

广东实验中学高考总复习用书

广东实验中学 编

2006

丛书主编:郑炽钦

副主编:李夏萍

英语

(基础知识)

本册主编:黄溪宁

YINGYU

广东高等教育出版社

广东实验中学高考总复习用书

广东实验中学 编

丛书主编：郑炽钦

副主编：李夏萍

英 语

(基础知识)

本册主编

黄溪宁

编写人员 (按姓氏笔画)

乔冬梅 金 畅 林 文 洪代英

胡金梅 黄少云 谢莹莹 潘颖媚

广东高等教育出版社

· 广州 ·

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语 (基础知识) / 黄溪宁主编. — 广州: 广东高等教育出版社, 2005. 9
(广东实验中学高考总复习用书/郑炽钦主编, 李夏萍副主编)
ISBN 7-5361-3198-4

I. 英… II. 黄… III. 英语课—高中—升学资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 087952 号

广东高等教育出版社出版发行

地址: 广州市天河区林和西横路

邮编: 510500 电话: (020) 87557232

佛山市浩文彩色印刷有限公司印刷

787 毫米×1092 毫米 16 开本 10 印张 236 千字

2005 年 9 月第 1 版 2005 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1~5 000 册

定价: 12.00 元



前 言

普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（一般简称高考），无论是命题形式和考试内容，还是试卷结构，一直都在进行着改革。从2004年开始，广东省在全国（上海、北京除外）率先进行高考语文、数学、英语的自主命题，而从2005年开始，包括广东省在内的全国十几个省市均尝试自主命题。从广东省的自身情况看，2006年，可以说是依据现有的教学大纲和《考试说明》进行高考命题、考试的最后一年。然而，不管是全国命题，还是分省命题；不管是“老”高考，还是“新”高考，高考命题改革的“大方向”始终不会有大的改变，那就是：各学科的命题首先立足于考查学生扎扎实实的“双基”（即基础知识和基本技能），同时强调试题的能力立意，注重考查学生的学科能力和素质。

所以，在进行高考第一轮复习时，考生们首先应该依据各科《考试说明》每项考点对相关知识的要求，条分缕析，精心编织高考所需知识的网络；其次，弄清近年高考典型试题所体现的知识内容，熟知高考的命题意图，明晰相应的解题思路；然后，通过适当的题例分析和训练，以加深对知识的记忆，提高运用知识的能力。从而为进入下一阶段的复习打下坚实的基础。

基于此，为了帮助广大考生进行2006年高考备考，受广东高等教育出版社邀请，广东实验中学组织了语文、数学、英语学科的一批骨干教师，在认真总结历年备考成功经验，深入研究高考备考规律的基础上，精心编写了这套《广东实验中学高考总复习用书》。该书暂出版语文、数学、英语三个学科，每学科用书包括“基础知识”用书和“专题训练”用书两册。

《广东实验中学高考总复习用书》由郑炽钦任主编，李夏萍任副主编，李子良担任语文学科主编，黄为担任数学学科主编，黄溪宁担任英语学科主编。诚挚感谢广东高等教育出版社为该书的出版所付出的心血。

编 者

2005年8月于广州



编写说明

广东高考“专练”用同一版本总复习指导《英语（基础知识）》和《英语（专题训练）》由广东实验中学英语科经验丰富、多年从事高三毕业班教学的教师合作编写。

本书编者以教育部颁布的“全日制普通高级中学教学大纲”和国家考试中心最新颁布的“高考考试说明”为依据，在对历年高考试题及近两年我省自主命题的新动向进行深入研究的基础上，结合多年的教学经验编写而成。

《英语（基础知识）》每两个单元安排一个讲解，栏目设置如下：

一、词语句型复习

1. 重点词汇与短语：以相关单元的重点词汇及短语为核心，对它们在中学课本中出现的各种用法及与它们相关的词汇、词组及短语进行归纳，并适当扩展。

2. 近义词辨析：通过举例对学生感到困惑的一些意思相近的词汇或短语进行比较，以便他们熟练掌握这些词语的用法。

3. 重点句型：该部分包括了相关单元的主要句型，并对一些典型的句型进行了分析、归纳，便于学生系统掌握。

二、语法复习

对中学阶段的主要语法进行了简明扼要、重点突出的归纳，对该部分语法学习的要点进行提示，并通过典型例题对解题思路进行分析。

《英语（专题训练）》同样以每两个单元为单位，栏目设置如下：

一、语法专练

根据基础知识中语法讲解的内容，配备了一些相关的练习，便于学生巩固已复习过的知识。

二、综合练习

按照高考题型设置一定量的练习，巩固已复习过的基础知识，同时训练、提高学生运用所学知识进行分析和解决问题的综合能力。

三、练习参考答案

本丛书力求展现准、巧、精的特点即：全面准确地展现英语学科的重点、要点，并使之条理化、系统化。

通过对要点的精确讲解和对典型例题解题思路的分析，突破重点、难点，培养学生发散性思维能力和创新能力，使学生在解题过程中能做到左右逢源，举一反三。



三，灵活运用。

围绕考纲精心编制习题，既重视知识的巩固，又重视能力的培养；既重视综合能力的形成，又重视应试能力的提高。

总之，本书的编写宗旨是：以教师为主导，以学生为主体，以考点为主线，以层面为主流，步步为营，层层过关；在侧重双基训练和实践能力培养的基础上，注重知识网络的建立，最终培养学生的创新思维、知识迁移、归纳拓展和综合运用能力。

愿我们的精心编撰的此书能成为您高三学习阶段忠实的伴侣和贤能的助手，为您插上理想的翅膀，助您学好知识，飞进理想的学校。

本书编写组

2005年7月24日



目 录

Book I	Units 1 - 2	(1)
Book I	Units 3 - 4	(7)
Book I	Units 5 - 6	(16)
Book I	Units 7 - 8	(22)
Book I	Units 9 - 10	(28)
Book I	Units 11 - 12	(37)
Book I	Units 13 - 14	(42)
Book I	Units 15 - 16	(48)
Book I	Units 17 - 18	(54)
Book I	Units 19 - 20	(61)
Book I	Units 21 - 22	(67)
Book II	Units 1 - 2	(75)
Book II	Units 3 - 4	(81)
Book II	Units 5 - 6	(89)
Book II	Units 7 - 8	(98)
Book II	Units 9 - 10	(107)
Book II	Units 11 - 12	(114)
Book II	Units 13 - 14	(121)
Book II	Units 15 - 16	(129)
Book II	Units 17 - 18	(137)
Book II	Units 19 - 20	(144)



Book I Units 1-2



【词语句型复习】

一、重点词汇与短语

1. argue *vi.* & *vt.*

(1) 争论, 辩论。例如:

argue with sb about sth 与某人争论某事

argue against sth 辩论反对某事

He argued to show that he is clever.

(2) 劝说, 说服 (= persuade by giving reasons) argue sb into (out of) doing sth 说服某人做 (不做) 某事

2. crash

(1) *vt.* & *vi.* (使) 猛撞; (使) 撞毁。

例如:

Last night he was so drunk that he crashed his car into the iron railings.

A plane crashed near the South Pacific, killing 24 passengers on board.

(2) *n.* (汽车) 撞车事故; (飞机) 失事。例如:

We survived although others died in the air/plane crash.

3. desert

(1) *v.* 遗弃; 抛弃; 离弃。例如:

He is so selfish that all his friends have deserted him.

Many people hurriedly deserted the city before the war broke out.

(2) deserted *adj.* 无人的; 被抛弃的; 被遗弃的。例如:

deserted island 荒岛

deserted street 空无一人的街道

4. share

常用于下面短语中:

(1) share in sth 分享; 分担 (此短语中的 in 也可不用)。例如:

True friends share (in) your sorrows as well as (in) your joys.

I'll share (in) the cost with you.

(2) share sth (out) among/between sb 将某物平均分配

(3) share sth with sb 与别人共有或合用某物

(4) share sth with sb 将某事告诉某人

5. in order to... 引导一个表示目的状语, 意为“为了”。例如:

He hurried through his homework in order to play football with other boys.

有时可省略 in order, 直接用不定式表示目的状语, 例如:

He hurried through his homework to play volleyball with other boys.

in order to do 可以用 so as to 来替代, 但是 so as to 一般不能放在句首。

in order to do 的否定形式是: in order not to do。例如:

He left early in order not to be late for school.

in order 还可以带不定式逻辑主语 for sb to do。例如:

He stepped aside in order for me to pass.

in order that 和 so that 句型引导的是状语从句, 也是表示目的。

6. even if/even though 引导的是让步状语从句, 意思是“即使”; “纵然”。例如:

We can't get the work done even if (even though) we stay up all night.



It would not matter even if (even though) he should refuse.

7. Chuck also learns that he should have cared more about his friends.

should have done 指的是过去的动作, 常含有责备的意味, 意为“本该……”。如:

He shouldn't have left so late last night.

A: The meat has gone bad. 这肉变质了。

B: You should have kept it in the refrigerator.

8. total

(1) *n.* 总数。in total 加起来; 总计。例如:

In total there must be around 1,000 attending the meeting today.

(2) *adj.* 整个的, 全部的, 总数的。例如:

What is the total costs of the furniture we need?

(3) *vt.* 总数为, 加起来是。例如:

The money left totals only \$15. How can we get back home?

9. equal

(1) *adj.* 相等的, 同等的, 平等的。例如:

Divide the food into 21 equal dishes.

be equal to 和……相等, 相当于

(2) *n.* 同等或平等的人或物。例如:

Women should be equals of men.

(3) *vt.* 等于, 和……相等。例如:

No one else in the restaurant equals his service.

10. of one's own (某某) 自己的, 还可以说 one's own, 例如:

Please use the room of your own.

Please use your own room.

11. come about 发生

表示“发生”的动词或动词词组还有 happen, occur, come about, take place,

break out (爆发) 等, 这些动词或动词词组都是不及物性质的, 因而要注意它们一般都不用被动形式。

12. There is no quick answer to this question.

英语中名词与介词的搭配很复杂, 没有太多规律可循, 需要长期积累。与介词 to 搭配表示“……的”, 名词除了 answer 之外, 常用的还有 reply, key, invitation, attitude, reaction, alternative, entrance 等。

13. have difficulty (in) doing sth 的意思是“在做……方面有困难”。

注意: difficulty 后接名词时, 名词前要加 with, 即 have difficulty (trouble) with sth. 这种后接名词或动词时造成结构不同的还有以下几个词:

have trouble (in) doing sth

be busy doing sth

have trouble with sth

be busy with sth

help sb do/to do sth

help sb with sth

二、近义词辨析

1. wise; bright; smart

(1) wise *adj.* 聪明的, 博学的, 有智慧的; 可指人、行为、言语、计划等。例如:

As time went on, people came to regard him as a wise leader. 随着时间的推移, 人们逐渐认识到他是一个聪明的领导人。

There is a wise saying like this: Actions speak louder than words. 有一句名言是这样讲的: 身教胜于言教。

(2) bright *adj.* 聪明的, 伶俐的, 在口语中常指年轻人或小孩。例如:

Look! How quickly the bright boy is learning. I'm sure he has a bright future. 看! 那个聪明的男孩学得有多快。我相信他一定有光明的未来。

If you work hard, you are sure to become



a bright student. 只要你努力学习, 你一定会变成一个聪明的学生。

(3) smart *adj.* 敏捷的, 伶俐的, 精明的。例如:

I saw a smart monkey climbing up the tree quickly. 我看到一只灵敏的猴子“嗖”的一声爬上了树。

He is too smart not to jump at the chance. 他这人很精明, 不会错过这个机会的。

2. bring; take; fetch; get; carry

(1) bring “拿来”, “带来”, 强调从别处带某人或某物来到说话人所在地; 而 take 是“拿走”, “带走”之意, 带着离开说话人所在的地方, 正好与 bring 相反。例如:

The teacher asked the students to bring their dictionaries to the class. 老师要求学生上课把词典都带来。

May I take this magazine home? 我可以把这本杂志带回家吗?

Corn was not the only food that was taken to Europe. 玉米不是唯一被带到欧洲去的食物。

A car factory will bring more jobs to the province. 汽车工厂将给全省带来很多工作。

(2) fetch 的意思与 get 大体上一致, fetch 主要表示 go and get (去取), 表示往返。get 在口语中常用。例如:

People had to walk many kilometers to fetch wood. 人们不得不走很多公里去取木柴。

Go and get/fetch some water. 去弄些水来。

(3) carry 表示“携带”, “搬运”, 强调物体随身移动, 但不说明方向, 只表明方式。例如:

He carried this book everywhere. 走到哪儿, 他都带着这本书。

He carried the box upstairs. 他扛着箱子上楼。

三、重点句型

1. nor/neither + be/have/助动词/情态动

词 + 主语

此句型用于否定句中, 表示前者的情况也适用于后者, 意义为“……也一样不, ……也不”。例如:

My sister can't swim, nor/neither can her husband. 我姐姐不会游泳, 她丈夫也不会。

I haven't seen the film, nor/neither has Mary. 我没看过这部电影, 玛丽也没看过。

注意: 如果表示肯定情况的“……也一样”, 需用 so + 系动词 be/助动词/情态动词 + 主语。例如:

Your father is a doctor and so is mine.

你父亲是一名医生, 我父亲也是。

If you go to the cinema, so shall I.

如果你去看电影, 那我也去。

另外, 如果前面的句子是从句、并列句或带有并列谓语的句子, 说明后者也是如此时则用 So is/was with... = It is/was the same with... 例如:

When she went into the office, she saw some letters on the desk. So it was with me. 当她进办公室时, 她看到桌子上有一些信。我也这样。

Mr. Chang is an honest man and he always works hard. So it is with Mr. Li. 张老师是个诚实的人并一直很努力, 李老师也这样。

Mary likes to dance but she doesn't dance well. So it is with Joan. 玛丽喜欢跳舞, 但舞技不怎么样。琼也如此。

2. What should a good friend be like?

3. Rock music is OK, and so is skiing.

4. ... is always so busy that he has little time for friends.

5. One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane crashes.

6. What do you mean by...?

7. Sorry, I didn't follow you.

8. How do you say... in English?



9. What does... mean?

10. Can you say that in a different way?



【语法复习】

名词

1. 名词的“可数”与“不可数”

(1) 单复数同形的可数名词, 例如:

fish, sheep, deer; Chinese, Japanese, Swiss; means 方法; works 工厂, 等等。

(2) 既可作可数, 又可作不可数但意义不同的名词。例如:

change 变化 [C]; 零钱 [U]

chicken 小鸡 [C]; 鸡肉 [U]

paper 报纸, 试卷 [C]; 纸 [U]

room 房间 [C]; 空间 [U]

exercise 习题 [C]; 锻炼 [U]

work 著作、作品 [C]; 工作 [U]

word 词、话 [C]; 消息 [U]

glass 玻璃杯 [C]; 玻璃 [U]

注意: 某些表示饮料名称的物质名词也可用作可数名词。这类词有 coffees, teas 等。例如:

five teas 5 杯茶

two coffees 2 杯咖啡

three lemonades 3 杯柠檬汁

(3) 表示某一意义必须用复数形式的名词。

有些名词在表示某一特定意义时习惯上总是用复数形式, 例如:

灰烬—ashes 脑力/智力—brains

环境/条件/情况—conditions

祝贺—congratulations

眼镜—glasses 货物/商品—goods

运动会—games 礼貌—manners

沙滩/沙地—sands 破旧衣—rags

鞋—shoes 情绪—spirits

眼泪—tears 感谢—thanks

军队—troops/forces 裤子—trousers

森林—woods 工事—works

(4) 只作复数形式看待的名词。例如:

cattle, clothes, people/folk, police, 等

等。

(5) 具有复数意义的单数名词。

下列名词在表示括号内的意义时通常按复数看待:

class 全班学生 club 俱乐部成员

crowd 一群人 family 家人 group 小组成员

nation 国人 school 全校师生 team 队员

(6) 前面带 a/an 表示单数意义的不可数名词。

① 前面直接加上 a/an 表示单数意义的不可数名词:

a pleasure 一件乐事 a surprise 一件令人惊奇的事

a time 一段时间, 一个时期 a waste of time 浪费时间

a risen pay 涨工资 a knowledge of English 懂点英语

a success/failure 一件成功/失败之事

② 前面有形容词修饰时须带 a/an 表示单数意义的不可数名词:

a nice dinner 一顿丰盛的晚餐

a glorious death 光荣的死

a terrible danger 大险

a good education 良好的教育

a deep interest 浓厚兴趣

a good laugh 一顿好笑/大笑

a deep love 酷爱, 深爱

a faint blue light 一道暗蓝色光

a special patience 特别耐心

a heavy rain 一场大雨

a good sleep 一个好觉

a long silence 长时间沉默

a light smoke 一股轻烟

have a good time 过得快乐

a long/short time 很长/短一段时间

a strong wind 一阵大风

注意: 有些名词即使被形容词修饰时,



在它们前面也不加 a/an。常见的有：

good news 好消息
good luck 好运气
useful advice 有用的劝告
difficult work 艰苦的工作
great progress 很大的进步
useful information 有用的信息
great fun 很有乐趣
fine weather 好天气
good health 身体健康
sweet music 悦耳的音乐

2. 名词作定语用法

(1) 名词所有格。例如：

Jack's pen teachers' office
yesterday's news an hour's drive
Shanghai's industry
the world's population

这种形式多用在表示人、时间、地点的名词之后。

(2) of 短语。例如：

a map of China
the subject of the sentence

(3) of + 名词所有格或名词性物主代词可构成双重所有格，表示部分概念。例如：

He is a friend of my brother's.

(4) 名词 + 名词

一般情况下名词修饰名词时，修饰词用单数形式。例如：

stone figures; paper money; country music;
city life; coffee cups; bookstores; 等等。

但当修饰词是 man, woman 时，修饰词和被修饰词要保持一致。例如：

man teacher—men teachers
woman engineer—women engineers

【要点提示】

使用名词要注意：

(1) “瞻前顾后”。即，名词被表示数量的限定词所修饰时要注意它前面的限定词在数的方面与它保持一致；名词做主语

时要注意后面的谓语动词在数的方面与它保持一致。

(2) 注意搭配。即，注意名词与动词、形容词、介词的搭配。

(3) 注意词义辨析。

【例题分析】

1. The number of people invited _____ fifty, but a number of them _____ absent for different reasons. (1996 年全国题)

- A. were; was B. was; was
C. was; were D. were; were

【分析】答案 C。这是一个并列句，考查主谓一致。前半部分的主语是 number，其意思是“数量”，单数形式，“of...”结构是定语，表示“某方面”的数量，对谓语动词没有影响；后半部分的主语是“a number of them”，“a number of”是表示数量的限定词，只能修饰可数名词的复数形式，谓语动词要用复数形式。

2. Books of this kind _____ well. (1999 年上海题)

- A. sell B. sells
C. are sold D. is sold

【分析】答案 A。该题的考点有两个：(1) 主谓一致；(2) 被动语态。该句的主语是“Books”，复数；该句中的谓语动词“sell”是“被出售”，“有销路”的意思，主动形式表示被动意义。

3. I'll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little _____. (1996 年全国题)

- A. wait B. time
C. patience D. rest

【分析】答案 C。考点：词义辨析。根据题意，说话者“我”承诺自己会尽快调查这个问题，要求听话者“耐心”一点，因此，只有 C 选项符合题意。

4. You'll find this map of great _____ in helping you to go round London.

(1998 年全国题)



A. price

B. cost

C. value

D. usefulness

【分析】答案 C。该题可以从两个角度考虑：(1) 词义辨析。题干的意思是：“你会发现这幅地图对于帮助你周游伦敦很有价值”，因此，只有 C 选项符合题意；(2) 结构。在这一组词中，只有 value 可以用在“be of 加名词”这一句型结构中。

5. The new law will come into _____ on the day it is passed. (1999 年上海题)

A. effect

B. use

C. service

D. existence

【分析】答案 A。考点：词义辨析。该题 4 个选项都可以与 come into 搭配在一起，但只有 A 选项是表示“生效”的意思。



Book I Units 3-4



一、重点词汇与短语

1. experience

(1) *v.* 意为 to feel, suffer, know as an experience

常用于 to experience joy/difficulties/defeat 等。例如:

Our country has experienced great changes in the last fifty years.

(2) *n.* 表示“经验”时为不可数名词, 表示“经历”时为可数名词。例如:

a teacher with twenty years' experience

Our journey was quite an experience.

Many of today's travellers want to have a new experience from their travels.

2. get away from; to escape. 例如:

I'm sorry I'm late. I was at a meeting and couldn't get away from it.

You can't get away from the fact.

3. exercise *n.* 练习; 锻炼。当 exercise 意为“练习”时, 是可数名词。例如:

We have so many exercises to do every day.

当 exercise 意为“锻炼”时, 是不可数名词。例如:

Morning is the right time to take some exercise.

4. watch out (for) 的意思是: keep on looking for. 例如:

Watch out! There's a car coming.

Watch out for a man in a black hat.

5. protect... from... 保护……不受……(伤

害): keep safe (from harm, loss, etc.).

例如:

He raised his arm to protect his face from the blow.

注意区分 protect... from... 和 prevent... from... 阻止。比较:

We wear sunglasses to protect our eyes from the sun.

We wear sunglasses to prevent the sun from hurting our eyes.

6. as with 正如……一样: as it's the same with. 例如:

As with drawing a picture, you should be patient and careful in doing this job.

7. a wall of fire/water; a tall mass of something such as fire or water, which stops anything from getting past.

The boat was hit by a wall of water.

8. advance

(1) *v.* 前进; 进展: move forward or develop. 例如:

The soldiers advanced on the enemy.

A month has passed and the work has not advanced.

(2) *n.* 前进; 进展: forward movement or development. 例如:

You cannot stop the advance of old age.

There have been great advances in space travel in the last 20 years.

另外 advance 与 in 构成词组 in advance 意为“提前”; advanced 是形容词, 意为“高级的; 先进的”。如 advanced education 高等教育。

9. fun 意为“好玩, 趣事”, 不可数名词, 前面不能加不定冠词 a. 例如:



It's great fun to jump into the river and swim in the hot summer.

You're sure to have some fun at the party tonight.

He is learning French for fun.

词组 make fun of 意为“取笑，嘲弄”。

例如：

People make fun of him only because he is wearing such a strange jacket.

funny 是形容词，意思是“可笑的，滑稽的”。注意 fun 与 funny 的不同意思：

He looks very funny in his father's jacket.

He is having a lot of fun playing with his father.

10. get on one's feet/stand on one's feet 站起来

struggle to one's feet 挣扎着站了起来

stand on one's head/hands 倒立

stand on one leg 金鸡独立

spring jump to one's feet 跳了起来

11. fight for 为……而战

fight for freedom 为自由而战

Martin Luther King fought for political rights for the blacks in the USA.

12. pull up (使) 停下，拔起

The car pulled up outside the station.

He smuggled and finally pulled himself up.

pull 的常见搭配有：

pull over 将车停在路边

The police signed him to pull over.

pull in (指火车) 进站；逮捕（疑犯）

The police pulled him in for questioning.

pull together (一群人) 同心协力去做……

pull oneself together 控制自己（的情绪、感情等）

13. look into 观察，调查；往……里看

The police are looking into the matter.

He looked into his school bag and found his watch lying there.

14. begin/start doing 开始做……

两者后都能接 to do 或 doing，但在下列情况下他们后面只用 to do 而不用 doing。

(1) 主语为无生命的事物时

The cold wind began/started to blow.

(2) begin 和 start 后为进行时态时

I'm beginning/starting to cook dinner.

(3) begin 或 start 后接表示心理活动或精神状态的动词时

She began/started understand him.

15. strike

(1) vt.

① 打，击，撞

He was so angry that he wanted to strike him (with a stick).

strike sb on the head = strike one's head 打某人的头

② 突然伤害

They were struck (down) by illness.

③ 点火，打火，擦出火

strike a match

strike sparks from the stone

④ 用手指或活动部件敲响

He struck a note on the piano.

The clock struck 12.

⑤ 给人以（强烈的）感受，给……以印象，迷住

I was struck by his suggestion.

What struck me most was that... 我感到印象最深的是……

He is deeply struck by her beauty.

(2) vi. 打、击；碰、撞；鸣、响；罢工；（动物）抓、咬

Strike while the iron is hot. 趁热打铁。

The ship struck on a hidden rock.

They stuck for better working conditions. 他们罢工要求好的工作环境。



He moved away before the animal struck.
在动物袭击以前他们已经搬走了。

(3) *n.* 罢工; 打、击、攻击

The workers are on strike. 工人们在罢工。

He failed to make a strike at the bell. 他没有敲到钟。

16. fall down 倒下

London bridge is falling down.

fall 的常见搭配有:

fall about (大笑而) 无法自制

They fell about (laughing/with laughter)

when they heard this funny voice.

fall behind 落后, 拖欠

fall in love with 爱上

fall into 陷入, 变成

fall back 撤退

They forced the enemy to fall back.

fall into deep sleep 睡熟了

17. A terrible noise went through the house.

go through 在句中用作及物动词短语,
该短语有如下两个意思:

(1) to pass through 通过

The new plan must go through several stages.

(2) to suffer or experience 遭受, 经历

The country has gone/been through too many wars.

go 的常见搭配有:

go up/down 下落

go over 检查, 复习

go after 追求, 设法得到

go ahead 前进, 走吧

go by 走过, 经过

go down 下去, 下降, 下跌

go in for 爱好, 热衷于……

go off 离开, 被发射/爆破

go on 继续下去, 发生; 进行

go out 出去, 消失, 熄灭

go up 上涨, 攀登

go with 伴随, 与相匹配

go against 违背

go wrong 步入歧途、出毛病

18. There stand many old temples and the forest on the mountain is very beautiful.

There stand many old temples 是一个倒装句。there 是地点状语, 指前面所说的峨眉山。这种句式除用 stand 外, 还可用 lie, come, go, leave, arrive, live, be 等。

There used to be a lonely house at the top of the hill, in front of which stood a huge tree.

There lies a little river by the village in my hometown.

二、近义词辨析

1. meet; meet with; see/send... off

(1) meet 一词的常见用法如下

① 意为“迎接”。其反义词是 see/send... off 为……送行。例如:

The organizer of a conference is meeting one of the speakers at the airport. 会议组织者正在机场迎接演讲人中的一位。

I must go to the station to meet my boyfriend. 我得去车站接我的男朋友。

Do you think it better for us to go and see off those comrades at the seaport? 你认为我们是不是最好去码头送送那些同志?

② 意思是“遇见”。例如:

I often meet her in the street. 我时常在这条街上遇见她。

③ 意思是“满足”。例如:

meet one's wishes (或 needs, demands, requirements, expectations) 满足某人的愿望 (需要, 要求, 条件, 期待)

We must work hard to meet people's growing demands. 我们必须努力工作以满足人们日益增长的需要。

It is wrong for parents to meet children's any requirements. 父母满足孩子的任何需求是不对的。



④ 意为“开会”。例如：

The members of the board meet every Monday. 董事会成员每星期一碰一次头。

⑤ 意为“见面”、“认识”。例如：

I know his name, but we've never met. 我知道他的名字，但我们从未见过面。

I got to know him in 1993. That is, we've known each other for over ten years. 我在1973年认识的他。也就是说我们已认识10多年了。

⑥ 意为“支付”。例如：

Have you enough money to meet the bill? 买单的钱够吗？

(2) meet with 的常见用法如下：

① 意思是“遭遇”。例如：

He met with a small accident on the way. 他在路上遭遇了一个小车祸。

② 意思是“偶遇”。例如：

I met with one of my old school friends on the train yesterday. 我昨天在火车上偶遇一位老同学。

③ 意思是“受到”。例如：

They met with a warm welcome. 他们受到了热烈欢迎。

2. 表示穿、戴的词 put on; wear; have on; be (dressed) in; with

(1) put on 意思是“穿、戴”，指动作，其反义词是 take off. 如：

He put on his glasses to read the newspaper. 他戴上眼镜看报纸。

He put on his coat and went out quickly. 他穿上大衣然后迅速走了出去。

(2) wear 是“穿着，戴着”的意思，表示状态，其进行时等于 have sth on. 还可以表示“蓄（胡子）；留（长头发等）；别着（头花，胸针等）；脸上表现出（某种神情）”。例如：

She was wearing the coat I bought for her. 她穿着我给她买的大衣。

We shouldn't judge a person only by the clothes he wears. 我们不能仅仅以貌取人。

She was wearing an innocent smile. 她带着天真的笑容。

She wears her hair long. 她蓄长发。

(3) have on 指状态，“穿着；戴着”，不能用在进行时中。例如：

I don't know the man who has a black coat on. 我不认识那个穿黑外套的人。

She has a nice red cap on. 她戴着一顶美丽的红帽子。

(4) be (dressed) in 指状态，后面可以跟衣服，也可以跟颜色。例如：

Charlie was always (dressed) in his old black jacket at that time. 查理总是穿着那件旧上衣。

All the girls are (dressed) in red. 姑娘们都穿着红衣服。

The woman in green is my auntie. 穿着绿衣服的妇女是我的姑姑。

(5) with 是介词，作定语或状语，与眼镜、手套之类的名词连用，一般不能接衣服。例如：

The man with gold glasses is his father. 戴金色眼镜的人是他的父亲。

3. agree with; agree on; agree to

(1) agree with

① “同意”，“赞成”。后面常接表示人或意见（看法）的名词、代词或从句作宾语。例如：

Does she agree with us? 她同意我们的意见吗？

None of us agree with what you said. 我们没有一个人同意你讲的话。

② “与……一致”，“（气候、食物等）适合”的意思。例如：

His words do not agree with his actions. 他言行不一致。

Too much meat doesn't agree with her. 吃