

金太阳考案

—— 高考第一轮复习用书(新课标I)



英语

江西金太阳教育研究所 编

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JINTAIYANG KAOAN

【 科 目 】 语文 数学 英语 物理 化学
生物 政治 历史 地理

ISBN 978-7-80702-692-1



9 787807 026921 >

总定价：525.00元 (全套共9册)



金太阳教育
JTY EDUCATION

丛书主编 陈东旭

金太阳系列丛书

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吉林文史出版社



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

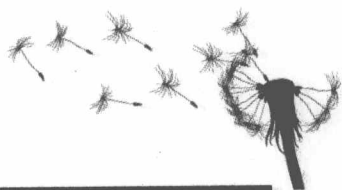
金太阳考案:新课标. 高考第一轮复习用书. 英语 /
陈东旭主编. —长春:吉林文史出版社, 2009. 3
ISBN 978-7-80702-692-1

I. 金… II. 陈… III. 英语课—高中—升学参考资料
IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009) 第 044257 号

书 名 金太阳考案
——高考第一轮复习(新课标 I)
丛书主编 陈东旭
责任编辑 周海英
出版发行 吉林文史出版社
地 址 长春市人民大街 4646 号 130021
印 刷 江西金太阳印务有限公司
规 格 880 mm×1230 mm
开 本 16 开本
印 张 180 印张
字 数 6840 千字
版 次 2009 年 3 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 978-7-80702-692-1
定 价 525.00 元

前言



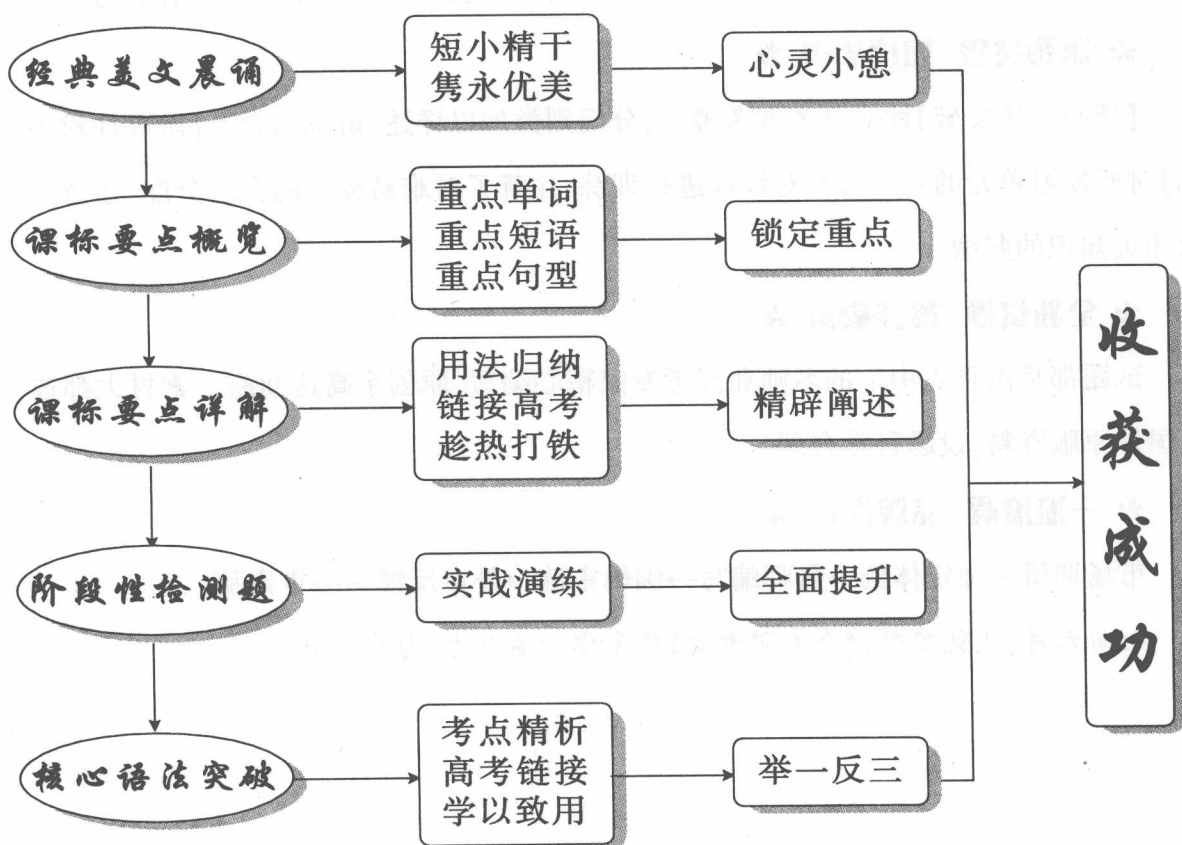
如果说高考是向着风光无限的山峰的一次攀登,那么,一本好的辅导书就是你攀登行程中的助力器;如果说高考是向着胜利彼岸的一次航行,那么,一本好的辅导书就是你劈波斩浪的双桨。

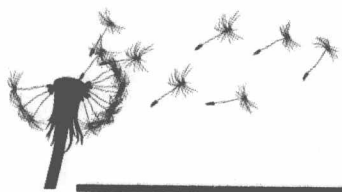
《金太阳考案》就是这样一本书!她是金太阳教育集中高考研究专家和全国一线名师的智慧全力打造的高考一轮复习教辅精品;是金太阳对莘莘学子的倾情奉献!

《金太阳考案》与时俱进,牢牢把握高考命题动态,紧紧贴近高考复习实际。编写体例科学实用,知识归纳系统精要,方法指导透彻到位,例题解析新颖精当,练习编写扼要精练。一册在手,知识、方法、技能一网打尽!

当你轻轻地翻开散发着缕缕墨香的《金太阳考案》英语分册,你会发现:

【栏目设置】





【亮点展示】

※ 立足考纲 全新诠释 ※

本书依据最新考试大纲和考试说明编写,立足双基,着重能力,全面梳理,侧重点拨,使你事半功倍。真正体现了新创意、新理念、新材料的宗旨。

※ 资深专家 再创辉煌 ※

本书作者都是全国重点中学的一线名师和高考研究专家,许多作者都曾命中了高考试题的个别题目,具有权威性和导向性。

※ 条分缕析 渐入佳境 ※

讲解清晰、简洁、实用、高效,使重难点一目了然,易于学生理解、记忆,提升应试能力。以单元为单位,侧重基础知识的巩固,练习精当到位,利于学生提升综合能力。

※ 瓶颈突破 如虎添翼 ※

【核心语法突破】针对高考常考考点,分门别类加以详述,讲练结合。【阶段性检测题】对所复习单元的知识有针对性地进行训练,注意了对难易程度的合理分配,注重了对相关知识的归纳。

※ 全新试题 最佳模拟 ※

试题都是由重点中学的名师和高考专家精心编写,原创率高达 90%。素材大都选自国外原版资料,设题科学合理。

※ 一流流程 品牌保证 ※

市场调研→确定体例→名师编写→编辑审读→外审反馈→终审定稿
心向六月,成就梦想,《金太阳考案》将为你加油助力,与你一路同行!

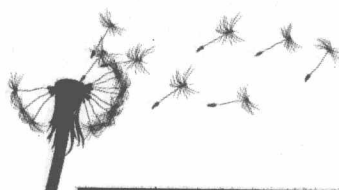
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第一讲 Book 1 Units 1~2

经典美文晨诵

Happiness Is a Journey

—by Father Alfred D'Souza

For a long time it seemed to me that life was about to begin real life. But, there was always some obstacle in the way, something to be gotten through first, some unfinished business, time still to be served or a debt to be paid. Then life would begin. At last it dawned on me that there is no way to happiness. Happiness is the way. So treasure every moment that you have and treasure it more because you share it with someone special, someone special enough to spend your time with.

Make the most of your time. Don't waste too much of your time studying, working, or stressing about something that seems important. Do what you want to do to be happy but also do what you can to make the people you care about happy.

Remember that time waits for no one. So stop waiting until you take your last test, until you finish school, until you go back to school, until you have the perfect body, the perfect car, or whatever other perfect thing you desire. Stop waiting until the weekend, when you can party or let loose, until summer, spring, fall or winter, until you find the right person and get married, until you die, until you are born again to decide that there is no better time than right now to be happy.

Happiness is a journey, not a destination. So work like you don't need the money, love like you have never been hurt, and dance like no one's watching.

[赏析与理解] 关于幸福是什么,可谓仁者见仁,智者见智。有的人认为幸福是拥有巨大的财富,有的人认为幸福是过着无忧无虑的生活,文章作者则认为幸福是一段旅程。文章中运用了大量的排比句,加强了文章的感染力。

课标要点概览

A. 单词

- _____ *n.* 争论;论点
- _____ *v.* 经历;体验
- _____ *vt.* 出席;参加
- _____ *vt. & vi.* 准备
- _____ *vt.* 放弃
- _____ *vt.* 赢得;实现

- _____ *v.* 通知;告知
- _____ *v.* 要求;需要
- _____ *vt.* 遗憾;后悔
- _____ *vt.* 禁止
- _____ *v.* 坚持;坚持认为
- _____ *vt.* 建议;暗示;使想起
- _____ *vt.* 使……处于某种状态;听任
- _____ *vt.* 培养;养成
- _____ *adj.* 普通的;平均的
- _____ *adj.* 具有挑战性的
- _____ *adj.* 令人厌倦的;乏味的
- _____ *adj.* 空闲的;多余的
- _____ *adv.* 最近;近来
- _____ *adv.* 真诚地;真实地

B. 短语

- for _____ 免费
- pay _____ to 注意
- on _____ 平均
- _____ sb of sth 通知某人某事
- _____ of sth 赞成某事
- make _____ for 为……做准备
- go _____ vacation 度假
- be _____ to 应该……;应当……
- _____ with 处理;处置
- in _____ 负责;掌管
- _____ out (灯)熄灭
- not... any _____ 不再;再也不
- be hard _____ 对……苛刻(要求严格)
- _____ all 毕竟
- stay _____ 不睡觉;熬夜
- now _____ 既然;由于
- _____ up 混淆;弄乱;搅匀;拌和
- _____ on 坚持;坚持认为
- more _____ 不仅仅;不只是
- like _____ 发疯似地;拼命地

C. 句型

- (even) though, as though 引导的状语从句
- On / Upon + *v-ing* 表示“一……就……”
- every time, the moment, each time, next time, last time 等作连接词,引导时间状语从句
- 状语从句中的省略
- 分词短语作状语

6. “with + 宾语 + 宾补”作状语或定语的用法
7. spend some time / money (in) doing sth; spend some time / money on sth “花时间/钱做某事”

课标要点详解

重点单词

考点 1 experience

I. n. [U] 经验; 体验 [C] 经历; 阅历; 体会; 感受

She has much experience in teaching children in the kindergarten. 她有丰富的幼儿教育经验。

Going to a British high school for one year was a very enjoyable and exciting experience for me. 我在英国上了一年的中学, 那是一段令我非常开心、非常兴奋的经历。

II. v. 经历; 感受; 体验

Our country has experienced great changes in the past years. 我们国家在过去几年经历了巨大变化。

He experienced many difficulties in getting the good job. 他经受了許多困难才找到这份好工作。

【构词】

experienced *adj.* 有经验的

be experienced at... 在某方面有经验

Miss Green was experienced at teaching English literature. 格林小姐在英国文学教学方面很有经验。

【链接高考】[2005 浙江] I am sure David will be able to find the library—he has a pretty good _____ of direction.

- A. idea B. feeling C. experience D. sense

✱ 答案与解析 D 考查词义辨析。表示人的五官感觉/知觉, 用 *sense*。feeling “情感; 感受”; idea “想法; 主意”; experience “经验; 经历”。“他有良好的方向感”, 故选 D 项。

【趁热打铁】Hearing his interesting _____ in European countries, we knew that he was an _____ person.

- A. experiences; experiencing
B. experiences; experienced
C. experience; experienced
D. experience; experiencing

✱ 答案与解析 B 首空意为“他在欧洲国家的有趣经历”, *experience* 表“经历”为可数名词, 应该用复数形式, 由此排除 C、D 两项; 第 2 空用其形容词形式“*experienced*”, 表示“有经验的”, 故选 B 项。

考点 2 attend

参加; 出席

Only 7 people attended the meeting. 只有 7 个人参加了会议。
Please let us know if you are unable to attend. 如果你不能出席, 请通知我们。

I. vt.

- (1) 经常去; 定期去(某处)

All children between the ages of 5 and 16 must attend school. 所有 5 至 16 岁的孩子都必须上学。

- (2) 陪伴; 伴随发生(较正式)

the peculiar atmosphere which attends such an event 笼罩着这事件的古怪气氛

- (3) 照看(某人); 照料; 看护

Smith attended her in the hospital. 史密斯在医院照料她。

II. vi. 专心; 注意(与 to 搭配)

Why weren't you attending when I explained before? 我以前解释的时候, 你怎么不注意听呢?

Attend to your work and stop talking. 专心工作, 不要说话。

【辨析】

attend; take part in; join; join in; participate in

attend 指出席或参加会议、音乐会、婚礼、宴会等, 也可指听课、听报告等。

take part in 多指参加大型活动, 并在其中起一定的作用, 如体育、比赛、游戏、战斗等。

join 指加入团体、组织, 并成为其中一员, 如参军、入团、入党、加入某人行列等。

join in 和 participate in 强调参加活动, 如比赛、娱乐、谈话等。

join sb in (doing) sth 意为“和某人一起做某事”。

Every four years, many athletes from different countries take part in the Olympic Games. 每四年, 许多来自不同国家的运动员参加奥林匹克运动会。

Would you like to join in our discussion (=join us in the discussion)? 你愿意参加我们的讨论吗?

He has never attended my lectures. 他从未听过我的课。

【构词】

attendance *n.* 出席人数; 出席; 到场; 参加

attendant *n.* 服务员; 侍者; 随从

attention *n.* 注意; 专心; 留心

attentive *adj.* 注意的; 专心的; 关心的

attentively *adv.* 专心地; 注意听地; 关注地

【拓展】

attend to 处理; 料理(生意或个人事务); (在商店或饭店)照顾; 接待(顾客)

pay / give (little, no, much) attention to (doing) sth (几乎不, 不, 非常)注意(做)某事

attract one's attention 吸引某人的注意

draw one's attention to 使某人注意

fix one's attention on / upon 集中注意力于

【例句】

I may be late—I have got one or two things to attend to. 我也许会迟到, 我有一两件事要处理。

Are you being attended to? 有人接待你吗?

We heard noise coming from upstairs, but we didn't pay much attention to it. 我们听到楼上有动静,但我们没太注意。

【趁热打铁】

1. The students are busy making preparations for the lecture because they will _____ the competition.

A. attend B. join C. take part in D. attend to

✱答案与解析 C 参加比赛,即为参加活动,故选C项。

2. For students, much attention should _____ a good habit to study better.

A. pay to developing B. pay to develop
C. be paid to developing D. be paid to develop

✱答案与解析 C 此题考查“pay attention to doing sth”的被动形式“attention be paid to doing sth”,故选C项。

考点3 prepare

I. vt. 使(某人)有准备;把(某物)准备好;预备

Have you prepared your speech yet? 你准备好演讲稿了吗?
Who prepares the three meals for you in your family? 在家谁为你准备三餐?

II. vi. 为……做准备(与for搭配)

The teacher is preparing tomorrow's test papers while his students are preparing for the coming test. 老师正在准备明天的试卷,而他的学生们正在为即将到来的考试做准备。
We only heard about the meeting yesterday, so we haven't started preparing for it yet. 我们昨天才听说这次会议,所以我们还没有开始准备。

【构词】

preparation [U] 准备;预备 [C]准备工作;准备措施

preparatory adj. 准备的;预备的;筹备的

preparedness [U] 有所准备

【拓展】

prepare sb for sth 使某人对某事物有所准备

prepare sb to do sth 指导某人准备做某事

make preparations for sth 为某事物做准备

be prepared for sth 为某事物做好准备

prepare to do sth 准备做某事

be prepared to do sth 能够并愿意做某事(尤指难做或通常不做的事)

prepare the ground for 为……准备好条件(打好基础)

【例句】

Schools should do more to prepare children for the world of work. 学校应该为孩子们适应职场做更多的工作。

You have to be prepared to take risks in this kind of work. 你必须自愿承担做这种工作的风险。

Curie's research prepared the ground for the work of modern nuclear scientists. 居里的研究为现代核科学家的工作奠定了基础。

【链接高考】[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

✱答案与解析 D 考查短语 prepare for 在具体时态中的运用。句意为“我相信安德鲁会在决赛中获得第一名。”“我也这样认为,他为此准备好几个月了。”此处说明动作从过去开始一直持续到现在,还有可能继续进行,因此要用现在完成进行时,即 have been doing。

【趁热打铁】—Look! What is Miss Green doing now?

—She is preparing the students _____ the coming examination.

A. with B. of C. for D. to

✱答案与解析 C 考查短语“prepare sb for sth”。

考点4 miss

I. vt. 想念;思念;怀念;留恋

After George went away I really missed him. 乔治走后,我真的很想念他。

What did you miss most when you lived abroad? 你在国外生活的时候最怀念的是什么?

I don't miss getting up at six every morning! 我才不想每天早上六点钟起床哩!

II. vt. & vi. 未抓住;未击中;未达到(目标);未赶上;错过;未能利用;发现(某事物)不在或遗失;避免;躲避

He shot at the bird but missed. 他朝那只鸟开了枪但未射中。

miss the target, mark, goal, etc 未射中靶子、目标、球门等

The goalkeeper just missed (stopping) the ball. 守门员只差一点儿就能把球接住了。

The house is on the corner; you can't miss it. 那房子就在拐角处,你不会找不到的。

I'm sorry, I missed that / what you said. 对不起,我没听见那件事(你说的话)。

miss a meeting, a class, an appointment, etc 未参加会议、未上课、未赴约等

He missed the 9:30 train. 他没赶上9点30分的火车。

We only missed (seeing) each other by five minutes. 我们只因五分钟之差而未能见面。

miss the chance / opportunity of doing sth 失去或错过做某事的时机(机会)

Don't miss our bargain offers! 本店大减价,勿失良机!

When did you first miss your purse? 你什么时候发现丢了钱包?

He's so rich that he wouldn't miss 100 pounds. 他很有钱,丢了100英镑也不在意。

We seem to be missing two chairs. 我们好像少了两把椅子。

If you go early you'll miss the traffic. 你早点走就能避开交通拥挤时间。

We just missed having a nasty accident. 我们险些出了严重事故。

【拓展】

missing, gone, lost 均可作形容词,意为“找不到的;不在原处的;失去的;丢失的;失踪的”。

【例句】

The soldiers were reported missing. 那些士兵被报道失踪了。
He is always missing when there's work to be done. 到干活的时候,他就不见了。

【链接高考】[2006 全国 I] We _____ the last bus and didn't have any money for taxi, so we had to walk home.

A. reached B. lost C. missed D. caught

★答案与解析 C 句意:我们错过了最后一班车,又没有打车的钱,所以只好步行回家。lose 意为“丢失”; catch the bus 意为“赶上车”,不符合语境。此处 miss 意为“错过”。

【趁热打铁】

1. John complained to the bookseller that there were several _____ pages in the dictionary.

A. missing B. losing
C. dropping D. lacking

★答案与解析 A missing 意为“丢失的;缺少的”。

2. The deer was so lucky that it just missed _____ by the hunter.

A. shooting B. to shoot
C. to be shot D. being shot

★答案与解析 D miss 后接动名词作宾语,排除 B、C 两项;由于主语 the deer 和 shoot 之间是被动关系,故选 D 项。

考点 5 drop

I. vi. & vt.

(1) 降落;使(某物)落下

The bottle dropped and broke. 瓶子掉下来摔碎了。

Don't drop that or it'll break! 别弄掉了,不然会摔破的。

She dropped to safety from the burning building. 她从失火的建筑物上下落到安全地带。

Drop the hammer down to me. 把锤子扔给我。

(2) (使某事物)变弱、降低或减少

The wind has dropped considerably. 风势已减弱了很多。

II. vt.

(1) drop sb / sth (off) 让某人下汽车;中途顺便将某物送交某处

Could you drop me (off) near the post office? 你可以让我在邮局附近下车吗?

(2) 将信件等寄给某人

drop sb a postcard 给某人寄明信片

(3) (偶然或有意地)略去某人/某事物

She's been dropped from the team because of injury. 她因受伤而离队。

Many dated expressions have been dropped from the new dictionary. 这本新词典删去了很多过时的短语。

(4) 不再与(某人)来往;停止;终止;放弃

She's dropped most of her old friends or they've dropped her! 她已经与多数老朋友不再来往了——或者说他们不再与她来往了!

Drop everything and come here! 把一切工作都放下,到这里来!

Let's drop the formalities. Call me Mike. 不要拘礼,叫我迈克吧。

Can we just drop the subject? 我们能不能别再谈这件事了?

【拓展】

drop in at some place 拜访某地

drop in on sb 拜访某人

drop sb a line / note 给某人写短信/便条

drop a hint / suggestion / remark 暗示/随口建议/漏出话语

drop dead 猝死;暴毙

drop out 不参加;(从比赛、俱乐部或学校)退出

【趁热打铁】 Joe Jones, the eldest of the eight children, had to _____ out of high school at the age of 16 to help his father on the farm.

A. leave B. drop C. fall D. go

★答案与解析 B 根据句意,该空表“辍学”之意,故用短语 drop out。

考点 6 average

I. adj.

(1) (仅用于名词前)平均的

Average earnings in the state are about \$1,500 a month. 这个国家的人均月收入约为 1500 美元。

(2) 平常的;普通的;一般标准的

The average students spend about two or three hours a night doing homework. 一般学生每晚要花两三个小时做作业。

He is a child of average intelligence. 他是智力一般的孩子。

There was nothing special about the film—it was just average. 这部电影没什么特别之处,很一般。

II. n. 平均数

The average of 3, 4 and 11 is 6. 3, 4 和 11 的平均数是 6。

III. v. 求平均数;平均;平均为

The fish average about two inches in length. 这些鱼平均两英寸长。

【拓展】

on (the) average 平均来看;按平均数计算
above / below average 高于/低于平均水平

【例句】

On average men smoke more cigarettes than women. 平均来看,男人比女人吸烟多。

Susan's school work is well above average. 苏珊的学习成绩远远高于平均水平。

【趁热打铁】The _____ temperature in Beijing last month was 22°C, which was very pleasant for traveling.

- A. common B. average
C. ordinary D. usual

★答案与解析 B 根据语境“上个月北京的平均气温是22°C”可判断选B项。

考点7 achieve

v. 实现;获得(成功);达到;完成;做成

No one can achieve success without effort. 没有人不努力就能取得成功。

Britain has achieved the highest rate of economic growth in Europe this year. 英国今年实现了欧洲最高的经济增长率。

【辨析】

achieve; reach; win; gain; earn

achieve 指达到目标、目的,获得成功,侧重抽象意义上的东西;
reach 指达到某种程度或到达某地,后常接表示地点或数字的名词或代词;
win 指赢得某种胜利,如 war, race, competition 等;
gain 指获得某种利益,如 money, experience 等;
earn 指“赚钱;谋生;博得;得到”。

【构词】

achievement [C] 成就;业绩 [U] 实现;完成;达到
achievable adj. 可实现的;可完成的;可达到的

【例句】

He has broken two world records in one day. It's quite an achievement! 他一天打破了两项世界纪录,这真是一项了不起的成绩!

You will feel a great sense of achievement when you reach the top of the mountain. 当你到达山顶时,你会有一种绝妙的成就感。

【链接高考】

1. [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

★答案与解析 D 句意:露西已经实现她高中时期所树立的所有目标,正准备迎接大学将要面临的新挑战。“达到目标”习惯用 achieve,故选D项。

2. [2006 江苏] Although medical science _____ control over several dangerous diseases, what worries us is that some of them are returning.

- A. achieved B. has achieved
C. will achieve D. had achieved

★答案与解析 B 句意:尽管医学已经可以控制几种危险疾病,但令我们担忧的是其中一些疾病正在复发。由语境可知,该空表示过去发生的动作对现在造成的影响,故用现在完成时态。

【趁热打铁】

1. —Dina was really a girl of great determination!

—So she was. She _____ her purpose at last through hard work.

- A. earned B. won C. gained D. achieved

★答案与解析 D 此处指“达到目标”,故选D项。

2. He can _____ \$3,000 a year by writing stories and supports a family of three people.

- A. charge B. afford C. earn D. achieve

★答案与解析 C 从题意可知,“他一年能赚3000美元”,故选C项。

考点8 inform

vt. (正式)通知;告知

inform sb of / about sth 通知某人某事

be informed of 听说;接到……的通知

inform sb (that-clause, who / why / how-clause) 告知某人某事

inform against / on / upon sb 告发;检举;举报

Please inform us of any change of address as soon as possible. 地址如有变更,请尽早通知我们。

The principle informed us that the school would be closed for one day next week. 校长告诉我们,下星期学校将停课一天。

One of the criminals informed against / on the rest of the gang. 有一罪犯告发了同党。

【构词】

informant n. 提供消息或情报的人

information n. 通知;通告;消息;信息;情报;资料

informal adj. 非正式的;非正规的;不拘礼节的;不讲究形式的

informed adj. 有知识的;见闻广的;了解情况的

【拓展】

类似“inform sb of sth”结构的常见短语:

approve sb of sth 赞同某人某事

remind sb of sth 使某人想起某事

rob sb of sth 抢劫某人某物

warn sb of sth 警告某人提防某事物

convince sb of sth 使某人相信某事物

【趁热打铁】

1. The manager promised to keep me _____ of how our business was going on.

- A. to be informed B. on informing
C. informed D. informing

✱答案与解析 C *inform* 如果用主动形式,则用法为:*inform sb of sth*. 但本题中,*me* 与 *inform* 之间存在被动关系,故用过去分词作宾补。

2. —Oh! What a beautiful picture it is!

—Yes. It always _____ me of the happy years I spent with Mr Smith in Peking University.

- A. approves B. informs C. reminds D. convinces

✱答案与解析 C 语境为“画使我想起那些快乐的日子”,故选C项。

考点 9 reason

I. n.

(1) 原因; 动机; 理由

for one / some reason or another 由于某种原因

Give me your reasons for going / the reasons for your going. 告诉我你去的动机。

There is / We have (good) reason to believe that he is lying. 有/我们有(充分的)理由认为他在说谎。

Is there any particular reason why you can't come? 你有什么特殊的原因不能来吗?

(2) 道理; 情理; 明智; 常识; 常理

see / listen to / hear / be open to reason 讲道理

There's a good deal of reason in what you say. 你的话很有道理。

II. vi.

(1) 思考; 理解; 推理

man's ability to reason 人的思考能力

(2) 推论; 推断

He reasoned that if we started at dawn, we would be there by noon. 他推断,我们要是黎明出发,中午就能到达那里。

【辨析】

cause; reason; excuse

cause 指“(某事的)起因”,与介词 of 搭配;而 reason 是说明一种看法或行为的“理由;原因”,与介词 for 搭配;excuse 意为“(为说明自己的过错或过失所找的)借口、理由”,与介词 for 搭配。三者均可作可数名词。
The cause of the fire was carelessness. 造成火灾的原因是粗心。

Give me your reasons for refusing. 告诉我你拒绝的理由。

What's your excuse for being late this time? 你这次迟到的借口是什么?

【构词】

reasonable *adj.* (指人)讲理的;明事理的;(指情感、见解等)合情理的;不荒谬的;合逻辑的;公平的;不过分的;适度的;(指价格等)不太贵的;公道的

reasonably *adv.* 合理地;合乎逻辑地;有理由地;适度地;尚可;过得去;公平地;相当地

reasoned (指论据等)合乎逻辑的

reasoning [U] 运用思考、理解、推断等能力的做法或过程;推理

【拓展】

by reason of sth 因为

for some reason 不知什么原因

reason sth out 考虑各种可能性以找出(对问题等的)解决办法

reason with sb 为说服某人而与之理论

【例句】

The detective tried to reason out how the thief had escaped. 这个侦探反复琢磨,想弄明白那个窃贼是怎样逃跑的。

I reasoned with her for hours about the danger, but she would not change her mind. 我跟她争辩了几个小时,想让她认识到危险性,但她就是不听。

There's no reasoning with that woman. 那个女人简直不可理喻。

【链接高考】[2003 北京]—I'm sorry I stepped outside for a smoke. I was tired.

—There is no _____ for this while you are on duty.

- A. reason B. excuse
C. cause D. explanation

✱答案与解析 B 由句意“你是值班的,关于这件事,你不要找任何借口”可判断。

【趁热打铁】Do you think the reason _____ he gave is believable?

- A. for which B. which C. why D. what

✱答案与解析 B 该空引导定语从句修饰 *the reason*, 引导词在从句中作 *gave* 的宾语,故用关系代词 *which*。

考点 10 forbid

v. 不许; 禁止

forbid (sb) sth 禁止(某人)某事

forbid (one's) doing sth 禁止(某人)做某事

forbid sb to do sth 禁止某人做某事

forbid sb (from) doing sth 禁止某人做某事

His father forbade their marriage. 他父亲不许他们结婚。

We forbid smoking here. 我们这里严禁吸烟。

I forbid you to enter the Internet Café.

= I forbid your entering the Internet Café.

= I forbid you (from) entering the Internet Café. 我不允许你进网吧。

【构词】

forbidden *adj.* 被禁止的

forbidding *adj.* (外表)可怕的;令人生畏的;不友好的

【链接高考】[2006 全国 II] Mary wanted to travel around the world all by herself, but her parents did not _____ her to do so.

- A. forbid B. allow C. follow D. ask

★答案与解析: B allow sb to do sth 意为“允许某人做某事”; forbid sb to do sth 意为“禁止某人做某事”; ask sb to do sth 意为“请求某人做某事”; follow 不能用此结构。forbid 和 ask 虽然可用此结构,但句中有 not,意义不符合语境。

【趁热打铁】Women in the Middle East are forbidden _____ out without covering their faces.

- A. go B. to going
C. on going D. from going

★答案与解析: D 考查“forbid sb from doing sth”的被动结构“sb be forbidden from doing sth”,故选 D 项。

考点 11 require

vt. 要求;需要

require sth 需要某事物

require sb to do sth (sb be required to do sth) 需要某人做某事
sb / sth requires doing / to be done 某人/某物需要被……

require that sb / sth (should) do sth 要求某人/某物做某事

This suggestion requires careful thought. 要慎重考虑这个建议。

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

The teacher required that we (should) keep quiet in class. 老师要求我们在课堂上保持安静。

【构词】

requirement *n.* 规定的或要求的事物;依赖的或需要的事物

The refugees' main requirements are food and shelter. 难民的主要需求是食物和住所。

The minimum requirement was a degree in engineering. 最低要求是具有工程学方面的学位。

【趁热打铁】

1. Before entering the cinema, all the people were required _____ their tickets.

- A. showing B. to be showed
C. to showing D. to show

★答案与解析: D 考查“sb be required to do sth”的用法。

2. Mr Green talked with his woman secretary and required that she _____ the new plan secret.

- A. kept B. keep
C. would keep D. keeps

★答案与解析: B require 后接宾语从句时,从句需用“(should+)动词原形”,故选 B 项。

3. The woman told the workers her house _____.

- A. required to paint B. required painting
C. required being painted D. requires to be painted

★答案与解析: B 考查“require + doing / to be done”,D 项时态不正确。

考点 12 insist

I. *vt. & vi.*

(1)insist (on sth) 坚持或坚决要求(某事物)

—You really must go! 你真得走了!

—All right, if you insist. 好吧,你一定要我走,我就走。

I insist on your taking / insist that you take immediate action to put this right. 我坚决要求你立刻采取行动把事情处理好。

(2)insist on sth 坚持说;固执地声称(尤指别人反对或不信时)

She kept insisting on her innocence / insisting that she was innocent. 她坚持说她是清白的。

II. *vi.*

insist on sth / doing sth 一定要(某事物);坚决主张

She will insist on getting up early and playing her radio loud. 她老是一大早起来就把收音机音量开到很大。

【拓展】

insist 表示“坚持;坚决主张”时,后面的宾语从句用“should+ 动词原形”,should 可以省略;表示“坚持说;坚持认为”时,后面的宾语从句用相应的时态。

【例句】

The teacher insisted that our homework be handed in right now. 老师坚持要我们立刻交作业。

The woman insists that her husband is an honest man and can't do it. 那位女士坚持说她丈夫是个诚实的人,不会做那件事情。

【链接高考】[2009 宁夏模拟] Considering his health, his coach _____ him retiring ahead of time.

- A. suggests B. advises C. insists D. requires

★答案与解析: A 考查动词。本题四个选项中只有 suggest 后面可以使用 him / his doing 这种句式。insist on doing “坚决主张、一定要做某事”。

【趁热打铁】The old lady insisted that the young man _____ her purse and insisted on _____ him to the police station.

- A. had stolen; send B. should steal; to send
C. had stolen; sending D. steal; sending

★答案与解析: C 第 1 空为“坚持说”,后用过去完成时;第 2 空为 insist on doing 结构。

考点 13 please

I. *vt.* 使(某人)满意或愉快

It's difficult to please everybody. 很难做到人人满意。

Our main aim is to please the customers. 我们的目的是让顾客满意。

II. vi.

(1) 认为满意或合适; 愿意

You may stay as long as you please. 你愿呆多久就呆多久。

Take as many as you please. 你想拿多少就拿多少。

(2) 想要; 喜欢

That child behaves just as he pleases. 那孩子想干什么就干什么。

I shall do as I please. 我喜欢怎么做就怎么做。

【构词】

pleasing *adj.* 令人愉快的; 令人高兴的

pleasant *adj.* 令人愉快的; 令人高兴的; 令人舒适的; 礼貌而友好的

pleased *adj.* 感到愉快的; 感到高兴的

pleasure *n.* [U] 愉快; 快乐 [C] 愉快的事情; 乐事

【拓展】

be pleased with 对……感到满意

if you please 请

please yourself 请自便

with pleasure 非常愿意

It's a (my) pleasure. / My pleasure. 不用谢。

【链接高考】[2007 四川]—Thank you for joining in our conversation tonight.

A. It's my duty

B. It's all right

C. It's my pleasure

D. It's nice to say so

★答案与解析 C 致谢时用 "It's my pleasure" 作答。

【趁热打铁】—Thank you ever so much for your timely help!

A. To my pleasure

B. With pleasure

C. My pleasure

D. If you please

★答案与解析 C 致谢时用 "My pleasure" 作答。

考点 14 suggest

vt.

(1) suggest sth / sb (as sth) 提出某事物(某人)供考虑; 提议; 建议

I suggest a tour of the museum. 我提议去参观博物馆。

Whom would you suggest for the job? 你建议由谁来做这项工作?

I wrote suggesting that he should come for the weekend. 我写信请他来度周末。

Can you suggest how we might tackle the problem? 我们怎样处理这问题, 你能给出个主意吗?

He suggested taking the children to the zoo. 他提议带孩子们去动物园。

I suggest Paris as a good place for a honeymoon. 我提议去巴黎, 那是度蜜月的好去处。

(2) suggest sth to sb 向某人提议某事物

What did you suggest to the manager? 你向经理提了什么建议?

I suggested to him that we should tackle the problem another way. 我向他建议我们用另一种方式处理这个问题。

(3) suggest sth (to sb) 使某人想到(某事物)

Which illness do these symptoms suggest (to you)? (照你看来)这些症状像是什么病?

(4) 间接表明(某事物); 暗示; 意味着

His cool response suggested that he didn't like the idea. 他反应冷淡, 表明他并不喜欢这个主意。

—Are you suggesting that I'm not telling the truth? 你的意思是不是说我没说实话?

—I wouldn't suggest such a thing for a moment. 我没有那个意思。

(5) suggest itself (to sb) 出现在心头; 想到

I tried to think what could have happened, but nothing suggested itself. 我尽力回想到底出了什么事, 但什么也想不起来。

An idea suggests itself to me. 我想起一个主意。

【构词】

suggestion *n.* 建议; 提议

suggestible *adj.* 易受影响的

suggestive *adj.* 提示的; 暗示的; 引起联想的

【拓展】

suggest 意为“建议”时后面所跟的 that 从句中的谓语动词需采用 (should+) do 结构; 意为“暗示”时后面所跟的 that 从句中的谓语动词的时态视具体情况而定。

【例句】

The dentist suggested that she (should) come another day. 牙医建议她改天再来。

Are you suggesting (that) I'm lazy? 你的意思是不是说我很懒?

【链接高考】[2004 福建]—How do you _____ we go to Beijing for our holidays?

—I think we'd better fly there. It's much more comfortable.

A. insist

B. want

C. suppose

D. suggest

★答案与解析 D 由答语可知第 2 个说话人在提出建议, 故第 1 个人应该是在征求建议。

【趁热打铁】Jane's pale face suggested that she _____ ill, and her friend suggested that she _____ to hospital at once.

A. be; go

B. was; go

C. was; had

D. should be; should go

✱答案与解析 B 句中第1个 suggested 意为“暗示”，故第1空用陈述语气；第2个 suggested 意为“建议”，故第2空用虚拟语气。

考点 15 leave

I. vt. & vi.

(1) 离开(某人或某处)

It's time for us to leave. 我们该走了。

The plane leaves Heathrow for Orly at 12:35. 飞机于12时35分自希思罗机场起飞前往奥利。

(2) 不再居于(某地)；不再归属(某团体)；不再为(某雇主)工作等

He left England in 1964 and never returned. 他于1964年离开英国，一去不返。

Many children leave school at 16. 很多学生16岁就毕业了。

My secretary has threatened to leave. 我的秘书威胁说要辞职。

II. vt.

(1) 使或让(某人/某事物)处于某种状态、某地等

Leave the door open, please. 让门开着吧。

Don't leave her waiting outside in the rain. 别让她在雨中等着。

(2) 忽略或未拿或未带(某物)

I've left my gloves on the bus. 我把手套忘在公共汽车上了。

(3) 使(某事物)留下而造成某结果

The accident left a scar on her leg. 那次事故后，她的腿上留下了伤疤。

(4) leave sth (for sb) 留下；交代下(某物)

Did the postman leave anything? 邮递员什么也没有留下吗？

Someone left you this note / left this note for you. 有人给你留下这张条子。

(5) leave sth to sb 将某物遗赠给某人

How much did he leave? 他遗留下多少钱？

She left you 500. 她给你留下500英镑。

leave all one's money to charity 把所有的钱都遗赠给慈善事业

(6) 将(某事物)托付给他人

You can leave the cooking to me. 做饭的事你尽可以交给我。

(7) leave sth (till / until sth) 暂时不做或不用某事物

Let's leave the washing-up till the morning. 餐具留到明天上午再洗吧。

I like to leave the best bits till last. 我喜欢把最好的留到最后。

(8) 剩下(某量)

Seven from ten / Ten minus seven leaves three. 10减7等于3。

There are six days left before we go. 离我们出发还剩下六天。

(9) 留下(某人)活在世上

He leaves a widow and two children. 他去世后留下一个寡妇和两个孩子。

【拓展】

leave for 动身前往

leave alone 让……独自呆着；不打扰；不干预

leave sb / sth behind 未能或忘记带；把……抛在后面；永远离开；遗留；留下

leave off 停止；中断

leave out 遗漏；省略；把……排除在外；不包括

leave sth aside 不考虑某事物；忽视某事物

leave sth over 推迟某事；剩下 (be left over)

leave word with sb 给某人留下信息

take (one's) leave of 向……告辞

【链接高考】[2006 江苏]—Are you going to have a holiday this year?

—I'd love to. I can't wait to leave this place _____.

A. off B. out C. behind D. over

✱答案与解析 C 根据语境可判断，语境为：——今年你打算去度假吗？——我很愿意去。我迫不及待想离开这地方。

【趁热打铁】Leave that _____; you might break it.

A. off B. out C. alone D. over

✱答案与解析 C 根据句意“别去动它，你会弄碎它的”可判断。

重点短语

考点 1 more than

(1) 意为“不仅仅；不只是”，表示还有更深层次的含义。常接名词，形容词。

Mr Robert is more than our teacher. He is our friend. 罗伯特先生不只是我们的老师，他还是我们的朋友。

(2) 意为“多于”，相当于 over，后接数词。

There are more than fifty students in our class. 我们班有50多名学生。

【辨析】

less than; rather than; other than

less than “少于”；rather than “而非；而不”；other than “除了”。

The parents should be blamed rather than the children. 应该受到责备的是父母而不是孩子。

You should get a little stiffness but other than that there should be no side effects. 你会有一点儿僵硬的感觉，但除此之外不应有别的副作用。

There were less than 50 people present at the meeting. 出席会