

专题一 定语从句

I.典题呈现

1. New Year coming, I have many friends to _____ I am going to send post cards.

I will go to the countryside to see my grandparents, with _____ I will spend the whole summer vacation.

【要点】定语从句关系代词中，能和介词连用的只有两个，分别是_____、_____。

2. The person I want to talk about with you is Tu Youyou, the one _____ won the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 2015.

Those _____ are often late for class should be warned first. If they promise to be punctual next time, we should believe it.

Anyone _____ is quick-minded should also be careful with their handwriting, because beautiful handwriting can invisibly increase your scores.

【要点】定语从句关系代词 that 和 who 中，能和指“人”的不定代词（anyone, someone, those 等）连用的为_____。

3. The school shop, _____ customers are mainly students, is closed for the holidays.

I don't want to put up for the night in this small inn, _____ windows are shabby and it's too cold to live there.

【要点】定语从句中关系代词 whose 可以代指____或____;在句子中充当_____成分。

4. I refuse to accept the blame for something _____ was someone else's fault.

He is a social boy. Anything _____ happens surrounding him can easily distract his concentration. He really needs to calm down.

【要点】定语从句关系代词中，能和指“物”的不定代词（something, anything 等）连用的为_____。

5. The first place _____ they visited in Guilin was Elephant Trunk Hill, and they think it fascinating.

The only part of the meal _____ I really liked was the dessert. I don't like the soup, because it was too salty.

Shine once said jokingly, "He is the last man _____ I want to marry in the world".

【要点】限定性定语从句中，中心词（指物）前有序数词、最高级、the only 等修饰时，关系代词选择_____。

6. They will never forget the things and persons _____ they have seen or heard of during their long journey.

【要点】限定性定语从句关系代词 that 和 which 中，中心词出现“人物并存”的情况时，关系代词选择_____。

7. He is the only person to _____ I can turn for help when I am in trouble. I know he will come and help.

Mr. Anderson was absent from the meeting. Does anybody know the reason for _____ he didn't attend the meeting?

【要点】定语从句中的,能和“适当介词”连用的关系代词有_____。

8. There are some occasions _____ you need to wear suits to take part in some social activities, such as weddings and parties.

There are some times _____ I feel depressed, but in general I am an outgoing boy.

【要点】定语从句中心词表示“时间概念”、且定语从句缺少关系副词时，关系副词选择_____。

9. Such machines ____ are used in our workshop are made in China. It is expensive to import machines abroad.

【要点】限定性定语从句中，中心词前面有“such, so, as, the same”修饰时，关系代词选择_____。

10. ____ we all know, he is a diligent student. He knows where he is and where he should go.

He prepared well enough, and succeeded in passing the test, ____ we expected.

【要点】非限定性定语从句中，能放到句首、且有“正如”的意思的关系代词是_____。

11. Opposite is St. Paul's Church, _____ you can hear some lovely music.

This is the mountain village _____ I visited last year and it has changed beyond recognition.

【要点】定语从句中，中心词表示地点时，关系词的选择依_____而定。

12. I will never forget the day _____ my father returned from the US and I am happy that he can send me to school every morning. He will miss the days ____ he spent there.

【要点】定语从句中，中心词表示时间时，关系词的选择依_____而定。

13. He is an ill-mannered man and I don't like the way ____ he speak to me.

My mother is very strict, and I admire her for the way _____ her parents treat her.

【要点】限定性定语从句中，the way 做中心词时、从句缺方式状语的情况下，引导词一般常用_____。

14. He has a lot of friends, none of ____ will offer help when he is in trouble. Rather, I have just two friends, and both of ____ will come to my assistance when necessary. Two is enough.

【要点】大家注意并列句和非限定性定语从句的区别：由并列连词“and, but 等”连接的为_____。

15. His head soon spread out of the window, from _____ he saw nothing but trees.

He spent 2 hours climbing to the top of the mountain, from _____ he could see a beautiful scene.

He began to practise the piano at 6, since _____ his talent for it has become more and more evident.

【要点】少数情景下，会出现“from where” “since when”的现象，建议单独记忆。

16. Tom is the only one of the engineers who _____ (be) able to come up with the solution.

Justin Bieber is one of the singers who _____ (impress) me a lot.

【要点】限定性定语从句的谓语动词的单复数要依_____而定。

II. 对点通关、回归高考

1. Maybe you have a habit _____ is driving your family crazy.

2. Tibet is such a place _____ all the people across the world are dreaming of visiting.

3. Many young people, most of _____ were well-educated, headed for remote regions to chase their dreams.

4. The books on the desk, _____ covers are shiny, are prizes for us.

5. But my connection with pandas goes back to my days on a TV show in the mid-1980s, _____ I was the first Western TV reporter permitted to film a special unite caring for pandas rescued from starvation in the wild.

6. The next day, my brother and I went to the beach _____ we watched some people play volleyball.
7. When harvest came around, he was already selling herbs, vegetables and cotton in the market _____ people from the towns met regularly.
8. We will put off the picnic in the park until next week, _____ the weather may be better.
9. I am looking for my glasses, and without _____ I can't watch TV clearly.
10. Scientists have advanced many theories about why human beings cry tears, but none of _____ has been proved.
11. The children, all of which had played the whole day long, were worn out.(改错)

III. 定语从句在写作中的应用

1. 那些学习成绩优秀的学生往往能很好地管理自己的时间，而且擅长写学习日志。
(those who, academic performance, not only, but also, organize their time, keep a study journal)
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2. 既然金钱如此重要，我们往往认为有钱的人很重要。(since, consider, those who, possess, to be very important)
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3. 我深深的爱着我的校园，在这里到处可见和蔼的老师、友好的同学和多种多样的野生动植物。(fall in deep love with, where, diverse wildlife)
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IV. 定语从句和生活

Life in high school is busy. Everybody seems to have endless homework to finish. To get a good academic performance, it is strongly recommended that you should learn to organize your time well. Those that just finish the exercises without enough thinking seem to find it difficult to make great progress. Rather, you can definitely improve very fast if you use your time efficiently. Focus on the things are important and necessary and you can build more and more confidence.

(请找出以上文本中的语言错误，数量不限。)

V. 用适当的关系词把以下句子合并。

1. Peter danced and sang all evening. People used to think Peter was quiet.
2. The two traffic accidents happened on the same morning. Then there was a heavy fog.
3. He went on a bus tour with a group of people. Most of them had never travelled before.
4. Sharon gave me a picture for my birthday. She had painted it especially for me.

5. When I went on a tour around China, I saw many historical sites. It was very exciting.

专题二 名词性从句

I. 典题呈现

1. It's true _____ the college will take in more new students.

I'm writing to tell you _____ my uncle Li Ming is going to your city for a conference.

The end result is _____ we feel like we can't focus or that we're focused on the wrong things.

【要点】在名词性从句中，that（有/没有）具体意思，只起_____作用，（能/不能）省略。

2. His question is _____ they can be friends, because their personalities are totally different.

He hasn't made the decision _____ he will go there tomorrow because he is too busy recently.

【要点】引导表语从句时用_____，不用_____；引导同位语从句时，用_____，不用_____。

3. It was never clear _____ the man hadn't reported the accident sooner.

Just relax! The plane will definitely set off. But _____ the delayed flight will take off depends on the weather.

Scientists study _____ human brains work to make computers. Therefore, they function similarly.

Grandma pointed to the hospital and said, "That's _____ I was born."

【要点】名词从句中根据句子的意思选择相应的引导词。

4. It is necessary _____ we should learn all the words by heart.

It is known to all _____ Taiwan is only part of China.

It is a pity _____ I missed the party held last night.

It suddenly occurred to me _____ I knew how to solve that problem.

【要点】在以上句型中_____是真正的主语，_____是形式主语。

5. Our school is quite different from _____ it was before.

_____ matters most in learning English is enough practice.

This is _____ I am interested in.

【要点】在以上句型中,what 既起_____作用，又要充当_____/_____/_____等，它有具体含义。

6. I don't know _____ to leave or not.

Everything depends on _____ it is fine tomorrow.

I am not sure _____ he will come here .

【要点】whether 和 if 区别：引导宾语从句与不定式搭配使用作宾语时只能用_____；引导介词后的宾语从句时只能用 whether, 不用 if。

7. It is still under discussion _____ the old bus station should be replaced with a

modern hotel or not.

_____we will succeed is still a question, because our opponents are also strong.

【要点】whether 和 if 都可以引导主从，但是_____引导的主从不能位于句首。

8. I hate it _____we can't discuss things openly.

I really appreciate it _____ you can do me this favor.

I don't like it _____ you get angry.

She won't like it _____ you arrive late.

You may depend on it _____ she will go with you.

【要点】有些动词或动词短语如：_____/_/_/_/_____或_____一般不直接跟从句，需要借助_____代指真正的宾语，真正的宾语是由_____/_/_/_/_____引导的从句。

9. We consider it possible _____he is ill because he has asked for two days' leave.

I feel it a pity _____she can't come. We could have gone for a picnic together.

He made it clear _____ he objected to the plan and suggested that we should make some necessary adjustments.

【要点】一些及物动词如：think/ believe/ consider/ feel 等引导宾语从句时，宾语可以后置，用_____做形式宾语。

10. The reason _____he can be admitted into a key university is _____she works harder than others.

He does not like to rely on others to help him. That's _____he can do it by himself.

【要点】“The reason why ... is”结构中 后用_____而不用 because。

11. It is already getting dark. I doubt _____he will come back on time.

He _____ can _____ arrange _____ his _____ time _____ very _____ well. _____ I don't doubt _____ he can finish the task on time.

He is patient, persistent, and intelligent. I have no doubt _____ he will succeed.

【要点】在肯定句中，doubt 后面一般接_____或_____引导的从句；在否定句和疑问句中，doubt 后面接_____引导的从句。

12. My advice is that you _____(think) it over before you make a decision.

His suggestion is that we _____(do)our work more carefully.

His demand was that the system_____.(adjust)

【要点】表示建议、要求、命令等的名词如：advice、order、demand、proposal、suggestion、request、requirement、desire 等的表语从句，从句中的谓语动词要用“（_____） + 动词原形”虚拟语气结构。

13. _____he will come and help us is certain, as he is always such a reliable person.

He said _____ the book was very interesting and that all the children liked to read it.

The way _____he told me is very practical.

【要点】that 在名词性从句中只起连接作用没有任何含义，而在定语从句中要充当句子成分，如：_____/_/_/_/_____ 等。

14. He is very difficult to get along with. He always thinks _____he says is right.

Hi, everybody. There will be a class get-together this weekend. _____comes will be welcomed.

It's dinner time and restaurants are occupied. We'll eat at _____ restaurant has a free table.

Trust me and I'll stand by you _____happens.

【要点】whatever 表示“不论什么都……”，相当于 anything that，常用来引导____从句和____从句，在从句中可用作主语、宾语或定语；whoever 表示“不论谁都……”，相当于____，常用来引导主语从句和宾语从句；whichever 表示“不论哪个都……”；whatever, whoever, whichever 除了用于引导名词性从句外，还可以引导状语从句，分别相当于_____。

II. 对点通关、回归高考

1. I can't decide _____ dictionary I should buy.
2. That's _____ he refused my invitation.
3. I am very interested in _____ he has improved his pronunciation in such a short time.
4. _____ we need is more time.
5. The fact _____ she had not said anything at the meeting surprised everybody.
6. _____ and _____ they will meet has not been decided yet.
7. Please tell me _____ you are waiting for.
8. Is that _____ you are looking for?
9. Would you please tell me _____ the nearest post office is?
10. I don't know _____ he will agree to the plan or not.
11. The question is _____ the film is worth seeing.
12. Do you doubt _____ I believe you ?
13. This museum is not _____ it was ten years ago.
14. The reason for his success is _____ he works hard.
15. She dresses well, but the trouble is _____ the clothes she is wearing don't go with each other very well.
16. The suggestion _____ students should learn some practical knowledge is worth considering.
17. It depends on _____ we have enough time.
18. You have no idea _____ anxious I have been for her safety.
19. Now we can see _____ a serious problem the population is.
20. I want to buy some stamps. Can you tell me _____ there's a post office near here?
21. There's some doubt _____ she will be able to repay the money on time.
22. My radio doesn't work. I don't know _____ is the trouble.
23. _____ he doesn't like them is very clear.
24. Choosing the right dictionary depends on _____ you want use it for.
25. The fire destroyed _____ was in the building.

III. 名词性从句在写作中的应用

根据以下信息，用五句话写一篇连贯的短文，尽可能运用名词性从句。

李红给我写了一封信。在信中她说已经习惯了新学校的生活。上周末她们去了一个叫卡巴 (Karba) 的地方。在那里看到的一切令她难忘。但她不能理解的是为什么有人不喜欢那里的文化。她还表达了一个愿望:我们经常给她写信。

IV. 名词性从句和生活

I don't know 1._____you have noticed that some students don't want to walk to school._____2._____can be seen every day that their parents drive them to school. But nowadays, what we should realize is 3._____the air is seriously polluted. Do you know 4._____we can do about it? I think 5._____important that we should take action right now. Here I have a suggestion that we____6. _____ (ride) on our bikes to school! 7._____we can do it will not only have significant benefits for our health, but also help improve our environment. Whether we will have a better environment depends on 8._____we can do for ourselves and for nature.

专题三 并列句和状语从句

I. 典题呈现

1. The earth is one of the sun's planets, _____ the moon is our satellite.

Tomorrow is Sunday. You can have a rest at home _____ you can go to the cinema.

He found it increasingly difficult to read, _____ his eyesight was beginning to fail.

【要点】并列句中连词的选择要依靠_____而定。

2. —I wonder how much you charge for your services. —

—The first two are free _____ the third costs \$30.

The number of people invited was fifty, _____ a number of them were absent for different reasons.

【要点】连词_____表示对比，强调对比关系，意为“然而；而”。

3. One Friday, we were packing to leave for a weekend away _____ my daughter heard cries for help.

We were about to start _____ it began to rain.

He was on the point of leaving _____ someone knocked at the door.

_____ she had just finished her homework _____ her mother asked her to practice playing the piano yesterday.

【要点】时间状语从句中，_____表示“突然”。

4. Please don't talk so loud _____ others are working.

_____ I was walking down the street, I came across an old friend of mine.

_____ I lived there, I used to go to the seashore on Sundays.

_____ time goes on, it's getting warmer and warmer.

【要点】when, while, as 三者区别：三者引导时间状语从句时，只能和进行时态连用的是_____；既可以和进行时，又可以和过去时连用的是_____；可以翻译成“随着……”的是_____。

5. Find ways to practise your children often, _____ you'll find they will open their hearts to you.

Hurry up, _____ you'll be late for school.

One more hour and I _____(be) able to get my housework finished.

Work hard at English in a proper way, _____ you will find it not hard to study.

【要点】本句型为：祈使句+适当连词 (and, but, or, otherwise) +陈述句。其中陈述句

常用_____时态。

6. Hot _____ the night air was, we slept deeply because we were so tired after the long journey.

Child _____ he is, he knows to help other.

Much _____ I like Paris, I couldn't live there.

【要点】连词 as 引导_____从句、翻译成_____时，从句的表语、状语、谓语动词需要提前；连词 though 引起倒装时，用法和 as 引起的倒装用法_____；although 不能引起倒装。

7. _____ regular exercise is very important, it's never a good idea to exercise too close to bedtime.

_____ my mother loves me very much, she is very strict with me.

【要点】同上。

8. No matter _____ busy you are, you should set aside half an hour to take exercise.

= _____ busy you are, you should set aside half an hour to take exercise.

No matter _____ happened, he would not mind it.

= _____ happened, he would not mind it.

No matter who you are, you must keep the law.

= _____ you are, you must keep the law.

【要点】在以上例句中，no matter + 疑问词/-ever 类词均引导_____状语从句。

9. Just make yourself at home and eat _____ you like.

_____ is on duty today should clean the blackboard.

We will eat in a restaurant this weekend. And I make an agreement that _____ arrives last will pay the bill.

【要点】在以上例句中，-ever 类词均引导_____从句。显而易见，-ever 类词的功能较强大。

10. We had sailed four days and four nights _____ we saw land.

Jason was too weak. We hadn't run a mile _____ he felt tired.

It will be half a year _____ I come back, during which time you have to take good care of yourself.

I have to say good bye now, but I believe that it won't be long before we meet again.

【要点】连词_____的翻译方式较多，如：“还未...就...”；“不到...就...”；“...才...”；“还没来得及...就...”。

11. I _____(write) home four times since I came here.

She _____(work) in this factory since she left school.

It _____(be) one year since I began to smoke.

It _____(be) one year since I smoked.

【要点】连词 since 引导的时间状语从句中，常用_____时态 主句常用_____或_____时态。追加问题：3.4 例句的意思有区别吗？

12. I had hardly got home _____ it began to rain.

_____ had I got home when it began to rain.

We had no sooner arrived at the station _____ the train left.

No _____ had we arrived at the station than the train left.

要点：表示“一...就...”的常见搭配有：...no sooner..._____和...hardly/scarcely..._____。结构中主句的谓语动词应用_____时态，而 than 与 when 引导的从句的谓语动词应用_____时态。当 no sooner 和 hardly/scarcely 提

到句首时，其所在的主句应用_____语序。

13. Every/Each time when I was in trouble, he would come to help me out.(改错)

Next time when you come, do remember to bring your son here.(改错)

The last time when she saw James, he was lying in bed.(改错)

【要点】Every time, each time, next time, the last time, any time 等名词短语可以“充当”连词，引导时间状语从句。请记住，一个从句用_____个引导词即可！

14. I'll speak slowly so _____ you can understand me.

In order _____ we might see the sunrise, we started for the peak early.

【要点】in order that, so that 意为“以便...；为了...”引导_____状语从句。

15. I graduated from Cambridge University _____ I was 22 years old.

I graduated from Cambridge University last summer, _____ I was 22 years old.

China is now at a stage of accelerated industrialization and urbanization _____ the contradiction between economic growth and environmental protection is particularly prominent.

【要点】When 引导定语从句和时间状语从句的区别：若 when 引导定语从句,when 前面必然有表示_____的名词,即先行词;若 when 引导时间状语从句,则其前面没有表示时间的名词同时,从句可以置于主句之后,也可以置于主句之前。

16. _____ there is a will, there is a way.

There is never peace where men are _____(greed).

【要点】where 还可以引导条件状语从句,其语法功能相当于连词短语 on condition that, as long as 等。

17. We will have a picnic in the park this Sunday _____ it rains or it's very cold.

You'll fail the exam _____ you study hard(=if you don't study hard).

【要点】Unless 从句的谓语动词只能用_____（肯定式/否定式）；unless 和 if...not 同义，可互换。

18. The boy hid himself behind the tree for fear _____ his father might see him.

Mary didn't want to get out of bed for fear _____ she might wake her baby up.

【要点】for fear _____表示担心某事会发生。

19. It's cloudy outside. Take your raincoat in case it _____(rain).(=it should rain).

It was cloudy outside. He took an umbrella in case of _____(rain).

【要点】_____表示“以防（万一）”出现某种情况，后面接目的状语从句。_____表示“以防（万一）”，后面接名词。

20. We turned up the radio, so that everyone _____(hear) the news.

He _____(work) hard at his lessons, so that he gained high grades in the exams.

He worked hard at his lessons so _____ he could gain high grades in the exams.

【要点】so that 既可以引导_____状语从句,又可以引导_____状语从句,引导目的状语从句中常会有情态动词 can, could, may, might, will, would 等,而引导结果状语从句中一般没有情态动词,且前面有逗号隔开。

21. Mike is _____ an honest worker that we all believe in him.

=Mike is _____ honest a worker that we all believe in him.

He earned so few money that he couldn't support his family. (改错)

_____ clever a student was he that he was able to work out all the difficult questions.

【要点】such...that../so...that...区别：so+形容词/副词；such+名词结构。此时，恰当断句很重要。

22. The old man asked Lucy to move to another chair _____ he wanted to sit next to his wife.

_____ everyone is here, let's begin our meeting.

_____ he didn't know much English, he looked up the word in the dictionary.

—Why didn't you answer my phone just now?

—_____ I was cooking in the kitchen and it was too noisy.

【要点】because/as/since 引导原因状语从句的区别：_____用来回答 why 的提问，语气最强。_____表示既然或已知的理由，稍加分析即可表明原因，多放在句首。_____引导的从句常放在句首，说明次要的原因，主句说明结果，常用于口语中。

23. The plan has been made. You just do _____ you are told to.

Take a rest now and leave the table _____ it is. I will do the cleaning later.

【要点】_____引导方式状语从句，意为“按照”。

24. Jack wasn't saying anything but the teacher smiled at him as if he _____(do) something very clever.

The old lady treats the boy as if he _____(be) her own son.

I feel uneasy and I feel as if I have a fever.

【要点】As if/as though 引导方式状语从句，一般用_____语气，但如果从句中所陈述的情况很可能实现，也可用_____语气。

30. He doesn't run _____ fast as Jack(does).

Your pen writes _____ smoothly as mine.

【要点】as...as; not so/as...as 表示同程度级的比较。

II.对点通关，回归高考

1. Count, but never stop _____ you find the tenth.

2. There are several reasons for sleep. We sleep _____ we need to dream.

3. _____ there are no conclusive evidence, most people thought he was guilty.

4. More and more people are willing to shop online to get what they want, and I am one of them. I just can't help buying things _____ I need them or not.

5. _____ we are satisfied with only a few rules we have memorized, we are not really learning the language.

6. _____ he has decided to come to see you, when do you think he will come?

7. Allow children space to voice their opinions even _____ they are different from yours.

8. Mother often reminds me that the best thing one can do _____ it is raining is to let it rain.

9. Actually, the London Olympic park is built _____ there used to be a poor area called East London.

10. Any measure of an ad's performance is entirely pointless _____ it could be viewed by a person.

III.单句改错

1. I hope you'll soon feel calm or carry on to achieve your goal.

2. Not only did we take a break from our heavy school work, and also we learned how to

3. communicate with each other.

4. When I was on the platform, and I was so nervous that much sweat was on my forehead.

5. Success, to a great extent, can be influenced by luck, and this is not to say luck is an accident.
6. One Monday afternoon, we were playing basketball in the playground while I suddenly slipped and fell over.
7. When we got there, the firefighters welcomed us but led us into an exhibition hall.
8. I have an American friend, Marianne, she lives alone but has a pet dog, sparky.
9. Though you're interested in it, you can buy it via the Internet.

IV.联系生活

My classmate Michael studied very hard 1. _____ he went to senior school. Every day he worked 2. _____ everyone else in my class left the classroom. He said he wouldn't stop trying 3. _____ he got satisfying scores in his studies. Hard 4. _____ he tried, he made little progress. But he didn't lose heart at all 5. _____ he believed as long as he persisted he would succeed one day. 6. _____ time went by, he made improvements in his studies and he was admitted to a university, 7. _____ we had very good time. When we stood 8. _____ we used to play and study, we couldn't help thinking of our happy old days. We believed we would never forget each other, 9. _____ we would go or whatever we would do.

专题四 情态动词和虚拟语气

I.典题呈现

1. I don't think Shijiazhuang is a very comfortable place to live in. It _____ be very hot here in summer.

It is forbidden to drink before driving, because accidents _____ happen to any drunken driver.

The World Wide Web is sometimes jokingly called the World Wide Wait because it _____ be very slow.

【要点】can 可用在肯定句中表推测，表示_____的可能性或一时的可能，常译为“有时会”。can 表示具体事情发生的可能性时，不用于肯定句中。

2. He _____ be our manager. He has gone to Beijing.

The news _____ be true. The authorities have denied the rumor.

【要点】can't 表示绝对否定的推测，译为“_____”。

3. —I don't really like James. Why did you invite him?

—Don't worry. He _____ not come. He said he wasn't certain what his plans were.

Someone _____ have used my umbrella yesterday. I found it wet.

We _____ go to the cinema tonight, but we are not sure yet.

【要点】表示推测时 must 表示毫无疑问的肯定推测，常译为“_____”，may/might 推测的可能性不高，常译为“_____”，might 比 may 的语气更弱。

4. If you _____ go, at least wait until the storm is over.

—_____ you make so much noise, Jimmy? Your little sister is still sleeping.

—Sorry, mom. I'll try not to.

【要点】must 还可以表示一种与说话人愿望相反或不耐烦的感情色彩，常译为“_____”。

5. That car is my property; you _____ use it without my permission.

You _____ park your car here. It is a blind track.

【要点】mustn't 不表示推测，表示_____。

6. If you work hard, you _____ have a long holiday.

You _____ fail if you don't work hard.

You _____ not leave your post.

You _____ be punished for what you have done.

According to the school rules, boys _____ not wear long hair.

【要点】shall 用于第二、三人称陈述句中，可表示说话人的_____等，或用于_____当中，表示“必须”。

7. I am sorry that he _____ be so impolite.

We _____ be strict with ourselves. In that way, we can make greater progress.

【要点】should 表示责任，义务，劝告，建议等，译为“_____”，还可以表示出乎意料的语气，译为“_____”。

8. You _____ have washed all those clothes! We have a washing machine to do that sort of thing.

Plants _____ light in order to live.

There is a growing _____ for new housing in many rural areas.

【要点】need 既可做实义动词 (+ to do) 用，又可做情态动词 (+ do, 多用于否定句疑问句条件句中) 用。当然还可以做名词，表示需求、需要。

9. How dare he _____ (take) my bicycle without even asking!

Most people hate Harry but they don't dare _____ (say) so.

【要点】dare 做情态动词表示“敢，敢于”，主要用于否定句、疑问句和条件从句中。与 need 一样，也可做实义动词。

10. He ought _____ be here on time---he started early enough.

You ought not _____ (be) late for such an important meeting.

【要点】ought to 用法相当于 should，译为“应当”“按说应当”。

11. We should _____ (study) last night, but we went to the concert instead .

I was really anxious about you. You shouldn't _____ (leave) home without a word.

It was not his fault. You oughtn't to _____ (blame) him yesterday.

【要点】表示对过去情况的推测时，要用情态动词+have done 的形式，should have done=ought to have done 表示“_____”，否定为 shouldn't have done=oughtn't to have done。其他情态动词+have done 的形式建议自行总结。

12. It is necessary that everybody _____ take water with them, because it is a long march.

It is suggested that children not _____ (leave) alone at home.

It is a pity that he _____ (miss) such a gold chance.

【要点】It is desired/ suggested/ requested/ proposed/ ordered/.../necessary/ important/ natural/ strange/ essential/.../ a pity/ a shame/...+ that 从句，从句中的谓语动词用_____+_____, _____可以省略。

13. If I _____(see) him then, I would have been very happy.

If I had had time yesterday, I would _____ (go) with you.

If I _____ you , I shouldn't quarrel with him.

If I had time now, I would _____ (go) with you.

If I _____(see) him tomorrow, I would be very happy.

If I had time tomorrow, I would _____ (go) with you.

If you _____(ask) him yesterday, you would know what to do now.

If I _____(follow) his advice then, I wouldn't be in trouble now.

【要点】if 条件句的虚拟变化如下：

时间	从句	主句
与现在事实相反	If+主语+_____ (be 动词一般用_____)	主 语 +would/ could/ should/ might+do
与过去事实相反	If+主语+_____	主 语 +would/ could/ should/ might+have done
与将来事实相反	_____/ If+主语+ _____/ _____	主 语 +would/ could/ should/ might+do

如果主句与从句的动作发生在不同的时间, 这时主从句谓语动词的虚拟语气形式因时间不同而不同, 这叫做混合虚拟条件句。

14. If I had seen him then, I would have been very happy.=_____ I seen him then, I would have been very happy.

If I should have time, I would go with you.=_____ I have time, I would go with you.

If I were to have time tomorrow, I would go with you.=_____ (be) I to have time tomorrow, I would go with you.

【要点】在 if 虚拟条件句中如果出现 were, had, should 可省去 if, 将主语与这些词倒装。

15. _____ your help yesterday, I couldn't have done it well.

_____ you, I would never know him.

But _____ your cooperation, we wouldn't have done the work so well.

But _____ the leadership of the Party, we could not be living a happy life today.

I am busy now, _____ I would do you the favor!

I was busy with my report in the company yesterday, _____ I would not have left you alone at home.

【要点】without, but for, otherwise 引起的短语或句子常暗含着含蓄条件, 称之为暗含虚拟。可将相应表达转化成 if 条件句的表达, 判断后面陈述与何时事实相反, 做相应的虚拟变化。

16. I wish I _____(be) a bird.

I wish I _____(visit) the white House when I was in the states.

I wish I _____(meet)you tomorrow at the party.

【要点】wish 后的宾语从句：与现在事实不一致, 主语+过去时；与过去事实不一致, 主语+had+过去分词；未来不大可能实现的愿望, 主语+would/could/might+原形。

17. His look suggests that something bad_____ (happen) to him.

He suggested that we _____ (take) some extra money in case of emergency.

【要点】suggest 表 “暗示, 表明”时宾语从句不虚拟；表 “建议”时宾语从句虚拟 (+ (should) do)。

18. The driver insisted that he _____ (drive) beyond the speed limit, and he insisted that he _____ (set) free.

【要点】insist 表 “坚持认为, 坚持说”时宾语从句不虚拟, 表 “坚持要求, 坚持要”时宾语

从句虚拟 (+ (should) do)。

19. I would rather he _____ (visit) us tomorrow.

I would rather he _____ (visit) us today.

I would rather he _____ (visit) us yesterday.

【要点】would rather 后接宾语从句，宾语从句要虚拟。愿望与过去事实相反，用过去完成时；愿望与现在或将来事实相反，用一般过去时。

20. If only he could come tomorrow!

If only I _____ (know) the answer before the exam yesterday!

If only I _____ (have) a cold drink with me now.

【要点】if only “要是……就好了”后接从句的虚拟变化同 wish 宾语从句的虚拟。

21. It's time that you _____ (go) to school.

It's high time we _____ (take) action now.

【要点】It's time 后用 that 从句虚拟变化为：主语 + should + 原形或主语 + 过去时。

II. 对点通关、回归高考

1. We often hear that children wish they _____ (be) grown-ups, and that old people wish to be young.

2. She would be much healthier now _____ she not burdened herself with that much pressure from work when young.

3. The old lady insisted that the young man _____ (steal) her wallet and that he shouldn't be sent to the police station.

4. It is required by law that a driving test _____ (take) before a man gets a license.

5. The nationwide smog serves as a constant reminder, including that it's high time we _____ (reflect) on ourselves.

6. Liza _____ well not want to go on the trip--- she hates traveling.

7. If I _____ (catch) the morning train, he would not have been late for the meeting.

8. —Where are the children? The dinner is going to be completely ruined.

—I wish they _____ (be) not always late.

9. We would rather our daughter _____ (stay) at home with us, but it is her choice, and she is not a child any longer.

10. The look in his eyes suggested that he _____ (be) angry.

III. 虚拟语气在写作中的应用

1. 没有你的帮助，我不可能取得如此大的进步。(without/but for)

2. 要是我当初听从老师的建议就好了。(if only)

3. 我建议政府应该改革司法制度并呼吁人们保护环境。

IV. 单句改错

1. I think I would have enjoy the movie we went to last night even more if I had read the book before seeing it.

2. If only I have read the books on reading list before I attended the lecture.
3. If I was you, I would run faster.
4. If she worked hard enough, she would have passed the English exam.
5. I knew nothing about the film. If I knew about it, I will tell you.
6. If it were not rain tomorrow, they might go to the Great Wall.
7. If you asked him yesterday, you would know what to do now.
8. If it were not for the fact that she couldn't sing, I would invite her to the party.
9. She was very busy yesterday, otherwise she would come to the meeting.
10. How I wish I can pay a visit to Beijing.
11. She insists that they must give her a receipt.
12. I would rather you pay me now.
13. It's high time that we go to bed.
14. When a pencil is partly in a glass of water, it looks as if it is broken.

专题五 非谓语动词 Part I

I. 典题呈现

1. The water in the lake is unfit to _____(drink).
The room is expensive to _____(居住).
I find him difficult _____(相处).
【要点】此句型主动表示_____, 后面动词是不及物动词时, 要补上合适的_____。
2. She isn't old enough _____(walk) to school by herself.
The hall is too small _____(hold) all the guest.
【要点】记住这两个常见句型。
3. He hurried to the station, _____(find) the train had left.
He lifted a stone only _____(have) it dropped on his own feet.
We waited three hours only _____(tell) to come again the next day.
【要点】doing 和 to do 都能表示结果状语。其中, _____表示“出乎意料、意外”的结果, 并常和副词_____搭配使用。
4. _____(finish) my homework, I went to bed early.
_____ (read) carefully the document, he signed it.
_____ (keep) in the fridge for two hours, the food has gone bad.
【要点】非谓语动词中, doing 和 having done 都和主语构成逻辑上的主动关系; 如侧重“非谓语动词”先于“谓语动词”发生时, 我们常用_____做非谓语。
5. The trainer appeared, _____(follow) by six little dogs.
When _____(ask) what had happened, he lowered his head.
_____ (frighten) by the tiger, the girl didn't dare to sleep alone.
【要点】及物动词的过去分词和句子主语构成逻辑_____ (主动/被动) 关系。

6. _____ (absorb) in his work, he neglected food and sleep.
_____ (absorb) himself in a book, he didn't hear her call.

【要点】表示“专注于。。。 ”两个搭配：absorb oneself in...=be absorbed in...;因此，其作状语时也会出现两种形式：_____ (absorb) oneself in...,主句。 _____ (absorb) in ...,主句。

7. His wife died, _____ (leave) him three children.

A strong earthquake happened in the city last week, _____ (kill) many people.

【要点】doing 和 to do 都能表示结果状语。其中，_____ 表示“自然出现”的结果。

8. _____ (consider) he's only been learning English a year, he speaks it very well.

_____ (judge) from her looks, she seemed to be tired.

【要点】以上两结构独立存在，不受主句主语的影响。

9. _____ (tell) the truth, I don't agree to your plan.

_____ (begin) with, I'll make a plan for my study.

【要点】动词不定式可以做插入语，如 _____ (tell) the truth, _____ (begin) with, _____ (conclude)等。

10. _____ (give) the present conditions, I think she's done rather well.

_____ (compare) with Tom, John is a hard worker.

【要点】参考要点 8。

11. He walked into the room silently to avoid waking up the _____ (sleep) baby .

There are 3000 students _____ (study) in this school now.

The flowers _____ (smell) sweet in the botanic garden attract the visitors to the beauty of nature.

【要点】doing 和 done 都能充当定语成分：_____ 做定语，和中心词构成逻辑上的主动关系，有时表示动作正在进行。

12. Our class went on an _____ (organize) trip last Monday.

The meeting _____ (hold) yesterday was very important.

Subway Line 4, _____ (put) into use in September 2009, has made traveling in Beijing easier.

【要点】doing 和 done 都能充当定语成分：_____ 做定语，和中心词构成逻辑上的被动关系，有时表示动作已经完成。

13. The meeting _____ (hold) now is of great importance.

The house _____ (repair) now is our library.

【要点】done 和 being done 做后置定语：其中_____ 做后置定语时，表示动作“已经被完成”；其中_____ 做后置定语时，表示动作“正在被进行”。

14. He has a nice pen to _____ (用来写).

The next train _____ (arrive) was from New York.

【要点】doing, done, to do 都能定语：_____ 做定语表示“动作即将发生”。注意所给动词是不及物动词时，要补上适当_____。

15. The meeting _____ (hold) tomorrow is important.

The airport _____ (complete) next year will help promote tourism in this area.

His first book _____ (publish) next month is based on a true story.

【要点】to do 和 to be done 做后置定语的区别：_____ 表示“某动作即将被做”，即含有被动意义。

16. I suggest _____ (bring) the meeting to an end.

I can't imagine my _____ (marry) a girl of that sort.

Tom does not mind _____ (visit) even if he is studying.

【要点】几个常用 doing 做宾语的动词。其中，doing, being done 都可以做宾语，需要按照逻辑关系进行选择。

17. He admitted _____ (take) the money but promised never to do it again.

You should practice _____ (play) the piano regularly.

He advised _____ (read) the letter carefully before answering it.

【要点】几个常用 doing 做宾语的动词。

18. They were unwilling to risk _____ (bomb) their own troops.

Why do you keep _____ (look) at me like this?

Nonsmokers should avoid _____ (be) in smoke-filled rooms

【要点】几个常用 doing 作宾语的动词。

19. The boy narrowly escaped _____ (run) over by the car.

We are considering _____ (build) a library here.

Do you think you can finish _____ (read) the novel within the week?

【要点】几个常用 doing 做宾语的动词。

II. 对点通关、回归高考

12. I don't know the professor _____ (speak) at the meeting tomorrow.

13. He told us about his trip in an _____ (excite) voice.

14. _____ (consider) his age, the little boy reads quite well.

4. The club, _____ (found) 25 years ago, is holding a party for past and present members.

5. The Town Hall _____ (complete) in the 1800's was the most distinguished building at that time.

6. Peter received a letter just now _____ (say) his grandma would come to see him soon.

7. _____ (judge) from the appearance, it is very peaceful, but in fact, a war will break out soon.

8. The flowers his friend gave him will die unless _____ (water) every day.

9. He hurried to the booking office only _____ (tell) that all the tickets had been sold out.

10. Children, when _____ (accompany) by their parents, are allowed to enter the stadium.

11. _____ (absorb) in painting, John didn't notice evening approaching.

12. _____ (find) the course very difficult, she decided to move to a lower level.

13. _____ (found) in the early 20th century, the school keeps on inspiring children's love of art.

14. Laura was away in Paris for over a week. When she got home, there was a pile of mail _____ (wait) for her.

15. The airport _____ (complete) next year will help promote tourism in this area.

16. This machine is very easy _____ (operate). Anybody can learn to use it in a few minutes.

17. He got up late and hurried to his office, _____ (leave) the breakfast

untouched.

18. All the staff in our company are considering _____ (go) to the city centre for the fashion show.

19. More highways have been built in China, _____ (make) it much easier for people to travel from one place to another.

III. 非谓语在写作中的应用

1. 石家庄是一个大城市，位于河北省中部。(the middle of, located in, Hebei Province, big city)

2. 我们都被老师的话所感动，决心更加努力学习。(determined, touched, teacher's words, work harder)

3. 考虑到你的处境，我给你提出以下建议。(as follows, give you some advice; considering your situation,)

4. 你们在 11 月 12 日报纸上为一岗位做广告招聘，我在此写信申请。(position, apply for, advertised in the newspaper of November 12, am writing to,)

IV. 非谓语动词和生活

单句改错

1. Shake her head, she said, "It isn't a good time to do that, dear."

2. Don't burn the falling leaves on the ground.

3. Though warning of the danger, they still went walking.

4. Give more time, the slow learners would have done better.

5. One can't avoid to make mistakes.

6. I sat before the desk until after mid-night, absorb in writing

7. Last night, there were millions of people watched the opening ceremony live on TV.

8. It rained heavily in the south, caused serious flooding in several provinces.

9. On receiving a phone call from his wife said she had a fall, Mr. Gorden immediately rushed home from his office.

10. I like getting up very early in summer. The morning air is so good to be breathed.

1. Shijiazhuang is a big city, located in the middle of Hebei Province

2. Touched by the teacher's words, we are determined to work harder.

3. Considering your situation, I'll give you some advice as follows.

4. I'm writing to apply for the position advertised in the newspaper of November 12.

专题五 非谓语动词 II

I. 典题呈现

1. Because of being late, I missed _____ (take) the flight.

He insisted on _____ (walk) me to the station to see me off.

【要点】错过做某事：miss _____ sth. ; 坚持做某事：insist on _____ sth.

2. It's time I got down to _____ (think) about my future.

We objected to _____ (leave) him alone.

I'm looking forward to _____ (see) you again.

【要点】get down to/ object to /look forward to _____ (do)sth;

意思分别是： _____ ; _____ ; _____ .

3. I wish _____ (find) some pen friends for my students.

I hope _____ (do) more for my parents and society in the future.

He decided _____ (become) a writer at fourteen.

【要点】wish/hope/decide _____ (do) sth.

4. She refused _____ (accept) my apology.

The college principal promised _____ (look) into the matter.

When his mother came in, he pretended _____ (do) his homework.

We managed _____(get) to the airport in time.

【要点】refuse/promise/manage_____ (do)sth.

假装要做某事：pretend _____sth.; 假装正在做某事：pretend _____sth.

假装做过某事：pretend _____sth.

5. Jenny and I plan _____(travel) abroad this summer holiday.

It's important to find out why you failed _____(achieve) your goal.

【要点】plan/fail_____ (do) sth.

6. Would you like _____(talk) with me?

I feel like _____(go) out for a picnic.

【要点】would like _____sth.; feel like _____sth.

7. I remember _____(meet) her at a party once.

Remember _____(turn) off the light before you leave.

He didn't regret ____ (say) what he did but felt that he could have expressed it differently.

I regret _____(tell) that you didn't pass the examination.

I shall never forget _____(watch) the sunrise over the sea---it was unforgettable.

He is very busy and often forgets _____(think) about his diets and exercise.

Having a well-paid job doesn't mean _____(give) up your interests.

I have been meaning _____(ask) you if you want to come for a meal next week.

【要点】记得/忘记去做某事 remember/forget _____sth.; 记得/忘记做过某事：remember/forget _____sth.; 遗憾地(说/告诉...) (事情还没做) regret _____say/tell....; 后悔做过某事：regret _____sth.; 打算做某事：mean _____sth.; 意味着做某事：mean _____sth.

8. No matter how bad the weather is, he never stops _____(run).

Uncertain about how to fix them, he stopped _____(think) carefully.

That's all for reading. Let's go on _____(write).

In spite of the rain, they went on _____(play) tennis.

Bob tried hard _____(learn)cooking, but the meals he prepared were terrible.

John isn't here. Try _____(phone) his home number.

【要点】停止/继续做(同一件事) stop/go on _____sth.; 停止/继续做(另外一件事)：stop /go on _____sth.; 尽力做某事 try _____sth.; 尝试做某事 try _____sth.

9. It's unwise _____(give) the children whatever they want.

It's kind of you _____(help) me with my English.

It isn't a good habit _____(stay) up late.

He made it a rule _____(get) up at 6:30 every morning.

I find it hard _____(make) friends with him.

【要点】_____充当形式主语或宾语，多用_____做真正的主语或宾语。

10. It's no use _____(cry) over spilt milk.

It's no good _____(eat) so much meat.

【要点】做某事没用处：It's no use/good _____sth.

11. There is no point _____(discuss) the problem again.

There is no sense _____(get) upset about it now.

There is no need _____(regret) what has happened.

【要点】做某事没意义 :There is no point/sense_____sth.; 做某事没必要 :There is no need _____sth.

12. I saw her _____(go) into the classroom.= She was seen _____(go) into the classroom.

I saw him _____(knock) down by a bus.

When it's quiet, we can hear the river _____(flow).

He heard his name _____(call).

The police observed the man_____ (enter) the bank.

【要点】see/hear/watch/observe...+sb. + _____(do)sth.(强调过程); 此句型可以转化为 : sb. is seen/ heard/watched/observed _____sth.; see/hear/watch/observe...+sb. + _____(do)sth.(强调动作正在进行); see/hear/watch/observe...+sth. + _____(do)(动作被做)

13. They are so alike that strangers find it difficult _____(tell) one from the other.

He considered it a great honor _____(invite) to the party.

【要点】find/consider it+adj./n. + _____(do)sth.此句型中, _____ 是形式宾语, _____是真正的宾语。

14. Joe had me _____(find) a car for him.

I have a lot of clothes _____(wash), so I have no time to play with you.

You'd better have that bad tooth _____(pull) out.

I had my leg _____(break) yesterday.

I can't have you _____(speak) to me like that.

【要点】have sb. do sth.译为 : _____; have sth to do 译为 _____; have sth done 译为① _____ ② _____; have sb. doing 一般用于_____句, 译为 _____.

15. With the boy _____(lead) the way, we found the house easily.

Without anything _____(leave) in the cupboard, she went out to get something to eat.

I sat in my room with my eyes _____(fix) on the ceiling.

With a lot work _____(do), he wasn't allowed to go out.

【要点】非谓语动词在 with 复合结构中的使用 : with +n. +to do/ doing/ done

16. He told me that swimming in such a deep river alone _____(be) dangerous .

He thinks collecting stamps _____(be) interesting.

【要点】动名词做主语, 谓语用_____数。

17. He got _____(kill) when he was crossing the road.

The chair got _____(break) yesterday.

Our car gets _____(clean) about once every two weeks.

We went out and got _____(drink).

【要点】get done:①用于被动结构, 强调动作的发生; ②get 作系动词, done 是形容词化得分词, 用于系表结构, 强调状态的变化过程。

18. He did nothing but _____(wait).

All he could do was _____(wait).

He had no choice but _____(wait).

At present, I can do nothing but _____(turn) back.

At present, all I can do is _____(turn) back.

At present, I have no choice but _____(turn) back.

【要点】do nothing but do...; all ...can do is (to)do...; have no choice but to do
要诀：前有 do, 后无 to；前无 do,后有 to。

II. 对点通关、回归高考

1. It's quite hot today. Do you feel like _____(go) for a swim?
2. I remembered _____(lock) the door before I left the office, but forgot to turn off the lights.
3. When we saw the road _____(block) with snow, we decided to spend the holiday at home.
4. The old couple often take a walk after supper in the park with their pet dog_____ (follow) them.
5. She pretended not_____ (see) me when I passed by.
6. The book is difficult _____(understand).
7. Mr. Smith had his house_____ (break) into while he was away on holiday.
8. With a lot of difficult problems _____(settle), the newly elected president is having a hard time.
9. He refused _____(take) part in anything illegal.
10. Though a typhoon is on the way, people are still looking forward to not _____(cancel) the outdoor concert.
11. — What do you know made Susan so upset?
— _____(charge) with giving away state secret.
12. My daughter stopped screaming immediately and looked up at me with tears _____(roll) down her cheeks.
13. You have no choice but _____(give) up.
14. Your mobile phone doesn't work, and you'd better get it _____(repair).
15. There is no point_____ (argue) with him.
16. It's no use _____(complain) without taking action.
17. After he became conscious, he remembered_____ (attack) and _____(hit) on the head with a rod.
18. Jone received an invitation to dinner, and with his work_____ (finish), he gladly accepted it.
19. —Robert is indeed a wise man.
—Oh, yes. How often I have regretted not_____ (take) his advice.
20. Jenny hopes that Mr. Smith will suggest a good way to have my written English _____(improve) in a short time.

专题五 非谓语动词 Part III

I. 典题呈现

1. He is unlikely_____ (find) a job again.
Dark environments are more likely_____ (encourage) overeating.
It is likely _____ you could suffer from bad health if you keep smoking.
It seems unlikely _____ she will make the same mistake next time.

【要点】likely 词性为形容词，反义词为_____。常用的两个结构为：Sb/Sth is

likely/unlikely _____; It is likely/unlikely _____。

2. When _____ (walk) along the street, he found a pen.

When _____ (do) the work, you should be careful.

While _____ (watch) TV, I fell asleep.

【要点】在 when 和 while 引导时间状语从句中，为避免重复，从句可省略_____和_____。如果从句动词与主语是主谓关系，会出现 when/while _____。

3. When _____ (ask) why he went there, he said he was sent there to be trained for a space flight.

If _____ (finish) early, the work should be handed to the manager.

Unless _____ (invite), I would not go to the party.

【要点】要点同 2。如果从句动词与主语是动宾关系并且动作已完成，when/while _____。

4. The boy stood up, with one hand _____ (raise).

The question _____ (raise) at the meeting will be discussed tomorrow.

Students are often described as the sun _____ (rise) in the east.

【要点】请注意 raise 和 rise 的区别。_____为及物动词，其过去分词与中心词构成被动完成关系。_____为不及物动词。其过去分词只表示动作已发生，不表示_____。

5. Some kids played in the park, where there were some flower trees. One naughty boy shook one tree and he was excited to see so many _____ (fall) flowers from the tree.

Lin Daiyu stood by the window, seeing so many _____ (fall) flowers on the muddy ground, and felt depressed.

He put some greens into the _____ (boil) water and took them out of the cooker with a dig soon. He knew that vitamins and nutrients would lose if greens were over-cooked.

A teenager is like a _____ (rise) sun and deserves a bright and promising future.

A _____ (rise) sun hanging in the sky, it is boringly hot without any wind blowing.

【要点】不及物动词的现在分词作定语，表示动作_____。不及物动词没有被动语态，但是有过去分词形式，表示动作_____。

6. You should be well _____ (prepare) for the coming examination.

She was _____ (dress) in a tight red skirt which made her look like a joke.

Their school is _____ (locate) in a beautiful and quiet place, with many kind and responsible teachers, which is attractive to many students.

Scientific statistics should be _____ (base) on facts, rather than subjective judgement.

【要点】过去分词作表语，表示状态。还要熟记相应介词的搭配。

7. All things _____ (consider), the planned trip will have to be put off.

Weather _____ (permit), they will go on an outing to the beach tomorrow.

Our work _____ (do), we went home earlier than usual.

【要点】当状语分词和主句主语无逻辑上的“主动或被动”关系时，需要在其前面补充自己的逻辑主语或宾语，这种特殊的非谓语动词现象叫做_____。

8. The machine used to _____ (clean) the wall is now being repaired.

She is shy. She isn't used to _____ (praise).

This knife can be used to _____ (cut) different things.

【要点】几个常用搭配：_____表示“过去常常做某事”；_____表示“被

用来做某事”；_____表示“习惯做某事”，此结构中 to 的词性为_____。

9. He was not accustomed to_____ (associate) with such people.

Are you interested in_____ (go) with us?

We were surprised at_____ (find) the house empty.

【要点】be+过去分词+_____结构，其中形容词多转化成形容词表示状态。介词后用动名词作宾语。

10. The old lady promised to devote all she had to_____ (help) the poor child go on with his schooling though she was not well off herself.

They accused him of _____ (play) his radio too loudly.

Nothing would stop me from_____ (achieve) my ambition.

【要点】及物动词+宾语+介词结构，常跟动名词作宾语。

11. Thank you for your presence and your _____ (come) to help is a great encouragement to me.

I still remember my parents_____ (take) me to Beijing to watch the Olympic Games.

At the beginning of class, the noise of desks_____ (be) opened and closed could be heard outside the classroom.

【要点】动名词复合结构是:名词/名词所有格/人称代词宾格/形容词性物主代词+doing, 可在句中做_____或_____成分。

12. _____ (see) my parents waving in the crowd, I went running to them.

A friend of mine advised me to take the job, _____ (say) that once missed, an opportunity will never be regained.

I would like to write a letter to show my appreciation. However, not_____ (know) her address, I can't write to her.

There is mud and water everywhere, _____ (make) it difficult to travel from place to place.

_____ (take) the path that leads out of the town, you will come to a lake.

_____ (take) the path that leads out of the town, and you will come to a lake.

_____ (live) miles away, he attended the course.

He came_____ (run) to tell me the news.

【要点】现在分词做状语时，与句中主语构成逻辑上的_____关系，并且动作与主句动作几乎同时发生。

13. Seeing the Great Pyramid, they couldn't help _____ (wonder) how the Egyptians managed to build it by hand many years ago.

【要点】表示情不自禁的两个搭配：can't help _____=can't resist _____。

14. It's too late. I can't help _____ (clean) the office.

【要点】can't help _____不能帮助做某事。

15. We will focus on _____ (discuss) economic development of the region.

She tried to fix on _____ (solve) this problem.

【要点】focus/fix _____ 集中精力于（做）事情。

16. Most teenagers spend their spare time _____ (play) computer games.

【要点】spend time _____ sth./ spend time (in) _____ sth. 花时间在某事或做某事。

17. We must spare no effort _____ (solve) the problem.

【要点】spare no effort_____不遗余力做某事。

18. People who take pains never _____ (do) more than they get paid for, never get

paid for anything more than they do.

【要点】take pains _____ 费尽心思做某事。

II. 对点通关，回归高考

1. At the last minute, he jumped out of the truck, _____ (hurt) his ankle, before the trolleybus crashed into the truck, pushing it 20 yards.
2. I told her the coat suited her, but she looked very _____ (embarrass), _____ (say) that it was a cheap one she had bought a longtime ago.
3. _____ (go) through the cloud can result in ash getting stuck in the airplane's engines, causing damage to the plane.
4. We'd gotten so used to _____ (keep) our air-conditioning _____ (go) around the clock.
5. Three hours _____ (pass) by, I became more and more impatient.
6. A journey by train also has a special charm about it. Lakes and forests and wild, open plains _____ (sweep) past your carriage window create a grand view in which time and distance mean nothing.
7. We watched, _____ (amaze) as fire broke out on the outside of the spaceship as the earth's gravity increased.
8. They spent the afternoon in lovely shops and _____ (visit) artists in their workplaces beside the water.
9. An early method of _____ (measure) speed involved _____ (throw) a knotted rope _____ (tie) to a log over the side of the ship.
10. You could not imagine a more _____ (disturb) sight than what we looked like when _____ (arrive) in Timor over forty days after being set loose in our small boat.
11. At that time, there were restrictions on the movement of Europeans and so, in order to travel _____ (unnotice), he developed his fluency in Chinese and _____ (dress) as a Chinese man, even shaving his head in the Chinese style.
12. His heart _____ (race), and tears _____ (fill) his eyes, Jack carefully unlocked the box.
13. _____ (base) on my experience, jogging is the most overvalued form of exercise around, and _____ (judge) from the number of the people who left our neighborhood jogging army, I'm not alone in my opinion.
14. —They are quiet, aren't they?
—Yes. They are accustomed to not _____ (talk) at meals.
15. —How do you deal with the disagreement between the company the customers?
—The key to _____ (solve) the problem is to meet the demand made by the customers.
16. While shopping, people sometimes can't help _____ (persuade) into buying something they don't really need.
17. She can't help _____ (help) the house because she's busying making a cake.
18. _____ (look) at in his way, the situation does not seem so desperate.
19. _____ (face) the board of directors, he didn't deny _____ (he) breaking the agreement.
20. Dr. Park _____ (accuse) of _____ (provide) the patient with overdose of sleeping pills so that the patient's life was terminated before the expected time.

专题六 动词的时态和语态 Part 1

I. 典题呈现

1. On Monday morning it usually _____(take) me an hour to drive to work.

In our school, we always _____(start) class at 7:50.

【要点】表示习惯性、经常性发生的动作或存在的状态，常与表示频度的时间状语连用，如_____，常用_____时态。

2. When I was seven years old, I usually _____(go) skating with my friends.

In 2000, my mother always _____(tell) stories to me before I went to bed.

【要点】表示过去经常发生的动作或状态的存在，常用_____时态。

3. As we all know, the earth _____(travel) around the sun.

The teacher said one and one _____(be) two.

【要点】表示_____等，要用一般现在时。

4. My dream school _____(start) class at 8:30 and _____(end) at 3:30 pm.

The museum _____(open) at 8:00 from Monday to Friday.

【要点】按照时间表、计划安排好或者规定的行为，如_____等表示动作趋向性或移动意义的词，用一般现在时。

5. Here _____(come) the bus.

There _____(stand) a tall tree.

【要点】在某些以_____开头的句子中，用一般现在时表示现在发生的动作或存在的状态。

6. The other day I _____(come) across an old friend on the top of Mount Tai.

It _____(rain) just now, so the ground is wet.

【要点】表示过去某一时间所发生的动作或存在的状态，常与_____等表示具体的过去时间状语连用，用一般过去时。

7. It is time that we _____(take) action to protect our environment.

It is high time that you _____(start) working.

【要点】It is time that sb + _____, “该到……了”

8. It _____three years since he _____(join) the army.

It is two months _____he _____(come) to this school.

【要点】It _____+ _____+ since+ _____时态, “自从做某事已经一段时间了”。

9. Look at the sky. It _____(go) to rain.

Don't worry. I _____(tell) tell her the truth.

【要点】_____表示计划、打算要做某事或者有预兆要发生某事。

10. We _____(obey) these rules when we go into the library.

We _____(meet) at the school gate.

【要点】_____表示按照职责、义务、规定等要做某事。

11. The train is about _____(leave) .

He is about _____(go) to bed _____ the telephone rang.

【要点】be about to do 表示_____，该结构不与具体时间连用。

12. How many of you _____(come) to the party next week?

When are you _____(leave)?

I _____(go) to Beijing this holiday?

【要点】一些特定的表示动作趋向性的短暂性动词 come, go, leave, get, start, arrive, open, begin, return 等，常用_____表示将来。

13. You are always _____(forget) the important things.

He _____ constantly _____(help) others, so everyone likes him.

【要点】现在进行时与频率副词_____和_____连用，用_____时态，表示某种感情色彩，如不满、厌恶、赞赏等。

14. He _____(play) basketball with his friends on the playground at 3:00 pm yesterday.

I _____(watch) TV at that time yesterday.

From 1990 to 1995, he _____(write) a science fiction.

【要点】与过去的某一时间点、时间段连用，用_____时态。

15. Jack _____(read) a book when a burglar broke into her house.

He _____(work) in the lab when the power cut occurred.

【要点】过去进行时可以表示过去一个动作发生时另一个动作_____。

16. This time next week I _____(lie) on the beach, enjoying the sunshine.

I _____(prepare) for the test at 10:00 tomorrow.

【要点】与表示将来的某个时间点连用，用_____时。

17. Progress _____(be) so far very good and we are sure that the work will be finished on time.

China _____(change) a great deal in the past years.

I _____(seen) such a wonderful movie before.

【要点】现在完成时表示过去发生或已完成的某一动作对现在造成的影响，常用的时间状语有_____。

18. Yang Zhenning _____(live) in America for many years and now he lives in China.

Dashan _____(live) in China for many years.

They _____(marry) for 10 years.

【要点】现在完成时+for+时间段表示_____，一般过去时+for+时间段表示_____。

19. It is the first time that I _____(visit) Shanghai.

It was the second time that the boy _____(be) late.

【要点】这是那人第几次做某事了，句式_____。

20. By the time Jack returned home from England, his son _____(graduate) from college.

By the time my father comes back, I _____(finish) my homework.

【要点】by the time 后跟一般过去时，主句用_____时态，后跟一般现在时，主句用_____时态。

21. We _____(expect) that you would be able to win the match.

We _____(hope) that you would come, but you didn't.

They _____(intend) to see us off at the airport, but they couldn't get there in time.

【要点】表示意向的动词，如 hope, wish, expect, think, intend, mean, suppose 等，用_____表示“原本...未能...”。

22. I _____hardly _____(open) the door _____ he hit me.

He _____no sooner _____(buy) the car _____he sold it.

Hardly _____I _____(arrive) home when the telephone rang.

No sooner _____I _____(finish) my homework than my best friend _____(visit) my

home.

【要点】had hardly...when, had no sooner...than 表示_____, hardly, no sooner 放于句首, 用_____。

23. I _____(call) him many times this morning, but there's no answer.

It _____(rain) for two hours, and I can't play football today.

【要点】现在完成进行时表示开始于_____某个时间, 一直持续到_____并且会继续进行下去的动作。

II. 对点通关、回归高考

1. — I'm sure Andrew will win the first prize in the final.

— I think so. He _____ (preparing) for it for months.

2. By the time he realizes he _____ (walk) into a trap, it'll be too late for him to do anything about it.

3. So far this year we _____ (see) a fall in house prices by between 5 and 10 percent.

4. The unemployment rate in this district _____ (fall) from 6% to 5% in the past two years.

5. —Hi, Tracy, you look pale.

—I am tired. I _____ (paint) the living room all day.

6. —You haven't said a word about my new coat, Brenda. Do you like it?

—I'm sorry I _____ (say) anything about it sooner. I certainly think it's pretty on you.

7. I wonder why Jenny _____ (write) us recently. We should have heard from her by now.

8. —When will you come to see me, Dad?

—I will go to see you when you _____ (finish) the training course.

9. By the end of last year, another new gymnasium _____ (complete) in Beijing.

10. The little girl _____ (cried) her heart out because she _____ (lost) her toy bear and believed she wasn't ever going to find it.

11. He will have learned English for eight years by the time he _____ (graduate) from the university next year.

12. You can't move in right now. The house _____ (print) .

13. The reporter said that the UFO _____ (travel) east to west when he saw it.

14. Shirley _____ (write) a book about China last year but I don't know whether she has finished.

15. See the clouds! It _____ rain!

16. Is this the third time that you _____ (be) late?

17. —Do you know when Tom _____ from abroad?

—Perhaps it will be a long time before he _____.(come)

18. My uncle said that he would telephone but I _____(hear)from him so far.

A. didn't hear B. hadn't heard C. haven't heard D. won't hear

19. The pen I _____ (think)I _____ (lost)is on my desk, right under my nose.

20. They believed that by using computers the production of their factory _____(increase) greatly.

21. However hard you _____(try), you will never succeed in pleasing her.

22. Helen _____ (leave)her key in the office so she had to wait until her husband _____ (come)home.

23. I hope I _____(do)the homework, but I didn't.
24. No sooner _____ he_____ (go) to bed _____his parents returned.
25. It_____ a long time since I _____(leave) my hometown.

III. 单句改错

1. The students were writing busily when Miss Brown went to get a book she has left in the office.
2. We haven't heard from Jane a long time.
3. Tom slipped the house when no one is looking.
4. "Had you seen my glasses?" "Yes, I saw them on your bed a minute ago."
5. The last time I saw Jane, she was picked cotton in the fields.
6. How long have they known each other before they got married?
7. We were all surprised when he made it clear that he leave office soon.

IV. Humorous moments

The Father and His Son

Father: You know, Tom, when Lincoln _____(be)your age, he _____(be)a very good pupil. In fact, he _____(be) the best pupil in his class.

Tom: Yes, father. I _____(know)that. But when he _____(be) your age, he _____(be) President of the United States.

The dentist

Dentist: I'm sorry, madam, but I _____(have to) charge you twenty-five dollars for pulling your son's tooth.

Mother: Twenty-five dollars! But I _____(think) you only _____(charge)five dollars for an extraction.

Dentist: I usually _____(do). But your son _____(yell)so loud, he _____(scare) four other patients out of the office.

V. 总结提升：一般现在时、现在进行时、一般过去时、一般将来时、过去进行时、现在完成时、过去完成时、将来完成时、过去将来时。

专题六 动词的时态和语态 Part II

I. 典题呈现

1. My uncle now lives in China, but he _____(live) in the USA for 6 years.

I thought he _____ (be) a dishonest boy, but it turned out I was wrong.

Only then did I realize I _____ (leave) my key to the car in my office.

【要点】时态的存在具有相对性。过去完成时表示动作发生在_____；主从句时态要_____；“for + 一段时间”出现时，主句不一定用_____。

2. I _____ (think) he will realize his dream of becoming a writer because he is so crazy about it.

I _____ (think) Jim would say something about his school report, but he did n't mention it.

【要点】think 意为“以为”；而 thought 意为“_____”。

3. You can't be too careful; this kind of cloth doesn't wash _____ (easy).

Student A: Do you like the new pen? Student B: Yes, it _____ (write) very well.

Clothes made of this material wear comfortable, but don't wash easy. (改错)

The new book sells good. Everyone knows that it is a good book to read. (改错)

【要点】动词“read, wash, write, sell, wear, clean 等”可描述事物的性质，句子需要用_____表示被动意义。

4. Even an experienced driver can get _____ (lose) in this town.

Every year thousands of people get _____ (hurt) or die when they are crossing the road.

Hurry up, otherwise I'm afraid you won't have time to get change before the party. (改错)

【要点】get+V-ed 可以表示被动语态。请识别以下短语的意思 :get changed_____; get paid_____; get dressed_____; get hurt_____; get punished_____。

5. Your hair wants cut. You'd better have it done tomorrow. (改错)

The boy broke all the glasses on purpose; he certainly deserved punished. (改错)

The house needs _____ (repair). I will call the repair company tomorrow.

This room requires _____ (clean). Whose turn is it to do the cleaning?

【要点】表达被动含义时，“need, want, require, deserve”用法比较特殊。如 sth. need doing=sth need _____;以上一族有相同用法。

6. This book is worth _____ (read).=This book is worthy of_____ (read).=This

book is worthy to _____ (read). The museum is worth _____(visit).=The museum is worthy of _____(visit).=The museum is worthy to _____. =It is worthwhile _____(visit) the museum.

【要点】请通过以上练习提炼“worth, worthy”的用法，并熟练掌握。

II. 对点通关、回归高考

20. I _____ (live) in London for many years, but I've never regretted my final decision to move back to China.
21. What we used to think _____ (be) impossible now does seem possible.
22. The teacher, with 6 girls and 8 boys of her class, _____ (visit) a museum when the earthquake struck.
23. Jack _____ (work) in the lab when the power cut occurred.
24. Look, the children _____ (play) basketball on the playground.
25. He _____ (listen) to the radio when I came in.
26. I _____ (write) to tell you my exciting plan for the summer holiday as soon as possible.
27. I can't find my pen. Who _____ (take) it?
28. He said that he _____ (come) back in five minutes.
29. I didn't meet him. He _____ (leave) when I got there.
30. —Could I use your car tomorrow morning?
—Sure. I _____ (write) a report at home.
31. We will go to the cinema if it _____ (be) fine.
32. I will tell her the news when she _____ (come) to see me next week.
33. Do I have to take this medicine? It _____ (taste) so terrible.
34. The old man said that light _____ (travel) faster than sound.
35. —we could have walked to the station. It was so near.
—Yes, a taxi _____ (be) not at all necessary.
17. The traffic in our city is already good and it _____ (get) even better.
18. Shirley _____ (write) a book about China last year but I don't know whether she has finished.
19. At a young age, he _____ (move) to Spain and now plays professionally for the FC Barcelona.
20. The train _____ (arrive) at 5:00 this afternoon and I will pick up my grandpa.
21. Is this the third time that you _____ (be) late?
22. It is reported that a space station _____ (build) on the moon in years to come.
23. Great changes _____ (take) place in the city, and a lot of factories _____ (set) up.
24. Helen _____ (leave) her key in the office so she had to wait until her husband _____ (come) home.
25. The boy got _____ (hurt) on his way home from work.
26. I can't go with you, for I have a letter _____ (write).
27. It is difficult for a foreigner _____ (write) Chinese.
28. Shakespeare was said _____ (write) famous plays in his lifetime.
29. Don't take the magazine away. It _____ (belong) to me.
30. Despite the previous rounds of talks, no agreement _____ (reach) so far by the two sides.

31. A library with five thousand books _____ (offer) to nation as a gift last year.
32. This page needed _____ (check) again.
33. —What do you think of the book?
—Oh, excellent. It's worth _____ (read) a second time.
34. Visitors _____ (request) not to touch the exhibits in the museum.
35. This coastal area _____ (name) a national wildlife reserve last year.
36. People _____ (become) less tolerant of smoking in public places these days.
37. The official from an African country told the reporters that it was the first time he _____ (visit) the Forbidden City.
38. —This is a terribly heavy box.
—I _____ (help) you to carry it.
39. I have to see the doctor because I _____ (cough) a lot lately.
40. Good care must _____ (take) of babies particularly while they are ill.

III. 时态语态在写作中的应用

1. 我将一直把交通规则记在心里 (keep in mind)。(2013·安徽·书面表达)
-
2. 在那个时刻(at that moment), 我们跳了起来, 高兴地欢呼。(2013·江西·书面表达)
-
3. 我一直忙于(be occupied with)学习, 很少帮助我的父母做家务。(2013·陕西·书面表达)
-
4. 而且(what's more), 时间表(timetable)一旦制定, 我们应该严格遵守。(2013·四川·书面表达)
-
5. 据报道将在全球选择年龄至少 18 岁的 30 名志愿者, 到 2015 年的时候被送到火星上去。(2013·广东·基础写作)
-

IV. 时态语态和生活

When I am a child, I hoped to live in the city. I think I would be happy there. Now I am living in a city, but I missed my home in the countryside. There the air is clean and the mountains are green. Unfortunately, with the development of industrialization, the environment has been polluted. Lots of studies have been shown that global warming has already become a very serious problem. The air we breathe in is get dirtier and dirtier. Many rare animals were dying out. We must found ways to protect our environment. If we fail to do so, we'll live to regret it .

专题七 形容词、副词 Part I

I. 典题呈现

1. Both of them, I may say, are thoroughly _____ (rely) men.
2. It's a plastic doll with _____ (move) arms and legs and it's just like a real baby. My daughter likes it very much.
3. The exhibition is an _____ (enjoy) and ultimately life-affirming experience.
4. The festival remains a _____ (value) showcase for new talent.
5. You get an interesting meal for a _____ (reason) price.
6. Mr Winchester is impressively _____ (knowledge) about all manners of things.
7. The container is _____ (visible) until you shine an X-ray on it.
8. _____ (national) investors from all over the world have become nervous about the country's economy.
9. Sucking is a very _____ (nature) activity for a baby.
10. He added that doctors are _____ (please) with his progress.
11. The official reason given for the President's _____ (absent) was sickness.
12. They would have liked bare _____ (wood) floors throughout the house.
13. Candidates should be fluent in _____ (speak) and _____ (write) English.
14. You couldn't be more _____ (mistake), Alex. You've utterly misread the situation.
15. People wore _____ (color) clothes and seemed to be having a good time.
16. Hollywood has been _____ (help) to me in that sense.
17. My mother has become very _____ (forget) and confused recently.
18. Such laws could protect the consumers from _____ (harm) or dangerous treatment.
19. You may see yourself as _____ (use), incompetent and blameworthy.
20. The District Council made a _____ (week) collection of refusal.

21. _____ (day) facial exercises help her to maintain the skin's quality.
22. Precious few homebuyers will notice any reduction in their _____ (month) repayments.
23. They've been living and working peacefully with members of _____ (vary) racial groups.
24. They started strolling down the _____ (dust) road in the moonlight.
25. He is such a personality—he is so _____ (fun).
26. Sadly, some have been sentenced to long prison terms after _____ (fair) trials.
27. I thought that cooking and housekeeping were _____ (important), easy tasks.
28. They will be concerned to cut back expenditure on _____ (necessary) items.
29. It is _____ (polite) to ask too many questions.
30. It's true she gets madly _____ (patient) with him, but what mother doesn't?
31. It's very _____ (convenient) to have to wait so long.
32. Such a view rests on a number of _____ (correct) assumptions, which will mislead the public.
33. You have been _____ (honest) with me, which hurts me deeply.
34. She was taken to hospital, suffering from an _____ (regular) heartbeat.
35. Many people have an _____ (responsible) attitude towards marriage and relationships, which is not so good.
36. These laws are to make it _____ (legal) to smoke in public.
37. I was something of a wallflower; I was _____ (terrible) shy.
38. He met her three days _____. (ago/before)
39. He said he had met her three days _____. (ago/before)
40. I didn't enjoy the final game. It was _____ boring! (so/such)
41. I didn't enjoy the final game. It was _____ a boring game! (so/such)
42. Tom is the _____ (tall) of the twins.
43. This dictionary is the _____ (useful) of the two.
44. —Do you think the essay written by Emily is good enough?
—Yes. You can't expect a _____ (good) one among the teenagers.
45. —Shall we go shopping and purchase some fashionable clothes?
—I can't agree _____ (much).
46. —Are you feel well now?—Even _____ (bad).
47. I enjoyed it very much. It was far _____ (interesting) than I had expected.
48. The experiment was much _____ (easy) than we had been told.
49. Sachs is a strong supporter of _____ (environment) friendly technology.
50. The birth of a live, _____ (extreme) healthy baby is a truly blessed event.

II. 对点通关、回归高考

1. He didn't selfishly keep for himself the money inherited from his uncle. Instead, he made a _____ (generosity) contribution to help the community.
2. Those poor and needy teenagers were excited to find a shop at the corner where they could buy _____ (affordable) priced bikes.
3. If we leave right away, _____ (hope) we'll arrive on time.
4. With high technology introduced, the average output of the factory is _____ (steady) increasing.

5. This is by far _____ (inspiring) movie that I have ever seen.
6. Anyone, whether he is an official or a bus driver, should be _____ (equal) respected.
7. The secretary arranged a (n) _____ (convenience) time and place for the applicants to have an interview.
8. —Be _____ (reason) !
—You can't expect me to finish all this work in so little time.
9. What a bargain! The price of this dress is not half as _____ (much) as that of the skirt.
10. I think watching TV every evening is a waste of time—there are _____ (much) meaningful things to do.
11. It may not be a great suggestion. But before a _____ (good) one is put forward, we'll make do with it.
12. The result is not very important to us, but if we do win, then so much the _____ (well).
13. He never complains about the difficulties he has in life. _____, he always has ways to overcome them.
14. Many people think they have to spend a lot of money to keep healthy. Leading a healthy lifestyle doesn't have to cost much, _____.
15. What a terrible experience! _____, you're safe now—that's the main thing.
16. Bicycling is good exercise; _____, it doesn't pollute the air.
17. Queen Elizabeth II is often thought to be the richest woman in the world. _____, her personal wealth seems rather small.
18. Don't defend him any more. It's obvious that he _____ (deliberate) destroyed the fence of the garden even without an apology.
19. With the word "PM2.5" _____ (constant) appearing in media reports, people pay greater attention to it and seek health tips for smoggy days.
20. There is still much to discuss. We shall, _____ return to this issue at our next meeting.

III. 单句改错

1. Our school covers an area of 400 mu, which is twice bigger than yours.
2. I have told them with absolutely certainty there'll be no change of policy.
3. I spent a relaxed afternoon in the garden.
4. Entering the house we found him lying on the bed with his mouth opened and eyes closed.
5. If you have health examination regular, and the disease you may have can be discovered early and successful treatment is more likely.
6. Everybody said it was a perfect marriage; no one had ever known a happy couple.
7. My holiday couldn't have been boring. I just stayed in the hotel because it was raining most of the time.
8. They watched him close in case he should escape.
9. At first I didn't think much of him. Therefore, after he got a seat beside me, I got to know him and we became friends.
10. The man insisted, so I grateful accepted the offer, thanked him and watched the truck disappear.

11. Don't panic or get out of line, and try to remain quiet and calmly.
12. My grandfather is so forgetfully that you'll have to remind him of his medicine every time.
13. Their business is not pure for profit.
14. It does exact what you'd expect: every hour it tweets(发微博) a number of "bongs" to tell you what time it is.
15. The readers are often in a hurry, so newspapermen write as few words as possibly.

IV. 语篇填空

A

At first, she didn't know what to do. Then suddenly, an idea came into her racing, 1. _____ (terrify) brain. 2. _____ (swing) the wheel suddenly, she threw the car into a skid (刹车), and brought it to a halt. "My God!" she shouted. "A child! Did you see the child? I think I hit her!"

The hitchhiker was 3. _____ (clear) shaken by the 4. _____ (suddenly) skid, "I didn't see anything dearie," she said. "I don't think you hit 5. _____."

"I'm sure it was a child!" insisted Andrea. "Could you just get out and have a look? Just see if there's anything on the road?" She held her breath. Would her plan work? It did. The passenger slowly climbed out 6. _____ (investigate). As soon as she was out of the vehicle, Andrea gunned the engine and accelerated 7. _____ (mad) away, and soon she had put a good three miles between herself and the awful hitchhiker.

It was only then 8. _____ she thought about the bag 9. _____ (lie) on the floor in front of her. Maybe the bag would provide some information about the real identity about the man. Pulling into the side of the road, Andrea opened the heavy bag 10. _____ (curious). It contained only one item—a small hand axe, with a razor-sharp blade.

B

Most cats remain suspicious of humans all their lives. One of the things that fascinates us most about cats is the popular belief that they have nine lives. 1. _____ (apparent), there is a good deal of truth in this idea. A cat's ability 2. _____ (survive) falls is 3. _____ (base) on fact.

Recently the New York Animal Medical Center made a study of 132 cats over a period of five months. All these cats had one experience in common: they 4. _____ (fall) off high buildings, yet only eight of them died from shock or injuries. Of course, New York is the ideal place for such an interesting study, because there is no 5. _____ (short) of tall buildings. There are plenty of high-rise windowsills to fall from! One cat, Sabrina, fell 32 storeys, yet only suffered from a 6. _____ (break) tooth. "Cats behave 7. _____ well-trained paratroopers," a doctor said. It seems that the 8. _____ (far) cats fall, the less they are likely to injure themselves. In a long drop, they reach speeds of 60 miles an hour and more. At high speeds, falling cats have time to relax. They stretch out their legs like 9. _____ (fly) squirrels. This increases their air-resistance and reduces the shock of impact 10. _____ they hit the ground.

专题八 形容词副词 Part II

I. 典题呈现

1. Then I told her about the business meeting. _____, my explanation seemed to make things worse, which started to drive me mad as well.

Last summer she wanted to join our local swim team. She practised hard and finally made it. The team practice, _____, was a rough start.

They may even be enthusiastic about your desire to change something or accomplish something new. _____, as you change and accomplish, they may not like it.

_____ she promised to phone, I heard nothing.

She promised to phone. I heard nothing, _____.

【要点】however 副词，意为_____。在语义上承接上句，位置灵活。可句中，句首，句尾。

though 表转折，既可以做连词，又可以做副词。做副词时常放在_____。

2. Days later, we made an offer—far below the asking price. Surprisingly, they didn't laugh at us.

They renewed their offer _____. It was also much more than we could afford, but far less than

the original asking price.

If you studied pictures that ancient people left on rock walls and you tried to determine their meaning, you would not detect a deep interest in romance among the artists. _____, you would see plenty of animals with people running after them, life for ancient people seemed to center on hunting and gathering wild foods for meals.

Thanks for your directions to the house; we wouldn't have found it _____.

These national parks are very important for preserving animals, which would _____ run the risk of becoming endangered.

I told her to do it in this way but she did it _____.

I cannot meet you on Sunday. I will be _____ occupied.

【要点】instead 副词，表示_____。otherwise 副词，表示_____；并非如此；忙于其他事。

3. The moment he was about to leave for the hospital, he saw on the desk the _____ new book, just as he had left it one year ago.

He replied that she no longer knew who he was, that she had not been able to recognize him for five years now. I was surprised and asked him, "And you _____ go every morning, even though she doesn't know who you are".

I found it extremely difficult to use at first. I would look up words in the dictionary and _____ not fully understand the meanings.

The book is not perfect; _____ it is very good..

Tony had never forgiven me for the dictionary I had bought him as a birthday present last year. His parents had no reason to be thankful to me either, because the year before, I had presented their dear son with a pot of paste and some funny pictures. Instead of sticking them into a book, Tony had naturally covered every wall in the house with them. This year, _____ I decided to let him choose for himself.

【要点】still 表示_____；_____，语气较强，并不否认前面的事实。therefore 表示因此。

4. I don't want to go to the cinema; _____ I am feeling too tired.

Bicycling is good exercise; _____, it does not pollute the air.

—Can you lend me some money?

—I am short of money myself, but _____, I will give you some.

【要点】_____表示“而且，还有”。_____表示“anyway”。

II. 对点通关、回归高考

1. We thought the figures were correct. _____, we have now discovered some errors.

Playing on a frozen sports field sounds like a lot of fun. Isn't it risky, _____?

2. He applied to many tattoo shops and got no calls back. He didn't give up; _____, Brian finally runs his own shop.

The government claims that the economy is improving, but this survey suggests _____.

I was unable to attend the conference because I was _____ engaged.

3. Some people choose not to eat meat because they believe that it is cruel to eat animals, but others argue that they can eat meat and _____ be kind to animals,

The hotel was terrible. _____, we were lucky with the weather.

It is our hope that we will play a greater role in the market place and, _____supply more jobs.

4. My wife and I will be there and four of our friends _____.

What a terrible experience! _____, you're safe now---that is the main thing.

III. 逻辑关系副词在写作中的运用(所有句子均出自高考真题参考范文)

1. We will go and make dumplings with the elderly people there. B_____, we will spend some fun time together putting on performances such as singing, dancing and so on.

2. What's more along with the texts there are many beautiful and colorful pictures, which can help us understand English better. Even the students who used to dislike English have turned out to be interested in the subject. H_____ some of the texts have too many new words and expressions which are hard for us. T_____, I'd like to suggest changing them into easier ones.

3. Being an active young person, I like sports and outdoor activities. B_____, I am easy to get along with and I like to make friends.

4. The detection can help strengthen our health awareness. H_____, it may cause excessive anxiety.

5. T_____ some people are doing ordinary jobs, what they do makes a difference to our society.

6. T_____, I hold a positive attitude toward on-line voting.

7. T_____, you can depend on it that I will be up to this job.

8. Actions are important in other fields too. Instead _____shouting empty slogans, it is meaningful to donate books to children in need.

9. Instead _____ blaming each other, we should communicate more and put ourselves in others' place.

10. The bike seemed too heavy and difficult to control. _____ (bad) still, I took many falls off the bike.

11. Furthermore, the pen is made of the extremely strong materials, which can protect the pen from the damage when it might fall down onto the ground. _____ (good) still, so smoothly does it write that it can contribute to making our handwriting better.

IV. 形容词副词易错词

1. It was really comfortable to live in the room. There was a _____(true) beautiful view from the bedroom.

2. Seeing the boss come in, I got up _____(hurry) from my seat and said, "Morning!".

3. He was very happy in kindergarten. _____ (expect), he burst into tears when he saw his mother pass by.

4. _____ (fortunate), the fire was discovered soon after it started. Therefore, it didn't cause severe damage.

5. _____ (probable) the best way to learn Spanish is by going to live in Spain.

6. This seems to me a not _____(whole) convincing argument and I don't think the speaker has made enough research.

7. We should pay attention to eating _____ (health), which is important in a long term.

8. She said something, _____ (shy) hiding behind her mother.
9. He fought _____ (energy) against cancer.
10. The brain needs a _____ (continue) supply of blood. Otherwise, you'll have a headache.
11. His taste in music is _____ (相似的) mine, so we are good friends..
12. The voice on the phone seemed _____ (familiar) to me, so I hung it up.
13. It is a _____ (humour) account of her travels in South America.
14. Three o'clock is _____ for me, because I will have a lecture to attend then.
15. The colors of New England in the fall are _____ (forget), and you shouldn't miss it.
16. I won't waste any more of your _____ (value) time.
17. What I like about the book is that the characters are all very _____ (believe).
18. Let's go _____ (straight) down to business.
19. Three men were standing very _____ (close) as if talking about something very personal.
The detective was watching him _____ (close) to see what he would do next.
20. Flying _____ (direct) to China is a wise choice because it can save us some time.
21. The new law won't _____ (direct) affect us. However, it is our responsibility to obey it to ensure the safety of others.

专题九 名词 介词 Part I

I. 典题呈现

1. At least three _____ (passer-by) witnessed the accident.
When we concern ourselves with the study of history, we become _____ (story-teller)
【要点】合成名词变成复数时，通常只将里面所含的_____变为复数，如果没有_____，则将_____部分变为复数。例如：sons-in-law, grown-ups,
2. Several _____ (wolf) were tearing a lamb to pieces.
A common design is a tall box with several _____ (shelf) inside to hold the food.
They are completely covered by their blue _____ (scarf).

【要点】以字母-f 和字母组合-fe 结尾的名词的复数形式一般直接加-s, 但是以下以-f 或 -fe 结尾的名词需要将 f 和 fe 变为_____. 这些名词有: wife, thief, self, knife, half, leaf 等。

3. _____ (volcano) have erupted in the past, and will continue to erupt in the future.

They are making a smoke to drive away _____ (mosquito).

【要点】以-o 结尾的名词变为复数常在词尾加-s, 但中学英语中以下名词要加-es, 即 Negroes, heroes, echoes, potatoes, tomatoes。但是下列以-o 结尾的名词既可以加-s 也可以加 es, 即 zeros/zeroses, mosquitos/mosquitoes, volcanos/volcanoes。

4. A _____ (lie) is not believed when he speaks the truth.

The demand for _____ (employ) with green skills will continue to grow as the world seeks to become more earth friendly.

There is a credibility gap developing between _____ (employ) and employees.

If you can't find a position in paid employment, try to find a post as an unpaid _____ (train).

We just managed to find all our _____ (volunteer) through connections with different social networks.

【要点】名词后缀 -ar 表示_____, -er 表示_____, -ee 表示_____, -eer 表示_____ 例如: scholar, interviewer, interviewee, engineer 等。

5. Or I can have my _____ (assist) help me do it.

Through this program, different government agencies try to identify visa _____ (apply) who could threaten national security.

【要点】后缀 -ant 表示_____, 例如: servant, accountant, immigrant, merchant 等。

6. The _____ (host) circulated among her guests.

His sister is an famous _____ (act).

【要点】后缀 -ess 表示_____, 比如: princess, waitress, goddess 等。

7. He served on the board of _____ (direct) of a local bank.

He is the only _____ (survive) of this earthquake.

【要点】名词后缀 -or 表示_____, 例如 author, doctor, operator, inventor, visitor 等。

8. Today we have the _____ (free) to decide our own future.

I am very grateful to you for your _____ (kind).

Stress and _____ (tired) affect your powers of concentration.

【要点】后缀 -ness 表示_____ 例如: goodness, friendliness 等。

后缀 -dom 表示_____ 例如: kingdom, wisdom

9. Many patients are not getting the medical _____ (treat) they need.

They actually monitor the _____ (move) of the fish going up river.

【要点】后缀 -ment 表示_____ 例如: development, management, advertisement 等。

10. I must tell you the _____ (true) about this business.

Take into account your own _____ (strong) and weaknesses.

【要点】名词后缀 -th 表示_____ 例如: wealth, length, growth, depth 等。

11. After only a short _____ (expose) to sunlight he began to turn red.

The marriage was a _____ (fail) and they both wanted to be free of it.

Its government is under _____ (press) from the European Commission.

【要点】名词后缀-ure 表示_____,例如 :pleasure, measure, leisure, treasure 等。

12. It has become one of the most popular tourist _____ (attract) in the city.

I have confidence in the _____ (able) of the players.

He came up with a _____ (solve) to the problem.

【要点】名词后缀-ion/-sion/-tion/-ation/ition 表示_____, 例如 : action, conclusion, destruction, translation, expression, competition, correction 等。

【要点】名词后缀-ibility/-ability 表示_____, 例如 : possibility, reliability, responsibility 等。

13. _____ (diligent) and wisdom contribute to his success.

That is the fundamental _____ (different) between the two societies.

【要点】名词后缀-ance/-ence 表示_____,例如 :importance, convenience 等。

14. These men were violating her family's _____ (private).

We can't guarantee the _____ (accurate) of these figures.

【要点】名词后缀-ancy/-ency 表示_____,例如 : frequency, urgency, vacancy, efficiency 等。

15. He called his mother on his _____ (arrive) in Beijing.

The chairman has also given his _____ (approve) for an investigation into the case.

【要点】名词后缀-al 表示_____,例如 : survival, proposal, refusal 等。

16. African countries is suffering from food _____ (short).

The _____ (marry) had lasted for less than five years.

【要点】名词后缀-age 表示_____,例如 : storage, courage 等。

17. I watch _____ (Italy) football a lot.

He remained one of the most popular _____ (politics) in France.

【要点】名词后缀-an/-ian 表示_____,例如 : American, historian, Asian, physician 等。

II. 对点通关、回归高考

1. Her _____ (motivate) for writing was a desire for women to get the right to higher education.

2. To his _____ (satisfy), he got twice as many people voting for him as he thought.

3. Due to the widespread _____ (apply) of this medical technology , more diseases can be discovered and treated at an early stage.

4. Whenever I made mistakes, the teacher pointed them out with _____ (patient).

5. You'd better write down the phone number of that restaurant for future _____ (refer).

6. Your _____ (perform) as a student will be excellent if you develop a habit of reflecting on how you learn.

7. My first _____ (impress) of him was that he was a kind and thoughtful young man.
8. The school advisers help you talk through your problem but they don't give you any direct _____ (solve).
9. Those who suffer from headache will find they get _____ (relieve) from this medicine.
10. I haven't seen Sara since she was a little girl, and she has changed beyond _____ (recognize).
11. The _____ (express) on his face told me that he was angry..
12. Always read the instruction on the bottle carefully and take the right amount of medicine.(改错)

III. 名词在写作中的应用

5. 每个学生都有自己的优缺点。(has, of his own, strengths and weaknesses, every student)
- _____
- _____

6. 我们应该采取有效措施来保护我们的地球不受污染。(take, earth, to, should, being polluted, measures, our, from, effective, protect, we)
- _____
- _____

7. 全中国人民都应该重视空气污染问题。(attach importance to, people, air pollution, should, all over China)
- _____
- _____

IV. 强化训练

1. I think we are all _____ (grown-up) and we have the ability to manage our own affairs.
2. There are so many forks, spoons and _____ (knife).
3. The _____ (tomato) were grown in the greenhouse.
4. He has told several _____ (interview) that he has no intention of apologizing for his comments.
5. Last year, a civil _____ (serve) was imprisoned for leaking a document to the press.
6. She was like a _____ (prince) in a fairy tale.
7. Those _____ (invent) were respected, because they solved practical problems.
8. Maybe it's a statement about environmental _____ (friendly).
9. They placed an _____ (advertise) in the local paper for a secretary.
10. The house is more than twenty meters long and measures six meters in _____ (wide).

11. Watching sport gave him great _____ (please).
12. A new general store has been built for the _____ (convenient) of the residents.
13. I have to change my approach, because the _____ (compete) is too fierce.
14. We need to take _____ (responsible) for looking after our own health.
15. My advice it to accept his _____ (propose).

专题十 名词 介词 Part II

I. 典题呈现

1. He was very sad _____ the bad news

【要点】固定短语 be sad at“因为.....而伤心”。

2. She searched the top of the hill and stopped to rest on the big rock _____ the side of the path.

【要点】by the side of the path 在路边

3. Judging _____ his accent, he must be from Shandong.

【要点】judging _____=judging _____ 用作独立结构，即不用考虑与主句的逻辑关系。

4. Graduation is a good time to thank those who helped you _____ the tough years.

【要点】介词_____ 表示“从某物内部穿过；凭借；度过（一段时间）”。

5. Everybody was touched _____ words after they heard her moving story.

This book is _____ my reading ability because there are too many difficult words in it.

It is _____ me that such a young boy should know how to write so many words.

【要点】介词_____ 可以表示“超出理解、信任或能力范围”。

6. An agreement seems to be impossible because the majority of the committee members are _____ it.

【要点】搭配“be _____ sth.” 表示“反对某事”。

7. I found out the secret of the matter _____ accident.

I was making a general reference. It was really not aimed at you _____ purpose.

【要点】表示“无意地，偶然地”几个搭配：do sth _____ accident=do sth _____ chance; 表示“故意地”几个搭配：do sth _____ purpose=do sth _____ design=do sth _____ coincidence.

8. Sorry for having kept you waiting so long. I ought to have told you _____ advance.

【要点】“do sth _____ advance” 为固定短语，表示“提前做某事”。

9. It doesn't seem ugly to me; _____ the contrary, I think it rather beautiful.

【要点】“_____ the contrary”为固定短语，表示“正相反”。

10. _____ addition to native plants, this garden contains numerous trees and flowers from overseas.

【要点】“in addition _____” 为介词短语，意思是“除了.....”。“in addition” 意思也是“除了，还有”，但相当于副词，通常放在从句的句首，后面接完整的句子。

11. He was _____ charge of the company.

【要点】“_____ charge of...”意思是“掌管.....”；“_____ the charge of...” 意思是“在.....掌管下”。

12. _____ case of rain they can't go.

【要点】“in case _____” 为介词短语，后跟名词作宾语；in case 词性为_____，引导条件状语从句，意思都是“万一.....”。

13. He bought a gift in return _____ her help.

【要点】in return _____=as a reward for 意思是“作为.....的回报”

14. Christmas is a day celebrated on December 25th _____ honor of the birth of Jesus Christ.

【要点】in honor _____=in memory _____ 意思是“为了纪念.....”

15. The general opinion is _____ favor of him.

【要点】_____ favor of 意思是“支持”。

16. It reduces risks _____ means of automated testing.

【要点】_____ means of... 意思是“依靠.....，借助于.....”。

17. But my connection with pandas goes back _____ my days on a TV show in the mid-1980s.

【要点】go back ...= date back _____=date _____ 为固定搭配，意思是“回到;追溯到.....”。本结构作谓语无被动语态、无进行时。

18. My uncle says that he never dreams _____ becoming rich in a short period of time.

【要点】dream ____/_____ doing 表示“梦想做某事”，为固定搭配。

19. While they chatted, my father would lift my sister and me up to sit _____ the top of the fridge.

【要点】_____ the top of 为固定搭配，意为“在.....顶部”。

20. I'm not sure, but I think the final exam is _____ the morning of next Monday.

【要点】特指“某一天”的“上午、下午、晚上”，常用介词_____。如_____ a rainy morning。

21. We examine the wording _____ detail before deciding on the final text.

【要点】_____ detail 相当于一个副词，做状语，意思是“详细地”。

22. _____ the same time, they warm up again for the night.

【要点】_____ the same time 固定短语，意为“同时”。

23. The mother continued to care for the young panda _____ more than two years.

【要点】“介词_____ +时间段”表示某个动作持续一段时间。

24. I don't think it is concerned _____ me, because I know nothing about it.

【要点】be concerned with 意思为:_____。

25. In India, for example, most people traditionally eat _____ their hands.

【要点】表示“用...工具”常用介词_____。

26. Most of us are more focused _____ our tasks in the morning than we are later in the day.

【要点】focus ____/focus..._____ 表示把.....集中于。

27. This deserted old building is home _____ mice.

【要点】“是.....的聚集地，是.....的家园”搭配为“be home _____”。

28. _____ short, he is a promising young man and has a bright future.

【要点】“简言之”词组搭配为_____ short=_____ a word=_____ brief。

29. _____ the development of society, the choice of food and drinks for children is more diversified than ever before.

【要点】“随着.....的发展”搭配为：“_____ the development of...。”

30. The firm has provided me _____ a car.

【要点】两个同义搭配需牢记：provide sb. _____ sth.=provide sth. _____ sb.

II. 对点通关、回归高考

36. The exercise was _____ the abilities of the class and few students could manage it.

37. He seized me _____ the arm.

38. _____ time passing by, they have grown into big boys and big girls.

39. Are you for or _____ the new road scheme?

40. This toy is not machine-made. It is made _____ hand.

41. Mongolia is _____ the north of China.

42. He is 107 years old and it is said that he has lived _____ two world wars.

43. I lost my money and I have been worried _____ then.
44. Her face went red _____ anger.
45. That young man is honest, cooperative, always there when you need his help. _____ short, he's reliable.
46. Have you ever heard of the trees that are home _____ animals both on land and sea?
47. They believe that there are transport developments _____ the corner that will bring a lot of changes for the better.
48. This meeting room is a non-smoking area. I would like to warn you _____ advance that if you smoked here you would be fined.
49. Mathematics and physics are closely connected with each other. A serious study of physics is impossible _____ some knowledge of mathematics.
50. Brown said he was by no means annoyed; _____ the contrary, he was glad to be able to make himself clearly understood.

III. 单句改错

1. On the first day, we got up early to attend to the flag-raising ceremony.
2. You never know when you will be in need for these things.
3. In Saturday afternoon, my friends and I decided to cook some traditional Chinese food rather than eat out.
4. In the end, he decided to pay our ice cream. What a generous man!
5. As a volunteer, I joined the activity and benefited a lot from it.
6. We can lie on the grass for a rest, or sit by the lake listening music.
7. Thanks for electrical email, today you can send a letter halfway around the world in seconds simply by pressing a button.
8. Whether you can succeed or not largely depends in your desire to succeed rather than your ability.
9. Gradually, I lost confidence to myself and wanted to give up.
10. Apart of the cold, thin air and low oxygen levels also can cause mountain sickness.

IV. 介词填空

In the chemistry lab, because _____ the student's carelessness, the tube cracked and the liquid in it cause a fire on the table. Fortunately, he put it out _____ time at last.

In fact, it is common to have some small accidents caused _____ carelessness. I used to enjoy cooking, so I always sought a chance to cook. However, the desire led _____ an accident.

Once I stayed _____ home alone. I found a chance to cook. I put all the food I needed _____ a pot. Then I had to wait _____ it to boil. In order to kill the waiting time, I went to watch TV. Only in a few minutes was I fascinated by a wonderful program. It was about half an hour later that I remembered my food. I turned _____ the cooker immediately but unfortunately the food ran over _____ the pot. I was blamed and had to clean the kitchen.

So we should pay attention _____ everything we are doing to avoid accidents.

专题十一 冠词 代词
【冠词】 不定冠词“a/an”;定冠词“the”

I.典题呈现

1. I went to a university in New Zealand, _____ university was founded in the early twentieth century.

As we all know, _____ brain is the center of thought.

As a matter of fact, _____ rich aren't always happy.

【要点】特指双方都知道的或者上文提到过的人或物，用定冠词；用于单数可数名词或形容词前，表示一类人或物，用定冠词。

2. The adobe dwellings(土坯房) built by the Pueblo Indians of the American Southwest are admired by even _____ most modern of architects and engineers.

I remember he came here on _____ Sunday and left soon.

【要点】定冠词可用于序数词和最高级及形容词 only, very, same 等之前；不定冠词可表示“某一个”，相当于_____或_____。

3. Today, more people are coming to Beijing, the capital of China, to make _____ better life for themselves.

Dr. Peter Spence, the headmaster of the school, told us, “A fifth of pupils here go on to study at Oxford and Cambridge.” (改错)

If we sit near the front of the bus, we'll have _____ better view.

【要点】不定冠词可以用在形容词的比较级前，表示“一个更...的”；强调头衔和职务的名词前，常_____冠词。

4. We paid visit to one of our friends, who have a gift for music and dance, and had good time there. (改错)

【要点】固定搭配：pay a visit to 参观；have a gift for 有...的天赋；have a good time 玩得高兴。

5. For the benefit of his own health, he had to go on _____ diet.

Though Kim has just been in China for a few months, he really has good knowledge of our customs and habits. (改错)

It is not the problem of ability, but _____ matter of attitude.

【要点】固定搭配：be/go on a diet 节食；a knowledge of 知道；a matter of...的问题。

6. They were taking notes, and all of _____ sudden, all the lights went out.

Shijiazhuang has _____ population of 10,070,000 according to the statics of 2015.

Don't stand by, we should lend others _____ hand when they are in need of help.

【要点】固定搭配：all of a sudden 突然；have a population of 有...人口；lend sb. a hand 帮助某人。

7. To tell you _____ truth, there is no shortcut to study English well, but hard work and great patience.

On _____ whole, they behaved well in the process of competition.

I am in a hurry, so let's come to _____ point.

【要点】固定搭配：to tell you the truth 说实话；on the whole 总的来说；come to the

point 切中主题。

8. We should make _____ most of our time to do something meaningful.

On weekends, I usually go to _____ cinema with my family.

【要点】固定搭配：make the most/best of 充分利用; go to the cinema/theater 去看电影/戏剧。

9. We set out at midnight, and arrived at the dawn. (改错)

When we take a bus or other means of transport, we should make a room for the elderly. (改错)

Although she has spent her life trying to protect chimps in their natural environment, these animals are still in the danger. (改错)

【要点】at dawn 在黎明; make room for 让位; in danger 在危险中, 为零冠词固定短语。

10. Do you exercise to stay in the shape? (改错)

Though he had gone far, he still turned around to look at us from the time to time. (改错)

Dry wood is easy to catch a fire in such hot weather. (改错)

【要点】固定搭配：in shape 健康; from time to time 不时地; catch fire 着火。

11. But we are making a effort to maintain our community in some form so that we don't lose it. (改错)

You should develop a habit of reading so that we can learn more about world. (改错)

【要点】make an effort 为固定短语, “尽力”; world 表示“世界、地球、天下”时, 其前应用定冠词。

12. The driver was at loss when word came that he was forbidden to drive for speeding. (改错)

【要点】at a loss 为固定搭配, 为“迷惑, 不知所措”。

【代词】

I. 典题呈现

1. The child looked at _____ (him) in the mirror with interest.

After many calls of his classmates, he gradually came to _____ (him) from unconsciousness.

Everyone, please seat _____ (you)! The wedding is just to start.

【要点】当主语发出的动作又作用在自己身上时, 要用到 _____ 代词, 代指某人自己。

2. Please make _____ (you) at home.

You should devote _____ (you) to more exercise, then you can build up your body.

His family was too poor to afford him to go to school, so he had to teach _____ (he) at home.

【要点】同上。

3. I had been at home in Hong Kong, with _____ (it) choking smog.

【要点】句中的 its 为形容词性物主代词。在句中多做_____, 而名词性物主代词如 (mine, ours) 多做_____、_____或_____。

4. The Smiths bought a new house but _____ will need a lot of work before they can move in.

How silly _____ was of you to give up such a good chance.

No matter where he is, he makes _____ a rule to go for a walk before breakfast.

I don't like _____ when people talk with a full mouth.

【要点】it 用作人称代词时，用来特指前面提到的内容；it 还常做形式主语（宾语），代替_____、_____或者_____；某些及物动词或短语后不能直接跟从句，此时须先用 it 充当形式宾语，然后接从句。

II. 对点通关、回归高考

51. I just heard _____ bank where Dora works was robbed by _____ gunman wearing a mask.

52. Jane's grandmother had wanted to write _____ children's book for many years, but one thing or another always got in _____ way.

53. I can't tell you _____ way to the Wilsons' because we don't have _____ Wilson here in the village.

54. Life is like an ocean: only _____ strong-willed can reach the other shore.

5. On the right side of the class was the road. I was always interested to see the drivers in hurry in the morning. (改错)

6. That day I didn't learn much about animals, insects or trees, but I learned a impressive lesson about gravity. (改错)

7. The book was great success even though some critics did not like it. (改错)

8. A stone hit him on his head. (改错)

9. The quality of education in this small school is better than _____ in some larger schools.

10. The meeting will be held in September, but _____ knows the date for sure.

11. They have been looking at houses but haven't found it they like yet. (改错)

12. But after a while I asked me what else I was going to do other than repairing shoes. (改错)

III. 冠词、代词在写作中的应用

8. 为了在英语方面自我提升，他不惜花费任何代价。(improve oneself, at any cost)

9. 越来越多的人开始意识到精通英语很重要。(an increasing number of, a knowledge of)

10. 中国是一个有的 5000 年历史的礼仪之邦。(a land of courtesy, a history of)

11. 大家普遍认可,我们的首要任务是适应新环境。(it's widely /well acknowledged that, adapt oneself to)

12. 如果你能抽出时间来给我回信，我将不胜感激。

专题十二 主谓一致和特殊句式

I. 典题呈现

1. I think Tom, rather than you ____ (be) to blame for the accident.

The leader and artist as well as some of our English teachers ____ (be) given a chance to go abroad last year.

Our school along with many other brother middle schools ____ (be) to take another joint test(联考) next month.

The man with his daughters and sons ____ (be) watching TV at this moment yesterday.

Mary lives a happy life. Mary together with her mother often ____ (go) to the movie on weekends.

Stars including Joan Collins ____ (be) expected to attend the conference tomorrow.

They except Jim often ____ (go) to the park after supper when they were in college.

【要点】主语后跟有 with, together with, as well as, like, but, except, along with, rather than, including, in addition to 等引起的短语时，谓语动词的数符合_____原则。

2. Either you or one of your students ____ (be) to attend the meeting that is due tomorrow.

Not only his children but also he himself ____ (want) to go to the movie tomorrow.

Tom or his brothers ____ (wait) in the next room now.

Neither I nor Amy ____ (be) to attend the business conference if we are busy tomorrow.

There ____ (be) three books and a pen on the desk and I don't know who they belong to.

Here ____ (be) my photos taken in Guilin and I'd like to share them with you.

【要点】由 or, either...or..., neither...nor..., not only...but also...等连接的并列主语，谓语动词的数符合_____原则。

由 there, here 引导的主语不止一个时，谓语动词的数符合_____原则。

3. The poet and writer ____ (produce) many works until now.

【要点】由连词 and 连接的并列成分指的是同一概念，兼具身份或匹配出现（不可分割的整体）时，谓语动词用_____（单数/复数）。

Every man and every woman ____ (have) a good reason to be proud of the work done by their fathers.

【要点】“no/each/every/many a+单数名词+and+no/each/every/many a+单数名词”作主语时，谓语动词用_____（单数/复数）。

4. Being a teacher is not an easy joy. When I feel tired, personally, listening to music ____ (make) me relaxed after a busy day.

What we need ____ (be) more time to be with my family every day.

【要点】非谓语动词、名词性从句作主语时，谓语动词一般用_____（单数/复数）。

5. Many a parent ____ (have) had to go through this same painful process.

More than one student ____ (have) failed the exam.

【要点】“more than one/many a+单数名词”作主语时，谓语动词用_____（单数/复数）

形式。

6. I attended a lecture yesterday. The first part ____ (be) vivid but the remaining ____ (be) dull.

Some students are on the playground, and the rest ____ (stay) in class.

【要点】 all, the rest, the remaining/part...+主语，谓语动词应____ (A. 用单数 B. 用复数 C. 由句子所表达的单复数意义而定)。

7. I don't think it an interesting book, because just about one third of the books ____ (be) worth reading.

Only 60 percent of the work ____ (be) done yesterday.

It is commonly believed that about three-fourths of the earth's surface ____ (be) covered with water.

【要点】 分数、百分数+of+名词作主语时，谓语动词的单复数由____ 决定。

8. We laugh at jokes, but seldom we think about how they work. (改错)

Not until he went through real hardship he realize the love we have for our families is important. (改错)

Only when you can find peace in your heart, you keep good relationships with others. (改错)

Never in my wildest dreams ____ (I can imagine) these people are living in such poor conditions.

They have a good knowledge of English but little ____ they know about German.

【要点】 否定词或带有否定意义的词位于句首时，常用____ 倒装，提前助动词、be 动词或情态动词；当 only 修饰的状语位于句首时用____ 倒装。

9. At no time and in no circumstances ____ (China will be) the first to use nuclear weapons.

In no case ____ (they will look) on passively.

In no way ____ (I am going) to adopt any of his methods.

Under no circumstances ____ (we can) agree to such a principle.

【要点】 表示“绝不”的短语位于句首时，句子常用____ 倒装。

10. ____ suddenly did he catch the disease that the whole family were at a great loss.

____ a lovely toy is the boy interested in that his parents decide to buy it for him.

【要点】 在 so/such A that B 结构中，当“so+形容词/副词”或“such+名词”位于句首时，A 部分用____ 倒装。

11. The moment that the bell rang, out rushed the children. (改错)

Hurry up! Here it comes the bus and it's time to go! (改错)

There ____ (go) the bell and it's time to have class.

Away ____ (go) the runners just now.

In ____ (Jim, come) yesterday.

【要点】 表示时间、地点和动作转移的副词置于句首且主语是____，谓语动词是不及物动词时，句子完全倒装。

12. It is only by listening to and understanding each other when problems between parents and children can be settled. (改错)

Was it yesterday ____ you met your old friend in the supermarket?

Why is it electricity plays such an important part in our daily life? (改错)

【要点】 强调句的陈述句式：It is/was+被强调部分+____+其他成分。

一般疑问句：Is/Was+被强调部分+____+其他成分？

特殊疑问句：特殊疑问词（被强调部分）+ _____ + _____ + _____ + 其他成分？

13. It was not until twelve o'clock last night when I went to bed. (改错)

It was not until dark that he found that he thought was the correct way to solve the problem. (改错)

【要点】not until 的强调句式：It is/was _____ + that...

14. The family do manage to send him to a technical school yesterday. (改错)

He does wants to help her, but he is busy every day. (改错)

He once studied in the UK for one year, which was really beneficial for his oral English. Now he do speak well! (改错)

【要点】助动词 do, does 和 did 可以放在谓语动词前表示 _____, 后接 _____。

15. The Public Square is an eye-catching sight of the city. There _____ (stand) many stone sculptures of famous historical figures.

There is no sense _____ (pretend) all is well when everyone knows you have just lost everything.

Give it directly to him; there is no need _____ (do) it through me.

【要点】There...结构：There be/stand(s)/lie(s)...有.....; There is no sense (in) doing 做.....没有意义

There is no need to do sth. 做某事没必要。

II. 对点通关、回归高考

1. It wasn't until nearly a month later _____ I received the manager's reply.

2. The professor and writer _____ (publish) a few new books on radio up to now.

3. You can see clearly from the map that two fifths of the land in that district _____ (be) covered with trees and grass.

4. Either I or they _____ (be) responsible for the result of the matter. You can contact anyone.

5. The teacher together with the students _____ (discuss) *Writing Skills* that _____ newly published in America now.

6. According to investigation, listening to loud music at rock concerts _____ (cause) hearing loss in some teenagers.

7. At no time _____ they actually break the rules of the game. It was unfair to punish them.

8. Such an interesting book he have that we all want to read it.

9. It was at midnight _____ I got back home yesterday.

10. It was midnight _____ I got back home yesterday.

11. —It's nice. Never before I had such a special drink!

—I'm glad you like it. (改错)

III. 改写句子

1. I understood the question only after the teacher explained it to me a second time.

→ Only after the teacher explained it to me a second time _____ the question. (倒装句)

2. In the dark corner of the room, the cat jumped up and caught the mouse.

→ In the dark corner of the room, up _____ and caught the mouse. (倒装句)

3. The silence came then, each waiting for the other to let the cat out of the bag.

→ Then _____, each waiting for the other to let the cat out of the bag. (倒装句)

4. The parents didn't tolerate their kids' rudeness at the party; they didn't allow themselves to be disobeyed, either.

→ The parents didn't tolerate their kids' rudeness at the party; nor _____ themselves to be disobeyed.(倒装句)

5. I didn't realize it was already too late for us to return home until it grew dark.

→ Not until it grew dark _____ it was already too late for us to return home.(倒装句)

→ _____ I realized that it was already too late for us to return home.(强调句)

IV.特殊句式在写作中的应用

1.有了最大的运气，她才成功逃脱了正在上涨的洪水的袭击。(only 倒装，manage to do, rising flood waters,escape from)

2.直到来到这里，我才发现这个地方之所以有名不仅仅是因为它美，这里的天气也是其中一个原因。(it is...that...,not until,not only...but also...,be famous for)

3.直到离开了家他才开始知道家人对他有多重要。(not until 倒装)

4.那次袭击是如此突然以致于敌人都没有时间逃生。(so ...that 倒装，sudden, attack, enemy, escape)

V.综合短文改错(共 9 处错误)

Albert Einstein was from a Jewish family. He was born in German. When he was a boy, he liked to ask questions. By the time he was fourteen years old, he learned advanced mathematics all by himself. By then he had decided to become a physicist and devoting himself to abstract research. His family was not rich, so his parents managed to send him to a technical school and later the Federal Institute of Technology in Switzerland. After the graduation, he began to teach. Later he worked in a government office. Then with the money he saving, he continued his studies at the University of Zurich. In 1905 he got a doctor's degree. It was at that time when he began the research and studies which lead to his famous theory of Relativity.

专题一 定语从句

答案：

I.典题呈现

1. whom; whom 2. who; who; who 3. whose; whose 4. that; that 5. that; that ;that 6. that 7. whom; which 8. when; when 9. as 10. As;as 11. where; which/that 12. when; that/which 13. that; that 14.whom; them 15. where;where;when 16. is;impress

II.对点通关、回归高考

1. that/which 2. as 3. whom 4. whose 5. when 6. where 7. where 8. when 9. them 10. them 11. which 改为 whom

III.定语从句在写作中的应用

Those who have a good academic performance are not only able to organize their time well but also be good at keeping a study journal.

Since money is so important, we usually consider those who possess money to be very important.

I fall in deep love with my school, where kind teachers, friendly students and diverse wildlife can be seen everywhere.

IV.定语从句和生活

Those 后的 that 改为 who; things 后加 that。

V.用适当的关系词把一下句子合并。

Peter, who people used to think was quiet, danced and sang all evening.

The two traffic accidents happened on the same morning, when there was a heavy fog.

He went on a bus tour with a group of people, most of whom had never travelled before.

Sharon gave me a picture for my birthday, which she had painted especially for me.

When I went on a tour around China, I saw many historical sites, which was exciting.

专题二 名词性从句

答案：

I.典题呈现

1.that 2.whether 3.why;When ;how;where 4.that 5. what ;What ;what 6. whether;whether ;if/whether

7. Whether/if ;Whether 8. when; if; when; if; that 9. that; that; that 10. why; because 11. if/whether; that;that 12.(should)think;(should)do;(should)be adjusted 13.That ;(that);that 14. Whatever;?Whoever?

?Whichever;?whatever/?no?matter?what

II.对点通关、回归高考

1. which 2. why 3. How 4. What 5. That 6. When;where 7. who(m) 8. What 9. Where 10. whether

11. whether 12. that 13. what. 14. that. 15. that 16. that 17. whether. 18. how. 19.

What.20. whether/if 21. Whether 22. what 23. That 24. what. 25. what(ever)

III.名词性从句在写作中的应用

Li Hong wrote a letter to me. She said she had been accustomed to the life in the new school. Last weekend, she went to a place called Karba and what she saw there would be in her memory forever. However, what she couldn't understand was why some people don't like the culture there. She also expressed a hope that we would often write to her.

IV.定语从句和生活

1.if/whether 2.It 3.that 4.what 5.it 6.ride 7.Whether 8.what

专题四 情态动词和虚拟语气

答案：

I.典题呈现

1. can; can;客观或理论上 2. can't; can't;不可能 3. may/might;must; may/might;必定, 必然;可能,或许 4. must; must;硬要,偏要,非得 5. mustn't; mustn't;禁止 6. shall; shall; shall; shall; 命令、警告、威胁、允诺、决心;条文规定 7. should; should; 应该;竟然 8. needn't; need; need 9. take;(to) say 10. to; to be 11. have studied; have left; have blamed; 过去本应该做而实际未做 12. should; be left; (should) miss; should; 动词原形; should。 13. had seen; have gone; were; go; saw; go; had asked; had followed; 动词过去式; were; had done; 过去式/should do/ were to do. 14. Had; Should; Were 15. Without; Without; for; for; otherwise/or; otherwise/or. 16. were; had visited; met 17. has happened; (should) take 18. didn't drive; (should) be set 19. visited; visited; had visited 20. had known; had 21. went; took

II.对点通关、回归高考

1. were; 2. had; 3. (should) be sent; 4. (should) be taken; 5. reflected; 6. may/might; 7. had caught; 8. were; 9. stayed. 10. was

III.定语从句在写作中的应用

1. Without/But for your help, I couldn't have made such big progress.
2. If only I had taken the teacher's advice!
3. I suggest the government should reform the legal system and call on people to protect the environment.

IV.单句改错

1. enjoy--- enjoyed 2. have---had 3. was---were 4. worked 前加 had 5. will---would 6. rain 前加 to 7. asked 前加 had 8. couldn't---can't 9. would 后加 have 10. can---could 11. must---should 或去掉 must 12. pay---paid 13. go---went 14. broken 前 is 改成 were.

专题五 非谓语 V (PartI)

答案：

I.典题呈现

1. drink; live in; to get along with 2. to walk; to hold 3. to find; to have; to be told 4. Having finished; Having read; Having been kept 5. followed; asked; Frightened 6. Absorbed; Absorbing 7. leaving; killing 8. Considering; Judging 9. to tell; to begin 10. Given; Compared 11. sleeping; studying; smelling 12. organized; held; put 13. being held; being repaired 14. ; write with; to arrive 15. to be held; to be completed; to be published 16. bringing; marrying; being visited 17. taking/having taken; playing; reading 18. bombing;

looking; being 19.being run; building; reading

II.对点通关、回归高考

1. to speak 2. excited 3. Considering 4. founded 5. completed 6. saying 7. Judging 8. watered 9. to be told 10. accompanied 11. Absorbed 12. Finding 13. Founded 14. waiting 15. to be completed 16. to operate 17. leaving 18. going 19. making

III.非谓语在写作中的应用

3. Shijiazhuang is a big city, located in the middle of Hebei Province

4. Touched by the teacher's words, we are determined to work harder.

5. Considering your situation, I'll give you some advice as follows.

6. I'm writing to apply for the position advertised in the newspaper of November 12.

IV.单句改错

1.Shake改为Shaking 2.falling改为fallen 3.warnin改为warned 4.Give改为Given

5.to make改为making 6.absorb改为absorbed 7.watched改为watching

8.caused改为causing 9.said改为saying 10.be breathed改为breathe

专题五 非谓语动词 II

I.典题呈现

1. taking; walking; doing; doing 2. thinking; leaving; seeing; doing; 开始认真做..... ; 反对 ; 盼望 ; 3. to find; to do; to become; to do; 4. to accept; to look ; to be doing; to get; to do; to do; to be doing; to have done 5. to travel; to achieve; to do; 6. to talk; going; to do; doing 7. meeting; to turn; saying; to tell; watching; to think; giving; to ask; to do; doing; to do; doing; to do; doing; 8. running; to think; to write; playing; to learn; phoning; doing; to do; to do; doing ; 9. to give; to help; to stay; to get; to make; it; to do; 10. crying; eating; doing; 11. discussing; getting; to regret; doing; to do; 12. go; to go; knocked; flowing; called; enter; do; to do; doing; done; 13. to tell; to be invited; to do; it; to do; 14. find; to wash; pulled; broken; speaking; 让某人做某事 ; 有事要做 ; 事情被别人做 ; 遭遇 ; 否定 ; 不允许/无法忍受某人做某事 15. leading; left; fixed; to do; 16. was; is; 单数 ; 17. killed; broken; cleaned; drunk; 18. wait; (to)wait; to wait; turn; (to)turn; to turn

II.对点通关

1. going 2. to lock 3. blocked 4. following 5. to see 6. to understand 7. broken 8. to settle 9. to take 10. cancel(l)ing 11. Being charged 12. rolling 13. to give

14. repaired 15. arguing 16. complaining 17. being attacked; hit 18. finished 19. taking 20. improved

专题五 非谓语动词 Part III

答案 :

典题呈现

1. to find; to encourage; that; that; unlikely; to do; that;

2. walking; doing; watching; 主语 ; 系动词 be; doing;

3. asked; finished; invited; done

4. raised; raised; rising; raise; rise; 被动关系

5. falling; fallen; boiling; rising; risen; 正在进行 ; 已经完成

6. prepared; dressed; located; based;

7. considered; permitting; done; 独立主格

8. clean; praising; cut; used to do; be used to do; be/get/ become used to doing; 介词

9. associating; going; finding; 介词
10. helping; playing; achieving;
11. coming; taking; being; 主语 ; 宾语
12. Seeing; saying; knowing; making; Taking; Take; Living; running; 主谓 ;
13. wondering; doing; doing
14. to clean; to do
15. discussing; solving; on
16. playing; on; doing;
17. to solve; to do
18. to do; to do

对点通关，回归高考

1. hurting 2. embarrassed; saying 3. Going 4. keeping; doing 5. passing
6. sweeping 7. amazed 8. visiting 9. measuring; throwing; tied 10. arriving
11. unnoticed; dressed 12. racing; filling 13. Based; judging 14. talking
15. solving 16. being persuaded 17. to help 18. Looked 19. Facing; his
20. was accused; providing

专题六 动词的时态和语态 Part 1

答案：

I. 典题呈现

1. takes, starts, usually often always sometimes every day, 一般现在时
2. went, told, 一般过去时 3. travels, is, 客观事实 真理 格言 警句
4. starts ends, opens, go come leave start stop arrive begin return open close
5. comes, stands, here there
6. came, rained, yesterday、the other day、just now、last month、three days ago、in 1989 7. took/should take, started/should start, did/ should do
8. has been/is joined, since came, has been/is + 时间段+since+一般过去时
9. is going to, am going to tell, be going to do
10. are to obey, are to meet, be to do sth
11. to leave, to go when, 即将、马上要发生某事
12. are coming, leaving, am going, 现在进行时
13. forgetting, is helping, always constantly 现在进行时
14. was playing, was watching, was writing, 过去进行时
15. was reading, was working, 正在进行 16. was lying, was preparing, 过去进行时
17. has been, has changed, haven't seen, already so far never just before recently for a long time in the past/last few years
18. Lived, has lived, has been married, 该动作已做完多长时间 该动作曾做过多长时间
19. has visited, had been, this/that/it is the first...time that +has/have done this/that/it was the first...time that +had done
20. had graduated, will have finished, 过去完成时 将来完成时
21. had expected, had hoped, had intended, 过去完成时
22. had opened when, had bought than, had arrived, had finished visited, 一...就、刚...就 部分倒装
23. have been calling, has been raining, 过去 现在

II.对点通关、回归高考

1.has been preparing 2. has walked 3 have seen 4 has fallen 5. have been painting 6. didn't say 7. hasn't written 8. finish 9. had been completed 10. cried; had lost 11. graduates? 12 is being painted??13 was traveling 14 was writing 15 is going to 16 have been 17 will come; comes? 18 haven't heard? 19.thought; had lost 20 would be increased 21 try 22 had left; came? 23 had done

III.单句改错

1. 将 she 后 has 划去 2. 在 Jane 后加 for 3. is 改成 was 4. Had - Have 5. picked --- picking 6. have - had 7. 在 he 后加 would

IV. Humorous Moments

The Father and His Son : was, was, was, know, was, was,

The dentist : will have to, thought, charged, do, yelled, scared,

专题七 动词的时态和语态 Part II

答案：

I.典题呈现

1.lived; 2.think;thought 3.easily; writes; comfortable 改为 comfortably;easy 改为 easily;good 改为 well 4.lost;hurt;change 改为 changed 5.cutting;punishing;repairing/to be repaired; cleaning/to be cleaned. 6. reading;being read;be read; visiting/a visit;being visited;be visited;to visit;visiting

II. 对点通关、回归高考

1. lived; was; had left 2.were 3.was 4.was working 5.are playing 6.was listening 7.will write 8.took 9.would come 10.had left 11.will be writing 12.is 13.comes 14.tastes 15.travels 16.was 17. is getting 18.was writing 19.moved 20. is arriving 21.have been 22.will be build 23.have taken; have been set 24.had left;came25. hurt 26.to write 27.to write 28.to have written 29. belongs 30. Has been reached 31.was offered 32.to be checked/checking 33.reading 34. are request 35. was named 36.are becoming 37.had visiting 38. will help 39. have been coughing 40. be taken

III. 时态语态在写作中的应用

1. I will keep traffic rules in mind all the way.
2. At that moment, we jumped and cheered with joy.
3. I have been occupied with my study and seldom help my parents with the housework.
4. What's more, once the timetable is made, we should follow it strictly.
5. It is reported that thirty volunteers who are at least 18 years old will be chosen from all over the globe and sent to Mars by the year of 2015.

IV.时态语态和生活

1.am 改为 was 2. think 改为 thought 3. missed 改为 miss 4. think 改为 thought? 5.been shown 去掉 been 6. get 改为 getting 7. were 改为 are 8. found 改为 find

专题八 形容词、副词 Part I

答案部分

I.典题呈现

1.reliable 2.movable 3.enjoyable 4.valuable 5.reasonable 6.knowledgeable
7.invisible 8.International 9.natural 10.pleased 11.absence 12.wooden 13.
spoken written

14. mistaken 15. colorful 16. helpful 17. forgetful 18.harmful 19. useless
20.weekly 21 Daily 22 monthly 23 various 24 dusty 25funny 26 unfair 27
unimportant 28 unnecessary 29 impolite 30. impatient 31 inconvenient 32 incorrect
33 dishonest 34 irregular 35 irresponsible 36 illegal 37 terribly 38 ago 39 before 40
so 41 such 42 taller 43 more useful 44. better 45. more 46 worse 47 more
interesting 48. easier 49 environmentally 50 extremely

II. 对点通关、回归高考 1. generous 2. affordably 3. hopefully 4. steadily 5. the
most inspiring 6. equally 7. convenient 8. reasonable 9. much 10. more 11.
better 12. better 13. Instead 14. though 15. Anyway 16. besides 17. However
18. deliberately 19. constantly

20. therefore

III单句改错 1. as → than 2. absolutely → absolute

3. relaxed → relaxing 4. opened → open

5. regular → regularly 6. happy → happier 7. boring 前加 more 8. close → closely

9. Therefore → However 10. grateful → gratefully 11. calmly → calm

12. forgetfully → forgetful 13. pure → purely

14. exact → exactly 15. possibly → possible

IV语篇填空

A

1. terrified 2. Swinging 3. clearly 4. sudden 5. anything 6. to investigate 7.
madly 8. that 9. lying 10. curiously

B

1. Apparently 2. to survive 3. based 4. had fallen 5. shortage 6. broken 7. like 8.
further 9. flying 10. when

专题八 形容词副词 Part II

答案：

I.典题呈现

1. However , however, However, Though, though(however) 2. instead, Instead,
otherwise, otherwise, otherwise, otherwise 3. still, still, still, still, therefore 4. besides,
besides, anyway

II.对点通关、回归高考

1. However, though 2. instead, otherwise, otherwise 3. still, Still, therefore 4. besides,
Anyway

III.形容词副词在写作中的应用

1. truly 2. hurriedly 3. Unexpectedly 4. Fortunately 5. Probably 6. wholly 7. healthily
8.shyly 9. energetically 10. continuous 11. similar to 12. unfamiliar 13. humorous 14.
inconvenient 15. unforgettable 16. valuable 17. believable 18. straight 19. close,
closely 20.direct,directly

专题九 名词 介词 Part I

I.典题呈现

1. passers-by; story-tellers 2. wolves; shelves; scarfs/scarves 3. Volcanoes; mosquitoes 4. liar; employees; employers; trainee; volunteers 5. assistant; applicants 6. hostess; actress 7. directors; survivor 8. freedom; kindness; tiredness 9. treatment; movement 10. truth; strengths 11. exposure; failure; pressure 12. attractions; ability; solution 13. Diligence; difference; 14. privacy; accuracy 15. arrival; approval 16. shortage; marriage 17. Italian; politicians

II.对点通关、回归高考

1. motivation 2. satisfaction 3. application 4. patience 5. reference 6. performance 7. impression 8. solution 9. relief 10. recognition 11. expression 12. instructions

III.定语从句在写作中的应用

7. Every student has strengths and weaknesses of his own.
8. We should take effective measures to protect our earth from being polluted.
9. People all over China should attach importance to air pollution.

IV.强化训练

1. grow-ups 2. knives 3. tomatoes 4. interviewers 5. servant 6. princess
7. inventors 8. friendliness 9. advertisement 10. width 11. pleasure 12. convenience
13. competition 14. responsibility 15. proposal

专题十 名词、介词 Part II

答案：

I.典题呈现

1. at 2. by 3. from 4. through 5. beyond; beyond; beyond 6. against 7. by; on 8. in 9. on
10. In 11. in 12. In 13. for 14. in 15. in 16. by 17. to 18. of/about 19. on 20. on 21. in 22. at
23. for 24. for 25. with 26. on 27. to 28. in 29. With 30. with

II.对点通关、回归高考

1. beyond 2. by 3. With 4. against 5. by 6. on 7. through 8. since 9. with 10. in 11. to
12. around 13. in 14. without 15. on

III.单句改错

10. to 去掉 2. for → of 3. In → On 4. pay 后面加 for 5. joined 后面加 in 6. listening 后面加 to
7. for → to 8. in → on 9. to → in 10. of → from

IV.介词填空

1. of 2. in 3. by 4. to 5. at 6. into 7. for 8. off 9. from 10. to

专题十一 冠词；代词

答案：

I.典题呈现

冠词

1. a; the; the 2. the; a 3. a; 删掉 headmaster 前的 the 4. paid 后加 a; had 后加 a
5. a; good 前加 a; a 6. a; a 7. the; the; the 8. the; the 9. 删 the; 删 a; 删 the 10. 删 the;
删 the; 删 a 11. a 改 an; world 前加 the 12. at 后加 a

代词

1. himself; himself; yourself 2. yourself; yourself; himself 3. its 4. it; it; it

II.对点通关、回归高考

1. the; a 2. a; the 3. the; a 4. the 5. in 后加 a 6. a 改 an 7. was 后加 a 8. his 改 the 9. that
10. nobody 11. it 改 one 12. me 改 myself

III. 冠词、代词在写作中的应用

1. He will improve himself in English at any cost.
2. An increasing number of people begin to realize that a good knowledge of English is of great significance.
3. China is a land of courtesy with a history of 5,000 years.
4. It's widely acknowledged that the first task we need to undertake is to adapt ourselves to the new environment.
5. I would appreciate it if you could spare some time to reply to me.

专题十二 主谓一致和特殊句式

答案：

I. 典题呈现

1. is ; was; is; is; goes; are; go ; 就远 2. is; wants; are waiting; is; are; are ; 就近 ; 就近
3. has produced; 单数 ; has ; 单数 4. makes; is ; 单数 5. has; has; 单数 6. was; was; have gone; are; C 7. are; was; is; of 后名词的单复数 8. we 前加 do; he 前加 did; you 前加 will ; can I imagine; do; 部分 ; 部分 9. will China be; will they look; am I going; can we; 部分
10. So; Such; 部分
11. 去掉 that ; 去掉 it ; goes; went; came, Jim ; 名词 12. when 改 that; that; it 后加 that; that/who; that/who...; is/was, it, that 13. when 改为 that 第二个 that 改 what ; not until
14. did; doing 改为 do ; do 改为 does ; 强调 ; 动词原形 15. stands; pretending; to do

II. 对点通关、回归高考

1. that; 2. has published; 3. is; 4. are; 5. is discussing, was; 6. has caused; 7. At, did;
8. he 前加 does; 9. that; 10. when; 11. I 前加 have

III. 改写句子

1. did I understand 2. jumped the cat 3. came the silence 4. did they allow 5. did I realize; It was not until it grew dark that

IV. 特殊句式在写作中的应用

1. Only with the greatest luck did she manage to escape from the rising flood waters.
2. It was not until I came here that I realized this place was famous for not only its beauty but also its weather.
3. Not until he left his home did he begin to know how important the family was for him.
4. So sudden was the attack that the enemy had no time to escape.

V. 综合短文改错(共 9 处错误)

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. German -- Germany | 2. 在 he 后加 had | 3. devoting -- devote |
| 4. so -- but | 5. later 后加 to | 6. after 后的 the 划去 |
| 7. saving -- saved | 8. when -- that | 9. lead -- led |

