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版权所有 盗版必究 (盗版举报电话: 020 - 87110964) 《高考备考指南》丛书初版于1994年,是根据当时广州市有关领导的指示,为提高广州学生高考复习的效率,由广州市教育局教研室组织广州市100多名特级教师和骨干高级教师编写的,至今已出了十二版,一直是广州市高考备考的主流教辅,为大面积提高广州市的高考质量做出了显著的贡献。

每当广东高考方案发生变化的时候,《高考备考指南》丛书总是能率先做出调整,很好地适应了广东高考形式和内容的变化,满足了广大考生备考的需要,因而一直以来《高考备考指南》丛书都深受广大师生的喜爱。

从2010年开始,广东高考方案又做出了重大调整,由目前的"3+文科基础/理科基础+X"模式改为"3+文科综合/理科综合"的新模式。由于"3+文科综合/理科综合"的新模式在考试科目、时间和分值上都进行了调整,因而在命题范围和要求上必然要发生变化。为适应这种变化,供2010年广东高考考生复习使用的《高考备考指南》丛书又进行了重要的修订。修订后的《高考备考指南》丛书既保持了过去各版的优点,又注入了许多新的元素。概括起来,具有以下几个特点:

- (1)科学性。内容全面、系统、科学、严谨,呈现方式合理,能较好地揭示知识间的内在联系,符合学生的认知规律和复习备考的规律。
- (2)权威性。由广州市教育局教研室组织广州市具有丰富高考备考经验的教研员和骨干教师编写,对考点进行了准确的解读,对高考广东卷的试题特点和命题趋势有透彻的分析,对复习内容的选择、复习要求的把握、学习方法和解题方法的点拨有许多独到之处,反映了广州市多年来高考备考的研究成果。
- (3)简明性。既覆盖全部考点,又突出重点,充分保证学科主干知识、重要题型、基本方法(通性通法)在全书中占有较大篇幅;对考点内容的选择在保证必需、够用的前提下,尽可能去除繁芜,减少容量,突显有效知识,以提高复习的针对性和有效性。
- 《2010 高考备考指南》丛书总共由 12 种书构成,即语文、文科数学、文科数学习题解答、理科数学、理科数学习题解答、英语、文科综合政治分册、文科综合历史分册、文科综合地理分册、理科综合物理分册、理科综合化学分册、理科综合生物分册。为方便使用,每个学科中部分习题及其答案采用独立装订形式。每个考生的复习用书均为7种,即文科考生的复习用书有语文、文科数学、文科数学习题解答、英语、文科综合政治分册、文科综合历史分册、文科综合地理分册;理科考生的复习用书有语文、理科数学、理科数学习题解答、英语、理科综合物理分册、理科综合化学分册、理科综合生物分册。

多年来,华南理工大学出版社的领导、编辑和校对人员等为《高考备考指南》丛书的出版付出了辛勤的劳动,在此特表谢意!

编 者 2009 年 4 月于广州 《2010 高考备考指南·英语》(第十三版)是根据《普通高中英语课程标准(实验)》和广东英语高考命题的要求而编写的高中毕业班教学复习用书。

《2010 高考备考指南·英语》分为三个章节,并附有练习册。第一章为教材内容要点复习,第二章为重点语言知识的复习与运用,第三章为专题训练。第一章分为8个模块,每个模块分5个单元,每个单元分为内容提要和巩固复习两大部分。内容提要部分对本单元的重点词汇、重点短语和重点语法作了精炼的概括;巩固复习部分以词、句、篇为主线,包括单元重点单词及短语复习、单元重点语法、完形填空和阅读技能训练,以及写作技能训练四个内容。本章的编写以"隐性"和"显性"相结合的思路组构内容。通过各单元各部分的标题明晰复习目标,通过练习的形式落实有关语言知识和语言技能的训练目标和要求,包括①高中阶段语言知识重点和难点;②语言知识在句子及语篇中的运用;③高中英语阅读教学和测试要求学生掌握的阅读技能和阅读策略及其培训;④高中英语写作的本质、语篇的构建和写作策略及其培训。第二章分为7个专项(节)。每节分为内容提要、难点分析和巩固练习三个部分。本章的编写力图通过最简洁的语言帮助学生掌握英语法最基本的用法及常用搭配,通过典型的试题帮助学生巩固所学习的语言知识。第三章为专题训练,分为听力理解、语言知识及应用、阅读理解和写作四节内容。每节包括题型概说、解题技巧和技能训练三个部分。题型概说主要解读该专项在高中课程及高考中的要求;解题技巧主要介绍高考解题策略并通过高考实例点拨解题方法;技能训练提供了针对高考的训练题。本章的编写旨在明确高考对语言知识及语言技能的具体要求,提供解题技巧的方法指导和培训。

练习册包括8套反映高考能力要求的综合训练题,力图通过精选的语言材料、规范的命题帮助学 生进一步理解高考命题的能力要求,提高综合的解题能力和应考能力。

本书由黄丽燕、何琳、镇祝桂主编,由黄丽燕、何琳、镇祝桂、Angelo Papakosmas (澳) 审定。参加编写的人员包括黄丽燕、何琳、镇祝桂、Angelo Papakosmas (澳)、沈明、陈皓曦、陈艳华、林佩华、招健琼、张白虹、刘永刚、张杏梅、赵玉书、刘英、曹妙盈、聂越华、曾艳、郭怡和谭洁梅。参加审校的人员有沈明、陈艳华、招健琼、张白虹、刘永刚、赵玉书、刘英、曹妙盈、何碧莹、肖敏如、谭洁梅、林琳、张智敏和宋要武。

由于编者水平有限,疏漏不足之处,恳请广大师生提出宝贵意见。

编 者 2009年5月

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第一章 教材内容要点复习

MODULE 1

Unit 1 Friendship

角容提要

Words	名词	tip highway survey teenager thunder power partner suitcase overcoat curtain series
words (重点词汇)	动词	calm upset settle suffer recover disagree ignore concern pack disagree dislike
	形容词与副词	calm upset loose outdoors dusty exactly entire entirely
Expressions (重点短语)	tired of suffer	add up have got to be concerned about go through join in get/be r from pack up walk the dog settle down on purpose in order to o longer(not any longer) fall in love get along with at dusk
Structure (重点语法)	1) "I don't 2)Anne said 2. 直接引语转 1) "Does a	为间接引语(陈述句) want to set down a series of facts in a diary," said Anne. that she didn't want to set down a series of facts in a diary. 为间接引语(疑问句) friend always have to be a person?" the writer asks us. or asks us if/whether a friend always has to be a person.

巩固练习

V	Words and Expressions
1	. Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of
	the word given.
1.	I tried to keep calm, but my
	(think) were racing.
2.	It's only (nature) to worry
	about your child's diet.
3.	We are here to give people
	(advise) on health issues.
4.	She worked as a script (edit)
	for years.
5.	She (suffer) from depression
	for most of her adult life.

6. Trade and industry require good
(communicate). 7. We were told to stay (calmly)
and that help was on the way. 8. Their cat lives (main) outdoors.
9. I'm not (entire) sure I like the
tone of your question.
10. As far as I'm (concern), the
issue is over and dealt with.
II . Complete each sentence according to the
Chinese given.
l. We want to(调查) about
people's TV watching habits.
2. If you include overtime, his income
(共计) over 1,000 yuan.
3. In many countries, it is very rude to
(岩面) your foot at others while

seated.	
4. He	_ (指出) that the budget was
not sufficient for	such a large project.
5. He	_ (感到不安) when he heard
the news.	
6. He	_ (忽略) the doctor's advice
and continues sm	oking.
7. She	_ (担心) her son's future.
8()	就我个人而言), your decision
was totally corre	
9. He was caught	(作弊) in an
exam.	
10. I always start t	he day by (浏
览) my emails.	
	owing sentences.
1. 家长们十分:	关心孩子的健康,并且仔细记
下了医生的劝告。(be concerned about)
2. 新种的树将 (add to)	一定能够增添城市的美丽。
3. 音乐会一开 来。(calm down)	始,激动的观众就平静了下
	万了第二次世界大战,所以仍 的痛苦。(go through)
5. 目前,电视: (communication)	和互联网是重要的交流途径。

🖔 Grammar

IV. Fill in each blank with an appropriate word or the appropriate form of the word given.

Living in Amsterdam in the Netherlands, Anne suffered from World War Two. Her family

was Jewish so they had to hide1 they
would be killed by the German Nazi. During that
time her only true friend was2 diary. She
said, " I don't want to keep3 series of
facts in a diary4 most people do, but l
want this diary 5 to be my friend, and I
shall call my friend Kitty." Anne's sister,
Margot, found it difficult6 (settle) and
calm down in the 7 (hide) place because
she was concerned about8 they would
be discovered. She knew she had to trust her
parents and according to them, hiding was
necessary. At first she thought she would go crazy
9 later she realized that it was better to
go 10 this together.

🖔 Reading

V. Read the text and do the exercises.

I've always been a bit of an entertainer and played the funny man. I was a part-time comedian for years, so I learned how to stand in front of audiences. It made me sure of myself. I like being liked and I love making everyone smile.

I've lived in London all my life and have just moved to a larger house with my wife Clare and our two children, Jimmy and Madeleine. We spend a lot of time just singing and dancing around the house. I grew up with music because my dad is the pianist, Chester Harriott — who's still playing, by the way. My working day is divided between television and writing cook books, though TV takes most of my time. I spend about five days a fortnight working on the cooking programmes I appear in. I eat all sorts of things at home but I only buy quality food. When I'm cooking, I experiment with whatever is in the fridge — it's good practice for my TV series.

I'm a football fan and enjoy going to matches, but I'm a home-loving person really. I don't like going to the pub but we do go out to eat about twice a month. There's nothing better than a night at home playing with children. I rarely go to bed before midnight. Late evening is when fresh thoughts on cooking usually come to me, so

I often write or plan my programmes then. When I eventually get to bed, I have no trouble sleeping!

- 1. What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?
 - A. To describe how he lives.
 - B. To say what makes him laugh.
 - C. To talk about his cooking ideas.
 - D. To explain how he started in TV.
- 2. What would a reader learn about Ainsley from the text?
 - A. He is a very good musician.
 - B. He likes to plan the family meals.
 - C. He is nervous about performing on stage.
 - D. He enjoys spending time with his family.
- 3. What does the writer say about himself?
 - A. He loves going out and meeting people.
 - B. He is very similar to his father.
 - C. He enjoys being popular.
 - D. He should go to bed earlier.
- 4. What does he say about his working life?
 - A. He would like to appear less on TV.
 - B. He gets his best ideas at certain times.
 - C. He prefers being a comedian.
 - D. He should practise cooking more.
- 5. Which of the following is the best description of the writer?
 - A. The popular TV comedian who enjoys cooking, watching football, and having a busy social life.
 - B. The TV cook who loves making people laugh, watching football and, above all, having a happy family life.
 - C. The singing TV cook who likes making jokes, playing with his children, and having an early night.
 - D. The cook and comedian who takes great care about the way he cooks his food and enjoys listening to music more than anything.

🐧 Writing

VI. 句子结构使用指导(1)

(一) 难点回顾

从英语的句子结构来说,除了修饰名词的定

语和修饰动词的状语外,可将千变万化的句子归 纳为五个基本句式,我们将在第一模块中依次重 点讲解这几个句型及其应用。

A. 基本句型一

S(主) + vi. (不及物动词) (谓)

	S(主语)	vi.(不及 物动词)	其他
1	Time	flies.	
2	She	sings	beautifully.(adv.)
3	We	went	on a trip. (prep. phrase)
4	She and I	will go	swimming. (Participle)

各例句的黑体字是主语,斜体字是谓语动词;请注意"其他"栏目中形式的多样性。

注: "There + be(vi.) + S..."也是属于第一 基本句型。

例: At the top of the hill there stands an old temple.

B. 基本句型二

S(主)+ lv. (系动词)+ P(表)+ V(谓)

	S(主)	lv. (系 动词)	P(表)
1	Today	is	Monday. (n.)
2	The car	is	mine. (pron.)
3	The flowers	smell	sweet. (adj.)
4	Class	is	over. (adv.)
5	The kid	looks	like his father. (prep. phrase)
6	My friend	becomes	excited. (participle)

在此句型中,除了 be 动词外,还有一些动词 也可以用作系动词,如

- (1) 表感官的动词: feel, smell, taste, sound, look, appear, seem 等。
- (2) 表转变、变化的动词: become, get, grow, turn, go等。
- (3) 表延续的动词: remain, keep, seem, hold, stay, rest 等。
- (4) 表瞬时的动词: come, fall, set, cut, occur 等。
- (5) 其他动词: eat, lie, prove, ring, run, shine, sit, stand, continue, hang 等。

注,下列常见"It..."句式也是属于第二基

本句型。

- (1) It = be = adj. /n. = to do...
- 例 1: It is your duty to take care of your mother.
 - (2) It = be = adj. = for/of = sb. = to do...
- 例 2: It is easy for us to finish the project in two days.
 - (二) 写作训练

请用英语翻译以下句子,注意句子结构。

- (1) 昨晚你睡得好吗?
- (2) 这本书很畅销。

(3)	奶酪切起来很容易。
(4)	机器出问题了。
(5)	问题一直未解决。
(6)	她渐渐地变得很沉默。

(7) 保护环境人人有责。

Unit 2 English around the World

向客提要

Words	名词	accent apartment block boss candy command culture direction elevator flat gas government identity lightning lorry petrol phrase request role rubber subway standard usage vocabulary	
(重点词汇)	动词	command rule include request retell recognize	
	形容词与副词	actually flat midwestern Spanish eastern southern international native present modern however rapidly	
Expressions (重点短语)	because of make good use of play a role/part in come up to give a command play a part such as believe it or not in fact baseon than ever before a number of the number of communicate with close to believe it or not be different from		
Structure (重点语法)	1. 直接引语转为间接引语(祈使句) 1) He said: "Please open the door."(直接引语) 2) He asked: "Would you please open the door?" (直接引语) 3) He told/asked me to open the door. (间接引语) 2. Speech 引语总复习		

巩固练习

🖏 Words and Expressions

I. Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of

the word given.

- London is still the _____ (culture) centre of the country.
- 2. There are some major differences between British and American English _______ (use).

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3. He was determined to change the	
(direct) of the business.	2. 她喜欢多种运动,例如网球、篮球和跑
4. Four more countries applied to join the EU,	步。(such as)
(include) Sweden and Austria.	
5. This theory goes against the	
(believe) of most current political thinkers.	
6. Many of the bodies were burned beyond all	3. 很多外国人开始学汉语,而且来中国学习
(recognise).	汉语的人数正在增加。
7. "Did you sleep well?" she asked	(a number of/ the number of / gradually)
(polite).	
8. How does your department's	
(actually) performance compare with your	4.信不信由你,他已经放弃了竞争。(believe
plan and budget?	it or not)
9. We are seeing a (rapidly) growth in	it of not)
the use of the Internet.	
10. The (govern) has announced plans	
to raise the minimum wage next year.	5. 一个小男孩走过来向我们要那个空瓶子。
II. Complete each sentence according to the	(come up to)
Chinese given.	
1. This book (包含了) most of the	
information you will need for your assignment.	
2. She's been given a chance to	
(扮演主角) in a new film.	🕏 Grammar
3. Although she still looks young, Mrs Lee is	Y .
(几乎) three times older than	IV. Fill in each blank with an appropriate word or
her adult son.	the appropriate form of the word given.
4. It was raining hard(然而), I	English is the most (wide) used
think we should go out.	language in the world. It2 (speak) as
tillik we should go out.	to the first terminal language in
	the official, first, second or foreign language in
5. We will be visiting the Museum	3 (differ) countries. There are some
5. We will be visiting the Museum	differences pronunciation, expression
5. We will be visiting the Museum(即使) it rains tomorrow. 6. The film(改编自) a novel by	3 (differ) countries. There are some differences4 pronunciation, expression and spelling between American and British
5. We will be visiting the Museum(即使) it rains tomorrow. 6. The film (改编自) a novel by Hamingway.	differences 4 pronunciation, expression and spelling between American and British English For example, English say "underground"
5. We will be visiting the Museum(即使) it rains tomorrow. 6. The film(改编自) a novel by Hamingway. 7. He(形成规律) to walk an	differences 4 pronunciation, expression and spelling between American and British English For example, English say "underground" 5 Americans say "subway". As Chinese,
5. We will be visiting the Museum (即使) it rains tomorrow. 6. The film (改编自) a novel by Hamingway. 7. He (形成规律) to walk an hour before going to sleep.	differences 4 pronunciation, expression and spelling between American and British English For example, English say "underground" 5 Americans say "subway". As Chinese, it does not matter whether it is American English
5. We will be visiting the Museum (即使) it rains tomorrow. 6. The film (改编自) a novel by Hamingway. 7. He (形成规律) to walk an hour before going to sleep. 8. He knows several languages, (例	differences 4 pronunciation, expression and spelling between American and British English For example, English say "underground" 5 Americans say "subway". As Chinese, it does not matter whether it is American English 6 British English. The point is
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A. studying

B. teaching

🕏 Reading

V. Read the text and do the exercises.

Anne Holland's Speech

Dear Students,

I am delighted to be your guest speaker today. It is a great pleasure to visit your school and to meet all of you.

I would like to tell you about myself. I have been a news reporter for the past fifteen years. I chose this job so I could travel the world, but the job has taught me many unforgettable lessons. The work is sometimes difficult. I have seen famines, wars, earthquakes, poverty(贫穷) and death. But I have also seen courage, hope and happiness.

In India, I visited a city where there were many homeless children. Some were as young as four years old. They lived in the streets and survived by begging or stealing. But then a wonderful lady called Rosa opened a home for them. Within one year, she was looking after two hundred children. She clothed them, fed them and taught them. She gave them hope.

Another time, I was in Turkey after a terrible earthquake. In one place, I found an old lady whose house was in ruins. Her son was missing and rescue workers said there was no chance that he was still alive. But the old lady did not give up hope. For four days, she moved heavy stones one at a time by herself. She did not stop until she found her son. He was alive.

Here in China, I met a young boy with a serious medical condition. He had undergone twenty operations and spent nearly his whole life in hospital. I thought he would be sad, but when I met him, his smile was so warm and welcoming.

In life, we need role models that we can admire(钦佩) and learn from. When my life is difficult, I try to remember the courage and goodness of these three people.

1.	Choose	the	best	answer.
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(1)	Anne	Holland is	in a sc	hool
	Anne	TIOHANG IS	in a sc	กกกเ

C. giving a talk D. having an interview
2) means "". A. pleasure B. trouble C. sadness D. hunger (3) Which of the following statements is true? A. Rosa is a rich lady and she likes to he the homeless children. B. Rosa is a kind-hearted woman and she looks after some homeless children. C. Rosa is a great mother and she looks after the homeless children. D. Rosa is a good teacher and she teaches the homeless children. (4) In which country is Anne Holland giving the speech? A. China B. Canada C. Turkey D. India (5) From the passage we can learn that the Chinese boy is A. sad B. strong-minded C. worried D. healthy 2. Answer the following questions.
 (2) The underlined word "famines" (paragra 2) means "". A. pleasure B. trouble C. sadness D. hunger (3) Which of the following statements is true? A. Rosa is a rich lady and she likes to he the homeless children. B. Rosa is a kind-hearted woman and so looks after some homeless children. C. Rosa is a great mother and she looks after homeless children. D. Rosa is a good teacher and she teaches the homeless children. (4) In which country is Anne Holland giving the speech? A. China B. Canada C. Turkey D. India (5) From the passage we can learn that the Chinese boy is A. sad B. strong-minded C. worried D. healthy 2. Answer the following questions.
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🖔 Writing

Ⅵ. 句子结构使用指导(2)

(一) 难点回顾

C. 基本句型三

S(主) + vt.(及物动词)(谓) + O(宾)

	S(主)	vt. (及物 动词) (谓)	O(宾)
1	I	am studying	English. (n.)
2	She	loves	him. (pron.)
3	Helen	wants	to go there. (Infinitive)
4	The kid	doesn't know	where to go. (Wh- Word + Infinitive)
5	The thief	admitted	stealing the money. (Gerund)
6	I	believe	that there is nothing wrong. (That-clause)

注意:(1) S + vt. + Infinitive(不定式),如: He pretends to sleep.

常用于该句型的动词有 attempt, dare, decide, desire, expect, hope, intend, learn, need, offer, pretend, promise, propose, refuse, want, wish 等。

(2) S + vt. + Wh-Word + Infinitive (wh 疑问词+不定式),如:

He knows how to answer the question.

常用于该句型的动词有 ask, consider, decide, discover, explain, find out, forget, guess, inquire, know, learn, remember, see, tell, think, understand, wonder 等。

(3) S + vt. + Gerund (动名词), 如:

He avoided being asked such a question.

常用于该句型的动词有 admit, advise, avoid, consider, defend, enjoy, excuse, finish, forbid, mind, miss, practise, risk, suggest, give up, can't help, look forward to 等。

(4) S + vt. + That-Clause (that 从句),如: I don't think (that) he is right.

常用于该句型的动词有 admit, believe, command, declare, demand, deny, doubt, expect, explain, feel(觉得), hear(听说), hope, imagine, intend, know, mean, mind, notice, propose, request, report, say, see (看出), show, suggest, suppose, think, understand, wish, wonder(觉得奇怪)等。

(二) 写作练习

翻译下列句子,注意句子结构。

(1) 他能够用英语流利地表达。

(3)	我很难相信他竟然准时参加了会议。
(4)	你知道何时出发吗?

Unit 3 Travel Journal

角容提要

Words (重点词汇)	名词	journal transport disadvantage attitude fare route schedule flame forecast insurance journey midnight pace parcel pillow schedule shortcoming temple valley view wool detail source altitude bend cave	
(里尽何化)	动词	prefer graduate flow boil cycle organize determine persuade bend forecast	
1	形容词与副词	finally stubborn determined fond reliable	
Expressions (重点短语)	ever since be fond of care about change one's mind make up one's mind give in as usual at midnight		
Structure (重点语法)	现在进行时表示将来 1) When are you leaving? 2) Where are you staying? 3) When are you coming back?		

a way that gave her an air of elegance.

9. Rail _____ (travel) are furious at the

巩固练习

	proposed seven percent increase in fares.
• Words and Expressions	10. It is (usually) to ask permission before borrowing any equipment.
\boldsymbol{I} . Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the word given.	II. Complete each sentence according to the Chinese given.
1. He was convicted of the (possess) and transportation of illegal drugs.	1. She realized her(梦想) of becoming a good artist.
2. We achieve much more by (persuade) than by brute force.	2. The salesman tried his best to
3. She (insist) that we stay at her house instead of a hotel.	3 (虽然) we hurried, we were still late for the plane.
4.1 was determined to make it as a jazz (music).	4. We(佩服) the way he was able to quickly solve all the problems.
 He was never (proper) trained, so you cannot really blame him if he cannot do the job. 	5. If you rush to make a decision now, it will be impossible to (改变主意) later.
6. The project requires huge investment, so it is a very (bravely) venture in the current economic climate.	6 (一旦) you understand the mathematical rule, you will be able to work out all the problems.
7. My father (final) agreed to let me go on the trip.	

8. She was always _____ (plain) dressed, in 8. Lilian was having trouble deciding whether she

should buy the furniture(一方	that she should organize the trip. My sister didn't
面), its style was good but(另一方	care about details. Several months before our trip,
面) it was very expensive.	we found 7 large atlas with good maps
9. You like sports (然而) I like	which showed details of world geography. During
reading.	our journey, we could see the lakes shinging like
10. An experienced taxi driver ought to	glass in the8 (set) sun. We made camp
(熟悉) the streets of his city.	on the mountain. We were tired 9 the
	long bike ride but remained in high spirits. Our
☐. Translate the following sentences. ☐. White the following sentences. ☐. White the following sentences. ☐. White the following sentences.	dream to cycle along the Mekong River had
1.他们坚持不完工就不休息。(insist)	
	(final) come true.
	• α
2. 一旦你下了决心就不该轻易改变主意。	7 Cloze
(make up one's mind)	V. Choose the best answer to complete the text.
	Mike had been delivering newspapers for a
	week, but he was still not sure whether he was
	going to like his first job. Today he was to
3. 父母所关心的是孩子的未来。	1 the month's money from his
(care about)	customers. At the first house, Mike walked past
	the Pierces' barking dog, which was tied up in the
	front yard. When he reached the door, he got up
	•
4. 我试图劝他放弃这次比赛, 但是他不听。	enough 2 to ring the bell. He told the
(persuade)	man what he wanted. Mr. Pierce didn't smile or
	say anything, 3 he handed Mike a
	bill. Mike carefully counted out the man's change.
	By the time he got to the next house, Mike
5. 最后妈妈让步了,给吉姆买了那本图画	felt a little 4 at ease. Mr. Simon was
书。(give in)	repairing his garden. He, too, gave Mike a
	5 . But he smiled and talked as Mike gave
	him his6
	As Mike walked to the third house, he
	wasn't a bit uneasy. Mr. Swanson was just coming
🐪 Grammar	home from the store, and he stopped 7
4	he saw Mike. Mr. Swanson 8 Mike the
IV. Fill in each blank with an appropriate word or	exact amount in change. They stood talking in
the appropriate form of the word given.	front of the house9 This wasn't going
Ever since middle school my sister and I have	to be such a difficult job any longer, thought
dreamed about (take) a great bike	Mike as he continued on his10
trip. I was really excited that we2(go)	1. A. fetch B. seize
on a bike trip the next summer. I persuaded my	C. collect D. select
cousins to join in us. It was Wang Kun,3	2. A. courage B. money
first had the idea to cycle along the Mekong River	C. newspapers D. demand
from where it begins to4it ends. I like	3. A. but B. for
my sister5she never changes6	C. so D. that
mind no matter how difficult it is. She insisted	4. A. bit B. quite

古 汪

C. less	D. more
5. A. money	B. bill
C. pay	D. income
6. A. newspaper	B. help
C. paper	D. change
7. A. so	B. thus
C. where	D. when
8. A. returned	B. paid
C. snatched	D. left
9. A. in no time	B. at once
C. for a while	D. by and by
10. A. way	B. job
C. customers	D. money

, Writing

Ⅵ. 句子结构使用指导(3)

(一) 难点回顾

D. 基本句型四

S(主)+ vt.(谓)+ IO(间接宾语)+ DO(直接宾语)

	S	vt.	IO	DO
	(主语)	(谓语)	(间接宾语)	(直接宾语)
1	I	sent	him(pron.)	а book.
2	My father	bought	me(pron.)	a story book.
3	My uncle	brought	my brother	a new watch.
4	He	can inform	you (<i>pron</i> .)	where the teacher lives.

本句型的谓语动词所发出的动作有两个对象,一为"人或动物等",称为间接宾语;另一为"物或事",称为直接宾语;本句型也可以把"DO"置于"IO"之前,注意应用介词 to 或 for,句型为: S+vt.+n. (pron.)+to(或 for)-phrase.

tΠ.

- (1) I sent him a book. 本句型可变为:
- I sent a book to him.
- (2) My father bought me a story book. 本句型可变为:

My father bought a story book for me.

- * 间接宾语前需要加 to 的常用动词有 bring, give, grant, hand, leave, lend, offer, owe, pass, pay, permit, promise, read, sell, send, show, teach, tell, wish, write 等。
- * 间接宾语前需要加 for 的常用动词有 bring, buy, choose, fetch, get, make, order, paint, play(演奏), save, sing, spare 等。

(二) 写作训练

请划出句子成分,并把间接宾语改为介词引导的短语。

(2)	Her mother cooked us delicious food.
	My American friend, Jack, wrote me a lette
(4)	My uncle brought my brother a new watch.
(5)	He handed me a cup of coffee.