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英语黑马

TOP 精讲巧练48周

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- 迷津点拨 实战演练
- 实力分数 与周俱进



高一

● 华夏出版社 ●

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考纲词汇短语精析

1. introduce vt. 介绍; 引入

(1) introduce...to 把……介绍给(to后跟人或物)

She introduced us to her parents. 她向父母介绍了我们。

(2) introduce...into 把……传入, 引入(into后接地点等词)

New Paris fashion is introduced into Shanghai every year. 巴黎的新流行式样每年都被引进上海。

(3) introduce oneself 自我介绍

introducer n. 介绍人 introduction n. 介绍; 引导

2. practice

(1) n. (反复做的) 练习, 学习

It takes a lot of practice to become a good swimmer. 想成为一名游泳好手必须勤练习。

practice 常用的短语如下:

△put into practice 付诸实施

(2) vt. 实践, 练习

practise + n. / doing

He is practising (playing) the violin. 他在练习拉小提琴。

3. well

(1) n. 井

(2) adj. 健康的, 治愈的, 与 ill, sick 是反义词。

I don't feel well this morning. 我今天早上不太舒服。

(3) adv. 好, 在句中作状语。

He did his job pretty well. 他把工作做得很好。

(4) 语气词, 表示各种语气。

a. 用于开始讲话之前或继续讲话时起连接作用

Well, it's time to leave. 噢, 该是回去的时候了。

b. 表惊讶

"He passed the exam." "Well, well!" "他考中了。" "真好, 真好!"

c. 表放心

Well, here we are. 哎呀, 总算到了。

(5) as well 是副词短语, 意为“也, 同样地好”, 常放在句尾。

He sent me a letter and some money as well. 他寄给我一封信, 外加一些钱。

(6) as well as 是连词, 可以连接代词, 名词, 形容词, 动名词等, 具有多种含义。

She cooks as well as her mother does. 她烧菜烧得跟她母亲一样好。

(7) as well as 可表示“不但……而且……”的意思。强调的一般是前项。

I read English as well as Chinese. 我不仅读中文, 而且读英语。

(8) as well as 连接主语时, 谓语动词应同前项保持一致。而与此同义的 not only...but also...的谓语则采用就近原则。

① Helen as well as I is eager to see the performance. 海伦同我一样急于看演出。

② Not only the students but also the teacher is going to listen to the report. 不仅同学们而且老师都要去听报告。

(9)as well as 用于肯定结构和否定结构,其意义是不一样的。在与 not 连用时,as well as 前面的词为否定意义,而后面的词则为肯定意义。

We won't go to Hangzhou for sightseeing as well as you. 你们将去杭州观光,而我们不去。

(10)as well as 可作“另外”,“又”,或“除了……之外(还)”讲,后可跟动名词短语。

As well as writing ten papers he translated four novels. 除了写了十篇论文外,他还翻译了四本小说。

4. go on doing, go on to do, go on with

这三个短语都有“继续做某事”的意思,但含义有所不同。

(1)go on doing 继续做原来在做的那件事。

(2)go on to do 接着做另一件事,即做与原来不同的一件事。

(3)go on with 与 go on doing 同义,但后面跟名词,不跟动词-ing 形式。

①He went on working without taking a rest. 他一直工作,没有停下来休息过。

②Tom went on with his writing after supper. 晚饭后汤姆继续写文章。

③He went on to help others after he finished his homework. 完成作业后又去帮助别人。

5. in one's opinion=in the opinion of sb. “依某人看”或“在某人看来”,相当于 in one's view,但 in one's opinion 更正式。

In my opinion, you should help John with his physics. 我认为,你应该帮助约翰学好物理。

指点迷津

wish 和 hope

这两个词都有“希望”的意思,其异同点如下:

1. wish 可跟含有动词不定式的复合宾语,即: wish sb. to do sth. 而 hope 则不可以。

What do you wish me to do? 你想要我做什么?

2. wish 和 hope 都可以接动词不定式,但 hope to do 所表达的愿望是容易实现的,而 wish to do 所表达的愿望是不易实现的,且语气较强烈。

①How I wish to go to Hawaii someday! 我多么希望有一天能到夏威夷去啊!

②We hope to visit this place again. 我们希望能再次探访此地。

3. wish 和 hope 都可以接从句,但 hope 所表达的愿望是能够实现的,从句中的谓语动词用一般现在时或一般将来时,而 wish 所表达的愿望是无法实现的,从句中谓语动词用虚拟语气,即常用过去时或过去完成时或 would/could do。

①She hopes that I will pass the examination. 她希望我能通过考试。

②I wish I could fly. 但愿我会飞。

③He wished that he had been at home when she came to see him. 他想,她来看他时,他若在家该有多好。

④I wish they would stop fighting! 我多么希望他们会停止争斗!

4. wish 可接双宾语, hope 不可以。

We wish you good luck. 祝你好运。

5. 在省略句中,若表示希望某事发生时,用 I hope so. 若表示希望某事不会发生时,用 I hope not. 而不用 I don't hope so.

“Is he going to sing?” “I hope not.” “他打算唱歌吗?” “希望不会。”

阅读高频词

1. aboard adv. 搭乘船,飞机,车 prep. 进入(船,列车,飞机,公共汽车)

①All aboard! 各位,请上车!

②Go aboard a ship. 上船。

2. accuse vt. 指责,指控,归咎于

The soldier was accused of running away when the enemy attacked. 这个士兵因在敌人进攻的时候逃跑而受到指控。

3. absorb vt. 吸收(水,热,光等);使专心,使全神贯注

常见的短语:be absorbed in 专心于

He was absorbed in the book. 他全神贯注于书本上。

4. accompany vt. 陪伴,陪同

She accompanied her friend to the concert. 她陪同朋友去听音乐会。

5. account n. 帐目,帐户;叙述,记述;原因,解释

① He paid the money into his account. 他把钱存入他的帐户里。

② I won't be able to come on this account. 因为这个缘故,我不能来。

6. admire vt. 钦佩,羡慕

Visitors to Switzerland admire the Alps. 到瑞士的游客都会赞赏阿尔卑斯山。

点击语法

so do I, so I do, I do so

1. So do I.

(1) 如果前面句子中所说的情况也适合后面的句子,后面的句子结构常为:so+be/have/助动词/情态动词+主语。

He went to the park. So did his parents. 他去了公园。他的父母也去了。

(2) Neither/Nor+be/have/助动词/情态动词+主语,表示后面所述与前面所述的否定概念相同。

She can't make up her mind. Neither can I. 她不能下定决心。我也不能。

2. So I do.

so 如果在后面表示同意,赞成前者的意见时,不用倒装。其结构为:so+主语+助动词/连系动词/情态动词,其中主谓不倒装,so 意为“确实,的确”。

He is a good student. So he is. 他是个好学生。他的确是。

3. I do so.

此句型结构为:主语+do/does/did+so. do so 用来替代上文中的动词+宾语或动词+状语。

The teacher asked me to hand in the papers and I did so. 老师让我把卷子交上来,我照办了。

4. 如果前面为复杂情况,如两个不同形式的谓语,两个或两个以上句子,或既有肯定情况又有否定情况时,用 so it is/was with...或 It is/was the same with...句型。

① His father is a worker and works in that iron and steel factory. So it is with my father. 他的父亲是个工人并在钢铁厂工作,我的父亲也是这样。

② She likes music, but doesn't like sports. It is the same with her mother. 她喜欢音乐,不喜欢体育,她的母亲也是这样。

跟踪测试

一、单项选择

1. —Let me introduce myself. I'm John.

A. It's my pleasure

B. I'm very glad

C. Pleased to meet you

D. With pleasure

2. Mary and Joan met _____ at the school gate.

A. at the first time

B. at first

C. in the first time

D. for the first time

3. _____ in a very difficult situation, the doctor never had any rest.

- | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Work | B. Working | C. Worked | D. To work |
| 4. He went on _____ after a short rest. | | | |
| A. work | B. to work | C. works | D. working |
| 5. Look at the clouds. _____ | | | |
| A. It is to rain | B. It'll rain | C. It'll be raining | D. It's going to rain |
| 6. A fish needs water and without water it will die. _____ | | | |
| A. So does a man | B. So will a man | C. So it is with a man | D. So is it with a man |
| 7. _____ my opinion, Americans eat _____ meat. | | | |
| A. To, a lot | B. In, many | C. On, much too | D. In, too much |
| 8. Mr. Wang is a _____ teacher in our school. | | | |
| A. chemical | B. chemistry | C. chemist | D. chemistry's |
| 9. I _____ you will write me back soon. | | | |
| A. wish | B. need | C. want | D. hope |
| 10. Two of these three students can speak English; _____ cannot. | | | |
| A. another | B. other | C. the other | D. the others |

二、阅读理解

Alice always wanted to be a singer. Music was the most important in her life and to tell you the truth, she took lessons for years, practised every day. In spite of all this, her voice didn't improve. Honestly it didn't get better, it just went louder.

Her teacher finally gave up and stopped the lessons but Alice refused, and one day she decided to give a concert and invited her teacher to attend.

The teacher was very worried about what to say after her performance. She knew it was terrible. She didn't want to tell a lie, but she didn't want to hurt Alice's feeling, either. Finally she got an idea and went to greet her pupil.

"Well", said Alice, "What did you think of my performance?"

"My dear," said the teacher, "You'll never be better than you were tonight."

- Why did Alice want to be a singer?

A. Because she was good at singing.	B. Because she could do nothing but sing.
C. Because she had a good teacher.	D. Because she was most interested in music.
- What made Alice give a concert?

A. She wanted to prove that her teacher was wrong.
B. She wanted to please her teacher.
C. She was hardly sure that she could sing beautifully.
D. Somebody else wanted her to do so.
- What is really meant by saying "You'll never be better than you were tonight"?

A. You have given an excellent performance tonight.
B. You haven't made any improvement and neither will you.
C. You have never sung so well before.
D. You did much better before than tonight.
- If Alice's teacher had told a lie, she might have said _____.

A. "I don't like the performance"	B. "You have made no progress"
C. "The performance tonight is terrible"	D. "Your performance tonight is excellent"
- The best title for this passage may be _____.

A. Alice	B. Alice and Her Teacher
C. A Girl Wishing to Be a Singer	D. Alice Will Never Be a Singer

参考答案

- 一、1-5 CDBDD 6-10 CDBDC
二、1-5 DABDC

九月 第2周

考纲词汇短语精析

1. result

(1)n. 结果,成绩

We worked hard and got excellent results. 我们努力用功,取得了优异的成绩。

result 常用于以下短语:

△as a result 作为结果,因此。用于有上文(表示原因)的情况下。

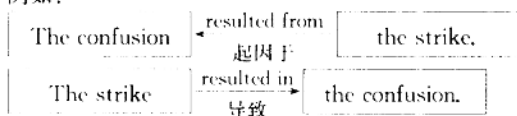
It snows hard outside. As a result, he is late for school. 外面雪很大。因此,他上学迟到了。

△as a result of 由于……的原因

He was late as a result of the traffic jam. 由于交通堵塞,他迟到了。

(2)vi. 常见于 result in“导致,结果是”和 result from“起因于,因……而造成”。

例如:



2. employ

(1)vt. 表示“雇用,聘请(某人做……)” 常见于短语 employ + n. + as

He employed the girl as a typist. 他雇用那个女孩当打字员。

(2)常见于此句型:employ + n. + in/on/for 表示“花费时间、精力等”。

She employs most of her time in reading. 她大部分时间花在读书上。

(注)表示雇用时间 employ 是长时间的,而 hire 是临时或一次性的。

(3)其名词形式为 employment 且为不可数名词,表示“(人的)雇用”。

We are in the employment of the company. 我们在那家公司上班。

还可用 out of employment 表示“失业”。

(4)employer 名词雇主,雇佣者(=boss)

employee 名词雇员,受雇者(=worker)

3. prefer vt. 表示“喜欢……(甚至喜欢……),宁选……(而不选……)”,不可用于进行时态。

它的用法如下:

(1)prefer + n. + to + n. 喜欢……而不喜欢……

He prefers fish to meat. 他比较喜欢鱼也不喜欢肉。

(2)prefer + doing + to + doing 喜欢做……而不喜欢做……

I would prefer playing outdoors to watching television. 我宁愿在外面玩也不愿看电视。

(3)prefer + to do + rather than do 宁愿……而不愿……

I prefer to go to the movies rather than stay home. 我宁愿去看电影而不愿呆在家里。

(4)prefer + that…宁愿…… 在从句中谓语动词用 should + 动词原形,表示虚拟,should 常可省略。

Would you prefer that I should go with you? 你要我和你一起去吗?

(5)preference n. 表示“比较喜欢,偏爱”

His preference is for coffee rather than tea. 他较喜欢咖啡而不太喜欢茶。

4. sure

(1)adj. 表示“确信的,深信的,有把握的”。不置于名词前,无比较级变化。

I think he is a doctor, but I'm not sure. 我想他是个医生, 但是我没有把握。

(2) sure 后可加 of 或 about, 表示“确信”。

He is sure of success. 他深信自己会成功。

(3) sure 后可加 that 从句

We are sure that he is innocent. 我们确信他是无辜的。

(4) sure 可接 what (which, who, whether, when, where, how 等) 引导的从句, 表示主语对某事的把握。

They were not sure whether they could come or not. 他们不能确定能否来。

(5) 用于 be sure to do sth. 表示“一定会……的, 必定会……的”, 强调说话人的一种判断。

① It's sure to be fine today. 今天天气一定会晴朗。

② He is sure to call you up. 他准会给你打电话。

(6) sure 常用于祈使句中, 即 Be sure to do sth. 表示“一定要, 务必”, 是说话人的一种要求或命令。

Be sure to finish your homework before supper. 晚饭前一定得做完功课。

(7) sure 常和 make 搭配, 表示“弄清楚, 查明白”, 其后常接宾语从句或 of 介词短语。

① Will you make sure of his return? 请你查明他是否真的回来, 好吗?

② Make sure that you have got the air tickets. 检查一下你们是否都有了飞机票。

(9) 作副词时常用于应答语中, 表示“好啊, 当然, 没问题”。

“May I open the window?” “Sure!” “我可以开窗户吗?” “当然可以。”

指点迷津

find 和 find out 以及 look for

1. find 可用来表达“找到”, “认为, 觉得”。

① I find the story very interesting. 我觉得这个故事很有趣。

② I found a ten-dollar bill on the road. 我在路上发现了一张 10 美元钞票。

2. find 指一种客观结果, find out 则表示主观有意识的动作。look for (寻找的) 通常是具体事物, 而 find out (找出, 查明的) 通常是抽象的事因, 复杂的真相等。

① [译] 设法找出事故发生的原因。

[误] Try to find the cause of the accident.

[正] Try to find out the cause of the accident.

② He is looking for his lost pen. 他正在寻找他丢失的钢笔。

阅读高频词

1. affection n. 慈爱, 爱 (常用复数表示“爱慕, 钟爱”)

She has a great affection for her little brothers. 她对弟弟们有着深厚的感情。

2. agency n. 经销处, 代办处; (政府的) 机关, 机构

an employment agency 职业介绍所

3. alter vt. 改变, 改作

She altered the mistake on the price-tag. 她更正了价格标签上出现的错误。

4. altitude n. 高度, 海拔

The plane flew at an altitude of 30,000 feet. 那架飞机以 3 万英尺的高度飞行。

5. ambition n. 雄心, 抱负, 野心

One of his ambitions is to study abroad. 他的抱负之一就是出国留学。

6. anticipate vt. 预料, 期望

He is anticipating her calling on him. 他期待她会来拜访他。

点击语法

疑问句变间接引语应注意哪些情况

1. 疑问句改为间接引语用陈述句的语序, 句尾用句号。

He said, "Is she a student?" (他问: "她是学生吗?") → He asked me if she was a student. (他问我, 她是否是学生。)

2. 一般疑问句改为间接引语时, 从句必须用 if 或 whether 引导。

He said, "Do you often go to the park?" (他说: "你经常到公园去吗?") → He asked me if/whether I often went to the park. (他问我是否经常去公园。)

在通常情况下, if 比 whether 更常用, 但如果句中含有条件状语从句, 则常用 whether。

"If it is fine tomorrow, will you go to the zoo?" asked Mary. (玛丽问: "如果明天天气好, 你们去动物园吗?") → Mary asked whether we would go to the zoo if it was fine the next day. (玛丽问我们如果明天天气好, 是否去动物园。)

3. 选择疑问句改为间接引语时, 通常用 whether 引导。

She said, "Are they teachers or students?" (她问: "他们是老师还是学生?") → She asked me whether they were teachers or students. (她问我他们是教师还是学生。)

[注] 选择疑问句改为不定式短语时, 只能用 whether 引导。

"Shall I do it or not?" Tom asked himself. ("我做还是不做呢?" 汤姆问自己。) → Tom wondered whether to do it or not. (汤姆不知道是做还是不做。)

4. 附加疑问句改为间接引语时, 通常连同它前面的句子一起改为宾语从句, 并用 if 或 whether 引导, 但原有的某些感情色彩就无法表示出来了。

He asked, "She is a teacher, isn't she?" (他问: "她是教师, 对吗?") → He asked if/whether she was a teacher. (他问她是不是教师。)

5. 陈述疑问句改为间接引语时也用 if 或 whether 引导。

He said, "You cleaned the room?" (他问: "你清扫的屋子?") → He asked me if/whether I had cleaned the room. (他问我是不是我清扫的屋子。)

6. 特殊疑问句变间接引语时, 从句仍用原句中的疑问词引导, 且从句用陈述句语序。

Mother asked me, "Where did you go yesterday?" (妈妈问我: "昨天你去哪了?") → Mother asked me where I went yesterday. (妈妈问我昨天我去哪了。)

跟踪测试

一、单项选择

- _____ to come and meet my family tonight, will you?
A. Be sure B. To be sure C. Being sure D. Make sure
- Mother had Mary _____ the room the whole afternoon yesterday.
A. cleaning B. to clean C. cleaned D. to be cleaned
- Which of the following is not right?
A. I must go now. B. I must be leaving now. C. I must to leave now. D. I must be off now.
- The teacher explained the rules of the game _____ so that the students could understand what to do.
A. in advance B. at most C. at length D. at least
- Each time I went to visit him, I would _____ him _____ in the room.
A. find, reading B. find out, reading C. find, to read D. find out, to read
- Mother enjoys _____ the violin, while father prefers _____ the basketball.
A. playing, playing B. to play, to play C. playing, to play D. to play, playing

7. I don't think you are right, _____.
A. do I B. don't I C. are you D. aren't you
8. They _____ the train until it disappeared in the distance.
A. saw B. watched C. noticed D. observed
9. —We really enjoyed ourselves at the party. Thanks again, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.
—_____. Just drop in whenever you feel like it.
A. With pleasure B. Our great honour
C. Nice having you here D. Nice to meet you here.
10. —What do you want to do next September? Do you have any plans?
—I'd like to study medicine and _____ doctor.
A. become B. turn C. grow D. make

二、完型填空

A mining engineer enjoyed flying very much. One day, he was flying his own plane over a lonely island when a 1 storm came. So he was 2 to make a forced landing. The plane was in good condition, but his legs and shoulder got 3 hurt. After getting out of the plane with great 4, he found nothing but high green hills surrounding the place. He lay there expecting to die.

Soon, 5, some men appeared from out of the forest, 6 animal skin. Though curious, they were not 7 of him. He was then gently 8 to their village, where he was well treated. His health improved little by little and he became a 9 of the people there. The place was quiet and 10 and he was in no hurry to leave.

Several months 11, he learned some of their language and 12 them some of his own. They lived mainly 13 different corns which they grew in the field and 14 a few goats to get milk.

One morning when he was out walking, he discovered some signs of 15 mineral deposits (矿藏) in the soil. He decided to 16 to his country and set up a firm (公司) to mine the land.

It was not long 17 the peaceful land was taken over by strange men and machines. When there was 18 left to mine, the firm put away. They had made a great deal of 19 for themselves, but the villagers' land was 20. Now it is impossible to grow crops there.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. worse | B. heavy | C. large | D. different |
| 2. A. ordered | B. forbidden | C. obliged | D. permitted |
| 3. A. seriously | B. slightly | C. hardly | D. luckily |
| 4. A. difficulty | B. pleasure | C. attention | D. interest |
| 5. A. though | B. otherwise | C. however | D. therefore |
| 6. A. dressing | B. getting | C. putting | D. wearing |
| 7. A. fired | B. afraid | C. sure | D. proud |
| 8. A. forced | B. pushed | C. pulled | D. carried |
| 9. A. slave | B. friend | C. patient | D. neighbour |
| 10. A. pleasant | B. terrible | C. dangerous | D. hot |
| 11. A. ago | B. past | C. before | D. later |
| 12. A. taught | B. gave | C. showed | D. offered |
| 13. A. in | B. on | C. by | D. with |
| 14. A. kept | B. supported | C. fed | D. sent |
| 15. A. poor | B. true | C. much | D. rich |
| 16. A. return | B. get | C. reach | D. walk |
| 17. A. after | B. before | C. when | D. since |
| 18. A. something | B. everything | C. nothing | D. anything |
| 19. A. iron | B. dollars | C. gold | D. money |
| 20. A. bought | B. sold | C. destroyed | D. ploughed |

参考答案

一、1—5 AACAA 6—10 ACBCB

二、1—5 BCAAC 6—10 DBDBA 11—15 DABAD 16—20 ABCDC

九月 第3周

考纲词汇短语精析

1. allow vt. 允许……, 许可……

(1) allow + n. 允许某事

I'll never allow such behavior. 我绝不会允许这样的行为。

(2) allow + doing sth. 允许做某事

We don't allow smoking here. 这儿不允许吸烟。

(3) allow sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事

My parents won't allow me to stay out late. 我的父母不允许我在外面逗留太晚。

(4) allow sb. sth. 同意给某人某物

He doesn't allow his son too much money. 他不同意给他儿子太多钱。

(5) allow sb. in/out 允许……进来/出去

He is not allowed out after dark. 他在天黑之后不能外出。

(6) allow + that... 承认……

I allow that he is an able man. 我承认他是个有才干的人。

allow 常用的短语如下:

△allow for 考虑到……

We should allow for every possible delay. 我们必须考虑到任何可能的延误。

(7) allowable adj. 被允许的, 正当的

allowance n. 津贴, 补贴

2. way n.

(1) (到……的)路, 通路, 常与介词 to 搭配。

Is this the right way to the airport? 到机场走这条路对吗?

(2) (用 a way) 距离, 路程, (时间性) 间隔; 多与 long, good, little, short 等形容词连用。

① It's a long way to my house. 到我家路途遥远。

② Your birthday is still a long way off. 你的生日还早得很。

(3) 方向, 方位。多不伴随介词, 而以副词性质使用。

Come this way. 往这边来。

(4) 方法, 做法, 手段。常与介词 in 搭配。

He smiled in a friendly way. 她友好地笑了笑。

[注] 在命令句 Do it this way 中 way 通常不与 in 搭配。在表示“……的方法”时可用 way of doing 或 way to do 两种句型。

① There are two other ways of saying this. 还有两种方法可用来表示此意。

② This is the safest way to invest money. 这是最安全的投资方法。

(5) the way 后面可接定语从句, 常用 that, 间或可用 in which 或不用连接词。

I don't like the way (that) you talk to me. 我不喜欢你这样对我说话。

way 常用的短语如下:

△on the way 在途中

Spring is on the way. 春天快到了。

△all the way (adv.) (一路上)一直;老远

They came all the way from Brazil. 他们大老远从巴西来。

△by the way (口语)顺便问一下(改变话题时使用)

By the way, where did he go? 顺便请问,他到哪里了?

△by way of 介词短语,“经过,经由”

He came to Japan by way of China. 他经中国到日本。

△in the way 妨碍某人

The chair is in the way. Move it away. 椅子挡在路上,把它挪开。

△in a way 在某种程度上,从某方面来说

You are correct in a way. 从某方面来说,你是正确的。

△make one's way 前进

△fight one's way 奋勇前进

△push one's way 挤过

△feel one's way 摸索前进

△wind one's way 蜿蜒前进

△under way 在进行中

Preparations for the test are under way. 为测试做的准备正在进行中。

3. once

(1)adv. 表示一次,一回(二次为 twice,三次以上则为 three [four] times)如:once a day 一天一次

(2)adv. 还可表示“曾经,以前”。用来谈论过去而不是将来。要提及将来不确定的时间,可以用 sometime 或 one day。

I met her once in Paris. 我在巴黎曾经见过她。

(3)conj. “一旦”,表示主句的动词是紧接在从句所表示的动作或情况之后,常有条件意味

①Once you talk to him, you'll know he is a good person. 你只要和他谈谈,就会了解他是个好人。

②Once you show any fear, he will come at you. 一旦你露出惧色,他就会向你进攻。

(4)n. 表示“一次,一回”

Once is enough. 一次就够了。

once 常用的短语如下:

△once upon a time 从前(用于故事开头的话)

△once more=once again 再一次

△all at once 突然

△at once 立刻,马上

4. taste

(1)vt. 尝……,品尝。接名词作宾语。

Have you ever tasted horse meat? 你尝过马肉吗?

(2)vt. 体验,领略

My children have never tasted the delights of country life. 我的孩子从来没有体验过乡村生活的乐趣。

(3)作系动词,后接形容词作表语,意为“尝起来……”,“有……味道”。

That milk tasted sour. 那牛奶有酸味。

(4)作系动词,后接 like+名词,表示“品尝起来像……”。

The dish tastes like fish. 这道菜尝起来像鱼肉。

[注]¹与 taste 类似的系动词还有 look(看起来),smell(闻起来),sound(听起来),feel(摸起来)

He looks very strong. 他看起来很强壮。

(5)n. 表示“味道”,“味觉”,a taste 表示“一口”,“少量”。

①Having a cold affects my taste. 患感冒使我的味觉受到影响。

②Please have a taste of this cheese. 请尝一口这个乳酪。

(6)u. n. 表示“欣赏力”,“审美力”,“眼光”。

He shows good taste in music. 他的音乐鉴赏力很高。

taste 常用的短语如下:

△to a person's taste 合乎某人口味

指点迷津

如何区分 each 和 every

each 和 every 都作“每一个”解,但用法不同。

1. each 可作代词,在句中作主语。

Each of them may come at different time. 他们各人可以在不同的时间来。

2. each 可作同位语和宾语。

They each have a bedroom. 他们每人都有一间卧室。

3. each 具有形容词的功能,在句中作定语。every 却只具有形容词的功能,在句中只能作定语。

① Each sex has its own physical characteristics. 男女各有其身体上的特点。

② Please write on every other line. 请隔行写。

each 和 every 都作定语时的差别是:each 可以用来指两个或两个以上的人或物,但 every 却总是指三个或三个以上的数量。这样句 3. ① 中的 each 不可改作 every sex, 因为只有两种性别,同样只能讲 each hand, 不说 every hand, 因为手只有两只。

4. 作定语时,each 通常指固定的若干个中间的“每一个”,every 往往指没有范围的“每一个”,every 也可指固定的若干个中间的“每一个”,这时 every 强调总体概念,each 强调个体。例如:almost every month, nearly every teacher, every three days 等强调整体概念的词都不用 each。

再如:He tried every means to comfort her. 他试用了每一种办法来安慰她。

这个句子中的 every means 接近于 all means, 不可改作 each, 因为没有固定的范围。

阅读高频词

1. apartment n. 公寓, 房间(英国称 flat)

I live in a three-room apartment. 我住在有 3 个房间的公寓里。

2. appeal vi. 呼吁, 恳求, 上诉 n. 呼吁, 要求, 控诉, 吸引力

He launched an appeal to help the poor. 他呼吁帮助那些穷人。

3. appetite n. 食欲, 胃口; 欲望, 爱好

The long walk gave him a good appetite. 这次长途步行使他胃口很好。

4. application n. 请求, 申请

make an application to the club for membership 申请加入俱乐部

5. appoint vt. 任命, 委任; 约定

They appointed him to be chairman. 他们任命他为主席。

6. approach vt. 接近

We approached the birds quietly and watched them. 我们悄悄上前观察那些小鸟。

点击语法

哪些动词通常不用于进行时态

进行时态只用于有意识的动作,因此以下几组动词通常不用于进行时态中。

1. 表示感觉的动词: feel, hear, see, smell, taste, notice, observe 等。
2. 表示感情和情绪的动词: desire, fear, hate, like, love, mind, value, want, wish 等。
3. 表示精神活动的动词: agree, know, understand, think, believe, remember 等。
4. 表示拥有, 从属, 构成的动词: belong, own, have 等。

5. 表示愿望的动词: wish, want, hope, expect 等。

但上述动词并非都不能用进行时态,其例外情况如下:

(1) 表示感觉的动词

a. feel 后接表示主语的情绪或身体、精神等状态的形容词,如 feel ill/well/angry 等,既可用于一般时态,也可用于进行时态。

How do you feel? 也可说 How are you feeling? 你现在感觉怎样?

b. see, hear, smell 在某种意义上也可表示有意识的动作,因而可用于进行时态。

① I'm expecting a letter today. 我今天在等一封信。("expect" means "wait for")

② I'm hearing Prof. Wang's lecture. 我正在听王教授的课。("hear" means "listen to")

(2) 一些静态动词,如: wonder, like, want 等用进行时态,使语气比较委婉。

How are you liking your new job? 你对你的新工作感觉怎样?

跟踪测试

一、单项选择

- The Whites are still _____ a visit abroad. They won't be back _____ the end of next week.
A. in, by B. at, in C. on, until D. in, until
- She has three sons. One is a worker, _____ is a doctor, the _____ is a teacher.
A. another, other B. another, third C. other, third D. Both A and B
- I wonder _____ this kind of machine can be used in the paper-making industry.
A. where B. what C. how D. that
- Have you fed the sheep on grass?
—Oh! I _____ all about it!
A. forgot B. forget C. am forgetting D. have forgotten
- Sam works so hard.
—That's _____ is wrong with him.
A. that which B. that what C. what D. the thing that
- The man's idea _____ hard _____.
A. sounded, to understand B. sounded, understood
C. listened, to understand D. listened, understood
- _____ you see him, you _____ never forget him.
A. As soon as, will B. Once, will C. Once, would D. As soon as, can
- Let's go swimming together, Jim.
_____.
A. That's all right B. It's right C. That's right D. All right
- Almost _____ man working there knew me.
A. each B. not a C. every D. the every
- I wonder if I can smoke here.
—People _____ smoke at the cinema. You had better not.
A. are not allowed B. be not allowed C. not allowed D. are not allowed to

二、阅读理解

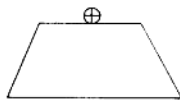
Conan Doyle became famous for writing stories about Detective Holmes. So he was often asked to settle puzzling problems.

One day, a woman told him a strange story. Her husband had died 5 years before, and a grave had been built for him. The grave was built like this: on the huge stone base was a big stone ball, in the front of which a cross was cut. The ball would move in winter and the cross in the stone ball could hardly be seen.

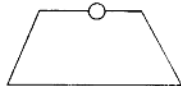
Conan Doyle decided to see how matters stood with the woman. The grave was just like what the woman had told him. And nobody could move the stone ball, which was put in a very shallow(浅) hole in

the stone base so as not to roll(滚)off. There was water in the hole, too. He thought for a while and then said to the woman, "The problem is easy to explain. It's very cold and often rains or snows here. So there is always water in the hole. The water turns into ice at night. During the day, the southern part of the ice in the hole turns into water again, while the northern part of it still remains ice, so the stone ball leans(倾斜) southward little by little and the cross in the stone ball moves downwards with the ball."

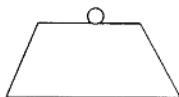
- Which of the following has the similar meaning as the word "grave"?
A. Bed. B. Tomb. C. Box. D. Hall.
- Why did the woman have her husband's grave built like that?
A. It was Conan Doyle's idea.
B. Sherlock Holmes told her to do so.
C. Her husband told her to do so before he died.
D. The story said nothing about it.
- After reading the story we can see that Conan Doyle was a man
A. who was always ready to help others
B. who wrote a lot of funny stories
C. that was careful and thoughtful
D. that always explained funny problems
- Perhaps the woman would
A. believe what Conan Doyle said was reasonable
B. feel that she might be fooled by him
C. think that she was too silly to explain it
D. think that Conan Doyle was wrong
- Which of the following cutaway views can show the correct positional relation between the stone base and the stone ball?



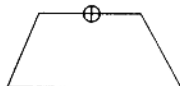
A



B



C



D

参考答案

- 一、1—5 CDCDC 6—10 ABDCD
二、1—5 BDCAB

九月 第4周

考纲词汇短语精析

1. conj. 基本上等于 if not, 通常可以互换使用。unless 引导条件状语从句, 从句中的谓语动词用一般

(1) conj. 基本上等于 if not, 通常可以互换使用。unless 引导条件状语从句, 从句中的谓语动词用一般

在时表示将来。

Come tomorrow, if I don't phone you (unless I phone you). 要是我不给你打电话, 明天你就来吧。

(1) 如前从句中主语和主句主语一致, 且从句中含有系动词 be, 则可使用省略结构。

He won't go to the party unless (he is) invited. 除非受到邀请, 否则他不会参加晚会的。

(2) if 引导的从句可以表示非真实条件(用虚拟语气), 而 unless 引导从句一般不可表示非真实条件。下面一句只能用 if...not。

We would lend him money if he didn't break his promise. 如果他不违背诺言的话, 我们就会把钱借给他。

(3) if...not 可以在一个句子中用两次, 而 unless 则不能。

She will be sick if she does not put on her coat and if she does not come into the warm room. 如果她不穿上上衣, 也不到暖和的房子里去的话, 她就会生病的。

(4) unless 可以与否定从句连用, 而 if not 则不能。

I will do it unless no one else wants to do it. 除非没有别人做这件事, 我才做这事。

[误] I'll do it if no one else doesn't want to do it.

(1) vt. “表明”, “证明”后面可接名词或从句做宾语。

① The work showed his great wish to be perfect. 那件作品表现出他追求完美的热切期望。

② The letter shows how angry she has been. 那封信透露出她是那么愤怒。

(2) vt. “显示”, “出示”, “给……看” 这时可接双宾语, 即: show sb. sth. 或 show sth. to sb.

He showed his parents his composition. = He showed his composition to his parents. 他把作文给他的父母看了。

(3) vt. “带领”, “引导(某人)”。此时 show 后常加 sb. 再加副词, 常为: show sb. in/out 意为“领进来/出去”。

He showed the guest in. 他把客人领进来。

还可用于: show sb. to some place

May I show you to your seat? 我带你到座位上去可以吗?

(4) (通过示范)教, 告知, 表达此意。show 可用于以下结构: show + n. + n. /wh- 或 show + n.

① Please show me the way to the museum. 请告诉我到博物馆怎么走。

② I'll show you what to do. 我来教你们该怎么做。

(5) vi. 表示“显现”, “露面”

He arrived early but his wife never showed. 他很早就到了, 但他的妻子一直没有出现。

(6) n. “展览会”, “演出, 节目”, “外观”, 当表示“外观”, “样子”时, 只用单数形式。

show 常用的短语如下:

△show off 炫耀, 卖弄

△show up 露面, 来到

△show sb. around/round 带某人参观

△(be) on show 展出, 陈列

adv. 代替

(1) adv. “代替”单独使用, 在句中作状语, 几乎总是用于句首或句末。

① She didn't go to Greece after all. Instead, she went to America. 她终究没有去希腊, 她去了美国。

② They went to the hospital but we went to the school instead. 他们去了医院, 而我们却去了学校。

(2) instead of 是介词短语, 意思是“代替, 而不是”。后接名词、代词、介词短语或动词-ing 形式。

① I'll have tea instead of coffee please. 我要茶, 不要咖啡。

② I went to the park on foot instead of by bus. 我是步行, 而不是乘车去公园的。

注意: instead of 后跟动词不定式

(3) instead of 和 without 有时容易混淆。当一个人, 一件物品或一个动作代替另一个时, 我们用 instead of。我们用 without 来表示一个人, 一件物品或一个动作不与另一个同在一起。

① She often goes swimming instead of going to school. 她常常不去上学而去游泳。

② She often goes swimming without telling her mother. 她常常不告诉母亲就去游泳。

adj. 充足的

(1) adj. “充足的”, “充分的”, 一般位于被修饰名词的前面, 有时也可位于被修饰名词的后面。当表达“充足”, “充分”时, 常用在 have 和 there be 的句型中。

[误]The time isn't enough for her to go there.

[正]She hasn't enough time to go there. 她没有足够的时间去那里。

① enough 的形容词用法: not enough, but she is old enough, 但不能说 is not enough

[误]He was kind enough that he would help me.

[正]He was kind enough to help me. 他那样热心肯定会帮助我的。

(2)adv. “充分地”, “足够地”。作为副词 enough 必须放在所修饰的形容词或副词后面, 不能位于其前。enough 后常接不定式短语或介词 for 短语。

①She's old enough to do what she wants. 她大了, 可以爱干什么就干什么了。

②It's late enough for the staff to stop work. 已经够晚的了, 工作人员可以下班了。

(3)enough 可作名词的替代词, 代表可数名词或不可数名词。

①Enough has been said about it. 关于这一点已经说得够多的了。(enough 代表所说的内容, 是不可数的量, 因此谓语用单数)

②I have had enough, thank you. 我吃饱了, 谢谢。

first of all, at first, first time

(1)first of all 这是一个固定短语, 意为“首先”, “第一”, “最先”, 强调重要性, 在句中作插入语。

First of all I must check the number. 首先我必须检查那个号码。

(2)at first 相当于 in the beginning, 指初次的行为, 常指某事发生时刚开始的情况, 而后事情发生了变化, 甚至可能相反。

At first the class seemed to be uninteresting. 最初这门课似乎很乏味。

(3)first 表示先后顺序, 可作限定词、副词或名词。

It was my first visit to Europe. 这是我第一次到欧洲访问。

指点迷津

before 和 ago

before 和 ago 都用来表示时间, 但用法截然不同: ago 是从现在为基准的“现在以前”, 因此必须与一般过去时连用; before 指过去某时间的“以前”, 即过去的过去”, 因此一般与过去完成时连用。

①He left ten minutes ago. 10 分钟前他走了。

②He told us that his father had died two years before. 他告诉我们他的父亲死于两年前。

before 单独用于各种句式, 在疑问句中还可与 ever 或 ever before 连用, 否定句中多用 never 或 never...before, 而 ago 则不能单独使用, 常和表示时间的词语连用, 且不与 ever 或 never 连用。

Have you ever been to Paris? = Have you been to Paris before / ever before? 你以前去过巴黎吗?

He is coming up that... 不久后

It is not long before... 没过多久就

①It was not long ago that he went out. 他不久之前才出去的。

②It was not long before he came back. 他不久就回来了。

阅读高频词

architecture n. 建筑学; 建筑; 建筑式样

modern architecture 现代建筑

arouse v. 把感情、兴趣、希望、期望、刺激; 引起; 使产生

This book aroused my interest in politics. 这本书引起我对政治的兴趣。

arrangement n. 安排; 筹备; 准备

We have finished all the arrangement for the party. 我们已完成了晚会的所有准备工作。