

2007 高 考 第 一 轮 复 习 用 书



丛书主编：陈东旭

金太阳 考案

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英语

吉林文史出版社

高考第一轮复习用书

金太阳 考案

江西金太阳教育研究所

英语

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前言

在崎岖的书山中艰难跋涉的时候,谁不期盼得到名家名师的“轻功秘籍”?在茫茫题海里盲目漂游的时候,谁不渴望拥有一本开拓先锋的“航海指南”?那么,请选用江西金太阳教育研究有限公司为您倾情打造的《金太阳考案》吧!

我们无意于给嶙峋的书山增添一方风景,我们只想在您奋勇登攀时悄悄递上一根支撑的手杖;我们无意于给浩淼的题海多添一瓢盐水,我们只想为您提供一叶穿越题海的轻舟。选择了她,我们不敢保证您一定能观赏到水木清华的荷塘月色,也不敢担保您一定能领略到未名湖畔的湖光塔影。然而,她定会在您人生的十字路口,给您指引方向,为您传播信息,给您信心、勇气和力量,让您轻松驾驭进取的风帆,驶向理想的港湾;使您愉快穿越茂密的丛林,登上希望的峰巅!

她是一行行前人的足迹,引领您登上书山的峰顶;

她是一句句殷切的叮咛,提醒您拾起遗漏的点滴……

她正是这样的真实——立足双基,着眼实践,瞄准高考,关注热点;

她又是那样的执著——出县跨省,广泛调研,三易其稿,精心锤炼;

她还是如此的热情——指点迷津,排忧解难,娓娓道来,诲人不倦;

她更是这般的新颖——面向生活,推陈出新,紧扣实际,与时俱进。

……

本套丛书,熔铸了全国数百名专家全部的心血与宝贵的经验,寄托着海内百万名师生拳拳的期望与浓浓的深情。拥有她,相信您就会多一份欢欣。轻轻翻开《金太阳考案》,您会惊喜地发现,这里有您理想放飞的蓝天,这里也有您心灵停泊的港湾,这里还有您骏马奔驰的草原。我们坚信,随着我们的相识,相交,相知,《金太阳考案》一定能成为您的益友良师!

最后,让我们用这样一首诗来表达我们的共同心声:

我不去想是否能够成功

既然选择了远方

便只顾风雨兼程

我不去想能否赢得爱情

既然钟情于玫瑰

就勇敢地吐露真诚

我不去想身后会不会袭来寒风冷雨

既然目标是地平线

留给世界的只能是背影

我不去想未来是平坦还是泥泞

只要热爱

一切,都在意料之中

《金太阳考案》编委会

简介



本书的编写原则

以创新为理念 以教材为基础 以高考为方向 以实用为目的

本书的特点

结构合理 体例科学 详略得当 面向高考 高效实用

一、本书可作为高考一轮复习的教材使用,也可作为高考一轮复习的补充材料使用。

编写的总体思路:

本书依据教育部最新考试大纲和考试说明编写,独辟蹊径,深挖教材之精华;以能力立意的新趋势引导你直击考点,点点过关,层层提高;立足双基,着眼能力,瞄准高考动向;关注高考热点,全面把握,梳理高中英语重点知识;注重指导方法,点拨思路;解疑释难,指点迷津,强化知识间的联系。本书以期用最短的复习时间,最科学合理的复习方法取得最佳的复习效果,真正体现了新创意、新理念、新模式、新材料的编写宗旨。

二、各栏目的编写意图、特色:

美文晨诵

①栏目宗旨:顾名思义,精彩短文供学生早晨背诵,背诵经典美文在语言学习中起着举足轻重的作用,能激发学生通过背诵这些精美的小短文,提高学习英语的兴趣,达到培养语感、服务写作之目的。

②栏目特色:精心选编,短小精悍,话题广泛,适于写作时模仿。

短语闯关

①栏目宗旨:检测学生重点短语熟记的程度;“短语闯关”属于点,“知识整合”栏目中的【短语归类】侧重面,两者结合,相得益彰。

②栏目特色:填词过关,查漏补缺。

知识整合

①栏目宗旨:对单词、短语、句型、交际项目等重要的语言要素分别进行重新整合,从而达到点与面的有机结合,真正提高学生的语言运用能力。

②栏目特色:首创考点、考例、解析与检测四位一体的编写思路;立足双基,瞄准高考,锁定考点,有的放矢;删繁就简,构筑网络,创新整合,融会贯通,举一反三。

简介

读写导航

①栏目宗旨:针对目前高三一轮复习不重视学生阅读与写作能力同步提高的弊端,我们创新地推出新理念,将提高读写能力贯穿高三一轮复习的始终,从而循序渐进、系统全面地提高学生读写能力提高的思路。

②栏目特色:首推基础知识与读写能力同步提高的新理念,【阅读导航】吸纳“策略聚焦”与“案例解读”并行的新思路,【作文升格】板块展示“点石成金”、“写作素材”、“学生习作”、“专家点评”与“参考答案”五位一体的新创意,强调实用性,突出指导性,环环紧扣,螺旋上升。尤其是“专家点评”栏目着重从“总体评价(包括优点和不足之处)”、“习作亮点”、“错误更正”、“锦上添花”和“五彩缤纷”多种不同的视角给学生以新的口味与感觉,具体而又有效地指导学生如何在新的作文评分标准下提高作文档次,从而成为本板块的最突出的亮点。

智能训练

①栏目宗旨:为了体现学以致用原则,每讲精编了适量的智能训练题,用以巩固所学内容。

②栏目特色:试题新颖,有前瞻性,且教师用书中的题目解答详略得当。独创性地在阅读理解的答案解析中采用思维校正的新理念,真正解决了学生阅读中的思维误区与障碍。

语法突破

①栏目宗旨:语法学习是必不可少的,尤其是对语言运用指导性较强的语法项目。语法学习在高三一轮复习中起着举足轻重的作用。

②栏目特色:首创考点、考例、解析与检测四位一体的编写思路。系统化、条理化的知识有利于迁移运用。全书真正体现了新创意、新理念、新模式、新材料的编写宗旨,将英语学科的知识、能力与方法进行了细化,侧重于提炼学科知识与能力要点,旨在帮助学生在高三一轮复习过程中更牢固、更准确、更扎实地掌握双基。她饱含着全国数百位名师的心血、汗水和智慧,相信她一定会以全新的理念、独到的体例、实用的内容独领教辅风骚,成为广大学子的良师益友。

读者意见反馈表

科目: _____

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	3. 您对本书的封面、体例等等,有什么意见和建议?				
	4. 您还需要什么书?				
<p>① 为了进一步提高我所图书的品质,更好地为读者服务,便于再版时修订,特制订本表以征求各地读者的意见,我们热诚欢迎读者们能为我们指出本书的错误和不足之处,提出修改意见!</p> <p>② 凡能正确指出本书中某一处错误(限前十位,以收到信函或传真日期为准),并详细标明正确的改正措施者,经本书编辑部确认后,将能获得一份精美的礼品。</p> <p>③ 能对本书的编排、体例以及创新方面提出切实可行的建议者,经采用后,同样能获得一份精美的礼品。</p> <p>④ 能在图书上详细标注出错误或不足并附文字说明者,经采用后,除能获得礼品外,还将有机会被聘为我所的“特约编审”。</p>					
<p>地址:江西省南昌市上海路 349 号 江西金太阳教育研究所 邮编:330029</p> <p>电话(传真):0791-8312162 网址:http://www.jtyjy.com</p>					

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《金太阳考案》

——2007 高考第一轮复习用书

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语法突破

1. 名词、冠词和数词
2. 形容词和副词
3. 介词
4. 代词
5. 情态动词、助动词和虚拟语气
6. 动词的时态和语态
7. 动词不定式
8. 动名
9. 分词
10. 并列句
11. 名词性从句
12. 状语从句
13. 定语从句
14. 主谓一致
15. 特殊句式(倒装句、强调句、感叹句、祈使句、反意疑问句和省略句)



第一讲 SB1 Unit 1~Unit 2

熟读唐诗三百首 不会作诗也会吟

美文晨诵

Dear Xian Ming,

You asked me in your letter for advice on which major to choose when you go to college. When it comes to this, I suggest that you apply for the major of English. To begin with, English is one of the most popular languages in the world, which is widely used in all fields. What's more, English majors are more likely to land in a good job in the increasing tight job market. It can provide you with a good promising job.

In order to study at the English Department, you have to meet the following requirements. First, you have to spend a lot of time on it, just as the old saying goes, "Practice makes perfect." Second, the basic skills of reading, writing, listening and speaking are a necessity, which are the foundations for your future study. Last but not the least important, you need an interest in learning English since "Interest is the best teacher."

As far as the preparation work is concerned, you should first of all review all the required vocabulary. In addition, you'd better devote some of your time in speaking, reading and writing. Such is my advice. Only through these measures can you hope to be admitted to the English Department of any university. Also, you should pay special attention to your spoken English.

I wish you good luck in the coming college entrance exam.

Yours,

Li Hua

推荐语: 本文连贯, 流畅, 使用了很多过渡词汇, 短语和语句, 如 when it comes to this, to begin with, what's more, as the saying goes, last but not the least important, in addition, as far as the preparation work is concerned; 在文章结构方面, 首句是全文的引入, 说“我建议你报考英语专业”, 末句说“只有这样你才能被录取”, 这样首尾呼应, 构成一篇缜密的逻辑性很强的文章, 值得我们诵读。

养兵千日 用兵一时

短语闯关

下列短语都是这两个单元学过的重要短语, 请你根据汉语在横线上填入一个正确的词, 每个词 1 分, 80 分才能过关, 你一定能过关, 做好了闯关的准备吗? 那么我们就开始吧!

1. be fond _____ 喜欢, 爱好
2. hunt _____ 搜索, 追寻, 寻找
3. in _____ 为了
4. care _____ 担心, 关心
5. such _____ 例如, 诸如

6. drop sb a _____ 给某人写信(通常指写短信)
7. make oneself at _____ 别客气
8. _____ total 总共
9. except _____ 除了……之外
10. stay _____ 不睡, 熬夜
11. _____ about 发生
12. end _____ with 以……告终
13. bring _____ 引进, 引来
14. a great _____ 许许多多, 极多
15. be _____ 对……深感兴趣, 深深迷上……
16. _____ the Internet 上网
17. _____ classes 逃学, 逃课
18. get _____ 聚会, 相聚, 聚集
19. be proud _____ 为……感到骄傲
20. keep an _____ on 照看, 注意
21. be curious _____ 对……感到好奇
22. shut _____ (使) 住口
23. joke _____ 开玩笑
24. _____ the name of 以……名义
25. _____ the time 总是, 一直

工欲善其事 必先利其器

知识整合

【单词聚焦】

【考纲】 fun 的用法

w. [v.] 1. 有趣, 快乐; 嬉戏, 顽皮; 2. 有趣的人或物; 3. 玩笑

▲ 构词: funny *adj.* 有趣的, 滑稽的, 好笑的, 奇怪的, 古怪的

▲ 搭配:

- ① make fun of 取笑; 嘲弄; 开某人的玩笑
- ② (just) for / in fun = (just) for the fun of it 取乐, 非认真地, 说/做着玩
- ③ be full of fun ……很好玩
- ④ have fun with sb 和某人开个玩笑
- ⑤ have (some) fun 玩得(很)高兴, 玩得(很)开心
- ⑥ It's (great) fun to do sth 干某事很有趣; 干某事真是一件趣事; 干某事真开心
- ⑦ What fun (it is) to do sth! 干某事多么有趣呀!
- ⑧ have a lot of fun doing sth 干某事玩得很开心

【考例】 This is not a match. We're playing chess just for _____.

- A. habit B. hobby
C. fun D. game

[考查目标] fun 构成的短语 for fun 的意思。

[答案与解析] C for fun 常在句中用做状语, 意思是“说/做着玩儿”。

考点一 argue 的用法

I. *vt.* 争论, 争辩, 辩论

II. *vt.* 辩论, 争论; 说服, 劝说; 主张, 认为, 论证; 证明, 表明

▲构词: argument *n.*

1. [C] 争论

2. [U] 讨论, 辩论

3. [C] 论据

▲搭配:

①argue with / against sb over / on / about sth / wh- to do / wh-从句 与某人争论某事

②argue for / against sth 辩论赞成/反对某事

③argue that... 主张, 认为, 争辩说

④settle the argument 解决争端

▲友情提示: an argument with sb about / over sth 为某事同某人发生的争执

▲句型:

argue sb into / out of doing sth 说服某人做/不做某事

▲友情提示: “说服某人做/不做某事”还可表达为: talk / persuade / reason sb into / out of doing sth

【考例】The family _____ bitterly _____ who should inherit the house.

- A. discussed; over B. argued; against
C. discussed; about D. argued; over

[考查目标]argue 的用法

[答案与解析]D argue over / on / about...意为“就某事争吵/争论”, discuss 是及物动词, 故选项 A、C 错误。

考点二 solve 的用法

vt. 解答, 解决

▲构词: solution *n.*

1. [C] (问题的)解答; (困难的)解决方法

2. [U] 解答, 解决

3. [U] 溶解

▲搭配:

①find solutions 找到解决问题的办法

②the solution to 解决...的办法

【考例】In the end, one suggestion seems to be the solution _____ the problem.

- A. with B. into C. for D. to

[考查目标]solve 名词 solution 的相关搭配。

[答案与解析]D “对于...的解决办法”, 介词用 to。

考点三 share 的用法

I. *vt.* 分享, 共有, 共同使用, 分配

II. *n.* 1. [C] 一份, 份额; 2. (常用复数)股份, 股票

▲搭配:

①share (in) sth with sb 和某人分享、分担、共用某物

②share sth (out) between / among... 将某物分配、分给...

③share joys / happiness and sorrows (with sb) (和某人)同甘共苦

④share one's opinion = share one's point of view 同意某人的意

见; 与某人有共同/同样的观点

【考例】Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare you must learn to _____.

- A. support B. care
C. spare D. share

[考查目标]此题主要考查在语境中选择动词的能力。

[答案与解析]D 四个选项的含义分别为: support“支持”; care“在意, 关心”; spare“挤出(时间), 匀出某物”; share“分享, 分担, 与某人合用”。根据语境可知说话者是想让 Clare 学会与人共享——把玩具(拿出来)和 Harry 一起玩, share 在此意为“合用玩具”, 解此题的关键是信息 play with your toys as well, 故 D 为最佳答案。

考点四 compare 的用法

I. *vt.* 比较

II. *vi.* 喻为, 比拟

III. *vi.* 匹敌, 相比

▲构词: comparison *n.* 比较

▲搭配:

①compare...to... 把...比作...

②compare...with / to... 将...和...相比较

③compare notes 对笔记; 交换意见

④by comparison 相比较之下

▲句型: (When) Compared to / with..., 和...比较起来, 某人或某事如何

【考例】_____ with the size of the whole earth, the biggest ocean does not seem big at all. [2004 湖北]

- A. Compare B. When comparing
C. Comparing D. When compared

[考查目标]compare 的用法。

[答案与解析]D 本句 compare 用在句首作状语, 并有“被比较”的意思。

考点五 consider 的用法

I. *vt.* / *vi.* 考虑, 思考

II. *vt.* 顾及, 体谅

III. *vt.* 认为, 以为, 觉得

▲构词: consideration *n.* 考虑, 思考; 体谅, 顾及

▲搭配:

①consider doing sth 考虑做某事

②consider sb (to be / as)... 认为/觉得某人...

③consider that clause 认为...

④take sth into consideration 考虑

⑤under consideration 在考虑中

【考例】Charles Babbage is generally considered _____ the first computer.

- A. to invent B. inventing
C. to have invented D. having invented

[考查目标]consider 的常见用法。

[答案与解析]C consider 本身是被动语态时, 后接不定式的各种结构; 如果表示已经发生的事情, 用不定式的完成体形式。

imagine 的用法

vt. 想像,设想;以为,认为

▲构词:

① *imagination n.* [C/U] 想像,想像力,想像的事物

② *imaginative adj.* 富有想像力的

▲搭配:

① *imagine sth / doing sth*

② *beyond (all) imagination* (完全)出乎意料地

▲句型:

① *imagine sb doing sth* 想像某人干某事

② *imagine that* 从句

③ *I imagine so.* 我也这样认为。

④ *What do you imagine + 陈述句?*

【考例】I can hardly imagine Peter _____ across the Atlantic Ocean in five days.

A. sail

B. to sail

C. sailing

D. to have sailed

【考查目标】*imagine* 的基本用法。

【答案与解析】C *imagine* 后接动词的-ing形式,本句的 *Peter* 是这个动名词的逻辑主语。

interest 的用法

I. *vt.* 使注意,使感兴趣

II. *n.* 1. [U / C] 兴趣,关心;趣味,感兴趣;爱好的事物,嗜好;

2. [C] 利益,裨益;3. [C] 股份,权益;4. [U] (money charged or paid for the use of money) 利息

▲构词:

① *interesting* 令人感兴趣的(事物)

② *interested* (某人对某事)有兴趣的

▲搭配:

① *interest sb in sth* 使某人注意,关心或参与某事;使某人对某事感兴趣

② *be interested in* 对……感兴趣(关心)

③ *have interest in* 对……有兴趣(关心);在……中有股份、权益等

④ *hold one's interest* 吸引住某人的兴趣

⑤ *in the interest(s) of* 为……利益;为……起见,对……有利

⑥ *lose interest in* 对……不再感兴趣

⑦ *show / take (an) interest in* 对……表示关心(有兴趣)

⑧ *have / take / feel no interest in* 对……不(不太)感兴趣

⑨ *with interest* 有兴趣地,津津有味地

【考例】It is believed that if a book is _____, it will surely _____ the reader.

A. interested; interest

B. interesting; be interested

C. interested; be interesting

D. interesting; interest

【考查目标】*interest* 及其派生词的用法

【答案与解析】D 第一个空选填 *interesting*, 意为“有趣的”;第二空选填 *interest*, 在此作及物动词,意为“让某人感兴趣”。

prove 的用法

vi. / vt. 1. 证明,证实;2. 试验;考验;验证,检定

▲构词:

proof n. 证据,试验,考验,(印刷)校样

▲搭配:

① *prove sth to sb* 向某人证实……

② *prove to sb that* 从句 向某人证实……

③ *prove (oneself) to be* 证明(自己)是,表现出

【考例】The Longman Dictionary _____ use to Chinese students in learning English.

A. will prove of

B. make good

C. carry out

D. was

【考查目标】考查 *prove* 的用法。

【答案与解析】A *prove / be of use to* 意为“……(证明)对……有用”,*prove* 在此是连系动词,后接介词短语作表语,*of use = useful*。

【牛刀小试 1】

用所给单词的适当形式填空:

(compare, interest, fun, solve, argue, consider, share)

1. All the novels are considered _____ the young readers in the 1980s.

2. Bob thought it _____ to solve maths problems while others hated it.

3. The headmaster ignored the _____ between Mrs. Wang and his nephew.

4. We can't decide. The plan needs to be _____.

5. _____ with Class Two, ours has more boy students.

6. I find a better way _____ this problem.

7. I'd rather have a room of my own, however small it is, than _____ a room with someone else.

【短语归类】

含“be+形容词+介词”的短语

① *be good at* 擅长于

② *be interested in* 对……感兴趣

③ *be pleased / satisfied / content with* 对……满意

④ *be famous for* 因……而出名

⑤ *be kind / good to* 对……好

⑥ *be lost in* 沉湎于

⑦ *be active in* 在某方面积极

⑧ *be sure about / of* 确信

⑨ *be afraid of* 害怕

⑩ *be full of* 充满

⑪ *be generous to* 对……慷慨

⑫ *be popular with* 受欢迎

⑬ *be confident of* 确信

⑭ *be fond of* 喜欢,喜爱

⑮ *be angry with / at* 对……发脾气

⑯ *be late for* 迟到

⑰ *be amazed / surprised / astonished / shocked at* 对……感到惊讶

⑬ be busy with 忙着做……

⑭ be excited about 对……感到兴奋

⑮ be worried about 担心

⑯ be aware of 清楚,明白

⑰ be curious about 对……好奇

[例句] Lin Lin is confident of his ability to get work for himself. 林林确信自己有能力做这活。

He was generous to everybody with money, as a result, he saved little. 他对谁花钱都很慷慨,结果没有攒到多少钱。

She is very active in helping the poor. 在帮助穷人方面,她很热心。

Pop music is popular with the young generation. 流行歌曲受年轻一代的欢迎。

Lost in thought, he didn't realize that I came in. 他陷入思考之中,没有意识到我进来了。

I was amazed at the sight so that I didn't know what to do. 看到这一幕我非常惊讶,不知道该做什么。

[考例]

—You know, Bob is a little slow _____ understanding, so...

—So I have to be patient _____ him. [2005 重庆]

A. in; with

B. on; with

C. in; to

D. at; for

[考查目标] 固定搭配中介词的选择。

[答案与解析] A be slow in 意为“在某方面反应迟钝”; be patient with 意为“对……有耐心”。

含 all 的短语

① first of all 首先

② in all (=in total) 总共

③ after all 毕竟,终究

④ at all 到底,根本

⑤ above all 最重要的是

⑥ not (...) at all (=not(...) in the least) 根本不,一点也不

⑦ all the time 始终,一直

⑧ all of a sudden (=suddenly) 突然,冷不防

⑨ all right 行,可以

⑩ all at once 立刻,马上

⑪ all day and all night 日日夜夜

⑫ all over 遍及

⑬ all alone 独个儿,独立地

⑭ all but 几乎,差一点

⑮ all in all 总的来说

⑯ all together 一道,同时,总共

⑰ for all 尽管,虽然

[例句] I woke up and didn't hear him at all. 我醒了,一点儿也没有听到他说话。

He had so many falls that he was black and blue all over. 他摔了很多跤,以至于浑身青一块紫一块的。

You shouldn't scold her. After all, she is only five years old. 你不应该责怪她,毕竟,她只有五岁。

Children need many things, but above all, they need love. 孩子

需要许多东西,最重要的是,需要爱。

You must have known it all the time. 你一定一直知道这事。

[考例] People may have different opinions about Karen, but I admire her. _____, she is a great musician.

[2004 甘肃、青海]

A. After all

B. As a result

C. In other words

D. As usual

[考查目标] 主要考查四个短语的用法。

[答案与解析] A after all 意为“毕竟,终究”; as a result 意为“结果”; in other words 意为“换句话说”; as usual 意为“像往常一样”。本句意思是:虽然人们对她看法不一,但我还是佩服她,毕竟她是一个伟大的音乐家。

[考例] I'd like to buy a house — modern, comfortable, and _____ in a quiet neighborhood. [2004 甘肃、青海]

A. in all

B. above all

C. after all

D. at all

[考查目标] 主要考查 all 构成的四个短语。

[答案与解析] B in all 意为“总共”; above all 意为“最重要的是”; after all 意为“毕竟”; at all 意为“到底”。本句话意思是:我想买一个房子,现代的、舒服的,但最重要的是在一个安静的地区。

“make+名词(+介词)”短语

① make a noise 吵闹

② make faces / make a face 做鬼脸,做苦脸

③ make room for 给……腾出地方

④ make the bed 整理床铺

⑤ make phone calls 打电话

⑥ make friends with 交朋友

⑦ make money 赚钱

⑧ make use of 利用

⑨ make a decision / make decisions 做出决定

⑩ make a mistake / make mistakes 犯错误

[例句] The boy made a face at his teacher when she turned her back. 老师转身时,男孩朝老师做了个鬼脸。

Try not to make a noise when you go upstairs. 上楼时尽量不要弄出声。

[牛刀小试 2]

1. If you are _____ about Australian cities, just read the book written by Dr. Johnson.

A. interested

B. anxious

C. upset

D. curious

2. He is quite _____ of the risk, but he has no choice but to go ahead.

A. eager

B. aware

C. sensitive

D. serious

3. In order to continue to learn by ourselves when we have left school, we must _____ learn how to study in the school now.

A. in all

B. after all

C. above all

D. at all

4. --I am sorry I didn't do a good job.
-- Never mind. _____, you have tried your best.
A. Above all B. In all
C. At all D. After all
5. They were moved out to a nearby hotel, to _____ more important persons.
A. hope for the best B. make room for
C. make the best of D. lay our hope on

【句型归纳】

考点1 I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers. 我不喜欢唱歌,也不喜欢电脑。

Rock music is OK, and so is skiing. 摇滚音乐还可以,滑雪也行。这两句中 nor 与 so 用于倒装结构。例如:

I don't know, nor do I care. 我不知道,也不关心。

注:1. 必须是前后主语不一致时才形成倒装;

2. 如果主语一致,但是所做的事情非同同一件事情,也用倒装。so 的常见句型有:

- (1)so+be/助动词/情态动词+主语(意为“主语也……”)
- (2)neither / nor+be / 助动词/情态动词+主语(意为“主语也不……”)
- (3)so it is / was with sb / sth 和 so it is / was the same with sb / sth (意为“主语也……”)
- (用在前面文有两个或以上的从句,而且分句有不同的谓语、既有肯定又有否定、既有系动词又有行为动词的情况)
- (4)so+主语+be / 助动词/情态动词意为“主语确实如此”,表示进一步肯定。
- (5)主语+did+so(意为“主语按照吩咐做了”)。

【例题1】 Mary never does any reading in the evening, _____.
[2005 全国Ⅲ]

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

【考查目标】nor 表示“也不”引导的倒装结构。

【答案与解析】D 由“never”可以判断该句为否定句,空格处句意为“约翰也没读书”。nor, so, neither 可引起倒装句。

考点2 Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his friends. 查克是个生意人,他总是那么忙,几乎没有时间和朋友在一起。

该句中 so...that...和 such...that...都能连接结果状语从句,但要注意词序不同。例如:

Joan is such a lovely girl that all of us like her. = She is so lovely a girl that we all like her.

常见句型:

- (1)such+a / an+形容词+单数可数名词+that clause
- (2)such+形容词+复数可数名词+that clause
- (3)such+形容词+不可数名词+that clause
- (4)so+形容词+a / an+单数可数名词+that clause
- (5)so+形容词/副词+that clause
- (6)so+many / few+复数可数名词+that clause
- (7)so+much / little+不可数名词+that clause

注意:

①当 little 不表示数量“少”而表示“小”的意思时,仍然要用 such。

②当 so+adj. / adv. 或 such+n. 位于句首时,主句需要倒装。

③so / such...as...与 so / such...that...的区别:

前者是定语从句,而后者则是状语从句。解题时主要是分析句子成分,如:

This is so difficult a problem that none of us can work it out.

This is so difficult a problem as none of us can work out.

【例题】 _____ about wild plants that they decided to make a trip to Madagascar for further research. [2005 江苏]

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

【考查目标】so...that...引导的倒装形式的结果状语从句句型。

【答案与解析】B A 语序不对,C 结构与句中 that 无法搭配。

考点3 One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane crashes. 一天,在查克飞越太平洋时,他的飞机突然坠毁了。

该句中的“when”表示“正在这时”,相当于 and just 或 and at that time.这时不能用 while / as 替换。

常见句型:

- (1)be about to do sth when...
- (2)be doing sth when...
- (3)be on the point of doing sth when...

【例题】 We were swimming in the lake _____ suddenly the storm started. [2004 北京春招]

- A. when B. while C. until D. before

【考查目标】“when”作连词,表示“正在这时”。

【答案与解析】A 意为“我正在湖中游泳,突然暴风雨来了。”只有 when 才能用于这种句型。

考点4 He has to learn how to collect water, hunt for food, and make fire. 他不得不学会收集淡水、寻找食物、生火什么的。

该句中的“how to collect...”为动词不定式短语作宾语。例如:

We must decide which one to buy.

疑问词 which, what, how, when, where 等与不定式构成不定式短语。

【例题】 I've worked with children before, so I knew what _____ in my new job.

- A. expected B. to expect
C. to be expecting D. expects

【考查目标】what to do sth 不定式短语作宾语。

【答案与解析】B 该句需要填非谓语动词,排除 A、D。句意为“以前我与孩子们在一块儿工作过,因此我知道我的新工作需要什么。”C 表示进行时,排除 C。

考点5 In order to survive, Chuck developed a friendship with an unusual friend — a volleyball he called Wilson. 为了生存下去,查克和一位不寻常的朋友——“排球”建立了友谊,查克叫它威尔森。

1. 该句中的“in order to”, 意思为“为了, 以便”, 作目的状语。

在句子中作目的状语的常见句型有五种结构: to do sth / in order to do sth / so as to do sth / in order that clause / so that clause

注意:

- ① so as to do sth 不能位于句首。
- ② 如果主句与从句的主语一致时, 四个结构可以相互转换。
- ③ 在 in order that / so that 引导的从句中, 谓语动词常与 can, could, may, might 等情态动词连用。

④ so...as to do sth 还可以表示结果。例如:

You are so kind as to help me. 你是如此的友好以致来帮助我。

【考例】 I'd like to arrive 20 minutes early _____ I can have time for a cup of tea. [2005 北京]

- A. as soon as B. as a result
C. in case D. so that

【考查目标】 目的状语。

【答案与解析】 D as soon as “一……就……”; as a result “结果是”; in case “万一”; so that “以便, 为的是”。句意为“我想提前二十分钟到以便有时间喝杯茶。”

2. 该句子中 volleyball 是作同位语。例如:

He advised farmers to choose the best seed-heads, the ones that had the best color.

注意:

这种同位语(不是同位语从句)与非限制性定语从句的区别。

【考例】 Meeting my uncle after these years was an unforgettable moment, _____ I will always treasure.

- A. that B. one C. it D. what

【考查目标】 one 作同位语, 指代 a moment。

【答案与解析】 B that 不能引导非限制性定语从句, 排除 A; it 不能作同位语, 排除 C; what 既不能引导非限制性定语从句, 也不能作同位语。可以填 which, 这样就成了非限制性定语从句。

【考例】 For a long time the language in America stayed the same, while the language in England changed. 长期以来, 美国英语保持不变, 但英国英语变化了。

1. 该句中的“while”用做并列连词, 表示前后对比, 意为“然而”。

“while”充当连词, 还能引导时间状语从句, 意为“during the time that...”; 引导让步状语从句, 意为“although...”。

2. 该句中的“stay”为系动词, 后接表语(the same)。

3. 常见系动词及用法:

(1) “存在”类: 表示存在或具有某种特征或状态, 这类连系动词强调“存在”。常见的有: be(是), look(看起来), feel(摸上去), seem(似乎是), appear(似乎、显得), prove(证明是), smell(闻起来), taste(尝起来), sound(听起来)等。例如:

The story sounds true.

Those oranges taste good.

(2) “持续”类: 表示某种情况或状态的持续。这类连系动词强调“持续”。常见的有: remain(依然), keep(保持), stay(保持), continue(继续、仍旧), stand(处于某状况或情形)等。例如:

Why don't you put the meat in the fridge? It will stay fresh

for several days.

It's already ten in the morning. The store remains closed. What's the matter?

(3) “变化”类: 表示由一种情况或状态变化成另一种情况或状态。这类连系动词强调“变化”后的情况或状态。常见的有: become(变成), turn(变成), grow(变得), go(变得)等。例如: Put the fish in the fridge, or it will go bad in hot weather.

使用时注意事项:

① 有些连系动词通常不用于被动语态和进行时态中。如: feel, taste 等词。例如:

—Do you like the material?

—Yes, it feels very soft.

② 一般情况下, 连系动词主要跟形容词或分词作表语。例如: Be careful when you cross this very busy street. If not, you may get run over by a car.

③ 能跟名词作表语的连系动词常见的有: be, become, appear, seem, prove, remain 和 turn 等。(注意: turn 后跟表示主语身份的名词作表语时, 不加冠词。)例如:

Twenty years later, he turned teacher.

The population growth in China remains a problem.

④ 连系动词也可跟不定式 to do / to be, 常见的有: appear, seem, remain, prove, look 等。例如:

Having a trip abroad is certainly good for the old couple, but it remains to be seen whether they will enjoy it.

On the long journey, Peter proved to be a most interesting guide. We all had a wonderful time.

【考例】 _____ modeling business is by no means easy to get into, the good model will always be in demand. [2004 浙江]

- A. While B. Since
C. As D. If

【考查目标】 while 引导让步状语从句。

【答案与解析】 A while 在此引导让步状语从句, 意思是“尽管”。

【考例】 Why don't you put the meat in the fridge? It will _____ fresh for several days.

- A. be stayed B. stay
C. be staying D. have stayed

【考查目标】 系动词的用法。

【答案与解析】 B 系动词没有被动语态, 一般不用进行时态, 排除 A、C; 句意不是表示完成, 排除 D。系动词表示状态。

【牛刀小试 3】

1. —Maggie had a wonderful time at the party.

—_____, and so did I.

[2005 安徽]

- A. So she had B. So had she
C. So she did D. So did she

2. We can't imagine _____ little mice can eat up _____ many crops every year.

- A. so; so B. such; so
C. such; such D. so; so

3. Jasmine was holidaying with her family in a wildlife park

- _____ she was bitten on the leg by a lion.
A. when B. while C. since D. once
4. It is said in Australia there is more land than the government knows _____.
A. it what to do with B. what to do it with
C. what to do with it D. to do what with it
5. All these gifts must be mailed immediately _____ in time for Christmas. [2005 辽宁]
A. in order to have received
B. in order to receive
C. so as to be received
D. so as to be receiving

【交际速成】

- Talking about likes and dislikes 谈论喜欢和不喜欢**
—I enjoy Chinese food very much.
—_____. [2005 东北三校]
A. Please taste quickly
B. Have more, please
C. Help yourself
D. Eat slowly while it is hot

【答案与解析】C 本题主要考查具体语境下“对事物喜好”的表达及应答。A 项不礼貌，B、D 两项属汉语习惯，C 项符合此时英语语境。

【归纳】英语中常见表达喜欢和不喜欢态度的用语有：

- ① This book is very interesting.
- ② I like / love the movie (very much).
- ③ I like / love to play computer games.
- ④ I like taking photos.
- ⑤ I enjoy listening to music.
- ⑥ I'm interested in science. My hobbies / interests are...
- ⑦ He is fond of music.
- ⑧ This song is bad / awful.
- ⑨ I don't like the movie very much/at all.
- ⑩ I don't enjoy collecting stamps.
- ⑪ I hate to do homework. I hate dancing.
- ⑫ I'm not into classic music.
- ⑬ I think that classic music is terrible / boring.

- Making apologies 道歉**
—I'm sorry I'm calling you so late.
—_____ Okay.
A. This is B. You're
C. That's D. I'm

【答案与解析】C 本题主要考查英语中道歉及应答用语。A、B、D 三项不符合交际英语的习惯，故 C 项正确。

【归纳】英语中常见道歉用语有：

- ① I'm very sorry. I didn't mean to (hurt your feelings).
- ② I'm terribly sorry about that.
- ③ I'm afraid I've brought you too much trouble.
- ④ Please excuse me coming late.
- ⑤ Please forgive me.

- ⑥ Excuse me, please.
 - ⑦ I beg your pardon.
- 应答表达有：
- ① That's / It's all right.
 - ② That's / It's OK.
 - ③ Never mind.
 - ④ It doesn't matter.
 - ⑤ It's nothing.
 - ⑥ Forget it.
 - ⑦ Don't worry about that.
 - ⑧ Don't mention it.

Talking about language difficulties in communication 谈论语言交际困难

- I'm sorry. I can't catch you. _____
—OK, it's B-L-A-C-K.
A. Would you please walk slowly?
B. I don't understand you.
C. What's the meaning of this word?
D. Would you please repeat it more slowly?

【答案与解析】D 本题主要考查语言交际困难的功能意念。catch 在整个语境中是“听见，听懂”的意思，A 项错误理解了 catch 在此处的意思，B、C 两项语义不连贯，故正确答案是 D。

【归纳】英语中常见的谈论语言交际困难的用语有：

- ① Pardon? / I beg your pardon.
- ② Sorry, I can't follow you.
- ③ Can you speak more slowly, please?
- ④ How do you say...in English?
- ⑤ I don't know how to say that in English.
- ⑥ I don't know the word in English.
- ⑦ How do you spell it, please?
- ⑧ I'm sorry I only know a little English.
- ⑨ Could you repeat that, please? Could you say that again, please?
- ⑩ What do you mean by killing time?

【牛刀小试 4】

1. —_____ I didn't hear you clearly. It's too noisy here.
—I was saying that the party was great.
A. Repeat. B. Once again.
C. Sorry? D. So what?
2. —Do you like a house with no garden?
—_____. But anyhow, it's better to have one than none.
A. Not a bit B. Not a little
C. Not really D. Not specially
3. —I'm sorry for stepping on your foot?
—_____.
A. It's OK B. You are welcome
C. It's your fault D. Never you mind
4. —What you said at the meeting hurt me badly!
—Sorry. But _____.
A. I didn't mean it B. I didn't mean to

- C. I don't mean it D. I don't mean to
5. — You seem to show interest in cooking.
— _____. On the contrary, I'm tired of it.
A. Really B. Pardon C. OK D. What

山重水复疑无路 柳暗花明又一村

读写事理

阅读导航

中学生常见阅读方法及
良好阅读习惯培养

策略聚焦:

(一) 树立正确的阅读观念

要做好阅读理解题,首先要有正确的阅读观。不同的人对于阅读的理解和观念是不同的,而这种不同的阅读观直接导致不同的阅读习惯。有些人的阅读过程是:文字→理解→意义。从这一流程来看,这是一种被动地吸收信息的过程,是一种消极的阅读方式。而另一种阅读过程是:预测→文字→验证→信息。这种阅读过程以预测开始,以最终获取信息为目的。这是一种有准备的,有目的的阅读,而最终的目的是获取相关的信息。在这一过程中读者先确定目标,并作出推测,然后一边理解一边验证推测。这一过程加入了读者的思维活动,是一种积极主动的过程。

(二) 选择合适的解题方法

做阅读理解题通常使用两种方法:

1. 顺向法

考生首先快速阅读短文,了解文章的大意和主要情节,然后细读题干和选项,接着再细读一遍短文,最后细读题干和选项选出最佳答案。虽然所需时间较多但解题正确率最高。特别适合于推理判断题和推测作者的观点、态度、意图题。因为这类题必须在上升到篇章结构理解的层面上,才能准确得出答案。

2. 逆向法

逆向法指在做阅读理解题的过程中,从文章后的设题入手带着问题进行阅读。先读文章后的问题,弄清其要点,在问题的引导下有的放矢地阅读文章,有针对性地对文章进行扫读,对有关信息进行快速定位,再将相关信息进行整合、甄别、分析、对比,有根有据地排除干扰项,选出正确答案。这样做有利于尽快地理解文章,捕捉信息,从而有助于解题。这种方法适用于事实细节题。尤其是快速寻找信息题。特别适用于功能性阅读,如图形表格类、广告类等。(见【例1】)

(一) 基本的理解技巧

首先,要学会抓大意。寻找主题句是快速掌握文章大意的的主要方法。通常用演绎法撰写的文章,大都遵循从一般到个别的写作程序,即从概述开始,随之辅以细说。这时,主题句就是文章的第一句。主题句多数情况下出现在文章的开头。用归纳法撰写的文章,都是表述细节的句子在前,概述性的句子居后。此时主题句就是文章的最后一句。有关主题句问题将在后面第二讲中有详尽的阐述。

第二,要学会整理结构。文章绝不是互不相干的句子杂乱无章的堆砌。记叙文多以人物为中心,以时间或空间为线索,按事件的发生、发展、结局展开故事;论述体则包含论点、论据、结

论三大要素,通过解释、举例来阐述观点。你可根据文章的特点,详读细节,以动词、时间、地点、事件、因果等为线索,找出关键词语,运用“画图列表法”,勾画出一幅完整清晰的文章主题和细节的认知图。

第三,要学会梳理细节。有些推理性质的故事往往具有曲折复杂的情节。这类题我们可以用线索图来给这些复杂情节理出头绪。(见【例2】)

(四) 良好的阅读习惯

1. 养成默读习惯,使注意力集中在文字符号上,纠正唇读、心读、喉读等做法,以免分散精力,影响阅读速度。

2. 克服指读、回视、重读等不良习惯,因为这样容易使理解只停留在某个词或句子上,使获得的信息支离破碎。要善于抓住句子中的核心词,从一个句子快速地扫视到另一个句子,进行连贯性理解。

英语阅读能力的培养是一个渐进的复杂过程,要养成每天阅读英语的习惯,循序渐进,持之以恒,精泛结合,广泛猎奇。在潜移默化之中,你会感觉到你的阅读能力又有了长足的提高。(见【例3】)

案例解读:

【例1】

[2004 湖北卷 C 篇]

65. Who will be most probably interested in Discovery?

- A. Parents who want to send their children to a school of medicine.
B. Children who are good at mathematics.
C. Parents who want their child to become another Albert Einstein.
D. Children who are interested in playing chess.

Discovery

When a 10-year-old boy gets a first class degree in mathematics or an 8-year-old plays chess like a future grand master, they are considered as geniuses. Where does the quality of genius come from? Is it all in the genes (基因) or can any child be turned into a genius? And if parents do have a child who might become a genius in the future. What should they do? In this 30-minute film, Barry Johnson, the professor at School of Medicine, New York University will help you discover the answer.

【答案与解析】C 这是一篇广告类短文,先阅读题目要求,考生就能迅速在“Discovery”章节中寻找有关信息,从而在文中能立即找到答案。逆向阅读法是逆向带问题导读,和常规顺向法阅读相比较,在这类阅读材料中其优势是显而易见的。

【例2】An ancient Egyptian mummy thought to be that of Pharaoh Ramses I has returned home after more than 140 years in North American museums. The body was carried off the plane in Cairo in a box draped in Egypt's flag.

The Michael Carlos Museum gave it back after tests showed it was probably that of the man who ruled 3000 years ago. The US museum acquired (得到) it three years ago from a Canadian museum, which in turn is thought to have bought it from Egyptian grave robbers in 1860. The mummy was welcomed back