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步步高系列

北师大版高中英语教学研讨组 编著

ENGLISH

高中英语模块五
基础知识讲与练

中山大学音像出版社

· 广州 ·

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前 言

本书与北师大版高中英语教材第五模块配套使用，包括教材 13 ~ 15 三个单元。在编写过程中，我们始终以教育部制订的《普通高中英语课程标准》和《教学大纲》为依据，以教学目标为中心，通过精讲、精练，让学生熟练掌握教材的知识点、重点和难点，培养学生的学习能力，提高学生的学习成绩。

为了方便师生使用，本书分课进行编写，即每个单元都包括 Warm-up, Lesson 1, Lesson 2, Lesson 3, Lesson 4 和 Communication Workshop 六个部分。其中每个部分大体又包括词汇学习、句型分析、听力材料再现、基础知识巩固与强化、听取信息等部分。内容丰富，题型多样。

词汇学习 包括常用生词和短语的释义、实例、辨析和搭配。

句型分析 对课文中出现的常用句型、重点句型以及难句进行分析、讲解和拓展。

听力材料再现 给出课文 Warm-up 和 Lesson 2 中的听力原文，以便学生进一步熟悉听力材料的内容，巩固所学知识。也可作为早读材料。

基础知识巩固与强化 紧扣课文内容，通过各种单词拼写与语法练习进一步巩固课文基础知识，培养综合语言运用能力。主要题型有单词拼写、选词填空、完成句子、单项填空、单句改错、句型转换、完形填空、书面表达等。

听取信息 从 2004 年开始，广东省普通高等学校招生全国统一考试实施自主命题。根据广东省 2005 高考大纲《补充说明》，英语增设了新题型——听取信息。该题型难度大，资料缺，训练少。因此，为了满足广大师生的要求，我们在每一课练习里增设了听取信息题。其所选材料均以英语国家文化生活为背景，注重交际，贴近生活，由易到难，循序渐进。通过这种强化训练，仿真训练，学生能够轻松自如，从容应对高考。

本书在编写过程中得到了许多一线老师的大力支持，在此，一并表示衷心的感谢。

限于时间和水平，错误之处在所难免，敬请广大师生批评、指正。

编 者
2006 年 8 月

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Unit 13 People

Learning to Learn and Warm-up

一、词汇知识

Learning to learn

1. **assessment** /ə'sesmənt/ *v.* [u] 评估, 估算; [c] 评价, 看法; 被估定的金额

例句 We should make impersonal assessment of all the students' work.

我们应该对所有学生的功课做出客观的评定。

The authority is making full assessment of the damage of the flood.

当局者正在对水灾损失进行全面估算。

What is your assessment of the situation? 你对时局的看法如何?

搭配 assessment of results 成果评价 damage assessment 毁坏情况估计 loss assessment 估计损失 a tax assessment 税款核定额 special assessment 特别捐税 staff assessment 工作人员薪资税

拓展 ① self-assessment *n.* 自我评估; 如:

We encourage our students to make self-assessment. 我们鼓励学生进行自我评估。

② assess *vt.* 估定, 评定; 如:

It may take many years to assess the effects of educating on the students.

可能需要许多年才能评定教育学生的效果。

Damages were assessed at 1000 RMB. 损失估计达 1000 元人民币。

2. **strength** /streŋθ/ *n.* ① (人的) 体力, 力气 ② 指内部的力, 依靠身体组织而存在的力

③ (物体的) 强度, 尤指承受重物的力量 ④ [u, c] 长处, 优势 (= advantage)

例句 I haven't the strength to lift this table. 我没有力气抬这张桌子。

Your argument has its own strengths and weaknesses. 你的论据有其长处和缺点。

搭配 the strength of the rope/board 绳子/木板的强度

拓展 ① 同源词: strong *adj.* 强壮的

② 反义词: weakness *n.* 弱点, 缺点 weak *adj.* 弱的

辨析 注意与 power, force 的区别:

(1) power ['paʊə] *n.* ① 指人的全部体力、智力, 尤指能力; 例如: The patient has lost the power of speech. 那个病人失去了语言能力。② 指的(物)力量, 能量; 例如: solar/wind power 太阳/风能。③ 权力, 势力; 例如: The president has the power

to declare war. 总统有权宣战。

(2) force [fɔːs] *n.* ①尤指人或物撞击或推动物体时所用的力；例如：the force of the explosion / collision 爆炸/碰撞力。又如：He had to use force to open the door. 他用力才能把门打开。②武力，暴力；例如：They saved the hostages without the use of force. 他们不用武力就搭救了人质。

3. weakness / 'wiː knɪs/ *n.* 弱点，缺陷

例句 We all have our little weaknesses. 我们大家都有些小短处。

Spending too much money is her weakness. 花钱太多是她的弱点。

拓展 ①近义词：shortcoming *n.* 缺点，短处 disadvantage *n.* 不利，缺点，劣势

②反义词：strength 长处，优势 advantage *n.* 优势，有利条件，利益

4. gain /geɪn/ *vt.* 获得，增加 *n.* 增加，收获

例句 He gained a small fortune in real estate. 他在房地产上发了一笔小财。

He gained weight after his illness. 病后他的体重增加了。

The company has made notable gains in productivity.

该公司在生产能力方面已经有了明显的提高。

No gains without pains. = No pains no gains. [谚] 没有辛苦就没有收获；不劳则无获。

搭配 gain ground 前进，取得进展 gain in... 在……方面增加或增长 gain time (钟) 跑得太快

5. appropriately /ə'prəʊpɪətli/ *adv.* 适当地

例句 Taking exercise appropriately does good to one's health. 适当运动对健康有好处。

拓展 appropriate *adj.* 适合的，适当的 appropriateness *n.* 适当 appropriative *adj.* 专用的，可拨用的，充当的

6. passive / 'pæsiv/ *adj.* 被动的，消极的；冷淡的

例句 Our attack put the enemy in a passive position. 我们的进攻使敌陷入被动。

He had a passive expression on his face. 他脸上有一种冷淡的表情。

搭配 the passive voice 【语】被动语态 passive resistance 消极抵抗

拓展 passively *adv.* 被动地，消极地 passiveness *n.* (passivity) 被动性 passivism *n.* 消极主义 active *adj.* 积极的，主动的

7. concentrate / 'kɒnsntreɪt/ *vt.* (on/upon) 集中 (注意力等)，聚精会神于……

例句 We concentrated on our work. 我们专注于我们的工作。

This passage will need all your concentration. 这篇文章需要全神贯注才能读懂。

拓展 concentration *n.* 集中，专心

8. previous / 'priː viəs/ *adj.* (缩写 prev.) (常与 to 连用) 以前的，过去的；先的；过急的

例句 His previous attempt was not successful but he didn't give up.

他以前的尝试没成功，但他没放弃。

You have been a little too previous. 你有点过急了。

搭配 a day previous to Christmas 圣诞节前的一天

9. **positive** /'pɒzətɪv/ *adj.* 正面的, 当面的; 肯定的, 确信的; 积极的; 正的

例句 I am positive that I gave you his address. 我肯定把他的地址给你了。

Erase the negative notion and adopt a positive spirit.

打消消极的念头, 采取积极的态度。

搭配 a positive refusal 当面的拒绝 a positive answer 肯定的答复 a positive number 正数
positive pole 正极, 阳极

拓展 negative *adj.* 否定的, 消极的, 负的

10. **associate** /ə'səʊʃieɪt/ *vt.* 联想, 联系; 交往

例句 It's easy for foreigners to associate China with the Great Wall.

外国人很容易把中国和长城联系在一起。

Whisky is often associated with Scotland.

人们通常把威士忌同苏格兰联系起来。

I don't like him associating with such people. 我不喜欢他跟这样的人交往。

搭配 associate with 和……来往, 同……联合; (在思想上) 同……联系在一起

拓展 association *n.* 联合, 结交, 联想, 协会 NBA (National Basketball Association) 国家篮球协会

11. **mental** /'mentl/ *adj.* ①心理的, 智力的 ②疯的, 精神不正常的 *n.* [口] 精神病, 精神病患者

例句 Don't listen to him; he's mental. 别听他的, 他是个疯子。

搭配 a mental test 智力测验

拓展 mentally *adv.* 精神上地, 智力上地 physical *adj.* 身体的, 物质的 physically *adv.*

12. **senior** /'si:niə/ *adj.* ①高级的 ②年长的; 地位较高的

例句 She teaches a senior class. 她教一个高年级班。

He is my senior by three years. 他比我大三岁。

She is senior to everyone else in the company.

她在公司里的地位比其他人都高。

搭配 a senior officer 一位高级军官 a senior high school 高中 senior student 高年级学生

拓展 junior *adj.* 年少的, 下级的, 后进的 *n.* 年少者, 晚辈, 下级

Warm-up

1. **beard** /bɪəd/ *n.* 胡须 (* **moustache** /mə'sta:ʃ/ *n.* 八字须)

搭配 wear a heavy / light beard 留着浓/稀胡须 in spite of sb.'s beard 违反某人之意; 公然反对某人 laugh at sb.'s beard 当面嘲笑某人

拓展 bearded *adj.* 有胡须的 beardless *adj.* 无胡须的, 年轻的

2. **uniform** /'ju:nifo:m/ *n.* 制服, 军服 *adj.* 统一的, 相同的, 一致的

例句 Students are required to wear uniforms in many schools.

很多学校要求学生穿校服。

We need three desks of uniform size and shape.

我们需要三张大小和形状一样的桌子。

搭配 in full uniform 穿着一套军礼服 out of uniform 穿着便服

拓展 uniformity *n.* 同样, 一致 uniformly *adv.* 一律地, 均一地 uniformless *adj.* 不穿制服的

3. **facial** /'feɪʃəl/ *adj.* 面部的 *n.* 美容, 面部按摩

例句 Facial expressions play an important role in the play.

在这部戏里面部表情起重要作用。

I have made an appointment for a facial next week.

我已经预定好下星期做一次面部按摩。

搭配 facial tissue 纸巾 a facial cream 面霜 a facial nerve 面部神经

4. **expression** /ɪk'spreʃən/ *n.* 表情; 表达能力, 用词

例句 They greeted him with many expressions of pleasure.

他们说了许多表示欢迎他的话。

This expression is against idiom. 这一表达方式不合乎语言习惯。

搭配 facial expressions 面部表情 a sad expression 悲伤的表情 read with expression 有感情地朗读 a familiar expression 熟悉的词句 a polite expression 一种有礼貌的说法 beyond /past expression 无法形容, 难以表达 find expression in 表现为, 以……表示 find an expression for 设法表达出 give expression to 表达, 叙述 without expression 毫无表情地

拓展 expressional *adj.* 表现的, 表情的 expressionism *n.* 表现主义, 表现派 expressionist *n.* [美] 表现主义者, 表现派 expressionistic *adj.* 表现派的, 有表现派作风的 expressionless *adj.* 无表情的, 缺乏表情的

express *vt.* 表达, 表示; 如: express oneself 表达自己的思想 (感情, 意见)。

又如: She expressed her thanks. 她表示感谢。

No words can express the grandeur of that parade. 阅兵式那宏伟的场面是无法用语言表达的。

5. **connection** /kə'nekʃən/ *n.* 联系; 连接

例句 There seemed to be no connection between the two crimes.

似乎这两件犯罪案没有联系。

The television isn't working, is there a loose connection?

电视机坏了, 有没有哪一点接线不紧?

We have connections with various international corporations in Europe.

我们同欧洲的多家公司有业务往来。

搭配 have a connection with 和……有关系, 和……勾搭上 in connection with 与……有关系

拓展 connect v. 连接, 联合, 关连; 如: connect up 连起来, 接上; connect with 和……有联系, 和……有关

6. **chain** /tʃeɪn/ *n.* 链条; 一连串的事物; *vt.* 用链条拴住

例句 She wore a gold chain around her neck. 她的脖子上戴了一条金项链。

The old man chained the dog to a tree before going out.

老人出去前把狗用链条拴在树上。

搭配 a chain of coincidences 一连串的巧合 a mountain chain 山系

二、课文解读

1. **But how does knowing these things help me? (Learning to Learn)**

【译文】可是, 知道这些对我有什么用?

【解析】动名词短语 knowing these things 做主语时, 谓语动词用单数。名词性从句作主语时, 谓语动词也用单数。如:

Studying in groups is a great help to the memory.

What I am confused about is grammar.

2. **All you need to do is ask yourself questions ... (Learning to Learn)**

【译文】你只需要问问自己一些问题……

【解析】句中“is”后省略了“to”。当不定式在系动词“be”后作表语时, 如果主语部分带有实义动词“do”, 常省略不定式符号“to”。如:

1) What I want to do is have a good rest.

2) The only thing I can do is live in bed.

3. **That makes sense.**

【译文】那有道理。

【解析】句中 make sense 意为“有明确的意义, 有道理”。如:

This sentence don't make sense. 这个句子讲不通。

What he said made no sense at all. 他所说的没点道理。

There is no/a lot of sense in doing sth. 做某事没道理/很有道理。

搭配 make sense of 理解, 懂, 明白; in a/some sense = in one way 在某一方面, 就某种意义上来说; in no sense 怎么说也不; talk sense 说正经话; be in/out of one's sense 头脑正常/不正常

4. **Take turns to describe people in the photos above. (Warm-up)**

【译文】轮流描述上面照片里的人物。

【解析】句中 take turns to do sth. 是动词短语, 意为“轮流干某事”, 同义的介词短语有

by turns, in turn 等。如:

In class we should not talk all the same time, we should take turns to talk. (动词短语)

She laughed and cried by turns. (介词短语, 强调动作反复)

The students answered the questions in turn. (介词短语, 侧重一次性动作)

5. Your partner guesses who it is. (Warm-up)

【译文】你的伙伴猜猜那是谁。

【解析】句中 who it is 是一个宾语从句, 作动词 guesses 的宾语, who 在从句中作表语。

拓展 所有的名词性从句(主语从句, 表语从句, 宾语从句, 同位语从句)中的语序都是陈述语序。主语从句, 表语从句, 同位语从句的时态不受主句的限制, 但宾语从句的时态要受主句的限制(主要是主句是过去时态时)。如:

Who will go there is not important. (主语从句)

Is that why you had a few days off? (表语从句)

I have no idea when he will be back. (同位语从句)

He wondered where his mother had gone. (宾语从句)

6. She's got long blond hair and she's wearing glasses. (Warm-up)

【译文】她长有一头金黄色的头发, 戴着眼镜。

【辨析】Wear 表状态, 用于进行时表示暂时的穿戴情况, 用于一般时则表示经常的穿戴情况。表穿戴状态的词有: be dressed in 和 be in 后常接颜色一类的名词或衣服名称; have on 不用于进行时态; 表动作的有 dress (常接反身代词或表示人的宾语), pull on (表动作迅速, 反义词 pull off); put on (反义词为 take off); try on / fit on 意思为“试穿”。如:

She often wears/has on necklace, but today she is wearing a flower.

That man is (dressed) in blue.

The girl who has on/is wearing red shoes is my sister.

My brother is old enough to dress himself.

It's cold outside, put on your coat.

It was too late, so he pulled on his clothes and ran to school.

Try on/Fit on the shoes before you buy them.

三、听力材料再现 (Exercise 2)

Announcer: Police are looking for four people in connection with a robbery. They were last seen in the London area. The first is a white man. He is quite tall with short, dark hair. He was last seen wearing a black baseball cap, a blue shirt and sunglasses. The second is a white man wearing glasses. He is bald and was last seen wearing a white shirt and holding books under his arm. The third is a black woman. She has short hair and was last seen wearing a black and white striped top with a gold chain around her neck. The fourth person is an old white man. He has grey hair and a gray beard and was last seen wearing glasses with red frames and a blue, white and red checked shirt. If you see any of these people, please contact...

四、基础训练

I. 单词拼写

- 1. The scenery in Guilin was beautiful beyond _____ (描写).
- 2. A person who is between the ages of 13 and 19 is called _____.
- 3. My father and mother are _____ (中年的) parents. They have many interests.
- 4. The beautiful girl has _____ (齐肩的) hair.
- 5. She phoned the _____ (律师) after the automobile accident.
- 6. I gave him a _____ (正面的) refusal.
- 7. Don't listen to him; he's _____ (精神不正常的).
- 8. Spending too much money is her _____ (弱点).
- 9. Do you know this noun _____ (短语)?
- 10. A scientist who specializes in physics is called _____.
- 11. My mother is wearing high _____ (鞋跟).
- 12. I recently shaved my _____ (胡须).

II. 词类转换：按要求写出下列各词的正确形式

self-assess	1. <i>n.</i>	strong	6. <i>n.</i>
2. <i>v.</i>	concentration	face	7. <i>adj.</i>
3. <i>v.</i>	memory	8. <i>adv.</i>	hope
repeat	4. <i>n.</i>	polite	9. opp. (反义词)
weak	5. <i>n.</i>	express	10. <i>n.</i>

III. 用方格内所给短语的正确形式填空

make use of, associate ... with, in turn, rob ... of,
take turns to, make sense, concentrate on

- 1. The girl _____ her necklace.
- 2. The students answered the questions _____.
- 3. The students _____ answer the question.
- 4. If you learn an unusual word, _____ it _____ similar sounding words that you already know and it will be easier to remember.
- 5. No matter how you read it, this sentence doesn't _____.
- 6. In order to study English well, every minute should _____.
- 7. A driver should _____ the road when driving.

IV. 单句改错

- 1. The man robbed me my watch.
- 2. The girl often wears long skirt, but now she wears miniskirt.
- 3. The little boy laughed and cried take turns.
- 4. Mary is a good-looking, tall and well-built girl.

- When he was in twenties, he went abroad.
- Studying in groups are a great help to the memory.
- The only thing I can do is lived in bed.
- I don't know where do they live.

五、听取信息

听下面一段对话。请根据题目要求，从所听到的内容中获取必要的信息，填入下面的空格中。录音读两遍。你有 90 秒钟的作答时间。

Where to go	Arriving time	Price	Check-in time
1 _____	2 _____	One way ticket is	5 _____ take-off
		3 _____, but 4 _____ with tax	

Lesson 1 EQ: IQ

一、词汇知识

- emergency** /ɪ'mɜː dʒənsi/ *n.* 紧急情况；突然事件；非常时刻

例句

The hospital has to treat emergencies such as car accidents.

这个医院处理诸如车祸一类的急诊。

In an emergency, telephone the police. 出现紧急情况时，请给警察打电话。

搭配

emergency door 太平门 emergency meeting 紧急会议 an emergency treatment 急诊 in an emergency (= in case of emergency) 遇到紧急情况，在紧急关头 rise to the emergency 能够应付紧急事变

拓展

emergent *adj.* 紧急的，突然出现的

- pray** /preɪ/ *vt. , vi.* 祈祷，祷告；恳求

例句

We pray you for mercy. 我们求您发慈悲。

I prayed the hunter to set the bird free. 我恳求猎人把鸟放了。

We all prayed that the hero would recover soon. 我们都为英雄尽快康复而祈祷。

The priest prayed for the dying man. 牧师为垂死的人做祷告。

搭配

pray sb. to do sth. 请求某人做某事 pray sb. for sth. 向某人恳求某事 [物] pray for sb. 为某人祈祷 pray for sb.'s pardon 请求某人原谅

拓展

prayer *n.* 祈祷，祷告；祈祷者；恳求者

辨析

pray 恳求；beg 乞求；ask 请求；demand 要求。例如：We're praying for a fine day. 我们祈求好天气。The prisoner begged the judge for mercy. 囚犯乞求法官的宽恕。He

asked his boss for a pay increase. 他请求老板加薪。He demanded immediate payment. 他要求立即付款。

3. **gifted** /'ɡɪftɪd/ *adj.* 有天赋的；有才华的

例句 His son is gifted in math. 他的儿子在数学方面有天赋。

Beethoven was an exceptionally gifted musician. 贝多芬是位有非凡才华的音乐家。

拓展 gift *n.* 赠品，礼物，天赋，才能 giftless *adj.*

4. **accurately** /'ækjʊrətli/ *adv.* 精确地，准确地

例句 Computers can calculate fast and accurately. 计算机能算得又快又准确。

The incident was not reported accurately. 这件事报道不准确。

拓展 accurate *adj.* 正确的，精确的 inaccurate *adj.* 错误的，不准确的 correct *adj.* 正确的，恰当的 incorrect *adj.* 错误的，不正确的 accuracy *n.* 精确性，正确度 inaccuracy *n.* 错误

5. **draw up** 起草；写出

例句 The two companies have drawn up a contract in trade.

这两家公司已起草了一份贸易合同。

Mother like drawing up a list before she goes shopping.

妈妈喜欢先写出一张清单再去购物。

搭配 draw ahead 向前移动 draw back 退后 draw for 抽签 draw in 近了；驶向路旁 draw on 利用，吸收 draw out 延长；拖延

6. **predict** /prɪ'dɪkt/ *vt.* 预言，预测；预报

例句 The witch predicted that he would marry a doctor. 巫婆预言他将娶一位医生。

They succeeded in predicting the earthquake. 他们成功地预测到了地震。

拓展 predictable *adj.* 可预言[报]的 predictably *adv.*

predictive *adj.* 预言性的；前兆的 predictively *adv.* prediction *n.* 预言，预报

7. **deserve** /dɪ'zɜːv/ *vt.* 应得，值得 *vi.* 应受赏/罚

例句 If you do wrong, you deserve punishment. 你如做错事，应当受罚。

The poor deserve our help. 穷人值得我们帮助。

He has deserved well of his country. 他有功于国家。

搭配 deserve attention / sympathy 值得注意/同情 deserve to be rewarded / punished 该奖/罚 deserve ill of 有罪于 deserve well of 有功于 rightly deserve 完全应得（惩罚）

拓展 deserved *adj.* 应得的，当然的 deserving *adj.* 应得的，该受奖赏的

8. **failure** /'feɪljə/ *n.* [u] 失败 [c] 失败者；失败的事

例句 Failure is the mother of success. 失败是成功之母。

He is a failure as an artist, but a success as an art teacher.

他不是个成功的艺术家，但是个成功的美术教师。

拓展 fail *vi.* 失败, 不及格, 忘记 *vt.* 使失望, 不及格; 如: He failed (in) the examination.
他考试不及格。His friends failed him when he most needed them. 当他最需要朋友的时候, 他们却令他失望。

9. **mistaken** /mɪ'sterkən/ *adj.* 错误的; 误解的

例句 You are mistaken about him. 你错看了他了/你误会他了。

If you thought she intended to be rude, you were mistaken.
假如你以为她故意粗鲁, 那就错了。

搭配 a mistaken idea 错误的想法

拓展 mistake *n.* 错误, 过失 *v.* 弄错, 误解, 把……误认为 mistakenly *adv.* wrong *adj.* 错误的, 不正当的 incorrect *adj.* 错误的, 不正确的 faulty *adj.* 有过失的, 不完美的 false *adj.* 错误的, 虚伪的

10. **thus** /ðʌs/ *adv.* 如此, 因此

例句 He spoke thus. 他这样说。

He sold his farm and thus he had enough money for his journey.
他卖掉了农场, 这样他就有足够的钱旅行了。

She studied hard; thus she got high marks. 她用功读书, 因此获得高分。

搭配 as thus 这样, 因此 thus far 至今 thus much 这么多; 到这里为止

11. **accuse** /ə'kju:z/ *vt.* 控告, 谴责; 非难; 归罪

例句 The police accused him of murder/stealing. 警方指控他谋杀/盗窃。

Mary was accused as an accomplice. 玛丽被指控为同谋犯。。

Man often accuses nature for his own misfortunes.

人类常把自身的不幸归罪于天。

搭配 accuse sb. of ... 指控某人……

拓展 accused *adj.* 被告的 accusing *adj.* 责难的, 问罪的

二、课文解读

1. **Go and see your teacher and try to talk him or her into giving you a better grade.**

【译文】 去找你的任课老师, 想法说服他(她)给你提高分数。

【解析】 句中 talk sb. into doing sth. “劝服某人做……”(= persuade sb. to do sth. / persuade sb. into doing sth.) 如:

We finally talked father into buying a new car.

She talked her husband into changing a job.

2. **...it is IQ that gets you hired and EQ that gets you promoted.**

【译文】 是 IQ (智商) 让你受到了聘用, 是 EQ (情商) 而让你得到了提升。

【解析】 此句是强调主语部分的强调句型。强调句型的形式为 “It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who + 其他成分”。it 无实际意义, 它只是帮助改变一个句子的结构。被强调

部分可以是主语、宾语、状语等。如:

My father bought me the nice bike in Shanghai last week.
(主语) (宾语) (地点状语) (时间状语)

这个句子可以改为以下几种强调不同成分句型:

It was my father that/who bought me the nice bike in Shanghai last week. (强调主语)

It was the nice bike that my father Bought me in Shanghai last week. (强调宾语)

It was in Shanghai that my father bought me the nice bike last week. (强调地点状语)

It was last week that my father bought me the nice bike in Shanghai. (强调时间状语)

3. Supported by his academic research, Professor Salovey suggested that when predicting someone's future successes...

【译文】萨洛维教授以自己的学术研究作为依据,认为在预测一个人未来的成功时……

【解析】“supported by his academic research”过去分词短语作状语,在此表示原因。过去分词可作状语表示时间,原因,方式,伴随,条件,让步等。如:

Attracted by the beauty of nature, the girl from London decided to spend another two days on the farm. 来自伦敦的女孩被大自然的美景所吸引,决定在农场再呆两天。

拓展 suggest 的用法:

(1) 表示“建议”。

suggest sb. / sb's doing sth. (= advise sb. to do sth.) 建议某人去做。如:

She suggested us/our going to the zoo tomorrow. = She advised us to go to the zoo tomorrow.

suggest + (that) + 主语 (+ should) + 动词原形 (虚拟语气)。如:

I suggested (that) he (should) stay at home.

(2) 表示“指出,暗示,提出看法,说明等”,从句不用虚拟语气。如:

The look on his face suggested that he was happy.

4. For example, have you ever wondered why some of the smartest students in your class, who you think deserve good grades, sometimes end up failing exams?

【译文】例如,你想过为什么班里有些最聪明的学生,你认为应该得高分的,有时结果都考试不及格吗?

【解析】句中“end up”意为“结果为……,以……结束”(尤指意料之外的)。end up 后常接 *prep.* / *adj.* / *-ing*, 作主语补定语。如:

I'm sure the thief will end up in prison. 我深信那个小偷终将会坐牢。(prep.)

The meeting ended up with the singing of *The Internationale*.

会议最后以唱《国际歌》而结束。(prep.)

If he carries on driving like this, he'll end up dead.

如果他继续这样开车,早晚得死于非命。(adj.)

At first he refused to admit his mistake but he ended up apologizing.

他开始拒绝承认错误,但最终还是道了歉。(-ing)

拓展 end...with 以……结束 end in 以……告终。如:

They ended the play with a song. 他们以一首歌结束这出剧。

Their struggle ended in failure/a victory. 他们的斗争以失败告终/胜利结束。

5. Some are trying to study the possibility of improving a person's EQ, especially in terms of "people skills", such as understanding and communication.

【译文】(科学家)正在尝试研究改善一个人的EQ的可能性,特别是在“人际方面”,例如理解能力和交际能力。

【解析】句中“in terms of”意思为“至于,从……角度看,就某事来说,在……方面”。如:

In terms of natural resources, it is one of the poorest countries in Western Europe.

说到自然资源,那是西欧最贫穷的国家之一。

In terms of money, they are quite rich; but not in terms of happiness.

说到钱财,他们很富有,但幸福就是另一回事了。

6. Professor Mayer, recognised by many as a leading expert in the study of changes to peoples' EQs, recently announced the results of a study on senior high school students.

【译文】梅尔教授被许多人确认为在研究人的EQ的改变方面是首席专家,他最近宣布了一份关于高中学生的研究结果。

【解析】句中过去分词短语 recognised...作定语,修饰 Professor Mayer。

7. When normal students were introduced to students with disabilities, they found that, afterwards, the normal students were more willing to help people with difficulties.

【译文】研究者发现当正常学生结识残疾学生之后,正常学生后来会更愿意帮助有困难的人。

【解析】be willing to do 愿意/乐意做……。如:

I am willing to overlook your mistakes. 我愿意忽略你的错误。

She is willing to do anything for us. 她愿意为我们做任何事情。

8. They also showed ... compared to students who ...

【解析】compared to /with ...与……相比。常作状语用。如:

Compared to/ with most of the women at that time, she was lucky.

Compared to/ with your pay, my salary is really quite low.

辨析 compare to 把……比作, compare with 把……与……作比较。如:

Shakespeare compared the world to a stage. 莎士比亚把人世比作舞台。

The teacher often compared Li Ming with Liu Hua. 老师常将李明与刘华作比较。

三、基础训练

I. 单词拼写

1. The patient was asked to ring the bell in an _____ (紧急情况).

2. She is a _____ (有天赋的) pianist.

3. Weather forecast can _____ (预报) the weather.

4. I _____ (怀疑) whether what he said was true or not.

5. _____ (无论) you did, you will be my friend forever.

6. _____ (失败) is the mother of success.

7. He gets a _____ (残疾) pension from the Government.

8. For him, this will be an _____ (完全地) new hobby.
9. There is no _____ (可能性) of his coming.
10. If you thought he intended to be impolite, you were _____ (错误的).

II. 单项选择

1. I don't think I could _____ another year as a computer programmer. It's just too stressful.
A. survive B. survive in C. live D. live in
2. It was the mobile phone _____ helped to save the wounded in the car accident.
A. which B. that C. call D. calling
3. _____ by his wife, the young scientist was determined to carry on the experiment.
A. Support B. Supported C. Supporting D. To support
4. Those who do everything _____ money won't lead a happy life.
A. in terms of B. in place of C. in front of D. in case of
5. As we all know, BBC _____ British Broadcasting Corporation
A. concentrates on B. equals to C. stand for D. compares to
6. Mother gives me a lot of house rules and always _____ me into obeying her words.
A. says B. tells C. speaks D. talks
7. If you don't know what you want, you might end up _____ something you don't want.
A. getting B. get C. gotten D. gets
8. The research is so designed that once _____ nothing can be done to change it.
A. begins B. having begun C. beginning D. begun
9. The murderer was brought in, with his hands _____ behind his back.
A. being tied B. having tied C. to be tied D. tied
10. Prices of daily goods _____ through a computer can be lower than store prices.
A. are bought B. bought C. been bought D. buying
11. Having a trip abroad is certainly good for the old couple, but it remains _____ whether they will enjoy it.
A. to see B. to be seen C. seeing D. seen
12. The speaker raised his voice but still couldn't make himself _____.
A. hear B. to hear C. hearing D. heard
13. Cleaning women in big cities usually get _____ by the hour.
A. pay B. paying C. paid D. to pay

III. 完成句子

1. This book is _____ (很值得一读).
2. What does "WHO" _____ (代表)?
3. Nobody is _____ (愿意) go out on such a stormy night.
4. _____ (至于) water, this area is short of it.
5. You didn't concentrate on your work at all. _____ (而且), I am sure you will _____ (以失败告终) if you keep doing it like this.
6. The teacher _____ her _____ to learn English well (说服了她尽力学好英语).