

主编 陈东旭

# 同步导学与评估

—— 日版 ——

## 英语

高三  
年级

江西金太阳教育研究所 编

江西高校出版社



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——B版——

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高 三 年 级

江西金太阳教育研究所 编

本 册 主 编:陶百强

本册副主编:张克勇 刘同功 刘艳霞

本 册 编 委:(按姓氏笔画排列)

王守春	付云玲	刘同功	刘艳霞	孙启禄
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# 前言

成功者说：“学而有道。”那么，何为学之“道”？“道”在何方？让我们一起来翻开金太阳教育研究所倾情打造的《同步导学与评估》一书寻找答案吧！该书讲解深入浅出，简明精要；题型紧跟高考，导向明确、新颖典型、探究性强。

古人常说，授人以鱼，不如授人以渔。本书经过长期、广泛、细致的调研，由我所资深研究员与全国各地教学一线的名师联合精心编写，教学心得、复习方法和应试技巧实用高效、简明易学，让大家学习更得法，考试更轻松。

本书以教材章节(单元)为编写单元，与实际教学保持同步，方便学生使用。既有知识归纳、方法指导和技巧点拨，又有背景介绍和思维拓展，真正做到知识性、趣味性与实用性的完美结合。

本册为英语分册，栏目设置及特点如下：

**课 前 导 航** 兴趣是最好的老师，兴趣是学习的动力。本栏目紧密结合单元话题，深入介绍背景材料，融知识和智慧于一体，集趣味和激情于一身，最大限度地激发你的学习欲望，并为你下一步的学习铺平道路。

**知 识 存 盘** 由经验丰富的一线教师根据教学大纲的要求并结合实际教学经验，对各单元知识点进行梳理归纳，精析重点、突破难点，深入浅出，化繁为简，读后定会让你茅塞顿开。

本部分按四个板块编写，每个板块均遵循“学—练—测”的原则，保持与实际教学同步，体现教案与学案的一体化。这四个板块分别是单词聚焦、短语拓展、句型归纳和交际快车。每个板块包括用法详解、同义辨析、即学即用、考例和答案解析等。

**写 作 导 航** 该栏目包括写作素材、写前提示和学生习作三部分，各部分有机结合，环环紧扣，螺旋上升。

**单 元 闯 关** 本部分围绕单元话题，紧扣教学重点，体现高考要求。旨在检测所学，巩固基础，升华知识，形成能力。

**轻 松 驿 站** 特设漫画，英文幽默等，旨在寓教于乐，让你在紧张的学习之余放松一下身心，在会心一笑的刹那体会语言的魅力和人类的智慧。

一位名师能引领你走进科学的殿堂，一本好书能改变你一生的命运。认真研读这本书吧，她会照亮你的金榜之路，成为你的良师益友，让你受益终生！

# 系列丛书



以下学校参与本丛书的编写,在此鸣谢:

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## Unit 1 That must be a record!

### 课前导航

From the world's heaviest lemon, the oldest lady to the world's smallest dog, these are all part of the world's strangest people and things. And they are all in the *Guinness Book of Records*. The book is celebrating its 52nd birthday. It began on August 27, 1955. It's one of the best selling books in the world.

People now try to break over 1,000 records every week! But why do so many people want their names in the book?

"It gives people a chance to show they're the best," said Stewart Newport. Newport is the keeper of the records. The book was started by Hugh Beaver, from Britain. But, he worked for Ireland's Guinness Brewery. In 1951, he went shooting and talked with his friends about the fastest bird in Europe. Three years later, he was still talking about it. So, Beaver thought people must have different ideas about whether a record is a real record. So, he decided to start a book to record the world's truly greatest people and things in it!

The newest book came out last Thursday. This book has a lot of interesting records. Here are some: A British dog, Whitney, is the world's smallest dog. It's only 7.6 centimeters tall. An American, Lee Redmond, has the longest female fingernails. They grew as long as 6 meters! She made the record in 1971.

Questions:

1. When did the *Guinness Book of Records* begin?
2. Whom was the *Guinness Book of Records* started by?
3. How long were the longest female fingernails?

Keys:

1. It began on August 27, 1955.
2. Hugh Beaver from Britain.
3. 6 meters.

从世界上最重的柠檬、最老的女士到最小的狗,都

属于世界上最奇怪的人或物,他们都被收进了《吉尼斯世界纪录》。目前这本书正庆祝它五十二岁的生日,它于1955年8月27日出版,现已成为世界上最畅销的书籍之一。

现在每周都有人试图打破1,000多个世界纪录!但是为什么这么多人想让他们名字出现在这本书中呢?

Stewart Newport说:"它给人们一个展示自己是最棒的人的机会。"Newport是多项世界纪录的保持者。这本书是由来自英国的Hugh Beaver开始编撰的,但是,他其实是在爱尔兰的吉尼斯啤酒厂工作。1951年,他去练射击时和朋友聊起了欧洲最快的鸟,三年后,他还在谈论这种鸟。所以Beaver认为,人们对一个纪录是否真实一定有不同的看法,于是他决定编撰一本书来记录世界上真正最伟大的人和事。

最新的书已于上周四出版,这本书中有许多有趣的纪录,这儿选取其中几例:一条英国狗,Whitney,是世界上最小的狗,它只有7.6厘米高;一个美国人,Lee Redmond,留有世界上最长的指甲。她的指甲长达6米!她是1971年创造这项纪录的。

### 知识存盘

#### 【单词聚焦】

##### 考点1 conclude

I. vt.

1. 作出结论

What do you conclude from that thing? 你从那件事中得出了什么结论?

2. 结束

Two hours later she concluded her speech. 两个小时后她结束了演讲。

3. 达成;订立;缔结

They concluded a treaty with Turkey. 他们同土耳其缔结了一项条约。

II. vi. 结束

The meeting concluded with the *International*. 大会在《国际歌》的歌声中结束。

## 【构词】

①conclusion *n.* 结论②concluding *adj.* 结束的,最后的

【考例 1】From his expression I \_\_\_\_\_ that he is telling the truth.

A. conclude

B. talk

C. announce

D. include

【答案与解析】A 分析语境逻辑可知,该空表“断定”,应填 *conclude*。

【即学即用】根据中文提示完成句子

They drew the same \_\_\_\_\_ (结论) from different facts.

【答案与解析】*conclusion* 语境逻辑制约该空为单数名词。

## ● 考点 2 fade

*v.* (使)变淡;变暗

All colour had faded from the sky. 天上的颜色都褪去了。

[*v.*] fade (away) 逐渐消逝;逐渐消失

Her smile faded. 她的笑容逐渐消失了。

(运动员、运动队、演员等)走下坡路,衰退,衰落

Black faded on the final bend. 布莱克在最后一个弯道处速度慢了下来。

【搭配】fade next to 逊色于

【考例 2】Successful as he is, he \_\_\_\_\_ next to his brother.

A. stands

B. sits

C. fades

D. locates

【答案与解析】C *fade next to* “逊色于”,与语境吻合。

【即学即用】根据中文提示完成句子

Famous though this picture is, it \_\_\_\_\_ (逊色于) that one.

【答案与解析】*fades next to* 制约该空为一般现在时。

## ● 考点 3 account

I. *n.*

1. 叙述

Can you give me an account of what you saw and heard in America? 你能叙述一下你在美国的所见所闻吗?

This is his account of what he did. 这是他对所做事物的叙述。

2. 账目,账户

He has opened an account with the Bank of China. 他已在中国银行开了账户。

3. 原因,理由

He was ill and on account of this he had to rest. 他病了,而且因为这个原因他不得不休息。

II. *vi.* 说明(原因等);是……的原因

Does this account for why you are late? 这是你迟到的原因吗?

We delayed our departure on account of the bad weather. 由于天气不好,我们将启程的时间推迟了。

## 【搭配】

①account for 是……的原因

②keep accounts 记账

③on account of 因为,由于

【考例 3】Sorry, I can't give you a complete \_\_\_\_\_ of what I did during the winter holidays because my memory is not so good.

A. account

B. speech

C. story

D. talk

【答案与解析】A 分析语境可知,该空表“叙述”,应填 *account*。

【即学即用】根据中文提示完成句子

She is often scolded by her teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (因为) her laziness.

【答案】on account of

## ● 考点 4 inspect

*vt.* 检查;视察;察看

The delegation will inspect our school this afternoon. 今天下午代表团将视察我们学校。

## ● 慧眼辨析 ● inspect; examine; check; test

四词意义相近,容易混淆。*inspect* 表(上级对下级)进行检查、验收;*examine* 表仔细检查内容是否有错;*check* 表逐一核对检查内容是否有遗漏;*test* 表检验、核对某一观点是否符合客观事实。

Our mayor has gone to inspect a factory. 市长视察一家工厂去了。

Please examine your papers before you hand them in. 交卷之前应仔细检查。

He checked his furniture and found his color TV set gone. 他逐一核对家具,发现彩电不见了。

History tested his ideas. 历史检验了他的观点。

【考例 1】The officials of our city will \_\_\_\_\_ quite a few schools next week.

A. inspect

B. test

C. check

D. examine

【答案与解析】A 语境逻辑制约该空表“上级对下级进行检查、验收”,因此应填 *inspect*。



**【即学即用】**根据中文提示完成句子

He \_\_\_\_\_ (仔细检查) the doors and windows to be sure all of them were shut.

**【答案与解析】***examined* 分析语境可知, *were* 制约该空为过去动作, 应用一般过去时。

**考点 5 confirm**

*vt.*

## 1. 证实; 确认

His guilty expression confirmed my suspicions. 他内疚的表情证实了我的猜疑。

## 2. 使(权力)更巩固; 使(信念)更坚定

This success confirmed his belief. 这次成功坚定了他的信念。

**【构词】***confirmed adj.* 坚定的; 确定的, 证实了的

**【考例】** It is said that the sports meeting will be held next Sunday, but you must \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- A. support                      B. confirm  
C. discover                      D. learn

**【答案与解析】**B 由语境可知, 该空表“证实”, 应填 *confirm*。

**【即学即用】**根据中文提示完成句子

The publishing of this book \_\_\_\_\_ (增强) his confidence.

**【答案】***confirmed*

**考点 6 fascinate**

*vt.* 迷住, 深深吸引, 使神魂颠倒

The children were fascinated by the toys in the shop windows. 孩子们被商店橱窗里的玩具迷住了。

He was fascinated by her beauty. 他被她的美貌迷住了。

**【构词】***fascination n.* 魅力; 迷恋; 强烈爱好

**【搭配】***be fascinated by / with...* 被……迷住

**【考例】** This book was so wonderful that the girl was \_\_\_\_\_ by it.

- A. interested                      B. fascinated  
C. devoted                      D. delighted

**【答案与解析】**B 分析语境可知, 该空表“使着迷”, 应填 *fascinated*。

**【即学即用】**根据中文提示完成句子

This story book has a great \_\_\_\_\_ (魅力) to all of those boys.

**【答案与解析】***fascination* 受冠词 *a* 制约, 该空应填单数名词。

**考点 7 permission**

*n.* 允许, 准许

You must ask permission for all major expenditure. 一切重大开支均须报请批准。

You can use his bike with his permission. 得到他的允许你就可以使用他的自行车。

**【构词】***permit vt.* 允许, 许可 *vi.* 容许 *n.* 许可; 执照; 许可证

**【搭配】**

① *with one's permission* 在某人允许下

② *without one's permission* 得不到某人的允许

**【考例】** You can't pick the flowers in her garden without her \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. permission                      B. promise  
C. plan                      D. answer

**【答案与解析】**A 分析语境可知, 该空表“允许”, 应填 *permission*。

**【即学即用】** Time \_\_\_\_\_, I'll go to Beijing tomorrow afternoon.

- A. permitting                      B. allowing  
C. agreeing                      D. promising

**【答案与解析】**A *Time permitting* 是 *if time permits* 的省略形式。

**考点 8 delight**

I. *vt.* 使愉快; 给某人乐趣

The news will delight his fans all over the world. 这消息将使全世界崇拜他的人都感到高兴。

I'm very delighted to meet you here. 很高兴在这儿遇到你。

II. *n.*

## 1. 高兴, 愉快

To our delight, the newly designed machine works very well. 使我们高兴的是, 新设计的机器运转良好。

I take delight in talking with you. 我很高兴和你交谈。

## 2. 乐事, 乐处

Singing popular songs is one of her delights. 唱流行歌曲是她的爱好之一。

The scene is a perfect delight to the eye. 这景象真是好看极了。

**【构词】***delighted adj.* 高兴的, 快乐的

**【搭配】**含 *delight* 的短语:

- ① *take delight in* 喜欢  
② *be delighted at / by* 因……而高兴  
③ *to one's delight* 令某人高兴的是

## 【句型】

① be delighted to do 乐意做某事

② be delighted that 高兴,愉快

【考例 1】We were very \_\_\_\_\_ at the news that our astronauts had returned from space safely.

- A. delighted                      B. content  
C. satisfied                      D. proud

【答案与解析】A 语境逻辑和句子结构制约该空表“高兴”,应填 *delighted*。

【即学即用】\_\_\_\_\_ my delight, she still cared for me and missed me.

- A. At                      B. In                      C. On                      D. To

【答案与解析】D *to one's delight* “令某人高兴的是”,符合语境逻辑和句子结构。

## 【短语拓展】

考点 1 *set down* 记下,写下

Please set down what I said just now. 请记下我刚才所讲的话。

Have you set down all these sentences? 你把这些句子都记下来了吗?

【拓展延伸】含 *down* 的表“写下,记下”的短语还有:

- ① write down  
② put down  
③ note down  
④ take down  
⑤ get down

【考例 1】Please \_\_\_\_\_ the words on the blackboard, because they are very important.

- A. set down                      B. cut down  
C. carry down                      D. pull down

【答案与解析】A 分析语境逻辑可知,该空表“写下”,应填 *set down*。

【即学即用】Pay attention, all the guests should \_\_\_\_\_ their names on this piece of paper.

- A. write down                      B. turn down  
C. knock down                      D. keep down

【答案与解析】A *write down* “写下”,符合语境逻辑。考点 2 *in the first place* 首先;原本;第一

In the first place, it should be said like this. 首先应当这么说。

In the first place, you must think over this plan. 首先你必须仔细思考这个计划。

【拓展延伸】含 *first* 的短语:

① at first 首先

② first of all 首先

③ first aid 急救

④ at first sight 一看见

⑤ from first to last 自始至终

⑥ the first thing 立即,作为第一件要做的事

## 【考例 2】

—What should I do?

—In the first \_\_\_\_\_, you should prepare for this trip.

- A. thing                      B. matter  
C. place                      D. area

【答案与解析】C *in the first place* “首先”,符合语境逻辑和句子结构。

【即学即用】You have many things to do, but \_\_\_\_\_ you should go to see your father.

- A. at all                      B. first of all  
C. after all                      D. in the first

【答案与解析】B 分析语境可知,该空表“首先”,应填 *first of all*。考点 3 *burst into* 突然……起来

突然而猛烈地发出某种声音或产生某事物,后面常接名词作宾语。

Thinking that she had to leave her son, she burst into tears. 一想到不得不离开儿子,她突然哭了起来。

Hearing this, he burst into laughter. 一听到这里,他突然笑起来。

## 【拓展延伸】

① burst out 突然……起来(后面常接动词名词做宾语)

② burst forth 突然爆发

【考例 3】She burst \_\_\_\_\_ tears at the sight of this.

- A. into                      B. out  
C. up                      D. down

【答案与解析】A *burst into* “突然……起来”,后接名词作宾语,符合语境逻辑和句子结构。

【即学即用】Hearing the disappointing news, the little girl burst \_\_\_\_\_ crying.

- A. out                      B. into  
C. forth                      D. away

【答案与解析】A *burst out doing* “突然……起来”,后接动词名词作宾语,与语境和句子结构吻合。考点 4 *center on / upon...* 集中于……,……围绕……,将某人/物当作中心或重点

The discussion centers on the most important question. 讨论集中在最重要的问题上。



The argument centered on the election. 争论集中在选举问题上。

【考例】 This problem \_\_\_\_\_ how to deal with the waste products.

- A. centers on                      B. collects in  
C. gathers in                    D. turns around

【答案与解析】A 分析语境可知,该空表“集中于……”,应填 *centers on / upon*。

【即学即用】 I know their objection ideas \_\_\_\_\_ upon the improvement of working conditions.

- A. lie                              B. exist  
C. lay                              D. center

【答案与解析】D *center upon*“集中于……”,符合语境逻辑。

考点5 **concentrate on** 专心致志于,注意力集中于,全神贯注于

提示: *on* 也可用 *upon* 替换。

You should concentrate your attention on what the teacher is teaching. 你应该集中注意力听老师讲课。

You should concentrate on your work. 你应该集中注意力干工作。

When I went in, he was concentrating on his book. 当我进去时,他正在全神贯注地看书。

【拓展延伸】“全神贯注于,专心于”的其他常见表达:

- ① be absorbed in  
② devote / bend oneself to  
③ keep one's mind on  
④ fix one's mind / attention on  
⑤ concentrate your attention on  
⑥ apply one's mind to

【考例】 Don't you think you should \_\_\_\_\_ what our teacher is saying?

- A. concentrate on              B. devote to  
C. absorb in                    D. interest in

【答案与解析】A 分析语境可知,该空表“注意力集中于”,应填 *concentrate on*。

【即学即用】 When I called on her, she was \_\_\_\_\_ her homework.

- A. concentrating on          B. turning to  
C. devoted to                   D. engaged to

【答案与解析】A 语境逻辑制约该空表“集中注意力于”,应填 *concentrating on*。

### 【句型归纳】

考点1 **Impressive as the record is, it fades next to**

the story of Armstrong's struggle against disease. 尽管这个记录给人以深刻印象,但和阿姆斯特朗与疾病作斗争的故事相比还是逊色了。

as 引导让步状语从句时,可将表语、动词或副词提到句首使用倒装句式。

Young as he is, he knows a lot. 尽管他年轻,但懂得很多。

Try as you may, you can't succeed. 尽管你可以试一试,但不会成功。

Much as I want to see him, I dare not see him. 尽管我很想去看他,我又不敢去。

【考例1】

—Did you see who the driver was?

—No, so quickly \_\_\_\_\_ that I couldn't get a good look at his face. [2007 上海春季]

- A. did the car speed by  
B. the car sped by  
C. does the car speed by  
D. the car speeds by

【答案与解析】A 以“*so*+形容词或副词”开头的句子要倒装,即把动词或情态动词放在主语前。

【即学即用】 \_\_\_\_\_, I have never seen anyone who's as capable as John.

- A. As long as I have traveled  
B. Now that I have traveled so much  
C. Much as I have traveled  
D. As I have traveled so much

【答案与解析】C 分析语境可知,句中 *as* 表“尽管”,引导让步状语从句,此时可将副词 *much* 提至句首而将连词 *as* 放在其后构成特殊倒装句型。

考点2 **Afterwards, if all goes well, a Guinness official will come to inspect your attempt.** 随后,如果一切顺利,一个吉尼斯官员将来检查你的申报情况。

*if all goes well* “如果一切顺利”。

If all goes well, we will get to Paris, France at three o'clock tomorrow afternoon. 如果一切顺利,明天下午三点我们将到达法国的巴黎。

If all goes well, we can come back next Sunday. 如果一切顺利,下周日我们能回来。

【考例2】 If all \_\_\_\_\_ well, we are sure to win the game.

- A. will go                              B. is going  
C. is gone                              D. goes

【答案与解析】D 该句为条件状语从句,应用一般现在时代替一般将来时。

【即学即用】If all \_\_\_\_\_ well, our wish will come true.

- A. goes                      B. moves  
C. turns                     D. gets

【答案与解析】A If all goes well “如果一切顺利”，符合语境。

考点3 As Lin Yong says, “Once you are experienced, your life will truly change!” 正如林勇所说：“一旦你爱上极限运动，你的生活真的会改变！”

as 为特殊关系代词，引导属于附加说明性质的定语从句，先行词代表整个主句的内容。as 从句常用逗号与主句隔开，as 在从句中可作主语或宾语。

As we all know, Taiwan is a part of China. 众所周知，台湾是中国领土的一部分。

He was late yesterday, as he often is. 正如他经常迟到一样，他昨天又迟到了。

【拓展延伸】as 也可用于 the same... as..., such... as..., as... as..., so... as... 等结构中引导定语从句，且常采用省略形式。此时 as 代表主句中由形容词 the same, such 或由副词 as, so 开始的整个名词短语，关系代词 as 在定语从句中作主语或宾语。

This is the same pen as I bought yesterday. 这是我昨天买的那种钢笔。

【考例】\_\_\_\_\_ is reported in the newspapers, talks between the two countries are making progress.

- A. It                          B. As  
C. That                      D. What

【答案与解析】B 分析语境可知，该空有“正如……”之意，且代表主句内容，因此选 B 项。

【即学即用】I'd like to get the same tool \_\_\_\_\_ the one he is repairing the bike with.

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

【答案与解析】C 固定短语 the same... as.

### 【交际快车】

#### 考点1 怎样进行比较

【考例】I'd like to buy a house—modern, comfortable, and \_\_\_\_\_ in a quiet neighborhood.

- A. in all                      B. above all  
C. after all                   D. at all

【答案与解析】B 分析语境可知，该空表“最重要的是”，应填 above all.

【归纳】表示比较的常用方法主要有使用比较式插入语和使用比较级句型两种。

常见的比较式插入语有：

- ① above all 最重要的是
- ② what's worst 最糟糕的是
- ③ or rather 更确切的是
- ④ what's more / besides 更重要的是/再者
- ⑤ what's worse / worse than all / worse than ever / to make the matter worse / even worse 更糟糕的是

常见的比较级句型有：

- ① of all the... is the cleverest 所有……中……是最聪明的
- ② ... is cleverer than... ……比……聪明
- ③ ... fade next to... ……逊色于……
- ④ ... not as / so... as... ……不如……
- ⑤ ... as... as... ……和……一样……
- ⑥ ... be equal to... ……和……平等
- ⑦ ... is the cleverest of... ……是……中最聪明的
- ⑧ ... be inferior to... ……不如……
- ⑨ ... is cleverer than any other... / any of the other... / anybody else... ……比任何别的……都聪明

例如：

Suddenly it began to rain heavily, worse than all, I took no umbrella with me. 突然，天开始下起了大雨，更糟糕的是，我没有带伞。

He is not as diligent as his sister. 他没有他姐姐勤奋。  
She is inferior to her brother in handwriting. 在书法上，她不如她兄弟。

#### 【即学即用】

1. Don't you know he is the tallest of all \_\_\_\_\_ in his class?  
A. his students              B. his friends  
C. his classmates            D. the students
2. He speaks English well indeed, but of course not \_\_\_\_\_ a native speaker.  
A. as fluent as                B. more fluent than  
C. so fluently as              D. much fluently than
3. —Do you think I should get a good guidebook?  
—Yes, of course. \_\_\_\_\_, you also need a good camera and comfortable shoes.  
A. What's more              B. In other words  
C. On the way                D. All in all
4. I don't mind picking up your things from the store. \_\_\_\_\_, the walk will do me good.  
A. Sooner or later            B. Still  
C. In time                    D. Besides



## [答案与解析]

1. D 使用最高级时应将主语置身于最高级的范围之内。  
 2. C 分析语境逻辑可知,该空表“(不)如……流利”,应使用比较级句型 *not so / as...as*。  
 3. A 语境逻辑暗示该空表“更重要的是”,应填比较式插入语 *What's more*。  
 4. D 分析语境逻辑不难发现,该空表“更何况”,应使用比较式插入语 *Besides*。

## 考点2 怎样判断形势

## 【考例】

- What is the result of the football match between your class and theirs?  
 —The score is 5:4, which is in \_\_\_\_\_ of us.  
 —Congratulations.

- A. honour                      B. favor  
 C. hope                        D. praise

[答案与解析] B 语境逻辑制约该空表“形势有利于”,应使用 *be in favor of...* 句型。

【归纳】表形势判断的常见句型有:

- ①... be in favor of... .....有利于.....  
 ②... have / gain / win an advantage over... .....胜过/优于.....  
 ③... have the advantage of... .....胜过.....  
 ④The situation of... is promising / not promising .....的形势看好/不看好  
 ⑤... benefit... .....有益于.....  
 ⑥... benefit from... .....从.....中获益  
 ⑦... do good to... .....对.....有好处  
 ⑧... is good for .....对.....有益  
 ⑨... be at a disadvantage .....处于不利地位  
 ⑩... be to the disadvantage of... .....对.....不利

I'm sure the situation will be in favor of us. 我相信形势将对我们有利益。

Traveling by train has an advantage over traveling by plane. 乘火车旅行比乘飞机旅行更好。

Our team is at a disadvantage at present. 目前我们队处于不利地位。

## 写作导航

## 写作素材

(2004年浙江卷)假设你是李越,你的加拿大笔友 Steve 来信说,他和他的一些同学正在学习中文,请你推

荐两本可以帮助他学中文的词典。根据下表提供的信息,请你给他写一封回信。

	英汉/汉英词典	新华字典
收词(字)	18,000(英语) 20,000(汉语)	10,000
价格	52 元	11 元
特点	大量例子、用法说明,适合初学者	中国最常用的汉语字典

参考词汇:推荐 recommend (v.); 英汉/汉英词典 The English-Chinese / Chinese-English Dictionary (ECCED); 新华字典 Xinhua Dictionary (XD)

注意:词数 100 左右

Dear Steve,

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Yours,

Li Yue

## 写前提示

本文为比较式说明文,介绍英汉/汉英词典和新华字典在收词(字)、价格和特点上的差异,以展示其不同的风格。

写作时,宜开门见山交待写作意图: I'd like to recommend the following two dictionaries (to you).

因比较式说明文常以表格形式交待写作要点,所以写作时不宜一下子将一人或一物的各个角度背景信息介绍完毕,因为这样做根本不能体现比较式说明文的风格、特点。可根据表格各栏目标题信息的提示,按序进行分层比较。

比较时,为使两者信息不孤立,可用对比特点较浓的过渡性词汇 while, but, however 等进行文意连接。

## 学生习作

Dear Steve,

I'm very glad to know that you and your classmates are trying to learn Chinese. I'd like to introduce to you two dictionaries as follows: The English-Chinese / Chinese-English Dictionary is much suitable for beginners. There are 18,000 English words and 20,000 Chinese words in it. As well as enough examples, it has a lot of notes to tell the readers how to use a word. Xinhua

Dictionary is the most popular Chinese dictionary. There are 10,000 words in it. It is useful for beginners and advanced learners of Chinese. As for the price, ECCED costs 52 *yuan* while XD costs only 11 *yuan*.

Do let me to know if you decide to buy these dictionaries.

Yours,

Li Yue

## 单元闯关

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

- 1 ● To tell you the truth, I'm familiar \_\_\_\_\_ his sister, but his brother is not so familiar \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
A. with; to                      B. to; with  
C. to; to                         D. with; with
- 2 ● Don't you know that recently the students in our class \_\_\_\_\_ busy preparing for an important exam?  
A. are                              B. were  
C. have been                      D. had been
- 3 ● All the employees except the manager \_\_\_\_\_ to work online at home.  
A. encourages                      B. encourage  
C. is encouraged                      D. are encouraged
- 4 ● Don't be always absent-minded in class; you should \_\_\_\_\_ what the teacher is teaching.  
A. center on                      B. concentrate on  
C. focus on                         D. rest on
- 5 ● He is an excellent teacher and has been elected a model teacher for three years in a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. circle                              B. line  
C. round                              D. row
- 6 ● It is easy to do the repair. \_\_\_\_\_ you need is a hammer and some nails.  
A. Something                      B. All  
C. Both                              D. Everything
- 7 ● They are quarreling with each other again. I don't know who can help them \_\_\_\_\_ an argument about the housing problem.  
A. solve                              B. settle  
C. set                                 D. finish
- 8 ● The number of the articles in our magazine is enough, so I'm afraid your article can't be \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. sent into                      B. got into  
C. cast into                      D. set into
- 9 ● The road sign is easy to read—the words \_\_\_\_\_ well.  
A. come out                      B. stand out  
C. go out                         D. keep out
- 10 ● There is going to be a lecture in our meeting room at three o'clock this afternoon, please attend it in time and take a notebook to \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. come up with                      B. get hold of  
C. catch up with                      D. keep track of
- 11 ● On the opposite wall \_\_\_\_\_ dozens of pictures \_\_\_\_\_ two maps of China.  
A. hang; including  
B. is hung; together with  
C. are hanged; with  
D. are hanging; as well as
- 12 ● It is well-known that a good beginning usually \_\_\_\_\_ a good result.  
A. gives off                      B. works out  
C. makes for                      D. sends out
- 13 ● Hearing her son safely returned from the front, the old woman \_\_\_\_\_ tears.  
A. burst into                      B. burst out  
C. burst forth                      D. broke out
- 14 ● The question \_\_\_\_\_ we can get enough coal for the winter has not been cleared up yet.  
A. that                              B. if  
C. which                              D. whether
- 15 ● The computers made by our company sell best, but several years ago no one could have imagined the role in the markets that they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. were playing                      B. were to play  
C. had played                      D. played

II. 完形填空。阅读下面短文, 从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

"Dear Sir, I probably would have written ages ago, only I was not aware that you were still alive," writes a South African schoolgirl called Tyfanny in 1946. "I must have been mixing you up with Sir Isaac Newton." Tyfanny, who goes on to ask Albert Einstein about



the nature of space, received a(n) 16 reply from the great man six weeks later. "Dear Tyfanny," he writes. "I have to apologize to you that I am still among the 17. This will not always be the case, however."

Tyfanny is one of 60 children whose 18 to one of the greatest scientists of all time are 19 in the book *Dear Professor Einstein: Albert Einstein's Letters To and From Children*.

The letters are printed 20 as they were written, spelling 21 and all, with some printed in their original handwritten form.

While many letters seek answers to 22 questions, such as "what 23 the sun and planets in space?" or "I want to know what is beyond the sky and my mother said you can tell me." Others are more personal. "I would like to ask if you 24 make any mistakes," 25 one child. While the children's letters are certainly entertaining, 26 is Einstein's replies that attract the most interest.

27, he could not respond to every letter, but the letters he did 28 the time to answer show the human side of the great scientist. Although he 29 his days looking into mathematics and 30, he was always very fond of children and their boundless curiosity.

For example, it was in a letter to a 12-year-old girl from New York that he makes his now well-known remark: "Do not worry about your 31 in mathematics; I promise you that 32 are still greater."

"This is a beautiful and touching 33. It is amazing how intelligent some of the children's 34 are," said a reader from Georgia, US. "But it is more interesting to get to know the other 35 of Einstein."

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| ●16 ●A. personal   | B. important   |
| C. public          | D. difficult   |
| ●17 ●A. great      | B. living      |
| C. useful          | D. experienced |
| ●18 ●A. problems   | B. letters     |
| C. hobbies         | D. ideas       |
| ●19 ●A. encouraged | B. completed   |
| C. collected       | D. read        |
| ●20 ●A. hardly     | B. wonderfully |
| C. suddenly        | D. exactly     |
| ●21 ●A. forms      | B. habits      |
| C. mistakes        | D. manners     |

- |                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| ●22 ●A. small        | B. big          |
| C. easy              | D. lovely       |
| ●23 ●A. carries      | B. expects      |
| C. prevents          | D. holds        |
| ●24 ●A. ever         | B. no more      |
| C. no longer         | D. never        |
| ●25 ●A. reads        | B. writes       |
| C. repeats           | D. points       |
| ●26 ●A. which        | B. who          |
| C. one               | D. it           |
| ●27 ●A. Obviously    | B. Unhappily    |
| C. Luckily           | D. Surprisingly |
| ●28 ●A. invent       | B. find         |
| C. search            | D. make         |
| ●29 ●A. took         | B. paid         |
| C. spent             | D. cost         |
| ●30 ●A. biology      | B. chemistry    |
| C. geography         | D. physics      |
| ●31 ●A. difficulties | B. opinions     |
| C. sadness           | D. future       |
| ●32 ●A. you          | B. mine         |
| C. they              | D. yours        |
| ●33 ●A. story        | B. memory       |
| C. book              | D. letter       |
| ●34 ●A. questions    | B. thoughts     |
| C. methods           | D. articles     |
| ●35 ●A. hand         | B. shape        |
| C. pleasure          | D. side         |

III. 阅读理解。阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项。

## A

May Day is a great time for riding bikes. Maybe you rode to the park with your friends or took a slow bike trip to the countryside with your family.

But these days, some kids are riding their bikes a bit differently. They do back flips (后空翻), turn around in the air, jump and fly over things as tall as themselves.

What are they doing? Bicycle kungfu? No, it's called "extreme sports".

Kids all over the world are doing more and more extreme sports. The most popular ones include inline skating (轮滑), BMX cycling (自行车越野), snowboarding, skateboarding (滑板) and bungee jumping (蹦极跳).



Why are they so extreme? They all have a few things in common: They're fast, dangerous and usually send people flying through the air.

These sports started in the streets, but they were made popular by ESPN, the American TV sports network. ESPN held its first international extreme sports competition (竞赛), called the "X Games", in 1995. The X Games soon became a twice-yearly event with winter and summer games.

Now, some Chinese kids are falling in love with these cool sports.

In cities like Beijing and Guangzhou, in the parks or streets, kids often practise inline skating or skateboarding, learning new tricks from their friends.

Kids who do extreme sports usually wear baggy clothes. And they try to ride their bikes or boards anywhere they can, like on steps, tables and rails. Of course, sometimes they fall down and get hurt. But they aren't afraid. Once they get back on their feet, they start going again.

In 1999, Xcellent, a national extreme sports competition, started in China. Since then, hundreds of young people from all over the country have got together each summer to show what they can do.

Extreme sports are becoming so popular, even the Olympic Games are starting to welcome them. Mountain biking is now a part of the summer Games, and snowboarding is in the winter Games.

BMX cycling will be added to the Beijing Games in 2008.

"It's a change that we can't stop," said Mark Dyreson, a US Olympic historian (历史学家). "The Olympics have to look into sports that people are interested in."

●36● Which of the following is NOT an extreme sport?

- A. Inline skating.
- B. Boxing.
- C. BMX cycling.
- D. Snowboarding.

●37● It is reported that extreme sports started \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. inside
- B. in the streets
- C. on the playground
- D. in the stadium (体育馆)

●38● Which of the following do the people who undertake extreme sports NOT pay attention to?

- A. Speed.
- B. Danger.
- C. Difficulty.
- D. Safety.

●39● How many times are the X Games held every year?

- A. Once.
- B. Twice.
- C. Four times.
- D. Six times.

●40● The First Xcellent was held in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1999
- B. 1995
- C. 2000
- D. 2004

### B

If you are late for class in Beijing No. 5 Middle School, you have to sing a song for your classmates. In another school, you walk quietly to your seat. And if teachers want to have a word with you, they politely ask you to sit down first.

It has been a hot topic among teachers and students since last month when over 300 teachers from 16 cities and provinces came to the capital and had a taste of this new mode of education.

Launched in 1994, the experiment aims to create an equal and harmonious environment for the development of young people. And respect is the key to a healthy environment.

Chen Ying, a class teacher from Beijing No. 5 Middle School, has realized the benefits of respect education.

Her in-depth understanding of the practice has made Chen very popular among her students.

The so-called "puppy love" problem is a thorny issue for all teachers. But Chen doesn't think it's a problem at all.

"Society makes kids more mature than our generation used to be," she said.

Chen often has heart-to-heart talks with them about the do and don'ts as students. She encourages them to help each other in their studies simply as friends.

●41● Why do the teacher ask the student who is late for school to sing a song?

- A. Because the student is good at singing.
- B. Or, the teacher will beat the student.
- C. It is replaced by punishment.
- D. It is to respect the student.



- 42 ● Why did they launch this kind of education?
- Because the students were very naughty.
  - Because the teachers were in fear of the students.
  - Because the students need respecting.
  - Because the students don't study well.
- 43 ● Which of the following statements is true EXCEPT?
- The experiment, "respect education", made a great success.
  - The experiment aims to give the students an equal environment.
  - Respect is the most important in the experiment.
  - It is a mistake to treat the students as the friends.
- 44 ● What does the article tell us?
- Respect education.
  - New punishment.
  - Equal education.
  - Harmonious environment.
- 45 ● What do the words, "puppy love" mean in Chinese?
- 网恋
  - 早恋
  - 早熟
  - 恋爱

C

Can you walk in a straight line? The question is much more difficult to answer than you think. A recent experiment held in Japan shows that it is almost impossible for people to walk exactly straight for 60 metres.

The Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology asked 20 healthy men to walk as straight as possible for 60 metres at normal speed. Each man had to wear socks soaked (浸泡) with red ink and walk on white paper fixed flat to the floor. The footprints showed that all walked in a winding rather than a straight line.

Researchers found that people readjust their direction of walking regularly. The amount of meandering (摆幅) differed from subject to subject. This suggests that nobody can walk in a strictly straight line. Rather, we meander, mainly due to a slight structural or functional imbalance of our legs. So steps by the left and right legs of a person are different.

As a result, although we may start walking in a straight line, several steps afterwards we have changed direction. Eyesight helps us to correct the direction of walking and leads us to the target. Your ears also help you walk. After turning around a lot with your eyes

closed, you can hardly stand still or walk straight. It's all because your ears are still spinning (旋转) and can't help you keep your balance. Inside your inner ear is a structure containing liquids. Inside your ears are many minute hair-like structures that move around as the liquid flows.

When you spin the liquid inside also spins. The difference is that when you stop, the liquid continues to spin for a while. Dizziness (眩晕) is the result. For the moment, although your eyesight tells you to walk in a straight line your brain listens to your spinning ears, thus you don't walk in a straight line!

- 46 ● How many people can walk completely straight in this world?

- Most.
- Some.
- Few.
- None.

- 47 ● Steps by the left and right legs of a person are different because of \_\_\_\_\_.

- the different length of legs
- the different size of feet
- the functional imbalance of legs
- the different state of the road

- 48 ● Which organ helps you to walk?

- Eyes.
- Ears.
- Legs.
- Eyes and ears.

- 49 ● What is your inner ear made of?

- A liquid structure.
- Flesh.
- Hair-like structures.
- Nothing.

- 50 ● What does the underlined word "minute" mean in the fourth paragraph?

- Small.
- Heavy.
- Large.
- Long.

D

Until late in the 20th century, most Americans spent time with people of different generations. Now middle-aged Americans may not keep in touch with old people until they are old themselves. That's because we group people by age. We put our three-year-olds together in day-care centers, our 13-year-olds in schools and sports activities, and our 80-year-olds in senior-citizen homes. Why? We live away from the old for many reasons. Young people sometimes avoid the old to get rid of fears of aging and dying. It is much harder to