

高考总复习

选择性
必修第四册

UNIT 1 SCIENCE FICTION

英语





内容索引

核心考点 课堂突破

随堂巩固 迁移运用



核心考点 课堂突破

1.test out检验;测试

[教材原句] It was going to be **tested out** by Larry' s wife,Claire.(P2)该机器人将由拉里的夫人克莱尔来测试。

语境巧练

[用out的相关短语填空]

(1) The new product which will next month is a combination of traditional methods and artificial intelligence.

(2) They oxygen which is needed by nearly every organism on the planet.

(3) There were people at the entrance leaflets.

(4) Players have to the team and be approved by a majority of players.

考点必记

含 out 的短语 {
test out 检验;测试
give out 分发
try out 测试,试验
try out for 参加选拔
let out 发出;放走;泄露

2.more like更像是;更接近

[教材原句] He seemed **more like** a human than a machine.(P2)他看上去更像一个人,而不像一台机器。

语境巧练

[完成句子]

(1)没有哪个地方能像大学城那样让你感到未老先衰。

There is _____ a college town to make you feel old before your time.

(2)我们可以从孩子身上学到很多,可以在某些方面更像他们。

We can learn a lot from children and be _____ them in some ways.

(3)乍看上去,这个地方不像是首府,更像是矿工村。

At first sight the place looked _____ a capital city than a mining camp.

[小语境作文]

(4)那个盲人摸了大象后说,大象比其他的東西更像长矛。

Having felt the elephant,the blind man said that it was a spear than anything else.

考点必记

less like不像

nothing like丝毫不像;绝对不

there is nothing like没有比.....好的

something like有点像

anything like与.....相像,多用于疑问句或否定句中。

3.there位于句首的倒装句

[教材原句] As she turned around,**there stood Gladys Claffern.**(P2) 她刚一转过身去,就看到格拉迪丝·克拉芬站在那儿。

语境巧练

[完成句子]

(1) 在山顶上有一座木塔。

_____ a wooden tower on top of the hill.

(2) 老师和她的学生们来了。

_____ the teacher and her students.

(3)一听到主人的声音,这条狗就冲了出去。

 the dog when it heard its master' s voice.

(4)我们房子的前面有一棵高大的千年古树。

Just in front of our house with a history of 1,000 years.

(5)——公共汽车来了。——是的,来了。

—Here comes the bus.

—Yes, .

考点必记

(1)当表示地点的**here**和 **there**位于句首时,其后用完全倒装形式。这类倒装句的谓语通常是动词**be**和**come,go**等表示移动或动态的动词。

(2)表示时间、地点和动作转移的副词,如**now,then,up,down,in,away,out**等置于句首,且主语是名词,谓语动词是不及物动词时,句子需用完全倒装。如果句子的主语是代词,动词要放在主语之后。

(3)当表语是分词、副词、形容词、介词短语,主语比较长且主语是名词时,为了保持平衡或强调表语,常把表语放在句首,引起句子完全倒装。句型结构为:分词/副词/形容词/介词短语+**be**+主语。

4.suggest+that从句

[教材原句]He **suggested that** she invite Gladys and her friends to the house the night before he was to leave and Larry was to return.(P3) 他还建议克莱尔在他离开的前一天也就是拉里回家之前的那天晚上邀请格拉迪丝和她的朋友到家里来玩。

语境巧练

[完成句子]

(1)他建议坐飞机去,可我认为这样花费太大。

He suggested by plane, but I thought it would cost too much.

(2)老师建议你复习功课。

The teacher suggested your the lessons.

(3) 校长建议我们把运动会推迟到下周。

The teacher suggested that we the sports meeting until next week.

(4) 关于商店星期日也应该营业的提议,引起了激烈的争论。

The suggestion that shops on Sundays led to a heated discussion.

(5) 你的意思是说我不适合做这工作?

Are you suggesting that I suited for the job?

考点必记

suggest {
搭配 { suggest doing sth
suggest that...(should)do 建议……
suggest to sb that...向某人建议……
派生—suggestion n. 建议[同位语从句(should)do]

[名师点津]

suggest表示“暗示”“意指”“表明”等,则其后接的 that 从句要用陈述语气。

5.dismiss vt.让(某人)离开;解散;解雇;消除,驳回(申诉/案件);不予考虑

[教材原句] The guests would be arriving soon,so Claire **dismissed** Tony for the rest of the night.(P3) 客人们很快就要到了,所以克莱尔让托尼结束了当晚的工作。

[单句语法填空]

(5) Mr Smith has (dismiss) from his job for incompetence.

(6) Just dismiss those thoughts your mind—they' re crazy and not worth thinking about.

考点必记

dismiss {
dismiss sb/sth(as sth)不予考虑;摒弃;
对……不屑一提
dismiss sth(from sth)去除;消除;
摒除(思想、感情等)
dismiss sb(from sth)解雇;免职;开除
dismiss sb for...因……解雇某人

6.declare vt.表明;宣称;公布

[教材原句] She heard him **declare** that he did not want to leave her the next day,and that he felt more than just the desire to please her.(P3) 她听见托尼说,明天他不想离开她,而且他并不满足于仅仅使她开心。

语境巧练

[单句语法填空]

(1) In September 1939, Britain declared war Germany after Germany invaded Poland.

(2) In 1972, President Richard Nixon declared the third Sunday of June every year Father's Day in America.

(3) The (declare) of Independence was made in America in 1776.

(4) Some scientists declare most of our tiredness comes from our mental and emotional attitudes.

考点必记

declare	搭配	declare that... 宣告/宣称……
		declare... to be/as... 宣布……为/是……
		declare for/against 赞成/反对……
		declare war on/against 向……宣战
		declare sth open/closed 宣布……开始/结束
衍生	— declaration <i>n.</i> 宣布	

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