

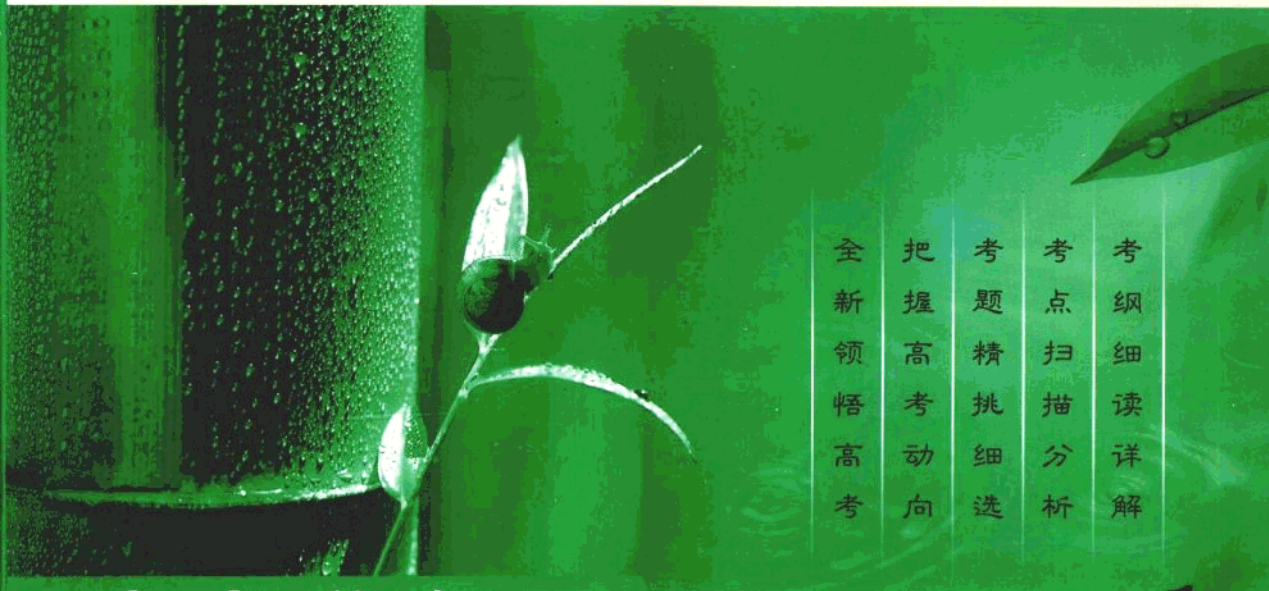


# 领航 高考

GAO KAO  
LING HANG

► 主编：李成民

新精活实展平台 翱翔高飞圆梦想



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## 高考总复习

## Gaokaolinghang 2010

# 英语

青海人民出版社



Gaokaolinghang 2010

# 领航 高考

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你的同桌 \_\_\_\_\_ (多年以后你是否会想起?)

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### 高考领航——高考总复习

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# 前言

## Preface

### 点燃青春 成就非凡

泡一杯香茗，望着刚刚放在书案上的《高考领航》系列丛书，闻着它散发出的阵阵馨香之气，眼睛不由得有些湿润，想起伴它诞生的日日夜夜，真是感慨万千。

今天，无论是出版行业，还是整个世界，都经历了巨大的变化。书业亦已大不同于往常，竞争趋于白热化，并波及到各个环节，只有强者、创新者才能在这样的环境中生存下来，更重要的是，只有智者，才能走向繁荣兴旺。竞争是件好事，它使我们在压力下清洗大脑，改变思维模式；它有利于改变教辅市场单调的图书模式。

萧伯纳曾经说过，假如你有一个苹果，我有一个苹果，当我们交换之后，每人仍然只是一个苹果；但是，如果你有一个思想，我有一个思想，当我们交换之后，就会有两个思想。为此，更为了把《高考领航》系列丛书以一个崭新的面孔面对师生，以良好的编写理念面对使用者，我们丛书编委走遍了大江南北，拜访了众多名校名师，深入课堂听课，走进师生之中，倾听他们的心声，获得了第一手的教考信息和编写资料。样稿编出后，我们直接找一线教师和在校学生去审读，听取他们的意见后再行修订。如此再三，力争丛书以新的理念、新的版式、新的内容面对广大师生。在此，真的感谢名校一线的部分高级教师们，他们那种一丝不苟、反复推敲的敬业精神给我们留下了深刻的印象。

理想的教辅本身就应该是一个知识仓库，里面装满了所有编者的智慧，为学生的学习创造一个求知的广阔天地。冷静思考，本书主要有三个特点：一是内涵丰富，不仅有对知识的理性思考、感性认识，还有它的人文关怀。所涉及的题例新颖、实用、翔实，对学生的学习具有极大帮助。二是体现探究合作，教育的发展趋向是合作与对话，本丛书所选内容为师生共同交流、探究提供了一个平台，强调师生之间共同切磋，协调合作，彼此支持。三是实践为本，本书内容体现了“从实践中来，到实践中去”的教育新理念，所选案例题都直接面对社会所面临的问题，采用实践的逻辑，坚持实践为本，在实践中提高学生学习能力，在实践中改造自我，以实现理论和实践的统一。

生命到处存在，人生何其多彩。人生本身就是一个奋斗、学习的过程，很想为天下学子提供一本人文化、理想化、能够轻松提高自身学习能力的教辅。我们尽力了，真的希望你们能喜欢它，它亦能成为你们学途中的一个知己。“十年树木，百年树人”，“没有最好，只有更好”。

我们会继续努力。

《高考领航》编委会

2009年2月

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# Senior Book I

## Units 1-2

### 考点透视

#### 1. survive

① *vt./vi.* “经历……之后还活着”，“残存”。用作及物动词时，它后面常跟自然灾害、交通事故、飞机失事以及战争等，即：survive + car accident/plane crash/ war；② *vt.* “比……活得久”，即：sb<sub>1</sub> survived sb<sub>2</sub>。

#### 2. mean

① *vt.* “意味着……”，“意思是……”。它后面常跟名词、代词、动名词或者宾语从句，即：mean + 名词/代词/动名词/宾语从句。② *vt.* “打算做……”，即：mean + to do sth.；③ *vt.* “想使某人做……”，即：mean sb. to do sth.

#### 3. should have done sth.

① 意思是“(早)应该做某事了(而事实未做)”，表示说话人对过去事情责备。它的否定形式是：shouldn't have done sth. 意思是“不应该做某事(而事实上已经做过了)”。② 上述结构除了表责备外还可以表示“按理应该”，据实推论。③ should have done sth. 和 ought to have done sth. 的用法相同，可以互换。例如：The flower is dead. You shouldn't have watered it too often. 这个花死了，你不应该频繁地给它浇水。

#### 4. so + be (have, do, can) + 主语, neither (nor) + be (have, do, can) + 主语, so it is (was) + (the same) with

① so + be (have, do, can) + 主语，用于肯定的陈述句之后，表示一个人怎么样，另外一个人也怎样，是倒装的一种；② neither (nor) + be (have, do, can) + 主语，用于否定

陈述句之后，表示一个人不怎么样，另外一个人也不怎样。注意：这两种情况前面的陈述句如果是条件句，后面的倒装句常用将来时。如 If he doesn't go there, neither will I. As your spoken English gets better, so will your written English. ③ 当前面是两个或两个以上的句子时，其中既有肯定句，又有否定句，或者两个句子的谓语词性不一致，这种情况要用 so it is / was (the same) with sb.。

#### 5. while

当用作连词时，① “当……时候”，“和……同时”。如果它引导的从句与主句的主语相同时，而且 while 从句的动词为 be 动词时，while 从句的主语和 be 动词可以被省略。He read a newspaper while (he was) waiting for a bus. ② while 可作并列连词，意思是“然而”。③ while 也可以用作从属连词和 although / though 意思一样，“虽然……，但……”。

#### 6. as many as 和 as much as

这两个短语常用于表示具体数目的词语前，意思是：“多达……，和……一样多”。① as many as 常用于表示物品的数量，后接“数词 + 复数名词”，强调物和人的数目。② as much as 可以分为两种情况。第一，指金钱、时间、重量、热量、雨量、水量、丈量等方面的程度或数量，常用：as much as + 数词 + 复数名词。He spent as much as 2 000 yuan on the e-bike today. 第二，还可以用于“as much + 不可数名词 + as”。Tom spent as much time on his homework as I (did).

## Unit 1 Good friends

## Unit 2 English around the world

### 考点贴士

#### (1-5 短语翻译)

- 同甘共苦 \_\_\_\_\_
- 与……交朋友 \_\_\_\_\_
- 在做某事方面有困难 \_\_\_\_\_
- 网上冲浪 \_\_\_\_\_
- 对……熟知/了解 \_\_\_\_\_

#### (6-10 译出汉语)

- What should a good friend be like?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Who do you think is the best NBA player?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- He develops a friendship with the volleyball.  
\_\_\_\_\_



9. Can you make up a dialogue for three students and act it out in class?
10. English is the working language of most international organisations, international trade and tourism.

## (11—15 完成句子)(原句)

11. The reason he came late was \_\_\_\_\_ (因为交通拥挤).
12. British English and American English borrowed \_\_\_\_\_ (很多) words from other languages. (用 many 的短语)
13. When I wanted to enter the yard yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_ (我遭到拒绝). (用 turn down).
14. \_\_\_\_\_ (尽管) the traffic jam, he arrived here on time.
15. I \_\_\_\_\_ into (碰上) my friend Xiao Ming on the first day I came to the school.

## 长上取例

1. **loyal** *adj.* “忠诚的; 忠心的; 诚实的”。强调一种深深的个人感情承诺。该形容词常用于 be loyal to 搭配, to 是介词。它的名词形式是 loyalty, 意思是: “忠实, 忠诚, 忠心”。

He is very loyal to his motherland.  
他非常忠实于自己的祖国。

One can hardly have divided loyalties; your loyalty to your nation is often at the expense of your filial piety to your parents.

忠孝很难两全, 对国家的忠常常要以牺牲对父母的孝为代价。

## 知识拓展

**faithful, truthful** 和 **loyal** 意思相近。faithful 常指对人的对事的始终不渝, 绝不改变。truthful 指本人的诚实或事情的真实。loyal 一般指对祖国、组织或对事业、誓言的忠诚。例如:

We should be very faithful to our responsibilities.  
我们应该忠于我们的职责。  
They handed in a truthful paper to the country.  
他们向祖国交了一份真实的答卷。

## 考点活练

- Our \_\_\_\_\_ to the party lie not only in our words but also in our actions.
- A. truth                      B. loyalties  
C. reality                     D. bravery
2. **cast** *vt.* 投射; 抛
- There was something wrong with the ship, and it had to cast anchor in the sea.
- 由于这艘船出了问题, 它必须在大海中抛锚。
- 常用词组:

- cast away 扔掉  
cast lots 抽签  
cast a vote 投票  
cast sb. into prison 把某人扔进监狱

## 知识拓展

**throw** 和 **cast** 两者都有“抛、扔、投”之意。throw 是最通用之词, 几乎不涉及抛的方式。例如:

A stone thrown into the water will break that patch of sky mirrored in it.

一石击破水中天。

cast 常指比较快速地、不使劲地抛出较轻的物体, 现已仅用于捕鱼行业及一些日常惯用语。

## 考点活练

- The fisherman likes \_\_\_\_\_ his net in the middle of the lake.
- A. surfing                      B. getting on  
C. casting                      D. covering
3. **argue** *vt./vi.* “辩论; (就……) 议论”。
- We are arguing about the new housing policy with the manager.
- 我们在与这位经理辩论新的住房政策。
- argue sth. 对……进行辩论
- argue with sb. about/over sth. 和某人争论某事
- argue for /against sth. 赞成/反对……
- argue sb. into/out of doing sth. 说服某人做/不做某事

## 知识拓展

**argue** 和 **debate** 两者意思是: “辩论”, “争论”。

argue 大多指个人之间进行的摆事实, 找证据, 支持或反驳某种观点的过程。例如: They argued the case for hours. 他们对这案件争议了几个钟头。debate 即可以作动词也可以用作名词。指对立派别之间在论战中对社会、政治等公共问题的正式辩论。例如: As had been expected, there was a heated debate over the new policy. 如所预料, 对于新政策进行了一场激烈的辩论。

## 考点活练

- After the accident, I argued Mary \_\_\_\_\_ a new car.
- A. into buying                B. the buy  
C. for buying                 D. against
4. **majority** *n.* “大多数; 大部分”, 它的反义词是 minority “少数”。这两个词作主语时, 如果把全部当作一个整体看待时, 谓语用单数形式; 如果当作许多个体时, 谓语用复数。
- Only a minority of students receive(s) the invitation.  
只有少数的学生收到这个邀请。

## 常见英文缩写笑解(一)

- CAAC(原中国民航英文缩写); 英文全称是 China Airlines Always Cancel——中国民航总取消。
- SSCI(《社会科学引文索引》英文缩写); 英文全称是 Super Stupid Chinese Idea——超级愚蠢中国观念。
- UMCP(University of Maryland, College Park 美国马里兰大学英文缩写); 英文全称是 University of Mainland China People——中国大陆人的大学。

## GAO KAO LING HANG

高考领航  
成就梦想





知识拓展

**majority** 除了表示“大多数”之外,还表示“领先的票数”。例如:

He was elected by a majority of 4000.  
他以多于其他候选人得票总数 4000 票的差数当选。

考点链接  
KAO DIAN HUO LIAN

The vote was 152 to 148, a very narrow \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. minority                      B. major  
C. majority                      D. majorities

5. **equal** (1) *adj.* “相等的, 同等的”, “胜任”。常用于“be equal to”结构。

Twice four is equal to eight. 二四得八。

Equal pay for equal work. 同工同酬。

She is equal to (doing) the task because she graduated from Beijing University last month.

她能胜任这项任务, 因为她上月从北京大学毕业。

(2) *vt.* “等于; 比得上”。例如:

Two and four equals six. 2 加 4 等于 6。

(3) *n.* “对手; 匹敌者”。I'm not his equal at basketball.  
在篮球方面我不是他的敌手。

知识拓展

注意以下几个搭配的区别

be/feel equal to sth. 与……相等

be equal to doing sth. 胜任做……

equal sth. 与……相等

equal sb. in sth. 在……方向与某人匹敌

考点链接  
KAO DIAN HUO LIAN

No one else in the school \_\_\_\_\_ his teaching.

- A. equals to                      B. is equal with  
C. equal                      D. equals

6. **care** (1) *vi. / vt.* “关心, 忧虑”

He doesn't seem to care at all when he failed in the exam. 他这次考试没考好, 他好像不在乎。

Her father doesn't care what she does.

她爸不关心她做什么。

(2) *n.* “担心, 小心, 照料”

My first care is to succeed in study.

我最关心的是学习成功。

The care of the old is an increasing problem in the modern society.

在现代社会照顾老人是一个不断增长的问题。

知识拓展

care for (sth. / sb.) 关心(人/物)、照顾(人/物)、愿意  
care to do sth. 喜欢做某事  
care about sth. 关心、担心  
take care 当心、注意  
take care of 照料、照看  
Who cares? 谁会在乎呢?

考点链接  
KAO DIAN HUO LIAN

Could you tell us the way you insisted on \_\_\_\_\_ the dog?

- A. taking care of                      B. to take care of  
C. take care of                      D. to take care

7. **compare** (1) *vt.* “把……和……比较”。

He used to compare the translation with/to the original after he translated an article.

翻译一篇文章后, 他总是把翻译和原文对照一下。

(2) *vt.* “把……比成……”。

We always compare teachers to candles.

我们总把老师比成蜡烛。

(3) *vi.* 后面常跟 with, 意思是: “匹敌……; 与……相比”。

My English doesn't compare with his.

我的英语比不上他的。

(4) compared with/to 常位于句首或句尾作状语, “与……比起来”。

Compared with/to this black dog, the white one runs fast.

和这只黑狗相比, 这只白狗跑的快。

知识拓展

by comparison with sb. /sth. = in comparison with sb. /sth. 与……相比之下。

compare notes 交换意见

beyond(without)compare 无与伦比的

She is quite excellent, by comparison with her work-mates.

比起她的同事来说, 她是很优秀的。

考点链接  
KAO DIAN HUO LIAN

The output of the corn this year rose \_\_\_\_\_ 15% \_\_\_\_\_ last year.

- A. by; comparing to                      B. in; compared to  
C. by; compared with                      D. in ; compared with

8. **despite** *prep.* “不管”、“尽管”, 它比相同意思的 in spite of 更正式。



We arrived at our school on time despite the heavy rain.  
尽管下了一场大雨,我们还是准时到了学校。  
Despite his serious illness before the exam, he still got a good score in maths at last.  
尽管他在考试前大病了一场,最后他在数学方面还是考了高分。

## 知识拓展

表示“尽管、虽然”的连词和短语有:

despite+名词/代词

in spite of+名词/代词

although/though+句子

副词/形容词/名词/动词/过去分词+as/though+其它;例如:

Try as he may, he will never succeed in business. = (Although) Though he may try, he will never succeed in business.

Child as she was, she did a lot to the survivors.

= (Although) Though she was a child, she did a lot to the survivors.

 考点活练  
KAO DIAN HUO LIAN

\_\_\_\_\_ the fact that the teaching building was destroyed by the earthquake, he still studied in the open air.

- A. Spite of                      B. Despite  
C. In despite                  D. Although

 考点认知

## 1. a great/good many+n. (pl)

a great/good many of +them(us)等代词

a great/good many of +the(these, those)+n. (pl)

There are a great many roses in this garden.

在这花园里有很多玫瑰。

A good many of the roses were planted in the garden.

在这花园里种了很多玫瑰。

## 2. quite a few/many/a great many/a number of +n. (pl)

quite a little/much/a great deal of/a large amount of +n.

[u]

a lot of / plenty of/a large quantity of  $\begin{cases} n[c] (pl) \\ n[u] \end{cases}$

We spent a great deal of money on English dictionaries yesterday.

昨天我们在字典上花了大量的钱。

Large quantities of water were left on the table just now.

刚才桌上留下了很多水。(注意谓语形式)

## 3. be doing sth. +when... 正做……这时……

be(just) about to do sth. +when... 正准备做……此

时……

=be(just)going to do sth. +when... .

be+介词短语+when... 在……,这时……

had just done sth. +when... 刚刚……这时……

had been+adv./p.p.+when... 刚……这时……

I was leaving the room when the cellphone rang.

我正要离开这个房间,此时手机响了。

They were just about to go to school when it rained heavily yesterday.

昨天他们正要去上学,这时雨下大了。

They hadn't been away for one week when an earthquake happened.

他们刚离开不到一周,一场地震就发生了。

## 4. come about 发生(=happen,不及物)

Do you know when the car accident came about?

你知道这场交通事故什么时候发生的吗?

happen(不及物)。表示偶然发生的事件。第一,后面可用不定式,第二,可用于It happened that...句型,这时的意思是:“碰巧”、“恰好”。

take place(不及物)。常常表示事物的必然性或按事先的安排或计划发生的事。

occur(不及物)。正式用语。既可以指偶然的事情发生,又可以表抽象事物的产生。occur to sb. that常译成“使人想起……”。

The earthquake happened on May 12, 2008 in Sichuan.

2008年5月12日这场地震发生在四川。

Great changes have taken place in our city lately.

我们的城市近来发生了很大变化

A lot of accidents often occur at the corner because of no traffic lights.

由于没有红绿灯,拐角处经常发生交通事故。

A good idea occurred to me when I read the story this morning. 今天上午当我读这个故事的时候,我想起了一个好主意。

It occurred to me that I left my schoolbag on the playground yesterday afternoon.

我突然想到我昨天下午把书包落在操场上了。

## 5. should have done 本应该做了,(但没有做。)

must have done 一定做过了(表猜测)

can/could have done 本来能做

can/could not have done 不可能做过

may/might have done 也许做过

needn't have done 本来没有必要做

ought to have done=should have done 本应该做

(2008年天津)She can't have left school, for her bike is still here.

她不可能离开学校了,因为她的自行车还在这儿。

(2008年江西)What a pity! Considering his ability and experience, he might have done better.

## 常见英文缩写笑解(二)

• IT(信息技术缩写);音译为“挨踢”。

• Lenovo(联想电脑英文现中);音译为“来弄我”。

• IBM(电脑);英文全称是 I'm Big Mouth——我是大嘴巴。

• BMW(宝马汽车);英文全称是 Big Mouth Woman——长舌妇。

• Legend(联想电脑英文原名);此乃 Leg+end之合成词,意为“大腿根”。

GAO KAO LING HANG

高考领航  
成就梦想



真遗憾! 考虑到他的能力和经验,他可能会做的更好。

(2007年浙江)—My cat's really fat.

—You shouldn't have given her so much food.

—我的猫确实肥了。

—你不应该给她那么多食物。

6. in order to 为了……;以便……

In order to make greater progress in English, he studies harder than ever.

为了在英语方面取得更大的进步,他学习比以往更努力了。

Tom kept quiet about the accident in order not to lose his job. 为了保住自己的工作,汤姆对这次事故守口如瓶。

in order to 和 so as to 两者都可以引导目的状语, in order to 引导的不定式短语既可以位于句首,也可以放在句子中间。so as to 引导的不定式短语只能放在句子中间,不可放在句首。

in order to 和 so as to 的否定形式都是在 to 之前加上 not, 即 in order not to 和 so as not to 。

Many state-run companies are striving to make their products more competitive so as to gain a bigger share in the international market.

为了在国际市场上占有较大的份额,很多国营公司努力使他们的产品更有竞争力。

再者,不定式短语作目的状语放在句首时,在主句前常用逗号隔开, in order to 也具有这个特征,而且,主句的主语应是前面不定式动作的发出者,即逻辑主语。我们可以说: In order to make our city green, we must plant more trees. 就不能说: In order to make our city green, many more trees need planting.

7. with so many people communicating. . .

with+宾+补足语,这叫 with 的复合结构,也是一种独立结构,在句子中作状语,表示条件、原因、伴随等,在句子中也可以作定语。充当补足语的有形容词、副词、介词短语、现在分词、过去分词、不定式和名词。

She used to read English with the window open. (形容词)她过去常开着窗户读英语。

He can have a sound sleep with the cat out of his room. (副词短语)不让猫进入他的房间,他可以睡个好觉。

The girl sat there thinking, with a pen in her hand. (介词短语)这个女孩坐在那儿思索,手里握着一支钢笔。

I can't fall into a sleep with the radio working. (现在分词)由于收音机响着,我无法入睡。

(2007年湖北)With everything she needed bought, she went out of the shop, with her hands full of shopping bags. (过去分词)买好了她需要的东西,她双手提着购物袋走出商店。

With a lot of problems to solve, the newly-elected mayor felt upset. (不定式)由于有很多问题要解决,这个新任的市长感到忐忑不安。

8. Here you are, Here it is, Here they are 和 Here we are

当别人询问你某物时候,你说:“给你”、“在这儿”,我们就可以用 Here it is. 或 Here you are.

Here you are. 所给的东西无论单数还是复数,都可以用此句回答。常表示所指的东西不是特指的,而只是某类中的一个(些)。

A: Could you find me a pen? 你能帮我找支笔吗?

B: Here you are. 给你。

Here it is. 表示所指的东西是问方所指定的。单数用 Here it is. 复数要用 Here they are. 例如:

A: Where is my watch? 我的手表呢?

B: Here it is. 在这儿。

A: Can I look at your glasses? 我能看一看你的眼镜吗?

B: Here they are. 给你。

另外, Here you are. 也可以用在当所指的东西是特指的时候,但是 Here it is. 以及 Here they are. 不能用来指非特指的情况。例如:

A: Where is my pen? 我的笔呢?

B: Here you are (Here it is). 在这儿。

A: I have left my book at home. 我把我的书丢在家里了。

B: Here it is. (不可用,应用 Here you are.) Use mine. 给你,用我的吧。

Here we are 常表示经过一段努力“我们(终于)到了(某地方)”,有时也表示“这就是我们要的(东西)”。例如:

Here we are! This is the exhibition we want to see.

我们到了! 这就是我们要参观的地方。

A: Where is our car? 我们的汽车呢?

B: Here we are. 在这儿。

慧眼识真

你有一双慧眼吗?

- A: You can't fit him in knowledge of wild plants.  
B: You can't match him in knowledge of wild plants.
- A: Nancy, please lay the table. We will have dinner.  
B: Nancy, please lie the table. We will have dinner.
- A: Climbing the stairs is too much for a 70-year-old lady now.  
B: Climbing the stairs is much too for a 70-year-old lady now.
- A: Jim was holidaying with her family in a wildlife park while she was bitten on the leg by a lion.  
B: Jim was holidaying with her family in a wildlife park when she was bitten on the leg by a lion.
- A: The cake is very sweet; you must put a lot of sugar in it.



- B: The cake is very sweet; you must have put a lot of sugar in it.
6. A: Some people choose jobs for other reasons besides money these days.  
B: Some people choose jobs for other reasons except money these days.
7. A: —How did it occur to me that you made so many mistakes in your homework?  
—I myself haven't figured it out yet.  
B: —How did it come about that you made so many mistakes in your homework?  
—I myself haven't figured it out yet.
8. A: I'd like to buy a house—modern, comfortable, and above all in a quiet neighborhood.  
B: I'd like to buy a house—modern, comfortable, and after all in a quiet neighborhood.
9. A: —Is Mr Smith out of danger?  
—No, no better than before. I'm afraid.  
B: —Is Mr Smith out of danger?  
—No, no worse than before. I'm afraid.
10. A: It is 3 years that his brother joined the army.  
B: It is 3 years since his brother joined the army.

### 老词新用

#### 1. used to do, be/get/become used to doing

(1) used to do 表示“过去常常做, 现在不再这样了”。

He used to live with his grandparents, but now he lives in his own home.

过去他与祖父母住在一起, 但现在他住在自己的家里了。

used to 只有过去式, 它既可以视为助动词, 亦可被看作实义动词, 所以它的否定式及疑问式有两种形式。如: Smith usedn't / didn't use to play basketball when he was young.

Used he / Did he use to play basketball when he was young?

(2) be used to 是“习惯于”某一客观事实和状态, 不强调动作, to 是介词, 后面接名词或动名词。

We are used to the weather here.

我们已习惯这里的天气了。

Most of the students are used to hard study in high school.

大部分学生习惯于高中的艰苦学习。

(3) get / become used to 常表示从不习惯到习惯这一过程的转变, 即强调动作。另外, 它还包含有克服困难去适应的意思。多用于将来时, 过去时和完成时, 后面接名词或动名词。

We can easily get used to his accent.

我们很容易听惯他的口音。

Jack became used to her piano and Mary got used to his pipe.

杰克已听惯她的钢琴, 而玛丽也闻惯了他的烟味。

另外, 有时 be used to 是动词 use(使用)的被动语态。在

这种结构里, to 是不定式符号。

The pencil box was used to hold some coins.

这个文具盒被用作放一些硬币。

A piece of paper can be used to make a frog.

一张纸可以用来叠一个青蛙。

### 异义同词

- ① My father \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a cold bath in winter when he was young but now he doesn't.
- ② John used to rise at six every morning, \_\_\_\_\_ he?
- ③ They \_\_\_\_\_ (see) me on Sundays when I was in middle school.
- ④ He \_\_\_\_\_ the cold weather after he lived there for two years.
- ⑤ You will \_\_\_\_\_ working in the countryside.
- ⑥ The old desk used to \_\_\_\_\_ (use) to \_\_\_\_\_ (put) some daily necessities.
2. **so + adj. / adv. + that / so + adj. + a(n) + n. + that / /so + many / few + n. (复数) + that / so + much / little + n. (不可数) + that**

(1) 在 so... that 句型中, so 用来修饰形容词或者副词, 其意为: “如此……以至于……”。引导结果状语从句。

The novel is so interesting that every one in our class likes to read it.

这本小说很有趣以至于全班同学都想看。

She did so well in the exam that she was praised by our key teacher.

她这次考试考的很好, 受到了班主任的表扬。

(2) so + adj. + a(n) + n. + that 这个句型和 such + a(n) + adj. + n. + that 可以互换。

Mr Green is so busy a man that he can't leave his office.  
= Mr Green is such a busy man that he can't leave his office.

格林先生很忙, 离不开办公室。

Yao Ming is so tall a man that he can reach the ceiling.

= Yao Ming is such a tall man that he can reach the ceiling.

姚明很高, 他可以够得着天花板。

(3) so + many / few + n. (复数) + that 以及 so + much / little + n. (不可数) + that 这是两个特殊句型。

On Sundays, there are so many people on the street that I can't drive my car fast.

星期天, 大街上有很多人, 我开车很慢。

She had so little food in the morning that she is very hungry now.

早上她吃的少, 现在她很饿。

另外, little 如果不表示数量“少的”而表示“小的”意思时, 仍用 such。

They are such little children that they can't do the work by themselves.

他们这么小, 不能单独做这个工作。

### 有趣的问题(一)

• Why the sun lightens our hair, but darkens our skin?

为什么太阳能把头发晒浅, 却能把皮肤晒黑?

• Why don't you ever see the headline "Psychic Wins Lottery"?

为什么你从来没见过头版头条写“算命师中大奖”?

• Why is "abbreviated" such a long word? 为什么“缩写”是这么长的一个单词?



● 疑难反例

- ① I ran \_\_\_\_\_ fast that they couldn't catch up with me.  
 ② It was \_\_\_\_\_ exciting a film that all of us were moved to tears.  
 ③ It is \_\_\_\_\_ fine weather that we want to go swimming.  
 ④ There was \_\_\_\_\_ little water left that only women were given some.  
 ⑤ (2007 年上海) Pop music is such an important part of society \_\_\_\_\_ it has even influenced our language.  
 A. as B. that  
 C. which D. where  
 ⑥ (2008 年东北三校) \_\_\_\_\_ rapid progress has he made that we all admire him.  
 A. Very B. So  
 C. Such D. Too

3. when 和 while

(1) 两者用作从属连词时, when 意思是:“当……时候”, 既与延续性动词, 也与瞬间性动词连用。while“当……时候”, 只能与延续性动词连用。

You should be careful while (when) you are crossing the street.

当你过街道时, 你一定要小心。

What did you see on the blackboard when you entered the classroom? (此句的 when ≠ while)

当你进入教室时, 你在黑板上看见什么了?

(2) 两者用作并列连词时, when 的意思是:“这时”, 相当于 and at that time, while 表转折对比, 意为:“然而”。  
 例如:

I was about to leave when the telephone rang.

我正要离开, 这时电话响了。

Mary likes sports while her sister likes music.

Mary 喜欢运动而她的姐姐喜欢音乐。

(3) when 当连词还有“既然”“考虑到”。例如: Why do you want a new job when you've got such a good one already?

既然你已经得到了一份这样好的工作, 你为何还要一份新工作?

(4) while 当连词还有“虽然”, “虽则……”。

While I understand your meaning, I don't agree with you.

虽然我理解你的意思, 但我不同意你。

● 疑难反例

- ①—I am going to the office.  
 —\_\_\_\_\_ you're there, can you get me some stamps?  
 A. As B. While  
 C. Because D. If

- ② She thought I was talking about her daughter, \_\_\_\_\_ in fact, I was talking about my daughter.  
 A. when B. where  
 C. which D. while  
 ③ (2008 年四川) In some places women are expected to earn money \_\_\_\_\_ men work at home and raise their children.  
 A. but B. while  
 C. because D. though  
 ④ (2008 年湖南) \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet is of great help, I don't think it's a good idea to spend too much time on it.  
 A. If B. While  
 C. Because D. As  
 ⑤ (2008 年福建) You have no idea how she finished the relay race \_\_\_\_\_ her foot wounded so much.  
 A. for B. when  
 C. with D. while  
 ⑥ (2007 年四川) I'd like to study law at university \_\_\_\_\_ my cousin prefers geography.  
 A. though B. as  
 C. while D. for  
 ⑦ (2006 年全国 II) We thought there were 35 students in the dining hall, \_\_\_\_\_, in fact, there were 40.  
 A. while B. whether  
 C. what D. which  
 ⑧ He was about half way through a gate \_\_\_\_\_ a familiar voice came to his ears.  
 A. why B. where  
 C. when D. while

✓ 第二语法

● 语法知识

直接引语和间接引语

当我们引用别人说的话时, 通常用两种方式: 一种是直接引用别人的原话, 被引用的部分称为直接引语; 另一种是用自己的话来转述别人讲的话, 被转述的部分称为间接引语。

直接引语: He said, "I have read the book."

间接引语: He said that he had read the book.

1. 人称变化

直间引语互变人称变化口诀

(1) 直接引语变为间接引语的人称变化规律可总结为: 一主、二宾、三不变。

“一主”即把直接引语中的第一人称 (I, me, my, mine, we, us, our, ours) 变为与主句的主语相一致的人称。

“二宾”指把直接引语中的第二人称 (you, your, yours) 变为和主句的间接宾语 (即听话人, 如无听话人, 可根据上下文的体会人为确定一个人称) 相一致的人称。

“三不变”就是直接引语中的第三人称 (he, him, his,



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