

课标本

教材完全解读

王后雄学案

总策划：熊辉



高中英语 必修2

配译林牛津版

丛书主编：王后雄

本册主编：李玉来



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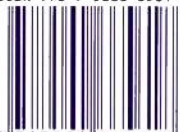
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——题记

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

单元知识整合

最新5年高考名题诠解

考试高分保障

点拨解题思路

► 3. 能力素质设计

2A: I don't _____ the writer, but I _____ him.
A. know; know B. know; know of
C. know; know D. learn; know of

2A: _____?
—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

点击查看考点
 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. Howard. 3 A small table.

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年高考名题论解

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. organisation

【解析】考查名词辨析。句意：每“生产”一吨这种再生纸就要使用90升水。A项表示“结构”；C项表示“建造”；D项表示“组织”，都不符合所指语境。

【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 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项)

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

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

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

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

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

答案与提示

Unit 1 School life

Section A

1. 若 know 表示“认识某人”，而 know of 则表示“听说过或谈论过某人”。

2. C 根据导语,是在问他的长相, A 项中 like 为动词“喜欢”(D 项中 like 同), 当项表示“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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《中考完全学案》



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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。

教材完全解读

本书特点

基础教育新课程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。

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。

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	课标要求掌握的项目	
重点词汇	attend st. 出席,参加 earn vt. 获得;赚,挣得 on average 平均 for free 免费 prepare for 为……作准备	former adj. 以前的,以前的 recently adv. 最近,近来
重点短语	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.	
日常用语句法		
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

背景知识链接

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. 建立英语时语

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的起床,因为在中國学校每天上午8点之前就开始上课了。

2. 语言知识精讲

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

know of
to learn about/about 听说;了解
I know of him, but I can't really say that I know him.
我听说过他,可是我不能说他认识我。
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, know about

【考题1】 (1) Jin Zhang, _____ in unique beautiful scenery, has attracted thousands of overseas tourists.

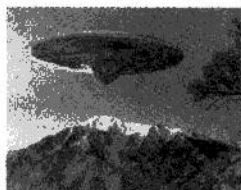
- A. known for B. known to
C. known as D. known as

(2008 年湖北省重点中学联考)

【解析】 该题考查介词用法。be known as 作为……出名;be known for 因为……出名;be known to 对……而言;be known at 是随员或秘书。

【答案】 A

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学法指津

英语词汇学习方法

凡是学习外语的人若不掌握一定量的词汇,他就无法进行听、说、读、写。因此,词汇是学习外语的关键。学习外语词汇的方法很多,这里给大家介绍几种,供大家学习时借鉴:

一、直接法

在直接学习外语词汇时,学习者把注意力集中在词汇表及各种词汇练习上,同时也可以直接利用母语翻译。

1. 把外语单词和词义记在不同的卡片上。这样可以随时记忆,对这样的单词要不断回忆。
2. 当学习者学习词汇时,大声说出这些外语单词,并多次重复写下来。如果是一组单词,千万不要用同样的顺序学习,因为词汇表开头和结尾的单词最容易被记牢。所以要不断变换词汇表的顺序。
3. 在同一个词汇表里选出读音相同或接近的单词便于记忆。如:
同音: check, cheque; past, passed; hair, hare; tail, tale 等。
近音: come, calm。
4. 找出词汇表中开头或结尾相同的词,有利于记忆。如:
开头相同: agriculture, agricultural, agriculturist 等。
结尾相同: musician, historian, politician, electrician, librarian 等。
5. 找出词汇表中作用相同的词。如: 问候语、告别词、感谢词等。
6. 找出词汇表中相反的词。如: up, down; come, go; borrow, return 等。
7. 找出词汇表中的同类词,这也便于尽快记住。如:
表示颜色: red, black, blue, brown, orange, green, pink 等。
表示水果: pear, apple, banana, peach, lemon 等。
表示人体的各部分: hand, head, foot, leg, toe 等。
8. 学习相关的词。如: deep, deepen, deeply 等。

二、间接法

直接法学习词汇主要靠记忆,而间接法学习词汇主要通过读和听。用间接法学单词,学习者的注意力应放在语言的其他方面,而不是词汇本身上,如强调理解、传递信息等。

1. 阅读一系列相关题目的文章。如果学习者阅读一系列相关的文章,他将多次见到重复出现的单词,单词在各篇文章中重复出现将帮助学习者在下次见到时识别它。另外,在不同的文章里见到同一单词还可帮助学习者学习这些单词的很多不同的意思。
2. 根据上下文猜测单词的意思。
3. 把单词分成多个部分。

三、猜测法

在学习理解生僻词,即出现频率特别低的单词时,可采用猜测法。根据上下文猜测的技巧是很简单的:

第一步,仔细看生词。看生词确定词性,是名词、动词、形容词还是副词?

第二步,看其紧邻的上下文。看含有生词的从句或句子,如果生词为名词,那么用什么形容词修饰它?它附近的动词是什么?如果生词为动词,其后跟什么名词?它有副词来修饰吗?如果是形容词,其后跟什么样的名词?如果是副词,它修饰什么样的动词?

第三步,研究从句的各种关系。研究含有生词的从句或句子与其他的句子或段落之间的关系。它们之间可能出现的关系有原因、结果、比较、时间、例证、摘要等,标点符号也可以提供线索。

第四步,在前三步的基础上猜测该生词的意思。

第五步,检查结果的正确性。

切记:这种猜测能力只有通过不断地实践才能获得。

四、拆词法

这里说的拆词法就是运用前缀、后缀和词根来理解词义。利用词缀和词根学习单词对高级学习者很有帮助。要想运用好词缀和词根,学习者需要注意三种技能,首先能把这个生词分成几个部分以便找出词缀和词根;其次需知道各组成部分的意义;最后要能够理解各部分的意义与生词在词典中意义的联系。

当然,学习词汇的方法有很多,但最重要的一点是:不断重复,不断使用,逐步扩大自己的词汇量,为进一步学好英语打下坚实的基础。

◎ 课标单元知识

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目		
重点词汇	tale <i>n.</i> 故事, 传说 puzzled <i>adj.</i> 困惑的, 茫然的 witness <i>n.</i> 目击者, 证人 <i>vt.</i> 目击, 见证 research <i>n.</i> & <i>vt.</i> & <i>vi.</i> 研究 evidence <i>n.</i> 证据 convincing <i>adj.</i> 令人信服的 treasure <i>n.</i> 财宝, 财富 lately <i>adv.</i> 最近, 近来 similar <i>adj.</i> 相似的, 类似的 shoulder <i>n.</i> 肩, 肩部 strength <i>n.</i> 力量, 力气	sighting <i>n.</i> 目击, 目睹 footprint <i>n.</i> 脚印 white-skinned <i>adj.</i> 白皮肤的 case <i>n.</i> 案子, 案件 murder <i>n.</i> & <i>vt.</i> 谋杀, 凶杀 possibility <i>n.</i> 可能性 disappointed <i>adj.</i> 感到失望的 thick <i>adj.</i> 浓密的; 厚的 hairy <i>adj.</i> 多毛的, 毛茸茸的 national <i>adj.</i> 国家的	unexplained <i>adj.</i> 无法解释的, 神秘的 search <i>n.</i> & <i>vi.</i> & <i>vt.</i> 搜索, 搜寻, 搜查 creature <i>n.</i> 动物; 人 frightening <i>adj.</i> 令人恐惧的 existence <i>n.</i> 存在 progress <i>n.</i> 进展, 进步 website <i>n.</i> 网站 wild <i>adj.</i> 野生的; 野性的 villager <i>n.</i> 村民 support <i>vt.</i> & <i>n.</i> 支持; 支撑; 搀扶
重点词组	explain to sb. sth. 向某人解释某事 search for 寻找 out of sight 看不见 according to 根据 look into 调查; 检查 outer space 外层空间, 太空	on average 平均 due to 由于, 因为 show up 出现, 露面 do research on 对……进行研究 make up 编造, 捏造, 杜撰 be similar to 与……相似	step up 加紧, 加强, 促进 in sight 看得见 show sb. around 带某人参观 rule out 排除 take charge of 负责, 接管 run after 追, 追赶
日常用语归纳	1. Where do you think the boy has been waiting? 2. What does it look like? 3. Who else have the aliens talked to? 4. Do you believe in aliens? 5. What other unexplained things do you know about? 6. If you saw a UFO or a monster some day, what would you do?		
语法	现在完成时		

◎ 高考命题趋向

1. look into 调查, 检查, 向……里面看; 以及由 look 构成的词组
2. likely/possible/probable 的用法辨析
3. go + v.-ing 的用法

4. divide 的相关搭配
5. point out 的用法
6. 替代词 that, those, one, ones 与 it 的用法辨析
7. charge 的用法

◎ 背景知识导读

关于“不明飞行物”

UFO 是“不明飞行物”的英文缩写。这种不明飞行物外形多数像盘子, 所以又称为“飞碟”, 古今中外关于 UFO 的记载很多。由于航天事业的发展, 人们能够探测到越来越远的宇宙空间, 对宇宙的认识越来越多, 于是近几十年来世界又掀起了有关 UFO 的热潮, 出版了很多书刊, 组织了很多研究会、协会、俱乐部, 发表了一系列的研究报告, 国内也翻译出版了不少这方面的文章和书籍。

我国是个文明古国, 历史书籍极其丰富, 在这些书中有许多关于不明飞行物的记载, 如《成帝本纪》中记载“建始二年(公元前 32 年)秋八月两月重见”, 即天空中除了月亮以外还有另一发光物体出现。《汉书》记载“建元二年(公元 39 年)夏四月戊申有如日夜出”, 即夜间天空中有像太阳般的发光物体出现。《全史》记载宣宗兴定六年(公元 1219 年)某日黄昏, 从西南飞来一颗大星, 空中还传来擂鼓似的声音。

我国很多地方都有自己的史籍, 称为“地方志”, 记载当

地的天文、地理、气候、人口、风俗等,其中关于不明飞行物的记载也很多。《松江府志·祥异志》中说,有如屋大飞行物,浑沌无足头,贴地飞行向大海,所经之处留下一道沟;《泾县志·灾祥志》记,有物过,开头像盆盖一样,光芒四射,由东北向西南飞去;《夏津县志续篇·杂志》记,西北方空中一火球,由西北飞往东北,又飞往东南,又飞往西北。

近几十年的记载就更加详细、生动。1947年7月18日《武进新闻》报道(江苏常州)晚9时20分,有足球大小的光盘由西南缓缓向东北移动,约10分钟;1965年7月新疆30余名地质工作者记述,傍晚乘凉时发现天空中一片亮光,一扁圆形物体由西向东飞来,高约3 000米~4 000米,发黄白色光,落下、弹起、又落下,几分钟后逐渐消失,第二天大家寻踪分头搜索,未发现痕迹;1977年7月山西运城,战士柴建文记,晚8点半偏北方向发现一圆盘形白色发亮物,周围有光带,比月亮大,向西偏南飞去。

再摘录几则国外报道。1976年8月3日,夜11点25分从摩纳斯哥尔飞往突尼斯的驾驶员报告,在1 000米附近发现由北向南飞的UFO,共有5架,市民看到了,雷达也捕捉到了。美军上尉德利克叙述了他在做空中监听时发生的一件事:基地命令战斗机“紧急起飞”去接近来自北方的一架UFO,两架飞机起飞了,飞行员报告“那是一个放射着强烈光芒的圆形金属物体,像盆一样,没有翼,也没有标志,是个从没见过过的物体”,基地命令用导弹“击落它”,就在机长回答“明白”的瞬时,便听到恐怖的惊叫声,“飞机在空中解体了,消失

了,飞机一瞬间变得七零八落没有了!”另一飞机的驾驶员处于不正常状态,说的话乱七八糟使人听不懂……美空军驾驶员威廉克·哈姆上校讲述他的亲身经历:1950年12月7日,我驾着喷气战斗机试飞,突然接到紧急命令“有一架UFO飞来”……我发现了那个东西,它远远的发射着耀眼的强光……飞机上的雷达也捕捉到了,速度快得难以置信,突然UFO像是发生了什么故障一下子倾斜了,直向墨西哥方向落去。我和巴金斯上尉回来后便到附近民用机场借了一架小型飞机,到坠落现场去看看,从上面看下去有一张伪装网,有许多墨西哥士兵在挖土,下飞机才看清楚伪装网下面是一个从未见过的白色发光金属圆盘,直径约有10米,斜插入地下,一半埋在地下,圆盘上面有一个1.8米的圆顶,当我们再靠近时有人前来阻止“不许靠近”“不许在这里停留”。

不明飞行物出现的地域广,样子有盘形、球形、雪茄形、柱形……自称目击者的有工人、农民、战士、教师、学生、干部、军人……古代人们缺乏科学知识,给它们加以“神”“鬼”的迷信色彩,后来有人说那是金星,是捕鱼队的灯光,是昆虫、雷电,是人为的发光物,还有人说是目击者的错觉、幻觉,是海市蜃楼……这些解释都不能令人信服。随着航天事业的发展,我们可以派飞行器登上月球,在金星、火星着陆,飞往天王星、海王星、太阳系的边缘……那么,不明飞行物会不会也是某个星球上的智慧生物发射出来进行探索的飞行器呢?关于不明飞行物至今仍是谜,它到底是什么?来自何方?与人类有什么关系?……人类正在进行严肃的思考以及艰苦的探索。

Section A Welcome to the unit & Reading

课文英汉对译

Boy missing, police puzzled

Police in America have stepped up their search for a fifteen-year-old boy who went missing two days ago in Dover, New Hampshire. People have shown great interest in his disappearance due to sightings of puzzling lights in the sky and reports of alien visits around the time of his disappearance.

Justin Foster, a high school student, went missing last Friday night. At first, Justin's mother, who went to sleep early that evening because of a headache, thought that the teenager was spending the night with a friend. Mr Foster, who was working that night, was surprised that his son did not tell anyone that he was staying out late. When Justin did not show up at the family lunch the next day, Mrs Foster became worried and told her husband to call the police.

However, police found that Justin did in fact return home on Friday night at about 11 p. m. That evening at 8 p. m., Justin left home to play baseball with two friends, who both say Justin went home after the game. Witnesses also say they saw Justin walking towards his home at 10.45 p. m.

Justin's sister, Kelly, says she heard her brother return home at about 11 p. m. 'I was getting ready for bed,' she said. 'Justin went straight to his room. I didn't see him but I heard

男孩失踪,警方迷惑

美国警方现已加紧对一名15岁失踪男孩的搜索,该男孩于两天前在新罕布什尔州的多佛市失踪。公众对男孩的失踪表现出极大兴趣,原因是在其失踪前后有人声称看到天空中出现了让人迷惑不解的光亮,媒体也刊登了有关外星人造访地球的报道。

高中生贾斯廷·福斯特是在上个星期五夜里失踪的。那天晚上,贾斯廷的母亲由于头痛,很早就入睡了。起初,她还以为儿子是在他的一个朋友家里过夜了。当晚上班的福斯特先生感到很吃惊,他儿子居然没有告诉任何人他那天晚上打算在外多待会儿。到第二天中午全家人在一起吃午饭的时候,贾斯廷仍然没有露面,福斯特夫人开始担心了,就让丈夫打电话报警。

然而,警方发现事实上贾斯廷星期五晚上11点左右肯定回过家。当晚8点,贾斯廷离开家里,和两个朋友到外面打棒球,这两个朋友都说贾斯廷打完球就回家了。目击者也都说,当晚10点45分他们看到贾斯廷往回家的方向走。

贾斯廷的妹妹凯利说,当晚大约11点她听到哥哥从外面回来。“当时我正准备上床睡觉,”她说,“贾斯廷径直去自己的卧室了。我并没有看到他,但我听到他在放自己最喜爱的CD。

him put on his favourite CD. That's when the lights came.

According to Kelly, a bright light then appeared outside her window. At first, the young girl thought it was the light of the full moon, but then she realized that it was moving and coming closer. 'I pulled back the curtains and saw a large spaceship flying outside. It had multi-coloured lights all around it and there were many windows. Standing inside were lots of white-skinned, strange-looking creatures with large black eyes. I was frightened,' Kelly said that the spaceship then moved around to the side of the house, towards her brother's bedroom. 'I heard Justin shout, and then the UFO just disappeared. I haven't seen Justin since. I'm sure the aliens took him, but my parents said I was only dreaming.'

Some people in Dover also say that they have seen aliens. 'It happened to me!' said Mavis Wood. 'The aliens took me away so that they could do research on me. Luckily, they returned me to my home. I think Justin was taken away by them too. They are interested in us. I still have nightmares about them. I haven't been sleeping well since I returned home. The whole experience was very frightening. I even get frightened when I hear a plane fly over.'

Police have not ruled out the possibility that Justin was taken by aliens, but are also looking into other possibilities. 'Sometimes people make up such amazing stories,' says Detective Sam Peterson, who has taken charge of the case. 'So we've been looking at other possibilities too, such as murder. We will not give up until we find convincing evidence.'

光亮就是在那个时候出现的。”

据凯利说,当时她的卧室的窗户外面出现了一片亮光。小姑娘起先还以为是月圆时的光亮,然而接着,她意识到光亮在朝她的方向移动,而且越来越近。“我掀起窗帘,看到一艘巨大的飞船在窗外飞行。飞船周围有各种各样颜色的灯,四面还有很多窗户。飞船里面站着许多白皮肤、怪模怪样的生物,一个个都长着又大又黑的眼睛。我害怕极了。”凯利说,飞船接着转了个弯,来到房子的侧面,朝她哥哥的卧室移去。“我听到贾斯廷在叫喊,接着那个不明飞行物就消失了。从那以后我就再也没有见过贾斯廷了。我敢肯定是外星人将他劫持走了,可我父母说,我只不过是在做梦。”

多佛市的有些市民也声称见过外星人。“这种事在我身上就发生过!”梅维斯·伍德说,“那些外星人将我劫持走了,好拿我来做研究。幸运的是,他们后来放我回家了。我认为贾斯廷也是被外星人劫持走的。外星人对我们地球人感兴趣。我至今还做关于外星人的噩梦呢。回家以来我一直睡不好觉。这整个的经历太恐怖了,我现在甚至听到飞机从头顶飞过都感到恐惧。”

警方还没有排除贾斯廷是被外星人劫持的可能性,但当时也在调查其他的可能性。“有时候人们喜欢编造这类耸人听闻的故事,”负责调查此案的萨姆·彼得森侦探说,“所以,我们也一直在考虑其他的可能性,比如谋杀。不找到令人信服的证据我们是不会放弃的。”

2 语言知识精讲

1. You might run into a Yeti in the Himalayas, or just see a few footprints, but you'd still be lucky!

你可能在喜马拉雅山碰到雪人或者仅仅看到一些足迹,但你还是幸运的!

run into 偶遇

He ran into an old friend in the street yesterday.

昨天在街上他碰见一位老朋友。

含 run 的词组还有:

run over (车辆)碾压;匆匆看/复习一遍

run across 邂逅

run away 走掉

run away from 逃避

be on the run 忙碌

run into 撞上/进

run out (of) 用光

run through 匆忙看

in the long run 从长远看

The speaker ran over his notes before the lecture.

演讲之前,演讲者又匆匆看了一遍稿子。

We are running out of water. 我们的水快用完了。

I ran into some old friends at the exhibition centre.

我在展览中心偶然碰见了几个老朋友。

I happened to meet him in Shanghai. = I met him by chance in Shanghai.

我碰巧在上海遇见他。

◆ [考题1] (1) Her money has been _____ and her patience is also _____.

A. run out; run out

B. run out of; run out

C. run out of; running out of

D. run out of; running out

[解析] run out of sth. 用完某物; run out 是不及物动词短语。题干中第一空前面用了被动语态,意味着后面要接及物动词短语,即 run out of。第二空用进行时表示将来意味,即“快耗尽了”。

[答案] D

(2) Having walked in the desert for several days, we felt exhausted, but we had to find a pool before the water we had in the bottle _____.

A. ran out of

B. ran away

C. ran out

D. ran off

(2007年成都市诊断检测题)

[解析] 本题考查词汇运用能力。run out of 是及物动词短语,意为“用光”。ran away, ran off 均意为“逃跑”; ran out 是不及物动词短语,意为“用光”,在此句中作谓语。

[答案] C

(3) Be careful when you cross this very busy street. If not, you may _____ run over by a car.

A. have

B. get

C. become

D. turn

(2002年北京市高考题)

[解析] run over 在本句中的含义为“被车碾过”。从用法上看,此处应使用被动语态,而只有 get done 可以构成特殊的被动语态,表示遭遇到不幸等含义。

[答案] B

2. The reason for building the pyramids in Egypt is still unknown even today.

建造埃及金字塔的原因直至今天还不为人所知。

reason 的用法:

- have reason(s) to do sth. 有理由做某事
- for... reason (for sth.) 因为……原因
- ... reason why... is that ... 的原因是
- reason sth. / that 推理……
- reason with sb. (into/out of) 劝说某人(做……)

[辨析] reason, cause with excuse 的区别

reason 指在事实的基础上通过逻辑判断推断出来的理由,常与 for 短语连用; cause 意为“起因,原因”,指引起某种结果的必然原因,即主要事实方面的原因; excuse 指为免受指责和推卸责任而找的“理由、借口”。

Tell us the reason for changing the plan.

告诉我们你改变计划的原因。

Heart trouble is one of the most serious causes of death among old people.

心脏病是导致老年人死亡的最重要的原因之一。

A bad excuse is worse than no excuse.

做个差劲的辩解还不如不辩解。

The reason why we don't trust him is that he has often lied.

我们不信任他的原因是他时常说谎。(接从句时 why 在口语中省略)

We have no reason to disbelieve him.

我们没有理由不相信他。

3. Do you believe in unexplained things such as UFOs, Yetis and monsters?

你相信有诸如不明飞行物、雪人和怪兽这些神秘的东西吗?

unexplained *adj.* 无法解释的,神秘的

[拓展]

explain *vt.* 解释,说明

explanation *n.* 解释,说明

explain + { sth.
sth. to sb.
(to sb.) + that/wh-clause

This book explains the meaning of words.

这本书是讲解词义的。

I didn't understand the question, but the teacher explained it to me.

我本来不懂这个问题,但是后来老师给我解释了。

He explained to me how the machine was used.

他向我说明这台机器是如何使用的。

Your idea is difficult to understand. Please explain.

你的想法难以理解,请解释一下。

explain 通常要与介词 to 连用,不能说 explain sb. sth.

Please explain me this rule. 此句是错误的,应改为:

Please explain this rule to me. 请给我解释一下规则。

4. Boy missing, police puzzled 男孩失踪,警方迷惑

puzzle *v.* (使)迷惑;(使)为难;(使)苦思

n. 智力测试;难题;令人费解的事(或人)

◆ [考题2] (1) Well, if you don't tell me the _____ for your being late for class over and over, I think I have to punish you.
A. purpose B. reason C. cause D. excuse

(2008年武汉市部分重点中学联考)
[解析] 考查名词辨析。根据句子意思,很显然说话者是想知道迟到的“原因”,在表达原因时,一般用 the reason for sth. 或者 the cause of sth.。而 purpose 意为“目的”;excuse 意为“借口、托词”,都不符合句子意思。

[答案] B

(2) The reason _____ Mr Anderson gave for choosing this park is hard to explain.

A. why B. that C. for which D. what

(2007年郑州市质量检测题)
[解析] reason 后面接名词或 doing sth. 时用 for, 接从句而引导词在从句中作状语时用 why, 接从句而引导词在从句中作主语或宾语时用 that / which。本句 reason 在句子中作 give 的宾语。

[答案] B

(3) The reason _____ he is late is _____ there was a breakdown on the railway.

A. why; why B. because; that
C. that; because D. why; that

(2007年南昌市调研考试)
[解析] The reason why... is that... 是一个常用句型,表示“……的原因是……”。

[答案] D

(4) The reason _____ his being absent was _____ he had something important to do at home.

A. of; because B. for; because
C. for; that D. of; as

(2007年重庆市高三联合诊断考试)
[解析] 根据左栏的讲解,reason 后与 for 连用,排除 A、D; 而 reason 后的表语从句的连词是 that, 故答案为 C。选 B 是受汉语的错误影响。

[答案] C

◆ [考题3] (1) —How can I repair it?

—Well. Look at the _____.

A. explanations B. expressions
C. instructions D. introductions

(2008年长沙市模拟)
[解析] instruction 多用作复数形式,指商品、货物外面的“说明,指示”(= advice or order on how to do sth.)。

[答案] C

(2) —I'm sorry I stepped outside for a smoke. I was very tired.

—There is no _____ for this while you are on duty.

A. reason B. excuse
C. cause D. explanation

(2003年北京高考题)
[解析] 本题考查名词辨析。excuse 借口。在值班过程中,任何不符合规定的所谓“理由”都是一种“借口”。reason 原因,理由;cause 导致发生某事的起因;explanation 解释,均与句意不相符。

[答案] B

(3) The happy look on his face _____ that he had passed the final examination successfully.

A. explained B. suggested
C. expressed D. described

[解析] explain 解释;express 表达;describe 描述,意思均不符合题意。suggest “表明,表示”,符合题意。

[答案] B

◆ [考题4] (1) Facing the _____ situation the sales manager looked _____.

A. puzzling; puzzled B. puzzling; puzzling
C. puzzled; puzzled D. puzzled; puzzling

(2006年江苏南京市模拟考试)

puzzle out 苦苦思索而弄清楚或解决

[搭配] puzzle about/over sth. 对某事苦苦思索(以便解释); puzzle one's brains about/over sth. 为某事大伤脑筋; be in a puzzle about sth. 对某事迷惑不解; jigsaw puzzle 拼图玩具; crossword puzzle 纵横填字游戏

I've been puzzling over all the figures, trying to find what happened to the missing money.

我苦苦思索着所有那些数字, 想要找出那笔不见的钱是怎么回事。

Their reason for doing it is still a puzzle to me.

对于他们为什么要做此事我仍迷惑不解。

5. Police in America have stepped up their search for a fifteen-year-old boy who went missing two days ago in Dover, New Hampshire.

美国警方现已加紧对一名15岁失踪男孩的搜索, 该男孩于两天前在新罕布什尔州的多佛市失踪。

search n. & v. 搜查, 寻找

(1) search vt. 宾语一般是 sb. 或 place, for 后接要寻找的目标。

(2) search for sth. = look for sth. 寻找某物

[注意] search sb. 搜某人的身

search for sb. 要找寻某人

(3) search 作名词, 可用于 in a / one's search for 和 in search of 中, 都表示“寻找, 寻求”, 在句中既可作状语, 也可作表语; 注意前者用介词 for, 后者用介词 of, 不可混淆。

(4) search 也可以作动词宾语, 用于 start a search for 等句型中。

(5) search out 找到, 查出

[注意] search for 有“努力寻找”之意, 而对偶然忘记放在哪儿的东西通常用 look for, 而不用 search for. search for 后面的宾语是要寻找的东西, 如 search for the map 寻找地图。

6. People have shown great interest in his disappearance due to sightings of puzzling lights in the sky and reports of alien visits around the time of his disappearance.

公众对男孩的失踪表现出极大兴趣, 原因是其在失踪前后有人声称看到天空中出现了让人迷惑不解的光亮, 媒体也刊登了有关外星人造访地球的报道。

due to 由于, 因为

[拓展] 表示原因的词组归纳:

because of 因为, 由于

as a result of 由于的结果

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, 而是因为我不累了。

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 / 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。

[解析] 句意: 面对令人费解的形势, 销售部经理一脸困惑。puzzling 令人困惑的; puzzled 指(人)感到困惑的。

[答案] A

(2) The patient's illness _____ the doctor because he couldn't find the cause.

A. frightened

B. interested

C. puzzled

D. confused

[解析] 根据题意, A、B 选项易排除, C、D 选项易混淆。puzzle 指复杂的事件或困难的问题使人不知所措; confuse 指心中杂乱的思想使人的头脑变得混乱。

[答案] C

◆ [考题5] (1) They went out _____ water.

A. in search of

B. in a search of

C. in search

D. in search for

[解析] in search of 表示“寻找, 寻求”, 而在 a search 后面接 for。

[答案] A

(2) He searched _____ the book and handed it to me.

A. for

B. out

C. through

D. /

[解析] search for “寻找某物”; search out “找到, 查出”。句意: 他找到那本书并把它递给我。

[答案] B

(3) —What are you doing, my dear?

—I am _____ for my glasses. I remember I have put it on the bookshelf.

A. searching

B. feeling

C. finding

D. looking

[解析] search for 有“努力寻找”之意; look for 侧重寻找偶然忘记放在哪儿的东西。

[答案] D

◆ [考题6] (1) Parents should take seriously their children's requests for sunglasses _____ eye protection is necessary in sunny weather.

A. because

B. though

C. unless

D. if

(2004 年上海高考题)

[解析] 本题考查连词。because 因为; though 尽管; unless 除非; if 如果。根据语境, 前后两个句子为因果关系, 可知应选 A。

[答案] A

(2) _____ his being late again, he lost his job and had to stay at home.

A. Owe to

B. As result of

C. In case of

D. Because of

[解析] A、B 两项搭配不当; 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7] (1) The police wanted to know whether there was someone who _____ the robbery.

A. witnessed

B. stared

C. looked

D. proved

[解析] witness vt. 目击, 见证(正式的法律用语); stare 凝视, 盯着看; look 看; prove 证明。

[答案] A

7. Witnesses also say they saw Justin walking towards his home at 10.45 p.m.

目击者也都说,当晚10点45分他们看到贾斯廷往回家的方向走。

witness [ˈwɪtnəs] *vt.* see something happening 目击;目睹
n. proof; someone in a law court who tells about what he saw 证明;证人;见证人

(1) 作动词时常为及物动词,有“目击,目睹”的意思,一般以“人”为主语,有时也可以见到以“时间”为主语,带有文学色彩

The two servants witnessed Mr Smith's will.

两个仆人在史密斯先生的遗嘱上签名作证。

The year 1849 witnessed a great war in Hungary.

1849年匈牙利发生了一场大战。

(2) witness 作名词时常为可数名词,有“证明,证人”的意思

I was a witness to the argument.

我是那场争论的见证人。

8. 'I was getting ready for bed,' she said. 'Justin went straight to his room.'

“当时我正准备上床睡觉,”她说,“贾斯廷径直去自己的卧室了。”

ready *adj.* “准备好的”,可用于 be ready for “为……做好准备”。

be ready to do;

(1) 准备好做某事;

(2) 欣然做某事;

(3) 眼看就要做某事;

(4) 易于,有……的倾向。

get / make ready for 为……做好准备

get sth. ready for 为……准备好……

[拓展] 含 get 的动词组归纳:

get across 传播,为人理解

get about 走动;(消息等)传开

get ahead 获得成功,取得进展

get along 前进,进展;(with) 与……相处

get around (round) 走动,(消息等)传开;克服,设法回避(问题等)

get at 触及,发现;意指,暗指

get away 走开,离开;逃脱

get back 回来,回到;取回,恢复

get down 从……下来,记下;(to) 转入某一话题

get into 卷入,进入

get off 从……下来;出发,动身;下班

get on 登上(车、船、飞机等);(with) 与……相处

get out 逃走,(消息等)泄露;出版,发表

get over 从(疾病,失望等)中恢复;克服(困难),解决(问题)等

get through (with) 干完(工作),完成任务;度过(时间);

使通过考试;使议案通过;(to) 打通

电话

get together 相聚,聚集

get up 起立,起床

get rid of 摆脱

(2) After the explosion, the policeman did a lot of work to find some clues from the _____.

A. on-lookers

B. viewers

C. people

D. witnesses

[解析] 句意:爆炸发生后,警察做了大量的工作试图从目击者那儿发现一些线索。on-looker“旁观者”,指正在观看的旁观者;viewer“观众”;people“人们”;witness“目击者,见证人”。

[答案] D

◆ [考题8] (1) —How are you managing to do your work without an assistant?

—Well, I _____ somehow.

A. get along

B. come on

C. watch out

D. set off

(2006年重庆高考题)

[解析] get along“进行(工作等),(工作等)有进展”。句意:——在没有助手的情况下你是怎样完成你的工作的?——我也不知道为什么就进行完了。

[答案] A

(2) There were a lot of people standing at the door and the small girl couldn't get _____.

A. between

B. through

C. across

D. beyond

(2006年全国高考题)

[解析] 本题考查动词短语。get through“通过,穿过”。

[答案] B

(3) —The boss said we had only three days to finish the work.

—Don't worry. We have already _____ two thirds of it.

A. got down

B. got through

C. given in

D. give away

(2006年四川高考题)

[解析] 本题考查动词短语辨析。get down“认真给予、注意、泄气、压抑”,常与 to 连用;get through“到达,做完,通过,度过,打通”;give in“投降,屈服,让步,上交,宣布”;give away“分发,放弃,泄露,出卖”。

[答案] B

(4) I couldn't _____. The line was busy.

A. go by

B. go around

C. get in

D. get through

(2005年浙江高考题)

[解析] 本题考查会话情景中的动词辨析。“接通电话”用固定短语 get through。打电话用语有一些特殊表达。其他三项:go by“时间流逝,从旁边经过”;go around“四处走动”;get in“收割,进入”,均不符合语境。

[答案] D

(5) The final examination is coming soon. It's time for us to _____ our studies.

A. get down to

B. get out

C. get back for

D. get over

(2004年辽宁省高考题)

[解析] get down to sth./doing sth. 开始某事(干某事)。

[答案] A

(6) We have to _____ the wheat as soon as possible because a storm is on the way.

A. get away

B. get across

C. get through

D. get in

(2004年湖北高考题)

The girl got away from work at five p. m.

女孩下午五点钟下班。

The thief got away (with all money).

小偷(带着所有的钱)跑了。

When did you get back? 你何时回来的?

She has got her strength back after her illness.

病后她恢复了体力。

The fire was so fierce that the firemen couldn't get close

(to it). 火势是如此凶猛以致消防队员接近不了(它)。

Get down (on your knees)! 跪下!

Get down these notes quickly. 快把这些笔记记下来。

Don't you think it's time we got down to business?

难道你不认为该是我们做正事的时候了么?

The rain can get in through this window.

雨水可以由这个窗子渗进来。

The farmers are busy getting in crops.

农民们正忙于收割庄稼。

9. According to Kelly, a bright light then appeared outside her window.

据凯利说,当时她的卧室的窗户外面出现了一片亮光。

according to prep. in agreement with; on the authority of...

遵照;根据……

According to the radio, it will rain tomorrow.

根据电台广播,明天将有雨。

According to him, there will be a meeting next week.

据他说下星期有个会议。

[友情提示] 复合介词 according to 常放在句首,后接名词作状语。

10. It had multi-coloured lights all around it and there were many windows.

飞船周围有各种各样颜色的灯,四面还有很多窗户。

multi-coloured adj. 色彩繁多的

strange-looking adj. 怪模怪样的

[拓展] 合成形容词的常见构成方式:

(1)形容词+名词+ed

kind-hearted 心肠好的 cold-blooded 冷血的

noble-minded 高尚的 good-tempered 脾气好的

(2)形容词+v.-ing形式

good-looking 好看的 fine-sounding 动听的

easy-going 脾气随和的,随便的

(3)副词+v.-ing形式

hard-working 勤劳的 far-reaching 深远的

(4)名词+v.-ing形式

peace-loving 热爱和平的 epoch-making 划时代的

(5)名词+v.-ed形式

state-owned 国有的 heartfelt 由衷的

radio-equipped 装备有无线电的

Chinese-designed 中国设计的

(6)副词+v.-ed形式

widely-used 广泛使用的 well-known 著名的

widespread 广泛流传的

(7)形容词+名词

large-scale 大规模的 high-class 高级的 everyday 日常的

[解析] get in 表示“收割”;get away 表示“离开”;get across 表示“过(路、桥等)”;get through 表示“穿越(路等),通过(考试等)”。

[答案] D

◆[考题9] Farmers have to change their use of or demand for water _____ the water supply forecast.

A. leading to

B. due to

C. owing to

D. according to

[解析] leading to “导致”;due to “由于”;owing to “归因于”;according to “依据”。

[答案] D

◆[考题10] (1) They ran into a huge _____.

A. house of two story

B. house two storied

C. two-story house

D. two-stories house

[解析] 句意:他们跑进了一幢二层楼的大房子。“两层楼的”用 two-story 表示。

[答案] C

(2) There was nothing in the room but a _____ chair.

A. three-legged

B. three legged

C. three-legs

D. three legs

[解析] 句意:房间里只有一把三条腿的椅子。“三条腿的椅子”用 a three-legged chair 表示。

[答案] A

(3) Ben entered the room carrying two _____ vases and some flowers.

A. odd-shaping

B. odd-shaped

C. oddly-shaped

D. oddly-shaping

[解析] 形容词+n.+ed,构成复合形容词。

[答案] B

(4) There is _____ bridge near the village.

A. a 800-meter-long

B. a 800-meters-long

C. an 800-meter-long

D. an 800-meters-long

[解析] 合成形容词中的名词 meter 应为单数;800 (eight hundred) 为元音音素开头,故选 C。

[答案] C

◆[考题11] (1) —And then the _____ wind blew the roof off.

—Oh, you must have been _____.

A. frightened; frightened

B. frightening; frightening

C. frightened; frightening

D. frightening; frightened

[解析] frightening 令人恐惧的;frightened 感到害怕的,受到惊吓的。

[答案] D

(2) Mr Smith is a _____ teacher; everybody is _____ to get close to him.

A. frightening; frightening

B. frightened; frightened

C. frightened; frightening

D. frightening; frightened

[解析] a frightening teacher 一位令人感到害怕的老师;a frightened teacher 一位受到惊吓的老师。

[答案] D

(8) 名词 + 形容词

airsick 晕飞机的 duty-free 免税的

(9) 基数词 + 名词 + 形容词

four-year-old 四岁的 two-metre-tall 两米高的

ten-foot-deep 十英尺深的

11. Standing inside were lots of white-skinned, strange-looking creatures with large black eyes. I was frightened.

飞船里面站着许多白皮肤、怪模怪样的生物,一个个都长着又大又黑的眼睛。我害怕极了。

此句为倒装句,standing inside 在句中作表语。

frighten vt. 使恐惧,惊吓

be frightened of = be afraid of 害怕

frighten away/off 吓跑

frighten sb. into doing sth. 威胁某人去做某事

frighten sb. out of doing sth. 使某人吓得不敢做某事

be frightened out of one's wits 吓得魂不附体

be frightened out of one's life 吓得要命

frighten sb. to death 吓死某人,把某人吓坏了

[注意] frightening adj. “令人害怕的,恐怖的”,作定语和表语;frightened adj. “感到恐惧的,受惊的”,作表语、定语。

He will never forget the frightening experience.

他永远也不会忘记那段担惊受怕的经历。

Shy and a bit frightened, he handed it to me.

他把那东西交给了我,既害羞又害怕。

The sound of us moving about upstairs must have frightened the thief away.

一定是在楼上来回走动的声音把贼吓跑了。

12. I'm sure the aliens took him, but my parents said I was only dreaming.

我敢肯定是外星人将他劫持走了,可我父母说,我只不过是在做梦。

dream / dream of 的用法:

dream of 意为“梦见;梦想;向往”,其中 of 可用 about 代替,后跟名词、代词、动名词作宾语。

It has been his dream for a long time to sail across the Pacific in a yacht.

乘游艇横渡太平洋是他多年的梦想。

After hard efforts, she realized her dream of becoming an actress.

经过艰苦的努力,她实现了当一名演员的理想。

He said he had dreamed a sweet dream last night.

他说他昨天夜里做了一个美梦。

I often dreamed of/about becoming a PLA man when I was a boy.

当我还是少年时,我常常梦想当一名解放军战士。

13. I think Justin was taken away by them too. They are interested in us.

我认为贾斯廷也是被外星人劫持走的。外星人对我们地球人感兴趣。

take away 带去

由 take 构成的词组还有:

◆ [考题 12] (1) Michael never dreamt of _____ for him to be sent abroad very soon.

A. being a chance

B. there's a chance

C. there to be a chance

D. there being a chance

(2007 年湖北八校联考)

[解析] 分析句意可知,“迈克尔从来没有梦想过这么快就有机会去国外”。“梦想”用 dream of 表示,后接动词,要用-ing形式;there be 表示“有”。把二者“合二为一”,则构成了 dream of there being 结构。类似这类用法的还有:I expect there to be a heavy snow tomorrow. 我认为明天有场大雪。They wouldn't want there to be another war. 他们可不想再有一场战争。

[答案] D

(2) His face seemed pale, for he just _____ a terrible dream and awoke.

A. made

B. lived

C. gave

D. dreamed

[解析] 从语境及动词宾语 a dream 看,此处涉及英语中的一种修辞——同源宾语,即动词的宾语是该动词的名词形式。如:live a happy life 过着幸福的生活,die a glorious death 死得伟大。

[答案] D

◆ [考题 13] (1) We're trying to ring you back, Bryan, but we think we _____ your number incorrectly.

A. looked up

B. took down

C. worked out

D. brought about

(2006 年浙江高考题)

[解析] 本题考查动词词组。look up “查找”;take down “拿下,记下”;work out “做出,计算出”;bring about “使发生,致使”。句意:我们试图给你回电话,Bryan,但是我们把你的电话号码记错了。

[答案] B

(2) After he retired from office, Rogers _____ painting for a while, but soon lost interest.

A. took up

B. saved up

C. kept up

D. drew up

(2006 年山东高考题)

[解析] 本题考查特定语境中动词短语的用法。take up 在这里表示“从事(新工作)”;save up 表示“储蓄,贮存”;keep up 表示“继续,维持”;draw up 表示“拟定,起草”。

[答案] A

(3) To keep healthy, Professor Johnson _____ cycling as a regular form of exercise after he retired.

A. took up

B. caught on

C. carried out

D. made for

(2004 年上海高考题)

[解析] take up 的意思是“开始某种活动”;catch on 为错误的搭配,排除 B 项;carry out 的意思是“执行(计划等)”;make for 的意思是“向……方向行进”。

[答案] A

(4) He has recently _____ golf to provide himself with some relaxation.