

# 课标本

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# 教材完全解读

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王后雄学案

总策划：熊辉



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## 高中英语 必修模块五

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配译林牛津版

丛书主编：王后雄

本册主编：李玉来



中国青年出版社

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# 教材完全解读

## 本书特点

基础教育新课标改革已如火如荼地展开,新课程教材助学助考的开发问题已成为人们关注的焦点。应广大读者的要求,我们特邀来自国家新课程改革试验区和国家级培训班的专家编写课标版《教材完全解读》丛书。该系列丛书能帮助学生掌握新的课程标准,让学生能够按照新课程理念和教材学习目标要求科学、高效地学习。该书以“透析全解、双栏对照、服务学生”为宗旨,助您走向成功。

该套丛书在整体设计上有两个突出的特点:一是双栏对照,对教材全解全析,在学科层次上力求讲深、讲透、讲出特色;另一个就是注重典型案例学习,突出鲜活、典型和示范的特点。

为了让您更充分地理解本书的特点,挑战学习的极限,请您在选购和使用本书时,先阅读本书的使用方法图示。

### 背景知识导读

概括单元相关的核心背景知识,链接背景资料,指明学习方向。让您能整体把握、合理规划、有的放矢,有利于破解教材知识难点,形成整体突破的学习策略。

### 双向双栏对照翻译

双栏对照翻译课文,利于整体阅读文章和培养英语思维能力,精准、优美的译文让您深入理解课文内容,系统梳理课文知识,全程帮助您高效学习。

### 新典例题双栏探密

左栏深度精讲语言知识,右栏新典型考试用题诠释左栏知识,左右栏讲例直接对应,充分享受视角美感,降低学习难度。用题演绎举一反三之功效。

## Unit 1 School life

### 课标单元知识

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目
重点词汇	attend vt. 出席,参加 exam vt. 获得;赚,挣得 former adj. 从前的,以前的 recently adv. 最近,近来
重点短语	on average 平均 for free 免费 prepare for 为……作准备
日常用语/交际	1. How about/What about...? 2. Why don't you do...? 3. It's a good idea, but... 4. I am sorry/not sure... 5. You're welcome.
语法	定语从句

### 高考命题趋向

1. recently “最近,近来”与完成时连用
2. pay attention to “注意”后接名词与动名词

### 背景知识导读

#### Brief Account of Education in the UK

In the UK, education is free and compulsory (义务的) for children up to the age of 16. Children usually attend the school nearest to their home. In some places there are residential (住宿的) schools, but many children do not choose to attend this kind of school because they have to pay for it.

### Section A Welcome to the unit & Reading

#### 1 课文英汉对译

##### School life in the UK

Going to a British high school for one year was a very enjoyable and exciting experience for me. I was very happy with the school hours in Britain because school starts around 9 a. m. and ends about 3:30 p. m. This means I could get up an hour later than usual as schools in China begin before 8 a. m.

##### 英国中学生活印象

我在英国上了一年的中学,回想起来,那是一段令我非常开心、非常兴奋的经历。我很喜欢英国中学的作息时间表,因为学校每天上午大约9点上课,下午3点半放学。这意味着我每天可以比以往晚一个小时起床,因为在中国学校每天上午8点之前就开始上课了。

#### 2 语言知识精讲

1. Do you know of any other differences between the lives of Chinese and British school students? 你了解中国和英国中学生生活的其他区别吗?

know of

to know heard of/about 听说过,了解

I know of him, but I can't really say that I know him.

我听说过他,可是我不能说认识他。

I don't know Mr Smith, but I know of him.

我不认识史密斯先生,但我听说过他。

【辨析】 know of, know by know about

◆【题组1】 (1) Jin Zhigang, \_\_\_\_\_ its unique, beautiful scenery, has attracted thousands of overseas tourists.

A. known for B. known to

C. known as D. known at

(2008年湖北黄陂重点中学联考)

【解析】 过去分词做后置定语, be known as 作为……出名; be known for 因为……出名; be known to 对……而言; be known at 是错误搭配。

【答案】 A

# 教辅大师王后雄教授、特级教师科学超前的体例设置, 帮您赢得学习起点, 成就人生夙愿。

## ——题记

### 能力题型设计

掌握考试题型变化趋势, 体现实践、综合、创新能力。对考试能力题型设计进行科学的探索和最新的预测。

对每道题目标明能力层级, 用A、B、C表示试题的难度系数, 它们依次代表基础题、中难题、难题。

### 点击考点

双色凸现测试要点, 方便您查阅解题依据, 与讲例相互印证。当解题无措时, 建议寻找解题依据和思路。

### 教材课后习题解答

帮助您弥补课堂上听课的疏漏。答案准确, 讲解繁简适度、到位、透彻。

### 单元知识整合

单元知识与方法网络化, 帮助您将本单元所学教材内容系统化, 形成对考点知识的二次提炼与升华, 全面提高学习效率。

### 最新5年高考名题诠解

汇集高考名题, 讲解细致入微。教纲、考纲, 双向例释; 练习、考试, 讲解透彻; 多学、精练, 效果显著。

### 考试高分保障

精心选编涵盖本章节或阶段性知识和能力要求的检测试题, 梯度合理、层次分明, 与同步考试接轨, 利于您同步自我测评, 查缺补漏。

### 点拨解题思路

试题皆提供详细的解题步骤和思路点拨, 鼓励一题多解。知其然, 且知其所以然。帮助您养成良好规范的答题习惯。

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### 3 能力题型设计

1. I don't \_\_\_\_\_ the letter, but I \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. know; know B. know; know of  
C. know; know D. know; know of

2. \_\_\_\_\_?  
—He is tall, strong and brave.  
A. Do you like him B. How do you like him C. What is he like D. What does he like

点击考点  
①测试要点1  
作者自拟题  
②测试要点2  
作者自拟题

### 教材课后习题解答

#### Reading

A 1 For one year. 2 Mr Heywood. 3 A small table.

C1 1 School begins at around 9 a. m. and ends at about 3:30 p. m.

### 单元知识梳理与能力整合

一、教材内课标外单词  
assembly n. 集会; 会议

二、词汇拓展  
1. attend → \_\_\_\_\_ n. \_\_\_\_\_ adj.

### 最新5年高考名题诠解

1. [2008 年上海春季高考题] Every ton of this recycled paper uses 90 litres of water in its \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. structure B. manufacture  
C. construction D. organization

[解析] 考查名词辨析。句意: 每“生产”一吨这种再生纸要使用 90 升水。A 项表示“结构”; C 项表示“建造”; D 项表示“组织”, 都不符合语境。  
[答案] B

### Unit 1 知识与能力同步测控题

测试时间: 90 分钟

满分: 120 分

一、单项填空 (本大题满分 15 分, 每小题 1 分, 从 A、B、C、D 四十个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项)

1. This is the nurse who \_\_\_\_\_ to me when I was ill in hospital.

A. accompanied B. attended  
C. entertained D. cared

### 期中测试卷

测试时间: 120 分钟

测试满分: 150 分

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。

1. What are the two speakers looking at?  
A. A shiny coin.  
B. A beautiful girl.

### 期末测试卷

测试时间: 120 分钟

测试满分: 150 分

第一部分: 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)  
第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)  
1. What is the woman?

A. A teacher.  
B. A journalist.  
C. An editor.

### 答案与提示

### Unit 1 School life Section A

1. B know 表示“认识某人”, 而 know of 则表示“听说过或认识某人”。

2. C 根据答语, 是在问他的长相, A 项中 like 为动词“喜欢” (D 项中 like 同)。B 项表示“你认为他怎么样?” 是表示对一个人的看法的。  
3. D There is no point in doing sth. 为固定句型, 意为“做某事无意义”。argue with sb. 与某人争论。

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**练** 《教材完全学案》 夯实基础—奠定能力的基石



伴随着新的课程标准问世及新版教材的推广，经过多年的锤炼与优化，数次的修订与改版，如今的“X导航”丛书系列以精益求精的质量、独具匠心的创意，已成为备受广大读者青睐的品牌图书。今天，我们已形成了高效、实用的同步练习与应试复习丛书体系，如果您能结合自身的实际情况配套使用，一定能取得立竿见影的效果。



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# 学 法 指 津

## 学英语怎样才能事半功倍

学习英语是一项长期的艰苦的任务,在付出相同的劳动的情况下,各人的学习效果依据学习方法的不同而有差异,好的而又适合自己的方法能起到事半功倍的效果。

### 一、句子比单词重要

中国人学英语,最常用的方法是背单词,甚至有人以能背出一本词典为荣,但是词典上的解释是死的,语言的运用却是活的,机械地理解会造成很大的误解。词典不是最重要的,关键在于语境。可以说,单词没有多少实际运用的价值,机械记忆的单词量再大,也不会真正提高你的外语水平。要养成背诵句子的好习惯,因为句子中既包含了发音规则,又有语法内容,还能表明某个词在具体语言环境中的特定含义。

### 二、听不懂也要听

练习听力时,许多人抱怨听不懂,因而丧失了听的乐趣,往往半途而废。其实,即使听不懂也是在学习,只不过你自己觉察不到而已。虽然暂时听不懂,但你的耳膜已经开始尝试着适应一种新的语言发音,你的大脑在调整频率,准备接受一种新的信息代码,这本身就是一次飞跃。

所以切记:听不懂时,你也在进步。

练习听力,要充分利用心理学中的无意注意,只要一有时间,就要打开录音机播放英语磁带,使自己处于英语的语言环境中。也许你没听清楚说些什么,这不要紧,你可以随便做其他事情,不用有意去听,只要你的周围有英语环境的发音,你的听力就会提高。

### 三、敢于开口

学英语很重要的一点是用来和他人交流,但开口难也是中国人学英语的一大特点。问题出在以下几点:

一是有些人把是否看懂当成学习的标准。拿到一本口语教材,翻开几页一看,都看懂了,就认为太简单了,对自己不合适。其实,练习口语的教材,内容肯定不会难,否则没法操练。看懂不等于会说,把这些你已经学会的东西流利地表达出来,才是口语教材最主要的目标。

二是千万不要用汉字来记英语发音。学习一门外语如果发音不过关,始终不会真正掌握一门外语,而且最大的害处是不利于培养对外语的兴趣,影响下一步学习。现在有人用汉语发音标注英语,比如把“goodbye”记作“古得拜”,甚至把这种做法作为成果出版,这样做肯定后患无穷。

学口语最好的办法,不是做习题,不是背诵,也不是看语法书,而是反复高声朗读课文,这种做法的目的是培养自己的语感,只有具备了语感,才能在做习题时不假思索、下意识地写出正确答案。而且,当你熟练朗读几十篇课文后,很多常用句子会不自觉地脱口而出,所谓的“用外语思维阶段”就会悄然而至。

### 四、寻找一个学习伙伴

学习英语还要有较大的动力。每次你坐下来学习,无论在家里还是在语言中心,都需要短期动力,集中精力读和听。但更需要长期动力,保证每天经常做这样的事情——这是最难的。所以许多人开始学习英语,过一段时间很快就放弃了——我们学习英语不是一个持续的提高过程,而是通过一系列的突然提高以及间隔着似乎没有变化的阶段,这就是所谓“高原效应”。在几个月的学习中,你都可能注意不到英语的巨大提高,在这些时候,学习者最容易失去长期的动力,放弃学习。

避免“高原效应”的好办法是,尽量不要完全一个人学习。如果你不能到语言中心学习,至少你应尝试找一个“学习伙伴”,这样,你们能够互相鼓励和支持。当然,如果能到一个好的语言中心学习就更不错了。



## 课标单元知识

## 一、重点词汇

betray <i>vt.</i> 出卖, 背叛	regardless <i>adj.</i> 不管, 不顾	admit <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i> 承认
overlook <i>vt.</i> 忽略, 忽视; 俯瞰	primary <i>adj.</i> 初步的, 初级的; 第一位的, 主要的	forgive <i>vt.</i> 原谅, 宽恕
deliberately <i>adv.</i> 故意地	cheerful <i>adj.</i> 愉快的, 高兴的	focus <i>vi. &amp; vt.</i> 集中注意力; 聚焦 <i>n.</i> 焦点, 关注点
tease <i>vt.</i> 嘲笑, 取笑, 奚落	swear <i>vt.</i> 发誓	guilty <i>adj.</i> 内疚的; 有罪的
absent-minded <i>adj.</i> 心不在焉的	brilliant <i>adj.</i> 优秀的, 杰出的; 灿烂的; 聪明的	stand <i>vt.</i> 容忍, 忍让; 经受, 遭受
cruel <i>adj.</i> 刻毒的, 伤人的; 残酷的, 残忍的	mean <i>adj.</i> 刻薄的, 卑鄙的, 吝啬的	athletic <i>adj.</i> 适合做运动员的; 健壮的, 强健的; 充满活力的
apologize <i>vi.</i> 道歉	bitter <i>adj.</i> 怀恨的; 苦的; 痛苦的	embarrass <i>vt.</i> 使尴尬, 使困窘, 使不好意思, 使局促不安
blame <i>vt.</i> 责备, 谴责	doubt <i>vt. &amp; vi. &amp; n.</i> 怀疑, 疑惑	disagreement <i>n.</i> 分歧, 意见不同; 不调和
gifted <i>adj.</i> 有天赋的, 有才的	strength <i>n.</i> 力量, 力气; 实力	persuade <i>vt.</i> 说服, 劝说
ruin <i>vt.</i> 破坏, 使毁灭	delay <i>vi. &amp; vt. &amp; n.</i> 耽搁, 拖延, 推迟	discourage <i>vt.</i> 阻止, 劝阻; 使灰心, 使气馁
note <i>n.</i> 笔记; 记录	identity <i>n.</i> 身份	practical <i>adj.</i> 实用的; 实际的
anxious <i>adj.</i> 焦急的, 焦虑的; 渴望的	suffer <i>vi.</i> 忍受痛苦; 受损害, 受损失	absorb <i>vt.</i> 吸收; 吸引
free <i>adj.</i> 免费的	puzzle <i>vt.</i> 使困惑, 使迷惑不解	respond <i>vi.</i> 做出反应, 回应; 回答
attitude <i>n.</i> 态度, 看法	hesitate <i>vi.</i> 犹豫, 迟疑不决	
	stupid <i>adj.</i> 笨的, 愚蠢的	

## 二、重点短语

primary school 小学	be admitted into 被吸收; 被录取	keep one's word 信守诺言
in trouble 有麻烦, 处于困难中	focus on 聚焦	as a result 结果
as a result of 因为, 由于	apologize to sb. for sth. 因为某事而向某人表示歉意	without doubt 无疑地
in public 当众, 在公共场合	without delay 毫不延迟地	take notes (of) 做笔记
take care 保重; 小心, 当心	discourage... from doing sth. 阻止做某事	be anxious about / for 为……担心
suffer from 遭受……	free from 免于……	get through (电话等) 接通
be absorbed in 专心于……	in the world (表示强调) 究竟, 到底	one another 互相, 相互

## 三、日常用语归纳

1. Welcome to the unit.	2. How do you get on with your friends?
3. How do you help each other when you have problems?	4. What do you think are the most important characteristic in a friend?
5. How are you?	6. I'm doing fine here at university.
7. Would you mind helping me with my homework?	8. I'm looking forward to seeing you at the party.

## 四、语法

(一) 不定式的用法; (二) 动名词的用法。

## 高考命题趋向

- stupid / silly / foolish / slow / dull 作形容词的区别。
- in + *n.* 表示处于什么状态。
- word 表示“诺言”的用法。
- apologize 作动词表示“道歉, 谢罪”。
- bitter *adj.* 表示“苦的; 辛酸的; 剧烈的; 刺骨的; 抱怨的”。
- strength *n.* 表示“力量, 力气, 实力”; 以及与 power/energy/force 的区别。
- anxiety *n.* 表示“焦虑, 忧虑; 渴望”。
- amuse *vt.* 表示“使……发笑”。
- identify *vt.* 表示“认出; 确认, 鉴定; 使等同于”。
- doubt *n. & vt. & vi.* 表示“怀疑; 疑惑”。



## 背景知识导读

## Chuck's friend

In the movie *Cast Away*, Tom Hanks plays a man named Chuck Noland. Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his friends. He is a successful manager in a company that sends mail all over the world. One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane crashes. Chuck survives the crash and lands on a deserted island.

On the island, Chuck has to learn to survive all alone. He has to learn how to collect water, hunt for food, and make fire. Perhaps the most difficult challenge is how to survive without friends. In order to survive, Chuck develops a friendship with an unusual friend—a volleyball he calls Wilson.

Chuck learns a lot about himself when he is alone on the island. He realises that he hasn't been a very good friend because he has always been thinking about himself. During his five years on the island, Chuck learns how to be a good friend to Wilson. Even though Wilson is just a volleyball, he becomes fond of him. He talks to him and treats him as a friend. Chuck learns that we need friends to share happiness and sorrow, and that it is important to have someone to care about. He also learns that he should have cared more about his friends. When he makes friends with Wilson, he understands that friendship is about feelings and that we must give as much as we take.

A volleyball is certainly an unusual friend. Most of our friends are human beings, but we also make friends with animals and even things. For example, many of us have pets, and we all have favourite objects such as a lucky pen or a diary. The lesson we can learn from Chuck and all the others who have unusual friends is that friends are teachers. Friendship helps us understand who we are, why we need each other and what we can do for each other.

## 查克的朋友

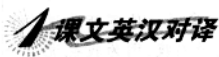
在电影《荒岛余生》中,汤姆·汉克斯扮演一位名叫查克·诺兰德的人。查克是一个商人,他总是很忙,几乎没有时间和朋友在一起。他是一位成功的经理,他的公司向全世界发送邮件。一天,查克乘飞机飞越太平洋时,他的飞机突然坠毁。查克在这次事故中幸存下来,落在一个荒无人烟的孤岛上。

在这个岛上,查克不得不学会独自生存。他必须学会收集淡水,寻找食物和生火。也许最大的挑战就是生活中孤独无友。为了生存,查克与一名另类朋友建立了友谊,那是一只排球,他管它叫威尔逊。

当查克独自在岛上生活的时候,他对自己有了更多的了解。他认识到自己不是一个非常好的朋友,因为他总是考虑自己。在岛上生活的五年里,查克学会了如何成为威尔逊的好朋友。尽管威尔逊仅仅是一个排球,他还是很喜欢威尔逊。他与威尔逊交谈,把他当作一个朋友。查克意识到我们需要朋友来和我们同甘共苦,而且关心他人也是很重要的。他也意识到以前应该多关心他的朋友。当他和威尔逊交朋友时,他懂得了友谊是情感,我们获得多少,同样我们就应该给予他人多少。

排球当然是一个不寻常的朋友。我们的大多数朋友都是人类,但我们也和动物甚至与物品交朋友。例如,我们许多人养宠物,我们还有最喜欢的东西,如一支幸运笔或者一本日记。我们从查克和所有其他拥有不寻常朋友的人身上得到这样的启示,朋友就是老师。友谊帮助我们了解我们是哪种类型的人,我们为什么相互需要,我们能为此做些什么。

## Section A Reading and Word power



## Secrets and lies

Dear Annie,

I feel betrayed by my friend, Hannah. We have been best friends since primary school and spend almost every day with each other. Sometimes, other children say we are no fun because we are both very academic and like to study, but we like it that way. We are both very hard-working and we both get good marks at school.

On Monday, we had a surprise Maths test. I thought it would be quite easy and was not worried about the results. I must have sounded very proud of myself after the test, saying loudly how easy it was and how I was sure to get a good mark. The next day after class, my Maths teacher told me that I had scored the lowest mark in the class! I felt so ashamed; I must be really stupid if I couldn't even pass an easy Maths

## 秘密与谎言

亲爱的安妮,

我感觉被我的朋友汉娜出卖了。我俩从小学开始就是最要好的朋友,几乎每天相伴。有时候,别的同学说我俩一点意思都没有,因为我们都很擅长读书,又爱学习,可我们觉得这样挺好。我们很用功,在学校的成绩都很好。

星期一那天,我们被突然袭击进行了一次数学考试。我当时觉得这次考试对我来说应该是易如反掌,也没将考试结果放在心上。考试之后,我的口气听上去想必很是自鸣得意,因为我嚷嚷着说那份试卷有多么容易,还说肯定能够取得好的分数。第二天下课时,数学老师告诉我,我得了全班最低分!我羞愧极了;一次



test! I didn't feel like I was overlooking my studies, but maybe I could work harder in Maths.

Afterwards, I went out to the playground. I was determined to be cheerful, but Hannah sensed something was wrong. We went to wash our hands in the girls' toilets before lunch and I admitted how badly I had done. I made her promise not to tell anyone, and she said she would keep my secret.

However, the next day, I noticed that my classmates were staring at me as I came into Maths class and when I went to sit down, I found a piece of paper on my desk that said 'Stupid Sarah got a D!' I was so upset that I felt like crying. I thought that Hannah must have deliberately told everyone about my mark after promising not to. How they must have laughed behind my back!

I was so angry that I went straight to Hannah and told her we weren't going to be friends any more because she couldn't keep her word. She was really upset and swore that she hadn't told anyone, but I know that the only people who see marks are the teacher and the student. She said that someone must have heard us in the toilets, but I don't believe her. I don't think I can ever forgive her. Now I've lost my best friend and everyone teases me. What shall I do?

From

Sarah

#### A friendship in trouble

Dear Annie,

My name is Andrew. I am 17 years old and I have a dilemma. My best friend Matthew has stopped talking to me. We have been best friends since childhood and play together in the school football team. Last week, we had an important match against another school. The other team was brilliant and we really had to focus. I was determined to win, but Matthew was playing really badly. He seemed absent-minded and as a result of his careless playing, we lost the game.

Afterwards, I told him I thought he was not trying hard enough and he got really angry with me. He said it wasn't his fault if he couldn't play as well as me and that I shouldn't yell at him. He also said that even Beckham couldn't always give a great performance. Then we both started shouting at each other and it turned into a horrible argument. He kept on saying really mean things to hurt me. I feel really guilty because I said some really cruel things too, but I can't stand seeing our team lose. Football is very important to me, but so is our friendship.

Since the match, he hasn't spoken to me even though we sit next to each other in class. It's really awkward. He is usually cheerful and outgoing, but he has been really quiet and looks sad. The things he said hurt me too, but he has not apologized to me.

Yesterday, I saw him talking to another boy, Peter, and I cannot help wondering if he wants Peter to be his best friend instead of me. I told my brother about the fight, but he said Matthew is just angry and perhaps a little bitter because I am really athletic and good at football and that I had better find another friend. What should I do?

Yours sincerely,

Andrew

容易的数学考试都不能及格,我肯定是愚蠢到家了!我并不觉得自己学习不用心啊,但也许我应该在数学上加把劲了。

后来,我去了操场。我决心要让自己开心一点,但汉娜还是感觉到哪儿有些不对劲。午饭前,我们一起去洗手间洗手,我承认了自己的考试成绩是那么糟糕。我让她保证不跟其他人说这件事,她也答应会为我保守秘密。

然而第二天,一走进数学课堂我就注意到同学们都在盯着我,当我坐下时,我发现自己的课桌上放着一张纸条,上面写着:“愚蠢的萨拉只得了个D!”我当时觉得太难过了,甚至都想哭出来了。我想,汉娜肯定是出尔反尔,有意将我的分数透露给大家。他们在我背后一定是笑得合不拢嘴了!

我怒不可遏,径直找到了汉娜,对她宣布,我们以后再也不是朋友了,因为她不能信守诺言。汉娜惶恐不安地跟我发誓说,她并没有对任何人说过,但我知道,能够看到分数的只有老师和学生本人。她说,肯定有人在洗手间听到了我们的谈话,可我不信。我觉得无法原谅她。现在,我失去了最好的朋友,而且人人都在讥笑我。我该怎么办呢?

萨拉

#### 陷入窘境友谊

亲爱的安妮,

我的名字叫安德鲁,今年17岁。我碰到了一个进退两难的尴尬处境。我最要好的朋友马修现在不跟我说话了。我俩从小就是最好的朋友,目前一起在校足球队踢球。上个星期,我们和另外一个学校的球队有一场重要的比赛。我们的对手很优秀,我们必须得一心一意地去踢。我下定决心要赢这场比赛,可马修踢得实在太差了。他似乎心不在焉,正因为他不用心,我们输掉了那场比赛。

比赛之后我对他说,我觉得他没有尽全力,他就对我气不打一处来。他说,如果他踢得没有我好,那也不是他的过错,而且我不应该对他大吼大叫的。他还说,哪怕是贝克汉姆也不能每次都有出色的发挥。然后,我们都开始向对方嚷嚷起来,结果就演变成了激烈的争吵。他不断地说些很刻薄的话来伤害我。我现在感到很内疚,因为我也说了一些很无情的话,可我就是无法容忍我们队输球。足球对我来说很重要,可我们的友谊也同样重要啊。

那次比赛以后,他一直没跟我说话,尽管我俩在班上还是邻座,这真让人觉得别扭。他平时很快乐、很开朗,可是这件事以后他就沉默寡言了,总是一脸的不开心。他说的那些话也伤害了我,可他也还没有对我道歉。

昨天,我看到他和另外一个叫彼得的男生在说话,我禁不住在想,他是不是希望彼得取代我,成为他最要好的朋友呢?我将我俩吵架的事告诉了我哥哥,但我哥哥说,马修只是生气了,也许还有点怀恨在心,是因为我确实是块做运动员的料,足球踢得好,我哥哥说我最该再找个朋友。我该怎么办呢?

真诚的,  
安德鲁



## 2 语言知识精讲

1. We have been best friends since primary school and spend almost every day with each other.

我俩从小学开始就是最要好的朋友,几乎每天相伴。

since 可用作副词直接作状语,也可用作介词引导时间状语,还可用作连词引导时间状语从句。含有 since 或者其引导的时间状语(从句)的句子的谓语动词多用完成式,表示“自……以来一直……”。

I haven't seen you since I came back. 我回来后一直没看见你。

He has been working in the factory since 1995.

自 1995 年以来他一直在这个工厂里工作。

He moved to London after his parents died, and he has been living there since. 他的父母去世后他搬到了伦敦,从那以后就一直住在那儿。

(1) 可用 ever since 来加强语气,用以强调主句动作或状态持续时间长。

You have been reading to me ever since James went out.

自从詹姆斯走后你就一直给我朗读。

(2) 若 since 引导的状语从句中的谓语动词为系动词 be 的某种形式或是一些表状态存在的词,如 live, study, stay 等时,则 since 从句用来表示从句中谓语动词所表示的时间段的结束点。

I haven't seen him since we were at school together.

自从我们离开学校不在一起以来,我一直没见过他。

Three years has passed since I lived in London.

我不在伦敦住已有三年了。

2. Sometimes, other children say we are no fun because we are both very academic and like to study, but we like it that way. 有时候,别的同学说我俩一点儿意思都没有,因为我们都很擅长读书,又爱学习,可我们觉得这样挺好。

fun n. [U] 乐趣,娱乐

短语 have fun 相当于 enjoy oneself,意为“玩得开心,尽情玩耍”。

There is no fun in spending the evening doing nothing.

晚上没事做很无聊。

What fun (= How enjoyable) it is to play with snow!

玩雪真有趣!

[拓展]

(同) pleasure n. 乐趣,趣事 amusement n. 娱乐

(派) funny adj. 有趣的,滑稽可笑的

[归纳]

for fun (= for the fun of it / the thing) 非认真地,开玩笑地,为了好玩

in fun 开玩笑地,闹着玩地

poke fun at 拿……开玩笑

make fun of... 取笑……,拿……开玩笑

3. I must have sounded very proud of myself after the test... 考试之后,我的口气听上去想必是自鸣得意……

(1) must have done 意为“一定已经……”,表示对过去发生事情的肯定推测。

You must have been mad to speak to the servant!

你跟那个仆人说话,准是疯了!

◆ [考题 1] (1) — \_\_\_\_\_ when has the country been open to international trade?

— 1978, I suppose.

A. Since B. In C. From D. After

(2007·陕西高考题)

[解析] 考查状语从句引导词。由问句中的 has... been 可知,所填词意思是“自从”,用 since。

[答案] A

(2) It \_\_\_\_\_ two years since we began to use the machine.

A. was B. have been C. had been D. is

(2007·济南市高三统考)

[解析] 句意:我们开始使用这部机器已经有两年了。since“自……以来,从……时候(到现在)”,since 从句通常用过去时,主句的动词用现在完成式,但常说:“It is + 时间段 + since...”,is 可换为 has been,但 has been 没 is 常用。如果 since 表示以过去的某一时间为起点,持续到过去的某个时间,则主句的动词可用过去完成式或用“It was + 时间段 + since...”句式。

[答案] D

(3) — Have some Maotai, please.

— No, thanks. It's three years \_\_\_\_\_ I drank.

A. before B. since C. after D. when

(2007·湖北黄冈调研题)

[解析] Maotai 指“茅台酒”。从答语可知,他不喝酒,并且戒酒有三年了。若选 A、C、D,均不能体现这个含义,唯有 since 引导的从句有“戒酒三年了”的含义。

[答案] B

◆ [考题 2] (1) \_\_\_\_\_ it is to go for a picnic on such a fine day!

A. What a fun B. What fun C. How funny D. How a fun

(2006·北京市东城区模拟题)

[解析] fun 是个不可数名词,表示“乐事,趣事”,所以用在感叹句中要用 what 引导。

[答案] B

(2) One can't work all the time, surely; one has to have \_\_\_\_\_.

A. little excitement

B. a little fun

C. a little funny

D. little enjoyment

(2006·南京市模拟考试)

[解析] 句意:一个人不能一直工作,必须要娱乐一下。funny 表示“可笑的”。

[答案] B

◆ [考题 3] (1) — Guess what! I have got A for my term paper.

— Great! You \_\_\_\_\_ read widely and put a lot of work into it.

A. must B. should C. must have D. should have

(2007·上海市高考题)

[解析] 考查情态动词。此处“情态动词 + have”表示对现在造成影响或结果,即“一定”是在广泛阅读和全心投入之后才有了 A 等论文的结果。must have 表示对过去事情肯定的推测。句中的 have got 用的是现在完成式,也为答案提供了线索。

[答案] C

(2) — Tom is never late for work. Why is he absent today?

— Something \_\_\_\_\_ to him.

A. must happen

B. should have happened



He must have stayed at home last night.

他昨晚一定待在家里。

He must have finished his homework.

他肯定已完成家庭作业了。

[温馨提示]

must have done 的否定式: couldn't have done/can't have done 表示“不可能……”。

You couldn't have met him yesterday.

你昨天不可能见到他。

It can't be him. 那不可能是他。

[拓展]

must 表示比较有把握的推测,意为“一定,想必”,还有另外两种用法:

①对将来情况的推测: must + 表示动作的动词原形。

②对现在或一般情况的推测: must + be; must + be + v. -ing; must + 表示状态的动词原形。

She must be over seventy now. 她现在一定 70 多岁了。

Your mother must be waiting for you at home.

你妈妈一定正在家等你呢。

含有 must 表推测的句子,其反意疑问句应根据去掉 must 还原成事实陈述句后的句子来确定合适的助动词,不可使用 mustn't, can't 等。

He must be Mr Li, isn't he?

He must be writing a letter when I called him yesterday, wasn't he?

He must have left his wallet in the bookshop, hasn't he?

He must stay at home last night, didn't he?

He must have learned 3,000 English words by the end of last term, hadn't he?

(2) be proud of 以……为自豪。

4. The next day after class, my Maths teacher told me that I had scored the lowest mark in the class!

第二天下课时,数学老师告诉我,我得了全班最低分! score 的用法

(1) n. [C] (比赛中)得分,比分; (测验的)成绩,分数 scores of 大量,许多

He's been to Hong Kong scores of times.

他去过香港很多次。

(2) vt. & vi.

①(体育比赛中)得(分),记(分);使得分

②(考试等)得(分)

③给……打分,给……评分

(3) score, point, mark 表示分数时的异同:

point 表示具体的得分或两者之间的分数差距。

mark 表示学习成绩或考试分数。good / high / low mark。

score 表示考试的分或比赛中的得分及比分。high / low score。

His total score was one hundred and fifty-five.

他的总积分是一百五十五分。

Mary scored the highest mark on the exam.

玛丽在考试中得了最高分。

In the game we got ten points while the Medical School only got three. 比赛中我们得了十分,而医学院只得了三分。

C. could have happened

D. must have happened

(2005·江西高考题)

[解析] 由汤姆从不迟到,而今天缺席了,可推测出:一定是发生什么事情了。现在没来但发生事情应是已完成的,故选 D 符合题意。

[答案] D

(3) You \_\_\_\_\_ be tired—you've only been working for an hour.

A. must not

B. won't

C. can't

D. may not

(NMET 2004)

[解析] 本题考查情态动词。句中破折号后的内容对前一句进行解释说明:你只工作了一个小时,所以你不可能累。表示否定推测时用 can't。A 项表禁止(不许);B 项表未来;D 项表不允许,均不可用,故选 C。

[答案] C

(4) —Tom graduated from college at a very young age.

—Oh, he \_\_\_\_\_ have been a very smart boy then.

A. could

B. should

C. might

D. must

(NMET 2004)

[解析] 本题考查情态动词的用法。根据对话所提供的场景可知他当时一定是个聪明的小伙子。must 用于肯定句中表推测。

[答案] D

(5) —Excuse me. Is this the right way to the Summer Palace?

—Sorry, I am not sure. But it \_\_\_\_\_ be.

A. might

B. will

C. must

D. can

(2004·湖北)

[解析] 考查情态动词的用法。由答句中 I am not sure 来判断,空格处需要一个表示“可能”之意的情态动词来进行推测。

[答案] A

(6) Mr Buck is on time for everything. How \_\_\_\_\_ it be that he was late for the opening ceremony (开幕式)?

A. can

B. should

C. may

D. must

(2001·上海春招)

[解析] 此题考查情态动词表示推测的用法。can 表示推测,多用于疑问句,“可能会……吗?”should 用于推测表示按某种约定、义务或其他前提情况作出判断,“……该……了”;may/must 表示推测,只用于肯定句。

[答案] A

◆ [考题 4] (1) The woman wanted to buy three \_\_\_\_\_ eggs, but there were only two \_\_\_\_\_ eggs left in the shop.

A. scores of; dozens of

B. scores; dozens

C. score of; dozen of

D. score of; dozen

[解析] three 后接 score 或 score of; 具体数字后只能接 dozen + 复数名词。

[答案] D

(2) The goods are packed in \_\_\_\_\_ and shipped in \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world.

A. dozens; scores

B. scores; dozens

C. dozens; score

D. score; dozen

[解析] in dozens 成打地; in scores 大批地。

[答案] A

(3) —Have you ever been to the Great Wall?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yes, much times

B. Yes, scores of times

C. Yes, score of times

D. No, but I very hope to

**5. I was determined to be cheerful, but Hannah sensed something was wrong.** 我决心要让自己开心一点,但汉娜还是感觉到哪儿有些不对劲。

(1) **determine** *v.* 决定, 决心

She determined to finish the work all by herself.

她决心独自一人把那项工作做完。

The people who live in the area should be allowed to determine their own future.

应该允许住在此地的人们决定他们自己的未来。

He determined to get there first. 他决定先到那儿去。

The number of staff we can take on will be determined by how much money we're allowed to spend.

我们能雇佣的员工数取决于允许我们花多少钱。

**[拓展]**

(派) **determination** *n.* 决心, 决定 **determiner** *n.* 限定词

**determined** *adj.* 决意的, 已决定了的, 坚决的

**[归纳]**

be determined to do sth. 坚决/决心/决定做某事

a determined look 坚决的表情

**[拓展]** “下决心做某事”的表达方法

make up one's mind(s) to do sth.

do { what sb. can to do sth.  
all that

try one's best to do sth.

go all out to do sth.

I made up my mind to learn English well.

我下定决心把英语学好。

(2) **sense** 的用法小结

**sense** 作名词, 含义如下:

① **感觉**

作“感觉”解时常常用单数形式, 且与 *a* 连用。

He had a sense that the meeting was very important.

他感觉到这次会议很重要。

**[拓展]** a sense of { justice 正义感  
direction 方向感  
humour 幽默感  
safety 安全感  
beauty 美感

② **意义; 价值**

make sense 讲得通; 能被理解; 有道理

make sense of 了解……的意义, 懂得……

talk sense 讲话有道理

There is no sense in doing. ……没意义/没用/没道理

have no sense of 没有……感觉/意思

in a sense 从某种意义上说

③ **理性; 理智** (常用复数)

lose one's senses 失去知觉

(be) in one's senses 精神正常

out of one's senses 精神失常; 失去理性

bring sb. to one's senses 使某人醒过来

come to one's senses 恢复理智/知觉

④ **意味; 语气**

⑤ **常识; 道理**

**6. We went to wash our hands in the girls' toilets before lunch and I admitted how badly I had done.** 午饭前, 我们一起去洗手间洗手, 我承认了自己的考试成绩是那么糟糕。

**[解析]** 根据本组对话的内容, 在所给选项中, B 项的表达正确。D 项是汉语式思维, 这也是英语初学者易犯的错误。

**[答案]** B

(4) She is careful to \_\_\_\_\_ her place before she shuts a book so that she can easily find where she stops reading next time she continues.

A. mark B. date C. take D. put

**[解析]** 句意: 她在合上书之前会在那儿仔细地作上标记, 以便下次再读时容易找到上次读的地方。mark 作标记。

**[答案]** A

◆ **[考题 5]** (1) Once he has determined \_\_\_\_\_ something, no one can change his mind.

A. to do B. doing C. to have done D. having done

**[解析]** 本题考查 **determine** 的用法。当其表示“下决心”的意思时, 后面的动词只能用不定式形式, 因此 B、D 两项被排除; C 项为不定式的完成式, 即表示 **do** 的动作在 **determine** 之前完成, 显然不合句意。不定式的一般式可表示动作和谓语动词动作同时发生, 或之后发生。

**[答案]** A

(2) Her \_\_\_\_\_ look told me that she had determined \_\_\_\_\_ going to college and nothing can stop her.

A. brave; to B. determined; on  
C. angry; to D. determining; upon

**[解析]** 考查 **determine** 的用法。determined 作形容词, 意为“坚决的, 坚定的”; determine on/upon sth./doing sth. 下决心(做)某事。

**[答案]** B

(3) The rich countries must do whatever they can \_\_\_\_\_ others.

A. help B. helping C. to help D. to be helping

**[解析]** 句意: 富有的国家应尽力地帮助别的国家。句中用了句型 **do whatever sb. can to do sth.**。

**[答案]** C

(4) I am sure David will be able to find the library—he has a pretty good \_\_\_\_\_ of direction.

A. idea B. feeling C. experience D. sense

(2005·浙江)

**[解析]** 考查词义辨析。人的五官感知/知觉, 用 **sense**。其他词语: **feeling** 表示“情感, 感受”, 表达喜怒哀乐, 冷暖的感觉; **idea** 表示“想法, 思想”; **experience** 表示“经验, 经历”。

**[答案]** D

(5) It's \_\_\_\_\_ of you to get rid of the bad friends.

A. sensible B. sense C. sensitive D. sensed

**[解析]** 句意: 你摆脱坏朋友是明智之举。sensible 明智的; sensitive 敏感的, 如 sensitive skin 敏感的皮肤。

**[答案]** A

(6) There was no sense \_\_\_\_\_ a child \_\_\_\_\_ like that.

A. to make; to suffer B. made; suffered  
C. making; suffer D. in making; suffering

**[解析]** There is no sense (in) doing sth. 为固定句型, 含义为“做某事没有道理”; make 后的宾补形式要看该动词 (suffer) 的主语是谁, 孩子受苦, 表示主动含义, 故用动词原形作宾补。v.-ing 作宾补可以表示正在进行的动作, 本题中无此语境。

**[答案]** C

◆ **[考题 6]** (1) Now that Bob has publicly \_\_\_\_\_ he was wrong, he is sharing the child-raising and household tasks with Pat.

A. admitted B. suggested





admit *vt. & vi.* 承认

- { admit sb. (sth.) into/to sth. 允许某人(物)进入  
 { sb. be admitted to school(hospital) 接受某人入学(入院)  
 { admit { sth. 承认某事  
 { doing sth. 承认做了某事  
 { + that-clause 承认……

He was admitted to hospital suffering from burns.

他由于烧伤被送入医院治疗。

I admit

my mistake /making a mistake. /that I was wrong.

我承认我的错/我犯错误了/我错了。

[温馨提示]

permit 准许(语气最强), allow 允许(语气较 permit 弱)。

permit/allow sb. to do sth.

**7. I made her promise not to tell anyone, and she said she would keep my secret.** 我让她保证不跟其他人说这件事,她也答应会为我保守秘密。

(1) promise, *v. & n.* 意为“允诺,答应,有可能,有前途;承诺,希望”。

She promised her early return. 她答应早回来。

Promise (me) never to trouble me again.

答应(我)永远不要再麻烦我了。

They promised (us) that they would respect our privacy.

他们答应会尊重我们的隐私。

—Will you do it right away? 你马上去做,好吗?

—I can't promise. 我不能答应。

The clouds promise rain. 彤云预示有雨。

He promises as a singer. 他很有希望成为歌手。

(2) promising *adj.* 有希望的,有前途的

He is a promising painter. 他是位很有前途的画家。

The weather looks promising. 天气看起来有望好转。

The wheat crop looks promising. 看来小麦有望获得好收成。

[开放思维]

keep / carry out / fulfil a promise 履行诺言; promise to do sth. 答应做某事; show promise 有成功的希望; make a promise 许诺; break / go back on one's promise 违背诺言。

**8. However, the next day, I noticed that my classmates were staring at me as I came into Maths class...** 然而第二天,一走进数学课堂我就注意到同学们都在盯着我……

stare 表示目不转睛地长时间地“注视”。glare 表示怒气冲冲地“盯着”,二者一般都与 at 连用。

The two fighters glared at each other.

两位格斗者恶狠狠地盯着对方。

Robinson stared at the footprints, full of fear.

鲁滨逊盯着脚印看,心里充满了恐惧。

glance 指“很快地望一望,看一眼”,多与 at 连用。

He glanced at the envelope and recognized his father's handwriting. 他看了一下信封就认出了他父亲的笔迹。

I glanced around/about/round the room.

我向屋子四处看了看。

**9. I was so angry that I went straight to Hannah and told her we weren't going to be friends any more because she couldn't keep her word.** 我怒不可遏,径直找到了汉娜,对她宣布,我们俩以后也不再是朋友了,因为她不能信守诺言。

so... that 意为“如此……以致”,引导结果状语从句,常用于下列结构中:

C. agreed

D. explained

(2004·浙江完形填空)

[解析] 从句意可知 Bob 认识到照料孩子和家务事的不易,承认了错误,并与 Pat 分担家务。

[答案] A

(2) Lily finally admitted \_\_\_\_\_ my umbrella by mistake.

A. to take

B. to have taken

C. having taken

D. have taken

[解析] admit 后接动名词作宾语,表示“承认做过某事”。

[答案] C

◆ [考题 7] (1) He \_\_\_\_\_ me to come to my party, but until it was over, he didn't appear at all.

A. asked B. told C. promised D. suggested

[解析] 四个动词中, suggest 后不可接复合不定式,故首先被排除; tell/ask 后可以接复合不定式,但此题中 come 的主语应是“他”而不是“我”,因而只可用 promise。

[答案] C

(2) It \_\_\_\_\_ to be warm this afternoon.

A. hopes

B. wishes

C. promises

D. wants

[解析] 句意:今天下午天气可能会转暖。promise 有……的希望,预示,可能会。其他三项常用作主语,表示愿望。

[答案] C

(3) If Bill \_\_\_\_\_ his sister to attend the party, she will certainly be glad. She hasn't met Bush for years.

A. allows

B. promises

C. demands

D. suggests

(2007·湖北省重点中学联考)

[解析] 句意:如果比尔答应他妹妹去参加聚会,她会很高兴,因为他妹妹好几年没见过他了。promise sb. to do 答应某人做某事,是主语去做; allow sb. to do 允许某人做某事,是宾语去做。

[答案] B

◆ [考题 8] (1) —Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ in public?

—I don't think so. It makes me nervous.

A. to be glared

B. being stared

C. to be looked

D. being stared at

[解析] glare, stare 表示“盯,看”时,后面一般要接介词 at,所以 A、B 两项被排除; C 项中的 look 为不及物动词,本身就没有被动式,也被排除。问句句意:你喜欢在大庭广众之下被人盯着看吗?

[答案] D

(2) The two men stood \_\_\_\_\_ angrily at each other, while the crowd looked on with amusement.

A. staring

B. glaring

C. glancing

D. seeing

[解析] 三个同义词中,只有 glare 可以与表示感情的词连用。本题中含有 angrily, 所以用 glare。

[答案] B

(3) The glasses \_\_\_\_\_ and twinkled in the firelight.

A. gazed

B. glared

C. glanced

D. glimpsed

[解析] 句意:玻璃杯在炉火照耀下闪闪发亮。四个选项中只有 glance 可表示“闪光,闪耀”。四个词均可表示“看,注视”,但程度上有差异。glance 意为“对某物迅速地看一眼”,强调动作; glimpse 意为“一瞬间的,偶然一看”,强调结果; gaze 意为“凝视,盯着看”; glare 意为“怒视,瞪眼”。

[答案] C

◆ [考题 9] (1) There are \_\_\_\_\_ many people in \_\_\_\_\_ a small room that it is crowded now.

A. such; so

B. so; such

C. such; such

D. too; so

so { + 形容词或副词  
+ 形容词 + a(n) + 单数可数名词  
+ many / few + 复数可数名词  
+ much / little + 不可数名词 } + that...

“so + 形容词 + a(n) + 单数可数名词”也可以表示为“such + a(n) + 形容词 + 单数可数名词”。

He ran so quickly that I couldn't catch up with him.

他跑得这么快以致我追不上他。

Jack is so smart a boy / such a smart boy that he can work out difficult maths problems quickly.

杰克很聪明,能很快地解出数学难题。

I've had so many falls that I'm black and blue all over.

我跌了这么多跤,以致浑身青一块紫一块。

There is so much room in the hall that it can hold many people. 大厅里有这么大的空间,因此能容纳很多人。

[辨析] so... that 与 so that

so... that 引导结果状语从句,意为“如此……以致……”。

so that 引导目的状语从句,从句中的谓语动词常和 can, could, may, might 等词连用。

They set out early so that they might arrive on time.

他们早早出发为的是按时到达。(目的状语从句)

10. She was really upset and swore that she hadn't told anyone. 她惶恐不安地跟我发誓说,她并没有对任何人说过。

swear v. 意思归纳:

(1) 发誓说;肯定地说

(2) 发誓要;郑重承诺

(3) 宣誓;起誓

She swore that she had never seen him before.

她发誓说以前从未见过他。

He swore to win the golden cup back.

他发誓要把金杯赢回来。

Witnesses are required to swear on the Bible.

证人需手按《圣经》宣誓。

[拓展] swear 的过去式、过去分词分别为 swore, sworn。

(派) swearing-in n. 宣誓就职

swearword 诅咒;骂人的话

11. I don't think I can ever forgive her.

我觉得无法原谅她。

forgive

forgive sb. / oneself for (doing) sth. 原谅某人(做了)某事

I'll never forgive her for what she did.

我绝不会原谅她所做的事。

I'd never forgive myself if he has any danger.

要是他遇到任何危险的话,我绝不会原谅自己。

Forgive me for interrupting, but I really don't agree with that. 请原谅我打断,但我的确不同意那一点。

[拓展]

(派) forgiveness n. 原谅;宽恕

forgiving adj. 宽宏大量的;宽容的

forgivable adj. 可原谅的;可宽恕的

12. He seemed absent-minded and as a result of his careless playing, we lost the game. 他似乎心不在焉,正因为他不用心,我们输掉了那场比赛。

(1) absent-minded adj. 心不在焉的

复合形容词的构成

① 数词 + 名词, 数词 + 名词-ed, 或数词 + 名词单数 + 形容词

a ten-speed bicycle 十倍速自行车

[解析] 本题考查 so/such... that... 句型。第一空后有 many, 应用 so 为固定搭配;第二空所填词用来修饰名词 room, 应用 such。

[答案] B

(2) He has \_\_\_\_\_ little education that he finds it impossible for him to be equal to \_\_\_\_\_ important a task.

A. so; such B. such; so C. so; so D. such; such

[解析] 当 little 表数量的时候, so little 为固定搭配。第二空后为形容词, 也应用 so 来修饰。

[答案] C

(3) John shut everybody out of the kitchen \_\_\_\_\_ he could prepare his grand surprise for the party.

A. which B. when C. so that D. as if

[解析] so that 引导目的状语从句, 从句中谓语动词与 could 连用。

[答案] C

◆ [考题 10] She \_\_\_\_\_ the person who was in her way.

A. swore at B. promised C. swore in D. sworn

[解析] 句意: 她骂那个挡她道的人。swear 正式而庄重地发誓, sworn 是 swear 的过去分词; swear at 诅咒, 骂人; promise 承诺。

[答案] A

◆ [考题 11] (1) The Chinese people will never \_\_\_\_\_ the Japanese crimes that they did in the Second World War.

A. excuse B. pardon C. forgive D. understand

(2005 · 湖北武汉联考)

[解析] 宽恕/原谅犯有重大过失或罪行的人或事应用 forgive。

[答案] C

(2) (改错题) Pardon me, can you tell me the way to the station?

[解析] 打扰别人(如问路)之前常用 excuse。

[答案] Pardon → Excuse

◆ [考题 12] (1) The village is far away from here indeed. It's \_\_\_\_\_ walk.

A. a four hour B. a four hour's C. a four-hours D. a four hours'

(2004 · 上海)

[解析] “四小时的路程”有两种表达: a four hours' walk 和 a four-hour walk。

[答案] D

(2) His job is to sell the \_\_\_\_\_ carvings (雕刻) in the \_\_\_\_\_ department of the company.

A. wooden; sales B. wood; sales C. wood; sale D. wooden; sale

(2005 · 湖北省部分重点中学联考)

[解析] 在 wood 与 carve 之间存在动宾关系, 所以形成构词法时, 用“名词 + v. -ing”形式, 即 wood carving; 表示“销售”时, 作定语要用 sales。

[答案] B

(3) My cousin must have made an effort to get himself into shape. \_\_\_\_\_, at the point in our game when I'd have predicted the score to be about 9 to 1 in my favour, it was 7 to 9.

A. After all B. As a result C. Above all D. At last

[解析] 本题要求根据行文需要选择恰当的附加状语。精神面貌和体态都焕然一新的 Ed, 比赛的结果该会如何呢? 此处应该选 as a result, 表示一种“因果关系”。

[答案] B

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ his being late again, he lost his job and had to stay at home.

②形容词+名词 a full-time job 专职工作

③名词+现在分词

English-speaking countries 讲英语的国家

④形容词+现在分词

an ordinary-looking girl 相貌一般的女孩

⑤名词+过去分词

a man-made satellite 人造卫星

⑥副词+现在分词

hard-working people 勤劳的人们

⑦副词+过去分词

a newly-built bridge 一座新建的桥

as a / the result of... 由于……的原因

as a result 结果,因此

result (vi.) from 因……而引起

result (vi.) in (= cause) 导致;致使

He ate some bad fish. As a result, he felt ill.

他吃了一些变质的鱼,结果生病了。

His failure resulted from his carelessness.

他的失败是粗心造成的。

[温馨提示] as a result 接结果, as a / the result of 接原因。

[拓展]

表原因的短语 { due to 由于,因为

{ because of 因为

{ thanks to 多亏;幸亏

{ owing to (prep.) 归因于

I went back not because of the rain, but because I was tired.

我回去不是因为下雨,而是因为我累了。

Miss Liu got angry because of what he had said.

因为他说了那些话,刘小姐生气了。

As a result of / Thanks to / Owing to / Because of the bad weather, the sports meeting has to be put off.

由于天气恶劣,运动会不得不延期。

13. Then we both started shouting at each other and it turned into a horrible argument. 然后,我们俩都开始向对方嚷嚷起来,结果就演变成了激烈的争吵。

(1) shout at sb. 对某人吼叫

(2) turn into 变成

(3) argument n. 争论,辩论

argue vi. & vt. 争论,争辩,说服

argue with sb. on/about/over sth. 与某人争论某事

argue against/for 为反对/赞成……而辩论

argue to the contrary 提出相反的意见

argue one's case 为自己的事情进行辩解

argue a matter out 把事情弄个水落石出

argue sb. into/out of doing sth. 说服某人做/不做某事

argue sb./sth. to be 证明……是

argue away 不断争吵

argue sb. round (经过辩论)使某人改变观点

argue that 辩论……

argument n. 争论,辩论;论据,理由

be engaged in an argument 参加一场辩论

a principle argument 原则上的争论

an argument against 反对……的理由

an argument for/in favor of 赞成……的理由

put forward an argument 提出论点

He argued that the experiment could be done in another way.

他辩称这项实验可以换一种方式进行。

A. Owe to B. As result of C. In case of D. Because of

[解析] A、B 搭配不当; in case of 意为“以防”,如: Take your umbrella in case of rain. 带上雨伞以防下雨。

[答案] D

◆ [考题 13] (1) Those students argued \_\_\_\_\_ each other \_\_\_\_\_ how to solve the chemistry problem.

A. for; over B. to; about C. to; over D. with; about

[解析] 考查结构“因为某事同某人辩论/争吵”为 argue with sb. over/about sth.。

[答案] D

(2) She was very angry because he \_\_\_\_\_ her.

A. shouted to B. shouted toward

C. shouted

D. shouted at

[解析] 句意:因为他对她吼叫,所以她很生气。shout at sb. 吼某人,对某人大吼大叫; shout to/toward sb. 朝某人(方向)喊叫。A、B、C 三项不合题意。

[答案] D

(3) I'm sure your lost watch will \_\_\_\_\_ one of these days.

A. turn up B. turn over C. turn into D. turn back

[解析] 句意:你丢失的表几天之内肯定会被找到。

[答案] A

(4) He argued \_\_\_\_\_ smoking, and insisted that it was \_\_\_\_\_ argument that smoking was harmful to health.

A. for; beyond

B. against; over

C. for; over

D. against; beyond

[解析] argue for 提出理由以支持……; argue against 提出理由来反对……; it is beyond argument that... 是固定句型,意思是“……是无可争辩的”。

[答案] D

(5) What laughing \_\_\_\_\_ we had about the socially respectable method for moving spaghetti from plate to mouth!

A. speeches B. lessons

C. sayings

D. arguments

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[解析] 由于大家都不知道如何吃意大利式细面条,所以就如何吃意大利式细面条大家各抒己见,争论不休,故选 arguments。

[答案] D

◆ [考题 14] (1) Something must be done to \_\_\_\_\_ the tree \_\_\_\_\_ cold.

A. keep; from

B. prevent; from

C. stop; from

D. protect; from

[解析] 根据句意可知此处意为“保护树木不受寒冷”,故选 protect... from。

[答案] D

(2) Mike had to work hard to \_\_\_\_\_ his big family.

A. look after of

B. take care over

C. keep

D. supply

[解析] 此处意为“养家糊口”,故选 keep。

[答案] C

(3) An eye should be \_\_\_\_\_ on children who are playing around the lake.

A. put

B. kept

C. keep

D. placed

[解析] 根据句意可知此处意为“注意看守”,故选 kept。

[答案] B

(4) The flood \_\_\_\_\_ me back. I had to start the other day.

A. stopped

B. kept

C. brought

D. took

[解析] 此处意为“阻止……前进”,故选 kept。

[答案] B