



高考早知道 学习真需要



新考纲
新教材

高二同步必备

与高考零距离

5年 3年模拟

WUNIANGAOKAO SANNIANMONI

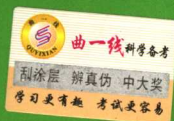
高二英语 (上)

与最新版考纲全程对接 与最新人教版教材配套

为什么，5·3连续两年位居北京西单图书大厦、王府井书店高考畅销书排行榜第一？

为什么，5·3连续两年成为全国百万名校师生的首选？

北京四中特级教师徐克兴如此评价：5·3实为高考科学备考领军之作，集学考之精粹，成名世之奇书，有助于迅速提高考试成绩。



首都师范大学出版社

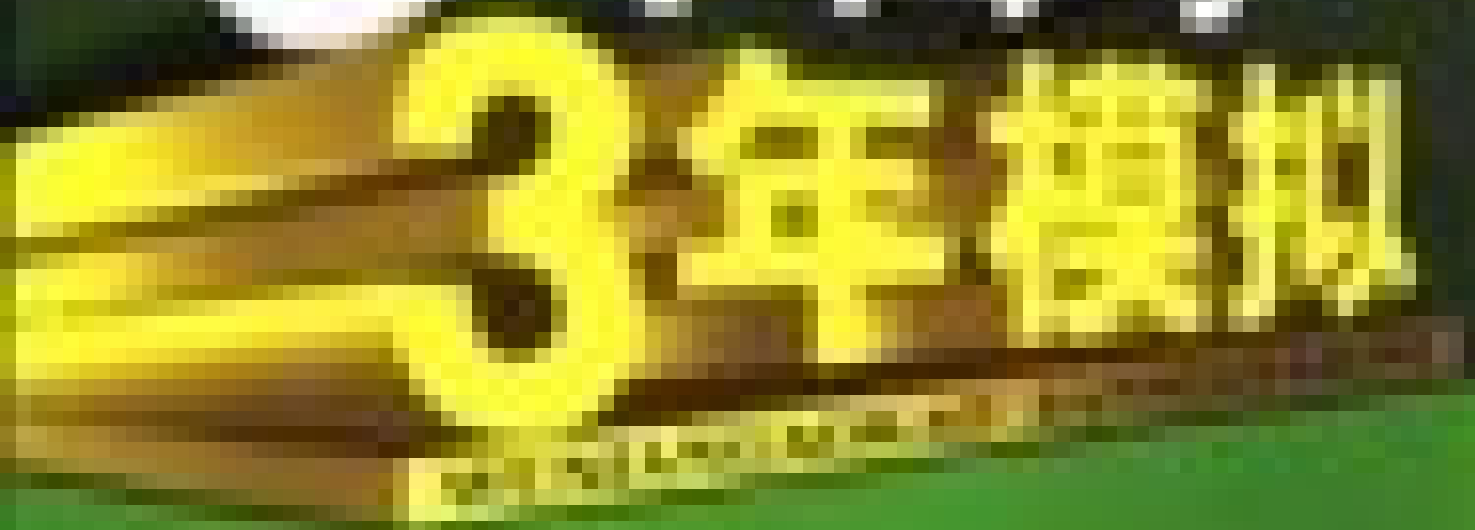


2015 年 5 月



2015 年 5 月

5 年高考



2015 年高考





高考早知道 学习真需要



新考纲
新课标
高二同步必备

与高考零距离

5年 3年模拟

WUNIANGAOKAO SANNIANMONI

高二英语 (上)

- 丛书主编：曲一线
- 丛书策划：董凤举
- 专家顾问：徐克兴 乔家瑞 齐平昌 洪安生 刘振贵 王永惠 康振明 李秉国 王树声
- 本册主编：张华
- 副主编：高呈宝 许晓磊 巩玉香 郑圣烽 肖永玲 吴永欣 张朝国 邵明玲 郭丽
丁振 宋光学 蔡小芳

首都师范大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

5年高考3年模拟·高二英语/曲一线主编;张华分册主编.
—北京:首都师范大学出版社,2006.5
ISBN 7-81064-812-8

I. 5... II. ①曲...②张... III. 英语课—高中—习题
IV. G614

中国版本图书馆(CIP)数据核字(2006)第038212号

5年高考3年模拟
GAO ER YING YU

高二英语(上)

丛书主编 曲一线
丛书策划 董凤举

执行策划 路颖	本册主编 张华
责任编辑 赵妍 毕琳琳	责任校对 闫丽 刘双玲
责任录排 张舒婷	插图制作 左东伟 张风亮

首都师范大学出版社出版发行
地 址 北京西三环北路105号
邮 编 100037
电 话 68418523(总编室) 68982468(发行部)
网 址 www.cnup.cnu.cn
E-mail cnup@mail.cnu.edu.cn
北京市昌平兴华印刷厂印刷
全国新华书店发行

版 次 2006年5月第1版
印 次 2006年5月第1次印刷
书 号 ISBN 7-81064-812-8/G·614
开 本 890×1240毫米 1/16
印 张 15.5
字 数 500千
印 数 0 001-10 000册
定 价 18.00元

版权所有 违者必究
如有质量问题 请与出版社联系退换

传承文明



创造文化

曲一线象征一种完美 柔韧包容 直率真诚

曲一线体现一种聪慧 能屈能伸 睿智机灵

曲一线蕴涵一种哲理 刚柔并济 愈挫愈勇

曲一线表明一种态度 一心一意 铸造成功

曲一线代表一种理念 百折不挠 永远前行

曲一线有奖购书正在进行

凡购买曲一线科学备考系列图书，均有机会获得曲一线赠送的系列奖品。

刮涂层 辨真伪 中大奖



本次活动奖项设置如下：

奖项	奖品	数量
一等奖	数码相机（价值3000元）	5
二等奖	电子词典（价值1000元）	30
三等奖	Mp3一台（价值500元）	100

防伪中奖查询方法

第一种：购书后，刮开书上的全国电码防伪标签，拨打020—61286315按语音提示连续输入18位密码进行操作。

第二种：以18位密码为内容发送手机短信至95003655等待回信。

第三种：登陆曲一线高考网www.exian.cn在“防伪中奖查询”窗口输入18位密码，点击查询按钮。

注意

1. 查询后如果提示为非正版图书或为中奖号码，请及时拨打电话010—63721419进行核实登记。
2. 封面无防伪标志或提示为非正版图书，请将该书寄至北京市丰台区富丰路4号工商联科技大厦A座2104 曲一线收（邮编100070），您将及时得到正版图书并获得意外的奖励。
3. 本次活动最终解释权归曲一线所有。
4. 全国电码防伪标签撕毁或涂改无效。

试读结束：需要全本请在线购买：www.ertongbook.com

团购

上门订书
服务电话

010-63735353 13311185353

邮购

邮购电话：010-63721441

邮编：100070

邮购地址：北京市丰台区富丰路4号工商联科技大厦A座2104 曲一线收

邮购说明：全部免收邮资，10本以上八折优惠！

注意事项：汇款单上请务必写清详细地址、邮编和联系电话，以便图书迅捷准确地送达。

2007A版《5年高考3年模拟》·学生用书（人教大纲版）

语文	定价39.00	文数	定价39.00	理数	定价39.00	英语	定价39.00	物理	定价39.00
化学	定价39.00	生物	定价29.00	政治	定价29.00	历史	定价39.00	地理	定价29.00

2007A版《5年高考3年模拟》·教师用书（人教大纲版）

语文	定价60.00	文数	定价60.00	理数	定价60.00	英语	定价60.00	物理	定价60.00
化学	定价60.00	生物	定价60.00	政治	定价60.00	历史	定价60.00	地理	定价60.00

2007版《5年高考3年模拟》（山东广东宁夏海南四省专用）

语文	定价39.00	文数	定价39.00	理数	定价39.00	英语	定价39.00	物理	定价37.00
化学	定价37.00	生物	定价32.00	政治	定价35.00	历史	定价35.00	地理	定价32.00

《知识清单》（第2次修订）

语文	定价25.00	数学	定价20.00	英语	定价23.00	物理	定价20.00	化学	定价22.00
生物	定价18.00	政治	定价18.00	历史	定价13.00	地理	定价18.00	英语必考词3500	定价30.00

《5年高考3年模拟》高二同步系列（人教大纲版）

语文	定价18.00	数学	定价17.00	英语	定价18.00	物理	定价17.00	化学	定价17.00
生物	定价17.00	政治	定价13.00	历史	定价16.00	地理	定价17.00		

《5年高考3年模拟》高一同步系列（人教大纲版）

语文	定价15.00	文言文	定价15.00	数学	定价15.00	英语	定价15.00	物理	定价14.00
化学	定价14.00	政治	定价13.00	历史	定价13.00	地理	定价13.00		

2007版《高考1号文件》

语文	定价25.00	文数	定价25.00	理数	定价25.00	英语	定价25.00	物理	定价22.00
化学	定价22.00	生物	定价22.00	政治	定价18.00	历史	定价18.00	地理	定价18.00

2007B版《5年高考3年模拟》

语文	定价39.00	文数	定价32.00	理数	定价39.00	英语	定价39.00	物理	定价32.00
化学	定价32.00	生物	定价29.00	政治	定价29.00	历史	定价29.00	地理	定价32.00
文综	定价32.00	理综	定价29.00	高考话题作文	定价29.00	高考英语听力（含光盘）		定价29.00	

轻轻地告诉你

Qingqing de gaosu ni

朋友，我正看着你呢，你也正看着我。

我不是一幅色彩缤纷、线条优美的画卷，也许不能让你感受生活的美妙、世界的神奇；

我不是一曲余音绕梁、三月不绝的仙乐，也许不能让你领悟高山的淳朴、流水的真挚。

我只是一行行前人的足迹，引领你登上书山的峰顶；

我是一句句殷切的叮咛，提醒你拾起遗漏的点滴。

啊，朋友！

其实，我是一页页在久久期待，期待着能与你晤谈的文字。

我给予你的，是需要你辛勤劳作的土地。

我爱你，我对所有的学子充满敬意：你最辛苦，因此你也最美丽。

我爱你，你的勤奋、刻苦、拼搏、进取，将成为我永久的记忆。

我想对你说，拥抱明天，需要你学会做人、学会学习、学会生存，也需要你付出百倍努力，学会考试！

我想对你说，考试就意味着竞争，考试就意味着较量，考试就意味着选拔，考试就意味着优胜劣汰。

考试需要有健康的体魄和挺拔的心理，考试更需要有坚韧的毅力和顽强的斗志。

我想对你说，我可能有点丑陋，只是一本毫无表情的普普通通的书，但我的字里行间，流淌着无数老师的良苦，蕴蓄着无数专家学者的睿智。

知识清单 这是千万老教师的经验，这是无数成功者的累积。这是最系统的归纳，这是最科学的设计。将学科知识设计成习题，便于你在练习中实现对学科基本概念、基本知识的理解和记忆，实践证明，这是进行基础训练的最好方式。你要记死，不要死记。

五年高考 这是新高考与新教材的无缝对接。高考试题，是多少命题专家的心血啊，是多少命题学者的汗滴。这是智慧的结晶，这是精心的设计，这是苦心的创作，这是优美的诗句。洞悉高考试题及命题规律就等于抓住了上帝的一只手，就等于揭开了上帝手中的谜底！

热点例析 这是对教材精华的浓缩，这是对教材的精讲精析，这是点金拨雾的手指。当你透彻地掌握了教材知识，你就能以不变应万变，从容地面对每一次考试！

课文对译 这是连接汉语和英语的桥梁，这是快速理解课文的通道。日月积累，你会发现，对英语的感悟已在潜移默化中发生位移。

练习全解 这是对课后习题的精彩解析，这是一个无声的老师在陪伴着你。课后练习，这是一切试题的题源，高考题模拟题一般都是课后练习的变式，你要精心地去练习，探索个中就里！

Qingqing de gaosu ni

基础过关 这是最基本的测试，这是夯实基础知识、巩固基本能力的基地。这也是你的第一关，你一定要努力努力再努力！

三年模拟 这是全国一线教师团结起来跟命题人的较量，是命题人不得不阅读的重要信息，也是命题人灵感的发源地。

单元测试 这是检测自我的后花园，这是提升能力的试金石，这是体味成功的目的地。

语言天使 这是从英美语言宝库中撷取的优秀片段，这是语言天使召集的聚会，这是文字女神编织的诗卷。请把这些语言融化成自己的语言吧，你也将成为语言的天使。

我想对你说，我正迫不及待地走向你。因为你拥有了我，我就拥有了你。你拥有了我，你就多了一份慰藉；我拥有了你，我就多了一份欣喜。

我想对你说，请把我介绍给所有认识你的你，你的成功，你的终生受益是我的唯一。

我想对你说，我虽不是什么“灵丹妙药”，但如果你掌握了我给你讲的应试技巧，你却能“妙手回春”。

我虽不是什么“金钥匙”，却能开启你通往理想王国的大门。

我虽不是什么“救生符”，却是你在短时间内走向成功的阶梯。

我想对你说，军号已经吹响，钢枪正需擦亮，高考正向你走来，东方已露出曙光。时间，不允许你再犹豫；空间，不允许你再逃避。

你和所有人一样都站在同一条起跑线上，既然，天才不常有，蠢才也罕见，既然，智慧就在你的脑袋里，那么，面对高考，你只有充满自信和乐观，决不能留下遗憾和叹息。

我想对你说，不再回头的，不只是那古老的辰光，也不只是那些个夜晚的群星和月亮，还有你的青春在流逝。青春，这是上帝赋予你的无限高贵的礼品，青春充满着力量、信心和希冀。

请把烦恼和无奈抛给昨天，面对挑战，无论是输是赢，你都须全身心地投入，向着既定的目标冲刺！

我想轻轻地告诉你，所有的人，都在祝福着你。

你抬头向上看，上面写着，我永远祝福你；你回首向后看，后面写着，我永远祝福你。这一点毫不怀疑。朋友，你正看着我呢，我也正看着你。

Contents

目录

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Unit 1 Making a difference | 001 |
| Unit 2 News media | 019 |
| Units 1~2 测试 | 037 |
| Unit 3 Art and architecture | 041 |
| Unit 4 A garden of poems | 059 |
| Units 3~4 测试 | 078 |
| Unit 5 The British Isles | 082 |
| Unit 6 Life in the future | 102 |
| Units 5~6 测试 | 124 |
| Unit 7 Living with disease | 129 |
| Unit 8 First aid | 147 |
| Units 7~8 测试 | 168 |
| Unit 9 Saving the earth | 173 |
| Unit 10 Frightening nature | 194 |
| Units 9~10 测试 | 212 |
| 答案全解全析 | 217 |

Contents

语言天使

Unit 1 Making a difference

名人名言	(001)
Stephen Hawking	(006)
Stephen Hawking and a Brief History of Time	(007)
A Brief History of Time	(008)
Women and Civilization	(009)
The First Performance	(010)
Companionship of Books	(011)
The Birth of Astronomy	(012)
Edison and Einstein	(013)
Ways of Relaxation	(014)
The Force of Habits	(015)
Is Failure a Bad Thing?	(016)
About Moral Values	(017)
Five Ways to Make Stress Work for You	(018)

Unit 2 News media

On Test and Test Taking	(019)
My Views on Large Modern Cities	(020)
Advertisements	(021)
Women of Today	(022)
TV—A Blessing or a Curse?	(024)
The Dictionary	(026)
On Learning	(027)
Should Firecrackers be Banned	(028)
Mean What You Say	(030)
Try to be a Good Student	(031)
The Beginning of the Blue Jeans	(033)
Kennedy Space Center	(035)

Units 1 ~ 2 测试

The World's Charities	(037)
Will Robots Surpass Humans?	(040)

Unit 3 Art and architecture

Architectural Styles of Europe	(041)
Scientists Figure out Why Mona Lisa Smiles	(044)
Dancing Grass	(045)
Gifts on Father's Day	(046)
Ability and Good Looks	(048)

Can Computer Replace Human Brain	(050)
School-age Children Drop out	(051)
Don't Rely on Luck	(052)
Showing off	(053)
Be Thoughtful	(054)
An Admirer of Longfellow	(055)
Charlie Chaplin	(056)

Unit 4 A garden of poems

Learn from Your Mistakes	(059)
Spring	(060)
China Rose	(061)
Dueling Artists	(062)
Marriage Customs	(063)
Message	(065)
The "Golden Gate"	(066)
Something That You Know	(068)
Different Customs	(070)
The Statue of Liberty	(071)
William Shakespeare	(073)
Smoking	(076)
Life Decision	(077)

Units 3 ~ 4 测试

Failure	(078)
Life is Struggle	(079)
AIDS	(080)

Unit 5 The British Isles

The English Channel	(082)
Mountains	(084)
The Famous University Town—Cambridge	(086)
The American Children's School Life	(087)
The Olympic Games Have a New Slogan	(089)
The Legend of Air Jordan	(090)
The White House	(092)
Bath—A Living Museum	(093)
Television Addiction	(095)
Exam Should be Reduced	(096)
Self-confidence	(097)
Do We Learn More Outside the Classroom?	(098)

Contents

On Today's Education	(099)
The Pyramids in Mexico	(101)

Unit 6 Life in the future

Our Own Perfect Rainbow	(102)
Happiness is the Way	(105)
Snooker Comes into Schools	(106)
My Father When I was... ..	(107)
Smile When You Read This	(109)
Life in 2020	(111)
What Will Man be Like in the Future?	(113)
I Shall Not Live in Vain	(116)
A New Way to Save Human Lives	(117)
Weekend	(119)
Cambridge—A University Town	(120)
Weekend in America	(122)

Units 5 ~ 6 测试

What the Americans Don't Talk about	(125)
The Good of Crying	(126)
Weddings in the United States	(127)

Unit 7 Living with disease

Smoking and Its Effects	(129)
Blood Types and Character	(131)
The Water Cycle	(134)
Mystery of America's Lost Colony	(136)
Virus	(138)
London and New York	(140)
Is Money the Road to Happiness?	(141)
A Balanced Diet	(142)
Fate	(143)
Courage	(145)

Unit 8 First aid

Wilma's Whistle to the Rescue	(147)
Americans Living Longer	(149)
Friday and the Thirteenth	(151)
Making the Holidays Safe	(153)
Your Heart is Transparent as Glass	(155)
Forever Young	(157)
What is Success	(158)
Birth Flower	(161)
Kick the Habit	(163)
Be Polite	(165)
Angry	(166)

Time is Money	(167)
---------------------	-------

Units 7 ~ 8 测试

Oceanic Volcanoes	(168)
Youth	(169)
The Way to Success	(170)
Self-confidence	(171)
We are Young but Once	(172)

Unit 9 Saving the earth

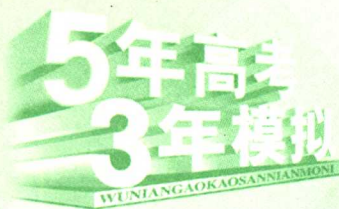
Learn and Earn	(173)
What do I Want to be When I Grow up?	(175)
California and Its People	(177)
Thomas Alva Edison: Early Years	(179)
Natural Selection	(181)
Stop to Smell the Flowers	(182)
Society is Changing Rapidly	(183)
Health	(184)
Health Comes First	(185)
The Car and Pollution	(186)
We Have Only One World	(188)
Make the Best Use of Our Land	(189)
26 Interesting Letters	(190)

Unit 10 Frightening nature

Hurricanes: Friend or Enemy?	(194)
El Nino	(196)
The Volcano in a Field	(198)
American Myth of the West	(199)
Teachers	(200)
Eyeball ID	(201)
How Did U. S. A. Get Its Name	(202)
The Length of Man	(204)
The World is Getting Smaller and Smaller	(205)
Land is Limited	(206)
Live in the City or in the Country	(207)
The Influence of Parents	(209)
Beauty is Only Skin-deep	(210)
Natural Resources	(211)

Units 9 ~ 10 测试

Don't be Shy	(212)
Fast-food Talk	(213)
Protect Tree Species Endangered	(214)
Alfred Nobel	(216)



Unit 1 Making a difference

知识清单



词语清单

重点 单词	undertake [ˌʌndə'teɪk] <i>vt. & vi.</i> (undertook, undertaken) 着手做; 从事; 承担 analysis [ə'neɪləsɪs] ([复] analyses [ə'neɪləsɪz]) <i>n.</i> 分析; 分解 obvious [ˈɒbvɪəs] <i>adj.</i> 显然的; 明显的 within [wɪ'ðɪn] <i>prep.</i> 在……里面; 在……范围之内 agriculture [ˌæɡrɪkʌltʃə] <i>n.</i> 农学; 农业 gravity [ˈɡrævəti] <i>n.</i> 重力; 引力; 地心吸力 curious [ˈkjʊəriəs] <i>adj.</i> 好奇的; 好求知的; 爱打听隐私的 branch [brɑːntʃ] <i>n.</i> (学科)分科; 树枝; 支流; 支线; 分支 机构 debate [dɪ'beɪt] <i>n.</i> 辩论; 争论 <i>vt.</i> 与……辩论; 争论 <i>vi.</i> 辩论; 争论; 参加辩论 scan [skæn] <i>vt.</i> 浏览; 细看; 反复察看 boundary [ˈbaʊndrɪ] <i>n.</i> 分界线; 边界; 界限 graduate [ˈɡrædʒʊət] <i>n.</i> 大学毕业生; 毕业生 research [rɪ'sɜːtʃ] <i>n.</i> 探索; 调查; 研究 <i>vt. & vi.</i> 调查; 研究 wheelchair [ˈwiːltʃeə] <i>n.</i> (病人等用的)轮椅 disable [dɪs'eɪbl] <i>vt.</i> 使丧失能力	theory [ˈθɪəri] <i>n.</i> 理论; 原理; 学说; 推测 seek [siːk] <i>vt. & vi.</i> (sought, sought) 寻找; 探索; 追求 misunderstand [ˌmɪsʌndə'stænd] <i>vt.</i> (misunderstood, misun- derstood) 误解; 误会 scientific [ˌsaɪən'tɪfɪk] <i>adj.</i> 科学(上)的; 符合科学规律的 observe [əb'zɜːv] <i>vt.</i> 观察; 察觉到; 遵守; 庆祝(节日等) match [mætʃ] <i>vt.</i> 和……相配; 和……相称; 使较量 <i>vi.</i> 相配; 相称 predict [prɪ'dɪkt] <i>vt. & vi.</i> (作)预言; (作)预测; 预计 unhappiness [ʌn'hæpɪnɪs] <i>n.</i> 悲伤; 不幸 crime [kraɪm] <i>n.</i> 罪; 犯罪活动; 不法行为 astronomer [ə'strɒnəmə] <i>n.</i> 天文学家 microscope [ˈmaɪkrəskəʊp] <i>n.</i> 显微镜 telescope [ˈtelɪskəʊp] <i>n.</i> 望远镜 heaven [ˈhevn] <i>n.</i> (常用复数)天; 天空; (常作 H-)天国; 上帝 intelligent [ɪn'telɪdʒənt] <i>adj.</i> 理解力强的; 有才智的 patient [ˈpeɪʃnt] <i>adj.</i> 忍耐的; 容忍的; 有耐心的 experiment [ɪk'sperɪmənt] <i>vi.</i> 进行实验; 进行试验
	重点 短语 work on 继续工作 go by 过去; 走过 go on with 继续某种行为 dream of 梦想; 梦到 turn out 结果(是); 证明(是); 原来(是)	use up 用完; 用尽 be satisfied with 对……表示满意或满足 take a look at 看 what if 倘使……将会怎样; 即使……又有什么要紧 the other way around 相反地; 从相反方向; 用相反方式

语言天堡

- 名人名言**
1. You have to believe in yourself. That's the secret of success. —Charlie Chaplin
 人类必须相信自己,这是成功的秘诀。 —查理·卓别林
 2. Personally, I hold the brain above the book. —Thomas Edison
 在我个人看来,头脑高于书本。 —托马斯·爱迪生
 3. The true value of a human being is determined primarily by the measure and the sense in which he has attained liberation from the self. —Albert Einstein
 人的真正价值,首先取决于他在多大程度和怎样的意义获得自我解放。 —艾伯特·爱因斯坦

功能交际

1. 描写人物(Describing people)

...you are twenty-one years old and a promising graduate student...

The scientist is curious and careful.

He is also intelligent and patient.

2. 辩论(Debating)

I think biology is the most important and useful science because...

That's correct.

That's true.

It's clear that...

I doubt that...

It's hard to say.

Well, maybe, but...

There's no doubt that...

What's your idea?

Have you thought about...?

语法清单

to do 不定式

作用	例句
主语	(1) _____ is foolish. 做那事真是愚蠢。
宾语	(2) Children love _____ fairy tales. 孩子们喜欢听童话故事。
定语	(3) I have a lot of things _____ today, so I'm busy. 今天我有很多事情要做,很忙。
状语	(4) _____, we must have the right tools. 要干好活,工具要对头。(目的状语)
	(5) I'm too tired _____ any further tonight. 今晚我太累了,再也不能走了。(结果状语)
	(6) We jumped with joy _____. 听到这个消息我们高兴地跳了起来。(原因状语)
	(7) He hurried to the shop, only _____ the door locked. 他匆忙赶到商店,结果发现门锁了。(结果状语)

Key: (1) To do that (thing) (2) to listen to (3) to do (4) To do a good job (5) to walk (6) to hear the news (7) to find

五年高考

考点搜索

① You cannot teach a man anything, you can only help him find it within himself. (P₁)

within prep. “在……内”,可表示时间、距离、空间等。

➤ They'll arrive within an hour. 他们将在1小时内到达。

➤ He lives within an easy walk of the station. 他住在车站附近。

注意:within 用作介词,还可表示能力等的范围。常见短语有:within one's power, within one's memory, within one's reach 等。

➤ This task is not within my power.

这项任务不是我力所能及的。

➤ The apple is within my reach. 这个苹果我能够得着。

考点 对接

('04 湖北,21) Don't leave matches or cigarettes on the table

within _____ of little children.

A. hand B. reach C. space D. distance

解析 B within one's reach 是个固定短语,意为“在……能够得着的地方”。其中 reach 为名词,意为“伸手够得着的(地方或东西)”。

② Nor did he let the disease stop him from living the kind of life he had always dreamt of. (P₃)

(1) Nor did he let the disease...是个倒装句。nor“也不”,当其放在句首时,句子结构常用倒装形式。与 nor 类似,否定词 never, seldom, neither, little 等放在句首时,其结构也要用倒装形式。

➤ Jack didn't like the play, nor did we.

杰克不喜欢这出戏剧,我们也不喜欢。

➤ Tom does not do it, nor does he try to.

语言天使

The most obvious sign of a great man is his strong will. Whatever situation he gets into, his original intention and hope will not be changed at all, and he can overcome the obstacles, and finally attain the expectant goal.

伟大人物的最明显的标志,就是他坚强的意志。不管环境变换到何种地步,他的初衷与希望仍不会有丝毫的改变,并能最终克服障碍,达到期望的目的。

——爱迪生

汤姆既不想做,也不想试。

➤ Never has he seen such a strange man.

他从未见到过如此古怪的人。

(2) dream of “做梦;梦”。有时也可用 dream about。在表达“梦见”的意思时,不要受汉语影响,表达为 dream to see 或 see a dream,而应说成 dream of/about。

➤ He dreamed of/about his dead father a few nights ago.

几天前的一个晚上,他梦见了他过世的父亲。

➤ I had always dreamed about/of a trip to this country.

我曾一直梦想到这个国家来旅游。

注意:dream of 还有“梦想;向往;渴望”之意,这时只用 of,不用 about。

➤ The people all over the world dream of peace.

全世界人民都渴望和平。

考点 对接

('05 全国,16) Mary never does any reading in the evening,

- A. so does John
- B. John does too
- C. John doesn't too
- D. nor does John

解析 D 根据前句中的 never 一词,排除 A、B 项;C 项

虽然是否定形式,但 too 使用不当,所以排除 C。当表示一种否定的情况适于另一人或物时,通常使用“neither/nor + 助动词/情态动词/系动词 + 另一人或物”结构。

③... and that even the best theory can turn out to be wrong. (P₄)

句中 turn out 意为“结果是……;证明是……,原来是……”,后面常跟名词、形容词、副词, to be 或从句等。

➤ It was cloudy this morning, but it turned out (to be) fine later. 今天上午多云,但后来天放晴了。

➤ It turned out that he was a famous scientist.

原来他是位著名的科学家。

➤ It turned out that two men had been killed in the accident.

结果查明在这次事故中有两人丧生。

考点 对接

('04 浙江,25) We wanted to get home before dark, but it didn't quite _____ as planned.

- A. make out
- B. turn out
- C. go on
- D. come up

解析 B make out 理解,看出;turn out 原来(是)……,

证明(是)……,结果(是)……;go on 继续;come up 长出,发芽,出现。由语境“我们原打算在天黑之前到家”可推测出,后面句子表达的是“事情发展并不像计划那样”,故用 turn out。

④To explain what they have seen, they build a theory about the way in which things happen...(P₄)

(1) to explain...是不定式作目的状语,可用 in order to explain...

来替换它。即 In order to explain...。其否定式是在 to 前加 not,即 not to do sth. 或 in order not to do sth.。

➤ To/In order to get there on time, we got up very early. 为了能按时赶到那里,我们起得很早。

➤ He came in quietly not to/ in order not to wake his wife. 他轻轻地走进来,以免把他妻子吵醒。

不定式还可作结果状语、原因状语等。

➤ He lived to be 100. 他活到了 100 岁。(结果状语)

➤ We jumped with joy to hear the news.

听到这个消息我们高兴地跳了起来。(原因状语)

动词不定式除了在句中作状语外,还可作主语、宾语、定语等。

①动词不定式(短语)作主语

➤ To see is to believe. 眼见为实。

➤ To do is one thing, to say is another.

说是一回事,做是另一回事。

②动词不定式(短语)作宾语

➤ I didn't expect to meet you here. 没想到在这儿碰到你。

➤ I can't afford to buy a car. 我买不起小汽车。

能以不定式作宾语的动词特别多,常见的有:want, wish, hope, manage, ask, offer, promise, pretend, decide, agree, determine, undertake, expect 等。

③动词不定式(短语)作定语

➤ I want to get something to read during the vacation.

我想找点假期里看的书。

➤ I have some good books for you to read.

我有一些好书供你们阅读。

当作定语的不定式所修饰的名词或代词是不定式动作的承受者时,不定式既可以用主动语态,也可用被动语态,但其含义不同。

➤ Have you anything to send?

你有东西要邮寄吗?(不定式 to send 的动作执行者是 you)

➤ Have you anything to be sent?

你有要(我或别人)邮寄的东西吗?(不定式 to be sent 的动作执行者是已被省略的 me 或 someone else)

考点 对接

('04 广西,22) Helen had to shout _____ above the sound of the music.

- A. making herself hear
- B. to make herself hear
- C. making herself heard
- D. to make herself heard

解析 D 从语境“在这嘈杂的音乐声中”可推测,要想

让人听到只好大声喊叫,因此此处缺少目的状语,由此排除 A、C。B、D 项中 make 为使役动词,而后面的 herself 与 hear 是动宾关系,故采用 make oneself done 这个结构。

('01 上海,29) Do let your mother know all the truth. She appears _____ everything.

- A. to tell
- B. to be told

语言天使

I think that men can live an interesting and useful life in every period. We should not let our life slip idly by. We should say, "I've done what I could do." Our people expect no less of us, and we can get happiness in doing so.

—Marie Curie

我以为人们在每一个时期都可以过有趣而且有用的生活。我们不应该虚度一生,应该能够说:“我已经做了我能做的事”,人们只能要求我们如此,而且这样我们才能获得快乐。

—居里夫人

- C. to be telling D. to have been told

解析 D 从前一句 Do let your mother know all the truth 可推测,说话人认为“好像已有人告诉她一切了”,即“她”被告知,并发生在过去,故选用 D。

('03 北京,21) The teacher asked us _____ so much noise.

- A. don't make B. not make
C. not making D. not to make

解析 D 本题考查不定式(否定式)作复合宾语的用法。动词 ask 后跟不定式作复合宾语,其否定式为 ask sb. not to do sth.。

('05 北京,30) When asked by the police, he said that he remembered _____ at the party, but not _____.

- A. to arrive; leaving B. to arrive; to leave
C. arriving; leaving D. arriving; to leave

解析 D 本题考查 remember 后接动名词和不定式作宾语时的区别。在 remember, forget, regret 等动词后接不定式表示将来的动作,而后接动名词时,则表示已完成的动作。句意:当警察向他询问时,他说他记得到了晚会现场,但并没有离开。

('05 广东,31) He hurried to the station only _____ that the train had left.

- A. to find B. finding
C. found D. to have found

解析 A 本题考查不定式作结果状语的用法。“only/just + 动词不定式”常用来作结果状语,表示出乎意料的结果。再如:I hurried to the shop, only to find the door locked.

('05 浙江,8) _____ more about university courses, call (920)746-3789.

- A. To find out B. Finding out
C. Find out D. Having found out

解析 A to find out = in order to find out,不定式短语作目的状语。句意:为查询关于大学课程的更多信息,请拨打电话(920)746-3789。

('05 江苏,25) —Is Bob still performing?

—I'm afraid not. He is said _____ the stage already as he has become an official.

- A. to have left B. to leave
C. to have been left D. to be left

解析 A 本题考查不定式的时态。从句中的 already 常与现在完成时连用。leave 所表示的动作发生在 is said 之前,故 leave 用不定式的完成形式;又因 leave 与 he 之间是主动关系,不能用被动式,所以排除 C 而选 A。

('04 上海春,35) I'm going to the supermarket this after-

noon. Do you have anything _____?

- A. to be buying B. to buy
C. for buying D. bought

解析 B to buy 作定语,修饰不定代词 anything。

('06 上海春) _____ the employees' working efficiency (效率), the supervisor will allow them to have a coffee break.

- A. Improving B. To improve
C. Having improved D. Improved

解析 B 本题考查不定式作目的状语的用法。句意:为了提高雇员们的工作效率,主管将给他们留有喝咖啡的时间。

(2) the way in which things happen...结构中,the way 是先行词, in which things happen 是定语从句,修饰 the way。当先行词是 the way 时,其后的定语从句常见有三种形式:the way that...; the way in which...和 the way(不用关系词)...

>> I don't like the way (that/in which) you talk to your parents. 我不喜欢你跟父母说话的方式。

>> I like the way (that/in which) you play the violin. 我喜欢你拉小提琴的方式。

考点 对接

('04 湖北,29) What surprised me was not what he said but _____ he said it.

- A. the way B. in the way that
C. in the way D. the way which

解析 A 此题考查名词 way 作先行词的用法。由 not...but...连接并列成分的用法可排除 B、C。当先行词为 way 时,其后定语从句常由 that 或 in which 来引导,或省略掉 that 或 in which,故排除 D。

Finally, the scientists test the theory to see if it matches what they have seen...(P₄)

(1) 句中 see 是及物动词,意为“查看;弄明白”。

>> I don't think she saw the point of the story. 我看她没有明白那故事的意思。

>> Do you see what I mean? 你明白我的意思吗?

考点 对接

('02 全国,32) Having a trip abroad is certainly good for the old couple, but it remains _____ whether they will enjoy it.

- A. to see B. to be seen
C. seeing D. seen

解析 B ...it remains...中,it 是逻辑主语,真正的主语是后面的不定式;it 与 see 之间存在被动关系,即“有待于(进一步)被查看”,也就是 it remains to be seen。句意:到国外去转转对这老两口来说当然有好处,但他俩会不会喜欢这趟旅游尚不

语言天使

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention.

—Francis Bacon

书有可浅尝者,有可吞食者,少数则须咀嚼消化。换言之,有只须读其部分者,有只须大体涉猎者,少数则全读,读时须全神贯注、孜孜不倦。

——培根

得而知。

(2) match *vt. & vi.* “相配;和……相配;使较量”;用作不及物动词时,可与介词 with 连用。

>> Her clothes do not match her age.

她的衣服与她的年龄不相称。

>> He matched his shooting skill against the expert's.

他和专家比赛射击技术。

典型例题

These shoes do not _____; one is large and the other is small.

- A. suit B. match C. go with D. fit for

解析 B 从后面的“一只大一只小”来看,这两只鞋不

配套,故选用 match。go with 也有“与……相配”的意思,但其后一定要接宾语,故排除 C。

⑥ If what they are observing can be tested in a practical way... (P₄)

practical 是由 practice 变化而来的形容词,意为“实际的;实用的”,在句中作定语,修饰名词 way;它也可作表语。

>> It sounds like a good idea, but there're some practical difficulties. 这听起来是个好主意,但实行起来还有困难。

>> Earning a living is a practical matter.

谋生是个很实际的问题。

>> Your invention is very clever, but not very practical.

你的发明很灵巧,但不很实用。

考点 对接

('04 广西,29) When we plan our vacation, Mother often offers _____ suggestions.

- A. careful B. practical C. effective D. acceptable

解析 B 本题考查四个形容词的区别。careful 仔细

的,小心的;practical (effective or convenient in actual use) 实用的;effective 有效的;acceptable 可接受的。从题意可判断,“当我们计划外出度假时,妈妈经常提出一些实用的建议”,故 B 为最佳答案。

('01 北京春,95) After learning the basics of the subject, nothing else seemed very practically to me.

解析 practically → practical。在系动词 seem 后应用形容词(作表语)。

⑦ In fact, people who hear it often say it sounds just like a human voice. (P₄)

sound like 为“听起来像”,后面接名词、代词等作表语。sound 用作系动词,后面直接跟形容词作表语。

>> Your idea sounds (like) a good idea. 你的主意听起来不错。

>> His explanation sounds all right. 他的解释听起来很有道理。

注意:sound 后不能跟 to be,例如不能说:The story sounds to be true. (应去掉 to be)

考点 对接

('05 天津,12) I don't want _____ like I'm speaking ill of anybody, but the manager's plan is unfair.

- A. to sound B. to be sounded
C. sounding D. to have sounded

解析 A want 后跟 to do 不定式作宾语,故排除 C。表示感官的动词 look, sound, taste, feel 等不用被动式,排除 B。从整个语境可知这里说的是一般情况,故排除 D。

⑧ The Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei was so curious that he used a microscope... (P₇)

(1) curious *adj.* “好奇的;好求知的”。有时有贬义,表示“爱打听隐私的;好多事的”;常用句式为 be curious to do sth. 或 be curious about sth.

>> A baby is curious about everything he sees.

婴儿对看到的一切东西都感到好奇。

>> He is a curious student. 他是个好学的学生。

>> Isn't he a curious-looking man!

他是一个样子多古怪的人啊!

(2) so...that...“如此……以至于……”,so 后跟形容词或副词,that 后跟结果状语从句。但应注意,当把“so + 形容词/副词”提到句首时,常用(部分)倒装结构。

>> He is so strong that he can move the big stone.

他很有力,可以搬动这块大石头。

>> So fast does light travel that we can hardly imagine its speed. 光传播速度很快,我们几乎无法想象它的速度。

考点 对接

('05 江苏,35) _____ about wild plants that they decided to make a trip to Madagascar for further research.

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

解析 B 由于 curious 是形容词,不能用 such 修饰,排除 D。再根据句中的 that(此处是 so...that...结构)及句意,排除 C。当“so + 形容词/副词”放在句首时,应用倒装语序(主谓倒装),再排除 A。

⑨ If knowledge is power, as Sir Francis Bacon wrote in 1597,... (P₇)

此处 as 引导一个非限定性定语从句,它常用来说明整个主句。as 引导的定语从句,可放在主句之前(常译为:正如)或之后(常译为:这一点),主从句之间一般用逗号隔开。

>> As is known, the earth travels round the sun.

语言天使

If a man begins with certainties, he shall end in doubts; but if he is certain to begin with doubts, he shall end in certainties.

——Francis Bacon

如果一个人从肯定开始,将会以疑问而告终;如果他乐于从疑问开始,必将以肯定结束。

——培根

Just thinking of things as winning is a terrible approach. Success comes from focusing on what you really like and are good at — not at challenging every random thing.

——Bill Gates

把一切都看做成功是一种可怕的态度。成功来自于你对你自己真正热爱和擅长的事业的专注——而非来自对每一件偶然事情的挑战。

——比尔·盖茨

正如大家所知道的那样,地球围绕太阳转。

►► He was absent, as is often the case.

他缺席了,这是常有的事。

►► To shut your eyes to facts, as many of you do, is foolish. 故意不去正视事实,如你们很多人都那样做的,乃是愚蠢的行为。

辨析:as 与 which 引导的定语从句

as 和 which 都可引导定语从句,用来修饰整个主句的内容,有时可以互换,但仍有许多区别:

(1) as 引导的定语从句,可置于主句之前(即句首),而 which 引导的定语从句只能放在主句之后。

(2) as 引导的定语从句,有“正如……,正像……”之意,而 which 在从句中无此意,因此当主从句语意一致时,只用 as, 否则用 which。

►► She has married again, as was expected.

她又结了婚,这是预料中的事情。

►► She has married again, which was unexpected.

她又结了婚,这是出乎意料的。

(3) as 在从句中作主语,且从句为被动语态,此时不用 which 来替换 as;若从句为主动语态,一般用 which 来引导。

►► Their team won the game, as was reported in the newspaper. 他们队又赢了,正如在报上报道的那样。

►► Tom has failed in the exam, which disappointed us/which made us disappointed. 汤姆考试不及格,这使我们很失望。

考点 对接

('04 广西) _____ is often the case, we have worked out the production plan.

- A. Which B. When C. What D. As

解析 D 非限制性定语从句位于主句前,只能用 as 来引导。

⑩...it was only later that the world recognised his greatness. (P₇)

it is/was...that/who...是个强调句,它可用来强调句中的很多成分,如主语、宾语、状语等。但不能强调谓语动词。

My mother threw an egg at the man yesterday.

昨天我母亲向那人扔了个鸡蛋。

—It was my mother who threw an egg at the man yesterday.
(强调主语)

—It was an egg that my mother threw at the man yesterday.
(强调宾语)

—It was yesterday that my mother threw an egg at the man.
(强调状语)

—It was at the man that my mother threw an egg yesterday.
(强调介词短语)

若对强调部分进行提问,则与一般陈述句变为疑问句的做法相同。
It was in the street that I met him yesterday. (对划线部分提问)

昨天我是在街上碰见他的。

—Where was it that you met him yesterday?

考点 对接

('05 山东,31) _____ that he managed to get the information?

—Oh, a friend of his helped him.

A. Where was it B. What was it

C. How was it D. Why was it

解析 C 从题干及答语可看出,此题考查的是强调句式,且强调的是方式,这可从答语中 a friend of his helped him 推断出来。

('06 上海春) David said that it was because of his strong interest in literature _____ he chose the course.

A. that B. what C. why D. how

解析 A 本题考查 it is...that...强调句的用法。这里强调的是原因状语 because of his strong interest...。该句一般的表达为:David said that he chose the course because of his strong interest in literature.

⑪...and Galileo was not allowed to publish or discuss his observations. (P₇)

allow vt. “允许;许诺”,后接名词、代词、动名词或不定式的复合结构作宾语,不能直接接不定式。be allowed to do sth. “被允许做某事”,其否定式为 be not allowed to do sth.。

►► I can't allow such a thing. 我不允许这样的事情发生。

►► We don't allow smoking here. 我们不许在此吸烟。(不能说: We don't allow to smoke...)

►► We don't allow people to smoke here. = People aren't allowed to smoke here. 不许在这里抽烟。

考点 对接

('03 上海,38) Only when your identity has been checked, _____.

A. you are allowed in B. you will be allowed in
C. will you allow in D. will you be allowed in

解析 D only 修饰状语时,主句要用倒装结构,排除 A、B。从语境看,此处应用被动结构,即 be allowed in,故排除 C。

⑫Today, both Zhang Heng and Galileo are known as scientific pioneers who helped us better understand the world. (P₇)

be known as...“以……知名;被认为是……”,后面主要跟 lawyer, writer, scientist 等名词。若说“很出名”,常用 well 来修饰 known

►► He is known as a great lawyer.
他(被认为)是一位有本事的律师。

语言天使

Stephen Hawking 霍金其人 Stephen Hawking's early life Stephen Hawking was born on 8 January, 1942 (300 years after the death of Galileo) in Oxford, England. His parents' house was in north London, but during World War II Oxford was considered a safer place to have babies. When he was eight, his family moved to St Albans, a town about 20 miles north of London. At eleven Stephen went to St Albans School, and then on to University College, Oxford, his father's old college. Stephen wanted to do Mathematics, although his father would have preferred medicine. Mathematics was not available(有用的) at University College, so he did Physics instead. After three years and not very much work he was awarded a first class honours degree in Natural Science.

