

新课标·教材动态全解

# 高中英语

统编版·三年级(全一册)

李显晟 董文涛 主编

东北师范大学出版社  
长 春

# 动态全解·高中英语

## 作者名单

主 编	李显晟	董文涛		
副主编	朱辉琴	卫登峰		
编 委	叶妮平	江 飞	袁兆丰	汪宝莲
	汪礼波	程海花	梅 云	王鲜红
	杜红辉	余慧华	陈小兰	吴金良
	阮庆华	伍和平	李国喜	王焰升
	李创华	周永安	杜海波	阮国良
	郑 芳	吴喜科	蔡建忠	吴章鹏
	沈 洁	张 勇	黄红平	周春来
	阮祥富	黄孝良		

---

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

教材动态全解·高三英语 (全一册) / 李显晟 董文涛主编. — 长春: 东北师范大学出版社, 2004. 4  
ISBN 7 - 5602 - 3784 - 3

I. 教... II. ①李...②董... III. 英语课—高中—教学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 023792 号

---

责任编辑: 张小磊     封面设计: 魏国强  
 责任校对: 李 雁     责任印制: 张文霞

---

东北师范大学出版社出版发行  
长春市人民大街 5268 号 (130024)  
销售热线: 0431—5695744 5688470  
传真: 0431—5695734  
网址: <http://www.nenup.com>  
电子函件: [sdcbs@mail.jl.cn](mailto:sdcbs@mail.jl.cn)  
东北师范大学出版社激光照排中心制版  
延边新华印刷有限公司印装  
吉林省延吉市河南街 30 号 (133001)  
2006 年 11 月第 2 版 2006 年 11 月第 1 次印刷  
幅面尺寸: 148 mm×210 mm 印张: 15.125 字数: 580 千  
印数: 00 001 — 10 000 册

---

定价: 19.00 元  
如发现印装质量问题, 影响阅读, 可直接与承印厂联系调换

## Unit 1

JIAOCAI DONGTAI QUANJIE

## That must be a record

## 重点词汇详解

**1. tight** *adj.* 紧的,难解开的,紧密的,拉紧的 *adv.* 紧紧的,牢牢的

搭配 a tight knot 系紧的结 keep a tight hold on a rope 紧紧抓住绳子

a tight ship 不漏水的船 tight controls 严密的控制

a tight rope/belt 拉紧的绳子/带子

keep a tight rein on sb/sth 对某人(某事)严加约束

**eg.** My coat is tight across the chest. 我上衣胸围太紧了。

The shoes are too tight for me. 这双鞋我穿着太紧。

The drawer is so tight that I can't open it. 这抽屉太紧了,我打不开。

She is tight with her money. 她在钱上特别吝啬。

The shirt fits tight across the shoulders. 衬衫的双肩很贴身。

⇒ **tighten** *v.* 变紧;拉紧;系紧,抓紧

**eg.** The screw needs tightening. 这螺钉需要再拧紧些。

He tightened up the rope. 他拉紧绳子。

Controls have gradually tightened. 控制逐渐加强。

After the terror, they tightened up security.

恐怖事件后,他们加强了安全措施。

He should be responsible for reorganizing and tightening up the local administration.

他应该对重新组织和加紧地方政府机构管理负责任。

⇒ **tight** 的副词形式有两种: **tight** 和 **tightly**。一般说来, **tight** 多指具体,而 **tightly** 多指抽象,在动词后面多用 **tight**。

**例 1** Since she gained weight, her skirt was a \_\_\_\_\_ fit.

A. loose

B. wide

C. tight

D. heavy

**解答** 题干意思为:因为她长胖了,她的裙子有些紧了。A. 松散的,宽松的;B. 宽阔的;D. 重的。四个选项中只有 C 选项意思与题干相符,正确选项为 C。

**例 2** He put his face close to mine and smiled and fixed his sharp burning eyes on me and held my two arms \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. nearly      B. hardly      C. friendly      D. tightly

**解答** 题干意思为:他的脸紧贴着我的脸,火辣的目光盯着我,将我的双臂紧紧地抱住。C 选项为一形容词,“友好的”。此处应用副词做状语,正确选项为 D。

**2. conclude vt.** 结束时说,(经推理)相信,使结束,达成 *vi.* 结束

**搭配** conclude sth 结束某事      conclude with 以……而结束

conclude from 从……得出结论

**eg.** The lecturer concluded his speech with a hearty wish.

那演讲者以衷心的祝愿结束了讲演。

Our meeting concluded with success at eleven o'clock.

十一点我们的会议胜利结束了。

What do you conclude from the facts? 你从这些事实中得出什么结论?

He concluded that it must be some night-bird or large bat.

他断定那是某种夜间活动的鸟或是大蝙蝠。

We also concluded major trade treaties. 我们还缔结了主要贸易条约。

It took the U. S. a long time to conclude an agreement with Iraq and then made peace.

美国花了很长时间与伊拉克议定协议,然后实现了和平。

The meeting concluded at 8 o'clock. 会议于八时结束。

⇒ **conclusion n.** 结束,终结,结论

come to/reach/arrive at/draw a conclusion 得出结论

**eg.** The debate came to a conclusion soon after midnight.

辩论在午夜后不久结束。

At the conclusion of the concert, we sang the National Anthem.

音乐会结束时,我们唱国歌。

They drew different conclusions from the facts.

他们从事实中得出不同的结论。

**例 1** He \_\_\_\_\_ his speech by saying “Thank you” and added that he was glad to stay there.

A. stopped      B. finished      C. concluded      D. heard

**解答** 题干意思为:他说了声“谢谢”结束了他的演说,并补充说他很乐意呆在这儿。四个选项中只有 C 符合题意。

**例 2** The conclusion the doctor \_\_\_\_\_ from the blood sample was that the

patient had been infected with HIV.

A. got

B. made

C. drew

D. resulted

**解答** 题干中 the conclusion 为先行词, the doctor \_\_\_\_\_ from the blood sample 为定语从句, 先行词在定语从句中做待选项的宾语。“得出结论”为 come to/arrive at/reach/draw a conclusion。故正确选项为 C。

**3. fade vi.** 凋谢, 褪色, (声音等) 变弱, (光线等) 变暗 **vt.** 使褪色

**搭配** fade away (从视野中、听力范围内、记忆中等) 逐渐消失, 变得模糊不清; (人群) 散去, 死亡

fade in (电影或广播里的画面或声音) 逐渐清晰, 渐现

fade out (电影或广播里的画面或声音) 逐渐模糊不清, 渐淡

**eg.** When winter comes, all the flowers fade. 寒冬一到, 万花凋谢。

The colours faded into one another. 各种颜色消褪得分不清了。

This colour doesn't fade easily. 这种颜色不易褪去。

All memory of her childhood had faded from her mind.

她童年的记忆全部从脑中消失了。

He is fading to her. 他渐渐对她淡漠。

The strong sunlight had faded the curtains.

强烈的阳光把窗帘晒得褪了色。

As evening came, the coastline faded into darkness.

夜晚来临时, 海岸线在黑暗中逐渐消失了。

The sound of the cheering faded away in the distance.

欢呼声在远处逐渐消失了。

As the programme ended, their conversation was faded out.

节目结束时, 他们的谈话声也渐渐地消失了。

⇒ fade 的过去分词 faded 不表被动, 用在系动词后表示主语所处的状态, 用作定语表示动作的完成。

**eg.** The curtains were faded. 窗帘已经褪色。

The faded flowers are still in the vase. 枯萎的花朵仍插在花瓶里。

**4. account n.** 叙述, 报告, 账目, 账户 **v.** 说明, 解释

**搭配** by/from all accounts 据说, 据报道

by one's own account 据某人自己所说

on account 作为先付的部分款项

on account of 因为, 由于, (= because of) account (to sb) for sth (向某人) 解释某事

**eg.** She gave the police a full account of the incident.

她把事件向警方作了详细叙述。

I've never been there, but it is, by all accounts, a lovely place.

我从来没去过那个地方,但人家都说那地方很好。

The accounts show we have spent more than received.

账目显示我们支出多于收入。

He could not account to us for his foolish mistakes.

他无法向我们解释他所犯的愚蠢的错误。

At first, he hesitated on account of the expense.

一开始他由于价钱的原因犹豫了一下。

**例 1** He gave his listeners a vivid \_\_\_\_\_ of his journey through Wales.

A. example      B. account      C. explanation      D. analysis

**解答** 题干意思为:他给听众们生动地描述了他的威尔士之行。A. 例子, C. 解释, D. 分析, 正确选项为 B。

**例 2** He has been asked to account \_\_\_\_\_ his absence in the front of the classroom by his headmaster.

A. of      B. on      C. about      D. for

**解答** 题干意思为:他被班主任要求在教室前面解释旷课的原因。account for sth. 解释某事。正确选项为 D。

### 5. suitable *adj.* 适合的, 恰当的

**搭配** suitable for/to sb./sth. 适合某人(某事)

a suitable room/book/date 适合的房间/书籍/日期

suitable for cold weather 适于冷天穿的衣服

a place suitable for a picnic 适合野餐的地方

**eg.** He was not suitable for the job. 他不适合那份工作。

Would now be a suitable moment to settle the argument?

现在解决这个问题合适吗?

⇒ suitable, fit 和 proper 的辨析:

① suitable “适合的”, 意指“恰当的”和“方便的”。

**eg.** The weather is suitable for swimming. 这种天气适宜游泳。

This trap is suitable for catching mice but unsuitable for catching a larger animal.

这种夹子适于捉老鼠, 但不适合捉比老鼠更大的动物。

② proper “适合的”、“适当的”, 意指对某种场合是“适合的”和“可接受的”, 与 suitable 有许多地方相通。

**eg.** A carpenter can work best when he uses the proper tools.

使用称手的工具, 木匠才可以干出最好的活。

Some people always seem to know the proper thing to say.

有些人似乎总是知道说什么最为恰当。

③ fit“适合的”,主要指资格、能力、条件适合某种目的、某项任务或某种情况,有“吻合”的含义。

eg. He has only recently recovered from illness; he is, therefore, not fit to talk a long walk. 他的病刚好,所以不适于走长路。

The water is not fit to drink. 这水不宜饮用。

He is fit for his office. 他胜任他的职务。

例 选用 suitable, fit 或 proper 填空。

- ① He knows the \_\_\_\_\_ way to act at the dinner table.
- ② Some water must be treated before it is \_\_\_\_\_ to drink.
- ③ I was at a loss to find something \_\_\_\_\_ to say for the occasion.
- ④ A drunken man is not \_\_\_\_\_ to drive a car.

解答 ① 题干后有具体场合 at the dinner table,故最好用 proper。

② 指适合于某种目的(to drink),故最好用 fit。

③ 指不知道找到合适的事情来说,suitable 或 proper。

④ 指不具备开车的能力,fit。

## 6. inspect vt. 检查,视察,察看

搭配 inspect sb/sth for sth. 检查有无,查找

inspect sb/one's head for lice 检查某人头部有无虱子

inspect an object for fingerprints 察看某一物体以寻找指纹

eg. A dentist inspects the pupils teeth twice a year.

牙科医生一年给这个学生检查两次牙齿。

They inspected the matter from house to house. 他们挨家挨户调查这事。

A man came to inspect our school yesterday. 昨天有个人来视察了我们学校。

⇒ inspection n. 检查,视察      inspector 检查员,视察员,督学

eg. Our school carries out frequent inspections. 我们学校进行经常性检查。

I gave the washing-machine a thorough inspection before I bought it.

我买这台洗衣机之前详细地检查了一番。

例 Before the match the captain came to \_\_\_\_\_ the players of the football team.

- A. respect      B. expect      C. inspect      D. except

解答 本题主要考查对这四个词形相似的词意义的正确把握。A. 尊敬,尊重;B. 期待,期望;C. 检查,视察;D. 除……之外。题干意思为:比赛前,队长来察看了球队队员。正确选项为 C。

## 7. confirm vt. 证实,确认,批准

搭配 confirm sth 批准(条件、任命)

confirm sb as/in sth 准某人做(任)某事(某职)

eg. The rumors of an attack were later confirmed.

攻击的谣传后来得到了证实。

When asked, she confirmed that she was going to retire.

有人问她时,她肯定了她将要退休。

The new minister will be confirmed in office by the Queen.

新的部长由女王批准任职。

After a six-month probationary period, she was confirmed in her post.

经过六个月的试用期之后,她获准正式任职。

例 The news you told me the other day yet wants \_\_\_\_\_.

A. informing B. to be informed C. confirming D. confirmed

解答 题干意思为:你前天告诉我的那消息还需要证实。inform 通知,与题干意思不符。want 作“需要”解,用法相当于 need,后接动名词的主动语态、动词不定式的被动语态。正确选项为 C。

**8. enthusiastic adj.** 热情的,热心的

搭配 be enthusiastic about/over sb/sth 对某人(某事)热心

eg. Old Mary was enthusiastic about our work. 老玛丽对我们的工作很热心。

Thank you for your enthusiastic support. 谢谢你们的热情支持。

He doesn't know much about the subject, but he is very enthusiastic.

他对这事所知不多,却极感兴趣。

She is very enthusiastic about singing. 她非常喜欢唱歌。

**9. fascinate vt.** 迷住,深深吸引,使神魂颠倒,用强光照射使(动物)不能动弹

搭配 be fascinated by/with 迷上了

eg. The actress's beauty and cleverness fascinated everyone.

那女演员的美丽和聪明迷住了每一个人。

The children were fascinated by the boys in the shop window.

孩子们被商店橱窗里的玩具吸引住了。

The rabbit sat without moving, fascinated by the glare of our headlights.

我们的车灯把兔子照得蹲在那里一动也不动。

⇒fascinating adj. 吸引人的,迷人的,使人神魂颠倒的

a fascinating voice/story/glimpse 迷人的嗓音/故事/一瞥

eg. The most fascinating insects are walking across the paper.

最迷人的昆虫正爬过纸上。

Your ideas are fascinating to me. 对我来说,你的看法很有意思。

例 —What do you think of the people dressed in white?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. They are Africans

B. In honour of their heroes

C. Fascinating

D. Fascinated

**解答** 题干中 what do you think of... 是问对某人或某事的评价, A, B 两项不是评价, 而 D 项指人“迷上了”或“被什么东西迷上了”。正确选项为 C。

**10. permission n.** 许可, 准许, 同意

**搭配** permission to do sth 准许做某事

with the permission of sb = with one's permission 在某人的准许下

without permission 未经准许

**eg.** You have my permission to leave. 我准你离开。

My father gave me permission to use his car. 父亲允许我用他的车。

She refused to give her permission. 她拒不同意。

They entered the area without permission. 他们未经准许擅入该地。

With your permission I'll leave now. 你同意的话, 我现在就走。

⇒ **permit n.** 执照, 许可证; 通行证

a building permit 建筑许可证

a fishing permit 捕鱼许可证

You cannot enter a military base without a permit.

无通行证者不得擅入军事基地。

试比较 without permission。

**例** You must obtain \_\_\_\_\_ from the administration to fishing this river, or you will be fined.

A. permit

B. permission

C. right

D. certificate

**解答** 题干意思是: 要想在这条河中捕鱼, 你要得到主管部门的批准, 否则你会被罚款。A. 许可证, 为一可数名词, 前面应加 a; C. 权力, 指自身享有的权力; D. 证明书, 为一可数名词, 前应加 a。正确选项为 permission, 为一不可数名词。答案 B。

**11. recently adj.** 不久前, 近来

**搭配** until quite recently 直到不久以前

a recently painted house 最近粉刷过的房子

**eg.** The traffic accident happened quite recently. 那次车祸是最近发生的。

I've only recently begun to learn French, so I can't speak it well.

我不久前才开始学法语, 所以法语说得不好。

⇒ **recent adj.** 最新的, 最近的, 近代的

a recent event 最近的事件

recent history 近代史

a recent copy of the newspaper 最近的一份报纸

**eg.** In recent years great changes have taken place in my hometown.

近几年来, 我的家乡发生了巨大的变化。

They talked about the recent trip to Africa.

他们谈到了前不久去非洲的旅行。

→recently 和 lately 的比较:

这两个词都有“最近的”意思,但使用场所有所不同。

- ① recently 用法最广,可用于肯定陈述句、否定陈述句及疑问句中,与过去时态和现在完成时态连用。
- ② lately 常用于疑问句和否定的陈述句中,若用于肯定的陈述句中,常与 only, much 或 a lot 连用。动词必须用现在完成时态。

eg. Did she have a party recently? 她最近举办过聚会吗?

They've recently bought a new car. 他们不久前买了一辆新汽车。

Have you see him lately/recently? 你近来见过他吗?

They haven't telephoned recently/lately. 他们近来没有通话。

She's only lately/recently begun working here.

她只是近来才开始在这儿工作的。

I've seen a lot of her lately/recently. 我近来常见到她。

例 单句改错。

- ① The sports meet is going to be held recently. The students are busy preparing for it.
- ② This flower was discovered as recent as 1999, so it was very expensive.

解答 ① recently“不久前”,只能表示过去,表将来应用 soon,故应将 recently 改为 soon。

② “这种花是不久前的 1999 年才发现的”,“不久前”应做状语修饰动词 discover,因而应用其副词形式,故将 recent 改为 recently。

**12. familiar adj.** 熟悉的,通晓的,常见的,亲密的,交情好的

搭配 sb. be familiar with sth. 某人通晓某事

sth be familiar to sb. 为某人所熟悉

sb. be familiar with sb. 和某人交情好

on familiar terms with sb. 与某人交情好

eg. He finally came back to the familiar little town. He got excited.

他终于回到了他所熟悉的那个小镇,他非常激动。

Snow is a familiar sight in Changchun in winter. 积雪是长春冬天常见的景象。

In English, there are a lot of familiar phrases. 英语中有大量的习惯用法。

Before you leave home for your world tour, you should be familiar with the English language.

在你离家周游世界之前,你应该先通晓英文。

Your address is familiar to me, so I have no difficulty finding your house.

我很熟悉你的住址,所以我毫无困难地找到了你的家。

He has very few familiar friends. 他很少有亲密的朋友。

I am on familiar terms with my bank manager. 我与银行经理交情很好。

The students are too familiar with the teacher. 这群学生对老师过于随便。

**例 1** The fact \_\_\_\_\_ every student is familiar is \_\_\_\_\_ he mustn't be absent from class without any reason.

A. to which; that

B. with which; that

C. that, that

D. which, that

**解答** 前一个待选项应为“介词+关系代词引导一个定语从句”, every student is familiar with the fact; 后一个待选项应为一连词引导一个表语从句, 在句中没有表示问“哪一个”的意思, 应用 that。正确选项为 B。题干意思为: 每一个学生都知道的事是不应该无故旷课。

**例 2** Your face seems \_\_\_\_\_. I've probably met you here in the old days.

A. similar

B. well-known

C. familiar

D. similarity

**解答** 题干意思为: 你的面孔我似乎很熟悉, 我以前很可能在这里见到过你。A 为形容词, “相似的”; B 形容词, “著名的”; D 名词, “相似之处”。正确选项为 C。

**13. delight vt.** 给(某人)乐趣, 使愉快; *n.* 高兴, 愉快

**搭配** be delighted to do sth 喜欢做某事

be delighted at/by the news 听到这消息而高兴

delight in doing sth 喜欢……

take/find delight in sth/doing sth 以某事(做某事)为乐(尤指残忍的事或坏事)

give delight to sb 给某人快乐

to one's delight 令某人高兴的是

with great delight 高兴地

**eg.** He delights to sing/in singing pop songs.

他喜欢唱流行歌曲。

She delights to be surrounded by admirers.

她喜欢身边簇拥着爱慕她的人。

Her singing delighted everyone.

她的歌声令大家愉悦。

⇒delight 不用于被动语态。be delighted 说明主语的状态。

**eg.** I am delighted at the recent news. 听到最新的消息我很高兴。

She is delighted that TV provides jobs for many people.

电视能为许多人提供工作, 她非常高兴。

delight 作“高兴, 快乐”解是一抽象名词, 不可数, 但若具体化, 即指“快乐的事/人”时, 为抽象名词具体化, 可数。

**eg.** To our great delight(=Much to our delight),

the day turned out fine.

我们感到高兴的是天气转晴了。

He takes great delight in proving others wrong.

他的极大乐趣是证实别人错了。

He listened to the music with great delight. 他高兴地听着音乐。

Singing is one of his delights. 唱歌是他的爱好之一。

He is a delight in the club. 在俱乐部中,他是一位令人感到快乐的人。

**例** Frank discovered \_\_\_\_\_ that his favorite director had won the Golden Globe Award.

A. for his delight

B. for their delights

C. to his delight

D. to their delights

**解答** 题干意思为:弗兰克高兴地发现他最喜欢的导演得了金球奖。delight 在此处作“高兴,快乐”,为一抽象名词,不可数,“令某人高兴的是”应用介词 to,正确选项为 C。

#### 14. set down 记下,写下

set sb. down(指车辆或司机)停下来(让乘客)下车

eg. Why don't you set down your ideas on paper?

你怎么不把你的想法写在纸上呢?

They asked her to set down the facts just as she remembered them.

他们请她根据自己的记忆把这些事实写下来。

He set down all the statement they made.

他把他们的声明全部写了下来。

The bus stopped to set down an old lady.

公共汽车停下来让一位老太太下车。

I'll set you down on the corner of your street.

我会在你说的那条街的拐角处停下来让你下车。

⇒ set about sth/doing sth 开始,着手      set an example to sb 给某人树立榜样

set aside 不注意,搁置在一边

set free 释放,使获得自由

set off 动身,启程,出发

set out 开始,着手,启程,出发

set to work 开始工作

set up 创立,建立

set fire to sth=set sth on fire 纵火

set sail 启航

be set in (故事)发生在,以……为背景

**例 1** Could you help me with this application form? I don't know how to \_\_\_\_\_ it.

A. set down

B. set out

C. set off

D. set about

**解答** 题干意思为:你能帮我填这份申请表吗?我不知道怎样开始。set down 记

下,代词做宾语应放在两个词之间,即 set it down。set out 虽有“开始”的意思,但后通常接不定式。正确选项为 D。

**例 2** Someone suggested that a special committee \_\_\_\_\_ to study the problem.

- A. set up            B. be set up        C. set down        D. be set down

**解答** 待选项应填入表示“建立,成立”之意的短语,suggest 作“建议”解时,后面的宾语从句应用虚拟语气,考虑到语态,正确选项为 B。

**15. in the first place** (用于列举理由等时)首选,第一;原先,早先,早就

**eg.** There are several reasons why you should study hard. In the first place, you will learn more. In the second place, you will be better equipped for your work. In the third place, you will be able to live a better life in the future.

有几种你应该努力学习的道理。第一,你会学到更多的东西。第二,你可以为工作更好地作准备。第三,将来你可以过上更好的生活。

You already ate breakfast. Why didn't you tell me that in the first place instead of saying you didn't want to eat?

你吃过早饭啦!怎么不早说,而说你不想吃东西?

• in place 在适当的地方,在应在的地方

**eg.** She likes everything to be in place before she starts work.

她喜欢东西都摆放好再开始工作。

I like everything to be in place. 我喜欢一切东西都有其固定的位置。

• in one's place 处于某人的处境

**eg.** What would you do in my place? 你要是处于我的地位,你怎么做?

In her place, I would sell the car. 我要是她,就会卖掉汽车。

• in place 代替

**eg.** Chinese use chopsticks in place of knives and forks.

中国人用筷子,而不用刀叉。

• out of place 不得其所,不恰当

**eg.** Some of the books are out of place. 有几本书放错了位置。

Your words were rather out of place. 你的话不太恰当。

**例** \_\_\_\_\_, we are going to \_\_\_\_\_ most of the scenes on location in North Wales.

- A. In the first place; shoot                      B. At the first place; take  
C. At first, fascinate                              D. In th first place, inspect

**解答** 题干意思为:首先,我们要拍下北威尔士当地大多数风景。shoot 有“摄影”之意。正确选项为 A。

**16. burst into sth** 突然而猛烈地发出或产生出某事物

burst into tears 突然哭起来

burst into laughter 突然笑起来

burst into song 突然唱起来

burst into angry speech 突然吵起来

eg. The aircraft crashed and burst into flames. 飞机突然坠毁起火。

Trees burst into leaf/flower 树突然长出新叶/开花。

⇒burst (burst, burst) *vi.* 爆炸, 爆破, 破裂, 突然发作 *n.* (感情等的) 爆发

eg. Once their water pipes froze and burst. 有一次他们的水管冻裂了。

The tyre burst. 轮胎爆了。

a burst of laughter/cheers 一阵大笑(欢呼)

**例 单句改错。**

① On heaving the bad news, they all bursted into tears.

② The sun burst the clouds and shone over the earth.

**解答** ① burst 为一不规则动词, 过去式、过去分词与动词原形同形。将 bursted 改为 burst。

② burst 作“冲破, 突然发作”解时, 为一不及物动词, 在 burst 后加 through。burst 作“使……破裂”时可作及物动词, 如: The river burst its bank. 河水冲破了堤岸。

**17. centre on/upon/round/around** 将某人(某事物)当作中心或重点

eg. Our thoughts centred on the girl who suffered from AIDS.

我们的心思全都落在这个患艾滋病的女孩的身上。

The social life of the village centres on the local sports club.

村民的社交活动都集中在当地的体育俱乐部。

Public interest centres on the outcome of the next week's election.

公众的注意力集中在下周的选举结果上。

The workers' demands centred on pay and working conditions.

工人们的要求集中在工资待遇和工作环境上。

Attention was for the moment centered on Norris.

注意力暂时集中在诺里斯身上。

**18. concentrate on** 专心致志于

eg. Having failed my French exams, I decided to concentrate on science subject.

我因法语考试不及格而决心专攻理科。

This company concentrates on the European market.

这家公司把工作重点集中在欧洲市场。

You will solve the problem if you concentrate upon it.

如果你集中精力, 就会解决这个问题。

I can't concentrate on my studies with all that noise going on.

吵闹声不绝于耳, 我无法集中精神学习。

• concentrate sth on sth/doing sth. 全神贯注于某事,集中精力于某事

eg. We must concentrate our efforts on improving education.

我们必须致力于改进教育工作。

⇒concentrate 与 focus 辨析:

这两个词都有“集中”的意思。

① concentrate 本意是“聚集到一个中心点”,所以汉语译为“集中”,一般作及物动词用,宾语可以是具体的东西,也可以是抽象的东西。

eg. He concentrated all his forces for the attack. 他集中全部兵力准备进攻。

You must concentrate your attention on the problem.

你必须将精力集中在这个问题上。

② focus 本意是把“光线投到一个焦点”。

eg. The spotlights are focused on the stage. 灯光集中到舞台上。

If you focus the sun's rays through glasses on a dry leaf. It will start to burn.

如果你用镜片将阳光集中到干树叶上,树叶就会燃烧。

③ focus 用于引申义中,与 concentrate 大致相同,但一般不以具体事物做宾语,因此说 focus all the soldiers(集中所有的士兵)是错误的。

eg. Please focus your minds on the following problem.

请集中精力考虑下面这个问题。

例 How can you concentrate \_\_\_\_\_ your work \_\_\_\_\_ a radio on?

A. to; with    B. on; with    C. upon; putting    D. to; turning

解答 题干意思是:开着收音机,你怎能将精力集中于工作上呢?前一个待选项应用 on 或 upon,后面为 with 的复合结构。正确选项为 B。

**19. keep track of sb/sth** 与某人或某事保持联系,通晓事态,注意动向

eg. It is hard to keep track of all one's old school friends.

与中学的所有老校友保持联系是很困难的。

We would never be able to keep track of the luggage on such a long journey.

在这么长的路途中,我们不可能一直都注意着我们的行李。

They keep track of current events. 他们随时关心事情的动态。

• lose track of sb/sth. 与某人或某事失去联系

eg. We lost track of the plane about an hour after it took off.

飞机起飞一小时左右就同我们失去了联系。

I am sorry I lose track of time. 对不起,我说不准现在的准确时间。

• on one's track 追踪某人

eg. The police are on the track of the murderer.

警方在追捕那个杀人凶手。

• make tracks (for) 离开(前往某地)

eg. It's time we made tracks (for home). 我们该往家里走了。

• on the right/wrong track 想法或做法对(不对)

eg. We haven't found the solution yet, but I am sure we are on the right track.

我们还没有找到解决问题的办法,但我肯定我们的思路是对的。

例 The police \_\_\_\_\_ the criminal with the hope of catching him soon.

A. keep track of

B. is on the track of

C. made tracks for

D. are on the track of

解答 题干意思应表示“追踪”,因而应在 B、C 两项中选其一,而 police 为一复数名词,做主语谓动词应用复数形式。正确选项为 D。

20. in a row 一个接一个地,连续不断地

eg. This is the third Sunday in a row that it has rained.

这是连接着的第三个星期天下雨。

He was elected president three times in a row.

他连续三次当选为总统。

• in a row (in rows)成排地,一排一排地 a row of 一排

eg. The children were standing hand in hand in a row. 孩子们手牵着手地站成一排。

We came to a hall filled with rows of desks.

我们来到一个摆着一排排桌子的大厅。

21. make of 有助于,促进

eg. Whether we are out to set a new record ourselves or simply enjoy about champions, the Guinness Book of World Records makes for interesting reading.

无论是我们自己亲自破纪录,还是欣赏阅读有关别人的夺冠壮举,《吉尼斯世界记录大全》都算得上是一本有趣的书籍。

What you have said will not make for good relation between our two peoples.

你的讲话无助于发展两国人民的友好关系。

The large print makes for easier reading. 大号字体容易阅读。

• make for sb/sth. 朝某人或某物的方向移动

eg. It's getting late; we'd better turn and make for home.

天晚了,我们最好折回家吧。

I turned and ran when I saw the bull making for me.

我看见那头牛向我跑来,赶紧转身跑开了。

• be made for sb/each other 完全适合某人,彼此完全适应

eg. Ann and Robert seem (to be) made for each other.

安和罗伯特真似天生一对。

例 Increasing pollution will of course not \_\_\_\_\_ the constant development of the world.