

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5

配外研版

丛书主编：王后雄

本册主编：欧时才



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，充分享受视觉美感，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 <i>vt.</i> 出席, 参加	former <i>adj.</i> 从前的, 以前的
	earn <i>vt.</i> 获得; 赚, 挣得	recently <i>adv.</i> 最近, 近来
重点短语	on average 平均	
	for free 免费	
日常用语归纳	prepare for 为……作准备	
	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 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 with know about

◆ [考题1] (1) Jiu Zhaigou, _____ its unique beautiful scenery, has attracted thousands of overseas tourists.

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

(2008年湖北省重点中学联考)

[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 writer, but I _____ him.
A. know of; 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

测试要点1
作者自拟题
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。

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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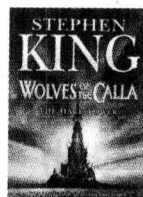
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学 法 指 津

本教材的编写旨在着重培养学生的创新精神和独立思考、实践能力,努力使学生获得适应学习化社会所需的英语基础知识和技能。了解不同国家、民族的文化差异,发展健全的人格,培养学生的合作精神和社会公德意识。因此,本教材的编写体现了以下四个原则:

- 一、体现当今世界中小学英语学习的新潮流。
- 二、给中国学生以最行之有效的最新的学习语言的理念,并用这种观念来影响和指导中国学生学习英语。
- 三、提升中国中小学英语教师的教学水平。
- 四、激发学生学习语言的内在潜力,使其在语言的交流中起到积极的作用。

从本教材编写的原则来看,该教材的理念是十分先进的,那么,我们如何学好这套教材呢?要学好这套教材,首先要弄清本教材的体例,本教材分有七个模块(MODULE),每个模块都有它的主题。虽然内容各不相同,但学习方法却有待研究,现在我们就以“模块一”的内容和学习目的为例,来研究一下如何学好这本教材。

MODULE 1 British and American English

要学好本模块,首先要弄清本模块的“两个目标”和“一个策略”,即:语言知识目标、语言技能目标和学习策略。本模块的主题是介绍英国英语和美国英语,帮助学生进行英语语言的异同的比较,从而学会辨认不同类别的英语。语言技能目标是每个模块中最重要的一个部分,它主要包括听、说、读、写以及表达与展示。听:要求学生能识别对话和语段中所学的词汇、短语,并能正确理解其义,能听懂教材配套听力材料,并根据要求完成练习,要能听懂课文,理解课文中对未来世界的描述。说:要求学生能较完整地复述课文内容,并能用本单元的语法——动词的时态来描述自己想要表达的意境,能参与与本模块主题有关的讨论。读:能在阅读中识别,并掌握新学的词汇、短语并能理解其义,能够读懂课文,并能阅读和理解来自其他资源的相关文章。写:要求能用本模块所学的词汇和短语,书面表达所预测的将来的环境。

学习是要讲究一定策略的。因此在学习本模块之前,要制订好模块学习计划,根据自己的学习情况,确定学习重点,在学习的过程中不断地提取并加工有效信息,提高阅读效率和能力。另外,在对课文进行阅读的同时,还应尽量与同学交流学习心得和自己对模块内容主题(英国英语和美国英语)的看法。也可通过各种途径,如报刊、因特网、图书馆、电台等获取更多的有用信息。

作为一名当代中学生,只是学好课本是远远不够的,在学习课本之余还应该听力、阅读和写作三个方面狠下工夫。

1. 听:将“精听”和“泛听”相结合

“听”是语言学习过程中不可缺少的环节,听不懂就说不出口。每天要安排 30 分钟左右的听力训练,可以通过听听力模拟试题、课文录音,听英语节目,听英语歌曲等进行听力训练。在听录音材料时,注重对材料的主旨、要义的理解,注重对材料的背景、说话者之间的关系作出判断,遇到听不懂的地方,要反复精听,直到弄清楚所听语段的内容或找到没有听懂的原因为止(如对连读、爆破、不同语音的迟缓反应、对口语化词语意义的误解等)。听课文录音后,可以用简短的语言对所听材料作出概括。听英语电台或收看英语节目时,可以将节目用磁带或光盘录下,用于今后重新听,反复听,这样有利于增加考生对语言的辨别能力和快速反应能力,培养思维的敏捷性。

2. 读:将“精读”和“泛读”相结合

读书既要仔细研究,又要博览群书,在精读的基础上进行泛读,才能提高自己的阅读能力。精读主要是加强对文章主旨大意、文章结构、写作意图的理解,对语段中出现的词汇进行推测等等,提高语篇分析理解能力。泛读就是指广泛阅读和博览英语图书、报刊杂志或国内出版的英语学习资料。广泛涉猎可以扩大考生的视野,增加对已学词汇的接触机会,了解更多的词义,提高对长句、难句等的理解能力,将所学的语言同现实生活融合在一起,培养学习英语的兴趣,增加学习英语的成就感。

在进行精读和泛读训练时应注意以下两点:

(1) 阅读文章难易程度的递增。选择阅读材料必须注意由浅入深、由易到难、循序渐进地安排,读物的难易一方面是生词量,另一方面是句型。由于时间和能力限制,过多地扩大词汇量是不现实的,但如能多看些句型变化较多的读物则对提高阅读能力大有好处。要始终坚持由浅入深、从易到难的原则,即文章内容由短到长;生词量从少到多;句型从简单到复杂;内容从浅显易懂到内涵丰富。

(2) 阅读技能的培养。注意逐步提高阅读速度。学会从上下文来猜测某个词或某个句子的意思。平时练习时,有意识地安排各种类型练习,进行大胆而谨慎的猜测。

3. 写:将“口头”和“笔头”相结合

“写”是表达的重要手段,也是学习的高目标之一。写作在英语试卷中占 25 分,赋分值较高。高考书面表达题材主要来自考生的日常生活,如交通问题、学校变化、减负问题、学校学习生活等。考生可以每周给自己确定一个话题,即兴演讲几分钟,然后去找相关的材料,进行朗读、缩写或改写,再进行口头训练,直到能够流利、思维严密地围绕这一话题谈论几分钟。这样,会对写作能力的提高大有帮助。

在进行书面作文的训练时,应注意进行遣词造句、组句成篇的训练,能够依据情景或内容的变化而写出句式多样的语句。做书面表达时,对于呈现的材料不要逐字翻译,要写主要的、必不可少的内容,然后在构思中排列一下内容的先后顺序,针对内容,在自己所掌握的词汇范围内用地道的英语表达出来,最后再对文章进行修改、检查。

学习方法没有一个固定的模式,只有找到一套适合自己的学习方法才能把英语学得更好,希望同学们在今后的学习中不断地对自己的学习经验进行归纳、总结,同时又能借鉴他人良好的学习方法,努力使自己的学习成绩更上一层楼。

MODULE 1 British and American English

课标模块知识

词汇	linguist, accent, obvious, queue, confusing, compare, variety, differ, remark, steadily, rapidly, announcement, add, present, attempt, simplify, criticise
短语	have... in common, make a difference, get around, be similar to sb./sth., after all, have difficulty (in) doing sth., lead to, on the air, at the moment, get used to, so far, pick up, wear off, in favour of, refer to... as..., thanks to, carry out
句式	Which (if any) do you think are funny? Can you guess which quotations are from British people? The only problem was I didn't realize the local accent would be so different. it 作形式主语和形式宾语 because 引导原因状语从句 比较等级的程度状语 现在分词作结果状语
语法	复习动词时态(1)
写作	说明文: 介绍一种事物

高考命题趋向

1. 过去分词作后置定语和现在分词短语作结果状语
2. the same... as 和 the same... that 的用法区别
3. 动词 suggest 的用法
4. more than 的意义
5. 动词的现在时态的用法
6. 近义词的辨义

背景知识导读

The British Isles

To the west and off the European Continent, there are thousands of islands on the continental shelf (大陆架). They are generally called the British Isles. Of all these isles, the largest one is called Great Britain. For convenience's sake, it is often shortened to Britain. Still further the west of Great Britain is the second largest island known as Ireland. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK) is made up of Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and a number of smaller islands around them. The total area of the country is some 240,000 square kilometers with a population of about 57 million.

Great Britain runs nearly 1,000 kilometers from south to north and extends, at the widest part, about 500 kilometers from west to east. Its area is some 230,000 square kilometers. Great Britain is traditionally divided into three parts, or countries: England in the south, Scotland in the north, and Wales in the southwest. There are discernible (可辨别的) differences between them even now.

England is the largest and most developed of all the three. Its area, about 130,000 square kilometers, takes up nearly 60% of the whole island. Its population is more than 46 million which makes up 85% of the country's whole population. The importance of England is so great in Britain that some foreigners just say "England" when they mean Britain. The same is true of the custom of speaking of the British people as the English who are the majority in the United Kingdom.

Scotland is the second largest both in area and population. It has an area of about 78,760 square kilometers, more than 30% of the whole island and with a population of 5 million, less than one-tenth of the whole population.

Wales is the smallest of the three both in area and population. In area, 20,700 square kilometers. It makes up less than 9% of the total area while its population, 2.7 million, does not exceed 5% of the whole.

Section I Introduction

课文英汉对译

Reading

Words, words, words

British and American English are different in many ways. The first and most obvious way is in the vocabulary. There are hundreds of different words which are not used on the other side of the Atlantic, or which are used with a different meaning. Some of these words are well known—Americans drive *automobiles* down *freeways* and fill up with *gas*; the British drive *cars* along *motorways* and fill up with *petrol*. As a tourist, you will need to use the *underground* in London or the *subway* in New York, or maybe you will prefer to get around the town by *taxi* (British) or *cab* (American).

Chips or French fries?

But other words and expressions are not so well known. Americans use a *flashlight*, while for the British, it's a *torch*. The British *queue up*; Americans *stand in line*. Sometimes the same word has a slightly different meaning, which can be confusing. *Chips*, for example, are pieces of hot fried potato in Britain; in the States *chips* are very thin and are sold in packets. The British call these *crisps*. The chips the British know and love are *French fries* on the other side of the Atlantic.

Have or have got?

There are a few differences in grammar, too. The British say *Have you got...?* While Americans prefer *Do you have...?* An American might say *My friend just arrived*, but a British person would say *My friend has just arrived*. Prepositions, too, can be different: compare *on the team*, *on the weekend* (American) with *in the team*, *at the weekend* (British). The British use prepositions where Americans sometimes omit them (*I'll see you Monday*; *Write me soon!*).

Colour or color?

The other two areas in which the two varieties differ are spelling and pronunciation. American spelling seems simpler: *center*, *color* and *program* instead of *centre*, *colour* and *programme*. Many factors have influenced American pronunciation since the first settlers arrived four hundred years ago. The accent, which is most similar to British English, can be heard on the East Coast of the US. When the Irish writer George Bernard Shaw made the famous remark that the British and the Americans are two nations divided by a common language, he was obviously thinking about the differences. But are they really so important? After all, there is probably as much variation of pronunciation within the two countries as between them. A Londoner has more difficulty understanding a Scotsman from Glasgow than understanding a New Yorker.

Turn on the TV

Some experts believe that the two varieties are moving closer together. For more than a century communications across the Atlantic have developed steadily. Since the 1980s, with satellite TV and the

参考译文

词, 词, 词

英国英语和美国英语在很多方面是不同的。首先最明显的是在词汇方面。有数以百计个不同的词在大西洋的彼岸不被使用, 或者以一种不同的意思被使用着。一些比较典型的例子——美国人在 *freeways* 上驾驶的是 *automobiles*, 给车加油是 *gas*; 英国人在 *motorways* 上驾驶的是 *cars*, 给车加油是 *petrol*。作为游客, 你在伦敦要乘坐的地铁叫 *underground*, 而在纽约则叫 *subway*, 或者你选择乘坐 *taxi* (英式) 或者 *cab* (美式) 游览城市。

Chips 还是 French fries?

但是其他词语和表达方式没有这么广泛的为人所知。美国人把手电筒称为 *flashlight*, 而英国人则叫它 *torch*。“排队”在英国英语中用 *queue up*, 在美国英语中用 *stand in line*。有时候, 同一个单词在意义上一点细微的差别就让人很困惑。比如 *chips* 这个词在英国是热炸的薯条, 在美国却指非常薄而且装在纸袋里出售的薯片——英国人把这种东西称为 *crisps*。英国人熟悉而且喜欢的薯条在大西洋彼岸被称为 *French fries*。

have 还是 have got?

在语法上, 英国英语和美国英语也有一些区别。英国人说 *Have you got...?* 而美国人更喜欢说 *Do you have...?* 美国人可能会说 *My friend just arrived*, 但是英国人会讲 *My friend has just arrived*。介词的用法也有所不同: 比较一下 *on the team*, *on the weekend* (美式) 和 *in the team*, *at the weekend* (英式)。英国人用介词的地方美国人有时候可能会省略 (*I'll see you Monday*; *Write me soon!*)。

colour 还是 color?

此外, 在两种英语中另外两个领域的区别是拼写和发音。美国英语的拼写看上去更简单一些: *center*, *color* 和 *program* 是美式拼法, *centre*, *colour* 和 *programme* 是英式拼法。自从 400 年前第一批移民的到来, 有很多因素影响了美式发音。在美国东海岸能听到与英国英语非常相似的口音。当爱尔兰作家萧伯纳将那句名言——英国和美国是被同一种语言分开的两个民族的时候, 他显然想到了它们的区别。但是这些区别真的如此重要吗? 毕竟, 两个国家境内的口音差别可能跟两国之间的口音差别一样多。一个伦敦人要听懂一个来自格拉斯哥的苏格兰人说话比听懂一个纽约人说话更难。

打开电视机

很多专家相信这两种语言变体正在越来越接近。一个多世纪以来, 大西洋两岸的交流一直在稳定发展。自



Internet, it has been possible to listen to British and American English at the flick of a switch. This non-stop communication, the experts think, has made it easier for British people and Americans to understand each other. But it has also led to lots of American words and structures passing into British English, so that some people now believe that British English will disappear.

However, if you turn on CNN, the American TV network, you find newsreaders and weather forecasters all speaking with different accents—American, British, Australian, and even Spanish. One of the best-known faces, Monita Rajpal, was born in Hong Kong, China, and grew up speaking Chinese and Punjabi, as well as English.

This international dimension suggests that in the future, there are going to be many “Englishes”, not just two main varieties. But the message is “Don’t worry.” Users of English will all be able to understand each other—wherever they are.

2 语言知识精讲

1. We have really everything in common with America nowadays, except of course, language.

当然除了语言之外,现在我们与美国的确有许多共同之处。

common (1) 共同的;联合的;公共的。如:

a common cup 公用杯子

(2) 常见的;常有的;普通的;熟悉的。如:

Snow is common in cold countries.

雪在寒冷的国家是常见的。

常用短语

common knowledge/sense 常识

common practice 惯例

in common 共有,公有

in common with 与……相同

have nothing in common (with) (与……)没有共同之处。如:

In common with many people, he prefers meat to fish.

和许多人一样,他喜欢吃肉而不喜欢吃鱼。

相关链接

common, ordinary, general 都含“普通的”意思。

common 强调常见的,不足为奇的。如:

Colds are common in winter. 感冒在冬天很常见。

ordinary 强调平常的,平淡无奇的。如:

His ordinary supper consists of only bread and milk. 他通常的晚餐不过是面包和牛奶。

general 意为普遍的,一般的。如:

This book is intended for the general reader, not for the specialist.

这本书是为一般读者写的,不是为专家写的。

2. Which (if any) do you think are funny? 你认为哪些有趣?

(1) 本句中 do you think 作为插入语用在特殊疑问句中,此句的固定结构是:疑问词+do you think+特殊疑问句的剩余部分。如:

When do you think he'll come back?

你认为他什么时候会回来?

注意:此句型中的特殊疑问句的剩余部分一定要变为陈述句式。

从20世纪80年代以来,随着卫星电视和因特网的使用,非常便捷地听到英国英语和美国英语已经成为可能。专家们认为,这种不间断的交流使得英国人和美国人相互理解起来更加容易。但这也导致了大量美语单词和结构进入英国英语,以至于现在有一些人认为英国英语将要消失。

然而,如果你打开美国电视网络 CNN,你会发现新闻播报员和天气预报员操着不同的口音——美国的,英国的,澳大利亚的,甚至西班牙的。其中最熟悉的面孔之一,出生于中国香港的慕妮塔·让治派,从小到大说的是汉语和旁遮普语,还有英语。

这种国际标准表明,在未来将有很多种英语,不仅仅是两种。但其实大家不用担心!无论在哪里,英语的使用者们都能彼此理解。

◆ [考题 1] (1) In _____, the northerners are keen on dumplings while the southerners are fond of rice.

A. common B. total C. general D. particular (2008·广州)

[解析] 句意:一般来说,北方人爱吃饺子,南方人爱吃米饭。本题考查短语辨析。in common “共同”; in total “整个地”; in general “一般地”; in particular “特别地”。根据题意可知,正确答案为 C。

[答案] C

(2) _____ other young men, he also enjoys pop music.

A. Compared with B. In common with
C. Except for D. Speaking of

[解析] 句意:与其他年轻人相同,他也喜欢流行音乐。“in common with...”的意思是“与……相同”,由于受后面的 also 的限制, A、C 不合句意和结构。D 项也因与 he 的逻辑关系不对,不能选择。

[答案] B

(3) In the _____ way he would come with us, but he's not feeling well.

A. ordinary B. common C. general D. usual (2008·黄冈)

[解析] 句意:一般情况下他都和我们一起来,只是他现在身体不太好。in the ordinary way 是一固定用语,意为“如果情况正常;就通常情况而言”。

[答案] A

(4) They are twin brothers, but they have _____ in common.

A. not many B. nothing
C. a little D. no much

[解析] 句意:“虽然他们兄弟俩是双胞胎,但他们并没有什么共同之处。”表达“有共同之处”用 have... in common with, 而表达“没有共同之处”时则应用 have not much/nothing/little in common.

[答案] B

◆ [考题 2] (1) It is really an exciting game. _____ the game?

A. Who do you think will win
B. Whom do you think will win
C. Do you know who will win

相关链接

疑问词 + $\begin{cases} \text{do you suppose} \\ \text{do you imagine} \\ \text{do you believe} \\ \dots \end{cases}$ + 句子剩余部分?

(2) funny *adj.* 滑稽的, 好笑的, 奇怪的, 难理解的

He has funny habit of blinking when talking with others.

他与别人谈话时有一个好笑的眨眼睛的习惯。

相关链接

fun *n.* 有趣的事; 玩笑; 娱乐

make fun of sb. 开某人的玩笑

for fun 开玩笑地

in fun 开玩笑, 非认真地

3. People from Shanghai sound the same as people from Xi'an.

来自上海的人(的口音)听起来与来自西安的人一样。

the same 后面可以接定语从句, 如果后面的定语从句是省略的情况, 则用 as 来引导。即 the same... as。如:

He studies in the same school as I.

他和我在同一所学校里上学。

相关链接

(1) same 与 identical

same 用于单独的人或物, 表示“同一个”的意思, 指两个以上的人或物时, 意思是在种类, 性质, 数量等方面没有区别。

identical 用于指单独人或物时, 与 same 同义, 指两个或两个以上的人或物时, 强调两者在每一个方面, 每一个细节上都完全相同, 无任何差异。

(2) the same... as 和 the same... that 两个定语从句。前者表示“与……同样的”, 不是同一个; 而后者表示“同一个, 就是那个”。如:

This is the same pen as I lost last week.

这同我上周丢失的那支钢笔一样。(但不是同一支)

This is the same pen that I lost last week.

这就是我上周丢失的那支钢笔。(是同一支)

(3) come to the same 具有同样的结果; 没有多大差别 one and the same 同一个; 完全一样; 完全是一回事 be all the same to... 对……来说都一样; 对……无所谓 all the same(虽然……)还是; 仍然

4. American English is very different from British English.

美国英语与英国英语大不相同。

be different from 与……不同 如:

The most unusual car was a Benz which had only three wheels.

最奇特的小汽车是一辆只有三个轮子的奔驰汽车。

Captain Ben Fawcett has bought an unusual taxi and has begun a new service.

本·福塞特上尉买了一辆不寻常的出租汽车, 并已开始了一项新的营业。

D. Who do you think to win

[解析] 该句中 do you think 是插入语, 其结构是“疑问词 + 插入语的疑问形式 + 句子的剩余部分”。

[答案] A

(2) This is not a match. We're playing chess just for

A. habit B. hobby C. fun D. game

(2005·上海)

[解析] 句意: 这不是比赛, 我们下棋的目的只是为了娱乐。本题考查名词辨析。比较四个词的词义: habit“习惯”; hobby“业余爱好, 兴趣”; fun“娱乐”; game“比赛”, 根据题意答案应为 C。

[答案] C

◆[考题3] (1) There at the door stood a girl about the same height _____.

A. as me B. as mine C. with mine D. with me

(2007·长沙)

[解析] the same 后要用 as, 而这里的 height 实际上就是 the girl's height。从语法上来说 as 后面的成分要与其前面相等, 所以用 mine。

[答案] B

(2) Pat is not the same man _____.

A. what he was B. that he was
C. as he was D. who he was

(2007·海淀)

[解析] 本题考查 the same... as 和 the same... that 的用法。the same... as 是指“与……同样的”, 用来表达“同类人/物”, 依题意, as he was 为正确选项, 全句的意思是“Pat 再也不是从前的他了。”

[答案] C

(3) You've made the same mistakes _____.

A. as last time B. that you made last time
C. as you made last time D. that last time

[解析] 句意: 你又犯了与上次相同的错误。the same(+名词)后跟 that 或 as 定语从句均可, 一般认为用 as 要好一些。如果其后跟短语、代词或名词, 只能用 as。

[答案] A、B、C

◆[考题4] (1) —Where would you like to go, to the cinema or theatre?

—It _____ to me.

A. is not a difference B. makes no difference
C. is not different D. makes not a difference

(2008·黄冈)

[解析] 句意: —你想去哪儿, 看电影还是看戏? —对于我来说都一样。make no difference 没区别, 没两样。

[答案] B

(2) The way he did it was different _____ we were used to.

A. in which B. in what
C. from what D. from which

(2008·成都)

[解析] 本题为词组 be different from 后跟 what 引导的宾语从句。此题易看成定语从句而误选 D。

[答案] C

(3) Coins may be of _____.

A. different size B. different sizes
C. difference size D. difference sizes

[解析] 句意: 硬币有不同规格。此题中 be of different + n... 结构, 说明主语 coins 具有不同规格, 所以 size 需要加“s”。be of... + 抽象名词, 表示主语的特征, 意为“具有……”。如: This is of great value. 这是非常有价值的。(相当于 This is very valuable)。

[答案] B

相关链接

(1) different 与 various

different 意思是“不同的”“有差异的”，后接单数或复数名词都可，句型为 be different from。

various 意思是“各种各样的”，引申为“不同的”，指同一类中的不同类，后接复数名词。

(2) 短语链接

differ from 不同

differ in 在……不同

differ with 与……不调和；与……不一致

be different from 异于……

the same... as 与……相同

be different from... 与……不同

be opposite to... 与……相反

be similar to 类似于，与……相似

5. Read the passage and find four ways in which British and American English are different.

读文章找出美国英语与英国英语四个不同的方面。

the way 引导的定语从句的引导词有三种情况，可以用 that；也可以用 in which；还可以省略。

I don't like the way you spoke to her.

我不喜欢你跟她讲话的方式。

注意：way 意为“方法，方式”，在句中用作状语时，修饰它的定语从句用 that 或 in which 引导，或加不关联词。如：

The way (that/in which/不填) he explained the sentence to us was not difficult to understand.

他给我们解释句子的那种方法不难理解。

相关链接

way 与 road

way 作“道路”解时，与 road 近义。way 的含义是为了到指定的地点必须经过的地方，可以是道路、街、森林、田地等。road 的含义比 way 窄，指车辆或行人通过的道路、大路。

6. As a tourist, you will need to use the underground in London or the subway in New York, or maybe you will prefer to get around the town by taxi (British) or cab (American).

作为游客，在伦敦你要乘坐的地铁叫 underground，而在纽约则叫 subway，或者你选择乘坐 taxi (英式) 或者 cab (美式) 游览城市。

(1) need 需要

① vt. (行为动词 need 接名词、代词、不定式和-ing 形式，使用中遵循行为动词的规律，即第三人称单数要加 s；问句和否定句要用 do；need 后接带 to 的不定式。) 如：

You don't need anything special. 你并不需要任何特别的东西。

② modal v. (情态动词 need 用于否定句和疑问句，使用中遵循情态动词的规律，即第三人称单数不加 s；问句和否定句不用 do；need 后接带 to 的不定式。) 如：

—Need we come? —Yes, you must. /No, you needn't.

—我们必须来吗？—是的，你们必须来。/不，你们不必来。

注意：情态动词 need 用于否定句，意为“不必”；用于疑问句意为“必须”。在肯定句中表示“必须”，要用 must, have to, ought to 或 should。如：

You needn't pay for it. 你无需付钱。

—Need you go now? 你现在必须走吗？

—No, I needn't. (Yes, I must.) 不，不必。(是的，必须走。)

◆ [考题 5] (1) Today the public is much concerned about the way _____.

- A. nature is being ruined B. on which to ruin nature
C. which nature is ruined D. of nature to be ruined

(2007 · 湖北八校)

[解析] 句意：现在公众对自然遭受破坏的方式很关注。修饰 way 的定语从句应用 in which 引导，in which 经常被省略，本句也可说成：Today the public is much concerned about the way in which nature is being ruined。

[答案] A

(2) What surprised me was not what he said but _____ he said it.

- A. the way B. in the way that
C. in the way D. the way which

(2004 · 湖南)

[解析] 本题考查 way 后的定语从句的连词的选择。way 后的定语从句的引导词可以用 in which 或 that 来引导，也可以省略。

[答案] A

◆ [考题 6] (1) —Catherine, I have cleaned the room for you.

—Thanks. You _____ it, I could manage it myself.

- A. needn't do B. needn't have done
C. mustn't do D. shouldn't have done

(2005 · 福建)

[解析] 句意：“凯瑟琳，我已经为你把房间打扫干净了。”“谢谢。你不必打扫的，我可以自己来。”needn't have done 表示“本来不需要做某事却做了，白白浪费了时间和精力”。

[答案] B

(2) There's no light on—they _____ be at home.

- A. can't B. mustn't C. needn't D. shouldn't

(2006 · 全国 I)

[解析] 本题考查情态动词的表意功能。can't 意为“不可能”；mustn't 意为“不许、禁止”；needn't 意为“不必”；shouldn't 意为“不该”。依据句子提供的情景，应选 can't。

[答案] A

(3) We _____ have proved great adventurers, but we have done the greatest march ever made in the past ten years.

- A. needn't B. may not C. shouldn't D. mustn't

(2006 · 天津)

[解析] 考查情态动词。needn't have done “不必做某事(而实际已做)”；may not have done “可能没有做……”；shouldn't have done “不应该做某事(而实际已做)”，含责备的意味；mustn't have done 不存在。本句意为“我们可能不是冒险家，但我们已取得近十年来的最大的进步”。据句意选 B。

[答案] B

(4) Would you prefer that I _____ with you?

- A. should go B. go
C. went D. should went

(2008 · 长沙模拟)

[解析] 在 prefer + that 从句中，从句中谓语为 should + 动词原形，也可用动词的过去式。

[答案] A、C

(5) Rather than _____ on a crowded bus, he always prefers _____ a bicycle.

- A. ride; ride B. riding; ride
C. ride; to ride D. to ride; riding

(2008 · 武汉)

相关链接

如果主语是“物”，need, demand, require, want 等动词后既可以接不定式的被动式，又可以接动名词的主动式（仍表被动），意思相同。

例如：The radio needs to be repaired. = The radio needs repairing. 这部收音机需要修理。

(2) prefer vt. (preferred; preferring) 宁可，宁愿（选择）；更喜欢；（比较起来）喜欢……（而不喜欢……）。如：

Do you prefer coffee or tea? 你喜欢喝咖啡还是喝茶？

I prefer it above all others. 这个我比什么都喜欢。

I prefer to work rather than sit idly.

= I prefer working to sitting idly.

= I would rather work than sit idly.

我宁愿工作也不喜欢闲待着。

Would you prefer that I come on Monday instead of on Tuesday?

你是要我星期一来而不是星期二来吗？

I should prefer you not to go there alone.

= I should prefer that you did not go there alone.

我倒认为你不要自己去那里的好。

7. Americans use a flashlight, while for the British, it's a torch.

美国人把手电筒称为 flashlight，而英国人则叫它 torch。

while 在本句中用作连词，（表示对比）“而，然而”。如：

You like tennis, while I'd rather read.

你爱打网球，而我爱看书。

Our country has plenty of oil, while yours has none.

我国有大量石油，而你们国家则没有。

while 用作连词，还表示

(1)……的时候。如：

While in Vienna he studied music. 他在维也纳时学习音乐。

While two detectives were keeping guard at the door, two others opened the parcel. 这时两个侦探把着门，另外两个打开包裹。

(2)表让步，意为“虽然，但是”。如：

While I understand what you say, I can't agree with you.

虽然我理解你的意思，但我还是不同意。

(3)表递进，意为“而且，更有甚者”。如：

They are having trouble at home, while abroad things are even worse. 他们在国内困难重重，而在国外情况更为糟糕。

while 还有名词词性，表示“一会儿”。如：

A short while ago, however, he became a bus driver and he has not regretted it.

可是，不久前他当了一名公共汽车驾驶员，而且他不后悔。

[短语链接]

搭配：all the while 始终/once in a while 偶尔，间或/for a while = for a short time 暂时，一时/after a while 过了一會兒/in a short while 不一会儿

8. Sometimes the same word has a slightly different meaning, which can be confusing.

有时候，同一个单词在意义上一点细微的差别就让人很困惑。

(1) which can be confusing 是 which 引导的非限制性定语从句，是对先行词 meaning 的补充说明。如：

I will take this one, which seems to be the best one.

我要这一个，它看起来是最好的。

The weather turned out to be very good, which was more than we could expect. 结果天气很好，超出了我们的预料。

(2) confuse v. 把（某人）弄糊涂，使迷惑；使为难；把（某事物）搞乱，打乱，混淆；使含糊。如：

[解析] 本题考查 prefer to do... rather than do... “宁愿（做）……而不愿（做）……”结构。句意：“和待在拥挤的公共汽车上比，他更愿意骑自行车。”

[答案] C

◆ [考题 7] (1) I'd like to study law at university _____ my cousin prefers geography.

A. though B. as C. while D. for

(2007·四川)

[解析] while 作并列连词，意为“而，但是，可是”。根据“I'd like to study law at university”和“my cousin prefers geography”的意思可判断出它们是转折关系，所以要用 while 连接。though 意为“虽然，尽管，即使，纵然”。as 引导原因状语从句时，意为“因为”，引导时间状语从句时，意为“当……的时候”。for 作并列连词，意为“因为”。

[答案] C

(2) We thought there were 35 students in the dining hall, _____, in fact, there were 40.

A. while B. whether C. what D. which

(2006·全国 II)

[解析] while 此处是一个表示转折意义的连词，表示“虽然，但是”，表示我们本来认为有 35 个学生在餐厅吃饭，而实际上有 40 个学生。whether 意为“是否”。which 用于引导名词性从句，在从句中作主语、宾语、表语或定语，意为“哪一个”，表示在有限的范围内的某一个。what 用于引导名词性从句，在从句中作主语、表语或宾语等。

[答案] A

(3) _____ I accept that he is not perfect, I do actually like the person.

A. While B. Since C. Before D. Unless

(2005·江苏)

[解析] 本题考查词义辨析。句意：“虽然我承认他并不完美，但我真的喜欢他。”四个连词中只有 while 有此意。

[答案] A

◆ [考题 8] (1) The village has developed a lot _____ we learned farming two years ago.

A. when B. which C. that D. where

(2007·福建)

[解析] where 引导定语从句，作 village 的定语，表示“两年前我们学习农业的那个村庄”。where 引导定语从句时，在从句中作地点状语，意为“在……地方”。which 和 that 引导定语从句时，指代表示“物”的先行词，在从句中作主语、宾语或表语。when 意为“当……的时候”，引导定语从句时，在从句中作时间状语。

[答案] D

(2) The instructions on the box are very _____. No one can understand them.

A. confused B. confusing
C. surprised D. surprising

(2007·合肥模拟)

[解析] 本题考查形容词 confused 和 confusing 的用法区别。confused 意为“混乱的，杂乱的，不知所措的”，而 confusing 则意为“令人困惑的，令人混淆的”，句子的意思是“箱子上的使用说明令人困惑，没人能懂”，依题意 confusing 为正确选项。

[答案] B

◆ [考题 9] (1) _____ with what you did last year, you have made greater progress this year.

A. Comparing B. Compared
C. To compare D. Having compared

(2008·郑州)

They confused me by asking so many questions.

他们提了一大堆问题,把我都弄糊涂了。

This construction should not be confused with the regular passive.

这种句法结构不可与规则变化的被动语态混淆。

confused *adj.* 糊涂的,迷惑的;混杂的,不清楚的。如:

All your changes of plan have made me totally confused.

你把计划改来改去,我都糊涂了。

confusing *adj.* 莫名其妙的,令人迷惑的。如:

The instructions on the box are very confusing.

盒子上的使用说明含混不清。

confusion *n.* 困惑;混乱,杂乱;混淆。如:

He is gazing in confusion at the strange sight.

他正困惑地凝视着这种奇怪的景象。

9. Compare on the team, on the weekend (American) with in the team, at the weekend (British).

比较一下 on the team, on the weekend (美式) 和 in the team, at the weekend (英式)。

compare (1) *vt.* 比较,对照;比喻,比作

compare with 与……相比

compare to 把……比作。如:

Scientists sometimes compare the human brain to a computer.

科学家们有时将人脑比作电脑。

Compared with many students in the poor areas, you are lucky.

与许多贫困地方的学生们相比,你们是幸运的。

(2) *vi.* 匹敌;相比;竞争;不相上下。如:

My English cannot compare with his. 我的英文水平不如他。

It is hard to compare. 这很难比较。

相关链接

by comparison 比较起来,用比较法。如:

This one costs more but is cheaper by/in comparison.

这个价格贵一点,但是比较起来还是较为便宜的。

in comparison with 和……比较起来。如:

My shoes are small in comparison with my sister's.

我的鞋子比我姐姐的要小。

10. After all, there is probably as much variation of pronunciation within the two countries as between them.

毕竟,两个国家境内的口音差别可能跟两国之间的口音差别一样多。

(1) as much as 意思是“多达……,……之多”,as...as 中间常接形容词或副词原形,即 as + *adj.* / *adv.* + as。如:

The cost of travelling to Europe is as much as 50,000 yuan.

去欧洲旅游的费用高达 50,000 元。

注意:as...as... 在否定句中也可将第一个 as 换成 so,也可用 as;还可以用于倍数的表达,表示比较,意思是“像……一样”。

Tom is as tall as I. 汤姆跟我一样高。

Mike is not so clever as his sister. 迈克不如他姐姐聪明。

Their room is four times as large as ours.

他们的房间是我们的四倍大。

相关链接

as much + *n.* [U] as... 和……一样多的……

as many + *n.* (pl.) as 和……一样多的……

as + *adj.* + a(n) + *n.* (v. + ing) + as 和……一样……

as much / many as 多达……

as long as 长达……,只要……

as far as 远达……,就……而论

[解析] 本题考查 compared with/to 的用法。在这个结构中 compared with/to 意为“与……比较起来,较之……”,此结构在句中作状语,是固定结构,如: Compared with/to her mother, she is tall. 和她妈妈比较起来,她算高了。

[答案] B

(2) _____ the youth _____ the rising sun at 8 or 9 o'clock a. m., Mao Zedong expressed his great hope for the young men.

A. Comparing; with

B. Compared; to

C. Compared; with

D. Comparing; to

(2008·湖北八校)

[解析] 本句的本体是“年轻人”,喻体是“八、九点钟的太阳”,所以用 compare... to; 又因“比喻”的动作由主句主语发出,故用 v. -ing, 所以选 D 项。

[答案] D

◆ [考题 10] (1) Allen had to call a taxi because the box was _____ to carry all the way home.

A. much too heavy

B. too much heavy

C. heavy too much

D. too heavy much

(2003·全国, 23)

[解析] 该题考查副词修饰形容词的问题。much 不能修饰形容词的原级,但可修饰 too。而 too 可修饰形容词的原级。因此,该题只能用 much too + *adj.* 的形式。全句意为“因为箱子太重了,Allen 难以一路搬回家,所以她只好叫了一辆出租车”。

[答案] A

(2) The more I think about him, the more reasons I find for loving him _____ I did.

A. as much as

B. as long as

C. as soon as

D. as far as

(2004·湖南)

[解析] as much as 意为“尽可能多,与……一样多”;as long as “只要……就……”;as far as “远至”;as soon as “一……就……”。

[答案] A

(3) He was educated at a local grammar school, _____ he went on to Cambridge.

A. from which

B. after that

C. after which

D. from all

(2008·广州)

[解析] 句意:他在当地的一家语法学校受教育,之后去了剑桥。做此题需要考虑两个因素,一是句式,空格后是一个非限制性定语从句;二是用什么样的介词,判断依据是介词的搭配关系,此处应该用 after 表示在语法学校受教育之后。如果你认为 which 代替的是 school,那你就会选 A 项。实际上 which 的先行词是前面的一整句话。

[答案] C

◆ [考题 11] (1) Having been ill in bed for nearly a month, he had a hard time _____ the exam.

A. pass

B. to pass

C. passed

D. passing

(2004·福建)

[解析] 本题考查短语 have a hard time (in) doing sth. = have difficulty (in) doing sth. 干某事有困难。

[答案] D

(2) Do you know the difficulty the little girl had _____ the maths problem?

A. with working out

B. to work out

C. having worked out

D. working out

[解析] 本题考查 difficulty 的相关短语。句子的意思是“你知道这个小女孩解这道数学题的困难吗?”,在这个句子中 the little girl had... 是一个定语从句,修饰 the difficulty。

(2) after all

①毕竟,到底 如:

He is a good man after all. 他毕竟是个好人。

②在句首时,意为“别忘了” 如:

After all, my son's birthday is in two weeks time.

别忘了,离我儿子的生日还有两周的时间。

[短语链接]

above all 尤其是

all in all 总的说来

and all 而且,还

at all 全然,根本

first of all 首先

in all 总共

11. A Londoner has more difficulty understanding a Scotsman from Glasgow than understanding a New Yorker.

一个伦敦人要听懂一个来自格拉斯哥的苏格兰人说话比听懂一个纽约人说话更难。

have difficulty in doing sth. 干某事有困难 如:

I found great difficulty (in) doing the work.

我发现做那件工作很吃力。

[短语链接]

have some/much difficulty (in) doing sth. = there is some/much difficulty (in) doing sth. 做某事有些/很多困难

have some/much difficulty with sth. = there's some/much difficulty with sth. 做某事有些/很困难

have great/no/little/a little difficulty (in) doing sth. 做某事有很大/没有/几乎没有/有点困难

注意:句型中的 difficulty 为不可数名词,可用 trouble 替换。

相关链接

spend time/money (in) doing sth. 花时间/金钱做某事

waste time/money (in) doing sth. 浪费时间/金钱做某事

be busy (in) doing sth. 忙于做某事

have a... time (in) doing sth. 有……的时间做某事

12. For more than a century communications across the Atlantic have developed steadily.

一个多世纪以来,大西洋两岸的交流一直在稳定发展。

(1) more than

①more than + 数词,意为“……以上,多于……;……有余”。

More than 20 club members attended the meeting.

有20多个俱乐部成员出席会议。

②more than + 名词,意为“不只,不仅仅”。

Peace is much more than the absence of war.

和平不仅仅是意味着没有战争。

③more than + 形容词或副词,意为“非常,十分;更加;岂止”。

He is more than selfish. 他非常自私。

I am more than happy to hear that. 听到这我非常高兴。

Her performance was more than good; it was perfect.

她的表演岂止是好,简直是完美无缺。

④more than + 动词,意为“十分;大大地;不仅仅”。

He more than smiled, he laughed outright.

他不仅仅是微笑,他简直是大笑了。

⑤more than... can/could,意为“不能……”。

The beauty of Hangzhou is more than words can describe.

杭州之美是语言所不能描述的。

(2) across adv. & prep. 横过

Erna Hart is going to swim across the English Channel tomorrow.

欧娜·哈特准备明天游泳横渡英吉利海峡。

相关链接

across, through 与 past

across 指的是从这边到另一边,强调动作在物体的表面横过、跨过。

through 指的是从事物的中间穿过。

past 表示“从……旁边经过”。

[答案] D

(3) There is some difficulty _____ spoken English in English-speaking countries.

A. for me to understand

B. that can be understood

C. at my understanding

D. with my understanding

[解析] 当表达“做某事有些困难”时,可用 have some/much difficulty with sth. 或 there is some/much difficulty with sth., 根据题干的形式, D 为正确选项。

[答案] D

◆[考题 12] (1) In fact, Peter would rather have left for San Francisco than _____ in New York.

A. to stay

B. stayed

C. staying

D. having stayed

[解析] 句意:事实上,彼得宁愿去旧金山,也不愿留在纽约。would rather... than... 为平行结构, than 前后

应为相同的语法形式。

[答案] B

(2) The girl student of _____ has been the chairman of the students' union for two years.

A. not fifteen

B. not more than fifteen

C. more fifteen

D. more than fifteen

(2006·武汉模拟)

[解析] 本题要表达的意思是“不超过,至多”,在英语中,要表达“不超过,至多”可以说“not more than”, “no more than”是“仅仅”的意思。

[答案] B

(3) He suddenly saw Sue _____ the room. He pushed his way _____ the crowd of people to get to her.

A. across; across

B. over; through

C. over; into

D. across; through

(2005·湖南)

[解析] across 指从表面上通过; through 指从内部通过。由 the room 可知用 across, 穿过人群用 through。

[答案] D

(4) I've _____ all my pockets but I still can't find my key to my bike.

A. found

B. looked for

C. gone through

D. searched

[解析] 句意:我检查了所有的口袋也没找到我的自行车钥匙。C 选项表“通过,仔细查看”,如: The Bill didn't go through. 这议案未通过。D 选项表“搜索”,后接搜索的地方。A 选项表“找到……”, B 选项表“寻找……”。

[答案] C、D

◆[考题 13] (1) Usually carelessness _____ to failure.

A. leads

B. happens

C. gets

D. agrees

[解析] 句意:通常粗心容易导致失败。通常情况下,表示“导致”时,如后跟不定式表动作,可用 cause sth. to happen; 如后为名词或 v.-ing 形式,则用 lead to 表示。

[答案] A

(2) Generous public funding of basic science would _____ considerable benefits for the country's health, wealth and security.

A. result from

B. settle down

C. lie in

D. lead to

(2008·武汉)

[解析] 句意:充裕的基础科学研究基金会给国民的健康状况、财富的积累以及安全带来相当大的好处。result from 由……引起; settle down 定居,安定; lie in 在于。

[答案] D

(3) Once a decision has been made, all of us should _____ it.