

备 战 高 考

英 语

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序 言

目前,在我国要想成为一名“高端”人才,过好高考关仍然是较为重要。故此,千百万莘莘学子每年废寝忘食、殚精竭虑备战高考就不足为怪了。

怎样才能过好高考关?除了平时打好学习基础之外,提升高考总复习质量是关键。高考总复习正如“织渔网”,高考就像“打渔”,“打渔”的效果如何,很大程度上取决于“渔网织得怎样”。

怎样提升高考总复习的质量呢?我以为高考总复习首先要准备好三种书,即考试大纲、教材和辅导用书。考试大纲是依据,教材是基础,辅导用书是催化剂,是“物化”的名师。从三者之间的关系可以看出,辅导用书具有非常重要的作用。优秀的高考复习辅导书会令你事半功倍。

本书具备以下几个特色,符合优秀高考总复习辅导书的要求。

一、出自名师之手,由经验丰富的高考总复习把关教师、学科骨干和教研人员撰写,将他们多年行之有效的经验凝结在书中,故可以称之为“物化”的名师。

二、体例结构的安排符合高考总复习的规律和师生认知规律,符合教学一线的教学程序设计,知识层次清晰,不标新立异,不故弄玄虚,不哗众取宠。让师生翻开本书后有一种似曾相识的亲切感,有一种提纲挈领、心路洞开的功效。

三、导向准确,正确处理知识与能力、基础知识与难题的关系。高考的目的是考查学生对基础知识和基本技能的掌握,绝不是与考生为敌,难为考生。高考出题范围从不超越考试大纲的要求。为此,在总复习期间一定要按照考试大纲的要求安排复习内容。高考试题设计就难易度而言,虽然每年都有适量难题,但其分值总是控制在总分的20%之内,也就是说基础题和一般难度题占80%,基础知识掌握了,就能在高考中取得好成绩。反之,大量去死抠难题是得不偿失的。难题不是偏题、怪题,高考中的难题是考查学生对知识的深度理解、对知识间结构关系的理解和综合运用能力,这种难题也是以基础知识为平台和载体的。温故而知新,熟能生巧,讲的就是这个道理。

三人行,必有我师焉,则其善者而从之。本书“善”到什么程度,不能光凭借“卖瓜者”言,最有发言权的还是各位考生。望考生朋友们选择之,则其善者而从之!

梁耀兴

第一编 基础知识过关

高 一

Unit 1~Unit 2

【知识点拨】

一、单元重点

(一) 词汇

honest, brave, loyal, wise, smart, argue, classical, imagine, cast, survive, deserted, hunt, share, sorrow, board, broad, lie, adventure, scared, admit, opinion, majority, equal, government, tourism, global, communicate, exchange, service, movement, independent, expression, publish, southern, compare, replace

(二) 短语

surf the Internet, hunt for, even though, share happiness and sorrow, care about, make friends (with...), tell lies, be regarded as, have fun, drop sb. a line, for the first time, make oneself at home, in total, mother tongue, a number of, the number of, except for, have a good knowledge of, as well as, stand still, stay up late, come about, end up with, more or less, bring in

(三) 句型

1. I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers.
2. Rock music is OK, and so is skiing.
3. With so many people communicating in English every day, it will become more and more important to have a good knowledge of English.
4. For a long time the language in America stayed the same, while the language in England changed.

(四) 语法

直接引语和间接引语(1)、(2)。

(五) 交际用语

1. 喜欢和不喜欢
2. 表示道歉
3. 语言交际困难

二、考点总结

1. What do you think they should do to solve their problem?

此句为 do you think 的特殊句式。当 do you think 引导的宾语从句由特殊疑问词引导时,特殊疑问词常常移至句首,此时应注意宾语从句的正常语序。如:

When do you think they will come?

类似用法还有 do you suppose / imagine / believe。

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

否定词 neither / nor 位于句首时会引起句子的部分倒装。

即“neither / nor+情态动词 / 助动词 / be+主语”,用于表示与前文提到的人或物具有相同的否定情况。本句为倒装句,意义上是一个主语具有两种否定情况。

3. Rock music is OK, and so is skiing.

“so+情态动词 / 助动词 / be+主语”,用于表示与前文提到的人或物具有相同的肯定情况。如:

He has finished his homework, and so have I.

如果前一部分为 if 引导的条件句,后一部分需要用表示将来的 will / shall。此用法同样适用于 neither / nor 引起的倒装。如:

If you go to school early tomorrow, so shall I.

4. 辨析 except, except for, except that / when / what..., besides

(1) except 表示“除了”,指从全体中排除部分,常与 no, all, every, any 等表示全体的词连用。如:

Everybody went to visit the museum except Tom.

(2) except for 表示“除了……之外”,常指从整体中排除部分,前后名词有从属关系,即一个名词是另一个的一部分,二者不同类。如:

Your dress is very nice except for the buttons.

(3) except that / when / what... 后接句子,that 在后面的从句中不充当成分,其他的疑问代词或疑问副词作不同的成分。如:

I know nothing about this lady except that she is from Shanghai.

He goes to work by bike every day except when it rains.

(4) besides 表示“除了……以外(还有……)”,常与 also, else, more, another, other 等词连用。如:

Who else is going besides Tom?

5. widely, wide

(1) widely *adv.* (表抽象含义)表示“广泛地,大大地。”

(2) wide *adj. & adv.* (表具体含义)表示“宽的(地)。”

类似的情况还有:high 高的(地)

highly 高度地

deep 深的(地)

deeply 深深地

close 近的(地)

closely 密切地,紧紧地

late 晚的(地)

lately 最近

6. come about

(1) 表示“发生”,相当于 happen,不及物动词短语,没有被动语态。如:

Can you tell me how the traffic accident came about?

(2) 常用 it 作形式主语,后接主语从句。如:

How did it come about that human beings speak so many different languages?

(3) 其他表示“发生”的不及物动词或短语有 take place, occur, break out, happen。

7. have difficulty in doing sth.

这个短语的意思是“做……有困难”,in 可以省略,difficulty 是不可数名词,前面可以有 great, much, little, no 等词修饰。如:

She has little difficulty in learning English.

have trouble in doing sth. 与 have difficulty in doing sth. 含义、用法相同,此处 trouble 视为不可数名词。

类似搭配结构的短语还有 have problems in doing sth., have a good time / a hard time / fun in doing sth.。

8. “with+复合宾语”的结构

with 的宾语补足语可用不定式、分词、形容词、副词、介词短语等来充当。

9. have a good knowledge of...

这个短语的意思是“熟知,知晓”,knowledge 经常与不定冠词连用。如:

I have a limited knowledge of computers.

三、解题思路

1. Let Harry play with your toys as well. Clare, you must learn to _____. (2000 全国)

A. support B. care C. spare D. share

解析:答案为 D。此处 share 作动词,当“分享,共用”讲。

2. Why don't you put the meat in the fridge? It will _____ fresh for several days. (2003 全国)

A. be stayed B. stay C. be staying D. have stayed

解析:答案为 B。stay 是系动词,意为“保持”,后接形容词作表语。

3. With a lot of difficult problems _____, the newly-elected president is having a hard time. (2002 上海)

A. settled B. settling C. to settle D. being settled

解析:答案为 C。后半句的意思为“新上任的总统要度过一段艰难的时光”,所以用“with+宾语+to do”表示将来要进行的动作。

4. One way to understand thousands of new words is to gain _____ good knowledge of basic word formation. (2002 上海)

A. 不填 B. the C. a D. one

解析:答案为 C。详见考点总结 9。

【过关训练】

I. 单项选择

1. He was about to tell me the secret _____ someone patted him on the shoulder.
A. as B. until C. while D. when

2. According to the recent survey, cancer is the leading cause of death among young adults in this area, _____ women.
A. apparently B. especially C. exactly D. properly
3. _____ be on time for the meeting, he got up early and set off early.
A. So as to B. In order to C. So that D. In order that
4. What do you think _____ when I met him?
A. was he doing B. he was doing C. did he do D. he did
5. I can't believe _____ little children can eat _____ much ice cream.
A. so; such B. so; so C. such; such D. such; so
6. _____ it snowed heavily, he decided to go to the mountain village.
A. Even though B. If C. Since D. As
7. Crusoe lived _____ on a(n) _____ island.
A. alone; alone B. lonely; lonely C. alone; lonely D. lonely; alone
8. That joke was so _____ that we couldn't help _____.
A. fun; to laugh B. funny; laughing C. funny; laugh D. fun; laughed
9. He _____ the explosion, but no one else did. How lucky he was!
A. saved B. lived C. stayed D. survived
10. —I _____ all of you a pleasant weekend!
—Thank you. The same to you.
A. hope B. wish C. want D. expect
11. —Do you know Jill very well?
—Yes. We became good friends _____ we met at a party.
A. for the first time B. the first time C. first time D. by the first time
12. His speech _____ some new points.
A. took away B. brought in C. bought in D. got in
13. This task is _____ for us. We need _____ people.
A. much too; another three B. too much; other three
C. much too; more three D. too much; three more
14. — _____ Mr. Ray changed his mind to take part in the movement?
—After he listened to the speech by Mr. King.
A. When was that B. When was it that
C. When was that D. When was it
15. _____ the survivors in the accident appreciated the police before they left for their homes.
A. The most B. Most C. A most of D. The majority of
16. The house is beautifully built _____ its high chimney.
A. except B. except for C. except that D. besides
17. He jumped _____ in the sports meeting and was _____ praised by the teacher.

- A. high; high B. highly; highly C. high; highly D. highly; high
18. You can never imagine what great trouble I have had _____ the patient who received a serious wound.
A. treating B. to treat C. treat D. treated
19. —Can you give me an example to show how useful a computer is?
—Sure. _____ people get _____ information from it every day.
A. A large number of; plenty of B. The number of; a lot of
C. All kinds of; a great deal D. Plenty of; a large amount
20. The scenery in my hometown is beautiful beyond _____.
A. communication B. expression C. situation D. organization

II. 完形填空

Last evening I was watching the evening news on television. The news was about a prize for scientific 1, I forgot what it was. The announcer, whose name was Ralph Story, said something that caught my 2. "All great discoveries," he said, "are made by people between the ages of twenty-five and thirty." 3 a little over thirty myself, I wanted to disagree with him. 4 wants to think that he is past the age of making any discovery. The next day I happened to be in the public library and spent several hours looking up the 5 of famous people and their discoveries. Ralph was right.

First I looked at some of the 6 discoveries. One of the earliest discoveries, the famous experiment that proved that bodies of different 7 fall at the same speed, was made by Galileo when he was 26. Madame Curie started her research that 8 to Nobel Prize when she was 28. Einstein was 26 when he published his world-changing theory of relativity. Well, 9 of that. Yet I 10 if those "best years" were true in other 11.

Then how about the field of 12? Surely it needs the wisdom to make a good leader. Perhaps it 13, but look when these people 14 their career. Winston Churchill was elected to the House of Commons at the age of 26. Abraham Lincoln 15 the life of a country lawyer and was elected to the government at what age? Twenty-six.

But why 16 best years come after thirty? After thirty, I 17, most people do not want to take risks or try 18 ways. Then I thought of people like Shakespeare and Picasso. The former was writing wonderful works at the ripe age of fifty, while the latter was 19 trying new ways of painting when he was ninety!

Perhaps there is still 20 for me.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. invention | B. discovery | C. experiment | D. progress |
| 2. A. mind | B. idea | C. attention | D. thought |
| 3. A. As | B. Being | C. However | D. Beyond |
| 4. A. Everybody | B. Somebody | C. Nobody | D. Whoever |
| 5. A. names | B. ages | C. addresses | D. education |
| 6. A. modern | B. scientific | C. last | D. oldest |
| 7. A. heights | B. sizes | C. weights | D. things |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 8. A. led | B. meant | C. stuck | D. referred |
| 9. A. plenty | B. enough | C. much | D. none |
| 10. A. believed | B. trusted | C. wondered | D. asked |
| 11. A. fields | B. countries | C. courses | D. ages |
| 12. A. agriculture | B. politics | C. industry | D. society |
| 13. A. is | B. will | C. has | D. does |
| 14. A. finished | B. went | C. started | D. failed |
| 15. A. devoted | B. gave up | C. began | D. led |
| 16. A. don't | B. the | C. can | D. not |
| 17. A. say | B. know | C. guess | D. agree |
| 18. A. other | B. new | C. best | D. their |
| 19. A. always | B. still | C. seldom | D. enjoying |
| 20. A. discovery | B. problem | C. wish | D. hope |

Unit 3~Unit 4

【知识点拨】

一、单元重点

(一)词汇

advance, cause, combine, consider, destroy, drag, experience, fight, handle, hit, host, rescue, roar, scare, seize, shake, sink, strike, struggle, touch, danger, effect, equipment, excitement, fun, means, nature, trip, transportation, vacation, way, chance, fear, fun, look, situation, adventurous, following, instead, normal, particular, separate, simple, unforgettable

(二)短语

get away from, get close to, watch out, as well, be off, see... off, on the other hand, be caught in, have difficulty with..., on fire, think twice, hold on to, get on one's feet, fight for, cut down, go through, up and down, refer to

(三)句型

1. Because I want to see what China will be like in the future.
2. The name "whitewater" comes from the fact that the water in these streams and rivers looks white when it moves quickly.
3. Before she could move, she heard a loud noise, which grew to a terrible roar.
4. It didn't take long before the wooden building was swallowed by the fire.

(四)语法

1. 现在进行时用法总结

- (1)现在进行时用于现在时间。
- (2)现在进行时用于将来时间,表示最近将要发生的事情。

(3)现在进行时也可用于表示刚刚过去的动作。

(4)现在进行时表示说话人的感情,如赞扬、厌恶等,常有 always 等副词修饰。

2. 定语从句(1)——由关系代词引导的定语从句

(五)交际用语

1. 意愿和打算

2. 祝愿

3. 描述人物的感情

4. 按次序描述事件发生的过程

二、考点总结

1. consider

(1)作“考虑”讲时,可用于以下结构:

consider + 名词 / 代词 / 动词-ing / 连接词 + to do / that 从句

(2)作“认为”讲时,可用于以下结构:

consider + 从句 / 宾语 + (to be)... / 宾语 + as... / 宾语 + to have done

2. 辨析 means, way, method

这三个词都可以解释为“方式,方法,手段”。

(1)means 是单、复数形式相同的可数名词。可以说 every means,表示“每种方法”;也可以说 all means,表示“所有方法”。在使用中,means 前经常与介词 by 连用,表示“利用某种手段”;其后可以跟“介词 of + 名词 / 动词-ing”。

(2)way 作“方法”讲时,前面可用介词 in。如果 way 前面有 this, that 或形容词性物主代词时,介词可以省略。way 后面可以接动词不定式 to do 或 of 介词短语(of 后只能接动词-ing 形式)。

(3)method 一般指“(系统的)一套方法”。method 前面用的介词是 with,后面接“介词 of + 名词 / 动词-ing”。

3. 辨析 trip, journey, travel, tour, voyage

这五个词都是表示旅行的名词。

(1)trip 一般指短距离的旅行,常回到原出发地,不强调旅行的方式或目的。

(2)journey 一般指时间、距离都较长的陆路旅行,不含有回到原出发地的意思。

在现代英语中,trip 和 journey 可以通用。

含有 trip, journey 的常用短语有:make / take / go on a trip / journey to...

on a / one's trip / journey

on a short / long / pleasant trip / journey

(3)travel 常用作抽象名词,泛指旅行,指具体旅行时常用复数。

(4)voyage 指水上或空中旅行,不论距离长短。

(5)tour 表示“周游,巡回旅行”,常指访问一系列地方后又回到原出发地,强调“观光”。

4. experience, experienced

(1)experience *n.* [U] 作“经验”讲,后接介词 in 或 of 短语,指在某方面的经验;[C] 表示“具体的经历”。

v. 表示“经历,体验”。

(2) experienced *adj.* 表示“有经验的”。

be experienced in 表示“在……方面有经验”。

5. 与 fire 搭配的一些短语

on fire 着火(表示状态)

set... on fire = set fire to... 使……着火,放火烧……

make / start / light a fire 点火

catch fire 着火(表示动作,不延续)

play with fire 玩火,干冒险的事

put out the fire 将火扑灭

6. advance, advanced

(1) advance *v.* 表示“前进;取得进展;提出(要求、建议等);提前”。

n. 表示“前进;进展;预支,预付”。

in advance 表示“事先,提前”。

(2) advanced *adj.* 表示“先进的,高级的;年老的”。

7. fight

(1) 作为及物动词,表示“与……打仗”。作为不及物动词,表示“打仗;奋斗”。

(2) fight for 后接抽象名词,表示“为了事业、自由、真理、权利等目的而斗争(或奋斗)”。

fight against 后接事物名词,表示“为反对(或抵抗、防止)……而斗争”。

fight with 后接人和国家时,表示“与……并肩作战”,但也可以表示“与……战斗”。

8. strike

(1) 表示“用力地打、敲”,可以是一次或是多次;表示“打中,击中”,相当于 hit;表示“打火,划火柴”;表示“(钟)敲响”;表示“使突然想到”。

(2) 辨析 hit, beat, knock。

① hit 指“打中,对准……来打”,强调打击对方的某一点。

② beat 强调“连续性击打”,如殴打,同时它的击打还强调“具有节奏性”;也指“在游戏、竞赛、战争中击败对方”。

③ knock 表示“敲打”。

三、解题思路

1. Charles Babbage is generally considered _____ the first computer. (1993 全国)

A. having invented B. inventing C. to invent D. to have invented

解析: 答案为 D。此题重点考查 consider 的用法。consider 作为动词可以表示“考虑”或“认为”,所接结构不同。所以此题应该先根据题干句意“一般人们认为 Charles Babbage 发明了第一台计算机”,判定 consider 的含义是“认为”。作为“认为”含义的 consider,用于结构 consider sb. to be / as..., 表示“认为某人……”;或 consider sb. to have done sth., 表示“认为某人做过某事”,后面不定式的完成式表示不定式的动作早于谓语动词动作发生。

2. Someone called me up in the middle of the night, but he hung up _____ I could answer the phone. (2000 全国)

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

解析: 答案为 D。此题重点考查状语从句连接词选择的问题。根据句意“有人在半夜给我

打电话,但是还没等我接就挂断了”,可以判断从句为时间状语从句。四个选项中,as 表示“正当……时候”,since 表示“自从……以来”,until 表示“(动作持续)到……”,before 表示“还没来得及……就……”。据此,选 before 符合句意。

3. Jumping out of _____ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite _____ experience.
A. 不填; the B. 不填; an C. an; an D. the; the

解析:答案为 C。此题重点考查冠词与名词的搭配用法。airplane 为个体名词,与不定冠词连用表泛指;根据句意此处的 experience 表示特指的“经历”概念,为可数名词。

【过关训练】

I. 单项选择

- Zhangheng is generally considered _____ the first seismograph.
A. to have invented B. inventing C. to invent D. having invented
- I hate people standing too _____ to me, I will feel uncomfortable.
A. close B. closely C. closed D. closing
- There are altogether ten items _____, but I'm at a loss which to buy.
A. to choose B. to choose from C. to be chosen D. for choosing
- Somehow, in the rush to get out of the building, I got _____ from my mother.
A. separated B. spared C. lost D. missed
- I'm taking my first job interview tomorrow.
—_____
A. Cheers! B. Good luck! C. Come on! D. Congratulations!
- We couldn't bear the noise, and walked to the next beach to _____ from the crowds.
A. run away B. take away C. keep away D. get away
- I have rich experience of working with kids of this age group, so I know what _____ in my job.
A. expected B. to expect C. to be expecting D. expects
- Rather than _____ at home doing nothing, I prefer _____ out to have a walk.
A. stay; go B. staying; go C. stay; to go D. to stay; staying
- _____ he could reach the door, she quickly closed it.
A. As B. Since C. Until D. Before
- The price of oil _____, but I doubt whether it will remain so.
A. went up B. will go up C. has gone up D. was going up
- Father told me to _____ the ticket, for I'll need it later.
A. hold on to B. keep up with C. turn to D. look after
- We met him at the train station yesterday morning, so he _____ the lecture of Professor Simpson.
A. couldn't have attended B. needn't have attended
C. mustn't have attended D. shouldn't have attended

13. Tom was found _____ in the supermarket yesterday afternoon and immediately taken to the police station by the owner.
A. steal B. to steal C. stealing D. stolen
14. —Excuse me, sir. Would you do me a favor?
—Of course. What is it?
—I _____ if you could tell me how to fill out this form.
A. had wondered B. am wondering C. would wonder D. did wonder
15. Do you know the earthquake that _____ San Francisco in 1906?
A. attacked B. knocked C. hit D. touched
16. My home is 10 miles _____ the nearest post office.
A. far from B. far away from C. far away D. away from
17. The little girl was _____ by the _____ dog.
A. frightened; frightening B. frightening; frightened
C. frightened; frightened D. frightening; frightening
18. Strong winds had caused serious _____ to the roof.
A. destroys B. damages C. damage D. hurt
19. He sat quietly in the room, listening to the rain _____ against the window.
A. beating B. hitting C. striking D. knocking
20. The fire hasn't been _____. It _____ during the night only because the candle wasn't _____.
A. put out; broke out; gone out B. put off; broke out; put out
C. put out; happened; put out D. put off; happened; gone out

II. 完形填空

As the plane circled over the airport, everyone guessed that something was wrong. The plane was moving unsteadily through the air and the passengers were suddenly thrown forward. At that moment, the air hostess appeared. She looked very pale, but was quite 1. Speaking quickly but almost 2, she told everyone that the pilot was badly ill and asked if any of the passengers knew anything about 3 or at least how to drive a car. After a moment's 4, a man got up and followed the hostess into the pilot's room.

5 the pilot aside, the man 6 his seat and listened carefully to the 7 that were being sent 8 radio from the airport 9. The plane was now dangerously 10 to the ground, but it soon began to 11. The man had to circle the airport several times in order to become 12 with the controls. But the danger had not 13 passed. The terrible moment came when he had to 14. Following orders, the man 15 the plane towards the airport. It shook greatly 16 it touched the ground and then moved rapidly 17 the field, but after a long 18 it stopped safely. Outside, a lot of people, who had been 19 anxiously, ran forward to 20 the "pilot" on an excellent landing.

1. A. quite B. calm C. worried D. silent
2. A. with a smile B. in a whisper C. in a loud voice D. excitedly

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 3. A. machines | B. medicine | C. planes | D. weather |
| 4. A. thought | B. hesitation | C. rest | D. study |
| 5. A. Throwing | B. Pushing | C. Moving | D. Pulling |
| 6. A. took | B. sat | C. placed | D. stood |
| 7. A. news | B. orders | C. information | D. messages |
| 8. A. by | B. to | C. into | D. over |
| 9. A. down | B. below | C. there | D. nearby |
| 10. A. up | B. over | C. close | D. high |
| 11. A. fly | B. drop | C. stop | D. climb |
| 12. A. known | B. angry | C. familiar | D. pleased |
| 13. A. hardly | B. already | C. always | D. yet |
| 14. A. land | B. drive | C. rise | D. set |
| 15. A. threw | B. controlled | C. pushed | D. floated |
| 16. A. as | B. before | C. after | D. until |
| 17. A. through | B. onto | C. about | D. across |
| 18. A. fly | B. dive | C. run | D. drive |
| 19. A. watching | B. working | C. walking | D. shouting |
| 20. A. congratulate | B. praise | C. thank | D. honor |

Unit 5~Unit 6

【知识点拨】

一、单元重点

(一) 词汇

afford, appear, owe, apologize, behave, blow, interrupt, introduce, provide, award, couple, degree, scene, behavior, course, custom, fault, impression, manner, anyway, extra, formal (informal), opposite, polite (impolite), tender

(二) 短语

take off, cut... into pieces, go wrong, win over..., owe... to..., take one's place, on the air, together with..., make a good impression on, close to, drink to one's health, leave out, stare at, make jokes about

(三) 句型

1. When asked about the secret of his success, Steven Spielberg said that he owes much of his success and happiness to his wife and children.
2. The reason why he could not go there was that his grades were too low.
3. She wants them to let her appear live on the air, hoping that Huike will see her.

(四) 语法

1. 定语从句(2)——由关系副词引导的定语从句和介词加关系代词引导的定语从句

2. 定语从句(3)——非限制性定语从句

3. 否定前缀 non-, un-, in-, im-, dis-

(五)交际用语

1. 提出看法与进行评价

2. 时序

3. 道歉与致谢

二、考点总结

1. 状语从句的省略用法

(1)从句的主语和主句的主语一致且含有系动词 be 时,可省去从句的主语和系动词。

(2)若从句的主语是 it,同时谓语为系动词 be,可省去 it 和系动词 be。

(3)before 与 after 引导的从句无此用法。它们可用作介词,后接名词、代词、动词-ing。

2. 与 work 搭配的一些短语

(1) work on 与 work at 都可以当“致力于,从事于”讲,是一组易混淆的短语。

①work on 后面所说的 sth.,是 work 的具体对象,这时 work 要根据语境翻译成具体的动词。work on 还可以表示“继续工作”。

②work at 后面的 sth.,只说明所从事工作的性质,即时间、精力用在某一方面的事情上,而不在于说明正在做什么。当表示“克服(困难),解决(难题)”时,多用 work at。另外,固定搭配 work hard 后常用 at,意思是“努力学……”。

(2) work out 作为及物动词短语,是“算出(答案等),解决问题;拟定,制定出”的意思。作为不及物动词短语,表示“发展,产生结果;可以解决(或算出)”。

(3) work with sb. 表示“和某人一起工作”,work with sth. 表示“从事某方面的研究工作;用……工作”。

(4)work as... 后面所接的名词表示从事的工作或职业,翻译成“从事……的”。

3. can't help 的用法

can't help doing sth. 禁不住做某事

can't help (to) do 不能帮着做某事

can't help (it) 没有办法,控制不了

can't help but + 动词原形 不能不……

4. manner, manners

(1) manner 表示“做事的方法,事情发生的方式;态度,举止”。

(2) manners (常用复数)表示“礼貌,规矩;风俗,生活方式”。

5. apologize, apology

(1) apologize (=apologise) 用作不及物动词,表示“道歉,认错”。

apologize to sb. for sth. / doing sth. 表示“因某事而向某人道歉”。

(2) apology 是 apologize 的名词形式。

make / offer an apology to sb. for sth. / doing sth. 表示“道歉”。

accept / refuse an apology 表示“接受(或拒绝)歉意”。

6. course 的含义

(1)一道菜;