

NEW ACCESS TO THE
SENIOR ENGLISH GENERAL REVIEW

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高考英语新 捷径

第一
轮
总
复
习

全新版本

科学归纳

名师点拨

解读高考

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前言

随着新课程标准的逐步全面实施,全国普通高考正在发生改革,作为重要考试科目的英语,其命题思路和题型结构等也在发生变化。譬如,“语法和词汇知识”不再追求考点的覆盖面,而是更加注重语言的运用(language use),也就是在特定语言环境中运用语言的能力。“阅读理解”部分在降低难度的情况下仍继续保持较大的分量,继续出现一些无汉语注释,但不太影响对考试内容理解的生词。

高考复习中,如何感悟并适应高考的变化,如何有效地提高复习效率,并在高考中取得好成绩,是广大考生渴望解决的问题。为此,我们请多年从事高考评价和阅卷质检的教研人员作主编,组织常年执教高中毕业班的教师执笔,为2006年参加高考的学生精心打造了《高考英语新捷径——第一轮总复习》一书。

本书以人教版和最新考试大纲为依据,以培养学生综合运用语言的能力为宗旨,注重知识的系统化,体现高考要求,聚焦高考考点,开辟高考复习新捷径。

本书设置的栏目和特点如下:

[知识要点聚焦]本栏目列出了各单元应当掌握的重点词汇、重点句型、交际用语和单元语法,增强学生的目标意识,做到复习心中有数。

[单元考点精析]对单元的考点进行科学归纳,重点词汇给出用法,同义词进行辨析,易错点给以提示。

[高考真题链接]通过各种典型试题将考点、重点呈现出来,分析试题的考查目的,给出解析方法,提高学生的应试能力。

[单元高考模拟]模拟以高考要求为标准,紧扣单元内容,重视学生语言运用能力的测试,帮助学生检测复习效果。

因水平有限,疏漏欠妥之处敬请批评指正。

编者
2005年5月



高中英语第一册(上)

Units 1 ~ 2	1
Units 3 ~ 4	12
Units 5 ~ 6	22
Units 7 ~ 8	32
Units 9 ~ 10	41
Units 11 ~ 12	51

高中英语第一册(下)

Units 13 ~ 14	60
Units 15 ~ 16	69
Units 17 ~ 18	77
Units 19 ~ 20	85
Units 21 ~ 22	93

高中英语第二册(上)

Units 1 ~ 2	101
Units 3 ~ 4	111
Units 5 ~ 6	119
Units 7 ~ 8	127
Units 9 ~ 10	135

高中英语第二册(下)

Units 11 ~ 12	143
Units 13 ~ 14	151
Units 15 ~ 16	159
Units 17 ~ 18	167
Units 19 ~ 20	175

高考英语模拟试题选	184
参考答案	210



高中英语第一册(上)

Units 1 ~ 2

Unit 1 Good friends



知识要点聚焦

1. 重点词汇

honest, brave, loyal, wise, handsome, smart, argue, classical, fond, match, mirror, fry, gun, hammer, saw, rope, movie, cast, deserted, hunt, share, sorrow, feeling, airplane, lie, speech, adventure, notebook, error, fond of, hunt for, in order to, care about, such as, drop sb. a line

2. 重点句型

- (1) What's sb. like?
- (2) I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers.
- (3) I like/ enjoy/ hate doing sth. .
- (4) One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane crashes.
- (5) Rock music is OK, and so is skiing.
- (6) I think a friend should be kind.
- (7) I am sure John and Sarah could be friends, they have something in common.
- (8) My interests are reading novels, playing football and singing songs.

3. 交际用语

I'm sure that ...
I think that ...
Perhaps ...
He/She likes/enjoys ...

4. 本期语法

直接引语和间接引语(一)



单元考点精析

1. loyal *adj.* 忠诚的, 忠心的

be loyal to sb. 对某人忠诚

We should be loyal to our country.

我们应忠于祖国。

He wanted to be loyal to his family.

他想忠于他的家人。

2. argue *v.* 争论, 辩论

argue about sth. 就……辩论

argue + that-clause 主张, 认为

argue for/against 赞成/反对

argue with sb. over/about sth. 就……与某人争论

argue sb. into/out of (doing) sth. 说服某人做/不做

They are arguing over foreign policy.

他们就外交政策进行争论。

He argued with the taxi driver about the fare.

他就车费与出租司机理论。

She argued that our attempt would be a waste of time.

她认为我们的努力将徒然浪费时间。

Father argued against an increase in our pocket money.

爸爸为反对增加我们的零用钱而争论。

I argued her into buying a new car.

我说服她去买一辆新车。

3. share *vt. / vi.* 共用, 分摊; 参与 *n.* 一份; 股份, 股票

We shared the sweets.

我们分吃了糖果。

They share their joys and sorrows.

他们同甘共苦。

Bill and Bob shared the work equally between them.

比尔和鲍勃两人把工作平分了。

We gave each of the five children an equal share.



我们给了这五个孩子每人均等的一份。

Do not part with the shares on any account.

无论如何不要放弃这些股份。

They sell shares in companies at the stock exchange.

他们在证券交易所出售公司股票。

4. cast vt. / vi. 投, 掷, 抛; 撒网

As soon as they reached the fishing area, the fishermen cast their nets into the sea.

渔民们一到捕鱼区就把渔网撒进了大海。

The old cast a net and drew nothing.

老人撒了网结果什么也没有捞到。

He cast the fishing-line into the water.

他把钓鱼线抛入水中。

5. lie vi. 躺, 卧; 处于(某一位置); 说谎 n. 谎言

He was lying in the shade of the tree.

他正躺在树阴下。

I found her lying on the floor asleep.

我发现她躺在地板上睡着了。

The factory lies to the west of town.

工厂在小镇的西边。

I'm sorry I lied to you.

我很抱歉向你撒了谎。

Why did you tell me a lie?

你为什么对我撒谎?

6. “喜欢做某事”的种种表达

like doing / to do sth.

enjoy doing

be fond of

prefer doing/ to do sth.

feel like doing sth.

take pleasure in

be interested in

have fun doing sth.

I like reading novels but this time I like to watch TV.

我喜欢读小说, 但这一次我却喜欢看电视。

I enjoy watching TV while my brother enjoys playing ping-pong.

我喜欢看电视, 而我弟弟喜欢打乒乓球。

She has many faults, but we're all very fond of her.

她有许多缺点, 但我们都很喜欢她。

I prefer walking there but this time I prefer to go there by bike.

我一向喜欢步行去那儿, 但这一次我却乐意骑车去。

I feel like writing novels.

我喜欢写小说。

He takes pleasure in helping the poor.

他以接济穷人为乐。

He is interested in sports.

他爱好运动。

He has fun in hiking.

他从步行中得到很多乐趣。

7. “寻找, 寻求”的种种表达

look for

hunt for

hunt after

be after

search for

I've been looking for you all over.

我一直到处找你。

He has been hunting for a job.

他一直在找工作。

Many people hunt after fame in their lives but few find it.

很多人一生追逐名望, 但是很少能成功。

There are many people who want to be after the same job. 有许多人想寻找同一份工作。

He searched through his pockets for a cigarette.

他翻遍身上所有口袋想找枝烟。

8. “为了”的种种表达

in order to do

in order that...

so as to do (不可置句首)

They did anything in order to make money.

为了赚钱, 他们什么都做。

In order that every student might understand it, the teacher explained that passage again and again.

为使每个学生都明白, 老师反复讲解那一段。

He got up early so as to catch the early bus.

为了赶上早班车, 他起床很早。

9. [辨析] fault / mistake / error

fault 多指人品质上的小毛病、缺点等, 有时指因过错而负相应的责任。

error 强调违反某一既定标准, 不经心而做了错事, 产生偏差、疏忽或行动上的错误。

mistake 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动或看法上的错误, 有时这种错误是无意的。

I am against those who are finding fault with others.

我反对那些专挑剔他人毛病的人。

A degree of error is inevitable in guides such as this.

在这类指南中有一定程度上的偏差是难免的。

If small mistakes / errors are passed by, they may lead to more serious ones. 小错不改, 将会酿成大错。

You would make fewer mistakes if you took your time.

如果你从容一些, 就会少犯一些错误。

10. [辨析] care about / care for

care about 关心; 介意; 在乎

care for 关心; 喜欢; 照顾; 照料

They didn't care about the expenses for they were very rich. 他们对费用并不介意, 因为他们非常富有。

She didn't care about anything people might say. She only care about her boyfriend's attitude.

人们说什么她都不在乎, 她只在乎她男朋友的态度。



I don't care for him enough to marry him.
我十分喜欢他,但还没到要嫁给他的地步。
They didn't care for the livelihood of the people.
他们不关心人民的生活。
I'm glad to see that you are being well cared for.
我很高兴看到你在得到很好的照料。

11. [辨析]

handsome/ pretty/ beautiful/ lovely/ good-looking
handsome 一般指男子“英俊的”,指女子则强调“端庄健美的;飒爽英姿的”。

pretty 语气较 beautiful 弱,侧重“娇小的”,一般用于年轻女性(适度的美)、小孩(漂亮、可爱)及小物件(精致)。也可用作副词,意为“相当,颇,很,非常”。

beautiful 意为“美的;美丽的;漂亮的”,表示一切美学意义上的美。可用于形容给人以愉快或美感的人、事物或动作,意为“美丽的,出色的,完美的”。

lovely 主要修饰吸引人的视、听、嗅、触觉的,引起喜悦、赞赏的人或物,主要用于修饰女子外貌、天气、景色等,带有强烈的感情色彩。

good-looking 特指外表容貌的美,多用于指男性。

What a handsome girl she is and what a fine character she has! 这姑娘多端庄,而且性格多好!

She's so pretty. 她真漂亮。

She has a beautiful face. 她有一张漂亮的脸蛋。

It is a lovely day, isn't it? 天气不错,是吧?

He is a good-looking boy. 他是一个漂亮的小男孩。

12. [辨析] fit / suit / match

fit 强调大小、形状、松紧等合适。

suit 多指颜色、款式、色调方面,也可表示合乎要求、口味、性格、情况,某种安排对某人适合等。

match 指大小、色调、形状、性质等般配,相称或相般配的事物。

Does this coat fit me? 这件大衣我穿合适吗?

He suited his speech to his audience.

他使自己的讲话适合他的听众。

No one can match her in knowledge of classical music.

在古典音乐的知识方面没有人能与她匹敌。

The skirt and the blouse are perfectly matched.

这衬衣和裙子正好般配。

13. [辨析] such as / for example / like / namely

such as 作“例如”讲,用来列举同类人或事物中的几个例子,只能举出其中的一部分,一般不能全部举出。

for example 作“例如”讲,一般只以同类事物或人中的一个“一个”为例,它可列举一个完整的事件或一系列人物。作插入语,用逗号隔开,可置于句首、句中或句末。

like 也常用来表示举例,可与 such as 互换。

namely 适用于全部列出的举例。

Some of the European languages come from Latin, such as French, Italian and Spanish.

有些欧洲语言来源于拉丁语,例如法语、意大利语和西班牙语。

We can't see many things, for example, air is invisible.

我们不能看到很多东西,例如,空气是看不见的。

Some warm-blooded animals, like the cat, the dog or the wolf, do not need to hibernate.

一些温血动物,像猫、狗和狼都不需要冬眠。

He knows four languages, namely Chinese, English, Russian and French.

他精通四门语言,即汉语、英语、俄语和法语。

14. “我也是”的特殊表达法

当前面陈述句有两个以上不同类型的谓语动词时,如 be, do 或 can 等等,或者既有肯定式又有否定式时,如 have 和 haven't 等等,不能单独使用 so 或者 neither/nor, 而应换用下列句型结构:

So it is with ...

It is the same with ...

—I like chicken, but I don't like fish. 我喜欢吃鸡肉,但不喜欢吃鱼。

—So it is with me. 我也如此。

Tom is an American, but lives in China, and it is the same with Jack.

汤姆是美国人,但他住在中国。杰克也如此。



高考真题链接

1. (04NMET)—How about eight o'clock outside the cinema?

—That _____ me fine.

A. fits B. meets C. satisfies D. suits

[思路点拨] 本题选 D。本题考查动词辨析。fit 与 suit 都表示适合,区别见“精析”12。meet 与 satisfy 表示“满足……”,如需要、要求等,且不和 fine 连用。suit 这里表示安排等对某人来说“适合、方便”。

2. (04北京春招) We were swimming in the lake _____ suddenly the storm started.

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

[思路点拨] 本题选 A。“我们正在湖里游泳,突然天降暴雨。”when 为并列连词,这里译为“突然”,强调的是意外事件的发生。while 通常引导并列的延续性动作, before 和 until 都不合本题的语境。

3. (03上海) “I don't think it's my _____ that the TV blew up. I just turned it on, that's all,” said the boy.

A. error B. mistake C. fault D. duty

[思路点拨] 本题选 C。fault “过错”,指因犯错误而应负有的责任。“男孩说:‘我认为电视机爆炸不是我的过错。我只是把它打开了。就是这样。’”error “错误”; mistake 的意思与 error 相近。duty “责任”,另外, It is (not) sb.'s fault (that ...) 为一常用方式,意为“……不是



某人的过错”。

Unit 2 English around the world



知识要点聚焦

1. 重点词汇

bathroom, towel, closet, pronounce, broad, repeat, majority, native, total, tongue, equal, government, situation, international, organization, trade, global, communicate, communication, exchange, service, signal, movement, commander, tidy, stand, independent, fall, expression, typhoon, publish, southern, president, European, cookbook, compare, replace, make oneself at home, in total, except for, stay up, come about, end up with, bring in, a great many, at the same time

2. 重点句型

- (1) That's why the words "color, center, and traveler" are spelt "color, center, and traveler".
- (2) In China students learn English at schools as a foreign language, except for those in Hong Kong.
- (3) With so many people communicating in English every day, we can see that it will be more important to have a good knowledge of English.
- (4) For a long time the language in America stayed the same, while the language in England changed.
- (5) Written English is more or less the same in both British and American English.
- (6) However, most of the people from the two countries do not have any difficulty in understanding each other.
- (7) What is it that Joe can't find in the bathroom?
- (8) In the future we will be speaking Chinese with our family.

3. 交际用语

Can you spell that, please?
Could you repeat that, please?
What do you mean by ...
Could you speak a bit slowly, please?
I beg your pardon?
How do you say ... in English?
How do you pronounce ... ?
What does ... mean?

4. 本期语法

直接引语和间接引语(二)——折使句



单元考点精析

1. equal v. / adj. / n. 等于;平等的,均等的;匹敌者,相等物

equal sth.	等于
be equal to	等于
on equal terms	在对等的条件下
have no equal	无与伦比

He equals me in training, but not in experience.

他受的训练和我一样,但在经验方面不如我。

All men are created equal.

人人生而平等。

Few cars can equal a Ferrari for speed.

就速度而言,很少有车比得上法拉利跑车。

He was equal to the occasion.

他能应付那个场面。

This is an act of charity that has no equal in modern times. 这是一件现代无与伦比的慈善壮举。

He was the first black man I got to know on equal terms.

他是我以平等地位结识的第一个黑人。

2. tongue 短语

hold one's tongue	住口
wag one's tongue	喋喋不休
lose one's tongue	张口结舌
find one's tongue	(惊吓过后)恢复说话能力

on the tip of one's tongue 话到嘴边,却说不出来

They bribed him by money to hold his tongue.

他们用钱封他的口。

She wagged her tongue when others were sleepy.

当别人瞌睡时她喋喋不休。

He lost his tongue at the news.

这则消息使他半天说不出话来。

The moment when the police asked him what the matter was, he could not find his tongue.

当警察问他是怎么一回事的时候,他却说不出话了。

His name was on the tip of my tongue.

他的名字就在我嘴边,但我又忘了。

3. [辨析] broad/ wide

broad 侧重于面积的宽阔,尤指比一般的面积广大;wide 强调从一边到另一边的距离远。表示人的肩膀和胸膛宽时,只能用 broad;而表示人的眼和嘴大时,只能用 wide。

broad 和 wide 用于比喻意义时所表示的含义有较大区别;broad discussion 指畅所欲言的自由讨论;wide discussion 则指项目繁多的广泛讨论。

The streets of this town are broad.



这个城市的街道很宽阔。

North of the Serpentine lie broad fields.

蛇河之北是一片辽阔的原野。

She looked across the wide, flat meadow.

她朝宽阔平坦的草地望过去。

She sat there looking up at me, her eyes wide with pleasure.

她坐在那里抬头望着我,欢喜得睁大了眼睛。

4. “容忍、忍受”的种种表达

endure 主要指对重大灾祸和困难长时间的忍受。

stand 强调忍受得起,不屈不挠。

bear 多强调其忍受能力,不强调态度。也可用于物理上的承受重量。

put up with 忍受,忍耐。

You must be ready to endure hardships and even death.

你必须准备忍受艰苦,乃至死亡。

This plant can't stand frost. 这种植物禁不住冻。

The ice is too thin to bear your weight.

这冰太薄,不能支撑你的体重。

I can't put up with the insults any more.

我已经无法再忍受这样的侮辱了。

5. stay up 不睡,熬夜;不倒

He must have stayed up working all night.

他一定是熬夜都在工作,没有睡觉。

These houses stayed up in the earthquake.

这些房子在地震中没有倒塌。

6. bring in 介绍,引进;挣钱,赚钱;收获,采摘

The influence of the Far East has brought in many new fashions. 远东的影响带来了许多新时尚。

Tourism is bringing in \$ 8 million a year.

旅游业每年赢利800万美元。

It's time to bring in the crops again. 又该收割庄稼了。

7. a great many 许许多多,极多

many a 许多,大量

A great many books have been stolen from this library.

这个图书馆遗失了好多书。

There were a great many soldiers buried in the cemetery.

有相当多的军人埋葬在那个陵园里。

Many a man has seen the film. 许多人看过这部电影。

Many a teacher and many a student has attended the meeting. 很多学生和老

师参加了这次会议。

8. fall 短语

fall asleep 入睡(短暂动词)

fall behind 落后;延迟,拖欠

fall down 落下;计划失败

fall ill 生病

fall into 变成(某种状态);养成(坏习惯)

fall into love with 爱上某人

fall in with 接受,赞同

fall to doing sth. 开始做某事

fall silent 变得鸦雀无声

I didn't fall asleep until 11:30 last night.

昨晚我直到11:30才入睡。

The illness caused him to fall behind the rest of the class.

那次生病使得他的功课落在班上其他同学的后面。

His plan has fallen down. 他的计划失败了。

It is three days since he fell ill. 他病三天了。

Please don't fall into a bad habit. 请不要养成坏习惯。

I fell into love with her at the first sight.

我对她一见钟情。

I didn't quite know how to deal with that remark except to fall in with it.

我除了表示赞同外不知该如何应付那句话。

He fell to wondering where to go for his holiday.

他开始考虑去何处度假。

The pupils fell silent at the sight of their teacher.

一看见老师学生们便哑然无声。

9. “替代”的种种表达

replace sth. with

take the place of

take one's place

China has replaced the United States as the world's top consumer.

中国已经取代美国而成为世界头号消费大国。

I replaced the worn-out tires with new ones.

我用新轮胎来代替磨损不堪的轮胎。

I'll take the place of my father/take/my father's place for a while. 我将代替我父亲一会儿。

10. “发生,举行”的种种表达

happen 强调事件发生的偶然性。

How did it come about that ...? ...怎么发生的?

It occurs to sb. that 某人突然想到……

take place 多指有计划地使某事发生

break out (战争、火灾等)突然发生

A strange thing happened yesterday.

昨天发生了一件奇怪的事情。

How did it come about that the man is dismissed?

那个人被解雇了,怎么回事?

It occurred to me that I would travel Europe.

我突然想到要去欧洲旅游。

Great changes have taken place in our country since liberation. 我国解放以来发生了很大的变化。

Disease broke out during the journey.

旅途之中突然发生了疾病。

11. [辨析] except / except for / but / besides / apart from

except “除了……之外,不包括”,强调从整体中除去一部分,不用于句首。except 后除名词外还可接从句,接从句时,引导词视情况而定,并不只用 that 引导。



except for “除……之外”，讲整体与局部的关系，且前后不是同类的东西，介词 for 的宾语与前述对象，完全是两回事。

but “除……之外”解时，相当于 except。but 常用在不定代词 all, everything, nothing, none, everyone 或疑问词 who, where, what 等后面，并且 but 后面还可接不定式，可是是否带 to 要依据前面动词是否有 do 而定。若 but 之前有实义动词 do，后接省略 to 的不定式，若 but 前为其他动词，后接带 to 的不定式。

besides “除……之外还有”，常与 too, else, other, more, also, as well 等搭配使用。

apart from 兼有 besides 和 except 的特征，具体情况要看语境。

I go for a walk after supper except when the weather is bad. 晚饭后我外出散步，除非天气不好。

We enjoyed the party except for the loud music.

除了音乐嘈杂了些，我们在舞会上玩得很开心。

All were there on time but the chairman.

除了主席之外，所有的人都准时来了。

Do you have any other books besides these?

除了这些书，你有没有其他的书呢？

Apart from these two books, he has written some plays and film scripts.

除了这两本书外，他还写了一些剧本和电影脚本。

There can be no knowledge apart from practice.

离开了实践，就没有知识。

12. “make + 宾语 + 宾补”结构

make + 宾语 + (不带冠词的) 名词

make + 宾语 + 形容词

make + 宾语 + 介词短语

make + 宾语 + (不带 to) 动词不定式

(比较: be made to do sth.)

make + 宾语 + 过去分词

He decided to make his son manager. 他决定让儿子当经理。

That will make matters worse. 那会使事情更糟。

Please make yourself at home. 别拘束！

He often made his little sister cry but this time he was made to cry by his little sister. 他常使他的妹妹哭泣，但这一次却被他的妹妹整哭了。

When I first came to America, I had a lot of trouble making myself understood.

我第一次到美国时，很难让人听懂我的话。

13. in 短语

in total 总共，总计

in public 公开，当众

in special 特地，专门

in particular 尤其，特别

in common 共有，共同

The dictionary cost me 80 yuan in total.

这本字典总共花我 80 元钱。

He told me the news in public.

他当众把这个消息告诉了我。

He wrote me a letter in special.

他特地给我写封信。

There is nothing in particular in the letter.

这封信毫无特别之处。

Twins as they are, they have nothing in common.

他们尽管是孪生兄弟，但毫无共同之处。

14. with 的独立主格结构

with + n. + adj.

with + n. + adv.

with + n. + doing

with + n. + to do

with + n. + done

with + n. + 介词短语

He went out with the window open.

他外出时没有关窗户。

Tom left his room with the light on.

汤姆开着灯离开了房间。

In parts of Asia you must not sit with your feet pointing at another person. 在亚洲的某些地方，你不可以坐着把脚跷起对着别人。

With the old man to lead the way, we're sure to get there in time.

有这位老人带路，我们一定能及时到那儿。

The outside view looks more beautiful with everything covered with snow.

白雪覆盖大地，外面的景色更加美丽。

She said good-bye with tears in her eyes.

她含着眼泪说再见。



高考真题链接

1. (04 全国Ⅲ) Helen had to shout _____ above the sound of the music.

- A. making herself hear B. to make herself hear
C. making herself heard D. to make herself heard

[思路点拨] 本题选 D。喊的目的是让别人听到，故要用动词不定式作状语，答案应在 B、D 之间。使别人听到自己，自己的声音被别人所听到，make 的宾语和补语之间是被动关系。故答案为 D。

2. (04 全国Ⅲ) I do every single bit of housework _____ my husband Bob just does the dishes now and then.

- A. since B. while C. when D. as

[思路点拨] 本题选 B。考查的是 while 表示前后比较对照的用法，意为“然而”。“家务都是我做，而我丈夫只是偶尔洗餐具。”

3. (04 北京) _____ two exams to worry about, I have to work really hard this weekend.



A. With B. Besides C. As for D. Because of

[思路点拨] 本题选 A。考查的是 with 的复合结构。由于有两场考试要参加,故要周末加班。two exams 和 to worry about 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系,动词不定式表示即将到来之事。其余选项通常不接复合结构。



单元高考模拟

一、语法和词汇知识

- We lost the way, but it was not your _____.
A. error B. mistake C. fault D. wrong
- The boy is gaining weight recently.
—I'm afraid so. He always has a great deal more, chocolate and sweets, for example, _____ is necessary.
A. that B. where C. what D. than
- I will never know what was on his mind at the time, nor will _____.
A. anyone B. anyone else
C. no one D. no one else
- The black color of your shoes doesn't _____ the white color of your suit.
A. fit B. agree C. match D. suitable
- Let Harry play with our toys as well, you must learn to _____.
A. support B. share C. spare D. care
- We _____ her out of going on such a dangerous journey.
A. scolded B. quarreled C. blamed D. argued
- Few pleasures can equal _____ of a cool drink on a hot day.
A. some B. any C. that D. those
- Many people like white color as it is a _____ of purity.
A. symbol B. sign C. signal D. symptom
- The conference has been held to discuss the effects of tourism _____ the wildlife in the area.
A. in B. on C. at D. with
- _____ production up by 60%, the company has had another excellent year.
A. As B. For C. With D. Through
- Some people waste a lot of food _____ others haven't enough to eat.
A. however B. when C. as D. while
- If a book is said to be _____, it will _____ the readers.
A. interesting; interest B. interesting; be interested
C. interested; be interesting D. interested; interest
- What do you think of my composition?
—It _____ well _____ a few spelling mistakes.
A. reads; except for B. read; besides

C. is read; except for D. is read; besides

- _____ his wife, his daughter also went to see him.
A. Beside B. Besides
C. Except D. Except for
- Have you got any explanation to the question _____ he came here for the day before yesterday?
A. what B. why C. how D. which
- I can _____ some noise while reading, but I can't stand very loud noise.
A. get rid of B. put up with
C. have affects on D. keep away from
- The fat boy was made _____ more exercise to lose weight.
A. talking B. take C. to take D. to taking
- An eclipse (日蚀) of the sun _____ when the moon passes between the earth and the sun.
A. happened B. occurred
C. appeared D. rose
- In some western countries, demand for graduates from MBA courses has _____.
A. turned down B. turned over
C. fallen down D. fallen over
- I _____ while reading the English textbook. Luckily, my roommate woke me up in time!
A. had fallen asleep B. had been asleep
C. fell asleep D. was asleep

二、完形填空

There are many kinds of friends. Some are always 21 you, but don't understand you. Some say only a few words to you, but understand you. Many people will step in your life, but only 22 friends leave footprints (脚印).

I shall always recall (回忆) the autumn and the girl with the 23. She will always bring back the friendship between us. I know she will always be my best friend.

It was the golden season. I could see the yellow leaves 24 on the cool 25. In such a season, I liked walking alone in the leaves, 26 the sound of them.

Autumn is a 27 season and life is uninteresting. The free days always get me 28. But one day, the sound of a violin 29 into my ears like a stream (小溪) flowing in the mountains. I was so surprised that I jumped to see what it was. A young girl, standing in the wind, was 30 in playing her violin.

I had 31 seen her before. The music was so nice that I listened quietly. Lost in the music, I didn't know that I had been 32 there for so long but my existence (存在) did not seem to disturb her.

Leaves were still falling. Every day she played the violin in the corner of the building 33. I went downstairs to watch her performance. I was the only listener. The autumn seemed no longer lonely and life became 34. 35 we didn't



know each other, I thought we were already good friends. I believe she also loved me.

Autumn was nearly over. One day, when I was listening carefully, the sound suddenly 36. To my astonishment (惊讶), the girl came over to me.

"You must like violin." she said.

"Yes. And you play very well. Why did you stop?" I asked.

Suddenly, a 37 expression appeared on her face and I could feel something unusual.

"I came here to see my grandmother, but now I must leave. I once played very badly. It was your listening every day that 38 me." she said.

"In fact, it was your playing 39 gave me a meaningful autumn," I answered, "Let's be friends."

The girl smiled, and so did I.

I never heard her play again in my life. I no longer went downstairs to listen like before. Only thick leaves were left behind. But I will always remember the fine figure (身影) of the girl. She is like a 40—so short, so bright, like a shooting star giving off so much light that it makes the autumn beautiful.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. with | B. for |
| C. against | D. to |
| 22. A. good | B. true |
| C. new | D. old |
| 23. A. sound | B. song |
| C. play | D. violin |
| 24. A. shaking | B. hanging |
| C. falling | D. floating |
| 25. A. wind | B. snow |
| C. air | D. rain |
| 26. A. watching | B. listening to |
| C. seeing | D. hearing |
| 27. A. lively | B. lovely |
| C. harvest | D. lonely |
| 28. A. up | B. off |
| C. down | D. over |
| 29. A. flowed | B. grew |
| C. entered | D. ran |
| 30. A. lost | B. active |
| C. busy | D. interested |
| 31. A. once | B. never |
| C. often | D. usually |
| 32. A. waiting | B. stopping |
| C. standing | D. hearing |
| 33. A. because | B. so |
| C. when | D. but |
| 34. A. interesting | B. moving |
| C. encouraging | D. exciting |
| 35. A. But | B. However |

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| C. Even | D. Though |
| 36. A. stopped | B. began |
| C. gone | D. changed |
| 37. A. happy | B. sad |
| C. strange | D. surprised |
| 38. A. surprised | B. excited |
| C. encouraged | D. interested |
| 39. A. that | B. which |
| C. it | D. who |
| 40. A. song | B. dream |
| C. fire | D. sister |

三、阅读理解

(A)

Even though "friend" is a term of endearment (爱称, 钟爱) used to describe many people in our lives, we often have a hard time knowing what the term means. Psychologists identify friends as those who accept each other, confide in each other and feel responsible for each other.

In our transient culture, we depend more on friends for things we once got from families, emotional support and even financial help. With so many people living away from their families, and so many people single into their thirties, friends provide essential companionship. Friendship may occur any place, even in a marriage. This was the case with me. I met and fell in love with Milton Brothers at university. He became my husband soon after, and we were together 39 years until he died at the age of 62.

He was my best friend, and I still miss him desperately. Since he died, my sister, with whom I fought fiercely when we were younger, has become one of my best friends. And I am also very close to my only daughter, Lisa.

Friendship ranked with marriage and kinship as one of the most important relationships in our lives, yet it can be the most neglected. Friendship outside financial ties or marriage plays such an important role in life because with a friend, we can be the persons we want to be. We make no vows to a best friend, yet we have unstated expectations, understanding, caring, and concern. We expect a friendship to last.

Most of us have been making friends from childhood. We find that the heart of friendship—how to make the friendship blossom, grow, and survive—require more attention and skill than we thought. To Ralph Waldo Emerson, "the only way to have a friend is to be one."

Becoming friends involves a process of sharing, a gradual relaxation of vigilance over what partners reveal to each other about themselves. Friends must learn to balance the inclination to be open with the need to be protective of each other's feelings. A best friendship gets out of balance when the intensity becomes too one-sided.

41. Friends are referred to as those _____ by



psychologists.

- A. that accept each other
- B. that confide in each other
- C. that feel responsible for each other
- D. A, B, and C

42. According to the author's point of view, which of the following statements is not correct?

- A. we depend more on friends for things we once got from families, emotional support and even financial help.
- B. With so many people living away from their families, friends provide essential companionship.
- C. Friendship may occur any place, even in a marriage.
- D. Friendship is more important than the marriage and kinship in our lives.

43. Milton Brothers is _____.

- A. the friend of the author in middle school
- B. the husband of the author
- C. the daughter of the author
- D. the author's sister

44. Which of the following statements is not correct?

- A. Friends should share what they have.
- B. Friends should have confidence in each other.
- C. Friends should take care of each other.
- D. A best friendship can not get out of balance even though the intensity becomes too one-sided.

(B)

English as a Foreign Language

Who taught you to speak English? Your parents, while you were a young child? Your teachers at school? Perhaps even the BBC as a grown-up. Whoever it was, somehow you have developed an understanding of what is rapidly becoming a truly global language.

There are now about 376 million people who speak English as their first language, and about the same number who have learnt it in addition to their mother tongue. There are said to be one billion people learning English now and about 80% of the information on the Internet is in English.

Is this a good thing, or a bad thing? Should we celebrate the fact that more and more of us can communicate, using a common language, across countries and cultures (文化)? Or should we worry about the dangers of 'mono-culturalism', a world in which we all speak the same language, eat the same food and listen to the same music?

Does it matter if an increasing number of people speak the same language? On the contrary (相反), I would have thought—although I have never accepted the argument that if only we all understood each other better, there would be fewer wars. Ask the people of India (where many of them speak at least some English) and Pakistan (the same situation with India)...

If we all speak English, will we then all start eating McDonald's burgers? Surely not. If English becomes more dominant (占主导地位的), it will kill other languages? I doubt it. When I travel in Africa or Asia, I am always surprised by how many people can speak not only their own language but often one or more other related languages, as well as English and perhaps some French or German as well.

When we discussed this on "Talking Point" a couple of years ago, we received a wonderfully poetic email from a listener in Ireland. "The English language is a beautiful language. Maybe it's like a rose," he said. "But who would ever want their garden just full of rose?"

Well, I love roses, and I think they make a beautiful addition to any garden. But the way I see it, just by planting a few roses, you don't necessarily need to pull out everything else. If more and more people want to plant English roses, that's fine by me.

45. By saying "Ask the people of India ... and Pakistan" (in Paragraph 4), the author is trying to show that _____.

- A. speaking the same language doesn't necessarily bring peace
- B. wars can destroy the relationship between two countries
- C. English doesn't kill other languages
- D. English is widely used in the world

46. What does "garden" in the last two paragraphs stand for?

- A. Language
- B. Family
- C. The world
- D. The Earth

47. The author would probably agree that _____.

- A. it's very hard to plant many kinds of flowers in a garden
- B. it's good for people from other countries to learn English
- C. more and more people like to plant roses in their gardens
- D. English is easier to learn than other languages

48. This passage is mainly about _____.

- A. why English has become a global language
- B. how many people in the world speak English.
- C. how people in the world learn English as a foreign language
- D. whether we need to worry about English being a world language

(C)

Some people believe that international sports create goodwill between the nations and that if countries play games together they will learn to live together. Others say that the opposite is true; those international competitions encourage false national pride and lead to misunderstanding and hatred.



There is probably some truth in both arguments, but in recent years the Olympic Games have done little to support the view that sports encourage international brotherhood. Not only was there the tragic incident involving the murder of athletes, but the Games were also ruined by lesser incidents caused mainly by minor national competitions.

One country received its second-place medals with visible indignation(愤慨) after a hockey final. There had been noisy scenes at the end of the hockey match, the loser's objection to the final decision. They were sure that one of their goals should not have been disallowed and that their opponents' victory was unfair. Their manager was very angry and he said, "This wasn't hockey. Hockey and the International Hockey Federation are finished." The president of the Federation said later that such behavior could result in the suspension(停赛) of the team for at least three years.

The American basketball team announced that they would not give up the first place to Russia, after a disputable end to their competition. The game had ended in disturbance. It was thought at first that the United States had won, by a single point, but it was announced that there were three seconds still to play. A Russian player popped the ball into the basket. It was the first time the USA had ever lost an Olympic basketball match. An appeal jury discussed the matter for four and a half hours before announcing that the result would stand. The American players then voted not to receive the silver medals.

Incidents of this kind will continue as long as sports are played competitively rather than for the love of the game. The suggestion that athletes should compete as individuals, or in non-national teams, might be too much to hope for. But in the present organization of the Olympics there is far too much that encourages aggressive patriotism(爱国主义).

49. According to the author, recent Olympic Games have _____

- A. caused national pride for athletes
- B. created goodwill between the nations
- C. hardly showed any international friendship
- D. led to less misunderstanding between countries

50. What did the manager mean by saying "Hockey and the International Hockey Federation are finished"?

- A. His team would no longer take part in international games.
- B. There should be no hockey matches organized by the Federation.
- C. Hockey and the Federation are both ruined by the unfair decisions.
- D. The International Hockey Federation should be dismissed forever.

51. By taking the basketball game for example, the author wants to prove that _____.

- A. too much patriotism was displayed in the games

- B. the announcement to prolong the match was wrong
- C. the appeal jury was too hesitant in making the decision
- D. the team was right in refusing to accept the silver medals

52. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?

- A. Sports should be played for the love of one's nation.
- B. Unfair decisions are common in the Olympic Games.
- C. International competitions will lead to misunderstanding.
- D. The organization for the Olympic Games must be reformed.

四、短文改错

When I was a junior high school student, I think

1. _____

English was very difficult. However I kept myself away from

2. _____

it. In each of test, I got less than 60 marks. 3. _____

But my English teacher encouraged me. Who said

4. _____

English was not so hard as they appeared. He 5. _____

asked me the first to build up self-trust and then 6. _____

improved my pronunciation. When a lesson was given

7. _____

he taught me read and write English. Under 8. _____

his tirelessly instruction I made surprisingly fast progress.

9. _____

At the final exam, I got over 90 point. 10. _____

五、书面表达

假如你要在班会上发言,发言的题目为:“关于学习英语的重要性。”请根据以下提示,写一篇发言稿。

- 1. 英语已成为国际化的语言。
- 2. 大型国际会议,英语是工作语言。
- 3. 大量的书籍和科技资料都是用英文写的。
- 4. 要了解世界,必须学好英语。
- 5. 字数:100 左右。





Units 3 ~ 4

Unit 3 Going to places



知识要点聚焦

1. 重点词汇

consider; means; transportation; board; experience; simply; vacation; nature; basic; equipment; simple; tip; poisonous; paddle; stream; normal; excitement; adventurous; handle; similarity; particular; poison; separate; combine; task; get away from; watch out; protect sb./sth. from; see sb. off; on the other hand; as well as

2. 重点句型

- (1) because 引起原因状语从句
- (2) what 引起宾语从句
- (3) why 引起的宾语从句
- (4) that 引起的同位语从句
- (5) way 后的定语从句

3. 交际用语

I'm going to ...
I'm doing ...
I'd like to.
I will ...

4. 本期语法

现在进行时态



单元考点精析

1. consider vt.

① 考虑, 仔细考虑

consider sth.
consider doing sth.
consider + 连接词 + to do sth.
consider + wh-clause

Your proposal is being considered now.

你的建议正在考虑中。

We're considering reorganizing the production process.

我们正在考虑再造生产流程。

Have you considered how you could get there?

你是否考虑过如何到那里去?

We consider what principle is entirely applicable to our work.

我们仔细考虑什么原则完全适用于我们的工作。

② 认为

consider sb./sth. (to be)
consider sb./sth. as ...
consider sb./sth. to have done
consider + that-clause

He was considered to be a model teacher.

他被认为是模范教师。

He always considered her as his real mother.

他一向把她视为自己的亲生母亲。

People considered Bell to have invented the telephone.

人们认为贝尔发明了电话。

The doctor considered that a warmer climate would be good for her health.

医生认为较温和的气候对她的健康有利。

2. means n. (单复数同形) 手段; 方法

by all means 无论如何; 当然可以
by means of ... 以……, 借着……
by no means 一点也不……
by any means 无论如何

The quickest means of travel is by plane.

最快的交通工具是飞机。

All possible means have been tried.

一切办法都试过了。

If you feel you need to ask any questions, by all means do so. 如果你觉得有必要提什么问题, 请随便提好了。

Thoughts can also be expressed by means of music.

思想也可借音乐表达。

We have ideals, but we are by no means visionaries.

我们有理想, 但我们绝不是空想家。

Not all of these people, by any means, opt for town life.

绝不是所有这些人都选择在城市里生活的。

[辨析] means/way/method

三个词均表示“方法”, means 指为达到一个目的或产生某种结果而采用的方法、手段。way 是最普通、最常见的词, 可指一切“方法, 办法”; method 是指理论的或系统的方法, 有时是针对某个具体问题而采用的特殊方法。

另外, 表示“采用这个办法”时, 所搭配的介词也不相同: in this way/by this means/with the method.



There is/are no means of getting there.

没有办法可以达到那儿。

Soon I got used to the American ways of doing things.

不久我就习惯了美国式的做法。

He invented a new method of teaching English.

他发明新的英语教学法。

3. experience *n.* / *v.* 经验; 经历; 体验

Does she have much experience of teaching?

她教学经验丰富吗?

He had many interesting experiences while traveling in Africa.

在非洲旅游时他获得许多有趣的经历。

They have experienced what hardships mean.

他们体验过艰苦生活。

4. simply *adv.* 仅仅; 简单; 简直

Tom studied many languages simply for pleasure.

汤姆学习多种语言, 目的只是为了乐趣。

This kind of house can be built quite simply.

这种房屋盖起来颇为简单。

Eat simply, dress simply and live simply.

粗茶淡饭, 穿着朴素, 生活简朴。

I simply can't accept your apology.

我无论如何也无法接受你的道歉。

5. nature *n.* 大自然; 天性; 特征

against nature 违反自然地, 违反人性地; 奇迹般地
by nature 生来, 生就, 本来

in nature 本质上, 事实上, 事实上

in the nature of things 理所当然地, 必然地

in the nature of 有……性质的, 和……类似的

The breathtaking beauty of nature inspired many poets.

大自然令人屏息神往的美激发了许多诗人的灵感。

It is not in his nature to be indecisive.

犹豫不决并非他的本性。

It is against nature for a mother to hurt her son.

母亲伤害儿子是违背人性的。

He was polite by nature. 他生来彬彬有礼。

What in nature do you mean? 你究竟是什么意思呢?

It is in the nature of things that people will lie to save themselves. 为了保护自己而说谎, 这是人之常情。

For me a detective story is in the nature of a race.

对我来说看侦探小说就像看比赛一样。

6. particular *adj.* / *n.* 特别的, 特殊的; 挑剔的; 细节, 详细

be particular about 对……讲究挑剔

in particular 特别, 尤其

I didn't feel well on that particular evening.

就在那天傍晚, 我觉得不太舒服。

She is particular about her clothes.

她对衣着很讲究。

I have nothing in particular to add.

我没有什么特别的东西要补充。

[辨析] special / especial / specific / particular

special 表示与众不同的特征、身份、性格、用途等。

especial 表示高人一等的优先权。

specific 表示明确的、具体的。

particular 强调特殊性和惟一性。

The passengers require special meals.

这些乘客需要特殊的饭菜。

This is a matter of especial importance.

这件事尤其重要。

She gave us very specific instructions.

她给我们做了非常明确的指示。

Shall I just order beer, or is there some particular type that you prefer?

我只要啤酒, 还是要一些你特别爱喝的?

7. [辨析] holiday / vacation / leave

holiday/vacation 指每年中的例行休假, 英国英语用 holiday, 美国英语用 vacation。

leave 雇员有某种理由而获准的休假, 也可指军人或官员的假期。

He was on holiday/vacation last week. 他上周休假了。

Robert went home on leave. 罗伯特休假回家了。

8. separate *adj.* 单独的, 分开的 *v.* 分开, 隔离

be separated by 被……割断

separate into 分离成

separate from 和……分开

be separated from 和……分离开, 和……分散

get separated 被隔离, 被分散

Our children want separate rooms.

我们的子女想拥有单独的房间。

He lives separate from his family.

他和家人分开住。

The city is separated by a deep gorge.

城市被一条深峡谷分隔开。

The large crowd separated into groups going in different directions.

大批群众分成好几组, 向着不同的方向前进。

The electrician separated the broken wire from the others. 电工把那根断了的电线和其他电线分开。

This patient should be separated from the others.

这个病人应该隔离。

The child got separated from its mother.

那个小孩和他母亲分散了。

[辨析] separate / divide

separate... from 指保持分离状态, 可指个体的散开或分离。

divide... into 指把某物分成若干份, 或把一件东西按一定比例分给他人。

The Pacific Ocean separates Asia from America.

太平洋将亚洲和美洲分开了。

The class was divided into five groups. 我们班被分成了



五个小组。

9. get 短语

get away from	逃离
get at	弄清,了解
get back	回来;收回,找回
get down to	认真处理;开始认真注意
get in	进站;收割;插话
get off	起飞;动身(离开)
get over	克服,摆脱(困难等)
get rid of	消失;摆脱,除掉
get through	完成;通过,接通

I'm afraid I can't get away from the meeting.

我恐怕难以从会议中抽身。

I tried to get at her intentions.

我设法去查明她的意图。

When did you get back from London?

你何时从伦敦回来的?

It's time I got down to some serious work.

我该认真做些事情了。

The train got in late. 火车到站误点了。

It was difficult to get the late rice in on schedule.
及时收好晚稻很困难。

He spoke so fast that I couldn't get in a word.

他说得特快,我一直插不上话。

We must get off before it gets dark.

我们必须天黑前走。

The plane got off on time. 飞机准时起飞了。

He seems to have got over his problem.

他的问题似乎已经解决。

It took her a long time to get over her cold.

很久之后她的感冒才好。

We decided to get rid of these traitors.

我们决心除掉这些叛徒。

Once you get into the habit of smoking, it's hard to get rid of it. 一旦染上抽烟的习惯,就很难戒掉。

They wish to get through the business quickly.

他们希望赶快把这事完成。

I got through the book in one evening.

这本书我一晚上就看完了。

We tried to phone him about it, but couldn't get through.

我们想打电话通知他,但没有打通。

10. watch 短语

watch out (for)	当心,注意
watch it	当心
watch for	留心;找寻;小心等待
watch over	照看,看守

Watch out! The police are coming. 注意!警察来了!

You need to watch it here. The ground is a bit icy.

在这儿你要当心,地面有点结冰。

You'd better wait and watch for a better chance.

你最好等一下,找一个更好的时机。

I am watching over the sheep.

我在看护着羊群。

11. protect sb./ sth. from/against 保护/保卫……不受……

This cream will protect your skin from the burning sun.

这种乳霜可以保护皮肤免受烈日的伤害。

This medicine will protect you against a return of the illness. 这种药会防止你的疾病复发。

12. see 短语

see sb. off (到车站、飞机场等处)为某人送行

see about 考虑,查看,照顾

see out 送(某人)到门口;坚持到底

see through 察看,识破;支持或帮助某人度过(难关等)

see to 负责,留意;务必

see (to it) that ... 留意,负责;务必

I saw my friends off at the airport.

我到机场为我的朋友送行。

If you are busy, I'll see about cooking dinner.

你忙的话,我来料理晚餐。

I don't enjoy the course, but I'll see it out.

我不喜欢这门课,但我会坚持上完它。

That overcoat should see me through the winter.

那件大衣帮我度过严冬。

Will you see to the plants while I am away?

我不在的时候,请你帮我照料这些植物好吗?

See (to it) that you always carry your passport.

你得注意始终带着你的护照。

13. as well (常放于句末)也,还

as well as 和……一样好;和……一起

may/ might just as well (没有更有趣的事可做时)
不如,不妨

She knows French and English as well.

她懂法语,也懂英语。

She cooks as well as her mother does.

在烧菜这方面她做得同她母亲一样好。

She as well as her mother is good at playing the violin.

她和母亲一样会拉小提琴。

You may (just) as well tell the police the truth.

你还是对警方说实话的好。

14. combine v. 使……与……结合;使……合并;(使……与……)化合

They combined their efforts to finish the work.

他们共同努力完成工作。

We should learn to combine work with pleasure.

我们应当学会把工作和娱乐结合起来。

Hydrogen and oxygen combine to form water.

氢与氧化合成水。