

专业教育出版

高考备考精品

高考零距离

精讲本

一轮复习
优化讲练

英语

English

凤凰出版传媒集团

江苏教育出版社

目录

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本书编写组 编

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● 江苏教育出版社

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方法引领——方法归结精讲点拨不囿于就题论题

考点链接——吸纳新题精选三年高考两年模拟题

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10月将推出《二轮冲刺优化讲练》系列，敬请关注！

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Book 1A Unit 1 Good friends

直击高考

1. survive 的用法

[依据] survive 用作及物动词和不及物动词,意为“幸免于;幸存下来;比……活得长”等。

[指导] survive an earthquake/shipwreck 等类似短语习惯上不需要 in 之类的介词,此词不用于被动态。

2. treat 的用法

[依据] treat 用作及物动词和不及物动词,意为“对待;治疗;款待;视为”等。该词词义丰富,用法灵活,在高考试卷中出现频率较高。

[指导] 短语 treat... as... 意为“把……当作……对待”,为常见词组。treat sb. for... illness 与 cure sb. of... illness 意思相近,其中介词不同。

3. such... that.../so... that...

[依据] 该句式是高考重点考查项目。

[指导] such 后接名词,so 后接形容词、副词。句型“such + a(n) + adj. + 单数名词”相当于“so + adj. + a(n) + 单数名词”。在 few/many/little/much 之前不用 such 而要用 so。

第一课时

I. 知识精要

1. be _____ sth. 对……深感兴趣;深深迷上……
2. be _____ of sth./doing sth. 喜欢……
3. send _____ 发送邮件
4. on a _____ to 在飞往……途中
5. land on a _____ island 在一个荒岛上降落
6. _____ for food 寻找食物
7. be loyal _____ 对……忠诚
8. care _____ 担心;关心
9. drop sb. a _____ 给某人写信
10. _____ fire 生火
11. _____ a friendship with 发展与……友谊
12. treat sb. _____ 把……当作……
13. _____ happiness and sorrow 分享快乐和悲伤
14. make _____ with 和……交朋友
15. be _____ in mind 反应敏捷

对照检查: 1. into 2. tend 3. mail 4. flight
5. deserted 6. hunt 7. to 8. about 9. line
10. make 11. develop 12. as 13. share
14. friends 15. quick

II. 方法引领

词语解析

1. survive v. 幸免于;从……中逃生;比……活得长;活下来;残存

Only one baby survived the terrible car crash. 那次可怕的撞车事故中只有一个婴儿生还。

She survived her husband for ten years. 她比她的丈夫多活了十年。

Of the six people in the plane that crashed, only one survived. 在失事飞机上的六人中仅一人幸存。

2. treat v. 对待;治疗;款待

He treats his wife badly. 他对待妻子不好。

Which doctors are treating her for her illness? 哪些医生在为她治病?

The teacher treated each of the children to an ice cream. 老师请每个孩子吃了一份冰淇淋。

treat... as... 把……当作……对待

You'd better treat it as a joke. 你们最好把它当作笑话。

They shall not be treated only as amusement. 不能把它们单纯看成是娱乐。

treatment n. 对待;待遇;治疗

She is still under treatment in hospital. 她仍在医院

接受治疗。

3. **loyal** *adj.* 忠诚的, 忠心的

a loyal friend 忠实的朋友

be loyal to 忠诚于……

be loyal to a vow 信守誓约

We should be loyal to our country. 我们要忠于祖国。

He was utterly loyal to his wife. 他对妻子很忠心。

loyalty *n.* [U] 忠诚

The loyalty of dogs to their owners is well-known. 狗对主人的忠心是众所周知的。

词语辨析

too much 和 much too

too much 和 much 用法相同, 后接名词、形容词和副词; much too 用法和 too 相同, 后接形容词和副词。如:

He spoke too much yesterday. 他昨天说得太多。

I've got too much work to do. 我有太多的活儿要干。

Climbing the hill is too much for him, since he is ill. 爬这座山他吃不消, 因为他病了。

The computer is much too expensive. 这台电脑太贵了。

重点句型

He also learns that he should have cared more about his friends. 他 also 也知道他本应该更关心他的朋友。

should have done sth. 表示“过去本该做某事(但实际未做)”。如:

You should have handed in your homework yesterday. 你昨天就应该把作业交上去。

He should have known that the police would never allow this sort of thing. 他本应该知道这样的事情警察是决不允许的。

should not have done sth. 意为“本不该做某事(但实际做了)”。如:

They shouldn't have called the police. 他们本不该叫警察的。

重点语法

Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his friends. 查克是个生意人, 他总是很忙, 以至于几乎没有时间和朋友在一起。

(1) so...that... 意为“如此……以至……”, 引导结果状语从句。如:

The box is so heavy that nobody can lift it.

(2) so 放在句首时, 句子要倒装。如:

So heavy is the box that nobody can lift it.

(3) 句型“such + a(n) + *adj.* + 单数名词”结构可以与“so + *adj.* + a(n) + 单数名词”互换, 其它结构则不可互换。如:

It was such a lovely day that we decided to go outing. →

It was so lovely a day that we decided to go outing.

(4) 当名词前有 many, much, few, little 等词修饰时, 前面应用 so, 即“so + many (much, few, little) + *n.* + that 从句”。如:

The Smiths had so many children that they formed their own basketball team. 史密斯一家有这么多孩子, 他们组成了自己的篮球队。

There were so little water that only small children were given some. 剩下的水不多了, 只给小孩分了一些。

(5) so that 可引导结果状语从句, 意为“因此, 所以”, 也可引导目的状语从句, 意为“为了, 以便”, 通常从句中用 may, might, can, could 等情态动词。如:

I was caught in a heavy rain, so that all my clothes got wet. 我被大雨淋了, 全身衣服都湿了。

We left early so that we could catch the first bus. 我们很早出发, 以便能赶上第一班公交车。

III. 考点链接

1. He speaks English well indeed, but of course not _____ a native speaker. (2004 上海卷)

- A. as fluent as B. more fluent than
C. as fluently as D. much fluently than

【解析】选 C。此题应在 fluently 相关选项中找到答案, fluently 与 well 对应修饰 speaks。D 选项有结构错误, 故答案为 C。

2. Mary wrote an article on _____ the team had failed to win the game. (2005 全国 I 卷)

- A. why B. what C. who D. that

【解析】选 A。题干意为: 玛丽就那支队伍未能赢得比赛的原因写了一篇文章。这里 why 相当于 the reason that。

3. You are saying that everyone should be equal, and this is _____ I disagree. (2004 江苏卷)

- A. why B. where C. what D. how

【解析】选 B。本题是对名词性从句的考查。disagree 是不及物动词, 不可用 what 作它的宾语。如: That is where you are wrong. 你错就错在这儿。

4. —Don't you think it necessary that he _____ to Miami but to New York?

—I agree, but the problem is _____ he has refused to. (2005 江苏卷)

- A. will no be sent; that
B. not be sent; that
C. should not be sent; what
D. should not sent; what

【解析】选B。necessary后跟从句时，从句的谓语动词常用“(should)+动词原形”，故排除A。从前句来看，应使用被动语态，故排除D。从答语中可知是后面的从句为表语从句，从句中不缺成分，故应用that，排除C。

第二课时

I. 知识精要

- check your e-mail _____ spelling errors 检查你电子邮件中的拼写错误
- have a _____ tire 轮胎瘪了
- run _____ a friend 碰到一个朋友
- be _____ of sb. 为……而自豪
- keep a(n) _____ on 照看；密切注视
- have _____ 玩得开心
- feel _____ 情绪低落
- have problems _____ sth. 做……有麻烦
- be _____ about sth. 对……好奇
- make fun _____ sb. 取笑某人

对照检查: 1. for 2. flat 3. into/across 4. proud
5. (an) eye 6. fun 7. down 8. with 9. curious
10. of

II. 方法引领

词语辨析

- interest *n.* & *vt.* 兴趣；爱好的事物；利益；股份；利息；使……发生兴趣

I feel no interest in such things. 我对这些不感兴趣。
His two great interests in his life are music and painting. 他一生中的两大爱好是音乐和绘画。

The interest of the individual must be subordinated to the interest of the collective. 个人利益必须服从集体利益。

He lent me the money at 5% interest. 他按百分之五的利息借给我这笔钱。

American football doesn't interest me at all. 美式足球一点也提不起我的兴趣。

- desert *v.* 遗弃；抛弃；离异

He is so selfish that all his friends have deserted him.
他非常自私，以致所有的朋友都抛弃了他。

Many people hurriedly deserted the city before the war broke out. 很多人在战争爆发之前就已经匆匆逃离了那座城市。

deserted *adj.* 无人的；被抛弃的；被遗弃的

deserted island 荒岛

deserted street 空无一人的街道

词语辨析

so do I, so I do 和 I do so

so do I 意为“我也一样”；so I do 意为“我确实如此”，表示上文说话人对前面或对方所说情况的赞同或证实。I do so 中的 so 用来代替上文中的“动词+宾语(状语)”，以避免重复。如：

If he goes there, so will I. 如果他去那儿，我也去。

—It was hot yesterday. 昨天天气炎热。

—So it was. 确实如此。

—He seems to like music. 他似乎喜欢音乐。

—So he does. 确实如此。

She asked me to wait for him, and I did so. 她叫我等，我就等他了。

重点句型

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

句中 when = and at that time, when 为并列连词，引导并列句，译为“正在……时，突然……”或“正在……，这时……”。如：

I had just finished getting in the crops when it began to rain. 我刚收割完庄稼，天就开始下雨了。

They were about to set off when an unexpected visitor came to them. 他们刚准备出发，却来了位不速之客。

He was walking to the post office that afternoon when a car knocked him down. 那天下午他在步行去邮局的路上一辆汽车撞倒了。

根据以上例句可以看出，when 在作并列连词时，其主句中常有 was/were about to do, was/were doing, had (just) done 等结构出现。

when 也可作连词引导状语从句，译为“当……时候”。如：

When I arrived, they had had supper. 我到时他们已经吃完晚饭了。

I was reading a novel when they came in. 他们进来时

我正在看小说。

III. 考点链接

1. —Have you been to New Zealand?

—No. I'd like to, _____. (2005 山东卷)

A. too B. though C. yet D. either

【解析】选 B。题干意为：你去过新西兰吗？答语意为：没有，尽管我很想去。

2. If your spoken English gets better, _____ your written English. (2005 天津市模拟卷)

A. so does B. so will C. nor will D. too will

【解析】选 B。your written English 位于句末，因此空格处应填入“so + 倒装句”，此时要注意选择合适的助动词，“so + 倒装句”是呼应条件状语从句的主句，表达将来的情形应使用一般将来时，助动词选择 will。

3. —It's getting late. I'm afraid I must be going now.

—OK. _____. (2004 全国 I 卷)

A. Take it easy B. Go slowly

C. Stay longer D. See you

【解析】选 D。按英美文化习俗，当客人要走时，主人常说 See you. (再见) go slowly (慢走) 和 stay longer (再待会儿) 为中文习惯表达，故应排除。

4. —Sorry, Joe. I didn't mean to, ..

—Don't call me Joe. I'm Mr Parker to you, and _____ you forget it! (2003 全国卷)

A. do B. didn't C. did D. don't

【解析】选 D。解决本题的关键是连词“and”和“!”。再由 and 判断，后半句是表示叮嘱或劝告的祈使句，与前面的表示命令的祈使句和陈述句构成并列结构。在祈使句中，有时为了表示“不高兴”“厌烦”“鄙视”等情绪时，主语 you 可不省去。如果是否定祈使句，don't 或 never 应位于句首。

Unit 2 English around the world

直击高考

1. mean 的用法

【依据】为及物动词，意为“意指，有……的意思，指……而言；打算……”等，还可用作形容词，意为“卑鄙的；吝啬的”等。

【指导】注意 mean to do 与 mean doing 的区别，had meant to do/meant to have done 表示“原打算”，What do you mean by ...? 等用法。

2. come 短语

【依据】根据考纲，以下短语必须熟记：come out 出来；出版 come about 实现；发生 come across 走过；碰到 come along 沿着；赶快 come down 落下；跌价 come on 继续；开始；加油 come through 安然度过 come up 赶上 come from 来自 come over 过来；胜过 come round 苏醒 come to 共计；达到；属于；参加

【指导】come 短语为高考考查热点，弄清词组含义、掌握词组的使用是关键所在。

第一课时

I. 知识精要

1. _____ total 总共；总计
2. have a good _____ of 对……有所掌握
3. _____ different situations 在不同的环境中
4. _____ the same 保持不变(相同)

5. come _____ 产生
6. end _____ with 以……告终
7. more _____ less 或多或少
8. bring _____ 引进；带来
9. the _____ language 口语
10. reasons _____ being late 迟到的原因

对照检查：1. in 2. knowledge 3. in 4. stay/re-main 5. about 6. up 7. or 8. in 9. spoken 10. for

II. 方法引领

词语解析

1. exchange *n. & vt.* 交换; 互换; 交流

He gave me an apple in exchange for a piece of cake.
他给我一个苹果来换一块蛋糕。

The two teams exchanged presents before the game.
两队在开赛之前交换礼品。

I exchanged seats with Bill. 我与比尔换了座位。

Where can I exchange my dollars for pounds? 我到哪儿能把美元兑换成英镑?

2. communicate *vt.* 传达(消息等); 通知; 表达

vi. (与……) 通信; 取得联系; 传递信息

He communicated his intention to me. 他把他的意向告诉了我。

Through signs she communicated that she wanted a drink. 她用手势表示她要一杯饮料。

We communicate with each other by letter. 我们通过书信联络。

3. majority *n.* 多数, 大多数; (选举中) 多得的票数

The majority of the students were/was present. 大多数学生出席了。

The majority of the people seem to prefer watching games to playing games. 大部分人似乎都喜欢看比赛, 而不喜欢参加比赛。

He believes that his supporters are in the majority. 他相信支持他的人占多数。

[注] majority 作主语时谓语可用单数也可用复数。

He was elected by a large majority/by a majority of 3,749. 他以大多数票/超过对方 3 749 票当选。

词语辨析

total, all, complete 和 whole

total 指“全体的; 全部的”, 指总额、数量或程度等的“完全”, 有强调计算的意味; whole 多用于修饰地域, 作“整个; 全”讲; all 多用来修饰人; complete 意为“完全的”, 有“无可更改”的意味。如:

The total cost of repairs comes to 1,000 yuan. 修理费总计 1 000 元。

All the students in our school are learning from Lei Feng. = The whole school is learning from Lei Feng. 我们全校学生都在学雷锋。

[注] 两句中的谓语动词形式是不一样的。

I have a set of Complete Works of Lu Xun. 我有一套《鲁迅全集》。

The experiment is a complete success. 这次实验是完全成功的。

重点句型

With so many people communicating in English every day, it will become more and more important to have a good knowledge of English. 有这么多人每天用英语交流, 精通英语将会变得越来越重要。

该句为“with + 宾语 + 宾补”结构, 在句中作状语或定语, 表伴随状态。宾补可以是形容词、副词(短语)、介词短语、分词、不定式或名词等。如:

I went out with the window open. 我外出时没关窗户。

She said goodbye with tears in her eyes. 她含着眼泪道别。

He was working there with only a shirt on. 他只穿一件衬衫在那里干活。

With night coming on, we started for home. 夜幕降临, 我们动身回家。

He was thinking for a while with his eyes shut. 他闭着眼睛思考了一会儿。

With nothing to do, I went out for a walk. 由于没有什么事情可做, 我便到外面去散步。

重点语法

直接引语和间接引语

引述或转述别人的话称为“引语”。直接引语就是直接引用别人的原话, 用引号标出; 间接引语就是用自己的语言转述别人的话, 不需要引号标出。直接引语变成间接引语, 句子结构通常有变化。间接引语大多是宾语从句(其中由祈使句转换的间接引语转换后是不定式)。如:

1. He said, “I have been to the Summer Palace.”

→ He said that he had been to the Summer Palace.

2. He said, “Do you have any difficulty with maths?”

→ He asked me if I had any difficulty with maths.

3. He said, “Be quiet, please.”

→ He asked us to be quiet.

4. “Why not going out for a walk?” he asked us.

→ He advised us to go out for a walk.

5. She said, “What a lovely day it is!”

→ She said what a lovely day it was.

6. He asked the driver, “Where shall I get off to change to a No. 4 bus?”

→ He asked the driver where he would get off to change to a No. 4 bus.

7. Teacher said, “Practice makes perfect.”

→ Teacher said that practice makes perfect.

III. 考点链接

1. —Guess what! I came across an old friend at the party last night.

— _____! I'm sure you had a wonderful time.

(2004 辽宁卷)

- A. Sounds good B. Very well
C. How nice D. All right

【解析】选 C。根据英美文化习惯,此处地道的表达应当是 How nice! (太好了)

2. The English play _____ my students acted at the New Year's party was a great success. (2004 全国卷)

- A. for which B. at which
C. in which D. on which

【解析】选 C。主句部分为: The English play was a great success. act in the play 意为“在戏剧中扮演角色”。

3. As soon as he comes back, I'll tell him when _____ and see him. (2005 北京卷)

- A. you will come B. will you come
C. you come D. do you come

【解析】选 A。宾语从句中应使用陈述语序,故排除 B、D 两项,又由于全句表述的均为将来发生的事情,故应使用将来时态。

4. My advisor encouraged _____ a summer course to improve my writing skills. (2004 北京卷)

- A. for me taking B. me taking
C. for me to take D. me to take

【解析】选 D。encourage sb. to do sth. 为固定结构,意为“鼓励某人做某事”。

7. a Beijing _____ 一个北京人

8. make _____ at home 你在自己家一样

9. pass _____ 去世

10. the _____ of the people 绝大多数人

对照检查: 1. direct 2. Got 3. widely 4. from
5. on 6. for 7. native 8. oneself 9. away
10. majority

II. 方法引领

词语辨析

1. situation *n.* 位置;处境;形势;情况;场合

The house is in a good situation at the top of the hill.

这房子在山顶上,位置不错。

He was in a hopeless situation. 他没希望了。

In what situation can this expression be used? 这个短语可用于什么场合?

2. mean *vt.* 意味;有……的意思;指……而言;打算做

The red light means “stop”. 红灯表示“停”。

I mean that you are unfair. 我是说你不公平。

I didn't mean to say so. 我不是存心这么说。

This gift is meant for you. 这礼物就是送给你的。

3. trade *v. & n.* 交易;贸易;做买卖;交换

We trade with many other countries in fruit. 我们和其它许多国家做水果生意。

You can trade seats with your partner. 你可以和你的同伴对换座位。

I won't trade information for money. 我不会以情报交换金钱。

China does a lot of trade with America. 中国和美国之间贸易频繁。

词语辨析

- besides, except, except for 和 except that

besides 指包含本身在内,有肯定和附加的含义,意为“除……之外还有……”,后接名词、代词、动名词,但不能接从句;except 作为介词时,后接名词、代词、介词短语、副词、带 to 的不定式,表示把某一个别的人或物排除出某一范围,即不包含本身在内;except for 表示“除去(与所提内容不属同一范畴)……之外”;except that (what, where, when...) 也表示“除去……之外”,但后接从句。如:

What has he done besides reading the newspaper? 除了看报纸之外他还做了什么?

He answered all the questions except the last one. 他回

第二课时

I. 知识精要

1. fly all the way _____ from Seattle to London 从西雅图一直飞往伦敦
2. _____ it 明白了
3. be _____ used 被广泛使用
4. be different _____ 与……不同
5. run _____ petrol 燃汽油
6. a ticket _____ the subway 一张地铁票

答了所有的问题,除了最后一个。

The letter is good except for the spelling. 除去拼写这一点之外,信写得不错。

It is a very satisfactory hat except that it doesn't fit me. 这顶帽子非常令人满意,只可惜不适合我。

重点句型

In the same way Americans still use the expression "I guess" (meaning "I think"), just as the British did 300 years ago. 同样,美国人如今仍在用“我猜”(意思是“我认为”)这一说法,跟英国人在300年前所说的一样。

句中的助动词 did 用来代替上文中出现过的谓语动词 talk 和 use,以避免重复。

just as 意为“正如;恰似”,as 引导方式状语从句。如: She loves teaching job as her mother did. 她正像她妈妈一样热爱教学工作。

the British 指“所有英国人”,也可用作 the English。一个英国人不能用 a British 或 an English,只能用 Englishman 或 Englishwoman。

考点链接

1. _____ I accept that he is not perfect, I do actually like the person. (2004 江苏卷)
- A. While B. Since C. Before D. Unless

【解析】选 A。while 在此处相当于 although,意为“尽管”,引导让步状语从句,其它三项不符合题意。

2. I don't mind picking your things from the store. _____, the walk will do me good. (2004 全国卷)
- A. Sooner or later B. Still
C. In no time D. Besides

【解析】选 D。本题考查作为插入语的副词或短语的用法。sooner or later 意为“迟早”;still 意为“(但)仍然”,表转折;in no time 意为“及时”;besides 意为“而且;再说”。

3. —How often do you eat out?
—_____, but usually once a week. (2004 天津卷)
- A. Have no idea B. It depends
C. As usual D. Generally speaking

【解析】选 B。本题考查的是情景对话。It depends 意为“视情况而定”。

4. There was _____ time _____ I hated to go to school. (2004 湖北卷)
- A. a; that B. a; when
C. the; that D. the; when

【解析】选 B。本题考查冠词和定语从句的使用。题干并未指出是哪一段时间,因此用 a; 并且 a time 被定语从句所修饰,先行词在从句中充当时间状语,应用 when。

Unit 3 Art and architecture

直击高考

1. experience 的用法

【依据】experience 可作名词和动词,作不可数名词时意为“体验;经验”;作可数名词时意为“经历”;作动词时意为“体验;感受”。

【指导】experience 作名词时关键在于弄清词义,分清可数与不可数的问题;作动词时常在完形填空中出现。

2. consider 的用法

【依据】consider 意为“考虑;认为;顾及”等。

【指导】consider doing, consider sb. to do/be, consider that... 为高考常用法,其中 sb. he considered 之后常被误认为接 doing。

3. 现在进行时

【依据】现在进行时描述目前正在发生的事情,某些表示动作趋向的动词的现在进行时还可表示未来的打算、计划。

【指导】时态问题是难点,也是高考考查的热点。现在进行时在使用时常与一般将来时、一般现在时混淆不清,解题关键在于找准句子中的时间状语或上下文信息词。

第一课时

I. 知识精要

1. watch out _____ dangers 当心危险
2. protect... _____ the sun 保护.....免受阳光照射
3. take _____ 锻炼
4. go _____ a hike 去远足
5. tips _____ hiking 关于远足的建议
6. get _____ the raft 上木筏
7. _____ the raft 操纵木筏
8. go on _____ holidays 独自度假
9. see sb. _____ 为.....送行
10. _____ a few days' time 几天之后

对照检查: 1. for 2. from 3. exercise 4. for 5. for
6. in 7. handle 8. separate 9. off 10. in

II. 方法引领

词语辨析

1. means *n.* 手段;方法;工具(单复数同形,根据句意或前面的修饰语来确定谓语形式)

Taking a plane is the quickest means of getting there.
乘飞机是到达那儿最快的途径。

Every means has been tried to end the strike. = All means have been tried to end the strike. 为了停止这次罢工各项手段都尝试过了。

Camels are the main means of transportation in the Arabian desert. 在阿拉伯沙漠地区骆驼是主要的交通工具。

We got out of the hotel by means of the fire escape.
我们从安全通道逃出酒店。

—Can I borrow your car? 我能借你的车吗?

—By all means. 当然可以。

2. consider *v.* 考虑;认为

I will consider your offer and tell you my decision tomorrow. 对你的提议我要考虑一下,明天告诉你我的决定。

I'm considering changing my job. 我在考虑换工作。

I consider him (to be) my best friend. 我将他视为我最好的朋友。

He is considered to have broken the window. 有人认为是他打碎了窗子。

Considering how sick he is, he should go to the doctor. 鉴于他病得那样厉害,他应该去看医生。

词语辨析

normal, common 和 ordinary

normal 意为“正常的;普通的”,侧重于“符合标准而无异常”;common 意为“常见的”,因为数量多或出现频繁而显得普通,其反义词是 rare; ordinary 指的是“平常的;普通的”,侧重于“没有什么特别的地方”,其反义词是 special 或 outstanding。如:

Two months after the hurricane, everything returned to normal. 飓风过后两个月,一切又恢复了正常。

Her weight is normal for her age. 她的体重对于她的年龄来说是正常的。

It's a common behavior in the middle school students. 这是中学生中的常见行为。

We have nothing special and we're ordinary people. 我们没什么特别的,都是普通人。

重点句型

1. It is done on rivers and streams where the water moves quickly. “白水漂流”是在水流湍急的水面上进行的。

本句为复合句。It 指 whitewater rafting, where 引导定语从句,修饰 rivers and streams。

2. The name “whitewater” comes from the fact that the water in these streams and rivers looks white when it moves quickly. “白水”的得名是由于水流湍急时水面呈现白色。

本句也是一个复合句。主句为: The name “whitewater” comes from the fact, that 引导同位语从句修饰 fact, 在同位语从句中 when it moves quickly 是状语从句,修饰主句 the water... looks white。

英语中 fact, news, word, information, truth, proof, promise 等词后,常带同位语从句说明其内容。如:

Word came that Yao Ming broke his leg in that game.

[注]引导同位语从句的引导词 that 在句中不担任成分,没有具体含义,通常不省略。(引导定语从句的 that 在句中要担任成分,有具体含义,指先行词的含义。作定语从句中的宾语时可省,其它情况不可省。)

重点语法

现在进行时的用法

1. 表示现在(指说话人说话时)正在发生的事情。如:

We are listening to the radio. 我们正在听收音机。

2. 表示长期的或重复性的习惯动作,说话时动作未必正在进行。如:

Mr John is writing a novel these days. 约翰先生这两天正在写一本小说。

She is learning writing under the direction of Mr Smith. 她正跟史密斯先生学写作。

3. 与 always, constantly, forever 等词连用,表示反复发生的动作或持续存在的状态,往往带有说话人的主观色彩,多含有赞扬或抱怨的情绪。如:

You are always watching TV. Why not do something more active? 你总是看电视,为什么不干点更积极的事呢?

4. 表示近期按计划或安排要发生的动作,此时谓语通常是瞬间动词,如 come, go, arrive, leave, start, return, stay, meet 等,其后不接具体时间。如:

How long are you staying in Shanghai? 你将在上海待多久?

III. 考点链接

1. Tom owns _____ larger collection of _____ books than any other student in our class. (2004 江苏卷)

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

【解析】选 B。a collection of 是固定搭配,books 是名词复数,表示泛指。

2. Happy birthday, Alice! So you have _____ twenty-one already! (2004 天津卷)

- A. become B. turned
C. grown D. passed

【解析】选 B。turn 意为“达到或超过某年龄或时间”。题意:你已满 21 岁了。

3. Since I won the big prize, my telephone hasn't stopped ringing. People _____ to ask how I am going to spend the money. (2005 湖南卷)

- A. phone B. will phone
C. were phoning D. are phoning

【解析】选 D。从前句中的 hasn't stopped 可知,谈论的是近期发生的事情,可排除 B、C 两项。一般现在时表示经常性、习惯性的动作,由此可排除 A 项。现在进行时可以表示目前这一阶段正在进行的动作,与题意相符。

4. We didn't plan our art exhibition like that but it _____ very well. (2005 天津模拟卷)

- A. worked out B. tried out
C. went out D. carried out

【解析】选 A。题干意为:我们没有刻意地去计划我们的艺术展览,但效果却很好。try out 意为“试验”;go out 意为“熄灭”;carry out 意为“开展;执行”;A 意为“算出;结果是”,与题意相符。

第二课时

I. 知识精要

1. be _____ to Guangzhou 出发去广州
2. say "Hi" _____ Bob _____ me 代我向鲍伯问好
3. travel _____ pleasure 游玩
4. be bad _____ the environment 对环境不利
5. _____ least 至少
6. go _____ (钟铃)响了
7. keep... _____ mind 记住……
8. be similar _____ 与……相似
9. give _____ 赠送;专卖;泄露
10. combine normal tourism _____ learning 将一般旅游与学习结合起来

对照检查: 1. off 2. to, for 3. for 4. to 5. at
6. off 7. in 8. to 9. away 10. with

II. 方法引领

词语辨析

1. experience n. & vt.

experience 作不可数名词时,意为“体验;经验;从经验中获得的知识和技能”;作为可数名词时意为“感受;经历”;作动词时意为“体验;感受”。如:

Have you had experience in work of this sort? 你对这种工作有经验吗?

Flying along the expressway is an unforgettable experience to him. 沿高速公路开快车对于他来说是一种难忘的经历。

He experienced the greatest hardship for the first time in his life. 他首次体验了有生以来最艰难的滋味。

experienced adj. 有经验的;熟练的

An experienced doctor is operating on the wounded soldier. 一位经验丰富的医生在给那位受伤的士兵做手术。

2. combine v. 结合,使……与……结合;使……合并;
使……联合;化合

The two countries combined against their common enemy. 这两个国家联合起来抵抗他们共同的敌人。

Let's combine my scientific knowledge and your business skills and start company. 我们来办家公司吧,把我的科学知识和你的商业专长结合起来。

We should combine business and pleasure. 我们应该把工作与休闲结合起来。

Hydrogen and oxygen combine to form water. 氢与氧化合成水。

词语辨析

that, the one, one, those 和 the ones

that 常用来指代前面出现的特指“the + 不可数名词/可数名词”;the one 用来代替前面的特指的单数名词,有时可用 that 代替(尤其在有后置定语的情况下);one 用来替代前面出现的单数名词,是泛指概念,相当于“a/an + 单数名词”;the ones 用来替代前面出现的复数名词,有时可用 those 代替(尤其在有后置定语的情况下)。如:

The weather here is much colder in winter than that in Guangzhou. 这儿冬天比广州冷得多。

The book on the desk is better than the one/that under the desk. 桌子上的这本书比桌子下的那本书好得多。(替代 the book)

Mr Zhang gave me a very valuable present, one that I have never seen. 张先生给了我一件非常有价值的礼物,我以前从未见过。(替代 a very valuable present)

The prices of goods are much lower in this shop than those/the ones in that shop. 这家商店货物的价格比那家商店的低得多。(替代 the prices of goods)

重点句型

Instead of spending your vacation on a bus, in a hotel or sitting on the beach, you may want to try hiking. 也许你不想在公共汽车上、旅馆里或海滩上度过假期,而是想尝试徒步旅行。

instead of 是介词词组,意思是“代替;而不是”,后面可接名词、代词、动名词、动词不定式或介词短语。如:

We often use plastics instead of metal. 我们常常用塑料代替金属。

She has something wrong with her throat. Why not ask

Ann to give the lecture instead of her? 她嗓子有点不适,为什么不让安代她上课?

We will have tea in the garden instead of in the house. 我们将改在花园里喝茶,而不是在屋里喝。

I stayed in bed all day instead of going to school. 我整天卧床,没有去上学。

III. 考点链接

1. Professor Smith, along with his assistants, _____ on the project day and night to meet the deadline. (2005 上海卷)

- A. work B. working
C. is working D. are working

【解析】选 C。现在进行时可以表示目前这一阶段正在进行的动作,故排除 A、B 两项。又由于当句子主语为 A + with sb./along with sb./together with sb./but sb. 时,谓语动词与 A 在人称和数上保持一致,因此本句中谓语动词应与 Professor Smith 一致。

2. —Shall I give you a ride as you live so far away?
—Thank you. _____. (2005 江西卷)

- A. It couldn't be better
B. Of course you can
C. If you like
D. It's up to you

【解析】选 A。意为:那再好不过了。could 表示客气,“否定词+比较级”表示最高级。B、C 两项不礼貌,不符合西方习惯。D 意为:由你来决定,不符合题意。

3. This _____ girl is Linda's cousin. (2005 北京卷)

- A. pretty little Spanish B. Spanish little pretty
C. Spanish pretty little D. little pretty Spanish

【解析】选 A。一般来说,修饰词的排列顺序为:限定词+序数词+基数词+品质形容词+大小、长短+新旧+颜色+国别+材料+用途+中心名词。

4. Now that she is out of a job, Lucy _____ going back to school, but she hasn't decided yet. (2004 北京卷)

- A. had considered B. has been considering
C. considered D. is going to consider

【解析】选 B。题干意为:因为 Lucy 失业了,所以她在考虑重返校园,但现在还没有决定。现在完成时,强调“考虑”这个动作的“未完成性”。