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全线突破·高考总复习·英语



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Unit 1

Good friends

词语过关

单词检测

1. _____ *adj.* 诚实的 → _____ *n.*
2. _____ *adj.* 忠诚的, 忠心的 → _____ *n.*
3. _____ *adj.* 聪明的; 漂亮的; 敏捷的
4. _____ *adj.* 古典的; 古典文学的
5. _____ *n.* 镜子 _____ *n.* 眼镜
6. _____ *n.* 锤子 _____ *n.* 语法
7. _____ *n.* 罗盘, 指南针
8. _____ *v.* 幸免于; 从...中生还; 幸存 → _____ *n.*
9. _____ *adj.* 荒芜的; 荒废的
10. _____ *v.* 分享; 共有; 分配 *n.* 共享; 份额
11. _____ *n.* 悲哀; 悲痛
12. _____ *n.* 演说; 讲话; 语言
13. _____ *n. & v.* 冒险; 冒险经历
14. _____ *adj.* 恐惧的 _____ *adj.* 令人恐惧的

短语检测

15. in _____ 错误地 (= by mistake)
16. be _____ of 喜欢; 爱好
17. care _____ 担心; 关心
18. drop sb. a _____ 给某人写信 (通常指短信)
19. argue _____ sb. _____ sth. 与某人辩论某事
20. hunt _____ 寻找 (= look for)
21. in order _____ 为了
22. treat ... _____ ... 把...看作
23. keep in _____ 记住...

自我诊断

1. honest; honesty 2. loyal; loyalty 3. smart
4. classical 5. mirror; glasses 6. hammer; grammar
7. compass 8. survive; survival 9. deserted 10. share
11. sorrow 12. speech 13. adventure
14. scared; scaring 15. error 16. fond 17. about
18. line 19. with; about 20. for 21. to 22. as
23. mind

知识串联

- **be honest in (doing) sth.** 做某事诚实
 be honest with sb. 对某人坦诚相待
 be honest about sth. 对某事诚实
 to be honest (with you)/be quite honest about it 坦白地说
- 点津** honest 作定语时, 其前必须加不定冠词 an。如:

make an honest living 靠正常的收入生活

考查方向 honest 的习惯搭配意义和用法。

即学即练

高考预测

- ① _____, I don't think we have a chance of winning.
 A. Be honestly B. To be honest
 C. Honestly D. Being honest

► **argue with sb. about /over sth.** 与某人辩论某事

argue for/against sth. 赞成/反对某事

argue sb. into/out of doing sth. 说服某人作/不作某事

argue that-clause 主张, 认为 (某个观点)

辨析 argue, discuss

argue 指举出理由和事实与对方争论。

discuss 指为弄清对方的观点而交换意见。

考查方向 argue 的习惯搭配与其近义词的辨析。

即学即练

高考预测

- ② I don't agree _____ your idea, but I won't argue _____ you _____ it at the moment.
 A. to; with; on B. on; with; over
 C. to; with; about D. about; to; with

► **cast about /around for sth.** 到处寻找某物

cast sb. down 令某人失望

cast sb. out 把某人逐出

cast sth. into sp. 把某物投入某处

cast one's eye over sb./sth. 快速查看某人/某物

be cast away (船遇难后幸存者)漂流某处

辨析 cast, throw

cast 是正式用语, 暗示用力、迅速地投掷较轻的物体。

throw 是普通用词, 指故意用力朝一定方向掷去。

考查方向 cast 的各种词义与搭配。

即学即练

高考预测

- ③ The evening sun _____ long shadows across the garden.
 A. cast B. left C. lost D. spread

► **hunt for** 搜索; 追寻; 寻找

hunt sp. for sb./sth. 搜索某地找某物

hunt out/up 找出; 追赶出

go hunting 去打猎

be on the hunt for sth. 寻求/寻找某物

考查方向 hunt 的意义及搭配。

图示助记



非常点拨

❖ People generally **quarrel** because they cannot **argue**.
 (Chesterton) 人们通常因为不能辩论而争吵。



即学即练

高考预测

④ —What are the detectives doing in our neighbourhood?
—They are _____ thieves who broke into a warehouse yesterday.

- A. finding out B. hunting for
C. looking after D. watching out

▶ in order to do sth. 为了做某事

in order not to do sth. 为了不做某事
in order for sb. to do sth. 为了让某人做某事
in order that-clause 为了/以便
so as to do sth. 为了做某事

点津 in order to 与 so as to 都可以引导目的状语从句,但 so as to 不能用于句首。两者都可以转换成由 in order that/so that 引导的状语从句。

考查方向 in order to 与 so as to 的位置及否定形式的构成。

即学即练

2005 辽宁

⑤ All these gifts must be mailed immediately _____ in time for Christmas.

- A. in order to have received
B. in order to receive
C. so as to be received
D. so as to be receiving

▶ share sth. with sb. 与某人共用/分享某物

share (in) sth. 分摊或分享某物
share sth. among/between sb. 在某人间分配某物
share out 分发;分配
take one's share 尽自己的一份责任
have/take a share in (doing) sth. 参与(做)某事

考查方向 share 的各种意义和搭配。

即学即练

2000 全国

⑥ Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare—you must learn to _____.

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

▶ care about sth. 关注;在意;担忧

care about sb. 关心;关怀
care that-clause 介意;在乎某事
care for sb. 照顾病、老、幼者等

点津 care 与 care about 意义相同,都表示“在乎;关心”,但 care 后常接从句或不定式,而 care about 之后一般接名词、代词或动名词。它们均不能用于进行时态。

考查方向 care 的各种意义和搭配。

即学即练

高考预测

⑦ Once upon a time, there was an emperor who _____ more _____ new clothes than _____ anything else.

- A. liked; about; of B. cared; about; for
C. cared; for; about D. cared; for; for

▶ hurt one's feelings 伤害某人的感情

have mixed feelings 悲感交集
bad/ill feeling(s) 恶意;不满;反感
have no feeling for sb. 对某人无同情心
have a feeling that-clause 预感到某事
lose feeling in one's legs 双腿失去知觉

点津 feeling 作“情绪;感情”讲常用复数形式,作“知觉”讲常用作不可数名词,作“感觉”讲常用作可数名词。

考查方向 feeling 的各种意义和数。

即学即练

高考预测

⑧ —What do you think of Sandra?

—She is easily guided by _____ rather than thought.

- A. sorrow B. deeds
C. feelings D. words

▶ tell a lie/lies 撒谎

act a lie 用行为骗人
give the lie to sth. 揭穿谎言
a white lie 善意的谎言

点津 lie 及 lay 的动词形式:

lie *vi.* (撒谎) lied—lied—lying
lie *vi.* (躺,位于) lay—lain—lying
lay *vt.* (放置,产卵) laid—laid—laying

考查方向 lie 的不同意义及词形辨别。

即学即练

高考预测

⑨ The dictionary still _____ where I _____ it a moment ago.

- A. lies; laid B. lied; lay
C. laid; laid D. lies; lay

疑难透析

① I'm 15 and I'm fond of singing. 我 15 岁,喜欢唱歌。

be fond of 意为“喜欢;爱好”,其后常接名词、代词或动名词,但不能接不定式或从句。

▶ She's fond of sweet food. 她非常喜欢甜食。

▶ Most babies are fond of playing toys.
大多数孩子喜欢玩玩具。

点津 fond 通常指惯常的喜欢,不能与 always, often 等频度副词连用。另外,be fond of doing sth. 还可表示“喜欢做令人不愉快的事情”。

▶ She's rather too fond of the sound of her voice.
她太爱讲话了。

考查方向 be fond of 构成与意义。

即学即练

2006 上海春招

⑩ More and more young people are fond _____ playing tennis nowadays.

- A. on B. to C. in D. of

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

一言辨异

❖ Einstein who **cared little for** money never cared about his salary.

爱因斯坦对金钱不感兴趣,他不在乎薪水多少。

——care for 表示“喜欢,为…操心,照顾”等; care about 意为“关心,介意,在乎”。



唱歌,也不喜欢电脑。

▶ Rock music is OK, and so is skiing.

摇滚乐还行,滑冰也可以。

“so/nor/neither+系动词/助动词/情态动词+主语”句型的用法:

这是一个倒装句型,表示前面的情况也适用于后者,so 用于肯定的场合,nor/neither 用于否定的场合。

▶ If Dick can finish the work on time, so can I.

如果狄克能按时完成工作,那我也能。

▶ I didn't go swimming yesterday, neither did Jack.

我昨天没去游泳,杰克也没去。

点津 ①“so+正常语序”表示说话人同意对方的看法或对前文内容给予一种强调性的肯定,常译为“…的确是这样”。

▶ —I heard Jack completed the experiment.

我听说杰克完成了实验。

▶ —So he did. 他是完成了。

② 如果前句有两个分句,两个或更多不同的谓语,或者既有肯定又有否定,要用 So it is with... 或 It's the same with... 句型。

▶ Mike is from Canada and he speaks Chinese very well, so it is with Ann.

迈克是加拿大人并且说汉语很流利,安也是如此。

③ “主语+do/did/does+so”表示“某人这样做了”,本结构中的助动词不能改为 be 或情态动词。

▶ The doctor asked him to eat more vegetables, and he did so. 医生让他多吃些蔬菜,他就这么做了。

考查方向 句意的理解及 so/nor/neither 的选择。

即学即练

2006 江西

⑪ —I reminded you not to forget the appointment.

—_____.

- A. So you did B. So do not
C. So did you D. So do I

⑬ One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane crashes. 一天,查克飞越太平洋时,他的飞机突然因故障而坠毁了。

when 此处用作并列连词,意为“恰在那时,突然…”,相当于 and then, and just then 或 and at that time,常用于下列句型中:

(1) sb. be doing sth... when... 正在做某事,这时另外一件事发生了

(2) sb. be about to do sth. (=on the point of doing sth.) when... 正准备做…这时另外一事发生了

(3) sb. had just done sth. when... 刚做完某事,这时另外一事发生了

▶ I was reading in my study when I heard a knock at the door. 我正在书房中读书,突然听到敲门声。

▶ We were about to start when it began to rain. 我正打算动身,天忽然下起雨来。

▶ He had just drifted off to sleep when the phone rang. 他刚睡下电话铃就响了。

点津 when 用作并列连词时不能置于句首。

考查方向 句子类型的判断及 when 的意义。

即学即练

2004 上海

⑫ Jasmine was holidaying with her family in a wildlife park _____ she was bitten on the leg by a lion.

- A. when B. while
C. since D. once

答案速递

- ① B ② C ③ A ④ B ⑤ C ⑥ D ⑦ D ⑧ C
⑨ A ⑩ D ⑪ A ⑫ A

演练平台

基础巩固

I. 单词拼写

- What surprised us was that she was so fond of _____ (古典的) music.
- My father has _____ (比…活得长) all his brothers and sisters.
- We can't find the right direction in such a large desert without a _____ (指南针).
- On his return from his office, he found the house _____ (空无一人).
- These pleasant _____ (冒险) on the plain were suddenly put to a stop by the war.

II. 单项填空

- A person should be _____ to his own country. He should not do anything against his country.
A. kind B. loyal
C. honest D. brave
- I like swimming but I don't want to swim today.
—_____.
A. So do I B. So I do
C. I do so D. So it is with me
- He said that he _____ there the day before and he _____ there again the next week.
A. had been; would go B. had been; will go
C. had gone; would go D. went; will go
- All his friends argued him _____ leaving his job, but he insisted on having a change.
A. into B. with
C. about D. out of
- Fortunately the pilot survives the crash and lands on a _____ island _____ was far away from his hometown.
A. deserted; where B. deserted; which
C. deserting; where D. deserting; which
- In my opinion, vegetables _____ tomatoes and carrots are good for your health.
A. for example B. that is
C. such as D. in other words
- When we arrived, there was only one room for the two of us, so we had to _____ it.
A. wait B. live
C. hunt D. share

非常点拨

名言警句

- ❖ The three foundations of learning: seeing much, suffering much, and studying much. 求学的三个基本条件是:多观察,多吃苦,多研究。 —Catherall(加塞罗尔)
- ❖ Make up your mind to act decidedly and take the consequences. No good is ever done in this world by hesitation. 下定决心,果断行为,并承担后果。犹豫不决成就不了世上的任何事。 —Thomas Huxley(托马斯·赫胥黎)

8. Peter, it shows that your parents _____ you when they don't let you play computer games.
A. drop you a line B. care about
C. are fond of D. are into
9. In order to make our city green, _____.
A. it is necessary to have planted more trees
B. our city needs more trees
C. many more trees need to plant
D. we must plant more trees
10. I don't think it's my _____ that the TV blew up. I just turned it on, that's all.
A. error B. mistake
C. fault D. duty

高分挑战

I. 完形填空

We Are Just at the Starting Point

"We are reading the first verse of the first chapter of a book whose pages are infinite(无数的)..."

I do not know who wrote those 1, but I have always liked them as a 2 that the future can be anything we want to 3 it. We can take the mysterious, 4 future and carve out of it anything that we can 5, just like a sculptor(雕刻家) carves a statue from a 6 stone.

We are all in the position of the 7. If we plant a good seed, we will 8 a good harvest. If our seed is 9 and full of weeds, we will gain a useless crop. If we plant nothing at all, we 10 nothing at all.

I want the future to be better than the past. I don't want it 11 and destroyed by the 12 and errors with which history is filled. We should all be 13 about the future because that is 14 we will spend the remainder of our lives.

The past is 15 and static(静态的). Nothing we can do will 16 it. The future is before us and dynamic(动态的). Everything we do will 17 it. Each day will bring us with new frontiers, in our homes and in our businesses, if we will only 18 them. We are just at the beginning of the 19 in every field of human effort.

So, friends, do what you want to do from now on 20 we are just at the starting point.

- A. idioms B. systems
C. contents D. words
- A. sign B. mark
C. reminder D. suggestion
- A. accept B. make
C. leave D. practise
- A. uncertain B. obvious
C. proper D. bright
- A. arrange B. apply
C. stand D. imagine
- A. useless B. shapeless
C. priceless D. valueless
- A. sculptor B. manager
C. farmer D. reader
- A. get in B. set aside
C. put together D. go with
- A. expensive B. poor
C. active D. excellent
- A. harvest B. represent
C. settle D. raise
- A. created B. received
C. written D. polluted
- A. opinions B. records
C. mistakes D. positions
- A. worried B. concerned

- C. pleased D. disappointed
- A. where B. what
C. why D. when
- A. missed B. stopped
C. filled D. gone
- A. recall B. forget
C. change D. believe
- A. link B. affect
C. ignore D. introduce
- A. recognize B. ruin
C. gain D. influence
- A. development B. invention
C. science D. progress
- A. though B. since
C. if D. before

II. 阅读理解

Electronic devices are changing the way people listen to music. But studies show the devices may be causing hearing loss in many people. Some experts say people may be playing them too loud and for too long.

The American Speech-Language-Hearing Association did a study. It involved three hundred high school students and one thousand adults.

Forty percent of students and adults said they set the sound levels, or volume, at high on their iPods. But students were two times more likely to play the music at a very loud volume. More than half of the students said they would probably not limit their listening time. And about a third said they were not likely to reduce the volume.

Hearing experts say part of the problem is the listening equipment people are using. They say large earphones that cover the whole ear are probably safer than the smaller earbuds that come with most music players. Earbuds are thought to be less effective than earphones in blocking out foreign noises.

Hearing loss may not be apparent for years. But once it happens, it is permanent. About thirty million Americans have some hearing loss. One third of them lost their hearing as a result of loud noises.

The American Speech-Language-Hearing Association is working with manufacturers(生产商) and government officials on setting rules for use of portable music devices. The group says the best way to protect your hearing is to reduce the volume, limit listening time and using earphones that block out foreign noises.

- According to the study, more than half the students _____.
A. keep listening to music for a long time
B. would reduce the volume of music
C. would stop listening to music
D. would reduce the time on listening to music
- Which is NOT true according to the fourth paragraph?
A. The listening equipment used by people need to be improved.
B. Earbuds can't block out foreign noises completely.
C. Most music players are equipped with earbuds.
D. Listening to music with large earphones on is less effective.
- We can conclude from the text that _____.
A. only when rules for use of portable music device are worked out, can hearing loss disappear
B. manufacturers are the main cause that lead to hearing loss
C. it was not listening equipment but listeners themselves that mainly result in hearing loss

Unit 2 English around the world

词语过关

单词检测

1. _____ n. 浴室;盥洗室;厕所
2. _____ n. 毛巾 _____ n. 塔
3. _____ n. 壁橱;储藏室
4. _____ vt. 发音;宣告;断言 → _____ n.
5. _____ adj. 宽的
6. _____ v. 重做;重复;复述
7. _____ n. 多数;大半
8. _____ adj. 本国的;本地的 n. 本地人;本国入
9. _____ n. 总数 adj. 总的;全部的 → _____
adv.
10. _____ n. 舌头;语言;口语
11. _____ adj. 相等的;胜任的 v. 等于;比得上
12. _____ n. 政府;内阁
13. _____ n. 情形;境遇
14. _____ adj. 国际的;世界的
15. _____ n. 组织;机构;团体
16. _____ n. 贸易;商业
17. _____ n. 旅游;观光 _____ n. 游客
18. _____ adj. 全球的;球形的 → _____ n.
19. _____ vi. 交际;沟通;传达 → _____ n.
20. _____ vt. & n. 交换;交流;兑换
21. _____ n. 服务;服务性工作 _____ n. 服务员
22. _____ n. 信号 _____ n. 符号;标记
23. _____ n. 运动;动作;运转
24. _____ n. 司令官;指挥官 → _____ v. 指挥
25. _____ v. 整理;收拾 adj. 整齐的;整洁的
26. _____ adj. 独立自主的 → _____ n.
27. _____ n. 短语;表情 → _____ vt.
28. _____ n. 台风 _____ n. 飓风
29. _____ vt. 出版;发表;公布 _____ vt. 印刷
30. _____ adj. 南方的;南部的
31. _____ n. 陈述;声明;综述 → _____ vt.
32. _____ n. 总统;校长;行长;会长
33. _____ adj. 欧洲的;欧洲人的 n. 欧洲人 →
_____ n. 欧洲
34. _____ vi. & n. 嚎叫;怒吼;嚎哭
35. _____ n. 食谱
36. _____ vt. 比较
37. _____ vt. 替换

短语检测

38. make oneself _____ home 别客气
39. _____ total 总共
40. stay _____ 不睡;熬夜
41. come _____ 发生
42. end up _____ 以...告终
43. bring _____ 引进;引来
44. a great _____ 许许多多;极多
45. make _____ 组成;编造;弥补;化装

自我诊断

1. bathroom 2. towel; tower 3. closet 4. pronounce;
pronunciation 5. broad 6. repeat 7. majority 8. native
9. total; totally 10. tongue 11. equal 12. government
13. situation 14. international 15. organisation
16. trade 17. tourism; tourist 18. global; globe
19. communicate; communication 20. exchange
21. service; servant 22. signal; sign 23. movement
24. commander; command 25. tidy 26. independent; in-
dependence 27. expression; express 28. typhoon; hurri-
cane 29. publish; print 30. southern 31. statement;
state 32. president 33. European; Europe 34. howl
35. cookbook 36. compare 37. replace 38. at 39. in
40. up 41. about 42. with 43. in 44. many 45. up

知识串联

make oneself at home 别客气

be/feel at home 感到无拘束
at home or away 在主场还是在客场
at home and abroad 国内外
stay at home 呆在家里

考查方向 at home 的不同搭配与意义。

高考预测

即学即练

① —Oh, I have never seen such a grand party.

—Come here, Mary. _____.

- A. Help yourself B. Make yourself at home
C. It doesn't matter D. Take your time

a (the) majority of + 不可数名词 + 单数谓语

a (the) majority of + 可数名词复数 + 单数谓语 (当作一个整体) + 复数谓语 (当作许多个体)

the majority + 单数/复数谓语

in (a) the majority 占大多数

by a/the majority of 以过半领先的票数

非常点拔

英美的用词差异

- 公寓 apartment(英) flat(美)
- 电梯 elevator(英) lift(美)
- 足球 soccer(英) football(美)
- 卡车 truck(英) lorry(美)

- 糖果 candy(英) sweets(美)
- 一楼 first floor(英) ground floor(美)
- 汽油 gas(英) petrol(美)
- 假期 vacation(英) holiday(美)

点津 我们可说 the majority of,但不能说 (the) majorities of. the majority of 主要指数而非指量,如不能说 the majority of literature.

考查方向 majority 的搭配极其谓语数的选择。

即学即练

高考预测

- ② Don't worry about the situation in the world. _____ of people prefer peace to war.
A. The most B. The great part
C. The majority D. The number

in total 总共,共计

a total of 总共(后接可数名词复数和动词复数)

the total of... 的总量(谓语动词用单数)

total up 计算出总数

total up to 总额为(=add up to)

点津 in total 的同义表达方式有 in all, altogether, totally 等。

考查方向 total 的不同词性与搭配。

即学即练

高考预测

- ③ —Do you know how many students took part in the sports meet?
—About 500 _____.
A. all together B. after all
C. at total D. in total

be equal to sth. 与...相等

be equal to doing sth. 胜任做某事

be equal in sth. 在某方面相等

equal sth. 与...相等

equal sb. in sth. 在某方面与某人匹敌

without equal 无人可比的

点津 equal 通常无比较等级形式,作“胜任的”讲,仅用作表语。

考查方向 equal 的词性、词义与搭配。

即学即练

2006 天津

- ④ Fitness is important in sport, but of at least _____ importance are skills.
A. fair B. reasonable
C. equal D. proper

exchange sth. with sb. 与某人交换某物

exchange sth. for... 以某物换取...

in exchange for 交换

have/make an exchange of sth. 交换某物

点津 exchange 不能与 together 或 with each other 连用。(译)他们相互交换邮票。

(误)They exchanged stamps with each other.

(正)They exchanged stamps.

辨析 exchange, change

exchange 表示两人或双方互相交换,交换对象可以是具体的人或物,也可以是抽象的行为动作。

change 通常指一个人或一件东西的本质、状态、外表、形状等方面的根本变化。

考查方向 exchange 的相关搭配及与 change 的区别。

即学即练

高考预测

- ⑤ —Would you like my old TV _____ this camera?
—I couldn't agree more.
A. in exchange of B. in exchange for
C. in change of D. in charge of

at one's service 随时为某人做某事

be of service to sb. 对某人有用处

in service 被雇用着;在服兵役

on service 在某行业工作;在服兵役

do sb. a service 为某人效力

in the service of sb. 为某人服务

考查方向

即学即练

高考预测

- ⑥ —Good morning, Grand Hotel.
—Hello, I'd like to book a room for the night of 18th and 19th.
—_____
A. What can I do for you? B. Just a minute, please.
C. What's the matter? D. At your service.

have a good command 有运用自如的能力

be in command of sb. 由某人统帅

be under one's command 由某人指挥

take command of 控制

in command 负责任

give the command 下命令

点津 command 作“命令”讲后接 that 从句时,从句中谓语动词形式是“(should +)动词原形”。

► The policeman commanded that he should stop.

警察命令他立即停下。

考查方向 command 用作名词和动词的意义、搭配及句型。

即学即练

高考预测

- ⑦ Your Majesty, I am _____ your command and I'll do it _____ your command.
A. at; by B. at; at
C. by; at D. by; by

stay up 不睡,熬夜

stay in/out 待在家里/待在户外

stay around 待着不走,不离开

stay away from sb./sth. 不接近某人/不去某地

stay over 留宿

考查方向 stay 短语的意义辨别。

即学即练

高考预测

- ⑧ —Jack, you've got school tomorrow. I don't want you _____ late.

英美单词的拼写差异

- | | | | | | |
|------|--------------|-------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| • 目录 | catalogue(英) | catalog(美) | • 颜色 | colour(英) | color(美) |
| • 最爱 | favourite(英) | favorite(美) | • 荣誉 | honour(英) | honor(美) |
| • 珠宝 | jewellery(英) | jewelry(美) | • 组织 | organisation(英) | organization(美) |
| • 练习 | practise(英) | practice(美) | • 轮胎 | tyre(英) | tire(美) |



—But I haven't finished my homework yet.

- A. to stay out B. to stay over
C. to stay up D. to stay on

► **end (up) with sth.** 以...结束

end up as sb./sth. 最后成为

end up in 以...告终

end up + *adj.* / *doing* 结果是

begin/start with 以...开始

点津 使用 end up 时,若动作执行者作主语,常使用 sb. ends up A with B 结构;若动作承受者作主语,常使用 A ends up with B 结构。

考查方向 end up 的各种意义和结构。

● **即学即练**

高考预测

- ⑨ Our English teacher usually starts his class _____ daily report and ends it up _____ homework assignment.
A. from; at B. with; at
C. from; to D. with; with

► **bring in** 引进,带进来;赚得;收获

bring about 带来;造成

bring back 带回来;使回忆起来;使恢复

bring down 使下降;打倒,击落

bring forward 提议,提出

bring into 使进入某种状态

bring out 使显现;阐明;产生某种品质

bring up 教育,培养;提出

考查方向 由 bring 所构成的不同短语的用法区别。

● **即学即练**

2005 重庆

- ⑩ His idea of having weekly family meals together, which seemed difficult at first, has _____ many good changes in their lives.
A. got through B. resulted from
C. turned into D. brought about

► **compare... with...** 把...和...进行比较

compare... to... 把...比作...;把...和...进行比较

compared with/to... 与...相比

compare notes 交换意见、情况等

beyond/without compare/comparison 无与伦比

Walking can't compare with flying. 步行无法和飞行相比。

点津 compare 表示“与...相比”时,介词 with 和 to 可以换用;用作不及物动词时常与 can 连用,表示“(不)能和...相比”。

考查方向 compare 短语中介词的用法及 compare 的非谓语形式。

● **即学即练**

2004 湖北

- ⑪ _____ with the size of the whole earth, the bigger ocean does not seem big at all.
A. Compare B. When comparing
C. Comparing D. When compared

► **a great many + n. (pl.) + 复数谓语**

a great many of { them/us (代词)
the (these/those) + n. (pl.)

many a + n. (强调个体) + 单数谓语

a great deal/amount of + [U] + 单数谓语

a great quantity of + n. [C/U] + 单数谓语

考查方向 表示“许多”的短语辨析。

● **即学即练**

高考预测

- ⑫ The young dancers looked so charming in their beautiful clothes that we took _____ pictures of them.
A. many a B. a great many
C. a large amount of D. a plenty of

疑难透析

- ① In China students learn English at school as a foreign language, except for those in Hong Kong, where many people speak English as a first or second language. 在中国,除了香港地区许多人把英语当作第一或第二语言外,学生们都把英语作为外语来学习。

except for 与名词或代词连用时,可以和 except 互换。

► Except (for) Jack, the whole class passed the exams. 除了杰克外,全班都通过了考试。

辨析 except for, except, but, besides

except for 用于订正或修正某些事实,强调整体与部分的关系。

except 有否定和排除的含义,表示从整体中除去一部分,强调不包括在内。后可接从句。

but 意思同 except, 常与表示全体意义的词连用。

besides 有肯定和附加的含义,即表示“在...之外还有”。

考查方向 except for 与其同义词语的辨析。

● **即学即练**

2000 上海

- ⑬ I know nothing about the young lady _____ she is from Beijing.
A. except B. except for
C. except that D. besides

- ⑭ With so many people communicating in English every day, it will become more and more important to have a knowledge of English. 每天有这么多的人用英语交流,懂得英语就会变得越来越重要。

本句使用了“with + 宾语 (so many people) + 宾语补足语 (communicating)”,即“with + 复合宾语”结构。宾补除了是介词短语外,还可以是形容词、副词、现在分词、过去分词、不定式等。“with + 复合宾语”结构在句中作定语或状语。

► I like sleeping with all the windows open.

我喜欢开着窗户睡觉。

► She came to a river with green grass and red flowers on both sides. 她来到了一条两岸长着红花绿草的河边。

► She sat there with her head bent. 她低着头坐在那儿。

► With winter coming on, it's time to buy warm clothes.

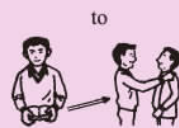
非常
点拨

He **compared** his camera **with** mine. 他拿自己的照相机和我的比较。



图 示 助 记

Books can be **compared** **to** friends. 书可被比喻成朋友。



冬天来到了,该买过冬的衣服了。

- ▶ I can't go out with all these dishes to wash.
所有这些盘子都要洗出来,我不能出去了。

点津 宾语补足语既可用现在分词又可用过去分词,这由宾语跟补足语的关系决定:宾语与补足语之间为主动关系,用现在分词;被动关系,用过去分词。

考查方向 with 结构中介词的选择及宾语补足语的形式。

即学即练 2005 北京

- ⑭ I couldn't do my homework with all that noise _____.
A. going on B. goes on
C. went on D. to go on

3 How did these differences come about? 这些差别是怎样产生的呢?

come about 此处意为“发生”,用作不及物动词,不能用于被动语态。

- ▶ How did this dangerous situation come about?
这种危险的局面是怎样出现的?

拓展 come about 还可作“改变方向;转变航向”讲。

- ▶ The wind has come about in the last hour.
最后一个小时风向变了。
▶ The ship came about and headed back for safety.
船改变了方向向安全地带驶去。

即学即练 2005 江西

- ⑮ Please tell me how the accident _____. I am still in the dark.
A. came by B. came upon
C. came to D. came about

答案速递

- ① B ② C ③ D ④ C ⑤ B ⑥ B ⑦ A ⑧ C
⑨ D ⑩ D ⑪ D ⑫ B ⑬ C ⑭ A ⑮ D

演练平台

基础巩固

I. 单词拼写

- She knows a lot of Spanish words but p _____ them in correctly.
- You mean that you'd like a job in a g _____ department?
- The international s _____ is headed toward peace.
- The punishment for making false s _____ to the tax officer can be severe.
- When the discussion is over, all the books must be r _____ on the shelves.

II. 单项填空

- Hello, Karen, come in. _____.
—Thank you.
A. All right B. Make yourself at home
C. That's my home D. It's a great honour
- When Bob woke up he found himself in hospital, but he didn't know how that _____.
A. came about B. came along
C. came out D. came across
- Shall we go outing this weekend?
—Oh, with all this work _____, I don't know if I'll have time to go out.

- A. to do B. do C. doing D. done

- _____ a few days, the summer has been wet.
A. Except that B. Except for
C. Except when D. Besides
- They are of _____ height, but I think John _____ the job.
A. equal; is equal to B. equally; is equal
C. equal; equals D. equally; is equaled
- They had to _____ oil _____ food, or they would go hungry.
A. change; into B. exchange; with
C. trade; for D. trade; with
- The company has _____ a number of qualified scientists and technicians these years.
A. brought in B. brought out
C. brought down D. brought up
- English can help _____ people and make the stay in a foreign country easy and comfortable.
A. agree with B. communicate with
C. communicate to D. write to
- She couldn't have done that sort of thing.
—Whatever she did was reasonable, _____ to what you did. Besides, it's none of your business. Get down to _____ your lessons.
A. comparing; doing B. comparing; do
C. compared; doing D. compared; do
- I think that students should aim to become more independent _____ their teachers.
A. of B. on C. with D. from

高分挑战

I. 完形填空

As the pace of life continues to increase, we are fast losing the art of relaxation. 1 you are in the habit of rushing through life, being on the go from morning till night, it is hard to 2 down. But relaxation is 3 for a healthy mind and body.

Stress is a 4 part of everyday life and there is no way to 5 it. In fact, it is not the bad thing that it is often supposed to be. A 6 amount of stress is important to provide motivation and give 7 to life. It is only when the stress gets out of control 8 it can lead to poor performance and 9 health.

The amount of stress a person can bear 10 very much on the individual. Some people are not afraid of stress and such 11 are obviously chief material for managerial responsibilities. Others lose heart at first 12 of unusual difficulties. When exposed to stress, in 13 form, we react both chemically and physically. In fact we make a choice between 14 and fight. And in more ancient days the choices made the 15 between life and death. The crises(危机) we meet today are 16 to be so extreme, but however little the stress, it requires the same response. It is when such a reaction 17 long, through continued exposure to stress, that health becomes 18. Such serious conditions as high blood pressure and heart diseases have 19 links with stress. 20 we cannot remove stress from our lives we need to find ways to deal with it. It would be unwise to do so even if we could.

So what do you think of stress? What is your way to deal with it?

- A. When B. While C. Once D. As
- A. slow B. calm C. get D. turn
- A. unnecessary B. satisfied
C. useful D. necessary

4. A. physical C. hard B. natural D. terrible
5. A. tolerate B. solve C. avoid D. accept
6. A. sure B. certain C. large D. great
7. A. purpose B. resource C. influence D. instruction
8. A. when B. why C. that D. how
9. A. ill B. good C. strong D. weak
10. A. insists B. depends C. calls D. spends
11. A. patterns B. personalities C. situations D. characters
12. A. glance B. view C. sight D. impression
13. A. whichever B. whatever C. however D. whenever
14. A. peace B. fright C. pressure D. heaviness
15. A. decision B. promise C. difference D. choice
16. A. unlikely B. likely C. necessary D. probable
17. A. continues B. lives C. stands D. lasts
18. A. balanced B. injured C. endangered D. changeable
19. A. established B. achieved C. found D. developed
20. A. Unless B. Since C. Because D. As

II. 阅读理解

Dear Dr Bamford,

I know you are a famous scientist who has done great work on cloning animals. Please excuse me for writing to you, but I need your help. Let me explain.

I am a 58-year-old man. I'm very rich. I live in a large house. My wife died three years ago; we didn't have children.

So, am I lonely? No, because Cindy is with me. Every night we eat dinner together and watch TV. Cindy sits beside me and I feel very happy. I'm coaxed with her beautiful green eyes. She's also very smart. Sometimes she thinks only about herself. But that's what I like about her. She is quite a beautiful Siamese cat. There is no other cat like her in the whole world.

These days I worry about losing Cindy. She is getting older and older. Cats don't live so long as humans, of course, so she will die before I do. I cannot imagine my life without Cindy.

Well, why not get another cat after Cindy dies? Impossible! No other cats ever replace her.

I have been thinking about this: Clone Cindy. Scientists are able to clone sheep and mice and other animals. They should be able to clone cats without much difficulty. Luckily, I am a rich man. I don't care how much money I will spend cloning Cindy. I think it's OK to clone pets. It's not cloning humans.

What do you think? Could you clone Cindy?

Sincerely,

A rich man

1. The writer has written the letter to Dr Bamford to _____.
A. show how smart his cat is
B. explain why he lives alone

- C. ask whether the scientist could clone his cat for him
D. show what he wants to deal with his cat
2. Which of the underlined word has the same meaning as the underlined word "coaxed" in the text?
A. Children are attracted by the toys in the shop.
B. That's an expected answer.
C. Who was defeated in the end?
D. The door was forced open by the policeman.
3. Which of the following sentences is TRUE according to the text?
A. The man got wealthy by feeding smart cats.
B. The man explained how his wife died.
C. The man thought cloning humans was more difficult.
D. The man thought cloning cats should be permitted.

III. 短文改错

The people of Beijing now have a cheap wireless way

1. _____
to communicate—Xiaolingtong, and Little Smart. 2. _____
Though the government is encouraging the development
3. _____
of Little Smart, it has become popular in many cities in China
4. _____
because that it's cheaper. It costs 25 yuan for the 5. _____
monthly line fee and 0.1 yuan per minute to use, and
it is one-way charge when a mobile phone can 6. _____
cost four or five times as many. 7. _____
Little Smart is a wireless telecommunications service, uses
8. _____
the fixed phone line system. It uses a great deal of base stations
9. _____
placing close to each other to send the signals. Its small receiver looks like a mobile phone. 10. _____

IV. 书面表达

上周末,你同父母参加了京郊“农家乐”旅游活动。请根据图画内容,写一篇词数100左右的英语短文,描述京郊农村的变化。(开头已为你写好)



参考词汇:沼气 marsh gas

Last weekend, I, together with my parents, went to visit a mountain village in a suburb of Beijing.

Unit 3 Going places

词语过关

单词检测

1. _____ *vt.* 考虑;照顾;认为
2. _____ *n.* 手段;方法 → _____ *n.* 意义
3. _____ *n.* 运输;运送 → _____ *v.*
4. _____ *vt.* 上(船、飞机等) *n.* 木板 → _____ *adv.* 上(船、飞机等)
5. _____ *n.* 目的地 _____ / _____ *n.* 目的
6. _____ *vt. & n.* 体验;经历;经验 → _____ *adj.* 经验丰富的
7. _____ *adv.* 仅仅;只不过;简单地;完全;简直
8. _____ *n.* 假期;休假 _____ *n.* 假日;节日;假期
9. _____ *n.* 自然;自然界;本性
10. _____ *adj.* 基本的 *n.* 基本;要素 → _____ *n.* 基础;基地
11. _____ *n.* 装备;设备 → _____ *vt.* 装备;配备
12. _____ *n.* 指点;忠告;尖端;小费 _____ *n.* 顶,顶部
13. _____ *adj.* 有毒的;有害的;恶毒的 → _____ *n.* 毒药
14. _____ *v.* 划桨;涉水 *n.* 短桨;划桨
15. _____ *n.* 溪;川;流 _____ *n.* 蒸气
16. _____ *adj.* 正常的;正规的;标准的 *n.* 正规;常态
17. _____ *n.* 刺激;兴奋;激动
18. _____ *adj.* 喜欢冒险的;充满危险的 → _____ *v. & n.* 冒险
19. _____ *vt.* 操作;处理 *n.* 柄;把手
20. _____ *n.* 类似;类似处 → _____ *adj.*
21. _____ *adj.* 特别的;特殊的 → _____ *adv.*
22. _____ *adj.* 单独的;分开的 *vt.* 分开;隔离 → _____ *n.*
23. _____ *v.* (使)联合;(使)结合 → _____ *n.*
24. _____ *adv.* 负责地 → _____ *adj.*
25. _____ *n.* 任务;作业

短语检测

26. get _____ from 逃离
27. watch _____ 注意;当心
28. _____ sb./sth. from 保护;保卫某人(某事物)
29. see sb. _____ 到火车站、飞机场等处为某人送行
30. on the other _____ 另一方面

自我诊断

1. consider 2. means; meaning 3. transportation; trans-

- port 4. board; aboard 5. destination; aim; purpose
6. experience; experienced 7. simply 8. vacation; holiday
9. nature 10. basic; base 11. equipment; equip 12. tip;
top 13. poisonous; poison 14. paddle 15. stream; steam
16. normal 17. excitement 18. adventurous; adventure
19. handle 20. similarity; similar 21. particular; particularly
22. separate; separation 23. combine; combination
24. responsibly; responsible 25. task 26. away
27. out 28. protect 29. off 30. hand

知识串联

consider(考虑)

- + *n. / pron.* 考虑某事
- + *doing sth.* 打算做某事
- + 疑问词 + *to do sth.* 打算/考虑做某事
- + *what-clause* 考虑...
- + *sb. /sth. + adj. /n.* 认为某人/某事...
- + *sb. /sth. + to be...* 认为某人/某事...
- + *sb. /sth. + as...* 把...当作...
- + *that-clause* 认为...
- + *it + adj. /n.* 认为...
- + *to do sth.* 认为做某事是...

点津 consider 作“考虑”讲可用于进行时态,但作“认为”讲时则不能。

联想 “把...当作”表达方式种种: consider... as, think of... as, look on/upon... as, take... as, regard... as, treat... as, have... as,

考查方向 consider 的不同词义与结构。

即学即练

2007 上海春招

- ① All the staff in our company are considering _____ to the city center for the fashion show.
A. to go B. going
C. to have gone D. having gone

means of transport 交通工具

- by all means 一定,尽一切可能,当然行
by means of 通过...的方式
by this/that means 通过这种/那种方式 (in this/that way; with this/that method)
by no means 决不,一点也不

点津 means 单复数同形,故 means 作主语时,一定要判断清楚其为单数还是复数。

考查方向 means 的单复数及其各短语的意义与用法。

非常点拨

❖ **Considering**^① Tom (to be) fit for the office, the boss **considered**^② taking him on. 认为汤姆称职,老板考虑雇用他。
——consider: ①“认为”,后接 that 从句或复合宾语;②“考虑”,后接名词或动名词。

一言辨异

❖ All possible **means**^① have been tried, but not a **means**^② has worked. 所有可能的方法都尝试过了,但是没有一种方法奏效。
——means 用作“方式,方法”时单复数同形。① all means 作主语,谓语动词用复数;② every/a means 作主语,谓语动词用单数。