

共青团中央中国青少年研究中心专家主编丛书

QINGHUA
KAO CAN

清华考参

English
Problem
Case
英语专项点对法

丛书主编 信国君
本册主编 刘宇晨

- 汇集 100 位清华学子的高考心得
- 汇集 100 名特级教师的送考经验
- 历经 3 年 100 次模考的精心打造



接力出版社
Publishing House

全国优秀出版社
Shuang Huangwen Xue in China

QINGHUA KAOCAN

YUWENZHUANXIANGDIANDUIFA

清华考参

英语专项点对法

丛书主编 信国君

本册主编 刘宇晨



接力出版社
Publishing House

清 华 考 参

英 语

丛书主编 信国君

本册主编 刘宇晨

策 划:何雄健 张文龙

责任编辑:何小民

责任校对:陈朝辉

出 版 人:李元君

出版发行:接力出版社

社 址:广西南宁市园湖南路9号 邮编:530022

电 话:0771-5863339(发行部) 5866644(总编室)

传 真:0771-5850435 5863291(发行部)

经 销:新华书店

印 刷:河北保定市博文印刷厂

开 本:890×1194 1/16

字 数:350千字 印张:13.75

版 次:2004年7月第1版

印 次:2004年7月第1次印刷

印 数:0-5000册

定 价:17.80元

版权所有 侵权必究

质量服务承诺:如发现缺页、错页、倒装等印装质量问题,可直接向本社调换。

服务电话:0771-5856577 5863291 0531-6637269

清华考参,快乐复习,轻巧夺冠

高考复习,竞争激烈;教辅图书,林林总总。“乱花渐欲迷人眼”,在众多的高考图书中,是你慧眼识金,结识了《清华考参》这位伴你快乐复习的朋友,这位帮你轻巧夺冠的助手。

清华考参,只怕盗版,不怕抄袭

市场上众多高考复习用书,看似各不相同,但仔细翻阅,却多是互相抄袭,大同小异。而《清华考参》不怕抄袭,因为它从体例到专项到全书,浑然一体,不可分割。它是由众多名师独立撰写,不是东拼西凑的补丁拼装。它视角独特,一点一法,法中有法,环环相扣,步步为营,抄袭者只能抄其只言片语,而不能得其神韵。所以,《清华考参》是不怕抄袭的教辅图书。

因为不怕抄袭,所以我们更怕盗版。因此,《清华考参》以定点方式销售,从我们这里发出的每一本《清华考参》都有明确登记。如果你怀疑手中的《清华考参》是盗版,请给我们发 E-mail: xgjbx@21cn.com (中文邮: 信国君@济南九中)或给我们打电话(0531-5071858)。

清华考参,制造快乐,举重若轻

高考竞争是激烈的,高考复习是紧张的,高考考生的心态是急躁的。以急躁的心态应对激烈的竞争,最终与高分无缘。清华考参,体例新颖,处处创新,让你耳目一新;清华考参,讲解细致,娓娓道来,让你倍感亲切。这里有最高效的记忆方法,最高妙的解题技巧,最高昂的高考斗志,最高涨的应试激情。清华考参,快乐复习大本营。

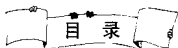
清华考参,以人为本,服务第一

《清华考参》专为中国考生和老师设计,无论你的喜好怎样,无论你的家境怎样,无论你在学业的哪些方面需要帮助,我们都将竭尽全力。如需购买单本《清华考参》,请按定价把钱打至帐号(中国建设银行济南槐荫支行 2340130000000052606 信国君)或从邮局汇款给作者(山东省济南九中语文组 信国君 邮编 250022),款到发书,并配答案详解。各位老师和同学在使用 的过程中,有什么意见或建议,请随时给信国君老师发 E-mail: xgjbx@21cn.com (中文邮: 信国君@济南九中),或拨打电话(0531-5071858)与我们联系。

清华考参, 章章出新

篇	章节目录	各章节编排特点
英语高考必备基础知识	(一)高一年级 Unit1 - 26	1. 按每册教材每个单元同步展开 2. 讲解每个单元的重点词汇、短语和句型
	(二)高二年级 Unit1 - 24	3. 注重对知识点进行归纳、梳理, 有助于形成知识体系 4. 对难点、易错点加下划线标出, 可重点识记
	(三)高三年级 Unit1 - 12	5. 对与每单元相关知识点的高考题, 注意点拨解题思路 6. 备有少而精的练习, 并附答案及解析
语法专项讲解	(一)名词和冠词	1. 了解名词单复数的构成 2. 部分抽象名词具体化后成为可数名词 3. 讲解名词所有格 4. 总结冠词的用法
	(二)介词	1. 介绍介词短语的句法功能 2. 区别意义相近的介词和介词短语
	(三)连词	1. 列举并列连词及引导的从句 2. 列举从属连词及引导的从句 3. 比较几组易混的连词
	(四)形容词和副词	1. 归纳表示比较的句型和比较级表达最高级的句型 2. 介绍形容词的作用和词序 3. 介绍副词的作用、分类及在句中的位置
	(五)代词	1. 介绍九种代词及各自的用法 2. 比较学生在考试中易出现问题的几组代词
	(六)it 的用法	1. 介绍 it 的替代作用 2. 归纳 it 用作形式主语的常见句型 3. 归纳 it 用作形式宾语的几种情况 4. 总结 it 在强调句型中的应用
	(七)动词的 进态和语态	1. 列举十种时态的结构、用法及考试中的易错点 2. 介绍一些要求使用一定时态的固定句型 3. 介绍八种时态的被动语态及要注意的问题
	(八)非谓语动词	1. 介绍现在分词、动名词、过去分词和动词不定式的构成和作用 2. 归纳只能接 doing 作宾语的动词和动词短语 3. 强调和比较非谓语动词的应用中易错的知识

篇	章节目录	各章节编排特点
语法专项讲解	(九)情态动词	1. 分析区别几组近义的情态动词 2. 介绍情态动词表推测的用法 3. 介绍情态动词表虚拟的用法
	(十)主谓一致	1. 介绍主谓一致三原则 2. 分析另类的主谓一致现象
	(十一)虚拟语气	分别介绍虚拟语气用于条件状语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句、主语从句、定语从句、as if, if only, but for 等句型中的情况
	(十二)状语从句	1. 介绍九种状语从句 2. 指出每种从句中的易错点及要注意的问题
	(十三)定语从句	1. 介绍关系代词和关系副词引导的定语从句及特殊情况 2. 介绍限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句的区别 3. 比较易与定语从句相混淆的句式
	(十四)名词性从句	1. 介绍连接词及在从句中的作用 2. 教给学生每种从句中易错的知识点
	(十五)倒装句	介绍倒装句的几种情况
考题专项讲解	(一)听力	1. 分析听力测试题的特点和解题方法 2. 介绍部分日常话题的常用语
	(二)完形填空	1. 介绍完形填空的题材和考查点 2. 教给做完形填空题的解题技巧
	(三)阅读理解	1. 分析 NMET 阅读理解的命题特点和趋势 2. 介绍常用的解题方法 3. 教给做 NMET 阅读理解六种题型的解题诀窍
	(四)短文改错	介绍短文改错的题目类型、解题技巧和改错原则
	(五)书面表达	1. 详解书面表达的解法方法和步骤 2. 指出几种文体的写作注意事项 3. 指导学生写好看图作文



一、英语高考必备基础知识

(一)高一年级(Unit1—Unit26)	1
(二)高二年级(Unit1—Unit24)	58
(二)高三年级(Unit1—Unit12)	109


二、语法专项讲解

(一)名词和冠词	131
(二)介词	135
(三)连词	138
(四)形容词和副词	140
(五)代词	144
(六)It 的用法	147
(七)动词的时态和语态	149
(八)非谓语动词	154
(九)情态动词	158
(十)主谓一致	160
(十一)虚拟语气	163
(十二)状语从句	165
(十三)定语从句	168
(十四)名词性从句	171
(十五)倒装句	173

三、考题专项讲解

(一)听力	175
-------------	-----

(二)完形填空	178
(三)阅读理解	185
(四)短文改错	193
(五)书面表达	196

附： 	解读 2004 年高考.....	200
---	------------------	-----



第一篇 英语高考必备基础知识



高一年级 (Unit1—Unit26)

Unit 1 The summer holidays

基础知识讲解

I. Key words

1. introduce vt. introduce sb. to sb. 把……介绍给……

introduce oneself 自我介绍

【例】 Let me introduce Tom to you. 我给你介绍汤姆。

First, let me introduce myself. 首先,我做一下自我介绍。

introduce sth into... 把……引进

【例】 Mr Li introduced new ideas into teaching.

李先生把新观念引进教学中。

introduction n. a letter of introduction 一封介绍信

2. regard vt. 认为,当作 regard... as... 把……当作/看作

【例】 I always regard Tom as an honest boy.

我总是把汤姆当作一个诚实的孩子。

regard (s) n. 问候(常用复数形式)

give one's regards to sb. 代……向……问好

【例】 Please give my regards to your wife.

代我向你妻子问好。

同义的短语有: send one's best wishes to sb.

remember sb. to sb.

3. employ vt. 雇用,利用

【例】 He employed two men to work for him.

他雇用两个人为他工作。

You'd better employ your spare time better.

你最好更好地利用你的业余时间。

注: employer n. 雇主,雇用者 employee n. 雇工

unemployed adj. 失业的

4. practice n. 练习,实践 put sth into practice 使……付诸实施

【例】 New methods have been put into practice.

新的方法已经被付诸实施。

practise (practice) v. 练习 practise doing 练习做……

【例】 Every day Lily practises playing the piano for two hours.
李莉每天练习弹钢琴两小时。

5. state n. 国家;美国的州。

the States = the United States = the USA 美国

6. well n.

【例】 Let's go and fetch some water from the well.

adj. 健康的

【例】 I'm not feeling very well now.

我现在感觉不太舒服。

adv. 好地

【例】 She can do it well. 她能做得好。

II. Key phrases

1. center school 中心学校

2. pen friends 笔友

3. summer vacation/holiday 暑假

4. general idea 大意

5. right now 眼下,现在

6. on the first day of term 在学年的开始

7. in one's opinion 以某人之见

8. from dawn until dark 从早到晚

9. at harvest time 在收获的季节

10. by the way 顺便说一下

11. time areas 时区

12. stay at home 呆在家里

13. play games 做游戏

14. take care of 照顾,照料

15. cook meat on an open fire 在室外的篝火上烤肉

16. do computer studies 学微机

17. come on 快点,加油,过来

18. go away 离开,离开

19. be good at 擅长

20. be interested in ……对……感兴趣

21. at the beginning of term 在学年的开始

22. too much meat 太多的肉

III. Sentence Patterns

1. I must be off now! 我必须走了! 失陪了!

当我们要离开某人或谢绝对方的挽留时,常用:

I must be leaving. I really must go now.

I must be going now. I'd better go back now.

I have to go back now.

2. Nice to meet you. 见到你很高兴。

与某人见面时的客气用语有:

(We're) glad to meet you.

I'm very pleased to see you.

It's a pleasure to meet you here.

分手时常说: Good bye. Bye-Bye. Glad to have met you.

It was nice meeting you. Nice meeting you.

3. \triangle So + 助动词/情态动词 + 主语 (用于肯定句中, 表前面所说的情况也适应于后者)

【例】 Tom can swim, so can I.

\triangle Neither/Nor + 助动词/情态动词 + 主语 (用于否定句, 表明前面所说的情况也适应于后者)

【例】 He didn't come here yesterday, nor did we.

他昨天没来这儿, 我们也没来。

\triangle 当前面的句子出现两个不同种类动词时, 要用: so it is/ was with 或 It is the same with... 结构

【例】 Tom is clever and studies hard. So it is with me.

汤姆聪明并且努力学习。我也是。

It is the same with me.

\triangle So + 主语 + 助动词/情态动词 (表对前述情况的认同和强调, 意为“的确”“真的”)

【例】 It was nice yesterday. So it was.

昨天天气好。昨天确实天气好。

知识网络

1. $\begin{cases} \text{go on doing} & \text{继续做同一件事} \\ \text{go on with sth.} & \text{继续做同一件事} \\ \text{go on to do sth.} & \text{继续做另一件事} \end{cases}$

【例】 He went on to watch TV after finishing his work.
工作做完后他接着看电视。

Tired as he was, he went on working (with his work).

他尽管很累, 但他继续工作。

注意: keep doing sth. 持续做……

keep on doing sth. 反复做……

2. $\begin{cases} \text{as a result} & \text{结果, 因此} \\ \text{as a result of...} & \text{由于……} \end{cases}$

【例】 He was ill. As a result, he couldn't come here.
他病了。因此他不能来这儿。

As a result of the snow, he stayed at home.

由于下雪了, 他呆在家里。

result in = cause = lead to 导致

result from 因……而引起

【例】 His careless driving resulted in the accident.

他的粗心驾车导致了这起事故。

The accident resulted from his careless driving.

3.

- $\begin{cases} \text{prefer} + n. (\text{prep}) & \text{宁愿做某事} \\ \text{prefer} + \text{doing} (\text{to do}) & \text{宁愿做某事} \\ \text{prefer} + \text{sb. to do sth.} & \text{宁愿某人做某事} \\ \text{prefer} + \text{sth. to sth.} & \text{喜欢……甚于喜欢……} \\ \text{prefer} + \text{doing to doing} & \text{宁愿做……而不愿做} \\ = \text{prefer} + \text{to do sth. rather than do sth.} & \text{宁愿……而不愿做……} \\ = \text{would rather do sth. than do sth.} & \text{宁愿做……而不愿做……} \end{cases}$

【例】 He prefers listening to music to watching TV.

他宁愿听音乐也不愿看电视。

I prefer to live in the country side rather than stay in the city.

我宁愿住在乡村也不愿呆在城里。

- $\begin{cases} \text{have sb. doing} & \text{让某人一直做……} \\ \text{have sb. do} & \text{让某人做……} \\ \text{have sth. done} & \text{让……被做} \end{cases}$

【例】 The boss has his workers working all day.

老板让他的工人们一整天都在工作。

He had us do the job.

他让我们做这个工作。

He had his hair cut.

他理发了。

注意: make / let sb. do sth. 让某人做……

get sb. to do sth. 让某人做……

典型高考试题

【考题 1】 —You forgot your purse when you went out.

—Good heavens, _____. (上海 2002)

- A. so did I B. so I did
C. I did so D. I so did

【解析】 注意选项中的“I”和上句中的“you”指同一人, 从语境中可以判断, 下句是对上句陈述事实的证实, 强调, 即 I did forget my purse. 答案是 B。

【考题 2】 It was _____ late to catch a bus after the party; therefore we called a taxi. (上海 2001)

- A. too very B. much too C. too much D. far

【解析】 late 为形容词。句意为“太晚以至不能赶上公共汽车”, 所以用 much too. 而 too much 用来修饰不可数名词, 答案是 B。

【考题 3】 Rather than _____ on a crowded bus, he always prefers _____ a bicycle. (全国 1998)

- A. ride; ride B. riding; ride
C. ride; to ride D. to ride; riding

【解析】 prefer to do rather than do 意为“宁愿做……而不愿做……”此题选 C。

【考题 4】 —Do you think the stars will beat the Bulls?

—Yes, they have better players, so I _____ them to win. (全国 1999)

A. hope B. prefer C. expect D. want

[解析] hope 不可接 sb to do sth, expect 可以表示“预料或预计某事会发生”。prefer 表“更喜欢”, want 表“想”, 它们侧重于主观意愿。因为“the stars 有不错的选手, 具备赢比赛的条件”, 因此答案选 C。

巩固练习

- Many news ideas have _____ running a company.
A. been introduced to B. been introduced into
C. been being introduced to D. introduced into
- Peter was late for school and didn't finish his homework.
_____ his brother.
A. It was the same with B. So was
C. So did D. nor did
- _____, let me say how glad I'm to attend the meeting.
A. Firstly, to you B. First of all
C. At first D. At the beginning
- You'd better _____ the TV, which is making too much noise.
A. turn off B. close C. shut off D. shut
- Tom was late yesterday. He might _____ in the heavy traffic.
A. was stuck B. have stuck
C. have got stuck D. stuck
- You thought that there were three people in the room,
_____.
A. didn't you B. did you C. weren't there D. were there
- _____, he will be admitted to university.
A. According to me B. According to my opinion
C. In my opinion D. In the opinion
- Although the farm is large, _____ my Dad has only two workers
_____ for him.
A. but; work B. yet; working
C. /; to work D. /; worked
- If you don't attend the meeting, _____ I.
A. so do I B. so will I
C. neither do I D. nor will I
- You will be free _____.
A. two days later B. after two days
C. in two days D. two days late
- By the way, Mary sends her best wishes to you.
_____.
A. Thank you B. It's great
C. That's nice of her D. See you
- He finished his homework and went on _____ to music.
A. listening B. with listening
C. to listen D. listened

答案及提示

- B introduce... into 把...引入...
- A
- B First of all 首先; at first = at the beginning 起初
- A 5. C 6. A
- C “依某人看来”不用 according to me 和 according to my opinion
- B but 是连词, 不能与 Although 连用, 而 yet 是副词
- D 10. C 11. C
- C go on doing 继续做原来的事情; 而 go on to do 指接着做另外一件事。

Unit 2 In the lab

基础知识讲解

I. Key words

1. once adv. 一次, 曾经

[例] He has come here once. 他来过这儿一次。
He once went to the village. 他曾经去过那个小村庄。
once conj. 一……就。(引导时间状语从句)

[例] Once you see it, you'll never forget it.
一旦你看见它, 你将永远不会忘却。

2. shut (shut, shut) v. 关, 关闭

Please shut (close) the door. 请关上门。

Is the shop shut (closed) or open?

商店是关着呢还是开着呢?

3. unless conj. 除非(相当于 if...not 引导条件状语从句)

[例] I won't go unless I am invited (if I am not invited).
如果我没有被邀请我是不会去的。

4. mix vt. vi. 搅拌; 混合

[例] Oil doesn't mix with water. 油不溶于水。
She mixed flour with milk. 她把面粉与牛奶混合起来。

注意: mixture n. 混合物 mixed adj. 混合的

5. follow vt. 跟随; 听得清; 接受

[例] Follow me, please. 请跟我来。

I can't follow you. 我听不懂你的话。

You'd better follow my advice. 你最好接受我的建议。

6. request vt. 请求; 请求

[例] We request the visitors not to touch the exhibits.
我们请参观者勿触摸展品。

n. 请求; 需要

[例] This book is in great request (= need).
这是急需的书。

II. Key phrases

1. show sb. sth. = show sth. to sb. 把某物拿给某人看

2. first of all 首先

3. follow one's instructions 按照某人的指导

4. make his class lively 使他的课生动

5. be full of = be filled with 装/盛满了

6. hold up 举起

7. dip...into...把……浸入……

8. make a face = make faces 扮鬼脸

9. read out 读出来

10. fill in 填空

11. do some shopping 购买东西

12. by the side of 在……的旁边

13. on holiday 在度假

14. instead of 代替, 不是……而是……

15. a chemistry lab 化学实验室

16. at last = in the end = finally 最后

17. take out/bring out 拿出

18. with thick glasses 戴着深度眼镜

19. let out 放出, 发出, 泄露(秘密)

20. do and don'ts 注意事项; 要做与不允做的

III. Sentence Patterns

1. Make sure the electricity is turned off and the windows are shut. 务必关掉电源和关好窗户。

注: make sure that. 从句中不使用表将来时间的助动词。

[例] Make sure (that) you pick me up at 5:00.

你一定要在五点钟开车来接我。

2. She told us to follow her instructions (not to touch anything).
她告诉我们要遵循她的指令(不要触摸任何东西)。

3. He asked me to do something for him (not to telephone him after 10:00). 他叫我给他做事(十点后不要给他打电话)。

4. He put a finger in his mouth, tasted it and smiled, looking rather pleased.

他把手指放进嘴里, 尝了尝, 看起来相当高兴。

知识网络

1. { allow sb. to do 允许某人做……
allow doing 允许做……

{ permit sb. to do 允许某人做……
permit doing 允许做……

[例] Tom doesn't allow me to use his computer.
汤姆不允许我使用他的电脑。

Our school doesn't allow smoking. 我们学校不允许吸烟。

2. taste link-v. 尝起来 taste + adj

类似的有: smell, sound, feel, look 后接形容词, 说明主语的属性。

注意: 这几个连系动词不用于进行时态, 不用于被动语态。

[例] The meat smells bad. 肉闻起来坏了。

The soup tastes nice. 汤尝起来味道很好。

3. { first of all = first “首先, 第一”用来强调顺序
at first = at the beginning “最初, 开始”用来强调时间的先后
for the first time “第一次”在句中作时间状语
the first time “第一次”用作连词, 连接时间状语

[例] When you are learning a foreign language, first of all, you must forget all about your own.

当你学习外语时, 首先, 你必须忘记你自己的语言。

At first I found it hard to get along well with him, but soon I knew he was warm-hearted.

最初我觉得难以同他和睦相处, 但不久我知道他是一个热心人。

I met him in the park for the first time.

第一次我是在公园里遇见他的。

The first time you came here, you found it difficult for you to live here.

你第一次来到这儿,你觉得生活在这儿很难。

none 指物/人时,代替文中提到的特定的数量,

4. 回答 how many (much) 提问的句子

nothing 泛指没东西,回答 what 提问的句子

no one (nobody) 可回答 who 提问的句子。

[例] — How many people attended the meeting? — None.

— 多少人参加了会议? — 没有人。

How much water is there in the glass? — None.

— 杯子里有多少水? — 没有了。

Who will go with me? — No one/Nobody.

— 谁和我一起去? — 没有人。

— What's in the box? — Nothing.

— 盒子里有什么? — 什么都没有。

turn off 关掉(电灯、煤气、自来水、电视等)

5. turn on 打开(电灯、电视等)

turn up 开大(音量、亮光);露面

turn down (将收音机、灯等的音量、亮度)关小,调低;拒绝

典型高考题

[考题 1] Both teams were in hard training; _____ was willing to lose the game. (上海 2001)

A. either B. neither C. another D. the other

[解析] 句意为“两支队伍都在努力训练;都不愿失去比赛。”表“两者都不”的意义,用 neither。答案为 B。

[考题 2] — Do you want tea or coffee? — _____. I really don't mind. (全国 2000 春)

A. Both B. None C. Either D. Neither

[解析] 从下句中的“I really don't mind”以及上句中的“tea or coffee”可知,空白处意为“茶和咖啡二者之一都可以。”故选 C。

[考题 3] Some one is ringing the door-bell. Go and see _____. (上海 2000)

A. who is he B. who he is
C. who is it D. who it is

[解析] 宾语从句应用陈述语序,又因按门铃的人不知是谁,是男是女,因此用 it。故选 D。

[例题 4] — I believe we've met somewhere before.

— No, _____. (北京 2000 春)

A. it isn't the same B. it can't be true
C. I don't think so D. I'd rather not

[解析] 对话一方表示自己的猜测,要求对方给以证实。可以把 I believe we've met somewhere before 理解为 Do you believe we've met somewhere before? 故答案应表明自己的意见,选 C。

[例题 5] — You are so lucky.

— What do you mean _____ that? (全国 2002 春)

A. for B. in C. of D. by

[解析] 考查介词。此句意“你那样说是什么意思”故用“by(借助于)”较为合适,答案选 D。

巩固练习

1. When you're learning a foreign language, _____ you must forget all about your own.

A. at first B. at once
C. at times D. first of all

2. _____ no need to be in such a hurry. We still have a lot of time _____.

A. It's; leaving B. It's; left
C. There's; left D. There's; leaving

3. They _____ the mixture to see if it _____.

A. tasted; was tested nicely
B. was tasted; tasted well
C. tasted; was tasted properly
D. tasted; tasted nice

4. _____, you must try your best.

A. If you will do it
B. Once you won't do it
C. Once you will do it
D. Once you do it

5. The girl students in our school are not _____ long hair.

A. allowed wearing
B. permitting wearing
C. allowed to wear
D. allowed worn

6. It was requested that we _____ there in time.

A. got B. would get C. could get D. should get

7. Please _____ that the door and the windows are closed before you go to bed.

A. make sure B. make up C. bring out D. hold up

8. _____ good, the food was soon sold out.

A. Tasted B. Being tasted
C. Tasting D. Having tasted

9. I stayed at home _____ out for a picnic.

A. instead to go
B. instead of going
C. in my place of going
D. instead working

10. He won't join us _____ he is invited.

A. if B. unless C. since D. for

11. — Which presents can I take?

— _____ of the ten presents.

A. Any B. Neither C. Both D. Either

12. _____ I met her, I knew she was from Canada.

A. First time

B. For the first time

C. The first time

D. By the first time

答案及提示

1. D

2. C “没有必要做某事”应译为: There's no need to do.

3. D taste the mixture 中 taste 是及物动词, 而 taste nice 中 taste 是连系动词。

4. D once 引导的状语从句中, 要用一般现在时代替一般将来时。

5. C 6. D 7. A

8. C 该句相当于 Because the food tasted good, ...

9. B

10. B

11. A any 指三者或三者以上之间任何一个, 而 either 指二者之间的任何一个。

12. C

Unit 3 American English

基础知识讲解

I. Key words

1. pronounce vt. 发音

[例] How do you pronounce the word?

你怎么读这个单词?

pronunciation n. 发音

2. plan n. 计划; 打算 vt. 计划; 打算

[例] You'd better make a work plan.

你最好制订一个工作计划。

They planned to go there.

他们计划去那儿的。

3. explain vt. 解释; 说明

explain sth to sb = explain to sb sth 向……解释……

[例] Please explain the word to me. = please explain to me the word. 请给我解释这个单词。

explanation n. 解释; 说明

4. character n. (汉)字; 人物 [e]; 性格 [u]

[例] It's not easy to write Chinese characters well.

写好汉字不容易。

The twins have different character.

这对双胞胎性格不同。

5. however adv. 但是; 然而

[例] He has come to Jinan, however, he has not come to my home. 他已经来到济南了, 然而他还没来我家。

conj. 无论; 不管

[例] However hard maths is, I'll try my best to study it. 无论多么难, 我都要尽力去学。

6. stay v. 保持(用作 link-v, 后常接形容词、名词等)

[例] He stayed awake the whole night. 他一整夜都醒着。

We stayed friends for years. 我们的友谊维持了多年。

II. Key phrases

1. next fall 明年秋天

2. take an exam 参加考试

3. pass the exam 通过考试

4. fail in the exam 考试不及格

5. more or less 或多或少, 多多少少

6. and so on 等等

7. bring in 引来, 引进, 吸收

8. written English 书面英语

9. spoken English 口语英语

10. for example 例如

11. the answer to the question 这个问题的答案

12. in the same way 以同样的方式

13. way of life 生活方式
 14. seven in / out of ten 十分之七
 15. Chinese characters 汉字
 16. direct speech 直接引语
 17. indirect speech 间接引语
 18. change... into... 把...变成; 转换成
 19. for the first time 第一次; 首次
 20. a great many 许多

III. Sentence patterns

1. However, most of the time, people from the two countries do not have any difficulty understanding each other.
 然而多数时间里, 两国人民互相理解是没有什么困难的。
 2. The language stayed the same as the language used in Britain.
 语言和英国使用的语言依然一样。
 3. Would you please say that again more slowly?
 请你再慢点说一次好吗?
 4. I'm sorry I know only a little English.
 抱歉我只知道很少的英语。
 5. I'm sorry I don't quite follow you.
 对不起, 我没有太明白你的话。
 6. I'd like to study medicine and become a doctor.
 我想学医做一名医生。

知识网络

- have + no / little / some / much +
 difficulty / trouble / problem + (in) + doing
 在做某事方面没有 / 几乎没有 / 有一些 / 有很大困难
 1. have difficulty with sth. 在...上有难处
 There is some difficulty doing sth. 做...有困难
 There is no difficulty with sth. 做...无困难
 do sth. with (without) difficulty
 费力(毫不费力)地做...

2. come about 发生
 happen 发生(强调偶然性)
 take place 发生
 occur 发生

注意: 以上四个词或词组都是不及物动词或词组, 都不用于被动语态。

【例】How did the differences come about?

这些差别是怎样产生的呢?

Great changes have taken place in China.

中国发生了巨大的变化。

A traffic accident happened yesterday.

昨天发生了一起交通事故。

3. a great many = a good many = many = a great number of + pl.

a great deal of = much = a large amount of + n. (不可数)

a lot of = lots of = plenty of + n. (pl) / n. (不可数);

【例】There were a great many students on the playground.

操场上有许多学生。

We have a great deal of time to deal with it.

我们有很多时间来处理这件事。

4. { while 作并列连词, 表转折对比, 意为“而”
 when 作并列连词, 意为“这时”
 while 从属连词, “当……时候”“与……同时”
 只与延续性动词连用
 when 从属连词, “当……时候”既与延续性动词也与瞬间动词连用

【例】I like English while he likes Chinese.

我喜欢英语而他喜欢汉语。

She was about to go out when it rained.

她正要外出, 这时天下雨了。

Be careful while (when) you are reading.

读书时要认真。

典型高考试题

【例题 1】He was about to tell me the secret _____ someone patted him on the shoulder. (上海 2002)

A. when B. while C. until D. as

【解析】be about to do when. 在这个结构中, when 是并列连词, 相当于 at that time. 答案选 A.

【例题 2】The cakes are delicious. He would like _____ third one because _____ second is rather too small. (上海 2002 春)

A. a; a B. the; the
 C. a; the D. the; a

【解析】a third 又一个(暗示为第三个), 有时含有某种情绪。the second 第三个, 仅做描述顺序。答案选 C.

【例题 3】Can you make a sentence to _____ the meaning of the phrase? (上海 2002)

A. show off B. turn out
 C. bring out D. take in

【解析】show off 意为“炫耀”, turn out 表“生产, 结果是……”, take in 表“吸入, 摄入, 欺骗”, bring out the meaning of the phrase 意为“说明词组的意义”。答案选 C.

【例题 4】We'll have to finish the job, _____. (全国 1999)

A. long it takes however
 B. it takes however long
 C. long however it takes.
 D. however long it takes

【解析】however 修饰形容词 long, 位于句首, 句子用陈述句式, 引导让步状语从句。答案选 D.

【例题 5】Why do you want a new job, _____ you've got such a good one already? (全国 1998)

A. that B. where C. which D. when

【解析】 when 这里意为“既然”，引导的从句表原因。答案选 D。

巩固练习

- I like music ____ my brother likes sports very much.
A. when B. as C. for D. while
- The supermarket stayed ____ till midnight.
A. there B. open C. opening D. openly
- A great many ____ have been to the Great wall.
A. boys B. of boys C. them D. a boy
- My English teacher who is ____ European gave us ____ useful book.
A. a; a B. an; an C. a; an D. an; a
- How ____ the accident ____?
A. was; come about
B. was; come out
C. did; come about
D. did; come off
- There are some differences ____ spelling and pronunciation ____ American English and British English.
A. from; between B. from; in
C. in; from D. in; between
- The reason ____ he didn't come is ____ it rained heavily.
A. that; that B. why; because
C. for which; that D. which; that
- Your spoken English is so good.
— ____
A. Yes, you are right B. Very well
C. Not at all D. Thanks.
- ____ fun it is to watch Mr Bean's performances!
A. How B. How a C. What D. What a
- If the dictionary is not yours, ____ can it be? (2001 北京春招)
A. what else B. who else
C. which else's D. who else's
- The manager discussed the plan that they would like to see ____ the next year. (全国 2000)
A. carry out B. carrying out
C. carried out D. to carry out
- This task is ____ for us. We need ____ people.
A. much too; another three
B. too much; other three
C. much too; more three
D. too much; three more

答案及提示

- D while “然而”，表转折关系的并列连词。
- B

3. A 若选 B，应该是 a great many of the boys.

4. A 5. C 6. D

7. C for which = why 引导定语从句。

8. D 回答对方的赞美，应说谢谢。

9. C 10. D 11. C

12. D three more people = another three people 意为“再加 3 个人”。

Unit4 Travel

基础知识讲解

I. Key words

1. separate adj. 单独的;各自的;分开的;隔离的

【例】They often go on separate holidays.

他们经常独自度假。

The twins have their separate rooms.

这对双胞胎各有各的卧室。

separate v. 分开, 隔开

【例】We should separate the good from the bad.

我们应当把好的与坏的分开。

2. trip n. 旅行, 远足

have a good/nice trip (送行祝福语) 一路顺风

3. price n. 价格 at a high/low price 以高/低价

【例】They sold beef at a high/low price.

他们以高/低价出售牛肉。

What's the price of the house? = How much is the house?

这个房子的价值是多少?

4. weekend n. 周末 at/on weekends 在周末

weekday n. 工作日, 平时

5. sight n. 情景; 风景; 视力; 眼界

【例】She got angry at the sight.

她一看到这情景就生气了。

The man lost his sight after he was born.

这个人出生后两眼就失明了。

注意: catch sight of... 看见... lose sight of... 看不见...

in sight 在视野之内

6. population n. 人口

【例】China has a large population.

中国人口多。

What's the population of the city?

这个城市的人口是多少?

II. Key phrases

1. go on separate holidays 分头度假

2. in a few days' time = in a few days 几天后

3. leave for = go off to... 动身去某地

4. see sb. off 给...送行

5. say hello to sb. from me 代我向某人问好

6. good luck 祝你好运

7. travel diary 旅行日记

8. tie...to... 把...系/拴到...上

9. all night long 一整夜

10. play the guitar 弹吉他

11. take off 起飞, 脱掉, 腾飞

12. sell...at a high price 以高价卖掉...

13. move on 继续搬迁

14. a newspaper reporter 一个新闻记者

15. every two or three years 每两、三年

16. have a good trip / journey 一路顺风

17. every now and then 时而, 不时地

18. go to sw. for a one's / the holiday 去某地度假

19. according to 依照, 根据

20. shout at 冲某人喊

III. Sentence patterns

1. My plane leaves at seven. (一般现在时表将来)

我七点乘机起飞。

2. The same to you. = I wish you the same. 你也一样。

3. Do give her my regards. 务必代我问候她。

4. Isn't it easier to stay in the same place?

呆在同一地方难道不是更容易吗?

It is wrong to eat monkeys. 吃猴子是错的。

注意: It is/was + adj. + to do sth.

5. He took all the night to finish his report.

完成他的报告花了他一整夜的时间。

Doing the work must take much time.

做这个工作得花费很多时间。

It took them a whole day to finish the job.

做完这个工作花费了他们一整天的时间。

6. I am going off to Shanghai tomorrow.

明天我将离开上海。

知识网络

see/hear/watch/notice/listen to/feel sb. do

看见/听到/观察/注意/听/感觉某人做某事,

强调动作的全过程。

1. see/hear/watch/notice/listen to/feel sb. doing

看见/听到/观察/注意/听/感觉某人在做某事,

强调动作正在进行。

see/hear/watch/notice/listen to/feel sth. done 强调事情被做。

2.

but 多数情况下可和 except 换用, “除了……之外”

besides “除了……之外还有……”(句中往往出现 also, other 等词)

except for “除了……之外;要不是”(排除异类的东西。)

except that/what 等引导的从句。

注意: I can do nothing but lie down to have a rest.

I have no choice but to lie down to have a rest.

every + 基数词 + 复数名词

例: every second day 每四天

every + 序数词 + 单数名词

例: every second day 每隔一天

3.

every + other + 单数名词

例: every other line 每隔一行

every + few + 复数名词

例: every few days 每几天