



北京 名师导学

BEIJING MINGSHI DAOXUE

◎北大附中◎人大附中◎清华附中◎北师大附中

特级高级教师联合编写

◎丛书主编 刘强

高考英语
知识要点专题解析

●基础网络

●纵横联系

●课外延伸

●考题预测

●综合训练

●考前提升

九州出版社

丛书主编：刘 强

北京 名师导学

BEIJING MINGSHI DAOXUE

本册主编：魏书全 刘相宗

编者：徐文东 王海鹰 杨春吉 杨秀艳 姚兴祝
薛颖 刘杰 胡光正 杨明慧



- 基础网络
- 考题预测
- 纵横联系
- 综合训练
- 课外延伸
- 考前提升

九州出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考英语知识要点专题解析/刘强主编. —北京:九州出版社,2003.7重印
(北京名师导学)

ISBN 7-80114-235-7

I.高… II.刘… III.英语课-高中-教学参考资料 IV.G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(98)第 00398 号

封面设计:缪 惟

责任编辑:黄 铭

北京名师导学 高考英语知识要点专题解析

丛书主编 刘 强 本册主编 魏书全 刘相宗

出版:九州出版社 电话:010-68706010,68436446

经销:全国新华书店

印刷:北京市红旗印刷厂印刷

开本:880×1230毫米 1/16

印张:13 字数:295千字

版次:2003年7月第3次印刷

书号:ISBN 7-80114-235-7/G·98

定价:16.00元

版权所有 翻印必究

如发现印、装质量问题,影响阅读,请与我们联系调换

(地址:北京市西三环北路27号北科大厦北楼四层 邮编:100089 电话:010-68434992)

注重素質教育
培養一代新人

北京名師導學

費香通



前 言

目前市场上各式各样的教辅书汗牛充栋，数以万计，使得许多学生、家长甚至教师在选择教辅读物时举棋不定，难分良莠。我们认为，面临新世纪的教育大变革，应该在新的理念下重新审视传统的教学行为和教辅书的策划思路，在发展的前提下力求实用和创新。学生需要教辅，好的教辅是教材的一种延伸，它应该既能帮助学生消疑解惑，巩固所学知识，又能激活创新思维，大大提高学习效率。因此，本丛书的策划编写，我们严格遵循了以下规律：

知识—能力—应试 新的考试形式下，命题以能力立意为主，直接来自课本的知识考查越来越少。但由此造成的误区，是很多教师和学生忽视了基础知识的学习，过多地强调了试题的难度和知识挖掘的深度，这种舍本逐末的倾向在广大中学师生中占有相当大的比例，也由此带来了许多深刻的教训。我们认为，中学教育是基础教育，基础知识是能力测试的载体，知识和能力，二者互为依存，相辅相成，是一个有机的统一体。学生不具备扎实的基础知识，就不会有较强的学科能力。因此，丛书的编写十分注重基础知识的讲解，使学生在牢固掌握基础知识的前提下，实现能力的形成和迁移，再通过能力的强化和学习方法的点拨，使学生形成较强的应试能力，提高考试成绩。

知识编排的层次性 一般的教辅书，在使用对象的定位上，存在一定的误区，不论是知识讲解，还是训练题的设计，都存在着层次性不强，过深过难的现象。本丛书在编写思路的定位上，既强调对重点、难点、热点问题要讲深讲透，更强调知识结构的层次性，由易到难，由浅入深，由基础到提高，由知识到能力，讲究知识讲解、例题设计、训练编排的梯度性和层次性。这样，各个层次的学生、各种档次的学校、各种层次的班级都能在我们的书中找到自己需要的内容和位置。该思路符合目前中学阶段分层次教学、“因材施教”的教育理论，从而避免了中学教育只是面向少数优秀生的“精英”教育，实现了教育资源配置的最大化。

贯彻学科渗透思想 国家进行新一轮基础教育课程改革，制定了义务教育新课程标准，其中一个目标就是改革课程结构过于强调学科本位、门类过多和缺乏整合的现状，重视课程的均衡性、综合性和选择性。本丛书的编写，力争使学生在复习过程中，贯彻落实学科渗透的思想，有意识地培养学生的综合创新思维能力。学科渗透不仅体现在同一学科不同知识类型之间的渗透，还体现在不同学科之间的渗透上。

我们殚精竭虑，愿意把最新的教科研成果和最高的策划理念奉献给广大参加中、高考的中学生朋友，以祝君一臂之力。但由于时间仓促，舛漏之处在所难免，恳请广大读者和专家朋友不吝赐教，如有宝贵意见或建议，可来信或来电与我们联系，我们将不胜感激。

编 者

2003年7月

目 录

Book One

Units 1 - 2	(1)
Units 3 - 4	(6)
Units 5 - 6	(12)
Units 7 - 8	(18)
Units 9 - 10	(24)
Units 11 - 12	(30)
Units 13 - 14	(36)
Units 15 - 16	(42)
Units 17 - 18	(48)
Units 19 - 20	(54)
Units 21 - 22	(59)
Units 23 - 24	(64)
Units 25 - 26	(69)
综合检测(一)	(74)
综合检测(二)	(80)

Book Two

Units 1 - 2	(85)
Units 3 - 4	(90)
Units 5 - 6	(95)
Units 7 - 8	(100)
Units 9 - 10	(105)
Units 11 - 12	(110)
Units 13 - 14	(115)
Units 15 - 16	(120)
Units 17 - 18	(125)
Units 19 - 20	(130)
Units 21 - 22	(136)
Units 23 - 24	(141)
综合检测(一)	(146)
综合检测(二)	(151)

Book Three

Units 1 - 4	(156)
Units 5 - 8	(161)
Units 9 - 12	(166)
综合检测(一)	(171)
综合检测(二)	(177)
参考答案	(182)

Book One Units 1 - 2

**1** general

adj. 1) 概括的, 笼统的 2) 一般的, 普通的, 总的
n. 一般, 全体 (in general 一般地, 大体上)

generally *adv.* 一般地, 通常、普遍地 例如:

a general idea 大意 a general strike 总罢工

a general secretary 总书记

Generally/Generally speaking/In general, people like her.

人们一般都喜欢她。

2 introduce *vt.*

1) 介绍 (introduce sb./sth. to sb. 把某人(物)介绍给某人)

2) 引进, 传入 (常与介词 into 连用) 例如:

Let me introduce you to Mr. Brown.

让我把你介绍给布朗先生吧。

She introduced her method to the other workers.

她把方法介绍给其他工人。

Tobacco was introduced into Europe from America.

烟草是从美国传入欧洲的。

3 practice

n. [U] 意为“实践, 练习”, 常用短语:

in practice 实际上, 在实践中

put... in/into practice 实施……, 实行…… 例如:

Practice makes perfect. 熟能生巧。

This plan works well in practice. 这项计划很行得通。

Let's put the theory into practice. 让我们把理论付诸实践。

4 vacation 和 holiday

1) holiday 一般用于英国, 美国多用 vacation。

2) 如指一段时间的假期, 如寒暑假, 常用 holidays, 而 vacation 常用单数形式。

3) holiday 还可表示“节日, 纪念日, 假日”, 是可数名词, vacation 无此用法。

4) 短语: on vacation = on holiday 在休假中 例如:

Summer holidays /vacation/ will begin next month.

暑假下月开始。

The students will go home during the winter vacation / holidays. 寒假期间学生将回家。

Last Tuesday is a holiday. (holiday 不可换成 vacation)

Christmas is a holiday in the west. 在西方圣诞节是节日。

He is away on holiday /vacation. 他外出度假了。

5 away 与 off

都作 *adv.* 意为“离开”, 区别在于:

away 只表示离开, 不侧重到什么地方去, 可与表一段时间的状语连用。off 表示由一个位置到另一个位置, 不与段时间状语连用。例如:

He has been away from home for two years.

他离家已二年了。(away 不能换成 off)

We are off to Shanghai tomorrow. 我们明天离家去上海。

I must be off now. 我现在必须走了。

6 taste

vt. 尝, 品尝 *link-v.* 尝起来……

vt./vi. 体验, 领略

n. [C] 一口 (have a taste of... 尝一尝; have a taste for... 有……的爱好; to one's taste 合……的口味 例如:

She tasted the soup to see if it was too salty.

她尝了尝汤看是不是太咸了。

The milk tasted sour. 牛奶酸了。

My children have never tasted the delights of country life.

我的孩子从未体验过乡村生活的乐趣。

She has a taste for modern jazz. 她爱好现代爵士乐。

7 request

vt. 请求, 要求

n. [C], [U] 请求, 申请 (at one's request 应某人的请求)

常用句型:

1) request sth. (of sb.) 2) request sb. to do sth.

3) request + that clause. (从句中动词用虚拟语气, 由 should + v. 构成。) 例如:

May I request your help? 我可以请你帮个忙吗?

They often request us to be careful.

他们经常要求我们要细心。

They requested that we (should) finish the task in time.

他们要求我们及时完成任务。

He attended the meeting at the chairman's request.

他应主席的请求参加了会议。

8 show

vt. 1) (拿……) 给……看, show sth. 或 show sb. sth.

2) 带领 show sb. around some place 带领某人参观某处

3) 表明, 说明 4) 引导, 指示

5) 放映 show slides/the film 放幻灯/电影 例如:

Show your tickets, please. 请出示票。

He has shown me his passport. 他给我看了他的护照。

Show them in, please. 请带她们进来。

They wanted to show that they were honest.

他们想表明他们是诚实的。

Let me show you the way. 让我给你指点一下路。

9 dos & don'ts

do: n. 其复数是 dos 或 do's, 意为“要求做到的事”。

don't: *n.* 其复数是 don'ts, 意为“不该做的事”。例如:

There is a notice of four dos and four don'ts on the wall.
墙上有个四要四不要的通知。

总结: 1) 英语中本身不具有复数形式的词, 如需要复数可在词尾加-s 或-'s. 例如:

There are a lot of if's in your article.
你的文章里有许多 if.

Don't use too many oh's in your talk.
你的谈话中不要用太多的 oh.

2) 数字的复数形式可加-s 或-'s, 但字母的复数常加-'s.
例如:

in the 1920s(或 1920's) 在二十世纪二十年代
He wrote b's instead of d's. 他把 d 写成了 b.

10 in one's opinion/in the opinion of sb.

意为“在某人看来, 依某人看”。例如:

In our opinion, autumn is the best season in Beijing.
依我们看, 秋天是北京最好的季节。

11 from dawn until/till/to dark

意为“从早到晚”, 类似的表达有关时间的场合, 多用 to 或 till. 例如:

from morning to /till night 从早到晚
但有关数字的场合只能用 from...to... 例如:
from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

其它类似用法还有: from side to side“转来转去”; from west to east“从西到东”; from hand to hand“从一人之手传到另一人之手”; from left to right“从左到右”。

12 as a result 结果, 因此 as a/the result of... 由于……的结果 例如:

It was dark and there was no bus. As a result, we had to walk home. 天黑又没有车, 因此我们只好步行回家。
He was late as a result of the snow. 由于下雪他来晚了。

13 make faces/make a face(at sb.)

意为“(对……)做鬼脸”。例如:

She made a face when I said that.
当我说那件事时她做了个鬼脸。

14 make /do/carry out / perform an experiment

意为“做实验”。例如:

We made experiments on animals in the biology lab.
我们在生物实验室里做动物实验。

15 instead of

1) 代替(= in place of), 后接 *n.* 或 *pron.*

2) 而不(不能用 in place of 替), 后跟动名词或平行结构。

例如:

I'll go instead of you. 我将代替你去。
I have to finish my work instead of going out.
我得完成工作, 我不能出去。
Things would be better instead of worse.

情况将会更好而不是更糟。

We went there on foot instead of by bus.
我们步行去而不是乘车去。

16 make sure/certain

意为“务必, 确保, 弄清楚”, 单独使用或用于以下句型:

make sure of... 弄清楚……

make sure that... 确保……, 保证……(句中时态用一般现在时, 不用将来时。)例如:

Make sure of the time and place. 弄清楚时间和地点。
Make sure that you get there on time. 务必要准时到那儿。

17 What /How about...?

意为“……怎么样?” 用来询问消息, 提出建议或征询对方意见。例如:

What about his family? 他家情况怎样?(询问消息)

What about seeing a film? 看场电影怎么样?(征询意见)



纵横联系

18 allow 与 permit “允许”

用法: 1) 有人称代词或名词作宾语时, 用 allow/permit sb. to do sth. 无人称代词或名词作宾语时, 用 allow/permit doing sth. 例如:

His parents allowed him to watch TV every evening.
他的父母允许他每晚看电视。

They don't allow/permit parking in this street.
他们不准在这条街上停车。

2) 被动结构中, allow 的主语不能是非人称的代词。

典型错误: It is not allowed to smoke here.

应改为: Smoking is not allowed here.

3) allow 之后可跟副词构成复合宾语, permit 不可。例如:

The doorman allowed the people in one by one.

门卫允许人们一个一个地进。

4) permit 作 *vi.* 可用于独立主格结构, allow 不可。例如:

Let's go boating this afternoon, weather permitting.

如果天气允许我们去划船吧。

We'll have a free talk, time permitting.

时间允许得话, 我们将开个座谈会。

19 once

conj. “一旦……就……”, 引导时间状语从句; 与 as soon as 相比, once 带有条件意味, 而 as soon as 强调时间的紧接。

adv. 1) “一次”, 一般位于句末。

2) “曾经, 一度, 从前”, 与一般过去时连用, 位于行为动词前, 系动词后, 也可位于句首。

相关短语: once upon a time 从前 all at once 突然

once more/again 再一遍 at once 立刻 例如:

Once he made a plan, he would carry it out.

一旦他制定了计划他就将执行。

As soon as I got home, the telephone rang.

我一到家,电话就响了。

He came to see me once. 他来看过我一次。

He once came to see me. 他曾来看过我。

Once he worked in the hospital. 他曾在医院里工作过。

20 unless

conj. “如果不”, “除非……, 否则……”, 引导条件状语从句。例如:

We'll spend our holiday in the south unless we are busy. (= ...if we are not busy.) 我们如果不忙得话就会在南方度假了。

注:1) 如使用 unless, 则从句一定用肯定式, 且比用 if not 的语气重。(如上句)

2) 以下情况中, 从句的动作不发生, 主句的动作才发生, 只能用 if...not, 不用 unless, 往往译成“要是不……才……”。例如:

I'll be surprised if he doesn't have an accident.

要是他不出事我才吃惊呢。

I'll be glad if he doesn't come tonight.

要是今晚他不来我才高兴呢。

21 go on doing sth., go on with sth. 与 go on to do sth.

都表示“继续做某事”, go on doing sth. 和 go on with sth. 均表示暂停以后继续做原来的事情; go on doing sth. 还可表示“一直或连续不断地做某事”, 这时同 keep doing sth. go on to do sth. 表示干完一件事接着干另一件事(二件事不同)。例如:

After a short break he went on writing/with the letter.
短暂休息之后他继续写信。

The students went on talking and laughing all the way.
学生们一路上又说又笑。

He finished the experiment and then went on to write a report.
他做完实验后接着写报告。

22 have sb./sth. doing...

1) 让某人(事)一直……

2) 不允许, 不奢忍(常用于否定句。)例如:

The man had his horse running all day long.
那人让他的马跑了一天。

I won't have you talking to Mother like that.
我不容许你那样同母亲讲话。

比较: have sb. do sth. “让某人干某事”, 表示一时的动作。

have sth. done: 1) 让别人干某事 2) 主语遭受到某种情况 3) “使/让……去做”, 主语可能参入这个动作。例如:

He had the boy stand with his back to the wall.
他让那男孩背靠墙站着。

He had his hair cut just now. 刚才他去理了发。

He had his leg broken when he fell off the tree.

他从树上掉下来时摔断了腿。

I'll have the work done as quickly as possible.

我将尽快做完那件工作。

23 1) “So + be(have, do 等助动词) + 主语”

这一结构表示前面所说的情况同样适用于另一人或物, 用于肯定句; 否定形式用 neither 或 nor 引导, 三者以上的句子只能用 nor 引导。例如:

You can ride a bike. So can I. 你会骑自行车, 我也会。

He hardly slept last night. Neither did I.

他昨晚几乎没睡着, 我也是。

I can't do it, nor can you, nor can he, nor can anybody else.

我不会做, 你也不会, 他也不会, 其他任何人都不会。

2) “So + 主语 + be(have 等)”

这一结构表示对上文作进一步的肯定或确认。So 是副词, 相当于 indeed. 例如:

—The students work hard. 学生们学习刻苦。

—So they do. 的确是。

—It's a fine day. 今天天真好。

—So it is. 的确是。

3) “主语 + do(助 v.) + so(pron.)”

这一结构意为“(主语)就这样做了”。do so 属复合代动词, 可代替动宾或动状谓语结构。例如:

I told him to come and see me the next day and he did so.

我告诉他要他第二天来看我, 他就这样做了。

4) 当前面提到的人或事是二个或二个以上的句子, 其中既有肯定句, 又有否定句; 或主语有的是人, 有的是物; 或句中谓语不是同一类动词时, 应用 So it is/was with... 或 It is / was the same with... 句型。例如:

Liu Ying studies English, but she doesn't study German. So it is with Li Hua. 刘莹学英语不学德语, 李华也是这样。

Tom's father is an honest man and he works hard. So it is with Peter. 汤姆的父亲是个诚实的人且工作努力, 彼得也是这样。



课外延伸

24 见面与分手时说“见到你真高兴”的表达方式:

1) 初次见面时一般用: Nice to meet you. (= It's nice to meet you.)

2) 分手时可以说: Nice meeting you. 见了你真高兴。

Nice to have met you.

Nice to meet you. (= It was nice to meet you.)

类似用法还有: Good evening. 晚上好。(见面时)

Good night. 晚安/再见。(分手时)

25 双重疑问句

由“特殊疑问词 + 一般疑问句(用疑问语序) + 特殊疑问句的其它部分”构成, 属于特殊疑问句的一种。一般疑问句相当于主句, 特殊疑问句相当于从句。例如:

Who do you think is fit for the job?

你认为谁适合干那项工作?

What do you suggest be sent to the front?

你建议把什么送到前线?



考题预测

1. 夯实基础

例 1 Rose was wild with joy _____ the result of the examination.

- A. to B. at C. by D. as

解析 受思维定势影响,该题易错选 D;该句的句意是“一听到考试结果,Rose 就欣喜若狂”,故应选 B.提醒考生一定要注意读题,看懂题意再作选择。

例 2 —Do you know the girl in red?

—She seems to _____ me at last month's party. But I'm not sure.

- A. introduce to B. be introducing to
C. be introduced to D. have been introduced to

解析 该题结合 introduce 考查不定式完成时的用法,根据句意“在上月的聚会上她就被介绍给我了”,“介绍”这一动作发生在动词谓语之前,故选 D.

2. 更上层楼

例 3 If you don't support the plan, _____.

- A. neither do I B. so do I
C. neither will I D. nor am I

解析 if 条件句中用一般现在时代替了将来时,后面的主句必须用将来时,前面又是否定句,故应选 C.

例 4 Having finished Exercise Two, he _____ Exercise Three.

- A. went on doing B. went on to do
C. went on with D. went on do

解析 此题极易选择 A 项,虽都是“练习”,却不是一个,故应选 B 项.

3. 高分突破

例 5 —My name is John Smith. _____.

—Hi! I'm Jackson.

- A. How do you do? B. Nice to meet you again
C. How about you? D. How are you?

解析 该题答案为 A. 根据对话可以看出这二人是初次见面,只有 A 是正确答案。

例 6 —We haven't heard from John for a long time.

—What do you suppose _____ to him?

- A. was happening B. to happen
C. has happened D. having happened

解析 答案 C,该题考查双重疑问句,do you suppose 可看作插入语,what 是主语,故应选 C.

例 7 —Jack has made great progress recently.

—_____, and _____.

- A. So he has, so you are

B. So he has, so have you

C. So has he, so have you

D. so has he, so you have

解析 答案 B. So he has. 译成“的确是”;so have you 意为“你也是”。



综合训练

1. 完成句子:根据所给的汉语提示完成下列各句,每空一词。

1) 印刷术从中国被引进到欧洲。

Printing _____ Europe from China.

2) 这项计划在付诸实践之前需要反复讨论。

The plan needs discussing over and over again before it _____.

3) 在那位医生看来,她应该少吃肉。

_____, she should eat less meat.

4) 总的说来,女人比男人长寿。

_____, women live longer than men.

5) 解放前他被迫从早到晚地工作。

Before liberation, he was made to work _____.

6) 除非邀请我,否则我就不去参加那个聚会。

I won't go to the party _____.

7) 首先,你应该听从老师的指点。

First of all, you should _____.

8) 一旦失败,他就会完全放弃。

_____, he will give it up completely.

9) 由于他的懒惰,他上课迟到了。

_____ his laziness, he was late for school.

10) 他的懒惰使他上课迟到。

His laziness _____ for school.

2. 用适当的介词或副词填空。

1) We cooked our meal _____ a fire _____ the moon light.

2) She had to lie _____ bed _____ a result _____ her illness.

3) Potatoes were introduced _____ China _____ America.

4) We'll take care _____ your cat when you are _____ on holiday.

5) Although pop music is popular _____ young people, it is not _____ everyone's taste.

6) He has a taste _____ music, and he hopes to be a singer.

7) He was ill, so I went there _____.

8) Come _____. There's little time left.

9) He was not a little tired, for he had been working _____ 6 a.m. _____ 8 p.m..

10) The teacher entered the lab _____ physics, followed _____ some students.

3. 单项填空:从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- 1) —By the way, Mary sends her best wishes to you.
—_____.
- A. It's great B. All right
C. Thank you D. That's nice of her
- 2) The skirt cost her _____ money. What's more, the colour is _____ dark for her.
- A. so much, too much B. so much, very much
C. much too, too much D. too much, much too
- 3) After he finished _____ his homework, he _____ his mother do some housework.
- A. to do, kept on helping B. doing, went on to help
C. done, kept helping D. doing, went on helping
- 4) Look at the dark clouds. _____.
- A. It'll rain B. It is going to rain
C. It'll be raining D. It is to rain
- 5) —Let me introduce myself.
—_____.
- A. What a pleasure B. It's my pleasure
C. I'm very pleased D. Pleased to meet you
- 6) In order to look after her sick son, the young lady asked for a month's _____.
- A. vacation B. holiday C. rest D. leave
- 7) —I'm afraid I must be off now.
—_____.
- A. No problem B. Step slowly
C. See you D. Never mind
- 8) He went to the United States _____ holiday, not _____ business.
- A. for, on B. on, of C. for, at D. on, in
- 9) Don't touch anything in the lab unless _____.
- A. telling B. tell C. told D. told to
- 10) —Let's start early tomorrow.
—What _____ it rains?
- A. does B. does if C. about if D. about
- 11) —Do you know the boy in blue?
—He seems to _____ me at last month's party. But I'm not sure.
- A. introduce to B. be introducing to
C. be introduced to D. have been introduced to
- 12) He didn't go into detail on the subject. He spoke _____.
- A. in general B. in particular
C. in common D. in short
- 13) I think you'd better _____ your spare time better.
- A. employ B. hire C. take D. share
- 14) We have worked out a plan. But I'm uncertain whether it will do in _____.
- A. face B. practice C. deed D. time
- 15) —John looks hot and dry.
—So _____ you if you had a high fever.

A. will B. do C. are D. would

- 16) —I can't get my car _____ on cold mornings.
—Have you tried _____ the radiator _____ hot water?
- A. go, to fill, with B. going, filling, with
C. started, to fill, of D. starting, filling, of
- 17) It is a rule that food which tastes _____ always sells _____.
- A. good, well B. well, good
C. good, good D. well, well
- 18) Experiments were _____ to find out whether rats will keep _____ when they are constantly disturbed by noises.
- A. made, alive B. carried out, living
C. done, live D. taken, lively
- 19) You mustn't fill _____ the form _____ pencil, but _____ ink.
- A. in, in, in B. in, with, in
C. with, in, in D. with, in, with
- 20) When you leave the lab, better _____ the lights are turned off.
- A. be sure of B. make sure
C. to make sure D. make sure to
- 21) —His father is a worker and works very hard.
—_____.
- A. So is mine B. So does mine
C. So it is the same with me D. So it is with mine
- 22) The men will have to wait all day _____ the doctor works faster.
- A. if B. unless C. whether D. that
- 23) It is generally believed that teaching is _____ it is a science.
- A. an art much as B. much an art as
C. as an art much as D. as much an art as
- 24) The pianos in the other shop will be _____, but _____.
- A. cheaper, not as better B. more cheaper, not as better
C. cheaper, not as good D. more cheap, not as good
- 25) He dropped the _____ and broke it.
- A. cup of coffee B. coffee's cup
C. cup for coffee D. coffee cup
4. 单句改错
- 1) In our opinions these books are well written.
- 2) I won't have you speak to me! like that.
- 3) We hope you a pleasant trip back home.
- 4) You are not allowed smoking here.
- 5) He will accept the job unless the salary isn't too low.
- 6) Make sure that you'll shut the door before you leave.
- 7) They requested that the work must be finished on time.
- 8) In the days followed, he waited eagerly for the reply from the company.
- 9) That pair of trousers of yours are very dirty. You'd better clean it.
- 10) Today I visited the Smiths—my first time visit to an American family.

Book One Units 3 - 4



1 guide

n. [C] 1) 向导 2) 指南, 入门

vt. 指导, 领导 例如:

a guide to grammar 语法入门

a guide to a museum 博物馆参观指南

(注: guide 意为“指南、入门”, 要与介词 to 搭配。)

He guided the man to the station.

他领着那个人到了车站。

2 sharp

adj. 1) 锋利的, 尖的 2) 敏锐的 3) 急剧的, 激烈的

adv. 正(指时刻)(be sharp at... 擅长……) 例如:

a sharp knife 一把锋利的刀子 sharp eyes 敏锐的眼

a sharp turn to the left 向左的急转弯

He is sharp at mathematics. 他数学学得好。

They arrived at seven o'clock sharp.

他们是在七点整到达的。

3 sight

n. [C] 情景, 风景 [U] 1) 视力, 视觉 2) 视域, 眼界

常用短语: in sight 看得见; out of sight 看不见; at the sight of... 一看见……; catch sight of... 发现……, 看见 例如:

The Great Wall is one of the sights of the world.

长城是世界名胜之一。

What a fine sight! 多好的风景!

I have good /bad sight. 我视力(不)好。

He has far /long sight. 他远视。(“近视”用 short/near sight)

The train was soon out of sight. 火车很快就看不见了。

At the sight of the policemen the thief ran off.

一看到警察贼就跑开了。

I was wandering along the street when I caught sight of a tailor's shop. 我正在街上徘徊, 这时我发现了一家裁缝店。

4 price

n. [C] 1) 价钱, 价格 2) 代价 注: 1) 英语中物价以“高、低”论, 即用 high, low 修饰 price; 此外, 说价格公道可用 fair, proper 或 reasonable 修饰 price. 买卖的物品以“贵、贱”论, 即用 expensive, dear 或 cheap 修饰物品。

2) 提问“多少价钱”应用 what, 不可用 how many 或 how much.

3) price 常与 at 连用, at the price of... “以……的价格”; at a high /low price “以高/低价”。

4) 作“代价”讲常用的短语: at any price “不惜任何代价”;

at the price of... “以……的代价”。例如:

The prices of watches are very low. 手表的价钱很低。

比较: The watches are very cheap. 手表很便宜。

He bought the house at a very fair price.

他以合理的价格买了那套房子。

What is the price of this camera? 这个照像机多少钱?

= What does this camera cost?

= How much is this camera?

I bought the books at the price of two yuan each.

我以每本 2 元的价格买了那些书。

It must be done at any price. 不论代价如何这事必须做。

He got his present position at the price of his family life.

他获得现在的职位却牺牲了家庭生活。

5 however

adv. 意为“尽管如此, 可是, 仍然”, 语气比 but 弱, 可放在句首、句中或句尾, 要用逗号隔开。

同时兼起 *conj.* 的作用, 引导让步状语从句, 意为“无论如何”。例如:

He said that it was so; he was mistaken, however.

他说是这样的, 然而他错了。

Later, however, he decided to go. 然而后来他又决定去。

However cold it is, he always goes swimming.

无论天多么冷, 他总是去游泳。

However hungry you are, you should eat slowly.

不管肚子多饿, 吃饭都要慢些。

注: ① however 的第二种用法可转化为 no matter how 引导的让步状语从句。如第三个例句可改为: No matter how cold it is, she always goes swimming.

类似用法的单词还有 whenever (每当, 无论何时), wherever (无论在哪里), whatever (无论什么, 不管什么), whichever (无论哪一个), whoever (无论谁) 等, 以上连词均可引导让步状语从句 (whenever 引导的句子被看作时间状语从句), 都可转化为“no matter + 疑问句”的形式。例如:

Whenever she is in trouble, he'll come to help her.

每当她有麻烦时, 他都会来帮忙。

Wherever he may be, he'll be happy.

无论他在哪里, 他都会快乐。

Whatever book you may read, read it carefully.

无论你读什么书, 都要仔细读。

Whatever happens, don't lose courage.

无论发生什么事, 都不要泄气。

② whatever, whoever, whichever 除了引导让步状语从句外, 还可引导名词性从句, 此时不能用“no matter + 疑问词”替换。however, whenever, wherever 则无此用法。例如:

Take whatever you want. 想要什么你就拿什么。(whatever 引导宾语从句)

I'll give the present to whoever makes the fewest mistakes.

谁出错最少这个礼物就给谁。(whoever 引导宾语从句)

6 have some difficulty in doing sth.

意为“做某事有困难。”其中 some 可换成 much, little, no 等; difficulty 可换成 trouble; 介词 in 可省略。

difficulty 和 trouble 均为不可数名词。相关用法:

1) have some difficulty with sth. (with 之后接名词、代词)

2) There is some difficulty in doing sth. 例如:

He has some difficulty/trouble in translating the book into German. 把那本书译成德语他有些困难。

I have some difficulty with pronunciation. 我发音有困难。

There is some difficulty in teaching such little children.

教这么小的孩子很费劲。

7 ask for sth. 要求得到……

ask sb. for sth. 向某人要……

ask for sb. 想要见到某人 例如:

May I ask for some money? 我可以要点钱吗?

Did anybody ask for me just now? 刚才有人要见我吗?

You are ill. You'd better ask the teacher for leave.

你病了。你最好向老师请个假。

8 more or less

1) 或多或少 2) 有些, 有几分

3) 大约, 差不多(常位于数词之后。)例如:

The trip will take ten days more or less.

这次旅行约需十天时间。

All the passengers were more or less wounded in the accident.

在这次事故中, 所有乘客或多或少都受了伤。

He is more or less drunk. 他有几分醉意。

They've more or less finished their work.

他们已差不多完成了工作。

9 take an exam / have an exam

意为“参加考试, 进行考试”, 相关短语:

give an exam 举行考试 hold an exam 举行考试

pass an exam 考试及格 fail(in) an exam 考试不及格

10 come about

意为“发生, 造成”, 意义同 happen 或 take place, 为 *vi.*, 不用于被动语态, 不能用人作主语。 例如:

No one knows how the quarrel came about.

没有人知道这场争吵是怎样引起的。

They didn't know how the change came about.

他们不知道这个变化是怎样造成的。

11 a great many, a good many

意为“许多, 大量的”, 可作 *adj.* 或 *pron.*, 修饰可数名词复数, 后面一般不跟 of; 但当后面的名词前有 the, these, those, one's 等限定词修饰, 或后面跟的不是名词而是代词时, 应先接 of, 再接名词或代词。例如:

A great many students attended the meeting.

许多学生参加了会议。

A great many of the books have been sold out.

许多书已卖出去了。

A great many of us are being trained.

我们中许多人正在接受培训。

12 bring in

1) 带进来, 请进来 2) 提出(话题等)

3) 赚得…… 例如:

We brought in a professor to give us a talk on how to learn English. 我们请了一位教授给我们作了如何学英语的报告。

A new topic was brought in at the meeting yesterday.

昨天会上提出了一个新话题。

How much has the company brought in this year?

今年公司赚了多少钱?

13 see sb. off

意为“为某人送行”。例如:

I went to the airport to see Li Ping off yesterday.

昨天我到机场去给李平送行了。

14 by road, by land 走陆路

by water/by sea 走水路, 走海路

by air/by plane 乘飞机 例如:

Are you going to Japan by air or by sea?

你乘飞机去日本还是坐海轮?

相关用法: by bus/train/car/taxi/bike/ship/plane; 如以上交通工具是特指, 介词不再用 by。如: in/on the bus/train/plane; on the bike; in the car; in the taxi

15 night 和 day 构成的短语

all night (long) 整夜; all day (long) 整日; all day and all night

整日整夜; day and night 日日夜夜; night and day 夜以继

日, 日日夜夜

16 say Hi to sb.

意为“向某人问好(= say Hello to sb.)”, 例如:

Say Hi to Bob from me. 替我向鲍勃问好。

Let's say Hi to Li Lei. 咱们向李雷打个招呼吧。

相关用法: say goodbye to sb. 向某人告别

say sorry to sb. 向某人道歉

say yes/OK to... 同意……

say no to... 否定/拒绝……

17 all the same

adj. 都一样, 无所谓 *adv.* 仍然, 还是 例如:

You can stay or leave now; it's all the same to me.

你现在可以留下或离开, 我无所谓。

Thank you all the same. 尽管如此, 我还是谢谢你。

He gives us a lot of trouble, but we don't mind all the same.

尽管他给我们许多麻烦, 但我们并不介意。

18 in future 以后, 今后(从现在以后)

in the future 将来(指遥远的未来)

in the near future 在不久的将来 例如:

You must be more careful in future.今后你要更加小心些。

Who can tell what will happen in the future?

谁能说将来会发生什么?

19 in two weeks' time

意为“二周后”，用于将来时。类似用法还有：in two weeks, two weeks away, two weeks off “二周后”(用于将来时)；after two weeks “二周后”(用于过去时)；two weeks later “二周后”(用于过去时)。例如：

Her son's birthday is in two weeks' time. (= in two weeks = two weeks away = two weeks off) 他儿子的生日还有二个星期。

We'll have an exam in two weeks. 两周后我们要考试。

20 Seven people in ten. 十人中有七人。

= seven people out of every ten. 例如：

Two teachers in five are Party members.

五个老师中有二人是党员。



纵横联系

21 west 与 western 的区别

这两个词均可作 *adj.*，用来作定语，用法有三点：

1) 专有名词中多用 *west*，所指的概念比较具体；普通名词中多用 *western*，所指的概念较模糊。例如：

West Germany 西德

West Africa 西非

the western countries 西方国家

the western Hemisphere 西半球

2) 二者均有“来自西方的”意思。如“西风”可以说 *west wind*，也可以说 *western wind*。

3) *western* 有“具有西方特征的”意思，*west* 无此用法。例如：

western science 西方科学

western clothes 西装

western food 西餐

注：其它表方位的词用法近似于 *west* 与 *western*。例如：

South China 华南(较具体)

southern England 英国南部(较模糊)

the north pole 北极

Northern Europe 北欧

south/southern wind 南风

22 stay 与 remain

1) 二者均可作 *vi.*，意为“停留、逗留”，均为延续性动词。例如：

How long will you stay /remain here?

你将在这儿呆多久?

Won't you stay /remain/ for supper? 请留下吃晚饭好吗?

2) 二者均可作 *link. -v.*，“保持……(状态)”，“仍然……”，后跟 *adj.* 作表语。例如：

The window stayed /remained open all the night.

窗户整夜没关。

The weather still remained /stayed cold in April.

四月的天气仍旧很冷。

3) *remain* 作 *vi.* 还有“留下、剩下”的意思，*stay* 无此用法。

例如：

After the party, only Peter remained.

晚会之后只有彼得留了下来。

Of her three sons, only one now remains; the rest were killed in battle. 她的三个儿子只剩一个了，其余的都死在战场上。

相关短语：*stay up* 熬夜，不睡觉(同义短语：*sit up*) 例如：

I stayed up late last night. 我昨晚睡晚了。

23 separate 与 divide

1) 二者均有“分开”之义。*separate* 侧重把原来靠在一起的人或物分开，使之隔开一段距离。*divide* 侧重把某一整体的人或事物分成若干部分。*separate* 与 *from* 搭配，*divide* 与 *into* 搭配。例如：

I separated the good apples from the bad ones.

我把好苹果与坏苹果分开了。

I divide the apple into two pieces/in two/in half/into two halves. 我把苹果分成了两半。

2) *separate* 还可作 *vi.* “分手”；作 *vt.* “使……分手/开”，常用短语：*be/get separated*。例如：

We didn't separate until five o'clock.

我们直到五点钟才分手。

As we joined the big crowd, I got separated from my friends. 当我们汇入人群中时，我跟朋友们失散了。

24 through 与 across

都可表“穿过”。但 *through* 的含义与 *in* 有关，表示动作在物体的空间内进行；*across* 的含义与 *on* 有关，表示动作在物体的表面进行。例如：

through the forest (valley, city, crowd, hole, window, telescope, tunnel 等)

across the river (plain, desert, sky, sea 等)

比较 { *through* the street 穿过马路(指顺着街道从一头到另一头)
 across the street 指横过马路。

25 when 与 while

when: 1) 从属连词，“当……时候”，句中动词谓语可以是延续的，也可以是非延续的。例如：

When they came home, I was cooking dinner.

他们到家时，我正在做饭。

When you are in trouble, visit this man.

当你遇到麻烦时，就找这个人。

2) 并列连词，“就在这时”，连接并列分句，第一个分句常用四种谓语形式，即过去进行时，*were/was about to*，一般过去时，过去完成时。例如：

I was reading when the light went out.

我正在看书这时灯熄了。

I was about to go out, when the telephone rang.

我正要出去,这时电话响了。

We played outside till sunset, when it began to rain.

我们在户外一直玩到太阳下山,这时天下起雨来。

We had just begun our work when the machine broke down.

我们刚开始工作时这机器出故障了。

3)从属连词,“既然,考虑到”(= since)。例如:

Why do you want a new job, when you have got such a good one already? 既然你已经有了这么好的工作,你为什么还要找新的工作呢?

4)从属连词,“虽然,尽管”。例如:

He walks when he might ride. 他虽有车可坐,却还是步行。

while: 1)从属连词,“当……时候”,句中动词谓语必须是延续性的。例如:

He took a bath while I was preparing dinner.

我在做饭时他洗澡。

He called while I was out. 我外出时他来拜访我了。

2)并列连词,“而”,含有前后对比之义,带有转折意味。例如:

While I was busy here and there, he was gone.

我忙得团团转,他却溜之大吉了。

He was lazy, while his brother was diligent.

他很懒,而他哥哥却勤快。

3)从属连词,“虽然”, (= when), 例如:

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

虽然我理解你的观点,我还是不同意你。

26 know, know about, know of 辨析

know *vt.* “认识;知道”。

know of “了解,听说,知道”(关于某人、某事的情况),指间接地获得信息或情况。

know about: “了解,知道”(关于某人、某事的情况),有时意味着了解表面的知识(了解得不够深透); know about 也是间接地获得信息或情况,但侧重点在第一条(了解表面的知识)。例如:

I know of him, but I don't know him.

我知道他这个人,但不认识他。

It's better to know one thing than to know about ten thousand things. 熟知一事比略知万事要好。

比较: I know him. 我认识他。

I know about him. 我知道他的情况。

I know of him. 我知道有他这样一个人。

27 and so on

= etc. = and so forth = and so on and so forth “等等”,这些短语只能用来列举事物,列举人要用 and the others. 例如:

Some people are interested in art, music, books, and so on. (或 etc. 等)有些人对艺术、音乐、书等感兴趣。

Many students went to the cinema, including Tom, Peter, and the others. 许多学生去看电影了,包括汤姆、彼得等等。



课外延伸

28 交际用语

- { —Have a good trip. 祝您旅行愉快。
- { —The same to you. 也祝您旅行愉快。

该对话中的 The same to you. 意思是“也祝您……”,使用该句要求双方必须在同一场合下,否则就不能使用。又如:

- { —Happy New Year to you. 祝您新年快乐。
- { —The same to you. 也祝您新年快乐。
- { —Happy birthday to you. 祝您生日快乐。
- { —Thank you. 谢谢。(并非二人同时过生日。)

注:还有一种表达是 The same to me. 意为“我也是”,有时也可用 Me too. 例如:

- { —It's nice seeing you. 见到你真高兴。
- { —The same to me. 我也是。
- { —I'd like a cup of tea. 我想喝杯茶。
- { —The same to me. 我也是。

29 语法:现在进行时表将来的用法

1)现在进行时表将来时,主要表示按计划或安排即将发生的动作,一般带有一个表将来时间的状语,以区别于进行时。例如:

He is washing the dishes. 他在洗碗碟。(进行时)

He is washing the dishes later. 过会儿他要去洗碗碟。(将来时)

2)现在进行时表将来时常用表示运动的动词,如 go, come, leave, start, arrive, move 等,也可以用表示位置的动词和干某事的动词,如 stay, remain, do, have(吃)等。例如:

The plane is taking off at 5:30 p. m.

飞机将在下午五点半起飞。

Where are you going this afternoon?

今天下午你要去哪里?

How long are they staying there?

他们要在那儿呆多久?

What are you doing tomorrow? 明天你要干什么?

We are having rice for lunch. 我们午饭将吃米饭。



考题预测

1. 夯实基础

例 1 _____, Mother will wait for him to have dinner together.

A. However late is he

B. However he is late

C. However is he late

D. However late he is

解析 本题考查 however 引导让步状语从句的用法。however 是副词兼起连词的作用,首先作为副词要修饰形容词或副词,然后作为连词引导让步状语从句,再注意用陈述语序,故此题答案为 D。

例 2 As we joined the big crowd I got _____ from my

friends.

- A. separated
- B. divided
- C. lost
- D. missed

解析 本题考查 separate 作 *vt.* “使……分手”的用法,常用短语 be/got separated 表状态“分手”。故答案为 A。选项 C, get lost 是“迷路”的意思。

2. 更上一层楼

例 3 I will be back _____.

- A. in a few days
- B. for a few days
- C. after a few days
- D. a few days later

解析 “in + 段时间”与将来时态连用,“for + 段时间”与完成时连用,C、D 二选项用于过去时态,故答案为 A。

例 4 —I have _____ succeeded and they haven't.

- Is that so?
- A. sooner or later
- B. for ever
- C. all the same
- D. more or less

解析 根据句意应为“我几乎成功了,而他们却没有”,故应选 D。

3. 高分突破

例 5 Mr. Black _____ Shanghai in a few days. Do you know

when the earliest plane _____ on Sunday?

- A. is leaving, takes off
- B. leaves, takes off
- C. is leaving, is taking off
- D. leaves, is taking off

解析 现在进行时表将来,它表示按计划、安排将要发生的动作;一般现在时也可表将来,它表示按照时刻表规定将要发生的动作。根据本题句意答案应为 A。

例 6 —Two eggs and a cup of orange. What about you?

- _____.
- A. The same with you
- B. The same as you
- C. The same like you
- D. The same to you

解析 根据句意答语应为“跟你一样”,故应选 B。

综合训练

1. 完成句子:根据所给的汉语提示完成下列各句,每空一词。

1) 他们都举手表示同意这个建议。

They all put up their hands to _____ the proposal.

2) 我愿意将来做一名教师。

I'd like to be a teacher _____.

3) 他从北京到西宁进行了长途旅行。

He _____ from Beijing to Xining.

4) 她经常在周末去购物。

She often does some shopping _____.

5) 他每月挣 2000 元钱。

He _____ 2,000 yuan a month.

6) 我们的生活条件多少有些改善了。

Our living conditions _____.

7) 她说两周后她将乘飞机去上海。

She said she would fly to Shanghai _____.

8) 既然你在看双方比赛,你认为哪个队会赢?

Since you have watched both teams playing, _____ will win?

9) 理论不应该脱离实践。

Theory should not at all _____.

10) 他们以每亩 1000 元的价格买下了那块地。

They bought the land _____.

2. 用适当的介词或副词填空。

1) He has some trouble _____ spelling some of the words in AmE while I have some difficulty _____ pronunciation.

2) If they go _____ like this, they're asking _____ trouble.

3) Four students _____ five have passed the exam.

4) Could you change this fifty pence _____ five tens _____ me, please?

5) Tell him your reason _____ doing so.

6) —How soon will you be _____?

—_____ three days' time. My air ticket is on March 10.

7) Please say "Hello" _____ your parents _____ me.

8) The farmers sold their crops _____ a low price.

9) I'll go _____ my bike, but he'll go _____ taxi.

10) Last week we started our trip _____ the desert.

11) The river flows _____ the city _____ west _____ east.

12) Let's tie the boat _____ the tree to stay _____ the night.

3. 单项填空:从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1) I'll never understand how it _____ that you were an hour late on such a short journey.

- A. came across
- B. came about
- C. came into
- D. came along

2) Shanghai has _____ more US dollars this year than last year.

- A. brought down
- B. brought up
- C. brought in
- D. brought out

3) _____ the houses were knocked down in the earthquake.

- A. A great many
- B. The number of
- C. A great many of
- D. A great deal of

4) —Pleased meeting you.

- _____.
- A. The same to you.
- B. Oh, yes.
- C. That's great.
- D. Me, too.

5) There are a great many people on the playground. Some are standing still _____ others are walking about.

- A. where
- B. when
- C. while
- D. but

6) When will you _____ the entrance examinations, next June

- or next July?
A. join B. join in C. take part in D. take
- 7) Peter likes to play football _____ his sister enjoys playing basketball.
A. as B. so C. when D. while
- 8) You should try to write _____ even when you're busy. As you know, practice makes perfect.
A. now and then B. more or less
C. sooner or later D. here and there
- 9) He will be back _____ two o'clock.
A. in B. after C. on D. for
- 10) —Don't forget to come to the party tomorrow.
—_____.
A. I don't B. I won't C. I can't D. I haven't
- 11) —We haven't heard from Jane for a long time.
—What do you think _____ to her?
A. was happening B. to happen
C. has happened D. having happened
- 12) —When are you leaving?
—My plane _____ at 10:45.
A. takes off B. took off
C. will take off D. is about to take off
- 13) —How do you like my new car?
—It's very nice, but would you please _____ park it here?
A. not B. not to C. to not D. don't
- 14) Nine boys _____ ten in our class will _____ this exam.
A. of, join B. in, take
C. in, hold D. of, attend
- 15) —Is the town far from here?
—It's an hour's journey, _____.
A. more or less B. more and more
C. and so on D. all together
- 16) It is said that the weather will _____ hot for _____ four or five days.
A. stay, another B. look, other
C. last, another D. get, other
- 17) Hurry up! The train _____. You know it _____ at 8 a. m.
A. leaves, is leaving B. leaves, leaves
C. is leaving, leaves D. is leaving, is leaving
- 18) The price of the dress is too _____ for me.
A. expensive B. cheap C. high D. big
- 19) Ten years had passed. I found he had _____.
A. a few white hairs B. much white hair
C. some white hair D. a few white hair
- 20) Someone is _____ you at the door. Shall I get him in?
A. asking B. asking for
C. wanting D. waiting
- 21) In his report to the headmaster he said that the reason _____ he was late was _____ there was a breakdown on the railway.
A. that, that B. why, that
C. why, because D. that, because
- 22) —Did you enjoy yourself at the party?
—Sorry to say I didn't. It was _____ a meeting than a party.
A. any more B. rather like
C. no less D. more or less
- 23) Your homework is all right, _____, you can do it better in my opinion.
A. but B. while C. however D. instead
- 24) —Two eggs and a cup of orange. What about you?
—_____.
A. The same with you B. The same as you
C. The same like you D. The same to you
- 25) —I can't remember _____ the child came.
—Maybe, for its toy car.
A. what B. how C. why D. when

4. 单句改错

- 1) The reason why he came late was because he was caught in the rain.
- 2) She explained the children that the school had been closed.
- 3) The film is about to begin in five minutes. Let's hurry.
- 4) I never know about a ride down a river could be so exciting.
- 5) The boy had trouble with spelling the new words.
- 6) A great many of people watched the programme.
- 7) Five percent of the population of this city is college students.
- 8) The price of oil is cheaper than before.
- 9) You could have sold your car for a better price.
- 10) She got there by her bike.