

四川省高考复习指导用书

四川省招生考试图书发行有限责任公司 编

MINGSHI JINGBIAN

高考直通车

名师精编

英语

考点透视

知识解析

分步练习

答案详解

命题趋势

方法集成

内含
四川高考真题
深度评析



中国出版集团 现代教育出版社

名师精编

四川省高考复习指导用书

高考直通车

四川省招生考试图书发行有限责任公司 编

英语



中国出版集团 现代教育出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考直通车. 英语/雷家端编. —北京:现代教育出版社, 2006. 8

ISBN 7-80196-358-X

I. 高... II. 雷... 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(2006)第 093310 号

高考直通车——英语

作 者 雷家端

出 版 现代教育出版社

责任编辑 王春霞

特约编辑 段 敏

封面设计 范海荣

社 址 北京市朝阳区安定门外安华里 504 号 E 座

邮政编码 100029

发 行 四川新华文轩连锁股份有限公司

开 本 285mm×210mm 1/16 印张 24

印 刷 成都时时印务有限责任公司

版 次 2006 年 8 月第一版

印 次 2006 年 8 月第一次印刷

定 价 29.00 元

书 号 ISBN 7-80196-358-X

如发现印装质量问题,影响阅读,请与承印厂联系调换

电 话 (028)87444106

前言

四川省高考复习指导用书·高考直通车

《高考直通车》系列丛书按高考科目分解为语文、数学、英语、历史、政治、地理、物理、化学、生物共九册，各学科均有吻合学科特点的编写框架，体现该学科具体的考试复习要求。作为四川考生高考复习指导用书，《高考直通车》汇集了四川省内各科名师最权威的教研成果和多年的辅导心得。

该丛书具有以下特点：

权威

——由四川省高考辅导资料的权威策划机构——四川省招生考试图书发行公司组织 29 位四川省特级教师、省市学科带头人倾力编写，尽显名校名师辅导精髓。

针对

——紧紧把握四川省高考自主命题方向，深度评析往年四川高考试题，展望当年四川高考自主命题趋势。

高效

——系统归纳、详细解读，精析精练，有效提升考生备考能力，助其在较短的时间内达到最佳的复习效果。

直达

——考点透视、方法集成、分步练习、命题猜想，步步为营，一脉贯通。

何谓“直通车”？省时、高效、直达目标，这就是《高考直通车》带给考生最直接的感受。

本套丛书虽经作者和编者反复审校、修改，也难免存在着疏忽和差漏之处，希望广大考生和读者批评指正。

《高考直通车》编写组

各科作者

语文

主 编	邓文光	成都树德中学	成都市学科带头人	语文教研组组长
编 写	刘一中	双流中学	四川省特级教师	
	陈光明	棠湖中学	四川省特级教师	语文教研组组长
	钟 毕	成都八中	四川省特级教师	语文教研组组长
	姜维平	绵阳南山中学	四川省特级教师	
	王启多	西北中学	成都市学科带头人	语文教研组组长
	唐 焱	成都石室中学	语文教研组组长	
	曾 伟	四川大学附中	语文教研组组长	
	廖 云	华西中学	语文教研组组长	
	熊光燕	熊星虎 罗小维	刘方敏 吴海音	王本志
	叶松林	陈 婷 杨小全	李 职 彭科友	姚远富
	阳小波	田雪梅 王 焰	廖文明 邓晓燕	

数学

主 编	刘裕文	彭州中学	全国著名教育专家	四川省特级教师
副主编	殷相刚	成都石室中学		
	黎方平	成都石室中学		
编 写	许 勇	成都七中	四川省学科带头人	数学教研组组长
	卢建义	自贡蜀光中学	四川省特级教师	
	青久俊	南充高中	四川省特级教师	数学教研组组长
	刘 杰	南充周口中学	四川省特级教师	
	陆 珂	魏 华 方廷刚	颜红梅 傅雪惠	张 明
	王永忠	陈明芬		

英语

主 编	雷家端	成都七中	四川省特级教师	
副主编	倪 蓉	成都石室中学	成都市学科带头人	
	李作诗	成都树德中学	成都市学科带头人	
	闫燕萍	成都七中		
	彭长贵	成都实验外国语学校	英语教研组组长	
编 写	杨 惠	成都七中	成都市学科带头人	
	陶家跃	倪 驰 张 驰	马智慧 刘 钰	朱文英
	王国民	罗健康 刘凯华	刘 涛 刘 婷	贾朝艳
	陈遐龄	李 洁 贺小燕	涂 鸣 田 涛	彭长江
	欧祖铭	翟启航 李 娟	廖 薇 马怀平	马剑琴
	黄林梅	胡 琴 李白莲		

历史

主 编	崔新萍	盐道街中学	四川省特级教师
编 写	李 都	成都七中	四川省特级教师
	王开元	成都七中	成都市学科带头人
	刘建国	张力生 游 恒	刘莉华 王德伍 陈 诚

政治

主 编	王德强	成都十八中	四川省特级教师
编 写	陈永洪	曾春人 范 勇	兰贵文 刘贵成 毛有余
	蒲 松	吴 峨 王 平	余国东 于 宁 邓西红
	张贵平	邹成林 章映剑	

地理

主 编	肖本朴	四川大学附中	成都市学科带头人
	张建国	成都树德中学	成都市学科带头人
编 写	钟世茂	刘家永 邓 杰	袁 蓉

生物

主 编	孙会敏	四川师范大学附中	
编 写	赵广宇	四川大学附中	四川省特级教师
	文 宗	成都七中	成都市学科带头人
	吴光举	玉林中学	成都市学科带头人
	蒋 毅	程 宇 郑达钊	陈 亮 胥芸萍 徐爱琳

化学

主 编	田 间	成都石室中学	成都市学科带头人
编 写	杨为民	四川大学附中	
	王 勇	谭丽花 李 胜	甘大祥 周富光 伍学文

物理

主 编	周昌鲜	成都石室中学	四川省特级教师
副主编	夏 进	成都七中	成都市学科带头人 物理教研组组长
	何建明	成都石室中学	
编 写	陈吉萍	成都树德中学	四川省特级教师
	张 玲	成都树德中学	成都市学科带头人
	姜 原	成都石室中学	物理教研组组长
	董泽敏	四川师范大学附中	物理教研组组长
	吕 杲	吕 渊 谌瑞华	陈川芳 李亚飞 张森文
	熊李程	袁世明 邓学平	鲁道富 张家发 黄 钟
	杜 锋		

目 录

第一部分 单元复习

Senior One	(1)
Unit 1 Good friends	(1)
Unit 2 English around the world	(4)
Unit 3 Going places	(7)
Unit 4 Unforgettable experiences	(10)
Unit 5 The silver screen	(13)
Unit 6 Good manners	(16)
Unit 7 Cultural relics	(19)
Unit 8 Sports	(21)
Unit 9 Technology	(24)
Unit 10 The world around us	(26)
Unit 11 The sounds of the world	(29)
Unit 12 Art and literature	(32)
Unit 13 Healthy eating	(35)
Unit 14 Festivals	(37)
Unit 15 The Necklace	(40)
Unit 16 Scientists at work	(43)
Unit 17 Great women	(46)
Unit 18 New Zealand	(49)
Unit 19 Modern agriculture	(52)
Unit 20 Humour	(55)
Unit 21 Body language	(58)
Unit 22 A world of fun	(60)
Senior Two	(64)
Unit 1 Making a difference	(64)
Unit 2 News Media	(67)
Unit 3 Art and architecture	(70)
Unit 4 A garden of poems	(73)
Unit 5 The British Isles	(76)
Unit 6 Life in the future	(79)
Unit 7 Living with disease	(83)
Unit 8 First aid	(86)
Unit 9 Saving the earth	(89)
Unit 10 Frightening nature	(92)
Unit 11 Scientific achievements	(95)
Unit 12 Fact and fantasy	(99)
Unit 13 The water planet	(103)
Unit 14 Freedom fighter	(106)
Unit 15 Destinations	(109)
Unit 16 The United States of America	(113)
Unit 17 Disabilities	(116)
Unit 18 Inventions	(119)
Unit 19 The Merchant of Venice	(122)
Unit 20 Archaeology	(125)
Senior Three	(128)
Unit 1 That must be a record	(128)
Unit 2 Crossing limits	(131)

Unit 3 The land down under	(134)
Unit 4 Green world	(137)
Unit 5 Getting the message	(140)
Unit 6 Going West	(143)
Unit 7 A Christmas Carol	(146)
Unit 8 Learning a foreign language	(149)
Unit 9 Health care	(152)
Unit 10 American literature	(154)
Unit 11 Key to success	(157)
Unit 12 Education	(161)
Unit 13 The mystery of the Moonstone	(164)
Unit 14 Zoology	(167)
Unit 15 Popular youth culture	(170)
Unit 16 Finding jobs	(173)

第二部分 语法复习

一、名词和冠词	(176)
二、代词和 it 的用法	(179)
三、动词的时态及语态	(183)
四、情态动词与虚拟语气	(192)
五、非谓语动词	(197)
六、形容词及副词	(205)
七、数词的主谓一致问题	(208)
八、介词	(211)
九、连词	(214)
十、句子、句子成分、句子种类	(217)
十一、复合句	(220)
十二、倒装和省略	(228)

第三部分 综合复习

听力篇	(231)
单项选择篇	(233)
完形填空篇	(239)
阅读篇	(245)
改错篇	(258)
写作篇	(262)
四川省普通高等学校招生统一考试模拟试题(1)	(264)
四川省普通高等学校招生统一考试模拟试题(2)	(270)
四川省普通高等学校招生统一考试模拟试题(3)	(276)
四川省普通高等学校招生统一考试模拟试题(4)	(282)
四川省普通高等学校招生统一考试模拟试题(5)	(287)
四川省普通高等学校招生统一考试模拟试题(6)	(294)
参考答案	(300)
2006 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(四川卷) 英语科试题分析	(363)
2006 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(四川卷) 英语试题及参考答案	(367)

第一部分 单元复习

Senior One

Unit 1 Good friends



知识与能力要求

重点 单词	<i>n.</i> hammer saw (<i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>) rope movie mirror gun feeling airplane lie (<i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>) speech adventure (<i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>) notebook error feeling sorrow <i>v.</i> argue match fry hunt cast survive share lie lay <i>adj.</i> honest brave loyal wise handsome smart classical fond deserted scared formal
重要 短语	fond of hunt for in order to care about such as drop sb. a line be into sth. surf the internet be on a flight survive the crash make fire, treat sb. as learn a lot about oneself develop a friendship with sb. share happiness and sorrow click... away
主要 句型	1. So+助动词+主语 2. even if, even though 引导的让步状语从句 3. when 作并列连词, 表“正在……突然”
语法 内容	直接引语和间接引语(1) (陈述句、一般疑问句、特殊疑问句)
话题	Talking about friends and friendship
功能 项目	1. 表示喜好(Likes and dislikes) 2. 表示道歉(Making apologies)
写作 要求	Write an E-mail



知识答疑

1. play *v.*

扮演(角色)(play the part of/the role of or act)

You'll enjoy it. Tom Hanks is playing the lead in "Forrest Gump".

比赛(have a game)

Lakers played Chicago Bull for the basketball championship at that time.

演奏(give an instrumental performance)

He went on playing the music of Mozart and Beethoven.

词组搭配:

play the piano play a part/role in play a trick/joke on
play with fire play at sb. be at play

2. crash *v.* 猛撞;(使)撞毁 *n.* (汽车)撞车事故,(飞机)失事

Last night he was so drunk that he crashed his car into the street lamp.

A plane crashed near the South Pacific, killing 24 passengers on board.

We survived although others died in the air crash.

Chuck survived the crash and landed on a deserted island where there were no people.

3. desert *v.* 舍弃,抛弃(go away from/leave somebody without help or support)

Many Iraqi hurriedly deserted the city before the war broke out.

deserted *adj.* 无人的;被抛弃的;被遗弃的(with no one present)

deserted island 荒岛; deserted street 空无一人的街道

4. be fond of 喜欢, 爱好

表示“喜欢”“不喜欢”的词组搭配:

enjoy/hate doing sth. like/dislike doing sth. be into/be not into... be not interested in be fond of like/enjoy/prefer/love (doing) sth.

5. make fire 生火

与 fire 有关的词组搭配:

catch fire be on fire put out fire light a fire set fire to... play with fire fire alarm fireproof fire engine fire escape fire fighter/man fire station fire wall

6. share v. 分享, 分担 (have / use sth. with others; have sth. in common)

share in sth. share sth. with sb.

share (out) between/among 将某物平分

Chuck learns that we need friends to share happiness and sorrow.

7. in order to/so as to... 为了…… (后接不定式, 表目的)

in order to 可放在句首或句尾

so as to 不能放在句首

He hurried through his homework in order to /so as to play basketball with other boys.

In order to survive, Chuck developed a friendship with an unusual friend — a volleyball he called Wilson.

He got up early in order/so as not to be late for school.

He stepped aside in order for me to pass.

in order that so that 为了... (后接表目的的状语从句)

in order that 引导的从句置于主句前后都可以

so that 引导的从句只能置于主语后

He was saving as much as possible in order that/so that he might go for a holiday.

I hurried so that I won't be late for the appointment.

8. alone/lonely

alone *adj.* 独自一人的、单独的、表客观状态; 当它用于名词之后时, 它的意思是“只有”(only)

lonely *adj.* (人) 孤独的、寂寞的; 人烟稀少 (之地)

I am alone in a lonely island, but I don't feel lonely.

We have no idea why he left the company. Tom alone knows the secret.

Mike is alone in thinking that cloning is good for human beings.

all alone = by oneself

The temple stands on the top all alone.

She felt lonely among strangers.

My house lies in a lonely village.

9. beautiful/handsome/pretty/lovely

beautiful 美丽的、美好的, 语气最强, 用来形容包括女子相貌的任何赏心悦目的人、风景、事等, 但一般很少用于修饰男人

handsome 英俊的、潇洒的、有风度的, 一般用于形容男人

pretty 漂亮的、玲珑的, 用来形容女子和儿童, 指匀称娇小之意, 也可用于指物的精致

lovely 指某人或某物可爱或美丽, 让人一想到他就感到舒服
She is beautiful both in appearance and in spirit.

He is a handsome boy with large, bright eyes and fair hair.

How pretty the girl is!

10. like/love/enjoy/prefer/appreciate

like 喜欢、爱好, 不强调感情强烈, 语气比 love 弱

love 爱、喜欢, 强调感情强烈, 语气比 like 强

enjoy 喜欢、欣赏、享受, 指从欣赏中得到乐趣和满足

prefer 喜欢、宁愿

appreciate 欣赏、鉴赏、感激, 指能理解、知其优劣, 品评价值

I don't think he likes me, for he seldom talks to me.

My love for all my children is unconditional.

He is a guy who enjoys life to the full.

I prefer to walk there rather than hire a taxi today.

You can't appreciate English poetry unless you understand its rhythm.

11. I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers.

这是一种倒装句型, 意为“也是如此”。其句型结构为:

so/nor/neither + 系动词/情态动词/助动词 + 主语

—Peter won't be here tonight.

—Neither/Nor will be Sarah.

The sweater didn't fit me, and neither/nor did the coat.

—Boys love rock music very much.

—So do girls.

表示“的确如此”用句型: **so** + 主语 + 系动词/情态动词/助动词

—You have dropped a word to her.

—So I have. (主语 you, I 指同一人)

但: He asked me to follow his example and I did so.

(so 表前面提到的那个动作)。也有一些特殊的:

—Jenny was born in Australia, but grew up in London.

—So it is with her twin sister.

或 It is the same with her twin sister.

12. One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane crashes.

when: 并列连词, “正在……突然” = and just at that time

注: 这种结构中的第一个分句多用过去进行时或 be about to 结构, 第二个分句多用一般过去时。

I was about to leave when the telephone rang.

I was surfing the internet when the light went off.

They were walking along the shore when huge waves appeared out of nowhere, sweeping them out to sea.

when: 从属连词, “当……的时候”(when 可放前亦可放后)

He came up when I was speaking.

When I got to the cinema, the film had begun.

Unit 2 English around the world



知识与能力要求

重点 单词	<i>n.</i> bathroom towel closet majority total (<i>n.</i> & <i>adj.</i>) tongue government situation organization trade tourism communication service signal movement commander stand fall expression typhoon president cookbook <i>v.</i> pronounce repeat communicate exchange (<i>vt.</i> & <i>n.</i>) tidy (<i>v.</i> & <i>adj.</i>) publish compare replace <i>adj.</i> broad native (<i>adj.</i> & <i>n.</i>) equal (<i>adj.</i> & <i>v.</i>) international global independent southern European
重要 短语	make oneself at home in total except for stay up come about end up with bring in a great many all the way at all the majority of develop into working language global culture communicate with have a good knowledge of more or less have difficulty in doing
主要 句型	1. It is/was... that 强调句型 2. with 复合结构 3. the reason why /for... is that... 4. except /except for/ except that
语法 内容	直接引语和间接引语 (2) (祈使句)
话题	Talking about differences between American and British English
功能 项目	语言交际困难 (Language difficulties in communication)
写作 要求	Write a passage comparing American and British English



知识答疑

- majority** *n.* the large number of; most of 多数, 大半
There are more than 42 countries where the majority of the people speak English
the majority of + 名词复数 + 动词复数
单独使用 the majority 作主语时, 动词用单数复数均可
The majority agree (s) with me.
major *adj.* 主要的, 重要的
n. 主修科目, 主修……的学生
- total** *n.* & *adj.*

total <i>n.</i>
in total; in all; altogether 总共, 加起来
In total, for more than 375 million people English is their mother tongue.
a total of 总共
A total of 20, 000 people went to visit the island.
total <i>adj.</i>
a total number
totally <i>adv.</i>
I totally agree with you.
- except for** apart from, with the exception of 除了……之外

Except for these differences in spelling, written English is more or less the same in both British English and American English.

except/except for/except that...

except 从全体中排除, 常与 no, nothing, all, everything, anything 等包含全部意义的词连用。

We all went there except Jessie.

besides “除了……还”

Do you know any other foreign language besides French?

except for 除去, 要不是 (不同类型或性质的比较), 指在一个整体中除去某些因素

Your article is well written except for a few spelling mistakes.

except that 除去、除掉, 后接从句。还有 except when/except where /except what 等:

In summer, we always have meals in the yard except when it is raining.

I know nothing about the accident except what I have read in the paper.

I know nothing about him except that he is a graduate of Beijing University.

4. develop into to come or bring to a larger or more advanced state 发展

In only fifty years, English has developed into the lan-

guage most widely spoken and used in the world.

develop the habit of 养成……习惯

develop an interest 培养……兴趣

develop mind and body 有益身心发展

develop my country 发展我们的国家

develop photos 冲洗照片

developing countries 发展中国家

developed countries 发达国家

5. **communicate** *vi.* to share or exchange opinion, feelings or information 交际, 沟通, 传达 (感情、信息)

You can listen to English songs on the radios or use English to communicate with people around the world through the Internet.

communication *n.* 交流, 通信

6. **with + n + v. ing/to do/done/adj. /adv.** 的复合结构, 作状语

With so many people communicating in English every day, it will become more and more important to have a good knowledge of English.

With you to help me, I'm sure to finish the project in time.

She sat at the desk crying, with her face buried in her hands.

He slept all night, with the door open.

He slept in the sofa all night long, with all the lights on.

7. **have a good knowledge of** know a lot about 对……有很好的了解, 掌握

With so many people communicating in English every day, it will become more and more important to have a good knowledge of English.

She has a detailed knowledge of this period.

8. **come about/ happen/ take place/ occur/break out**

come about *vi.* 发生, 产生, 造成

How did these differences come about?

They didn't know how the change had come about.

happen *vi.*

(偶然地, 突然) 发生。不能用于被动语态

Do you still remember when the accident happened?

碰巧 (偶然)

I happened to see him on the street.

It happened that the famous actor was her brother.

take place *vi.* (事情) 发生, 产生, 举办, 举行, 通常用于预先决定的事

The contest took place yesterday.

occur *vi.*

(文语) (意想不到的事) 发生 (= happen) 不可用被动语态

They say that the traffic accident occurred at midnight.

Several fires occurred that month.

想起, 想到。常与 to 连用。例如:

An idea has occurred to me.

This name just did not occur to my memory.

break out (火灾、战争等) 突然发生, 爆发

Fire broke out in the neighborhood last night.

9. **end up with/in/as** to be in the end (in the stated condition) 以……而告终, 最终成为

At the same time, British English and American English started borrowing words from other languages, ending up with different words.

If you drive your car like that, you'll end up in hospital.

He ended up as head of the firm.

10. **more or less** almost, nearly 或多或少, 在一定程度上

Written English is more or less the same in both British and American English.

The job is more or less finished.

11. **the reason... is that** a situation is caused by... 因为……

One of the reasons is that people traveled to America from all the European countries and from other parts of the world.

The reason why he didn't get the job was that his English is not very good.

固定搭配:

the reason for... is that...

the reason why... is that...

12. **bring in** cause to come in; introduce 引入, 赚钱

They started to use English, but they also brought in some words from their own languages.

They have brought in experts to help them with the new machine.

The sale brought in over \$ 350.

词组搭配:

bring about 导致, 产生 bring an end to 结束, 使完结

bring down 降低, 使降价 bring up 养育, 呕吐 bring out 使显示, 出版



过关演练

- That _____ the Williams.
— No, it _____ them. They are away on holidays.
A. can be; mustn't be B. must be; can't be
C. may be; can't have been D. must be; may not be
- No women were allowed to take part in the first Olympic Games, _____ in 776 B. C.
A. playing B. held
C. happened D. to take place
- I like your apartment _____ the decoration.
A. except B. besides
C. except for D. except that
- Joining the firm as an office boy, he gained rapid promotion and _____ a director.
A. ended up as B. ended in

- C. ended up with D. ends up
5. An egg is _____ half a pound of steak in protein value.
A. equal B. equal with
C. equal to D. equal for
6. He has _____ of computer but his knowledge of literature is _____.
A. a good knowledge; limited
B. good knowledges; limiting
C. a limited knowledge; poor
D. knowledge; good
7. With nothing _____, I went out for a walk.
A. done B. doing
C. to have done D. to do
8. _____ what he had already had, the new stamps were not very interesting.
A. Compared with B. Comparing with
C. Compared D. Comparing to
9. She asked how it _____ that he was so badly off when he earned quite a good salary when he was young.
A. came about B. was come about
C. was happened D. did happened
10. _____ people seem to prefer watching games to playing games.
A. A good many of B. The majority of
C. A great deal of D. The number of
11. Some strong houses _____ in the earthquake.
A. stand up B. stay up
C. put up D. set up
12. He has no difficulty _____ English words but he has some difficulty _____ pronunciation.
A. in; in B. in spelling; about
C. with; in D. spelling; with
13. Since your _____ is so good, you can get further education in _____ country.
A. spoken English; a English-spoken
B. speaking English; an English-speaking
C. spoken English; an English-speaking
D. speak English; an English
14. — Have you finished your project?
— _____ finished but there's still something to improve.
A. Less than B. More than
- C. More or less D. Sooner or later
15. It is said that the weather will _____ cold for another week.
A. last B. keep C. get D. stay
16. How much has his company _____ this year?
A. brought about B. brought down
C. brought in D. brought out
17. _____ the fact that they have little in common, they are best friends.
A. Though B. Even if
C. Despite D. Because of
18. The boy was _____ everything he saw and he had a strong desire for knowledge.
A. worried about B. curious about
C. eager about D. anxious about
19. He still _____ his old friends in the States.
A. stays in touch with B. got in the touch with
C. keep in touch D. chat on line with
20. The reason _____ he didn't join us is _____ he was ill in bed.
A. why; that B. /; that
C. for; because D. that; because



活学活用

结合本单元的话题，根据本单元的写作训练目标，使用本单元的语汇和句型，写一篇 100 词的短文，比较普通话与四川话的异同。

内容包括：

1. 在众多的方言之中，普通话与四川话差别不算大。
2. 书面语中，词汇、语法方面差异不大，但四川话中有些词汇在普通话中是不用或不存在的。
3. 在口语发音方面，有些语音和语调不同。
4. 总之，差异不大，交流不会有太大困难。

Unit 3 Going places



知识与能力要求

重点 单词	<i>n.</i> means transportation destination vacation nature equipment tip stream excitement similarity poison (<i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i>) task <i>v.</i> consider board experience (<i>vt.</i> & <i>n.</i>) paddle (<i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i>) handle (<i>vt.</i> & <i>n.</i>) combine <i>adj.</i> basic (<i>adj.</i> & <i>n.</i>) simple poisonous normal (<i>adj.</i> & <i>n.</i>) adventurous particular separate (<i>adj.</i> & <i>vt.</i>) <i>adv.</i> simply responsibly
重要 短语	get away from watch out protect sb. /sth. from see sb. off on the other hand as well as close to take exercise go for a hike put sb. in danger in a few days' time be off (to...) take a taxi get back say "Hi" to sb. at (the) least in the near future
主要 句型	1. If you are looking for more excitement, you may try whitewater rafting. 2. Here is a quick look at two popular activities. 3. You should not go rafting unless you know how to swim.
语法 内容	现在进行时态 1. 描绘或表达目前正在发生的事件或出现的情况。 2. 描绘或表达他人或自己的计划、打算。
话题	1. Make a plan for a trip 2. Tip on trip 3. Desire an eco-travel for the local tourism 4. Travel on holiday and write postcards or travel notes
功能 项目	1. 意愿和打算 (Intentions and plans) 2. 祝愿 (Wishes)
写作 要求	Write travel letters



知识答疑

1. consider

用作及物动词，表示“考虑”（以做决定为目的）、“思考”，后接名词、代词、动词-ing、wh-加不定式或宾语从句。

I am considering going abroad.

We are considering how to improve our English.

They are considering whether they'll take the advice. 他们正在考虑是否接受这个建议。

用作及物动词，表示“看作；认为”，用于“consider + 名词/代词 + 宾语补足语”句型，宾语补足语可以是名词、形容词、as、介词短语、to be、to have（拥有，具备）或 to have done 等。

I consider her (as/to be) my best friend.

He's generally considered to have the finest tenor voice in the country.

Mr. Smith is considered to have gone to Paris.

2. benefit *v.* 有益于，有助于

sth. benefit sb. sb. benefit from sth.

The reforms will benefit working families.

The company benefited from selling a new product.

benefit *n.* 利益，好处

the physical benefits of walking 步行对身体的种种益处

The changes are to our benefit. 这些变革对我们有利。

of (some/much/no/little) benefit to 对……有（有些/很多/没有/很少）益处

Plenty of exercise every day is of much benefit to our health.

Your advice is of great benefit to me.

3. means/way/method

means 表示“方法；方式；手段”，单复数同形。当 means 做主语，被 every, each, one, this 等修饰时，谓语用单数；被 several, some, many, few 等修饰时，谓语用复数；被 any 修饰时，根据上下文，可为单数，或为复数。

Are there any means of getting there?

The quickest means of travel is by plane.

Every possible means has been tried, but none has worked.

常见含 means 的短语有：by all means 当然可以，没问题；by no means 决不，一点也不；by means of 通过，借助于；by this means 用这种方法。如：

He climbed the tree by means of a ladder.

You can do it by this means.

They succeeded by means of hard work.

— Am I wrong? — No, by no means. 不，一点也不错。

way 后接不定式或 of + 动名词。

I've no way to get in touch with him.

This is the way of making poor soil better.

method 常指系统的、逻辑的“方法、办法”，后接 of + 动名词，不接不定式。

Future agriculture should depend on high technology as well as traditional method.

Try the new method, and maybe you'll succeed.

We use modern methods of teaching English.

表示“用这种方式”时，三者搭配的介词不同：in this way; with this method; by this/these means

4. experience

n. [C] 经历；经过的事

Many of today's travelers are looking for an unusual experience.

I had a pleasant experience in Tibet.

n. [U] 经验

He has not enough experience for the position.

She has twenty years' experience in teaching.

vt. 体验；经历

Rafting is a good way to experience nature.

The parks are becoming more advanced and new technology allows us to experience almost anything without actually being in danger or risking injury.

Today many people are experiencing the joy of the amusement park for the first time.

Our country has experienced serious attacks of SARS this year.

experienced *adj.* 有经验的

He is an experienced doctor.

5. need

n. 必要，需要，要求

fill/meet/satisfy one's needs 满足某人的需要
in need of... 需要……

You look tired. You are in need of sleep/rest.

There is no need for you to wait.

Is there any need to explain further?

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

v. 需要，必须

need doing = need to be done

The TV set needs mending again.

The TV set needs to be mended again.

aux. 需要，常用于否定句和疑问句中。

— Need you go now?

— Yes, I must.

You needn't go yet, need you? 你不一定要去，是吗？

You needn't have told him that.

6. separate *v.* & *adj.*

v. 意为“分开；分离；分手”，多与介词 from 连用。

The two children separated at the end of the road.

Can you separate the good apples from the bad ones?

adj. 意为“单独的；孤立的；各自的”。

They have gone to separate places.

The children sleep in separate beds. 孩子们分别睡在各自的床上。

separately 是副词，意为“各自地，分开地”

It's hard to get them together because they live separately.

词语辨析：**divide/ separate**

divide 指将一个整体分解成若干份，而 separate 主要强调把原来统一的东西分开，也有“分离，分手”之意。separate... from... 把……与……分开。

The park is divided into two sections.

England used to be divided up into a number of small kingdoms.

The opinions are divided among the villagers.

France is separated from England by the English Channel.

After the meeting, we got separated.

She was separated from her mother.

7. wear /dress/ put on/ have on/be in

wear

vt. 穿（衣服）、戴（衣帽、首饰、纪念章）（强调状态）

Wear a hat to protect yourself from the sun.

vt. 留着（胡须、头发）

She wears her hair long.

vt. 表露（表情、态度等）

She was wearing an innocent smile.

vt. & *vi.* 磨损

Cheap socks wear out quickly.

vi. 耐用

This raincoat will wear well.

dress

vi. 穿上衣服

Children, get up and dress.

vt. 给……穿衣服

I dressed the kids before I went to work.

dress up *vi.* & *vt.* 装扮，打扮（表示为参加某个特殊的场面而穿上特殊的或不同寻常的服装）

Portia dressed up as a judge and then went into the court.

You don't need to dress up for this dinner, for it's not very formal.

They celebrate the festival by dressing up in costumes.

He was carefully dressed up as Santa Clause.

n. [C] 连衣裙，套裙；礼服

She is not the kind of girls who love wearing a dress. Instead, she wears jeans.

put on 则通常表示穿上一件衣服或戴上眼镜、首饰等物，更多地强调穿、戴等动作

Put your coat on when you go out.

have... on 表示穿戴上……之后的状态

She had on a red dress and white shoes.

be in 强调穿、戴等状态

An old man is jogging in a sweat suit.

8. **protect... from/against...** 防止……遭受……；保护……使不受……

Wear a hat to protect yourself from the sun.

She unfolded her umbrella to protect herself from the rain.

Many vegetables are not grown in gardens but in greenhouses where they are protected from the wind, rain and insects.

It is their duty to protect their friends against the enemy.

protection *n.*

This hat will give protection against the sun.

protective *adj.*

9. **in a few days' time** 这里 in a few days' time 相当于 in a few days 或 a few days away。in 和 after 后接时间段，都表示“在……之后”，但 in 指从现在起一段时间之后，常与一般将来时连用；after 指从过去起一段时间之后，常与一般过去时连用。

I'll come and see you again in five days.

He graduated in 1996. After two years (= Two years later) he got married.

I think the party will be over after 11 o'clock.

10. **Is anybody seeing you off?** 有人给你送行吗？

see off 意为“（到机场、火车站等）为某人送行”，off 是副词，代词宾语必须放在其前边，名词作宾语则可放在 off 前或后。

Who will go to the airport to see you off, Steve?

I can't go with you, for I'll see off a good friend at 3 p. m.

11. **as well as**

和……一样好

She dances as well as her mother.

以及；和；而且；也

Eco-travel is a way to find out what can be done to help animals and plants as well as people.

He, as well as his parents, doesn't like pizza.

(注意：as well as 用在主语当中，做主语的附加成分，谓语动词采用就远原则。)

Future agriculture should depend on high technology as well as traditional methods.

将来的农业不但依靠传统方法，而且还要依靠高科技。

注意：not only... but also 也可以有类似意思，但表达的语气重心不同。比较：

Bill can speak English as well as French.

比尔既会讲英语又会讲法语。

Bill can speak not only French, but also English.

比尔不仅会讲法语还会讲英语。

as well 也；还

We're going to the cinema; why don't you come along as

well?

may/might (just) as well 做某事也无妨；倒不如做某事较好

You might as well go and stand upon the beach and argue with the sea.

may/might well 很可能

This man is a member of a powerful class that may as well have organized the construction of Stonehenge.

12. **danger**

n. [U] [C] 危险，危险情况，危难

There is a great danger of flooding due to the heavy rain.

Many of the world's animals and plants are in danger.

常用短语：

be in danger, put sb. in danger, in face of danger

n. [C] 危险物，威胁

A busy street is a danger to children.

常用短语：

watch out dangers, be a danger to

dangerous *adj.* 危险的

It's dangerous for a woman to walk alone at night.

endanger *vt.* 危害；使受到危害

A species can become endangered for different reasons.

endangerment *n.* 危害；受到危害

If we know more about what causes endangerment, we may be able to take measures before it is too late.



过关演练

- Have you got your test result?
—Not yet. The papers _____.
A. are corrected B. have not corrected
C. are being corrected D. have been corrected
- You could have sold your car _____ a better price.
A. by B. from C. in D. at
- When is your friend leaving?
—His plane _____ at 2: 15.
A. takes off B. will taking off
C. will take off D. is about to take off
- What do you wish to get from the trip?
—Only _____.
A. with fun B. it's a fun
C. for fun D. to fun
- She has _____ difficulties in her new job.
A. experiencing B. experienced
C. been experienced D. an experienced
- My birthday is _____.
A. two weeks' away B. in two weeks' time
C. in two weeks time D. two weeks time
- Where is Alice?
—She _____ England for a week.
A. has gone off to B. has left for

- C. has been off to D. has set off for
8. Flowers in our garden are well protected _____ the weather.
A. on B. to C. against D. with
9. He is generally considered _____ the first cellphone.
A. to invent B. inventing
C. to have invented D. having invented
10. The government has passed the law to protect the forests _____.
A. from destroying B. to be destroyed
C. from being destroyed D. from been destroyed
11. All the students went to the airport to _____ Mr. Smith.
A. see off B. send for
C. look away D. get off
12. They want someone with _____ for his job.
A. experiences B. an experience
C. experience D. some experiences
13. —Your roommate has arrived here.
—I _____ he _____ until tomorrow.
A. don't think; will come
B. didn't think; would come
C. think; isn't coming
D. think; wasn't coming
14. _____ staying at home, I prefer playing outside.
A. To B. With C. By D. For
15. She listened _____ while he read.
A. close B. closely C. closed D. closing
16. —Would you like me to turn down the radio a bit?
—_____. I'm used to working with the radio on.
A. No, I don't like it B. Yes, it doesn't matter
C. No, it's all right D. Yes, please
17. —Oh, it's you; I didn't recognize you.
—I _____ my hair cut and I _____ new glasses.
A. had; was wearing B. have had; am putting on
C. had; wore D. have had; am wearing
18. She doesn't like him and is trying to _____ him.
A. get away B. get away from
C. get away with D. get out
19. When crossing the railway, you should _____ the train.
A. watch B. watch out
C. watch out for D. look at
20. —What do you think of Jack?
—He _____ hard _____ some short comings.
A. studies; except B. studies; but
C. does study; except for D. do study; except for



活学活用

结合本单元的话题，根据本单元的写作训练目标，使用本单元的语汇和句型，写一封信给父母，告诉他们你的旅游安排和经历。字数 120 词。

Unit 4 Unforgettable experiences



知识与能力要求

重点 单词	<p><i>n.</i> king disaster rescue (n. & vt.) fright shake (n. & v.) stair tower deadline fear (n. & v.) opportunity article Buddha agent temple peanut note</p> <p><i>v.</i> host (vt. & n.) scare advance (v. & n.) seize swallow (vt. & n.) drag struggle (vi. & n.) fight flow strike destroy touch (v. & n.)</p> <p><i>adj.</i> unforgettable national naughty</p> <p><i>adv.</i> finally</p> <p><i>prep.</i> upon</p>
重要 短语	<p>take place on fire pull sb. up get on one's feet go through on holiday travel agency be caught in for fun think twice go down hold on to look into one's face with a look of fright up and down shake with fear take photos of in a second</p>