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一个集成化教育服务机构

全国教育科学“十一五”教育部规划课题成果

同一梦想

Tongyimenxiang

总编 唐小平



2010
高考第一轮
总复习

西南师范大学出版社 星球地图出版社

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同一梦想

高考第一轮总复习

英语

课标译林版

总编 唐小平

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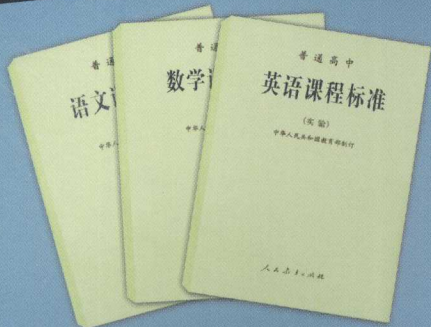
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● 周有光先生题词

加强教育资源
研究，促进学生全
面发展。

周有光
2009-02-28

104岁

周有光 1906年生于江苏，我国卓越的语言文字学家，通晓汉、英、法、日四种语言。有“周百科”之美誉。《简明不列颠百科全书》（翻译版）中美联合编审委员会和顾问委员会中方委员（共三位，另两位委员是刘尊棋和钱伟长）。有《世界字母简史》《现代文化的冲击波》等数十部专著问世。著名语言学家吕叔湘是周有光的中学同学，著名作家沈从文是他的连襟。20世纪40年代后期周有光在美国时，曾与爱因斯坦两次会晤。



二十年前，有两个人同时学习英文，经常跟我谈起心得和甘苦。

其中一人（我们姑且称他作某甲）跟我说：“英文太美了，我就像走进一座禁园里，每走一步，就看见一些灿烂的颜色，每走一步，就闻到一些芬芳的香味。”

另外一位（我们姑且称他某乙）则不然，他每次见了我都要抱怨英文是如何的不合理，如何号称拼音文字而拼法却极其混乱，一个A长音就有十四种拼法，学习的人仍然要死记字形，这样的拼音文字岂不是有名无实？

二十年过去了，某甲已经成为一个著名的翻译人才，对中西文化的交流大有贡献。而某乙仍在批评英文不合理，所持的理由仍然是A长音有十四种拼法。

不肯读书的人，总可以找到理由推卸自己的责任。从前有一个人坚决不肯读《诗经》，理由是没有谁能证明《诗三百》是孔夫子亲手删定的，所以不值得一读。他又坚决不肯读《书经》，理由是《书经》的真伪还成问题，读它做什么？读书的人一开始就要和书对抗，如何能读出滋味来？再说，睁开眼睛只看见对方的缺点，而看不见对方的优点，自己当然很难进步！

修远箴言 1 漂亮的借口，失败的遮羞布

生活中，有些人总是喜欢为自己的不努力找一些漂亮的借口，其实这不过是自欺欺人的画地自限，是对自己不负责任的一种表现，最后受损失的只能是自己。

修远箴言 2 发现美好，发现希望

遇到自己不喜欢的人或事，就想方设法地找其缺点，而看不见其闪光之处，结果就会夸大了缺点，从而影响自己继续努力向上的激情。相反，若是善于看到人与事的优点所在，则能获取追求的动力和热情。要想不断进步，就不要被自己主观的喜好左右，多多发现周围事物所具有的美好的一面，多多放大那些优点。

修远箴言 3 借口是捆绑成长的绳索

找借口是很容易的一件事情。为失败找借口，是为了开脱责任；为犹豫找借口，是为了放弃行动；为懒惰找借口，是为了维护面子……一个个冠冕堂皇的借口，会令人心灵麻木，会丧失斗志，会断送机会，会吞食恶果。勇于进取、敢于对自己和他人负责的人，不会随便地找各种借口，因为他们懂得太多的借口会束缚手脚，会限制成长和进步，躺在借口上度日无疑是画地自限。

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预案

对接高考

考纲一箭中的

考点亮相

考情分析

考点一网打尽

智能梳理

特别提醒

考題一比高低

高考再现

考向指南

学案

研习高考

考技一鳴驚人

重点突破

随讲随练

自测——试身手

当堂练习

超越梦想

一棵小草的梦想，是绽开一朵绚烂的花朵。

一棵幼树的梦想，是长成一棵参天的巨树。

一滴水的梦想，是成为浩淼大河的一朵浪花。

一只鸟儿的梦想，是飞得更高更远，成为湛蓝天空中一片最高最美的流云。

小草绽花了，然后它又缔结了无数的种子，那些花种随风播撒，于是有了一片万紫千红花的原野。

特色

产品形态组合化 “4×1”模式: 1(课堂学案)+1(课时作业)+1(单元检测)+1(教师用书)。方便师生使用, 符合一轮复习实际。

内容编排课堂化 围绕“以课堂复习为核心的备考方案”这个理念编写。既是学生上课的学案, 又是教师上课的教案, 乃教师和学生课堂教与学最方便快捷的工具和凭借。

考点梳理讲练化 教材要点与考纲考点完美对接。对考点进行系统梳理, 考点的讲解既有直白、精练的图文陈述, 又有典型例题的解析。采取随讲随练的方式, 以讲带练, 以练促讲, 科学安排变式练习进行当堂巩固。

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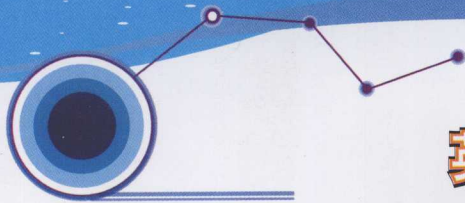


幼树栉风沐雨长成参天巨树了, 但它的根延伸的地方, 又萌发了一棵又一棵小树, 于是就有了一片绿海无边的森林。

一滴水汇入一条潺潺山溪里, 然后它叮咚歌唱着奔向了一条滚滚东流的大河, 大河又带着它涌向了波涛滚滚的海洋, 于是它拥有了更加浩瀚的世界。

鸟儿掠翅飞上云朵了, 它甚至飞得比流云更高, 于是它轻轻地徜徉在五彩缤纷的美丽彩虹上。

超越梦想, 梦想是给你启开另一扇世界的门扉, 只有超越它, 推开它, 你才能发现人生的精彩与华美。



英语复习“三境界”

王国维在《人间词话》里谈到了治学经验，曾说：“古今之成大事业、大学问者，必经过三种之境界：‘昨夜西风凋碧树。独上高楼，望尽天涯路’，此第一境也。‘衣带渐宽终不悔，为伊消得人憔悴’，此第二境也。‘众里寻他千百度，蓦然回首，那人却在灯火阑珊处’，此第三境也。”

英语复习也有“三境界”。

“昨夜西风凋碧树。

独上高楼，

望尽天涯路。”

英语复习的“高楼”是指英语基础知识的“大厦”。

建立自己的英语基础知识大厦，最行之有效的方式，就是整理归纳知识要点，将其分类。主要包括：(1)基础词汇、句型、语法、篇章结构，时常巩固；(2)偏难题型，特别梳理；(3)易错知识点，合理分类。

只有牢牢地掌握了这些基础知识，才能“独上高楼，望尽天涯路”。“望尽天涯路”，是指把所学的英语基础知识高屋建瓴地总览一遍，不必面面俱到，只要雁过留声，水过留痕，旨在检查知识框架是否完善。

“衣带渐宽终不悔，

为伊消得人憔悴。”

这一阶段有以下几个任务：

(一)扩充框架结构，使薄书变厚。

(二)精确理解和记忆基础知识。

(三)不断与遗忘作斗争。

学习中最令人痛苦和头疼的事莫过于遗忘了，“为伊消得人憔悴”，真是一点儿也不言过其实。

此阶段虽然痛苦，但也是提高比较快的一个关键阶段。只有不畏艰难，才能登上成功的顶峰。

“众里寻他千百度，

蓦然回首，

那人却在灯火阑珊处。”

这一阶段说的是将知识运用于具体的听力、阅读和写作之中所得到的一种对知识的大彻大悟。

将了然于胸的英语基础知识运用于听力，平时多接触一些听力材料，多做跟读和模仿练习，相信你的听力能力会有巨大的提高；将了然于胸的英语基础知识运用于阅读，平时多做阅读训练，多总结阅读技巧，你的阅读能力定能够有全新的突破；将了然于胸的英语基础知识运用于写作表达，平时坚持写英语日记，多背诵美文佳作，我们有理由相信你的写作能力会在不知不觉中突飞猛进。

随我们一同走进《同一梦想》吧，走进一个全新的知识海洋，这里有最独特的视角，最新颖的资讯，最实用的方法，相信会带你突破三境界，成就人生大事业！



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总编 唐小平



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模块一

Unit 1 School life 1

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 2 Growing pains 9

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 3 Looking good, feeling good 18

练案·课时作业(活页)

模块二

Unit 1 Tales of the unexplained 27

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 2 Wish you were here 35

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 3 Amazing people 43

练案·课时作业(活页)

模块三

Unit 1 The world of our senses 52

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 2 Language 61

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 3 Back to the past 70

练案·课时作业(活页)

I

目录

CONTENTS

模块四

Unit 1 Advertising 80

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 2 Sporting events 88

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 3 Tomorrow's world 96

练案·课时作业(活页)

模块五

Unit 1 Getting along with others 105

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 2 The environment 112

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 3 Science versus nature 122

练案·课时作业(活页)

模块六

Unit 1 Laughter is good for you 131

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 2 What is happiness to you? 139

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 3 Understanding each other 148

练案·课时作业(活页)

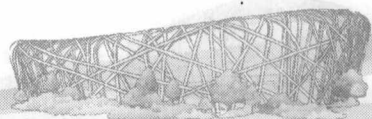
Unit 4 Helping people around the world ... 157

练案·课时作业(活页)

模块七

Unit 1 Living with technology 166

练案·课时作业(活页)



目录

CONTENTS

Unit 2 Fit for life 175

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 3 The world online 184

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 4 Public transport 192

练案·课时作业(活页)

模块八

Unit 1 The written word 201

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 2 The universal language 209

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 3 The world of colours and light ... 217

练案·课时作业(活页)

Unit 4 Films and film events 226

练案·课时作业(活页)

【模块模拟卷(一)】(活页)

【模块模拟卷(二)】(活页)

【模块模拟卷(三)】(活页)

【模块模拟卷(四)】(活页)

【模块模拟卷(五)】(活页)

【模块模拟卷(六)】(活页)

【模块模拟卷(七)】(活页)

【模块模拟卷(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)

【模拟卷部分参考答案】(活页)



Unit 1

School life

对接高考 预 案

YU'AN



一箭中的 考纲

考纲对接

考情分析

1. require

require 是一个高考的高频词汇。require sth. of sb. 和 require+that 从句(从句用 should+动词原形,即虚拟语气,表示命令、要求等)是高考考查的重点之一,还要注意与 remind sb. of sth. 的区别。同时要注意 require doing sth. = require to be done 需要做……,类似的词还有 want 和 need,在高考中多以单项填空或完形填空的形式出现。

2. inform

要注意 inform 结构搭配:inform sb. of sth., inform that, 以及 keep sb. informed of sth.。另外,与介词“of”构成此类搭配的还有 remind sb. of sth., warn sb. of sth., rob sb. of sth., accuse sb. of sth., suspect sb. of sth. 等,高考题常以语法和词汇的形式出现在单项填空或完形填空中。

3. access

高考每年都有关于名词的题目。access 是新课标单词,其用法很特殊,容易被误认为是动词,很有考试价值。课标新单词在今后的高考中一定会有所体现。其短语 access to sth. 可通过单项填空或完形填空来考查。

4. more than

more than 的用法是高考的难点也是热点,在历届高考试题中反复出现。有些学生对 more than/more... than.../no more than/not more than/much more than 等的意思与用法一直混淆,这点往往正是命题者最关注的。

5. upon doing

upon/on doing sth. 表示“一……就……”,也是课标中的重点,往往可与其他句型进行转换,如“the time/the moment”, “hardly... when...”, “no sooner... than...”等,通常会出现江苏高考卷的新题型中,即任务型阅读中。

6. that/which

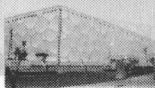
关系代词 that 和 which 的区别一直是高考的常考点,几乎每年高考都会出现,尽管常考,但许多考生对其用法仍然模糊不清。其用法出现在单项填空和完形填空中,同时,阅读理解中很多难句或长句分析中都会用到以 that 和 which 引导的定语从句。



一网打尽 考点

知能梳理

重点单词	Verbs	attend, earn, respect, achieve, prepare, drop, miss, experience, introduce, develop, donate, please, regret, inform, run, approve, select, require
	Nouns	field, article, photograph, gift, speech, attention, cover, professor, preparation, generation, nature
	Adjectives	average, challenging, extra, former, recent, close
	Adverbs	immediately, recently



词汇拓展

1. achieve (vt.) 赢得, 取得; 实现 → _____ (n.) 成就
2. challenging (adj.) 有挑战性的 → _____ (n. & vt.) 挑战
3. introduce (vt.) 介绍 → _____ (n.) 介绍
4. donate (vt. & vi.) 捐赠 → _____ (n.) 捐赠
5. gift (n. & vt.) 赠品, 礼物 → _____ (adj.) 有天赋的
6. require (vt.) 要求, 需要 → _____ (n.) 要求
7. inform (vt.) 通知 → _____ (adj.) 信息灵通的 → _____ (n.) 信息
8. recent (adj.) 最近的 → _____ (adv.) 最近
9. preparation (n.) 准备 → _____ (vt.) 准备 → _____ (adj.) 准备好的
10. nature (n.) 自然 → _____ (adj.) 自然的
11. kindness (n.) 好意, 善举 → _____ (adj.) 友好的 → _____ (adv.) 友好地
12. experience (vt. & n.) 经验 → _____ (adj.) 有经验的 → _____ (adj.) 无经验的
13. develop (vt.) 开发, 发展 → _____ (n.) 发展 → _____ (adj.) 发达的 → _____ (adj.) 发展中的
14. please (vt.) 取悦 → _____ (adj.) 满意的 → _____ (adj.) 令人满意的 → _____ (n.) 愉悦
15. approve (vt. & vi.) 赞同 → _____ (n.) 同意 → _____ (vt. & vi.) 不赞同 → _____ (n.) 不赞同

重点短语

1. _____ a meeting 参加会议
2. earn respect _____ sb. 赢得某人的尊重
3. _____ average 平均来说
4. a _____ task 一项具有挑战性的任务
5. _____ lunchtime 在午餐时间
6. _____ free 免费
7. prepare _____ the coming examinations 为即将到来的考试做准备
8. play _____ the school field 在学校操场上玩
9. _____ oneself _____ the audience 把自己介绍给观众
10. _____ one's interest 培养自己在某方面的兴趣
11. _____ these _____ the museum 把这些照片捐赠给博物馆
12. be _____ display 陈列, 展览
13. Thank you _____ your _____ 感谢你的好意。
14. _____ / _____ / _____ a speech 发表演说
15. pay attention _____ 注意
16. _____ sb. _____ sth. 通知某人某事
17. Mother doesn't _____ her smoking. 母亲不赞成她吸烟。
18. _____ generation _____ generation 代代相传
19. _____ sb. _____ sth. 要求某人做某事
20. go _____ nature 违背自然
21. feel at ease _____ sb. 和某人一起感觉轻松自如
22. be happy _____ 对……感到满意
23. _____ the first day _____ the new term 在新学期的第一天
24. after graduating _____ university 在大学毕业后
25. _____ / _____ finishing my studies, I... 一完成我的学业, 我……
26. leave _____ 省略; 遗漏
27. be responsible _____ 对……负责
28. I came up _____ an idea. 我想出了一个主意。
29. What does the poster consist _____? 这张海报由什么组成的?
30. have a gift _____ music 在音乐方面有天赋

重点句型	1. ... so _____ was difficult to _____ all the faces and names. ……因此记住所有的面孔和名字是很难的。 2. I found the homework was not _____ in my old school... 我发现这里的家庭作业不像我以前在学校时那么繁重。 3. _____ his studies, he started travelling in China. 学习一结束,他就开始了中国之旅。
重点话题	1. Talking about school life in the UK (讨论英国的学校生活) 2. Learning about school facilities (了解学校设施) 3. Talking about school activities (谈论学校活动)
重点语法	Attributive clauses(定语从句)

有主必对

词汇拓展

1. achievement 2. challenge 3. introduction 4. donation 5. gifted 6. requirement 7. informed; information
8. recently 9. prepare; prepared 10. natural 11. kind; kindly 12. experienced; inexperienced 13. development;
developed; developing 14. pleased; pleasing; pleasure 15. approval; disapprove; disapproval

重点短语

1. attend 2. from 3. on 4. challenging 5. at 6. for 7. for 8. on 9. introduce; to 10. develop; in 11. donate;
photographs to 12. on 13. for; kindness 14. give/make/deliver 15. to 16. inform; of 17. approve of 18. from;
to 19. require; to do 20. against 21. with 22. with 23. on; of 24. from 25. Upon/On 26. out 27. for
28. with 29. of 30. for

重点句型

1. it; remember 2. as heavy as what I used to get 3. Upon finishing

一比高低 考题

1. (2008 江苏)—I'm sure Andrew will win the first prize in the final.

—I think so. He _____ for it for months.

- A. is preparing
B. was preparing
C. had been preparing
D. has been preparing

考向指南

本题考查时态。时态永远是高考的重点,在复习时一定要注意分清各种时态。

2. (2008 江苏)—I'm still working on my project.

—Oh, you'll miss the deadline. Time is _____.

- A. running out B. going out
C. giving out D. losing out

高考再现

本题考查动词词组的辨析。动词词组的考查应是2010高考的重点,在复习时要注意归纳总结,区分不同之处。

3. (2007 天津) Lucy has _____ all of the goals she set for herself in high school and is ready for new challenges at university.

- A. acquired B. finished
C. concluded D. achieved

考向指南

考查动宾搭配。高考题中,出现较多的是动宾搭配。也就是说,学习到名词时,要注意与它搭配的动词。



一鸣惊人 考技

重点突破

项目一 重点单词

1. **attend vt.** 参加,是正式用语,指出席会议、参加婚礼、典礼,又可指上学、上课、听报告,主要是作为听众或观众参与活动的。

I'm sorry for not attending your wedding party.
很抱歉,我没有能来参加你的婚礼。

I'm sorry that I can't help you. I have a lot of work to attend to.

对不起,我无法帮你。我有很多事情要处理。

易混辨析

join/join in/take part in/attend

(1) join 可表示参加一个组织或成为其中一员或与人结伴,而 take part in 则不这样用。

(2) join (sb.) in + activities (相当于 take part in),指和他人一起参加活动、比赛等。

(3) take part in 强调参与性,特别是有众人参加的活动,含在活动中起一定作用,负有责任心之意。take part in + a game/activities/work/discussion/research 等。

(4) attend v. “参加”是正式用语,指出席会议、参加婚礼、典礼,又可指上学、上课、听报告,主要是作为观众参与活动的。

Finish the following sentences with “attend, join, join in or take part in”.

(1) Would you like to _____ us in the game?

(2) I hope you will _____ all our club activities.

(3) The lectures were well _____ as the lecturer was very famous.

(4) It is said that he _____ the Red Cross Organization in 1985.

Keys:

(1) join (2) join in/take part in (3) attended

(4) joined

随讲随练

- (1) 上学 (2) 上教堂
(3) 出席会议 (4) 听演讲
(5) Please _____ what the teacher is saying.
(6) I have something important to _____.

2. **achieve vt.** 完成;达到(目的);赢得(名声)

He did what he could to achieve his purpose.
他竭尽全力要达到目的。

He has a sense of achievement. 他很有成就感。

易混辨析

gain/win/achieve

gain 获得;赢得;增加;改善。指经过努力或有意识的行动而取得某种成就或获得某种好处。常见搭配有:gain experience/weight/an advantage over/the upper hand 等。

win 打败对方;赢得。主要指通过努力、斗争、比赛等而获得胜利。常见搭配有:win a game/the first prize/a fight/a medal/victory 等。

achieve 侧重为达到目的所需的技巧、忍耐和努力。常见搭配有:achieve a goal/success/purpose/high grade 等。

随讲随练

- (1) 取得成功
(2) 达到目标
(3) 取得高分
(4) 自从 1980 年以来,中国取得了巨大的成就。

3. **prepare v.** 准备;预备;调制;配制

Mother is preparing lunch for us in the kitchen.
母亲正在厨房里为我们准备午饭。

Mr. Wang is preparing the lesson in the office, while we are preparing for the coming examinations.

王老师正在办公室备课,而我们正在为考试做准备。

Miss Li is good at preparing students for the examinations.

李老师善于指导学生准备考试。

归纳拓展

prepare sth. 准备某事

prepare for sth. 为……做准备

prepare sth. for sb. 为……准备某物

prepare sb. for sth. 使某人为……做好准备

prepare to do sth. 准备做某事

be prepared for = be ready for 为……做好了准备

be prepared to do sth. 准备好了做某事

make preparations for 为……做准备

in preparation for 为……做准备

随讲随练

After the meeting, President Hu Jintao walked onto the platform, seated himself in a chair and _____ for answering questions.

- A. had prepared B. being prepared
C. prepared D. preparing

4. **miss v.** 想念,思念;未击中,未得到;未赶上,错过;逃脱,免于。谚语“A miss is as good as a mile.”意思是“失之毫厘,差之千里。”

He had to see the doctor and so missed the meeting.
他不得不去看医生,因此错过了会议。

I threw the ball to him but he missed it.

我把球扔给他,但他没接着。

易混辨析

miss/fail

两个词都有“错过,没有做成”之意。其区别是:miss 在表示此意时,后面可以跟名词或 v-ing 形式作宾语,相当于 avoid doing sth.; 而 fail 在表示这个意思时,后面跟 to do 形式。如: We just missed having a terrible accident. 及 He failed to come to the party as he had promised last week.

随讲随练

Translate the following sentences, and pay attention to their different meanings

- (1) The hospital is on the right side at the end of the road, so you can't miss it.
- (2) Do you think he missed a good chance?
- (3) The child just missed being hit by a car.

5. develop vt. 培养,养成;发育,成长;发展;开发;形成;显出;冲洗

Sports can develop one's mind and body.

运动可以发展一个人的心智。

We have developed the habit of getting up early.

我们已经养成了早起的习惯。

Gradually, they developed the little store into a big department.

他们把这个小店发展成了一个大商场。

归纳拓展

develop one's health/mind 增进健康/启发思维

develop a film 冲洗胶卷

develop the habit of 养成……的习惯

with the development of sth. 随着……的发展

a developed country 一个发达国家

a developing country 一个发展中国家

随讲随练

- (1) Is there any other way to _____ ?
(开发自然资源)
- (2) This afternoon, I'll go to _____ the film _____.
(冲洗胶卷)
- (3) While in the university, we were offered a number of after-school activities to _____ our social skills.
A. create B. grow C. develop D. settle

6. regret vt. 遗憾;后悔

regret doing/having done sth. 后悔做了某事

I regret to say/inform/tell you that... 我很遗憾地说/通知你/告诉你……

I regret that... 我很遗憾……(委婉表示你不能做某事,正式用法)

Much to our regret, we will be unable to attend the lecture. 非常遗憾,我们不能参加这个讲座了。

随讲随练

- (1) I regret _____ (tell) you, but I just crashed your car.
- (2) I regret _____ (tell) you my secret.
- (3) She deeply regretted _____ (发脾气).

7. inform vt. 通知;告诉

inform sb. of sth. 通知某人某事

inform sb. that... 通知某人

be well-informed about sth. 精通某事,对某事消息灵通

Mary is a well-informed girl.

玛丽是个消息灵通的女孩。

归纳拓展

inform 后不可直接用双宾语。类似用法有:

抢劫某人某物	rob sb. of sth.
指控某人做了某事	accuse sb. of sth.
提醒某人某事	remind sb. of sth.
治疗好某人的疾病	cure sb. of sth.
警告某人某事	warn sb. of sth.
怀疑某人做某事	suspect sb. of sth.
使某人相信某事	convince sb. of sth.
欺骗某人某事	cheat sb. of sth.

随讲随练

Please rewrite the following sentences with the word "inform"

- (1) The professor told me that there was a change in the schedule yesterday.
⇒ The professor _____ there was a change in the schedule yesterday.
⇒ The professor _____ a change in the schedule yesterday.
- (2) Television has so many advantages. It keeps us _____ about the _____ news, and also provides entertainment at home.
A. informed; latest B. to know; later
C. learning; later D. to think; latest

8. run vt. 经营,管理;跑开;褪色

He is running out of his pocket money soon.

他很快就会用完他的零花钱。

His pocket money is running out soon.

他的零花钱很快就会被用完了。

归纳拓展

run across sb./sth. 偶然遇到;碰巧找到

run away 跑开

run into sb. 撞到某人身上

run after 追赶;追求

随讲随练

Translate the underlined parts in the following sentences

- (1) For a while, she ran a Chinese restaurant in Boston.
- (2) As no one knew how to run the new machine, they had to give up.
- (3) Excuse me, I'd like to change this coat I bought last week. The color has run.

9. require vt. 需要;要求

What do you require of me?

你要求我做什么?

The situation required that we should stay there.

当时的情况使我们必须留在那儿。

归纳拓展

require sth. 需要某物

require sb. to do sth. 要求某人做某事

require sth. of sb. 要求某人某物

require doing = require to be done (某事) 需要被

require that sb. should do sth. 要求某人做某事

随讲随练

Rewrite the following sentences

(1) I require your help.

→

→

(2) My bike requires repairing.

→

10. mean v. 打算;意味着;adj. 吝啬的 n. 方法

Every means has been tried to help him out so far.

到目前为止,每一种方法都已经试过了来帮他解困。

I mean to go shopping after school.

我打算放学后去买东西。

She is generous while her husband is mean with money.

她很大方但她丈夫用钱很吝啬。

归纳拓展

mean to do sth. 打算做某事

mean doing sth. 意味着做某事

by this means = in this way = with this method = in this manner 用这种方法

by means of... 通过……的方法

be mean with money 用钱很吝啬

随讲随练

(1) Missing a bus in part of England means (wait) for another hour.

(2) I'm terribly sorry. I really didn't mean (hurt) you.

(3) Sorry, I (mean) to say good-bye to you, but I couldn't find you anywhere.

项目二 重点短语与句型

1. pay attention to 注意;留意

You cannot expect that anything may escape the teacher's attention.

你不要奢望有什么能逃过老师的注意。

归纳拓展

draw/catch/attract one's attention to 引起……的注意

fix one's attention on/upon 聚精会神于……

devote one's attention to 聚精会神于……

focus/center one's attention on/upon 把注意力集中在

turn one's attention to 将注意力转向

receive attention (在医院)接受护理

随讲随练

Much attention should be paid to people destroying the rain forest.

A. stop B. stopping C. keep D. keeping

2. be responsible for 对……负责

A government must be responsible to the people. 政府必须对人民负责。

归纳拓展

be responsible to sb.

对某人负责

responsibility n.

责任,职责,负责

bear/have/take responsibility for (doing) sth.

负起对(做)某事的责任

随讲随练

翻译句子

公共汽车司机对旅客的安全负有责任。

3. come up with 赶上;提出;制成

She came up with a new idea for promoting the latest products.

她想出了一个促销这一最新产品的新主意。

Let's go slowly so that the others may come up with. 咱们慢慢走,好让其他人赶上来。

归纳拓展

pick up with sb. 结识,与……交朋友

be fed up with 厌倦

catch up with 赶上

keep up with 与……保持一致

end up with 以……告终

put up with 忍受

随讲随练

Some practical suggestions (会上提出了一些可行性建议。)

4. Upon finishing his studies, he started travelling in China.

学习一结束,他就开始了中国之旅。

On seeing her mother, the little girl began to cry.

一看到她妈妈,小女孩就哭了起来。

Upon his arrival, he hurried home to meet his parents.

他刚一到,就匆忙赶去见他父母了。

随讲随练

Rewrite the following sentence, using different ways

He started travelling in China immediately he finished his studies.

→

→

→

→

→

5. Our club is much more than just music.

我们的俱乐部不只播放音乐。

归纳拓展

more than 后接数词,相当于 over,超过;不止

more than 后接名词,相当于 not only/just,不仅仅;不只是

more than 后接形容词、副词,相当于 very, extremely,很;非常

more A than B 与其说 B 不如说 A

no more than 仅仅,只不过,相当于 only,往往含有嫌少或贬低之意

no more... than... 和……一样不,两者都否定

not more than 不超过;顶多,相当于 at the most

not more... than... 不如……,没有到……的程度,指前者不如后者

随讲随练

Please translate the following sentences

(1) The store is more than happy to deliver goods to your home.

(2) I'm afraid he is more lazy than stupid.

(3) As we all know, music is more than just sound.

(4) He is more than fifty years old.

(5) Don't be so nervous; it's no more than a small test.

项目三 重点语法

语法突破 一目了然

定语从句(一)

名词或代词由一个从句来修饰,该从句即定语从句。定语从句一般后置,但 as 引导的修饰全句的定语从句可以前置。引导定语从句的词有关系代词 that, which, who, whom, whose, as 等以及关系副词 when, where, why 等。关系代词或关系副词放在被修饰的名词或代词(又叫先行词)和定语从句之间起连接作用,同时又作定语从句中的一个成分。

[要点难点]

1. that 和 which 的用法和区别

只用 that 的情况

(1) 先行词由最高级修饰时,如 the best work that I can do.

(2) 先行词由序数词修饰时,如 the second book that I bought.

(3) 先行词由 the last, the only, the same, the very 等修饰时。如 the very man that I look for.

(4) 先行词是不定代词 all, anything, everything, little, much, nobody, nothing 等时,如 anything that he does; all that I can do now.

(5) 先行词有 any, no, all 等限定词时,如 all the words that I've learned.

(6) 先行词为词组,该词组既含人又含物时,如 the city and the people that I visited.

只用 which 的情况

(1) 在非限定性定语从句中(定语从句前有逗号)。

(2) 介词后。

2. 关系代词(that, which, who, whom)和关系副词(when, where 等)的用法和区别

(1) 关系代词在定语从句中作主语、宾语或表语,而关系副词在定语从句中作状语。

(2) 分析时主要从动词的及物性或有无介词来考虑。

看如下对比例句:

(1) This is the company where my mother once worked. 这是我母亲曾工作过的公司。(worked 是不及物动词,不接宾语,所以不用 which/that. where 相当于 in the company)

This is the company which/that my mother once worked in. (worked in 的宾语是 factory, 故用关系代词 which/that)

(2) I will never forget the days which/that I spent in the wood near our village. 我忘不了我在我村边小树林里度过的日子。(the days 是 spent 的宾语)

I will never forget the days when I spent my holidays with my grandparents. 我忘不了我和我的祖父母一起度过的日子。(spent 的宾语是 holidays, 不是 the days)

I will never forget the small village where I spent my holidays. 我忘不了我度假的小村庄。(与上句一样, spent 的宾语是 my holidays)

(3) Is this the school which/that you visited the other day? 这是你几天前参观过的学校吗?(the school 作 visited 的宾语)

Is this the school where you visited your teacher the other day? 这是你几天前拜访的老师的学校吗?(visited 在定语从句中有自己的宾语 your teacher, 所以不用 that/which)

3. those who 和 he who 句型

两个常用句型。he who 常用于谚语中。请看例句:

(1) He who doesn't reach the Great Wall is not a true man. 不到长城非好汉。

(2) God helps those who help themselves. 上帝帮助自强的人。

4. whose 的用法

whose 是关系限定词,既可以指人也可以指物,既可以说“某人的”,也可以说“某物的”。例如:

(1) That's the man whose leg was broken. 那就是那位断了腿的人。

(2) He's written a book whose name I have completely forgotten. 他写了一本书,书名我完全忘记了。

特别提醒

在正式文体中,指物时,whose 往往用 of which 表示。of which 可放在被修饰的名词之后,而 whose 只能放在被修饰的名词之前。例如: The house whose windows/of which the windows/the windows of which are broken is unoccupied. (那间窗户破了了的房屋没人居住。)whose 前有时有介词。例如: The boss in whose company my son is working is a strict man. (我儿子所工作的公司的老板很严格。)

随讲随练

(1) (2008 江苏) The Science Museum, we visited during a recent trip to Britain, is one of London's tourist attractions.

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

(2) (2007 山东) —Where did you get to know her?

—It was on the farm we worked.

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

(3) (2007 山东) The book was written in 1946,

the education system has witnessed great changes.

A. when B. during which

C. since then D. since when

(4) (2007 全国) Some pre-school children go to a day care center, they learn simple games and songs.

A. them B. there C. while D. where

(5) The video industry is developing so rapidly that almost anything is written will be out of date by the time it is printed.

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

(6) It's the first time she has been to the United States, isn't it?

A. when B. for which C. that D. before

(7) The science of medicine, progress has been very rapid lately, is perhaps the most important of all the sciences.

A. as B. which C. in which D. in that



一、试身手 (自测)

I. 短语翻译

- Dexter liked the picture editor and _____ (感到轻松自在) with him.
- Due to her unique way of teaching, the history teacher has _____ (获得……的尊敬) her students.
- _____ (在……结束时) the meeting, they stood up and sang the song *The Internationale*.
- Hope for the best, but _____ (为……作准备) the worst.
- Give me the reason why you should _____ (对……感兴趣) his affairs.
- Last year, our school _____ \$ 500 (捐献) the Red Cross.
- The sales manager asked his men to _____ him _____ (告知, 报告) everything concerning the sales in time.
- The house is _____ (只不过, 仅仅) ten minutes from the beach.

II. 完成句子

- 在诸如癌症及心脏病等疾病方面, 人们对日常饮食的作用并没有足够重视。
Not enough _____ the role of diet in illnesses _____ cancer and heart disease.
- 老师让学生们为期末考试做准备。
The teacher _____ the students _____ the final exams.
- 大卫也许又一次得到了有价值的教训: 孩子需要学会怎样选择有益的朋友。
Again David may have learnt a valuable lesson—children need to _____ friends who are good for them.
- 在那所学校, 学生可被允许放弃一到两门小学科。
In that school, students are _____ one or two minor subjects.
- 杰克和他的朋友们都开始对中国音乐感兴趣。
Not only Jack but also his friends _____ Chinese music.
- 我愿意有机会多意见他。
I'd like to _____ a _____ see _____ of him.
- 这里的天气如此之好, 以至于我们全年都能游泳。
The weather is _____ good here _____ we can swim _____.
- 大学毕业之后他当了记者。
After _____, he worked as a journalist.

当堂练习

III. 单项选择题

- (2009 辽宁模拟) John says that his present job does not provide him with enough _____ for his organizing ability.
A. scope B. space C. capacity D. range
- (2009 浙江模拟) I just managed to _____ a quick breath before I was sucked under the water by the passing boat.
A. snatch B. scratch C. scrape D. scan
- We didn't find Mr. Green _____ the lecture.
—No one had told him about _____ a lecture the following day.
A. to attend; there to be B. attending; there being
C. attended; there had D. attend; there was
- The _____ runner can run 4 miles in fifteen minutes.
A. common B. usual C. average D. general
- More and more people would like to live in the countryside, _____ there is fresher air and less environmental pollution.
A. that B. when C. where D. which
- I regret _____ you Jenny has been fired.
—I can hardly believe my ears. She's such a fine worker.
A. telling B. having told
C. to tell D. to have told
- Please call me at 6 : 00 tomorrow morning. I'm sort of forgetful.
—Don't worry about that, you'll be surely _____.
A. reminded B. told
C. warned D. informed
- His parents _____ in the USA for another year, so that he could work toward his master's degree.
A. agreed his to stay
B. permitted his stay
C. let his staying
D. approved of his staying
- I thought I was going to fail the driving test but I succeeded _____.
A. after all B. first of all
C. in all D. at all
- Do you need any help, David?
—Yes, the job is _____ I could do myself.
A. less than B. more than
C. no more than D. not more than

对应课时作业见 P₂₃₅