

王后雄高效学习法
让你会学 会用 考好

高效学案

配合普通高中课程标准实验教科书

(人教版)

高中英语
必修①



北京市乔教育科技中心 / 策划
延边人民出版社



全国知名学校
高考前沿名师
联手打造

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致 中 学 生 朋 友 们

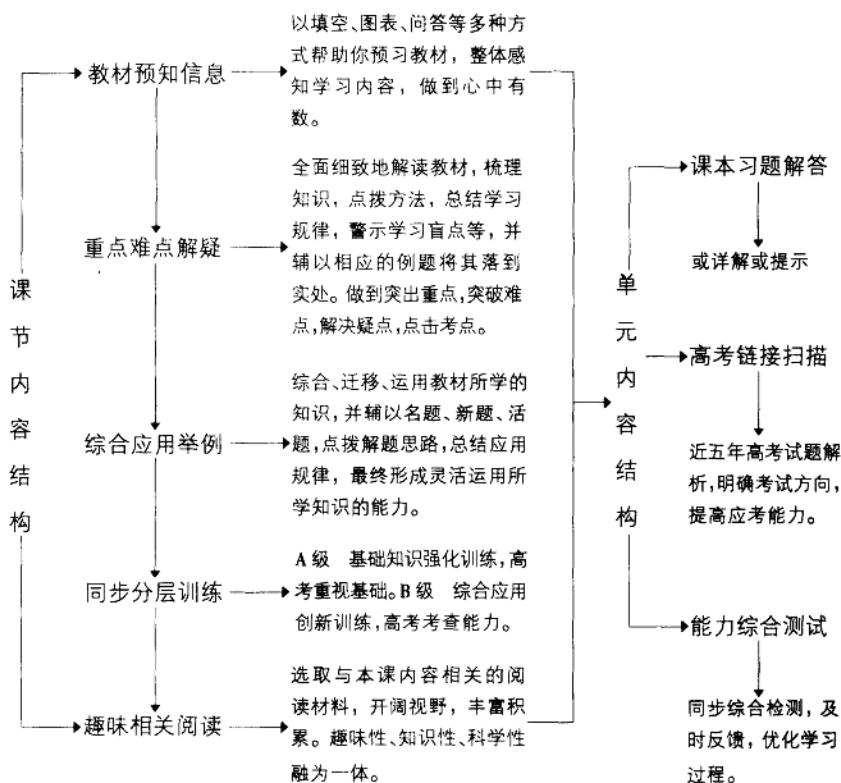
亲爱的中学生朋友：

欢迎你们翻开《模块高效学案》。为了编好这套书，我们策编人员专程赶往华中师范大学考试科学研究中心，向王后雄老师请教，在王老师的精心指导下，我们聘请了一批具有多年教学经验的一线大朋友，为你们潜心编写。我们这样做的目的，是想为你们在课堂上学好实验教材能有一个最得力的学习“帮手”。

为尊重你们的首创精神和主体地位，我们提出了“学案”式辅导方略。“学案”即以你们“学”为主的学习辅导方案，所以它体现了你们学习过程中的几个重要环节：课前预习环节、课堂学习环节和课后巩固环节，在这几个环节中为你们梳理学习思路，点拨学习方法，总结学习规律，设计应用习题。目的是发挥你们的主动性和积极性，挖掘你们的学习潜能。

“高效”说明学习是有规律可循的。有人说：“我们教育学生就像猎人学打猎一样，要教会他们如何使用猎枪，而不是光让他们带‘干粮’。”说的是教会学生学习的方法比单纯传授知识更重要，即“授人以鱼不如授人以‘渔’”。因此，在编写这套书时，我们侧重了学习方法的点拨和学习规律的总结，目的是让你们找到“钥匙”，投入较少的精力，获得丰厚的回报。

在你们正式阅读本书之前，请先浏览一下导读地图！



因学科特点不同，有的学科栏目略有不同。

同学们，王后雄高效学习法，让你会学、会用、考好！

你们的编辑大朋友

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Unit 1 Friendship



教材预知信息(抓关键,提纲挈领)

◇情境切入

add, point, upset, ignore, calm, concern, loose, cheat, reason, list, share, feeling, Netherlands, German, series, outdoors, crazy, nature, purpose, dare, thunder, entirely, power, according, trust, indoors, suffer, teenager, advice, questionnaire, quiz, situation, editor, communicate, habit

add up calm down have got to be concerned about
walk the dog go through hide away set down a series
of on purpose in order to face to face according to
get along with fall in love join in



重点难点解疑(学要点,以点带面)

◇词汇讲解

1. add v.

add...to...加,添加;继续说,

补充说

2. point 1) n. 数学或物理中

小数点;文字标点;空间、地点;

时间的时刻;一点;瞬间;要点;

论点;细目,条款;意义;目的;用途;

物体的尖端

2) vt. 弄尖;削尖;使尖锐;加

强;强调;指向;指出;给……加

小数点或标点

3. upset v. 使不安,使心

烦;打乱,扰乱(计划等);弄翻;使

不舒服

4. ignore 忽视;不顾;对……

装作不知道

5. calm

使安静;平静;镇静

6. concern

1) n. 所关切的事;利害关系

◇对应例句及学法点拨

例句: Many words have been added to this edition of the dictionary.

本词典的这一版里新增加了很多词。

I have nothing to add to my earlier statement.

我对我先前说的话没有什么补充的。

例句: five point three 五点三, a strategic point 战略地点

A turning point in revolution 革命的转折点

This is the first point I want to make. 这是我要说的第一点。

There are points on which we differ. 我们有分歧点。

What's the point of acting like this? 这样做有什么意义呢?

the point of a needle 针尖

例句: point a pencil with a knife 用刀削尖铅笔

point an argument with facts 用事实来加强论据

point one's gun at enemy 把枪口对准敌人

point off the last figure of 215 在215的末位数字前加上小数点

例句: upset a bottle of milk 弄翻一瓶奶

The news upset him. 这消息使他心烦意乱。

例句: He ignored my advice. 他忽视了我的忠告。

The driver ignored the traffic light. 那个司机不理睬红绿灯。

词汇链接: ignorance n. 无知

ignorant adj. 无知的;不学无术的;无教养的

例句: The mother calmed the baby by giving him some milk.

孩子的母亲给他牛奶,使他安静下来。

What the manager said at the meeting calmed the fears of the workers.

经理在会上说的话平息了工人們的担忧。

例句: Your school work, rather than your private life, is my concern.

我所关心的是你的学业,而非你的私生活。

系的事

2) *n.* 担心 (for, about)

3) *vt.* 与……有关; 涉及

7. share

1) 份额; 一份; 股份; 分担量

2) *vt.* 分享, 共用; 分担

8. crazy *adj.* 疯狂的; 愚蠢的; 拼命的; 发狂的

9. dare

1) 做实义动词时, 后面经常接带 *to* 的不定式, 多用于肯定句中

2) 做情态动词, 多用在否定和疑问句中, 经常接不带 *to* 的不定式

3) 用在 *Does* 或 *do* 构成的否定句和疑问句中, 理论上虽然应当有 *to*, 实际使用时经常把 *to* 省略

10. entirely *adv.* 全部地, 完全地, 彻底地

11. trust

1) 信任; 信赖

2) 期望; 期待

12. suffer

1) *vt.* 遭受; 蒙受, 作及物动词, 所接宾语指痛苦、疾病、寒冷、饥饿、损失等。

2) *vi.* 因……而受苦 (suffer from),

14. advice

1) advice 是不可数名词

2) 常用词组:

How much money I earn is none of your concern. 我赚多少钱与你无关。

I felt no concern about/for his safety. 我不担心他的安全。

The problem concerns all of us. 这个问题涉及到我们所有人。

例句: Your share of the birthday cake is kept in the fridge.

你的那份生日蛋糕存放在冰箱里。

What share did you have in the great success? 在这次成功中你有什么贡献?

He told his partner to sell all the shares in this company as soon as possible.

他告诉他的同伴尽快卖出所有这家公司的股票。

They would like to share their joys and sorrows. 他们愿意同甘共苦。

In the newly-built school four students share the same room.

在这所新建的学校里, 四个学生共用一个房间。

例句: He must be crazy to go out in such weather. 这种天气外出, 他一定是疯了。

The young man worked like crazy so that he could forget the sadness of losing the close friend. 这年轻人发狂的工作以忘记失去密友的痛苦。

例句: He was brave and he dares to do everything. 他很勇敢, 什么事都敢做。

He dared to do that and something even worse.

哪种事他都敢做, 更坏的事他也敢做

例句: All of us know he was wrong, but none of us dared tell him.

我们都知道他错了, 但我们没有一个人敢对他说。

Dare she tell everything she knew? 她敢把自己知道的都说出来吗?

例句: We don't dare (to) tell you more because it is highly secret.

我们不敢再告诉你了, 因为那是高度保密的。

The government doesn't dare (to) increase the tax so soon before the election.

快要大选之前, 政府不敢加税。

例句: Although they are twins, they look entirely different.

他们虽然是孪生, 但是相貌却完全不同。

entire *adj.* 整个的, 全部的, 全然的, 完全的

the entire situation 整个局势

例句: Can we trust his words? 我们能相信他的话吗?

We can't trust him to keep his promise. 我们不相信他会信守诺言。

例句: I trust that you will enjoy the trip. 我希望你喜欢这次旅行。

Napoleon suffered great losses in the battle.

在那场战斗中, 拿破仑遭受了重大损失。

例句: These plants can't suffer a cold winter. 这些植物耐不住冬天的严寒。

She often suffers from headache. 她常头疼。

例句: give/offer sb. some advice (on...)(就)……给某人提建议

ask sb. for advice (= ask advice of sb.) 征求某人的意见

3)advise 是动词形成

15. habit 常用法:

follow/take one's advice 接受某人的建议

常用法 advise doing,advise sb. to do,advise that sb. (should)do 从句要用虚拟

例句:have a /the habit of doing sth. 有做某事的习惯

be in the habit of doing sth. 有做某事的习惯

out of habit of 出于习惯

form/build up /develop a habit 养成习惯

fall/get into the habit of 养成某种习惯

make a habit of doing sth. 经常做某事

get out of/break/drop/kick/give up a habit 戒除一种习惯

◇短语讲解

1. add up 两个或两个以上的数或量加起来;前后一致,合理

2. add up to 总计,共达;

3. point vi. (at, to, towards)

指向;面向;表明;暗示

4. calm down(使)安静下来

5. share ... with 与...分享,共用

6. share in 分享……;分担……

7. be crazy about 醉心的;狂热的;着迷的

8. trust sb. with sth. = trust sth. to sb. 把……委托给……;托付给……

1)trust in (= believe in) 信仰;相信

2)trust to (= depend on) 依靠;依赖

9. have got to 必须

1) 在表示一次性动作时,have to 和 have got to 是可以互换的

2)在表示习惯性的动作时,尤其是当句中含有表示经常性的副词(always, often, sometimes

例句:The waiter can't add up. 这个服务员不会算帐。

His story just doesn't add up—he must be lying.

他的故事前后矛盾,他一定是在说谎。

例句:These numbers add up to 100. 这些数目合计为 100。

例句:The building points to the east. 这座大楼朝东。

All the facts point to the same conclusion. 所有事实都说明同样的结论。

例句:We tried to calm him down, but he kept shouting and crying.

我们试图使他安静下来,可是他仍然不停地叫喊着。

例句:Can I share the table with you? 我可以与你共用一张桌子吗?

例句:I will share in the cost with you. 我和你一起分担这次的费用。

例句:He is crazy about dancing. 他醉心于跳舞。

We are crazy about the beauty of the tourist attractions.

我们着迷于这个景点的美丽景色。

例句:I trusted my car with the baby-sitter when I was away on business.

我出差时,就把车托付给保姆。

例句:The villagers there used to trust in God while they trust in science now.

那儿的村民过去相信上帝,现在相信科学。

例句:Don't trust too much to luck. 不要过多的依靠运气。

例句:I have to go now. 我现在得走了。

have to 和 have got to 在表示“必须”时的异同。

I have (got) to be back by ten o'clock. 我必须 10 点前返回来。

I often have to get up at 5. 我常常必须 5 点钟起床。

等)时,则应使用 have to,而不使用 have got to

3) have got to 不大用于过去时

4) have to 前可加助动词或情态动词,或用在进行体和完成体结构中,have got to 却不能

5) 否定: have to—don't have to, have got to—haven't got to

11. walk the dog 遛狗

12. go through

1) 经历;遭受

2) 穿过;通过

3) 仔细查看

13. set down 写下;停下(让乘客)下车;规定

14. a series of 一连串的,一系列;一套

15. on purpose 故意地

16. in order to

例句: They didn't have to worry about money. 他们那时不必为金钱而操心。

例句: I shall have to help him as much as I can. 我将不得不尽我所能去帮助他。

People are having to boil their drinking water during this emergency.

在这个紧急状况下,老百姓不得不煮沸他们的饮用水。

The administration has had to make unpopular decisions.

行政部门不得不作出不得人心的决定。

例句: I don't have to work a full day on Saturday. 星期六我不必全天工作。

I'm glad I haven't got to work today. 今天不必上班我真高兴。

例句: He's out walking the dog. 他出去遛狗去了。

He walked the horse up the hill. 他牵着马上山去了。

He walked her to her car. 他陪她走到她的汽车那儿。

此处 walk 是“使某人、某物行走(与之同行)”的意思。

例句: The old man went through many sufferings during the war.

老人在战争期间经历过很多苦难。

例句: She had gone through several carriages to the front of the train before she knew it.

她不知不觉已经穿过了几节车厢来到了火车的最前部。

例句: The police went through the pockets of the thief. 警察仔细搜查了小偷的口袋。

例句: I have set down everything that happened, exactly as I remember it.

我已经按我所记忆的写下了所有发生的一切。

The bus set down the children just outside the school gate.

公共汽车紧靠门口停下,让学生们下车。

It's clearly set down that you are not allowed to be late.

有明确规定你们不许迟到。

常用法: a series of accidents 一连串的事故

a series of stamps 一套邮票

the World Series 世界联赛

a television / radio series 电视/广播系列节目

series 单复数相同。“a series of + 复数名词”作主语时,谓语动词用单数。

例句: There was a series of car accidents at the crossing.

这个路口发生了一连串的交通事故。

例句: 1) in order to do sth. 在句中作目的状语,语气比 to do sth. 强烈得多,若把动词不定式的逻辑主语表示出来,可构成 in order for sb. to do sth. 结构。

2) in order to 与 so as to: 前者可放于主句前,也可置于主句后,而后者只能放在主句后。若不定式的逻辑主语与主句的主语不一致,则改用 so that 或 in order that 从句。

3) in order that 与 so that: 两者借表示“为了”引导目的状语从句,可通用,且从句

17. face to face 面对面

中常用情态动词。in order that 从句中多用情态动词 may, might, shall, should.
 例句: The reporters interviewed me face to face about it.

关于这件事,新闻记者面对面地采访了我。

词汇链接: heart to heart 坦诚地 shoulder to shoulder 肩并肩地 back to back 背对背地 hand in hand 手拉手地 arm in arm 臂挽臂地 side by side 并排地, 并肩地 step by step 逐步地 one by one 一个一个地

18. get along with

1) 与……相处

例句: How are you getting along with your classmates in the new school?

你和新学校的同学相处的任何?

He got along well with his aunt in Beijing. 他在北京与姑母相处得很融洽。

2) 进展; 前进; (勉强) 过活

How is your job getting along? 工作进展的怎么样了?

He didn't even offer to help us. But I'm sure we can get along quite well without him. 他从来没有给我们提供过帮助, 不过我想没有他我们也可以过的很好。

19. be concerned about/for 为……担心; 关注

例句: He has never been concerned about/for what others think of him. 他从来不在意别人怎样看他。

20. be concerned with 与……有关

例句: The story is concerned with an American family in the 19th century. 这个故事与19世纪一个美国家庭有关。

◇词汇辨析

1) habit 与 custom

前者指人或动物的个体习惯; 后者指国家、民族、社会群体的风俗习惯。

2) reason/cause/excuse 的区别。

例句: the reason for sth... ……的理由

the cause of sth... ……的起因

the excuse for sth... ……的托词/借口

◇语法透析

引述别人的原话叫直接引语, 用自己的话转述别人的话叫间接引语。这两种引语都是宾语从句, 直接引语放在引号内, 间接引语不用引号, 通常用连接词连接主句。

(一) 人称的转变

1. 直接引语中的第一人称, 一般转换为第三人称, 如:

He said, "I am very sorry."

He said that he was very sorry.

2. 直接引语中的第二人称, 如果原话是针对转述人说的, 转换为第一人称, 如:

"You should be more careful next time," my father told me.

My father told me that I should be more careful the next time.

3. 直接引语中的第二人称, 如果原话是针对第三人称说的, 转换成第三人称, 如:

She said to her son, "I'll check your homework tonight."

She said to her son that she would check his homework that night.

4. 人称的转换包括人称代词、物主代词和名词性物主代词等, 如:

He asked me, "Will you go to the station with me to meet a friend of mine this afternoon?"

He asked me whether I would go to the station with him to meet a friend of his that afternoon.

总之, 人称的转换不是固定的, 具体情况, 具体对待, 要符合逻辑。

(二) 时态的转换

直接引语改为间接引语时,主句中的谓语动词如果是过去时,从句(即间接引语部分)的谓语动词在时态方面要作相应的变化,变成过去时范畴的各种时态(实际也是宾语从句的时态要求),变化如下:

一般现在时	一般过去时
现在进行时	过去进行时
现在完成时	过去完成时
一般将来时	过去将来时
一般过去时	过去完成时
过去完成时	不变
过去进行时	不变

如:

1) "I am very glad to visit your school", she said.

She said she was very glad to visit our school.

2) Tom said, "We are listening to the pop music."

Tom said that they were listening to the pop music.

3) Mother asked, "Have you finished your homework before you watch TV?"

Mother asked me whether I had finished my homework before I watched TV.

4) He asked the conductor, "Where shall I get off to change to a No. 3 bus?"

He asked the conductor where he would get off to change to a No. 3 bus.

5) "Why did she refuse to go there?" the teacher asked.

The teacher asked why she had refused to go there.

6) Mother asked me, "Had you finished your homework before you watched TV?"

Mother asked me whether I had finished my homework before I watched TV.

7) Tom said, "We were having a football match this time yesterday."

Tom said that they were having a football match that time the day before.

8) He said, "I haven't heard from my parents these days."

He said that he hadn't heard from his parents those days.

(三) 时间状语、地点状语及某些对比性的指示代词和动词变化

时 间	now→then
	today→that day
	yesterday→the day before
	last week(month)→the week(month) before
	tomorrow→the next(following) day
	next year→the year before
	two days ago→two days before

指示代词	this→that
	these→those

地点状语: here→there

动词: come→go bring→take

如:

She said, "I won't go there any more."

She said she wouldn't come here any more.

He said, "This will be finished tomorrow."

He said that would be finished the next day.

Paul said, "I visited China last year."

Paul said he had visited China the year before.

(四) 直接引语变成间接引语, 句子结构的变化

1. 陈述句。用连词 that 引导, that 在口语中常省略。主句的谓语动词可直接用接引语中的 said, 也可用 told 来代替, 注意, 可以说 said that, said to sb. that, told sb. that, 不可直接说 told that, 如:

He said, "I have been to the Great Wall."

He said to us that he had been to the Great Wall.

He said, "I'll give you an examination next Monday."

He told us that he would give us an examination the next Monday. (不可说 told that)

此外主句中的谓语还常有:

repeat, whisper, answer, reply, explain, announce, declare, think 等。又如:

He said, "I'm late because of the heavy traffic."

He explained to us that he was late because of the heavy traffic.

如果间接引语是由 that 引导的两个或两个以上的并列从句, 第一个连词可以省略, 以后的连词一般不省略, 以免混乱。

The doctor said, "You are not seriously ill, you will be better soon."

The doctor said(that) I was not seriously ill and that I would be better soon.

2. 直接引语为一般疑问句, 也称是否疑问句, 间接引语用连词 whether 或 if 引导, 原主句中谓语动词 said 要改为 asked (me/him/us 等), 语序是陈述句的语序, 这一点非常重要。

He said, "Do you have any difficulty with pronunciation?"

He asked(me) whether/if I had any difficulty with my pronunciation.

He said, "You are interested in English, aren't you?"

He asked whether I was interested in English.

3. 直接引语为选择疑问句, 间接引语用 whether...or...表达, 而不用 if...or..., 也不用 either...or... 如:

He asked, "Do you speak English or French?"

He asked me whether I spoke English or French.

I asked, "Will you take bus or take train?"

I asked him whether he would take bus or take train.

4. 直接引语为特殊疑问句, 改成间接引语时, 原来的疑问词作为间接引语的连词, 主句的谓语动词用 ask(sb.) 来表达, 语序改为陈述句语序。如:

He asked, "What's your name?"

→ He asked(me) what my name was.

He asked us, "How many car factories have been built in your country?"

→ He asked us how many car factories had been built in our country.

5. 直接引语为祈使句时, 改为间接引语, 用带 to 的不定式表达, 谓语动词常是 ask, advise, tell, warn, order, request 等。如 ask sb. to do, (由肯定祈使句变成) ask sb. not to do (由否定祈使句转变), 并且在不定式短语中的时间状语、地点状语、人称及时态都作相应的变化。如:

He said, "Be seated, please."

He asked us to be seated.

"Do be careful with your handwriting." He said.

He told me to be careful with my handwriting.

"Never come here again!" said the officer nearby.

The officer ordered the villagers never to go there again.

"Don't touch anything in the lab without permission," the teacher said.

The teacher warned the students not to touch anything in the lab without permission.

6. 有些含有“建议”“劝告”的祈使句,可用 suggest, insist, offer 等动词转述,如:

1) He said, "Let's have a rest."

He suggested our having a rest.

2) He said, "Let me help you."

He offered to help me.

7. 当直接引语形式上是疑问句,有表示请求,建议意义时,可用 ask sb. to do sth. / suggest doing / advise sb. to do sth. 等形式转述,如:

1) "Would you mind opening the door?" he asked.

He asked me to open the door.

2) "Why not going out for a walk?" he asked us.

He advised us to go out for a walk.

或→ He suggested we go out for a walk.

8. 直接引语是感叹句时,变间接引语可用 what 或 how 引导,也可用 that 引导,如:

She said, "What a lovely day it is!"

She said what a lovely day it was.

或→ She said that it was a lovely day.

小结:直接引语变间接引语是口语交际中经常使用的语言变化形式,可根据具体的语言环境,作具体的使用,要灵活运用。掌握好直接引语变间接引语也能促进对宾语从句的学习和运用。

9. ...tell him that he should have studied.... 告诉,他本应该……

should have done 是一种虚拟用法,译作“本应该做”。(但事实上并没有做)

You should have worn the safety belt in the car, and if so, you wouldn't have been hurt.

你本应该坐车时系上安全带的,这样你就不会受这伤了。

He shouldn't have told Tom the secret, but he meant no harm.

他本不应该告诉汤姆这个秘密的,但是他没有恶意。

must have done 准是已经做过(推测)

can't/couldn't have done 不可能做过

may/might have done 或许已经做过

could have done 本来可以做(却没做)

would have done 本来要做(却没能做)

needn't have done 本来没必要做(却做了)

ought to have done = should have done

10. Now read how she felt after being in the place for over a year.

after being... = after she was...

11. 在时间、地点、条件、方式或让步状语从句中,如果从句主语和主句主语相同,且从句中谓语动词含 be 动词时,可省略从句中的主语和动词 be。如果从句主语是 it,谓语中含有动词 be,则 it 和 be 也可以省略。

When (she was) leaving the house, she heard her baby crying. 离开家时,她听见孩子在哭。

He often reads the newspaper while (he is) waiting for the bus. 等车的时候他经常读报纸。

Even if (I am) invited, I won't go to the party. 即使受到邀请,我也不会去参加集会。

Once (it is) seen, it will never be forgotten. 一旦被看见,它将永远不会被忘记。

Mr. Smith, though (he was) old, did the job very well. 史密斯先生尽管已经很老了,工作却做得很好。

You can use my computer if (it is) necessary. 如有必要你可以用我的电脑。

12. It was the first time that I had seen the night face to face. 这是我第一次目睹夜晚。

It is/was the first/second/third time that 某人第一/二/三次做某事,从句中的动词多用完成时。

It is the first time that the old couples have been to the Great Wall.

It was the second time that we had come into the mountain village to see the homeless children.

13. "Are you very hot with so many clothes on?" Mum said to her. 妈妈对她说:“你穿这么多衣服,不热吗?”

with so many clothes on 为 with + 宾语 + 副词(宾补)结构,在句中作状语。

“with + 复合结构”在句中作状语或定语,其构成如下:

1) with + 名词/代词 + 介词短语

The city lies in a valley with high mountains all around it. 这座城市位于群山环抱的山谷之中。(作定语)

The teacher came in with a book in his hand. 老师进来了, 手里拿着一本书。(作状语)

2) with + 名词/代词 + 过去分词

He stood for a while with his hand still raised. 他仍然举着手站了一会儿。(作状语)

3) with + 名词/代词 + 现在分词

He soon fell asleep with the light still burning. 他很快就开着灯睡着了。(作状语)

4) with + 名词/代词 + 形容词

She often sleeps with the windows open. 她经常开着窗子睡觉。(作状语)

5) with + 名词/代词 + 副词

With mother away, the little girl felt lonely. 妈妈走了, 那小女孩感到很孤独。(作原因状语)

6) with + 名词/代词 + 不定式

With nothing to do, he slept the whole afternoon. 因为没有事情做, 他睡了一下午觉。(作原因状语)

14. ...but your friend can't go until he/she finishes cleaning the bicycle.

但是你要等到你的朋友擦完了自行车才能去……

1) until/till (直到) 在肯定句中 表示动作的终点, 否定句中 表示动作的起点。until/till 与肯定的主句连用时, 主句的谓语动词必须是持续性动词, 与否定主句连用, 主句谓语动词多是瞬间动词。

2) not/no/never/little...until... 直到……才, 在……之前不(没)。

3) until/till 时间状语从句中常用一般现在时代替一般将来时; 用现在完成时代替将来完成时。

4) not until 放于句首时, 主句需用部分倒装语序。

15. She and her family hid away for two years before they were discovered. 她与家人躲藏了两年之后才发现。

1) hide away 躲藏。

2) before 连词, 表示从句动作发生之前的时间。

综合应用举例 (重应用, 举一反三)

【例 1】It was not a serious illness, and she soon _____ it.

(2004 年高考天津试卷)

A. got over

B. got on with

C. got around

D. got out of

【解析】get over one's illness 意思是“把病养好”, 或“度过有病这一阶段”。通过前面的 It was not a serious illness 得知她病情不重, 所以才推得出“她很快就养好了病。”get over 还有“克服”“忍多”“战胜”等意见。get on with 是“和……相处, 在……方面有进展”; get around 是“走动, 传开”; get out of 是“由……出来, 避免”; “戒除”。

【答案】A

【例 2】Parents should take seriously their children's request for sunglasses _____ eye protection is necessary in sunny weather.

(2004 高考试题上海卷)

A. because

B. though

C. unless

D. if

【解析】四项选择都为状语从句连词, 都可引导状语从句, 语法结构上没有任何错误, 这时就要着眼于语言环境, 分析前后是什么关系, 哪种含意最确切。已知句子的意义是“父母应该认真考虑了孩子们想戴太阳镜的要求”。后面从句的意思是“眼睛保护在阳光充足的天气全是必要的。”经过分析因果关系, 所以选择答案 A。

【答案】A

【例 3】—Go for a picnic this weekend, OK?

—_____. I love getting close to nature.

(2004 年高考题福建卷)

A. I couldn't agree more

B. I am afraid not

C. I believe not

D. I don't think so

【解析】根据后面的已知条件得知, 我是同意的, 因此必须选择一项肯定的回答。B、C、D 都是否定回答, 不合题意。A 选项虽然也是否定结构, 但否定结构与比较连接在此表示肯定回答“没有比这更使我更同意的了。”所以应选择 A 项。下面举例两个否定式与比较级连接表示肯定的例句:

1. I couldn't have seen a better one. 这是我所见过最好的。

2. I have never met a poorer man. 他是我遇到过的最贫穷的人。

【答案】A

【例 4】The reporter said that the UFO _____ east to west when he saw it.

(2000 年高考题)

A. was travelling B. travelled C. had been travelling D. was to travel

【解析】后面是一个间接引语,且有一个时间状语 when he saw it,所以应为当时正在的动作,所以选择 A。

【答案】A



高考链接扫描

1. (NMET2001 年) _____ such heavy pollution already, it may now be too late to clean up the river.

【解析】此题应为非谓语动词做状语,表示原因。从 already 一词可知,要用现在分词的完成时态。由于难受到如此严重的污染,现在清理河道可能太晚了。To suffer 表示目的, suffered 表示被动。

【答案】A

2. (NMET2002 年春季北京) John and I _____ friends for eight years. We first got to know each other at a Christmas party. But we _____ each other a couple of times before that.

A. had been; have seen B. have been; have seen
C. had been; had seen D. have been; had seen

【解析】根据时间状语 for eight years 可确定要用现在完成时。到现在为止约翰和我认识八年了。根据 before that 可确定要用过去完成时。过去完成时表示在认识之前所发生的事,即:“过去的过去”。表示我们认识前曾见过两次面。

【答案】D

3. (2001 年春季上海) _____ people in the world are sending information by E-mail every day.

A. Several million B. Many millions C. Several millions D. Many million

【解析】million 前有具体数字或 several 等词时,要用单数形式。many 一般不与 million 等数词连用,表示“数百万”,英语为 millions of 同类使用的词还有: hundred, thousand, billion, score, dozen 等。

【答案】D

4. (NMET2000 年) Let Harry play with our toys as well, Clare, you must learn to _____.

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

【解析】该句的意思是要教育孩子应和别的孩子共同分享自己的玩具。这全的已知条件为“Let Harry play with your toys as well”。选项 A, support 为“支持”,选项 B, care 为“注意,当心”,选项 C, spare 为“抽出时间”,均不合题意。

【答案】D



单元能力综合测试

I. 单项选择

- () 1. Protesters (抗议者) _____ the meeting by singing and shouting.
A. upset B. attended
C. held D. ignored
- () 2. What he had said about the incident and done with it _____ our trouble.
A. added up to B. added to
C. added up D. were added to
- () 3. Broadly speaking, I would agree with Shirley, though not _____.
A. widely B. thoroughly
C. entirely D. extensively
- () 4. If she were here, she would _____ my sadness.
A. share with B. share in
C. take away D. divide
- () 5. It rained heavily. And it was very kind of him to _____ his umbrella with me.
A. use B. share
C. take D. bring
- () 6. Those series of stamps _____ incomplete, while this series _____ complete.
A. are; are B. is; is
C. are; is D. is; are
- () 7. Look! The telephone is broken. Someone damaged it _____ purpose.
A. by B. on
C. in D. for
- () 8. If the rain keeps falling, it will _____ our whole plan.
A. damage B. upset
C. harm D. give up
- () 9. The meeting was concerned _____ reforms and everyone present was concerned _____ their own interests.
A. with; for B. with; with
C. for; about D. about; with
- () 10. Allen had to call a taxi because the box was _____ to carry all the way home.
A. much too heavy B. too much heavy
C. heavy too much D. too heavy much
- () 11. The hostess said, "Tom, _____ yourself to the food."
A. behave B. enjoy
C. help D. give
- () 12. Sometimes, very young children have trouble _____ fact from fiction and may believe that such things actually exist.
A. for separating B. to separate
C. having separated D. separating
- () 13. Mike _____ with Janet for over one year before they got married.
A. had fallen in love with B. has fallen in love
C. had been in love D. has been fallen in love
- () 14. Two videophones stood _____ on the table.
A. side by side B. side to side
C. one by one D. one side by the other side
- () 15. The speech which he made _____ the football match bored a lot of fans to death.
A. being concerned B. be concerned
C. concerned D. concerning
- () 16. You must have finished your homework when I phoned you last night, _____?
A. mustn't you B. haven't you
C. didn't you D. don't you
- () 17. Don't stay there alone. Please come here to _____ our discussion.
A. join in B. join
C. attend D. take the part in
- () 18. —Look, John's fallen asleep.
—Oh, he _____ too late last night.
A. might sit up B. should have sat up
C. could sit up D. must have sat up
- () 19. Why didn't you make me a telephone call yesterday? I _____ about it.
A. ought to tell B. ought to have been told
C. might have told D. might have been told
- () 20. —I'm sorry I stepped outside for a smoke. I was very tired.
—There is no _____ for this while you are on duty.
A. reason B. excuse
C. cause D. explanation
- () 21. —Did Mary see professor Smith yesterday?
—She did, and the professor gave her one of the best _____ I've heard.
A. advices B. pieces of advices
C. piece of advices D. pieces of advice
- () 22. The teacher asked us _____ so much noise.
A. don't make B. not make
C. not making D. not to make
- () 23. —I didn't go to see the doctor yesterday.
—But you _____.
A. ought B. ought to

- C. oughted to D. ought to have
- () 24. Only _____ when class began that he had left his book at home.
A. will he realize B. he did realize
C. did he realize D. should he realize
- () 25. When I got back home I saw a message pinned to the door _____ "Sorry to miss you, will call later."
A. read B. reads
C. to read D. reading
- () 26. —It costs me too much to have my car repaired.
—Why don't you sell it _____ it is still running?
A. before B. until
C. while D. once
- () 27. —Will you be on holiday soon?
—Well, I'm too busy to take a holiday now. I'll be able to take _____ two months from now.
A. this B. that
C. it D. one
- () 28. The amount of money _____ for the seriously sick child was soon collected.
A. to need B. needed
C. needing D. which needed
- () 29. He was knocked down by a motor car, as you saw, _____ he saw it run towards him.
A. when B. after
C. until D. before
- () 30. You look tired. Can I take those boxes for you?
_____.
A. Yes, but I can manage it myself
B. It's all right, thank you.
C. That's a good idea
D. No, go ahead please
- () 31. —Why did you come a long way round?
—I was afraid _____ near the fierce dog because I was afraid _____.
A. of walking; to be bitten
B. to walk; of being bitten
C. to walk; to be bitten
D. of walking; of being bitten
- () 32. With the address to help him, he had no _____ in finding the old man's house.
A. difficulties B. difficulty
C. troubles D. mistakes
- () 33. Many people are still in _____ habit of writing silly things in _____ public places.
A. the; the B. /; /
C. the; / D. /; the
- () 34. The cotton production has increased by _____ percent this year compared with last year.
A. five point six eight
B. five point sixty-eight
C. fifth point and six eight
D. five point and six eight
- () 35. "All _____ present and all _____ going on well," our monitor said.
A. is; is B. are; are
C. are; is D. is; are
- () 36. Go and get your coat. It's _____ you left it.
A. there B. where
C. there where D. where there
- () 37. John was so sleepy that he could hardly keep his eyes _____.
A. open B. to be open
C. to open D. opening
- () 38. It wasn't long _____ he found a job.
A. until B. since
C. before D. after
- () 39. They asked me to have a drink with them. I said that it was at least ten years since I _____ a good drink.
A. had enjoyed B. was enjoying
C. enjoyed D. had been enjoying
- () 40. —Do you like the material?
—Yes, it _____ very soft.
A. is feeling B. felt
C. feels D. is felt
- () 41. Mrs. Smith _____ me your plan, but she meant no harm.
A. should have told B. should tell
C. shouldn't have told D. shall tell
- () 42. —Did you visit the famous museum?
—No. We _____ it, but we spent too much time shopping.
A. could have visited B. must have visited
C. can't have visited D. shouldn't have visited
- () 43. She didn't remember _____ him before.
A. having met B. have met
C. to meet D. to having met
- () 44. Tom kept quiet about the accident _____ lose his job.
A. so not as to B. so as not to
C. so as to not D. not so as to
- () 45. Can you make sure _____ the gold ring?
A. where Alice had put
B. where had Alice put
C. where Alice has put