

同一梦想

Tongyimenxiang

总 编 唐小平



2010

高考第一轮

总复习

责任编辑 田同生

同一梦想

——高考第一轮总复习

英语

课标人教版

总编 唐小平

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目录

CONTENTS

必修一	
Unit 1 Friendship	1
练案·课时作业(活页)	
Unit 2 English around the world	7
练案·课时作业(活页)	
Unit 3 Travel journal	13
练案·课时作业(活页)	
Unit 4 Earthquakes	19
练案·课时作业(活页)	
Unit 5 Nelson Mandela—a modern hero	25
练案·课时作业(活页)	
必修二	
Unit 1 Cultural relics	31
练案·课时作业(活页)	
Unit 2 The Olympic Games	37
练案·课时作业(活页)	
Unit 3 Computers	43
练案·课时作业(活页)	
Unit 4 Wildlife protection	48
练案·课时作业(活页)	
Unit 5 Music	54
练案·课时作业(活页)	

(页部) 必修三	
Unit 1 Festivals around the world	59
练案·课时作业(活页)	
Unit 2 Healthy eating	66
练案·课时作业(活页)	
Unit 3 The Million Pound Bank Note ...	72
练案·课时作业(活页)	
Unit 4 Astronomy: the science of the stars	78
练案·课时作业(活页)	
Unit 5 Canada—"The True North"	84
练案·课时作业(活页)	
必修四	
Unit 1 Women of achievement	89
练案·课时作业(活页)	
Unit 2 Working the land	96
练案·课时作业(活页)	
Unit 3 A taste of English humour	102
练案·课时作业(活页)	
Unit 4 Body language	108
练案·课时作业(活页)	
Unit 5 Theme parks	114
练案·课时作业(活页)	
必修五	
Unit 1 Great scientists	120
练案·课时作业(活页)	
Unit 2 The United Kingdom	126
练案·课时作业(活页)	
Unit 3 Life in the future	132



目录

CONTENTS

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 4 Making the news 137

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 5 First aid 144

练案·课时作业(活页)

选修六

Unit 1 Art 151

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 2 Poems 156

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 3 A healthy life 161

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 4 Global warming 166

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 5 The power of nature 172

练案·课时作业(活页)

选修七

Unit 1 Living well 178

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 2 Robots 185

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 3 Under the sea 191

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 4 Sharing 196

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 5 Travelling abroad 202

练案·课时作业(活页)

选修八

Unit 1 A land of diversity 208

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 2 Cloning 214

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 3 Inventors and inventions 222

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 4 Pygmalion 227

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 5 Meeting your ancestors 233

练案·课时作业(活页)

【阶段测试卷(一)】(活页)

【阶段测试卷(二)】(活页)

【阶段测试卷(三)】(活页)

【阶段测试卷(四)】(活页)

【阶段测试卷(五)】(活页)

【阶段测试卷(六)】(活页)

【阶段测试卷(七)】(活页)

【阶段测试卷(八)】(活页)

2010 年高考模拟卷(活页)

【讲练部分参考答案】(活页)

【练案(课时作业)部分参考答案】(活页)

【阶段测试卷部分参考答案】(活页)

【练案(课时作业)部分参考答案】(活页)

【练案(课时作业)部分参考答案】(活页)

【练案(课时作业)部分参考答案】(活页)



Unit 1

Friendship

对接高考

预案

YU'AN



一网打尽 考点

知能梳理

重点单词	Nouns	point, survey, reason, list, share, series, advice, nature, purpose, thunder, power, teenager, dislike, situation, habit
	Verbs	add, ignore, calm, concern, settle, suffer, recover, pack, cheat, disagree, communicate
	Adjectives	upset, loose, German, entire, dusty, grateful
词形派生	1. upset <i>v.</i> → <i>adj.</i> 令人不快的 → (过去式) → (过去分词) → <i>n.</i> 困难; 混乱 2. ignore <i>v.</i> → <i>n.</i> → <i>adj.</i> → <i>adv.</i> 忽视地 3. calm <i>v.</i> → <i>n.</i> → <i>adj.</i> → <i>adv.</i> 平静地 4. concern <i>v.</i> → <i>prep.</i> → <i>adj.</i> 5. loose <i>adj.</i> → <i>adv.</i> → <i>n.</i> → <i>v.</i> → (反义词) 紧的 6. crazy <i>adj.</i> → <i>adv.</i> → <i>adj.</i> (比较级) → 渴望得到 (词组) 7. nature <i>n.</i> → <i>adj.</i> → <i>adv.</i> → <i>n.</i> 自然主义 → <i>n.</i> 自然主义者, 博物学家 8. power <i>n.</i> → <i>adj.</i> → / → / → <i>n.</i> (同义词) 能量 9. suffer <i>v.</i> → <i>n.</i> 忍耐, 忍受 → <i>n.</i> 受害者, 受难者 → <i>n.</i> 痛苦, 苦难 10. advice <i>n.</i> → <i>v.</i> → <i>n.</i> 劝告者, 顾问 → 一条建议	
重点短语	1. add 合计 3. set 记下, 写下 5. get sth. 做……; 使……被做 7. be concerned 关心, 挂念 9. share sth. sb. 和某人分享某物 11. a of 一连串的, 一系列, 一套 13. purpose 故意地 15. to 按照; 根据……所说 17. fall love 相爱, 爱上 19. join 参加, 加入 2. have 不得不, 必须 4. the dog 遛狗 6. calm 平静下来, 镇定下来 8. make a of... 列出…… 10. go 经历, 经受 12. be crazy 对……着迷 14. in order 为了…… 16. get along 与……相处, 进展 18. try 试验, 试用 20. communicate 和……交际	
重点句型	1. You had to pay to get it repaired. 2. Tell him that he should have studied. 3. It/This is/was the first/second time that 从句中谓语动词用完成时。 4. It is/was + 被强调部分 + that 从句。	
重点语法	1. 直接引语和间接引语 2. 陈述句和疑问句	
话题	Friendship (友谊)	

自主对比

词形派生

1. upsetting; upset; upset; upset 2. ignorance; ignorant; ignorantly 3. calm/calmness; calm; calmly 4. concerning; concerned
5. loosely; looseness; loosen; tight 6. crazily; crazier; be crazy for 7. natural; naturally; naturalism; naturalist 8. powerful;
strength/energy/force 9. sufferance; sufferer; suffering 10. advise; advisor; a piece of advice

重点短语

1. up 2. got to 3. down 4. walk 5. done 6. down 7. about 8. list 9. with 10. through 11. series 12. about 13. on
14. to 15. according 16. with 17. in 18. out 19. in 20. with

一比高低 考题

1. (2008 陕西) He doesn't have _____ furniture in his room—just an old desk.
A. any B. many
C. some D. much

考向指南

本题考查名词。考生平时需注意积累与区分名词可数或不可数以及其相应的修饰词的具体用法。

2. (2006 江西) For all these years I have been working for

others. I'm hoping I'll _____ my own business some day.

- A. turn up B. fix up
C. set up D. make up

考向指南

本题考查动词词组的辨析。与 up 相关的动词短语的考查是高考的重点之一。考生平时应注意灵活记忆与对比。

研习高考

学案

一鸣惊人 考技

重点突破

项目一 重点单词

1. ignore v. 不理睬; 忽视

They ignored traffic regulations.

他们忽视了交通规则。

He was driving very fast because he was ignorant of (= didn't know) the fact that there was a speed limit.
因为不知道有时速限制, 所以他把车开得很快。

He ignored the speed limit (= he knew about it, but paid no attention to it) and drove very fast.
他不顾时速限制, 把车开得很快。

归纳拓展

ignorant adj. 无知的; 不知道的

ignorantly adv. 无知地

be ignorant of/about sth. /sb. 对……不知道、无知

ignorance n. 无知

随讲随练

—So you didn't say "hello" to him last night?

—Well, I stopped and smiled when I saw him, but he _____ me and walked on.

- A. ignored B. refused
C. denied D. missed

2. concern n. & v. 关心, 惦记; 相干, 关联

We asked the American professor many questions concerning American higher education after class.

课后我们问了那位美国教授许多关于美国高等教育方面的问题。

He didn't concern himself with the details.

他对细节不感兴趣。

She concerns herself with social welfare.

她从事社会福利工作。

归纳拓展

as far as sth. /sb. be concerned 就……而言, 依……之见

That doesn't concern you! 与你无关!

be concerned about /for 关心, 挂念!

be concerned with 牵涉到, 与……有关

have no concern for 漠不关心

have no concern with 和……毫无关系

It's no concern of mine. 这不关我的事。

of much concern 很重要, 很有关系

of no concern 无关紧要

concerning prep. 关于 concerned adj. 忧虑的, 有关的

随讲随练

- (1) I am living in school, and mother _____ me.
(2) He doesn't bother about things that don't _____ him.
(3) The old man _____ state affairs.
(4) The car is fine _____ the engine _____ but the bodywork needs a lot of at-

tention.

(5) Present at the meeting were leading members of the departments.

(6) This book deals with questions Anti-Japanese War.

3. share v. 分享, 分担, 共用; n. 一份, 份额; 股份

We shared the sweets.

我们分吃了糖果。

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。

They are selling shares in companies at the stock exchange.

他们在证券交易所出售公司股票。

归纳拓展

share(in)sth. with sb. 与某人分担某物

share(in)sth. between/among sb.

在某人之间分摊/配/担某物

go shares with sb. in sth. 与某人均分某物

do one's share for 为……尽自己的一份力量

have a share in... 在……方面分一份(有贡献)

on shares 按分摊盈亏的原则

share broker 股票经纪人

随讲随练

(1) 我愿意承担我那份费用。

I will my the expenses.

(2) 他持有公司 200 股。

He 200 in the company.

(3) 我不得不与家里的其他人共用一个浴室。

I have to the bathroom the rest of the family.

(4) 他是唯一一位与我的观点相同的人。

He is the only person who my opinion.

(5) 我们必须为国家做一份贡献。

We must for our country.

4. add vt. & vi. 加, 增加, 增添; 补充说

If the tea is too strong, add some more hot water.

如果茶太浓了, 再加点开水。

After a short while, he added that he would try his best.

过一会儿, 他又接着说他会尽力。

The bad weather added to our difficulties.

恶劣的天气增加了我们的困难。

All his school education added up to no more than one year.

他的学校教育总计不到一年。

归纳拓展

add to 增添, 增加(后接抽象名词: 如 difficulty, pleasure, anger 等)

add...to...把……加……

add up 加起来

add up to 加起来总共是

add that...补充说……

随讲随练

用有关 add 的短语填空。

Fireworks the attraction of the festival night.

5. point n. (某一地方、时间的)点; (比赛的)得分; (物体的)尖端; (谈话、议论的)要点

It started to rain and at that point we decided to go home.

天下起雨来, 我们当时就决定回家。

The point of going to school is to learn.

上学的目的就是要学习。

We were on the point of leaving when you came.

我们刚要离开, 这时你来了。

归纳拓展

at/on the point of 正要……之际, 接近

at all points 各方面

in point of 就……而言

off the point 不切题

to the point 切题的, 适当的; 中肯

make one's point 证明自己的主张正确

make a point of doing sth. = make it a point to do sth.

认为做某事重要或有必要

point out 指出

point at 指着

point to 指向

随讲随练

(1) 我们赢(输)了 5 分。

We won (lost) the game 5.

(2) Can you tell us the main of the story?

(3) "That's the man who did it," she said, me.

(4) The robber a gun the bank clerk.

6. reason n. 原因, 理由, 理智, 理性, v. 说服, 推断

The reason why we were late is that our car did not come.

我们迟到的原因是车没有来。

The child ought to have reached the age of reason.

那孩子应已到了辨别是非的年龄。

归纳拓展

表示“做某事的原因是……”时, 用 The reason for doing sth. is that.../The reason why...

reason 常见搭配

reason n. { for sth. 林森达爱大眼林森达爱林森达爱
for doing sth. 林森达爱大眼林森达爱林森达爱
to do sth. 林森达爱大眼林森达爱林森达爱
why/what 引导的定语从句

一般同 for 或不定式连用, 但 for the reason 后接 of。

易混辨析

reason/excuse/cause

reason 意为“原因, 理由”, 指用以解释某些已发生的事情的理由或借口, 这种理由可能是也可能不是真正的理由, 强调逻辑推理方面的理由。多与 for 搭配。

excuse 指为免受指责或推卸责任而找到的“理由, 借口”。What's your reason/excuse for your coming late?

cause 意为“原因, 起因”, 是指引起某种结果的必然原因, 即主要事实方面的原因, 常和 effect 连用, 表示因果关系, 多用 of 搭配。

随讲随练

(1) This is the reason he explained to me just now.

A. why B. that
C. because D. about which

(2) The reason he is late is there was a breakdown on the railway.

A. why; why B. because; that
C. that; because D. why; that

7. situation n. 形势,位置,局面,处境,状况,职位

This situation is unfavorable for us.

这样的局面对我们来说是不利的。

The company is in a poor financial situation.

该公司经济状况艰难。

归纳拓展

- (1)situation 有三种含义:①情况,状况,形势;局面
②职业;工作③建筑物或城镇的地理位置;环境特点
(2)situation 后面接定语从句时,若引导词在从句中作地点状语则用 where 或 in which 引导定语从句。

易混辨析

condition/situation/state

condition 意为“条件、情况、状况”,其单数形式指人或物所指的状况,这时与 state 意义相近,常可以互换,但 condition 还常着重一定原因或条件所造成的状态,如人的健康状况、物的完好程度、设备的可用性等,其复数形式指一般、笼统的情况。如 Under certain conditions the fact can be plainly proved. 在一定条件下可以很清楚地证实这一事实。

situation 指某一时间由各种情况造成的“处境”、“形势”。如: He found himself in an embarrassing situation. 他发现自己处于尴尬的境地。

state 指人或事物所处的状态或状况,常和 condition 替用,此外, state 还常表示思想、感情、心理等状态。如: The house is in a dirty state. 那房子太脏了。 She was in a terrible state when we arrived. 我们抵达时,她情绪不好。

随讲随练

You could get into a poor situation, so you have to decide immediately.

项目二 重点短语

1. go through 经历,经受,遭到;完成;做完;通过,批准;检查,审查

It took us a whole week to go through the forest.

我们花了整整一星期才穿过森林。

The old man went through the two world wars.

这位老人经历了两次世界大战。

The Customs men went through his suitcases.

海关人员检查了他的衣箱。

She has gone through all her savings.

她已花光了所有积蓄。

归纳拓展

go through 经历、忍受或遭受某事物;被正式通过或接受

go through sth. 仔细检查;(指书)发行若干版;用光或消耗某物

有关 through 的短语

look through 浏览;往……里看

get through 穿过;(使)通过;做(读)完

pass through 穿过;经历;从(学校)毕业

come through 安然度过(疾病、危机)等

bring through 使人度过……;救治;救活

随讲随练

- (1)Or are you afraid that your friend would laugh at you, or just can't understand what you are saying?
(2)Two months later, the law was brought into effect.
(3)I have searched all my pockets but I can't find my keys.

(4)The dictionary has been revised ten editions.

(5)My granny suffered many dangers during the war time.

suffer from cold and hunger

受饥寒交迫之苦

2. 患……病; 受……害 the loss of memory 患健忘症
a bad stomachache 闹肚子痛

suffer(=experience) pain 经历痛苦

遭受、经历不愉快之事 defeat 遭受失败

随讲随练

He suffered from heart trouble for years, Professor White has to take some medicine with him wherever he goes.

A. Suffered

B. Suffering

C. Having suffered

D. Being suffered

3. take part in 参加(会议、活动)(说明主语参加并发挥一定作用)

They will take part in the discussion. 他们将要参加讨论。

易混辨析

take part in /join/join in/attend

take (an active) part in a party/school activities/physical labour(积极)参加聚会/学校活动/体力劳动

join 加入(党派、组织、社团、俱乐部等)

join the Party/Youth League/army/club/organization 入党/入团/参军/加入俱乐部/加入组织

join in 参加(正在进行的活动)

join in a game/discussion/conversation/walk/talk

参加游戏/讨论/谈话/一起散步/一起讨论

亦可说:join sb. in (doing) sth. 表示“与某人一起做某事”。

attend 出席,参加(会议、仪式、婚礼、葬礼、典礼);上(课),上(学),听(报告)

attend a meeting/a sports meeting/a concert/a show/school/a lecture 参加会议/运动会/出席音乐会/出席展览会/上学/听演讲

随讲随练

用 join, join in, take part in 与 attend 的适当形式填空

- (1)Will you attend the lecture on science?
(2)Would you like to join us playing football?
(3)He joined the Communist Party at the age of 25.
(4)She took part in the music competition.
(5)We joined a country club that year.
(6)We're going to visit the flower show tomorrow. Will you join us?
(7)The children spent the English Evening and had a good time.
(8)He didn't attend school yesterday because of his illness.

4. on purpose 故意地;为了特定的目的

I'm sure he did it on purpose.

我肯定他是故意这样做的。

I've come here on purpose to see you.

我的目的是来看看你。

归纳拓展

for the purpose of...为了……的目的
for all practical purposes 实际上
to good purpose 有益的,有成效的
to some/little/no purpose 有一点效果/几乎徒劳的/毫无成效的

随讲随练

翻译句子

- (1)他到这儿来是要与你讨论这件事。
(2)人人都能看出来他是故意这么做的。
(3)I would not go to London _____ the purpose of buying a new hat.

A. on B. for C. is D. to

5. set down 放下;卸下(担子等);使(飞机)着陆;写下;记录;登记;把……归因于;由……引起;(使)坐下

Set that heavy bag down to have a rest.
把那沉重的包放下,休息一会儿吧。
The pilot set the plane down hard.
飞行员艰难地使飞机着陆了。
The police woman set down what the witness said.
女警记下了证人的证词。
Let's set the error down to inexperience.
我们就把错误归于没有经验吧。

归纳拓展

set down 放下
set sth. down 写下,记下,记录
set sb. down (车辆或司机)停下来让(乘客)下车;(飞机)着陆
有关 set 的其他短语
set about sth. /doing sth. 着手干某事;开始做某事
set about sb. 抨击某人;攻击某人
set sth. aside 把……放到一边(或搁在一边);暂时不考虑(或放一放)
set sb. /sth. back 使推迟;使延误
set in (雨、恶天气,感染等)到来
set (sth.) off 出发;启程;引起爆炸;拉响(警报);引起;激发;摆设;陈列;开始工作;陈述
set out 出发;启程
set sb. up 资助,经济上扶持(某人)
set sth. up 建起;设立;设置;创立;产生
set oneself up as sth. 立业;开始从事

随讲随练

将下列句子译成汉语,注意 set down 的用法。

- (1)I have set down everything that happened, as I remember it. _____。
(2)The bus sets the children down just outside the school gate. _____。
(3)We're trying to ring you back, Byran, but we think we _____ your number incorrectly.
A. looked up B. set down
C. made up D. looked down

项目三 重点句型

1. She and her family hid away for nearly twenty-five months before they were discovered. 她和家人躲藏了将近二十个月,后来被发现了。

before 引出时间状语从句时,常可译为汉语“……以后才……”,“还没……就……”。“还没来得及……就……”或“不等……就……”等。此时,从句中可用情态动词 can 或 could。

The war lasted four years before the North won.

战争持续了四年,最后北方才获胜。

The fire lasted about four hours before the firefighters could control it.

大火烧了四个小时后,消防队员才把它控制住。

It got dark before they could get home.

他们还没到家,天就黑了。

He asked a second question before I could answer the first one.

第一个问题我还没答上来,他就又提出了另一问题。

I would shoot myself before I apologized to him!

我宁愿死也不会向他道歉!

随讲随练

Someone called me up in the middle of the night, but they hung up _____ I could answer the phone.

A. as B. since
C. until D. before

2. It was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face. 这是我一年半以来第一次目睹夜晚。

It is (was) the first/second/third/last time that sb. has (had) done sth. 这是某人一(二、三、最后等)次做某事。

该句型中,若主句时态是一般现在时态,那么 that 引导的定语从句常用现在完成时态,若主句时态是一般过去时,那么 that 引导的定语从句常用过去完成时态。

It is the first time that she has communicated with an English. 这是她第一次跟英国人交谈。

It was the third time that he had entered the house.
这是他第三次进入这所房子。

归纳拓展

时间的句型表示

(1)It is (high) time (that)...是……的时候了。

(注意从句中虚拟语气)

I think it is high time that Mr. Brown made up his mind.

我认为现在是布朗先生做决定的时候了。

(2)It is/has been+时间段+since...自以……以来已有多长时间了。

It's a long time since I last saw you.

从我上次看到你已有很长一段时间了。

(3)It be+时间段+before...一段时间之后才……。

It be+not+时间段+before...没过多久就……。

It was a long time before I got to sleep again.

过了很久,我才睡着。

It was not long before she got married and moved to Japan. 不久她就结婚,搬往日本了。

(4) It is /was + 时间段 + when... 当……的时候, 是……。

It was already midnight when I got home.

当我到家时已是半夜了。

随讲随练

(1) 这是普京的第四次访华。

(2) 每次我见她, 她总是在备课。

项目四 重点语法

直接引语与间接引语

1. 直接引语改间接引语的基本方法就是将直接引语改为宾语从句。具体方法如下:

陈述句改为由 that 引导的宾语从句, 一般疑问句改为由 if/whether 引导的宾语从句, 特殊疑问句改为由疑问词 (连接代词或连接副词) 引导的宾语从句。

2. 直接引语变为间接引语的六种变化

(1) 人称: 一主二宾三不变——直接引语中是第一人称的, 改为间接引语后, 要与句子的主语一致, 是第二人称的, 改为与宾语一致, 是第三人称的就不要变化。

(2) 时态: 改为宾语从句后, 根据宾语从句的时态一致原则, 因主句谓语动词是过去式, 宾语从句的谓语动词也要改为过去式, 直接引语是一般过去时的要改为过去完成时, 本身是过去完成时就不需再变了。如 am/is/are → was/were, will → would, have/has → had, don't → didn't。

注意 若直接引语表示的是客观真理, 时态不变。

(3) 指示代词: this → that, these → those

(4) 时间状语: now → then, ago → before/earlier, today → that day, yesterday → the day before, tomorrow → the next/following day

(5) 地点状语: here → there

(6) 个别动词: come → go

注意 若是在当天当地转述, here, yesterday, tomorrow, come 等都不必改动。

随讲随练

(直接引语变间接引语)

(1) He said to me, "I've left my book in your room."

He _____ me that _____ book in _____ room.

(2) He said, "I saw her in the street."

He said that he _____ her in the street.

(3) "Do you think a diary can become your friend?" the writer said.

The writer _____ us _____ a diary _____ become _____ friend.

(4) "When did you go to bed last night?" Father said to Peter.

Father _____ (Peter) _____ to bed _____

(5) "Please don't smoke at the food counter," the waitress said to Bill.

The waitress _____ Bill _____ at the food counter.

(6) (2008 安徽) Students are always interested in finding out _____ they can go with a new teacher.

A. how far B. how soon
C. how often D. how long

(7) (2008 陕西) Tomorrow is Tom's birthday. Have you got any idea _____ the party is to be held?

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

对应课时作业见 P₂₃₉



Unit 2

English around the world

对接高考

预 案

YU'AN

一网打尽考点

知能梳理

重点单词	Verbs	include, command, request, recognize, block
	Adjectives	international, native, modern, present, polite, southern
	Nouns	elevator, flat, apartment, rubber, petrol, culture, rule, identity, boss, standard, accent, direction, subway, government
	Adverbs	actually, rapidly
词形派生	1. include v. →	n. → prep. → adj. → v. (反义词) → v. (同义词)
	2. native adj. →	adv. → n. 国家, 民族 → n. 民族主义 → 母语
	3. modern adj. →	v. → n. 现代主义 → n. 现代主义者, 现代派作家
	4. culture n. →	adj. → adv. → adj. 有教养的; 有修养的
	5. present adj. →	n. → n. 礼物 → 把某物赠送, 呈现给某人
	6. identity n. →	adj. → v. 证实
	7. government n. →	v. → n. 统治者; 总督 → adj. 统治的; 政府的
	8. command v. →	n. 负责人; 指挥员 → n. 指挥官 → n. 总司令
	9. recognize v. →	n. → adj. → adv. 容易认出地
	10. direction n. →	v. → n. 经理; 负责人
重点短语	1. play _____ role (in)	在……中担任角色, 在……中起作用
	3. such _____	例如……; 像这种的
	5. ever _____	从前
	7. be based _____	以……为基础
	9. make use _____	利用
	11. _____ a command	命令
	13. from one place _____ another	从一处到另一处
	15. the same... _____	相同的……
	2. come _____	走近; 上来
	4. play _____ part (in)	扮演一个角色; 参与
重点句型	1. World Englishes come from those countries where English plays an important role as a first or second language.	
	2. Native English speakers can understand each other even if they don't speak the same kind of English.	
	3. In the 1600's Shakespeare made use of a wider vocabulary than ever before.	
	4. Believe it or not, there is no such a thing as standard English.	
	5. It became less like German, and more like French.	
重点语法	祈使句及间接引语	
话 题	English around the world(世界上的英语)	

自主比对

词形派生

1. inclusion; including; inclusive; exclude; contain
2. natively; nation; nationalism; one's native language
3. modernize; modernism; modernist
4. cultural; culturally; cultured
5. presence; present; present sth. to sb. /present sb. with sth.
6. identical; identify
7. govern; governor; governmental
8. commander; commandant; commander-in-chief
9. recognition; recognizable; recognizably
10. direct; director

重点短语

1. a
2. up
3. as
4. a
5. before
6. if
7. on
8. to
9. of
10. longer
11. give
12. in
13. to
14. with
15. as



一比高低 考题

1. (2008 辽宁) You have to be a fairly good speaker to listeners' interest for over an hour.

A. hold B. make C. improve D. receive

考向指南

本题考查动词辨析。

2. (2008 辽宁) hungry I am, I never seem to be able to finish off this loaf of bread.

A. Whatever B. Whenever
C. Wherever D. However

考向指南

本题考查 how+ever 形式。

3. (2007 浙江) The open-air celebration has been put off the bad weather.

A. in case of B. in spite of
C. instead of D. because of

考向指南

本题考查介词短语。

研习高考

XUE AN

学案



一鸣惊人 考技

项目一 重点单词

1. include vt. 包括; 包含

Your duties will include putting the children to bed.
哄小孩入睡也将是你工作的一部分。

I have to prepare food for seven people including me.
我必须准备包括我在内七个人的饭菜。

The price of the book is £15, postage included.
这本书的价格是十五英镑, 邮资含在内。

归纳拓展

- (1) including 现在分词已转化为介词, 后面接句子或代词, 与句子主语是主动关系。
- (2) included 过去分词形式, 常接在名词或代词后面, 表示被动关系。
- (3) (反) exclude vt. 拒绝接纳; 把……排除在外; 不包括。
The possibility of food poisoning has been excluded.
食物中毒的可能性已被排除。

易混辨析

include/contain/hold 和 cover

include	意为“包含; 连……在内, 计入, 算入, 包括”, 侧重整体与部分, 并常用于 including 和 included 结构中。
contain	意为“含有, 包含, 容纳, 里面装有”, 侧重所含的量和成分, 不用于进行时态。
hold	与 contain 用法相同, 但更强调容纳的能力。
cover	意为“包含; 涉及; 处理; 足以对付, 支付。”

This little book contains all the information that you need.

这本小册子含有你所需要的所有信息。

The room can hold twenty people.

这屋子可容下 20 个人。

随讲随练

- (1) Almost no part of his life is free from music, taking a shower.
A. besides B. except C. while D. including
- 用 contain, include, cover, hold 填空
- (2) We all went, Mary.
→ We all went, Mary
- (3) —Will \$ 200 the cost of the damage?
—I'm afraid not. I need at least 100 more.
- (4) He was worried, because he lost his bag, his passport, ID card and a lot of money.
- (5) How much water does the bowl ?

2. direction n. [C,U] 方向; 指导; 说明书(指示)(常用复数)

He gave me directions to enable me to find his house.

他对我详细说明了如何去他家。

Our school is under the direction of a good principal.

我们学校由一位好校长管理。

The birds flew in all directions when they heard the shot.
鸟听到枪声, 四处飞散。

归纳拓展

sense of direction 方向感

in the other direction 在另一方向上

in one direction 朝一个方向

in all directions 向四面八方

under the direction of...在……指导管理下

according to the directions 按照说明书

随讲随练

- (1) They walked _____ the direction of the village.
A. to B. toward C. for D. in
- (2) (2009 东营模拟) "You must follow the _____ for the use of the medicine." My doctor said to me.
A. conditions B. situations
C. functions D. directions

3. request n. & vt. 请求, 要求

They've made an urgent request for international aid.
他们紧急请求国际援助。

Mr. Paine made a request that I (should) help him.
佩恩先生要求我帮助他。

They requested us to reread the notice.
他们要求我们再读一遍通告的内容。

I requested them to stop making such a noise.
我请求他们不要这样大声喧哗。

Mary requested first aid from her neighbours.
玛丽请求她的邻居提供急救。

The guide requested that her visitor (should) not park her car at the gate.
向导要求她的客人不要把汽车停在大门口。

易混辨析

request/require/demand

require: 强调根据纪律, 法律等而提出的要求。

demand: 一般指理直气壮地提出强烈要求, 或坚持不让对方拒绝的要求。

request: 正式用词, 指非常正式有礼貌的请求或恳求, 多含担心因种种原因对方不能答应的意味。

All passengers are required to show their tickets.
所有乘客必须出示车票。

We demand an apology from her.
我们要求她道歉。

You are requested not to smoke in the theatre.
剧院里不准吸烟。

随讲随练

- (1) The newly-founded chess club formally _____ us to attend the opening ceremony.
A. requested B. required
C. demanded D. commanded
- (2) Do you think the President will give in to the terrorists' _____?
A. demand B. requirement
C. request D. suggestion

4. recognize=recognise vt. 识别; 认出; 承认

I recognised Peter although I hadn't seen him for ten years.
虽然我有十年没看到彼得了, 但我认出了他。

Many fail to recognise that all these things are in danger of being denied.

许多人没有认识到所有这些情况都有被否认的危险。

I recognise that I have been wrong. 我承认我错了。

归纳拓展

(1) recognition n. 认出; 承认

My recognition of the face was immediate.

我一下子就认出那张面孔了。

(2) recognised adj. 公认的

Zhao Benshan is a recognised excellent comic player.

赵本山先生是一位公认的优秀小品演员。

(3) recognizable adj. 可辨认的

She was barely recognizable as the girl I had known at school.

我几乎认不出她就是我上学时认识的那个女孩儿。

易混辨析

recognize/realize

recognize

强调从记忆的搜索中认识到, 辨认出人、物、声音、方位等。

realize

强调理解了, 注意到, 明白事理。

I recognized him though we parted (分开) for years.
尽管我们分开多年了, 我还是认出了他。

I realized that it was against the rule.
我意识到这是违反制度的。

随讲随练

- (1) Jerry didn't _____ his primary school classmate Mary until he listened to her self-introduction.
A. know B. find C. recognize D. realize
- (2) I didn't _____ the _____ seriousness of the country's problems until I went there myself.
A. realize; true B. recognize; real
C. realize; real D. recognize; true

5. command

(1) n. 命令; 指令; 掌握

Successful men are those with good command of modern technology.
成功的人是那些熟练掌握现代科技的人。

The President announced his command that the whole nation be against terrorism.
总统宣布命令, 即全国要反对恐怖主义。

(2) vt. & vi. 命令; 指挥; 支配

Our boss commanded we all should go to collect market information.
老板命令我们都去搜集市场信息。

He is not fit to command others that cannot command himself.
(谚) 不能指挥自己就不能指挥别人。

归纳拓展

(派) commanding adj. 指挥的

commander n. 指挥官

commander-in-chief n. 总司令

(同) order, control, instruct

at command 掌握, 可自由使用

at sb.'s command 听某人支配

get command of 控制

have a good command of 能自由应用

have...at one's command 能充分掌握

in command of 指挥着

under (the) command of 由……指挥; 在……指挥之下

【温馨提示】

command 后面的宾语从句、表语从句或同位语从句要用虚拟语气,谓语部分是 should+动词原形或省略 should。

随讲随练

- (1) With a good _____ of both Chinese and English, Miss Lin was assigned the task of oral interpretation for the visiting American delegation.
A. writing B. program
C. command D. impression
- (2) The army received a command that they _____ to the front immediately.
A. would march B. must march
C. should march D. were marching

项目二 重点短语

1. come up 走进;上来;长出,发芽;被讨论,被提及

The teacher asked the naughty student to come up to her. 老师叫那个淘气的学生走到她跟前。
The seeds I sowed last week haven't come up yet. 上周我种的种子尚未发芽。
I'll let you know if anything comes up. 如果有什么事发生我会告诉你的。

归纳拓展

come about 发生
come across 偶然碰到
come at ...向……扑来
come down 价格下降
come out 出版;长出,发芽
come to oneself 恢复知觉,苏醒
come to power 上台执政
come into effect 开始生效
come up with sth. 找到或提出(答案、办法等)

随讲随练

- (1) Whoever _____ a new idea of how to work out the puzzle will be given a prize.
A. comes up B. comes up with
C. comes out with D. comes with
- (2) 用 come 的有关短语填空
① Would you _____ my flat for a visit?
② The question _____ at the meeting whether we had enough money.
③ She _____ a new idea for increasing sales.
④ We should think of the problems that may _____ in the future.
⑤ Can you tell me how the accident _____ ?

2. make use of 利用

We should make good use of every minute to learn well. 我们应合理利用分分秒秒把学习搞好。
Our factory is making increasing use of robots. 我们工厂对机器人的使用与日俱增。

归纳拓展

- (1) 在名词 use 前加上不同的形容词可以表示不同程度的利用。例如:
make full use of 充分利用
make the best use of 尽量利用
make good use of 好好利用,合理利用
make little use of 没有很好地利用
- (2) 另外,名词 use 还可以与其他词搭配构成词组,例如:
be of great use 很有用
go out of use 不被使用,废弃
come into use 开始被使用
be in use 在使用中
bring/put...to use 加以使用

随讲随练

- (1) The manager of the company told us that very little _____ was made of the waste material in the past.
A. cost B. value C. use D. matter
- (2) _____ good use you have made of your time to study, there is still room for improvement.
A. However B. Whatever
C. Though D. That

3. base on 根据,基于

The suggestion should always base one's opinions on facts. 意见应以事实为根据。
The news report is based entirely on facts. 这篇新闻报道是完全根据实际情况写成的。

归纳拓展

- (1) base v. 以……为基础
base A on/upon B 把 A 建立在 B 的基础上
A be based on B A 以 B 为基础
be based in 驻扎,设立
base oneself on the interests of the people 从人民的利益出发
The company is based in Shanghai. 该公司设在上海。
- (2) base adj. 卑鄙的,卑劣的;无价值的;低劣的;拙劣的
base act 卑鄙的行为
base metal 贱金属
base coin 假硬币

随讲随练

- Without facts, we can't form a worthwhile opinion, for we need to have factual knowledge _____ our thinking.
A. which to be based on B. upon which to base
C. which to base upon D. to which to be based

4. have difficulty in doing sth. 做某事费事/费劲

- (1) difficulty 为不可数名词,不用作复数, in 可以省略。
Did you have any difficulty (in) getting in touch with him? 和他联系上你有什么困难吗?
还有固定搭配: have difficulty with sth. 例如:
I'm having difficulty with my daughter's maths homework. 我做女儿的数学作业有困难。
以上两例中的 difficulty 为不可数名词,是“费事,费劲”的

意思。do sth. with/without difficulty 分别表示“困难地、吃力地、费劲地做某事/轻易地、不费力地做某事”。

Harder found the place with great difficulty.

哈代费了好大劲才找到那个地方。

(2) difficulty 表示“具体的困难;困难之处”时,为可数名词。

随讲随练

用 difficulty 的正确形式填空。

(1) I had some _____ in carrying out the plan.

(2) He finished the work without any _____.

(3) The book is full of _____.

(4) I am having a lot of _____ with my new job.

(5) Don't be afraid even though there are _____ ahead.

5. more than 超出,超过;有甚于;不仅仅;极其

21st Century School Edition is more than a newspaper. It helps to improve our English.

《21 世纪报》高中生版不仅仅是一张报纸,它还有助于提高我们的英语水平。

They were more than glad to help. = They were very glad to help.

他们极其高兴给予帮助。

If I tell your father what you've done, he'll be more than a little angry.

如果我把你的所作所为告诉父亲,他可不仅仅是生点气了。

The school is more than a school. It's a garden.

这座学校不只是一座学校,它还是一个花园。

随讲随练

(1) 这不仅仅是辆汽车,它甚至在水中也能开。

(2) 有些故事简直不可相信。

(3) 每周他只花一美元。

项目三 重点句型

1. However they may not be able to understand everything.

然而,他们可能不是什么都懂。

部分否定。all, both, each, every, everybody, everything, complete, completely, always, all the time, whole, wholly, entirely, altogether 等代词、形容词和副词与否定词 not 连用,构成部分否定,表示“不都、并非都”的意思。

All that glitters is not gold.

发光的东西并不一定是金子。

Not both brothers are here.

兄弟俩并不都在这里。

Not every man is honest.

并不是每个人都老实。

He does not always play volleyball.

他并不总是打排球。

Money is not everything.

金钱并非万能。

A foolish man doesn't make a mistake all the time.

笨人未必老是犯错误。

随讲随练

(1) —The exam wasn't difficult at all, was it?

—No, but I don't believe _____ could pass it.

A. somebody

B. anybody

C. everybody

D. nobody

(2) (2009 北京模拟) It was hard for him to learn English in a family, in which _____ of the parents spoke the language.

A. none

B. neither

C. both

D. each

2. Believe it or not, there is no such a thing as standard English. 信不信由你, (世界上) 没有什么标准英语。

believe it or not 信不信由你。常在句中作插入语。

Believe it or not, I saw my most favorite movie star in the street.

信不信由你, 我在街道见到我最喜欢的影星。

Brian is not a man to trust with, believe it or not!

布莱恩不是一个值得信赖的人, 信不信由你!

as 句式。这是一个习惯句式, 当先行词是 the same 或被 the same 修饰时, 后面的定语从句常用 as 引导, 这时 as 是关系代词, 常在定语从句中作主语、宾语或表语。这样的定语从句常用省略形式。

I live in the same house as he (lives in).

我的房子与他的房子相同。

She got the same salary as a man (got).

她的薪金与男的相同。

The same opportunity awaits you as (it awaits) anybody else.

你的机会与别人相同。

归纳拓展

(1) the same with... 与……也一样, 也可说成: the same is true of...

—I'm fond of horse riding and shooting.

我喜欢骑马和射击。

—The same with me. (It's the same with me)

我也是。

(2) The same to you. 常用于回答别人的祝贺, 意为“我也这样祝愿你。”

—Merry Christmas to you, Mary.

玛丽, 祝圣诞节快乐。

—The same to you.

我也祝愿你。

(3) all the same 无所谓; 依然

—Would you like a cup of coffee or tea?

你喜欢杯咖啡还是茶?

—It's all the same to me, thanks.

随便, 谢谢。

It was raining hard, but we got there on time all the same.

尽管雨下得很大, 但我们还是准时到了那里。

(1) as 引导的这种从句有时用 that 或 where 引导。that 表示“同一个人或物”; as 表示“相同中的另一个”。

I live in the same house that he lives in.

= I live in the same house where he lives.

我与他住在同一间房子里。

(2) no such thing 没有这样的事情

such 与 all, no, some, any, few, little, many, much, several, one 等词连用时, 应位于它们的后面。例如:

many such rooms 许多这样的房间

several such boys 几个这样的孩子

no such man 没有这样的人



随讲随练

It's so nice to hear from her again. How nice, we last met more than fifteen years ago.

- A. What's more
B. That's to say
C. In other words
D. Believe it or not

3. Native English speakers can understand each other even if they don't speak the same kind of English. 以英语作母语的人,即使他们所说的英语不同,也可以互相交流。

even if=even though 即使;尽管;引导让步状语从句。

- (1) even if/though 引导的让步状主从句, 若主、从皆表示将来的情况, 从句中可用一般现在时代替将来时。
- (2) as if = as though 似乎, 好像。引导方式状语从句或表语从句。当从句的内容与事实相反时, 从句用虚拟语气。
- (3) even now 即使在现在, 尽管这样; even then 即使那时, 尽管那样; even so 虽然如此。

We have decided to visit the Museum even if/though it rains tomorrow.

我们决定明天去参观博物馆,即使天下雨。
Even if he is poor, she likes him. (=He may be poor, yet she likes him.)

Even if he is poor, she likes him. (=He may be poor, yet she likes him.)

即使他很穷,她还是喜欢他。

归纳拓展

其他引导让步状语从句的从属连词(词组)还有:
though, although, as, wherever, no matter + 特殊疑问词。

随讲随练

He wouldn't leave the TV set, _____ he was going to have an important exam the next day.

- A. even if B. as if
C. as though D. even

项目四 重点语法

祈使句及间接引语

直接引语为祈使句时,间接引语不用连词,而是将直接引语改为动词不定式,用作句子的宾语补足语。

直接引语是祈使句时改为间接引语的方法

归纳总结

- (1) 根据语气可将 said(to) 改为 ask(请), tell(听), order(命令)等; 若有 (will/would you) please 的, 通常将 said(to) 改为 ask, 并将 (will/would) please 去掉; 原祈使句中若有表示强调的 do, 也应去掉。
- (2) 在祈使句的动词原形前加上 to 一起在间接引语中作宾语补足语, 即构成下面句型: ask/tell/order sb. to do sth.。
“Tom, open the door, please,” Jack said. → Jack asked Tom to open the door.
- (3) 祈使句若是否定句式, 将 don't 改为 not to 或 never to。
“Don't be late again.”—Mr. Li said to Jack not to be late again.
- (4) 若祈使句是表示建议的句式, 通常变为 suggest doing 或 suggest that sb. should do。
Mary said, “Let's go shopping.” → Mary suggested (their) going shopping. 或 Mary suggested they should go shopping.

■ 随讲随练

- (1) (2008 上海春季) Population experts predict that most people _____ in cities in the near future.
A. live B. would live
C. will live D. have lived
- (2) (2008 上海春季) Officials say that few patients _____ with the virus owing to the effective prevention.
A. infected B. are infected
C. have infected D. be infected
- (3) (2008 辽宁) We first met on a train in 2000. We both felt immediately that we _____ each other for years.
A. knew B. have known
C. had known D. know
- (4) (2008 山东) By the time he realizes he _____ into a trap, it'll be too late for him to do anything about it.
A. walks B. walked
C. has walked D. had walked
- (5) (2008 陕西) The moment I got home, I found I _____ my jacket on the playground.
A. had left B. left
C. have left D. was leaving

 对应课时作业见 P₂₄₁

Unit 3

Travel journal

对接高考

预案

YU'AN

一网打尽

考点

知能梳理

重点单词	Nouns	journal, fare, transport, cycle, valley, attitude, shorts, camp, record, topic
	Verbs	persuade, insist, determine
	Adjectives	stubborn, determined, familiar, brave, proper
	Adverbs	finally, properly
词形派生	1. persuade v. →	n. → adj. 有说服力的 → adv. 有说服力地
	2. transport v. →	n. → adj. → n. 运输者
	3. determine v. →	n. 决心 → adj. 有决心的 → n. 决定论
	4. insist v. →	n. → adj. 坚持
	5. record v. →	n. → n. 录音机
	6. brave adj. →	n. → adj. → v. 英勇
	7. final adj. →	n. → adv. → 准备参加期终考试
	8. dream v. →	n. → adj. 无梦的; 不做梦的 → 解梦
	9. familiar adj. →	n. → adv. → v. 熟悉
	10. experience v. →	n. → adj. → adv. 有经验地
重点短语	1. change	改变主意
	2. give	屈服, 让步, 投降
	3. dream	doing sth. 梦想做某事
	4. persuade sb.	doing sth. = persuade sb. do sth. 说服某人干某事
	5. get sb. interested	使某人对……感兴趣
	6. insist	sth. /doing sth. 一定要(某事物); 坚决主张
	7. the best way	doing sth. 干某事的最好办法
	the best way	do sth.
	8. care	忧虑; 关心; 惦念
	9. make	one's mind 下决心
	10.	awake 醒着
	11. be	to do sth. 决心干某事
	12. put	one's tents 搭起帐篷
	13. can't wait/can hardly wait	do sth. 迫不及待地干某事
重点句型	1. It is my sister who first had the idea to cycle along the Mekong River from where it begins to where it ends.	
	2. Once she has made up her mind, nothing can change it.	
重点语法	现在进行时表将来	
话题	Travel journal (游记)	