用时, as 作关系代词, 这时不能与 like 换用。如:

Some warm-blooded animals, such as / like the cat, the dog or the wolf, do not need to hibernate. 像猫、狗或狼这类热血动物是不需要冬眠的。

The explorer took only such men and things as he really needed into the jungle with him. 探险家只带了他真正需要的一些人和东西进了丛林。

**17. end up with 以……结束 / 告终 也可以用 end with, 其反义词为 start / begin with**

The concert ended up with a popular song. 那场音乐会是以一首流行歌曲来结束的。

At the dinner we usually begin with soup and end up with fruit. 在宴会上, 开始的一道菜通常是汤, 最后的一道是水果。

**联想拓展:** end up + adj.; end up + 介词短语; end up + doing  
**比较辨析:** end (up) with 与 end (up) in 这两个词有相同之

意, 但后者侧重不好的结果。如:

Their long struggle ended in failure. 他们的长期斗争以失败告终。

If you go on like this you'll end up in prison. 如果你继续这样, 早晚得进监狱。

**18. bring in 引进, 带进来, 获利, 赚钱, 收获**

The thief was brought in, with his hands tied back. 那个贼被带了进来, 双手绑在背后。

It is your own act, why bring your father in? 那是你自己的行为, 为什么把你父亲扯进来?

He brought in 600 dollars a month. 他每月挣 600 美元。

We have brought in a good cotton harvest. 我们获得了棉花的丰收。

**联想拓展:** bring about 引起, 导致; bring back 使回忆起, 恢复; bring down 降低, 打倒; bring out 显示, 出版; bring up 养育, 教养

**19. a great many**

a great many 意为“许多, 大量”, 修饰可数名词。

I've known her for a great many years. 我认识她好多年了。

A great many books (A great many of the books) are kept in the library. 有好多书存放在图书馆里。

**比较辨析:** a lot of (lots of), plenty of, a quantity of (quantities of), 既可修饰可数也可修饰不可数名词; a great many, a (great / large) number of 只能修饰可数名词; a great deal of, a large amount of 只能修饰不可数名词。

**20. compare vt. & vi. 对照, 比较**

You shouldn't compare the two countries; they are quite different. 你不该比较这两个国家, 它们不同之处颇多。

The old man often compared us young to the sun at 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning. 老人常把我们年轻人比作早晨八九点钟的太阳。

When compared with the size of the whole earth, the biggest ocean does not seem big at all. (NMET 2004 湖北卷 28) 如果与整个地球的面积相比, 最大的大洋也不显得大了。

When comparing different cultures, we often pay attention only to the differences without noticing the many similarities. (NMET 2006 浙江卷 5) 当我们在比较不同文化时, 我们常常是只注意到它们的差异而忽略了它们的许多共同点。

**联想拓展:** compare ... to ... 把……比作……; compare ... with / and ... 把……与……作比较; compared to / with ... 与……相比

Compared with / to your classmates, you are indeed very lucky. 和你的同班同学相比, 你的确很幸运。



**小试身手**

根据提示, 完成下列句子。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (随着科学的发展), knowledge is getting more and more important. (with)



2. She doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ (在乎) money at all. (care)
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (款待) her with a good dinner on May Day. (treat)
4. My kids spent more time \_\_\_\_\_ (争论) the rules than they do playing the game. (argue)
5. Did anyone \_\_\_\_\_ (从……中生还) the earthquake? (survive)
6. They will come to help up with the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ (即使) they are busy tomorrow. (even)
7. It will cost you \_\_\_\_\_ (总共) 100 yuan.
8. It was a small place when \_\_\_\_\_ (和……相比) what it is now. (compare)
9. The professor's speech \_\_\_\_\_ (以……结束) a famous poem. (end)
10. We need to \_\_\_\_\_ (引进) an expert to help us with the work. (bring)
11. Your composition is excellent \_\_\_\_\_ (除……以外) a few spelling mistakes. (except)
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ (大多数) of the students believe that playing computer games is bad for their studies. (major)
13. My cousin and I always \_\_\_\_\_ (交换) Christmas cards and gifts every year. (change)



## 小试身手

选择填空。

14. It's a fellow's duty to \_\_\_\_\_ the good things of this world with his neighbors.  
A. support      B. save      C. spare      D. share
15. —How much will the auction \_\_\_\_\_, do you suppose?  
—Perhaps three hundred pounds.  
A. bring in      B. bring about      C. bring out      D. bring up
16. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ population of Britain?  
A. all      B. total      C. whole      D. complete
17. The house is beautifully built \_\_\_\_\_ its high chimney.  
A. except      B. except for      C. except that      D. besides
18. Some people always start with injuring others but \_\_\_\_\_ by injuring themselves.  
A. end up with      B. are ended with  
C. end up      D. are ended up
19. \_\_\_\_\_ his books are kept here.  
A. A good many      B. A great many of  
C. The number of      D. Large number of
20. \_\_\_\_\_ of 2,000 people went to visit the small island.  
A. Totally      B. Total      C. A total      D. In total



## 检验结果

1. With the development of science      2. care about  
3. served      4. arguing over / about      5. survive  
6. even if / though      7. a total of      8. compared to / with  
9. ended up with      10. bring in      11. except for  
12. majority      13. exchange  
14. D      15. A      16. B      17. B      18. C      19. B      20. C

## 难句点化

## 1. What do you think they should do to solve their problems?

解析:该句型结构为:特殊疑问词+助动词+主语+think+陈述句,适合该动词的除think外,还有believe, suppose, imagine, expect, guess, suggest, say等。

## 2. I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers.

解析:当表示前面的一种情况也适合后面的主语时,就用“so+助动词/情态动词/be动词+主语”结构。如果前面提到的是一种否定的情况时,就用“neither/nor+助动词/情态动词/be动词+主语”结构。

另外,“so+主语+be/助动词/情态动词”,主谓语不倒装,用于对上文的进一步肯定或确认,意思是“确是如此,正是这样”。

“主语+be/助动词/情态动词+so”表示一人按照另一人的要求做了某事。

So it is / was with ... = It is / was the same with sb. 意为“……也一样”表示上下文叙述内容相同,主要用于前后两句不同谓语,或前一句既有肯定也有否定的情况。

## 3. What is it that Joe can't find in the bathroom?

解析:这句话是强调句型的特殊疑问句形式,强调句型的基本形式是:“It is / was + 被强调部分 + that / who + ...”,被强调部分指人时用who,指物时用that(但that亦可指人)。该句型的特殊疑问句形式为:“特殊疑问词+is / was it + that / who + ...”

## 4. With so many people communicating in English every day, it will become more and more important to have a good knowledge of English.

解析:“with+宾语+宾语补足语”结构,一般被称作with的复合结构。有时作定语,更多情况下作状语。该结构中的宾语补足语可以是介词短语、动词-ing形式、过去分词、动词不定式、形容词或副词等。

## 5. For a long time the language in America stayed the same, while the language in England changed.

解析:while在句中作并列连词,意思是“而”、“却”表示对比。

另外,while还可表让步,意思是“虽然”,通常放在句首。

## 6. At the same time, British English and American English started borrowing words from other languages, ending up with different words.

解析:ending up with different words为现在分词短语,在句





中作结果状语,分词作结果状语是由前面事情导致成的。动词不定式作结果状语表示未曾预料到的,并且常与only连用。

不定式作结果状语时,往往仅限于learn, find, see, hear, to be told 等几个具有终止含义的动词。



### 小试身手

写出划线部分的汉语意思。

1. The Internet connects us with more real people than expected -helpful people who can give advice on careers, medical problems, raising children, and choosing a school or college. (2007江苏卷)
2. At a time when competition is rising and resources are limited, when battles over testing force schools to adjust their priorities, when cell phones and e-mail speed up the information flow and all kinds of private ghosts and public quarrels slip into the parent-teacher conference, it's harder for both sides to step back and breathe deeply and look at the goals they share. (2006上海卷 E)
3. He was something out of an ancient legend, this old craftsman with his way of speaking family, his very strange dusty felt hat, his funny accent from who-knows-where and, above all, his pride in his craft. (2006广东卷 B)
4. These are times when nothing is important but the bottom line, when you can do things any old way as long as it "pays", when, in short, people look on work as a path to ever-increasing consumption rather than a way to realize their own abilities. (2006广东卷 B)



### 豁然开朗

1. 因特网把我们与现实中的人们联系在一起,并且比我们预料的人们要多;这些有帮助的人们在职业,医疗问题,抚养小孩,选择学校及选择大学方面能提供建议。

2. 在竞争日益激烈,资源有限,应试大战逼使学校调整其优先任务,手机和邮件加速了信息的传播,各种秘密的活动和公开的争吵出现在家长与老师的会议上的时代……

3. 这位老艺人有点像古代传说中的人物,说话友好随便,戴着一顶很奇怪,满是灰尘的毡帽,还带着谁不都知道是哪里的,怪的口音……

4. 总而言之,在这种年代,人们把工作看作是不断增加消费的途径而不是实现他们自己能力的一种方法。

### 【美文赏读】

#### Seattle's Coffee Culture

It is one o'clock in Seattle. You are walking down the street. A lot of people are outside for lunch. You see a woman. She is

holding a white and green paper cup. You see another person. He is also holding a cup in his hands. You see another and another. Everyone has a cup in their hands! What are they all drinking? You smell the Seattle air. It's coffee!

People in Seattle love coffee. Some say it's because Seattle has many rainy days and people need coffee to be happy. Others say coffee shops are popular because Seattle people are very laid-back and relaxed.

Coffee shops in Seattle are a lot like teahouses in China. In Seattle, people go to coffee shops to talk to friends, read, play games, work on the computer, or relax. Coffee is an important part of people's day.

The world's largest coffee shop chain Starbucks(星巴克), first opened in Seattle in 1971. But Starbucks is not the only popular coffee shop in the city. There are other large chains, like Seattle's Best Coffee, Caffe Ladro, or Tully's. Seattle also has many small neighborhood coffee shops. Every-one has their favorite.

全文赏析:一杯香醇的咖啡,在露天阳台里找个位子,沐浴着午后温暖的阳光,悠闲自得的西雅图人就是这样享受生活的。



### 表达亮点

1. You smell the Seattle air.
2. be laid-back and relaxed
3. an important part of people's day
4. small neighborhood coffee shops

## 综合测试

### 第一部分:英语知识运用

#### 第一节:语音知识(共5小题,每小题1分;满分5分)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中,找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1. achieve A. pie B. quiet C. niece D. tie
2. appear A. heart B. fear C. heard D. earn
3. cough A. bright B. daughter C. enough D. although
4. blow A. snow B. allow C. however D. crowd
5. bathe A. birth B. breath C. theater D. their

#### 第二节:语法和词汇知识

从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

6. — I don't like classical music, but I enjoy pop songs.  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
A. So do I B. Neither do I  
C. So it is with me D. So am I
7. \_\_\_\_\_ make sure that they could arrive on time for the meeting, they decided to go by taxi.  
A. so that B. so as to C. In order that D. In order to

### 人生箴言

On earth there is nothing great but man; in man there is nothing great but mind.  
世上没有一件东西有人那么伟大;而人身上没有件东西有心那么伟大。





8. — I suppose she is 30 years old.  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
A. You guess it! B. You guessed it!  
C. It's none of your business. D. It's a secret.
9. His speech at the meeting was excellent \_\_\_\_\_ his Putonghua did not sound so natural.  
A. except B. except that C. except for D. but
10. \_\_\_\_\_ that he was your child, what would you do?  
A. Suppose B. Imagine C. Think D. Regard
11. \_\_\_\_\_ they visited the Science Museum, they showed great interest in everything they saw.  
A. The first time B. For the first time  
C. At first D. Until
12. A great many \_\_\_\_\_ the question are not proper ones.  
A. answers of B. of answers of  
C. of answers to D. of the answers to
13. — I'm very thirsty. Could I have these fruits?  
— Of course!  
A. You are welcome B. Make yourself at home  
C. Eat them D. Take them away
14. We will visit the farm, and a school \_\_\_\_\_  
A. too B. also C. either D. as well
15. At the end of the day, the work is \_\_\_\_\_ finished.  
A. more or less B. no more  
C. more and more D. once more
16. China has \_\_\_\_\_ more US dollars this year than it did last year from export trade.  
A. brought about B. brought up  
C. brought in D. brought out
17. At first, I was not a bit fond of math, but with the help of the teacher, I have \_\_\_\_\_ an interest in it.  
A. invented B. improved C. developed D. enjoyed
18. There are a great many people on the playground. Some are standing still, \_\_\_\_\_ others are walking about.  
A. where B. when C. while D. but
19. English language is taught \_\_\_\_\_ a foreign language at \_\_\_\_\_ schools in China.  
A. 不填, as, most of B. 不填, like, most of  
C. The, like, most D. The, as, most
20. Everyone in this city knew him, so we had \_\_\_\_\_ his house.  
A. no difficulties to find B. some difficulty in finding  
C. no difficulty to find D. no difficulty in finding

### 第三节: 完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Who are the most beautiful women in the world? Looking at the records, people might think Venezuelan women are. They 21 the Miss Latin America, Miss Universe, and Miss World contests (竞赛) more 22 than women from any other country. In Venezuela,

the term "Miss" as in "Miss Universe" is an honored 23.

Are Venezuelan women really more 24 than other women? "They are not really more beautiful here," says Selena, who 25 girls for the contest. "It's just that the girls here work harder and 26 more than anyone else."

The preparation 27 many hours a day. The contestants (选手) stretch their bodies and practice their 28 down the runway. They work on their speeches and practice 29 questions such as, "Whom do you admire most in the world?" They 30 to stay slim. They take classes to learn how to style their 31 and use make-up.

It isn't easy. One Miss Universe winner immediately 32 20 pounds after the contest. She said the only thing she wanted to do after the contest was to 33. The cost is high as well. 34 the television station that holds the contest pays the cost.

Yet most of the contestants say it's worth the 35. A former Miss Universe is now mayor of a district in a large city. 36 she had no political experience before that, she has been asked to 37 higher political office. Another winner has her own television 38. Winners have an advantage they could not get 39 else. "It's the only chance you have to 40 it," says one contestant. "You can't get these opportunities any other way."

21. A. win B. receive C. enjoy D. give  
22. A. easily B. frequently C. luckily D. quickly  
23. A. name B. title C. prize D. sign  
24. A. lucky B. loveable C. beautiful D. successful  
25. A. finds B. gathers C. supports D. trains  
26. A. pay B. suffer C. succeed D. prepare  
27. A. starts B. takes C. tests D. works  
28. A. walks B. smiles C. marches D. positions  
29. A. asking B. noticing C. answering D. providing  
30. A. charge B. demand C. spare D. starve  
31. A. bodies B. clothes C. hair D. steps  
32. A. put on B. turn to C. work out D. pay off  
33. A. wash B. eat C. sleep D. rest  
34. A. Naturally B. Entirely  
C. Nicely D. Fortunately  
35. A. money B. time C. effort D. attempt  
36. A. If B. Although C. As D. Whether  
37. A. run for B. try on C. keep to D. join to  
38. A. station B. exhibition C. show D. set  
39. A. anywhere B. anyhow C. anybody D. anytime  
40. A. catch B. know C. imagine D. make

### 第二部分: 阅读理解

#### 第一节

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项。

A