言君完全與读

王后雄考案

丛书策划:熊 辉

燕语



2006双色修订版

本册主编: 李文宏



中国子羊系统社

王后雄考案

高考完全解读



2006双色修订版

英语

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"世界直通人机战车机""守保险条例

马晓苏 马力运



中国音车生版社



世界由心开始

X导航——用心著书, 用心育人

故事中的世界里有一对象征幸福的青鸟,每个人都在耗尽毕生的精力去努力寻找……

X导航——致力于收获每一位学生的笑脸:每一张洋溢着幸福与希翼的笑脸;每一张写满骄傲与自豪的笑脸;每一张实现梦想后成功与满足的笑脸,这是我们的青鸟。

你的呢……



— 考试说明学生版

亲爱的读者,为了更好地把握2006年高考改革的新趋势,我们根据最新高考《考试大纲》的变化推出了2006年修订版《高考完全解读》。

为了让您更充分地理解本书的特点,挑战复习的极限,请您在选购和使用本书时,先阅读本书的使用方法图示。

能力测试点·透视《考试大纲》"纲"、"目"要点,锁定高考考点100%,完全覆盖高考测试能力点。

高考考点解读

名师释疑答题点

《考试大纲》完全解密,知识、方法、能力核心要点诠释。



知识要点 阐释高考《考试大纲》要

点,以考纲为线索对高考 的重难点知识及方法进行 的重难点知识及方法进行 系统地归纳提炼,以解题 思路和技巧为主线,给学



生以知识性的精讲和能力 编合创新 方法上的点拨。

三层解读—高考"重点难点知识"、"思维要点热点"、"综合创新素质",高考解题依据、答题技巧尽在其中!



能力题型设计

依据《考试大纲》提出相应的题型, 精心设计层次试题,编选突出问题立 意、能力立意的佳题,最大限度地对 高考进行科学、等值训练。

样板颗型解析

看看以前怎么考的

汇集全国高考及各地名卷最新名题、 原创题、能力题,与左栏相互印证。

名师诠释

讲例对照、双栏排版、双色凸现"解题思维"、"解题依据"和"答题要点",揭示高考命题规律,重点分析解题思路,优化解题过程,剖析高考命题技巧和答题技巧,让你站在高考命题专家的角度思考,知能同化迁移。

披露常规题到高考题的变化过程,充分 揭示高考要考的内容、方法和题型。

🤷 点击考点

右栏双色凸现测试要点,方便您查阅 解题依据,与讲、例相互印证。

当解题无措时,建议您参照右栏提示,在"考点解读"栏中寻找解题依据和思路。

答案与提示

以高考"标准答案"为准,解题科学、典范,帮您养成规范答题的良好习惯,使您在高考答题中万无一失!

两年来的分省自主命题实践证明:分省命题改革不会影响考生备考,因为命题时统一执行的都 是教育部颁布的《考试大纲》,《高考完全解读》就是证明分省命题不是问题的备考精品。

谨此, 预祝您在高考中取得好成绩!



《X导航·高考完全解读》丛书主编: 3 后 雄

网址: www.548.com

备考指南



英语高分的"三板斧"——给2006届高三的学子们

英语对高考学生来说,其重要性不言而喻,它是你进入梦寐以求的象牙塔的重要砝码,是未来求职的敲门砖,是与外国人交流的工具,更是了解异国文化的钥匙。学习语言并无捷径,须循序渐进和厚积薄发,要靠平日的积累方能有所成,正所谓"冰冻三尺,非一日之寒"。英语学习虽无捷径可循,但有方法可依。在学习英语的过程中,我们可以将英语分解为一篇文章、一个段落、一句话、一个词组、最后是一个单词。因此,学习英语的步骤可分为:扩充词汇量——语法的连接和点缀——听说读写的训练,这就是英语获得高分的"三板斧"。

单词就像一座大厦的砖瓦,是学习英语的根本。除了老师正常授课所教的单词之外,我们还应该积极扩充自己的词汇量。许多英语词汇都可以找到其根源(大部分是拉丁根源),当然,词汇的根源对于高中生来说,难度是大了一点,但是只要掌握了词汇的词根、前缀和后缀,就可以一而十,十而百,百而千了。

词根是词汇的核心,表示词的基本意思。比如说由able可以引申出enable,unable,ability,capable 等等。前缀也是如此,pre=before(在……之前), super=above(超……), inter=between(在……之间), contra=against(反对……); 再如,表示否定意义的前缀in,在碰到以l、r、m、p开头的词根或词干时,就变体为il、ir和im,如illegal,irregular,immature和impossible。掌握了这些前缀的用法,就很容易记住一些合成词。此其一

其二,要注意熟词生义,查缺补漏。比如说,stamp最常见的意思是"邮票",但你可知道它还有"跺脚"和"盖章"的意思吗?像此类的词还有很多,如: bar除了"酒吧"还有"阻拦"的意思, cock除了"公鸡"还有"水龙头"的意思, drive除了"驾驶"还有"动力"的意思

其三,要进行同义词、近义词、相关词的归类和比较,最好制成卡片进行记忆。如:boil是"煮", steam是"蒸",stew是"炖",frv是"煎"。

其四,要联系时事,发散思维。比如说前年的"非典SARS",我们就要知道它的全称: severe acute respiratory syndrom。此外,还要知道"消毒"是sterilize, "空气流通"是ventilation, "隔离"是quarantine, "非典 疫 区"是 SARS affected areas, "疑 似 和 已 确 诊 的 非 典 病 例"分别是suspected/confirmed SARS cases。当你想到SARS的时候就要想到消毒、保持空气流通、隔离等等,这些相关的单词和短语就记字了。

短语的掌握和记忆单词有异曲同工之处,仍然是要进行相似的归类、思维的发散和频繁的运用,只有这样才不会造出弱智的句子,才能顺利地读写文章。比如说,最常考的break 类的词组,break down/away/up/in/fhrough,还有call类的词组, call on/for/up/in/off,等等,这些都要熟记,因为考试时经常会在单项选择题中遇到。这些词组常会被混淆,最好的解决办法是经常翻字典。翻字典是一种很好的习惯, "Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary"(《牛津高阶英汉双解词典》)就是一本很不错的字典。若每天能翻翻字典,必能辨明容易混淆的词组,并能学到很多新的东西。

这只是扩充词汇量的一些方法,建议大家可以将平时所见所闻的心得记在本子上,做好笔记,慢慢积累,并且要时不时地拿出来复习巩固。千万不要三天打鱼,两天晒网,这是学习语言之大忌。

(二)如何掌握语法

一说起语法,大概很多人都会头疼。因为语法规则多、条条框框多,非常枯燥乏味。但语言是约定俗成的,没有规矩则不能成方圆。一般来说,语法有以下这些:名词的单复数、代词的词性变化、形容词的比较级和最高级、动词的词性变化、虚拟语气、被动语态、不定式等等。很多语法书都会很详细地讲述语法,大家可以买些语法书来看。在这里简单地讲一下学习语法的要求。

1.要学会分析长句子的主语、谓语和实语。比如2004年高考阅读理解E篇的第三段有这样一句话: "Perhaps the best sign of how computer and Internet use pushes up demand for paper comes from the high tech industry itself, which sees printing as one of its most promising new markets." 这是一个典型的长句,有how引导的从句修饰sign,也有which引导的定语从句。在看这个句子时,如果一不小心就会很容易看不明

- 白,因为use、pushes up、comes from这些动词一大堆,你会不知道哪个是谓语,该怎么解释。事实上,这里的use是作名词用,意思是"……的使用",即电脑和网络的使用推动了纸张的需求。全句的真正主语、谓语和宾语应该分别是sign,comes from和the high tech industry。至于后面的定语从句则比较好理解,是see_as(把……看成……)的用法。只有透彻分析长句,才能明白文章的意思,才能顺利进行阅读。
- 2.要注意英语和汉语的比较。英语和汉语都有疑问句、陈述句、感叹句和祈使句,但是汉语有助词,英语没有; 英语有冠词,汉语没有。汉语没有可数、不可数的概念,英语却有不可数名词,如water,news,glass,furniture等,但是有些不可数名词在特定情况下又是可数名词。英汉不是完全对等的,我们在学习英语的时候尤其要注意。
- 3.必须掌握定语从句、宾语从句、同位语从句、主语从句等系列从句,应该清楚that、which、who、where、when的不同之处,千万别混淆用错。最好多做些配套练习加以巩固。定语从句在高考中是重中之重。
- 4.注意时态和虚拟语气。从一开始学习英语,我们就要学习各种时态。高考考得比较多的是过去完成时、现在完成时、将来进行时等。这些时态经常配合虚拟语气来考。虚拟语气是说话人在表示与事实相反或难以实现的假设情况,或表示主观愿望,或表示强烈情感所采用的谓语动词的形式。比如: But for the policeman, I would have been killed. It's time you did your homework. Doctor Bansom insists that the patient should give up smoking.

这些语法点都是考试的重点。当然语法学习不能压倒一切,但也并非可有可无,我们在非英语环境下学习英语,掌握好一些基本的语法规则,对于学习英语是非常必要的。

(三) 听、说、读、写

综观历年英语高考的听力, 不外乎有以下三个特点:

1.洋溢着浓厚的生活气息,蕴藏着丰富的背景知识,一般都是关于旅行、购物、问路、考试等生活情景。比如说,2004年高考听力的第七段对话是关于打电话、问路的,第八段对话谈论bus service,第十段对话是关于training program的。

2.注重考查考生在规定时间内对听力材料的反应能力和理解能力

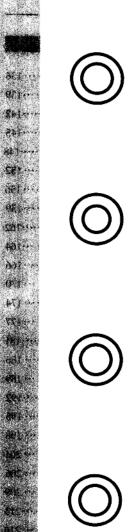
听力对大部分同学来说,是个比较头痛的问题。一些同学在做听力题时,由于比较紧张,加上平时缺乏训练,往往会一下子就听懵了。建议大家平时训练时,采用泛听法和细听法相结合的方法,即在听材料时,抓住大意,而非逐字逐句都要弄懂,要培养整体理解能力。听完后,再对照材料,把自己没听清楚的地方仔细地看、反复地听。在做听力题目的时候,还要讲求一定的技巧。开始放听力的时候,都会有一大段的direction,那就无须去听,应该抓住这段宝贵的时间,去快速浏览问题,大抵了解一下题目会问什么,最后用笔在上面做些醒目的记号。比如说,2004年高考英语听力的第二题 "What will the woman tell the man?"选择项有"A.Her company's name. B.Her new address. C.Her phone number."因此在听的时候,我们就要格外注意女人的话,是关于公司名字,还是关于新地址,还是告诉男人电话号码。这段时间很重要,千万别荒废,别轻易放弃任何一个可以得分的机会。在做听力的时候,就要完全静下心来,仔细地听,若是一道题目没听懂,就要赶快听下一道题,千万别停顿下来。这些考试经验都是不断流传积累下来的,也都是相似的。不管怎样,关键还是,你要能够运用这些经验、方法,纳为己用。

在写作方面,我们惟一能做的就是多练笔,千万别在考试前临时抱佛脚,匆匆写几篇或是背诵范文,这只会造成依赖心理,何况效果也不好。在练笔时,最好是在规定的时间,比如说30分钟内写一篇文章,切不可拖拖拉拉,或一边写一边查字典、文曲星什么的。写完之后,一定要请老师批改,否则你不知道错误在哪儿,以后还会犯同样的错误。在写作的时候,建议大家做到以下几点:用词准确、句式多样、合理展开说明、用适当的事例阐述,并能有序地组织段落。

在平时的英语学习过程中,除了老师的传道授业解恋外,还要多看书:首先是课本;其次是课外读物如《疯狂英语》《新概念英语》)、报纸(如"21st Century", "China Daily")、杂志(如《英语沙龙》,《视听英语》),听英语广播(如BBC,VOA),收看英语电视节目(如《希望》英语节目和一些新闻报道节目)。还有就是,要积极地和别人进行交流。英语角是个很不错的场所,若能遇到一个很好的partner是最好不过的。英语角可以营造出一种平日没有的语言环境,在这样的氛围之中,你可以大胆地说出来,即blurt out,积极调动价储存的词汇和语句,并表达自己的观点,与对方争论或达成共识。语言是用来交流的,不仅仅是书面的还是口头的,绝非哑巴英语,所以说你不仅要会听、会写,还要会说。

大家可以结合自己的情况来制定自己的学习计划。正确的学习方法+毅力=成功。若想真正掌握一门外语,则必须下苦功,如同一块海绵一样,吸收各种外来的营养,纳为己用。只要有热情,有动力,有正确的学习方法,必定能够学好英语,从而在高考中取得优异的成绩。当你们进入大学以后,甚至进入社会以后,你就会发现你若是确确实实掌握了一门语言,你将会受益终生。





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能力测试点 1 SB₁ Unit 1 Good friends

高考考点解读

名师释疑答题占

样 板 题 解 析

B. quarrel to

D. quarrel about

▶ [考题 1] Do what you are told and don't

知识要点

argue with sb. about (over)
sth. 与某人辩论某事
argue for (against) 赞成(反对)
argue sb. into (out of) doing sth.
说服某人做(不做)某事
argue that...主张,认为
survive vt. 幸免于;从 ······ 中生还;
比······活得长
vi. 幸存
survival n. [U]幸存,继续生存;
[C]幸存物,残存物

—How can you cope with this huge amount of work? 你如何应付那么大量的工作?

-Don't worry: I'll survive.

survivor n. 幸存者

别担心,我还能勉为其难

Only a few soldiers survived the battle. 那次战争之后,只有少数士兵幸存。

He died in 1940 but his wife survived him by another 20 years. 他在 1940 年逝世, 但他的妻子比他多活了 20 年。

3. share vi. 分担,分享(in) vt. 分享,共有; 分配(out) n. [C]共享;份额;(pl.)股票,股份

She shared in my joy. 她分享我的快乐。

He did his share of the work.

他做了他(被分派)的那份工作。

He owns two thousand shares of the company. 他拥有那家公司两千股的股份。

4. lie vi. 卧,躺,平放 v. 说谎

n.[C]谎话,谎言

原形	过去式	过去 分词	现在 分词	词义	用法
lie	lied	lied	lying	说谎	不及物
lie	lay	lain	lying	躺,位于	不及物
lay	laid	laid	laying	放置,下(蛋)	及物

tell a lie 撒谎 lie down 躺下; 屈服 lie in 在于

His success lies in hard work. 他成功的秘密在于勤奋的工作。

名师诠释

A. argue with

C. argue to

	[解析] argue 同 quarrel 是近义词,但 quarrel 常构成: quarrel with
	sb. about (over) sth. 因某事同某人争吵。答案为 A。
	▶ [考題2] (1)改错题。
	Unfortunately only a hundred people survived from the great earthquake.
	(2)用 survive, survival 和 survivor 填空。
	①Sheher sons.
	②There was only onefrom the plane crash.
	3) Hopes are fading for the of the missing climbers.
	[解析] (1)survive 本身已表示"幸存,幸免于",因而不要再加多
	余的 in 或 from。答案为:去掉句中的 from。又如:Few buildings survived
	the fire. 这次火灾中没有几所建筑物幸免于难。
	(2)①句意为"她活得比她的几个儿子都要长。"应用动词,填
	survived;②句意为"这次飞机失事中只有一名幸存者。"应填 survivor;③
	白意为"失踪的登山者幸存的希望愈来愈渺茫。"填 survival。
ľ	
	▷ [考题 3] The family gathered together tothe holiday meal.
	▶ [考題 3] The family gathered together tothe holiday meal. A. swallow B. divide C. share D. receive
	A. swallow B. divide C. share D. receive
	A. swallow B. divide C. share D. receive [解析] 句意为"全家聚在一起分享节日美餐。"又如:
	A. swallow B. divide C. share D. receive [解析] 句意为"全家聚在一起分享节日美餐。"又如: His property was shared equally among his children. 他的財产
	A. swallow B. divide C. share D. receive [解析] 的意为"全家聚在一起分享节日美餐。"又如: His property was shared equally among his children. 他的财产被他的子女平分了。swallow"吞、咽",指动作; divide 分, 划
	A. swallow B. divide C. share D. receive [解析] 的意为"全家聚在一起分享节日美餐。"又如: His property was shared equally among his children. 他的财产被他的子女平分了。swallow"吞、啁",指动作;divide 分,划分;receive 收到,它们都同的意不吻合。答案为 C。看右图
	A. swallow B. divide C. share D. receive [解析] 句意为"全家聚在一起分享节日美餐。"又如: His property was shared equally among his children. 他的财产被他的子女平分了。swallow"吞、咽",指动作;divide 分,划分;receive 收到,它们都同句意不吻合。答案为 C。看右图 体会 share 的意义。
	A. swallow B. divide C. share D. receive [解析] 句意为"全家聚在一起分享节日美餐。"又如: His property was shared equally among his children. 他的财产被他的子女平分了。swallow"吞、咽",指动作;divide 分,划分;receive 收到,它们都同句意不吻合。答案为 C。看右图 体会 share 的意义。 ▶ [考題 4] (1)—My computer has broken down.
	A. swallow B. divide C. share D. receive [解析] 句意为"全家聚在一起分享节日美餐。"又如: His property was shared equally among his children. 他的财产 被他的子女平分了。swallow"吞、咽",指动作;divide 分,划分;receive 收到,它们都同句意不吻合。答案为 C。看右图 // **********************************
	A. swallow B. divide C. share D. receive [解析] 句意为"全家聚在一起分享节日美餐。"又如: His property was shared equally among his children. 他的财产 被他的子女平分了。swallow"吞、咽",指动作;divide 分,划 分;receive 收到,它们都同句意不吻合。答案为 C。看右图 体会 share 的意义。 ▶ [考題 4] (1)—My computer has broken down. —I guess the trouble the keyboard. A. shares in B. lies in C. works on D. insists on
	A. swallow B. divide C. share D. receive [解析] 句意为"全家聚在一起分享节日美餐。"又如: His property was shared equally among his children. 他的财产 被他的子女平分了。swallow"吞、咽",指动作;divide 分,划分;receive 收到,它们都同句意不吻合。答案为 C。看右图 // **********************************
	A. swallow B. divide C. share D. receive [解析] 句意为"全家聚在一起分享节日美餐。"又如: His property was shared equally among his children. 他的財产 被他的子女平分了。swallow"吞、咽",指动作; divide 分、划 分; receive 收到,它们都同句意不吻合。答案为 C。看右图 体会 share 的意义。 「考題 4] (1)—My computer has broken down. —I guess the trouble the keyboard. A. shares in B. lies in C. works on D. insists on (2) The dictionary still where I it a moment ago. A. lies; laid B. lied; lay C. laid; laid D. lies; lay

且表现在意义;第二空表"放"之意,其过去式为 laid。答案为 A。



5. error n. [C]错误,差错 [U]过失:失误

There are several errors in the calculations.

这些计算中有好几处错误。

The accident was caused by human error. 这宗事故是人为过失造成的。

思维拓展

6.

desert /ˈdezət/ n. 沙漠

desert /di'z3:t/ v. 高弃,舍弃,背弃;遗

弃(同 abandon)

deserter /dɪˈzɜ;tə/ n. 开小差的人;逃兵 deserted /dɪˈzɜːtɪd/ adj. 荒芜的:荒废的

He deserted his wife and children and went abroad. 他置妻子儿女不顾, 出国去了。

The guard deserted his post.

那个卫兵擅离职守。

be fond of sth. /doing sth. 爱好,喜好 enjoy sth. /doing sth.

喜爱某事(做某事)

enjoy oneself(= have a good time) 7.

过得愉快

feel like doing sth. 觉得想做

care for sth. (用于否定句或疑问句中)

喜欢 愿意

care about 在乎,介意

care for 喜欢;愿意;关心,照顾

8. ₹take care 留神,小心

take care of 照顾,照料(= look after)

with care 仔细地

Einstein who cared little for money never carried about his salary. 爱因斯坦对金钱不感兴 趣,他从不在乎薪水多少。

Take care! You may get lost.

小心! 你也许会迷路。

Handle the package with care.

小心搬运这包裹。

go hunting 去打猎

hunt for sth./sb. (= search for sth./

sb.)搜索某物(人);试图找到某物(人)

hunt some place (= search some place) 搜寻某地

hunt sb./sth. down 对某人(物)穷追到底

I've hunted everywhere for my socks.

我到处在寻找我的短袜。

hunt down a criminal 追捕罪犯

▶ [考題 5] 改错题。I did it by error.

[解析] 常说 by mistake 或 in error,意为"失误"。答案:将 by 改成 in。注意 crror 和 mistake 的区别:

- (1)error 可指道德上的过失,而 mistake 則不能;
- (2)在一些短语中两者不能混用: an error of judgement 判断错误, by mistake 错误地。

▶ [考題6]	用 deserted 和 deser	t 填空。	
(1)To his	surprise, he found a	hut in the	·
(2) Walkin	ng in the silent	streets of the city	at night, he felt very
frightened.			

[解析] (1)填 deserted; desert。 句意为"使他惊奇的是, 他在沙漠 里发现了一个空无人住的茅屋。"

- (2)填 deserted。句意为"步行在晚上空寂无人的城市街道,他感到 很恐惧。"
 - ▶ [考題7] 改错题。
 - (1) We have fond of watching television.
 - (2) I don't know whether he is fond of go outing with us.

[解析] (1)将 have 改成 are;

(2)将go改成going。

Þ	[考題 8] 用 care about, care for, take care 和 take care of 填空。
	(1) I don't really red wine; I like juice better.
	(2) She asked her secretary to the travel arrangements.
	(3)not to drop the glass.
	(4) The only thing he is money.
	[解析] (1)句意为"我真的不喜欢红酒,我较喜欢果汁。"应填
re	for;

- (2) 句意为"她要她的秘书负责料理旅行的事宜。"表"照料"之意。 应填 take care of:
 - (3) 句意为"当心别失手打碎玻璃杯。"填 Take care。
 - (4) 句意为"他惟一关心的是金钱。"应填 care about。

▶ [考題 9]	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

[解析] 句意为"大学毕业后,他开始一个一个城市,寻找合适的 工作。"hunt for 相当于 look for, search for; take on 呈現出……样子, 雇 佣;look after 照看,照顾;bring up 养育,教养,呕吐。答案为 A。

▶ [本篇 10] (1) John shut everyone out of the kitchen

he could



编金剑新

10. So that so...that in order that in order to so as to so...as to

so that 既可引导结果状语从句,也可引导目的状语从句,在目的状语从句中多使用 can/could;may/might/;will/would 等情态动词。

so...that 只能引导结果状语从句。

in order that 引导目的状语从句。

in order to 引导目的状语,可位于句首或句中。

so as to 引导目的状语,只能位于句中,不位于句首。

so...as to 引导结果状语。

We started early so that (in order that) we could catch the early bus.

= We started early in order to (so as to) catch the early bus.

= In order to catch the early bus, we started early.

我们早起,为了能够赶上早班车。

11. so 引导的句型

So do I. 我也一样。

So I do. 我确实如此。表示说话人对

(1) 有面或对方所说情况的赞同或证实。 1 do so. 用来代替上文中的"动调+实语(状语)",以避免重复。

So do I. 用于肯定。

Neither (Nor) do 1. 用于否定。
(2) So it is with sb../It is the same with sb.. 既用于肯定,也用于否定,陈述两

sb. 既用于肯定,也用于否定,陈述两种或两种以上的情况。

①I can speak English. So can you.

我会说英语。你也会说。

2—He works very hard at English.

他学英语很用功。

-So he does. 他确实这样。

③I am not happy, and neither/nor is she. 我不高兴,她也不高兴。

(4)Tom's father was a good worker and worked very hard. So it was with Jack's.

汤姆的父亲是一位优秀的工人,他工作非常 努力。杰克的父亲也是如此。

⑤She asked me to wait for her, and I did so. 地叫我等地。我等了。

12. 直接引语变为间接引语的用法

引述别人的话,如果照原话重述,称为直接引语(direct speech);直接引语要加引号。如果用引速者的话转述说话的内容,称为间接引语(indirect speech);间接引语不加引号,但要用连调引导。使用间接引语要注意人称代词、指示代词、时态、时间收语和地点状语以及语序的相应变化。

(1)根据意思改变人称

L [>2 MET 10]	(1) John shar everyon	e out of the kin	chen ne could
prepare his grand	surprise for the party.	(:	2002 年全国高考题)
A. which	B. when	C. so that	D. as if
(2) In order	to make our city green	١,	
A. it is neces	sary to have planted n	nany trees	
B. many more	trees need to plant		
C. our city ne	eds more trees		
D. we must p	lant more trees		
(3)I	ate in the morning, Bo	b turned off th	e alarm.
A. To sleep	B. Sleeping C.	Sleep D	. Having slept
[解析] (1) 句意为"约翰把每	个人关在厨房	之外,目的是使(他
们)大吃一惊于他	也准备的聚会。",表目	的,故用 so th	iat。答案为 C。
(2) 中,用 in	order to/so as to 时,	不定式的主证	善必须同句子的主语
保持一致, make o	our city green 的主语	应该是 we,而	不是无生命的 trees,
city 等。答案为 l	D _o		
(3)中分析的	句子的意义,找到前后	两个分句之	间的关系是解决此题
的重要途径。因	前后句之间存在着逻	辑关系,首先	可以排除选项 C。从
白意可知,"Bob	关掉闹钟的目的是为	了早上多睡一	-会儿。"表示目的,A
項是 In order to s	leep 的省略形式。答	策为 A。	
▶ [考題 11]	(1) You say he work	s hard,	, and
A. so do you	;so he does	B. so does h	e;so do you
C. so do you	;so do you	D. so he doe	s;so do you
[解析] 句	意为"你说他工作卖	力,他确实如	此,你也一样。"答案
为 D。			
(2) The doct	or said, "Now, breath	e deeply, Cha	rlie. "and
A. so did Ch	arlie	B. Charlie di	id so
C. so Charlie	did	D. so it was	with Charlie
[解析] 此	,向表示查理按医生的	为吩咐做深呼	吸,用句型:主语 + do
+80。此句中的	so与 do 搭配,用来作	飞替上文中的"	动+宾"或"动+状"
的谓语结构,以通	单免重复。答案为 B。	,	
	orgot your purse when		
—Good Hea	vens,	(20	002 年上海市高考题)
A. so did I	B. so I did	C. I did so	D. I so did
[解析] 斜	答此题的关键在于	判断选项中的	的"I"和上句中的 you
的关系。从语境	意义可以看到,下句	是对"把钱包	忘了"的事实的强调,
₽ I did forget my	y purse。答案为 B。		
▶ [考題12]	(1) Mother asked me	when	I didn't feel very well.
A. what was	the matter with me	_	
B. what the	matter was with me		
C. what matt	er was with me		
D. what was	matter with me		
[解析] w	hat's the matter witl	h sb./sth."…	····怎么啦?/怎么回
	[序固定不变。答案》		



★v: She said (to me). "Your car is more beautiful than mine." -> She said that my car was more beautiful than hers. 她说我的车比她的车漂亮。

(2) 谓语动词要做相应的改变

直接引语	间接引语
现在时态	过去时态
过去时态	过去完成时态

注意:如果直接引语的谓语用一般现在时 杰,内容又是客观事实,科学直理,现在习惯动作 以及格言等时,间接引语保持原来的时态。另 外,如果直接引诱中有表示绝对过去的时间状 语,变间接引语时就不能把"一般过去时"改为 "过去完成时"。如:"I joined the army in 1989." Wei Bin said, ⇒ Wei Bin said that he joined the army in 1989. 魏定说他是 1989 年春军的

(3)根据意思将指示代词、地点及时间状语 等作必要的变动

13. while/when

(3) when conj. (= since; considering that) 既 然:考虑到

How can they learn anything when they spend all their spare time watching television?

既然他们把空余时间花在看电视上,怎么能 学到知识呢?

(4) while conj. (= although)虽然

While I admit that there are problems, I don't agree that they can not be solved.

尽管我承认有问题存在,但我不同意这些问 题不能解决。

(2) He said th	at his car	_stolen and	he	have to	telephone
the police.					

A. was would

B has been will

C. had been: would

D. had been: will

[解析] 此题考查有关直接引语与间接引语的相关知识。间接引 语虽然是由 and 引出的两个并列的宾语从句,但时杰却不一定一致,因 为此句改为直接引语应为·He said. "My car was (has been) stolen and I will have to telephone the police. "车子被盗是过去,而给警察打电话是将 来(马上,立即),所以变为间接引语应分别与所对应的时间一致。

注意,变间接引语时,相应的词语、时态的改变要具体问题具体分 析。如果是当时、当地转述,则时间状语和地点状语不变。答案为 C。

(3) Someone is ringing the doorbell. Go and see

A. who is he

B. who he is

C. who is it

D. who it is

「解析」 宾语从句应用陈述句语序。因强调发生动作的某人,故 应用 it 而不用 he。答案为 D。

▶ [考顯 13] (1) Why do you want a new job, ______you've got such a good one already?

A. that

B. where

C. which

(2)—I am going to the office.

you're there, can you get me some stamps?

A. As

B. While C. Because

(3) He was about to tell me the secret someone patted him on the shoulder.

A 98 R until C. while

D when

(4) Don't be afraid of asking for help it is needed.

(2003 年全国高考题)

A. unless

B. since

C. although

D. when

[解析] (1)后句表原因,意为"既然"。答案为 D。

- (2)选项 C 引导原因状语从句, D 引导条件状语从句, 与题干的情 景不符。A 项强调主句谓语动词与从句谓语动词的同时性,而 while 除 可表示同时性外,还含有一个动作在另一个动作正在讲行或持续过程中 的某一时刻发生。题中从句所要强调的显然与题干的情景不具有同时 性。答案为 B.
 - (3)此时 when 为并列连词,相当于 at that time。答案为 D。
 - (4) 句意为"当需要帮助时,不要害怕求人。"答案为 D。

能力题型设计

预测1]	[測]The clock works well; there is only a(n)_		of a second per year.		
	A. excuse	B. fault	C. mistake	D. erro	
预测2]	There are strong	for and against ca	apital punishment.		
	A. arguments		B. statements		
	C. assignments		D. appointments		
25 mil 2 1	41				

their service, the workers of the hotel are active in learning English.

A. Improving

B. To improve

C. Improve

D. Having improved

□点击考点

测试要点5
作者自拟题
测试要点1
作者自拟题
引起者的革命起被被被
测试要点 10(相关
作者自拟题



[预测4]	-Mary looks hot and	łshy.				
	—Soyou if yo	ou had a high fever.				
	A. will	B. would	C. do	D. did		
[预测5]	—It was fine yesterd	ay.				
	— And a ve	ery day for fishing, isn'	't it?			
	A. So it was	B. It was so	C. So it is	D. So is it		
[预测6]	Jasmine was holidayi	ng with her family in a	wildlife parksh	ne was bitten on the leg by		
	a lion.					
	A. when	B. while	C. since	D. once		
[预测7]	modeling bus	iness is by no means ea	asy to go into, the goo	d model will always be in		
	demand.					
	A. While	B. Since	C. As	D. If		
[预测8]		he is not perfect, I do	-			
	A. While	B. Since	C. Before	D. Unless		
5 000 mal o 3						
[預測9]		is refuse to accept GM f	ood Americans	regard it as the fruit from		
	hi-tech.	В	0.10	P. I. C		
F 70F 30H 1 0	A. when	B. as	C. while	D. before		
[拠測 10			out to leave,	something occurred which		
	attracted my attenti		C	D - 1:1-		
F 335 300 1 1	A. unless	B. until	C. when	D. while		
ן די נייעה גענד	war.	or the peace-toving peo	pie ali over the world	, the country the		
	A. survived		B. survived from			
	C. survived on		D. survived from			
「栖瀬」12		vife the housew				
12427	A. share	B. spare	C. support	D. care		
[预测13		crash and lands on a	island			
•	A. deserting; which	-	B. deserted; which			
C. deserted; where			D. deserting; where			
[预测14	Have you found	your dictionary?				
	—No. I it	everywhere, but I can	't find it.			
	A. had hunted		B. had hunted for			
	C. hunted		D. hunted for			
[预测15	He wondered	in UK and went to t	he library for it.			
	A. how" public scho	ools" were called				
	B. how were" public	c schools" called				
	C. what were called	l "public schools"				
	D. that were called	"public schools"				

测试要点11作者自拟题

测试要点11 湖北黄风中学模 拟题 测试要点13 2004 年上海市高 考题 测试要点13

2004 年浙江省高考题

测试要点13 2004 年江苏省高

考题 测试要点 13

作者自拟题 测试要点 13

作者自拟题

测试要点2

測试要点3 作者自拟题 測试要点6 作者自拟题

che equal (adi.)

测试要点9 作者自拟题

测试要点 12 作者自拟题

能力测试点 2 SB, Unit 2 English around the world

高考考点解读 名师释疑答题占

知识要点

be (feel) at home 随便,无拘束 make oneself at home 别拘束 at home 在家 at home and abroad 国内外

She always felt at home in her friend's house. 在她的朋友家里她总是自由自在。

Do sit down by the fire and make yourself at home. 一定坐在火旁,别拘束。

The bill totals up to / totals to \$100. 帐单总计一百美元。

> be equal (adj.) to sth. 与……相等 be equal to doing sth. 胜任……

3. equal (v.) sth.与……相等 equal sth. in sth. 在……方面与某人匹敌

No one equals him in courage. (= match) 在勇气方面没有人比得上他。

4. situation n. 状况;处境;局势;形势 get into (out of) a difficult situation 陷入(摆脱)困难的状况

The company is in a poor financial situation. 公司财务状况不佳。

5. {communicate vi. 通信;交际; vi. 传达(新闻、意见、感情等),传送communication n. [U]交流,交际,通讯(pl.)通信(或交通)工具

communicate one's ideas (= express oneself) 表达某人的想法

6. exchange n. [U,C]交换,互换,调换;[U] 汇兑,兑换,兑换率;vt. 调换,交换;交流

in exchange(n.) for 作为交換(和……交換) exchange(v.)...with 和……交換 exchange(v.)...for以…… 接取

We had an exchange of thoughts. 我们交换了想法。

样板颗解析

看看以前怎么考的

名师诠释

▶ [考題1] 一0	h,I have nev	er seen such a gra	nd party.
—Come here, Ja	ne		
A. Help yourself		B. Make yourself	at home
C. It doesn't ma	tter	D. Take your tim	ie
[解析] 从.I h	ave never see	n such a grand pa	urty 可知,"I"去参加舞
			ourself 意为"自用(食
			"的答语;take your time
相当于 Don't hurry。			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
▶ [考题 2] You	can find just	1000 books	in this room.
A. together		C. all over	
「解析] 白意》			一千本书。"表"总计一
			y 为副词,意为"完全
地",如:The story is			
[答案] B		~ 1 70 ± 7 (10 × 17)	
▶ [考题 3] I do	n't think he	is equal th	is kind of work
		C. to do	
			中的 to 为介词。答案
			比尔有足够的能力管
理这个部门。	unte eguar to	running the office.	此小有尺勢的能力官
34.10			
▶ 「老颢 4] It's	important for	us to employ a wo	rd or a phrase according
to the in lang		us to employ a wo	rd or a privase according
		C. condition	D translation
			用词或词组是很重要
的。"答案为 A。	7 2-10-07	7 T , 11 46 1A A	用问以问组定依里安
410 STAL 27 110			
▶ [考題 5] 改错	题。		
Television comm	unicated the i	news with all parts	of the country.
[解析] 将 wi	th 改成 to。	communicate sth.	to把传送到;
communicate with sb.	同某人交流	0	
▶ [考题 6] The	people of the	e African interior	began to offer gold in
for the goods t			negan to other gold in
A. exchange			D. search

[解析] 答案为 A。句意为"非洲内陆的人民开始用黄金与海外

交换他们所需要的物品。"in exchange for 和……交换,又如:

①I took his camera in exchange for my watch.

我用我的手表换他的相机。



the exchange of dollars for pounds

把美元兑换成英磅

I often exchange information with him.

我经常和他交换信息。

stay up 不睡觉;没有倒塌

7. stay in 呆在家里

lstay out 呆在户外

I stayed up because I wanted to talk to you about your mother.

我不睡觉,因为我想同你谈谈你母亲的事。

8. a great many (= a good many)/ a great many of

Phillip found that there were a great many people already there. 菲利浦发现那里已经有许多人。

9. more or less

(1)表程度(=somewhat; almost)译为"或 多或少","在一定程度上"。

(2) 表数量(=about),常位于数词之后,译 l为"大约"。

I've more or less succeeded and they haven't. 我或多或少成功了,但他们没有。

Our living condition has more or less improved.

我们的生活水平在一定程度上提高了。

The trip will take ten days more or less.

旅行将大约花十天时间。

The repairs to the car will cost £ 50, more or less. 修车黄大约要花 50 镑。

10. stay v. 保持(某状态)(作连系动词,其后 常接形容词、名词等,说明主语的性质)

stay awake (young, handsome, beautiful, single)一直醒着(年轻,英俊,漂亮,不结婚)

They stayed friends for years.

他们的友谊维持了多年。

11. replace vt. 代替;取代(= take the place of);把……放回原处(put back);更换;调换

take the place of 代替

take place 发生

in place of 代替,取代(介词短语)

take one's place 就座

replace coal fires by (with) gas

用煤气来代替煤火

②He gave me a book and I gave him a pen in exchange. 他给我一本书,作为交换我给了他一支笔。

▶ [考題7]	I'm surprised t	hat some of these o	old housesas long
as they do.			
A. stay up	B. get up	C. put up	D. give up
[解析]	句意为"我吃惊	的是这些破旧房子	产中的一些房子没有佃
塌,依然存在。"	get up 起床;put	t up 盖起,张贴;giv	ve up 放弃。答案为 A。
▶ [考題 8]	the st	udents in our scho	ol go to college in thei
teens.			
A. A good	,	B. A great	•
C. A great		D. A plenty	
			身是错误搭配。因被修
饰的名词前有1	限定词 the,因此	a good (great) ma	iny 后要加 of ,表示部分
与整体的关系。	,答案为 B。		
	-	u finished designing	
	finished but then	e's still something	to improve.
A. More or	less	B. Sooner o	or later
C. Less tha	ın	D. More tha	an
(2)The Po	ompeiians who liv	red 2000 years ago	lived the same a
Italians now do.			
A. more or	less	B. now and	then
C. and so	on	D. step by	step
[解析]	(1)句意为"(设	:计机器的)工作差	不多完成了,但还有行
改善。"sooner o	or later 迟早;less	than 少于; more th	han 多于,它们与句意不
吻合。答案为	A _o		
(2)答案》	b A。句意为"生	.活在 2000 年前的	波门婆依人几乎同现在
的意大利人的	生活是相同的。"	•	
▶ [考題 10]	Why don't yo	ou put the meat in t	the fridge? It will
fresh for several	days.		(2003 年全国高考题)
A. be staye	ed B. stay	C. be staying	D. have stayed
[解析]	stay 既可作行》	与动词,也可作系	动词。根据"形容词+
fresh"可判断出	stay 在句中作	系动词。系动词不	能用被动,也无进行的
态。答案为 B。			
▶ [考題 11]	You are to _	the picture yo	u took off the wall.
A. replace		B. concentr	
C. conclud		D. connect	
[解析]	句意为" 你应i		下的地方。" replace 意为
			lf把书放回书架上
		结论;connect 连接	
	,	,	O B MEZE 0



思维拓展

(come about (不及物)发生,产生(= happen)

happen vi. 发生,强调偶然性

12. take place vi. 发生。强调必然性或按事先的安排或计划而发生。 break out vi. 发生。指灾难性的战争、 火灾、疾病等的爆发。 occur vi. 指意想不到的事情的发生。 be independent of 独立于

depend on (upon)依靠;依赖
dependence on (upon)依靠;依赖
independence from 独立于,不依靠

I used to be dependent on my parents. Now I'm independent of them.

我从前一切都依赖父母,现在我独立了。 bring in vt. 引进,引来;吸收;赚钱 bring about 引起;造成(= cause/lead to)

14. bring down 使降价,降低(温度物价); 击落

bring forward (= put forward) 提出 bring sth. to an end 结束……

compare...to...把······比作······

compare...with...把……与……进行 比较

15. | compared with (to)和·····比较(常用于句首或句尾)

compare notes 交換意见 by comparison 相比之下 in comparison with 与……比较起来

44金劍新

16. broad / wide

broad adj. 宽的;广泛的。作"宽"讲时,倒重于幅面的宽广,如肩、背、胸、额等。wide adj. 宽的,侧重于两线之间的宽,如两岸间的河宽,眼睁得大等。

- 17. majority/most/mostly
- (1) the majority of +n. 大多数……
- (2) most 表示"大部分;大多数"时,可作形容词或代词,most 之前不用 the。

Most students (Most of the students) are interested in collecting stamps.

大部分学生对集邮感兴趣。

(3) mostly adv. 主要地

Those who came to dance were mostly young. 来跳舞的多半是青年人。

▶ [考題 12] Can you explain how	it that you were an hour late?				
A. came about	B. made out				
C. turned up	D. went through				
[解析] 句中的it 代替 that yo	u were an hour late 从句,全句意为				
你能解释你迟到一小时是怎样发	生的?" make out 辨认出; turn up 出				
冕;go through 通过、审核某事物,它们	T都同句意不吻合。答案为 A。				
▶ [考顯 13] The boy wished to	go to work so that he could end his				
	, he wanted to be independent				
nis uncle.	•				
A. on; on B. on; of	C. of; of D. of; on				
[解析] dependence on sb. 依素	负某人; be independent of sb. 独立于				
K人。答案为 B。	•				
▶ [考題 14] The new comers	new customs and new habits.				
A. brought back	B. brought up				
C. brought out	D. brought in				
[解析] 句意为"新来的人带	来了新的风俗和习惯。"bring back				
也送回;把归还;bring up 扶	养,培养,呕吐,bring out 使显出,出				
饭。答案为 D。					
▶ [考題 15] Production rose	10% in April,the same				
nonth of last year.					
A. in; compared to	B. by; compared with				
C. in; compared with	D. by; comparing to				
[解析] 表示"数量、程度达到"	之意时,常用 by,表"上升了 10%"之				
意。compared to (with)位于句尾、句首	T,意为"和比较"。答案为 B。				

▶ [考題 16]	用 broad 2	和 wide 填空。
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(1)The	man	with	 forehead	stared	at	the	boy	with	
eyes.									

(2) Her taste in literature is very

[解析] (1)填 broad; wide。 句意为"那位宽额的人睁大眼睛盯着那男孩。"(2)填 broad。 表"开明的,丰富的,广博的"之意时,只能用broad。 句意为"她在文学方面的兴趣是非常广泛的。"

▶ [考題 17] Don't worry about the present situation in the world.
______ of people prefer peace to war.

A	The	most	

B. The great part

C. The majority

D. The number

[解析] A 表示不正确, 应为 most of the people; B 不与 people 连用, 表"……大部分", 常用 a great part of; D 作主语, 谓语应用单数形式。答案为 C_{\circ}



18. but.except.besides.except for

- (1) but 意同 except"除……之外,没有"。多 和表示全体概念的词如 all, everyone, everything 等连用。(此情形下 except 和 except for 可互换, 无(区别)
- (2) 不定代词 no.all, nobody, nothing, no one 后多用 but·不定式也. 多和 but 连用。
- (3) except 后可跟 that, what, who, when, where 等引导的从句, but 和 besides 后不跟
- (4) besides"除……之外,还有"。多和表示 部分概念的词如 other, more, else 等连用, 相当干 in addition to,后面跟名词或代词。
- (5) except for"除……之外",用于订正或修 正某些事实。(此时, except for 不能换成 except)

He answered all the questions except the last one. (= except for)

除了最后一个,他回答了所有问题。

Your picture is good except for some of the colours. (≠except)

你的画儿很好,只是某些色彩有问题。

▶[考题 18]	(1) The suit fitted him	well	_the	colour	was	a	little
brighter.							

A. except for

B. except that

C. except when D: besides

[解析] 因空白处后为一从句, except + 从句。应注意恰当地使用 连接词,即找到从句与主句的关系;若毫无意义,只需用引导词,则用 that 比较: He often goes there except when it rains. 除天下雨外,他常去 那里。答案为B。

	((2)	-What	do	you	think	of	my	composition	9
--	---	-----	-------	----	-----	-------	----	----	-------------	---

—It well ____ a few spelling mistakes.

A. reads: except for

B. read: besides

C. is read; except for

D. is read: besides

[解析] "v. + adv."说明主语的特性,此时不能用动词的被动形 式。又如, The knife cuts well. (刀好用。) except for 用于引述细节修正句 子的意义。答案为 A。

能力题型设计

 biggest	ocean	dose	not	ceem	hia	at	all	

with the size of the whole earth, th

A. Compare

B. When comparing D. When compared

C. Comparing

「预测」

「预测 2]—Jack, how did it that you made so many mistakes in your homework?

-I myself haven't figured them out vet.

A. come about

B. occur to

€. bring about D. get down

[预测3] People from Europe look _____ alike, which makes us find hard to tell one from the other.

A. more or less

B. sooner or later

C. now and then

D. here and there

[预测 4] He his old car for a new model as soon as she had won the money.

A. exchanged

B. replaced

C. improved

D. turned

aeroplanes for speed and comfort. [预测 5] Nothing can

A. equal to

B. equal with

C. compare with

D. match with

[预测6]—Poor Tom! He will have to work all the coming month round.

the basketball games are held. —Luckily

A. except

B. except that

C. except when

D. except for

[预测7] They supply these things to the market and

B. get in

C. give in

D. bring in

A. take in

B. case

[预测 8] The collapse of the World Trade Center has put US economy in a difficult C. situation D. background

a little extra income.

A. occasion

[预测 9] You're eighteen years old. You should ___

your family.

A. independent of

B. independent from

C. be independent of

D. be independent from

[预测 10]—Why are there so many green trees here?

—Because there is rain and sunshine.

A. a great many

B. much too

C. plenty of

D. a great many of

点击考点

测试要点 15 2004 年湖北省高 老颗 测试要点12

南京市质检题

测试要点9 作者自拟题

测试要点6

作者自拟题

测试要点3(相关)

作者自拟题

测试要点18

作者自拟题

测试要点14 作者自拟题

测试要点4

2003 年上海高考题 测试要点13

作者自拟题

测试要点8 作者自拟题