



高考密码系列丛书
 GAOKAOMIMAXILIECONGSHU

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2011高中总复习

高考密码

丛书策划 / 十年高考教育研究院 丛书主编 / 任志鸿



英语

配北师大版

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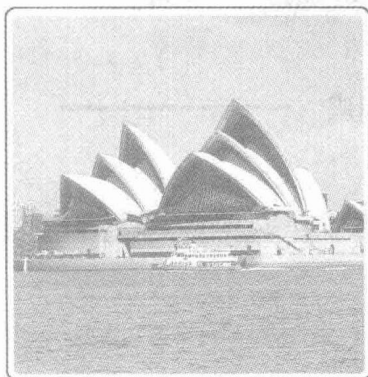
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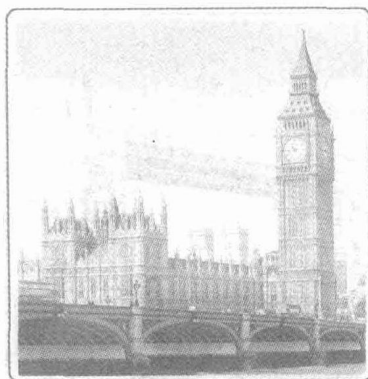
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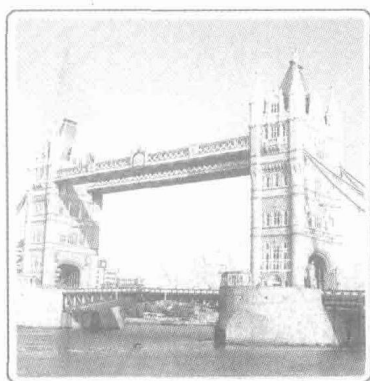
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必修一

Unit 1 Lifestyles

图文导入

We have no more right to consume happiness without producing it than to consume wealth without producing it.

—Bernard Shaw

如果不创造财富就无权享受财富正如不创造幸福就不能享受幸福一样。

——萧伯纳

If you wish to succeed, you should use persistence as your good friend, experience as your reference, prudence as your brother and hope as your sentry.

—Thomas Edison

如果你希望成功,当以恒心为良友、以经验为参谋、以谨慎为兄弟、以希望为哨兵。

——托马斯·爱迪生



课文情景展现

A Couch Potato and A Workaholic

Brian Blakey, 43 years old this year is a couch ①. After waking up every morning, he ② turns on TV to see various programmes with the ③ control. He spends most of his time, for at least 16 hours watching TV. Even when he walks his dog, he takes his ④ TV set. He likes his ⑤ and feels very happy.

Contrary to Mr. Blakey, Bob Black is a ⑥, who is always working in his office. Every morning, he wakes up five minutes before his alarm clock ⑦ and jumps out of the bed. Fifteen minutes later, he goes to his office where he is always busy working until very late in the ⑧. Every evening after he returns home at ten, he goes on with some ⑨ preparing for the next day until midnight. His family often ⑩ about it, but he finds it interesting to be busy working hard.

复习目标锁定

任务写作	Writing a personal letter(an informal letter) 写一份非正式书信,介绍你在新学校的生活情况
重点单词及其拓展	1. _____ n. 志愿者 2. _____ n. 挑战 _____ adj. 挑战性的,富有挑战的 3. _____ n. 展示,介绍 4. _____ n. & v. 预测,预报 5. _____ v. 认为,猜想 _____ adj. 假定的,想象的

续表

重点单词及其拓展	6. _____ v. 抱怨,投诉 _____ n. 抱怨 7. _____ v. 遭受 _____ n. 不幸 8. _____ v. 减少,降低 _____ n. 减少 9. _____ v. 组织 _____ n. 组织 10. _____ v. 更喜欢,宁愿 _____ n. 更喜欢 11. _____ v. 毕业 _____ n. 毕业 12. _____ vt. 支持,支撑 _____ n. 支持者 13. _____ vt. 设计 _____ n. 设计者. 14. _____ v. 解决,解答 _____ n. 方法,解答 15. _____ v. 骑自行车 _____ n. 骑车者 16. _____ adj. 令人轻松的 _____ adj. 轻松的 17. _____ adj. 私人的 _____ adv. 个人看来 18. _____ adj. 紧急的 _____ adv. 急迫地 19. _____ adj. 社交的,社会的 _____ v. 社会化 20. _____ adv. 否则,要不然
重点短语	1. switch _____ / _____ 打开/关闭 switch _____ 转换,转移 2. _____ up 占据,从事,忙于 3. be filled _____ 充满,填满,装满=be full _____ 4. suffer _____ 遭受,患……(疫病) 5. come _____ 想出,提出 6. join sb. _____ 加入某人一起做某事 7. spend sth. _____ sth. 花费时间/金钱做某事 8. _____ the years 许多年来 9. as _____ as 以及,和,又 10. at the _____ 此时,目前
重点句式	1. She works very hard _____ (_____) she hasn't got time for hobbies. 他工作非常努力以至于他没有时间来进行业余爱好。

密码寄语: Care and diligence bring luck. 谨慎和勤奋带来机遇。
Caution is the parent of safety. 小心驶得万年船。

续表

重点句式	<p>2. I always take my portable TV and I sit on the stone wall _____ the dog walks round in a circle. 我总是拿着手提电视机坐在矮石墙上观看电视而那条狗在围着我转圈。</p> <p>3. We like to visit nice, quiet places far away from the city and go walking _____ no shops, crowds or the tube. 我们喜欢到远离城市的优美而僻静的地方去散步,那里没有拥挤的商铺、人群和地铁。</p>
功能交际	<p>Preferences 表达个人偏爱</p> <p>Likes 喜欢</p> <p>Dislikes 憎恶</p>
重点语法	<p>动词的时态 I: 一般现在时, 一般过去时, 一般将来时, 过去将来时</p>

自我检测

重点单词:

1. volunteer 2. challenge; challenging 3. presentation
4. forecast 5. suppose; supposed 6. complain; complaint
7. suffer; suffering 8. reduce; reduction 9. organize/se; organization 10. prefer; preference 11. graduate; graduation 12. support; supporter 13. design; designer
14. solve; solution 15. cycle; cyclist 16. relaxing; relaxed
17. personal; personally 18. urgent; urgently 19. social; socialize 20. otherwise

重点短语:

1. on/off over 2. take 3. with, of 4. from 5. up with
6. in doing 7. in/on doing 8. over 9. well 10. moment

重点句式:

1. so (that) 2. while 3. where there are

核心要点突破

I. 重点单词

1. **suppose vt.** 表示“假设, 猜想, 认为”, 后面通常跟 **that** 引导的宾语从句, 也可跟复合宾语结构 **suppose sth./sb. to do/be...**, **suppose (think, believe, consider) + it + adj. + (for sb.) to do...**, 其中 **it** 作形式宾语替代后面的动词不定式, 表示“认为某人做某事怎么样”; 用作不及物动词, 表示“料想”
- ① I suppose that the problem will soon be solved with their help. 我认为在他们的帮助下, 这个问题会很快得到解决。
- ② They supposed it necessary to cut off the supply of the money to him as soon as possible.
他们认为有必要尽快削减对他的资金供应。

【用法拓展】**suppose/supposing that...** 假如……, 假设……

let us suppose that... 让我们假设……, 让我们假想……
be supposed to be 被认为……
be supposed to do sth. 应该, 理应做某事, (用于否定句中) 不被许可做某事

① Let us suppose that your father see you here, what will you do? 我们假想你父亲看到你在这里, 你会怎么办?

② I didn't really like the book, but the movie from it is supposed to be very funny. 我的确不喜欢那本书, 但是根据它改编的电影人们认为很好看。

【例】(2008·陕西, 11) The message is very important, so it is supposed _____ as soon as possible.

- A. to be sent B. to send
C. being sent D. sending

解析: 考查动词 **suppose** 的用法, 这里构成固定搭配 **be supposed to do sth.** 表示“理应做某事”, 是被发送的, **be** 表被动, 因此答案选 A 项。

答案: A

【即境活用】I suppose that they arrived at the station very late that evening, _____?

- A. don't I B. didn't they
C. did they D. do I

2. **stress vt.** 表示“着重, 强调, 重读”; **n.** 表示“重点, 强调”, 还可表示“重压, 重读”; 其形容词为 **stressful**

① At the conference, Mr. Grant stressed the public's need for more housing downtown.

在会议上, 格兰特先生强调公众对商业区住房的大量需求。

② These women have been under a lot of stress since the financial crisis broke out, for they are worried to be unemployed. 自从金融危机暴发以来, 这些妇女一直很紧张, 她们担心遭到解雇。

【用法拓展】**stress out** 压力过大, 紧张不安

lay/place/put stress on 把重点放在……上; 在……上用力
in the stress of the moment 一时紧张
under the stress (of) 处于……紧张状态
driven by the stress (of) 为……所迫; 为……所驱使

① Practising the piano before the competition almost stressed her out so that she would give up.

比赛前的钢琴练习几乎使她精神崩溃以至于她几乎想放弃。

② Workers are under such stress, and they have less time to spend relaxing with their families.

那些工人压力很大, 几乎没有时间与家人一起消遣。

【即境活用】I _____ further again and again during the discussion that the commercial consideration is only one of many elements, but they still ignored it.

- A. suggested B. demanded
C. stressed D. recommended

3. **challenge vt. & vi.** 表示“向……挑战, 向……发出盘问, 对……表示异议”; **challenging adj.** “具有挑战性的, 令人感兴

趣却难以完成的”。challenge *n.* 表示“挑战,挑战书,令人感兴趣而难以完成的任务”

① Bruno was brave enough to challenge the traditional opinion that the earth is the centre of the universe. 布鲁诺勇敢地挑战认为地球是宇宙的中心这一传统观点。

② Teaching boys like Tom who often makes troubles well is really a great challenge for most teachers. 把汤姆这样经常惹麻烦的孩子教好对于大多数老师来说都是一项巨大的挑战。

【用法拓展】accept/take a challenge 应战,接受挑战

face the challenge 遇到问题,面向挑战

issue the challenge 提出任务,提出挑战

meet the challenge 满足要求,完成任务

offer the challenge 提出挑战任务

challenge (sb.) to do sth. 向……挑战做某事

challenge sb. to sth. 向某人挑战某事

① The young couple have been challenging themselves to climb up to the highest peak in every continent. 那对年轻夫妇一直在挑战自我攀登世界各大洲的最高山峰。

② Mr. Martins is now facing the biggest challenge of his career that he will design the new model all by himself. 马丁先生现在正面临他事业中最大的挑战:他将独立设计新模型。

【即境活用】The viewpoint of producing more with polluting the environment more seriously are _____ strongly by the one of producing more without polluting the environment.

A. criticised B. doubted C. fought D. challenged

4. **complain** *vi. & vt.* 表示“抱怨,埋怨”“控诉,指控”,用作不及物动词通常与介词 **about** 连用,用作及物动词通常与 **that** 引导的宾语从句连用,表示“向某人抱怨”介词用 **to(sb.)**

① Their neighbours around the entertainment club complained about their constant loud music in the night. 那家娱乐俱乐部的四邻抱怨那里夜间噪声太大。

② Some scientists complained that manned space flight takes money away from other research. 有些科学家抱怨说,载人航天飞行剥夺了他们的研究经费。

【用法拓展】complain *n.* 抱怨者

complaint *n.* 抱怨,埋怨

make a complaint against 对……提出不满意度,对……提出控告

complaining *adj.* 抱怨的,埋怨的

—What do you think of your working conditions in the company?

——你觉得这里的工作环境怎么样?

—I can't complain about it. They are much better than those in the neighbouring companies.

——我感到十分满意,这比附近几家公司的环境好多了。

【温馨提示】口语中,人们常用 sb. can't complain about it/that 表示“无可抱怨,非常满意”。

He who makes constant complaint gets little compassion.

【谚】经常诉苦,少人同情。

【即境活用】用括号里的提示翻译下面的句子:

① 当地居民抱怨说污染的河水已经严重损害了他们的健康。(complain)

② 在使用那些产品后,许多顾客投诉这家公司服务差。(complaint)

5. **otherwise** *conj. & adv.* 表示“否则,要不然”,相当于 **or (else)**,所不同的是 **otherwise** 通常用虚拟语气形式,不过也可以用陈述语气,但 **or(else)** 通常用陈述语气

① Seize the chance, otherwise you will regret it.

要抓住机会,否则你会后悔的。

② We were delayed at the airport. Otherwise we would have been here by lunch time.

我们在机场被耽搁了,不然的话我们午饭时就到了。

【用法拓展】otherwise 用作副词,表示“不然的话,否则”,说明前面某种情况不出现的情况下所产生的结果,可以放在句首、句中或句尾;副词 otherwise 也可以表示“在其他方面,以不同的方式,相反情况”;此外,otherwise 还可以用作形容词,表示“另外的,其他方面的”。

① An inspection of the building revealed faults that might otherwise have been overlooked. 对那栋建筑物的检查揭示了那些失误,要不然的话,这些失误就可能被疏忽了。

② The police stressed that Straskow would be considered innocent unless proved otherwise. 警方强调斯特拉斯科将被认为是清白的,除非被证明出相反的情况。

③ David is very good at art at school, but otherwise subjects are very poor. 在学校大卫非常擅长艺术而其他学科则非常差。

【即境活用】(2009·浙江,5) The incomes of skilled workers went up. _____, unskilled workers saw their earnings fall.

A. Moreover

B. Therefore

C. Meanwhile

D. Otherwise

解析:考查副词词义辨析。句意:熟练工人的收入在增加,与此同时,非熟练工人的收入却在下降。moreover 再者,加之,此外,而且;therefore 因此,所以;otherwise 否则,要不然;meanwhile 在此期间,同时,C项符合句意。

答案:C

【即境活用】They got two free tickets to Canada, _____ they'd never have been able to afford to go.

A. unless

B. because

C. even if

D. otherwise

6. **crowd** *n.* 用作集合名词,表示“人群,群众”通常与定冠词连用;用作可数名词,表示“一伙人,一群人”;*vt. & vi.* “拥挤,挤满”“聚集,拥挤在一起”

① The traffic jam on the street was caused by the crowd watching the circus's performance.

街上的交通堵塞是由围观马戏团表演的人群所致。

② The children are crowding around the football course and cheering for their teams.

孩子们正围挤在足球场周围为他们的队加油助威。

【用法拓展】crowded *adj.* 表示“挤满的,拥挤的”

a crowd of 一群,一堆

be crowded with 挤满……

come crowding in 一拥而入,蜂拥而至

follow the crowd 随大流

go with the crowd 随大流

in crowds 成群,大群地

① When he got on the bus, he found it was crowded with people. 当他上车后他发现车上已经挤满了人。

② The library opened at nine and hundreds of people waiting outside came crowding in.

九点钟图书馆开门了,等候在外面的人蜂拥而入。

【即境活用】汉译英:

你必须做出一件别人无法完成的事情来,这样才能使你与众不同。

7. **prefer** *vt.* 表示“更喜欢;(比较起来)喜欢,偏爱”相当于 like... better,通常不与程度副词 very, very much, quite, rather, more/better, the most/best 等连用,常用 prefer sb./sth., 后面跟动作时既可以跟动名词也可以跟动词不定式 prefer doing/to do

① —Which would you prefer, green tea or fruit juice?

——你更想要哪一种饮料,是绿茶还是果汁?

—Either can do. Green tea is fresher and fruit juice is more nutritious.

——哪一种都行,绿茶清爽而果汁营养丰富。

② According to their tradition, the local residents prefer to eat roasted meat. 按照传统,当地居民偏爱吃烤肉。

【用法拓展】preference *n.* 表示“偏爱,优先选择”,常用 in preference to 优先于……

preferable *adj.* 更可取的,更好的,更优越的

prefer sth./sb. to sth./sb. 喜欢某人或某事物胜过/甚于喜欢某人或某事物

prefer to do sth. rather than do sth. 宁愿做某事而不愿做某事

prefer doing sth. to doing sth. 宁愿做某事而不愿做某事

would rather do sth. than do sth. 宁愿做某事而不愿做某事

① My grandma prefers to do some part-time jobs rather than stay home all day long after retiring from his post. 从岗位上退休后,我爷爷宁愿做一些兼职工作也不愿整天呆在家里。

② When taking buses, the young man often prefers standing all the way to sitting on crowded seats. 那个年轻人在乘坐公交车时,常常宁愿一路都站着也不愿坐在拥挤的座位上。

【即境活用】一句多译:

Mr. Banks 宁愿被老板解雇也不愿放弃自己的观点。

① _____

② _____

③ _____

8. **design** *n.* 通常用作可数名词,表示“设计,方案”“图案,花样”

① As the best-known architect in the city, Mr. Hill has done a great deal of design work on the new city hall. 作为当地最著名的

建筑师,希尔先生对这栋新的市政厅做了大量的设计工作。

② There are a large number of wonderful designs on the ancient palace, which attract the attention of experts from different parts of the world. 这个古代宫殿有着大量的精妙图案,这吸引着来自世界各地专家的注意力。

vt. & vi. 表示“设计,计划”“谋划,构思”

① Experts think highly of the design for the new city gymnasium. 专家们高度评价了城市新体育馆的这项设计方案。

② The offices weren't very well designed — the rooms are too small and it's much too hot in summer.

这些办公室设计得不好——房间太小因此夏天过于闷热。

【用法拓展】by design 故意地,蓄意地,有预谋地

design to do sth. 计划做某事

design sb./sth. for 打算让某人从事(某种职业);预定某物作(某种用途)

design sb./sth. to be 打算让某人从事(某种职业);预定某物作(某种用途)

be designed for sb./sth. 被设计用作……,被计划用作……

① My little sister designs to be an engineer when she grows up. 我妹妹打算长大后当一名工程师。

② This building being built is designed for the headquarters of the international company.

这栋正在建造中的大楼将被用作那家国际公司的总部大厦。

【易混辨析】plan, design, project 与 scheme

plan 常用词,指“为做某事,事先作出的安排或方案,计划”

design 指“为实现意图或达到目的而作出的精心安排,设计”

project 指“为试验或实验而提出的一项大规模计划或方案,工程,规划”

scheme 着重指“为谋私利而采取的狡诈策略,计谋”

① We don't have any plans for the weekend. Could you give us some advice?

我们这个周末没有任何计划,你能给我们提点建议吗?

② They are going to start another important project after they finish building the square.

他们在完成广场建设之后,将开始另一项重要工程。

【即境活用】This new product made by this company sells well all over the country just due to its attractive _____ of its package.

A. quality B. material C. design D. color

9. **reduce** *vt. & vi.* 表示“减少,缩小”“降低,削减”

① The company decided to reduce part of the expense on annual conference. 公司决定削减年度会议的开支。

② The population of the school has reduced to only 300 for some reasons. 由于某些原因,这所学校的师生数已经减少到 300 人。

【用法拓展】reduction *n.* 减少,缩减

reductive *adj.* 减少的

Some new production methods in the company have led to a cost reduction of about 50 percent. 一些新的生产方法的应

用已经使得公司的生产成本减少了百分之五十。

【用法辨析】decrease, lessen 与 reduce

reduce 强调在大小、程度或强度方面下降或减少, 反义词为 add

decrease 强调在数量上稳定地或逐步地由高到低的减少, 反义词为 increase

lessen 强调在程度或数量上变少、变弱

① The amount of the traffic accidents on the highway are quickly decreasing.

高速公路上交通事故的数量正在迅速地减少。

② Use your seat belt to lessen the danger of injury in an accident. 系上安全带带来减少交通事故中受伤的危险。

【即境活用】Health experts are urging people to _____ the amount of salt and increase vegetables in their diet to keep them in good health.

A. reduce B. remove C. prevent D. select

10. support vt. 表示“支撑, 扶持”“支持, 支援, 拥护”“维持, 赡养”; n. 表示“支持, 支援, 维持”“赡养”

① We should support his suggestion that a new street should be built. 我们应该支持他修建一条新街道的建议。

② Many people support the training program by offering places for young people.

许多人通过为年轻人提供场所来支持这项培训计划。

【用法拓展】support a claim (a political party) 支持某项要求(某一政党) support a hospital 资助一所医院 support oneself 自谋生计 come to one's support 来支持某人 give support to 支持, 支援 in support of 帮助(支援)……, 为……辩护

① A lot of people can earn enough to support themselves by working hard.

许多人通过努力工作来挣到足够的钱养活自己。

② The organisers are hoping to receive more support from local businesses.

组织者希望得到当地企业的更多支持。

【易混辨析】keep, support 与 maintain

keep 指通过努力来保持不变或维持原来状态

support 是常用词, 指给某人(物)以积极援助或支持

maintain 指使保持某种情况或状态而不受损害或保持完整

① The local government did everything to keep the balance of nature in the area.

地方政府采取一切措施来保持当地的生态平衡。

② Air France has maintained a high level of service for many years. 法国航空公司多年来一直保持较高的服务水平。

【品味高考】(2008·湖北, 23) Though having lived abroad for _____ years, many Chinese still _____ the traditional customs.

A. perform B. possess C. observe D. support

解析: 考查动词辨析: perform 表演, 表现; possess 拥有, 占

有; observe 观察, 遵守; support 支持, 维持, 赡养, 抚养; 根据句意“尽管已经在国外居住了很多年, 但是许多中国人仍然遵守中国传统风俗”, 因此答案选 C 项。

答案: C

【即境活用】The patient who was operated on two days ago is so weak that she has to be _____ by two nurses when she walks.

A. diagnosed B. supported
C. entertained D. comforted

11. forecast vt. (forecast, forecasted) 表示“预测, 预报(天气), 预见”; n. “预测, 预报, 预报方法”

① This rain has gone on over two weeks, but no one can forecast how long it will last. 这场雨已经持续了两周的时间, 但是没有人能够预测它还要下多久。

② The Federal Reserve Bank forecasts that the US economy will grow by 2% next year if Obama's new policies can be carried out. 联邦储备银行预测如果奥巴马的新政策能得以实施的话, 美国明年经济将增长百分之二。

③ It is impossible to give an accurate forecast of company sales 10 years from now.

人们几乎很难准确地预测公司未来十年的销售额。

【即境活用】According to the survey, economists _____ that the China's economy to grow by 9% or even 10% next year.

A. imagine B. encourage
C. expect D. participate

II. 重点短语

12. switch over 动词短语表示“调换频道, 转台”, 常与介词 from, to 连用

Feeling tired of the noisy pop music, the old man switched over his radio to a folk music programme. 由于厌倦了嘈杂的流行音乐, 老人把收音机调到民间音乐节目上。

【用法拓展】switch on 表示“打开, 拧开(电源、电器等)”, 接近 turn on, 有时与介词 to 连用
switch off 表示“关闭, 关掉(电源、电器等)”
switch over 表示“调转, 转换”, 常与介词短语 from... to... 连用

switch around 表示“(使)经常改换工作, (使)变换位置”

① He went inside to his living room, switched off the lights and locked the front door.

他走进屋里关掉了电灯并锁上了前门。

② Mr. Wells has to switch around in the city so that he could find a better job to earn more money.

威尔斯先生不得不在这座城市里不停转换工作以便能够找到一份更好的工作挣更多的钱。

【温馨提示】switch 用作动词, 表示“转换, 转变”既可以用作及物动词也可以用作不及物动词; switch 还可以用作名词, 表示“开关, 电闸, 转换”

① In order to avoid being wiped out, the terrorists will switch tactics when they want to launch an attack. 为了避

免被彻底消灭,当发动一次袭击时恐怖分子将转换策略。

②A sudden switch to complete different new foods may cause someone's stomach to discomfort. 突然改变成一种全新的食物可能导致一个人的胃感到不舒服。

【即境活用】 When you finish using your computer, you'd better _____ the electricity in time to save energy.

- A. switch on B. switch off
C. switch over D. switch around

13. take up 的本意为“拿起(工具、武器等)”,表示“占据(时间、数量、比例等)”,还可以表示“开始从事某一活动或事业等”“忙于某事务”“接受(任务、挑战、职务等)”等

①For some reasons, girls in this school take up less than 30% of all the students. 由于某些原因,这所学校的女生仅占到不足全部学生的百分之三十。

②With the leadership of the Party, the citizens took up their weapons to defend the city.

在党的领导下,市民们纷纷拿起武器来保卫那座城市。

【易混辨析】 make up, put up, pick up 与 turn up

make up 表示“整理,包装”“组成,构成”“弥补(for sth)”“虚构,编造”“化妆”等

put up “举起,抬起”“建造,创建”“提名,推举”

pick up “捡起,拾起来”“让人搭车,用车接送”“获得,学到”“存钱,储蓄”等

turn up “开大,拧大”“出现,突然发生”等

①Four campus districts in different parts of the city make up the whole university.

在这个城市不同地方的四个校区组成了整所大学。

②Put up your hand if you have any questions in class.

在课堂上如果你有什么问题的话请举手提问。

③I'd like to pick you up when you arrive at the station tomorrow morning. 明天早上你到车站的时候我会去接你的。

【高】 (2009·安徽,33) We tried to find a table for seven, but they were all _____.

- A. given away B. kept away
C. taken up D. used up

解析:考查动词短语辨析:give away 泄露,捐赠;keep away 控制在外;take up 占据,从事;use up 用光,用尽;根据句意分析可知答案选C项。

答案:C

【即境活用】 Everyone here likes Franklin because he is good at _____ stories as well as telling jokes.

- A. taking up B. picking up
C. making up D. turning up

14. be filled with 是由 fill... with... 转变而来的被动语态形式,表示“被填满/装满/灌满/充满……”;用作系表结构时,说明状态,相当于 be full of,表示“充满着……,满怀……”

①He thinks that life is very beautiful because it is always filled with joy and happiness.

他认为生活是美好的,因为它总是充满着开心与幸福。

②The whole hall of the concert was filled with cheers, ex-

citement and thrill.

音乐会的整个大厅都充满着欢呼、兴奋与激动。

③Every truck had been filled with fruit before the farmers returned home. 在农民们回家之前,每辆卡车都被装满了水果。

【用法拓展】 fill vt. & vi. 装满,注满,充满,填充,弥漫

fill in 填充,填补

fill out 填写,填满

fill up 填补,装满,淤积

①When she looked out, she found the boy was filling the bottles with water.

当她向外面看时,她发现那个男孩子正在往瓶子里灌水。

②Please fill out this form before you go to attend the interview. 在你去参加面试前请填写这张表格。

【即境活用】 ① _____ great courage, the young man went to ask the boss why they were paid so little for such heavy work.

- A. Filling with B. Filled with
C. Having filled with D. To be filled with

②—Come on, please give me some ideas about the project.
—Sorry. With so much work _____ my mind, I almost break down.

- A. filled B. filling C. to fill D. being filled

15. at the moment 表示“此时,现在”相当于 at present, right now, 说明说话时的情况,用于现在时;还可表示“那时”相当于 then, at that time, 说明过去某时刻的情况,用于过去时

①I know they are watching the football game on the playground at the moment.

我知道他们此时正在操场上观看足球赛。

②She couldn't find any people in the street at the moment, so she felt very frightened.

那时候她在街上一个人也没看到,以至于她感到非常恐惧。

【用法拓展】 at this/that moment 此时,此刻,那时

at the last moment 在最后关头,最后一刻

(at) any moment 任何时候,随时,无论何时

at every moment 时时刻刻,每时每刻

at the same moment 同时

on the moment 立刻,立即

for the moment 暂时,暂且,目前

for a moment 一会儿,片刻

a moment ago 不久前,刚才

in a moment 很快,不久

after a moment 片刻之后,一会儿

wait a moment=just one moment 请稍等

the moment (that) somebody does something就.....

①Don't worry! Mr. Franklin will be back from work in a moment. 不用担心,富兰克林先生很快就会下班回来的。

②Any moment you need my help, you can call me up.
任何时候你需要我帮忙,你都可以打电话给我。

【即境活用】 The classroom is big enough _____, but we'll have to move if we have more students.

密码寄语:Count one's chickens before they are hatched. 蛋未孵先数雏。

Courtesy on one side only lasts not long. 来而不往非礼也。

- A. for the moment B. on the moment
C. in a moment D. for a moment

III. 重点句式

16. She works very hard so she hasn't got time for hobbies.

她工作非常努力以至于她没有时间来从事他的业余爱好。so 在此处后面省略了 that, so that 引导一个结果状语从句,意为“以至于”,说明主句动作所产生的结果,这时候 so that 引导结果状语从句时口语中常把 that 省略;so 还可以表示“因此,因而”,引导一个并列句,这时候常有逗号与前面句子隔开。

- ① Jack worked very hard all day long so that he fell asleep quickly. 杰克用力干了一整天的活以至于他很快就睡着了。
② It was raining heavily that evening so (that) they arrived home at midnight.

那天晚上雨下得很大以至于他们半夜才到家。

【用法拓展】so that 还可以引导目的状语从句,意为“为了,以便”,此时 that 是不可被省略的,目的状语从句的谓语动词常含有一个情态动词(can, could, may, might 等);so that 引导目的状语从句,基本等同于 in order that,主要区别在于:in order that 引导的状语从句可置于主句之前或之后,而 so that 引导的从句只能放在主句后面。

- ① The man stopped for a while so that he could calm down a little. 那个人停止了片刻以便让自己镇静一点儿。
② In order that he could find out the mystery of the cave, he risked entering it without any others together. 为了弄清这个山洞的秘密,他在没有别人陪同的情况下冒险进入了山洞。

【即境活用】I'd like to arrive 20 minutes early _____ I can have time for a cup of tea.

- A. as soon as B. as a result
C. in case D. so that

17. I travel to work on "the tube". That's what people call the underground in London. 我通常乘坐“地铁”去上班,这就是伦敦人称之为地铁的交通工具。

这里使用句式“this/that is what + 从句”表示“这/那也就是……”,用来突出说明前面某种情况,其中 what 引导一个表语从句。

- ① Mike brought a black purse. That is what his brother was looking for everywhere.
迈克拿来一个黑色钱包,那正是他哥哥在到处寻找的东西。
② The man showed us an ancient painting. This was what the museum had lost last year. 那个人向我们展示了一张古画,这正是那家博物馆去年丢失的东西。

【用法拓展】英语中人们常用“this/that is what/who/how/where/when/why + 从句”用来进一步说明前面的情况,所不同的是连接代词 what(说明事物), who(说明人),需要在从句作主语、宾语或表语;关系副词 how(说明方式), when(说明时间), where(说明地点), why(说明原因)需要在从句中作状语。

- ① David met Robert at the school gate. This is who I'd like to introduce to you.

戴维在校门口遇到了罗伯特,这就是我要向你引见的人。

② Alice rides her bike to go to school everyday. This is how she does sports to keep fit. 爱丽斯每天骑车上学,这就是她如何进行锻炼来保持健美的。

③ Mr. Hanks' car broke down on the way. That was why he came so late for the conference.

汉克斯先生的车中途抛锚了,这就是他为什么开会来的那么晚的原因。

【品味高中】(2009·江苏,34) Many young people in the West are expected to leave _____ could be life's most important decision—marriage—almost entirely up to luck.

- A. as B. that C. which D. what

解析:根据句意及结构分析可知,这里连接词在宾语从句中作主语因此答案选 D 项,(which 意思不对)。

答案:D

【即境活用】See the flags on top of the building? That was _____ we did this morning.

- A. when B. which
C. where D. what

18. We like to visit nice, quiet places far away from the city and go walking where there are no shops, crowds or the tube.

我们喜欢到远离城市的优美而僻静的地方去散步,那里没有拥挤的商铺、人群和地铁。

这里 where 引导一个地点状语从句,说明 go walking 的地点方位。地点状语从句通常用来说明前面某一动作的发生地点或方位,通常以 where 引导。

- ① You should place the bag where you found it just now.
你应该把那只包放到你刚才看到它的地方去。
② The player tried to hit the ball back where his rival would find it hard to meet the ball.
那个选手设法把球打到对方很难接到的地方去。

【用法拓展】where 引导的地点状语从句,为了加强语气常用 wherever, anywhere 等引导地点状语从句。

- ① They would like to work where they are most needed to help children. 他们愿意到那些最需要他们的地方去,去帮助那里的孩子们。
② To look for a better life, the girl would rather go together with him wherever/anywhere he will go. 为了追寻更好的生活,那位姑娘愿意与他一起到他将去的任何地方。
③ As the saying goes, where there is a will, there is a way. 正如谚语所说,有志者事竟成。

【易混辨析】where 引导的地点状语从句与 where 引导的定语从句、名词性从句不同:地点状语从句用来说明某一动作的地点或方位,定语从句则用来修饰某一表示地点或方位的名词,名词性从句则用来作句子的主语、宾语或表语,名词性从句也可以作同位语。

- ① To his delight, the tower still stands where it used to twenty years ago. (地点状语从句)
使他高兴的是,那座塔仍然矗立在它 20 年前所在的地方。
② The houses where Zhou Enlai worked in the 1940s in

密码寄语: Creep before you walk. 循序渐进。

Cry for the moon. 海底捞月。

Custom is a second nature. 习惯是后天养成的。

Nanjing have become a museum. (定语从句)

周恩来于 20 世纪 40 年代在南京工作时使用的房子已经成为了一座博物馆。

③ I'd like to join them, but I don't know where they will have the picnic tomorrow. (宾语从句)

我想和他们一起去,但是我不知道明天他们将会在哪个地方野餐。

即境活用 You'd better stay _____ you have been standing, or your mum won't find you.

A. where B. when C. how D. why

IV. 功能交际: Preference

Likes:

- ① I like/enjoy/love/prefer/appreciate sth.
- ② I like/enjoy/love/fancy/appreciate doing sth.
- ③ I like/love to do sth.
- ④ I prefer sth. to sth.
- ⑤ I prefer doing sth. to doing sth.
- ⑥ I prefer to do sth. rather than do sth.
- ⑦ My favourite sport is. . .

Dislikes:

- ① I don't like/love/enjoy/appreciate sth.
 - ② I hate/dislike doing sth.
 - ③ I can't stand sth. /doing sth.
 - ④ I'm tired of doing sth.
- Do you like the music coming from next room?
(Do you enjoy the music coming from next room?)
——你喜欢来自隔壁的音乐吗?
—I can hardly stand it. It's too noisy.
——我无法忍受,简直是噪音。

即境活用 ①—What would you like to have, coffee or green tea?

—_____. It can get me feeling cool and fresh.

- A. Give me some water
B. I prefer green tea
C. I like both
D. Do you know Miss Hu?

②—Do you like going camping in holidays, Henry?
—No, it is tiring and dangerous. _____

- A. I like visiting some parks near my hometown.
B. Mike likes going camping with his friends.
C. You'd better not go camping with your friends.
D. Why not play football with us this morning?

③—What's your favourite hobby, Karl?

—_____. It can offer me various knowledge and a wider horizon.

- A. I have no idea
B. Never mind
C. Collecting stamps
D. It all depends

基础巩固 训练

JICHUGONGGUXUNLIAN

I. (密码原创) 单项填空

1. —How do you like the novel you bought yesterday?
—_____. I'd like to share it with you if you like.
A. I don't like it at all
B. I couldn't read a more interesting one
C. I got it in the bookshop near the subway
D. My sister took it to school this morning
2. In order to promote their new products, the company has launched a _____ of campaigns including advertising, concerts and other activities.
A. species B. sort
C. series D. amount
3. The chemical works which used to pollute seriously is said _____ last week and the workers will be paid much.
A. being closed
B. having been closed
C. to be closed
D. to have been closed
4. When you find this programme dull, you can _____ to another channel.
A. switch on B. switch off
C. switch over D. switch in
5. During that period, most people gave up their research work _____ the young man insisted on working and eventually made the success.
A. when B. while
C. since D. until
6. Everyone in the country must receive the compulsory education in their life, which _____ takes them six years.
A. normally B. particularly
C. gradually D. apparently
7. Mr. Yang has _____ most of his life taking care of the rare trees, which _____ his great efforts and courage.
A. spent; cost B. took; spent
C. spent; took D. cost; took
8. As modern university graduates, they volunteer to work _____ they are in the greatest need in the country.
A. what B. where
C. which D. although
9. _____ others who are concentrating on working, the girl turned off her mobile phone in the office.
A. So as not to disturb
B. Not disturbing
C. So that she didn't disturb
D. In order not to disturb
10. Not having found a better job in the city, Nicholas had to _____ the post offered by the small company.
A. take off B. take over

C. take up

D. take in

II. 单词拼写

1. It is obviously very s _____ for her to take this job, because it will mean she has to leave her baby at home.
2. The old man has devoted himself to doing the research work on modified crops since he g _____ from the famous university in 1956.
3. Jim always makes troubles in class. Educating children like Jim is really a c _____ for the teacher.
4. The legend says that the godness lives in a n _____ mount and often drives devils for the villagers.
5. Mr. Grant's wife always c _____ to him that he earns so little money that their children often go hungry.

III. 根据括号里的提示翻译下面句子

1. 听到那个好消息,他们内心充满了激动和自豪。(be filled with)

2. 当时爱因斯坦的理论如此深奥以至于很少有人能够理解。(so... that...)

3. 那时修建规模如此庞大的宫殿花费了成千上万人近十年的时间。(it takes... to do)

4. 人们认为是鲁班修建了这座大桥,其实情况并非如此。(it is believed that...)

5. Lucy 喜欢唱歌跳舞而她的妹妹 Lily 则喜欢阅读和画画。(while)

IV. 句型转换

在每个空格处填写一个适当的单词,使上下两句意思相同。

1. Mr. Blair was invited to the important conference last month. Some of his fellow scientists were invited, too.
Mr. Blair _____ some of his fellow scientists _____ invited to the important conference last month.
2. My classmates spent over two hours cleaning the lab and library yesterday.
_____ my classmates over two hours _____ the lab and library yesterday.
3. The young man has learned so much knowledge of the language that he can use it freely.
_____ knowledge of the language _____ the young man _____ that he can use it freely.
4. Many people in the villages prefer farming at home to doing part-time jobs in cities.
Many people in the villages prefer _____ at home _____ part-time jobs in cities.
5. It is recorded that the Chinese people used the compass as early as two thousand years ago.
The Chinese people _____

_____ the compass as early as two thousand years ago.

V. 阅读理解

Australia may cut the number of immigrants who are allowed into the country if the global financial crisis raises unemployment levels.

Australian Immigration Minister Chris Evans said a decision on reducing numbers would be taken after mid-year financial data is published next month.

Around 190,300 immigrants are forecast to arrive in Australia in 2008/2009. Earlier this month, a British minister said the country could reduce migrant flows due to the economic crisis. Mr. Evans said the country's current migrant programme, which is aimed at skilled workers, was designed when Australia was forecasting good economic growth and a skills shortage.

"The government will take a calm look at those issues and make a decision when we have got proper information," he told Nine Network television.

"Clearly if the demand for labour comes off, you'd adjust the migration programme appropriately," he said. "We can turn the taps off if we need to." Mr. Evans said that any decision on cutting migrant flows was complex, considering their contribution to the country's economy. "We know that they consume, they buy property, and they're a net positive to the budget," he said. "And a lot of the skills that are coming in at the moment are in the mining sector, which has allowed us to increase our exports."

He said there were still industries which had a "strong demand" for labour and the government would analyse the economic situation and consult industry before deciding on what to do.

1. Which of the following can we know from this passage?

- A. Australia may decide to increase the number of migrants.
- B. Britain has decided to reduce the number of migrants.
- C. Australia has decided to increase the number of migrants.
- D. Britain has decided to increase the number of migrants.

2. Australia may cut off the number of migrants mainly because _____.

- A. Britain has decided to reduce the number of migrants
- B. it is forecast that Australia will have good economic growth
- C. Australia has no demand for skilled workers in mining
- D. the global economic crisis is getting worse and worse

3. What does Mr. Evans imply by saying the underlined sentence?

- A. It is necessary for the country to cut off the number of migrants.
- B. Citizens should turn off the taps when they don't use the water.
- C. Britain shouldn't have reduced the number of migrants.
- D. Increasing migrants to the country will consume more water.

4. From the passage, what does Mr. Evans think of migrants' contributions to Australia's economy?

- A. Negative. B. Doubtful.
C. Positive. D. Critical.

语法精讲专练

YUFAJINGJIANGZHUANLIAN

高考探究——时态(一)

语法 精讲

(一般现在时,一般过去时,一般将来时,过去将来时)

动词的时态是历年高考英语对语法考查的重中之重。高考对各种时态考查主要集中在各种时态的用法辨析,各种时态运用的一般规则和特殊用法,时态和语态结合应用以及谓语时态和非谓语形式用法比较等方面。在运用动词时态时应该注重分析句子结构、句子含义、语言情景和逻辑思维。

一般现在时:通常说明一般性、习惯性、规律性的动作或状态,第三人称单数作主语谓语需要用第三人称单数形式,通常在动词后加s,其他人称作主语,谓语动词用动词原形;也可说明根据规定或日常安排即将发生的动作和埋怨责备。

一般过去时:通常说明过去发生的一般性、习惯性、规律性的动作或状态,其形式为规则动词词尾加-ed构成(不规则动词用其过去式形式)。

一般将来时:通常说明根据已知情况预测将来某一时间可能出现的动作或状态,其形式为“will+动词原形”;或说明根据已经计划的将来动作,其形式为be going to do, be to do, be about to do等。

过去将来时:说明针对过去某一时刻将要或可能出现的动作或状态,其形式为“would+动词原形”或说明根据已经计划的将来动作,其形式为were/was going to do, was/were to do, were/was about to do等。

值得注意的是,在时间状语从句、条件状语从句以及某些让步状语从句中通常用一般现在时替代一般将来时、用一般过去时替代过去将来时。

例 ①(2009·福建,31) According to the literary review, Shakespeare _____ his characters live through their language in his plays.

- A. will make B. had made
C. was making D. makes

解析:根据句意分析可知这里说明的是一个客观事实,因此应该用一般现在时态。

答案:D

②(2009·四川,18) —You speak very good French!

—Thanks. I _____ French in Sichuan University for four years.

- A. studied B. study
C. was studying D. had studied

解析:根据句意分析可知,学习的动作显然不是现在情况而是过去情况,因此排除B项,由于这里只是说明过去发生过的一件事情,不可能用过去进行时或过去完成时,因此答案选A项。

答案:A

③(2009·辽宁,31) My parents have promised to come to see me before I _____ for Africa.

- A. have left B. leave
C. left D. will leave

解析:根据主句的谓语时态分析可知这里说明现在情况,因此排除C项,根据句意可知这里说明将来情况因此时间状语从句中用一般现在时代替一般将来时。答案选B项。

答案:B

④(2009·湖南,23) When he _____ the door, he found his keys were nowhere.

- A. would open B. opened
C. had opened D. was to open

解析:根据句意分析可知,动作open并没有发生,只是说明当时的计划打算,由于在时间状语从句中从而排除A项,因此答案选D项。

答案:D

⑤(2009·江苏,22) —Ann is in hospital.

—Oh, really? I _____ know. I _____ go and visit her.

- A. didn't; am going to
B. don't; would
C. don't; will
D. didn't; will

解析:根据句意分析可知前面“我不知道”为过去情况,因此应该用过去时,后面说明现在临时决定,因此答案选D项。

答案:D

★★★ 语法专练

YUFAZHUANLIAN

I. 用括号里所给动词或短语的正确时态填空

- The weather forecast says that the weather _____ (turn) extremely cold in the coming few days.
- I do know that the family have moved to Hong Kong, but I don't know when they _____ (leave) their hometown.
- He is late again today. How often _____ she _____ (come) late for class every month?
- When he _____ (turn on) the lights in the room, he found some valuable things had disappeared.
- Although most people thought the earth was the centre of the universe, Galileo believed that the earth and other planets _____ (circle) around the sun.
- Mike promised to us that he _____ (do) his best to help us when we _____ (get) into trouble.
- You needn't worry. The bus _____ (arrive) at this stop at eight fifteen, so you have ten minutes left.
- No matter when she _____ (return) from the United States, she _____ (be) welcome.

II. (密码原创) 单项填空

- Floods always _____ in this area because storms stay for several weeks every year.
A. took place
B. take place

密码寄语: Doing is better than saying. 与其挂在嘴上,不如落实在行动上。
Do it now. 机不可失,时不再来。

- C. are taken place
D. have taken place
2. In the court, Galileo insisted that the earth _____ the centre of the universe, which annoyed the Church.
A. wasn't
B. hadn't been
C. wouldn't be
D. isn't
3. —Are you still busy?
—Yes. I _____ my work, and it won't take long.
A. just finish
B. am just finishing
C. have just finished
D. am just going to finish
4. Many children _____ together under the tree while Frank is reading in the room.
A. play
B. have played
C. will play
D. are playing
5. Although Helen is very shy in front of strangers, she _____ a lot when friends get together.
A. is always talking
B. has already talked
C. will soon talk
D. often talks
6. Turn on the television or open a magazine and you _____ advertisements showing happy families.
A. will always see
B. always see
C. are always seeing
D. have always seen
7. —How long _____ you _____ in our hotel while you are on holiday here?
—For at least a week.
A. do; stay
B. have; stayed
C. are; staying
D. did; stay
8. If Frank's wife doesn't go to the party, _____.
A. he will either
B. neither will he
C. he neither will
D. either he will
9. It is only 9 o'clock now, but the bus _____ here at 9:30, so we needn't walk in such a hurry.
A. arrives
B. arrived
C. has arrived
D. will arrive
10. As far as we know, the train to Guangzhou _____ at nine thirty, but it _____ at nine forty.
A. leaves; doesn't turn up
B. leaves; hasn't turned up
C. has left; turns up
D. will leave; doesn't turn up

密码心语——磨炼召唤成功的力量

相信自己是一只雄鹰



一个人在高山之巅的鹰巢里，抓到了一只幼鹰，他把幼鹰带回家，养在鸡笼里。这只幼鹰和鸡一起啄食、嬉闹和休息。它以为自己是一只鸡。这只鹰渐渐长大，羽翼丰满了，主人想把它训练成猎鹰，可是由于终日和鸡混在一起，它已经变得和鸡完全一样，根本没有飞的愿望了。主人试了各种办法，都毫无效果，最后把它带到山顶上，一把将它扔了出去。这只鹰像块石头似的，直掉下去，慌乱之中它拼命地扑打翅膀，就这样，它终于飞了起来！

必修一

Unit 2 Heroes

图 文 导 入

Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! —I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!

—Patrick Henry, American revolutionary

难道生命如此宝贵,和平如此甜美,以至于不惜以枷锁和奴役为代价去换取它们吗?万能的上帝,请千万别让这种事情发生。——我不知道别人会走什么路,但是就我而言,不自由,毋宁死!

——美国革命家 帕特里克·亨利



课文情景展现

KEWENQINGJINGZHANXIAN

Yang Liwei, the first China's ① to fly into outer space together with China's first ② spaceship Shenzhou V, is considered as a ③ hero. The spaceship was sent up from the earth at 9 a. m., October 15, 2003, stayed in outer space for as long as 21 hours, ④ the earth 14 times during the 21 hours and returned to the ground safely at 6:23 a. m. on October 16. In fact, Yang Liwei had trained for the space ⑤ since 1998. During the stay in outer space, Yang completed several ⑥ including showing the flags of China and the ⑦, expressing the wishes of the Chinese people to ⑧ and use the space ⑨. Millions of the Chinese people watched the ⑩ and return of Shenzhou V live on TV with excitement.

复习目标锁定

FUXIMUBIAOSUODING

任务写作	Writing a story 写一篇短文讲述一个故事
重点单词及其拓展	1. _____ <i>n.</i> 人物, 性格 2. _____ <i>n.</i> 宇航员 3. _____ <i>n.</i> 大气, 气氛 4. _____ <i>n.</i> 冠军 5. _____ <i>n.</i> 意见, 观点 6. _____ <i>n.</i> & <i>vi.</i> 斗争, 拼搏 7. _____ <i>n.</i> 挑战 8. _____ <i>n.</i> 赛事, 竞赛 9. _____ <i>n.</i> 运动员 10. _____ <i>n.</i> 质量 11. _____ <i>v.</i> 翱翔

续表

重点单词及其拓展	12. _____ <i>v.</i> 探险, 探索 _____ <i>n.</i> 探险, 探索 13. _____ <i>v.</i> 行军, 前进 14. _____ <i>v.</i> 竞争, 竞赛 _____ <i>n.</i> 竞争, 竞赛 15. _____ <i>v.</i> 推动, 促进, 提升 _____ <i>n.</i> 促进, 提升 16. _____ <i>v.</i> 犯(错误), 干(坏事) 17. _____ <i>v.</i> 钦佩, 羡慕 _____ <i>adj.</i> 值得钦佩/羡慕的 18. _____ <i>v.</i> 涉及, 参与 _____ <i>prep.</i> 包含, 包括 19. _____ <i>adj.</i> 慷慨的 _____ <i>n.</i> 慷慨, 豁达 20. _____ <i>adj.</i> 暴力的 _____ <i>n.</i> 暴力
重点短语	1. _____ up 放弃, 停止 2. _____ to 达到某种状态 3. pull _____ 渡过难关 4. _____ suicide 自杀 5. get _____ 相处, 进展 6. come _____ 别胡扯 7. get/be _____ 参加, 参与 be/get-involved _____ 涉及, 卷入 8. _____ spaceship 载人飞船 9. _____ of 数以百万计的, 上百万的 10. _____ my opinion 依我看, 在我看来 11. _____ one's own 独自地, 独立地
重点句式	1. Yang Liwei was happy to be home but he said, "I thought 21 hours was _____ short _____ stay in space." 杨利伟很高兴返回但是他说:“我认为在太空呆 21 个小时时间太短了。”