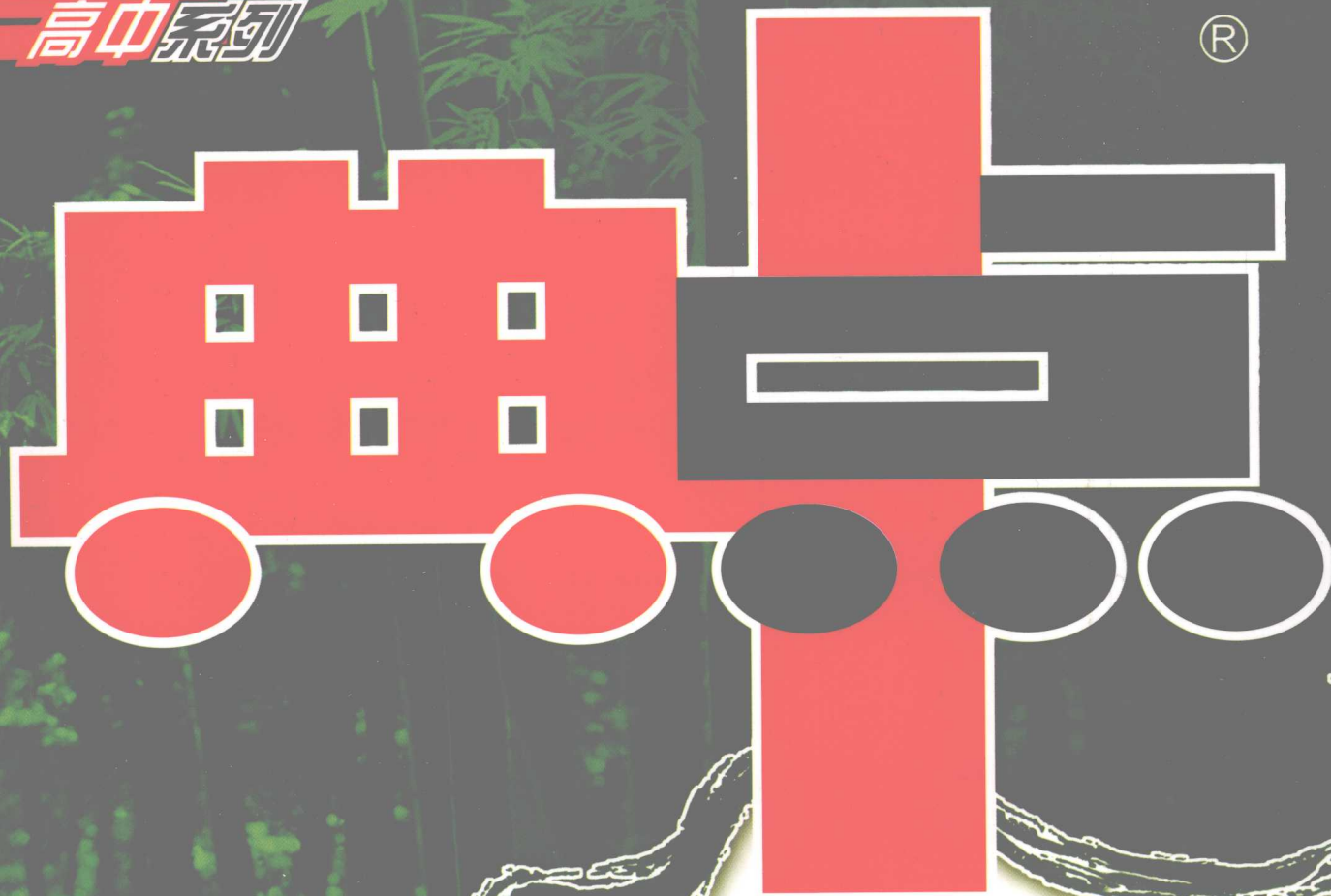




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综合应用创新题

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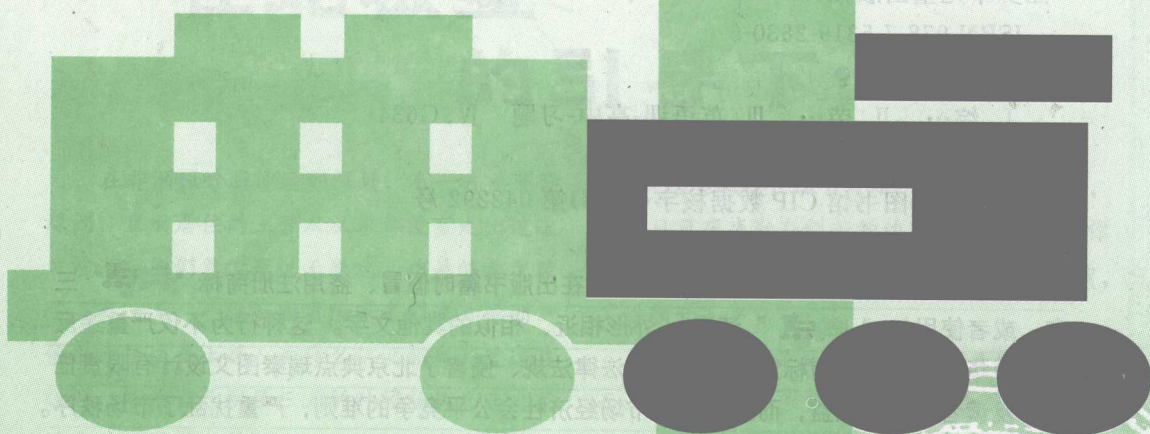
高中英语

必修2

配外研版

学生
+
用书

黑龙江少年儿童出版社



综合应用创新题

高中英语必修2

(配外研版)

总主编:荣德基

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在北极星

的引导下……

在非洲撒哈拉沙漠的深处，有一片美丽的绿洲，里面居住的土著人从来都没有走出过这片沙漠。他们曾尝试过无数次，但最终都失败了。有一天，一位英国冒险家来到这片绿洲，他很奇怪这些土著人为什么从没能离开过这片绿洲，而他自己用了三天的时间就从外面走了进来。为了找出原因，他让土著人牵着骆驼，带上粮食，寻找走出沙漠的路，他在后面进行观察。结果土著人在沙漠里走了15天也没有找到出路，又回到了原来的出发点。这位冒险家明白了土著人之所以走不出去，是因为他们一走进沙漠就迷失了方向，所以就在原地打转。于是他告诉土著人只要每天晚上朝着北极星的方向前进，永远不要偏离那颗星星，就能走出这块沙漠。结果，只用了三天时间，土著人就成功走出了沙漠。

在人生的旅途中，我们就像是沙漠中的行者，也许你足够聪明，足够勤奋，足够认真，但是你没有找到天空中的“北极星”，你就只能在原地打转。理想虽然并不遥远，可是因为你没有明确的目标，所以它变得遥遥无期，不能实现。其实，并不是我们走不出去，也不是我们没有能力，仅仅是因为我们缺少一个明确目标的引导。一旦你确定了你的目标，你的理想就不会太遥远。

在学习中，同样需要一个目标。这个目标就是你努力的方向，就是时时引导你走向成功的“北极星”。这个目标既可以是长期的，也可以是近期的，既可以是不变的人生理想和追求，也可以是具体的考上哪一所大学。这个目标，不是形式上的选择，而是心中千万次呼之

欲出的梦想之境。这个目标，不是轻率的承诺，而是日日夜夜勤奋刻苦的动力之源。想到它你会豪情满怀，激情无限，梦到它你会幸福甜蜜，笑逐颜开。

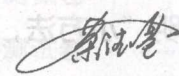
这个目标不是异想天开，也不是信口开河，而是要切合实际，最重要的是适合你自己。如果目标太遥远，让我们无法触及，就难以去实现，长此以往，容易消磨我们的斗志；如果目标太浅近，实现它不费吹灰之力，那么这个目标就没有太大意义。

切实的远景目标并不是一步就可以达到的，在我们一步步走向成功的时候，需要把大目标细化。当大目标分成一个个小目标的时候，你就不会被遥远的大目标所吓倒，相反，你会很清晰地看见自己需要努力的过程与方向。然后，你就要从实现每一个小目标开始，一步步逼近大目标。

同学们，你锁定你的目标了吗？你看见天空的北极星了吗？赶快行动起来吧！为了我们的理想而奋斗，拼搏，激昂……

《典中点》系列丛书便是你学习中的“北极星”，指引你明确学习目标，掌握基础知识；带领你走出习题的谜海，知识的汪洋；引导你探索高考真题，完成考前操练。

在“北极星”——《典中点》的引导下，让我们热情的歌唱。歌声中你的每一步都将变得坚强，眼前的目标将成为你不变的方向！



2008年4月于北京

CETC 差距学习法 “错题闯关”

使用说明

为贯彻荣德基“CETC差距学习法”，教给读者朋友切实可行的操作工具，本书在策划时将“差距学习法”科学地融入到了编写过程中，首创了错题闯关栏目。具体使用方法如下（请一定要严格按以下要求进行哟）：

1. 将你在各单元（或章、Module）内各节（或课）所做习题中做错的题抄录到本书最后设置的“一度闯关题”中（可另附纸，后同），分析出现错误的原因，在本单元（或章、Module）考试前将“一度闯关题”再做一遍，重点练习！并将再次做错的题目抄在本书最后设置的“二度闯关题”中。
2. 将你在单元（或章、Module）测验题中做错的题也抄录到“二度闯关题”中，分析出现错误的原因，待第一阶段或模块过关考试前将所有“二度闯关题”再做一遍，逐题攻关！如有错题，则将再次做错的题目抄在“三度闯关题”中，并分析错误原因。
3. 将你在第一、二阶段测试卷、模块测试卷中做错的题也抄录到“三度闯关题”中，分析出现错误的原因，并将所有“三度闯关题”认真再做一遍。如果仍有做错的地方，请记录下来，或与同学沟通，或请教老师，彻底把这只“拦路虎”解决掉，不要让它成为你学习道路上的“绊脚石”，真正消除差距。
4. 经过三度闯关，相信你对本书的知识已经基本了解，但是这仍然不够，你还应每隔一段时间（比如七天）将闯关题拿出来温习重做，特别是“三度闯关题”涉及的更是你最薄弱的地方，你必须反复巩固！
5. 如果这些你都顺利完成，那么恭喜你，你在该科的成绩必将迈上一个新台阶，后面的学习之路魔幻般地变得顺畅！并且特别要祝贺你，一个科学、实用、有效的学习方法你已经基本掌握，你将终身受益！

也许你已经领悟到了每一次的闯关设计里隐含的科学原理！欢迎你来信畅谈使用荣德基“CETC差距学习法”的心得与体会，让大家分享你的成功！信封上注明“小方法，大道理”。

来信请寄：北京100077-29信箱 CETC服务部收（邮编：100077）

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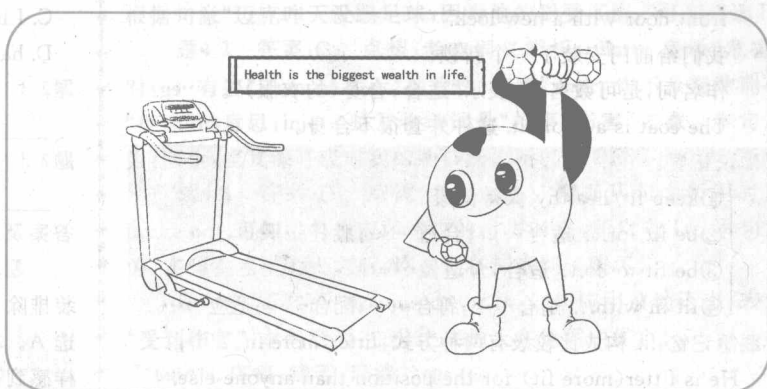
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Module 1 Our Body and Healthy Habits



I. 课堂目标

类别	课标要求掌握项目	
话题	Our Body and Healthy Habits(身体疾病和健康,生活习惯和保健)	
重点单词	<div> 1. diet <i>n.</i> 饮食;日常食物 <i>vi.</i> 照医生的规定饮食 3. rare <i>adj.</i> 稀少的;罕有的 5. wealthy <i>adj.</i> 富裕的;有钱的 7. proverb <i>n.</i> 谚语 9. captain <i>n.</i> 队长 11. injury <i>n.</i> 伤害;损伤;受伤处 13. normal <i>adj.</i> 正常的;一般的 15. head <i>vi.</i> 朝……方向前进 17. overweight <i>adj.</i> (人)太胖的;超重的 19. symptom <i>n.</i> 症状 21. awful <i>adj.</i> 可怕的;吓人的 23. questionnaire <i>n.</i> 问卷;问卷调查;调查表 </div> <div> 2. fit <i>adj.</i> 健康的;强健的 4. unhealthy <i>adj.</i> 不健康的;有碍健康的 6. rarely <i>adv.</i> 稀少地;极少地 8. anxious <i>adj.</i> 焦虑的;不安的;渴望的 10. injure <i>vt.</i> 伤害 12. pain <i>n.</i> 疼痛 14. lifestyle <i>n.</i> 生活方式 16. eye <i>vt.</i> 注视;观看 18. breathe <i>vi.</i> 呼吸 20. X-ray <i>n.</i> X光 22. insurance <i>n.</i> 保险 </div>	
重点短语	<div> 1. be connected with... 跟……有联系 4. begin with...以……开始 7. pay for...为……付钱 </div> <div> 2. take exercise 锻炼 5. put...into... 将……投入 8. as a result 因此 </div> <div> 3. be crazy about... 对……着迷 6. make sure 确信;确保 </div>	
重点句型	1. When Zhou Kai's mother <u>saw him heading towards the front door without a jacket on</u> , she eyed him anxiously. 2. <u>I'd rather eat a nice piece of fruit.</u> 3. <u>So as you can see from what I've said, I'm a normal kind of person.</u>	
功能	谈论将要发生的事(Talking about the future)	
语法	1. 名词用作动词(Nouns used as verbs) 2. will 和 be going to 表示一般将来时	
阅读目标	通过阅读本模块内容,理解介绍身体状况、疾病和保健的材料并获取相关信息。通过阅读文章,掌握本模块所学生词、短语、句式的用法,并理解 will 和 be going to 所给予的不同信息。	
写作目标	写一篇有关身体健康的文章	

II. 课堂互动

一、单词精讲

1. fit *adj.* 健康的;强健的 eg:

I'm always very fit. 我身体一向很好。

You look very fit. 你看起来很健康。

fit 作形容词还可表示“适合于……的;恰当的;胜任的”。

eg: The water in the pool is fit to drink. 这池子里的水能喝。

He is fit for the job. 他能胜任这项工作。

另外 fit 还可用作动词,可以是及物动词,也可以是不及

物动词。

(1)表示“合身”、“适合”,主要指大小适合。 eg:

The coat doesn't fit me. 这件外套不合身。

Your clothes fit well. 你的衣服很合身。

比较:suit 主要指款式或花色等方面适合。 eg:

Do you think that this style suits me?

你觉得这种款式适合我吗?

(2)表示“使……适合于”,常与介词 for, to 连用。 eg:

We always fit our deeds to our words.

我们向来说话算数。

The course fits you for the position.

学习这门课程能使你胜任这个职位。

(3)表示“装配”、“安装”，常与介词 on, with 连用。 eg:

We fitted a new lock on the front door. = We fitted the front door with a new lock.

我们给前门安装了一个新锁。

作名词，是可数名词，表示“适合；合身(的衣服)”。 eg:

The coat is a poor fit. 这件外套很不合身。

知识拓展:

- ① keep fit/healthy 保持健康
- ② be fit for... 适合……; 合适……; 胜任……
- ③ be fit to do... 适合, 合适做……
- ④ fit in with... 适合……; 符合……; 配合……; 适应……

联想记忆: fit 构成比较级有两种方式: fitter, more fit. eg:

He is fitter(more fit) for the position than anyone else.

他比其他任何人都更胜任这个职位。

◆随堂精练

题1-1 Mary goes to _____ classes and does exercises every morning.

- A. keep fitting
- B. keep-fit
- C. keeping fit
- D. keeping fitting

题1-2 The river is so polluted that the water in it _____.

- A. doesn't fit to drink
- B. isn't fit to drink
- C. not fit to drink
- D. not fit to be drunk

题1-3 Your ideas _____ (一致) with mine.

答案及点拨:

题1-1 答案: B 点拨: keep-fit 是一个合成形容词, 作定语修饰 classes. 本句意为: 玛丽去参加健身班, 并且每天早上做健身操。

题1-2 答案: B 点拨: be fit to drink 表示“适合喝”, 该结构中 fit 是一个形容词, 作表语。本句意为: 这条河流污染的如此严重以至于河水都不适合喝了。

题1-3 答案: fit in 点拨: 固定短语 fit in with 表示“适合; 符合”的意思。本句意为: 你的想法与我的一致。

2. rare adj. 稀少的; 罕有的 eg:

It is not rare in the 90s that people in their fifties are going to university for further education.

在90年代, 五十多岁的人上大学进修已不是稀罕事。

I saw a rare butterfly.

我看到一只罕见的蝴蝶。

知识拓展: rarely adv. 很少; 难得; 极好地 eg:

I rarely get toothache. 我很少牙痛。

联想记忆: ① rarely 放在句首时要用部分倒装。 eg:

Rarely do we see them nowadays.

现在我们很少看见他们。

② seldom 很少 hardly 几乎不

这两个词放在句首也要构成部分倒装, 且 hardly 常与 when 搭配使用, 构成 hardly... when... 表示“一……就……”, hardly 所在句子常用过去完成时。 eg:

We had hardly left home when it began to rain.

= Hardly had we left home when it began to rain.

我们刚离开家就开始下起雨来。

◆随堂精练

题2-1 I have been living in the United States for twenty years,

but seldom _____ so lonely as now.

- A. have I felt
- B. I had felt
- C. I have felt
- D. had I felt

题2-2 He is rarely ill. (改为同义句)

_____ he is ill.

题2-3 I rarely go out in the rain. (改为同义句)

_____ go out in the rain.

答案及点拨:

题2-1 答案: A 点拨: seldom 放在句首, 句子要用部分倒装排除 B、C。又根据时间状语 now 可知应用现在完成时态, 故选 A。本句意为: 我在美国已经住了二十年了, 但很少像现在这样感到孤独。

题2-2 答案: It is rare that 点拨: it 为形式主语, that 引导一个主语从句作真正的主语, rare 为形容词在句中作表语。本句意为: 他很少生病。

题2-3 答案: Rarely do I 点拨: rarely 是一个表示否定含义的副词, 放在句首要用部分倒装。本句意为: 我很少冒雨出去。

3. anxious adj. 焦虑的; 不安的; 渴望的 eg:

He was anxious that they should have all they want.

他渴望让他们得到所有想要的东西。

There were a few anxious moments in the baseball game.

那场棒球赛中有些时刻令人焦虑不安。

知识拓展:

- ① anxiously adv. 忧虑地; 不安地
- ② anxiety n. 挂念; 焦虑; 烦恼; 令人着急的事; 渴望

联想记忆:

- ① be anxious about... 担心……
- ② be anxious for... 渴望……
- ③ be anxious to do... 渴望干……; 急于做…… eg:

She is still absent. I'm anxious about her.

她仍然没来, 我为她感到担心。

We are anxious for your safe return.

我们急切盼望着你的安全归来。

He was anxious to see you. 他急于要见到你。

◆随堂精练

题3-1 My mother always gets a bit _____ if we don't arrive when we say we will.

- A. anxious
- B. ashamed
- C. weak
- D. patient

题3-2 I was so _____ (焦虑; 担心) that I couldn't move for a long time.

题3-3 他急于知道结果。(汉译英)

题3-4 他担心她的安全。(汉译英)

答案及点拨:

题3-1 答案: A 点拨: 考查词义辨析。根据句意“如果我们说来而没有来, 母亲总是会担心。”可知应选 A。ashamed 表示“羞愧的”; weak 表示“虚弱的”; patient 则意为“耐心的”, 都不合题意。

题3-2 答案: anxious 点拨: 句意为: 我是如此担心以至于好长时间不能动弹。

题3-3 答案:He was anxious to know the result. 或 He was anxious for the result. 点拨:be anxious to do... 或 be anxious for... 表示“渴望……;急于……”的意思。

题3-4 答案:He was anxious about her safety.

点拨:be anxious about... 表示“为……担心”的意思。

4. injure vt. 伤害;使受伤 eg:

He injured his leg.

他的腿受了伤。

I hope I didn't injure your feeling.

我希望我没有伤害你的感情。

Dishonesty injures a business.

欺骗有害生意。

知识拓展:

①injured adj. 受伤的;有伤的 eg:

Luckily, she isn't injured. 幸运的是,她没有受伤。

②the injured 受伤的人 eg:

Ambulances took the injured to a nearby hospital.

救护车把伤者送到了附近的一所医院。

③injury n. 伤害;损伤 eg:

Two players are out of the team because of injury.

两名队员因伤退出了比赛。

联想记忆:wound, damage, destroy, harm, hurt 与 injure

①wound 常指在战争、暴力或灾害中受伤,也可指精神上的创伤。其名词是 wound,指战斗中刀或枪的创伤、伤口。

②damage 指伤害人或物而使之失去价值、功能或正常的外观,该词也可作名词,多用于自然灾害中的损害。

③destroy 指具体的或抽象的事物受到的彻底损害而很难恢复,故常用指“破坏、毁坏、摧毁”。

④harm 常用于口语,一般只作及物动词,表示“对……有害/损害”,特指伤及一个人或其心情、健康、权利、事业等,并使之产生痛苦、损害或某种不幸遭遇。其名词为 harm,只能作不可数名词,意为“损害、伤害”。

⑤hurt 为一般用语,既可以指肉体上的,也可以指精神上的,也可表示在事故中受伤。其名词为 hurt,尤指精神上或感情上的伤害、肉体上的伤痛。

⑥injure 主要指在事故中受伤。其名词是 injury,可指平时的大小创伤或伤害,还可指事故中的伤害。

◆随堂精练

题4-1 Mike didn't play football yesterday because he had _____ his leg.

A. damaged

B. hurt

C. hit

D. struck

题4-2 My chest _____ when I make a deep breath, doctor.

A. harms

B. wounds

C. hurts

D. injures

题4-3 After a big fire broke out in the lab, a lot of equipment _____.

A. is damaged

B. had damaged

C. damaged

D. was damaged

题4-4 Two-thirds of the people died or _____ (受伤) during the earthquake.

答案及点拨:

题4-1 答案:B 点拨:考查词义辨析。damage 表示“破坏”;hurt 表示“伤害”;hit 表示“击中”;strike 表示“袭击,打”。根据句意“迈克昨天没踢足球,因为他的腿受了伤。”可知应选 B。

题4-2 答案:C 点拨:考查词义辨析。harm 表示“危害;对……有害”;wound 表示“使受伤;伤害”;hurt 作不及物动词有“疼痛”的意思;injure 是及物动词是“损害;伤害”之意。本句意为:医生,当我深呼吸时我的胸口痛。所以选 C。

题4-3 答案:D 点拨:考查时态。根据从句中所用时代 broke out,可知主句也应用相应的过去时代,所以选 D。本句意为:实验室发生大火之后,许多设备都遭到了破坏。

题4-4 答案:were injured 点拨:该句应用被动语态,表示“受到伤害”,本句意为:三分之二的人在地震中伤亡。

5. pain n. 疼痛;痛苦;悲痛 eg:

I have a pain/pains in my stomach. 我胃痛。

It gave us much pain to learn of the sad news.

我们听到这不幸的消息十分悲痛。

知识拓展:

①painful adj. 疼痛的;引起痛苦的

②painfully adv. 使人疼痛地;令人苦恼地

③painkiller n. 止痛药

④painless adj. 无痛的

⑤pains n. 刻苦;努力

联想记忆:

①take pains to do... 费力做某事,不辞劳苦做某事

eg: He took great pains to win the prize.

他为了获奖不辞劳苦。

②spare no pains to do... 不遗余力做某事

③be at pains to do... 下苦功,花大力气做某事

④No pains, no gains. 不劳无获。

◆随堂精练

题5-1 The two cheats followed the emperor and pretended to _____ the emperor's clothes, but in fact the emperor had nothing on.

A. take great pains in holding up

B. take great pains to hold up

C. take great pains in putting up

D. take great pains to put up

题5-2 The teacher _____ (不遗余力帮助他) to catch up with other students.

题5-3 I _____ (背痛).

答案及点拨:

题5-1 答案:B 点拨:考查 take pains to do sth. 表示“不辞劳苦干某事”,排除 A、C。put up 表示“搭建;张贴”;hold up 表示“举起;托着”,本句意为:两个骗子跟在国王后面,假装费事地托着国王的衣服。而实际上国王什么也没穿。所以选 B。

题5-2 答案:spared no pains to help him 点拨:考查 spare no pains to do... 表示“不遗余力干某事”,本句意为:老师不遗余力地帮助他赶上其他同学。

题5-3 答案:have a pain/pains in my back. 点拨:have a pain/pains in... 表示“身体的某一部位痛”。

6. head vi. 朝……方向前进;为首,率领,主持,领导;用头顶球 n. 头;首脑;头脑;才智 eg:

He headed straight for his home.

他径直向家中走去。

Who headed the department?

谁主管这个部门?

Tom headed the ball into his own goal.

汤姆把球顶进了自己的球门。

The teacher hit him on the head.

老师打他的头。

Two heads are better than one.

三个臭皮匠,胜过诸葛亮。

知识拓展:

- ① nod/shake one's head 点头/摇头
- ② hold one's head high/hold up one's head 昂首挺胸
- ③ head for 向某地前进

◆随堂精练

题6-1 He was made _____ of our team.

- A. head
- B. a head
- C. the head
- D. one head

题6-2 _____ (仔细考虑一下), and you will find out the truth.

题6-3 The thief stole some things and _____ (向超市门口走去).

答案及点拨:

题6-1 答案: A 点拨: 表示官衔或职位的名词, 如 head, monitor, captain, president 等在句中作表语, 补足语或同位语时, 前面不加冠词, 本句意为: 他被选为我们队的队长。

题6-2 答案: Use your head/brain 点拨: 本句意为: 动脑筋想一下, 你就会弄明白事实真相。

题6-3 答案: headed for the entrance to the supermarket 点拨: head for... 表示“向……走去”的意思, 本句意为: 那个小偷偷了一些东西然后向超市门口走去。

7. breathe vt. & vi. 呼吸 eg:

He was breathing hard when he finished the race.

赛跑结束时, 他不停地大口大口地喘气。

The doctor told me to breathe deeply.

医生叫我做深呼吸。

I went out and breathed the fresh air.

我出去呼吸新鲜空气。

知识拓展:

breath n. 呼吸; 气息

- ① take/draw a deep breath 深吸一口气
- ② catch/hold one's breath 屏住呼吸
- ③ out of breath 上气不接下气

◆随堂精练

题7-1 Jack took a deep _____ (呼吸) and then dived into the water.

题7-2 Eric came running into the room, out of b_____.

题7-3 We had great difficulty in _____ (呼吸), for the air was thin.

答案及点拨:

题7-1 答案: breath 点拨: take a deep breath 表示“深吸一口气”的意思, 句意为: 杰克深吸了一口气然后潜到了水里面。

题7-2 答案: breath 点拨: out of breath 表示“上气不接下气; 气喘吁吁”的意思, 在句中作伴随状语。句意为: 埃里克气喘吁吁地跑进房间。

题7-3 答案: breathing 点拨: have great difficulty (in) doing sth. 表示“干某事很困难”, 这里应用动名词形式, 句意为: 由于空气稀薄, 我们呼吸很困难。

二、短语精讲

8. be connected with... 与……有联系; 与……有关 eg:

The discussion is connected with the incident.

这次讨论与这件事有关。

知识拓展:

- ① in connection with... 关于……; 与……有关
- ② connect... with/to... 把……同……连接起来
- ③ relate to... 与……相关
- ④ be related to... 与……有联系; 与……有关
- ⑤ in/with relation to 关于; 涉及
- ⑥ have something to do with... 与……有关

联想记忆: 当表达“把……与……连接起来”时, 用介词 to 和 with 都可以; 但要表示“……与……有联系”时, 只能用 with。

◆随堂精练

题8-1 He is connected _____ the Zhangs by marriage.

- A. to
- B. by
- C. with
- D. from

题8-2 The police thought he _____ (与那起谋杀案有关).

题8-3 I am writing to you _____ (与……有关) your recent job application.

答案及点拨:

题8-1 答案: C 点拨: be connected with... 表示“与……有联系; 与……有关系”的意思, 不能用 to 替代 with。本句意为: 他与张家联姻。

题8-2 答案: was connected with the murder case

点拨: 本句意为: 警方认为他与那起谋杀案有关。

题8-3 答案: in connection with 点拨: 固定短语 in connection with... 表示“与……有关”的意思。本句意为: 我写此信与你最近求职一事有关。

9. take exercise 锻炼 eg:

We should take exercise every day.

我们应该每天进行体育锻炼。

Taking exercise every day does good to our health.

每天进行体育锻炼对我们的健康有好处。

知识拓展:

- ① do exercise 锻炼
- ② do exercises 做操; 做练习
- ③ get exercise 身体得到锻炼

◆随堂精练

题9-1 _____ (如果你不多做运动), you will get fat.

题9-2 _____ (你就得不到多少锻炼) sitting at a desk all day like this.

题9-3 We were asked to _____ every day to improve our English.

- A. take enough exercise
- B. take enough exercises
- C. do enough exercise
- D. do enough exercises

答案及点拨:

题9-1 答案: If you don't take more exercise 点拨: 固定短语 take exercise 表示“锻炼”的意思。

题9-2 答案: You don't get much exercise 点拨: 固定短语 “get exercise” 表示“身体得到锻炼”的意思, 注意 exercise 在此为

不可数名词。

题9-3 答案: D 点拨: exercise 表示“锻炼”讲是不可数名词; 而当“练习”讲时则是可数名词, 常用于 do exercises 表示“做练习”。根据句意“我们被要求每天做大量的练习来提高英语。”可知应选 D。

10. be crazy about... 对……着迷; 热衷于…… eg:

Rick is crazy about football.

里克对足球着了迷。

I've been crazy about him since the first time I saw him.

我从第一次见面就爱上他了。

知识拓展:

- ① go crazy/mad 发疯; 欣喜若狂
- ② drive sb. crazy 使某人发疯; 使某人神魂颠倒
- ③ like crazy/mad 疯狂地; 拼命地

◆随堂精练

题10-1 You must go walking in such awful weather.

- A. be crazy about [N]
- B. be crazy with
- C. be crazy to
- D. drive me crazy by

题10-2 It is obvious that Jerry was crazy Susanna.

- A. with
- B. in
- C. to
- D. about

题10-3 I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've grown so (对……狂热) everything to do with nature.

题10-4 We worked (拼命地) to get it done on time.

答案及点拨:

题10-1 答案: C 点拨: 根据空前边跟的 go 可知应用不定式作状语。A、B、D 中的 about, with 和 by 都是介词, 后跟动名词, 所以不对。本句意为: 在这么糟糕的天气中你出去散步, 一定是疯了。

题10-2 答案: D 点拨: be crazy about ... 表示“疯狂地爱上……”的意思, 本句意为: 很明显杰里爱上苏珊娜了。

题10-3 答案: crazy about 点拨: be/grow crazy about... 表示“喜欢, 迷恋……”的意思, 本句意为: 我不知道是不是因为长久无法出门的缘故, 我变得对一切与大自然有关的事物都无比狂热。

题10-4 答案: like crazy 点拨: 固定短语 like crazy (= like mad) 表示“疯了般地, 拼命地”的意思, 本句意为: 我们拼命地干, 好按时完成这项工作。

11. begin with... 以……开始 eg:

Knowledge begins with practice.

知识从实践开始。

“Begin” begins with a B.

“Begin”一词以 B 开头。

知识拓展:

- ① to begin with = to start with 首先, 第一点
- ② begin (sth.) as... 作为……开始(某事)
- ③ at the beginning of... 在……的开始

◆随堂精练

题11-1 We can't go. it's too cold. Besides, we've no money.

- A. To begin with
- B. Begin with

C. Beginning with D. To begin as

题11-2 罗杰是以当模特来开始他的事业的。

Roger his career a model.

题11-3 Each passage uses a proverb at the beginning. (改为同义句)

Each passage a proverb.

答案及点拨:

题11-1 答案: A 点拨: to begin with 常用来列举, 表示“首先, 第一点”, 本句意为: 我们不能去。首先, 天气太冷; 况且我们也没钱。

题11-2 答案: began; as 点拨: begin... as... 表示“作为……开始”。

题11-3 答案: begins with 点拨: begin with... 表示“以……开始”, 本句意为: 每个段落都以一句谚语开头。

12. put... into... 将……投入; 把……放进; (使) 进入……(状态); 把……翻译成 eg:

This is because the government has not put enough money into the health service.

这是因为政府还没有把足够的钱投入到医疗服务中。

Nothing is difficult in the world if you put your heart into it. 世上无难事, 只怕有心人。

Put this sentence into English. 把这个句子译成英语。

知识拓展:

- ① translate... into... 把……翻译成……
- ② put aside 放在一边; 撇开
- ③ put away 收好; 放好
- ④ put down 写下; 放下; 镇压; 平定
- ⑤ put forward 提出; 推荐; 把(时针等)向前拨
- ⑥ put in 放进; 使伸进
- ⑦ put off 延期; 推迟
- ⑧ put on 穿上; 戴上; 上演
- ⑨ put out 扑灭
- ⑩ put up 张贴; 举起; 抬起; 搭建
- ⑪ put up with 忍受; 容忍

◆随堂精练

题12-1 The forest guards often find campfires that have not been completely.

- A. turned down
- B. put out
- C. put away
- D. turned over

题12-2 He has put all his savings buying that house.

- A. away
- B. into
- C. off
- D. on

题12-3 Before the war broke out, many people in safe places possessions they could not take with them.

- A. threw away
- B. put away
- C. gave away
- D. carried away

答案及点拨:

题12-1 答案: B 点拨: A 表示“拒绝”; B 表示“扑灭”; C 表示“放好”; D 表示“翻转”。根据句意“护林员会经常发现没有被完全扑灭的篝火。”可知应选 B。

题12-2 答案: B 点拨: 固定短语 put... into... 表示“把……投入……”的意思。根据句意“他把所有积蓄用来买房子了。”可知应选 B。put away 表示“放好”; put off 表示“推迟; 延期”; put on 则表示“穿上; 戴上; 上演”, 都与题意不符。

题12-3 答案: B 点拨: A 表示“扔掉”; B 表示“放好”; C 表

示“颁发;赠送”;D表示“带走”。根据句意“战争爆发之前,许多人都把他们不能随身带走的财物放在了安全的地方。”可知应选B。

三、句子精讲

13. When Zhou Kai's mother saw him heading towards the front door without a jacket on, she eyed him anxiously. 当周凯的妈妈看到他没穿夹克衫就往前门走去时,她担心地盯着周凯。

(1) see sb. doing“看见某人正在做……”,感官动词后接现在分词作宾语补足语,强调动作正在进行;后接省略to的动词不定式作宾语补足语强调动作的全过程;后接过去分词则强调宾语与分词所表示的动作为被动关系。 eg:

We saw them playing volleyball on the playground.

我们看见他们在操场上打排球。

I noticed her enter the building a moment ago.

我看见她刚才进了大楼。

When he got home, he found his new bicycle stolen.

他回到家时,发现他的新自行车被偷了。

知识拓展:类似用法的词还有 hear, smell, watch, observe 等。

联想记忆:当在主动语态中感官动词+宾语+省略to的不定式作宾语补足语时,若变为被动语态,则要把宾语补足语中省略了的to补充上,来作主语补足语。 eg:

He was often heard to sing in the next room.

他经常被听到在隔壁唱歌。

A thief was noticed to go into the bank.

有人注意到有一个小偷进了那家银行。

(2) without a jacket on 没穿夹克衫。“with/without+宾语+介词/副词/形容词/现在分词/过去分词/不定式”在句中可作状语或定语。 eg:

She said good-bye to us with tears in her eyes.

她含着泪水跟我们说再见。

We noticed some boys playing in the sun without hats on. 我们看见几个男孩没戴帽子在阳光下玩。

I saw her walk out of the office with a dictionary under her arm. 我看见她腋下夹着一本词典走出了办公室。

The old man lived in a house with green trees around it. 那个老年人住在一所绿树环绕的房子里。

联想记忆:该结构中用现在分词作宾补时多表示宾语与分词所表示的动作之间为主动关系;若用过去分词作宾补,则表示被动关系;若用不定式作宾语补足语,则表示将来。 eg:

With the difficult problem settled, they all went back home. 解决了难题之后,他们都回家了。

With so many difficult problems to settle, the president was just like a cat on hot bricks. 有这么多的难题要解决,总统就像是一只热锅上的蚂蚁。

随堂精练

题13-1 Seeing the road _____ with snow, we had to spend the holiday at home, watching TV.

A. blocking B. to block

C. blocked D. to be blocked

题13-2 All the teachers discussed the plan that they would like to see _____ in the next school year.

A. carry out

B. carried out

C. to carry out

D. be carrying out

题13-3 With the magazine *An Express Way to English*

us, we will improve our language skills a lot.

A. helping

B. helped

C. has helped

D. to help

题13-4 They sat in the room with the curtains _____.

A. drawn

B. was drawn

C. have drawn

D. drawing

题13-5 When I sat down at my desk, I saw the Chinese teacher _____ into the classroom, with a thick book under his arm.

A. to come B. comes

C. came

D. coming

答案及点拨:

题13-1 答案:C 点拨:由于宾语 the road 与动词 block 之间为被动关系,所以用过去分词作宾语补足语。本句意为:由于看到道路被雪阻挡住了,我们不得不呆在家里看电视来度假。

题13-2 答案:B 点拨:考查过去分词作宾补这一用法。题干中 that 引导的是一个定语从句,其中引导词 that 在从句中代替先行词 the plan 作 see 的宾语, the plan 与 carry out 之间为被动关系,所以应用过去分词作宾补。本句意为:所有老师讨论了这一计划,他们希望看到它在下一学年能被实施。

题13-3 答案:D 点拨:考查 with 的复合结构。由于该句中用的是一般将来时,故用不定式作宾补,表示“将要做……”,在句中作原因状语。本句意为:因为有杂志《An Express Way to English》帮助我们,我们将大大提高我们的语言技能。

题13-4 答案:A 点拨:考查 with 的复合结构。该句中 with 的宾语 Curtains 与动词 draw 之间为被动关系,所以应用过去分词作宾补。本句意为:他们坐在屋子里,拉上了窗帘。

题13-5 答案:D 点拨:考查 see sb. doing... 表示“看到某人正在做……”,本句意为:当我在课桌边坐下时,我看到语文老师胳膊下夹着一本厚书正走进教室。

14. I'd rather eat a nice piece of fruit. 我宁愿吃一片好水果。

would rather 意为“宁愿,宁可”,否定式为 would rather not, 疑问句把 would 置于主语前。would rather do... than do 意为“宁愿做……而不做……”,than 后面接动词原形。 eg:

I would rather die than turn traitor to our country. (I would die rather than turn traitor to our country.)

我宁死也不愿背叛我们的国家。

I would rather not do it. 我宁愿不做这件事。

知识拓展:类似的结构还有

would do... rather than do...	} 宁愿做……而
prefer to do... rather than do...	
prefer doing... to doing...	

eg: I prefer to stay at home to watch TV rather than go to the cinema. = I prefer staying at home to watch TV to going to the cinema.

我宁愿呆在家里看电视而不愿去看电影。

联想记忆:当 would rather 后接宾语从句时,从句的谓语动词要用虚拟语气。如:

- ①表示现在和将来,谓语动词用一般过去时。 eg:
I would rather you knew the truth. 我宁愿你知道真相。
- ②如果表示过去,谓语动词用过去完成时。 eg:
I would rather you hadn't told him about it.
我宁愿你未曾把这件事告诉他。

◆随堂精练

题14-1 I'd rather you did some housework when you are free, but you _____.

- A. don't B. didn't
C. wouldn't D. weren't

题14-2 —Do you feel like _____ there or shall we take a bus?

—I'd like to walk. But since there isn't much time left, I'd rather we _____ a taxi.

- A. walking; hire
B. to walk; hire
C. to walk; hired
D. walking; hired

题14-3 As they are retired, Mr and Mrs Scott prefer a house in the country to _____ their late years there.

- A. spend B. spending
C. spent D. spends

题14-4 —_____ the bike be repaired by him?

—No, I'd rather he _____ it repaired.

- A. Will; has B. Shall; had
C. Should; have D. Can; has

答案及点拨:

题14-1 答案:A 点拨:做该题的关键是掌握 I'd rather... 句型的特点,当它后面接从句时,用一般过去时表示对目前情况的虚拟,故 but 后的句子应是目前的实际情况。本句意为:我宁愿你有空的时候做些家务,但是你不做。

题14-2 答案:D 点拨:feel like doing... 表示“喜欢做……”的意思;又根据句意“我想步行去,但既然没有多少时间了,我们就叫辆出租车吧。”可知说的是将来的事,所以 would rather 后的宾语从句要用一般过去时。

题14-3 答案:A 点拨:本题易错看为 prefer...to...,to 作介词的结构,但根据句意“他们宁愿在乡下要一所房子来安度晚年”,可知应是用动词不定式作目的状语。

题14-4 答案:B 点拨:shall 用于疑问句中,主语为一、三人称时,可以用来征询对方意见;而 would rather 后跟从句应用虚拟语气,根据句意“我宁愿他请别人来修理”可知说的是将来的事情,所以用一般过去时。

15. So as you can see from what I've said, I'm a normal kind of person. 因此从我说的这一切你可以看得出来,我是一个一切正常的人。

该句中 as 引导的是一个非限制性定语从句,as 代替后面整个主句的内容在从句中作 see 的宾语。as 引导非限制性定语从句时位置关系比较灵活,既可放在主句之前,也可放在主句中或句末。eg:

As we all know, the moon travels around the earth. 众所周知,月球绕着地球转。
The situation has changed as is expected. 形势正如所预料的那样发生了变化。

联想记忆:which 也可引导非限制性定语从句,which 引导的非限制性定语从句只能放在主句之后,which 可指代某个先行词,也可指代整个主句内容。而 as 引导的非限制性定语从句位置灵活,且 as 只能用来指代整个主句内容,多译为“正如……”。

◆随堂精练

题15-1 _____ is known, Taiwan belongs to China.

- A. As B. As it
C. What D. It

题15-2 _____ is often the case, we have worked out the production plan.

- A. Which B. When
C. What D. As

题15-3 _____ I explained on the phone, your request will be considered at the next meeting.

- A. When B. After
C. As D. Since

答案及点拨:

题15-1 答案:A 点拨:as 引导一个非限制性定语从句,其中 as 指代后面整个主句的内容,在从句中作 know 的宾语。本句意为:众所周知,台湾属于中国。本题若选 D 则应改为 It is known that Taiwan belongs to China.。

题15-2 答案:D 点拨:as 引导一个非限制性定语从句,指代后面整个主句的内容,在从句中作主语,本句意为:与往常一样,我们制订出了生产计划。

题15-3 答案:C 点拨:as 引导非限制性定语从句,代替后面主句的内容在从句中作 explain 的宾语。本句意为:正如我在电话上解释的那样,你的请求将在下一次会议上被考虑。

III. 语法点精讲

一、名词转化为动词

很多表示物件、身体部位或某类人的名词可以用作动词,某些抽象名词也可用作动词。eg:

Did you book a seat on a plane? 你预订飞机座位了吗?

Please hand me the book. 请把那本书递给我。

She nursed her husband back to health.

在她的护理下她的丈夫康复了。

We lunched together. 我们一起吃了午餐。

二、比较 be going to 与 will

be going to 与 will 都可以表示将要发生的事、将要去做的事。它们的区别如下:

1. be going to 表示近期、眼下就要发生的事情,will 表示的将来时间则远一些。eg:

He is going to write a letter tonight.

他今天晚上要写封信。

He will write a book one day. 他有朝一日要写本书。

2. be going to 表示根据主观判断将来肯定发生的事情,will 表示客观上将来势必发生的事情。eg:

He is seriously ill. He is going to die.

他病得很重,时日不长了。

He will be twenty years old. 他快20岁了。

3. be going to 含有“计划、准备”的意思,而 will 没有这个意思。eg: She is going to lend us her book.

她准备把她的书借给我们。

He will be here in half an hour. 他半小时后来这儿。

4. 在跟有条件从句的主句中,一般不用 be going to,而多用 will。eg: If any beast comes at you, I'll stay with you and help you. 如果有野兽袭击你,我将和你在一起并且伸出援助之手。

掌握了它们的这些不同,你就能很好地区别 be going to 与

will 了。

◆随堂精练

- See the clouds! It _____ rain!
A. will B. is going to
C. must D. certainly
- I _____ get on the bus when I heard someone calling me from behind.
A. was to B. was going to
C. would D. was about to
- Do you know when she _____?
—No, but I'll call you as soon as she _____.
A. will come; comes B. comes; will come
C. will come; will come D. comes; comes
- Did you write to Peter last month?
—No, but I _____ him this June.
A. will be seen B. will be seeing
C. will have been seeing D. will have seen
- I'm afraid we _____ in the wrong direction!
—Don't worry. We'll soon turn round.
A. are going on
B. go on
C. have gone on
D. will go on
- There's something wrong with my bike.
—It doesn't matter. I _____ lend you mine.
A. am B. am going to
C. must D. will
- I know next time I come here, he _____ me something important.
A. will tell
B. is going to tell
C. tells
D. told

答案及点拨:

1. 答案:B 点拨:表示马上就要发生或打算要做的事用 be going to, 不用 will, 后者常表示将来的事或表示意愿。C 项语意不对, D 项句子数和时态不对。

2. 答案:D 点拨:be about to 意为“正要”。全句的含义为:我刚要上车,这时我听到有人在背后叫我。该句的特点为:主句是背景,而 when 从句是要表达的主要内容。这样主句时态往往是进行时,或用 be about to 来表示。

3. 答案:A 点拨:问句中 will come 是宾语从句中的谓语动词,答语为将来时,时间状语从句应用现在时表示将来。

4. 答案:B 点拨:将来进行时,这里表示想象中的将来情况。C, D 两项表示将来一直的动作,将来的结果,不合题意; A 项表示方式错误。

5. 答案:A 点拨:现在进行时说明动作即时状态,选项 B, C, D 都不合题意。

6. 答案:D 点拨:be going to do... 表示计划,安排打算要做……; will 则表示一般意义上的将来时,只是说将来时间要做的事。根据该题语境,显然第二个人只是刚刚听说对方的自行车坏了,所以不可能是计划好了要借给他自己的自行车,故选 D。

7. 答案:B 点拨:根据“我知道下次我来时”可知应是指根据主观判断将来肯定发生的事,所以用 be going to do。

IV

专题探究

专题探究一:高考新题型——2007 广东英语高考

新题型“信息匹配”题

专题讲解:信息匹配题型的特征和一般解题方法

2007 年广东英语科高考在阅读理解第二节新增加了信息匹配阅读。该题型主要为应用文体裁,主要考查考生在有限的时间内根据不同的人的不同需要捕捉到相应的有效信息的能力。

该类阅读理解题的解题的关键在于正确把握要求与符合要求的条件之间的一一对应关系,特别是他们各自与众不同的需要。因此,建议各位同学使用“对号入座”的阅读方法。

“对号入座的阅读方法”的具体步骤如下:

第一步:首先认真阅读背景介绍,了解广告的话题或主题。

第二步:紧接着仔细阅读人物信息,找出不同人物的不同要求,并在关键词下划线,以便有利于为后面的顺利解题创造良好的条件。

第三步:对照广告的具体内容,并结合生活常识,从 A、B、C、D、E 和 F 六项中选出符合各个人物需要的对应条件。有时,只要顺着关键词的线索或与众不同的需要就能轻松找到正确的答案。

第四步:快速对照要求和条件两条线索通读一遍,做到万无一失,提高答题的准确率。

例:下面是一篇应用文及其应用场合信息。请阅读下列应用文和相关信息,并按照要求匹配信息。

Summer's almost here, and a summer camp near you provides piles of summer fun...

Hot Places

A	B
☆ CALIFORNIA: Log Cabin Wilderness Camp Getaway (L. A. Area Council, 233 Scout Way, Los Angeles, CA 90026; [213] 413-4400); Backpacking (背包徒步旅行) is the top activity at this camp, including classes in backpacking stove (火炉) operation, back country first aid, water purification (净化), map and compass skills.	☆ WISCONSIN: Gardner Dam Scout Camp (Bay-Lakes Council, P. O. Box 267, Appleton, WI 54912; [920] 734-5705); Whitewater canoeing (激流独木舟运动) is offered if you want to have fun on the river. A 35-mile overnight mountain biking trip is for those who prefer to stay on dry land. The camp is for boys and girls 12-18.
☆ KANSAS: Spanish Peaks Scout Camp (Santa Fe Trail Council, 1513 E. Fulton Terrace, Garden City, KS 67846; [620] 275-5162); Rock climbing around the camp and mountain climbing, including an attempt of topping East Spanish Peak. Join us and meet new friends and learn new activities.	☆ IDAHO: Camp Aspen Ridge (Trapper Paths Council, 1200 East 5400 South, South Ogden, UT 84403; [801] 479-5460); Horseback riding and hillwalking are popular on the paths. Swimming, canoeing, rowing and fishing activities are offered on the lake. Learn about the culture and have fun!

E	F
☆ NORTH CAROLINA: Camp Bud Schiele (Piedmont Council, 1222 E. Franklin Blvd, Gastonia, NC 28053; [704]864-2694): Learn about the environment of the area while taking trips deep into the woods. Then spend Friday testing what you've learned against other groups. Activities are in some of the most untouched wilderness areas across the state.	☆ MAINE: Camp Roosevelt (Katahdin Area Council, Bangor, ME 04402; [207] 866-2241): The log cabin dining house was built in 1929 and offers good camp food. Once you get your fill, take on the camp's <i>Leaders Today</i> program, which will have you climbing, jumping and working your way to better leadership skills.

请阅读以下正计划参加一个夏令营的人员的信息,然后匹配符合各人需求的最佳选项。

● Susan, a biology student, has a particular interest in wildlife. She is curious about how people and wildlife can co-exist peacefully in an area. She would like to study the environment and wild animals. With information she gathers in the camp she hopes to complete her project on wildlife.

● Mike is eager to stay away from the busy city life for a while. He and his classmates have decided to join a summer camp where they can learn outdoor skills and learn to solve problems all by themselves.

● Jane is longing for a break from school life. She wants to try something different and exciting. She is especially interested in mountain biking and water sports.

● George is a born leader and is popular among his classmates. As a chairman of the Student Club, he often organizes activities and games. He'd like to attend wilderness courses which offer youth a chance to learn, lead and succeed.

● Tom is a sports fan and a lover of the outdoors. Besides water sports, he enjoys horse-racing and hiking. He would like to go to a camp which offers a great variety of sports.

Name List	Summer Camps
1. Susan	A. ☆ CALIFORNIA
2. Mike	B. ☆ WISCONSIN
3. Jane	C. ☆ KANSAS
4. George	D. ☆ IDAHO
5. Tom	E. ☆ NORTH CAROLINA
	F. ☆ MAINE

答案: 1. E 2. A 3. B 4. F 5. D

点拨: 第一步: 通过阅读背景材料, 同学们不难发现, 这是一个有关夏令营的广告。五个不同性别的男女学生对他们将要参加的夏令营提出了不同的要求; 而下面又有从 A 到 F 六个夏令营的介绍选项, 当然, 其中一项肯定就是干扰项。

第二步: 通过仔细阅读题目, 找出不同人物的不同要求, 画好关键词。例如:

1 题 Susan 的主要要求就是: wildlife 和 environment。

2 题 Mike 的主要要求就是: stay away from the busy city

life 和 learn outdoor skills。

3 题 Jane 的主要要求就是: mountain biking 和 water sports。

4 题 George 的主要要求就是: wilderness courses which offer youth a chance to learn, lead and succeed。

5 题 Tom 的主要要求就是: horse-racing and hiking 和 a great variety of sports。

第三步: 在明确了五个不同性别的男女学生对他们将要参加的夏令营提出了不同的要求之后, 就要采用跳读的方式, 一一找到符合五位学生的不同要求的对应条件: 1. E 2. A 3. B

4. F 5. D。

第四步: 再快速把条件与要求反过来审读一遍, 以保证万无一失。

题1 下面是一篇应用文及其应用场合信息。请阅读下列应用文和相关信息, 并按照要求匹配信息。

首先, 请阅读下列应用文。

A. Needed: Full time secretary position available. Applicants should have at least 2 years experience and be able to type 60 words a minute. No computer skills required. Apply in person at United Business Ltd, 17 Browning Street.

B. Are you looking for a part-time job? We require 3 part-time shop assistants to work during the evening. No experience requires. Applicants should be between 18 and 26. Call 366-765648 for more information.

C. Computer trained secretary. Do you have experience working with computers? Would you like a full time position in an exciting new company? If your answer is yes, give us a call at 457-896754.

D. Teacher needed: Tommy's Kindergarten needs 2 teachers/trainers to help with classes from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Applicants should have appropriate licenses. For more information visit Tommy's Kindergarten in Leicester Square No. 56.

E. Part-time work available: We are looking for retired adults who would like to work part-time at the weekend. Responsibilities include answering the telephones and giving customers information. For more information contact us by calling 345-674132.

F. University positions open: The University of Cumberland is looking for 4 teaching assistants to help with homework correction. Applicants should have a degree in one of the following: Political Science, Religion, Economics or History.

请阅读以下职位申请者的信息, 然后匹配申请者和他/她拟要申请的职位。

● Jack Anderson. Jack graduated from the University of Trent with a degree in Economics two years ago. He would like an academic position.

● Margaret Lillian. Margaret is 21 years old and would like a part-time position to help her pay her university expenses. She can only work in the evenings.

● Alice Fingelhamm. Alice was trained as a secretary and has six years of experience. She is an excellent typist but does not know how to use a computer. She is looking for a full time position.

● Peter Florian. Peter went to business school and

studied computer and secretarial skills. He is looking for his first job and would like a full time position.

● Lynne Nagata. Lynne, aged 65, once worked in a kindergarten. She is now a housewife, helping her daughter with her housework on weekdays. She is looking for a part-time job.

申请者	申请职位
(1) Jack Anderson	A. full time secretary
(2) Margaret Lillian	B. part-time shop assistant
(3) Alice Fingelhamm	C. computer trained secretary
(4) Peter Florian	D. kindergarten teacher
(5) Lynne Nagata	E. part-time job at the weekend
	F. university teaching assistant

答案及点拨:

题1 答案: (1)F (2)B (3)A (4)C (5)E

点拨: 阅读所列招聘广告可知: A篇提供的职位是一个全职秘书(full time secretary), 要求至少有两年工作经验; 打字每分钟60词, 不需要计算机使用技能。B篇提供的是一个商场的兼职店员工作, 工作时间在晚上(evening shop assistants), 不要求工作经验, 年龄在18~26岁之间。C篇需要一个能熟练使用电脑的秘书, 全职, 最好有过使用电脑的工作经历(Computer trained secretary, full time)。D篇提供的是一个幼儿园招聘老师的信息, 工作时间是上午9:00至下午3:00, 并要求申请人能够提供有效证件(appropriate licenses)。E篇是一个为退休老人提供的周末兼职工作, 主要负责接电话和给顾客提供信息(weekend work)。F篇是一个大学的工作职位, Cumberland大学需要4个助教来帮助批改家庭作业, 申请者在政治、宗教、经济或者历史研究领域的学位必具其一(homework correction, Political Science, Religion, Economics, History)。

再来看求职者的信息。Jack Anderson, Trent大学毕业, 两年前获得经济学方面的学位, 希望获得学术研究方面的工作(Economics, academic position)。Margaret Lillian, 21岁的女孩需要一份兼职工作来支付她上大学的费用, 只有晚上有时间(evening work)。Alice Fingelhamm, 接受过秘书工作培训且有6年工作经验, 打字出色但是不会使用电脑, 对工作的要求是全职秘书(full time secretary)。Peter Florian, 在商务学校学习了电脑和秘书技能, 现正寻找人生的第一份工作, 希望是全职的(full time, secretary, computer)。Lynne Nagata, 65岁, 曾经在幼儿园工作, 现在是家庭主妇, 平日帮女儿做家务, 寻找一份周末兼职工作(aged 65, part-time work, weekend)。

熟悉了两方面的信息之后就更容易进行信息匹配了:

Jack Anderson符合F. university teaching assistant这一职位的要求。Margaret Lillian的条件与B. part-time shop assistant的要求相符。Alice Fingelhamm的经历也符合A. full time secretary的职位要求。Peter Florian虽然欠缺工作经验, 但是商务学校电脑文秘专业毕业的他, 一定非常希望得到C. computer trained secretary这份工作。Lynne Nagata的情况也与E. part-time job at the weekend的要求吻合。

专题探究二: 听、说

专题讲解: 1. 听: 本模块听力内容是以“身体健康与疾病”为主题的, 为了能更好的把握听力内容, 在听之前不妨先熟悉一下相关的单词如: lung, heart, stomach, throat, chest, have a cold/fever/cough, have a temperature, pneumonia, prescrip-

tion, symptom, headache, toothache, diet, fat, keep fit, health, unhealthy等, 以及熟悉可能会碰到的交际用语。对听力内容的准确把握往往与进行听力预测密不可分, 在熟悉了相关单词之后, 听起来就会更有针对性, 做起题目来也就容易多了。

例: 听下面一段材料, 回答问题

What is the woman?

A. A driver. B. A policewoman. C. A doctor.

听力原文:

M: I've got two tickets for the film. Would you like to go with me?

W: I'm sorry, I'm afraid not.

M: What's going on?

W: A patient has just arrived. He was badly hurt in a traffic accident. He is in due to be operated on at once.

答案: C 点拨: 根据听力内容 A patient has just arrived. He was badly hurt in a traffic accident. He is in due to be operated on at once. 可知答案为C。

2. 说: 本模块的交际用语主要是练习谈论“身体健康与疾病”的交际用语。 eg:

You'll catch a bad cold. 你会得重感冒的。

You'll get ill. 你会生病的。

The doctors are going to examine my leg.

医生要给我检查一下我的腿。

Take more exercise and you will be really fit.

多进行体育锻炼, 你就会保持身体健康。

Go to bed now or you'll be really tired tomorrow.

马上上床睡觉, 否则的话明天你会感到疲倦的。

I've got a temperature of 39°C. 我发烧三十九度。

I've got a pain in my back. 我背痛。

We eat more fresh fruit and vegetables than meat.

我们吃新鲜的水果和蔬菜比肉多。

We have fish about four times a week.

我们每周吃四次鱼。

I'd like to go on a diet to lose weight.

我想靠节食来减肥。

题2-1 听下面一段对话, 完成(1)~(3)题

(1) What are the man and the woman talking about?

A. Mr. Brown's son.

B. Mrs. Downs' son.

(2) How long does Mike stay with his classmates a day?

A. About 8 hours.

B. About 6 hours.

(3) How does Mike usually go to school?

A. On foot.

B. In his father's car.

题2-2 补全对话

S: Good morning. Dr Smith's office.

A: This is Mrs Anderson. (1)

S: Mrs Anderson, this is Dr Smith speaking. How is that new tooth?

A: Not so good, doctor. (2) It just doesn't seem to fit right.

S: Well, that is to be expected during the first few days it has been put in. How are you getting on?

A: (3)

S: I understand it hurts in the beginning. But it is really better

to leave it in, except when you clean it, of course.

A: Well, I did it first, doctor, but my jaws hurt so much that I just couldn't stand it any longer.

S: Well, maybe we can adjust it a little more. (4)

A: Oh, right away, doctor. If you don't mind.

S: Let me see. (5)

A: Oh, yes, doctor, I can make it. Thank you. See you then.

A. Can you come in tomorrow?

B. When can you come in?

C. Are you Dr Smith?

D. Can you get here by 11:00?

E. Well, it hurts so much, especially when I eat.

F. May I speak to the doctor, please?

G. That's what I'm calling about.

答案:

题 2-1 (1)B (2)A (3)A

听力原文:

W: Hello, Mr Brown. How are you?

M: Fine, thanks, Mrs Downs. How is your boy, Mike?

W: He is a bit tired. You know, he goes to school at eight o'clock every morning. He does get home until after four. Then he does his homework after tea. It often takes him a couple of hours to finish it.

M: Poor boy. They work hard at school nowadays, don't they? Does he like it?

W: You mean the school? Yes, he does. He likes his teachers and classmates.

M: Does he go to school by bus?

W: No, he walks. He likes walking. He meets some of his friends at the corner and they go together.

M: What does he do when it rains?

W: My husband takes him in the car. He passes the school on the way to the office.

题 2-2 (1)F (2)G (3)E (4) B (5)D

专题探究三: 读

专题讲解: 如何猜测阅读文章中的生词词义

猜词是应用英语的重要能力,也是高考中常用的题型。它不但需要准确无误地理解上下文,而且要有较大的泛读量,掌握或认识较多的课外词汇。我们要学会“顺藤摸瓜”,通过构词法,定义,同位,对比,因果,上下文等线索确定词义。

1. 定义法 eg:

Annealing is a way of making metal softer by heating it and then letting it cool very slowly.

句子给予 annealing 以明确的定义,即“退火”。

It will be very hard but also very brittle—that is, it will break easily.

从后面的解释中我们可以了解到 brittle 是“脆”的意思。

The herdsman, who looks after sheep, earns about 650 yuan a month.

定语从句中 looks after sheep 就表明了 herdsman 的词义为“牧羊人”。

2. 同位法 eg:

They travelled a long way, at last got to a castle, a large building in old times.

同位语部分 a large building in old times 给出了 castle 的确切词义,即“城堡”。

We are on the night shift—from midnight to 8 a. m.—this week. 两个破折号之间的短语很清楚地表明 night shift 是“夜班”的意思。

3. 对比法 eg:

She is usually prompt for all her class, but today she arrived in the middle of her first class.

but 一词表示转折,因此 but 前后的意思正相反。后半句的意思是她今天“第一节上了一半才来”,因此反向推理,可得出她平时一向“准时”的结论,所以 prompt 是“准时的”意思。

4. 构词法(前缀、后缀、复合、派生等) eg:

Perhaps, we can see some possibilities for next fifty years. But the next hundred?

possibility 是 possible 的同根名词,据此可以断定 possibility 意思是“可能性”。

5. 因果法 eg:

The lack of movement caused the muscles to weaken. Sometimes the weakness was permanent. So the player could never play the sport again.

从后面的结果“永远不能再运动”中,可以推测 permanent 是表示“永远的”。

题3 阅读理解

Motherhood may make women smarter and may help prevent dementia(痴呆) in old age by bathing the brain in protective hormones(荷尔蒙), U. S. researchers reported on Thursday.

Tests on rats show that those who raise two or more litters of pups do considerably better in tests of memory and skills than rats who have no babies, and their brains show changes that suggest they may be protected against diseases such as Alzheimer's(早老痴呆症). University of Richmond psychology professor Craig Kinsley believes his findings will translate into humans. “Our research shows that the hormones of pregnancy(怀孕) are protecting the brain, including estrogen(雌激素), which we know has many neuroprotective(保护神经的) effects,” Kinsley said.

“It's rat data but humans are mammals just like these animals are mammals,” he added in a telephone interview. “They go through pregnancy and hormonal changes.”

Kinsley said he hoped public health officials and researchers will look to see if having had children protects a woman from Alzheimer's and other forms of age-related brain decline.

“When people think about pregnancy, they think about what happens to babies and the mother from the neck down,” said Kinsley, who presented his findings to the annual meeting of the Society of Neuroscience in Orlando, Florida.

“They do not realize that hormones are washing on the brain. If you look at female animals who have never gone through pregnancy, they act differently toward young. But if she goes through pregnancy, she will sacrifice her life for her infant—that is a great change in her behavior that showed in genetic alterations(改变) to the brain.”

What does the phrase “litters of pups” mean in the second paragraph?

- A. Baby rats. B. Animals.
C. Old rats. D. Grown-up rats.