

最新高考总复习创新战略

黄冈 兵法

高考

黄冈市教学创新课题组 编写

最新修订版



学法高效 以冲刺重点大学为目标

久经考验 连续几年命中高考试题

英语

陕西师范大学出版社

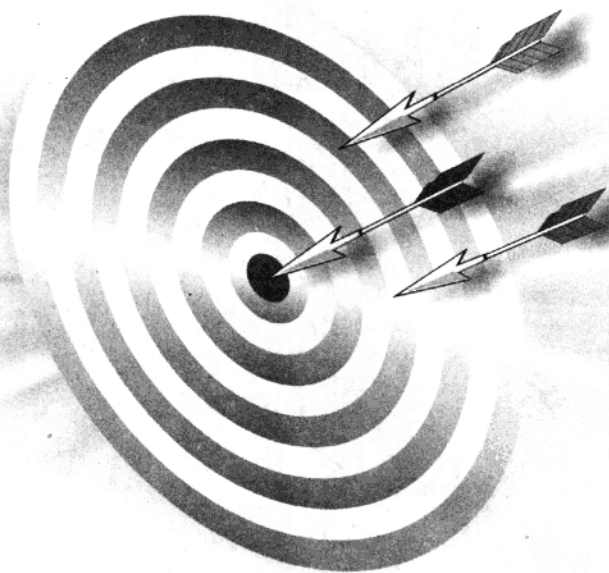
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黄冈

高考兵法

黄冈市教学创新课题组 编写

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——代出版说明

亲爱的同学,也许你是《黄冈兵法》刚结识的新朋友,也许你是多年的老朋友,你看着我长大,我也见证了您成长的每一步——我们一同经历长大的烦恼,享受成熟的喜悦,点点滴滴在心头。

如今,在全国各大、中书店的教辅图书卖场里,你都能看到《黄冈兵法》这一醒目的书名,以及封面上三支射向靶标的箭;也能看到众多读者在《黄冈兵法》书架前流连、翻阅的身影。《黄冈兵法》几年来走遍大江南北,走进千万个重点中学,走进千百万个渴望成功与进步的学子的心田……雪片似的读者来信从全国各地飘至编辑部,学子们倾诉成长的烦恼、阐述学习的心得、奉献对图书进行修订和改正的建议与智慧……

我们感到自豪,我们共同拥有《黄冈兵法》,她是我们与千百万个学子进行交流的窗口与平台;

我们感到欣慰,《黄冈兵法》寄托了千百万个学子的期望,见证了您生活的每一天,成长的每一步……

《黄冈兵法》作为陕西师范大学出版社的品牌图书,自2000年面世,便以“权威、系统、实用”等特点深受广大读者喜爱,迅速成长为全国著名品牌。几年来,我们倾注了无数的心血和热情,始终致力于为孜孜以求的学子提供最系统、最有效的学习、应试方案。如今,我们仍在探索、创新,力求使丛书的使用功能更加完善,图书质量更上一层楼,以紧贴教改形势、符合学生发展实际的更多更好的内容和形式,满足读者的实际需求。

“我是广州的学生,抱着试试看的心态买了本《黄冈兵法·初二代数》。哇,书里的内容设计非常丰富,多为常考题目,我特别钟爱,于是向老师推荐。老师以A级评价这本书(被老师以A级评价的辅导书寥寥无几),并在我们年级里热情推荐,所以全年级的同学人手一本。在期末考试后,全年级数学科平均分奇迹般地突破学校6年的纪录(平均分为96分,最高分满分,最低分87分),这个纪录在第二学期中得到了保持……”一位广州市海珠区的中学生朋友在信中如是说。几年来,《黄冈兵法》陪伴着无数学子的日常学习、备考复习,像一位饱学的良师益友,为大家答疑解惑,清除学习道路上的障碍。正是由于这些实实在在的效果,《黄冈兵法》赢得了读者朋友们的认同和信赖,连年畅销,深受市场欢迎。

那么,《黄冈兵法》到底有什么独特之处呢?太原市山西大学附中的一位初三学生



在信中这样评价：“作为《黄冈兵法》的忠实读者，我很庆幸可以在每学期都拥有这样一本内容全面、质量很高的辅导书，它从启迪思维方法出发，精选例题，全方位、多角度地讲解知识点，为我打下了坚实的基础，特别是分级训练、思维延伸等板块，既巩固了课本知识，又深入解剖教材，全面提高了我的解题能力，使我从中等水平一跃成为班上前五名……”一位山东省临沂一中高二的学生在来信中写到：“我对《黄冈兵法》的评价非常高，它最大的特点是针对性强，简洁实用，练习题有层次，答案详尽，重视思路提示，很适合像我这样理解能力较弱的中等学生使用，我非常高兴，终于买到了物有所值的参考书……”

的确，“系统性、针对性、提高性”是《黄冈兵法》最大的特点。在编写过程中，丛书始终贯彻“实践、探究、创新”三位一体的结构模式，侧重学法指导，启迪思维方法。研发人员通过不断地探索和大量地调研，推出了“创设生活意境—提出现实问题—归纳知识规律—解决实际问题—探究拓广新知”的全新编写体例，提供了全面深入的学习内容和生动丰富的学习情境与助学资讯，通过大量精心编排的典型例题和习题，铺架阶梯式的能力提升程式，培养和提高学生应用知识、解决问题的能力，重视学生的均衡发展。

《黄冈兵法》出版几年来，先后荣获全国优秀教育图书奖和全国优秀畅销书奖，凭借着特有的魅力和雄厚的实力，赢得了广大读者的青睐。在一片赞誉声中，丛书策划人和作者们没有丝毫的懈怠，而是积极搜集教改前沿信息，不断地推出最新教研成果，并迅速转化为最新的栏目设计和内容设计，以求不断地提高丛书的品质和使用效果。我们的追求，是以《黄冈兵法》为火种，点燃全国中学生创新思维的火把，指引他们走进成功之门。

《黄冈兵法》策划组

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第一讲

高中英语第一册

【考点诠释导读】



一、高考热点聚焦

高考重点考什么？

高考试卷对考生基础知识掌握情况的测试主要体现在单项填空和短文改错中,单项填空测试考生对英语语法、词汇知识和简单表达形式的掌握情况。短文改错的错误类型包括语法、句法、行文逻辑等方面,它涉及动词时态、非谓语动词的用法,名词的数、冠词的用法、代词的用法、形容词和副词的用法和连词的正确使用等方面的内容,但它不是孤立地考查这些语法内容的用法,而是将它们同语篇结合起来,具有很大的灵活性。由于从2006届起,高考考查的内容涉及新教材内容,新高考对考生的语言基础知识,尤其是词汇的掌握情况有更高的要求。《普通高中英语课程标准》是全国及各省、区命题的主要依据,《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试大纲》(英语)只是对高考英语的考试性质、考试内容和要求、考试形式与试卷结构和题型示例作了宏观的说明,高三复习的内容应以《英语课程标准》为依据。

《英语课程标准》的附录部分列出了语法项目表,列出了功能意念项目表,即日常交际用法,列出了词汇表(共收录约3500个单词),但未列出词组和短语。其中,高中第一册要求掌握的有:

1. 语法

- (1) 直接引语和间接引语;
- (2) 现在进行时表将来的用法;
- (3) who, whom, which 和 that 引导的定语从句;限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句的区别;
- (4) 被动语态的用法,它包括:现在完成时的被动语态,将来时的被动语态,现在进行时的被动语态等;
- (5) 情态动词 had better, should, ought to, must, have to, have got to, must, can/could 和 may/might 的用法;
- (6) 构词法知识,它包括合成(Compounding),转化(Conversion)和派生(Derivation);
- (7) it 的用法,它包括 it 作人称代词, it 作非人称代词, it 作形式主语或形式宾语和 it 在强调句型中的应用;

(8)-ing 形式作主语、宾语、表语、定语、宾补和状语的用法。

2. 功能意念

- (1) Talking about likes & dislikes
Making apologies
- (2) Communication skills
- (3) Expressing good wishes
- (4) Talking about past experiences
Describing people, things, events and people's feeling
- (5) Giving opinions
Making comments
- (6) Apologising
Expressing gratitude
- (7) Giving advice
Making suggestions
- (8) Talking about interests and hobbies
- (9) Describing things
Expressing agreement & disagreement
- (10) Talking about causes & effects
- (11) Giving advice & making suggestions
- (12) Making decisions & giving opinions
- (13) Seeing the doctor
Giving advice and making suggestions
- (14) Expressing and supporting an opinion
- (15) Asking for permission
Talking about possibilities
- (16) Giving instructions
- (17) Describing people
- (18) Talking about location and direction
- (19) Giving advice and making decisions
- (20) Expressing intentions and plans
- (21) Making offers and requests
- (22) Asking and giving directions

3. 词汇:约1100个左右的单词和词组(注意:教材词汇表中打△的词都不作要求,它们是非大纲词)



二、高考考向预测

2006年考什么?

1. 词汇的意义和用法的测试将是测试重点之一

高一(上)

(1) 重点名词

appointment, award, career, case, character, choice, comment, habit/custom, damage, deadline, desire, effect, emergency, equipment, error, exchange, fault, folk, force, host, impression, limit, majority, manner, manners, means, motto, opportunity, position, press, prize, project, role, scene, series, share, similarity, suggestion/advice, tip, toast, topic, total, touch, tour, transportation, trick, vacation, variety 等

(2) 重点动词

accept, adapt, add, advance, apologise, argue, behave, board, burn, cast, combine, comment, communicate, compare, compete, consider, contain, damage, dare, defeat, depend, desire, destroy, determine, devote, dial, disagree, drag, equal, exchange, experience, express, fear, forgive, handle, hunt, include, interrupt, interview, introduce, lead, lie, limit, measure/weight, obey, organise, owe, perform, prepare, press, process, pronounce, publish, raise, record, recreate, reduce, remind, repeat, replace, represent, rescue, respond, restore, satisfy, scare, seize, separate, share, skip, spread, stare, strike, struggle, succeed, treat 等

(3) 重点形容词和副词

absolutely, attractive, basic, brief, classical, deserted, equal, extra, further, independent, inner, latest, loyal, negative, normal, outer, particular, peaceful, scared, simple, smart, traditional, unexpected, unforgettable, universal, valuable, wise 等

(4) 重点短语

according to, adapt to, a great many, as a result of, as well as, at present, because of, believe in, break down, bring... back to life/ bring in/ bring sb. back, call for, care about, in case of, come about, come across, devote... to, die out, drop sb. a line, end up with, except for, be fond of, get away from/ get on one's feet, give in, go through/ go wrong, hunt for, in all/ in common/ in danger/ in

order to/ in the wild/ in trouble, lead to, leave out, lock sb. up, make a difference/ make jokes about sb./ make oneself at home, take measures, on fire/ on holiday/ on the air/ on the other hand, owe sth. to sb., in preparation for, protect sb./ sth. from, pull down/ pull sb. up, in ruins, run after, see sb. off, a series of, set free/ set up, stand for, stare at, stay away/ stay in touch with/ stay up, such as, take off/ take over/ take part/ take place, throw away, in total, turn... into/ turn around, watch out 和 would rather 等

高一(下)

(1) 重点名词

accent, advantage, ancestor, application, argument, attraction, cattle, civilisation, climate, coast, comfort, condition, conflict, conference, conservation, creativity, customer, direction, disadvantage, discovery, energy, export/ import, faith, fame, focus, gift, guide, hardship, honour, imagination, injury, jewellery, laughter, method, minority, outline, percent, plot, possession, principle, promise, purpose, quality, region, relation, sense, shelter, spoonful, stage, symbol, technique, theme, tobacco, tradition, view, voyage, wisdom 等

(2) 重点动词

admire, appreciate, attend, avoid, balance, bear, bother, charge, conduct, confuse, continue, control, digest, divide, doubt, earn, exist, fasten, fold, function, gain, inspire, intend, manage, occur, operate, part, prevent, promise, prove, recognise, regret, remove, respect, risk, settle, suffer, surround, tear, test, threaten, vary 等

(3) 重点形容词和副词

ahead, bitter, certain, confused, crazy, electric, extreme, extremely, generous, major, mainly, optimistic, positive, practical, precious, probably, similar, sleepy, somehow, specific, successful, surprising, typical 等

(4) 重点短语

a great deal of/ a number of, act out, ahead of, and soon, around the corner, at most, be on good terms with sb./ come to terms with, call on, cut off, date back, day and night, depend on, die down, dress up, drive off, get through, give sb. a hand, hold up, in order, keep up with, look on... as, make a choice/ make fun of/ make up/ make use of,



now and then, in one's opinion, pay off, pick out, play a trick on sb., plenty of, take possession of, take in, tear down, test on, turn to等

2. 情态动词 must, could, can't, may, might 表推测的用法是高考命题的热点,出现频率较高。

3. 注意几种常见的动词时态的用法。

如:一般现在时,一般过去时,一般将来时,现在进行时,过去进行时,现在完成时等。

4. 注意及物动词的被动语态的判断和应用。

5. 定语从句,非限制性定语从句的用法。

when, where 引导的定语从句和 which 引导的定语从句的区别;where 引导的定语从句和状语从句的区别。

6. 宾语从句中连词的正确选择;宾语从句的语序,宾语从句的时态。

7. 情景交际英语的考查。

注意:表问候、告别、祝愿、就餐、提建议、作评论、看病、打电话、谈论天气、表示个人观点的交际用语。

三、高考能力要求

高考怎么考?

近几年高考试卷坚持了“注重基础,定位语篇,强调应用”这一命题原则。

1. 测试在语境中应用英语知识的能力。近几年高考英语命题是把测试的重点从语言形式转到语言意义上来。即使是考查语法、词汇和习语的单项填空,除少数试题直接涉及语法形式以外,大部分试题都含有对语言意义的领悟和判断,考生需要结合特定语境才能得出正确答案。如:

(1) All morning as she waited for the medical report from the doctor, her nervousness _____. (NMET 2003)

- A. has grown B. is growing
C. grew D. had grown

该题检测的目标是动词时态的用法。有的学生没有领会到 waited 所表示的动作同空白处的动作发生在同一个时间段,而误选了 B。时间状语 all morning 说明动作的反复性,一般过去时可用于表示过去经常或反复

发生的动作,由于 grow 的动作不是发生在 waited 之前,故也不能选择过去完成时。答案为 C。

(2) —Is John coming by train?

—He should, but he _____ not. He likes driving his car. (NMET 2002)

- A. must B. can C. need D. may

该题检测的目标是情态动词的用法。解答该题时,除了要知道 must not, can not, need not 和 may not 的用法外,还要理解对话的意义。上句的 by train 和下句 He likes driving his car. 说明了他如何来存在的两种方式。must not 表禁止;can not 表能力,意为“不能做成某事”,或表推测,意为“一定不”;need not 强调“没必要”,它们都同语境意义不吻合。只有 may not (可能不),它表明“要么坐火车来,要么开车来”。答案为 D。

2. 测试对语篇的理解能力。高考命题是以语篇为重点,以语篇为基础。如在解答短文改错时,不能孤立地去理解某一句是否有错,而应该将句子放在整段短文中去理解,做到“整体理解,逐行改错”。因此,短文改错是不同于单句改错的,要做好它,除了有扎实的语言基本功外,还要具有对文段的中心、所叙述的时间、前后逻辑关系等方面的综合处理能力。

四、高考复习建议

如何提高复习效率?

目前,全国大部分地区高三第一轮复习是以教材复习为主线,一方面抓学生的基础知识,另一方面抓听、读、写能力的提高。在抓好听、读、写能力的同时,不能急功近利,盲目地陷入题海战术之中,应注重打好扎实的基础。如果考生的词汇量不够,或者没有掌握好词语的意义、用法,必然做不好完形填空和阅读理解等题目。如果不知道句子的结构功能,也很难理解阅读中的复合句、长句。因此,第一轮复习时,应该花一定的时间复习单词和词组的用法,复习语法知识和日常交际英语,但应注意:

(1) 避免单一的就词论词,就语论语法,死扣课本的复习方法。如学习 allow 一词,除了要掌握它的用法外,还应总结有哪些词同它的用法相同,有哪些词的汉语意义同它相同,但搭配不一致。



forbid doing sth. 禁止做某事	} — forbid (禁止)	← 反义词 →	allow	} doing sth. 允许做某事
forbid sb. to do sth. 禁止某人做某事			permit	
			allow	} sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事
			permit	

发散1:能够用于 *v. + doing sth.* 或 *v. + sb. + to do sth.* 等结构的词还有 *advise* (建议)。

advise { *doing sth.* (建议干某事)
sb. to do sth. (建议某人干某事)

发散2: { *suggest doing sth.* 建议干某事
suggest sb. doing sth. 建议某人干某事

发散3: *let (have, make) sb. do sth.* 让某人干某事

发散4: *cause (force, get) sb. to do sth.* 使某人干某事

发散5: 被动形式:

sb. be made (caused) to do sth. / sb. be permitted (allowed) to do sth.

又如在复习过去时,应将它同一般现在时、过去进行时、现在完成时等放在一起复习,通过对照、类比,找到它们之间的差异,而不只是去背它们的定义,应在具体的语言环境中体会其用法。如:

①—Have you decided already?

—Yes, I _____ (decide) at once.

②—Can you give me the right answer?

—Sorry, I _____ (not listen). Would you repeat that question?

③He _____ (lead) a hard life, but he _____ (leave) us a lot of excellent works.

①中,“决定”的动作发生在对话之前,故应用过去时。②中,“没有听”是发生在对话之前的动作,且是在

过去某时的动作,故应用过去进行时。③中,“过艰难的生活”发生在过去;“留下许多优秀的作品”是发生在过去但现在仍然存在的事实,故应用现在完成时。答案:

①decided; ②was not listening; ③led; has left.

(2)打破单元与单元之间的界限,将同类知识归类处理。如:将 Unit 2 中的 a great many 和 Unit 16 中的 a great deal of, a number of 等归类到一起;将 Unit 9 中的 call for 和 Unit 15 中的 call on 归类到一起等。

(3)多读适合中学生的英语报刊、杂志,增加熟悉新词的频率,遇到精彩文段,可大声朗读,欣赏文章的遣词造句,在语境中领会词汇的意义,提高运用英语语言的能力。



第 1 课时

SB₁ Unit 1—Unit 2

一、考点内容全解



本课时考什么?

1. { *argue with sb. about (over) sth.* 与某人辩论某事
argue for 赞成
argue against 反对
argue sb. into (out of) doing sth. 说服某人做(不做)某事
argue that-clause 主张,认为

Do what you are told and don't argue with me. 叫你怎么做就怎么做,别跟我争辩了。

We could argue this point for hours without reaching any conclusions. 我们为这一点可以辩上几个小时而得不到任何结论。

【例 1】 There are strong _____ for and against capital punishment.

- A. arguments B. statements
C. assignments D. appointments

【解析】 *argument for sth.* 支持某事的意见或观点; *argument against sth.* 反对某事的意见或观点。statement 声明,陈述; assignment 分配; appointment 约会,约定。

【答案】 A

【特别提示】 (1) *argue (v.)*—*argument (n.)*—*arguable (adj.)*

- (2) { *argument* 指人与人之间用激烈言语表达的分歧
quarrel 指尖锐的,常为气愤的言语交锋
fight 一般涉及使用暴力或凶器而不限于言语

I had an argument with my neighbour about a tree in his garden. 我和邻居因其花园里一棵树的事而争了起来。

The whole thing turned into a bitter quarrel. 整件事酿成了激烈的争吵。



The argument turned into a fight when knives were produced. 一亮出刀来,那场争论就演变成武斗了。

2. **survive vt.** 从……中逃出,幸免于;(从困境等中)挺过来;比……活得长
vi. 活下来,幸存,继续存在
survival n. [U] 幸存,继续生存;[C] 幸存物,残存物
survivor n. [C] 幸存者

Her parents died in the accident, but she survived. 她的父母死于车祸,但她却幸免于难。

Only a few soldiers survived the battle. 那次战争之后,只有少数士兵幸存。

Hopes are fading for the survival of the missing climbers. 失踪的登山者幸存的希望愈渺茫。

There was only one survivor from/ of the plane crash. 这次飞机失事中只有一名幸存者。

【例2】(改错题) Few people in the town survived from the earthquake.

【解析】 survive 本身已表“幸存,幸免于……”之意,因此其后若再有 in 或 from 就多余了。

【答案】 将 from 去掉。

3. error n. [C] 错误;谬误[U] 过失;失误

There are several errors in the calculations. 这计算中有好几处错误。

The accident was caused by human error. 这宗事故是人为过失造成的。

【例3】 I didn't know why I did it _____ error.

- A. in B. by C. over D. on

【解析】 in error 是固定搭配,意为“错误地”,相当于 by mistake。

【答案】 A

【特别提示】 注意 error 和 mistake 的区别:

(1) error 比 mistake 更正式: Your homework is full of mistakes (errors). 你的家庭作业错误百出。(errors 为正式用语)

(2) error 可指道德上的过失,而 mistake 则不能。

(3) 在一些固定短语中不能混用: an error of judgement (判断错误), by mistake (错误地)。

4. **a total of** 总共
in total 合计;共计(=altogether)
total (up) to 总额为(=add up to)

A total of 20,000 people visited the castle on the first day when it was open to the public. 城堡对公众开放的第一天,总共有两万人前来参观。

These products, in total, account for about 80% of all our sales. 这些产品总共占我们全部销售额的

大约80%。

The bill totals up to \$100. 账单总计一百美元。

【例4】 You can find just 1,000 books _____ in this room.

- A. together B. in total
 C. all over D. totally

【解析】 句意为“在这个房子里你总共只能找到一千本书”。together 一起;all over 遍及;totally adv. 完全地,如:The story is totally false. 故事完全是假的。

【答案】 B

- be equal to sth.** 与……相等
be equal to (doing) sth. 胜任(做)某事
 5. **equal sth.** 与……相等
equal sb. in sth. 在……方面与某人匹敌
on equal terms with sb. 地位相等

She feels equal to the task. 她认为能胜任该项工作。

He doesn't seem equal to meeting our demands. 他似乎不太合乎我们的要求。

The player equalled the Olympic record. 那名运动员平了奥运会记录。

Now that she has been promoted, she is on equal terms with her ex-boss. 既然她已晋级,就和原先的上司平起平坐了。

【例5】 I don't think he is equal _____ this kind of work.

- A. in doing B. doing
 C. to do D. to doing

【解析】 be equal to doing sth. 胜任某事,其中的 to 为介词。

【答案】 D

6. situation 状况;位置;职业

get into(out of) a difficult situation 陷入(摆脱)

困难的状况

in a ... situation 处于……状况下

a beautiful situation overlooking the valley 可俯瞰山谷的优美地点

find a new situation 找个新工作

save the situation(习语)挽回局势,渡过难关

【例6】 The collapse of the World Trade Center has put US economy in a difficult _____. (上海2003)

- A. occasion B. case
 C. situation D. background

【解析】 句意为“世贸大厦的倒塌使美国经济处于困境之中。”它表达的是“处于……状况中”,故应用

situation, occasion 指“某事发生的场合”; case 案例, 情形; background 背景, 它们都同句意不吻合。

【答案】 C

7. **in exchange for** 作为交换(和……交换)
exchange... with sb. 和某人换……
exchange... for 以……换取

He gave me an apple in exchange for a piece of cake. 他给我一个苹果, 换一块蛋糕。

The two teams exchanged presents before the game. 两队在开赛之前交换礼品。

I exchanged seats with Bill. 我同比尔换了座位。

Where can I exchange my dollars for pounds?
我到哪儿能把美元兑换成英镑?

【例7】 He _____ his old car for a new model as soon as he won the money.

- A. exchanged B. replaced
C. improved D. turned

【解析】 句意为“他一赢得了那笔钱, 就把旧汽车换成新的了。” exchange... for 用……换……

【答案】 A

8. **stay up** 不睡觉; 没有倒塌
stay in 呆在家里
stay out 呆在户外

I stayed up until 2 in the morning. 我熬夜一直到凌晨两点。

My children stayed out late/ stayed in last night.
我的孩子们昨晚回家很晚(一直呆在家里)。

【例8】 I'm surprised that some of these old houses _____ as long as they do.

- A. stay up B. get up
C. put up D. give up

【解析】 句意为“我吃惊的是这些破旧房子中的一些房子没有倒塌, 依然存在”。get up 起床; put up 盖起, 张贴; give up 放弃, 它们都不合句意。

【答案】 A

9. **a great (good) many**
a great number of 修饰可数名词的复数
**a great (good) many of + {them (us) (代词)
 the (these, those) + n. (pl.)}**

There are a great many reasons why you shouldn't do it. 你不该做那件事的理由可说上好多条。

The apples had been stored so badly that a great many of them rotted. 这些苹果贮存得不好, 所以有许多都烂了。

【例9】 (改错题) What made us excited is that we received a good many of offers of support.

【解析】 a good many + n. (pl.) 许多, 相当于 a great number of + n. (pl.)。

【答案】 将第一个 of 去掉或将 many 改成 number。

【特别提示】 (1) a great deal (amount) of + 不可数名词, 作主语, 谓语动词用单数;

(2) a large (small) quantity of + 不可数名词或可数名词复数, 作主语, 谓语动词用单数;

(3) large (small) quantities of + 不可数名词或可数名词复数, 作主语, 谓语动词用复数。

- more or less** ① (= almost) 表程度 ② (= about) 大约
more and more 越来越多
no (not any) more 不再
what's more (用于引入新的事实) 而且; 此外; 更有甚者

We are more or less the same age. 我们年纪差不多。

There are more and more cars on the road. 路上车辆越来越多。

She doesn't live here any more. 她已经不住在这里了。

The hotel was awful and what's more it was miles from the beach. 这旅馆(条件)极差, 而且离海滩又远。

【例10】 —My job is _____ finished, Jane.

—Glad to hear that. You are always doing well.

- A. more or less B. more and more
C. more than D. no more

【解析】 上句意为“我差不多完成了工作”。more and more 越来越多; more than 多于; no more 不再, 它们都同句意不吻合。

【答案】 A

11. **replace vt.** 代替; 取代; 更换, 替换; 把……放回原处

George has replaced Edward as captain of the team. 乔治接替爱德华当上了队长。

We'll have to replace these tyres; they're badly worn. 我们必须更换这些轮胎, 它们磨损得太厉害了。

He replaced the book on the shelf. 他把书放回书架上。

【例11】 Cars have _____ horses as the normal means of transport.

- A. replaced B. changed
C. improved D. defeated



【解析】 句意为“汽车已经取代马车而成为日常的交通工具。”

【答案】 A

【特别提示】 (1) replace (v.)—replacement (n.)

- (2) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{replace (} = \text{take the place of) 代替} \\ \text{take place 发生 (不及物动词词组)} \\ \text{in place of 代替, 取代 (介词短语)} \\ \text{take one's place 就座} \end{array} \right.$

12. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{be independent of 独立于} \\ \text{depend on (upon) 依赖, 依靠} \\ \text{independence from 独立于} \\ \text{dependence on (upon) 依赖, 依靠} \end{array} \right.$

India became independent of Britain in 1947. 印度于1947年脱离英国获得独立。

She is financially independent of her family. 她在经济上不依赖家庭而自立。

You can't depend on John—he nearly always arrives late. 你不能信赖约翰——他几乎总是迟到。

We need to reduce our dependence on oil as a source of energy. 我们必须减少对石油作为能源的依赖。

Nigeria gained independence from Britain in 1960. 尼日利亚于1960年脱离英国获得独立。

【例12】 The boy wished to go to work so that he could end his dependence _____ his uncle. That was, he wanted to be independent _____ his uncle.

A. on; on B. on; of C. of; of D. of; on

【解析】 dependence on sb. 依赖某人; be independent of sb. 独立于某人。

【答案】 B



二、发散思维培养

易混易错点在哪里?

13. while/ when

- (1) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{while 作并列连词, 表转折对比, 意为“而”。} \\ \text{when 作并列连词, 意为“这时”, 同 at that time.} \end{array} \right.$
- (2) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{while 从属连词, “当……时候”“一边……一边”} \\ \text{“与……同时”, 只与延续性动词连用。} \\ \text{when 从属连词, “当……时候”, 既与延续性动词, 也与瞬间动词连用。} \end{array} \right.$

(3) when conj. (= since; considering that) 既然; 考虑到

How can they learn anything when they spend all their spare time watching television? 既然他们把空余时间花在看电视上, 怎么能学到知识呢?

(4) while conj. (= although) 虽然

While I admit that there are problems, I don't agree that they can not be solved. 尽管我承认有问题存在, 但我不同意这些问题不能解决。

【例13】 (1) Why do you want a new job, _____ you've got such a good one already?

A. that B. where C. which D. when

(2) —I am going to the office.

—_____ you're there, can you get me some stamps?

A. As B. While C. Because D. If

(3) He was about to tell me the secret _____ someone patted him on the shoulder.

A. as B. until C. while D. when

(4) Don't be afraid of asking for help _____ it is needed. (NMET2003)

A. unless B. since

C. although D. when

【解析】 (1) 后半句表原因, 意为“既然”。

(2) 选项C引导原因状语从句, D引导条件状语从句, 与题干的情景不符。A项强调主句谓语动词与从句谓语动词的同时性, 而while除可表示同时性外, 还含有一个动作在另一个动作正在进行或持续过程中的某一时刻发生。题中从句所要强调的显然与题干的情景不具有同时性。

(3) 此时when为并列连词, 相当于at that time。

(4) 句意为“当需要帮助时, 不要害怕求人”。

【答案】 (1) D; (2) B; (3) D; (4) D

【易错点】 (1) 混淆 when, while 作并列连词和从属连词的用法; (2) 没记住 when 引导原因状语从句和 while 引导让步状语从句的用法。

besides ① (= in addition to; as well as sb./sth.) 除此之外 ② (= in addition; also) 并且; 同时

except (= not including sb./sth.) 除……之外 (在现代英语中等于 except for)

14. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{except for 用于引述细节以修正句子的主要意思 (此时不能用 except)} \\ \text{except + 从句 (that 从句/when 从句/what 从句等) 除了……} \end{array} \right.$

There will be six people coming, besides you and David. 算上你和戴维, 一共有六个人要来。

I thought the hotel was too expensive. Besides, it was very close to the main road. 我觉得那家旅馆太昂贵了, 而且太靠近大路。

He answered all the questions except (= except



for) the last one. 除了最后一个问题外,他回答了所有问题。

Your picture is good except for (≠except) some problem of the colours. 你的画很好,只是某些色彩有问题。

He runs in the park every morning except when it rains. 除了下雨天,他每天早上都在公园里跑步。

【例14】 The suit fitted him well _____ the colour was a little brighter. (上海2000春)

- A. except for B. except that
C. except when D. besides

【解析】句意为“除了颜色艳了点,这套西服很合适他”。由于 the colour was a little brighter 的意义完整,只需用 except that + 从句。

【答案】B

【易错点】易误选A,不知道 except for 后不能接从句;也易误选C,不知道“except when + 从句”意为“除了当……时候”,与句意不符。

15. come about/happen/take place/occur

作“发生”讲,它们的意义、用法相同,都是不及物动词(动词词组),不能用于被动结构中。

How did this dangerous situation come about? (=happen/occur) 这样危险的局面是怎样出现的?

Many accidents occur (= happen) in the home. 许多事故都是在家里发生的。

(1)... it came about that 从句 某事是怎样发生的

(2) It occurred to sb. that... 某人突然想到……

(3) It happens that... 碰巧……

注意:以上用法中,这几个词一般不能互换。

【例15】 Can you explain how it _____ that you were an hour late?

- A. came about B. came out
C. took place D. occurred

【解析】 come out 意为“出版;结果(如何)”,不合句意。take place 常不用于 It + v. + that 句型中,而 occur 用于这种句型时,意为“某人突然想到……”。

【答案】A

【易错点】误以为都能用于“It + v. + that...”句型,且意义相同。

- bring in (= earn; get in) 赚得,让……进;引来
bring about 带来;造成
16. bring out 使显出;出版
bring up 培养;提出;使(价格等)上涨;呕吐
bring down 击落;降低(温度,物价)

His talk brought in some new ideas. 他的演讲有一些新观点。

The policeman brought in two boys he had caught stealing. 警察把当场抓住的两个偷东西的男孩带到警察局。

Science has brought about many changes in our lives. 科学为我们的生活带来许多变化。

They're bringing out a new model of the car next year. 明年他们将推出这种汽车的新型号产品。

She was brought up to believe that money is the most important thing in life. 她所受的教育使她相信,金钱是生活中最重要的东西。

He brought out his dinner. 他把晚餐吃的东西都呕吐出来了。

He brought the bird down with one shot. 他一枪就把鸟打了下来。

The good harvest brought down the price of strawberries. 大丰收使草莓的价格降了下来。

【例16】 They supply these things to the market and _____ a little extra income.

- A. bring up B. bring out
C. bring in D. bring about

【解析】句意为“他们向市场提供这些东西并且赚了点额外收入”。bring in 相当于 earn。

【答案】C

compare... to... 把……比作……

compare... with... 把……与……进行比较

compared with (to) 和……比较(常用于句首或句尾)

17. compare notes 交换意见
by/in comparison with sb./sth. 与……比较起来,相比之下

beyond (without) compare 无与伦比

A beginner's painting can't be compared to that of an expert. 初学者的画不能与专家的相比。

If you compare her work with his, you'll find hers is much better. 要是把他俩的工作比较一下,就会发现她的好得多。

Compared to (with) the place where I grew up, this town is exciting. 与我长大的地方相比,这个镇子热闹多了。

He's quite tall, by comparison with some of the older boys. 比起一些年龄比他大的男孩来说,他算得上高的。

【例17】 Production rose _____ 10% in April, _____ the same month of last year.



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

【解析】表示“数量、程度达到”之意时,常用 by, 表“上升了 10%”之意。compared to (with) 位于句尾或句首,意为“和……比较”。

【答案】B

【易错点】易误选选项 D。comparing to 不能用于句首或句尾作状语。

18. majority/ most/ mostly

(1) the majority of + n. 大多数……

(2) most 表示“大部分;大多数”时,可作形容词或代词,most 之前不用 the。

Most students (Most of the students) are interested in collecting stamps. 大部分学生对集邮感兴趣。

(3) mostly adv. 主要地

Those who came to dance were mostly young. 来跳舞的多半是青年人。

【例 18】(1) The houses in this village are _____ built of stone and brick.

- A. most B. majority
C. mostly D. almost

(2) Don't worry about the present situation in the world. _____ of people prefer peace to war.

- A. The most B. The great part
C. The majority D. The number

【解析】(1) 句意为“这村庄的房子主要是由石头和砖块建成的”。mostly 相当于 mainly, 意为“主要地”。

(2) A 表示不正确,应为 most of the people; B 不与 people 连用,表“……大部分”,常用 a great part of; D 作主语,谓语应用单数形式。

【答案】(1) C; (2) C

三、基础能力测试

基础分你拿全了吗?

- The new comers _____ new customs and new habits.
A. brought back B. brought up
C. brought out D. brought in
- You're eighteen years old. You should _____ your family.
A. independent of B. independent from
C. be independent of D. be independent from
- The students have learned a great _____ new articles.
A. many B. much of
C. many of D. much

4. I was just about to leave _____ Jack began his long talk.

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

5. They didn't know how the changes had _____.

- A. come on B. come about
C. come to D. come in



四、潜能挑战测试

力争上重点大学!

- Jasmine was holidaying with her family in a wildlife park _____ she was bitten on the leg by a lion.
A. when B. while C. since D. once
- _____ modeling business is by no means easy to go into, the good model will always be in demand.
A. While B. Since C. As D. If
- The clock works well; there is only a(n) _____ of a second per year.
A. excuse B. fault C. mistake D. error
- What do you think of my composition?
—It _____ well _____ a few spelling mistakes.
A. reads; except for B. reads; besides
C. is read; except for D. is read; besides
- That's a good dictionary, but won't stand _____ with this.
A. comparison B. interaction
C. trial D. supplement



五、标答与提示

名师为你解难

- D (点拨: bring in 作“引进”讲, 相当于 introduce。)
- C (点拨: be independent of 独立于; 选项 D 是错误表达法。)
- A (点拨: a great many 后接可数名词的复数; a great many 后的名词前必须有冠词或指示代词, 此时 of 表所属关系。)
- D (点拨: be about to do sth. when... 正准备做某事时, 这时……, when 为并列连词。)
- B (点拨: come about 为不及物动词词组, 表“发生”之意。)
- A (点拨: 句意为“Jasmine 正同家人在野生动物园度假, 这时一只狮子咬了她的腿”。)
- A (点拨: 句意为“虽然好的企业是很难进的, 但优秀的人, 还是急需的”。while 相当于 although。)



8. D (点拨:句子表达的是“时间偏差一秒”,即误差之意,而 mistake 一般指由于粗心、不注意或在理解、认识或判断上的不正确而造成行为或看法上的错误。fault 指“缺陷、漏洞(一般指美中不足)”。excuse“借口”,不合句意。)
9. A (点拨:“read + adv.”说明主语的特性,此时不能

用动词的被动形式,类似用法的动词还有 cut, write, open, sell 等。又如: The knife cuts well. 刀好用。except for 用于引进细节以修正句子的意义。)

10. A (点拨:stand/ bear comparison with 比得上,不亚于。)



第2课时

SB₁ Unit 3—Unit 4

一、考点内容全解

本课时考什么

- consider { sb./sth. + n./adj.
sb./sth. + to be + n./adj.
(认为) sb./sth. + (as) ...
that 引导的从句
1. consider { + n.
(考虑) + doing sth.
+ 疑问词 + to do sth.
- consider... as = think of... as = look on
(upon)... as = take... as = regard... as
= treat... as = have... as 把……当作

We consider him (to be) an honest man. 我们认为他是一个诚实的人。

We consider him (to be) very honest. 我们认为他非常诚实。

We all consider him (as) a great man. 我们都认为他是个伟人。

I considered going to see her in winter. 我考虑冬天去看望她。

They have considered how to do a tomato experiment. 他们已考虑如何做西红柿实验的问题。

【例1】 My family considers _____ a computers, which is considered _____ a great help in our work and study.

- A. to buy; to be
B. buying; being
C. to buy; being
D. buying; to be

【解析】“考虑做某事”应用 consider doing sth.; “认为某物如何”应译作: consider sth. to be + n., 其被动式为: sth. be considered to be + n.。

【答案】 D

2. method/way/means/manner

in a... way/manner 用……的方式
method for/of doing sth. 做某事的方法
by means of (= by using) 使用; 借着
a means to an end 达到目的的方法
by no means (= not at all) 决不; 一点也不
by... means 用……方式

It is impossible to solve this problem in a normal way. 用常规的方法解决这个问题是不可能的。

The move from Scotland to London was carried out in a very organized manner. 在严密的组织下完成了从苏格兰到伦敦的搬迁。

We got out of the hotel by means of the fire-escape. 我们从太平梯逃出酒店。

I'm by no means sure that this is the right thing to do. 我一点儿也不能肯定这样做是对的。

【例2】 We looked forward to the day when the motorcar has been replaced by some less dangerous _____ of transport.

- A. means B. methods
C. manners D. ways

【解析】 means of transport 交通方式。作“方法, 方式”讲时, way, method, manner 是近义词, 只是搭配上有所区别, 如“教学方法”常译成 teaching methods。

【答案】 A

3. board n. [C] 板, 牌子, 黑板; 木板, 纸板; [the board] 委员会, 董事会, 理事会; (包饭的) 伙食

vi. 上(船、车或飞机) vi. 登机, 上船; 搭伙, 膳宿

boarding card 登机卡
on board 到船上, 在船上, 上火车或飞机
board and lodging 膳宿
across the board 包括一切地, 全面地
above board 光明正大的, 公开的

get / go on board the train (the aircraft / the ship) 上火车(飞机, 船)