

内部资料首次公开

江苏省海门中学 高考英语 总复习教程

海门中学高三英语备课组

■ 让学生深刻、准确地领悟新高考命题的主旨，在高考答题时，迅速把握命题的意图，快速、准确地对高考试题进行解答。

■ 突出高考的命题规律，让学生全面、具体、准确地展望每一考点在未来高考中可能出现的考核情形。

■ 按照如何最大限度地提高考生高考成绩的思路对学生训练，让学生不做无用功，在高考中拿到自己应该拿到的分数。

■ 易于发现问题，便于及时采取有针对性的弥补措施。

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海门中学高三英语备课组 主编

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序

北京北师大特殊教育科学研究所

研究高考,不能不关注江苏省南通地区,近几年来,在该省的十三个地区中,南通地区每年高考的高分段考生均超过全省的30%,在列全省前10名的学校中,南通地区达到6所以上。为什么会取得如此令人称羨的成绩呢?南通地区的做法在于该地区各市、县普遍采取高考复习一盘棋的思路,集中优势资源,将高考备考研究与高三教学紧密结合起来,形成统一的高考复习模式,共享其成果。

在整个南通地区,高考成绩最突出的要数海门市。全市最优秀的教师集中稳定在海门中学高三年级把关,并将该市的备考研究中心放在海门中学的高三备课组,由各科备课组集体备课,形成统一的高考复习教程,在整个海门市统一使用。这种备考模式使海门这个人口仅百万的县级市高考获得了极大的成功,全市每年高考录取3000多人,即使分布在乡镇的6所完全中学,其高考升学率也达到95%以上,重点大学上线率达40%以上。

海门市取得如此好的高考成绩得益于海门中学对高考的深入研究。海门中学这所新近崛起的全国著名重点中学,在近几年的高考中屡屡创造奇迹。自1996年高考改革以来,海门中学高考升学率一直保持100%,重点大学上线率均在90%以上,每年高考中达到全国排名前12名的重点大学录取线的人数均超过50%。当地流传着这样一种说法:“只要孩子进了海门中学,就等于考上了好大学。”

海门中学的成功,是高考改革的产物。海门中学以前瞻性的眼光去研究高考命题变化的趋势,抓住了高考命题改革“以能力立意命题”的本质特征,按照高考命题的思路和规律进行备考复习,让学生训练到位,从而在高考中拿到高分。

海门中学的成功提升了海门市的高考成绩,让许许多多原本成绩平平的学生圆了大学梦。我们相信:随着这套原汁原味的资料的公开出版,将使更多中学的高考成绩迈上一个新台阶。

作为为本资料公开出版倾注大量心血的编审者,没有什么比来自读者成功的好消息更让人兴奋和激动的了,我们期待着这一天的到来!

编读问答

● 问：与一般的高考复习用书相比，本丛书有什么不同？

答：从复习程序来看，并没有什么不同。但是，本丛书既不是作者个人的讲稿，也不是作者个人编写的复习资料，而是用于整个海门市各中学统一使用的内部教程。因此，必须做到全面、具体，并且具有非常强的操作性。“考什么”、“怎么考”、“为考什么而准确什么”，每一点都实实在在，没有虚话和套话。同时，作为内部教程，它将海门中学的复习经验、应试技巧以及大量强化训练效果的“内部原创题”毫无保留地展现出来。可以说，这是一套能够让读者全面、具体、准备把握高考内容，又非常实用的高考复习用书，其使用效果立竿见影。

● 问：这套丛书有哪些特点？

答：第一个突出特点，就是让学生深刻、准确地领悟高考命题的主旨。由于学生长期受到“知识立意命题”考试的影响，因此，必须在最短的时间内从思维方式上拉近考生与高考命题人员之间的距离，从第一轮复习开始就引导学生能力地思考问题，在高考答题时，能迅速把握命题的意图，快速、准确地对高考试题进行解答。

第二个特点是突出了高考的命题规律。高考命题有很强的规律性，每个考点怎么考，会出现哪几种形式的考题，都有规律可循。通过这个复习套路，能够让学生全面、具体、准确地展望每一考点在未来高考中可能出现的考核情形。

第三个突出特点是注重训练效果。本复习丛书中的训练题，是按照如何最大限度地提高学生的高考成绩这一思路去选编的。对于中等难度试题的训练，做到稳扎稳打，确保得分；对于压轴性难题的训练，侧重于技巧，做到尽可能的多得一点分。这种训练思路能够让学生在复习备考中不做无用功，不走弯路，发挥自己的最大潜能，在高考中拿到高分。实践证明：这个目标完全能够达到！

第四个特点是易于发现问题。从1996年开始，海门中学的高三老师在每次测验后，都要集体阅卷，将学生的错误统计分析，然后把错误率高、具有共性的题摘录下来，在下一年的高三复习中继续使用，以便学生能及时发现问题并采取有针对性的弥补措施，达到提高高考成绩的目的。

● 问：本丛书有哪些不足之处？

答：与一般的复习用书相比，本丛书的价格偏高，版面也比较紧凑，这是本书的不足之处。由于这是一套完整的内部教程，内容较多，考虑到价格的因素，我们不得不对版面进行压缩，如本丛书的数学分册，只好在单元训练、综合训练、专题训练的解答题之间适当留点空间作笔记之用，如果排成试卷形式，并将所有的选择题、填空题一一进行详细解答，则书价将达40元。为了不使本丛书的价格过高，我们只好将一些次要的内容舍去，力求将精髓部分保持完整，以保证本丛书的原汁原味。

目 录

第一篇 高中英语双单元复习

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|----------------------------------|-----|
| Units(1 ~ 2 SBI) | 1 | Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 96 |
| Part I 语言知识归纳 | 1 | Units(25 ~ 26 SBI) | 99 |
| Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 6 | Part I 语言知识归纳 | 99 |
| Units(3 ~ 4 SBI) | 10 | Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 102 |
| Part I 语言知识归纳 | 10 | Units(15 ~ 26 SBI) 阶段性综合测试 | 106 |
| Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 15 | Units(1 ~ 2 SBII) | 110 |
| Units(5 ~ 6 SBI) | 19 | Part I 语言知识归纳 | 110 |
| Part I 语言知识归纳 | 19 | Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 112 |
| Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 22 | Units(3 ~ 4 SBII) | 115 |
| Units(7 ~ 8 SBI) | 26 | Part I 语言知识归纳 | 115 |
| Part I 语言知识归纳 | 26 | Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 117 |
| Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 29 | Units(5 ~ 6 SBII) | 120 |
| Units(9 ~ 10 SBI) | 33 | Part I 语言知识归纳 | 120 |
| Part I 语言知识归纳 | 33 | Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 121 |
| Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 35 | Units(7 ~ 8 SBII) | 125 |
| Units(11 ~ 12 SBI) | 39 | Part I 语言知识归纳 | 125 |
| Part I 语言知识归纳 | 39 | Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 127 |
| Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 43 | Units(9 ~ 10 SBII) | 130 |
| Units(13 ~ 14 SBI) | 47 | Part I 语言知识归纳 | 130 |
| Part I 语言知识归纳 | 47 | Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 132 |
| Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 51 | Units(11 ~ 12 SBII) | 136 |
| Units(1 ~ 14 SBI) 阶段性综合测试 | 55 | Part I 语言知识归纳 | 136 |
| Units(15 ~ 16 SBI) | 60 | Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 137 |
| Part I 语言知识归纳 | 60 | Units(1 ~ 12 SBII) 阶段性综合测试 | 141 |
| Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 65 | Units(13 ~ 14 SBII) | 145 |
| Units(17 ~ 18 SBI) | 69 | Part I 语言知识归纳 | 145 |
| Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 72 | Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 147 |
| Units(19 ~ 20 SBI) | 76 | Units(15 ~ 16 SBII) | 151 |
| Part I 语言知识归纳 | 76 | Part I 语言知识归纳 | 151 |
| Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 81 | Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 153 |
| Units(21 ~ 22 SBI) | 84 | Units(17 ~ 18 SBII) | 157 |
| Part I 语言知识归纳 | 84 | Part I 语言知识归纳 | 157 |
| Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 88 | Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 159 |
| Units(23 ~ 24 SBI) | 92 | Units(19 ~ 20 SBII) | 163 |
| Part I 语言知识归纳 | 92 | Part I 语言知识归纳 | 163 |
| | | Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 166 |
| | | Units(21 ~ 22 SBII) | 170 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Part I 语言知识归纳 | 170 |
| Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 173 |
| Units(23 ~ 24 SBII) | 176 |
| Part I 语言知识归纳 | 176 |
| Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 179 |
| Units(13 ~ 24 SBII)阶段性综合测试 | 182 |
| Units(1 ~ 2 SBIII) | 186 |
| Part I 语言知识归纳 | 186 |
| Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 189 |
| Units(3 ~ 4 SBIII) | 192 |
| Part I 语言知识归纳 | 192 |
| Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 194 |
| Units(5 ~ 6 SBIII) | 198 |
| Part I 语言知识归纳 | 198 |
| Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 200 |
| Units(7 ~ 8 SBIII) | 205 |
| Part I 语言知识归纳 | 205 |
| Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 208 |
| Units(9 ~ 10 SBIII) | 212 |
| Part I 语言知识归纳 | 212 |
| Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 215 |
| Units(11 ~ 12 SBIII) | 219 |
| Part I 语言知识归纳 | 219 |
| Part II 巩固训练及能力培养 | 222 |
| Units(1 ~ 12 SBIII)阶段性综合测试 | 226 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Units(13 ~ 24 SBIII)阶段性综合测试 | 231 |
|-----------------------------------|-----|

第二篇 高考英语专题讲座

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| 第一讲 听力 | 237 |
| Part I 听力专题讲座 | 237 |
| Part II 听力训练(略) | 240 |
| 第二讲 单项选择 | 241 |
| Part I 单项选择专题讲座 | 241 |
| Part II 单项选择专题训练 | 242 |
| 第三讲 完形填空 | 244 |
| Part I 完形填空专题讲座 | 244 |
| Part II 完形填空专题训练 | 245 |
| 第四讲 阅读理解 | 251 |
| Part I 阅读理解专题讲座 | 251 |
| Part II 阅读理解专题训练 | 262 |
| 第五讲 短文改错 | 263 |
| Part I 短文改错专题讲座 | 263 |
| Part II 改错题突击训练 | 267 |
| 第六讲 书面表达 | 270 |
| Part I 书面表达专题讲座 | 270 |
| Part II 书面表达题精练 | 276 |

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| 附:参考答案 | 280 |
|--------------|-----|

第一篇 高中英语双单元复习

Units(1 ~ 2 SBI)

Part I 语言知识归纳

一、重点单词

1. **introduce**. v.

①介绍

Can I *introduce* my new friend to you?

②使认识,使了解

It was my younger brother who *introduced* me to jazz.

③提出

I'd like to *introduce* a question for discussion.

④传入,引入

Coffee was *introduced* into England from the Continent.

[派] *introduction* n. 介绍;前言;序曲

a letter of *introduction*.

introductory adj. 介绍的;入门的;前言的

2. **grow**(*grew, grown*)v.

①生长,成长,长大

Orange trees won't *grow* in this climate.

②发展,增加,加大

His saving account began to *grow* rapidly.

③变得

Truth never *grows* old.

④种(花或庄稼)

He *grows* vegetables.

grow into 成长为;发展成

He has *grown into* a fine young man.

grow up 长大,成年

I *grew up* on a farm.

grown-up adj. n. 长大成人的,成人,大人

He had two *grown-up* sons with him.

There were no *grown-ups* there, only children.

[派] *growth* n. 增长;发展

3. **drive**(*drove, driven*) v.

①驾驶

drive a car/a taxi

In this state, you can't *drive* until you are 18 years old.

②开车送(到某处)

He *drove* them to the party.

③驱逐,赶走

The enemies were *driven* out of the town.

④驱(开)动机

The engines *drove* the ship.

⑤迫使,逼得

These things *drove* him out of mind for a time.

He *drove* her to admitting it.

The boss *drove* the workers to work hard.

drive in (into) 钉进去.打进去

He *drove* the nail *into* the wall.

drive one mad 使某人发疯

[派] *driver* n. 司机

4. **ask** v.

①问,询问

I have something very particular to *ask* you.

She *asked* Marie in a low voice what time it was.

②请求,要求,征求

You are *asking* too much.

I *asked* her to fetch me an evening paper.

Did he *ask* to leave any special message?

I *ask* that he leave.

ask for 要求得到,要求给予

He's *asked for* an interview with the president.

Everybody was now *asking* him for advice.

ask for trouble 自找麻烦

5. **leave**(*left, left*)

v.

①离开,离职,毕业

Mary *left* school last year and is working in a shop.

He *leaves* for work every morning at 8 a. m.

When did you *leave* school?

②留下,遗留,忘带

He *left* his watch in the hotel.

Shall I *leave* you this photograph?

③让(继续处于某种状态)

Did you *leave* the door locked?

Don't *leave* her waiting outside in the rain.

His illness has *left* him weak.

leave about (东西)乱扔(放)

leave alone 不管,别碰,别惹,让……一个呆着

Leave that box alone.

Are you going to *leave* me *alone*?

leave behind 留下(不带走),遗忘,遗留,留下

I *left behind* a long train of problems and difficulties.

leave for 动身到(某)处
leave out 漏掉,遗漏,删掉
She *left out* an important detail in her account.
I hope you won't *leave* this excellent material *out*.
leave word 留下话

n.
请假许可;请假期间
five days' leave
on leave 休假
take one's leave 告辞,告别

6. practice

n.
①练习(不可数名词)
It takes years of *practice* to acquire the skill of an expert.
②作法,习惯(可数名词)
It is my *practice* always to rise early.
③(医生或律师的)业务生意(可数,不可数)
My lawyer has a very good *practice*.
in practice 实际上,业务熟练,没有荒疏,(医生)开业
Your idea sounds good, but will it work *in practice*?
My elder brother is *in practice* as a doctor.
out of practice 荒疏,缺乏练习
practise v.

You must *practise* speaking English more.
The singer spends at least four hours a day ____.

- A. to *practise* to sing
- B. *practising* to sing
- C. to *practise* singing
- D. *practising* singing

key: (D)

[注1] *practise* 后接动名词作宾语,而不接不定式
[注2]在英语中动词和名词拼法相同,都是 *practice*.
[派]*practised/ practiced* adj. 熟练的,练习充分的
practical adj. 实际的
practically adv. 实际地

7. meet (met, met)

v.
①遇见,会见,见面,见到,会合
The last time we *met* was in New Zealand.
The river *meets* the ocean at New York.
②(迎)接,接(人),到(车上,船上)接人
He hurried forward to *meet* them.
③开会,碰头
The committee *met* for two hours.
④应付,对付,满足(需要),符合(要求)
He didn't *meet* the qualifications.
⑤遇到,碰到,受到
I *met* a lot of difficulties in the work.
make ends meet 使人能数出,收支相抵

⑥ *meet with* (偶尔)遇见;遭受
meet with an old friend; *meet with* an accident
n.集会,会 a sports *meet* 运动会
[派] *meeting* 会议

8. taste

①v. 品尝,吃起来有……味道
The cook *tasted* the soup to see if it had enough salt.
It *tastes* better than it looks.
误: The cake *tastes* well.
The soup *tastes* salty/nice/sweet/delicious/good.
同类系动词还有: *smell, sound, feel, look*...
②n. 味道;味觉
the *taste* of a pear 梨子的味道
Sugar has a sweet *taste*.
When I have a cold, I lose my sense of *taste*.
[派] *tasteful* adj. 有鉴赏力的
tasteless adj. ③(指食物)无味的
④无鉴赏力的,不雅致的

9. allow v.

允许
They wouldn't *allow* him into the house.
We can't *allow* smoking.
Smoking is not *allowed* here.

10. shut (shut, shut) v.

关,关闭
Shut the door, please.
The post office will *shut* at 6 p.m.
shut down 关闭(企业等)
They *shut down* their factory.
shut in 把……关在里面
Shut the cat *in* the kitchen for the night.
shut off 关掉,切断,使隔离开
The water was *shut off* for several hours while the pipe was being repaired.
He is *shutting himself off* from the society.
shut one's eyes (ears) to 视而不见(听而不闻)
shut out 把……关在外面,排除,挡住
This *shut out* any danger of fire.
shut... to 不对……开放
shut up (店)打烊,关闭,住口
She *shut up* the chickens for the night.
She told the boy to *shut up*.

11. follow v.

①跟随;接着
Spring *follows* winter.
Aunt Li came in, *followed* by her daughter.
②遵循;照……办
These orders must be *followed* at once.
③领会;理解

What? I can't quite follow you.
as follows 如下
follow the example of 学习……的榜样,效法
[派] following a. 下列的,其次的
on the following day

12. finish

v.

①完成

Have you finished the book?

②结束

The performance finished at eleven o'clock.

n.

结束;最后阶段

The crowd waited to see the finish of the race.

from start to finish 从头到尾

fight to the finish 战斗到底

13. make (made, made) v.

①做;制造;建造

He made (us) the table out of pieces of wood.

②准备;整理

Do you want me to make a fire/the bed?

③总计;等于

Two and three makes five.

④获得;挣得(钱)

He made \$ 10 from selling old newspapers.

⑤使;使得

We'll make our school a pleasant place.

make + 宾语 + 宾语补足语

We made him our monitor.

They were made to work 12 hours a day.

make sth. from 由……(原料)制成(在成品中看不出原料来)

Paper is made from wood.

纸是用木头制成。

make sth. of 由……制成(在成品中可看出原料)

The desk is made of wood.

这张课桌是由木制的。

make sth. into... 把某物制成……

Wood is made into paper. 木头制成了纸。

make sth. out of 用……制成某物:

The box is made out of iron.

这箱子是铁制的

be made in 由……生产,由……制造

make up 编造

He made up a story.

make up for 弥补;补足

He made up for his lessons.

be made up of 由……构成

The majority of our class is made up of boys.

make a decision 作决定

make (an) effort 作努力

make a speech 作演说

make a mistake 犯错

make progress 取得进步

make a promise 作允诺

make friends with 与……交友

make one's mark 出名,成功

make one's way to 朝……走去

make up one's mind 下决心

make one's living 谋生

make fun of 和……开玩笑

make use of 利用

make room/way for 给……让地方/路

make the best of 尽量利用

14. forget (forgot, forgot/forgotten)

v.

忘记

He worked so hard that he sometimes forgot his meals.

I forget where he lives.

[注]① forget to do sth., forget doing sth. 是有区别的,后接不定式表“忘记要做某事”,后接动名词,表“忘记已经干了某事”如:

I forgot to post the letter.

我忘记寄那封信了。(信尚未寄出)

I forgot posting the letter.

我忘记把那封信寄了。(信已寄出)

类似的动词或词组还有 remember; regret;

mean; try; go on; stop.

② 汉语“遗忘”这一概念,不能一律用 forget 表达。如:“他把钢笔忘在寝室了。”英语应说:

He left his pen in the bedroom.

15. remember

v. 记得;忆及

I remember the whole thing as if it happened yesterday.

I remember posting your letter.

remember sb. to sb. 向某人问候

Please remember me to your brother.

16. fill

v. 充满;装满;盛满

Go and fill me a glass of water. = Go and fill a glass of water for me.

Flowers fill the garden.

The thought fills me with pleasure.

fill in 填写,填满

You should fill in all the blanks in an application for a job.

fill up 填写,斟满,盛满,装满,占满

I want you to fill up the form according to my instruc-

tions.

Fill up the bottle.

17. **show**(showed, shown) v.

①拿给人看

She has *showed* me her stamp collection.

②说明,表明,阐明

This *shows* that he is not without a sense of humour.

I want to *show* you how quickly it can be done.

③表现,显露,表露,露出

I *show* everything on my face, whether I am angry or pleased.

④展出,放映,播放

The artist *showed* his works at the gallery.

⑤带(某人)到(某处)

Come along, I will *show* you to your room.

show around(*round*)带领……到处看看

*show off*炫耀

*show up*出现,揭露,使不愉快的东西暴露出来

He was invited, but didn't *show up*.

n. 表示,展览,演出,炫耀,外观

*vote by (a) show of hands*举手表决

*put up a good show*表演精彩

*be on show*展览中

*put on a show*作样子,装假

18. **once**

adv.

①一次

Once a week, in the evening, she went out shopping.

②过去,曾一度

Once dinosaurs walked on these plains.

conj.

—(且)……就……

Once you have learned Spanish, you will find Italian easy.

*all at once*突然,同时

You can't be at two places *all at once*.

*at once*立即,马上

*once and for all*一劳永逸地,永远地

He would put an end to that sort of thing *once and for all*.

*once in a while*偶尔

They go out *once in a while* but not very often.

once again(*more*)再一次,重新

Let me hear you sing *once more*.

*once upon a time*从前

Once upon a time there was an honest little fellow named Hans.

二、重要词组

1. **as a result / as a result of**

As a result he was given an excellent job.

He failed in the examination *as a result of* his carelessness.

2. **find / find out**

He hasn't *found* his lost wallet yet.

We must *find out* the truth of the matter.

Mary was angry when Jane *found out* her secrets.

3. **much too / too much**

I couldn't finish that book on relativity, because it was _____ for me. (*too much*)

The skirt is _____ large for me. I want to change it. (*much too*)

4. **send (give) one's (kind/best) regards to...**

Please *give my sincere regards to* all the members of your family.

Tell her we *send her our regards*.

5. **have...do sth/have...doing sth/have...done**

She's *having* her eyes _____ (*test*). (*tested*)

I won't *have* you _____ (*shout*) at me that way! (*shouting*)

We should be delighted to *have* you _____ (*become*) a member of the institute. (*become*).

6. **for the first time/the first time**

Thus Europe was at peace *for the first time* in ten years.

This is *the first time* they've ever come to England.

7. **at the beginning of/in the beginning**

A war broke out *at the beginning of* the century.

They didn't like his way of teaching *in the beginning*.

类似的还有:

at the end of/in the end

His speech proves a success *in the end*.

At the end of the experiment you will see that the water will become red.

8. **turn off = shut off**

turn on / turn down / turn up / turn in / turn to / turn over / turn out

a. Twenty people were expected, but only twenty - four _____.

b. _____ your homework, please.

c. Can you please _____ the light? I need some sleep.

d. He _____ the radio so that it would not wake up the sleeping baby.

e. If you can't do it, you can _____ your teacher for help.

f. The doctor _____ him _____ and looked at his back.

g. _____ the radio _____ a little. I can scarcely hear the program.

- h. It was cloudy this morning, but it _____ fine.
 i. He was poor but proud, and _____ every offer of help.
 (a. turned up b. Turn in c. turn off d. turned down
 e. turn to f. turned over g. Turn up h. turned out
 i. turned down)

误: If you are tired of listening to the radio, why not turn off it?

(turn it off)

9. make sure / be sure of / be sure to do

I think the party begins at six, but I'll phone to *make sure*.

Please *make sure* when he will come.

- a. _____ come next week.
 b. He _____ living to ninety.
 c. Are you _____ his coming?
 d. _____ that you look after the dog while I'm away.
 (a. Be sure to b. is sure of c. sure of d. Make sure)

10. at the end of / by the end of / in the end

- a. We had learned ten lessons _____ last month.
 b. His speech proved a success _____.
 c. _____ your experiment you will see that the water will become red.
 (a. by the end of b. in the end c. At the end of)

11. none of...

- None of my sisters like / likes football.*
none 指三个或三个以上的人或事物中“没有一个”
None of his money is spent on books.
No one wants to go there.
 —How many students are there in the classroom?
 —*None*.
 —Is there anyone in the classroom?
 —*No one*.

12. on holiday, hold up, dip... into, follow one's instructions, by the side of, make a face / faces, at the back of, go on doing/go on to do/go on with, prefer... to..., by the way, first of all, instead of

三、重要句型和结构

1. So was my friend Bob.

这是一句接着上文说的话。“so + be/have/情态动词/助动词 + 主语”结构中 so 代替本句和上句中某个相同的成分,意为“也这样”。如果上句中有 be/have/情态动词,so 后面仍用它们;如果上句用的是实义动词,so 后面动词根据上句时态用 do 的适当形式。注意此句用倒装语序。例如:

I have had supper. So has she.

I went to the farm yesterday. So did he.

注意:

If you don't go there, neither/nor will/shall I.

Tom likes English but he is not good at it. So it is with Jack.

2. Don't touch anything unless your teacher tells you to.

1) unless 用作连词,相当于 if...not, 作“除非……,否则……”解,引导条件状语从句,放在主句前后皆可,从句中的动词要用现在时代替将来时。例如:

You can't enjoy the film *unless* you know the history of that country.

= You can't enjoy the film *if* you *don't* know the history of that country.

He will stay at home *unless* invited.

2) ...unless your teacher tells you to 中 to 是不定式符号,后面省略了与主句相同的动词 touch,以避免重复但 to 不能省略。例如:

—Would you like *to* go to my birthday party?

—I'd love *to* (go).

My parents wish me *to* study computer in the future, but I don't want *to*.

3. You must do everything as I do.

这儿的 as 解释为“像……,按照……”,用来引导方式状语从句。

Do *as* I say.

Do in Rome *as* Romans do.

as 也可引导时间状语从句,意思为“当……的时候,随着……”

As he was a child, he loved reading.

As time passed, I nearly forgot the thing.

as 还可以引导原因状语从句,意思为“因为,由于”。

As he had no car, he couldn't get there early.

Wear strong shoes *as* we shall do a lot of walking.

4. Your friend is coming while you are away on holiday.

while 是并列连词,表示句子意思的转折,解释为“而……”。

I am doing the housework *while* my brother is watching TV.

I like English *while* he likes maths.

while 还可用来引导时间状语从句,解释为“一边……一边……”,“正当……的时候”,一般同持续性动词连用。

While Jim was reading, Jack was writing.

四、语法

一般现在时

1) 表示习惯的,永久性的,或反复发生的动作。常同 *often, sometimes, usually, every day, always, on Sundays* 等状语连用。

She *always* takes a walk in the evening.

2)表示能力,特征或状态.

She loves sports.

3)表示普遍真理,事实.

The Earth moves round the sun.

4)在时间状语从句或条件状语从句中,用一般现在时表示将来时.

After I graduate, I will go abroad.

5)有时这个时态表示按计划,规定要发生的动作,但限于少数动词,如 *begin, come, leave, go, arrive, start, stop, return, open, close* 等.

The train *starts* at nine in the morning.

6)表示状态或感觉的动词,如 *be, like, hate, think, remember, find, sound* 等常用一般现在时,不用现在进行时.

The story *sounds* very interesting.

7)在讲故事,作解说或者在新闻标题中,常用一般现在时.

U. S. president holds talks with British Prime Minister.

一般过去时

1)表示过去某时间发生的事,存在的状态或过去反复发生的动作.

He appeared at the party yesterday.

2)在时间或条件状语从句中代替过去将来时.

She told me that she would not go with us if it rained the next day.

3)表示过去经常发生的动作,也可用 *used to* 和 *would + 动词原形*.

During the summer vacation I would swim in the lake.

Part II 巩固训练及能力培养

一、巩固训练

A. 单项选择

- He had three men _____ for him in the chemistry lab.
A. to work B. working
C. worked D. to be working
- _____ you talk to him, you _____ he is a friendly man.
A. Before; know B. Since; will know
C. Though; know D. Once; will know
- Hello, Tom. Nice to meet you.
— _____?
A. How are you B. How do you do
C. Nice to meet you too D. Hello
- By the way, Charlie sends his best wishes.
— _____.
A. Of course B. Really
C. Oh, that's nice of him D. Don't worry
- After introducing himself, the speaker _____ the reason why he was late.
A. went on to explain B. went on explaining
C. kept on explaining D. went on with explanation
- The room was _____ noise of the children.
A. filled with B. filled of
C. full with D. full by
- The American boy eats a lot of meat.
— _____ and _____.
A. So does he, so I do B. So he does, so do I
C. So does he, so do I D. So he does, so I do
- I'm not going to the football game. The price of the tickets is _____ for me.
A. too much high B. far too expensive
C. much too high D. much too expensive
- When the teacher said, " _____ ", I stood up.
A. It's your turn B. Take turns
C. Put up your hand D. Don't touch it
- He asked me _____.
A. which school was I last year
B. which school was I at last year.
C. which school I was last year
D. which school I was at last year
- The chicken my mother cooked _____.
A. tasted delicious B. tasted deliciously
C. was tasted delicious D. was tasted deliciously
- The boy wanted to drive the car, but his father told him _____.
A. not to B. not do it
C. not to do D. don't to
- Remember, you must do everything _____ I do.
A. which B. as
C. what D. like that
- You can't enjoy the TV play _____ you know the history of the country.
A. if B. once
C. as D. unless
- How did the accident _____?
A. come on B. come from
C. come in D. come about
- _____ of her two brothers is good at sports.
A. None B. Both
C. Neither D. No one
- If you don't go to the party, _____ I.
A. so do B. so will
C. nor do D. neither shall
- The store near our school _____ till nine o'clock every evening.

- A. opens B. becomes open
C. is opened D. stays open

19. _____, so we had to stay at home.
A. Because the cold day B. It was a cold day
C. Being a cold day D. The day being cold
20. Please tell me the way you thought of _____ the garden.
A. take care of B. to take care of
C. taking care of D. how to take care of

B. 单句改错

- They went to the West Lake on a vacation.
- Instead of use water to wash their hands, they used a kind of chemicals.
- The meat went bad. It smelt terribly.
- He can't go to school for a result of the fall from the bike.
- Don't have your horse runs too fast, it will get tired soon.
- Remember shutting the windows when you leave the lab.
- She hurried away and forgot her bag in the hall.
- We had learned ten units at the end of last month.
- The child is taken good care by his neighbour after his parents are on business.
- How about the two of us take a walk down the garden?

C. 单词拼写

- The e _____ on her face suggested that she was worried about something
- What's your o _____ about the matter? Do you agree with me?
- The teacher asked us to read the text to get a g _____ idea.
- We have worked out the plan and we must put it into p _____ now.
- The farmers dug c _____ to let water run to their fields.
- I plan to go to Beijing in this summer v _____.
- Heavy snow promises a good h _____ of crops next year.
- We can't watch TV without e _____.
- When you finish your supper, please put the left food back into the c _____ and shut the door of it.
- In the lab the students must follow the teacher's i _____.

二、能力培养

A. 完形填空

Today, air travel is far safer than driving a car on a busy road. But there is 1 that grows every year. Airlines get 2. Some can carry over 300 passengers. And the 3 becomes more and more crowded. 4 one giant airliner crashed into 5 in the air, 600 lives could be lost.

From the moment an airliner takes off to the moment it

6, every moment is 7 on radar (雷达) screens.

Air traffic controllers tell the pilot 8 when to turn, when to climb and when to 9. The air traffic controllers around a 10 airport like London - Heathrow may handle (处理) 2500 planes 11. All of them 12 don't land at the airport. Any plane that flies 13 the airport comes under the orders of the controllers there, even a small mistake 14 could cause a disaster.

Recently such a disaster 15. Two large airliners were flying towards the airport. One was carrying 69 passengers and the other was carrying 76 passengers. An air traffic controller 16 on his radar screen that the two planes were too close to each other. He ordered one to turn to the right and to climb.

But he made 17. He ordered the wrong plane to do this. So, 18 of turning away from the second plane, the first plane turned towards it. Fifteen seconds later, it flew directly in front of the second plane. They avoided each other by the smallest part of a second. The distance 19 them was less than 20 of a large swimming pool. This is an example of the danger that grows every year.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. an accident | B. a danger |
| C. a number | D. a plane |
| 2. A. smaller and smaller | B. heavier and heavier |
| C. lighter and lighter | D. larger and larger |
| 3. A. air itself | B. road |
| C. world | D. earth |
| 4. A. When | B. Even if |
| C. If | D. As if |
| 5. A. the other | B. other |
| C. others | D. another |
| 6. A. lands | B. flies |
| C. leaves | D. comes |
| 7. A. noticed | B. watched |
| C. taken | D. done |
| 8. A. actually | B. happily |
| C. exactly | D. immediately |
| 9. A. come back | B. come down |
| C. go up | D. go around |
| 10. A. free | B. small |
| C. noisy | D. busy |
| 11. A. a day | B. by day |
| C. a time | D. twice |
| 12. A. possibly | B. really |
| C. recently | D. actually |
| 13. A. outside | B. near |
| C. above | D. over |
| 14. A. in the airliner | B. at the airport |
| C. on their part | D. by the pilots |

15. A. had happened B. has happened
 C. did happen D. almost happened
16. A. watched B. noticed
 C. realized D. observed
17. A. a decision B. an order
 C. a mistake D. a plan
18. A. by means B. instead
 C. with the help D. because
19. A. towards B. from
 C. above D. between
20. A. it B. that
 C. these D. those

B. 阅读理解

(A)

The idiom "No pains, no gains" has been misused by some people to brush aside failures.

A mainland factory spent \$ 200,000 to buy advanced equipment from Hong Kong, but later found a part of it was produced by an inland factory and another part outdated.

This brought about \$ 12,000 in losses, but the manager put it away, saying: "No pains, no gains."

With the idiom as an excuse, many people take no precaution (预防措施) against failures before achieving success.

It is true that failure and setback are not always avoidable (避免), and those who can draw lessons from defeat can usually succeed at last.

But it certainly is wrong to take the idiom "No pains, no gains" as an umbrella to excuse oneself. China is making effort to develop its economy. We have no time and money to waste, so steps must be taken to avoid avoidable failures.

1. According to this article _____.
 A. one can succeed only after he has suffered losses
 B. failure is not avoidable on one's way to success
 C. one can succeed at last if he can draw lessons from defeat
 D. it is normal to suffer failures before achieving success
2. The manager _____.
 A. was very sorry for the losses.
 B. thought no one answered for the losses
 C. said he would do his best to make up for the losses
 D. was a serious man
3. The manager _____.
 A. didn't really understand the idiom
 B. used the idiom properly
 C. drew a conclusion from the losses
 D. should have had the equipment examined before buying it
4. Using the idiom as an excuse can _____.

- A. cause many new losses
 B. avoid new losses
 C. make people more careful in future
 D. make people fully realize the cause of losses
5. In this article, the writer tells us _____.
 A. we should do our best to avoid failures though all the failures are not avoidable
 B. it doesn't matter much in any case if we suffer losses
 C. we should pardon all the people who cause some losses
 D. those who have taken precautions still should be punished if they fail in the end
- (B)

It's interesting that the arrival of snow has a different effect on people in different countries. For some countries it is an important happening to celebrate each year, while for others it is a catastrophe (灾害) or even a wonder.

There are countries between these two extremes that normally expect snow some time over the winter months, but never receive snow regularly or in the same quantities every year. Britain is one such country, for which the arrival of snow quite simply causes problems. Within hours of the first snowfall, however light, roads are locked, trains and buses stop in the middle of traffic. Normal communications are affected as well, telephone calls become difficult and the post immediately takes more time than usual. Almost within hours, there are also certain shortages — bread, vegetables and other things — not because all these things can no longer be produced or sent to shops, but mainly because people are frightened, and go out to store up these commodities (goods), "just for fear that something bad should happen."

Why then does snow have this effect? After all, the Swiss, Austrians and Canadians don't have such problems. It is simply because there is not enough planning and preparation. We need money to buy equipment to deal with snow and ice. To keep the roads clear, for example, requires snow ploughs and machines to spread salt. The reason why a country like Britain does not buy snow ploughs is that they are only used for a few days in any one year, and the money could be more useful in other things such as hospitals, education or helping the old.

1. According to the writer, Britain is a country _____.
 A. which has regular snow
 B. which is not well prepared for snow
 C. for which snow is a catastrophe
 D. for which snow is a wonder
2. After a few hours' snowing there are often shortages of food because _____.
 A. shops have closed down
 B. people buy as much as they can

- C. farmers cannot produce any more
 - D. people eat more vegetables in winter
3. The main reason that the British do not buy snow – ploughs is that _____ .
- A. spreading salt is good enough
 - B. old people need more money
 - C. snow – ploughs are not used often
 - D. the hospital is more important

4. The words “two extremes” in the second paragraph refer to the countries _____ .
- A. which have lots of snow most of the year and those which hardly ever have any snow
 - B. which either have heavy snow or light snow
 - C. to which snow either causes problems or no problems
 - D. which either have snow ploughs or no snow ploughs

Units(3 ~ 4 SBI)

Part I 语言知识归纳

一、重点单词

1. fall(fell, fallen)

v.

①落下,降临

Night *fell* upon the town.

②掉下,跌落,倒下,倒塌

My little boy has *fallen* off a ladder and hurt himself.

③下降,减弱

Production *fell* sharply.

④进入某种状态,变得

fall asleep/ sick/ silent/ill

fall n. 跌落,秋天

He had a *fall* but not hurt.

Americans use “*fall*” instead of “autumn”.

fall from a tree 从树上摔落

fall behind 落后,掉队

fall off the horse 从马上摔下

fall over 跌倒

fall in love with sb. 爱上某人

fall into the habit of 养成……的习惯

fall back 后退

注意:*fall - fell - fallen; feel - felt - felt*

2. explain

v. 解释,说明

He *explained* how to use the parachute.

[注] *explain* 不可带双宾语,不能说 *explain sb. sth.*

[派] *explanation* n. 解释;说明

The figures call for careful *explanation*.

What's your *explanation* for being late?

3. change

v.

①改变

Railways have *changed* the face of the country.

②换,变换

He *changed* his dollars into francs.

③换衣服,转车等

When I went upstairs to *change*, I couldn't find my clothes.

When do I get off to *change* to bus 24?

n.

①改变,变动,变化

World War II brought about a drastic *change* in the situa-

tion.

②零钱

Have you any *change* for the tip?

change into 变成

Hainan City has *changed* into a beautiful modern one.

change... into... 把……变成……

They hoped to *change* iron into gold.

change... for... 把……换成……

The doctor advised him to *change* the heavy shoes for light ones.

for a change 转换环境(花样等),发生变化

change one's mind 改变主意

[派] *changeable* adj. 多变的,变化不定的,可变的

Her moods are as *changeable* as the weather.

4. use

v.

①使用,应用

May I *use* your knife for a while?

He didn't *use* his real name.

②消费

They *use* 10 tons of coal a month.

use up 用光,用完

By this time, he had *used up* all his savings.

[注] *used to* 和 *be used to*

① *used to* + 动词原形表示“过去经常”

We *used to* work in the same factory.

He *used to* go fishing there, didn't (usedn't) he?

② *be used to* + v.ing/ n. 表示“习惯于”

I'm quite *used to* flying in all sorts of weather.

③ *be used to* + 动词原形表示“被用来”

Coal can *be used to* produce electricity.

be used to doing 有各种时态,在强调界限性的动作变化时(由不习惯到习惯),应用 *get* 或 *become* 代替 *be*,尤其是将来和完成时中。如:

You will *get used to* it in a short time.

1) Wood can *be used to* ____ (*make*) desks.

2) She *is used to* ____ (*live*) in the country.

3) We *used to* ____ (*go*) to school on foot.

4) He said that he ____ (*use*) to the conditions here.

(Key: *make, living, go, had been used*)

n.

①使用,应用

Learn the *use* of tools.

For *use* only in case of fire!