



荣德基 总主编

特高级教师

点拔®

高二英语 下

试验修订版



不要看着远方 就忽略了脚下的路 再猛烈的冲刺你也要稳住最后一步

内蒙古少年儿童出版社

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点拨

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两只蚂蚁

非常不幸，两只蚂蚁误入玻璃杯中。

他们慌张地在玻璃杯底四处触探，想寻找一个缝隙爬出去。不一会儿，他们便发现，这根本不可能。于是，他们开始沿着杯壁向上攀登。看来，这是通向自由的惟一路径。

然而，玻璃的表面实在太光滑了，他们刚爬了两步，便重重地跌了下去。

三次、四次、五次……有一次，眼看就快爬到杯口了，可惜，最后一步却失败了，而且，这一次比哪次都摔得重，比哪次都摔得疼。

好半天，他们才喘过气来。一只蚂蚁一边揉着屁股，一边说：“咱们不能再冒险了，否则，会摔得粉身碎骨的。”

另一只蚂蚁说：“刚才，咱们离胜利不是只差一步了吗？”说罢，他又重新开始攀登。

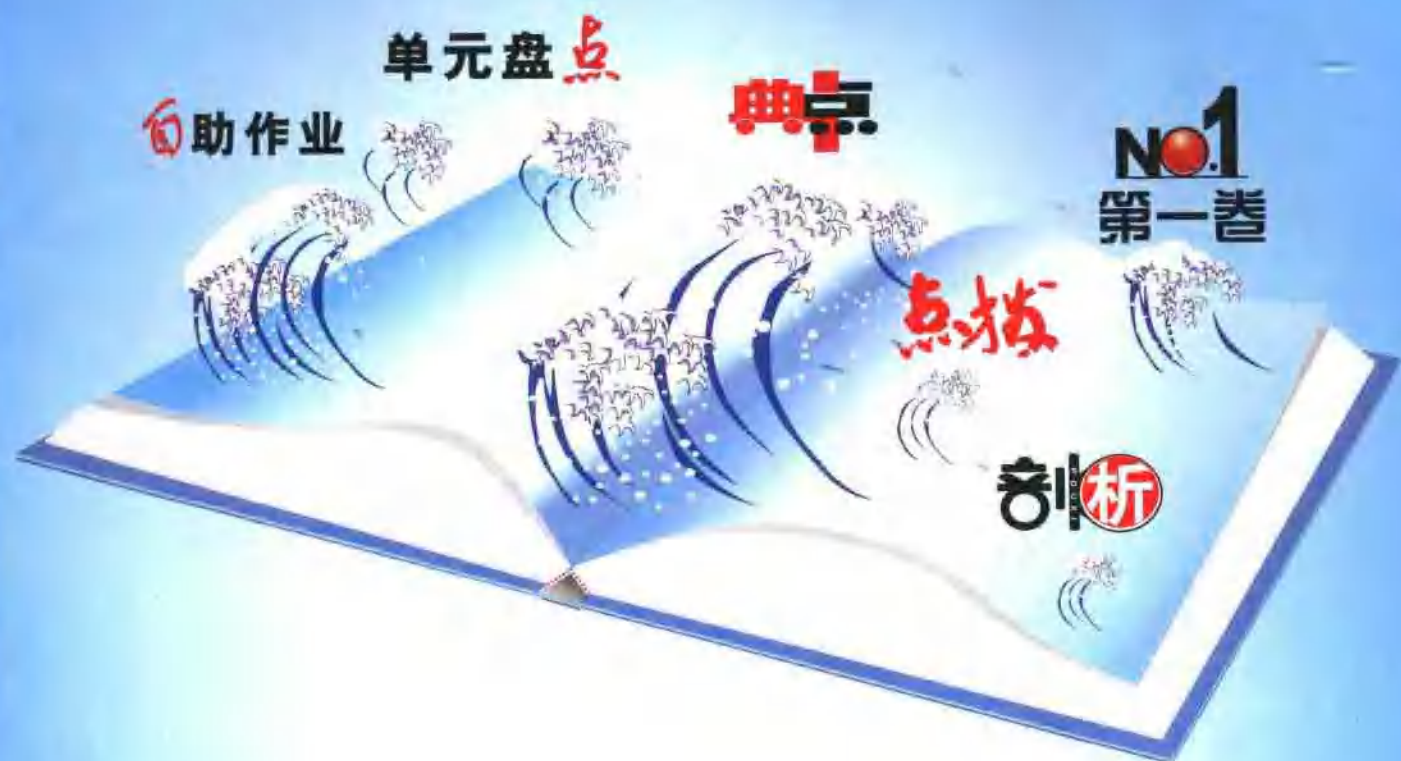
一次又一次跌倒，一次又一次攀登，他到底摸到了杯口的边缘，用最后一点力气，翻过了这道透明的围墙。

隔着玻璃，杯子里的蚂蚁既羡慕又忌妒地问：“快告诉我，你获得成功的秘诀是什么？”

杯子外边的蚂蚁回答：“接近成功的时候可能最困难。谁在最困难的时候也不丧失信心，谁就可能赢得胜利。”

荣德教辅和你一起坚持到胜利那一刻！





在知识的海洋里汲取智慧的浪花

见过一片海，
用渊博的知识激荡起壮阔的海面；
采过一丛花，
因智慧的碰撞绽放开含蓄的花瓣；
有过一个梦，
决定从这里启程……

《点拨》特色

◆ 遵循课前预习——课堂学习——课后复习的教学步骤设计板块。宏观至微观地对每章、每课、每节进行讲解，观点与例证结合，真正做到让学生明白大纲要求学什么，自己应该学什么，重点怎么学，非重点怎么学，基础怎么打，能力怎么抓，知识怎么用，试题怎么答——总之，讲就讲到点上，学就学个通透。

◆ 信息含量高。透过一个知识点的讲解，可以延伸到知识背景、专题、特例、反例等等。多角度、全方位地诠释每一个知识点，所有需要辅助了解的信息，所有可能忽略的信息，所有可能被误导的信息，总之，所有可能均在讲解范围内。

◆ “点拨”到位。对每一个问题的讲解均做到有理论，有例证，有思路引导，有解题过程，有解题思路、技巧、方法的分析，此精神在答案中尤其得到贯彻。答案加“点拨”是荣老师的首创。

◆ 题型丰富，命题结构科学。分教材跟踪练习题及综合应用创新练习题。其中除常见题型之外，还有许多创新题型。

《点拨》新版丛书特写

点拨，取点准、点精、点透，拨开迷雾，开发智力潜能之义。“**点拨**”二字，由中国书法家协会主席沈鹏先生题写，他自然畅达、墨趣横生、气韵生动、意象联翩的创作笔法，淋漓尽致地诠释出了点拨一书的精神主旨。而《点拨》丛书编委会的老教师们也将荣德基老师独创的这一“点拨”理念贯彻至今，不曾有丝毫的松懈，可谓精益求精。也正因为如此，《点拨》才可以一直被读者朋友们奉为心目中的精品图书，这不只是对《点拨》的肯定，更是一种鼓励和鞭策。所以，读者朋友们每年如期看到《点拨》丛书在坚持它优良传统的同时，也在不断地看到它的改变……

《点拨》系列

1. 点拨新课标各版本教材配套用书：

七年级至九年级，高中必修、选修用。

2. 点拨高考用书

3. 点拨中考用书：

新课标各版本，人教试验修订版。

4. 点拨试验修订版教材配套用书：

高一、高二、高三用。

《点拨》丛书贯彻的荣德教辅策划理念

点拨理念——用易学、易掌握、易变通的方式，用妥帖、精辟的语言，深入浅出，使同学们在思维里顿悟，在理解中通透，在运用中熟练。

创新理念——深入挖掘贯彻同步辅助教学的两个概念：教材新知识学习同步和教材知识复习同步。

精品理念——精益求精，策划读者需要的、做最适合读者的精品图书。

差距理念——荣老师的独创，贯彻荣德教辅始终的CETC循环学习法的精髓。

高考在平时理念——在练习中融入对应本课（节）知识点的高考真题，培养高考应试能力。

感谢一直以来关心支持《点拨》丛书的老师、家长和同学们，是你们给了我们动力和灵感。因此，你们来信中的鼓励和建议都将在荣德教辅新书中找到影子，希望你们能仔细观察、认真使用，也在本书中找到您的汗水！

最后，祝老师和家长朋友们工作顺利、身体健康！

2006年2月

编委会祝福

震撼学生心灵的学习方法

◆ 撬动灵感的杠杆——荣德基老师创造CETC学习法灵感的由来

创造从学习开始。1997年两本书叫醒了荣老师沉睡的灵感神经，点亮了CETC循环学习法的灵魂之光。她们是《在北大等你》（光明日报出版社出版）和《等你在清华》（中国检察出版社出版）。

书中考入清华和北大的文、理科高考状元及优秀学生，用自己的切身经历，介绍了他们高效率的复习方式和独特的高考心态平衡法。摘录如下：

1. “我习惯于把每次测验中出现的错误记录下来，到下一次考试前翻过来看看，这样就不会重犯过去的错误。”

（惠远萌，1996年广西文科高考第一名 北京大学经济学院）

2. “题不二错。我们班同学大都有一个错题本。通过分析错题，可以明白自己的弱点，更好地查缺补漏。同学们不妨一试。”

（殷楠，1995年北京文科高考第一名 北京大学经济学院）

3. “对高考来说，重视一道错题比你做一百道习题也许更为重要。”

（洪磊，1996年河北省文科高考第三名 北京大学法律系）

4. “我高中三年的单元考和期末考的卷子以及高三的各种试卷基本上都保存着，在最后关头把它们拿出来看看，主要是看其中的错题，分析一下错误原因，讨论一下正确做法，使我加深了印象，不让自己再犯相同的错误。”

（徐海燕，1995年四川省理科高考第三名 北京大学生命科学学院）

7. “要重视自己的学习方法。在学习中，学习方法非常重要。两个智力和勤奋程度差不多的人，方法好的可能会优秀很多。这里我只提供一个比较适用的方法：自己准备一个笔记本，把平时做题中出现的错误都整理上去，写上造成错误的原因和启示。如果你平时做题出错较多，比如一张练习卷要错五、六处或更多，抄错题恐怕得不偿失，这时你可以在试卷上把错题做上标记，在题目的旁边写上评析，然后把试卷保存好，每过一段时间，就把‘错题笔记’或标记错题的试卷翻看一遍，好处会很大。在看参考书时，也注意把精彩之处或做错的题目做上标记，这样以后你再看这本书时就有所侧重了，不必再整个看一遍。”

（魏少岩，1996年平时成绩优秀保送清华）

◆ 荣老师规律总结：

如何对待错误？考上清华、北大的同学们，都有一个错题记录本，关注做错的题，花精力复习做错的题！

◆ CETC的灵魂——差距

C—comprehension：听老师讲课，读教材，看教辅，不懂的地方——差距。（为什么不懂，有差距）

E—exercise：做练习题的错题——差距。（练习时为什么做错，有差距）

T—test：各种考试中做错的题——差距。（考试时为什么做错，有差距）

C—countermeasure：应对措施——消灭差距的方式方法。（再次做题时，保证题不二错）

锁定差距：C、E、T

缩小差距与消灭差距：C

CETC：锁定差距——缩小差距——消灭差距（这是CETC的目标和核心）

荣德基CETC循环学习法：CETC不停地循环——循环——再循环，差距在循环中锁定，在循环中缩小，在循环中消灭。

5. “我建议同学们能建立一个‘错题记录’，仔细分析原因，找出相应的知识点加以巩固强化，这样能避免重复犯同样的错误。”

（尹华，1997年山东省理工科高考第一名 清华大学化学系）

6. “一个很有效的方法就是做完题后写总结、感想，尤其是对那些想了半天没做出来的或者会做做错的题尤为重要。要把自己为什么不会做

或者为什么做错的原因记下来，这样才会有真正的收获，做题的意义也在于此。我自己就一直是这样做的，如果你翻看我做过的习题集或试卷，就会发现随处都是用红笔写的批注，我从中收获极大。”

（陈卓群，1997年保送清华大学经济管理学院 1997年北京市理工科高考第七名）



CONTENTS

Unit 11 Scientific achievement

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| I. 课前准备导读 | 1 |
| II. 听力导读 | 3 |
| III. 口语导读 | 4 |
| IV. 阅读指导 | 6 |
| V. 综合技能导读 | 10 |
| VI. 语法讲解 | 12 |
| VII. 最新 5 年高考名题诠释 | 13 |
| VIII. 海外风情 | 13 |
| 第十一单元达标测试题 | 14 |

Unit 12 Fact and fantasy

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| I. 课前准备导读 | 18 |
| II. 听力导读 | 20 |
| III. 口语导读 | 22 |
| IV. 阅读指导 | 23 |
| V. 综合技能导读 | 27 |
| VI. 语法讲解 | 29 |
| VII. 最新 5 年高考名题诠释 | 31 |
| VIII. 海外风情 | 31 |
| 第十二单元达标测试题 | 32 |

Unit 13 The water planet

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| I. 课前准备导读 | 36 |
| II. 听力导读 | 37 |
| III. 口语导读 | 38 |
| IV. 阅读指导 | 39 |
| V. 综合技能导读 | 42 |
| VI. 语法讲解 | 43 |
| VII. 最新 5 年高考名题诠释 | 45 |
| VIII. 海外风情 | 46 |
| 第十三单元达标测试题 | 46 |

Unit 14 Freedom fighters

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| I. 课前准备导读 | 51 |
|-----------------|----|

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| II. 听力导读 | 52 |
| III. 口语导读 | 53 |
| IV. 阅读指导 | 54 |
| V. 综合技能导读 | 57 |
| VI. 语法讲解 | 58 |
| VII. 最新 5 年高考名题诠释 | 60 |
| VIII. 海外风情 | 61 |
| 第十四单元达标测试题 | 62 |

Unit 15 Destinations

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| I. 课前准备导读 | 66 |
| II. 听力导读 | 68 |
| III. 口语导读 | 69 |
| IV. 阅读指导 | 70 |
| V. 综合技能导读 | 72 |
| VI. 语法讲解 | 73 |
| VII. 最新 5 年高考名题诠释 | 75 |
| VIII. 海外风情 | 75 |
| 第十五单元达标测试题 | 76 |
| 第二学期期中测试题 | 80 |

Unit 16 The United States of America

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| I. 课前准备导读 | 85 |
| II. 听力导读 | 86 |
| III. 口语导读 | 87 |
| IV. 阅读指导 | 88 |
| V. 综合技能导读 | 90 |
| VI. 语法讲解 | 91 |
| VII. 最新 5 年高考名题诠释 | 92 |
| VIII. 海外风情 | 92 |
| 第十六单元达标测试题 | 93 |

Unit 17 Disabilities

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| I. 课前准备导读 | 97 |
| II. 听力导读 | 68 |

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| III. 口语导读 | 100 |
| IV. 阅读指导 | 101 |
| V. 综合技能导读 | 103 |
| VI. 语法讲解 | 105 |
| VII. 最新 5 年高考名题诠释 | 106 |
| VIII. 海外风情 | 107 |
| 第十七单元达标测试题 | 107 |

Unit 18 Inventions

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| I. 课前准备导读 | 111 |
| II. 听力导读 | 113 |
| III. 口语导读 | 114 |
| IV. 阅读指导 | 115 |
| V. 综合技能导读 | 118 |
| VI. 语法讲解 | 119 |
| VII. 最新 5 年高考名题诠释 | 121 |
| VIII. 海外风情 | 122 |
| 第十八单元达标测试题 | 122 |

Unit 19 The Merchant of Venice

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| I. 课前准备导读 | 126 |
| II. 听力导读 | 128 |
| III. 口语导读 | 129 |

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| IV. 阅读指导 | 130 |
| V. 综合技能导读 | 133 |
| VI. 语法讲解 | 134 |
| VII. 最新 5 年高考名题诠释 | 136 |
| VIII. 海外风情 | 137 |
| 第十九单元达标测试题 | 137 |

Unit 20 Archaeology

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| I. 课前准备导读 | 141 |
| II. 听力导读 | 142 |
| III. 口语导读 | 143 |
| IV. 阅读指导 | 143 |
| V. 综合技能导读 | 145 |
| VI. 语法讲解 | 147 |
| VII. 最新 5 年高考名题诠释 | 148 |
| VIII. 海外风情 | 149 |
| 第二十单元达标测试题 | 149 |
| 第二学期期末测试题 | 153 |
| 参考答期及点拨 | 157 |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| 附录:教材练习题及 Workbook 参考答案 | 184 |
|-------------------------------|-----|



Unit 11 Scientific achievements

单元大纲要求

| | |
|------|---|
| 话题 | Talking about science and scientific achievements(谈论科学和科学成就) |
| 功能 | 1. Expressing intentions and wishes(表达意图和愿望) 2. Explaining the importance(阐明重要性) |
| 重点单词 | 1. solar <i>adj.</i> 太阳的;日光的 2. mankind <i>n.</i> 人类 3. constitution <i>n.</i> 宪法 4. man <i>vt.</i> 操纵;给……配备人员 5. support <i>vt. & n.</i> 支持;支撑;供养 6. daily <i>adj. & adv.</i> 每日(的) 7. achieve <i>vt.</i> 获得;实现 8. likely <i>adj.</i> 可能的;预期的 9. zone <i>n.</i> 区;区域;地带 10. private <i>adj.</i> 私人的;私立的;非公开的 11. institute <i>n.</i> 学会;协会;研究机构 12. grasp <i>vt.</i> 抓住;抓牢;理解 13. master <i>n.</i> 硕士;(男)主人;能手 <i>vt.</i> 控制;掌握 14. perfect <i>adj.</i> 理想的;完美的;绝对的 15. arrange <i>vt.</i> 安排;筹划;整理;布置 16. rely <i>vi.</i> 依靠;信赖;指望 17. failure <i>n.</i> 失败;失败的人(事) 18. valley <i>n.</i> 山谷;溪谷;低凹处 19. base <i>n.</i> 基地;根据地;底部 20. mark <i>vt.</i> 标志;表示;做记号;打分数 21. agency <i>n.</i> 机构;代理(处) 22. organ <i>n.</i> 器官 23. forward <i>adv.</i> 向前 24. breakthrough <i>n.</i> 重大突破;突围 25. march <i>n. & vt.</i> 行军;进行 26. aim <i>vt. & vi.</i> 瞄准;对准 27. announce <i>vt.</i> 宣布;宣告 28. evolution <i>n.</i> 发展;展开 29. battle <i>n.</i> 战斗;战役 <i>vi.</i> 斗争;奋斗 |
| 词汇拓展 | 1. man(<i>vt.</i>)→manned(<i>adj.</i>)载人的→mankind(<i>n.</i>)人类 2. achieve(<i>vt.</i>)→achievable(<i>adj.</i>)可达成的,可完成的→achievement(<i>n.</i>)完成;业绩 3. private(<i>adj.</i>)→privately(<i>adv.</i>)个人地;私下地→privacy(<i>n.</i>)隐私 4. failure(<i>n.</i>)→fail(<i>v.</i>)失败→succeed(反义词)成功 5. base(<i>n.</i>)→basic(<i>adj.</i>)基础的,基本的→basis(<i>n.</i>)基础,根据 6. impressive(<i>adj.</i>)→impress(<i>vt.</i>)使印象深刻→impression(<i>n.</i>)印象 7. rely(<i>vi.</i>)→reliable(<i>adj.</i>)可信赖的,可依靠的→reliance(<i>n.</i>)信赖;依靠 8. agency(<i>n.</i>)→agent(<i>n.</i>)代理人;中介人 9. organ(<i>n.</i>)→organic(<i>adj.</i>)有机体的→organize(<i>vt.</i>)组织→organized(<i>adj.</i>)有组织的 |
| 重点短语 | 1. have sth. in common with sb. 与某人有共同之处 2. belong to 属于 3. pick up 捡;接某人;收听;好转 4. think of 想起 5. in store 存储;即将到来 6. set up 建立;搭起 7. as well as 同……一样,也…… 8. rely on 依靠 9. come to life 苏醒 10. be filled with 充满 11. put forward 提出 12. aim at 向……瞄准 13. make breakthroughs 作出重大突破 |



I 课前准备导读

一、单元文化背景知识导读

Zhongguancun, China's Silicon Valley

by Huai Lei

The Chinese Academy of Sciences, as well as a dozen famous colleges and universities, including Beijing and Tsinghua Universities is located in Zhongguancun in Beijing's Haidian District. The area has a dynamic economy that focuses on the knowledge and information industries. The average age of the several hundred thousands of employees in Zhongguancun is about 30, and the area of Zhongguancun is popularly known as the Silicon Valley of China.

Since 1978, when China started to implement the policies of reform and opening-up, various special economic zones were established, such as the city of Shenzhen in Guangdong Province in the 1980s, the new district of Pudong in the Shanghai Municipality in the 1990s, and Zhongguancun in Beijing in the late 1990s. It has been forecasted that Zhongguancun will become the leader of China's hi-tech industry in the 21st century.

Similar to Silicon Valley in the United States, Zhongguancun is a product of the development of the market economy. Twenty years ago, the Chinese government decided to focus its attention on economic development, and so began the nationwide implementation of reforms. On October 23, 1980, Chen Chunxian, a researcher at the Chinese Academy of Sciences, founded a technological development service department under the Beijing Society of Plasma Physics in Zhongguancun. It was the first civilian-run scientific and technological institution in the area. By the end of 1986, 100 non-governmental scientific and technological enterprises, specially engaged in the development and marketing of electronic products, had been set up along the sides of a street which was later called the Zhongguancun Electronics Street.

In June of 1999, under the guidance of the government's

strategy of Developing the Nation Through Science and Education, the Zhongguancun Scientific and Technological Garden was established. It was the first state-level hi-tech industrial development zone to be founded in China.

At present, the Zhongguancun Scientific and Technological Garden has more than 8,000 hi-tech enterprises, over 50 percent of which are IT enterprises. It not only houses large Chinese computer enterprises such as Founder and Legend, but also houses many foreign enterprises, 23 world-famous transnational corporations, 4 of the top 10 international software companies, and 43 of the world's 500 most powerful enterprises have established their research, development, and production branches in the garden.

译文: 中关村, 中国的硅谷

中国科学院以及10多所著名高校,包括北京、清华大学都坐落于北京海淀区的中关村。这个地区有经济活力,它的重点是知识和信息产业,中关村几十万职工的平均年龄大约是30岁;中关村地区就是俗称的硅谷。

自1978年中国开始实行改革开放政策以来,建立了各种经济特区,例如80年代建立的广东省深圳特区,90年代建立的上海市浦东新区,90年代末北京的中关村。据预测,中关村将成为二十一世纪中国高科技产业的领头羊。

类似美国硅谷,中关村是市场经济发展的产物。二十年前,中国政府决定集中精力发展经济,因此,在全国范围内开始实施改革。1980年10月23日,中科院研究员陈春献在北京中关村成立了等离子体物理协会技术开发服务部。它是这个地区第一个民办科技机构。到1986年底,100个专门从事开发和销售电子产品的民营科技企业,在一条大街两旁建立起来,这条街后来称为中关村电子一条街。

1999年6月,在政府实施科教兴国发展战略的指导下,中关村科技园成立。这是中国第一个国家级高新技术产业开发区。

目前,中关村科技园已有超过8000个高新技术企业,其中50%以上是IT企业。中关村科技园不仅拥有中国大的电脑企业,如创办和联想,而且拥有许多外资企业。23家世界著名跨国

公司、4 家国际十大软件企业、43 家世界 500 强企业在此园区已建立了自己的研究、开发和生产部门。

二、知识点精讲

(一) 生词

1. **solar**/'səʊlə/*adj.* connected with the sun; using the sun's energy 太阳的; 太阳能的 **eg:** We should make full use of solar energy. 我们应充分利用太阳能。

solar system 太阳系 solar panel 太阳能电池板

2. **clone**/kləʊn/' (1) *vt.* to produce an exact copy of an animal or a plant from its cells 无性繁殖, 克隆 **eg:**

A team from the UK were the first to successfully clone an animal. 英国的一个小组率先克隆动物成功。

(2) *n.* a plant or an animal that is produced artificially from the cells of another plant or animal and is therefore exactly the same as it 克隆; 复制人(或动植物)

3. **practise**/'præktɪs/*vt.* to do an activity or train regularly so that you can improve your skill 练习; 训练 **eg:** You should practise playing the piano every day. 你应该每天练习弹钢琴。

注意: (1) practise 后接动词的-ing 形式。

(2) practice *n.* 实践, 练习 in practice 实际上
put sth. into practice 将……付诸实践

(二) 词组

have sth. in common with sb. 与某人有共同之处 **eg:**

He has nothing in common with his father.

他与他的父亲没有任何共同之处。

common 的词组:

in common 共同的; 共有的

out of the common 不平常的, 非凡的

common sense 常识

in common with (—together with)

与……一起(一样)

be common to sb. 共同的; 共有的 **eg:**

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

与许多人一样, 他喜欢肉, 而不喜欢鱼。

A great interest in music was common to them.

他们对音乐都有着共同的强烈兴趣。

(三) 同近义词辨析

1. energy, strength, power 与 force

这四个词都表示“力”的意思。

energy 主要指“人的精力”、“自然界的能”。 **eg:**

Old as he is, he has so much energy that he can work 14 hours a day. 尽管年纪大, 但他有足够的精力每天工作 14 小时。

strength 常指固有的潜在力量。就人说, 着重指力气; 就物说, 着重指潜力、强度等。 **eg:** He lifted the stone with all his strength. 他使尽全力举起那块石头。

Let's test the strength of this little bridge by walking on it. 让我们在小桥上走一走, 试试它的强度。

power 主要指做一件事所依靠的能力; 人或机器等事物的潜在的或所能发挥出来的力量、职权、权力或政权。 **eg:**

Knowledge is power. 知识就是力量。

Water power creates electric power. 水力能产生电力。

force 主要指自然界的力、暴力、势力、说服力、压制力、军事的力量等。总之, 它是活动过程中的力量。 **eg:**

The window was stuck, but father got it open by force.

窗户关得很死, 但爸爸用力才把它推开了。

There is force in what he said. 他的话有说服力。

2. common 与 ordinary

这两个词均指“普通的”, 不是特别的。

common 指因许多事物或人所共同具有而常见的性质。 **eg:**

Colds are common in winter. 冬天感冒是很普通的。

ordinary 指由于与一般事物之标准或品质相同而普通的性质。

eg: I use ordinary gasoline. 我用普通汽油。

(四) 重难点句子分析

1. **These are some great scientific achievements that have changed the world.** 许多伟大的科学成就改变了世界。

精讲: (1) that have changed the world 是定语从句, 修饰先行词 achievements, that 在从句中作主语, 此时还可用 which 引导定语从句。 **eg:**

This is a machine that can fly. 这是一个会飞的机器。

(2) change 的词组

change A for B 用 A 换 B

change into... 变成…… **eg:**

May I change the white shirt for that red one? 我可以用这件白衬衫换那件红色的吗?

Ice can change into water if heated.

如果加热, 冰能变成水。

2. **Which one do you think is the most important?**

你认为哪一个最重要?

精讲: 此句为复合特殊疑问句。句中 do you think 是主句, 从句 which one is the most important 的疑问词置于句首, 形成“疑问词 + do you think + 从句的其他部分”的句型。使用时要注意以下几点:

- (1) 可用于该句型中的主句动词还有: believe, imagine, guess, suppose 等, 它们都表示“认为”。 **eg:**

Who do you guess will come today?

你认为今天谁会来?

- (2) 此句型的从句部分须采用陈述句的语序。 **eg:**

What do you think has happened to him?

你认为他发生了什么事?

Where do you think I can get some work to do?

你认为我在哪儿能找点活干?

- (3) I think, I believe, I suppose, I guess, I imagine 等可用作插入语, 置于句中或句末, 通常用逗号隔开。但在定语从句中, 可不用标点。 **eg:**

It was fortunate, he thought, that the rain had stopped.

他想幸好雨停了。

What are some other scientific achievements that you think are important? 你认为重要的科学成就还有哪些?

3. **Do these achievements have anything in common? If so, what?** 这些成就有没有共同之处, 如果有, 是什么?

精讲: (1) “If so” 是省略了的条件分句, 等于 If these achievements have something in common. so 与 not 是宾语从句替代词, so 替代肯定句, not 替代否定句。 **eg:**

—Is he the best student in the class?

他是班里最好的学生吗?

—I think so/not. (I think not. —I don't think so.)

我认为是(不是)。

- (2) “what?” 是省略了的疑问词, 可用一个疑问词, 也可以用介词 + 疑问词。 **eg:**

—I've just seen John. 我刚刚看到约翰了。

—Where? 在什么地方?

—Mary made a beautiful sweater.

玛丽织了一件漂亮的毛衣。

—For whom? 为谁织的?

三、课前准备针对性练习 (20 分, 15 分钟) (157)

(一) 汉译英 (每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

- 你认为谁是你们班跑得最快的学生?
- 你和你父亲有共同之处吗?

3. 我能用这个苹果换那个橘子吗?

4. 我们可以利用太阳能来取暖。

5. 我们每天都练习唱英文歌。

(二) 单项选择 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

- The first _____ sheep was named "Dolly", which soon died.
A. clone B. cloned C. to be cloned D. cloning
- How to deal with common injuries _____ a common sense you should have.
A. is B. was C. are D. were
- Our monitor thinks Class Two will win the game, but _____.
A. I believe not B. I'm afraid so
C. I hope so D. I don't think it does
- _____ get such a book?
A. Where do you think can I
B. Do you think where I can
C. Do you think where can I
D. Where do you think I can
- Real friends should have everything _____ common with each other.
A. on B. with C. by D. in
- _____ the development of information technology, we can get in touch with each other easily.
A. As B. Because C. Over D. With
- I practised _____ them for homework.
A. writing B. write C. to write D. written
- The hibernating animal hardly makes any movement, hardly uses any _____, and hardly needs any food.
A. strength B. energy C. power D. force
- Would you like to come to my birthday party tonight?
— I'd like to, _____ I'm too busy.
A. and B. so C. but D. as
- _____ do you think is the best actor in the world?
A. Whom B. Who C. What D. Whose



听力导读

一、知识点精讲

(一) 生词

- giant** /'dʒaɪənt/ (1) *n.* an unusually large person, animal or plant 巨人; 巨兽; 巨型植物 **eg:**
He is a giant of a man. 他是一个巨人。
(2) *adj.* very large 巨大的; 伟大的 **eg:** a giant crab 巨蟹
- leap** /li:p/ (1) *vi.* (leapt, leapt) to jump high or a long way 跳; 跳跃 **eg:**
A dolphin leapt out of the water. 海豚跃出水面。
We leapt over the stream. 我们跳过那条小溪。
(2) *n.* a long or high jump 跳跃; 跳高 **eg:**
She took a flying leap and landed on the other side of the stream. 她一下跳跃到小溪对面。
a great leap forward 一大进步
- mankind** /ˌmænˈkaɪnd/ *n.* the human race 人类 **eg:**
the history of mankind 人类的历史
- constitution** /ˌkɒnstɪˈtjuːʃn/ *n.* (1) the system of laws and basic principles that a state, a country or an organization is governed by 宪法, 章程 **eg:**
According to the American Constitution, presidential elections are held every four years. 按照美国宪法, 总统选举每四年举行一次。
(2) the condition of a person's body and how healthy it is 身体

素质; 体质; 体格 **eg:**

He has a strong constitution. 他体质强壮。

- (3) the way sth. is formed or organized 构成; 构造 **eg:**
the genetic constitution of cells
细胞的基因构造

(二) 词组

- belong to** (1) to be owned by sb. 属于某人 **eg:**
Whom does this watch belong to? 这块表是谁的?
(2) to be a member of a club, an organization, etc. 是……的成员 **eg:** They belong to a younger generation. 他们属于更年轻的一代。
注意: belong to 没有进行时, 也没有被动语态。
- pick up** (1) to take hold of sb. /sth. and lift it up 抬起, 拿起 **eg:** He saw a watch lying on the ground and picked it up. 他看到地上有一块手表, 就把它捡了起来。
(2) to receive an electronic signal, sound or picture 接收, 听到, 收到 **eg:**
We picked up signals for help from the lost ship at sea. 我们收到了海上失踪的轮船的求救信号。
(3) to go somewhere in your car and collect sb. who is waiting for you (开车) 接人 **eg:**
I'll pick you up at five. 我五点钟来接你。
(4) to get better, stronger, etc.; to improve 改善; 好转; 增强 **eg:** The wind is picking up now. 现在风愈刮愈大了。
He is beginning to pick up now. 他现在已开始康复了。
(5) to increase (the speed, weight, etc) 增加 (速度, 体重等) **eg:** The car is picking up speed. 汽车越开越快。
(正在加速)
(6) to get information or a skill by chance (偶然) 得到, 听到, 学会 **eg:** He picked up French while living in Paris. 他住在巴黎时学会了法语。
(7) to stand up again after you have fallen 跌倒后自己站起来 **eg:** He slipped and fell, but quickly picked himself up. 他失足滑倒, 但很快就站了起来。

(三) 同近义词辨析

- other, the other, others, the others** 与 **another**
(1) other 作前置定语, 修饰单数或复数名词。 **eg:**
I'll come again some other day. 我改日再来。
(2) another 用于泛指三者以上的不定数目中的“另一个”。其名词前不加冠词。 **eg:**
I don't want this one. Please give me another. 我不想要这一个, 请给我另一个。
(3) others 用作代词, 泛指“其他人”或“其他物”。常与 some 相连。 **eg:** Some say yes, and others say no. 有人说对, 有人说不对。(还有人没发表意见)
(4) the other 指两者中的“另一个”或两部分中的“另一部分”, 是特指。 **eg:**
She has two children. One is a boy, the other is a girl. 她有两个孩子, 一个是男孩, 另一个是女孩。
(5) the others 指整体中除去一部分后, 剩余的全部。 **eg:**
There are fifty-five students in our class. Thirty of us are girls. The others are boys. 我们班有五十五个学生。三十个是女生, 其余的是男生。(表示其余的全部)
- agree with, agree to** 与 **agree on**
(1) agree to 后接计划、安排、建议、意见、条件之类的名词或动词原形。 **eg:**
We all agreed to his proposal. 我们都同意他的建议。
He agreed to help us. 他同意帮助我们。
(2) agree with 意为“与……(意见)一致”, 后面一般接人, 或

what 引导的从句。 eg:

I quite agree with you. 我完全同意你的意见。

I don't agree with what you said. 我不同意你所说的。

注意: agree with sb. 还有“适合”之意。 eg:

The weather in north China doesn't agree with me.

中国北方的天气不适合我。

(3) agree on “就……取得一致意见”。 eg:

The two sides have agreed on the date of negotiations.

双方商定了谈判的日期。

(四) 重难点句子分析

1. In 1971, an engineer named Ray Tomlinson sent a message from one computer to another. 1971 年,一位名叫 Ray Tomlinson 的工程师把一条消息从一台电脑传到另一台。

精讲: (1) named Ray Tomlinson 是过去分词短语作定语,修饰其前面的 an engineer, 意为“一个名叫……的人”。其表达法可以有以下几种方式:

- a boy named /called Tom
- a boy by the name of Tom
- a boy whose name is Tom
- a boy who is named /called Tom

一个名叫汤姆的男孩

(2) name 的相关短语: name after 以……命名

name sb. to be (as) 任命某人为……

in the name of 以……的名字 eg:

He named his daughter after his last grandmother. 他用过世的祖母的名字给他女儿命名。

2. Archimedes is said to have discovered an important law of physics when he was taking a bath. 据说阿基米德在洗澡时发现了一个重要的物理学定律。

精讲: sb. is/was said to do 是句型 It is/was + said that... 的变体,这一句型中常用的过去分词有 said, reported, known, hoped, thought, believed, suggested 等,常译为“据说(报道……)”。it 是形式主语,that 从句是真正的主语。 eg:

It is said that a new factory will be built in our village.

= A new factory is said to be built in our village. 据说我们村里将要建一座新工厂。

注意: 不定式有时态与语态的变化。 eg:

It is said that the book has been translated into English.

This book is said to have been translated into English.

据说这本书已经被译成了英文。(不定式的完成被动式)

It is said that Tom is writing a new book.

Tom is said to be writing a new book.

据说汤姆正在写一本新书。(不定式的进行时)

3. What would you say if you were...

如果你是……你会说什么?

精讲: 这是包含条件从句的一个虚拟语气句型。

表示与现在事实相反的假设。其结构为:

If sb. did (be → were), sb. would/could/should/might + 动词原形 eg:

If he had time, he would attend the meeting.

如果他有时间的话,他会参加会议的。

If I were you, I should study English. 如果我是你,我就学英语。

What should I do if something important happened?

如果发生了重大的事情我该怎么办?

二、如何听的建议

本单元听力是关于“famous first words”的内容,即在科学发展史上重要时刻或阶段说的话。在播放听力内容前,抓紧时间通读问题并考虑这些话可能是在哪个历史时刻说的,推测录音内容,确定听的重点,使听具有明确的目的,从而提高

答题速度及准确率。本段听力材料共分两节,第一节题干中涉及三位从事科学探索的著名人物,听力内容重点注意他们的 achievements,第二节重点注意他们的 famous words。这样明确了方向,在听的过程中才能做到有的放矢,不骄不躁。

三、听力针对性训练 (10 分, 10 分钟) (157)

听录音, 填空 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

You will hear a passage with ten blanks in it. In each blank there are a few words missing. The passage will be read three times. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks with the words you have just heard.

One day some scientists were working at the computers to look for the information 1. Suddenly they saw a lot of 2 crossing the computers' screens. At the same moment the computers were working much slower. 3 what was happening they stopped their work to 4 of the computers. 5, they found out that most of their stored information was 6 by computer viruses (病毒)!

It is said that the computer viruses were made by a group of young men fond of 7. They created the viruses 8 their intelligence. This kind of computer viruses are named Jerusalem Viruses. These viruses can stay in computer 9. They often attack the computers on Fridays. 10 they will attack the computers by lowering the functions, damaging their normal programs, or even getting rid of all the information.



口语导谈

一、知识点精讲

(一) 生词

1. represent /ˌreprɪˈzent/ vt. (1) to be a member of a group of people and act or speak on their behalf at a meeting, an event, etc. 代表; 做……的代理 eg:

We chose a committee to represent us.

我们选出一个委员会来代表我们。

(2) to be sth. 等于, 相当于; 意味着 (不用进行时) eg:

The decision represents a significant departure from previous policy.

这个决定意味着在很大程度上脱离了原先的政策。

(3) to be a symbol of sth. 象征; 代表 eg:

On this map what does a star represent?

这地图上的星号代表的是什么?

(4) to show sb. /sth. especially in a picture 展示; 描绘 eg:

This painting represents a storm.

这幅画描绘了一场暴风雨。

(5) to make a formal statement to sb. etc. 主张; 声称

represent...as (to be)...声称……是…… eg:

He represented himself as a teacher.

他声称自己是一名教师。

(6) to play the part of sb. 扮演 eg:

The actor was too old to represent Romeo.

那演员太老, 不可饰演罗密欧。

2. develop /dɪˈveləp/ vt. & vi. (1) to gradually grow or become bigger, stronger, etc (使) 成长; 发展; 壮大; 开发 eg:

The child is developing normally. 这孩子发育正常。

(2) to begin to have sth. such as a disease or a problem, to start to affect sb. /sth. 患病; 培养 (兴趣等); 慢慢地养成 eg:

He developed cancer and died last year.

他染上了癌症, 去年去世了。

He developed an interest in music.

他培养出对音乐的兴趣。

(3) to treat photographic film with chemicals so that the pictures can be seen 冲印;显影 eg:

I had the film developed yesterday.

我昨天把胶卷拿去冲印了。

词组: a developing country 发展中国家

a developed country 发达国家

3. man/mæn/ (1) n. [C] an adult male human being 成年男子; 男人 eg:

He is a good-looking young man. 他是一位英俊的年轻男子。

(2) n. [U] human beings as a group 人类 eg:

The damage caused by man to the environment is serious.
人类给环境带来的破坏非常严重。

(3) vt. to be in charge of a place or a machine; to supply people to work somewhere 操纵;给……配备人员 eg:

Soldiers manned barricades around the city. 战士们把守着城市周围的路障。

注意:(1)man 的派生词,合成词:

manful adj. 勇敢的,果断的

manned adj. 载人的 manhood n. 成年期

man-made adj. 人造的

(2)man 的相关词组: as one man 一起,全体一致地
to a man 每个人,所有的人

(=to the last man 到最后一个人;毫无例外)

man to man 诚实地,坦率地

(二)词组

1. think of

(1)to consider doing sth. 考虑,打算(做某事) eg:

She's thinking of changing her job. 她在考虑换工作。

(2)to consider sb./sth. when you are doing or planning sth.

考虑到;想起,想到;为……着想 eg:

I can't think of his phone number. 我想不起他的电话号码。

注意:think 构成的短语:

think of sb. as 把某人当作……

think about 考虑,思考

think over 仔细考虑

think back to 回想

think highly/well of 高度评价

think little /badly of 认为不好

2. would like...:like,love 表示愿意,喜欢,想要

would like { sth. 想要……
to do sth. 愿意做某事
sb. to do sth. 想让某人做某事 eg:
to have done (过去)本来想

Would you like a sandwich? 您来一个三明治好吗?

Would you like to leave a message? 你想留个口信吗?

I would like to have stayed another week, but I had to go back to work. 我本来想再呆一个星期的,但我得回到工作岗位上了。

(三)同近义词辨析

1. work at 与 work on

work at 译为“学习,研究,写作,致力于”;work on 表示“从事(某项工作)”,译为“创作,画,做……”等。

两词的主要区别在于前者只说明所从事工作的性质(即时间,精力用在某一方面的事情上),而不在于说明正在做什么,侧重研究。而后者 work on 所说的 sth. 是 work 的具体对象。

eg: They worked on the old car late into the night.

他们修这辆旧汽车一直修到深夜。

They have worked at this subject for many years.

他们研究这门学科已经好多年了。

注意:work on 还可作“继续工作”,“努力影响或努力说服”解。

eg: They'll work on till midnight. 他们将继续工作到午夜。

Can you work on him to make him change his mind?

你能努力说服他改变主意吗?

2. at the end of, by the end of 与 in the end

(1) at the end of...在……末(结尾)(既可用表时间,也可用来表地点),其反义词是 at the beginning of“在……开始”

eg: At the end of April we'll have an exam in maths.

四月底我们将进行一次数学测试。

The post office is just at the end of this street.

邮局就在这条街的尽头。

(2)by the end of...到……为止(常与完成时连用)。 eg:

We had learned 2000 words by the end of last term.

到上学期为止,我们已学了2000个单词。

We will have finished the work by the end of next Monday.

到下周一,我们将会完成这项工作。

(3)in the end 最后,终于 eg:

In the end, discuss your answers with your deskmate.

最后,请与你的同桌讨论你的答案。

3. complete, finish

(1)finish 常用作及物动词,其后跟名词,代词和动名词,不跟不定式或名词性从句,可指“干完,看完,吃完”等。 eg:

We finished dinner around 8 o'clock. 我们大约在八点钟吃完了饭。

If you can't finish the book in time, you may renew it.

要是到时看不完这本书,你可以续借。

注意:①指“吃完饭”可译作“finish a meal”,不能译作“complete a meal”。

②finish 可用作不及物动词,而 complete 不能。 eg:

The story finishes here. 故事到此结束。

(2)complete 表示计划、理想、事业、工程、建筑、书籍等的完成,有“使……由不完整变得完整起来”的含义,其后跟名词,代词,不跟动名词或不定式。 eg: Fill in the blank with the missing words and complete the sentence. 在空格处填上缺少的词,完成这个句子。

I have completed this book. (I have finished this book.) 我已经写完了这本书。(我已经读完了这本书。)

注意:complete 有形容词性,意为“完整的,全部的”可作定语或表语;finish 只能用过去分词作定语。 eg:

finished products 成品

Is the story he told us a complete one? 他给我们讲的故事是个完整的吗?

(四)重难点句子分析

1. Your research project is about cloning and how to use the new technology to cure diseases. 你的研究计划是关于克隆以及如何使用新技术治病。

精讲:how to use 属于“疑问词+动词不定式”结构。“疑问词+动词不定式”相当于名词性从句,因此在句中它可以作主语、宾语和表语等。本句中 how to use 作表语。 eg: When to have a meeting has not been decided yet. (= When we will have a meeting has not been decided yet.) (相当于主语从句)什么时候开会还没有决定。

We are given the topic, but I don't know what to write about (what I will write about). (相当于宾语从句)我们已经给出了题目,但是我不知道该写什么内容。

2. You want to develop new technology that will make it possible to grow food in areas where there is very little water.

你打算开发新技术使在有很少的水的地方种粮食成为可能。

精讲:(1)句中 that 引导的是定语从句,修饰先行词 new tech-

nology, that 在从句中作主语; where 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 areas, where 在从句中作状语。

- (2) make it possible to do sth. 使……成为可能, 句型: make it + adj. + to do sth. / 从句 (it 是形式宾语, 不定式或从句是真正宾语) eg: That made it impossible for us to go on.
那使我们没法进行下去。
The policeman made it clear that he was a thief.
警察已弄清楚他是个贼。

二、交际用语讲解

本单元交际用语主要练习表示打算和意图的用语。

1. I'd like (love) to... I feel like doing...
I'm thinking of... eg:
I would like to go with you. 我想跟你一起去。
I feel like swimming in the river. 我想在河里游泳。
I'm thinking of buying a present for you.
我正想着给你买件礼物。
2. I want/hope/wish/intend/plan to do... I hope /expect that...
My plan/hope is to do... eg:
I want to be your good friend. 我想成为你的好朋友。
I hope you will succeed in your study. 我希望你学业有成。
My plan is to spend this summer holiday in the mountain.
我的计划今年暑假在山里度过。

三、口语针对性练习 (18 分, 15 分钟) (157)

(一) 介词填空 (每小题 1 分, 共 8 分)

- He began working _____ the book in 1960.
- He still worked _____ biology.
- She is always working hard _____ her lessons.
- They worked _____ the TV late into the night.
- Think _____ what I've said.
- I've thought _____ it for some time.
- She is a good comrade. She is always thinking _____ others.
- What did you think _____ the talk?

(二) 补全对话 (每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

- Tom: 1 (你在业余时间喜欢做什么)?
John: 2 (我喜欢跑步).
Tom: 3 (我不喜欢跑步). I like walking.
John: Is walking a kind of exercise?
Tom: Yes. Now most people think walking is the best exercise.
John: Do you do a lot of walking every day?
Tom: Yes, I walk an hour every day.
4 (它对人体有好处).
John: I'm not sure, I'd like to ask my grandpa. 5 (他喜欢走路).



阅读指导

一、知识点精讲

(一) 生词

1. support/sə'pɔ:t/vt. & n. (1) to help or encourage sb./sth. by showing that you agree with them 支持; 拥护; 鼓励 eg:
If you raise this question at the meeting, I'll support you.
如果你在会上提出这个问题, 我将支持你。
- (2) to hold sb./sth. in position; to prevent sb./sth. from falling 支撑 eg:
Support the baby's head when you hold it.
抱婴儿时要把头托住。
- (3) to provide everything necessary, especially money, so that sb. can live or exist 养活; 赡养; 供养; 维持 eg: He has two children to support. 他有两个孩子需要供养。
He has to support himself. 他得养活自己。

2. likely/'laɪkly/adj. (1) that is expected 可能的; 有希望的 eg:
Tickets are likely to be expensive. 入场券可能很贵。
The most likely result is a draw.
最可能的结果是不分胜负。

- (2) seeming suitable for a purpose 似乎合适的 eg:
She seems the most likely candidate for the job.
她似乎是这项工作最适宜的人选了。

- (3) be likely to do... 很可能会……

It's likely that... 可能会(有, 发生)…… eg:
She is likely to come. 她很可能来。
It is likely that she will succeed. (= She is likely to succeed.) 她很可能成功。

3. private/'praɪvət/adj. (1) not for public use 私有的; 私用的, 私人的 eg:

Those are my father's private papers.
那些都是我父亲的私人文件。
private property 私人财产

- (2) owned by an individual person rather than by the state 私立的; 私营的 eg:

private banks/schools 私人银行/私立学校

- (3) intended for a particular person, not for others to know about 秘密的, 不公开的 eg:

They were sharing a private joke.
他们讲着外人听不懂的笑话。
a private door 便门

注意: in private 在私下, 秘密地

in public 公开地 eg: I want to discuss this with you in private. 我想跟你私下讨论这件事。

4. home /həʊm/ (1) n. ① the house that you live in with your family 家; 住所 eg:

We are not far from my home now. 我们现在离我家不远了。

- ② the town, district, country that you come from or where you are living 家乡; 故乡, 定居地 eg:

Leave Japan for home. 离开日本回国。

- ③ a place where people who can't care for themselves live and are cared for by others 养老院; 疗养院; 收容所

eg: an old people's home 养老院

an orphan home 孤儿院

- ④ the place where a plant or an animal usually lives; the place where sb./sth. can be found 栖息地, 原产地, 发源地 eg:

The tiger's home is in the jungle.

老虎的栖息地是在丛林里。

The home of panda is China.

大熊猫的产地是中国。

- (2) adv. to or at the place where you live 到家; 回家; 在家 eg: I'm on my way home. 我在回家的路上。

Come on, it's time to go home. 快点, 该回家了。

注意: home 的词组: at home and abroad 在国内外

feel at home 觉得自在

make yourself at home 随便/别拘束

5. grasp/grasp/(1) vt. ① seize firmly with hands or arms 抓住; 抱住; 紧握 eg: The boy grasped his mother's hand firmly.
那个男孩紧紧握住妈妈的手。

注意: grasp sb. by the arm 抓住某人的胳膊

- ② understand with the mind 领悟; 理解 eg:

He grasped my meaning. 他领会了我的意思。

- (2) n. firm hold or grip; power of grasping 紧握; 抓紧; 领悟力

eg: He doesn't have a thorough grasp of the problem.
他没有彻底理解这个问题。

6. **master** /'mɑ:stə/ (1) *vt.* ① become the master of; overcome 成为……的主人; 征服; 控制 *eg:*
It's difficult to master nature. 征服大自然是困难的。
② gain as a skill 精通; 掌握 *eg:*
master Chinese 精通汉语
He never mastered the art of the public speaking.
他从未掌握当众演讲的艺术。
- (2) *n.* ① man who has others working for him 主人, 雇主
② male head of a household 男主人
③ captain of a merchant ship 商船的船长
④ male teacher 男教师 *eg:*
the master of the house 一家之长
a maths master 一位数学教师
7. **perfect** /'pəfɪkt/ *adj.* (1) complete and without faults or weakness 完美的; 完备的; 完全的 *eg:*
Nobody is perfect. 人无完人。
(2) excellent; very good 极好的 *eg:*
The weather was perfect. 天气好极了。
(3) total; complete 全部的; 完全的 *eg:* He is a perfect stranger to us. 对我们来说, 完全是个陌生人。
8. **arrange** /ə'reɪndʒ/ *vt.* (1) plan sth. in advance 安排; 筹备 *eg:*
The party was arranged quickly. 聚会很快就安排好了。
(2) put sth. in order 整理; 排列; 布置 *eg:*
Before going away, he arranged his business affairs.
他离开之前把业务都安排好了。
(3) arrange 的词组:
arrange sth. for sb. 为某人安排某事
arrange sb. to do 安排某人做某事
arrange with sb. to do... 约定与某人做……
arrange that... 商定, 安排 (注意从句谓语用 should do, should 可省略) *eg:*
He arranged that the meeting (should) be put off for a week. 他安排把会议延后一周。
9. **failure** /'feɪljə/ *n.* (1) [U] lack of success in doing sth. 失败 *eg:*
Failure is the mother of success.
失败是成功之母。
(2) [C] sb. or sth. that is not successful 失败的人(或事) *eg:*
He was a failure as a teacher. 他当教师并不成功。
(3) [U, C] the state of not working correctly 故障; 失灵 *eg:*
The cause of the crash was given as engine failure.
撞车事故原因被认定是发动机故障。
10. **locate** /ləu'keɪt/ *vt.* (1) to find the exact position of sb./sth. 找出……的准确位置; 确定……的准确地点 *eg:*
Rescue planes are trying to locate the missing sailors.
救援飞机正在努力查明失踪水手的下落。
(2) to put or build sth. in a particular place 把……安置在(或建造于) *eg:* He carefully located the clock in the exact center of the mantel. 他小心地把钟放在壁炉的正中央。
注意: ① local *adj.* 当地的, 本地的
② location *n.* 位置, 场所
③ be located = lie 坐落于; 位于 *eg:* The village is located at the foot of the mountain. 村庄坐落在山脚下。
11. **mark** /mɑ:k/ (1) *vt.* ① draw a symbol, line, etc. on sth. in order to give information about it 做记号; 做标记 *eg:*
Please mark the sentence that you can't understand.
请把你不明白的句子做上记号。
② give marks to students' work 评分, 打分数 *eg:*
I hate marking exam papers. 我讨厌阅卷。
③ to show the position of sth. 标明方位; 标示 *eg:*

The cross marks the spot where the body was found. 十字记号标明了发现死尸的地点。

(2) *n.* a small area of dirt, a spot; symbol; grade 痕迹; 记号; 成绩 *eg:*

I got full marks in the spelling test.

我在拼写测验中得了满分。

a question mark 问号

注意: be marked with 标着…… *eg:*

Items marked with redlines can be omitted.

标红线的项可以删去。

(二) 词组

1. **in store** (1) 存储; 备用 *eg:*

We have a lot of food in store for the bad weather.

我们存有大量的食物, 以备坏天气时用。

(2) 准备着; 等待着(某人) *eg:*

I have some good news in store for you.

我有些好消息要告诉你。

2. **set up** (1) 竖立; 搭起 *eg:* They set up a tent at the foot of the mountain. 他们在山脚下搭了一个帐篷。

(2) 建立, 成立 *eg:*

A new government was set up after the Civil War.

新政府在内战之后成立了。

(3) 使(自己或他人)开始做(工作)(as) *eg:*

She set up as a lawyer. 她开始执业当律师。

注意: set 的词组: set out to do 动身, 出发

set about doing 着手做某事 set sb. free 释放

set an example to sb. 为……树立榜样

set fire to... (= set sth. on fire) 点燃

3. **set foot in** 踏上……; 进入 *eg:*

I left him, determined never to set foot in that house again.

我离开了他, 决心再也不进这屋里来了。

4. **have an effect on...** 对……产生影响 *eg:*

Drinking has a bad effect on your body. 喝酒对身体有不良影响。

注意: 关于 effect 的词组有:

in effect 实际上, 正在实行中; 有效的

put/bring...into effect 实施; 实行

come (go) into effect 开始实施(生效)

5. **as well as** (1) 和……一样好 *eg:*

She sings as well as her sister. 她唱歌唱得跟她姐姐一样好。

(2) (同 not only... but also...) 既……又……; 不仅……而且…… *eg:*

He speaks Japanese as well as English.

他既会说英语, 又会说日语。

His children as well as his wife were invited to the party.

不仅他的太太, 而且孩子们也被邀请参加了那次聚会。

注意: as well as 连接两个名词或代词作主语时, 谓语动词的单复数要跟其前面的词保持一致。

6. **rely on** (1) 依靠, 依赖 *eg:* We shouldn't rely on our parents.

我们不应该依靠父母。

(2) 信任, 信赖 *eg:* You can rely on him. 你可以信任他。

He can't be relied on. 他这个人不可靠。

7. **come to life** (1) 苏醒过来 *eg:*

He came to life half an hour later. 半小时后他苏醒了。

(2) 活跃, 恢复生气 *eg:* When I told the students the good news, they all came to life. 当我告诉学生这个好消息时, 他们都活跃起来。

注意: come 的相关短语 come about 发生

come on 努力, 加油; 快点; 好啦! 得了吧

come across 偶遇 come from 来自

come at 向……袭击 come out 出来;出现;出版

come up with 想出

come up 上升;(地位)提升;(话题)被提出、讨论

(三)同近义词辨析

1. likely, possible 与 probable

(1)三者均表可能性 possible 指客观上有可能性,但含有希望很小的意味;probable 比 possible 可能性大,表“很可能”,指有实际依据;likely 是从外表迹象进行判断,有可能发生的事。 eg: It is possible, though not probable, that he will come tomorrow. 他明天可能来,但也不一定准来。 It isn't likely to rain. 天不像要下雨。

(2)possible 不能用人作主语,常用以下句型:

It is possible (for sb.) to do sth.

It is possible that... eg:

It is possible for him to come tonight.

⇒ It is possible that he will come tonight. 今天晚上他可能来。

(但不能说 He is possible to come.)

注意:①名词前有 all, every, the only, the best 及其他形容词最高级修饰时, possible 宜置于名词之后,作后置定语。 eg:

This is the only way possible. 这是唯一可能的办法。

②as...as possible(one can)尽可能…… eg:

I'll study as hard as possible (I can).

我会尽可能努力学习。

(3)probable 也不能用人作主语,它只能用句型:It is probable that…… eg:

It is probable that he will come. 他很可能来。

(4)likely 既可用人作主语,也可用物作主语。

构成词组:be likely to do, 但只能用句型 It is likely that... 替换。 eg: He is likely to come. = It is likely that he will come. (不能说:It is likely for him to come.) 他可能要来。

2. home, house 与 family

home 是指“家”这个概念,包括“住处和家人”两者。

house 指“房子,住宅”,侧重建筑物。

family 指“家庭成员”。把 family 看作整体时,谓语动词用单数,看作各个成员时,谓语用复数。 eg:

My home is in Shanghai. 我家在上海。

They have a comfortable home. 他们有一个舒适的家。

Our house is very noisy because it is on the main road.

我们家噪音很大,因为房子临街。

My family is a happy one. 我的家庭是幸福的家庭。

My family were watching TV when you called me.

你给我打电话时,我家人正在看电视。

3. spend, cost, take 与 pay

(1)spend 的主语必须是“人”,宾语可以是钱,精力,时间等,构成短语:

spend time/money...on sth. / (in) doing sth. eg:

He spends much money on books.

(⇒ He spends much money (in) buying books.)

他平时将很多钱用在买书上。

Every morning he spends half an hour on English.

每天早晨他用半个小时读英语。

(2)cost 主语必须是“物”或“事”,后接 life, money, health, time 等,侧重“花费”的代价。 eg:

The book cost him one dollar. 这本书花了他一美元。

Making experiments like this costs much time and labour.

做这样的实验要花很多时间和精力。

注意:cost 后不能与具体的时间长度连用,只能与表示抽象概念的时间短语连用。如:some time, much time, ten years of

hard work 等。 eg:

It cost him ten years of hard work. (不能说:It cost him ten years.) 这花了他十年的艰苦劳动。

(3)take 表“花费”时,其主语一般是“一件事”,有时也可以是人,它说明事情完成“花费了……”。常用句型:

It took / takes sb. some time/money to do sth. eg:

The journey took me three hours. 这次旅行用了我三个小时。

The producer took two years to make the film.

制片商用了两年时间拍这部电影。

It took me 10 minutes to go to the post office.

到邮局用去了我十分钟的时间。

(4)pay 意为“支付”,宾语可以是“人”、“钱”。 eg:

He paid the taxi and hurried to the station.

他付了出租车的钱,急忙向车站赶去。

They had to pay 100 dollars. 他们得付一百美元。

注意:pay 后可加 for, 表支付的原因。 eg:

I'll pay him twenty dollars for his help.

因为他的帮助,我将付给他二十美元。

(四)重难点句子分析

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. 无论中国将来有多么大的伟大成就,其中许多可能诞生在北京的西北部。

精讲:whatever(无论什么)在这里引导让步状语从句。相似的词还有:whoever, whomever, whichever, whosever, whenever, wherever, however.

(1)wh-ever 词用于引导名词性从句。 eg:

I promise to buy whatever you want. (whatever = anything that)我答应你要什么,就给你买什么。

The manager decided to give the job to whoever he believed had a strong sense of duty. (whoever = anyone who)

经理决定把工作交给他认为有责任感的人。

注意:此题不可用 whomever 代替 whoever, 因为 whomever 不可作从句主语。

(2)wh-ever 用于引导状语从句,相当于 no matter... 引导的状语从句,而 no matter... 引导的句子不可作名词性从句。

eg: Whoever else is against the plan, I'm not.

(whoever = no matter who)

不管别的什么人反对这项计划,我可不反对。

Whenever (= No matter when) you arrive, you'll be welcome. 无论你什么时候来,你都受欢迎。

注意:however 引导让步状语从句时,其后应紧跟 adj. / adv., 再加其他成分。 eg:

However hard he studies, he can't catch up with others. 无论他学习多么努力,他都不能赶上别人。

2. Zhongguancun was set up as a special economic zone in the late 1990s and quickly became the leader of China's hi-tech industry. 中关村作为一个经济特区在二十世纪九十年代后期被建起来,并很快成为了中国高科技工业的先锋。

精讲:(1)in the late 1990s 又可写成 in the late 1990's 二十世纪九十年代末

in the early 1970s 二十世纪七十年代初

注意:in one's 70s 意为“在某人七十多岁时”。 eg:

The second world war broke out in the 1930s. 第二次世界大战爆发在二十世纪三十年代。

He is in his forties. 他四十多岁。

(2)hi-tech 是运用拼缀法组成的新词。拼缀法是将两个不同的词合拼成 - 一个新词。 eg:

high + technology → hi-tech 高技术