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# 先锋设计

高三一轮总复习



## 英语

(北师大版)



黄河出版传媒集团  
宁夏人民教育出版社



依据新课标《考试说明》编写

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XIANFENG SHEJI

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# CONTENTS

## ZHI SHI MU LU 知识目录

### 必修①

Unit 1	Lifestyles	1
Unit 2	Heroes	7
Unit 3	Celebration	15

### 必修②

Unit 4	Cyberspace	23
Unit 5	Rhythm	31
Unit 6	Design	39

### 必修③

Unit 7	The Sea	45
Unit 8	Adventure	53
Unit 9	Wheels	61

### 必修④

Unit 10	Money	68
Unit 11	The Media	76
Unit 12	Culture Shock	83

## 必修⑤

Unit 13	People	90
Unit 14	Careers	98
Unit 15	Learning	106

## 选修⑥

Unit 16	Stories	113
Unit 17	Laughter	120
Unit 18	Beauty	127

## 选修⑦

Unit 19	Language	135
Unit 20	New Frontiers	142
Unit 21	Human Biology	148

## 选修⑧

Unit 22	Environmental Protection	155
Unit 23	Conflict	162
Unit 24	Society	169
高考语法通关		175
参考答案		213





## Unit

## 1

## 必修①

## Lifestyles

## 播报多看点

## ●佳作选登

(2011·全国高考)

[话题] 你在英国学校学习期间遇到困难,向学校辅导中心求助。

[体裁] 求助信

Dear Sir/Madam,

I'm Li Hua, a Chinese student taking summer courses in your university. I'm writing to **ask for help**. I came here last month and found my courses interesting. **But I have some difficulties with note-taking and I have no idea of how to use the library**. I was told the Learning Center **provides help for students** and I'm **anxious to get** help from you. I have no class on Tuesday mornings and Friday afternoons. **Please let me know which day is OK with you**. You may email or phone me. Here are my **email** address and phone number: *lihua@1236.com*; 12345678.

Look forward to your reply.

Yours,  
Li Hua

## ●经典例句

[亮词] 1. ask for help 请求帮助

2. provide help for... 为……提供帮助

3. be anxious to do sth. 急于干某事

4. email sb. 给某人写电子邮件

[典句] 1. But I have some difficulties with note-taking and I have no idea of how to use the library.

但是我在记笔记方面有困难,我也不知道如何用图书馆。

(变式)⇒ I have some trouble in taking notes and I don't know the way of using the library.

2. Please let me know which day is OK with you. 请让我知道哪天与你预约合适。

(变式)⇒ Would you be so kind as to tell me which day is all right?

## 考题赏析

1. (2012·福州模拟) \_\_\_\_\_ global warming, those present at the international meeting also discussed other issues.

A. Apart from B. In spite of  
C. But for D. Except for

[解题指导] 句意:除了全球变暖之外,那些出席会议的人还讨论了其他的话题。A. “除了……之外,还有……”; B. “尽管”; C. “要不是”; D. “除了”, 根据句意, 应选 A 项。

[正确答案] A

2. (2012·长沙调研) He made a careless decision and now he is \_\_\_\_\_ from it.

A. suffering B. paining  
C. aching D. hurting

[解题指导] suffer from 因……而痛苦。

[正确答案] A

3. (2012·无锡模拟) John plays football \_\_\_\_\_, if not better than, David.

A. as well B. as well as  
C. so well D. so well as

[解题指导] as well as 是同级比较, 用在一个肯定句中, 即 John plays football as well as David. 在该题中, 同级比较 as well as 和比较级 if not better than 共同拥有两个比较主体 John 和 David. if not better than 可以看成是一个省略的比较状语从句; 即 If John does not play football better than David.

[正确答案] B

4. (2012·天津模拟) To keep fit, Professor Li \_\_\_\_\_ cycling as a regular form of exercise.

A. took up B. caught on  
C. carried out D. made up

[解题指导] 本题考查动词短语。句意: 为了保持健康, 李教授开始从事骑自行车作为有规则的锻炼。A. 开始从事, 占据; B. 理解; C. 执行; D. 组成, 根据句意, 故选 A。

[正确答案] A



## 课前自主学习



### I. 重点单词

- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 要紧,有重大关系
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 认为,猜想
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 转换,转变
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 急迫的,紧急的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 厌烦的,不感兴趣的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vi.* 感到疼痛,遭受痛苦
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt. & vi.* 减少,降低
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 忍耐,忍受
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 志愿者
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vi.* 毕业
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 挑战
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt. & n.* 支持;支撑
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 否则;另外
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 和平的,平静的→ \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 和平地,平静地→ \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 和平
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 轻松的,放松的→ \_\_\_\_\_ *vt. & vi.* 放松→ \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 松懈的,放松的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 充满压力的,紧张的→ \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 压力→ \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 压力(同义词)
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 私人的,个人的→ \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 就个人而言
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 广告→ \_\_\_\_\_ *vi.* 为……做广告→ \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 登广告的人
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 距离→ \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 遥远的→ \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 远远地→ \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 遥远的(同义词)
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 正式的,合礼仪的→ \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 非正式的

### II. 重点短语

- switch \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ 打开开关/关上开关/转换频道
- go \_\_\_\_\_ (爆竹、铃)响
- take \_\_\_\_\_ 占据
- get \_\_\_\_\_ 换衣服
- be filled \_\_\_\_\_ 充满着
- \_\_\_\_\_ fun 为了玩乐
- suffer \_\_\_\_\_ 忍受
- come up \_\_\_\_\_ 想出,提出
- apart \_\_\_\_\_ 除了……之外
- \_\_\_\_\_ the moment 此刻
- \_\_\_\_\_ a result 结果
- play a role \_\_\_\_\_ 在……中起作用

### III. 重点句式

- \_\_\_\_\_ I get good marks in my test, it doesn't matter if I speak English or not.  
只要我考试能考出高分,我是否说英语就没有关系了。
- I am always the \_\_\_\_\_ get to the office.  
我总是第一个到达办公室的人。
- Usually, it's \_\_\_\_\_ crowded \_\_\_\_\_ I can't find anywhere to sit.  
通常车太拥挤,以至于我常常找不到坐的地方。
- That's \_\_\_\_\_ people call the underground in London.  
那就是在伦敦通常所称的地铁。
- I \_\_\_\_\_ painting or drawing very \_\_\_\_\_.  
我发现画画使人放松。



## 课堂互动探究



### 重点·词汇

#### 1. stand *v.* 忍受,经受,承担; *n.* 看台; 摊子; 立场

- (1) stand doing sth. 忍受做某事  
(2) stand by 袖手旁观  
stand against 靠着……站立  
stand for 代表,象征  
stand out 突出,显眼  
stand up 站起来

- I can't **stand** my little brother because he is too noisy.  
我不能忍受我的弟弟因为他太吵了。
- A teacher can't **stand** being cheated by his students.  
老师不能忍受被学生欺骗。
- How can you **stand by** and let him treat his dog like that?  
他那样虐待他那只狗,你怎么能袖手旁观呢?

- Her work **stands out** from the rest as easily the best.  
她的工作成绩远比其他人都好。

#### 巧思妙解



河岸  
坐落



忍耐



(体育场)看台

#### >>> 温馨提示

stand 作“忍受,经受”讲时通常用于否定句或疑问句,后接名词、代词或动名词。通常和情态动词 can/could not 等连用。如:

I can't **stand** Tom because he's so rude.  
我受不了汤姆,因为他如此粗鲁。



## 2. suppose v. 猜想; 认为

I suppose=I think 我认为(常用作插入语)

suppose that... 猜想/认为……

suppose somebody/something (to be)...

认为某人/事……

be supposed to do=should do 应该做

was/were supposed to do=should have done

本该做(而未做)

I suppose so. /I suppose not. 我想是这样。/我想不会。

① The situation will improve, I **suppose**.

我认为形势会好转。

② I **suppose** (that) you want to borrow money from me again? 我猜你又要找我借钱了吧?

③ We all **suppose him (to be)** an expert in this field. 我们都认为他是这个领域的专家。

④ We **are supposed to** care for each other. 我们应互相关心。

⑤ You **were supposed to** be here at eight o'clock, but you are late. 你本该八点到的, 但你迟到了。

⑥ —Will he come with us? 他会跟我们来吗?

—Yes, I **suppose so**. 我想会的。

(或—No, I **suppose not** / I don't suppose so.)

我想不会。

## &gt;&gt;&gt; 温馨提示

“I/we suppose that+宾语从句”句型中, 对后面宾语从句的否定应转移到对主句的谓语动词上来。且当其后续接反意疑问句时, 附加问句部分应与从句主语保持一致。

## 3. matter v. 重要, 要紧; 有关系 n. 事情; 问题; 麻烦事, 毛病; 物质

(1) What matters if... 即使……又何妨?

It doesn't matter. 没关系。

(2) as a matter of fact 事实上, 实际上

What's the matter with...? ……怎么了? 出了什么毛病?

to make matters worse 更糟糕的是

It is a matter of... 这是一个……的问题

① It **was a matter** of life and death for them. 这事对他们来说生死攸关。

② I'm going there tomorrow, **as a matter of fact**. 事实上, 明天我要去那里。

③ Her attempts to calm them down only made **matters** worse.

她设法使他们平静下来, 不想却适得其反。

matter 作“事情; 问题; 麻烦事, 毛病”讲时, 为可数名词; 作“物质”讲时为不可数名词。

## 4. suffer vt. &amp; vi. 遭受; 忍受; 经历

(1) suffer pain/punishment/hunger 遭受痛苦/惩罚/饥饿

suffer from... 受……之苦, 患……病

suffer for 因……而受苦

(2) suffering n. 受苦, 遭难; 种种痛苦, 苦难的经历

① He **suffered** many pains before he became a football star. 他在成为足球名将前受过许多苦。

② She is **suffering from** loss of memory. 她正遭受着失忆之苦。

③ I cannot **suffer** such rudeness/insult.

我不能容忍这种粗鲁的举止/侮辱。

////// 比较网站 ////

suffer, suffer from 二者都可表示“遭受……带来的痛苦”, 但稍有差别。

suffer

用作及物动词时表示“遭受到, 遭遇”, 所接的宾语常为表示笼统概念的名词, 如 death, hardship, heavy loss, injury, consequence, punishment 等, 指一般的损害、痛苦等。

suffer from

表示“经受, 忍受, 遭受”之意时后接表具体不幸的名词, 意为“患有疾病”或“为……所受苦, 因……而吃苦头”, 指长期的或习惯性的痛苦或困难, 且 suffer from 不能用被动语态。

## 5. switch v. 转变; 转换

[教材 P<sub>8</sub> 原句] Then I get up, go downstairs and **switch** on the TV in the living room.

接着我起床, 下楼, 打开起居室的电视。

switch on 把开关打开, 接通

switch off 把……关掉, 关上

switch over 转换频道, 转变

① How can I **switch** the machine **on**?

我怎样才能打开这台机器呢?

② Please **switch off** the lights when you leave.

你离开时, 请把灯关了。

③ We're in the process of **switching over** to a new lifestyle.

我们正向一种新的生活方式转变。

## 巧思妙解

Lucy came home from work early yesterday. After changing clothes, she switched off the light and came downstairs. Then she switched on the TV and switched over with boredom. 昨天露茜早早下班了。换完衣服后, 她关掉灯来到楼下, 打开电视, 无聊地换着频道。



## 6. prefer vt. 更喜欢; 选择某物(而不选择别的)

prefer to do/doing sth. 更喜欢做(某事)  
 prefer sth. /doing... to sth. /doing... 与……相比更喜欢……; 宁愿……不愿……  
 prefer to do... rather than do... 宁可……也不……  
 prefer that+从句[从句中常用(should+ ) 动词原形]更喜欢, 更愿意  
 preference n. 偏爱; 嗜好物  
 表示“宁可……也不……”可用以下句型:  
 prefer to do... rather than do...  
 = would do... rather than do...  
 = would rather do... than do...

① Which do you prefer, tea or coffee?

你更喜欢哪一个, 茶还是咖啡?

② I **prefer** walking to driving. = I **prefer to walk rather than** drive.

我宁愿步行也不开车。

③ I **prefer to do** some exercise outside **rather than** play computer games at home on Sundays.

星期天我喜欢去户外做运动而不是呆在家里玩电脑游戏。

④ I **prefer you not to** refuse my invitation.

我希望你不要拒绝我的邀请。

⑤ I **prefer** you that you (should) stay at home studying.

我希望你呆在家里学习。

当 prefer 后面接从句时, 从句用虚拟语气, should + v. 原形

## 7. complain v. 抱怨, 发牢骚

(1)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{complain about/of...} \\ \text{complain that...} \end{array} \right\}$  抱怨  
 (2)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{complain to sb. 向...抱怨} \\ \text{complaint n. 诉苦, 抱怨, 牢骚} \\ \text{make a complaint 提出投诉; 发牢骚} \end{array} \right.$

① She often **complains** about not feeling appreciated at work. 她因为感到自己在工作上不受欢迎而常发牢骚。

② At present the young always **complain** that their parents don't take their thoughts seriously.

目前年轻人总是抱怨父母不认真对待他们的想法。

## 8. apart from 除了……以外, 还……; 只是

① apart from 具有双重含义, 既可以相当于 except/but, 意为“除……以外, 没有……”, 又可以相当于 besides, 意为“除……以外, 还有……”。  
 ② set sb. /sth. apart 使……显得孤独/独特  
 ③ come apart 分离; 变零碎  
 ④ two miles apart 相距两英里  
 ⑤ tell (A and B) apart 分辨出(A 和 B)  
 ⑥ take... apart 将……拆开

① **Apart from** you, I had no one to talk to. (相当于 but/except)

除了你, 我再也没有可交谈的人了。

② **Apart from** a few faults, he is a respectable teacher. (相当于 except for) 除几个缺点外, 他是个值得尊敬的老师。

## 9. go off(爆竹、铃等)响;(电灯等)熄灭; 质量变坏

① The pain **went off** after three treatments. (消失)

② When are you **going off** for your holiday? (出发, 走掉)

③ The bomb **went off** in the crowded street last month. (爆竹、铃等响)

④ This milk has **gone off** and it is unfit to drink. 这牛奶已变质, 不适合饮用。

in addition to 相当于介词 besides, 表示“除……以外还”。

### 巧思妙解



(铃声)响



(灯)灭



(食物)变质

go against 违反; 反对  
 go along 进行, 进展  
 go after 追求; 追逐, 设法获得  
 go round 到处走走; (疾病/谣言)流传  
 go for 设法得到; 支持; 偏爱  
 go in for 从事, 喜欢, 参加(考试)  
 go out (灯火)熄灭; 过时; 出去  
 go through 通过; 仔细检查; 经历; 浏览  
 go without 没有……也忍受过去; 不享受

⑤ She doesn't **go in for** team games.

她对团体比赛不感兴趣。

⑥ We shouldn't **go against** nature.

我们不能违背自然规律。

⑦ John **went through** his pockets looking for the keys. 约翰翻遍了他的衣袋找钥匙。

⑧ We can't afford a holiday, so we'll just have to **go without**.

我们没钱度假, 所以我们只好不去度假。

## 10. take up 占据(时间、空间); 抬起, 升起; 开始(从事); 拿起

结合下列例句, 体会 take up 的不同意义:

① When does the Minister **take up** his office? (开始从事)

② They **took up** their arms to fight against slavery. (拿起)

③ I won't **take up** any more of your time. (占据时间、空间)



- ④ This big tree will have to be **taken up** by its roots.  
(抬起, 升起)

take after 与……相像; 追赶  
take away 拿走, 使离开  
take back 收回  
take down 拿下, 拆除(构造物), 记下  
take in 收留, 收容, 收养; 欺骗  
take off 脱下; 起飞; 成功  
take on 雇用; 呈现; 接受, 承担  
take over 接管, 接任, 接手

- ⑤ Will you **take over** the driving when we reach Jinan?  
我们到济南时你来开车好吗?

- ⑥ These insects can **take on** the colour of their surroundings.

这些昆虫可以呈现它们周围环境的颜色。

### 11. come up with 提出(计划、答案); 追上, 赶上

come about 发生; 产生  
come across 遇见, (偶然)发现  
when it comes to... 涉及; 谈到  
come to 来到(某地); 加起来总共; 恢复知觉  
come up 走近, 走上前; 上楼, 上来; (从土中)长出;  
被提出, 被提及

- ① People can put ideas together in many ways and can **come up with** new ideas.

人们可以用多种方式将思想集聚起来, 也可以提出一些新想法。

- ② We shall have to work hard **to come up with** others.

我们要努力学习赶上其他同学。

- ③ How did it **come about** that he was late?  
他咋迟到了?

### 12. at the moment 此刻; 目前

相当于 at this moment, right now 或 at present, 此时它多用于现在时态。用于过去时相当于 at that moment, 表示“那时、当时”。

- ① Our English teacher is on holiday in Beijing **at the moment**. 我们英语老师此刻在北京度假。

- ② —Why didn't you buy the car?  
——你为什么买车呢?

- ③ —I didn't have enough money **at the moment**.  
——我当时没有足够的钱。

### 思维拓展

for the moment 暂时; 目前  
for a moment 片刻; 一会儿  
at any moment 随时; 任何时候  
in a moment 立即; 立刻; 很快  
after a moment 一会儿之后

the moment 一……就……(引导时间状语从句, 相当于 as soon as)

- ④ **The moment** he spoke, we recognized his voice.  
他一说话, 我们就听出了他的声音。

### 对点训练

- (2012·西宁调研) —I'm afraid I've messed up the room.  
—\_\_\_\_\_. The room needs cleaning anyway.  
A. Don't mention it                      B. It doesn't matter  
C. I've got no idea                      D. It's up to you
- (2012·南京模拟) —Did he \_\_\_\_\_ his solution to the traffic jam at the meeting?  
—Yes, but no one was for him.  
A. come about                      B. come up  
C. come up with                      D. come out
- (2012·南京调研) —Nowadays children have to take arts, music and sports classes in their free time \_\_\_\_\_ busy schoolwork.  
—No wonder they have more and more pressure.  
A. rather than                      B. owing to  
C. apart from                      D. expect for
- The thief ran away when the burglar alarm \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. went up                      B. went off  
C. went out                      D. went away
- My study of biology has \_\_\_\_\_ much of my spare time, but it has given me a great deal of enjoyment.  
A. taken up                      B. taken down  
C. taken off                      D. taken away
- It's still a secret. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ not to say.  
A. supposing                      B. ought  
C. supposed                      D. able
- (2012·南昌质检) The girl \_\_\_\_\_ to go with us rather than stay at home.  
A. enjoys                      B. prefers  
C. likes                      D. would
- (2012·合肥模拟) \_\_\_\_\_ heart trouble for years, Professor White has to take some medicine with him wherever he goes.  
A. Having suffered                      B. Suffering from  
C. Having suffered from                      D. Being suffered

### 重点·句式

1. I am always **the first person to get to the office**. 我总是第一个到办公室。

句中的不定式短语 to get to the office 作后置定语, 修饰 the first person. 当名词前有 the first, the last 等序数词修饰时, 其后一般用不定式作定语。

- ① She is always the first to come to school.  
她总是第一个到校。



②China was the first country to use gunpowder.  
中国是第一个使用火药的国家。

不定式作定语通常还可以用于下列情况:

- (1)由 only, next 等修饰的名词(代词)常用不定式作定语。
- (2)由形容词最高级修饰的名词(代词)常用不定式作定语。
- (3)当被修饰的名词(代词)是 ability, attempt, chance, desire, decision, plan, way, need, intention, reason, right, something, anything, time, wish 等词时,常用不定式作定语。

③I don't think he is the best man to do the job.

我认为他不是做这个工作的最佳人选。

④Only by practicing more can you improve your ability to speak English fluently.

只有多练,你才能提高流利地说英语的能力。

## 2. I travel to work on "the tube". That's what people call the underground in London.

本句使用了句式“this/that is what+从句”,表示“这/那就是……”,用来突出说明前面某种情况,其中 what 引导一个表语从句。

①That is what I want to tell you. 那就是我想告诉你的事情。

②The man showed us an ancient painting. This was what the museum had lost last year.

那个人向我们展示了一张古画,这正是那家博物馆去年丢失的。

引导表语从句的常用关联词有:

从属连词:that, whether, as if, as though 等。

连接代词:what, which, who, whom, whose, whoever, whomever, whomever, whatever, whichever 等。

连接副词:when, where, why, how, whenever, wherever, however 等。

③The question is that he is also short of money.

问题在于他也缺钱。

④The problem is whether he will agree to the suggestion or not.

问题在于他是否会同意这个建议。

⑤The important thing is what a man does, not what he says. 重要的是一个人做的事而不是他说的话。

⑥The question is however we can do the work better. 问题是我们究竟如何才能将这项工作做得更好。

## 3. Usually, it's so crowded that I can't find anywhere to sit. 这儿平时非常拥挤,我连坐的地方也找不到。

so... that... 通常引导结果状语从句,意为“如此……以致……”。

- |    |   |                        |             |
|----|---|------------------------|-------------|
| so | { | +形容词或副词                | } + that... |
|    |   | +形容词+a(n)+单数可数名词       |             |
|    |   | +many/few+复数可数名词       |             |
|    |   | +much/little(少的)+不可数名词 |             |

①He is so funny a man that we all like him.

他如此有趣以至于我们都喜欢他。

②There were so many cars in the street that I couldn't get through.

路上有如此多的车,我过不去。

③He left so quickly that we didn't have time to say good-bye.

他走得很匆忙,我们都没有时间和他道别。

such... that... 也可以用来引导结果状语从句,但 such 常用来修饰名词,其后可以跟以下几种结构:

- |       |   |                   |             |
|-------|---|-------------------|-------------|
| such+ | { | a/an+adj. +单数可数名词 | } + that 从句 |
|       |   | adj. +复数可数名词      |             |
|       |   | adj. +不可数名词       |             |

He is so kind a man that everybody likes him.

④He is such a kind man that everybody likes him.

He is so kind that everybody likes him.

他和蔼可亲,以至大家都喜欢他。

⑤They are such small shoes that I can't wear them.

这些鞋都太小,我穿不上。

⑥It is such fine weather that we will go swimming.

今天天气那么好我们将去游泳。

[注意] so that 可引导目的状语从句,从句中的谓语动词通常和 can, may, should 等情态动词连用;so that 也可引导结果状语从句,意为“因此,结果”,其前通常有逗号。

⑦They set out early so that they might arrive on time. 他们早早出发为的是按时到达。(目的状语从句)

⑧He did not plan his time well, so that he didn't finish the work on time. 他没有把时间计划好,结果没按时完成工作。(结果状语从句)

## 对点训练

1. (2011·银川模拟)—I'll ask the teacher about the attributive clause. I'm very puzzled about it.  
—That's just \_\_\_\_\_ most of our classmates have doubt.

- A. what B. why  
C. where D. how

2. Shanghai is the first city in the world \_\_\_\_\_ a high-speed maglev (磁悬浮) train, from the city to Pudong Airport.

- A. to build B. to be built  
C. to have built D. to have been built

3. (2012·福州模拟)—He's made \_\_\_\_\_ progress that his parents must be pleased with him.

- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. so great; So he has  
B. such great; So has he  
C. so much; So he has  
D. so much; So has he

## 课时作业

请完成活页作业P

223~224



## Unit 2

# Heroes

### 播报多看点

#### ●佳作选登

(2011·安徽高考)

[话题] 以“My Approach to Difficulties in Learning”为题谈谈自己的做法。

[体裁] 议论文

#### My Approach to Difficulties in Learning

As high school students we **run into one** difficulty **after another** in the process of learning. Everyone has their own way to **deal with them**. Here I would like to share mine.

**When I am faced with a difficulty, I usually choose to refer to relevant learning materials or Web pages. In this way, I can not only work it out but also improve my ability to overcome problems all by myself.**

However, when it is something **beyond my competence**, I **turn to** my classmates or teachers **for help**. Sometimes I also ask my parents for advice. As a result, I have **made steady progress** in my studies.

#### ●经典例句

[亮词] 1. run into... 偶然碰到……

2. one... after another... 一个……另一个……

3. deal with... 对付; 处理

4. beyond one's competence 超出某人的能力

5. turn to sb. for help 向某人求助

6. make much/great/steady progress 有很大进步

[典句] 1. When I am faced with a difficulty, I usually choose to refer to relevant learning materials or Web pages.

当我遇到困难时,我通常选择参考一些与之相关的学习材料或上网查寻。

(变式)⇒Facing some trouble, I usually either refer to relevant learning materials or turn to the internet.

2. In this way, I can not only work it out but also improve my ability to overcome problems all by myself.

用这种方式,我不仅能够解决困难而且也提高了我独立解决问题的能力。

(变式)⇒Only in this way can I work it out and also improve my ability of getting over some difficulties alone.

### 考题赏析

1. (2011·全国高考) Sarah pretended to be cheerful, \_\_\_\_\_ nothing about the argument.

- A. says B. said  
C. to say D. saying

[解题指导] 句意: Sarah 假装很高兴, 没有对这次争论进行评论。本题考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构得知, 此处是分词作伴随状语, 故排除 A 项谓语动词的形式; say 与逻辑主语 Sarah 之间是主动关系, 排除表被动的 B 项; 动词不定式作状语通常表目的或出乎意料的结果, 故 C 项与语境不符。故选 D。

[正确答案] D

2. (2011·浙江高考) One Friday, we were packing to leave for a weekend away \_\_\_\_\_ my daughter heard cries for help.

- A. after B. while  
C. since D. when

[解题指导] 句意: 一个周五, 我们正在打包要出去度周末, 这时我女儿听到有人求救的声音。本句考查“be doing... when...” (正在做……这时……) 这一结构, 在本结构中, when 是并列连词, 表示“这时”的意思, 相当于 and at that time.

[正确答案] D

3. (2010·江苏高考) —I prefer shutting myself in and listening to music all day on Sundays.

—That's \_\_\_\_\_ I don't agree. You should have a more active life.

- A. where B. how  
C. when D. what

[解题指导] 句意:——每逢周日,我更喜欢整天都待在屋里听音乐。——那就是我不同意的地方,你应该过一种更加积极的生活。本题考查名词性从句。agree 为不及物动词,不能直接加宾语,故排除 what; when 表示时间,how 表示方式,where 表示具体地点或抽象地点,根据句意可知此处应用 where 引导表语从句。

[正确答案] A

4. (2011·济南模拟) With tiny shops \_\_\_\_\_ all the streets, the city of Cairo arouses tourists' interest in shopping here.

- A. line B. lined with  
C. lining D. line alone

[解题指导] 所有街道上小店林立,开罗城引起了游客们在此购物的兴趣。“with+宾语+宾补”这一结构此处表示主语所处的状态。line 排列,用现在分词表主动含义;若选 B 项,则变为:With all the streets lined with tiny shops...

[正确答案] C



## 课前自主学习

### I. 重点单词

- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 镇静的,沉着的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 慷慨的,大方的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 人物;性格;汉字
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 大气;气氛
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 意见,看法,主张
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 就自己而言
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 斗争,拼搏
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n. & v.* 抗议
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vi. & n.* 行军
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 卓越的,辉煌的,极好的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 热心的,渴望的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 灾难
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 促进,提升;促销
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vi.* 反应
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 质量,品质
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 钦佩,羡慕
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 探险→\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 勘探;考察→\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 探险家
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 灵巧的,熟练的→\_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 灵巧地→\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 技能,熟练
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 令人惊异的→\_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 使惊异;使惊愕→\_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 惊愕的→\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 惊异;诧异
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 暴力,暴行→\_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 猛烈的;狂暴的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 残疾的→\_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 使残疾→\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 残疾
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 自信的→\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 信心,自信

### II. 重点短语

- \_\_\_\_\_ spaceship 载人宇宙飞船
- \_\_\_\_\_ of 数百万
- \_\_\_\_\_ opinion 在我看来
- come to an \_\_\_\_\_ 结束
- \_\_\_\_\_ one's own 单独地;独自地
- give \_\_\_\_\_ 放弃

- \_\_\_\_\_ to 达到某种程度
- pull \_\_\_\_\_ 渡过难关
- get \_\_\_\_\_ 融洽相处;进展
- get involved \_\_\_\_\_ 参加;参与
- \_\_\_\_\_ suicide 自杀
- be strict \_\_\_\_\_ sb. 对某人严格
- a road \_\_\_\_\_ success 成功之路
- the answer \_\_\_\_\_ the question 问题的答案
- come \_\_\_\_\_ it 别胡扯;别装了;别吹了
- lift \_\_\_\_\_ (火箭、航天器等)发射,起飞,升空
- compete \_\_\_\_\_ 同……比赛

### III. 重点句式

- Yang Liwei showed the flags of China and the United Nations, \_\_\_\_\_ the wishes of the Chinese people to explore and use space peacefully.  
(expressing... 为现在分词短语作伴随状语)  
杨利伟展示了中国国旗和联合国国旗,以表达中国人民和平开发、利用太空资源的意愿。
- We \_\_\_\_\_ along a country lane \_\_\_\_\_ suddenly a car drove past us. (be doing... when... 句型)  
我们正开车沿着一条乡村小路行进,突然有一辆车超过了我们。
- Jennifer was in the kitchen, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_... (with 的复合结构)  
珍妮弗在厨房里,双手在面粉碗里和面……
- Brandi, the sisters' mother, taught her daughters at home so that they completed their high school \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. (while developing... 为状语从句的省略)  
布兰迪,这对姐妹的母亲,在家教她的女儿们,结果她们在培养网球能力的同时也完成了高中学业。
- This is \_\_\_\_\_ I got involved with my charity work to improve the quality of life for all disabled people.  
(how 在此引导表语从句)  
这就是我怎样参与到慈善活动中,为残疾人改善生活质量的。



## 课堂互动探究



## 重点·词汇

1. character *n.* 品质; 性格; 人物, 角色; 名誉; 文字

- (1) { a man of character 有个性的人, 有骨气的人  
a leading character 主角  
in character 符合……性格  
out of character 不符合……性格  
give sb. a good character 给某人好评, 推荐某人  
get a good/bad character 得到好/坏名声
- (2) characteristic *adj.* 特有的, 有特性的, 典型的 *n.* 特性, 特征

① What does her handwriting tell you about her **character**? 你从她的画法中看到她有什么个性?

② Her behaviour last night was quite **out of character**. 她昨晚的举止与她的性格很不相符。

③ What **characteristics** distinguish the Americans from the Canadians?  
美国人和加拿大人的特征有什么不同?

2. calm *vi/vt.* (使……) 平静; 镇静; *adj.* 平静; 镇静的; 沉着的

calm (sb.) down (使某人) 平静下来; 镇静下来  
stay/keep/be calm 保持镇静

① The high wind passed and the sea **was calm** again. 大风过后, 大海又风平浪静。

② She **calmed** the baby **down** by giving him some milk. 她给婴儿喂牛奶喝, 使他安静下来。

③ It took several minutes before the excited football fans **calmed down**.  
过了几分钟兴奋的足球迷才平静下来。

④ Please keep **quiet** when listening to a lecture. 听演讲时请保持安静。

⑤ Lily is a shy girl and she always keeps **silent** in class. 莉莉是个害羞的女孩, 她上课总是保持沉默。

⑥ Please keep **still** when you are being taken photos of. 照相时, 请保持静止不动。

////// 比较网站 //

calm	平静的, 沉着的。指无风浪或人的心情不激动。
quiet	宁静的, 安静的。指没有声音, 不吵闹或心里没有烦恼、焦虑。
still	静止的, 不动的。指没有动作。
silent	寂静的, 沉默的, 不发音的。指没有声音或不讲话。

3. equal *v.* 等于, 与……相等 *adj.* 相等的; 胜任的 *n.* 同等的人或物

- (1) equal + *n.* (in + *n.*) = be equal to (在……方面) 比得上, 与……匹敌; 与……相等
- (2) { be equal to sth. /doing sth. 等于; 能胜任  
be equal with 与……平等
- (3) without (an) equal 无人可比的
- (4) { equally *adv.* 同样地; 相等地  
equality *n.* 相等; 平等

① None of us **equal** him in strength.

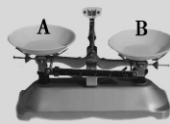
在力气方面, 我们谁也比不上他。

② It is **equal** to me whether he will come or not. 他来还是不来对我都一样。

③ I'm not **equal** to the position. 我胜任不了那个职位。

④ His paintings are without **equal** in the Western world. 他的画在西方世界首屈一指。

## 巧思妙解



相等



胜任

4. protest *n.* 抗议 *v.* 反对; 抗议; 申辩, 坚决地表示

[教材 P<sub>24</sub> 原句] He mainly organised peaceful **protests** to win rights for black people.

他主要组织和平抗议来为黑人争取权力。

- (1) make a protest against 对……提出抗议  
under protest 无奈地; 不服气地; 不甘心地  
without protest 一声不吭地

(2) protest about/against/at sth. 对……提出抗议

① They didn't **make a protest against** the plan we put forward at the meeting.

他们并没有对我们在会议上提出的计划表示异议。

② I only signed the document **under protest**. 我不情愿地签了这份文件。

③ The tourists **protested about** the bad service at the restaurant. 游客们对那家饭店低劣的服务表示不满。





## 5. promote vt. 促进; 增进; 晋升; 使升级; 宣传

(1) promote sb. (from sth.) to sth.

把某人(从某职位)提升到某职位

be promoted to... 被升为……

promote development/understanding/foreign trade

促进发展/加深了解/促进对外贸易

(2) promoter n. 促进者; 创造者

promotion n. 提升; 晋级; 促进

get/win/gain promotion 获得/争取晋升

① Our English teacher has **been promoted to** headmaster. 我们的英语老师已被提升为校长了。

② We launched a big advertising campaign to **promote** our new products.

我们发动了一场声势浩大的广告宣传,旨在推销我们的新产品。

//////比较网站//////

<b>advance</b>	指“向某一目标或方向前进的运动或效果”。
<b>promote</b>	作“提升”解时可与 advance 通用;它强调“促使某种事业向前发展以达到预期的结果,并侧重于对该人或事物(尤指公开性质)的赞助和鼓励”。
<b>progress</b>	则指“稳定、经常的进步”,这种进步可能有间隔,常用于抽象事物。
<b>proceed</b>	多指“继续前进”。

## 6. struggle vt. vi. & n. 斗争, 拼搏; 努力; 挣扎

struggle to do sth. 艰难地做某事, 挣扎着做某事

struggle for 为……而斗争

struggle with(against) 与……作斗争, 同……搏斗

struggle to one's feet 挣扎着站起来

① He has been **struggling** to succeed in his business.

= He has been **struggling** for success in his business.

为使事业成功,他一直努力奋斗着。

② Those climbers **struggled** against the strong wind and finally reached the top of the mountain.

那些登山者在强风中艰难的行走,最终到达山顶。

③ The children talked so loudly at dinner table that I had to **struggle** to be heard.

在餐桌上孩子们高声谈话以至于我必须努力才被听到。

④ She will not give up her children without a **struggle**.

她不会轻易放弃自己的孩子的。

⑤ They were **struggling** for peace.

他们为和平而斗争。

⑥ Their account of the causes of the war **conflicts** with ours.

他们关于战争起因的报告与我们的相反。

⑦ The two boys **fought**. 这两个男孩动手打起来了。

//////比较网站//////

<b>struggle</b>	本意是“挣扎”,指“克服某种障碍或困难,以达到某种目的”,意味着“处境难”。
<b>conflict</b>	指“由于严重不一致而引起抵触或冲突”。
<b>fight</b>	原意是“打仗、战斗”,可泛指“任何形式的斗争”,特别强调“短兵相接”。

## 7. compete vi. 竞争

(1) compete with/ against sb. 与某人竞赛

compete in sth. 在……竞争

compete for sth. 为……竞争

(2) competition n. 竞争

competitive adj. 有竞争力的, 竞争激烈的

competitor n. 竞争者

① Will you **compete** in the race?

你会参加这个比赛吗?

② The two teams are **competing** for the championship.

这两个队在争夺冠军。

③ More than two hundred countries **competed** in the Beijing Olympic Games.

有 200 多个国家参加了北京奥运会。

④ Man students in middle school dislike **competing** in speech contest.

许多中学生不喜欢参加演讲比赛。

⑤ To get a scholarship, you will have to take part in many **competitive** examinations.

要想获得奖学金,你就得参加许多竞选考试。

## 8. keen adj. 渴望的; 热切的; 热心的; 激烈的, 强烈的; 敏锐的; 敏捷的

be keen to do sth. 渴望做某事

be keen about 喜爱; 对……着迷

be keen on (doing) sth. (口)喜爱; 渴望

be eager for sth. /to do sth. 渴望做某事

be anxious about sth. 渴望某物

keenly adv. 渴望地; 激烈地

keenness n. 渴望; 热心



① The blind have a **keen** sense of touch.

盲人有敏锐的触觉。

② Mrs Hill is **keen** on Tom's marrying Susan.

希尔太太很希望汤姆能和苏珊结婚。

③ She is very **keen** to visit Canada.

她渴望访问加拿大。

④ His eyes were still **keen**.

他的目光依然敏锐。

⑤ He handed me a knife with a **keen** edge.

他递给我一把锋利的刀。

### 9. amazing *adj.* 令人吃惊的; 令人惊讶的

(1) **amaze** *vt.* 使吃惊

(2) **be amazed at/that/by...** 对……大为惊奇

**be amazed to do sth.** 因做某事而感到惊奇

(3) **amazement** *n.* 惊讶

(much) **to one's amazement** 令某人(非常)惊讶的是  
**in amazement** 惊愕地

① Visitors **are** often **amazed**

**to** discover how little the town has changed.

旅游者经常会惊讶地发现这个小城几乎没有什么变化。

**amazed** 常指人  
而 **amazing** 常指事物。

② **To my amazement**, he was able to recite the whole poem from memory.

使我大为惊奇的是,他把这首诗从头至尾背诵了出来。

### 10. generous *adj.* 慷慨的, 大方的, 宽厚的, 仁慈的

**be generous with sth.** 在……方面大方

**It's generous of sb. to do sth.** 某人做某事是宽宏大量的

**generously** *adv.* 慷慨, 大方

**generosity** *n.* 慷慨, 大方

① She is always kind and **generous** to her students.

她非常仁慈,对她的学生非常的宽厚。

② He was **generous** to everybody with money.

他在金钱上对每个人都很大方。

③ As all his friends say: he is usually warm-hearted, loving and **generous**.

正如朋友所说的,他是乐于助人的、活泼的、大方的。

④ Being **Generous** to the poor, the wealthy woman is praised by mass media as a "Merciful Lady".

由于对穷人慷慨,这位富有的女士被大众媒体赞誉为“仁慈女士”。

### 11. **commit** *vt.* 把……交托给; 指派……作战; 使……承担义务; 犯罪, 做坏事

(1) **commitment** *n.* 承诺

**committee** *n.* 委员会

(2) **commit oneself** 公开表明自己的意见; 答应; 承诺

**commit sb. /sth. to sth.** 把某人/某物交给某人

**commit sb. /oneself (to sth. /doing sth.)** 保证做某事

① He **committed** the crime when he was drunk.

他喝醉时犯下此罪。

② He was **committed** to the care of an aunt.

他被托付给一位阿姨照看。

③ Smoking is **committing** suicide slowly.

吸烟等于是慢性自杀。

④ In fact she does not have to make such a **commitment** to us.

其实她没必要对我们做出那样的承诺。

### 12. **react** *vi.* 反应; 回应; 起作用

**react to** 对……作出反应

(1) **react with** 与……起(化学)反应

**react against** 反对; 反抗

**react on/upon** 对……有影响

(2) **reaction** *n.* 反应

① Which of the metals in the table **reacts** the most with oxygen and water?

表格中的哪一种金属与氧气和水反应最厉害?

② How did Wilson **react** to your idea?

威尔逊对你的想法有什么反应?

③ An acid **reacts** with a base to form a salt.

酸可以和碱起反应而生成盐。

### >>> 温馨提示

reaction 也可与 with, to, against, on 等介词搭配, 表示“与……的反应/对……作出的反应/对……的抗拒/对……的作用”。

### 13. **involve** *vt.* 包括, 涉及; 使参与

(1) **involve sb. in (doing) sth.**

使某人参与(干)某事, 使某人牵扯到某事中

**involve doing sth.** 包括干某事; 需要干某事

(2) **involved** *adj.* 复杂的; 有牵连的, 有关的

**get/be involved in** 被卷入……之中; 热衷于, 专心于

**be/get involved with sb.**

与某人混在一起, 和……有密切联系



①The scheme **involves** computers.

这一设计离不开计算机。

②Don't **involve** me **in** solving your problems!

你解决你的问题，不要把我拉进去！

③He sees her often but doesn't want to get too **involved**.

他常与她来往，但不愿纠缠难分。

④This problem **involves** us all.

这个问题把我们都牵扯进去了。

⑤This book **contains** all the information you need.

这本书包含所有你需要的资料。

⑥Oceania mainly **includes** Australia and New Zealand.

大洋洲主要包括澳大利亚和新西兰。

### >>> 温馨提示

involved 作前置定语时，意为“复杂的”；作后置定语时，意为“涉及到的”。如：the involved story 复杂的经历；the people involved 所涉及的人。

### //// 比较网站 //

<b>involve</b>	所表示的“包含”，侧重于涉及整体中的一部分，尤指因故牵扯到整体中的某事或人。
<b>contain</b>	意为“包含；容纳”，指所包含的东西可包括整体的全部，也可只是包括一个部分，多是具体的实体。
<b>include</b>	“包括”的是整体的一部分，多指抽象的概念。

**14. come to** 达到某种状态；当谈及……；共计；达成；（昏迷后）苏醒过来；恢复理性；归结为

[教材 P<sub>28</sub> 原句] Four days after the injury, I **came to** understand my situation.

受伤四天后，我开始意识到自己的处境。

①Things have **come to** such a state in the company that he is thinking of resigning.

公司的事情已经到了这种地步，因此他正在考虑辞职。

②His earnings **come to** \$ 6000 a year.

他的年收入为 6000 美元。

come to a decision 作出决定

come to an end 结束

come to oneself/one's senses 苏醒过来；醒悟过来

come to light 为人所知；暴露，真相大白

③When he **came to himself**, he found himself lying in bed.

当他苏醒过来时，他发现自己躺在床上。

**15. pull through** 使从（受伤）中活下来；恢复健康；渡过难关

[教材 P<sub>28</sub> 原句] The doctor said I was not going to **pull through**. 医生说我无法康复了。

①It's going to be tough but we'll **pull through** it together.

这件事会很棘手，但我们将协力把它完成。

pull down 拉下；拆毁；摧毁；推翻

pull out 拔掉；离开；（火车）离站

pull in(to) 到站；（火车）进站

pull up 向上拉；拔；（使）停下

pull together 齐心协力

②Will you **pull down** the blinds a bit?

你把百叶窗稍稍朝下拉一点好吗？

③He **pulled up** at the traffic lights.

他在红绿灯处停了车。

④So long as we **pull together**, there's no mountain top we can't conquer.

只要咱们一条心，就没有攀登不上的高峰。

**16. get on** 进行，进展

[教材 P<sub>28</sub> 原句] We have always **got on** really well. 我们一直相处地很好。

①How are you getting on with your studies?

最近你的学习怎么样？

get along/on well with sb./sth. 和某人相处得好/某事进展顺利

get away 离开

get in 进入；收割，拿进屋

get down to 着手，开始

get through 完成，（电话）打通

②We have to **get in** the wheat as soon as possible.

我们不得不尽快地收割小麦。

③The journalist **got down to** work.

那位记者开始工作了。

④I tried calling you several times but I couldn't **get through**.

我试着给你打了几次电话，但都没打通。

**17. on one's own** 独立的

of one's own 和 on one's own 的区别

on one's own = do sth. by oneself 独立的

of one's own = belong to sb. 属于某人自己的，自己做的