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金太阳系列丛书

GAOKAO RENWOXING

高考任我行

—— 高考第一轮复习用书 (A版)

英语

主编 李全忠



江西高校出版社

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高考任我行

——高考第一轮复习用书

英语

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前言

GAO KAO REN WO XING

在崎岖的书山中艰难跋涉时,您需要得到的该是专家名师的“轻功秘籍”吧。在茫茫的题海里盲目漂流时,您渴望享有的应是开拓先锋的“航海指南”吧。

《高考任我行》,就是您跋涉时的“轻功秘籍”,漂流时的“航海指南”!

我们无意于给嶙峋的书山增添一方风景,我们只想在您奋勇登攀时悄悄递上一根支撑的手杖;我们无意于给浩渺的题海多添一瓢盐水,我们只想为您提供横渡题海的轻舟与双桨。让您愉快穿越茂密的丛林,登上希望的峰巅;使您轻松驾取进取的风帆,驶向理想的港湾!

本册为英语分册,编写原则和特点如下:

本书的编写原则

以创新为理念 以教材为基础 以高考为方向 以实用为目的

本书的特点

结构合理 体例科学 详略得当 面向高考 高效实用

一、本书可作为高考第一轮复习的教材使用,也可作为高考第一轮复习的补充材料使用。

编写的总体思路:

本书依据教育部最新考试大纲和考试说明编写,独辟蹊径,深挖教材之精华;以能力立意的新趋势引导你直击考点,点点过关,层层提高;立足双基,着眼能力,瞄准高考动向;关注高考热点,全面把握、梳理高中英语重点知识;注重指导方法,点拨思路;解疑释难,指点迷津,强化各知识点间的联系。本书以期用最短的复习时间、最科学合理的复习方法取得最佳的复习效果,真正体现新创意、新理念、新模式、新材料的编写宗旨。

二、各栏目的编写意图、特色:

美文晨读

宗旨:顾名思义,精彩短文供学生早晨背诵,背诵经典美文在语言学习中起着举足轻重的作用,能激发学生学习英语的兴趣,达到培养语感、服务写作之目的。

特色:精心选编,短小精悍,话题广泛,适于写作时参考。

短语闯关

宗旨:检测学生重点短语熟记的程度;【短语闯关】属于“点”,【知识整合】栏目中的【短语归类】侧重“面”,两者结合,相得益彰。

特色:填词过关,查漏补缺。

知识整合

宗旨:对单词、短语、句型、交际项目等重要的语言要素分别进行重新整合,从而达到点与面的有机结合,真正提高学生的语言运用能力。

特色:首创考点、考例、解析与检测四位一体的编写思路;立足双基,瞄准高考,锁定考点,有的放矢;删繁就简,构筑网络,创新整合,融会贯通,举一反三。

读写导航

宗旨:针对目前高三第一轮复习不重视学生阅读与写作能力同步提高的弊端,我们创新地推出新理念,将提高读写能力贯穿高三第一轮复习的始终,从而循序渐进、系统全面地提高学生的读写能力。

特色:首推基础知识与读写能力同步提高的新理念,【阅读导航】吸纳“策略聚焦”与“案例解读”并行的新思路,【作文升格】板块展示“点石成金”、“写作素材”和“学生习作”三位一体的新创意,强调实用性,突出指导性,环环紧扣,螺旋上升。

智能训练

宗旨:为了体现学以致用原则,每讲精编了适量的智能训练题,用以巩固所学内容。

特色:试题新颖,有前瞻性,对本讲内容从各个方面进行多角度、多层次、全方位的检测,使学生知识网络在实践中得到强化,全面提高学生综合解决问题的能力。

语法突破

宗旨:语法学习是必不可少的,尤其是对语言运用指导性较强的语法项目。语法学习在高三第一轮复习中起着举足轻重的作用。

特色:首创考点、考例、解析与检测四位一体的编写思路。系统化、条理化的知识有利于迁移运用。全书真正体现了新创意、新理念、新模式、新材料的编写宗旨,将英语学科的知识、能力与方法进行了细化,侧重于提炼学科知识与能力要点,旨在帮助学生在高三第一轮复习过程中更牢固、更准确、更扎实地掌握双基。它饱含着全国数百位名师的心血、汗水和智慧,相信她一定会以全新的理念、独到的体例、实用的内容独领教辅风骚,成为广大学子的良师益友。

本套丛书凝聚着全国数百位专家全部的心血,他们既有对高考命题的深入研究,又有多年指导高考复习的宝贵经验。

所以——

她是一行行前人的足迹,引领您登上书山的峰顶;

她是一句句殷切的叮咛,提醒您拾起遗漏的点滴……

她是这样的真实——总结命题规律,关注高考走向,信息迅捷敏锐;

她是如此的热情——指导解题策略,展示思维过程,揭示常见陷阱;

她是这般的新颖——注重能力立意,内容新颖活泼,题目典型实用。

十年铸品质,百年共辉煌。从相识相知,到相随相伴,我们一路兼程,播洒辛勤的汗水,为的是收获六月的璀璨。

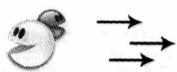
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第一讲 SB1

Unit 1~Unit 2



熟读唐诗三百首 不会作诗也会吟

美文晨诵

Dear Xiao Ming,

You asked me in your letter for advice on which major to choose when you go to college. When it comes to this^①, I suggest that you apply for the major of English^②. To begin with, English is one of the most popular languages in the world, which is widely used in all fields. What's more, English majors are more likely to land in a good job in the increasing tight job market. It can provide you with a good promising job.^③

In order to study at the English Department, you have to meet the following requirements. First, you have to spend a lot of time on it, just as the old saying goes^④, "Practice makes perfect." Second, the basic skills of reading, writing, listening and speaking are a necessity, which are the foundations for your future study^⑤. Last but not the least important, you need an interest in learning English since "Interest is the best teacher."

As far as the preparation work is concerned^⑥, you should first of all review all the required vocabulary. In addition, you'd better devote some of your time to speaking, reading and writing. Such is my advice. Only through these measures can you hope to be admitted to the English Department of any university.^⑦ Also, you should pay special attention to your spoken English.

I wish you good luck in the coming college entrance exam.

Yours,

Li Hua

推荐语:本文连贯、流畅,使用了很多过渡词汇、短语和语句,如 when it comes to this, to begin with, what's more, as the saying goes, last but not the least important, in addition, as far as the preparation work is concerned;在文章结构方面,首句是全文的引入,说“我建议你报考英语专业”,末句说“只有这样才能被录取”,这样首尾呼应,构成一篇缜密的逻辑性很强的文章,值得我们诵读。

Help:

①When it comes to this:谈到这点。come to 表示“谈到(某一点)”,如 Now let's come to the text. “下面我们来看课文。”在书面表达中谈论某个观点时我们可以使用该句式。

②I suggest that you apply for the major of English. 动词 apply 表示“运用,应用”时用 apply...to;表示“提出申请或要求”时用 apply for sth.

③It can provide you with a good promising job. 短语 provide sb with sth 或 provide sth to / for sb 表示“给某人提供某物”;promise 表示“有指望,有前途”,其 v.-ing 形式是形容词,表示“有希望的,有前途的,有出息的”;单数可数名词前一定要加冠词,表示定指加 the,没有具体所指加不定冠词 a / an。

④just as the old saying goes 这里的 as the saying goes 又是

一个在书面表达中常可使用的句式,表示“俗话说”;本句用的副词 just 表示“正如,就像”;go 表示“流传,表达”。

⑤Second, the basic skills...are a necessity, which are the foundations for your future study. 在表达多个事例时用 first (ly), second (ly), at last / finally; necessity 表示“必需品”时用作可数名词;本句应用了 which 引导的非限制性定语从句,值得在实际写作中运用。

⑥As far as the preparation work is concerned 本句使用了句式 as far as sb / sth is concerned 表示“就某人或某事而言”,本句的含义是“就准备工作而言”,再比如 as far as I am concerned “就我而言,对我来说”。

⑦Only through these measures can you hope to be admitted to the English Department of any university. 本句使用了倒装句式。

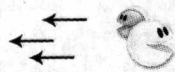


养兵千日 用兵一时

短语闯关

下列短语都是这两个单元学过的重要短语,请你根据汉语在横线上填入一个正确的词,每个词 4 分,80 分才能过关,你一定能过关,做好了闯关的准备吗?那么我们就开始吧!

1. be fond _____ 喜欢,爱好
2. hunt _____ 搜索,追寻,寻找
3. in _____ to 为了
4. care _____ 担心,关心
5. such _____ 例如,诸如
6. drop sb a _____ 给某人写信(通常指写短信)
7. make oneself at _____ 别客气
8. _____ total 总共
9. except _____ 除了……之外
10. stay _____ 不睡,熬夜
11. _____ about 发生
12. end _____ with 以……告终
13. bring _____ 引进,引来
14. a great _____ 许许多多,极多
15. be _____ 对……深感兴趣,深深迷上……
16. _____ the Internet 上网
17. _____ classes 逃学,逃课
18. get _____ 聚会,相聚,聚集
19. be proud _____ 为……感到骄傲
20. keep an _____ on 照看,注意
21. be curious _____ 对……感到好奇
22. shut _____ (使)住口
23. joke _____ 开玩笑
24. _____ the name of 以……名义
25. _____ the time 总是,一直



工欲善其事 必先利其器

知识整合

【单词聚焦】

考点1 fun 的用法

n. [U]

1. 有趣,快乐;嬉戏,顽皮

The little dog's full of fun. 这小狗很顽皮。

2. 有趣的人或物

Your new friend is great fun. 你的新朋友真有趣。

3. 玩笑

He only said it in fun — he didn't really mean it. 他只是说着玩儿——并非真是那个意思。

▲构词: funny adj. 有趣的,滑稽的,好笑的;奇特的,古怪的

▲搭配:

① make fun of 取笑;嘲弄;开某人的玩笑

② (just) for / in fun = (just) for the fun of it 取乐,非认真地,说/做着玩

③ be full of fun ……很好玩

④ have fun with sb 和某人开个玩笑

⑤ have (some) fun 玩得(很)高兴,玩得(很)开心

⑥ It's (great) fun to do sth 干某事很有趣;干某事真是一件趣事;干某事真开心

⑦ What fun (it is) to do sth! 干某事多么有趣呀!

⑧ have a lot of fun doing sth 干某事玩得很开心

【考例1】 This is not a match. We're playing chess just for _____.

A. habit

B. hobby

C. fun

D. game

【考查目标】fun 构成的短语 for fun 的意思。

【答案与解析】C for fun 意思是“说/做着玩儿”。

考点2 argue 的用法

I. vi. 争论,争辩,辩论

Why are they always arguing? 为什么他们总是争吵?

II. vt. 辩论,争论;说服,劝说;主张,认为,论证;证明,表明

They argued the case for hours. 他们就这件事争论了数小时。

▲构词: argument n.

1. [C] 争论

2. [U] 讨论,辩论

3. [C] 论据

▲搭配:

① argue with / against sb over / on / about sth / wh- to do / wh-从句 与某人争论某事

② argue for / against sth 辩论赞成/反对某事

③ argue that… 主张,认为,争辩说

④ settle the argument 解决争端

▲友情提示: an argument with sb about / over sth 为某事同某人发生的争执

▲句型:

argue sb into / out of doing sth 说服某人做/不做某事

▲友情提示: “说服某人做/不做某事”还可表达为: talk / per-

suade / reason sb into / out of doing sth

【考例2】 The family _____ bitterly _____ who should inherit the house.

A. discussed; over

B. argued; against

C. discussed; about

D. argued; over

【考查目标】argue 的用法

【答案与解析】D argue over / on / about…意为“就某事争吵/争论”, discuss 是及物动词,故选项 A、C 错误。

考点3 solve 的用法

vt. 解答,解决

Help me solve my financial troubles. 帮助我解决经济困难。

▲构词: solution n.

1. [C] (问题的)解答; (困难的)解决方法

2. [U] 解答,解决

3. [U] 溶解

▲搭配:

① find solutions 找到解决问题的办法

② the solution to 解决……的办法

【考例3】 In the end, one suggestion seems to be the solution _____ the problem.

A. with

B. into

C. for

D. to

【考查目标】solve 名词 solution 的相关搭配。

【答案与解析】D “对于……的解决办法”,介词用 to。

考点4 share 的用法

I. vt. 分享,共有,共同使用,分配

I don't like sharing a hotel room with a stranger. 我不喜欢和陌生人同住一个宾馆房间。

II. n.

1. [C] 一份,份额

We gave each of the five children an equal share. 我们给了这五个孩子每人均等的一份。

2. (常用复数)股份,股票

They sell shares in companies at the stock exchange. 他们在证券交易所出售公司股票。

▲搭配:

① share (in) sth with sb 和某人分享、分担、共用某物

② share sth (out) between / among… 将某物分配、分给……

③ share joys / happiness and sorrows (with sb) (和某人)同甘共苦

④ share one's opinion = share one's point of view 同意某人的意见;与某人有共同/同样的观点

【考例4】 Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare — you must learn to _____.

A. support

B. care

C. spare

D. share

【考查目标】此题主要考查在语境中选择动词的能力。

【答案与解析】D 四个选项的含义分别为: support “支持”; care “在意,关心”; spare “挤出(时间),匀出某物”; share “分享,分担,与某人合用”。根据语境可知说话者是想让 Clare 学会与人共享——把玩具(拿出来)和 Harry 一起玩, share 在此意为“分享”,解此题的关键是信息 play with your toys as well, 故 D 为最佳答案。

**考点5 compare 的用法****I. vt. 比较****II. vi. 喻为, 比拟**

A teacher's work is often compared to a candle. 教师的工作常被比作蜡烛。

III. vi. 匹敌, 相比

He cannot compare with Shakespeare as a writer of tragedies. 作为一个悲剧作家, 他无法与莎士比亚相比。

▲构词: comparison *n.* 比较

▲搭配:

①compare...to... 把……比作……

②compare...with / to... 将……和……相比较

③compare notes 对笔记; 交换意见

④by comparison 相比较之下

▲句型: (When) Compared to / with..., 和……比较起来, 某人或某事如何

【考例5】_____ with the size of the whole earth, the biggest ocean does not seem big at all. [2004 湖北]

A. Compare

B. When comparing

C. Comparing

D. When compared

【考查目标】compare 的用法。

【答案与解析】D When compared 是一个省略结构, 其完整形式是 When it is compared, 含有“被比较”的意思。

考点6 consider 的用法**I. vt. / vi. 考虑, 思考**

The court would not even consider his claim for the old man's legacy. 法庭根本不会考虑他所提出的对老人遗产的要求。

II. vt. 顾及, 体谅

We must consider the feelings of other people. 我们必须顾及他人的感受。

III. vt. (be of the point; regard as) 认为, 以为, 觉得

We consider that the driver is not to blame. 我们认为这不是司机的过错。

▲构词: consideration *n.* 考虑, 思考; 体谅, 顾及

▲搭配:

①consider doing sth 考虑做某事

②consider sb (to be / as) ... 认为/觉得某人……

③consider that-clause 认为……

④take sth into consideration 考虑

⑤under consideration 在考虑中

【考例6】Charles Babbage is generally considered _____ the first computer.

A. to invent

B. inventing

C. to have invented

D. having invented

【考查目标】consider 的常见用法。

【答案与解析】C consider 本身是被动语态时, 后接不定式的各种结构; 如果表示已经发生的事情, 用不定式的完成体形式。

考点7 imagine 的用法**vt. 想像, 设想; 以为, 认为**

I imagine him as a big tall man. 我以为他是个高大的人。

He imagines that people don't believe him. 他总是认为人们不信任他。

▲构词:

①imagination *n.* [C/U] 想像, 想像力, 想像的事物

②imaginative *adj.* 富有想像力的

▲搭配:

①imagine sth / doing sth

②beyond (all) imagination (完全)出乎意料地

▲句型:

①imagine sb doing sth 想像某人干某事

②imagine that 从句

③I imagine so. 我也这样认为。

④Wh- do you imagine + 陈述句?

【考例7】I can hardly imagine Peter _____ across the Atlantic Ocean in five days.

A sail

B. to sail

C. sailing

D. to have sailed

【考查目标】imagine 的基本用法。

【答案与解析】C imagine 后接动词的-ing 形式, 本句的 Peter 是这个动名词的逻辑主语。

考点8 interest 的用法**I. vt. 使注意, 使感兴趣****II. n.**

1. [U / C] 兴趣, 关心; 趣味, 感兴趣; 爱好的事物, 嗜好

Recently, there has again been great interest in the idea of a Channel Tunnel. 近来, 人们对开凿英吉利海峡隧道的想法又有了很大兴趣。

2. [C] 利益, 裨益

The interests of the individual must be subordinated to the interests of the collective. 个人利益必须服从集体利益。

3. [C] 股份, 权益

4. [U] (money charged or paid for the use of money) 利息

He lent me the money at 5% interest. 他以5%的利息借给我这笔钱。

▲构词:

①interesting 令人感兴趣的(事物)

②interested (某人对某事)有兴趣的

▲搭配:

①interest sb in sth 使某人注意, 关心或参与某事; 使某人对某事感兴趣

②be interested in 对……感兴趣(关心)

③have interest in 对……有兴趣(关心); 在……中有股份、权益等

④hold one's interest 吸引住某人的兴趣

⑤in the interest(s) of 为……利益; 为……起见, 对……有利

⑥lose interest in 对……不再感兴趣

⑦show / take (an) interest in 对……表示关心(有兴趣)

⑧have / take / feel no interest in 对……不感兴趣

⑨with interest 有兴趣地, 津津有味地

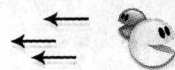
【考例8】It is believed that if a book is _____ the reader.

A. interested; interest

B. interesting; be interested

C. interested; be interesting

D. interesting; interest



[考查目标] interest 及其派生词的用法

[答案与解析] D 第一个空填 *interesting*, 意为“某物有趣的”; 第二空填 *interest*, 在此作及物动词, 意为“使某人感兴趣”。

考点 9 prove 的用法

vi. / vt.

1. 证明, 证实

Facts have proved that the creative power of the people knows no limits. 事实证明人民的创造力是无穷的。

The method / drug proved (to be) highly effective. 这个方法 / 这种药证明是非常有效的。

2. 试验; 考验; 验证, 检定

▲ 构词:

proof *n.* 证据, 试验, 考验, (印刷) 校样

▲ 搭配:

① prove sth to sb 向某人证实……

② prove to sb that 从句 向某人证实……

③ prove (oneself) to be 证明(自己)是, 表现出

【考例 9】The Longman Dictionary _____ use to Chinese students in learning English.

A. will prove of

B. make good

C. carry out

D. was

[考查目标] 考查 prove 的用法。

[答案与解析] A *prove / be of use to* 意为“……(证明)对……有用”, *prove* 在此是连系动词, 后接介词短语作表语, *of use = useful*。

[牛刀小试 1]

用所给单词的适当形式填空:

(compare, interest, fun, solve, argue, consider, share)

1. All the novels are considered _____ the young readers in the 1980s.

2. Bob thought it _____ to solve maths problems while others hated it.

3. The headmaster ignored the _____ between Mrs. Wang and his nephew.

4. We can't decide. The plan needs to be _____.

5. _____ with Class Two, ours has more boys.

6. I find a better way _____ this problem.

7. I'd rather have a room of my own, however small it is, than _____ a room with someone else.

【短语归类】

考点 1 含“be+形容词+介词”的短语

① be good at 擅长于

② be interested in 对……感兴趣

③ be pleased / satisfied / content with 对……满意

④ be famous for 因……而出名

⑤ be kind / good to 对……好

⑥ be lost in 沉湎于

⑦ be active in 在某方面积极

⑧ be sure about / of 确信

⑨ be afraid of 害怕

⑩ be full of 充满

⑪ be generous to 对……慷慨

⑫ be popular with 受欢迎

⑬ be confident of 确信

⑭ be fond of 喜欢, 喜爱

⑮ be angry with / at 对……发脾气

⑯ be late for 迟到

⑰ be amazed / surprised / astonished / shocked at 对……感到惊讶

⑱ be busy with 忙着做……

⑲ be excited about 对……感到兴奋

⑳ be worried about 担心

㉑ be aware of 清楚, 明白

㉒ be curious about 对……好奇

【例句】Lin Lin is confident of his ability to get work for himself. 林林确信自己有能力做这活。

He was generous to everybody with money, as a result, he saved little. 他对谁花钱都很慷慨, 结果没有攒到多少钱。

She is very active in helping the poor. 在帮助穷人方面, 她很热心。Pop music is popular with the young generation. 流行歌曲受年轻一代的欢迎。

Lost in thought, he didn't realize that I came in. 他陷入思考之中, 没有意识到我进来了。

I was amazed at the sight so that I didn't know what to do. 看到这一幕我非常惊讶, 不知道该怎么办。

【考例 1】People have always been curious _____ how living things on the earth exactly began. [2006 辽宁]

A. in

B. at

C. of

D. about

[考查目标] 固定搭配中介词的选择。

[答案与解析] D *be curious about* 意为“对……好奇”。

考点 2 含 all 的短语

① first of all 首先

② in all (=in total) 总共

③ after all 毕竟, 终究

④ at all 到底, 根本

⑤ above all 最重要的是

⑥ not (…) at all (=not(…) in the least) 根本不, 一点也不

⑦ all the time 始终, 一直

⑧ all of a sudden (=suddenly) 突然, 冷不防

⑨ all right 行, 可以

⑩ all at once 立刻, 马上

⑪ all day and all night 日日夜夜

⑫ all over 遍及

⑬ all alone 独个儿, 独立地

⑭ all but 几乎, 差一点

⑮ all in all 总的说来

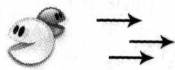
⑯ all together 一道, 同时, 总共

⑰ for all 尽管, 虽然

【例句】I woke up and didn't hear him at all. 我醒了, 一点儿也没有听到他说话。

He had so many falls that he was black and blue all over. 他摔了很多跤, 以至于浑身青一块紫一块的。

You shouldn't scold her. After all, she is only five years old. 你不应该责怪她, 毕竟, 她只有五岁。



Children need many things, but above all, they need love. 孩子需要许多东西,最重要的是,需要爱。

You must have known it all the time. 你一定一直知道这事。

【考例2】 People may have different opinions about Karen, but I admire her. , she is a great musician.

[2004 甘肃、青海]

- A. After all B. As a result
C. In other words D. As usual

【考查目标】主要考查四个短语的用法。

【答案与解析】A *after all* 意为“毕竟,终究”; *as a result* 意为“结果”; *in other words* 意为“换句话说”; *as usual* 意为“像往常一样”。本句意思是“虽然人们对她看法不一,但我还是佩服她,毕竟她是一位伟大的音乐家”。

【考例3】 I'd like to buy a house — modern, comfortable, and in a quiet neighborhood. [2004 甘肃、青海]

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

【考查目标】主要考查 *all* 构成的四个短语。

【答案与解析】B *in all* 意为“总共”; *above all* 意为“最重要的是”; *after all* 意为“毕竟”; *at all* 意为“到底”。本句话意思是“我想买一个房子,现代的、舒服的,但最重要的是在一个安静的住宅区”。

考点3 “make+名词(+介词)”短语

- ① make a noise 吵闹
② make faces / make a face 做鬼脸,做苦脸
③ make room for 给……腾出地方
④ make the bed 整理床铺
⑤ make phone calls 打电话
⑥ make friends with 交朋友
⑦ make money 赚钱
⑧ make use of 利用
⑨ make a decision / make decisions 做出决定
⑩ make a mistake / make mistakes 犯错误

【例句】The boy made a face at his teacher when she turned her back. 老师转身时,男孩朝老师做了个鬼脸。

Try not to make a noise when you go upstairs. 上楼时尽量不要弄出声。

【牛刀小试2】

1. If you are about Australian cities, just read the book written by Dr. Johnson.
A. interested B. anxious
C. upset D. curious
2. He is quite of the risk, but he has no choice but to go ahead.
A. eager B. aware
C. sensitive D. serious
3. In order to continue to learn by ourselves when we have left school, we must learn how to study in the school now.
A. in all B. after all
C. above all D. at all
4. —I am sorry I didn't do a good job.
—Never mind. , you have tried your best.

A. Above all B. In all

C. At all D. After all

5. They were moved out to a nearby hotel, to more important persons.

A. hope for the best B. make room for

C. make the best of D. lay our hope on

【句型归纳】

考点1 I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers. 我不喜欢唱歌,也不喜欢电脑。

Rock music is OK, and so is skiing. 摇滚音乐还可以,滑雪也不错。

这两句中 *nor* 与 *so* 用于倒装结构。例如:

I don't know, nor do I care. 我不知道,也不关心。

注:1. 必须是前后主语不一致时才形成倒装;

2. 如果主语一致,但是所做的事情非同一件事情,也用倒装。*so* 的常见句型有:

(1) *so* + *be* / 助动词 / 情态动词 + 主语 (意为“主语也……”)

(2) *neither* / *nor* + *be* / 助动词 / 情态动词 + 主语 (意为“主语也不……”)

(3) *so it is* / *was* with sb / sth 和 *so it is* / *was* the same with sb / sth (意为“主语也……”)

(用在前面文有两个或两个以上的从句,而且分句有不同的谓语、既有肯定又有否定、既有系动词又有行为动词的情况)

(4) *so* + 主语 + *be* / 助动词 / 情态动词 (意为主语“确实如此”,表示进一步肯定)。

(5) 主语 + *did* + *so* (意为“主语按照吩咐做了”)。

【考例1】 Mary never does any reading in the evening, . [2005 全国Ⅲ]

A. so does John

B. John does too

C. John doesn't too

D. nor does John

【考查目标】*nor* 表示“也不”引导的倒装结构。

【答案与解析】D 由“*never*”可以判断该句为否定句,空格处句意为“约翰也没读书”。*nor*, *so*, *neither* 可引起倒装句。

考点2 Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his friends. 查克是个生意人,他总是那么忙,几乎没有时间和朋友在一起。

该句中 *so...that...* 和 *such...that...* 都能连接结果状语从句,但要注意词序不同。例如:

Joan is such a lovely girl that all of us like her. = She is so lovely a girl that we all like her.

常见句型:

(1) *such* + *a* / *an* + 形容词 + 单数可数名词 + *that* clause

(2) *such* + 形容词 + 复数可数名词 + *that* clause

(3) *such* + 形容词 + 不可数名词 + *that* clause

(4) *so* + 形容词 + *a* / *an* + 单数可数名词 + *that* clause

(5) *so* + 形容词 / 副词 + *that* clause

(6) *so* + *many* / *few* + 复数可数名词 + *that* clause

(7) *so* + *much* / *little* + 不可数名词 + *that* clause

注意:

① 当 *little* 不表示数量“少”而表示“小”的意思时,仍然要用 *such*。

② 当 *so* + *adj.* / *adv.* 或 *such* + *n.* 位于句首时,主句需要倒装。



③so / such...as...与 so / such...that...的区别:
前者是定语从句,而后者则是状语从句。解题时主要是分析句子成分,如:

This is so difficult a problem that none of us can work it out.
This is so difficult a problem as none of us can work out.

【考例 2】 _____ about wild plants that they decided to make a trip to Madagascar for further research. [2005 江苏]

- A. So curious the couple was
- B. So curious were the couple
- C. How curious the couple were
- D. The couple was such curious

【考查目标】so...that...引导的倒装形式的结果状语从句句型。

【答案与解析】B A 语序不对,C 结构与句中 that 无法搭配。

考点 3 One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane crashes. 一天,在查克飞越太平洋时,他的飞机突然坠毁了。

该句中的“when”表示“正在这时”,相当于 and just 或 and at that time,这时不能用 while / as 替换。

常见句型:

- (1)be about to do sth when...
- (2)be doing sth when...
- (3)be on the point of doing sth when...

【考例 3】 We were swimming in the lake _____ suddenly the storm started. [2004 北京春招]

- A. when
- B. while
- C. until
- D. before

【考查目标】“when”作连词,表示“正在那时,突然”。

【答案与解析】A 意为“我正在湖中游泳,突然暴风雨来了。”只有 when 才能用于这种句型。

考点 4 He has to learn how to collect water, hunt for food, and make fire. 他不得不学会收集淡水、寻找食物、生火什么的。

该句中的“how to collect...”为动词不定式短语作宾语。例如:
We must decide which one to buy.

疑问词 which, what, how, when, where 等与不定式构成不定式短语。

【考例 4】 I've worked with children before, so I knew what _____ in my new job.

- A. expected
- B. to expect
- C. to be expecting
- D. expects

【考查目标】what to do sth 不定式短语作宾语。

【答案与解析】B 该句需要填非谓语动词,排除 A、D 两项。句意为“以前我与孩子们在一块儿工作过,因此我知道我的新工作需要什么”。C 不表示进行时,排除 C。

考点 5 In order to survive, Chuck developed a friendship with an unusual friend — a volleyball he called Wilson. 为了生存下去,查克和一位不寻常的朋友——“排球”建立了友谊,查克叫它威尔森。

1. 该句中的“in order to”,意思是“为了,以便”,作目的状语。

在句子中作目的状语的常见句型有五种结构:to do sth / in order to do sth / so as to do sth / in order that clause / so that clause

注意:

①so as to do sth 不能位于句首。

②如果主句与从句的主语一致时,四个结构可以相互转换。

③在 in order that / so that 引导的从句中,谓语动词常与 can, could, may, might 等情态动词连用。

④so...as to do sth 还可以表示结果。例如:
You are so kind as to help me. 你是如此的友好以至来帮助我。

【考例 5】 I'd like to arrive 20 minutes early _____ I can have time for a cup of tea. [2005 北京]

- A. as soon as
- B. as a result
- C. in case
- D. so that

【考查目标】目的状语。

【答案与解析】D as soon as “一……就……”; as a result “结果是”; in case “万一”; so that “以便,为的是”。句意为“我想提前 20 分钟到以便有时间喝茶”。

2. 该句子中 volleyball 是作同位语。例如:

He advised farmers to choose the best seed-heads, the ones that had the best color.

注意:

这种同位语(不是同位语从句)与非限制性定语从句的区别。

【考例 6】 Meeting my uncle after these years was an unforgettable moment, _____ I will always treasure.

- A. that
- B. one
- C. it
- D. what

【考查目标】one 作同位语,指代 a moment。

【答案与解析】B that 不能引导非限制性定语从句,排除 A; it 不能作同位语,排除 C; what 既不能引导非限定定语从句,也不能作同位语。可以填 which,这样就成了非限制性定语从句。

考点 6 For a long time the language in America stayed the same, while the language in England changed. 长期以来,美国英语保持不变,但英国英语变化了。

1. 该句中的“while”用作并列连词,表示前后对比,意为“然而”。

“while”充当连词,还能引导时间状语从句,意为“during the time that...”;引导让步状语从句,意为“although...”。

2. 该句中的“stay”为系动词,后接表语(the same)。

3. 常见系动词及用法:

(1)“存在”类:表示存在或具有某种特征或状态,这类连系动词强调“存在”。常见的有:be(是),look(看起来),feel(摸上去),seem(似乎是),appear(似乎、显得),prove(证明是),smell(闻起来),taste(尝起来),sound(听起来)等。例如:

The story sounds true.

Those oranges taste good.

(2)“持续”类:表示某种情况或状态的持续。这类连系动词强调“持续”。常见的有:remain(依然),keep(保持),stay(保持),continue(继续、仍旧),stand(处于某状况或情形)等。例如:

Why don't you put the meat in the fridge? It will stay fresh for several days.

It's already ten in the morning. The store remains closed.

What's the matter?

(3)“变化”类:表示由一种情况或状态变化成另一种情况或状态。这类连系动词强调“变化”后的情况或状态。常见的有:become(变成),turn(变成),grow(变得),go(变得)等。例如:

Put the fish in the fridge, or it will go bad in hot weather.

使用时注意事项:



【交际速成】

考点1 Talking about likes and dislikes 谈论喜欢和不喜欢

—I enjoy Chinese food very much.

[2005 东北三校]

A. Please taste quickly

B. Have more, please

C. Help yourself

D. Eat slowly while it is hot

【答案与解析】C 本题主要考查具体语境下“对事物喜好”的表达及应答。A 项不礼貌, B、D 两项属汉语习惯, C 项符合此时英语语境。

【归纳】英语中常见表达喜欢和不喜欢态度的用语有:

① This book is very interesting.

② I like / love the movie (very much).

③ I like / love to play computer games.

④ I like taking photos.

⑤ I enjoy listening to music.

⑥ I'm interested in science. My hobbies / interests are...

⑦ He is fond of music.

⑧ This song is bad / awful.

⑨ I don't like the movie very much/at all.

⑩ I don't enjoy collecting stamps.

⑪ I hate to do homework. I hate dancing.

⑫ I'm not into classic music.

⑬ I think that classic music is terrible / boring.

考点2 Making apologies 道歉

—I'm sorry I'm calling you so late.

—_____ Okay.

A. This is

B. You're

C. That's

D. I'm

【答案与解析】C 本题主要考查英语中道歉及应答用语。A、B、D 三项不符合交际英语的习惯, 故 C 项正确。

【归纳】英语中常见道歉用语有:

① I'm very sorry. I didn't mean to (hurt your feelings).

② I'm terribly sorry about that.

③ I'm afraid I've brought you too much trouble.

④ Please excuse me coming late.

⑤ Please forgive me.

⑥ Excuse me, please.

⑦ I beg your pardon.

应答表达有:

① That's / It's all right.

② That's / It's OK.

③ Never mind.

④ It doesn't matter.

⑤ It's nothing.

⑥ Forget it.

⑦ Don't worry about that.

⑧ Don't mention it.

考点3 Talking about language difficulties in communication 谈论语言交际困难

① 有些连系动词通常不用于被动语态和进行时态中。如:

feel, taste 等词。例如: Do you like the material?

—Yes, it feels very soft.

② 一般情况下, 连系动词主要跟形容词或分词作表语。例如:

Be careful when you cross this very busy street. If not, you

may get run over by a car.

③ 能跟名词作表语的连系动词常见的有: be, become, ap-

pear, seem, prove, remain 和 turn 等。(注意: turn 后跟表示

主语身份的名词作表语时, 不加冠词。)例如:

Twenty years later, he turned teacher.

The population growth in China remains a problem.

④ 连系动词也可跟不定式 to do / to be, 常见的有: appear,

seem, remain, prove 等。例如:

Having a trip abroad is certainly good for the old couple, but

it remains to be seen whether they will enjoy it.

On the long journey, Peter proved to be a most interesting

guide. We all had a wonderful time.

【考例 7】_____ modeling business is by no means easy to get into, the good model will always be in demand. [2004 浙江]

A. While B. Since C. As D. If

【考查目标】while 引导让步状语从句。

【答案与解析】A while 在此引导让步状语从句, 意思是“尽管”。

【考例 8】Why don't you put the meat in the fridge? It will _____ fresh for several days.

A. be stayed

B. stay

C. be staying

D. have stayed

【考查目标】系动词的用法。

【答案与解析】B 系动词没有被动语态, 一般不用进行时态, 排除 A、C; 句意不是表示完成, 排除 D。系动词表示状态。

【牛刀小试 3】_____ reminded you not to forget the appointment.

A. So you did

B. So I do not

C. So did you

D. So do I

2. We can't imagine _____ little mice can eat up _____ many crops every year.

A. so; so

B. such; so

C. such; such

D. so; so

3. Jasmine was holidaying with her family in a wildlife park _____ she was bitten on the leg by a lion.

A. when

B. while

C. since

D. once

4. It is said in Australia there is more land than the government knows _____.

A. it what to do with

B. what to do it with

C. what to do with it

D. to do what with it

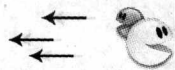
5. All these gifts must be mailed immediately _____ in time for Christmas.

A. in order to have received

B. in order to receive

C. so as to be received

D. so as to be receiving



—I'm sorry. I can't catch you.

—OK, it's B-L-A-C-K.

A. Would you please walk slowly?

B. I don't understand you.

C. What's the meaning of this word?

D. Would you please repeat it more slowly?

【答案与解析】D 本题主要考查语言交际困难的功能意念。*catch* 在整个语境中是“听见, 听清”的意思, A 项错误理解了 *catch* 在此处的意思, B、C 两项语义不连贯, 故正确答案是 D。

【归纳】英语中常见的谈论语言交际困难的用语有:

① Pardon? / I beg your pardon.

② Sorry, I can't follow you.

③ Can you speak more slowly, please?

④ How do you say...in English?

⑤ I don't know how to say that in English.

⑥ I don't know the word in English.

⑦ How do you spell it, please?

⑧ I'm sorry I only know a little English.

⑨ Could you repeat that, please? Could you say that again, please?

⑩ What do you mean by killing time?

【牛刀小试 4】

1. — I didn't hear you clearly. It's too noisy here.

— I was saying that the party was great.

A. Repeat.

B. Once again.

C. Sorry.

D. So what?

2. — Do you like a house with no garden?

— . But anyhow, it's better to have one than none.

A. Not a bit

B. Not a little

C. Not really

D. Not specially

3. — I'm sorry for stepping on your foot.

— .

A. It's OK

B. You are welcome

C. It's your fault

D. Never you mind

4. — What you said at the meeting hurt me badly!

— Sorry. But .

A. I didn't mean it

B. I didn't mean to

C. I don't mean it

D. I don't mean to

5. — You seem to show interest in cooking.

— ? On the contrary, I'm tired of it.

A. Really

B. Pardon

C. OK

D. What



山重水复疑无路 柳暗花明又一村

读写导航

阅读导航

**中学生常见阅读方法及
良好阅读习惯培养**

策略聚焦:

(一) 树立正确的阅读观念

要做好阅读理解题, 首先要有正确的阅读观。不同的人对于阅读的理解和观念是不同的, 而这种不同的阅读观直接导致不同

的阅读习惯。有些人的阅读过程是: 文字→理解→意义。从这一流程来看, 这是一种被动地吸收信息的过程, 是一种消极的阅读方式。而另一种阅读过程是: 预测→文字→验证→信息。这种阅读过程以预测开始, 以最终获取信息为目的。这是一种有准备的, 有目的的阅读, 而最终的目的是获取相关的信息。在这一过程中读者先确定目标, 并作出推测, 然后一边理解一边验证推测。这一过程加入了读者的思维活动, 是一种积极主动的过程。

(二) 选择合适的解题方法

做阅读理解题通常使用两种方法:

1. 顺向法

考生首先快速阅读短文, 了解文章的大意和主要情节, 然后细读题干和选项, 接着再细读一遍短文, 最后细读题干和选项选出最佳答案。虽然所需时间较多但解题正确率最高。特别适合于推理判断题和推测作者的观点、态度、意图题。因为这类题必须在上升到篇章结构理解的层面上, 才能准确得出答案。

2. 逆向法

逆向法指在做阅读理解题的过程中, 从文章后的设题入手带着问题进行阅读。先读文章后的问题, 弄清其要点, 在问题的引导下有的放矢地阅读文章, 有针对性地对文章进行扫读, 对有关信息进行快速定位, 再将相关信息进行整合、甄别、分析、对比, 有根有据地排除干扰项, 选出正确答案。这样做有利于尽快地理解文章, 捕捉信息, 从而有助于解题。这种方法适用于事实细节题。尤其是快速寻找信息题。(见【例 1】)

(三) 基本的理解技巧

第一, 要学会抓大意。寻找主题句是快速掌握文章大意的的主要方法。通常用演绎法撰写的文章, 大都遵循从一般到个别的写作程序, 即从概述开始, 随之辅以细说。这时, 主题句就是文章的第一句。主题句多数情况下出现在文章的开头。用归纳法撰写的文章, 都是表述细节的句子在前, 概述性的句子居后。此时主题句就是文章的最后一句。有关主题句问题将在后面第二讲中有详尽的阐述。

第二, 要学会整理结构。文章绝不是互不相干的句子杂乱无章的堆砌。记叙文多以人物为中心, 以时间或空间为线索, 按事件的发生、发展、结局展开故事; 论述文则包含论点、论据、结论三大要素, 通过解释、举例来阐述观点。你可根据文章的特点, 详读细节, 以动词、时间、地点、事件、因果等为线索, 找出关键词语, 运用“画图表法”, 勾画出一幅完整清晰的文章主题和细节的认知图。

第三, 要学会梳理细节。有些推理性质的故事往往具有曲折复杂的情节。这类题我们可以用线索图来给这些复杂情节理出头绪。(见【例 2】)

(四) 良好的阅读习惯

1. 养成默读习惯, 使注意力集中在文字符号上, 纠正唇读、心读、喉读等做法, 以免分散精力, 影响阅读速度。

2. 克服指读、回视、重读等不良习惯, 因为这样容易使理解只停留在某个词或句子上, 使获得的信息支离破碎。要善于抓住句子中的核心词, 从一个句子快速地扫视到另一个句子, 进行连贯性理解。

英语阅读能力的培养是一个渐进的复杂过程, 要养成每天阅读英语的习惯, 循序渐进, 持之以恒, 精泛结合, 广泛猎奇。在潜移默化之中, 你会感觉到你的阅读能力又有了长足的提高。(见【例 3】)



案例解读:

【例 1】

Increasingly, Americans are becoming their own doctors, by going online to diagnose their symptoms, order home health tests or medical devices, or even self-treat their illnesses with drugs from Internet pharmacies (药店). Some avoid doctors because of the high cost of medical care, especially if they lack health insurance. Or they may stay away because they find it embarrassing to discuss their weight, smoking, alcohol consumption or couch potato habits. Patients may also fear what they might learn about their health, or they distrust physicians because of negative experiences in the past. But playing doctor can also be a deadly game.

Every day, more than six million Americans turn to the Internet for medical answers — and most of them aren't nearly sceptical enough of what they find. A 2002 survey by the Pew Internet & American Life Project found that 72 percent of those surveyed believe all or most of what they read on health websites. They shouldn't. Look up "headache," and the chances of finding reliable and complete information, free from a motivation for commercial gain, are only one in ten, reports an April 2005 Brown Medical School study. Of the 169 websites the researchers rated, only 16 scored as "high quality". Recent studies found faulty facts about all sorts of other disorders, causing one research team to warn that a large amount of incomplete, inaccurate and even dangerous information exists on the Internet.

The problem is most people don't know the safe way to surf the Web. "They use a search engine like Google, get 18 trillion choices and start clicking. But that's risky, because almost anybody can put up a site that looks authoritative (权威的), so it's hard to know if what you're reading is reasonable or not," says Dr. Sarah Bass from the National Cancer Institute.

[2006 山东 D 篇]

68. According to the text, an increasing number of Americans

- A. are suffering from mental disorders
- B. turn to Internet pharmacies for help
- C. like to play deadly games with doctors
- D. are sceptical about surfing medical websites

[答案与解析] B 这是一道推断题。先阅读题目要求,考生从第一段 *Increasingly, Americans are becoming their own doctors, by going online to diagnose their symptoms* 可知,越来越多的美国人上网诊断病症,因此选 B。

【例 2】An ancient Egyptian mummy thought to be that of Pharaoh Ramses I has returned home after more than 140 years in North American museums. The body was carried off the plane in Cairo in a box draped in Egypt's flag.

The Michael Carlos Museum gave it back after tests showed it was probably that of the man who ruled 3000 years ago. The US museum acquired (得到) it three years ago from a Canadian museum, which in turn is thought to have bought it from Egyptian grave robbers in 1860. The mummy was welcomed back home with songs and military band music during a ceremony at

the national museum in Cairo.

Zahi Hawass, head of Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities (文物最高委员会), traveled from the US with the body and said it would be moved next year to the Luxor Museum in southern Egypt. "We are not 100% sure that the mummy is that of Ramses I," said Mr. Hawass. "But we are 100% sure that it is of a king."

Atlanta's Michael Carlos Museum acquired the mummy in 1999, but offered to return it after hi-tech scanning (扫描) equipment indicated it was likely to be that of Ramses I. The museum website said it had been acquired from the Niagara Falls Museum. It is thought a Canadian collector bought the mummy for the Niagara Falls Museum around 1860 from an Egyptian family which had stumbled on (偶然发现) a tomb filled with royal mummies at a site near Luxor.

Mr. Hawass praised the handover (移交) as "a great, civilized gesture". And he appealed (呼吁) to other world museums to return Egypt's antiquities, particularly the Rosetta Stone in the British Museum and the Bust of Nefertiti in the Berlin Museum.

按时间顺序理清了木乃伊存放的地点,全文的基本框架就会映入读者的脑海,为解答铺平了道路。

Egyptian grave robber sold the mummy — the Niagara Falls Museum — Atlanta's Michael Carlos Museum — the national museum in Cairo — the Luxor Museum in southern Egypt

1. Just before the handover, Ramses mummy was kept in _____.
 - A. the Luxor Museum
 - B. the Michael Carlos Museum
 - C. the Niagara Falls Museum
 - D. a Canadian museum

[答案与解析] B 主旨大意题。从第二段的第一句 *The Michael Carlos Museum gave it back*... 可得出答案。

2. Which is the correct order of the following according to the passage?
 - a. The mummy returned home.
 - b. The mummy was kept in the Niagara Falls Museum.
 - c. Egyptian grave robber sold the mummy.
 - d. The mummy was kept in the Michael Carlos Museum.
 - e. A Canadian collector bought the mummy.

A. c e d b a B. c b d e a
C. a e c b d D. c e b d a

[答案与解析] D 细节排序题。文章里细节材料较多,在阅读过程中可根据文章的脉络勾画出事实的先后次序和来龙去脉。

3. The passage mainly tells us _____.
 - A. the history of Ramses mummy
 - B. the traveling of Ramses mummy to the Niagara Falls Museum
 - C. the returning of Ramses mummy to Egypt
 - D. the royal family of Ramses

[答案与解析] C 主旨大意题。第一段的第一句是本文的主题句。全文主要是围绕这一主题进行阐述的。

4. Which is true according to the passage?
 - A. All the Egypt's antiquities have returned home after the handover.



B. Niagara Falls Museum is an American museum.

C. Buying the mummy from the Egyptian family was a great, civilized gesture.

D. Ramses Mummy had been kept in Canada for more than a century.

[答案与解析]D 细节题。从第四段 *Atlanta's Michael Carlos Museum acquired the mummy in 1999, and a Canadian collector bought the mummy for the Niagara Falls Museum around 1860 from an Egyptian family* 两句推断,计算可得出答案。

【例3】If you are a recent social science graduate who has had to listen to jokes about unemployment from your computer major classmates, you may have had the last laugh. There are many advantages for the social science major because this high-tech "Information Age" demands people who are flexible (灵活的) and who have good communication skills.

72. By saying that "you may have had the last laugh" in the first paragraph, the author means that you may have

A. shared the jokes with computer majors.

B. earned as much as computer majors

C. found jobs more easily than computer majors

D. stopped joking about computer majors.

[答案与解析]C 善于抓住句子中的核心词,是提高阅读速度和增强理解力的关键。如在这段文字中,只要扫视划线的核心词,“社会科学专业的毕业生、听到嘲笑、找不到工作、笑到了最后、有优势、他们灵活、善交际”,其语义就基本上清楚了。意为:如果你是一个社会科学专业的毕业生,那么你一定听说过来自计算机专业的同学讲关于失业的笑话(他们嘲笑你可能找不到工作),现在你笑到了最后。隐含意义是:你比他们更容易找到工作。

作文升格

良好的开端,是成功的一半

——书面表达开首制胜法宝

I. 点石成金

Well begun is half done!

在高考中,不落俗套的书面表达开头,不仅能起到提纲挈领、统领全篇的作用,而且能使文章在那林林总总,近乎千篇一律的表达中“脱颖而出”,取得先声夺人、出奇制胜的效果。

例如,在记述你的朋友 Tom 时,可以有各种开头:

1. Tom is my friend.

2. Tom is a friend of mine.

3. I have many friends, and Tom is one of them.

这样开首点题后,便可按照所提供的情景平铺直叙了,文章肯定不会离题,但写作技巧不高。

4. I will never forget my friend Tom.

5. Several years have passed since I said good-bye to my friend Tom.

6. Many things may be easily forgotten, but my friend Tom often appears in my mind.

如此组句,既能较巧妙地开首点题,又能暗示话里有话。随后的文章中,所要表达的主题自会跃然纸上。

7. Do you know Tom, a close friend of mine?

8. Have you ever heard of Tom, the naughty but lovely boy? He is a friend of mine.

第七句开首设疑,给人以“欲知后事……”之感,其后自会顺接下文。

第八句不仅开首设疑,引导下文,而且还点明了 Tom 的性格,自然为表达作者和 Tom 的关系埋下了伏笔。

9. Never before have I met so quiet a boy as Tom, my friend.

10. Quiet as he is, he never hesitates to help others. ... He is my friend Tom.

第九句使用倒装句型,难度要求较高,若运用恰当,自会吸引阅卷老师的眼球,加深其“不同凡响”的印象。

第十句是想通过栩栩如生的描述之后再揭示“谜底”。从开首已见文章构思之巧妙,阅卷老师自然会在疲惫中“为之一振”。——赋分如何,可想而知。

另外,像在日记、口头通知、书信和欢送辞中,其开首也有其相对固定的模式,运用得当,都可能成为加分因素。如在书信中,对不同的人,便有不同的称谓。以下面的称谓为例:Dear Sir or Madam, Dear Mr. Smith, Dear Tom 等,用词不同,便分别表达出了你与收信人之间的疏密关系。而往下深入,则有:I'm writing to ... (径直叙述写信的目的);How have you been doing recently? (暗含与收信人关系之友好);I'm so-and-so from ... (介绍自己,可能是自荐信的开头)。凡此种种,无不折射出作者的功底如何。

总之,书面表达的开首,是整篇文章的重要组成部分之一,开好头,非常关键。

再比较下面几句开头语,并辨识其优劣:

Lincoln was born in Kentucky, USA in 1809; he was one of the greatest of all American Presidents. (简单句垒砌,写作技能不高,无加分因素)

Lincoln was born in Kentucky, USA in 1809. He was one of the greatest of all American Presidents. (简单句垒砌,写作技能不高,无加分因素)

Lincoln was one of the greatest of all American Presidents and he was born in Kentucky, USA in 1809. (并列句表达,句子之间的关系较前紧密)

As one of the greatest of all American Presidents, Lincoln was born in Kentucky, USA in 1809. (复合句的运用,已初现表达“功力”)

Lincoln, one of the greatest of all American Presidents, was born in Kentucky, USA in 1809. (运用同位语关系,对主语补充说明,较好)

Born in Kentucky, USA in 1809, Lincoln was one of the greatest of all American Presidents. (运用非谓语动词短语凝练全句,是上好的表达)

II. 写作素材

为怀念林肯反对奴隶制度而做出的贡献,你校课外英语小组委托你写一篇介绍林肯的英语文章,拟发表于你校校报上。词数 100 左右。

要点:1. 林肯是美国最伟大的总统之一;

2. 他 1809 年出生于 Kentucky, 几乎未受过学校教育;

3. 开过商店,供职过邮政所,闲暇时钻研法律,1860 年当选为美国第十六任总统;