

2007

辽宁高考

LIAONINGGAOKAO

高中英语全程复习教程

GAOZHONGYINGYUQUANCHENG FUXIJIAOCHENG

随书附赠
跟踪测试卷

备考攻略

● 听力训练注重两方面

在复习中，一是广泛涉猎听力内容，二是进行高考适应性训练。首先要研究真题，弄清楚往年真题都是哪种类型。同时还要研究试题的特点，哪一类问题该怎样回答，有什么固定的问答模式。其次要采取跟读练习，最好找出往年试题，体会真题的语速。

● 复习语言抓住两关键

一是考试大纲当中的语法项目表，二是词汇表。语法复习关键是把平时分散学习的语法系统化，关注语法点之间的联系，注重总结，加强应用。在复习语法点的同时，要注意结合段落篇章，所以每天读英语短文是必不可少的复习方法。

● 阅读理解对付四难点

一是理解主旨要义，阅读时必须把握好作者主要谈的是什么；二是理解文中具体信息，要注意推敲字句；三是根据上下文推断生词的词义；四是做出简单的判断和推理，应注意摒弃主观臆断，每个选项都应在文中查找是否有依据。

● 书面表达做到四正确

一、五种基本句型用正确；二、时态用正确；三、词类正确；四、主谓一致。在平时的训练中，第一步是训练将句子写正确，二是学会扩展句子，就是将简单句加上适当的修饰语，将其改写成结构复杂的句子。

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→ 讲析练解 全程系考

紧密跟踪辽宁高考命题趋势最新变化，
精准把握命题新动向、占领备考复习制高点。

→ 书卷结合 高效实用

内容全新打造，注重应试能力培养，
全面清除知识盲区，分层、递进式完成高效复习。

→ 知识能力 同步提升

遵循高考复习规律，优化栏目设计，
有效整合资源、构筑超凡品质，成就考生辉煌。

 辽海出版社
LIAOHAICHUBANSHE

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高中英语全程复习教程

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写给考生的话

机会总是眷顾那些有所准备的人。

面对高考，你知道该如何去应对吗？

对各科考查的知识点，你清楚吗？对考查的方式，你熟悉吗？必要的应试技巧，你掌握吗？

高考的重要意义自不必细说，每一位考生都渴望自己能够力压群雄，脱颖而出，如愿跨入梦寐以求的大学校园。而这无疑需要付出艰苦的努力，但是仅有努力还不够，你还需要正确的指导和得当的复习方法，而一本好的辅导书无疑是至关重要的。

一本好书，应该让你知道高考考什么；

一本好书，应该让你明了高考怎么考；

一本好书，应该让你获得实用的应试技巧；

一本好书，关键是能够全面提升你的能力。

总之，一本好的复习辅导书，加上你的努力，结果就是成就你的人生，成就你未来的辉煌。

当你打开这本书的时候，我们有理由相信，你已经作出了正确的选择。下面，就来看看本书的独到之处吧：

核心知识储备：提取最核心知识，并以此为突破，以点带面，辐射全部知识考点，彻底解决重难点障碍，打牢坚实的基础。

典型例题剖析：精选高考真题、模拟好题，多角度进行剖析讲解，彻底吃透知识要点，熟悉命题走向，起到举一反三之效。

考点即时突破：完全依照高考命题方式，精心选择高质量备考资源，全面整合测试，在训练中进一步消化知识，提高能力，掌握技巧。

搭配跟踪测试卷：建构完整知识网络，全面提高应考能力。

本书编写组

2006年6月

2007 LIAONING 目录

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第1部分 (高一)

第一讲 Unit 1—2

核心知识储备

【考点1】 *argue* v. 辩论 (名词 *argument*)*argue about* 就……争论, 辩论关于……*argue with* 和……争论, 和某人辩论*argue for* 赞成*argue against* 据理反对, 争论说不应该*argue sb. into (out of) doing* 说服某人做 (或不做)*argue that* 主张, 认为

() 1. They argued _____ the matter the whole afternoon, and at last agreed _____ the date the next meeting.

A. with; with

B. on; on

C. about; on

D. over; over

【考点2】

hunt for 搜索; 追寻*prepare for* 为……做准备*search for* 搜索, 搜寻*look for* 寻找*hope for* 希望*wish for* 祝愿, 祝福*ask for* 请求, 恳求*leave for sp.* 出发动身去某地

() 2. After graduation from college, he began to wander from city to city, _____ a suitable job.

A. hunting for

B. taking on

C. looking after

D. bringing up

【考点3】 *in order to* 表示目的, 后接动词原形, 可位于句首, 也可置于句中。

【辨析】

*in order to/so as to**so as to* 与 *in order to* 基本一样, 但它不能置于句首。*in order to* 与 *so as to* 的否定形式皆是在 *to* 前加 *not*。

() 3. (2001 春招) _____ late in the morning, Bob turned off the alarm.

A. To sleep

B. Sleeping

C. Sleep

D. Having slept

【考点4】 *share* v. 分享; 共有; 分配 *n.* 共享; 份额; 股份*share (in) sth. with sb.* 和……共用、分担某物

复习札记

take one's share 尽自己的一份责任

- () 4. (2000 全国高考) Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare, you must learn to _____.
A. support B. care C. spare D. share
- () 5. Working for the country, one must learn to _____ all his knowledge with the whole scientific world.
A. spare B. give C. share D. devote

【考点 5】 should have done=ought to have done 本来应该做但事实上没做
shouldn't have done=oughtn't to have done 本来不应该做但事实上却做了
must have done 过去一定做过
can't have done 过去一定没有做过
could have done 本来能够或本来有可能做但事实上没做
may/might have done 也许已经做过
would have done 本来会做某事但事实上未做
needn't have done 没有必要做某事但却做了

- () 6. (2005 全国高考) —Tom graduated from college at a very young age.
—Oh, he _____ have been a very smart boy then.
A. could B. should C. might D. must
- () 7. (2002 上海春招) Oh, I'm not feeling well in the stomach. I _____ so much fried chicken just now.
A. shouldn't eat B. mustn't have eaten C. shouldn't have eaten D. mustn't eat

【考点 6】 for the first time 首次, 第一次

【辨析】
for the first time/the first time
for the first time 表示有生以来或一段时间内第一次做某事, 在句中一般单独作状语。
the first time 用作连词, 引导时间状语从句, 相当于 when...for the first time。

【注】句型 This/That/It is/was the first time...其后的句子常用现在完成时 (对应 is) 或过去完成时 (对应 was)。

- () 8. (1998 上海高考) I thought her nice and honest _____ I met her.
A. first time B. for the first time C. the first time D. by the first time
- () 9. Jane felt worried because it was not the first time that the manager _____ her come late to work.
A. saw B. was seeing C. has seen D. had seen

【考点 7】 What is it that...? 该句式为强调句的特殊疑问句形式, 强调其他成分时, 可有如下形式:

Who is it that...? When is it that...? Where is it that...?
Why is it that...? How is it that...?

- () 10. (2004 上海) Why! I have nothing to confess. _____ you want me to say?
A. What is it that B. What it is that C. How is it that D. How it is that
- () 11. I have always been honest and straightforward, and it doesn't matter _____ that I'm talking to.

- A. who is it B. who it is C. it is who D. it is whom

【考点8】 **majority** *n.* 大多数

① the majority of + 复数名词时谓语用复数

The majority of doctors believe smoking is harmful to health.

② 单独用 majority 作主语时, 谓语动词用单、复数均可

The majority agree(s) with me.

() 12. _____ passengers survived in the traffic accident which of the following is WRONG?

- A. Most B. The majority of the
C. Most of the D. The most

【考点9】 **total** *adj.* 整个的, 完全的 *n.* 总数

a total of 总共

the total of ……的总数

in total 总共, 完全=in all, altogether

() 13. _____ of 20,000 went to visit the small island.

- A. Totally B. Total C. A total D. In total

【考点10】 **except for** 除了……之外

【辨析】

except/except for/besides/except that/except what/except when...

except 表示从全部中排除部分, 常与 no, nothing, all, everything, anything 等包含全部意义的词连用。

besides 表示“除……之外还有”, 常与 also, else, another, other, more 等词连用。

except for 表示从整体中排除部分, 前后名词往往不是同类的。

except that/what/when...后接句子, 但 that 在从句中不作成分, what 在从句中作名词性成分, when 在从句中作状语。

【注】except 不能用于句首, 如要放在句首的话, 用 except for 代替 except。

() 14. What has he done _____ reading the newspaper in the morning?

- A. except B. besides C. except of D. but

() 15. I know nothing of that man _____ he's from Sichuan.

- A. except for B. except what C. except that D. except when

【考点11】 **service** *n.* 服务; 服务性工作

at one's service (随时)听……差遣; 供……使用

be of service to sb. (对某人)有用处的, 能帮忙的

do sb. a service 帮某人一个忙

in service (公用车辆)在使用; 当佣人

() 16. I shall only be pleased to help, if I can be _____ to you.

- A. service B. of very service C. of any service D. of some services

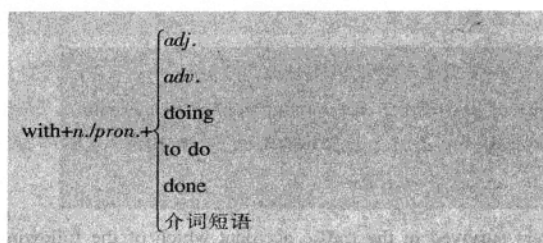
() 17. Thank you for sending us _____ fresh vegetables of many kinds. You have done us _____ great service.

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

复习札记

复习札记

【考点 12】 with 的复合结构构成



- () 18. (NMET 2000) _____ production up by 60%, the company has had another excellent year.
A. As B. For C. With D. Through
- () 19. (2004 北京) _____ two exams to worry about, I have to work really hard this weekend.
A. With B. Besides C. As for D. Because of

【考点 13】 at all “完全、根本；竟然”，一般置于句末。

in all=in total, altogether 总计，总共

all in all “总的来说，总而言之”，通常用于下结论或总结性陈述。

after all “毕竟，别忘了”，用于句首，导出原因提醒对方。

above all 最重要的是

first of all “第一，首先”，是指顺序而言，也可指重要性。

all alone 独自

all along 一直

all at once=all of a sudden 突然

all the same 仍然，还是

all the time 一直，始终

all the way 一路上

- () 20. Children need a lot to grow up, but _____ they need love and care.
A. at all B. in all C. above all D. after all
- () 21. The food was delicious; the surroundings were pleasant; and there were beautiful flowers. _____, we had a good time.
A. In a word B. At all C. In all other words D. All at once

【考点 14】 have difficulty (in) doing 做某事有困难

have difficulty with+n. 在……有困难

There is difficulty (in) doing 做某事有困难

smooth away the difficulty 克服困难

with difficulty 费力地

without difficulty 不费力地

- () 22. (2006 辽宁四校联考) He is afraid to face the difficulty he thinks he'll have _____ the driving test tomorrow; he find it difficult _____ rid of the worries.
A. passed; got B. passing; to get C. to pass; getting D. in passing; in getting

【考点 15】

语法过关

- () 1. He often thinks of _____ he can do more for the country.

- A. what B. how C. that D. which
- () 2. Do you know what time _____?
- A. does the football match begin B. begins the football match
 C. the football match begins D. will the football match begin
- () 3. She asked me _____ to build the church.
- A. how long it was taken B. how long it had taken
 C. how much time did it take D. how much time it was taken
- () 4. —Have you seen Li Ming recently?
—I wonder _____ with his studies.
- A. how is he getting along B. that he gets along well
 C. what he is getting along D. if he is getting along well
- () 5. The teacher told the students that since light _____ faster than sound, lightning _____ to go before thunder.
- A. travelled; appeared B. travels; appears
 C. travels; will appear D. travelled; would appear
- () 6. Father asked _____.
- A. what was the matter with me B. what the matter was with me
 C. what was the wrong with me D. what's wrong with me
- () 7. Please explain _____ this is impossible.
- A. how B. what C. why ~~D. that~~
- () 8. We don't doubt _____ he can do a good job.
- A. whether B. that C. how ~~D. why~~
- () 9. They want to know _____ do to help us.
- A. what can they B. what they can C. how they can ~~D. how can they~~
- () 10. Be sure to write to us, _____?
- A. will you B. aren't you C. can you D. mustn't you
- () 11. _____ down the radio—the baby's asleep in the next room.
- A. Turning B. To turn C. Turned D. Turn
- () 12. He asked _____ for the violin.
- A. did I pay how much B. I paid how much
 C. how much did I pay D. how much I paid
- () 13. No one will be sure _____ in a million years.
- A. what will man look like B. what man will look like
 C. man will look like what D. what look will man like
- () 14. The Emperor ordered the wonderful cloth _____ for him without delay.
- A. to have woven B. to be woven C. to be weaving D. to weave
- () 15. The teacher asked us _____ so much noise.
- A. don't make B. not make C. not making D. not to make
- () 16. _____ at the door before entering, please.
- A. Knocked B. To knock C. Knocking D. Knock
- () 17. —Would you tell me _____ you want your tea, with sugar or milk?
—Sugar, please.
- A. whether B. when C. what D. how

复习札记

- () 18. (2006 天津联考) —Don't you think it necessary that he _____ to Miami but to New York?
—I agree, ~~but~~ the problem is _____ he has refused to.
A. will not be sent; that B. not be sent; that
C. should not be sent; what D. should not send; what
- () 19. The manager came over and asked the customer how _____.
A. did the quarrel come about B. the quarrel had come about
C. the quarrel has come about D. had the quarrel come about
- () 20. —English has a large vocabulary, hasn't it?
—Yes. _____ more words and expressions and you will find it easier to read and communicate.
A. Know B. Knowing C. To know D. Known

考点即时突破

一、单项填空

- () 1. She is a very kind woman, loyal _____ her friends, intelligent and amusing.
A. to B. at C. for D. in
- () 2. We were _____ to New York last month. We talked a lot all the way.
A. on the same flight B. in the same flight
C. on the same flying D. in the same flying
- () 3. He came here _____ to see you, _____ after he heard that you returned from abroad.
A. specially; especially B. specially; mainly
C. especially; generally D. especially; specially
- () 4. I like swimming, while what my brother enjoys _____.
A. cooking B. to cook C. is cooking D. cook
- () 5. I do _____ pop music, but I'm not _____ classical music.
A. fond of; interested in B. like; fond of
C. love; interested of D. interested in; into
- () 6. Language _____ French, Italian and Spanish come from Latin.
A. for example B. take as an example C. such that D. such as
- () 7. Everyone said "no", _____ the plan was turned down.
A. in order that B. in order to C. so that D. so as to
- () 8. In order to make our city green, _____.
A. it is necessary to have planted more trees B. many more trees need to plant
C. our city need more trees D. we must plant more trees
- () 9. —She understand Chinese but can't speak it.
—_____.
A. So does it B. Nor can she C. So she does D. So it is with her
- () 10. He ran even faster _____.
A. in order to catch up with B. not to be caught up with
C. so as to catch up others D. to not be caught up with
- () 11. Can you _____ Mary becoming a famous artist?

复习札记

- A. think B. make C. believe D. imagine
- () 12. The house is _____ big for me _____, I'll have to find someone to _____ the rent.
A. too much; myself; share B. much too; alone; share
C. much too; lonely; share D. too much; alone; pay
- () 13. I don't think she _____ what happens to her children.
A. cares for B. cares of C. cares about D. cares with
- () 14. (NMET 1998) —Hi, Tracy, you look tired.
—I'm tired. I _____ the living room all day.
A. painted B. had painted C. have been painting D. have painted
- () 15. He went to the market, _____ some bananas and then came back home.
A. buying B. bought C. to buy D. buy
- () 16. (2004 上海春招) I have read the material several times but it doesn't make any _____ to me.
A. meaning B. importance C. sense D. significance
- () 17. Seeing the _____ flood, she was _____ to take the boat.
A. scaring; scaring B. scared; scared C. scaring; scared D. scared; scaring
- () 18. On his return, he found the house _____.
A. deserting B. deserted C. is deserted D. had deserted
- () 19. (2001 上海高考) In such dry weather the flowers will have to be watered if they _____.
A. have survived B. are to survive C. would survive D. will survive
- () 20. I was surprised to see that I was to have a companion during my trip. I had expected _____.
A. being lonely B. to be lonely C. being alone D. to be alone
- () 21. (NMET 2001) Visitors _____ not to touch the exhibits.
A. will request B. request C. are requesting D. are requested
- () 22. —Could I get something to drink?
—Sure, _____.
A. be home yourself B. make yourself at home
C. you could, of course D. you're requested
- () 23. I can think of many situations _____ students obviously knew a lot of English words and expressions but couldn't write a good essay.
A. why B. which C. as D. where
- () 24. —Workers in this department are not doing their duties.
—Advanced ways of management must be _____ to make things better.
A. brought down B. brought in C. brought on D. brought up
- () 25. _____ the houses were knocked down in the earthquake.
A. A great many B. The number of C. A great many of D. A great deal of
- () 26. _____ electricity plays such an important part in our daily life?
A. Why is it B. Why is it that C. Why does it D. Why was it
- () 27. —Wasn't it Dr. Wang who spoke to you just now?
—_____.
A. I didn't know who he was B. Yes, it was C. No, he wasn't D. Yes, he did
- () 28. It was not _____ the many blows she received as the lack of fighting spirit _____ led to her losing the game.

复习札记

- A. so; which B. so much; that C. like; that D. as; which
- () 29. —How can I repair it?
—Well, look at the _____.
A. instructions B. expressions C. explanations D. introductions
- () 30. _____ the professors invited to the meeting accepted the invitation and were present.
A. Most of B. Most C. The majority D. Major
- () 31. —Do you know how many students took part in the sportsmeet?
—About 400 _____.
A. all together B. after all C. in total D. at total
- () 32. By the end of last year, the money _____ on this project _____ to \$300,000.
A. spend; totaled B. spent; came C. paid; added up D. spent, was
- () 33. (NMET 1999) Few pleasures can equal _____ of a cold drink on a hot day.
A. some B. any C. that D. those
- () 34. The craftsman was _____ praised because the kite he made could fly _____ in the sky.
A. highly; high B. high; high C. high; highly D. highly; highly
- () 35. I wonder how it came _____ that you knocked into a tree.
A. about B. out C. away D. over
- () 36. I know nothing about the accident _____ I have read in the paper.
A. except that B. except what C. except D. besides that
- () 37. Maybe he is afraid to face the difficulty he have _____ the driving test tomorrow.
A. passed B. to pass C. passing D. past
- () 38. The weather will _____ hot till September.
A. continued B. keep on C. go on D. stay
- () 39. (2002 上海高考) One way to understand thousands of new words is to gain _____ good knowledge of basic word formation.
A. / B. the C. a D. one
- () 40. (2006 全国高考湖南卷) A man cannot smile like a child, _____ a child smiles with his eyes, while a man smiles with his lips alone.
A. so B. but C. and D. for

二、完形填空

Some desert animals can survive the very strong summer heat and dryness because they have very unusual characters. The camel, for example, can bear an 1 in the temperature of its body and its blood of 9°C. In addition, it can drink a huge amount of water at a time, then store sufficient water in its red blood cells and other parts of its body to supply its 2 for two weeks or more. The kangaroo rat (长鼻袋鼠), on the other hand, 3 all the water it needs from water that it produces during respiration (呼吸). However, most animals need to 4 a fairly constant body temperature, and will die if it rises more than 5°C. 5, they need to find some ways to avoid the strong sun rays. Nor can many animals either 6 or produce water in their bodies, as the camel and kangaroo rat can. So they must find ways to reduce water loss from their bodies to the lowest 7.

Because very few desert animals can survive the strong 8, the temperature, and the evaporation (蒸发) rate of a typical summer's day, most of them are 9 during the night. Only 10 the sun has set does the desert come fully to life. The night is 11 cool, and the darkness provides 12, not only from the sun, but also from other animals and from the birds. So the 13

of darkness is the signal for the large majority of animals and insects (昆虫) to continue their 14 for water and food. When morning comes, most of them seek 15 again: many go underground; nearly all find somewhere 16 and they can avoid the sun rays there.

For many kinds of insects, living in the desert is 17 than for animals. Like many desert plants, they have a waterproof skin which 18 water loss by evaporation. In addition, some insects spend all or most of their life below ground. Here, for most of the year at least, there is some 19, and it is generally cooler than on the 20.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. overwork | B. increase | C. effect | D. absence |
| () 2. A. needs | B. help | C. defence | D. actions |
| () 3. A. gains | B. drinks | C. brings | D. protects |
| () 4. A. raise | B. reject | C. keep | D. reduce |
| () 5. A. However | B. Again | C. Instead | D. Therefore |
| () 6. A. store | B. provide | C. gain | D. require |
| () 7. A. standard | B. degree | C. level | D. state |
| () 8. A. smells | B. sandstorm | C. rays | D. winds |
| () 9. A. sleepy | B. active | C. lazy | D. disturbed |
| () 10. A. after | B. since | C. until | D. before |
| () 11. A. extremely | B. suddenly | C. relatively | D. slowly |
| () 12. A. escapes | B. protection | C. support | D. permission |
| () 13. A. coming | B. following | C. spreading | D. existing |
| () 14. A. search | B. supplies | C. struggle | D. desire |
| () 15. A. food | B. shelter | C. water | D. work |
| () 16. A. steady | B. shiny | C. muddy | D. shady |
| () 17. A. easier | B. better | C. safer | D. harder |
| () 18. A. causes | B. changes | C. prevents | D. suffers |
| () 19. A. warmth | B. darkness | C. dryness | D. wetness |
| () 20. A. earth | B. surface | C. top | D. skin |

三、阅读理解

When do people decide whether or not they want to become friends? During their first four minutes together, according to a book by Dr. Leonard Zunin. In his book, he offers this advice to anyone interested in starting new friendships. "Every time you meet someone in a social situation, give him your undivided attention for four minutes. A lot of people's whole lives would change if they did just that."

You may have noticed that the average person does not give his undivided attention to someone he has just met. He keeps looking over the other person's shoulder, as if hoping to find someone more interesting in another part of the room. If anyone has ever done this to you, you probably did not like him very much.

When we are introduced to new people, the author suggests, we should try to appear friendly and self-confident (自信). In general, he says, "People like people who like themselves."

On the other hand, we should not make the other person think we are too sure of ourselves. It is important to appear interested and sympathetic (同情的), realizing that the other person has his own needs, fears, and hopes.

Hearing such advice, one might say, "But I'm not a friendly, self-confident person. That's not my

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nature. It would be dishonest for me to act that way."

In reply, Dr. Zunin would say that a little practice can help us feel comfortable about changing our social habits. We can become used to any changes we choose to make in our personality. "It's like getting used to a new car: it may be unfamiliar at first, but it goes much better than the old one."

But isn't it dishonest to give the appearance of friendly self-confidence when we don't actually feel that way? Perhaps, but according to Dr. Zunin, "today honesty" is not always good for social relationships, especially during the first few minutes of contact (接触). That is not the time to complain (抱怨) about one's health or to mention faults one finds in other people. It is not the time to tell the whole truth about one's opinion and impressions.

- () 1. What Dr. Zunin advises is that _____.
 A. honesty is no help in making friends when you meet new people
 B. keeping smiling will help you make someone a new friend
 C. you don't have to make much effort in making somebody a new friend
 D. the first four minutes will decide if you would like to make a new friend
- () 2. So if you like to make a new friend _____.
 A. you will show you are interested in him and friendly to him
 B. you should keep looking over his shoulder
 C. you should try to learn what he needs in the first four minutes
 D. don't let the first four minutes pass so easily
- () 3. Sometimes _____ will help you win new friends.
 A. pretending you are honest
 B. appearing to be dishonest
 C. changing your social habits
 D. trying to get used to dishonesty

四、短文改错

Mr. Brown was born in America. Mrs. Brown was born in Australia. They are on their honeymoon in America. One day evening, they were invited for a dinner party. Mr. Brown couldn't decide which suit to wear but he asked Mrs. Brown. She said, "Why not dress your birthday suit?" Heard this, the whole family were shocked, because in the American English "birthday suit" meant complete nakedness (裸体). Poorly Mrs. Brown, though she spoke English, she had no idea it was her who had made a great mistake.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

第二讲 Unit 3—4

核心知识储备

【考点1】 means (C) 方式, 方法

【注】 means 的单、复数同形, 当该词前加 a, one, this, that, every 等时, 表单数意义; 当该词前加 these, those, all 等时, 表复数意义。

by this means 用这种方式 (=in this way; with this method)

by all means 尽一切可能

by no means 一点儿也不, 决不

- () 1. We looked forward to the day when the motorcar has been replaced by some less dangerous _____ of transportation.

A. means B. methods C. manners D. ways

- () 2. So far all possible means _____ but there was no result.

A. is tried B. are tried C. has been tried D. have been tried

【考点2】 **consider** vt. 考虑; 认为

①考虑

consider+

n./pron.

doing

疑问词+to do

从句

②认为

consider+

n./pron.+(to be)/(as)

n./pron.+to have done

【注】 All things considered, you did very well.

Considering his age, the little boy is tall.

- () 3. —Is your brother going to camp?

—He signed up, but he's considering _____.

A. not going B. not to go C. he doesn't go D. won't go

- () 4. The flu is considered _____ by viruses that like to reproduce in the cells inside the human nose and throat.

A. causing B. being caused C. to be caused D. to have caused

【考点3】 **experience**

①vt. 经历, 感受

Our country has experienced great changes in the past thirty years.

②n. (U) 经验; (C) 经历

③adj. 经验丰富的

- () 5. (2002 全国) Jumping out of _____ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite _____ exciting experience.

A. /; the B. /; an C. an; an D. the; the

- () 6. The _____ reporter has learnt a lot of _____ from his wonderful _____.

A. experience; experience; experiences B. experienced; experience; experiences
C. experienced; experiences; experience D. experiences; experience; experiences

【考点4】 **get away from** 逃离; 摆脱; 回避; 否认

take away from 夺走, 强行带走

keep away from 远离……不接近

break away from 摆脱, 脱离关系

- () 7. (2002 北京高考) His mother had thought it would be good for his character to _____ from

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home and earn some money on his own.

- A. run away B. take away C. keep away D. get away

() 8. (NMET 1992) I really don't want to go to the party, but I don't see how I can _____ it.

- A. get back from B. get out of C. get away D. get off

【考点 5】 on the other hand 另一方面

on (the) one hand...on the other (hand) 一方面……另一方面……

() 9. On one hand I valued his friendship, but _____ I disliked his pride and selfishness.

- A. also B. on others C. in some other way D. on the other hand

【考点 6】 as well as 也；还；而且

①用于副词同等比较，译为“如同……一样好”。

②作为一个并列连词，表示“不但……而且……”，连接两主语时，谓语应与第一个主语在人称上保持一致。

() 10. John plays football _____, if not better than, David.

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

() 11. John as well as the other children who _____ no parents _____ good care of in the village.

- A. have; is being taken B. have; has taken
C. has; is taken D. has; have been taken

【考点 7】 take place 发生；举行

【辨析】

take place/happen

take place 和 happen 都是不及物动词短语，不可用于被动语态。

take place 多指有计划、有目的地“举行”，其主语多为“变化”或表活动安排的名词。

happen 常指偶然或未能预见的事情发生。

【拓展】

take one's place 入座；取代

take the place of 代替，取代

in place of 代替，取代（不能作谓语）

() 12. Electric trains have now _____ steam trains in England.

- A. taken place B. taken the place of C. instead of D. been taken place

() 13. I told the police who came to look into the accident what _____ the poor girl.

- A. was happened on B. was happening C. happened to be D. had happened to

【考点 8】 on fire 着火（表示状态）

catch fire 着火（表动作，不延续）

set...on fire=set fire to 使着火

play with fire 玩火，干冒险的事

make a fire 生火

light/start a fire 点火