

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3

配译林牛津版

丛书主编：王后雄

本册主编：李玉来



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丛书主编：王后雄
本册主编：李玉来
编委：孙涛 刘建军
张威 赵潘华
吕琴 程汉华
吴静 朱小云
杨治 叶水清
肖伯元 汪从来



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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。

新典用题双栏探密

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 earn 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	
日常用语归纳	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 背景知识精讲

1. Do you know of any other differences 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 have 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, 可是我不能说我认识他。
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。
[辨异] know of, know 与 know about

◆【考题1】 (1) Jiu Zhaiqou, _____ 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; the 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 writer, but I _____ him.
A. know; know B. know; know of
C. know; know D. learn; 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’，都不符合所给语境。
【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)

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“听说过或谈论过某人”。

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为介词)。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。

X导航丛书系列最新教辅

讲 《中考完全解读》 复习讲解—紧扼中考的脉搏

练 《中考完全学案》 难点突破—挑战思维的极限



《中考完全学案》

讲 《高考完全解读》 精湛解析—把握高考的方向

练 《高考完全学案》 阶段测试—进入实战的演练



《高考完全学案》

讲 《教材完全解读》 细致讲解—汲取教材的精髓

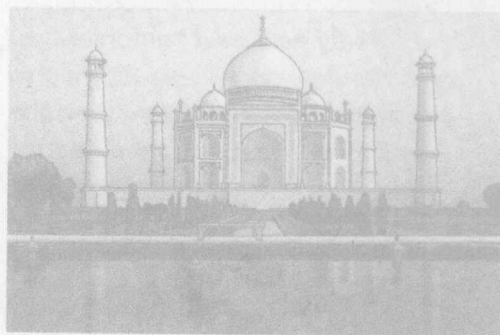
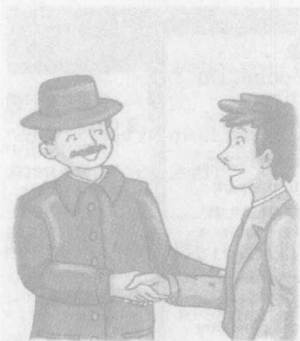
例 《课标导航基础知识手册》 透析题型—掌握知识的法宝

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,好的且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,机械的理解会造成很大的误解。单词不是最重要的,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,又含有语法内容,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,即使听不懂也是一种学习,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,要充分利用心理学上的无意注意,只要一有时间,就要打开录音机播放外语磁带,使自己处于外语的语言环境中,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,不用去有意听,只要你的周围有外语环境的发音,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。可以把问题归结为以下几点:

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。在学习英语的过程中更需要长期动力,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,这就是所谓的“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并放弃学习。

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好了。

◎ 课标单元知识

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目		
重点词汇	sense <i>n.</i> 感觉; 感官; 意义 <i>vt.</i> 感觉到	fog <i>n.</i> 雾	truth <i>n.</i> 事实; 真理
	observe <i>vt.</i> 观察; 注意到, 观察到	rest <i>n.</i> 其他, 其余	glance <i>vi. & n.</i> 瞥, 扫视
	no where <i>adv.</i> 无处, 到处都不	deserted <i>adj.</i> 空无一人的; 被离弃的	fear <i>n. & vt.</i> 害怕, 恐惧
	sight <i>n.</i> 视野; 视力; 视觉	beat <i>vi.</i> (心脏) 跳动	darkness <i>n.</i> 黑暗
	soft <i>adj.</i> (声音) 轻的, 轻柔的; 软的, 柔软的	firmly <i>adv.</i> 坚定地; 牢牢地	rare <i>adj.</i> 稀有的, 罕见的
	stare <i>vi.</i> 凝视, 盯着看	smell <i>n.</i> 味道; 气味; 嗅觉	reduce <i>vt.</i> 减轻; 减少
	freeze <i>vt. & vi.</i> (使) 僵住, 呆住	sniff <i>vt.</i> 嗅, 闻	related <i>adj.</i> 相关的, 有联系的
	volunteer <i>n.</i> 志愿者	add <i>vt.</i> 补充说; 补充, 添加	link <i>vt. & vi.</i> 联系; 相关联; 连接
	change <i>n.</i> 变化	touch <i>n.</i> 触觉; 接触 <i>vt.</i> 触摸; 接触	ache <i>vi. & n.</i> 疼痛
	stressed <i>adj.</i> 紧张的, 感到有压力的	deeply <i>adv.</i> 深, 沉; 深深地	method <i>n.</i> 方法
	ignore <i>vt.</i> 忽视	impossible <i>adj.</i> 不可能的	drown <i>vi. & vt.</i> 溺死, 淹死
	destination <i>n.</i> 目的地	accept <i>vt.</i> 接受; 接纳	wound <i>n.</i> 伤口, 创伤 <i>vt.</i> 使受伤
	sweat <i>vi. & n.</i> 出汗, 流汗; 汗, 汗水	whisper <i>vt. & vi.</i> 低声说, 耳语 <i>n.</i> 耳语	shiny <i>adj.</i> 发亮的, 光亮的
	display <i>n.</i> 展品	chance <i>n.</i> 可能性, 机率, 机会	panic <i>vi. & n.</i> 惊慌, 恐慌
fierce <i>adj.</i> 凶猛的, 强悍的	deadly <i>adj.</i> 致命的		
likely <i>adj.</i> 可能的	jewellery <i>n.</i> 珠宝		
distance <i>n.</i> 距离	tip <i>n.</i> 建议		
avoid <i>vt.</i> 避开; 避免	lightning <i>n.</i> 闪电		
stick <i>vt.</i> 将……刺入			
重点短语	to tell the truth 讲真话	glance at 扫视	in sight 看得见
	out of sight 看不到	catch sight of 看到	wish for 盼望, 企盼
	reach out(手)伸出	stare up at 抬头凝视	watch out for 留心, 留意, 密切注意
	be frozen with 由于……而呆住	be related to 和……相关, 和……有联系	make sense 有意义; 有道理, 讲得通
	be linked to 和……有联系的, 和……有联系的	can't help (doing) 禁不住(做某事), 忍不住(做某事)	ring out(铃声、枪声等)突然响起
	make the most of 充分利用	all of a sudden 突然, 猛地	feed on 以……为食, 吃
	warm up(使)暖和起来; (使)热身	bang into(不小心)撞着某物	
make progress 取得进步			
日常用语 归纳	(1) Do you see a vase or two faces?	(2) Which is longer, line <i>x</i> or line <i>y</i> ?	
	(3) Are lines <i>m</i> and <i>n</i> straight?	(4) How do you read line <i>b</i> ?	
	(5) How far are you going?	(6) Are you sure you know the way?	
	(7) Would you like to come in and rest for a while?		
	(8) Which sense do you think would be the worst to lose?		
	(9) What was that? Is anybody there?		
语法	名词性从句——宾语从句和表语从句		

◎ 高考命题趋向

1. pay back 报答, 偿还(借款)
2. make the most of (= make the best of) 尽量利用, 充分利用
3. stress *vt.* 着重, 强调 *n.* 紧张, 压力, 强迫
4. touch *n.* 触觉, 接触 *vt.* 触摸; 接触
5. deeply *adj.* 深, 沉; 深深地
6. make progress 取得进步
7. treat *vt.* 对待; 视为; 治疗; 款待 *n.* 乐事, 请客
8. accept 与 receive 的区别
9. whisper *n.* 私语 *vt.* 耳语, 密谈, 低声说
10. stick *v.* 将……刺入

◎ 背景知识导读

鲨鱼趣话

鲨鱼的种类很多,世界海洋中至少有350多种。鲨鱼,在古代叫做鲛、鲛鲨、沙鱼,是海洋中的庞然大物,所以号称“海中狼”。鲨鱼食肉成性,凶猛异常,连“海中之王”鲸鱼见了它也得退避三舍。它那食饵时的贪婪凶残本性,给人们留下了可怕的形象。因此,一提起鲨鱼,人们往往会有谈虎色变之感。鲨鱼捕捉食物比老虎更高出一筹,它可充分利用自己独特的嗅觉,探测食物存在的方向和位置,而老虎只是用眼睛和鼻子寻找食物。

根据化石考察和科学家推算得知,鲨鱼在地球上生活了约1.8亿年,它早在3亿多年前就已经存在,至今外形都没有多大改变,说明它的生存能力极强。但它性格极为凶猛,难怪人们对它存有较大的偏见,认为它是那么的原始和愚笨。其实,鲨鱼不但具有高度发达的脑子,能借助电磁场导航,能将信息储存在大脑的中心部位,而且可直接把信息发送到运动神经系统;并且凭借敏感的嗅觉维持全部生命活动。因此,嗅觉对鲨鱼更显得十分重要。

鲨鱼在海水中对气味特别敏感,尤其对血腥味,伤病的鱼类不规则的游戏所发出的低频率振动或者少量出血,都可以把它从远处招来,甚至能超过陆地狗的嗅觉。它可以嗅出水中1 ppm(百万分之一)浓度的血肉腥味来。日本科学家研究发现,在1万吨的海水中,即使仅溶解1克氨基酸,鲨鱼也能觉察出气味而聚集在一起。在大海里漫游千里之后,鲨鱼还能沿着气味逆游回到它的出生地生活。1米长的鲨鱼,其鼻腔中密布嗅觉神经末梢的面积可达4842平方厘米。5—7米长的噬人鲨,其灵敏的嗅觉可嗅到数公里外受伤的人和海洋动物的血腥味。

更有趣的是鲨鱼还能根据气味来判别自己的孩子,区别敌人和朋友,使自己经常保持与群体的联系,并且雌雄鲨鱼能相约去产卵和排精。由于鲨鱼的嗅觉极为灵敏,所以它能非常容易地嗅出它们害怕或厌恶的气味。在海水中含量为800亿分之一的一种人体分泌物——左旋赖基丙氨酸的气味,鲨鱼也可以嗅出来。据说曾经有一位钓鲨能手,在后来的钓鲨过程中,鲨鱼总是不上他的钩,而在同一渔场的其他渔民反而钓的鲨鱼多。鲨鱼为什么害怕这位钓鲨能手呢?经鱼类学家研究发现,那位钓鲨能手曾得过皮肤病,因此留在钓竿上的指纹中含有这种左旋赖基丙氨酸较为丰富。鲨鱼闻到了此种气味,对他自然而然地要退避,不上钩的道理就在于此。

鲨鱼在海洋生物中有它许多独特的生态特征。除了上述它的灵敏嗅觉和很少生病死亡外,鲨鱼的牙齿结构也是它的另一个独特的生态特征之一。凡是熟悉鲨鱼的人都知道,它的牙齿像一把锋利的尖刀,能轻而易举地咬断手指般粗的电缆。如魔鬼鲨,有着长而尖的鼻吻以及锐利的牙齿。不同种类的鲨鱼,它的牙齿大小、形状和功能几乎都不相同。因此,鱼类学家只要根据鲨鱼牙齿的形状和大小,就能判别出它是属于哪个目、属、科。

令人惊讶的是鲨鱼的牙齿不是像海洋里其他动物那样恒固的一排,而是5—6排,除最外排的牙齿才是真正起到牙齿的功能外,其余几排都是“仰卧”着备用的,就好像屋顶上的瓦片一样彼此覆盖着,一旦最外一层的牙齿有一个脱落时,在里面一排的牙齿马上就会向前面移动,用来补足取代脱落牙齿的空穴位置。同时,鲨鱼在生长过程中较大的牙齿还要不断取代小牙齿。因此,鲨鱼在一生中要更换数以万计的牙齿。据统计,一条鲨鱼,在10年以内竟要换掉2万余颗牙齿。它的牙齿不仅强劲有力,而且锋利无比。例如,有些鲨鱼的牙齿长的利如剃刀,它就可以用来切割食物;有的牙齿生成锯齿状,可以用来撕扯食物;还有的牙齿呈扁平白状,它就可以用来压碎食物外壳和骨头等。北美洲的印第安人把鲨鱼的牙齿用作刮胡子的工具。但可怕的是它们在相互抢食时,鲨鱼常常就会不分青红皂白,甚至连自己亲生的孩子——鲨鱼仔,也不放过,吃得一干二净;当一条鲨鱼为其他鲨鱼所误伤而挣扎的时候,这头受伤的鲨鱼就该倒霉了,其他同宗族的兄弟也同样群起而攻之,直至完全吞食完毕为止;还有更加恐怖的是鲨鱼由于是胎生的,一胎可产10余条鲨鱼仔,最高可达80余条之多,这些鲨鱼仔在娘胎里竟也互相残杀,人们曾解剖一种大西洋海岸的虎鲨,得出这一结论:娘胎成了战场。这在任何动物中都是未曾见过的先例。

鲨鱼之所以如此频繁地更换牙齿,既与它残暴凶猛、厮杀成性有关,又与它不同的牙齿形状有关。因为鲨鱼的咬食力可以说是在海洋所有动物中最强有力的。曾有人用金属咬力器藏在鱼饵中,用来测定一条体长8英尺的鲨鱼的咬食力大小,由测定后的结果得知其咬食压力每平方英寸高达18吨。所以有些商轮在航海的日记上曾记载过轮船推进器被鲨鱼咬弯、船体被鲨鱼咬个破洞的事故,这也就不是什么奇怪的事了。鲨鱼牙齿的形状很奇特。例如噬人鲨的牙齿边缘具有细锯齿,呈三角形;大青鲨的牙齿则大而尖利;而鲸鲨虽躯体庞大,但它的牙齿却是短细如针;锥齿鲨的牙齿是呈锥状且长而尖;长尾鲨的牙齿则是扁平的呈角状;姥鲨的牙齿既细小而又多似米粒;虎鲨的牙齿宽大呈白状等。鲨鱼的牙齿形状之所以繁多,这就像上述所说的与其生态食性的关系是极为密切的。

Section A Reading and Word power

课文英汉对译

Fog

by Bill Lowe

Fog warning

When Polly left home that morning, the city was already covered in a grey mist. At lunchtime, the radio weatherman reported that the mist would become a thick fog in the afternoon. At four o'clock, Polly left work and stepped out into the fog. She wondered if the buses would still be running.

No buses to King Street

Once out in the street, she walked quickly towards her usual bus stop.

'How far are you going?' the bus conductor asked her.

'King Street,' said Polly.

'Sorry, Miss,' replied the man, 'the truth is that the fog is too thick for the bus to run that far. Take an Underground train to Green Park. The weather might be better there and you might be able to get a taxi.'

A tall man

As Polly observed the passengers on the train, she sensed that she was being watched by a tall man in a dark coat. At last the train arrived at Green Park station. While the rest of the passengers were getting out, she glanced at the faces around her. The tall man was nowhere to be seen.

Footsteps

When Polly got to the station entrance, it was deserted. Outside, the fog lay like a thick, grey cloud. There was no one in sight. Polly set off towards Park Street. As she walked along, she heard the sound of footsteps, but by the time she reached the corner of the street, the footsteps were gone. Suddenly Polly felt a rough hand brush her face and she heard a man's voice in her ear saying 'Sorry.' The man moved away. She could feel her heart beating with fear.

The helpful stranger

Then she heard the sound again—soft footsteps behind her. A minute before, she had wished for someone to come along. Now she wanted to run, but fear held her still. The footsteps seemed close now. Then a man's voice came out of the darkness. 'Is anybody there?'

Polly waited. At last she spoke. 'Hello. I think I'm lost.'

A few seconds later, a hand reached out and touched her arm. Polly found herself staring up at a man standing with his hand resting on her arm. The face that she saw was that of an old man.

'Maybe I can help you. Which road do you want?' he asked.

'I live at 86 King Street,' Polly replied.

'Just take my hand,' said the man. 'Come with me. You'll be all right.' He took Polly's hand. 'Watch out for the step here.'

雾

比尔·洛

大雾警报

那天早晨波莉离开家的时候,整个城市就已笼罩在一片灰雾中了。午餐时分,收音机里气象员报告说,到下午就会变成浓雾。四点钟,波莉下了班,踏进浓雾之中。她不知道这个时候公交车是不是还照常运行。

没有公交车前往国王街

一到街上,波莉就急匆匆地向平常乘车的车站走去。

"你要去哪里?"售票员问她。

"国王街,"波莉说。

"对不起,小姐。"售票员答道:"现实情况是雾太大了,公交车开不了那么远。你不妨乘地铁去格林公园吧。那里的天气说不定会好一些,你在那里也许能够搭乘上一辆出租车。"

高个子男人

正当波莉打量地铁里的乘客时,她感觉到有一个穿黑色外套的男人在注视着她。终于,地铁到达格林公园站。当其他乘客陆续下车的时候,波莉扫视了一下周围的面孔。这时,高个子男人不见了。

脚步声

等波莉到达地铁入口处时,那里已空无一人。外面,大雾就像一片浓密的灰云在笼罩着。什么人也看不见。于是,波莉向花园街走去。走着走着,波莉听到了一阵脚步声,可等她到了街道拐角处,脚步声又消失了。忽然,波莉觉得有一只粗糙的手拂了一下她的脸,随即就有一个男人的声音在她耳边响起:"对不起。"男人走开了。她能感到由于害怕,自己的心脏在怦怦乱跳。

热心的陌生人

接着,她又听到了那种声音——在她身后响起的轻柔的脚步声。刚才她还盼望着能有什么人朝她这里走过来,然而现在她想到的是逃跑,只是由于恐惧,她站在那里一动也不能动。脚步声这会儿好像近了。接着,黑暗中传来了一个男人的声音。"有人吗?"

波莉等了等。最后,她还是说话了:"你好,我想我是迷路了。"

没过几秒钟,有一只手伸了过来,碰了碰她的胳膊。波莉发现自己身边站着一个男人,他的手搭在她的胳膊上。她仰头凝视对方,看到的是一张老人的脸。

"也许我能帮你。你要去哪条路?"他问。

"我住在国王街86号。"波莉答道。

"握住我的手,"老人说。"跟我来,你不会有事的。"



In his other hand the man carried a stick. Polly heard it hit the step. 'I can remember some terrible fogs, but maybe that was before your time. I can't see your face, but you sound young. How old are you?'

'Just twenty,' said Polly.

'Ah, twenty! A nice age to be. I was young once. Now we're at the corner. Turn left here.'

'I'm quite lost now. Are you sure you know the way?' Polly was beginning to feel frightened again.

'Of course. You really mustn't worry.' He held her hand more firmly.

The grateful helper

'Here we are. King Street.' He stopped.

'Thank you so much,' said Polly. 'Would you like to come in and rest for a while?'

'It's very nice of you,' said the man, 'but I'll be off. There may be more people lost today, and I'd like to help them. You see, a fog this bad is rare. It gives me the chance to pay back the help that people give me when it's sunny. A blind person like me can't get across the road without help, except in a fog like this.'

2 语言知识精讲

1. People have five senses: sight, hearing, taste, smell and touch. 人有五种感觉:视觉、听觉、味觉、嗅觉和触觉。

sense 的用法小结

sense 作名词时,含义如下:

(1) 感觉

作“感觉”讲时,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;有意义;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... 做……没意义/没用/没道理

have no sense of 没有……感觉/意思

(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 神智失常;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;语意

(5) 头脑;道理

common sense 常识

老人牵着波莉的手。“当心,这儿有台阶。”

老人的另一只手里拄着一根拐杖。波莉听到了拐杖敲击台阶的声音。“我至今还记得有几次厉害的大雾,可那也许是你还没有出生前的事了。我看不见你的脸,但你的声音听上去很年轻。你多大了?”

“刚二十,”波莉说道。

“啊,二十!多好的年龄啊。我也曾年轻过呢。我们到拐角了。这里左转弯。”

“我现在是彻底迷路了。您肯定认识路吗?”波莉又开始觉得恐惧了。

“当然了。你真的不必担心。”他更加坚定地握住了她的手。

知恩图报的热心人

“我们到国王街了。”他停下脚步。

“非常感谢您,”波莉说,“您愿意进屋休息一会儿吗?”

“你很好,”老人说,“但我该走了。今天说不定还有更多的人会迷路呢,我想去帮帮他们。你知道,像这样糟糕的大雾是很罕见的。但是这却给了我一个机会,我可以回报在晴天里人们所给予我的帮助了。像我这样的瞎子没人帮助是无法过街的,除非是在像这样的大雾里。”

◆ [考题 1] (1) I'm sorry I can't quite follow you—what you just said doesn't _____.

- A. make sense B. give sense
C. make sense of D. come to sense

(2008 年湖北重点中学联考)

[解析] “某物有道理,好理解”的表达方式为 sth. make(s) sense; 而如果人作主语,“某人理解某物”则要用 sb. make(s) sense of sth.

[答案] A

(2) Peter is late for class the fourth time this week—I think he has no _____ of time.

- A. idea B. feeling C. effect D. sense

(2008 年湖北八校联考)

[解析] 句意:彼得这个星期已经是第四次上课迟到了——我觉得他没有时间观念。sense 意为“观念,意识”;idea 意为“想法,主意”;feeling 意为“感觉”;effect 意为“作用,效果”。

[答案] D

(3) His answer was so confused that I could hardly make any _____ of it all.

- A. explanation B. meaning
C. sense D. understanding

(2008 年南昌市模拟)

[解析] 本题考查短语,make sense of 在此意为“理解”。

[答案] C

(4) There was no sense _____ a child _____ like that.

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



in a sense 从某种意义上说

2. When Polly left home that morning, the city was already covered in a grey mist.

那天早晨波莉离开家的时候,整个城市就已笼罩在一片灰雾中了。

cover 的含义:

Forest covers nearly 60% of its territory in the country.

在那个国家,森林面积占国土面积的近60%。

China covers 13 of the world's 24 time zones.

中国地跨世界24个时区中的13个。

The bird can cover the distance of 200 km in less than 3 hours. 这种鸟三个小时内能飞200公里远。

He laughed to cover his embarrassment.

他以笑声来掩饰自己的尴尬。

The man covered his wife from the falling-down brick of a building. 那位男士护住妻子以免她被楼上掉落的砖头砸着。

Their research covers a wide range.

他们的研究涵盖了广泛的领域。

Your little hands can not cover all the keys of the piano at the moment. 你的小手暂时不能够得着钢琴的全部琴键。

His face is covered with sweat. 他的脸上布满了汗珠。

How many pages have you covered by now?

到目前为止你读了多少页?

A reporter was sent there to cover the accident.

一位记者被派往那里去报道那场事故。

The Red Army covered nearly 25,000 Li.

红军走了近二万五千里路程。

3. She wondered if the buses would still be running.

她不知道这个时候公交车是不是还照常运行。

wonder 的用法

(1) wonder 表示“对……感到疑惑、惊奇、想要知道”,其后可接不定式,不定式前可带有疑问词。

Tom wondered to see Mary swimming in the river.

汤姆看到玛丽在河里游泳感到很惊奇。

I was wondering where to spend the weekend.

我不知道到哪儿去度周末。

(2) wonder 后可跟 at 或 about 引起的介词短语,意为“对……感到惊奇/好奇”。

I don't wonder at her refusing to marry him.

对于她拒绝和他结婚一事,我一点也不感到惊奇。

(3) wonder 后还可接宾语从句。whether 与 if 都可用在动词 wonder 后面引导从句,但在引导不定式时只能用 whether,不能用 if。

I wonder whether you would mind helping me.

我不知你是否介意帮帮我的忙。

(4) wonder 常用来表示比较客气地向对方提出请求,这时常用 I wonder if... 句型。

I wonder if you could turn down the radio a bit.

不知你能否把收音机音量调低一些。

[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 后的宾语补足语的形式要看该动词 (suffer) 的形式主语是什么。“孩子受苦”表示主动含义,故用动词原形作宾语补足语。动词的-ing 形式作宾语补足语可以表示正在进行的动作。

[答案] C

◆ [考题2] (1) No dictionary can _____ all the English idioms.

A. tell B. show C. find D. cover

(2007年湖北重点中学联考)

[解析] 句意:没有哪本字典能收列所有的英语习惯用语。cover 在此处意为“覆盖,收列”。

[答案] D

(2) —May I have a talk with one of your sports reporters?

—Sorry, but all of them are out to _____ the main events of the day.

A. get B. find C. cover D. search

(2007年湖北黄冈市调研)

[解析] cover 在此意为“(记者)采访,报道”。

[答案] C

(3) This book is said to be a special one, which _____ many events not found in other history books.

A. writes B. covers C. deals D. refers

(2007年南京市模拟考试)

[解析] cover 在此意为“覆盖,包含,包括”。C、D 两项都是不及物动词,其后不可直接跟宾语。

[答案] B

(4) That small allowance is only enough to _____ the most fundamental needs such as food and clothing.

A. cover B. support C. afford D. donate

(2007年济南高三统一考试)

[解析] cover 在此意为“(钱)够(某事物)之用”。

[答案] A

◆ [考题3] (1) —Peter is very smart and he studies hard as well.

—No _____ he always comes first in his class in the examinations.

A. doubt B. question C. wonder D. problem

(2008年长沙市模拟)

[解析] ——彼得很聪明学习也很刻苦。——难怪他在考试中总得第一。no wonder 意为“难怪,怪不得”,用在此处正合题意。no doubt 无疑;no problem 一般用于口语中,表示“没问题”。

[答案] C

(2) We were looking at the _____ by the working people in _____.

A. wonder made; wonder B. wonder done; wonders
C. wonder done; wonder D. wonders worked; wonders

(2007年武汉市调研考试)

[解析] wonder 作“奇迹”讲时,为可数名词。do/work wonders 创造奇迹,wonders done/worked 创造的奇迹。wonder 作“惊叹(讶)”讲时,为不可数名词。

[答案] C



(5) wonder 也可以作名词,作可数名词时,意为“奇迹、奇观”;作不可数名词时,意为“惊奇、惊讶”。

The Great Wall of China is one of the wonders of the world.
中国的长城是世界奇观之一。

They were filled with wonder at the sight of the great new plane.
他们惊奇地看着这么壮观的新飞机。

(6) No wonder that... 意为“难怪……,……不足为奇”。

Her child was missing. No wonder she was so upset.
她的孩子不见了。难怪她如此不安。

No wonder you were so late. 难怪你来得这么迟。

4. 'Sorry, Miss,' replied the man, 'the truth is that the fog is too thick for the bus to run that far...'

“对不起,小姐,”售票员答道,“现实情况是雾太大了,公交车开不了那么远……”

this 与 that 作副词用

(1) that 是副词,意为“那样,达到那种地步”。

Do you think the problem of pollution is that serious?

你认为污染问题严重到那种地步了吗?

I'm not that foolish. 我还不至于愚蠢到那种地步。

(2) this 也可起到类似的作用。

The boy is now this tall. 那个孩子现在有这么高了。

Can you jump this high? 你能跳这么高吗?

5. As Polly observed the passengers on the train, she sensed that she was being watched by a tall man in a dark coat.

正当波莉打量地铁里的乘客时,她感觉到有一个穿黑色外套的男人在注视着她。

observe 观察,注意到;遵守(规则等);庆祝(节日、生日、周年等)。

He has observed the stars all his life. 他一生都在观察星星。

They were observed to enter/entering the hall. (主动语态为:

Someone observed them enter/entering the hall.)

有人注意到他们进了/正在进入大厅。

We observed that it turned cloudy. 我们看到天转阴了。

I observed what was going on between my mother and father.

我注意到我父母之间正发生的事。

Do they observe(celebrate)Christmas Day in that country?

那个国家也庆祝圣诞节吗?

Driving on the left is observed in England.

在英国,人们遵守开车左行的规则。

[温馨提示] observe 的派生词有:observer *n.* 观察者,观察员;observation *n.* 观察,注意;observance 遵守、奉行,庆典礼仪;observable *adj.* 看得见的;observant *adj.* 善于观察的,机警的;observatory *n.* 天文台,气象台,瞭望台。

6. While the rest of the passengers were getting out, she glanced at the faces around her. The tall man was nowhere to be seen. 当其他乘客陆续下车的时候,波莉扫视了一下周围的面孔。这时,高个子男人不见了。

glance *vt. & n.* 瞥,扫视

[辨析] fix one's eyes on; glare at; gaze at; glance at; stare at

glare 作“怒视”讲,指带着愤怒或威胁的神情,使人有一种恐惧感。

(3) No wonder he was taken ill, considering that he had been overworking for years.

A. wonder B. idea C. matter D. hope

(2007年南昌市高三调研)

[解析] 考查名词的用法。no wonder 意为“难怪”,其后可接 that 引导的从句。

[答案] A

(4) —Henry has been teaching English in Beijing University for many years.

—It's no _____ he can speak Chinese so well and idiomatically.

A. matter B. doubt C. problem D. wonder

(2007年湖南示范高中联考)

[解析] no matter 没关系,不要紧;no doubt 多半,十有八九;no problem 没问题;no wonder 难怪,不足为奇。

[答案] D

◆ [考题4] (1) Sometimes it was a bit boring to work there because there wasn't always _____ much to do.

A. such B. that C. more D. very

[解析] 修饰 much 要用 that。that 作副词时,意为“那样”,that much 意为“那么多”。

[答案] B

(2) I can't imagine Liu Xiang's running _____ fast.

A. such B. that C. more D. most

[解析] 修饰 fast 要用副词,that (=so) 那么。

[答案] B

◆ [考题5] (1) In order to write a report on stars, we decided to _____ the stars in the sky every night.

A. design B. seize C. quote D. observe

(2005年台湾)

[解析] design 表示“设计”;seize 表示“抢夺”;quote 表示“引用”;observe 表示“观察”。

[答案] D

(2) National Day is _____ by seven days of holiday in our country.

A. congratulated B. observed
C. held D. cheered

(2005年武汉)

[解析] 句意:国庆节在我们国家是以放七天假的方式来庆祝的。congratulate 表示“祝贺”,其主语为人;C、D 两项因不合句意被排除。此处所缺单词含义为“庆祝”,相当于 celebrate,故用 observe。

[答案] B

◆ [考题6] (1) _____ him and then try to copy what he does.

A. Mind B. Glance at
C. Stare at D. Watch



They didn't fight, but they still glared at each other.

他们虽然没有打架,但还是怒目对视。

gaze at 作“盯着看”讲,指带着惊奇或羡慕的神情长时间地凝视着。

The climbers stood on the top of the mountain, gazing at the splendid view. 登山者站在山顶上,凝视着壮丽的景色。

glance at 作“看一眼”讲,指正在做某事时或匆忙之中迅速地看一眼。

On the bus I always manage to glance at the headlines in the newspaper.

在公共汽车上我总是能看一眼报纸的大标题。

stare at 作“瞪着眼睛看”讲,指特别带着惊奇、羡慕、敌视或害怕的神情睁大眼睛看。

Children should be taught not to stare at the handicapped people. 要教育孩子们不要盯着残疾人看。

7. There was no one in sight. 什么人也看不见。

sight n. 情景,视觉,视野

- at the sight of 一看见
- at first sight 乍一见
- catch/get/have (a) sight of 看见,发现
- lose sight of 看不见
- out of sight 不被看见,在视线之外
- in/within sight 被看见,在视线之内
- out of sight of 在看不见……的地方
- in/within sight of 在看得见……的地方

[归纳拓展]

She let out a cry of surprise at the sight of the snake.

她一看见蛇,就发出惊奇的叫喊声。

without sight (= unable to see), sight 是“视觉、视力”之意。

out of sight (= disappear/unable to be seen) 在视线之外,

不被看见

[辨析] view/scenery/scene/sight

(1) view 指从远处、高处看到的景象,有时可与 sight 互换。

(2) scenery 指某地总的自然景观。

(3) scene 指展现在眼前的景色,是 scenery 的一部分。

(4) sight 指值得看的东西,某地的特有名胜。

8. Polly set off towards Park Street.

波莉向花园街走去。

含 set 的词组小结

- be set in 故事发生在;以……为背景
- set about 着手/开始做某事(其后接 v.-ing 形式)
- set an example 树立榜样
- set aside 储蓄;放在一边
- set fire to 放火烧
- set foot in 进入(到)某处
- set free 释放
- set off 动身,出发;使引爆/触发
- set out 动身;开始做某事(其后接不定式)
- set sail 扬帆起航
- set up 竖起起来;建立;创(纪录)

[解析] 句意:注视着并且试着记下他所做的一切。glance at 强调一个短暂的动作;而 watch 则强调一个持续的动作,意为“注视、关注”。

[答案] D

(2) He _____ his watch and left in a hurry.

- A. glances at
- B. watched
- C. stared at
- D. glanced at

[解析] 句意:他瞥了一眼手表,然后匆忙离开了。

[答案] D

(3) —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] 问句句意:你喜欢在大庭广众之下被人盯着看吗?

[答案] D

(4) 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] stare, glare 和 glance 三个同义词中,只有 glare 可以与表示感情的词连用。本题中有 angrily 一词,所以用 glare。

[答案] B

◆ [考题7] (1) —_____, it seemed all right.

—But what did you think of it later?

- A. After all
- B. Above all
- C. At first sight
- D. As a result

(2008年重庆诊断检测题)

[解析] 句意:——乍一看,似乎没什么问题。——但你后来怎样认为的呢? at first sight 乍一看。

[答案] C

(2) —Where is the new dictionary?

—It's on the top shelf, out of _____.

- A. reach
- B. sight
- C. touch
- D. order

(2007年成都诊断检测题)

[解析] 根据答语中的“on the top shelf”可排除B项;out of order 表示“……坏了,出故障”;out of reach 表示“够不着”,故选A。

[答案] A

(3) The _____ on his face told me that he was angry.

- A. impression
- B. sight
- C. appearance
- D. expression

(2006年湖北高考)

[解析] 考查名词的用法。句意:他脸上的表情告诉我他很生气。impression 印象; sight 看见,视力,风景; appearance 出现,外表,长相。

[答案] D

◆ [考题8] (1) Using his own money, he _____ a primary school for poor children in this village.

- A. broke down
- B. turned in
- C. took over
- D. set up

(2008年湖北重点中学联考)



Each month he tried to set aside part of his salary.

每个月他都设法留出工资的一部分。

Try to set aside some time to visit him.

想办法抽出一些时间去拜访他。

He didn't set foot in Ireland again until 1998.

他直到1998年才再次踏上爱尔兰的国土。

Having made the plan, she set out to make the experiment.

计划制订好以后,她就着手进行实验。

A great number of new factories have been set up in my hometown. 我的家乡建了许多新的工厂。

9...but by the time she reached the corner of the street, the footsteps were gone.

……可是等她到了街道拐角处,脚步声又消失了。

by the time 到……时候前

常用的由 time 构成的词组:

at a time 每次,一次

at one time 以前,曾经

at times 有时,不时

in no time 立刻,很快

at no time 在任何时候都不

on time 准时

in time 及时,迟早

from time to time 不时地

time and time again 多次,不断地

for a time 一度

ahead of time 提前

at all times 总是

at the time 那时

behind the times 落伍

She arrived at the airport ahead of time. 她提前到达机场。

It rained all the time. 一直在下雨。

Take an apple at a time. 一次拿一个苹果。

We should at all times be aware of our own shortcomings.

我们必须经常注意自己的缺点。

At one time I lived in Japan. 我曾经在日本住。

I told you at the time that I thought you were stupid.

我认为你糊涂时就告诉你。

I do feel a little nervous at times.

我有时候的确感到紧张。

You're behind the times. 你落伍了。

I'll see you from time to time. 我会不时地来看你的。

I'll be back in no time. 我马上就会回来。

The doctor came in time to save her life.

医生及时赶来救了她的命。

You'll succeed in time. 你迟早会成功的。

He rarely gets to work on time. 他几乎很少准点上班。

The bus on this route seldom run on time.

这条线路的公共汽车几乎很少准点。

[解析] 句意:他自费为这个村的贫困孩子建立了一所小学。break down 毁掉,分解;turn in 上交,提交;take over 接收,接管;set up 建立。

[答案] D

(2) Having decided to rent a flat, we _____ contacting all the accommodation agencies in the city.

A. set about

B. set down

C. set out

D. set up

(2007年东北三校联合模拟试卷)

[解析] 句意:在决定租房后,我们随即着手同城里所有的房屋中介所进行联系。set about doing sth. 开始做某事;set down 记下;set out to do sth. (= set about doing sth.) 着手做某事;set up 建立,开办(公司、组织等),搭(帐篷)。

[答案] A

(3) —When are you planning to _____ England again?

—After I finish the work.

A. set free

B. set foot

C. set foot in

D. set up

(2007年青岛市统一考试)

[解析] set foot in sp. 意为“进入、踏上某地”。

由 set 构成的短语:set about (doing sth.) 开始,着手(做某事);set free 释放;set up 树立,建立,开办;set down 放下,卸下,记下;set out to do 开始做;set off 出发,动身。

[答案] C

◆ [考题9] (1) This kind of social phenomenon could exist only for a few months, but it will disappear _____.

A. in no time

B. on the time

C. at a time

D. at one time

(2008年成都诊断检测题)

[解析] 考查短语辨析。in no time 立刻,马上;at a time (= each time) 一次,有时;at one time 曾经;根据 only for a few months 可知应选 A。

[答案] A

(2) —How often do you go to see your parents?

—_____.

A. In no time

B. After a while

C. In a short time

D. From time to time

(2008年湖北省重点中学联考)

[解析] in no time 意为“立即”,相当于 soon;from time to time 意为“不时地”,相当于 now and then, sometimes, at times.

[答案] D

(3) It is very difficult to keep the train running _____ in winter.

A. at one time

B. all the time

C. at the time

D. at a time

(2007年湖北八校联考)

[解析] at one time 在此处相当于 once,意为“曾经、一度”;at a time (= every time) 意为“每次”。

[答案] A



10. She could feel her heart beating with fear. [译释]

她能感到由于害怕,自己的心脏在怦怦乱跳。

beat 的用法

(1)beat 意为“(在游戏、竞赛、运动中)战胜(对方)”。

I could always beat my brother at chess. 我下象棋常赢我弟弟。

(2)beat 还有“击,打(人、物、乐器)”的意思。

He always beats his wife black and blue.

他总是把他妻子打得青一块紫一块。

(3)beat 作不及物动词时,意为“(心)跳”。

He is still alive—I can feel his heart beating.

他还活着——我感觉他的心脏在跳动。

(4)beat 还译作“(风、雨、太阳等)吹、打”。

[辨析] beat/hit/strike/knock

beat	beat sb. 殴打某人
	beat sb. (= defeat sb.) 在比赛或战争中击败某人
	beat (= move regularly) 规律性地拍击,如心跳、击鼓、鸟拍打翅膀等
hit	hit sb. 击中某人
	hit (= come against with force) 碰撞
strike	strike sb. 击中某人
	strike a match(light) 擦火柴
	The clock struck 12. 钟敲了12下。 It struck me that... 我突然想起……
knock	撞击
	敲门(窗)

[注意] beat/hit/strike/knock 作“敲、打”讲时的区别: beat 侧重表示“连续地拍击”; strike 侧重表示“一次或多次地重击”; knock 侧重表示“敲(门/窗),撞击”; hit 侧重表示“击中”目标。

[辨析] beat, defeat 和 win

①beat v. 赢,取胜,战胜;其后接比赛、竞争的对手。

Our team beat theirs by 10:3.

我们以10:3胜了他们队。

②defeat 作动词时可与 beat 互换,表示“击败”对手。

Jim was badly defeated/beaten in the election.

吉姆在选举中惨遭失败。

③win v. 赢,胜;其宾语往往是奖品、名誉、物品、战争、运动等。

I have won her friendship. 我已赢得她的友谊。

Mary won the first prize in the game.

玛丽在比赛中获得一等奖。

11. A minute before, she had wished for someone to come along. 刚才她还盼望着能有什么人朝她这里走过来。

wish vt. 希望,但愿;wish for 盼望。

wish +	{	n.	to do
		sb. to do	
		(that) + 主语 +	did(were)... (与现在事实相反)
			had done... (与过去事实相反)
			could/would/might do... (与将来事实相反)

I wish you a good journey. 祝你旅途愉快。

I wish you to do the job. 我希望你做这份工作。

(4) I didn't know what to say _____, then an idea occurred _____ me.

- A. at a time; to B. for a time; to
C. for a time; / D. at one time; for

[解析] 本题考查由 time 构成的词组。for a time 意为“一度”; occur 与 happen 同义,接宾语时需加介词 to。

[答案] B

(5) _____, I lost heart in English learning, but my teacher often said to me, “Keep on working hard; you'll succeed _____.”

- A. At a time; in time B. At a time; on time
C. At one time; in time D. At one time; on time

[解析] 本题显然是考查 at a time 与 at one time, in time 与 on time 的用法及区别。at a time 每次; at one time 曾经; on time 准时; in time 及时,迟早。

[答案] C

◆ [考题 10] (1) I was _____ by the beauty of the East Lake when I visited it last summer.

- A. beaten B. knocked C. hit D. struck

(2008 年福州市模拟)

[解析] beat 指“(心脏等有节奏地)跳动,打败,(有节奏的)敲击”; knock 指“敲打,打倒”; hit 意为“撞击,袭击,击中,打中”; strike 强调短时间内力量大的“袭击、敲打、击打”,也可指“留下印记、给……以印象”。

[答案] D

(2) I held the little bird in my hand and felt its heart _____.

- A. striking B. beating C. jumping D. knocking
(2007 年重庆高三诊断性考试)

[解析] beat 表示“击打”时,其击打的方式为连续不断的。因此,表示“风吹、雨打、太阳晒,心脏跳动,脉搏跳动”都只可用 beat。

[答案] B

(3) The storm stopped but the waves were still _____ the shore.

- A. striking B. hitting C. beating D. knocking

[解析] 本题考查表示“敲打”含义的几个近义词辨析。strike 指急促、突然、一次性地打击,也指用力敲打或捶打; hit 指有目标地重重一击,侧重于击中和用力; beat 指有节奏地敲打或打击; knock 指常伴有响声地敲打,可能仅为引起注意,也可指将某人或某物推翻、打倒。

[答案] C

(4) The Cleveland Cavaliers _____ the Los Angeles Lakers 108:89 in the NBA on Sunday.

- A. hit B. hitted C. beat D. beated

[解析] beat sb. 表示“在比赛或战争中击败某人”。beat 的过去式、过去分词均为 beat。

[答案] C

(5) I won at last though _____ in the first two _____.

- A. won; games B. beaten; games
C. defeated; sports D. beaten; matches