

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

新
课标

夯实基础

提高能力

拓展知识

发展智力

英语

基础训练

选修 10

山东省教学研究室 编

人教版



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使用指南

Unit

单元目标锁定

课前预览，使你做到胸中有数，有的放矢；课后回眸，助你评估学习效果。

求知全程设计

从细节到整体理解课文，由感性到理性感悟知识，边学边练，即时运用——你的每单元的学习过程都将成为自主探索、自觉实践、自我发展的过程。

● **课文理解** 快速阅读，把握主旨；潜心研读，明了细节；推理判断，洞察意图——用心去做，每篇课文都会是你培养阅读技能的好工具！

● **知识探索** 观察范例→动脑思考→归纳规则→即时运用——本书编者遵循学习规律，为你提供了语言知识学案，尝试一下，看看是否学得快、记得牢、用得活？

* **词汇学习** 观察重点单词和短语的经典例句，归纳其用法，即时巩固运用，动脑、动口、动手，练就词汇运用基本功。

* **句型研究** 教材中的固定句式、长句难句均为你呈现出来，先由你观察思考，再为你分析讲解。积累句型知识，为你的写作添彩；学会分析复杂句型，为你的阅读铺就坦途。

* **语法专攻** 为每单元语法项目提供专门的讲解与练习，并通过“高考链接”栏目，让你提炼考点，总结规律。

学习效果评估

通过灵活多样的题型让你自查评估各单元知识目标和技能目标的落实。

● **知识目标** 通过单词拼写、词组活用、句型翻译（或句型转换）、课文重组等题型使你将基础知识落到实处。

● **能力目标** 编者用最新山东高考题型为你精心设计了听、读、写练习，认真、定时去做，你的综合语言运用能力就会不断提高。

国际视野开拓

对各单元涉及的文化现象给予解释，补充必要的文化背景知识，帮你探究背景知识、拓宽学习渠道、增强文化意识、提高人文修养。

策略方法借鉴

系统介绍各种行之有效的英语学习策略和方法技巧，使你在学习中小走弯路、事半功倍。

Unit 1 Nothing ventured, nothing gained	(1)
Unit 2 King Lear	(28)
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Unit 1 | Nothing ventured, nothing gained

单元目标锁定

话题	Human qualities; perseverance in the face of hardship, team-spirit, optimism Persevering heroes and heroines	
词汇	单词	venture web Scottish suffering strengthen endurance hut stove unbearable cosy breathless rotten blacken circumstance blast bless hoarse bless selfish hook aboard seasickness anyhow steward crush mourn urgent bedding vital cheerful persevere faith framework rank morale select booming swear advocate freezing stool gratitude punishment loyal tactful odd stout optimism delay discourage dynamic regular grasp bored liver chef changeable caution admirable commitment proverb
	词组	block out give way to give off be part of be about to a blast of hold on suffer from become stuck in waste time on make an announcement win faith in be honest with set out contribute to vary in lead to
句型	1. be about to do sth... when... 2. be to do sth. 3. It is + 被强调部分 + that/who... 4. with 复合结构	
语法	复习现在分词、过去分词作定语的用法	

求知全程设计

课文理解

Text A

★ 主旨归纳

- What is the story mainly about?
 - The Endurance ship reached Elephant Island successfully.
 - How the Endurance ship overcame the difficulties and managed to return home alive.
 - They led a difficult life on Elephant Island.
 - It's about how the Endurance ship was destroyed.



★ 细节理解

- Why did Perce find everything was grey?
 - He suffered from color-blindness.
 - Everything was grey indeed.
 - Perce was really annoyed and upset.
 - Perce was thinking of his friends.
- In Shackleton's opinion, what was of great importance when they encountered difficulties?
 - Keeping themselves in a good mood and never disappointed.
 - Making his fellows get ready for saving themselves.
 - Finding someone to help them as soon as possible.
 - Trying to risk their lives leaving Elephant Island.
- Where did the expedition team live after April 9th, 1916?
 - On the ship that they were travelling with.
 - In a small simply-made building on Elephant Island.
 - In a house made of stone on Elephant Island.
 - In their sleeping bags on Elephant Island.

★ 推理判断

- How many people were there in the expedition team when they set out for Antarctica?
 - Twenty-eight.
 - Twenty-seven.
 - Thirty.
 - Twenty-nine.

Text B

★ 主旨归纳

- What do you think was their greatest worry?
 - They found no way to get fresh water.
 - They had to make every effort to keep optimistic.
 - They had to wear heavily to prevent coldness.
 - There was a lack of fuel.

★ 细节理解

- Why were the people left on the Elephant Island in low spirits when Shackleton and the boat sailed away?
 - Because they didn't dare to face any danger lying ahead of them.
 - Because they were uncertain about everything ahead of them.
 - Because their captain would never come back.
 - Because they were going to die.
- What could make them cheerful again when they had a life on Elephant Island?
 - Having more seal fat.

- B. Melting sea ice.
 C. Gathering fresh water.
 D. A good catch of penguin and listening to some energetic music.
4. From the passage, we can infer that _____.
 A. the expedition team lacked for nothing on Elephant Island
 B. they lived through the hard days depending on themselves completely
 C. Shackleton and his words played an important role in their living
 D. if Shackleton had not returned, they would have suffered a sudden death

★ 推理判断

5. How long was the expedition for Antarctica?
 A. Less than a year. B. Nearly two years.
 C. More than three years. D. Four years.

知识探索

★ 词汇学习

A. 重点单词

1. venture

【观察思考】

It's the first time that I've ventured out of doors since my illness. 自从生病以来,这是我第一次冒险走到室外。

Nobody ventured to say a word. 没人敢说一句话。

Jack ventured his whole fortune on the result of the game. 杰克把全部财产权压在这次比赛的结果上。

The woman ventured (her life) to save her son from drowning. 那个女人冒着生命危险拯救她的儿子免遭淹死。

Nothing ventured, nothing gained. 不入虎穴,焉得虎子。

It's not the time to venture on such an ambitious project. 现在不是冒险承担这种野心勃勃的项目的时候。

a commercial venture 商业冒险

【归纳用法】

◇ *vt. & vi.* 冒险

◇ 常用搭配:

venture out/through/into 冒险,冒风险(去某处)

venture to do sth. 敢于做某事

venture sth. on sth. 拿……冒险,以……作为赌注

venture on sth. 冒险做有风险的事

◇ [U, C] 风险项目,风险投资,冒险事业

【巩固运用】

完成句子



- 1) He _____ (大胆地提出意见).
2) I never thought she _____ (在冒险从事危险的旅行).

2. suffering

【观察思考】

They are talking about the suffering of innocent people during a war. 他们在谈论无辜的人们在战争中遭受的苦难。

At least he died quickly and didn't suffer. 他死得很突然,但没遭受痛苦。

The south part of our country is suffering a heavy storm. 我们国家的南部地区正在遭受暴风雪的袭击。

The Democrats have suffered a huge defeat in the polls. 民主党人在投票中遭到了惨败。

【归纳用法】

◇ *n.* [U, C] 痛苦的经验,困难的经历

◇ *vt. & vi.* 经受,经历(不愉快或困难的事);感到疼痛,遭受痛苦;吃苦头,受损害

◇ 常用搭配:

suffer from 受苦;遭受

【巩固运用】

完成句子

- 1) He always complains about _____ (手术之后各种各样的痛苦).
2) _____ (有多少苦难) is there in the world?
3) These days he is _____ (遭受重感冒带来的痛苦).

3. strengthen

【观察思考】

Our friendship has steadily strengthened over the years. 我们的友谊逐年加深。

The team has strengthened by the arrival of two Brazilian players. 两位巴西球员的到来增强了球队的实力。

The pound has strengthened against other currencies. 英镑相对于其他货币比值上升了。

【归纳用法】

◇ *v.* 使……变强,加强,使更坚固。

◇ 常用搭配: feeling/belief/relationship(感情/信仰/关系), team/army(团队/军队), money 钱, financial situation(财政状况), structure 结构, proof/reason(证据/理由), wind/current(风/水流)等。

【巩固运用】

完成句子

- 1) Doing revision is for _____ (加强记忆).
2) They _____ (加固了城墙).
3) What we have to do is _____ (巩固国防).

4. hook

【观察思考】

I was hooked when I saw the advertisement for the job, for I liked traveling. 当我看见

这项工作的广告时我被迷住了,因为我喜欢旅游。

Please hook the parcel and lift up. 请用钩子勾住包裹并且把它提起来。

The boy got hooked on playing computer games. 那男孩着迷于电子游戏。

Put your coat on the hook. 把衣服挂在钩子上。

【归纳用法】

◇ *v.* 着迷于(*be hooked on*),用钩子勾住

◇ *n.* 钩子,困境,镰刀

【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) The dress _____ (被钩子钩住) at the back.

2) _____ (鱼钩) is the most useful equipment when you go fishing.

3) My aunt _____ (着迷于) package tours in our country.

5. **aboard**

【观察思考】

The boat swayed as he stepped aboard. 他上船时船摇晃了起来。

All aboard. 请大家上船。

They finally went aboard the plane. 他们终于登上了飞机。

【归纳用法】

◇ *adv.* 在(船,飞机,火车上);上船(飞机,火车)

◇ *prep.* 上(船,飞机,火车);在(船,飞机,火车)上

◇ 常见用法:

All aboard! 请上船(飞机、车)都上来!(通知驾驶员可以开行或起飞了)

close (hard) aboard 紧靠船边

get aboard 落到(航空母舰)甲板上;登上(飞行器)

go aboard 上船(飞机等)

step aboard 上(船、飞机等)

Welcome aboard! 欢迎各位乘坐本飞机(本轮船)

【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) The plane crashed _____ (机上 200 人全部遇难).

2) He _____ (上船) for thirty minutes.

6. **stick**

【观察思考】

Tom tried to open the window, but it was stuck. 汤姆试图打开窗户,可窗户卡住了。

The bus got stuck in the snow and we had to walk the rest of the way. 公共汽车陷在雪中开不动了,剩下的路我们只好步行了。

Can you help me with my homework Dad? I'm stuck. 爸爸,你能帮我做作业吗? 我给难住了。

【归纳用法】

◇ *vt. & vi.* 卡住,粘贴,伸出。

◇ 常用搭配: get stuck in/be stuck in/become stuck in.

◇ stick 的过去式和过去分词均为 stuck.

◇ n. 棍棒; 枝条; 手杖

【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) She _____ (被困在) the revolving door and really couldn't move.

2) She told me she _____ (被难住了) the assignment.

7. delay

【观察思考】

Don't delay claiming, or you will lose benefits. 索赔从速, 延期利益可能受损。

He decided to delay his trip until April or May. 他决定把他的旅行推到四月或五月。

It's a delayed-action bomb. 这是一颗定时炸弹。

There was a delay of 20 minutes because of the heavy rain. 因为大雨有 20 分钟的延误时间。

【归纳用法】

◇ v. 推迟, 延期

◇ n. 延误, 耽搁的时间

◇ 词组

admit of no delay 刻不容缓

without delay 赶快, 立刻

delay doing sth. 耽误做某事

【词义辨析】

delay, defer, postpone 与 put off 这四个词或短语均含“推迟”、“延期”、“延缓”的意思。delay 指“暂时阻挠或阻挡, 稍后可再继续进行”; defer 指“决定延期至适当时期, 而且有意向将来一定继续作”; postpone 是正式用语, 语义较强, 指“有意识地延至将来某一特定时间”, 在多数情况下, 后面说明改在何时进行。put off 与 postpone 大致同义, 但较通俗口语化。例如:

The steamer was delayed by bad weather. 汽轮因天气不佳而延期。

Payment has been deferred until next week. 付款已延期到下星期。

The meeting has been postponed to Friday. 会议推迟到星期五举行。

Let's put this off till some other time. 我们还是把这搁一搁, 以后再说吧。

【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) J. K. Rowling had the idea for *Harry Potter* _____
(在延时的火车上).

2) He responded to my question _____ (立即, 不拖延).

3) All the students here are likely to _____ (延迟交写作作业).

8. announcement

【观察思考】

I have known an important announcement about tax increases. 我得知了一个关于增加

税收的重要报告。

We were shocked by the announcement that the mayor was resigning. 我们对市长的辞职声明感到震惊。

Silence please, Mr Black has an announcement to make. 请安静,布莱克先生有事要公布。

birth/wedding/death/announcement 生日/结婚/死亡启事

A government spokesman announced that the hostages had been released. 政府发言人宣布人质已获释。

They announced their engagement in "the Times". 他们在《泰晤士报》上宣布了订婚的消息。

【归纳用法】

◇ *n.* (重要或正式的)通告或声明,报纸上的(广告,启事)

◇ announce *v.* 宣布,通告,将……公布于众

◇ 短语: make an announcement 发表声明

【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) Mike suddenly _____ (宣布) he was leaving.

2) Everyone was silent as he _____ (宣布) the list.

9. faith

【观察思考】

The public have great faith in the government. 公众对政府有极大的信心。

I have lost faith in the medicine. 我已对这种药失去了信心。

His perseverance and determination won our complete faith in him. 他的坚持不懈与决心彻底地赢得了我们的信任。

【归纳用法】

◇ *n.* 信仰、信任、信心

◇ 常用搭配:

break faith with sb. 背弃,不信守

keep faith with sb. 不背弃,信守

in bad/good faith 欺诈地/真诚地,善意地

【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) _____ (信仰可移山).

2) She always treats people _____ (欺诈地), so I've _____ (失去信任) in her.

3) Children always _____ (信任) their parents.

B. 重点词组

1. hold on

【观察思考】

You hold on? I'll see if he's in. 别挂断,我去看一看他在不在。

Hold on, I'll just get my coat. 等一等,我去拿外套。

They didn't know if they would be able to hold on until help arrived. 他们不知道自己是否能够坚持到救援的到来。

Please hold on to the bar when standing on the bus. 在公共汽车上站着时,请拉住横杠。

We must have the whole story; don't hold anything back. 我们必须了解事情的全部经过,不要隐瞒任何事实。

He holds an important position at the bank. 他在这家银行里担任重要的职务。

My husband and I hold conflicting opinions on this matter. 对于这件事,我和丈夫的意见分歧。

Can you find a hold for your hands so that you can pull yourself up? 你能抓住什么东西攀登上来吗?

【归纳用法】

◇ hold on (打电话)不挂断;短时间等候;抓住不放,保留(hold on to sth.); (在困难中)坚持下去

【知识拓展】

hold back 阻止(=keep back)

hold on (打电话时用语)请等一下,不要挂上

hold up 使停滞;拦路抢劫

lose hold of 放弃

【巩固运用】

完成句子

- I'll _____ (等候) for another few minutes if you like.
- The little boy _____ (没有坚持下去) and finally drowned.
- He _____ (紧紧抓住) the rock to stop himself slipping.

2. waste... on...

【观察思考】

My brother is used to wasting his money on expensive toys. 我弟弟现在经常把钱浪费在昂贵的玩具上。

He always wastes time on computer games. 他总是把时间浪费在电脑游戏上。

Don't waste our energy on unnecessary things. 不要总是把精力浪费在不必要的事情上。

【归纳用法】

◇ waste... on... 浪费(时间,金钱,精力)在……方面

◇ a waste of time/money 浪费时间/金钱

◇ waste time/money in doing sth. 浪费时间或金钱做某事

【巩固运用】

完成句子

- You are supposed not to _____ (浪费金钱) on that junk.
- Two years ago she was a talented artist. But now she is _____ (浪费时间) housework.

3. give way to

【观察思考】

Alison is too stubborn to give way. 阿利森很固执,他不会让步的。

After a while, my anger gave way to depression. 过了一会,我的怒气变成沮丧。

Steam trains finally gave way to electricity. 蒸汽火车最终让位给了电气火车。

The floor eventually gave way. 地板最终坍塌了。

【归纳用法】

◇ give way to 让步;屈服;被(更新,更好,不同的事物)取代;坍塌,垮掉

【知识拓展】

give away 背弃,出卖;泄露(秘密),暴露;散掉,给掉;赠送,分送;颁发;放弃(机会);牺牲

give back 归还;送回;报复;后退,往后站;凹陷

give down (牛等)使奶流出

give in 屈服,投降,退让(to)交(呈)上;宣布,发表

give off (散)发出(蒸气),发散(光线)

give oneself away 露马脚,现原形

give oneself to 专心于,迷恋于 沾染(恶习等)

give oneself up 决心;断念,想开(for)埋头,专心于(to)自首,投降

give out 用完,用尽;散(分)发;公布,发表;精疲力竭;失灵

give up 放弃,停(中)止;让(交)给;投降,认输,泄气

【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) Hold on, if terrorists _____ (我们向恐怖主义者妥协让步), they will make further demands.

2) His legs suddenly _____ (支持不住) and he felt to the floor.

3) The storm _____ to bright sunshine. (暴风雨过后出现了灿烂的阳光。)

4. contribute to

【观察思考】

His hard work contributed to his success. 他的努力工作促成了他的成功。

Too much rain contributed to the flood. 太多的雨水造成了水灾。

The volunteers contribute huge amounts of their own time to the project. 志愿者把自己大量的时间花在了这个计划上。

【归纳用法】

◇ contribute to 对某事起促成作用;出一分钱,出一份力,捐献,捐助(contribute sth. to/towards sth.)

◇ make a contribution to 捐赠;作出贡献

make a contribution towards 捐赠;作出贡献

【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) Be careful with the vase. Last time your careless _____ (导致) a crack in it.

2) Every person here _____ (捐献 200 美元) the new church building.

5. give off

【观察思考】

Did you notice the chemical changes that give off energy? 你注意到释放能量的化学变化了吗?

We give 5% off for quick settlement. 为了迅速结帐,我们降价 5%。

Mind the fire, it's giving off too much heat. 小心炉火,它太热了。

【归纳用法】

◇ give off 发出(气味,光,热,声音等)

【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) The engine _____ (发出) smoke and steam.

2) The wine _____ (发出) a light, lemony smell.

★ 句型研究

A. 固定句型

1. be about to do sth. when...

【观察思考】

We were about to start when it rained. 我们刚要走,天就下雨了。

The boy was about to leave home when the telephone rang. 男孩刚要离开家,电话铃声就响了。

I am not about to get married. 我不打算结婚。

【归纳用法】

◇ be about to do sth. 即将,常和 when 连用

◇ be not about to do sth. 不打算做某事

【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) I _____ (我正要说时) you interrupted me.

2) She _____ (不想认输).

2. "It is (was) + 被强调的部分 + that (who) + 原句其它部分"来强调说话人的意愿

【观察思考】

It was on Monday night that all this happened. 所有这一切发生在周一晚上。

It's me that he blamed. 他责怪的是我。

It was they that (who) cleaned the classroom yesterday. 昨天是他们打扫的教室。

It was in the street that I met her father. 我是在街上遇见她爸爸的。

【归纳用法】

◇ 将被强调的部分放在前面,其它部分置于 that 之后。被强调部分可以是主语、宾语、表语或状语。

◇ 强调的主语如果是人,that 可以由 who 换用。

◇ 如果把这种句型结构划掉后,应该是一个完整无缺的句子。这也是判断强调句型与其它从句的方法。

【巩固运用】

单项选择

- 1) I have nothing to confess. _____ you want me to say?

A. What is it that

B. What it is that

C. How is it that

D. How it is that

完成句子

- 2) 昨晚,正是安妮·彼德的丈夫立即送她去了附近医院。

_____ rushed her to a nearby hospital last night.

- 3) 昨晚是安妮·彼德的丈夫把她送去附近医院的。

_____ Ann Peters' husband rushed to a nearby hospital last night.

- 4) 昨晚安妮·彼德的丈夫立即送她去的就是家附近的医院。

_____ Ann Peters' husband rushed her last night.

- 5) 就是在昨晚,安妮·彼德的丈夫立即送她去的附近医院。

_____ Ann Peters' husband rushed her to a nearby hospital.

3. be to do sth.

【观察思考】

Audrey and Jimmy are to be married in June. 奥德利和吉米将在6月结婚。

We were to have gone away last week but I was ill. 我本打算上周走,可是我病了。

When are you to leave for home? 你什么时候回家?

What is to be done? 应该怎么办呢?

Which driver is to blame for the accident? 这事故是哪个司机的责任?

【归纳用法】

◇ be to do sth. 表示按计划或安排要做的事;

◇ be to do sth. 表示“应该”,相当于 should 或 ought to.

◇ be to blame (该受责备,对某坏事应负责任)与 be to let (待出租)两种结构中,用不定式的主动形式表示被动含义。

【巩固运用】

完成句子

- 1) 女王将于一周后访问日本。

The Queen _____ Japan in a week's time.

- 2) 你应该报警。

You _____ to the police.

- 3) 这房子要出租。

This house _____.

4. with 复合结构

【观察思考】

He often sleeps with the windows open. 他常开着窗睡觉。

He stood before his teacher with his head down. 他低着头站在老师面前。

He died with his daughter yet a schoolgirl. 他去世时,女儿还是个小学生。

He was asleep with his head on his arms. 他头枕着胳膊睡着了。

He fell asleep with the lamp burning. 他没熄灯就睡着了。

He sat there with his eyes closed. 他闭目坐在那儿。

I can't go out with all these clothes to wash. 要洗这些衣服,我无法出去了。

【归纳用法】

with 复合结构指的是“with+宾语+宾语补足语”结构,在句子中做状语。用来表示伴随、原因等。with 复合结构的常见构成如下:

with+宾语+形容词

with+宾语+副词

with+宾语+名词

with+宾语+介词短语

with+宾语+现在分词(短语)

with+宾语+过去分词(短语)

with+宾语+不定式(短语)

【巩固运用】

单项选择

1) The murder was brought in, with his hands _____ behind his back.

- A. being tied B. having tied C. to be tied D. tied

完成句子

2) 不要满嘴巴食物说话。

Don't speak _____

3) 他和衣躺在床上。

He was lying on the bed _____

4) 因为妈妈有病,我无法去度假。

I won't be able to go on holiday _____

5) 有这么多人帮忙,我们一定能按时完成。

_____, we are sure to finish it in time.

B. 长句难句

1. **Our circumstances are so desperate that it is uncertain whether we will ever return alive.**

我们所处的环境是那么令人绝望,以至于我们不敢肯定是否能活着回去。

1) so... that 引导结果状语从句。

2) It is uncertain... 中 it 为形式主语。

3) return alive 中“alive”做状语,表明主语的状态。例如:

He sat still with nothing in hand. 他坐在那里,双手空空的。

The door swung open. 门闪开了。

The plane landed safe. 飞机安全着陆。

2. **I yell in a hoarse voice that I hardly recognize as my own.** 我自己几乎都认不出的沙哑的声音叫喊着。

1) yell in a hoarse voice 以沙哑声音叫喊。如:speak in a low/loud/soft voice.

2) a hoarse voice that... 定语从句。

3) recognize... as... 认出某人为……;承认某人为……;公认某人为……。例如:

I have recognized the girl in white as my childhood friend. 我认出那个穿白色衣服的女孩是我童年的伙伴。

Laurence's novel was eventually recognized as a work of genius. 劳伦斯的小说被认为是天才的著作。

3. **Calling us calmly together, he made an urgent announcement that we must save only essential supplies before the ship sank, particularly the small boats, food, cooking equipment, candles, bedding and clothes.** 他镇静地把我们叫到一起,发布一条紧急通知,在船沉没之前,我们必须留一些必需品,特别是小船、食品、炊具、蜡烛和被褥。

句中 an announcement 后的 that 引导同位语从句。用来引导同位语从句的名词往往是含有某种信息的词,如: message, news, fact, hope, desire, idea, problem, announcement, thought, truth, doubt, belief, suggestion 等。例如:

We expressed the hope that the president would come to visit China the next year. 我们表达了总统能在明年访问中国的希望。

The news that the famous singer became the 2008 Olympic torch bearer spread all over the country. 那位著名的歌星成为 2008 年奥运火炬手的消息传遍了全国。

4. **He is always honest with us (as in the advertisement) and never gave way to disappointment, even when the ship sank.** 他总是对我们开诚布公(正像广告中那样),从不气馁,即便是在沉船的时候也是如此。

1) be honest with sb. 对某人开诚布公/坦诚。例如:

Thank you for being so honest with me. 谢谢你对我那么坦诚。

2) give way (to) 让路,让步,退让,屈服,被代替。例如:

Drivers must give way to cyclists. 司机必须给骑自行车的人让路。

The ambassador finally gave way during the last minutes of the meeting. 在会议的最后几分钟,那位大使终于让步了。

As winter gives way to spring, spring will give way to summer. 正如冬天过去春会来,春天也会被夏天取代的。

【词组辨析】

give way (to), give in (to), give up

表示“让步,退让,屈服”可用 give way (to), give in (to); 表示“让路,被代替”只能用 give way (to); 表示“投降”用 give in/give up; 另外 give up 可用作及物动词表示“停止,放弃”。例如:

If we give way/give in to him, he will only make further demands. 要是我们向他妥协,他就会提出更多的要求。

I prefer to die rather than give in/give up. 我宁可死也不投降。

give up smoking/one's job/hope 戒烟/放弃工作/放弃希望

5. **This gave off oily, black smoke but had the advantage of burning strongly in fierce winds. We could also eat the remains when the fire died down.** 海豹油燃烧起来会释放出黑色油烟,但它有在强风中烧旺的好处。火平息之后我们还可以吃剩下的东西。

die down 表示“变弱;逐渐停止;逐渐消失”。例如:

The wind died down during the night. 风势在夜里有所减弱。

[比较]

die away 逐渐消失(声音等); die off 相继死去; die out 灭绝; 逐渐消失。例如:

The echoes gradually died away. 回声逐渐消失了。

The generation that fought in the war are all dying off. 参战的那一代人都相继死去。

Many kinds of animals are dying out. 许多动物濒临灭绝。

6. Our optimism and faith in Shackleton had helped us persevere in staying alive and he had repaid us by his commitment to return and save us from a slow but painful death.

我们的乐观精神和我们对沙克尔顿的信赖帮助我们坚持活了下来,而他也没有辜负我们,实现了他的许诺,回来从缓慢而痛苦的死亡中挽救了我们。

persevere (in/with) (doing) sth. 坚持做某事。例如:

You need to persevere in/with your efforts if you want to succeed. 要想成功就得不断努力。

★ 语法专攻

定语

可用作定语的有名词、名词所有格、代词、数词、形容词、副词、词组或合成词、动词不定式、-ing 形式、过去分词、介词短语和从句。例如:

We have music class every week. (名词)我们每周都上音乐课。

What is your opinion? (代词)你什么意见?

There are twenty students planting trees over there. (数词)那边有二十学生在种树。

He is a handsome boy. (形容词)他是个英俊的男生。

Write your name at the place below. (副词)在下边写上你的名字。

The building to be built next year belongs to our school. (动词不定式)明年建的大楼是我们学校的。

I don't know the girl standing beside the window. (-ing 形式)我不认识窗边站着的那位女生。

The visitors from America enjoyed their stay in China. (介词短语)美国来的游客在中国玩得很愉快。

We had a failed expedition. 我们经历了一次失败的探险。

What's the hardest experience that you have ever had? (从句)

【注意事项】

- 一般说来,定语是一个单词时通常要前置。而由一个词组短语或一个句子充当时则通常后置。前置定语的排列顺序为 all/倍数/百分数/分数+the/a (an)/代词+描述词+大小+形状+新旧+颜色+国籍+来源+材料+用途/目的。例如:

All the beautiful small red American traveling cars belong to the company. 所有那些漂亮的旅游用的美国红色小轿车都属于这家公司。

70% of the ugly old round wooden tables need repairing and coloring. 百分之七十的丑陋的圆木桌都需要修理和粉刷。

- 注意动词不定式、现在分词和过去分词短语做定语的区别。动词不定式短语往往含义为“有待去做(to do/to be done)”。现在分词短语含义为“正在进行”(doing/being