



十年暢銷桃李九卅 而今創新家



北京 名师导学

天下学子的良师益友

零失误训练

高二英语 上

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• INTRODUCTION

前言

注重培养能力，特别着眼于培养创新能力和实践能力

丛书编写遵循中学教学的实际操作方法和中学生的学习规律，努力体现教与学过程中的实用性原则，遵循自主预习、课堂精讲、课后巩固、拓展延伸、探究提升的学习轨迹。另外，本丛书还体现精讲多练的原则，讲和练的篇幅比例为3:7。

栏目特点鲜明，透彻分析思维误区努力做到零失误

■ 自主学习：注重发挥“导学学案”强大自主探究功能，使学生通过亲自动手整理和归纳，获得完整详细的基础知识的梳理，从而实现教材知识的前后衔接、融会贯通。

■ 规律总结：在精选的大量经典、针对性强的例题中，对疑点、难点、重点、易忽略点和易错点进行了详尽的剖析。

■ 基础能力训练：系统、全面、针对性强，是形成能力的基础，也是考试中篇幅最大的部分。

■ 综合创新训练：以与科技发展、生活实际相联系的信息题、材料题，或是学科内综合性题目为主，是考试得高分的关键所在。

■ 探究学习：通过课外探究性阅读，引发学生探究的兴趣，激起学生的思考。

■ 单元测试题：从单元的高度对知识点和学科方法进行训练和总结。

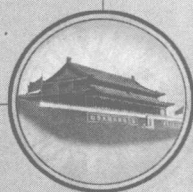
■ 期中、期末测试题：采用常规试卷的方式，使学生对自己阶段性的学习进行评估和检测。

快乐的学习，让知识开启你灵动的悟性

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Unit 1

Section I WARMING UP, LISTENING & SPEAKING



自主学习



主干知识 ← 提前预习 勤于归纳 →

I. 根据句意和首字母及汉语提示, 填写单词

1. Tom is a clever boy full of _____ (想像力).
2. _____ (显然), he didn't want to lend us a hand.
3. The small company managed to _____ (承揽) the great project by cheating.
4. In the last _____ (分析), the responsibility for this failure must lie with the chief engineer.
5. She was there all day. But, c _____ I didn't see her.

II. 用介词或副词填空

6. _____ common _____ everyone else. I think he is right.
7. The song is similar _____ hers.
8. He is known _____ a writer.
9. The weather turned _____ fine.
10. Who came _____ such a bad idea?

点击思维 ← 温故知新 查漏补缺 →

1. obvious *adj.* 显然的, 明显的

常用于 It is obvious that... 是明显的/显然的。obviously *adv.* 明显地

- ① Obviously, he can't tell the difference between them.
- ② It was obvious to everyone that she was innocent.

2. turn out 结果是, 证明是……, 后常接 (to be) + *n.* / *adj.*, 亦可接副词。

- ① The right _____ cold and rainy.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. turned up | B. turned off |
| C. turned on | D. turned out |

- ② The inspector _____ (显然是个间谍)。



名师导学



典例分析

抓住重点 ★ 举一反三



规律总结

善于总结 ★ 触类旁通

例 1 A _____ that broke out between them ended their friendship.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| A. debate | B. argument |
| C. quarrel | D. argue |

解析: 由句首的冠词 A 可知应用名词, 排除 D 项; B 项前应用 an, quarrel 和 debate 都可表不愉快的争吵, 而 debate 多表与某人就不同见解进行争论而不动怒。根据题意: 一场争论断送了他们之间的友谊。

答案: C

例 2 The two sides debated _____ each other _____ who was the better for a whole day.

1 方法点拨: debate 用作不及物动词, 表示“辩论, 争吵”。常用于 debate with sb. about/over sth. 结构。debate 用作及物动词, 表示“争论, 辩论”其后常接名词或动名词、why-从句或短语。例如:

- ① They debated closing the factory.

他们争论是否关闭工厂。

- ② The government is debating the education laws.

政府正在就教育法进行辩论。

debate 还可作名词, 表示“辩论、讨论、辩论会”。常用于 have a debate against/over 表示“辩论反对/就某事



A. to; to

B. with; about

C. over; on

D. between; in

解析: 考查介词搭配, debate with sb. about/over sth. 是固定搭配, 表示“与某人辩论某事”。

答案: B

例 3 They have a lot _____ and so become good friends.

A. in case

B. in common

C. in surprise

D. out of the common

解析: 考查短语辨析, have sth. in common 有共同之处; in case 假使万一; in surprise 惊奇地; out of the common 不平常地。

答案: B

例 4 No one _____ this building without the permission of the security guard.

A. will enter

B. is entering

C. is about to enter

D. is to enter

解析: A 是将来时的表达; B 为进行时态表示将来动作; C 为“正要……, 就要……”; D 为 be to do 结构, 可表示“命令, 要求”。句意为: 不经保安同意谁也不准进入这幢大楼。

答案: D

例 5 I don't doubt _____ he took the first place in his class, but I do doubt _____ he will succeed in the end.

A. if; that

B. but; which

C. whether; whether

D. that; whether

解析: doubt 怀疑, 疑惑。若用在肯定句中则名词性从句以 if, whether 引导, 在否定句或疑问句中, 则用 that 连接。

答案: D

辩论”之意。

They are having a debate against buying a new car.
他们就是否买车正在进行辩论。

2 方法点拨: in common 共同之外, 共有
have something/nothing in common 与……有(没有)共同之处

In common with most young people, he hates getting up in the morning.

跟大多数年轻人一样, 他早上不愿起床。

in common 还有“公用, 共用”之意。

These two houses have a yard in common.
这两家合用一个院子。

3 方法点拨: “be + 不定式”结构, 表示“要求, 命令或指令”相当于 should。也可表示按计划/安排要做的事或命中注定的事。

① You are to be back by 10 o'clock.

你得 10 点钟以前回来。

② The American President is to visit China.
美国总统将访问中国。

③ His theory was to change the whole world.
他的理论势必会改变世界。

4 方法点拨: doubt(怀疑)既可作动词, 也可作名词, 常用于以下句型(以 I 为主语为例)

I doubt + 名词/代词…… 我怀疑……

I doubt whether/if... 我怀疑是否……

I doubt about/of... 对……不怀疑……

I don't doubt that... 对……表示怀疑……

Do you doubt that...? 对……怀疑吗?

There is no doubt that... 毫无疑问……

There is no doubt about/as to... 对……没有怀疑。



基础能力训练

doubt 专练

1. I don't doubt _____ he will come today, but I do doubt _____ he will come on time.

A. that; that

B. that; whether

C. whether; whether

D. whether; ther

2. There is no doubt _____ the truth of the story.

A. about

B. with

C. as to

D. A or C

3. Do you doubt _____ he is honest?

A. whether

B. if

C. that

D. how

4. _____ is no doubt that he was lying.

A. It

B. There

C. This

D. He

common 专练

5. Yesterday morning he got up earlier than _____; for it was not a(n) _____ day.

A. common; usual

B. usual; ordinary

C. usual; normal

D. common; ordinary

6. when he studied abroad, he had to have meals at _____ prices in order to save money.

A. popular

B. general

C. usual

D. common

similar 专练

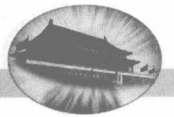
7. Anyone who has spent time with children knows that the difference in the way boys and girls respond to _____ situations.

A. similar

B. alike

C. same

D. likely



Unit 1

Section II READING & POST-READING



自主学习



主干知识 ←提前预习 勤于归纳→

I. 翻译下列短语

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. 与某人订婚 | 2. 在 20 世纪 70 年代初期 |
| 3. 梦想 | 4. 寻求问题的答案 |
| 5. 另一方面 | 6. 断续研究 |
| 7. 采取措施 | 8. (时间)过去 |
| 9. (一个)很有前途的研究生 | 10. 被证明是 |

II. 句型转换

11. A. There didn't seem much point in working on my PhD.
B. It seemed that _____ was _____ working on my PhD.
12. A. The trouble is that it gives me an American accent.
B. _____ me is that it gives me an American accent.
13. A. We can hope to reach our goals and truly make a difference by discovering what we do best.
B. _____ by discovering what we do best _____ hope to reach our goals and truly make a difference.
14. A. He didn't like football and he didn't surf on the Internet, either.
B. He didn't like football; _____ surf on the Internet.
15. A. What shall we do if he doesn't come?
B. _____ he doesn't come?

点击思维 ←温故知新 查漏补缺→

1. engage 占用, 从事, 雇用 常用于: be engaged in sth. 忙于某事; be engaged to sb. 与某人订婚
① John is engaged to Marry 约翰与玛丽订了婚。
② He is engaged in preparing for the coming examination. 他正忙着准备即将到来的考试。
2. Alice were dreams of _____ for her to be sent abroad.
A. there to be a chance B. there be a chance
C. there being a chance D. being a chance
3. point 作用, 用处, 道理, 意义 例如:
① What is the point in telling her the truth? 告诉她真相有什么用呢?
② There is no point in doing sth. 做某事没有作用/意义
There is no _____ in arguing with him; he won't listen.
A. use B. point
C. sense D. all of the above
4. 否定词放在句首, 句子用部分倒装。
① Never did I dream of seeing him in America. 我真没想到会在美国见到他。
② Nowhere could I see him. 我到处都找不到他。
I finally got the job I dreamed of. Never in all my life _____ so happy!
A. did I feel B. I felt C. had felt D. had I felt





名师导学



典例分析

抓住重点 ★ 举一反三



规律总结

例1 People in the office say that her bright red clothes do not

_____ her age.

A. match

B. follow

C. take

D. go

解析:句意为:办公室的人说她鲜艳的红衣服与她的年龄不相配。“与……相配”应用 match, go with 也有此意。

答案: A

例2 —Did you wash it in hot water?

—Of course not, I'm not _____ foolish.

A. that

B. it

C. such

D. very

解析: foolish 为 adj. 要用副词修饰, it 为代词; such 为 adj. very “非常, 很” that 那样、那么。

答案: A

例3 That's the best way to _____ into the dangerous area.

A. stop people to get

B. stop people getting

C. keep people to get

D. keep people getting

解析: “阻止某人做某事”可用 stop/prevent/keep sb. from doing sth. 表达, stop 和 prevent 后的 from 可以省略, 但在 keep sb. from doing sth. 中不能省略。

答案: B

例4 —Was it 1 months ago _____ you luckily got an opportunity to spent your holiday in Canada?

—_____, John was the lucky dog.

A. when; Not

B. When; Not really

C. that; Not at all

D. that; Not me

解析: 问句是强调句的一般疑问式, 故用 that, 答语为: 幸运者不是我, 是 John。

答案: D

例5 Why? 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

解析: 本题考查强调句式的特殊疑问句, 句意为: 你到底想让我说什么呢? say 后须跟宾语, 故只能用 what。

答案: A

1 方法点拨: match vt. & vi. 相配; 相称; 配得上, 是……的对手

① The curtains don't match the carpet.

窗帘与地毯不相配。

② No one can match her in tennis.

在网球方面无人能与她匹敌。

2 方法点拨: that 作为副词, 意为“那样, 那么”, 相当于 so。

① I know only that much. 我只知道那么多。

② Can you walk that far! 你能走得那么远吗?

3 方法点拨: stop sb. from doing sth. 阻止某人做某事。在主动句中 from 可以省略, 被动语态中不可以省略。stop 可用 prevent, keep 代替, 但 keep sb. from doing sth. 中 from 不能省略。

What can stop us (from) doing so if we want to?

如果我们要这样做, 什么能阻止我们做呢?

4 方法点拨: 英语中, 要强调句子的某一部分(通常是主语、宾语、状语)时, 可以使用 it 当作主语。这种句子的结构是: It is (was) + 被强调部分 + that + 句子其余部分, 如果强调的部分是人, 则可用 who 代替 that。

① I saw Tom in the street yesterday. (一般句)

强调主语时:

② It was I that / who saw Tom in the street yesterday.

是我昨天在街上见到过汤姆。

强调宾语时:

③ It was Tom that / who I saw in the street yesterday.

昨天我在街上见到的是汤姆。

强调地点状语时:

④ It was in the street that I saw Tom yesterday.

昨天我是在街上见到汤姆的。

强调时间状语时:

⑤ It was yesterday that I saw Tom in the street.

我是昨天在街上见到汤姆的。

强调句型的一般疑问句是把 is (was) 提前。例如:

Was it yesterday that you saw Tom in the street?

你是昨天在街上见到汤姆的吗?

强调句型的特殊疑问句形式:

疑问词 + was (is) + it + that + 句子其余部分?

Where was it that you saw Tom yesterday?

昨天你是在哪儿见到汤姆的?



学习札记



基础能力训练

倒装专练

1. Not a single song _____ at yesterday's party.

A. she sang

B. sang she

C. did she sing

D. she did sing

2. The old couple have been married for 40 years and never once _____ with each other.

A. they had quarrelled

B. they have quarrelled

C. have they quarrelled

D. had they quarrelled

强调句专练

3. It was for this reason _____ her uncle moved out of New York and settled down in a small village.

A. which

B. why

C. that

D. how



学习札记

4. It is the ability to do the job _____ matters not where you come from or what you are.
A. one B. that C. what D. it

5. It was only when I reread his poems recently _____ I began to appreciate their beauty.
A. until B. that C. then D. so

6. _____ was in 1979 _____ I graduated from university.
A. That; that B. It; that
C. That; when D. It; when

stop...from doing 与 seek 专练

7. In order to stop waste _____ the world, people have _____ to reduce waste and protect the world.
A. to pollute; sought

B. polluting; sought
C. from polluting; sought
D. polluting; been sought

8. He was stopped _____ his work by his illness.
A. from finishing B. finishing
C. to finish D. to have finished

match 专练

9. —Can I help you?
—I want to buy a blue tie to _____ my shirt.
A. fit B. match C. suit D. be fit for

point 专练

10. Let's go back now. I don't think there is any _____ in his lecture.
A. means B. way C. point D. one

综合创新训练

完形填空

I ran across a dim photo of him the other day, going through some old things. He's been dead for 25 years. His name was Rex.

1 _____ was his favourite recreation(娱乐). He had as much 2 _____ in the water as any person I have known. You didn't have to throw a stick in the water to 3 _____ him to go in. Of course, he would bring back a stick to you if you 4 _____ throw one in.

That 5 _____ me of the night, 6 _____ he brought back a small chest that he found somewhere how 7 _____ nobody ever knew. Since it was Rex, it 8 _____ easily have been half a mile. The chest wasn't a good one. It was just a 9 _____ old piece that somebody 10 _____. Still, it was something he wanted, probably 11 _____ it presented a nice problem in transportation. It tested his courage. We first knew about his achievement when, deep in the night, we 12 _____ him trying to get the chest up onto the porch(门厅). It sounded 13 _____ two or three people were trying to tear the house 14 _____. We came downstairs and turned on the 15 _____ light. Rex was on the top step trying to pull the thing up, but it had 16 _____ somehow and he was just holding his own(坚持着). I suppose he would have held his own 17 _____ down if we hadn't helped him. The next day we carted the chest miles away and threw it out. If we had thrown it out in a 18 _____ place, he would have bought it home again, as a small token(象征) of his strength in such matters. 19 _____, he had been taught to carry heavy wooden objects about and he was 20 _____ of his skill.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. Fighting | B. Swimming |
| C. Barking | D. Running |
| 2. A. fun | B. trouble |
| C. danger | D. difficulty |
| 3. A. stop | B. make |
| C. get | D. have |
| 4. A. will | B. do |
| C. did | D. would |
| 5. A. reminds | B. warns |
| C. tells | D. suggests |
| 6. A. which | B. while |
| C. as | D. when |
| 7. A. far | B. long |
| C. old | D. heavy |
| 8. A. could | B. can |
| C. should | D. would |
| 9. A. priceless | B. worthless |
| C. valuable | D. important |
| 10. A. kept | B. forgot |
| C. deserted | D. remained |
| 11. A. because | B. only if |
| C. even if | D. in case |
| 12. A. saw | B. heard |
| C. watched | D. caught |
| 13. A. like | B. that |
| C. as if | D. at least |
| 14. A. up | B. in |
| C. away | D. down |
| 15. A. hall | B. kitchen |
| C. bedroom | D. porch |
| 16. A. rolled | B. stopped |



C. caught

D. broken

17. A. at

B. before

C. till

D. during

18. A. distant

B. nearby

C. silent

D. busy

19. A. In all

B. As a result

C. At last

D. After all

20. A. proud

B. tired

C. ashamed

D. doubtful



联系生活 ★ 能力提升

阅读理解

British physicist Stephen Hawking, possibly the world's most famous scientist after Albert Einstein, gave lectures in Zhejiang and Beijing in August.

An illness left him unable to move any part of his body except for three fingers. But his continuing efforts in the field of science have made many young people take him as their idol(偶像). His books, such as *A Brief History of Time* (《时间简史》), become best-sellers in Chinese bookstores. "Hawking helps people expand their horizons and become interested in science," said Pan Yunhe, president of Zhejiang University.

Indeed, experts don't think it likely that Hawking's lectures and profound(深奥的) ideas will be easily understood by the average person. But he has certainly sowed the seeds of science among many young people.

And the "Hawking fever" caused by his visit has made people ask: How can China produce more top scientists like Hawking?

"Nurturing(培养) top scientists will take as

much work to change society as to educate the scientists themselves," said Zhang Fan. Zhang has studied in the UK since 1999 and will be a sophomore(大学二年级学生) at Trinity College in October.

In Britain, Zhang said, teachers inspire students to have a general understanding of the subjects they are interested in. And they encourage students to develop new ideas, which helps them to nurture their creativity.

In China, the Ministry of Education(教育部) has encouraged schools to provide quality education to tap(开发) students potential(潜力).

"I hope teachers will pay more attention to helping us use our imaginations and solve problems on our own," said Lu Jie, a Junior Three student in Sanfan Middle School in Beijing.

The reading passage is mainly about _____.

A. a brief introduction of Hawking

B. Hawking's visit to China

C. Hawking's Contributions to the world

D. Something important happening to Zhejiang University



Unit 1

Section III INTEGRATING SKILLS



自主学习



主干知识 ←提前预习 勤于归纳→

单句改错

1. Calileo discovered a microscope and a telescope in order to be able to take a closer look at thing both great and small.
2. Only do you parents often come to our school to learn about your study and life.
3. He acted foolishly at yesterdays party and was laughed by some guests.
4. Much experience are needed to operate a computer well.
5. Rick's still in the office. He must be engaged for some important work.
6. They managed getting through the work in four hours though it was difficult.
7. We need 11 players to make into a football team.
8. He ran so fast on the way that he was quite out of his breath when he reached the school.
9. Twenty years went on, and her hair was beginning to turn grey.
10. Mother punished Tom stealing.

点击思维 ←温故知新 查漏补缺→

1. go by 走过,过去,既可以指“时间过去”也可指“(人)走过”,by 可以为副词也可以是介词。

① Many years have gone by since we first met.

我们初次见面迄今已有好多年了。

② Will you please, buy me some stamps when you go by the post office?

当你走过邮局的时候,请帮我买几张邮票好吗?

2. punish *vt.* 惩罚,处罚 用于: punish sb. for sth. /doing sth. 因某事而惩罚某人

The teacher punished him for cheating in the exam.

他因考试作弊受到老师的处罚。



名师导学



典例分析

抓住重点 ★ 举一反三

例1 If you are _____ about Australian cities, just read the book written by Dr. Johnson.

- A. interested B. anxious
C. upset D. curious

解析: be interested in 对……感兴趣; be anxious for/about 为……担心; be upset 心烦意乱的; be curious about 对……好奇。

答案: D

例2 Whether he will join us won't _____.

- A. make any difference B. make any differences
C. do any difference D. do any differences

解析: make ... difference 是固定搭配,“有……影响,有……关系”, difference 不用复数。

答案: A



规律总结

善于总结 ★ 触类旁通

- 1 方法点拨: curious *adj.* 好奇的; 好求知的, 常用于: be curious to do sth. 或 be curious about

① I'm curious to know what he said.

我很想知道他说了些什么。

② Children are curious about everything around them.

小孩对周围的每件事都感到好奇。

- 2 方法点拨: make a/the difference 关系重大, 起作用, 发生影响; make some difference 有点影响; make no difference 不重要, 没影响

One false step will make a great difference

失之毫厘, 谬千里。

- 3 方法点拨: as 和 which 都可以引导非限制性定语从句, 用来代替整个主句的内容, 常可互换, 但仍有以下



例3 _____ is mentioned above, the number of the students in senior schools is increasing.

- A. Which
C. That

- B. As
D. It

解析: as 在定语从句中代替整个主句的意思,意为“正如”,它引导的从句既可以放在主句前也可以放在主句后,which 也可以代替主句的意思,但要放在主句的后面。

答案: B

例4 _____ can you expect to get a pay rise.

- A. With hard work

- B. Although work hard

- C. Only with hard work

- D. Now that he works hard

解析: 本题考查倒装句,句中情态动词 can 提前,只有 C 为倒装。

答案: C

区别:

(1) as 引导的定语从句位置灵活,可放主句前,也可放主句后; which 从句只能放在主句后。

(2) as 引导的从句有“正如……,正像……”之意,which 无此意义只译为“那件事……”

4 方法点拨: only 修饰状语位于句首时,句子(主句)要用倒装。

Only in this way can we learn English well.

只有通过这种方式,我们才能学好英语。

【注意】①倒装结构用于主句,而不是从句。

②only 修饰主语放在句首时,不用倒装。

学习
札记



基础能力训练

回归教材 ★ 注重基础

only 引导倒装结构专练

1. Only in this way _____ to make improvement, in the operating system.

- A. you can hope

- B. you did hope

- C. can you hope

- D. did you hope

2. Only when your identity, has been checked, _____.

- A. you are allowed in

- B. you will be allowed in

- C. will you allow in

- D. will you be allowed in

mean 专练

3. —You are so lucky.

—What do you mean _____ that.

- A. for

- B. in

- C. of

- D. by

4. —You should have thanked her before you left.

—I meant _____, but when I was leaving I couldn't find her anywhere.

- A. to do

- B. to

- C. doing

- D. doing so

5. —What did you mean by saying that?

—I meant no harm. I only _____.

- A. meant helping

- B. want helping

- C. want to help

- D. meant to help

as 和 which 专练

6. _____ is known to all, China will be an _____ powerful country in 20 or 30 year' time.

- A. That; advancing

- B. This; advanced

- C. As; advanced

- D. It; advancing

7. Carol said the work would be done by October, _____ personally I doubt very much.

- A. it

- B. that

- C. as

- D. which

8. _____ is known to everybody that the moon travels round the earth once every month.

- A. It

- B. As

- C. That

- D. What



第一单元知识总结

【单元知识网络构建】

重点单词	analysis <i>n.</i> 分析; 分解 scientific <i>adj.</i> 科学的 branch <i>n.</i> 树枝; 分部 undertake <i>v.</i> 承担; 接受 graduate <i>n.</i> 大学毕业生 heaven <i>v.</i> 天堂; 天国; 天空 observation <i>n.</i> 观察; 注视 punish <i>vt.</i> 惩戒; 处罚	scan <i>vt.</i> 细察; 审视 boundary <i>n.</i> 境界; 界线; 边界 theory <i>n.</i> 理论; 原理; 学说 disable <i>vt.</i> 使失去能力; 使残废 curious <i>adj.</i> 好奇的, 好求知的 observe <i>vt.</i> 观察; 监视 patient <i>adj.</i> 有耐心的	agriculture <i>n.</i> 农业; 农艺 seek <i>v.</i> 寻找; 探索 debate <i>vt.</i> 辩论; 讨论; 争论 within <i>prep.</i> 在……之内; 不超过 match <i>vt.</i> 适合; 相配 intelligent <i>adj.</i> 有才智的 predict <i>vt.</i> 预言; 预告; 预报; 预测
重点短语	give up 放弃 go well 进展顺利 get married 结婚 dream of 梦想 according to 根据 on the other hand 另一方面 make a difference 有影响; 很重要 be satisfied with 满意 so...that... 太……以至于 be known as 作为……而著名 be good at 擅长	work on 从事 be/ get engaged to 与订婚 go on with 继续 make a discovery 发现 a number of 大量 sound like 听起来像 be happy with 满意 take a look at 看一看 laugh at 嘲笑 believe in 信仰; 信任	go by 走过 in order to 为了 stop...from 阻止 in a way 在某种程度上; 以某种方式 turn out 证明为 the causes and effects 原因与结果 look for 寻找 from...to... 从……到…… describe as 描述 the other way around 相反
交际用语	Do you think the computer will be able to think like humans in the future? Why (Why not)? There is no doubt that modern science and technology helps people a lot. How do you feel about the project? Yes, I suppose so. That's exactly what I think. Well, I'm not so sure about that.		
语法	1. 不定式的用法。2. 不定式的时态。3. 不定式的语态。		
写作	练习写一篇关于人物传记的短文, 通过练习, 熟悉叙述性体裁短文的写作。在写作中学会准确使用词汇、时态及一些关联词的用法。		



名师导学



典例分析

抓住重点 ★ 举一反三



规律总结

善于总结 ★ 触类旁通

例 1 Having a trip abroad is certainly good for the old couple, but it remains _____ whether they will enjoy it.

- A. to see
C. seeing

- B. to be seen
D. seen

解析: whether they will enjoy it 是主语从句, it 为形式主语, remain 后接不定式作表语, 表来动作, see 与主语从句是动宾关系。

答案: B

动词不定式小结

1 动词不定式作表语, 常用来表示预定要发生的动作或表示未来的可传性。

All you have to do is (to) finish it quickly.

你要干的事就是快把工作完成。

【注意】当主语部分含有动词 do 时, 可以省略 to 符号。



例2 It seemed selfish _____ them nothing.

- A. for him to give B. of him giving
C. for him giving D. of him to give

解析: selfish 表示人心理品质的形容词,习惯上动词不定式的逻辑主语由 of 引导。

答案: D

例3 An army spokesman stressed that all the soldiers had been ordered _____ clear warnings before firing any shots.

- A. not to issue B. not being issued
C. not to have issued D. not to be issued

解析: 本题考查 order sb. (not) to do sth. 结构。all the soldiers 作宾语从句的主语, order 后接动词不定式,不定式要带 to, 构成 be ordered to do sth., 否定式需要在 to 之前加 not。

答案: A

例4 When I handed the report to John, he said that George was the person _____.

- A. to send B. for sending it
C. to sent it to D. for sending it to

解析: 本题考查不定式作定语。在这里 to send it to 作 the person 的定语, 还要注意其中第二个 to 不能省略, to 的宾语是 the person, A 项不完整, B、D 作 the person 的定语, 但形式不对。

答案: C

例5 The news reporters hurried to the airport only _____ the film stars had left. (2004 年福建)

- A. to tell B. to be told
C. telling D. told

解析: 本题考查不定式作结果状语。本句中 only 加不定式表结果。此处的不定式和逻辑主语即句子的主语 The news reporters 是被动关系。

答案: B

例6 With a lot of difficult problems _____, the newly-elected president is having a hard time.

- A. settled B. settling
C. to settle D. being settled

解析: 考查 with 的复合结构。从句意看“新当选的总统有很多问题要解决”, to settle 表示未进行的动作。

答案: C

2 动词不定式作主语,有时可用 it 作形式主语,把真正的主语放在后面。

It is quite necessary to read widely.
广泛阅读很有必要。

3 不定式短语作宾语可以跟在某些及物动词后面,如 want, wish, decide 等。

- ① Do you like to watch TV?
② He wished to do be a village school teacher in a mountain area.

4 不定式短语作定语时通常置于被修饰词之后,表示将要发生的动作;如果不定式短语和所修饰的名词是动宾关系,不定式动词应是及物动词,否则应加上适当的介词。

- ① I have a lot of work to do today.
今天我有很多工作要做。
② I need a pen to write with. 我需要一枝钢笔。
③ There are enough chairs for the guests to sit on.
有足够的椅子给客人坐。

5 不定式短语作状语可表示目的、结果、原因、方式等。

I'm sorry to hear that. (原因)
表结果时,表示一种意料之外的事。
He smiled as if to welcome her. (方式)

6 动词不定式作宾语补足语通常表将来动作。

With a lot of work to do, I can not go out with you.



第一单元综合检测题



科学训练 ★ 稳步提升

(时间: 60 分钟 分值: 100 分)

I. 单项填空(15 分)

1. The singer is well known _____ the younger generation.
A. for B. as
C. to D. with
2. The scientist's name is _____ the English word for something not short.

- A. similar with B. familiar with
C. similar to D. familiar to
3. _____ do these three great minds have in common?
A. How B. Where
C. What D. How many
4. There is no doubt _____ they will win the game.



- A. whether B. how
C. when D. that
5. In 1988, he wrote *A Brief History of Time*, _____ quickly became a best-seller.
A. that B. it
C. when D. which
6. Mary _____ Tom for only one year.
A. has married B. married with
C. has been married to D. married
7. _____ was only later _____ the world recognized his greatness.
A. There; when B. It; that
C. It; when D. There; that
8. Only by discovering what we do best _____ hope to reach our goals and truly make a difference.
A. we can B. did we
C. can we D. we do
9. Suddenly, a tall man driving a golden carriage _____ the girl and took her away, _____ in the woods.
A. seizing; disappeared B. seized; disappeared
C. seizing; disappearing D. seized; disappearing
10. It seems that he has no pen _____.
A. to write B. to write with
C. writing D. writing with
11. All the money he had had been _____, so he had to make a living by begging.
A. used up B. taken up
C. stayed up D. brought up
12. Finding her car stolen, _____.
A. a policeman was asked to help
B. the area was searched thoroughly
C. it was looked for everywhere
D. she hurried to a policeman for help
13. As time _____, the theory proved correct.
A. went by B. went away
C. got through D. made up
14. Do let your mother know all the truth. She appears _____ everything.
A. to tell B. to be told
C. to be telling D. to have been told
15. —He has been engaged in something else.
—That is why he hasn't done finishing _____ his essay.
A. to write B. to have written
C. writing D. written

II. 完形填空 (30 分)

Tennis is very popular with people of all ages throughout the world. The tennis world has four big _____ 16 _____, which are Wimbledon, the French Open, the US Open and the Australian

Open. The best tennis _____ 17 _____ in the world can be found from these competitions. All of these championships are held _____ 18 _____ a year, and they each give _____ 19 _____, or titles, for different kinds of tennis competition.

Tennis players may _____ 20 _____ in singles where only one person plays, women's or _____ 21 _____ doubles where two women or two men play as a team, or _____ 22 _____ doubles where one man and one woman play _____ 23 _____ on one team.

_____ 24 _____ a player holds the singles prize or title _____ 25 _____ all four of the big tennis competitions at _____ 26 _____ time, the player has _____ 27 _____ the "grand slam" of tennis, the biggest title. This is very _____ 28 _____ to do so. Since 1969, only _____ 29 _____ people have won the grand slam. The grand slam has been won by two women—Margaret Court from Australia in 1970 and Steff Graf from Germany in 1988. The _____ 30 _____ man to win the grand slam was Rod Laver from Australia in 1969. Even though it may be difficult to win all four singles titles in one year, there are _____ 31 _____ famous tennis players from around the world who have won quite a few singles titles. Sometimes these players win two or even _____ 32 _____ titles in one year, but they cannot _____ 33 _____ in winning the grand slam.

In singles competitions, Margaret Court holds the _____ 34 _____ by far for winning the most titles during the years in which she played tennis. She won a _____ 35 _____ of 24 women's singles titles between 1960 and 1973. Martina Navratilova holds 18 titles from women's singles competition, and Billie Jean King holds 12.

16. A. teams B. players
C. competitions D. countries
17. A. players B. managers
C. bosses D. leaders
18. A. four times B. twice
C. three times D. once
19. A. champion B. prizes
C. presents D. prices
20. A. compete B. win
C. coach D. watch
21. A. boy's B. girls'
C. children's D. men's
22. A. singles B. doubles
C. mixed D. children's
23. A. together B. altogether
C. each D. everyone
24. A. Though B. However
C. Wherever D. If
25. A. to B. Since
C. from D. with
26. A. different B. the same
C. one D. a