

集“状元之乡”绍兴高考教研大成
汇最新题型精确把握命题风向

浙江新高考



绍兴市教育教学研究院 编写
《浙江新高考·英语》编写组

英语

全省最新

浙江特色

权威性和创新性

操作性和实用性



浙江人民出版社
ZHEJIANG PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE

集“状元之乡”绍兴高考教研大成
汇最新题型精确把握命题风向

浙江新高考



绍兴市教育教学研究院 编写
《浙江新高考·英语》编写组

英语



浙江人民出版社
ZHEJIANG PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

浙江新高考·英语 / 《浙江新高考·英语》编写组编写.
—杭州:浙江人民出版社, 2009.8
ISBN 978-7-213-04101-3

I. 浙… II. 浙… 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 126782 号

书 名	浙江新高考·英语
作 者	《浙江新高考·英语》编写组 编写
出版发行	浙江人民出版社 杭州市体育场路 347 号 市场部电话:(0571)85061682 85176516
责任编辑	毛江良 马方方
封面设计	周 辉
电脑制版	杭州天一图文制作有限公司
印 刷	杭州大众美术印刷厂
开 本	889×1194 毫米 1/16
印 张	23
字 数	84.5 万
版 次	2009 年 8 月第 1 版·第 1 次印刷
书 号	ISBN 978-7-213-04101-3
定 价	43.00 元

如发现印装质量问题,影响阅读,请与市场部联系调换。

◎ 编写特色

1. 全省最新:收录新高考题型,破解新高考考向,使复习迎考事半功倍。
2. 浙江特色:题型、内容、难易、编排体例直指浙江新高考。遵循新高考改革的指导思想,强调认知、情感、技能三维目标的统一。
3. 权威性和创新性:绍兴是我省高考强市,普通高校上线率多年雄居全省第一。丛书由绍兴市教育教学研究院教研专家和成绩卓著的高考复习一线教师精心编写,并由省内学科带头人对书稿进行审订,精准体现对明年高考的创新和理解。
4. 话题线索和语法线索有机整合:本书以话题为单位进行编写,其间串联 12 大项的语法专题复习。通过相关重要词汇、短语、句式、观点、语篇及语篇结构的复习梳理,提升整体能力。
5. 关注重点,讲练结合:回顾-梳理-练习-检测相结合,体现“课前自学回顾、课堂梳理互动、课后练习巩固、阶段检测评估”的特点。

◎ 全书结构与栏目介绍

1. 全书分为复习用书、测试活页和参考答案三册。
2. 复习用书以话题复习和语法专题两条线贯穿全书,充分体现“立足语境、重视基础、强化运用、讲究策略、贴近生活”的高考命题原则。
3. 话题复习设置四大栏目:基础回顾→重点梳理→典例精讲→能力训练,其中基础回顾设核心词汇、核心短语、语境运用三个子栏目;重点梳理设重点词汇和重点句式二个子栏目;能力训练设基础训练和拓展提高两组。语法专题设置三大栏目:考点梳理→热点探析→同步训练。测试活页包括话题检测卷 12 份。

◎ 编者留言

您对本书有什么意见或建议,请发送邮件至 mjl1919@163.com

目录

浙江新高考·英语

CONTENTS



话题与语法专题

话题一 人物介绍与个人情况	1
语法专题突破——名词、冠词与数词	20
话题二 友谊与人际关系	30
语法专题突破——代词	43
话题三 社会风俗与节假日活动	48
语法专题突破——介词及习语	60
话题四 旅游和交通	65
语法专题突破——形容词和副词	81
话题五 文娱和体育	88
语法专题突破——动词和动词词组	98
话题六 自然与环境	107
语法专题突破——动词的时态与语态	124
话题七 语言学习	130
语法专题突破——非谓语动词	139
话题八 历史与地理	145
语法专题突破——情态动词和虚拟语气	159
话题九 科普知识与现代技术	162
语法专题突破——连词和状语从句	174
话题十 文学与艺术	179
语法专题突破——定语从句和名词性从句	195
话题十一 健康生活与健康饮食	201
语法专题突破——特殊句式	216
话题十二 学校生活	219
语法专题突破——情景交际	232

目 录

浙江新高考·英语

CONTENTS



话题检测卷(活页)

话题一检测卷	243
话题二检测卷	251
话题三检测卷	259
话题四检测卷	267
话题五检测卷	275
话题六检测卷	283
话题七检测卷	291
话题八检测卷	299
话题九检测卷	307
话题十检测卷	315
话题十一检测卷	323
话题十二检测卷	331
参考答案(活页)	339

话题一 人物介绍与个人情况

复习提示:本话题结合以下模块单元:U5, M1 Nelson Mandela — a modern hero; U1, M4 Women of achievement; U2, M4 Working the land; U1, M5 Great scientists 进行复习。



基础回顾

I. 核心词汇

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. occupation <i>n.</i> | occupy <i>v.</i> | |
| 2. profession <i>n.</i> | | |
| 3. nationality <i>n.</i> | nation <i>n.</i> | national <i>adj.</i> |
| 4. career <i>n.</i> | | |
| 5. childhood <i>n.</i> | | |
| 6. achievement <i>n.</i> | achieve <i>v.</i> | |
| 7. goal <i>n.</i> | | |
| 8. dream <i>n.</i> | | |
| 9. quality <i>n.</i> | | |
| 10. personality <i>n.</i> | | |
| 11. character <i>n.</i> | characteristic <i>n.</i> | |
| 12. specialist <i>n.</i> | special <i>adj.</i> | specialize <i>v.</i> |
| 13. expert <i>n.</i> | | |
| 14. pioneer <i>n.</i> | | |
| 15. youth <i>n.</i> | young <i>adj.</i> | |
| 16. discovery <i>n.</i> | discover <i>v.</i> | |
| 17. attitude <i>n.</i> | | |
| 18. hobby <i>n.</i> | | |
| 19. strength <i>n.</i> | strengthen <i>v.</i> | strong <i>adj.</i> |
| 20. weakness <i>n.</i> | weak <i>adj.</i> | |
| 21. successful <i>adj.</i> | success <i>n.</i> | succeed <i>v.</i> |
| 22. lovely <i>adj.</i> | | |
| 23. handsome <i>adj.</i> | | |
| 24. generous <i>adj.</i> | | |
| 25. easy-going <i>adj.</i> | | |
| 26. determined <i>adj.</i> | determine <i>v.</i> | determination <i>n.</i> |
| 27. hard-working <i>adj.</i> | | |
| 28. reliable <i>adj.</i> | rely <i>v.</i> | |
| 29. honest <i>adj.</i> | honesty <i>n.</i> | honestly <i>adv.</i> |
| 30. brave <i>adj.</i> | bravery <i>n.</i> | bravely <i>adv.</i> |
| 31. selfless <i>adj.</i> | selflessly <i>adv.</i> | selfish <i>adj.</i> |
| 32. warm-hearted <i>adj.</i> | kind-hearted <i>adj.</i> | |
| 33. devoted <i>adj.</i> | devote <i>v.</i> | devotion <i>n.</i> |
| 34. energetic <i>adj.</i> | energy <i>n.</i> | |
| 35. intelligent <i>adj.</i> | intelligence <i>n.</i> | |
| 36. helpful <i>adj.</i> | help <i>n.</i> | helpless <i>adj.</i> |
| 37. willing <i>adj.</i> | willingness <i>n.</i> | unwilling(反义词) <i>adj.</i> |
| 38. modest <i>adj.</i> | modesty <i>n.</i> | |
| 39. confident <i>adj.</i> | confidence <i>n.</i> | |
| 40. considerate <i>adj.</i> | consideration <i>n.</i> | consider <i>v.</i> |
| 41. patient <i>n. & adj.</i> | patience <i>n.</i> | impatient(反义词) <i>adj.</i> |
| 42. creative <i>adj.</i> | create <i>v.</i> | creator <i>n.</i> |
| | creativity <i>n.</i> | creation <i>n.</i> |
| 43. co-operative <i>adj.</i> | co-operate <i>v.</i> | co-operation <i>n.</i> |
| 44. positive <i>adj.</i> | | |
| 45. enthusiastic <i>adj.</i> | | |
| 46. cruel <i>adj.</i> | cruelty <i>n.</i> | cruelly <i>adv.</i> |
| 47. selfish <i>adj.</i> | unselfish <i>adj.</i> | |
| 48. stubborn <i>adj.</i> | | |
| 49. worthwhile <i>adj.</i> | | |
| 50. scientific <i>adj.</i> | science <i>n.</i> | scientist <i>n.</i> |
| 51. behave <i>v.</i> | behaviour <i>n.</i> | |
| 52. educate <i>v.</i> | education <i>n.</i> | |
| 53. prefer <i>v.</i> | preference <i>n.</i> | |
| 54. struggle <i>v.</i> | | |
| 55. cure <i>n. & v.</i> | | |
| 56. instruct <i>v.</i> | instruction <i>n.</i> | |
| 57. challenge <i>n.</i> | | |
| 58. contribute <i>v.</i> | contribution <i>n.</i> | |
| 59. foresee <i>v.</i> | foresaw(过去式) | foreseen(过去分词) |
| 60. inspire <i>v.</i> | inspired(过去式/过去分词) | inspiring <i>adj.</i> |
| | inspiration <i>n.</i> | |
| 61. encourage <i>v.</i> | encouragement <i>n.</i> | discouraged <i>adj.</i> |
| | encouraging <i>adj.</i> | |
| 62. respect <i>v. & n.</i> | | |
| 63. reward <i>n.</i> | | |
| 64. admire <i>v.</i> | admiration <i>n.</i> | |
| 65. impress <i>v.</i> | impression <i>n.</i> | impressive <i>adj.</i> |
| 66. regret <i>n. & v.</i> | regretting(现在分词) | regretted(过去式/过去分词) |
| 67. defeat <i>v. & n.</i> | | |
| 68. awake <i>v. & adj.</i> | awoke(过去式) | awoken(过去分词) |

II. 核心短语

1. 致力于 _____
2. 相信、信任 _____
3. 放弃 _____
4. 对……慷慨/不吝啬 _____



5. 对……感激 _____
6. 失业 _____
7. 对……抱有希望/满怀希望 _____
8. 实现梦想 _____
9. 毕业离校 _____
10. 向……求助 _____
11. 对……表示关爱 _____
12. 同意/与……一致 _____
13. 病倒 _____
14. 泄气/丧失信心 _____
15. 感到高兴/对……有信心 _____
16. 上台/执政 _____
17. 乞讨 _____
18. 建立/设置/创建 _____
19. 判处 _____
20. 共同拥有/与……相同 _____
21. 处死/处决 _____
22. 高层领导 _____
23. 对……感兴趣/与……有关/涉及 _____
24. 计算、算出/计划/找到……的答案 _____
25. 过着……的生活 _____
26. 心想 _____
27. 轻视/瞧不起 _____
28. 查阅/参考 _____
29. 继续做/坚持干 _____
30. 偶然 _____
31. 偶遇 _____
32. 喜欢/照顾/关心 _____
33. 免受…… _____
34. 意欲/意指/愿意要 _____
35. 成就事业 _____
36. 想起/回忆起 _____
37. 由于, 幸亏 _____
38. 对……满意 _____
39. 宁愿 _____
40. 基于 _____
41. 有重要影响/有很大区别 _____
42. 与……有关 _____
43. 遭遇 _____
44. 需要/处于困难、穷困中 _____
45. 摆脱、除掉 _____
46. 增进、增强 _____
47. 导致/带来……结果 _____
48. 事实上/实际上 _____
49. 集中(注意力、精力)于 _____
50. 提出 _____
51. 使……暴露于/使……面临或遭受 _____
52. 调查 _____
53. 除……外 _____

54. 确信无疑/确保 _____
55. 下定决心 _____
56. 用旧、穿破/使……疲乏 _____
57. 对……严格要求 _____
58. 讲得通/有意义 _____
59. 取得成就 _____
60. 作出贡献 _____

III. 语境运用

A. 请根据括号中的中英文提示完成下列句子:

1. A _____ (无私的) person is always willing to help people in trouble _____ (无私地) and never be _____ (自私的) to others.
2. Full of _____ (创造力), he can often put forward _____ (创造性的) ideas and solve problems _____ (创造性地).
3. His revolutionary _____ (discover) led to a great change in people's thinking and he thus became a _____ (special) in this field.
4. Being a _____ (rely) friend of mine, he is always _____ (慷慨的) with help whenever I am in trouble.
5. _____ (激励) by his _____ (勇敢), people started to help rescue the people still exposed to the fire.
6. He often tells us to hold a _____ (积极的) attitude towards whatever _____ (挑战) we meet with in life.
7. Old as he is, he is _____ (energy) and will take an _____ (积极的) part in all the activities in our community.
8. Once she was _____ (决心) to do something, she had perfect _____ (自信) in her work and would never give up.
9. He is regarded as a _____ (体贴的) leader, who always cares for the employees' comfort and happiness.
10. As a nurse, she had great _____ (耐心) with all her patients, looking after them _____ (热情地) day and night.

B. 请根据括号中的中文, 用相应的短语完成下列句子:

1. Whenever someone _____ (谈及) him, memories about the days with him _____ (涌入脑海).
2. It was _____ (碰巧) that I _____ (偶然遇见) him for the first time, which made a great difference in my life.
3. Though he is _____ (过着繁忙的生活), he will _____ (把一些时间用在) helping his poor neighbors every week.
4. _____ (由于) his research, many people _____ (摆脱) poverty now.
5. Some people may think he _____ (对……满意) what he has achieved, but _____ (事实上), he isn't.

重点梳理

I. 重点词汇

1. **equal** *adj.* 相等的, 同等的; 平等的 *vt.* 等于; 抵得上

【用法点拨】

In the sight of God the rich are equal to the poor.

在上帝眼里, 富人和穷人是平等的。

All countries, big and small, rich and poor, should be equal.

所有的国家, 不论大小贫富, 都应当是平等的。

Four times five equals twenty. 四乘五等于二十。

He equals me in strength but not in intelligence.

他的力气和我相等, 但智力不如我。

【归纳拓展】

be equal to 等于, 相当于; 能胜任, 能应付

equally *adv.* 同样地; 平均地 equality *n.* 平等

An hour is equal to sixty minutes.

一小时等于六十分钟。

I'm not equal to (the job of) running the factory.

我不能胜任经营这家工厂(的工作)。

The old man was not equal to the situation.

这位老人不能应付这情形。

【语境活用】

(1) 很少有人能在打篮球方面抵得上他。

(2) 她要求妇女与男人同工同酬。

(3) 他认为他有能力完成这项任务。

2. **devote** *vt.* 把……献给, 把……用在

【用法点拨】

He has devoted his whole life to benefiting mankind.

他把他的一生都献给了造福人类。

I don't think we should devote any more time to this question. 我认为我们不应再在这个问题上费时间了。

【归纳拓展】

devote oneself to 致力于, 献身于

be devoted to 专心致志于, 献身于, 忠于; 热爱, 喜欢

devoted *adj.* 忠实的 devotedly *adv.* 忠诚地, 全心全意地

devotion *n.* 致力, 献身; 忠诚, 热爱

After I had graduated, I continued to devote myself to the research. 毕业后, 我继续致力于这项研究。

He devoted himself to helping the poor.

他把一生都献给了帮助穷人的事业。

He was still devoted to the study of chemistry.

他依然专心致志于化学研究。

He is very devoted to his family.

他非常忠于他的家庭。

The death of his devoted friend made him very sad.

他忠实朋友的死使他非常伤心。

He is a man who serves people devotedly.

他是一个全心全意为人民服务的人。

We should look up to him as a shining example of devotion to duty.

我们应该把他作为忠于职守的榜样尊敬他。

【语境活用】

(1) He _____ (把太多的时间用在) playing computer games.

(2) There never was a man _____ (更致力于) the cause than Mr Smith.

(3) The couple _____ (相亲相爱) though leading a poor life.

(4) Whatever job he received, he worked _____ (devote).

(5) His _____ (devote) to teaching will never be forgotten.

3. **escape** *vt. & vi.* 逃脱, 逃走; 逃避; 泄漏 *n.* 逃跑, 逃脱

【用法点拨】

When life became too difficult, he escaped into a dream world of his own.

当生活太困难时, 他就躲进了自己的梦幻世界中。

You are lucky to escape punishment (being punished).

你真幸运, 逃脱了惩罚。

Make a hole to let the water escape.

弄个洞让水排出去。

He jumped into a car and made his escape.

他跳进汽车逃跑了。

【归纳拓展】

escape from some place 从某处逃走

escape (doing) sth. 逃避(做)某事

作为“逃走、逃脱”解时的同义短语: get free (from); get away (from)

It is said that nobody can escape from this prison.

据说没有人能够从这个监狱逃走。

He narrowly escaped death (being killed).

他死里逃生。

【语境活用】

(1) Due to his bravery, the _____ (escape) prisoner was caught again.

(2) By taking the back way he escaped _____ (see).

(3) By the time he got up, the thief _____ (escape) from the house.

4. **behave** *vt. & vi.* (举止或行为)表现; 表现得有礼貌

【用法点拨】

Bobby behaved like a perfect gentleman.



鲍比表现得像个完美的绅士。

Why are you behaving in this way?

你为什么这样表现?

I told them to behave themselves.

我告诉他们要好好表现。

【词语辨析】 **behave, act**

behave: 表现,用以表示某人的行为举止,强调的是在特定场合某人行为的方式,如:

My parents always warn me to behave well in school.
我父母总是告诫我在学校要好好表现。

act: 做某事,采取行动,强调的是行动本身,不涉及行为方式,如:

The time for talking is past; we must act at once.
没有时间再说了,我们必须立刻采取行动。

两者的名词 behaviour 和 action 的区别也相同。

【语境活用】

(1) Old as she is, she sometimes _____ as if she were a child.

- A. performs B. behaves
C. acts D. does

(2) The girl's life was saved because the doctors _____ in time.

- A. performed B. behaved
C. acted D. did

5. **reward** *n.* 报酬,酬谢;好处;惩处;*vt.* 酬谢,奖赏;使得到好报;使得到报应

【用法点拨】

A large reward is offered for the return of the ring.
归还戒指者将获得一大笔报酬。

He was presented with a gold watch in reward for his services. 他获得了一块金表作为服务的报酬。

He worked hard all his life but without much reward.
他一辈子都在辛劳但却没有获得多少报酬。

Apart from the salary, teaching children has its own particular rewards.

教书育人除了得到工资以外,还能得到特有的回报。

Eventually all the evildoers get their just reward.

所有做坏事的人最终都得到了公正的惩处。

Anyone returning the necklace will be rewarded.

任何归还项链的人都将得到酬谢。

Success rewarded his efforts.

成功使他的努力得到了回报。

【词语辨析】 **reward, award**

reward 用以表示“酬谢或报答某人(因其工作、服务、尽力等)”,而 award 则表示“给某人某物作为奖励、赔偿或惩罚等”,如:

She was awarded a medal for her bravery.
她因勇敢而获得奖章。

The court awarded him damages of \$50,000.

法庭判给他 50,000 美金损害赔偿费。

【语境活用】

(1) Miners feel they are not _____ enough for the dangerous work they do.

- A. offered B. received
C. awarded D. rewarded

(2) The best students are _____ special scholarships in our school.

- A. offered B. provided
C. awarded D. rewarded

6. **observe** *vi. & vt.* 观察,观测;看到,注意到;遵守;庆祝

【用法点拨】

He observed closely, but saw nothing.

他密切观察,但什么也没看见。

The police have been observing his movements.

警方一直在监视着他的一举一动。

He observed someone open the door.

他们看到有人打开了门。

I observed that he left without saying anything.

我注意到他什么也没说就离开了。

This law must be strictly observed.

这项法律必须严格遵守。

Do they observe Christmas Day in that country?

那个国家的人过圣诞节吗?

【归纳拓展】

observation *n.* 观察,观测; observer *n.* 观察者,观察家; observable *adj.* 可以观察到的

【词语辨析】 **observe, watch, notice**

observe 通常指有意识或带有一定目的去仔细观察。如:

He spent many years observing the stars.

他花费了很多年观察星星。

watch 也是指主观上要去看看,但不一定是仔细看,也没有什么特殊的目的,大多数情况下是为了娱乐而去。如:

I watched the football match yesterday.

我昨天观看了足球比赛。

notice 通常指事先没有主观意识而无意地看到或注意到。如:

He didn't notice me when passing by.

他经过时没有注意到我。

【语境活用】

(1) The scientist _____ the behavior of the mice after they were given the drug.

- A. looked B. observed
C. noticed D. watched

- (2) Millions of Chinese _____ the special programme on New Year's Eve.
 A. saw B. observed
 C. watched D. noticed
- (3) She just wants to be _____. That's why she dresses so strangely.
 A. seen B. observed
 C. watched D. noticed

7. argue vi. & vt. 争论, 辩论

【用法点拨】

The children were arguing about where to go at the weekend. 孩子们在争论周末去哪里。

I'm not going to argue with you now. 现在我不想和你争论。

We argued this matter for hours. 这件事我们争论了好几个小时。

【归纳拓展】

argue against 据理反对, 争辩说不应该
 argue sb. into (out of) doing sth. 通过争论使某人(不)做某事 argument n. 争论, 辩论
 They argued against this plan. 他们据理反对这项计划。
 They tried to argue him into joining them. 他们试图说服他加入他们。
 He wanted to go there himself but we argued him out of it. 他想亲自去那里, 但是我们说服他放弃了。

【语境活用】

- (1) 他会就一个问题和你争论几个小时。

- (2) 我们据理反对取消运动会的计划。

- (3) 通过争论我们终于说服他放弃了这个决定。

8. intend vt. 打算, 意欲, 想要

【用法点拨】

What do you intend to do today? 今天你打算做什么?
 I intended to have gone there but it rained. 我本打算去那儿的, 可是天下雨了。

I intended coming back soon. 我想早点回来。

Did he intend us to share the cost of the dinner? 他打算要我们分担这餐饭的费用吗?

Mr Smith intends that his son shall go to college. 史密斯先生有心让他儿子去上大学。

We intended no harm. 我们没有恶意。

【归纳拓展】

intend sth. as 打算让……起某种作用
 intend sth. for sb. 为某人准备某事物
 intended adj. 计划的, 打算的, 意欲的; intention n. 意图, 打算
 I intended it as a joke. 我不过说笑罢了。
 I intended these flowers for your mother. 这些花是准备送给你母亲的。

【语境活用】

- (1) 他有意建立一个机构来帮助这些儿童。

- (2) 这个图书馆是为公众而建的。

- (3) 他本打算去上大学, 但是他的父亲突然得了重病。

9. deliver vt. & vi. 送交, 递送; 助产, 接生; 作(讲演等)

【用法点拨】

We can deliver goods to your door. 我们可以把货物送到你的家门口。
 The postman delivered the letters immediately. 邮递员立刻把信件送了出去。
 The doctor delivered Mrs Jones of twins. 医生为 Jones 夫人接生了一对双胞胎。
 He delivered an important report at the meeting. 他在会上作了一个重要的报告。

【词语辨析】 deliver, send

deliver 和 send 都有表示“送”的意思, 但 deliver 主要用于“某人或机构把邮件、订购的东西按地址递送到某处或某人”; 而 send 则是表示“(为了不亲自送去)让人送到某人或某处”。如:

We will deliver the goods to you at noon tomorrow. 明天中午我们会把货物送到你那儿的。
 He sent his shoes there to be mended. 他让人把鞋子送到那儿去修。

【语境活用】

- (1) Every morning they _____ the milk to my door in time.
 A. put B. deliver C. send D. get
- (2) I will _____ you a postcard while I am away on holiday.
 A. send B. deliver C. give D. bring
10. attend vt. 出席; 上(学、课); 看护, 照料
- 【用法点拨】
- He decided to attend the meeting. 他决定出席这个会议。
 His parents insisted that he attend a law school. 他的父母坚持他应该上法学院。



Her duty is to attend her son on weekend.
她的职责是周末照顾儿子。

【归纳拓展】

attend to; 处理; 照料; 接待(顾客)

相关短语: look after, take care of, deal with, see to
He has to attend to something urgent.

他得处理一些紧急事务。

If you go out, who will attend to the baby?

如果你出去了,谁来照看孩子?

Are you being attended to?

有人接待你吗?

【语境活用】

(1) When I got there, he was _____ a wedding party.

- A. attending B. joining
C. attending to D. joining in

(2) As a manager, he has a lot of affairs to _____ every day.

- A. look after B. care for
C. take care D. attend to

11. cure vt. 治愈; 改好; n. 治疗办法; 治愈

【用法点拨】

The medicine cured my cold.

这种药治好了我的感冒。

The doctor cured me completely.

医生彻底治好了我的病。

Parents tried to cure their children of bad habits.

家长们想方设法改掉孩子们的坏习惯。

There is no cure for cancer yet.

癌症还没有治愈的方法。

His cure took six months.

他的治愈用了六个月的时间。

【词语辨析】 cure, treat

cure 表示的是治疗的结果,即治愈;treat 表示的是治疗的行为或过程。如:

He is now being treated in the hospital.

他现在正在医院接受治疗。

Do you think the doctor can cure him of his illness?

你认为医生能治好他的病吗?

【语境活用】

(1) I'm afraid no medicine can _____ his illness this time.

- A. attend B. treat
C. cure D. recover

(2) —Which doctor is _____ your wound?

—Doctor Wang.

- A. curing B. treating
C. operating D. attending

(3) The hospital invited an expert doctor to treat me

_____ my broken leg.

- A. with B. of C. for D. off

12. absorb vt. 吸收,吸引(注意力、精力等)

【用法点拨】

Black cloth absorbs light. 黑布吸收光。

Plants absorb minerals and other nutrients from the soil. 植物从泥土中吸收矿物质和其他养料。

Running the factory absorbs all his energies.

经营那工厂消耗了他所有精力。

【归纳拓展】

be absorbed in; 被……吸引住,专注于

相关词语: attract 吸引, take in 吸收, be involved in 专注于

He is completely absorbed in the work.

他聚精会神于这项工作。

【语境活用】

(1) _____ in his work, Tom simply forgot food and sleep.

- A. Absorb B. To absorb
C. Absorbing D. Absorbed

(2) He always gives students enough time to _____ what they have just learnt.

- A. attract B. absorb
C. get D. receive

13. suspect vt. 怀疑,不信任;以为,揣想;n. 嫌疑犯,可疑对象

【用法点拨】

We suspected that it was a trick to get our money. 我们怀疑那是一个骗我们钱的圈套。

I suspect him to be a liar.

我怀疑他是个说谎的人。

The judge suspected the truth of the thief's excuse.

法官怀疑小偷借口的真实性。

We suspect they'll be a little late.

我们认为他们会迟到一会儿的。

Several suspects were arrested.

好几个嫌疑犯被逮捕了。

【归纳拓展】

suspect sb. of sth.; 怀疑某人做某事(有某种情况),如:

The policeman suspected the thief of lying.

警察怀疑小偷在说谎。

【词语辨析】 suspect, doubt

suspect 和 doubt 作“怀疑”解时,区别在于怀疑的程度。suspect 实际上表示主语已基本确定自己的怀疑,而 doubt 则仅仅表示主语对某事持不确定的态度。

【语境活用】

- (1) The police _____ him to be the murderer and brought him to the police station.
A. suspected B. doubted
C. questioned D. asked
- (2) He was suspected, and accused, _____ selling state secrets.
A. of B. for C. about D. over
- (3) If you _____ my words, read today's newspaper yourself.
A. question B. doubt
C. suspect D. wonder

14. blame *vt. & n.* 埋怨, 责备, 怪

【用法点拨】

He blamed his son for missing the bus.

他责备他儿子错过了公共汽车。

The government can not escape blame for the state of the economy. 对于当前的经济现状, 政府难逃其责。

【归纳拓展】

(be) to blame 该怨……

blame sth. on sb. 把……怪到……头上

put (lay) the blame on 怪在……身上

take (bear) the blame 承担责任

You're not to blame for what happened.
发生的事不能怪你。

He blamed his failure on his teacher.

他把失败怪到老师的头上。

He put the blame on me for his failure.

他把失败怪在我的身上。

I'm going to take all the blame on myself.

我打算自己承担所有的责任。

【语境活用】

- (1) He said to the public that he _____
(该怪他) for this accident.
- (2) She used to _____ (把所有的过错怪在别人身上).
- (3) Famous as he is, he is ready to _____
(为……承担责任) any mistake made by him.

15. contribute *vt.* 捐献, 捐赠; 贡献出

【用法点拨】

He contributed a large sum of money to the orphanage.
他给那家孤儿院捐助了一笔巨款。

The Song Dynasty contributed three great inventions to world civilization. 宋朝为世界文明贡献了三大发明。

【归纳拓展】

contribute to 有助于, 促使(发生某情况)

相关短语: lead to 导致; result in 导致

contribution *n.* 贡献, 捐赠物, 捐献; make a contribution to 对……作贡献
Plenty of fresh air contributes to good health.
大量的新鲜空气有助于健康。

【语境活用】

- (1) 是驾驶员的不小心造成了这次事故。
_____.
- (2) 尽管他不是很有钱, 但是他还是捐了一个月的工资给“希望工程”。
_____.
- (3) 他的发现为科学的发展作出了伟大的贡献。
_____.

II. 重点短语

1. lose heart 丧失信心; 失去勇气

【用法点拨】

Don't lose heart and you'll succeed sooner or later.
不要灰心, 你迟早会成功的。

【归纳拓展】

lose hope 失去信心(希望)

lose face 丢脸, 失面子

lose one's heart to 爱上, 喜欢

lose one's temper 发火

lose one's head 惊慌失措

lose one's way 迷路

lose oneself 迷失方向

lose oneself in 聚精会神; 消失在……中

lose sight of 看不见

lose weight 减轻体重

【语境活用】

- (1) Whatever trouble you're in, _____ (千万别失去信心).
- (2) Bill _____ (爱上) the girl the first time he saw her.
- (3) He is afraid of making mistakes and _____ (丢面子) in public.
- (4) He would _____ (聚精会神地看) a book for an afternoon at a time.
- (5) I watched his plane go higher and higher until I _____ (看不见) it.

2. set up 竖起来, 立起来; 成立, 建立; 创(纪录)

【用法点拨】

Let's set up the tent first, and build the fire later.
我们先搭帐篷后生火吧。

The police set up roadblocks to catch the escaped prisoner.
警察设起路障来捕捉逃犯。

The government set up many hospitals for the retired workers. 政府为退休工人建立了很多医院。



The city set up a fund to aid the students from poor families. 这个城市设立了一项基金来资助贫困学生。
He set up a new record in the 10,000 meters. 他在万米长跑中创了新纪录。

【归纳拓展】

set about 着手做某事
set an example 树立榜样
set aside 储存;放在一边;取消
set down 放下,记下,让下车,确定
set foot 走(进、出)
set off 动身,出发;燃放;触发
set sth. on fire 使着火
set out 动身;着手(做某事)

【语境活用】

- (1) The business _____ (创立) by the grandfather of the present owner.
- (2) After graduation from college, he _____ (动身去) London to start his career.
- (3) He _____ (开始) to write a history of civilization.
- (4) The strike _____ (触发) a series of strikes throughout the country.
- (5) The professor _____ (放在一边) the papers he was marking and reached for his cigarettes and matches.
- (6) Then they _____ (着手) getting rid of the smoke.

3. look down upon / on 看不起,蔑视

【用法点拨】

I wish you wouldn't look down on this kind of work. 我希望你不会看不起这种工作。
My parents often tell me not to look down upon countrymen. 我的父母经常告诉我不要看不起乡下人。

【归纳拓展】

look back (on) 回顾 look forward to 盼望
look in the eye (face) 正视 look into 调查
look on 旁观 look on... as 把……看做
look out (for) 当心 look through 翻阅
look up to 尊敬

【语境活用】

- (1) Never will he _____ (看不起) you even if you are poor.
- (2) Every student _____ (尊敬) him and cares much about his health.
- (3) Whenever I _____ (回想) those days, I will remember his lectures clearly.
- (4) We _____ (把他看做) our great big brother.
- (5) Every one of us _____ (盼望) seeing him again.

4. refer to 提到,论及;指的是;查阅,参考

【用法点拨】

He didn't refer to this problem in his speech. 他在讲话中没有提到这个问题。

I knew the lady was referring to Bill when she spoke of a bright young student. 当这位女士说起一位聪明的学生时,我知道她指的是比尔。

Please refer to the last page of the book for answers. 答案请查阅书的最后一页。

【归纳拓展】

refer to... as 把……称作; reference n. 提到,参考,参阅资料

【语境活用】

- (1) A person _____ a dictionary to find the meaning of words.
A. refers to B. looks up
C. look at D. look into
- (2) If you want to know the meaning, _____ the word in the dictionary.
A. refer to B. look up
C. look at D. look into
- (3) By "teacher" we _____ the person who supplies the information.
A. intend for B. speak of
C. refer to D. talk about

5. would rather 宁愿,宁可

【用法点拨】

I would rather stay at home. 我宁愿待在家里。
I'd rather not tell you now. 我宁愿现在不告诉你。
I'd rather he didn't come tomorrow. 我宁愿他明天不要来。
I'd rather walk than take a bus. 我宁愿走路而不坐公共汽车。

【归纳拓展】

rather than 而不是,与其……宁愿
rather... than 是……而不是

【语境活用】

- (1) I _____ go on a picnic with my friends this weekend.
A. would prefer B. would like
C. would rather D. had better
- (2) I'd rather you _____ to see her as soon as possible.
A. will go B. would go
C. go D. went
- (3) I'd rather you _____ him this bad news yesterday.
A. didn't tell B. hadn't told
C. shouldn't tell D. not tell
- (4) Rather than _____ money in such a dishonest way he would beg in the streets.

- A. get B. got
C. to get D. getting

6. come across 无意中遇到, 找到, 想到; 讲得清楚明白

【用法点拨】

You are the most direct woman I've ever come across.
你是我遇到的最直率的女人。

He came across a dollar bill in the suit he was sending to the cleaner.

他在正准备送洗的衣服中发现了一张一美元的纸币。

He suddenly came across an idea.

他突然想到了一个主意。

Your speech came across very well; everyone understands your opinion now.

你讲得非常清楚; 每个人现在都明白你的看法了。

【归纳拓展】

meet with 遇见; 遇到

come about 发生

come down 下降, 跌价

come out 出版, 结果, 褪色

【语境活用】

- I _____ (发现) this book in an old bookstore on Fourth Avenue.
- He didn't know how this change _____ (发生).
- It is said that his another book _____ (出版) next month.
- I don't think meat _____ (降价) this year, do you?
- In some ways I look on Sophia as the most remarkable girl that I _____ (遇见).

7. carry on 进行; 进行下去, 继续下去

【用法点拨】

He has learnt enough German to carry on a conversation. 他学的德文已足够进行会话了。

They will carry on the struggle for freedom. 他们将继续为自由而奋斗。

【归纳拓展】

carry on with 把……继续进行下去

carry out 实行, 执行

carry through 完成, 实现

【语境活用】

- Though tired and hungry, they _____ (继续) until they reached camp.
- In spite of a long struggle they succeeded in _____ (完成) most of their plans.
- He was chosen _____ (做) that important experiment.

8. rid ... of 使摆脱; 把……消灭掉

【用法点拨】

The dentist rid him of his pain by taking out the tooth. 牙医拔掉了那个牙齿从而消除了他的疼痛。

He wanted to rid the city of poverty.

他让这个城市摆脱贫困。

【归纳拓展】

cure ... of 治愈 get rid of 摆脱掉; 除掉, 处理掉

【语境活用】

- He as well as some other scientists intends to _____ the earth of pollution.
A. cure B. rid C. remind D. control
- It took me a month to _____ my cough.
A. cure of B. break away from
C. separate from D. get rid of
- Your doctor is the best judge of what will _____ your illness.
A. cure B. rid C. treat D. win

9. lead to 引起, 造成, 导致; 通向

【用法点拨】

Too much work and too little rest often leads to illness. 太多的工作, 太少的休息, 经常会让人生病的。

This test is obviously bad because it leads to incorrect learning. 这种考试很明显是不好的, 因为它导致的是不正确的学习。

All roads lead to Rome. 条条大路通罗马。

【归纳拓展】

contribute to 有助于, 促使

lead into 使陷入或进入(某种状态)

【语境活用】

- I welcome any change that _____ (有助于) something better.
 - Could you tell me if this road _____ (通向) Hangzhou?
 - Her careless spending _____ (使她欠了债).
10. focus on 把光线集中在, 对准; 把……集中在; 集中讨论研究

【用法点拨】

The scientist focused the telescope on the moon. 那位科学家把望远镜对准月球。

He finds it hard to focus his thoughts on one thing for longer than five minutes.

他发现他很难把思想集中在一件事情上超过五分钟。

Today we are going to focus on the question of homeless people in London. 今天我们将集中讨论伦敦那些无家可归的人们的问题。

【归纳拓展】

concentrate on 集中 center on 以……为中心; 集中



【语境活用】

- (1) He _____ himself on his work and on how to save time.
A. focused B. devoted
C. concentrated D. contributed
- (2) Public attention at the moment is _____ on the problem of the economic crisis.
A. paid B. put C. spent D. focused
- (3) His current work is _____ how to stop people wasting natural resources.
A. centered on B. concentrated on
C. placed on D. spent on

11. build up 建设起来, 发展起来; 加强(力量); 增强(体质); 积累; 逐步增加

【用法点拨】

He has built up a good business over the years.

在几年里他已建起了一个很好的企业。

Good food builds up the body. 好的食物能增强体质。

The clouds are building up. 云正越聚越多。

【归纳拓展】

set up 建立 build into 建成, 做成

【语境活用】

- (1) He went for an ocean voyage and soon _____ his health.
A. set up B. built up
C. took up D. made up
- (2) The noise _____ until Mary couldn't stand it any longer.
A. got up B. set up
C. brought up D. built up
- (3) We must spare no effort to _____ our country into a developed one.
A. build B. make C. get D. set

12. put forward 提出, 推荐, 使提前

【用法点拨】

Are you serious in putting forward such a view?

你提出这样的观点是认真的吗?

May I put your name forward as the chairman of the committee? 我可以推荐你当委员会的主席吗?

The attack had been put forward an hour.

进攻时间提前了一小时。

【归纳拓展】

put aside 放在一边; 存贮; 搁置不予理会

put away 收起来; 存贮; 打消, 不再去想

put back 耽误; 推迟; 拨慢

put down 写下来; 镇压; 让下车

put off 推迟; 让下车

put on 穿戴上; 带着某种表情; 上演

put out 扑灭; 生产, 出版

put up 举起; 搭起; 挂起, 张贴; 住宿, 留人住宿

【语境活用】

- (1) He always _____ at the Grand Hotel when he is in town.
A. puts up B. puts down
C. puts out D. puts off
- (2) Bravely he joined the group and set out to _____ the forest fire.
A. put off B. put down
C. put out D. put away
- (3) He _____ an air of innocence, but it did not deceive us.
A. put aside B. put up
C. put back D. put on
- (4) He had to _____ an appointment with me to deal with the emergency.
A. put off B. put down
C. put out D. put up
- (5) Very few people believed him when he first _____ this theory.
A. put out B. put off
C. put forward D. put back
- (6) He _____ all ideas of becoming an M. P. when he found he would gain nothing by it.
A. put away B. put out
C. put off D. put down

13. apart from 除……之外

【用法点拨】

Apart from English, he is good at maths.

除了英语, 他也擅长数学。

Apart from the cost, the dress doesn't suit me.

姑且不论价格, 这件衣服不适合我。

It is a good book, apart from the torn cover.

除了封面破了, 它是本好书。

Apart from a few faults, he is a trustworthy friend.

除了一些缺点外, 他是位值得相信的朋友。

【归纳拓展】

in addition to 此外、另外 besides 除……之外、另外
except for 除……之外 as well as 又, 也

【语境活用】

- (1) _____ such subjects, the department also taught mathematics and geography.
A. Except B. Except for
C. As well as D. In addition to
- (2) Your composition is well written _____ some spelling mistakes.

- A. besides B. except for
C. as well as D. in addition to
- (3) The conflict spread everywhere, into the villages, _____ into the cities.
A. besides B. except for
C. as well as D. in addition to

14. **make sense** 讲得通,有意义,能被理解;明智

【用法点拨】

What he told us about the situation simply doesn't make sense. 他告诉我们关于形势的话根本讲不通。
The message doesn't make sense. 这个信息没法理解。
Does it make sense to let little children play with matches? 让小孩子玩火柴明智吗?

【归纳拓展】

make sense of 懂,理解
come to one's senses 清醒过来
common sense 常识; in a sense 在某种意义上
in no sense 一点也不
lose one's senses 失去知觉; 脑子不正常
There is no/a lot of sense in doing sth. 做某事没道理(很有道理)

【语境活用】

- (1) The explanation in the text book _____ (没法看懂), because the words are too hard.
(2) She was taken to a hospital in no time and soon _____ (清醒过来).
(3) He says _____ (没有道理) making a child suffer like that.
(4) He said the policy was _____ (一点也不) fair and called on people to fight against it.
(5) She told me that _____ (在某种意义上) I was right in refusing to join that club.

III. 重点句式

1. **I felt bad the first time I talked to a group.**

【用法点拨】

The first/second/last time 本是名词短语,但有时可用作连词词组,引导一个时间状语从句,以上句子中的 the first time I talked to a group 相当于 when I talked to a group for the first time.

【归纳拓展】

类似的名词短语用作连词词组的还有:
the moment (= as soon as); the minute (= as soon as); the instant (= as soon as); every time (每次); each time (每次); next time (下次); any time (任何时候)。
有时也可用副词充当连词,引导时间状语从句,如: immediately, instantly, directly, 都相当于 as soon as

【语境活用】

- (1) I promised to write to her _____ I got to New York.
A. at the moment B. the moment
C. soon D. long before
- (2) I warn him to be careful _____ we meet, but he just won't listen to me.
A. next time B. last time
C. each time D. any time when
- (3) _____ you feel any pains, you must go to the doctor.
A. Directly B. Soon C. As D. While

2. **When he organized the ANC Youth League, I joined it as soon as I could.**

【用法点拨】

as soon as 连接时间状语从句,意为:一……就……。与其他时间状语从句一样,如果从句谓语动作发生在将来,从句需用现在时表示将来。如:
As soon as I meet him, I will tell him about this.
我一见到他,就会把此事告诉他的。

【归纳拓展】

英语中除了 as soon as 之外,用以表示“一……就……”还有以下句式: hardly/scarcely ... when/before; no sooner ... than。如:
I had hardly/scarcely got home when it began to rain.
我刚到家,天就下雨来了。
He had no sooner returned than he called me and asked about my work.
他一回来就打电话问我的工作情况。
运用以上句式需注意:(1)主句谓语时态常用过去完成时;(2)如果 hardly, scarcely, no sooner 位于句首,句子需部分倒装。如:
Hardly/Scarcely had I got home when it began to rain.
No sooner had he returned home than he called me and asked about my work.

【语境活用】

- (1) I _____ hardly _____ the classroom when the bell rang.
A. did ... enter B. have ... entered
C. would ... enter D. had ... entered
- (2) He had no sooner come back _____ he got down to his work.
A. when B. before C. than D. and
- (3) Scarcely _____ when the enemy came and started to search the room.
A. he had hidden the gun B. he hid the gun
C. had he hidden the gun D. did he hide the gun

3. **The last thirty years have seen the greatest number of laws stopping our rights and progress.**