

金太阳系列丛书



丛书主编 陈东旭

学习的艺术

——同步辅导用书(A版)



英语

高二
下册

江西金太阳教育研究所 编

江西高校出版社



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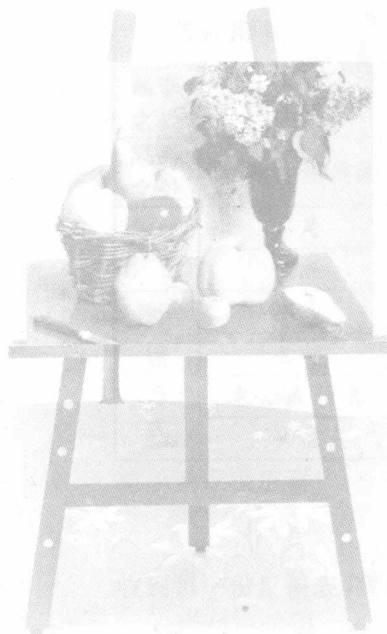
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前言

授人以鱼,不如授人以渔。本书经过长期、广泛、细致的调研,集合全国一大批教学一线的名师,将他们的教学心得、复习方法和应试技巧融于书中。突出重点,点拨关键;分析学生的常见错误,教会学生正确的解题思路。让大家学习更得法,考试更轻松。

本书以单元为编写单位,但与实际教学保持良好同步,方便教师与学生使用。在内容上既有知识的辅导、技巧和方法的指导,又有生动活泼的相关情景,体现实用性与趣味性的紧密结合。

本册为英语分册,栏目设置及特点如下:

【课前导航】 兴趣是学习的动力。我们在每一单元的开始,根据本单元内容设置了一篇趣味性的阅读材料,有些配有汉语译文。每单元所提供的相关知识或背景材料可开阔学生的视野,并有利于培养学生的英语语感。

【知识存盘】 经验丰富的一线教师根据《教学大纲》的要求并结合其实际教学经验,对各单元知识点进行归纳性梳理,精析重点,突破难点。翻开本书你就会发现,这里精析的重、难点内容,正是你感到困难的、难以理解的内容,读后一定能使你茅塞顿开。

该部分按五个板块编写,基本对应每单元实际教学的五个课时,每个板块均贯彻“学—练—考”的原则,体现了教案与学案的一体化。第一个板块是 Warming-up, listening and speaking,包括单词聚焦、短语拓展、句型结构和交际快车;第二个板块是 Reading,包括单词聚焦、短语拓展和句型结构;第三个板块是 Integrating skills,包括单词聚焦、短语拓展和句型结构;第四个板块是 Writing,包括点石成金、写作素材、学生习作、专家点评和参考范文;第五个板块是 Grammar,包括点石成金和考题回放。另外每个具体考点之后还设有即学即用,每个板块之后都设有天天快餐,采用不同类型的主观和客观试题巩固该板块所学知识。

一位名师能引领你走进科学的殿堂,一本好书能改变你一生的命运。认真研读这套丛书吧,拥有她,你会领略到学习的艺术,她会成为你的良师益友,照亮你前进的道路。愿本书为你的学习加油!

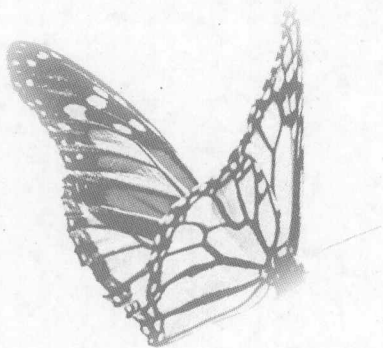


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Unit 11 Scientific achievement

课前导航

China's notable achievements

in aviation and aerospace

China's aviation and aerospace industry (航空和航天业) have grown out of nothing and expanded from a small to a large scale for fifty years since the People's Republic of China was founded, making notable achievements.

China's aviation industry has developed and manufactured over 10 thousand airplanes with dozens of types. Hundreds of airplanes, lots of engines, airborne equipment and production lines have been exported. The aviation industry system has come into being. The development and manufacture for regional airlines, general-purpose airplanes, helicopters, aviation engines, have stepped into a new stage.

China's space industry has successfully developed many kinds of applications satellites (应用卫星), and 12 series of LM launch vehicles (运载火箭). Especially, Shenzhou-5 spaceship was successfully launched and returned in 2003, which makes China the third nation to realize manned spaceflight in the world. China has become one of the few countries which independently have space technology. China is exploring space application and space science and making contributions to man's space industry.

China will witness rapid development of its space industry, with the launch of programs for a space station, moon probe and new-type rockets in the next 30 years.

Space departments say they have begun research on the new generation of Long March rockets. They will be highly advanced, very reliable, cheap and non-polluting, as well as powerful enough to launch large satellites and moon probe installations (设备). In addition, China will also launch a space lab and then build a space station for scientific experiments and technology development.

中国的航空航天业成就举世瞩目

新中国成立 50 年以来,中国航空航天业从无到有、从小到大,取得了举世瞩目的成就。

中国航空工业研制生产了数十种型号、万余架各类飞机,并出口了数百架飞机和众多配套的发动机、机载设备及生产线;中国的航空工业体系已经形成;支线飞机、通用飞机、直升机、航空发动机等的研制生产迈出了新步伐。

中国航天工业成功地研制开发了多种应用卫星,并成功地研制了 12 种型号的长征系列运载火箭。特别是 2003 年神舟五号载人飞船的成功发射和回收,标志着中国成为世界上第三个实现载人航天的国家,中国已成为世界上少数独立掌握空间技术的大国之一。中国在空间应用和空间科学领域也进行了积极探索,为人类航天事业的发展作出了积极贡献。

中国政府为促进航天事业的进步和发展,在未来的 30 年里,将按计划完成太空站工程、绕月探测工程和新型火箭研制工作。

据航天部透露,他们已经开始研制新一代的长征系列运载火箭。它们将非常先进、可靠、便宜且无污染,同时威力强大,足以发射大型卫星和探月设备。另外,为了科学实验和技术进步,中国也将发射一个太空实验室并建造一个空间站。

知识存盘

板块一: WARMING UP, LISTENING & SPEAKING

【单词聚焦】

考点 1 explain

vt. 解释,说明;辩解,辩护

I was asked to explain the meaning of the sentence. 我被要求解释那个句子的意思。

How do you explain your rude behaviour? 你如何为自己的粗鲁行为辩解?

【构词】explanation n. 解释,说明

【友情提示】

①只能用于 explain sth to sb, 不能用于双宾语结构 explain sb sth. 类似结构的常见动词还有 suggest, announce, report, prove 等。如:

The government announced its new economic policies to the public on TV. 政府通过电视向公众宣布了新的经济政策。

You must report our change in the plan to the boss. 你必须把我们计划中的改变向老板汇报。

们必须把计划的更改之处向老板报告。

They suggest another development programme to the government. 他们向政府提议另一项开发计划。

②其后可以跟从句。如：

Please explain to me what this means. 请对我说明这是什么意思。

He explained why he was late. 他解释了迟到的原因。

【即学即用】The librarian will explain _____ you _____ to use the catalogue system.

- A. for; when B. to; how
C. with; whether D. to; why

【答案】B

考点2 mean

可作及物动词或不及物动词，意义不同其搭配也就不同。

I. 作“意思是……；有……的意思”解时，其后通常跟名词、代词或从句等。

Nodding the head means agreement, while shaking it means disagreement. 点头意思是同意，而摇头意思是不同意。

I mean you make too much mistake in your composition. 我的意思是你在作文里出的差错太多了。

What do you mean by not writing me? 你没写信给我是什么意思？

II. 作“有……的意图、打算”解时，其后通常跟不定式作宾语或宾语补足语。含有“意欲，存心”之意。

I am sorry, but I didn't mean to hurt you. 对不起，我不是有意伤害你。

I had meant to help you, but an unexpected guest came to my home. 我本打算帮助你，但我家来了一位不速之客。

III. 作“意味着”解时，主语通常是非生物名(代)词短语，可跟动名词短语作宾语，但不跟不定式。

For him, happiness means serving the people heart and soul. 对他来说，幸福意味着全心全意为人民服务。

Failing in the examination means studying for another year. 考试没及格意味着还要再读1年。

【考例】

—Why haven't you bought any butter?

—I _____ to but I forgot about it. [2001 春季]

- A. liked B. wished C. meant D. expected

【答案与解析】C *meant to do sth* 意为“本想去做，意欲去做”，含有“实际上没有做”之意。

【即学即用】In some parts of London, missing a bus means _____ for another hour.

- A. waiting B. to wait C. wait D. to be waiting

【答案与解析】A *mean doing sth* 表示“意味着……”。而 *mean to do sth* 表示“打算做……，有意做……，存心做……”之意。

考点3 introduce

vt. 介绍；使认识；提出；传入；插进

He introduced me to a Greek girl at the party. 在聚会上他介绍我认识了一位希腊姑娘。

The doctor introduced a tube down the sick man's throat. 医生将一根导管插入病人的喉咙。

【构词】introduction *n.* [UN] 介绍；[C] 引论，导言；新采用的东西

【即学即用】When first _____ to the market, these products enjoyed great success.

- A. introducing
B. introduced
C. introduce
D. being introduced

【答案与解析】B 题意为“首次投放市场，这些产品就大获成功”。逗号前的部分是 *When (they) first (were) introduced to the market* 的省略现象。

【短语拓展】

考点1 have... in common

common 作名词，常用在 *have... in common* 和 *in common with...* 习语中，意思是“和……有共同之处，共用”。也可作形容词。

They have nothing in common. 他们没有共同之处。

In common with other boys, he likes football. 他和其他的男孩一样喜欢足球。

Real friends should have everything in common. 真正的朋友应当不分彼此。

【即学即用】_____ other young men, he enjoys popular music.

- A. Compared with B. In common with
C. Referred to D. Talking of

【答案与解析】B *In common with* 固定词组，表示“和……有共同之处”。

考点2 work on

work on 有“对……起作用；对……发生影响；从事于；致力于；继续工作”等意思。需要注意的是，*work on* 作“继续工作”解时为不及物动词短语，其后不能接宾语。

This medicine will work on the affected part. 这药能对患处起作用。

I've got to work on my motor; it is broken. 我必须修我的马达，它已坏了。

The student has worked on his composition for hours.



这位同学写作文写了好几个小时了。

We worked on until sunset. 我们一直工作到太阳下山。

●慧眼辨析●work on; work at

work on后面的sth是work的具体对象,因此,往往可以针对不同的宾语,而将其译成“造、画、修、做、草、拟、制定、设计”等具体动作动词。而work at后接的sth只表明所从事的工作性质,并不说明在做什么。比较下列两句:

We were working on a new generator. 我们正在造一台新的发电机。

He's working at a new invention. 他正致力于一项新发明。

【即学即用】Why don't you set him to _____ the wall newspaper?

A. work on B. work at C. work out D. work

[答案与解析]A “墙报”是work on的具体对象。

【句型归纳】

考点1 Do these achievements have anything in common? If so, what? 这些成就有什么共同点吗? 如果有,是什么?

If so是If it is so的省略语,常用于口语中表示“如果是这样的话”。类似的还有:if any (= if there is any) 如果有的话。

It is said that she was admitted to a famous university.

If so, I'm really proud of her. 据说她被一所著名大学录取了,果真如此的话,我真为她感到骄傲。

Please correct the mistake, if any. 若有错误,请改正。

【即学即用】Are there any hobbies or sports you particularly like? _____, look out for books, articles or magazines about them.

A. Even though B. If so
C. Anyhow D. Instead

[答案与解析]B 根据语意,含有“如果是这样的话”之意。

考点2 You want to develop new technology that will make it possible to grow food in areas where there is very little water. 你想要开发在缺水的地方有可能种上庄稼的新技术。

make it possible to grow...可归纳为“主语+make+it+adj./n.+动词不定式”结构,it作形式宾语,动词不定式为真正的宾语,it后的形容词作宾语补足语。如:

This made it necessary for the earth to support more people. 这就有必要使地球养活更多的人。

[拓展延伸]这一句型结构中,还可用名词作宾语补足语,也可用从句作真正的宾语。常用于这类结构的动词还有:think, find, believe, guess, feel, suppose,

imagine等。

I think it necessary to learn English well. 我觉得学好英语很有必要。

Every student thinks it easy to work out the maths problem. 每个学生都认为算出这道数学题很容易。

We make it a rule to read English for half an hour before going to bed. 我们定下制度,每天在睡觉前读半小时英语。

She felt it her duty to help the people in trouble. 她觉得帮助陷入困境的人是她的职责。

【即学即用】The purpose of new technologies is to make life easier, _____ it more difficult.

A. not make B. not to make
C. not making D. do not make

[答案与解析]B 题干中提到“运用新技术,是为了使生活更轻松(愉快)便捷,而不是使其变得更为艰难”。逻辑结构上是并列的两个句子,而后一分句在语境意义十分明确的情况下省略了一部分,补充完整应为“The purpose of new technologies is not to make it more difficult.”

【交际快车】

考点 表达意愿和希望

【考例】

—It's a long time since I saw my sister.

—_____ her this weekend?

[2007 全国 I]

A. Why not visit
B. Why not to visit
C. Why not visiting
D. Why don't visit

[答案与解析]A Why not...? 意为“为什么不……呢?”用于提出建议。why not 后面必须接动词原形,即“Why not do...?”

[归纳]提建议常见句型有:

①询问某人的意愿和希望(asking about somebody's intentions and wishes)

Are you going to leave for Singapore? 你打算去新加坡吗?

Are you planning to go abroad for further study? 你计划出国进修吗?

Do you mean to postpone / put off the appointment? 你想要推迟这次约会吗?

Have you decided to apply for the position? 你决定申请这个职务吗?

What will you do at the weekend? 周末你要做什么?

What do you wish to do after you come back from Australia? 你从澳洲归国后希望做什么?

Do you have any intention of learning German? 你有学德语的打算吗?

Do you intend to take the TOEFL this year? 你打算参加今年的托福考试吗?

②说明你的意愿和希望(stating your intentions and wishes)

I'm planning to have a picnic this Saturday. 我打算本周六去野餐。

I've always dreamed of being a pilot after growing up. 我一直渴望长大后当一名飞行员。

I mean to back him up. 我想要支持他。

I'd like to live in the countryside for the last half of my life. 我想到农村去度过我的后半生。

I've been looking forward to being an actor. 我一直盼望当个演员。

I wish I had been born twenty years later. 我要是晚出生20年该多好啊!

I've decided to vote for her. 我已经决定投票选她。

I'm leaving for Shanghai on business next week. 我下周要去上海出差。

I intend to persuade him to give up his idea. 我打算说服他放弃他的想法。

【即学即用】

—Susan, will you please go and empty that drawer?
—_____?

A. What for

B. What is it

C. How is it

D. How come

【答案与解析】A will you please...表示一种愿望,答语 what for“为什么”,询问对方为什么要把抽屉腾出来。



I. 选用 work at / at work / work on / work out 的适当形式填空

① He _____ the problem with no difficulty.

② Can you _____ how much it costs to build the bridge?

③ Why don't you set him to _____ something?

④ They will _____ till night.

⑤ If anyone _____ discovers my secret, I shall lose my job.

II. 根据对话内容,从对话后面的七个选项中选出五个能填入空白处的最佳选项,其中有两个为多余项

A: Are you going off to Hainan?

B: Yes, why?

A: A _____ (1). Is anybody seeing you off?

B: Yes, my uncle will take me there in his taxi.

A: _____ (2). Can you find any places there?

B: I'm going to stay with Jim Green, a friend of mine.

A: Jim Green, oh, I know him too. _____ (3). Please

_____ give my regards to him when you meet him.

B: Sure, I will. Aren't you going out on holiday?

A: _____ (4).

B: How are you going there? By train?

A: No, by air. _____ (5).

B: Well, I must be off to do some shopping now. Have

a nice holiday in Xi'an!

A: Thank you. The same to you! Bye.

A. I met him last summer.

B. We're leaving just this weekend.

C. You have never been there before.

D. How are you getting to the airport?

E. I hope you will stay longer with me.

F. I'm going to Xi'an with my parents.

G. I hear the hotels there are very expensive.

III. 根据第一句意思,在第二句空白处填上合适的词,使两句意思基本相符

① He is likely to set up a school in the town.

It _____ set up a school in the town.

② "It is going to rain," he said and looked out of the window.

"It is going to rain," he said, _____ out of the window.

③ At the meeting, they elected Mary as their monitor.

At the meeting, they made _____

④ Whatever difficulties you meet, you should stick to it.

_____ difficulties you meet, you should stick to it.

⑤ I think it is wrong that Tom should break the rule.

I think _____ break the rule.

IV. 单句改错

① He worked on a farm in the 1970s.

② He asks for money every time when he comes here.

③ They enjoy to listen to the country music.

④ Poor food contributed her illness.

⑤ All your luggages will be shipped there by bus.

板块二: READING

【单词聚焦】

考点 1 open

I. *vt. & vi.* “开办、创办; 开放”。例如:

What time does the bank open? 这家银行什么时候开门?

The port near our city will be opened to foreign ship. 我市附近的那座港口将对外国船只开放。

[友情提示] 表达“这所学校创办 10 年了”, 不能说: The school has been opened for ten years. 只能说: The school was opened ten years ago. 或 It's ten years since the school was opened.

II. *adj.* “开着的”。

【即学即用】You must keep the doors and windows _____ when you are in the chemistry lab.

A. open B. opened C. to open D. opening

[答案与解析] A *open* 是一个非持续性动词, 不能用过去分词和现在分词表示状态, 只能用其形容词来表示状态。keep 不与不定式连用, 故可排除选项 C。

考点 2 share

“分享, 分摊”, 可与介词 with, between, among 连用, 表示“与……分享; 平分给……”。例如:

He shared the cake with his brother. 他同他弟弟分享这块蛋糕。

He shared the sweets between (among) the children. 他把糖分给孩子们。

[友情提示] 介词宾语若是指人的单数名词, 则用 with; 若是几个单数名词短语, 则用 between; 若是复数名词用 with, between, among 均可。

【即学即用】Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare—you must learn to _____.

A. support B. care C. spare D. share

[答案与解析] D *share* 意为“共同分享”, 根据前句的语境, 省略了宾语, 完整的说法是 *you must learn to share things with others*. 其他三项均与题意不符。

考点 3 run

I. *vi.* “跑; 转动; 行驶; 陷入”。例如:

The enemy ran for their lives. 敌人逃命而去。

The machines run day and night. 机器日夜不停地运转。

The buses run every ten minutes. 公共汽车每 10 分钟一班。

II. *vt.* “驾驶; 经营”。例如:

We are determined to run China's affairs well. 我们决定把中国的事情办好。

We ran our boat into a cove. 我们把船开进了小海湾。

【搭配】*run* 的搭配:

- ① run across 偶然碰见
- ② run after 追逐; 追求
- ③ run away 逃跑
- ④ run for 竞选, 让……竞选
- ⑤ run into... 偶遇
- ⑥ run off one's feet 忙得不可开交 (常用于被动结构中)
- ⑦ run out (of) 用完
- ⑧ run short (of) 缺(某物)用

【即学即用】I learned to _____ a bicycle as a small boy.

A. drive B. ride C. operate D. run

[答案与解析] B *drive, ride, operate, run* 都有“开”的意思, 但在英语中“骑自行车”只能用 *ride*。

考点 4 set

v. 它是个多义词, 构成的词组也较多, 有“放、置、摆; 调节; 指(日月)落了……”等意义, 词组也一词多义, 要注意学习与区别。

It will be cooler when the sun has set (is set). 太阳落山时就会凉快些。

He set the ladder against the wall. 他把梯子靠墙放。

Please set (lay) the table for dinner. 请把桌子摆好, 准备吃饭。

The newspaper article set me thinking. 这份报刊引起了我的思考。

I set my watch by the time signal on the radio. 我根据电台的报时对手表。

The teacher set very difficult questions for the exam. 那位教师出了些很难的考试题。

【搭配】

- ① set off; set out (to begin a journey) 出发, 后接 on 或 for 介词短语, 意为“开始去”
- ② set out (to intend to do) 后接 to do 意为“着手”, “打算”
- ③ set up (raise, build) 竖立, 建立, 创立
- ④ set up home (to start one's own home) 建立家园
- ⑤ set... free 释放
- ⑥ set fire on / to (在)……放火
- ⑦ set sail 起航
- ⑧ set off (to cause to explode) 引起爆炸

【即学即用】It's ten years since the scientist _____ on his life's work of discovering the valuable chemical.

A. made for B. set out C. took off D. turned up

[答案与解析] B *set out on his work* 意为“开始从事他的工作”。

【短语拓展】

★考点1 in store 就要到来、必将发生;准备着、贮藏着。

We have a surprise in store for you. 我们有一个你意想不到的消息。

Who knows what the future has in store for us? 谁知道未来等待我们的是什么?

【即学即用】The youths should have as much knowledge as possible in _____ for the future use in the building of our country.

A. opinion B. heart C. brains D. store

【答案与解析】D in store 在此意为“储存,储备”。

★考点2 as well as

I. 不但……而且

We need air and sunlight as well as water. 我们不仅需要水,而且还需要空气和阳光。

He is a poet as well as a peasant. 他不但是农民,也是诗人。

He called on you as well as me. 他不仅拜访了我,也拜访了你。

II. 与 and 的意思相同

We shall travel by night as well as by day. 我们将日夜兼程。

III. 像……一样

He as well as you is a teacher. 他像你一样也是教师。

They as well as I have not joined the League. 他们和我一样还没有入团。

【友情提示】

① as well as 强调的重点是前面部分,not only... but (also) 则着重强调后面部分。例如:

The house has a back door as well as a front door. = The house has not only a front door but also a back door. 这座房子不仅有前门,也有后门。

② as well as 在连接两个名词或代词作主语时,谓语动词要和第一个名词或代词的人称和数保持一致。而在 not only... but also 中,谓语动词则要和后面的那个名词或代词的人称和数保持一致。例如:

You as well as I are wrong. = Not only I but also you are wrong. 不仅是我,而且你也错了。

The girl as well as the boys has learned to ride. 除了这些男孩子外,这个女孩也学会了骑马。

I as well as you am a lawyer. 不仅你是一位律师,我也是一位律师。

③ as well as 后跟动词时,该动词通常用动名词形式。例如:

She sings as well as playing the piano. 她不但会弹钢琴,而且还会唱歌。

④ 如果 as well as 连接的是两个简单动词形式,它和第二个动词一起作插入语,这时 as well as 后的动词与主语保持人称和数的一致。例如:

He works, as well as sleeps, in the room. 他既在这房间里睡觉,又在这里工作。

He makes, as well as sells, shoes. 他既卖鞋,也做鞋。

⑤ as well as 位于句首时,后面的动词须用动名词形式。例如:

As well as breaking his leg, he hurt his arm. 他不但摔断了腿,而且伤了胳膊。

As well as printing the books, he publishes them. 他不但印刷书,也发行书。

【即学即用】John doesn't speak _____ his classmates, but his written work is excellent.

A. as good as B. so quick as
C. so much as D. as well as

【答案与解析】D 此题中的 as well as 是“和……一样好”。

★考点3 have a... effect on 对……有影响

Watching TV too much may have a bad effect on children's eyes. 看电视太多对孩子的视力有不良影响。

【即学即用】Modern farming methods can _____ the environment.

A. effect
B. be affected
C. have an effect on
D. have effected

【答案】C

【句型归纳】

★考点1 Whatever great achievements the future may have in store for China, it is likely that many of them will be born in northwestern Beijing. 无论中国将来会有什么样的伟大成就,其中许多很可能就诞生在北京西北部。

I. whatever 在此引导让步状语从句。这里的 whatever 等于 no matter what,原句可以说成:No matter what great achievements the future may have in store for China...

【拓展延伸】

“疑问词+ever”与“no matter+疑问词”结构的用法比较:二者在引导让步状语从句时,可以换用。在引导名词性从句时,只能用“疑问词+ever”结构,不能用“no matter+疑问词”结构。例如:

No matter what (= Whatever) he does, he tries his best. 不论他干什么,他都会尽力。

We'll have to finish the work no matter how long (= however long) it takes. 不管花多长时间,我们都得完成这项工作。

Whoever breaks the law will be punished. 无论谁犯法都将受到惩罚。(主语从句)

I'll give my ticket to whoever wants it. 谁愿意要我的票,我就给谁。(宾语从句)

Prisoners have to eat whatever they're given. 囚犯不得不给什么就吃什么。(宾语从句)

【即学即用】_____ leaves the room last should turn off the light.

- A. No matter who B. Whoever
C. Who D. Whom

【答案与解析】B. *Whoever* 引导一个主语从句,意义上相当于 *anyone who*, 这时不能用 *no matter who* 代替。

II. 句型 *it is likely that...* 的意思是“很可能……”。

【拓展延伸】

在表示“可能”时,可用 *possible*, *likely* 和 *probable*, 但它们在意思和用法上都不完全相同。

① 意思上: *probable* 就证据或道理而言,认为理所当然,可能性大,十有八九的可能; *likely* 比 *probable* 的可能性要小,比 *possible* 要大,十有六七的可能; *possible* 某物存在、发生、实现的可能性很小,十有二三的可能。

② 用法上:相同点是三者均可以构成 *It is (was) possible / probable / likely + that* 引导的从句。例如:

It is possible that the cost will be greater than we think. 花费有可能比我们料想的要多。

It is likely that the cost will be greater than we think. 花费很可能比我们料想的要多。

It is probable that the cost will be greater than we think. 花费极可能比我们料想的要多。

不同点是: *probable* 和 *possible* 不能用人作主语,常用 *it* 作主语,可以构成 *it is (was) possible / probable for sb to do sth*, 但不能说 *it is (was) likely for sb to do sth*. *likely* 既可用人也可用物作主语,可以构成 *sb is (was) likely to do sth*, 但不能说 *sb is (was) possible / probable to do sth*. 例如:

It will be possible for you to get there before eight o'clock. 你有可能在8点钟之前赶到那里。

You will be likely to get there before 8 o'clock. 你很有可能在8点钟之前赶到那里。

【即学即用】Judging from his accent, the cleaner is _____ to come from Yunnan.

- A. probable B. likely
C. possible D. probably

【答案与解析】B. *probable* 和 *possible* 不能用人作主

语,故排除;而 D 项是副词,应排除。

【考点 2】The centre itself got started in the early 1980's, when Chen Chunxian, researcher at the Chinese Academy of Sciences, opened a private research and development institute. 这个中心是在 20 世纪 80 年代早期创建的,当时,陈春先——一位中科院的研究员开办了一所私人研发机构。

I. *get started* 为系表结构。过去分词用做表语。类似的表达式还有: *get paid*, *get married*, *get changed*, *get dressed*, *get burnt*, *get separated*. 例如: *They got married in 2002.* 他们在 2002 年结婚了。 *The girl got dressed and left the room.* 这个女孩穿好衣服,就离开了屋子。

Watch out for the fire, or you'll get burnt. 当心火,否则你会被烧伤的。

【考例 1】Sarah, hurry up. I'm afraid you can't have time to _____ before the party. [2004 全国 I]

- A. get changed B. get change
C. get changing D. get to change

【答案与解析】A. *get changed* 意为“换衣”。

【考例 2】Cleaning women in big cities usually get _____ by the hours. [NMET 1998]

- A. pay B. paying C. paid D. to pay

【答案与解析】C. *women* 和 *pay* 之间存在逻辑上的被动关系,故用过去分词作表语。

【即学即用】As we joined the big crowd I got _____ from my friends.

- A. separated B. spared C. lost D. missed

【答案与解析】A. 从题意看, *get* 与一动词应构成“*get + 过去分词*”的系表状态,而 C 项的 *lost* 与 *from* 又不能搭配, B、D 两项明显排除,故选 A 项。

II. *when* 引导一个非限定性定语从句。例如: *He grew up in the 1960's, when the Great Culture Revolution was going on.* 他是在 20 世纪 60 年代长大的,当时文化大革命正在进行之中。

You can come tomorrow afternoon, when I will be free. 你明天下午来,我那时有空。

【考例 3】The film brought the hours back to me _____ I was taken good care of in that far-away village. [NMET 2001]

- A. until B. that C. when D. where

【答案与解析】C. 这是一个分隔的定语从句,先行词为 *the hours*, 后面的定语从句缺状语,故选 C 项。

【即学即用】We are living in an age _____ many things are done on computer.

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

[答案与解析] D age 意为“时代”, when 在此为关系副词引导一个定语从句。

考点 3 Yufang has been in China for three years

now and is doing well. 现在玉方回到中国已经 3 年了, 他的工作做得很好。

do well 意为“很成功; 做得好”。相当于 be successful 或 make progress。例如:

Peter has done well at school this term. 彼得本学期在学校里成绩很好。

They did well in asking the company for support. 他们要求公司支持, 这一点他们做得对。

[拓展延伸]

① do good “行善”; do good to sb (do sb good) “对某人有益”, 其中的 good 是名词。例如:

Social workers do a lot of good. 社会工作者做了许多善事。

Smoking does you more harm than good. 吸烟对你有害无益。

② do badly “表现不好”, badly 是副词。例如:

I'm afraid our team is doing badly. 恐怕我们队表现得不是很好。

[即学即用] I love to go to the seaside in summer. It good to lie in the sun or swim in the cool sea.

A. does B. feels C. gets D. makes

[答案与解析] B 此题中的 it 是形式主语, 动词不定式 to lie... 是真正的主语。句子缺少一个系动词与 good 构成 it is + adj + to do sth 结构, 此处 feel 是系动词, 相当于 is。而 do good to sb 结构表示“对某人有益”。

考点 4 Not all the new companies can succeed, but

the spirit and creativity they represent are more important than money. 不是所有新开的公司都能成功, 但是

这些创业者们所代表的精神和创造力比金钱更重要。

I. not all 表示部分否定。当 not 和 all, every, both 等词连用时, 表示部分否定。例如:

All that glitters is not gold. 发光的并非都是金子。

Not all the books are useful. 不是所有的书都有用。

Not both of the twins went to college. 这对双胞胎并不都上了大学。(其中一个上了, 另一人未上)

I don't like both of the books. 这两本书我不是都喜欢。

Every boy doesn't like the shooting film. 并不是所有的男孩都喜欢枪战片。

II. none, neither 表示全部否定。例如:

None of the books are / is useful. 没有一本书是有用的。

Neither of her parents knew the secret. = Either of her

parents didn't know the secret. 她的父母亲都不知道这个秘密。

[即学即用] the passengers object to transferring to the next flight, some of whom are easy to persuade.

A. All B. Not all C. None of D. Neither

[答案与解析] B 根据后面句子的意义断定, 有“并不是所有的乘客”之意。

天天快餐 2

I. 根据汉语提示完成下面的对话

A: Something seems to be wrong with Mr. Brown this morning. He's not as cheerful as usual.

B: I wonder 1 (怎么回事).

A: Come to think of it, somebody said yesterday that his application for a job might be turned down.

B: I don't think so. It was more or less approved (批准) a week ago.

A: Perhaps he had a quarrel with somebody.

B: 2 (不是那样的). He's one of the best-natured persons I've ever known.

A: 3 (或许他妻子病了) again. She hasn't been in good health for some time.

B: No, 4 (那不可能). I saw her (his wife) just this morning on my way here.

II. 根据括号中的汉语提示完成下列句子

1 Jogging (对……有积极的影响) our health.

2 The island (栖息着) a lot of rare birds.

3 There is a surprise (即将发生) for you.

4 The dream of Chinese flying in space (实现了) in 2003.

5 When the teacher told us that China won the second place in the 2004 summer Olympic Games, all the students (活跃起来).

III. 用适当的介词或副词填空

1 Silicon Valley has had a positive effect business well as science.

2 China has long been a leader in the field of genetic research aimed improving agriculture.

3 We're sure that our country will become one of the leaders in the battle the deadly disease.

4 Dad is used to smoking and drinking. There is no chance that I'm able to talk him getting rid of them.

- 5 ● It serves as an impressive reminder of the great ships of the past.

IV. 单句改错

- 1 ● Her trip to Beijing led to her marry the French boy.
 ● 2 ● I haven't moved into my new flat, because the flat is decorated.
 ● 3 ● My sister has an outstanding noise.
 ● 4 ● The bottle is full with milk.
 ● 5 ● The rocket is often used to sending the spaceship into space.

板块三: INTEGRATING SKILLS

【单词聚焦】

考点 highly

副词, 修饰形容词时不能换用 high. high 用作副词与 highly 的区别是:

I. high 通常指可测量的高度, 用于具体的事物或目标. 例如:

Holding his head high, he walked past the guard. 他昂着头从那卫兵面前走过。

II. highly 通常指“内心的估价”, 只用于比喻, 说明程度, 相当于汉语的“非常、高度地”. 例如:

The government thinks highly of his work. 政府高度评价他的工作。

III. highly 通常修饰形容词或过去分词, 作 much, well 解, 说明程度; high 通常修饰动词, 说明高度. 例如:

a highly developed country 高度发达的国家; highly amusing 非常有趣; a highly successful visit 一次非常成功的访问

aim (jump, climb, fly) high

【拓展延伸】

注意以下几组同根副词的区别:

① hard / hardly

hard 刻苦地、猛烈地、困难地; hardly 几乎不、简直不。

② deep / deeply

这两个副词均作“深地”解, 修饰具体动作时, 往往两个词可换用, 但多用 deep; 表示静止状态时只用 deep (此时多与介词、副词连用); 修饰形容词或过去分词只能用 deeply, 此时 deeply 多用其引伸含义, 表示个人情感。

③ late / lately

late 迟、晚; lately 最近、不久前 (同 recently)。

④ dead / deadlly

dead 的确、完全、突然; deadlly 非常、极其地、死了似的。

⑤ wide / widely

wide 广大地、充分地、完全地; widely 广泛地、大大地。

- ⑥ most / mostly 加强语气, 意为“极、很、十分”, 前用不定冠词; mostly (无比较级和最高级) 主要地、多半、基本上。
 ⑦ close / closely 靠近、挨近、接近; closely 紧密地、紧紧地、严密地。

【即学即用】I can't pay _____ as you wanted for the washer.

- A. as highly a price B. as high price
C. as a high price D. as high a price

【答案与解析】D 此处 high 用做形容词。

【短语拓展】

考点 aim at

瞄准, 对准; (向某方向) 努力, 力争; 针对某人; 目的是…… (常用被动结构); aim 作名词时构成短语 take aim, 意为“瞄准”, 其中 aim 前不用冠词。例如:

She aimed her gun at the tiger. 她用枪瞄准了老虎。

She's aiming at a scholarship. 她争取获得奖学金。

My remarks were not aimed at you. 我的话并非针对你的。

The book is aimed at improving the spoken English of the students. 本书的目的是提高学生的英语口语水平。

【即学即用】He raised his gun, _____ a deer and shot at it.

- A. took careful aim at B. taking careful aim at
C. took a careful aim at D. taking the careful aim at

【答案与解析】A 此句为三个谓语并列, take aim at 短语中不能用冠词。

【句型归纳】

考点 1 Chinese history is filled with great achievements in science and technology. 中国历史上有许多伟大的科技成就。

I. 表示“用……装满”时, 要注意正确的表达方式。例如:

错句: We filled gas into our cars.

正确句: We filled our cars with gas. 我们给汽车加满了油。

错句: He fills Christmas presents into each of the stockings.

正确句: He fills each of the stockings with Christmas presents. 他在每一双袜子里装满圣诞礼物。

II. 表示“使……充满”时, 以下三种表达形式都可以:

The jar was filled with water.

The jar filled with water.

The jar was full of water. 瓶里装满了水。

这三个句子的意思基本相同。它们之间的细微区别是: 第一句暗示外界某人去“装满”, filled 是及物动词的过去分词形式; 第二句着重主语本身的动作, filled 是不及

物动词的过去式;第三句着重主语的状态,full 是作表语的形容词。请注意:fill 后用 with,full 后用 of,不可混淆。

III. fill in 是习语,意为“填满、填写”。如: Listen to the report and then fill in the form. 听报告后填写表格。

【即学即用】

—Would you please _____ the form for me?

—_____.

- A. fill; It's a pleasure
- B. fill in; With pleasure
- C. fill in; My pleasure
- D. fill in; I'll be happy to

【答案与解析】B fill in the form 意为“填表”。With pleasure. 用于口语中,可表示同意。

考点 2 The rockets are safe and have been used to send satellites into space... 火箭很安全,已经用来将多颗卫星送入太空……

句中的 be used to do sth 意为“被用来做……”,是被动语态结构,to 是不定式符号,后跟动词原形。例如:

A hammer is used to drive in nails. 铁锤是用来钉钉子的。

【拓展延伸】

①be used to doing sth 表示“习惯于做某事”,to 是介词,后跟名词、代词或动名词作宾语。例如:

He is used to getting up early. 他习惯于早起。

②used to do sth 表示“过去常常做……”,暗示现在已经不再如此了,used to 可看做半助动词或情态动词,后接动词原形,否定句和疑问句可以用 usedn't to, used sb to 或 didn't use to, did sb use to 两种形式。例如:

He usedn't to go there. = He didn't use to go there. 他过去不常去那里。

Used he to come on foot? = Did he use to come on foot? 他过去常走路来吗?

③be used for 表示“作……用”,for 不能用其他介词替换。

Bamboo can be used for pipes to carry water. 竹子可用作输水管道。

This man-made satellite will be used for sending TV and radio programmes. 这颗人造卫星将用来发送电视和广播节目。

【即学即用】

- ①I _____ play ping-pong a lot in my spare time, but now I am interested in football.
- ②I _____ playing ping-pong after supper, which is good for my health.
- ③I have a good axe which _____ cut trees.

- A. use to
- C. am used to

- B. used to
- D. is used to

【答案】①B ②C ③D

考点 3 In 2000, Chinese scientists announced that they had completed mapping out their part of the international human genome project, proving that Chinese scientists are among the world's best. 2000 年中国科学家宣布他们已完成国际人类基因组项目中自己的任务,证明了中国科学家是世界一流的。

proving that... 在此是现在分词短语作伴随状语。需要注意的是,此时分词表示的动作必须是主语的一个动作,或是与谓语所表示的动作(或状态)同时发生,或是对谓语表示的动词(或状态)作进一步的补充说明。例如:

He stood still, glaring at the enemy. 他一动不动地站着,怒视敌人。

He lay in bed, watching TV. 他躺在床上看电视。

“Can't you read?” Mary said, angrily pointing to the notice. “难道你不识字?”玛丽一边说,一边愤怒地指着通知。

【考例 1】“We can't go out in this weather,” said Bob, _____ out of the window. [2004 四川]

- A. looking
- B. to look
- C. looked
- D. having looked

【答案与解析】A Bob 与 look 之间是主动关系,所以现在分词作伴随状语。

【考例 2】The secretary worked late into the night, _____ a long speech for the president.

- A. to prepare
- B. preparing
- C. prepared
- D. was preparing

【答案与解析】B 该题考查了分词作伴随状语的用法。句中这个现在分词短语作伴随状语。许多同学把此题理解为一个目的状语。其实他们忽略了一个问题,那就是不定式作目的状语放在句中通常不用逗号隔开,因此选 A 是不合适的。



天天快餐 3

I. 根据括号中的汉语提示完成下列句子

- ① _____ (很可能) he will set up a factory in our city.
- ② Whether we will hold the party in the open air or not _____ (根据……而定) the weather.
- ③ How did you _____ (处理) the old computer?
- ④ The suggestion _____ (提出的) by Mr. Green was turned down at the meeting.
- ⑤ He ran a high-tech company _____ (以广州为基地).

II. 用所给词或短语的适当形式填空(有多余选项)

locate, set foot, come true, come to life, map out, in common, rely on

- 1 Beijing _____ in the north of China.
- 2 We were full of joy when we first _____ in America for a visit.
- 3 In the near future, the dream are sure to _____.
- 4 We have _____ a beautiful picture.
- 5 We are good friends because we have many things _____.

III. 根据构词法知识和括号里的提示,用适当的词语填空

- 1 The flood made him _____ (home), so he had to live in his uncle's home for the time being.
- 2 He did exercise to _____ (strong) his muscles.
- 3 He supplied us with some useful _____ (inform).
- 4 The _____ (possible) that the computer might control mankind frightens some people.
- 5 The book you bought yesterday is very _____ (value), and you are supposed to read it with care.

IV. 用括号中所给的词语将下列句子译成汉语

- 1 公司总部设在纽约。(base)
- 2 在文章中,他阐明他反对在本市建造纸厂。(make it clear)
- 3 中国成功地发射了一艘载人飞船,证明中国的太空技术处于世界领先水平。(proving)
- 4 我们出版这本书,目的就是提高人们的法律意识(legal awareness)。(aimed at)
- 5 英特网使住在不同国家的人们相互交流成为可能。(make it possible)

板块四: WRITING

【人物描写】

点石成金

人物描写通常从人物的面貌、性格、行为等特点入手,刻画一个栩栩如生的人物形象。人物描写应注意以下几个问题:

1. 个性鲜明。所要描写的人物要有自己的个性。个性是生命的色彩,写好人物个性能使人物跃然纸上,给人呼之欲出的感觉。
2. 形神兼备。描写人物时,一般先从人物的外貌、长相入手,但是对人物的描写不能只停留在外表,重要的是通过外貌去揭示和表现人物的精神世界,刻画人物的思想情操,“以形传神”,使外表和心灵得到和谐统一。

3. 有血有肉。人物的性格是通过行动表现出来的,因此在描写时要将最有意义、最能表现人物思想性格的行动作为写作素材,写出特色和个性。

写作素材

根据以下提示用英语介绍 20 世纪杰出的女性之一:海伦·凯勒(Helen Keller)

内容要点如下:

1. 童年简况:海伦·凯勒(Helen Keller)1880 年 6 月出生于美国。她 19 个月大时,由于生病变得又聋又盲。从此她就生活在见不到天日、听不到声音的世界里。
 2. 生活转折:她七岁时,父母给她找了一名老师——Miss Sullivan。Miss Sullivan 在教这名又聋又盲的孩子时遇到了许多困难。由于海伦的坚强意志和智慧以及老师的技巧和耐心,她们克服了所有的困难,并取得了成功。
 3. 主要成就:她完成了大学教育,取得了英语文学学位;致力于盲聋儿童的社会工作;著有多本著作,其中,《我的一生》(The Story of My Life)最为著名。
- 注意:1. 介绍须包括所有内容要点,但不要逐条译成英语;
2. 可以适当增加细节,使内容连贯。

学生习作

Helen Keller was one of the greatest women in the 20th century. She was born in America in June, 1880. When she was nineteen months old, she became blind and deaf because of a serious illness. From then on she lived in darkness and silence.

Her parents were greatly worried. When ①seven, her parents found a teacher, Miss Sullivan, for her. Miss Sullivan had a lot of difficulties in teaching Helen Keller, who was blind and deaf. With Helen's strong will and intelligence, combined with her teacher's skill and patience, they overcame all the difficulties. Helen Keller became an able student and was graduated ② from a college. She finally received a university degree in English literature. Later on she devoted all herself to helping the blind and deaf children. She wrote many books and *The Story of My Life* is a remarkable one.

专家点评

■1. 总体评价

这是一篇人物描写记叙文,写作素材中提供的信息较多,作者能全面准确地组织信息,按照时间顺序有效地组织短文。全文条理清晰,层次分明。时态运用恰当,句式结构富有变化,使文章显得优雅。

本篇写作材料的重点是如何选用地道的英语来表达信息,本篇作者表现出了较强的英语语言运用能力,