



WUNIAN GAOKAO SANNIAN MONI

高中英语 选择性必修第四册 人教版

貿知识▷清单破

I.核心单词

- (A)写作词汇—写词形
- 1.____vi.& vt.(使)弹起;上下晃动 n.弹性;弹跳;活力
- 3._____n.手腕;腕关节
- 5._____vt.把*****分类(加以归类)
- 7._____n.密探;间谍vi.从事间谍活动 vt.突然看见;发现

- 8. adj.贪婪的;贪心的
- 9._____n.(求职用的)履历;简历
- 11. *n*. 书法;书写;笔迹
- 12._____n.磁盘;盘
- 13. n.停车位;停车
- 14._____n.油煎的食物 vt.& vi.油炸;油炒;油煎
- 15._____n.钱包;皮夹子(尤指女用)
- 16._____n.优先事项;首要的事;优先
- 17._____n.笼子vt.关在笼子里
- 18._____n.收据;接收

5年高考 3年模拟

UNIT 5 LAUNCHING YOUR CAREER

20.	n.沙漠;荒漠

(B)阅读词汇—明词义

1.aptitude *n*.

2.scenario *n*._____

4.drawer *n*._____

5.breast *n*._____

6.hydrogen n.

7.radium n.

8. geometry n.

11.graphic <i>n adj</i>
12.estate <i>n</i>
13.entrepreneur <i>n</i>
14.fox <i>n</i>
15.council n.
16.camel n .
17.knit vt.& vi
18.wool n.
19.intermediate adj.
20.proficiency n
21.collar <i>n</i>

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UNIT 5 LAUNCHING YOUR CAREER

(C)拓展词汇—灵活用
1 <i>n</i> .新郎 → <i>n</i> .新娘
2n.参与者;参加者 →v.参加;参与→
n.参与;参加
3
侦查;探测→ $$
4
5n.公平;公正;合理→ adj .公正的;正义的→ vt .证
明正确(或正当、有理)
6vt.控告;控诉;谴责→n.控告;起诉;谴责
7
接到

9	adj.共产主义的 n.共产主义者	→n.共产主义
10	_ vt.把•••••奉献给→	_adj.献身的;一心一意的→
	n.献身;奉献	
11	vt.& vi.主管;指导;监督→	n.监督→
n.监督人;指导	者	
12vi.	& vt.缝制;缝;做针线活→	n.缝纫
13	n.资金;财政;金融 vt.提供资金→	adj.财政的;金融的
14	n.雇主;老板→n	雇工;雇员→vt.雇用;
使用→	n.工作;职业;就业	
15. <u></u>	vt.获得;购得→n.	(知识、技能等的)获得,得到

11.come to a conclusion—

UNIT 5 LAUNCHING YOUR CAREER

Ⅱ.重点短语
1.bounce around
2.provide sb. with sth.
3 关注
4.a variety of
5被用来做•••••
6 以·······为基础
7. <u></u>
8.be passionate about
9.be of great importance to
10(对)做出巨大贡献

12.have...in common 13.have a great influence on _____ 14. ______梦想••••• 15.in spite of _____ 16.be located in 17._____关怀;照料;处理 18.be keen to do 19.take on responsibilities _____ 20. 确保

III.经典结构
1.这是因为你的职业是决定你是谁的一个非常重要的部分。
your career is a very important part of who you are.
2.一个好的职业的秘诀是找到一些你所热爱的东西。
The secret a good career is finding something you are passionate
about.
3.我第一次观察水被分解成氧气和氢气的过程时就深深地被化学的魅力吸引。
I observed the process of water being split into oxygen and hy-
drogen,Iby the charm of chemistry.
4.不管你是要去职业学校还是开始工作都没有关系。
It doesn't matteryou will go to a vocational school start work

IV.长难句分析

1. The best time to start thinking about possible careers is will	hile you are still at school
before you make any choices about your further education.	
分析:本句为。主句是主系表结构,主语为	为The best time to start

thinking about possible careers,其中不定式短语to start thinking about possible careers作_____。while引导的是______,其中before引导的是

句意:开始考虑可能的职业的最佳时间是你还在的学校时候,在你对你的进一步 教育做出任何选择之前。

2. You don't want to look back in years to come and say, "I wish I had thought more about what I really wanted to do."

分析:不定式to come作______,修饰years。say后为直接引语,直接引语部

分wish后的宾语从句用了语气。
句意:你不想多年之后回顾过去的时候才说:"我真希望当年能更多地思考自己
真正想要做什么。"
3. The career suggestions are also based on your education and experience level, but
you can look at higher-level careers as well, which is very useful for high school stu-
dents.
分析:本句是一个并列复合句,but连接两个并列的分句。第一个分句为简单句;第
二个分句为,其中which引导。
句意: 职业建议也是基于你的教育和经验水平,但你也可以看一看更高水平的职
业,这对高中生是非常有用的。
4. For example, you could look at the basic careers to see what work you might like
now, and then look at the more advanced careers so you know what you may like to

aim for in the future.

分析:本句是一个并列复合句,so连接两个并列的分句。第一个分句中and连接两个并列谓语,to see what work you might like now为动词不定式短语作______,see后的what引导的是______;第二个分句中know后的what引导的是

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——长句的复习

- 1.Some people know ______ they want to do from a young age,but many others just have a few ideas bouncing around in their heads.
- 2. Along with your career plan, you should also think about a résumé, ______ is essential for showing your potential employers your skills and experiences.
- 3. These two things are ______ you should start thinking about right now, as they will safeguard your future, _____ is important to everyone.



◎词汇▷情景破



1|bounce vi.& vt. (使)弹起;上下晃动 n.弹性;弹跳;活力

Some people know what they want to do from a young age,but many others just have a few ideas bouncing around in their heads.(教材P50)有些人从很小的时候就知道自己想做什么,但很多其他人只是有一些想法在脑子里晃来晃去。

፟情景导学

We lost two or three early games in the World Cup, but we bounced back later.

在世界杯比赛前期我们输了两三场比赛,但后来我们重新振作了起来。

We've won six matches on the bounce.

我们已经连续赢了六场比赛。

He was admitted to a key university and there was a bounce to his step.

他被一所重点大学录取后,走路特别有活力。

- ❷归纳拓展
- ①bounce_____ 恢复健康(或信心等);重整旗鼓
- ③ ____ the bounce 连续;相继

链接高考

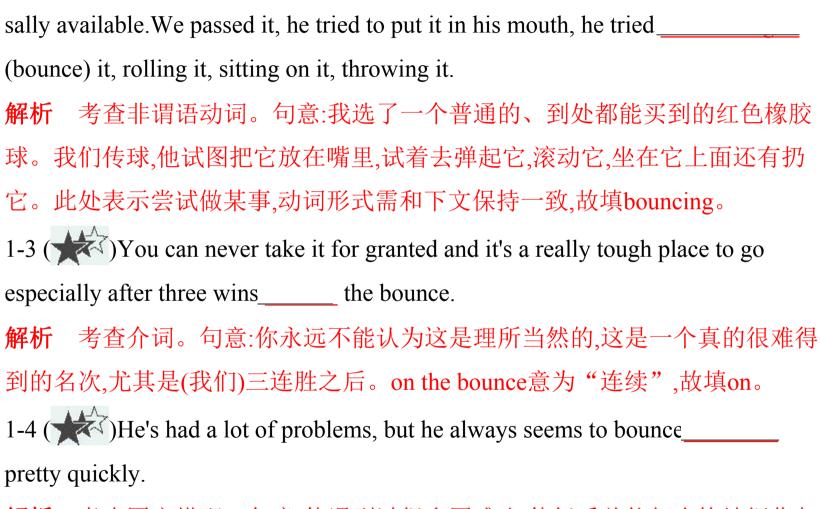
单句语法填空

解析 考查时态。句意:我跑得太快了以至于撞到树干上被弹回来,屁股着地。由主句时态可知此处用一般过去时,故填bounced。

1-2 (2018课标全国III,阅读理解D, **)I chose a red rubber ball—simple,univer-

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UNIT 5 LAUNCHING YOUR CAREER



解析 考查固定搭配。句意:他遇到过很多困难,但他似乎总能相当快地振作起来。 bounce back意为"恢复,重整旗鼓",故填back。



型误点 2|participant n.参与者;参加者

According to the participant's work personality code, what careers would you recommend?(教材P51)

根据参与者的工作个性代码,你会推荐哪些职业?

情景导学

The main reason for my participation is that I want to take a chance to challenge my-self.

我参加的主要原因是我想冒险挑战自己。

I was fortunate to be chosen to participate with my classmates in an exchange study programme.

我有幸被选去和我的同学参加一个交换学习项目。

5年高考 3年模拟

UNIT 5 LAUNCHING YOUR CAREER

Hobbies are activities in which one participates for amusement.业余爱好是人们为了娱乐而参与的活动。

- ❷归纳拓展
- ①participate____sth.参与某事
- ②participate_____sb. in sth.同某人一起参与某事

单句语法填空

解析 考查名词单复数。句意:从设备中收集的数据可以用来根据他们是怎么打字的识别不同的参与者,错误率很低。此处指的是"不同的参与者",故用名词复数participants。

2-2 (2019课标全国III,七选五, ***)Participate______discussion forums(论坛), blogs and other open-ended forums for dialogue.

解析 考查固定搭配。句意:参加一些讨论论坛、博客还有其他开放性的对话论坛。participate in参与。故填in。

解析 考查名词。句意: 在老师的鼓励下,参与者积极参加英语演讲比赛。他们的参与激励了班上其余的人努力学习。设空处作主语,结合句意可知此处应用名词participation,意为"参与"。

5年高考 3年模拟

UNIT 5 LAUNCHING YOUR CAREER

知识点 3|accuse vt.控告;控诉;谴责

There was a huge debate about whether the reporter should be accused of spying on the star couple.(教材P52)

关于这个记者是否应该被指控暗中监视这对明星夫妇的问题,有一场非常大的争论。

፟情景导学

He denied the accusation that he had ignored the problems. 他否认别人对他忽视这些问题的指控。

❷归纳拓展

①accuse sb. _____(doing) sth. =charge sb. with (doing) sth.控告/指控/指责某人(做)某事

- 3-1 (A) A man helping an old lady on a bus sometimes ends up______ (accuse) of causing her injury.
- 解析 考查动名词。句意:一个在公交车上帮助了老太太的人有时候最终会被指控对她造成伤害。end up doing...意为"结果是做·····",此处指被指控,故填being accused。
- 3-2 (accuse) until I have some convincing proof.

解析 考查名词。句意:直到我有了一些令人信服的证据我才会提出控告。 make an accusation意为"提出控告"。

3-3 (Have you ever had a case where you _______(accuse) of doing something bad while you were doing something good?

解析 考查时态和语态。句意:你有没有遇到过这样的情况:当你在做好事时却有人指责你做坏事? 此处指被指责,用被动语态,由while引导的时间状语从句的时态可知应用一般过去时,故填were accused。



4 come to a conclusion得出结论

So I come to a conclusion that if you want a great career, you need to commit yourself to something meaningful.(教材P52)所以我得出的结论是,如果你想要事业 有成,你需要致力于有意义的事情。

灣情景导学

We will have a further discussion before we draw a final conclusion

我们将进行进一步的讨论,然后再得出最终结论。

In conclusion, I would like to say the documentary *Born in China* is well worth seeing.

最后,我想说《我们诞生在中国》这部纪录片很值得一看。

What can you conclude from the evidence you've heard?

of cheating.

UNIT 5 LAUNCHING YOUR CAREER

你能从你听到的证据中得出什么结论?
❷归纳拓展
①/reach/come to/arrive at a conclusion得出结论
②conclusion最后,总之
③conclude v.断定;推断出;得出结论;(使)结束
④conclude从······中得出·····结论/推断出······
⑤jump to a conclusion匆忙下结论
单句语法填空
4-1 (2020天津,完形填空, This led Jones to the(conclude) that

there are too many extremely lonely people in his community, who are easy targets

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UNIT 5 LAUNCHING YOUR CAREER

解析 考查词性转换。句意:这让琼斯得出了结论,在他的社区里有太多非常孤独的人,他们容易成为被骗的目标。由空格前的定冠词the可知此处需要用名词conclusion。

4-3 (2018江苏,阅读理解B,)It car______(conclude) that restaurant keepers need not "be overly concerned about 'bad' tables," given that they're profitable.

解析 考查语态。句意:可以得出这样的结论,餐厅老板不必"过于担心'差的'桌位",考虑到它们是能够赢利的。It can be concluded that...中It是形式主语,that 引导的从句是真正的主语。conclude与It之间是被动关系,故填be concluded。

完成句子

4-4 (大人)能够读懂他人的心思有助于孩子避免误解情况和匆忙下错误的结论。

Being able to read people helps kids from misreading a situation and_____



知识点 5|attend to 关怀;照料;处理

We are building a team of keen young people to help us attend to hundreds of students from all over the world.(教材P55) 我们正在建立一支由热情的年轻人组成的团队来帮助我们照顾来自世界各地的数百名学生。

፟情景导学

I'm sorry I can't accompany you because I have something urgent to attend to. 对不起,我不能陪你,因为我有急事要处理。

It was estimated that the meeting was attended by 90% of shareholders. 据估计,90% 的股东出席了会议。

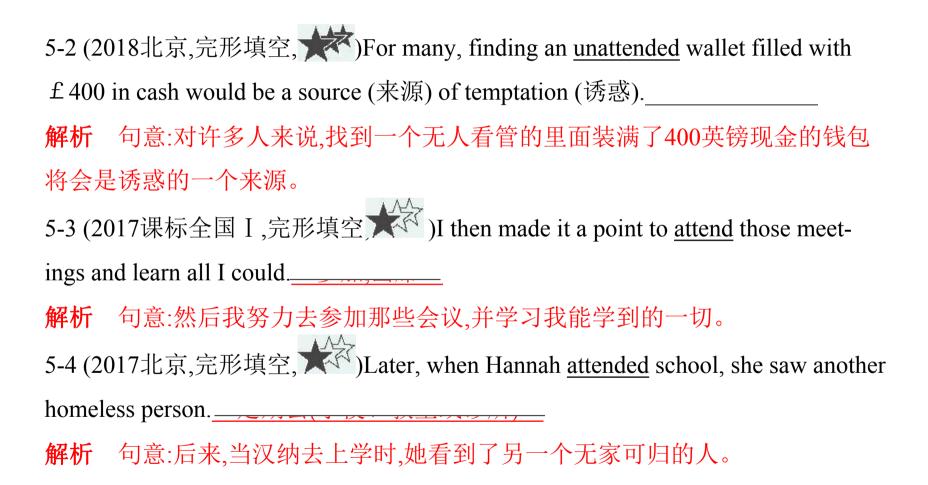
There was an attendance of 42 at the meeting.

有42人参加了会议。

兴趣。

UNIT 5 LAUNCHING YOUR CAREER

❷归纳拓展 ①attend v.出席,参加;定期去(学校、教堂或诊所) 2) attend a meeting/a lecture/church ④unattended adj.主人不在场的;无人看管(或照料)的 写出句中画线单词的意思 5-1 (2019课标全国III,阅读理解B,)The exhibition had record <u>attendance</u>, showing that there is huge interest in Chinese influences. 句意:这次展览有创纪录的出席人数,表明人们对中国的影响有着巨大的 解析



6|acquire vt.获得;购得;习得

Remember, the knowledge you acquire and the diligent attitude you develop in high school will be invaluable in the real world. (教材P58)

记住,你在高中获得的知识还有养成的勤奋的态度在现实世界中将会是无价之 宝。

፟情景导学

There is no doubt that he has acquired a habit of reading.

毫无疑问,他已经养成了阅读的习惯。

❷归纳拓展

- ①acquire a_____of...养成·····的习惯
- ②an acquired taste养成的爱好

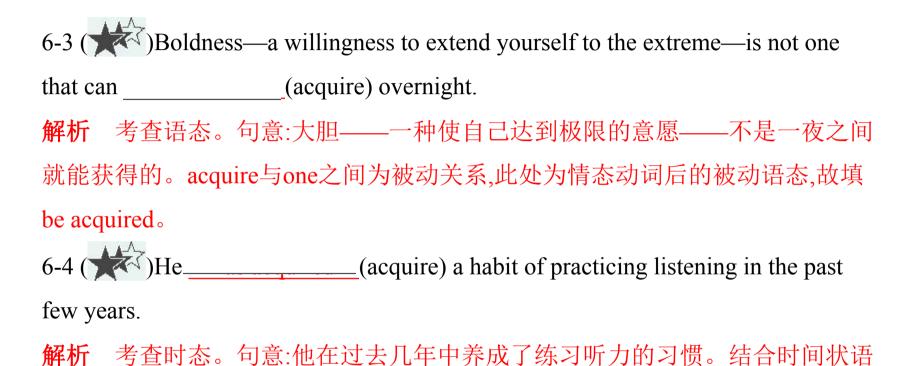
③acquisition n.获得;得到

单句语法填空

解析 考查非谓语动词。句意:他花了很长时间学会成为一名优秀舞蹈家所需要的技能。根据句型It takes/took sb. some time to do sth.可知答案。

6-2 (2017课标全国 II ,书面表达, ***)In this exhibition, you can see paper-cutting with all kinds of patterns, which enables you______(acquire) some knowledge of this kind of traditional art.

解析 考查非谓语动词。句意:在这次展览中,你可以看到各种图案的剪纸,这使你能够学到一些关于这种传统艺术的知识。enable sb. to do sth.意为"使某人能够做某事",故填to acquire。



in the past few years可知空处需用现在完成时,主语为He,故填has acquired。



৺结构▷情景破

1 wish后的宾语从句使用虚拟语气

You don't want to look back in years to come and say, "I wish I had thought more about what I really wanted to do." (教材P50)

你不想多年之后回顾过去的时候才说:"我真希望当年能更多地思考自己真正想 要做什么。"

灣情景导学

I wish I lived on the seashore.我要是住在海滨就好了。

I wish you had come to the wedding. 当初你要是来参加婚礼就好了。

❷归纳拓展

wish后的宾语从句常用虚拟语气,其谓语动词有以下三种形式:

① "could/would do..." 表示与将来事情相反的愿望(一般不用should)。

- ② _____表示与现在事实相反的愿望。
- ③_ 表示与过去事实相反的愿望。
- ④ wish本身可以作为名词或者动词,意为"希望,愿望"。wish to do sth.希望做某事;wish sb. to do sth.希望某人做某事。

链接高考

单句语法填空

1-1 (2020浙江1月,阅读理解A,)My mother was not afraid of Mrs.Calloway.

She wished me _____(have)my own library card to check out books for myself.

解析 考查非谓语动词。此处指她希望"我"有自己的借书证。wish sb. to do sth.意为"希望某人做某事",故填to have。

5年高考 3年模拟

UNIT 5 LAUNCHING YOUR CAREER

1-2 (2018江苏,27,)There is a good social life in the village, and I wish I_______
(have) a second chance to become more involved.

解析 考查虚拟语气。句意:在这个村子里有很好的社交生活,并且我希望我能再有一次机会去更多地参与。wish后面的宾语从句常用虚拟语气,表示一种不可能实现的愿望。此句中wish后面的宾语从句应用一般过去时表示对现在事实相反的愿望。故填had。

1-3 (be)at my sister's wedding last Tuesday, but I was on a business trip in New York then.

解析 考查虚拟语气。句意:我要是上周二能参加我姐姐的婚礼就好了,可是那时我正在纽约出差。此处表示与过去事实相反的愿望,故设空处要用过去完成时,故填had been。

1-4 ()Look at the trouble I am in! How I wish I _____ (follow) your advice.

解析 考查虚拟语气。句意:看看我现在这一身麻烦!我多么希望我听了你的意见。句中暗含着当时并没有听取意见的意思,与过去事实相反,需用过去完成时,故填had followed。



灣语法▷精讲破

长句

英语的长句之所以长,是因为含有较多较长的修饰成分,或是包含多个并列分句或从句。英语学习中学习长句有助于阅读理解,也可以用来解答语法填空等。

理解长句的基础是分清句子的结构层次,这需要学习者熟悉英语的基本句型,在此基础上抓住长句的主干,即句子的主语、谓语和宾语,然后再逐层梳理分析长句中其他成分的层次关系。

- 一、长句在阅读理解中的应用
- (一)阅读包含多个从句的长句时,首先找到主句的主体部分,再确定从句的主体部分。如果从句中还有从句,再确定下面一层从句的主体部分。注意阅读时要一层一层进行,先把同一层次的内容看完,再看下一层次的内容。如:

1.Of course, the résumé should be tailored to match the careers in your plan,which will leave you well prepared to make the most of all opportunities that become available to you. 当然,简历应该根据你的职业规划进行专门制作,这会让你做好充分准备,最大限度地利用所有可利用的机会。

这个句子的主句的主干是the résumé should be tailored,使用了被动语态,而主句中的to match the careers in your plan是动词不定式短语作目的状语,其后的which则引导的是非限制性定语从句,它指代的是整个主句的内容,which引导的非限制性定语从句中又包含了一个that引导的定语从句,它所修饰的先行词是opportunities。

2.Earlier this year, the *China Through A Looking Glass* exhibition in New York exhibited 140 pieces of China-inspired fashionable clothing alongside Chinese works of art, with the aim of exploring the influence of Chinese aesthetics(美学) on Western

fashion and how China has fueled the fashionable imagination for centuries.今年早些时候,纽约的China Through A Looking Glass展览展出了140件受中国启发的时装和中国艺术品,旨在探索中国美学对西方时尚的影响以及几个世纪以来中国是如何推动时尚想象力的。

这句话很长,我们可以看到这句话里边有两个逗号,第一个逗号前的Earlier this year作的是整句话的时间状语,而第一个逗号后和第二个逗号前的这部分可以说是这句话的主干部分,是一个"主谓宾"结构,而第二个逗号后面是with短语作状语,这个with短语很长,其中and连接了两个并列成分:the influence of Chinese aesthetics(美学) on Western fashion 和 how China has fueled the fashionable imagination for centuries,其中how引导的是宾语从句。

(二)有些长句在语篇中与上下文存在较为紧密的关系,尤其是句中有指示代词的时候,除了需要理清句子的结构层次和语意逻辑之外,有时要结合句子的上下文,分析明确长句中代词的具体所指。如:

Despite the celebrations, though, in the U.S. the jazz audience continues to shrink and grow older, and the music has failed to connect with younger generations, and it's Jason Moran's job to help change that.尽管有这些庆祝活动,但是在美国,爵士乐的观众继续在减少和变老,这种音乐没能与年轻一代联系起来,帮助改变那一状况是Jason Moran的工作。

这个句子是一个并列复合句。though在这个句子中是一个副词,Despite the celebrations是介词短语作状语,第三个and前介绍了美国的爵士乐的情况,所以可以推断出Jason Moran要改变的应该是前面提到的这一状况,我们也就明白了that所指代的内容。

二、长句在语法填空中的应用

在高考题的语法填空中,尽管考查的都是基础的知识点,可是在做题之前仍需要我们去分析句子成分,理清楚句子的结构再做题。如:

(2019课标全国 I ,语法填空)Modern methods <u>63</u> tracking polar bear populations have been employed only since the mid-1980s,and are expensive <u>64</u> (perform) consistently over a large area. In recent years some Inuit people in Nunavut <u>65</u> (report) increases in bear sightings around human settlements, leading to a <u>66</u> (believe) that populations are increasing.

第一个句子的主语为Modern methods <u>63</u> tracking polar bear populations,谓语为and连接的并列谓语,分别是have been employed和are expensive。methods后的tracking为动名词,不是从句的形式,不能用that或者which。此处表示"……的方

法",应该用介词of或for。are expensive的主语还是Modern methods __63__ tracking polar bear populations,此处指这些方法大面积持续使用起来费用很高,主系表结构之后,常用不定式作状语(主语+be+adj.+to do),因此64题填to perform。第二个句子由一个"主谓宾"结构加上现在分词短语作结果状语构成,65空根据时间状语In recent years可知,句中需用现在完成时,故填have reported。66题由空前的不定冠词和其后that引导的同位语从句可知,空处需填名词形式,故填belief。

链接高考

写出下列句中画线部分引导的是什么从句

2.(2019课标全国 I ,阅读理解D,)They rose in the ranks not by being friendly
but by smoking cigarettes, breaking rules and playing jokes on others, <u>among whom</u> I
soon found myself.
分析句子结构、填空并翻译
3.(2020浙江1月,阅读理解C, A key finding is that over time, children raised
by an authoritative father were significantly more likely to develop persistence,
which leads to better outcomes in school.
该句的主干是一个主系表结构,that引导的是,在that引导的这个从
句中,主干为children were likely to develop persistence, raised by an authoritative fa-
ther为作
修饰先行词。

句意:	
4.(2019北京,完形填空, Since he first started volunteering his car to	the young
people, Wilson has covered an astonishing 64,000 miles, and has had coun	ıtless
pleasant and often humorous conversations with the students he transports	to and
from school.该句是一个主从复合句,Since 引导的是	,在与Since
引导的从句对应的主句中,第二个and连接的是两个并列的形容词短语	:countless
pleasant和often humorous,he transports to and from school是一个省略了	关系词的
。	
句意:	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	-

5.(2018课标全国 II,语法填空, The Chinese M	Inistry of Agriculture finds that			
between 2005—when the government started a soil-testing program which gives spe-				
cific fertilizer recommendations to farmers—and 2011, fertilizer use dropped by 7.7				
million tons.				
该句的主干是一个主谓宾结构,that引导的是	,在that引导的这个从			
句中,between 2005and 2011作的是	其中when the governmentto			
farmers是when引导的	,其中又含有which引导			
的	o			
句意:				

6.(2016课标全国 I ,语	法填空, (But r	ny connection with	pandas goes back to	
my days on a TV show in the mid-1980s, when I was the first Western TV reporter				
permitted to film a spec	cial unit caring for pa	andas rescued from	starvation in the wild.	
该句是一个主从复合句	句,主句是But my co	nnection with pand	las goes back to my	
days on a TV show in t	he mid-1980s,when	引导的是一个	,	
修饰先行词the mid-1980s,在when引导的这个从句中,主干为I was the reporter,				
permitted to为过去分	r词短语作	,修饰	,caring for为现	
在分词短语作	,修饰	,rescued	from为过去分词短	
语作	饰。			
句意:				

单句语法填空

7.(2019课标全国 I ,语法填空,)While they are rare north of 88°, there is evidence ______they range all the way across the Arctic, and as far south as James Bay in Canada.

解析 句意:虽然在北纬88度以北很少见到它们(北极熊),但是有证据表明它们在整个北极地区活动,向南甚至远到加拿大的詹姆斯湾。分析句子结构可知,主句为there be句型,且结构完整,空格处引导同位语从句,解释说明evidence的内容,故填that。