

HuoxueQiaolian  
桂壮红皮书系列

丛书主编/陈桂壮



新课标

# 活学巧练

互动讲练 高效学案

适用于北师大版

必修模块

2

高中英语

课改实验区特高级教师联合编写

中央民族大学出版社



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主编：刘永霞

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桃子红了

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# 致

# 读者

“桂壮红皮书系列”之高中新课标《活学巧练》同步用书，依据最新课程标准和最新教材，组织课改实验区特高级教师潜心编写，全书凸现课标理念，采取学案和讲练对照编排，讲解精辟，精编习题，答案翔实。

具体特点如下：

1. 依据课程目标，把单元科学划分为几个部分，每一部分按重点单词、重要短语、重要句式、语法讲解、写作任务、交际用语分类讲解，注重对你英语语言能力的培养；
2. 每个重点知识在右栏配有一定的针对训练，帮助你即时训练，即时掌握所学知识，拓展你的思维，达到活学巧练、学以致用目的；
3. 全书所选题目新、活、精，紧扣教材知识，指向高考，答案详细准确。

## Unit 4

## Cyberspace

### 情境话题导入

选取与本单元话题内容密切相关的具有时代感的文字背景材料，导入到本单元的学习内容中去。

### Lesson 1 Tomorrow's World

#### 课标概览

导学要点 有的放矢

用表格形式将重点单词、重要短语、重要句式、语法讲解、写作任务、交际用语列出，让你课前明确学习目标。

#### 互动探究

一边活学 一边巧练



#### 要点分类精讲

针对本块的重点单词、重要短语、重要句式、重点语法、写作任务、交际用语进行分类讲解。



#### 经典案例剖析

对本块重点单词、重要短语、重要句式、语法讲解、写作任务、交际用语中典型的、高考频率较高的重点知识的综合运用进行案例讲解传授方法和技巧，提高你的运用语言知识的能力。



#### 针对训练

针对左栏的知识要点进行出题，选题注重基础性、全面性，满足你同步训练的需要。

### 素质能力测试

结合本单元知识设置一套综合训练题，考查你对本章

知识掌握的程度，提高你的综合素质，促使你全面发展。

## 活学巧练 梦想实现

## 读 者 建 议 书

亲爱的读者,为了增进我们之间的相互了解与交流,以便我们今后为您提供更优质的图书和服务,请您认真填写下列表格并邮寄回我处。感谢您的支持!

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                                  ☐ 考试的内容有,不考试的内容没有    ☐ 其他 \_\_\_\_\_
14. 您认为一本好的教辅书应该是什么样的? 就本书而言,您认为作哪些方面的调整会对您的学习提供更有  
     益的帮助?

15. 请您列举一下您及您的同学最喜欢、最常用的教辅书的名字,并说说您的理由。



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## Unit 4 Cyberspace

## 情境导入

Supermarkets are trying out new computers that make shopping carts more intelligent(智能的). They will help shoppers find cups or toilet soap, and keep a record of the bill.

The touch-screen devices are on show at the Food Marketing Institute's exhibition here this week. "These devices are able to create value and get you around the store quicker," said Michael Alexander, manager of Springboard Retail Networks Inc., which makes a smart cart computer called the Concierge.

Canadian stores will test the Concierge in July. A similar device, IBM's "shopping buddy," has recently been test-marketed at Stop & Shop stores in Massachusetts.

Neither device tells you how many fat grams or calories are in your cart, but they will flash you with items on sale. The idea is to make it easier for people to buy, not to have second thoughts that maybe you should put something back on the shelf.

"The whole model is driven by advertisers' need to get in front of shoppers," said Alexander. "They're not watching 30-second TV ads anymore."

People can use a home computer to make their shopping lists. Once at the store, a shopper can use a preferred customer(顾客) card to start a system that will organize the trip around the store. If you're looking for toothpicks, you type in the word or pick it from a list, and a map will appear on the screen showing where you are and where you can find them.

The devices also keep a record of what you buy. When you've finished, the device figures out your bill. Then you go to the checker or place your card into a self-checkout stand and pay.

The new computerized shopping assistants don't come cheap. The Buddy devices will cost the average store about \$160,000, and the Concierge will cost stores about \$500 for each device.

## Lesson 1 Tomorrow's World

## 课标概览 课标要求 有的放矢

类别	课标要求				类别	课标要求
重点 单词	climate	n. 气候	flood	n. 洪水 v. 淹没	重要 句式	<i>The Day after Tomorrow</i> is a movie about... how it will destroy cities and change the world in the future.
	reality	n. 真实, 现实	affect	vt. 影响		In the last thirty years, the Internet has grown rapidly.
	pessimistic	adj. 悲观的	attack	n. & vt. 进攻		It is clear that...
	allow	vt. 允许, 准许	crash	vt. 使撞毁		She also believes that, in the future, we'll get entertainment from the Net and that television will probably disappear.
	offer	vt. & n. 提供	disappear	vi. 消失		Personally, I think virtual reality will become a part of modern life.
	harm	vt. & n. 伤害, 损害				
重要 短语	in the future	在将来, 在未来			语法 讲解	will 与 be going to 表预测
	make up	组成, 构成; 虚构; 化妆				
	come true	实现				
	in secret	秘密地, 暗地里				
	find out	了解(到); 找出(信息)				
	get into	进入, 陷入; 染上; 学会				
	as if	好像, 仿佛				

## 【互动探究 一边学 一边巧练】



## 【要点分类精讲】

## ① 一、重点单词

1. **climate** *n.* [C] 气候; 风气, 思潮, 趋势; 气候带, 地带

例: ① I could not bear living in a tropical **climate**.

我不能忍受生活在热带地区。

② Small businesses are finding it hard to survive in the present economic **climate**.

小企业发现在当前的经济形势下很难生存。

【辨析】**climate** 与 **weather**

**climate** 气候, 指一个地区多年的天气变化平均状况, 如气温、降雨量等。  
**weather** 天气, 指特定一天或某个时节的天气的具体情况, 如冷暖、晴雨等。

2. **flood** *n.* 洪水, 水灾; *v. & vt.* 淹没; 充满, 充斥; 涌到, 涌进

例: ① The river is in **flood**. 河水泛滥。

② Three days of heavy rain **flooded** many Eastern cities.

3 天的大雨使许多东部的城市遭受洪涝。

③ Letters **flooded** the office. 信件大量涌进办事处。

④ Warmth **flooded** my heart. 我心里热乎乎的。

【链接】**flood** 大量的; 一大阵

be **flooded** with 大量收到

be **flooded** out 因洪水被迫离开家园

be in **flood** (河水) 上涨, 泛滥

flood with tears 泪流满面

in floods of tears 泪如雨下

【拓展】**flooding** *n.* [U] 水灾, 洪水泛滥

**floodlight** *n.* [C] 泛光灯; 探照灯

3. **reality** *n.* 真实, 现实; 真实之物

例: ① She can't tell the difference between fantasy and **reality**.

她无法区分幻想与现实。

② His hope has become a **reality**. 他的希望已成现实。

【辨析】**reality** 与 **truth**

**reality** 真实, 实在; 指某事物的确存在。

**truth** 真实, 真理; 指人或事实而言。

【链接】**in reality** 事实上, 实际上 (相当于 in fact 或 as a matter of fact)

become a **reality** 成为现实

the **reality** is that... 实际情况是……

【拓展】**real** *adj.* 真的, 真实的; 真正的 **really** *adv.* 真正地; 到底, 确实

**realistic** *adj.* 现实主义的; 实际的, 现实的

**realism** *n.* 现实主义

4. **affect** *v.* 影响; 感动; (疾病) 侵袭; 假装; 喜爱; 倾向于

例: ① The climate **affected** the amount of the rainfall.

气候影响了降雨量。

② We were all deeply **affected** by the news of her death.

她去世的消息使我们都很悲痛。

③ Tom is **affected** with high fever. 汤姆正在发高烧。

④ Simon **affected** angry to make the children keep quiet.

西蒙假装生气以使孩子们保持安静。

⑤ He **affects** long words that few people can understand.

他总是爱用没几个人能懂的长单词。

【辨析】**affect** 与 **effect**

**affect** 主要用作动词, 意为“影响”(= have an effect on)。

**effect** 作名词时是指 **affect** (影响) 的结果, 常用语 have an effect/effects on 的结构中; **effect** 还可作动词用, 意为“产生, 实现”。

【拓展】**effect** *n.* 影响

**affectation** *n.* 假装, 装作; 虚假

**affection** *n.* 慈爱, 友爱; 爱情; 感情

**affectionate** *adj.* 充满深情的; 慈爱的



## 【针对训练】

## 训练1

1. For the sake of her daughter's health, she decided to move to warm \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. weather B. temperature  
C. season D. climate

2. The sports meeting had to be put off because of the bad \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. weather B. temperature  
C. season D. climate

## 训练2

1. We've \_\_\_\_\_ (大量收到) offers of help.

2. After a heavy rain, the river now \_\_\_\_\_ (河水泛滥).

3. The people in the flood-stricken area \_\_\_\_\_ (因洪水被迫离开家园).

4. What \_\_\_\_\_ (一大阵) rain we had just now.

## 训练3

1. Mary's dream of being a film star has become \_\_\_\_\_ reality.

- A. a B. an C. the D. /

2. The winter of 1990 was extremely bad. \_\_\_\_\_ most people say it was the worst winter of their lives.

- A. At last B. In reality  
C. In a word D. As a result

3. They keep saying we'll get the money, but \_\_\_\_\_ (实际情况是) there's none left.

## 训练4

1. The conference has been held to discuss the effects of tourism \_\_\_\_\_ the wildlife in the area.

- A. in B. on C. at D. with

2. How will the tax \_\_\_\_\_ people on low incomes?

- A. effect B. affect  
C. effects D. affects

3. What \_\_\_\_\_ do you think the changes will have on you?

- A. effect B. affect  
C. affection D. affectionation

4. Their mother never shows them much \_\_\_\_\_ (慈爱).

5. The old man told us a very \_\_\_\_\_ (令人感





affected *adj.* 做作的, 不自然的 affecting *adj.* 使人感动的

### 5/pessimistic *adj.* 悲观的, 厌世的

例: He remains deeply **pessimistic** about the peace process.  
他对和平进程仍持极度悲观的态度。

【拓展】pessimist *n.* 悲观主义者 pessimism *n.* 悲观主义  
pessimistically *adv.* 悲观地 optimistic *adj.* 乐观的  
optimism *n.* 乐观; 乐观主义 optimist *n.* 乐观者; 乐观主义者

【链接】be pessimistic about 对……持悲观态度  
be optimistic about 对……持乐观态度

### 6/attack *n. & vt.* 进攻; 攻击; 抨击; 非难; 着手处理, 解决

例: ① The **attack** began at dawn. 进攻于拂晓开始。

② The company came under **attack** for the firing of 50 employees.  
公司因解雇了 50 名员工而受到猛烈抨击。

③ Jim was **attacked** by a man in the park.  
吉姆在公园里遭到一个男子的袭击。

④ She immediately set about **attacking** the problem.  
她立即着手处理问题。

【链接】be 'come under attack 遭受攻击 launch an attack 发动袭击  
attack sb. with sth. 用某物袭击某人 attack sb. for sth. 因某事抨击某人  
attack a task 干劲十足地投入工作 a surprise attack 奇袭; 突然袭击  
a heart attack 心脏病突发 be attacked with a disease 患病

### 7/allow *vt.* 允许; 准许; 供给; 使……得到 *vi.* 考虑到, 顾及; 容许, 容得

例: ① They do not **allow** smoking here. 他们不允许在这里吸烟。

② They **allowed** her to go to the party. 他们允许她去参加聚会。

③ He **allows** his son ten dollars a month. 他每月给儿子 10 元钱。

④ The facts **allows** no other explanation. 这些事实不容另做解释。

⑤ Has everything been **allowed for** in your plan?

你的计划是否把各种情况都考虑进去了?

### 【辨析】allow, permit 与 let

allow 和 permit 都表示“允许”, 用法也一样, 在许多情况下可以互相替换, 只是在语义的强弱上有些差别。

allow 词义较弱, 含有“听任”、“默许”、“不加阻止”的意思。

permit 词义较强, 强调“正式认可”, “批准”的意思。

let 表示“让”, 词义最弱, 较口语化, 用法上也不同于 allow 和 permit; 在 let 后面的宾补为不带 to 的动词不定式; let 一般不能用于被动语态。

### 【链接】allow/permit sb. to do sth. 允许某人干某事

allow sb. sth. 允许某人某物 allow sb. in/out 允许某人进来/出去

allow/permit doing sth. 允许干某事

allow me! (口) 让我来帮你! allow for 考虑, 顾及

allow of 显示……存在; 容许有……的可能

make an allowance/allowances for 顾及, 考虑到; 体谅

### 【拓展】allowable *adj.* 可允许的; 可承认的; 可扣除的

allowance *n.* 津贴, 补助; 允许, 被允许的东西

### 8/crash *vt. & vi.* 使猛撞, 使撞毁; 坠落, 坠毁; 发出碰撞声

例: ① The car **crashed** on the bend, killing its drivers and two passengers. 汽车在拐弯处撞毁, 司机和两名乘客丧生。

② The door **crashed** open. 门砰的一声开了。

### 【辨析】crash, break, smash, crush, crack 与 burst

crash 和 smash 都表示突然、猛烈地击碎, 同时发出很大的响声。

break 打破, 击碎, 最常用。

crush 由于压力而变皱或变碎。

crack 发出破裂声地龟裂或部分破裂。

burst 因内部压力而爆裂。

### 【链接】crash into/onto 撞到……上 go crashing into 撞入到……中

crash out (口) 很快入睡 with a crash 伴随着断裂声

### 9/offer *n. & vt.* 提供; 提议; 出价, 开价; (主动) 提出要做某事

例: ① I **offered** him a glass of wine. 我敬了他一杯酒。

动的) story.

### 训练 5

① Foreign bankers are **pessimistic** \_\_\_\_\_ the country's economic future.

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

② I'm a born \_\_\_\_\_ (乐天派).

③ Don't be such a \_\_\_\_\_ (悲观主义者)  
You are not going to fail.

### 训练 6

① The article \_\_\_\_\_  
(抨击了政府) its policy on education.

② She started \_\_\_\_\_ the thief  
(用……猛打) a piece of wood.

③ The old man \_\_\_\_\_  
(患有) heart disease.

④ Once again we \_\_\_\_\_  
(遭受袭击) from enemy fighter planes.

⑤ We gave the enemy \_\_\_\_\_  
(突然袭击).

### 训练 7

① Mary wanted to travel around the world all by herself, but her parents did not \_\_\_\_\_ her to do so. (06 年高考全国卷 II)

A. forbid B. allow  
C. follow D. ask

② Students are not allowed \_\_\_\_\_.

A. smoking B. smoke  
C. to smoke D. smoked

③ \_\_\_\_\_ his age, he did a very good job.

A. Allow for B. Allowing for  
C. Because of D. Because

④ The facts allow \_\_\_\_\_ only one interpretation (解释).

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

⑤ We do not \_\_\_\_\_ (允许吃东西) in the classrooms.

⑥ Dad is under a lot of pressure, so we have to \_\_\_\_\_ (体谅) him.

### 训练 8

① The plane \_\_\_\_\_ shortly after take-off, killing all the people in it.

A. broke B. crashed  
C. burst D. cracked

② I was so tired last night, I got home and just crashed \_\_\_\_\_ on the sofa.

A. out B. into  
C. through D. down

③ He lost his balance on the ice and \_\_\_\_\_ (撞入……中) the crowd.

### 训练 9

① They've \_\_\_\_\_ us the house for £ 150,000.

② She **offered** to carry the box for her mother.

她提出要帮母亲搬箱子。

③ We **offered** him the house for £ 1,000.

这所房子我们向他索价 1000 英镑。

④ He turned down our **offer** of help. 他拒绝了我们提供的帮助。

**【链接】**offer sb. sth. = offer sth. to sb. 为某人提供某物

offer to do sth. (主动) 提出要做什么事

offer one's hand to sb. 向某人伸出手来握手

on offer 供购买的; 供使用的

be under offer (待售房屋) 已有人出价要买

**【disappear vi. 消失, 不见, 消散】**

例: Where are my keys? They seem to have **disappeared**.

我的钥匙哪儿去了? 好像丢失了。

**【辨析】disappear, fade 与 vanish**

disappear 是“消失”的最一般用语, 可用于任何场合。

fade 指渐渐消失于……

vanish 指突然、无痕迹、不可思议地消失。

**【拓展】disappearance n. 失踪, 消失**

appear *vi.* 出现, 露面; 似乎, 好像

appearance *n.* 出现, 露面; 外表

**【注意】disappear 与 appear 都只用作不及物动词, 因此二者都不能用于被动语态。**

**【harm vt. & n. 伤害, 损害】**

例: ① He doesn't mean any **harm** he's only joking.

他没有恶意, 只是开个玩笑。

② The dogs look fierce, but they wouldn't **harm** anyone.

这些狗看起来都很凶猛, 但不会伤人。

**【辨析】harm, hurt, damage, destroy 与 ruin**

harm 指对人或物的伤害或损坏, 主要用于有生命的东西, 常指伤及一个人或其健康、权力、事业等。

hurt 主要用于有生命的东西, 除指肉体上的非故意伤害外, 也指情感上的伤害。

damage 主要指对价值和功能的损坏, 多用于无生命的东西, 其毁灭程度较小, 一般可以修复。

destroy 意为“毁坏”, “消灭”, 指通过某种有力的或粗暴的手段使之毁灭或消灭。

ruin 强调毁灭的彻底性, 并且是一次性的行动。这种毁灭也许没有多大力量, 但其严厉性却可使其不能修复。这种毁灭强调损坏的长期结果。

**【链接】do harm to sb./sth. = do sb./sth. harm 损害某人/物**

do damage to 对……造成破坏

**【拓展】harmful adj. 有害的 harmless adj. 无害的; 无恶意的**

harmfully *adv.* 有害地

harmlessly *adv.* 无害地

## 二、重要短语

**1. in the future 将来, 未来**

例: Most science fiction are set **in the future**.

大部分科幻小说都是以未来为背景的。

**【辨析】in the future 与 in future**

in the future 将来, 未来; 指将来的某个时候。

in future 以后, 今后; 指从现在往后的时间。

**【链接】for the future 从今以后, 在今后**

in the near/distant future 在不久的将来/遥远的未来

**2. make up 组成, 构成; 编造, 虚构; 化妆; 凑足, 补齐**

例: ① Women **make up** only 30% of the workforce.

如女性占劳动力的 30%。

Shall we take it?

A. provided

B. supplied

C. shown

D. offered

② Dad has offered \_\_\_\_\_ us up after work.

A. picking

B. picked

C. to pick

D. to have picked

③ —If you like I can do some shopping for you.

—That's a very kind \_\_\_\_\_. (06 年高考试题)

A. offer

B. service

C. point

D. suggestion

## 训练 10

1~2 单句改错

① David watched her car until it was disappeared

from sight.

② My friend was not appeared until six o'clock.

③ Her sudden \_\_\_\_\_ (失踪) was very worry-

ing.

④ You mustn't worry about your \_\_\_\_\_ (外

表)—you look fine.

⑤ So what happens when the rain forest \_\_\_\_\_

(消失) for ever?

## 训练 11

① The harm modern farming methods have done

\_\_\_\_\_ the countryside is considerable.

A. for

B. on

C. of

D. to

② You'll \_\_\_\_\_ your health if you go on

working like this.

A. destroy

B. damage

C. harm

D. ruin

③ My feelings were \_\_\_\_\_ when he didn't ask

me to the party.

A. damaged

B. ruined

C. hurt

D. harmed

④ Mike didn't play football yesterday because he

had \_\_\_\_\_ his leg. (06 年高考试题 I)

A. damaged

B. hurt

C. hit

D. struck

⑤ The terrible earthquake \_\_\_\_\_ all the trees

and houses in this area.

A. damaged

B. destroyed

C. hurt

D. harmed

## 训练 12

① Space travel to other planets may be possible

\_\_\_\_\_ (在

遥远的未来).

② I'll sleep in her room \_\_\_\_\_ (今

后) to keep her company.

③ \_\_\_\_\_ (在将来) we

will be using a much more advanced computer

system.

## 训练 13

① The good service at the hotel \_\_\_\_\_ the

poor food to some extent.

② They **made him up** as an old man for the last act of the play.

在这出戏的最后一幕,他们把他化装成一个老头子。

③ I think they're **making** the whole thing **up**.

我认为整件事情都是他们编造出来的。

④ Do you want to **make up** a four for tennis?

你们想凑足四个人打网球吗?

### 【辨析】make up sth. 与 make up for sth.

make up sth. 补上,补做(误了的事情)。

make up for sth. (用其他方式)弥补,使平衡。

### 【链接】make ends meet 量入为出

make from 用……制成

make out 辨认出,看出;理解,了解

make up of 由……构成

make use of 利用

make into 把……制成……;使转变为……

make for 走向;有利于;导致

make of 用……制造

make up for 弥补,赔偿

make up one's mind 下决心

make it 办成功,办到;定下时间

### 3/come true 实现

例:His dream **came true**, 他的梦想实现了。

【注意】come true 中 come 为表示变化的系动词,意为“成为,变成”,该短语不能用于被动语态。

### 【链接】come about 发生

come across (偶然)遇到,碰见

come down with 染上(病);患(病)

come out 出来,出版;传出;发芽;开花

come on! (表示劝说、激励、不耐烦等)来!快!得啦!

come to an end 结束

come up with 赶上,提出,想出

come down to 归结为

come from 始于;来自

come round (到某人家里)拜访

come through 公开,公布;到达

come to 共计;达到;达到……地步;达成;苏醒

when it comes to 谈到,涉及,提及

### 4/in secret 秘密地,暗地里

例:① Mary cried **in secret**, afraid to tell anyone.

玛丽偷偷地哭,不敢告诉任何人。

② He left the country **in secret**. 他秘密地离开了国家。

【注意】in secret 相当于 secretly。英语中,有很多这样的情况,即“介词+名词”,相当于该名词相应的副词形式,又如:

in silence= silently in particular= particularly

### 5/find out 了解(到);找出(信息)

例:① He hurried off to **find out** what the problem was.

他赶忙去寻找问题所在。

② Have you **found out** why he was late?

你弄清了他为什么迟到吗?

### 【辨析】find out, find with discover

find out 指通过观察、探索而发现事实的真相、真情,调查出原因,或发现秘密、错误等;一般接名词、代词或从句。

find 多指偶然发现,碰到;后可接名词、复合结构或 that 从句。

discover 指发现客观事物的存在,发现已存在而不为人知的事情;可指发现好事,也可指发现坏事;但用于好的事物较多。

### 6/get into 进入,陷入;养成……习惯(爱好);学会(某事)

例:① That's another fine mess you've **got me into**.

你又一次让我陷入难以摆脱的困境。

② He had **gotten into** the habit of walking home after work.

他养成了下班后步行回家的习惯。

### 【链接】get about 走动,到处跑;(消息)传开

get across (使)通过;(使)被理解

get away 逃脱,离开

get away with 侥幸做成

get behind 落后;识破

A. got rid of B. got on with

C. made up for D. made up of

2. The idea puzzled me so much that I stopped for a few seconds to try to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. make it out B. make it off

C. make it up D. make it over

3. —When shall we start?

Let's \_\_\_\_\_ it 8:30. Is that all right?

A. set

B. meet

C. make

D. take

4. Because you were ill, you will have to \_\_\_\_\_ the final exam.

A. make up

B. make up for

C. take up

D. take up for

### 训练14

1. Most of us know we should cut down on fat, but knowing such things isn't much help when it \_\_\_\_\_ shopping and eating.

(06年高考天津卷)

A. refers to

B. speaks of

C. focuses on

D. comes to

2. —I'm dead tired. I can't walk any farther, Jenny. \_\_\_\_\_, Tommy. You can do it!

A. No problem

B. No hurry

C. Come on

D. That's OK

3. His dream of becoming a pilot has \_\_\_\_\_.

A. been come true

B. come true

C. been come real

D. come real

### 训练15

#### 同义句改写

1. We walked back to the house silently.

We walked back to the house \_\_\_\_\_.

2. I enjoyed the English song particularly.

I enjoyed the English song \_\_\_\_\_.

### 训练16

1. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ the book you have been looking for?

A. found

B. founded

C. discovered

D. found out

2. It was Columbus who \_\_\_\_\_ America.

A. found

B. founded

C. found out

D. discovered

3. I need to \_\_\_\_\_ more about these night courses.

A. find out

B. find

C. look for

D. discover

### 训练17

1. There were a lot of people standing at the door and the small girl couldn't get \_\_\_\_\_.

(06年高考试题卷II)

A. between

B. through

C. across

D. beyond

2. Studying abroad is quite different from life in China. It took me nearly half a year to \_\_\_\_\_

get by 通过, 走过      get down to 开始认真(干某事)  
 et in 进来; 收(庄稼)      get in touch with sb. 与某人取得联系  
 get on with 进行某事, 与……相处  
 get over 爬过; 克服(困难, 偏见等); 从(病, 损失等)中恢复过来  
 get rid of 除掉, 摆脱, 处理掉  
 get through 做完, 办完; 给……接电话; 通过(考试等); 穿过  
 get together 聚拢, 碰头      get up 起床, 站起来; 举办; 复习

### 7. as if (= as though) 好像, 仿佛

例: I remember the whole thing, as if it happened yesterday.

我仍从始至终记着这件事, 好像它是昨天发生的一样。

【注意】as if 引导的方式状语从句常用虚拟语气。但在 It looks as if... It seems as if... 句型中常用陈述语气。

例: ① I don't like John. He talks as if he knew everything.

我不喜欢约翰。他说话好像他什么都知道似的。

② It looks as if it is going to rain.

看起来好像要下雨的样子。

【链接】as for 至于, 就……而论

as from 从……时起

as to 至于, 关于

as... as possible 尽可能地

## 三、重要句式

1. The Day after Tomorrow is a movie about global warming and how it will destroy cities and change the world in the future.

《后天》是一部关于全球气候变暖以及它将如何毁灭城市、改变世界的电影。

【分析】该句的主句部分为一个主系表结构的句子, 其中 The Day after Tomorrow 为主语, is 为系动词, a movie 为表语。后面 "about... in the future" 为介词短语, 修饰前面的 a movie。其中 how it will destroy cities and change the world in the future 是 how 引导的宾语从句, 作介词 about 的宾语。

【注意】英语中, 除及物动词后面可接宾语从句外, 有些介词的后面也可接宾语从句。

例: I know nothing about her except that she is from Beijing.

除了知道她是从北京来的之外, 我对她一无所知了。

2. In the last thirty years, the Internet has grown rapidly.

近三十年中, 因特网以惊人的速度发展着。

【分析】本句是一个使用了现在完成时态的简单句。其中 In the last thirty years 为时间状语, the Internet 为主语, has grown rapidly 为谓语部分。

【注意】当句中出出现 in the last/past... years/months/days 等时间状语时, 句子要使用现在完成时态。

例: Great changes have taken place in my hometown in the last/past 10 years.

在过去的十年里, 我的家乡发生了巨大的变化。

【拓展】除了 in the past/last... years/months 等常与现在完成时态连用外, so far, by now, since, already, just, ever, never 等也常与现在完成时态连用。

例: ① He has worked in a car factory since graduation.

他从毕业之后就一直在一家汽车工厂工作。

② I've never been here before.

我以前从来没有来过这里。

3. It is clear that we are going to see a huge growth in shopping on the Internet.

显然, 未来几年中我们会看到网上购物的迅猛发展。

【分析】It is/was+adj./n.+that 从句"是一个常用句型。其中 it 用作形式主语, 真正的主语是 that 引导的从句。

例: ① It's necessary that we should learn English well.

我们应该把英语学好, 这是很有必要的。

the language problem and culture shock.

A. turn over B. look over

C. go over D. get over

③ I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_. The line was busy.

A. go by B. go around

C. get in D. get through

### 训练18

① The actor threw himself from the horse, as if \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to be shot B. being shot

C. shooting D. shot

② She treats the boy so well as if she \_\_\_\_\_

his own mother.

A. was B. is C. were D. are

③ It sounds as if she \_\_\_\_\_ really ill.

A. has been B. had been

C. were D. was

### 训练19

① \_\_\_\_\_ Could you do me a favor?

It depends on \_\_\_\_\_ it is. (06 年高考北京卷)

A. which B. whichever

C. what D. whatever

② A modern city has been set up in \_\_\_\_\_ was a

wasteland ten years ago. (04 年高考天津卷)

A. what B. which C. that D. where

③ The other day, my brother drove his car down

the street at \_\_\_\_\_ I thought was a danger-

ous speed. (04 年高考上海卷)

A. as B. which C. what D. that

### 训练20

① The construction of the two new railway lines

\_\_\_\_\_ by now. (06 年高考西藏卷)

A. has completed

B. have completed

C. have been completed

D. has been completed

② My brother is an actor. He \_\_\_\_\_ in several

films so far. (05 年高考浙江卷)

A. appears B. appeared

C. has appeared D. is appearing

③ —How long \_\_\_\_\_ at this job?

—Since 1990.

A. were you employed

B. will you be employed

C. had you been employed

D. have you been employed

### 训练21

① The chairman thought \_\_\_\_\_ necessary to

invite Professor Smith to speak at the meeting.

(05 年高考全国卷 I)

A. that B. it C. this D. him

② The Foreign Minister said, "\_\_\_\_\_ our hope

that the two sides will work towards peace."

② It's a pity that you didn't attend the party.

你没有参加那个聚会令人遗憾。

【拓展】在句中充当形式主语是 it 的重要用法之一。另外, it 还经常在句中充当形式宾语。如:

例: We have made it a rule to practise oral English every day.

我们把每天练习英语口语作为一条规则来遵守。

4/ She also believes that, in the future, we will get entertainment from the Net and that television will probably disappear.

她还确信, 我们将来可以在网上进行娱乐活动, 而且那时电视很可能不复存在。

【分析】本句为含有宾语从句的复合句。其中 she 为主语, believes 为系动词, believes 后面跟了两个由 that 引导的宾语从句。

【注意】一般情况下, that 在引导宾语从句时通常省略, 但当一个谓语动词后出现两个或两个以上由 that 引导的宾语从句时, 第一个 that 可省略, 但后面的 that 则不可省略。

例: We believe (that) she is hard-working and that she can do it well.

我们认为她很能干, 认为她能对此事做好。

5/ Personally, I think virtual reality will become a part of modern life.

我个人认为, 虚拟现实会成为现代生活的一部分。

【分析】本句为一个含有宾语从句的复合句。I 为主语, think 为谓语动词, virtual reality... modern life 为宾语从句部分。

【注意】句中 personally 意为“就个人而言, 就自己的看法而言”, 为副词作状语表达观点的用法。

例: Personally, I don't think much of the idea.

就我个人而言, 我认为这个主意不怎么样。

【拓展】英语中有许多副词可用作状语, 修饰整个句子, 以表达观点。这样的副词有: generally/frankly/honestly/exactly... speaking, hopefully, strangely, surprisingly 等。

### ④ 四、语法讲解: ④

will 和 be going to 表预测

1/ will 的用法

will (第一人称时常用 shall) 常用于表示未事先考虑过的意图、打算。

例: ①—Where is the telephone book? 电话本在哪里?

—I will get it for you. 我就去给你拿。

② I won't tell you about it. 我不想告诉你。

2/ be going to 的用法

(1) “be going to + 动词原形”, 表示主语现在打算在最近或以后做什么, 这种打算往往是事先考虑好的。

例: ① What are you going to be when you grow up? 你长大了想干什么?

② The wall is going to be painted green. 墙将被刷成绿色。

(2) “be going to + 动词原形”还可用于表示根据已有迹象, 非常可能要发生的情况。

例: ① Look at those clouds. It's going to rain.

看, 天上那么多云, 快要下雨了。

② Watch out! The pile of boxes is going to fall. 小心! 那堆盒子要倒了。

【拓展】将来时态的其他表达法

(1) be doing 即进行时表将来, 主要表示按计划或安排即将发生的动作。一般接一个表示将来发生的时间状语, 或有表示将来的语境。(be doing 与 be going to do 表打算、计划时常通用, 但表示已有某种安排时, 只能用 be doing)

例: ① How long are you staying there? 你要在那儿待多久?

② He is washing the dishes later. 他要晚些时候刷盘子。

(2) be to do 表将来, 侧重于受某人指示或按规章制度、客观情况或必须做的事, 或用于命令、吩咐、禁止等, 只能表示人能控制的将来动作。

例: We are to turn out 1,000 trucks next month.

下个月我们必须生产 1,000 辆卡车。

(3) 一般现在时表将来。这类常用动态动词 begin, come, go, leave, start, arrive, return 等表示按计划或按时刻表将要发生的动作。另外在时间状语从句、条件状语从句和让步状语从句中常用现在时表将来。

A. This is

B. There is

C. That is

D. It is

3/ I'd appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ if you would like to teach me how to use the computer. (06 年高考山东卷)

A. that

B. it

C. this

D. you

### 训练 22

1/ He told me that he had bought a music tape and \_\_\_\_\_ buy another one the next week.

A. he would

B. that he would

C. he should

D. he was going to

2/ Our teacher told us \_\_\_\_\_ we should work hard and \_\_\_\_\_ only in this way can we learn English well.

A. /; that

B. that; that

C. that; /

D. Both A and B

### 训练 23

1/ \_\_\_\_\_, some scientists have the qualities of being both careful and careless.

A. Strangely enough

B. Enough strangely

C. Strange enough

D. Enough strange

2/ \_\_\_\_\_ the more expensive the camera, the better its quality. (05 年高考全国卷 II)

A. General speaking

B. Speaking general

C. Generally speaking

D. Speaking generally

### 训练 24

1/ —Did you tell Julia about the result?

—Oh, no. I forgot. I \_\_\_\_\_ her now.

(05 年高考全国卷 II)

A. will be calling

B. will call

C. call

D. am to call

2/ You have left the light on.

—Oh, so I have. \_\_\_\_\_ and turn it off.

A. I'll go

B. I've gone

C. I go

D. I'm going

3/ Because the shop \_\_\_\_\_, all the T-shirts are sold at half price.

A. has closed down

B. closed down

C. is closing down

D. had closed down

4/ —\_\_\_\_\_ leave at the end of this month.

—I don't think you should do that until \_\_\_\_\_ another job. (06 年高考北京卷)

A. I'm going to; you'd found

B. I'm going to; you've found

C. I'll; you'll find

D. I'll; you'd find

5/ Look at the timetable. Hurry up! Flight 4026 \_\_\_\_\_ off at 18:20. (06 年高考四川卷)

A. takes

B. took

C. will be taken

D. has taken

6/ Ladies and gentlemen, please fasten your seat

例: ① The plan **takes off** at 9:00. 飞机 9 点起飞。

② If we **try hard**, we'll be able to fulfill the plan.

若我们努力, 我们就能完成计划。

(4) be about to do 仅表示即刻的将来。不能和表示“快”“马上”等意思的时间状语连用。

例: We **are about to** go to the movie. 我们马上去看电影。

### 经典例题精析

案例1 Isn't it time you got down to \_\_\_\_\_ the papers? (06 年高考重庆卷)

A. mark B. be marked C. being marked D. marking

分析 get down to 意为“着手干……; 开始从事……”, 其中 to 为介词, 所以其后要接动名词, 故 A、B 项不对; 又因为 you 与 mark 之间为主动关系, 所以用动名词的主动形式。

答案 D

方法提炼 该题考查含有 to 的固定短语的用法。有些固定短语中的 to 为不定式符号, 有些则为介词。考生在平时的学习中应予以积累。另外, 还要注意分析句子结构, 然后再根据具体的语境作出正确的选择。

案例2 So difficult \_\_\_\_\_ it to work out the problem that I decided to ask

Tom for advice. (06 年高考广东卷)

A. I have found B. have I found

C. I did find D. did I find

分析 在 so/such...that... 句型中, 若 so+adj./adv. 或 such+n. 位于句首时, 它们所在的句子用部分倒装语序。故 A、C 项不对, 又因后面的 decided, 该部分用一般过去时态。

答案 D

方法提炼 英语中倒装有部分倒装和完全倒装两种情况。对于倒装类的题目考生只要熟知各种倒装的前提及结构就可以了。

belts. The plane \_\_\_\_\_.

(06 年高考福建卷)

A. takes off  
B. is taking off  
C. has taken off  
D. took off

### 针对训练

#### 训练25

1. The country life he was used to \_\_\_\_\_ greatly since 1992. (05 年高考山东卷)

A. change B. has changed  
C. changing D. have changed

2. She looks forward every spring to \_\_\_\_\_ the flower-lined garden.

A. walking in B. walk in  
C. visit D. paying a visit

#### 训练26

1. \_\_\_\_\_ homework did we have to do that we had no time to take a rest. (06 年高考福建卷)

A. So much B. Too much  
C. Too little D. So little

2. \_\_\_\_\_ about wild plants that they decided to make a trip to Madagascar for further research. (05 年高考江苏卷)

A. So curious the couple was  
B. So curious were the couple  
C. How curious the couple were  
D. The couple was such curious

## Lesson 2 Websites

### 课标要求

类别	课标要求				类别	课标要求
重点 单词	check	vt. 检查, 核对	project	n. 计划, 方案, 工程	重要 句式	Do you know anyone who uses the Internet?
	fashion	n. 时髦, 时尚	opportunity	n. 机会, 良机		Do not worry if you do not hear all the other words.
	fancy	vt. 幻想, 想要做	reject	vt. 拒绝, 不接受	交际 用语	打电话 Telephoning
	arrangement	n. 安排				提出建议 Making suggestions
重要 短语	hang on		别挂断(电话); 握住; 坚持			
	get in touch		和……取得联系			
	be up to		从事于; 做; 胜任; 取决于			
	pay attention to		注意, 专心			

## 互动探究 一边学 一边练

## 要点分类精讲

## 一、重点单词

## 1. check vt. 检查;核对

例: When I **checked** my shopping list, I found I'd forgotten to buy eggs.  
我检查了一下购物单,发现忘了买鸡蛋。

## 【辨析】check, examine 与 test

三个词都有“检查”的意思,但侧重点不一样。  
check 检查,调查,主要强调“核对,核实”的意思。  
examine 检查,审查,主要强调“全面、彻底地”检查、调查。  
test 检查,检验,主要指通过“试用”来检测。

例: ① They **examined** our passports very carefully.  
他们仔细地审查我们的护照。

② Have you **tested** the new medicine carefully?  
你已充分试验过这种新药了吗?

## 2. project n. 计划,方案;工程;研究项目 vt. 发射,射出;设计,设想,考虑

例: ① We contribute to the Hope **Project**, 我们为“希望工程”捐款。

② We're doing a **project** on pollution.

我们在做一个有关污染的课题。

③ They are **projecting** a new waterworks. 他们在设计一个新自来水厂。

## 【辨析】plan, design, scheme 与 project

plan 计划的常用词。  
design 设计,构思或精心策划的计划。  
scheme 规划,方案,比 plan 更系统、详尽。  
project 接近 scheme 之意,可指实验性计划。

## 【链接】project oneself 突出自己,表现自己 project one's voice 放大声音

## 3. fashion n. 时髦,时尚;流行式样

例: ① Hats are in **fashion** again this year. 今年又流行戴帽子了。

② His ideas are coming back into **fashion** these days.  
他的观点近来又流行起来。

## 【链接】be in/out of fashion 流行/不流行

come into fashion 开始流行  
be all the fashion 很流行,风行一时  
go out of fashion 不流行  
after/in a fashion 勉强;马马虎虎  
after the fashion of 照……的样子;模仿……  
in a... fashion 以……方式

## 4. opportunity n. 机会,良机

例: ① I'd like to take this **opportunity** to wish you a good trip.

我想借此机会祝你旅途顺利。

② There are fewer **opportunities** for new graduates this year.

对今年新毕业的大学生来说,就业机会要少一些。

## 【辨析】opportunity 与 chance

当表示有机会做某件事时,这两个词的用法相同,后面可接 to do 或 of doing;但 chance 后面可接 from sth., opportunity 则不能。另外,opportunity 强调机会是很恰当的,而 chance 强调偶然性。

## 【链接】at/on the first opportunity 一有机会(就……)

find/make an opportunity of doing/to do sth. 找着/创造做某事的机会  
have no/little/not much opportunity of doing/to do sth.  
没有/很少有/不多的机会做某事

## 5. fancy vt. 想要做;幻想;相信,认为;喜欢 n. 想象力;幻想

例: ① **Fancy** meeting so many old friends here!

真想不到在这里遇到这么多老朋友。

## 针对训练

## 训练1

① Julia said she sent you a birthday card yesterday. Have you got it?

—Oh, really! I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ my mailbox yet. (05 年高考天津卷)

A. examined B. reviewed  
C. tested D. checked

② Since you can't see the words on the blackboard. You'd better have your eyes \_\_\_\_\_.

A. examined B. checked  
C. tested D. measured

## 训练2

用 project 及其同义词填空

① Thanks to the Hope \_\_\_\_\_, many poor children can finish their schooling.

② You'd better make a \_\_\_\_\_ for your English study.

③ One or two changes have been made to the computer's basic \_\_\_\_\_.

④ You'll need to \_\_\_\_\_ yourself well in the interview.

## 训练3

① Her early work is very much \_\_\_\_\_ (像……的样子) Picasso and Braque.

② Can you speak Russian?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (勉强会一点).

③ The skirt she wears \_\_\_\_\_ (过时了) today.

## 训练4

① There is much chance \_\_\_\_\_ Bill will recover from his injury in time for the race.

(06 年高考天津卷)  
A. that B. which C. until D. if

② There is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ that he will succeed.

A. opportunity B. chance  
C. hope D. wish

③ I had the opportunity \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing.

A. of visiting B. to visit  
C. at visiting D. Both A and B

## 训练5

① Do you fancy \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema with us?

②She *fancies* herself still young. 她以为自己还年轻哩!

③He is the kind of man I *fancy*. 他是我喜欢的那种人。

### 【辨析】think, consider, guess 与 imagine

四个字母都有“想”的意思。

think 是表达此意的最普通词, 含推理、判断、形成看法之意。

consider 经考虑而认为, 较客观。

guess 凭想象加以猜测。

imagine 想象

【注意】fancy 后面要接动词名词而非动词不定式作宾语。同样用法的词还有: enjoy, imagine, risk, appreciate, avoid, mind, practise, finish, consider 等。

### ⑤/reject vt. 拒绝, 不接受; 抛开, 丢弃

例: ①Sarah *rejected* her brother's offer of help.

萨拉拒绝了她弟弟要帮忙的提议。

②We have very strict quality control, so anything that is imperfect is *rejected*. 我们实行非常严格的质量管理, 凡是有缺陷的一概剔除。

### 【辨析】reject, refuse 与 decline

reject 拒绝, 拒收, 扔掉; 只可接名词, 主语只能是人, 拒绝不适当、不满意或厌恶的东西, 如赠物、求婚、正义、忠告、计划、建议等或扔掉认为无价值的东西(不客气)。

refuse 拒绝; 可接名词或代词, 主语可以是人或物, 拒绝要求、申请、请愿、引诱、忠告、帮助等。

decline 拒绝; 委婉地谢绝, 如辞谢申请、提案、要求、引诱、争论等。

【拓展】rejectee n. 遭拒绝者; 被剔除者 rejecter n. 拒绝者, 否决者

### ⑥/arrangement n. 安排

例: ①I'm not very happy about the sleeping *arrangements*.

我对住宿安排不太满意。

②The local newspaper made *arrangements* for an interview with Professor Smith. 当地报纸安排对史密斯教授进行专访。

### 【拓展】arrange vt. & vi. 安排; 准备; 整理; 分类

③James is *arranging* a big surprise party for Helen's birthday.

詹姆斯正在为海伦张罗一个使她惊喜的生日聚会。

### 【链接】arrange to do sth. 安排干某事

arrange for sb. to do sth. 安排某人干某事

arrange for sth. 安排某事

make arrangements for 为……作安排

## ③ 二、重要短语

### 1/hang on (电话用语) 别挂断; 紧靠握住; 坚持下去

例: ①*Hang on*, please! I'll be back in a minute.

请别挂电话, 我一会儿就回来。

②We all *hung on* as the bus swung around a sharp bend.

公共汽车急转弯时, 我们都紧紧抓住扶手。

③I know you're tired, but try to *hang on* a bit longer.

我知道你累了, 但是再坚持一会儿吧。

### 【链接】go hang 不再被关心

hang about/around 闲荡; 闲逛

hang back 退缩, 踌躇不前

hang on to 紧紧握住; 尽力保持

hang out 挂出

hang together 结合在一起; 符合

hang up 挂起; 挂断(电话)

### 2/get in touch and ……取得联系

例: Have you *got in touch* with your parents?

你和你的父母取得联系了吗?

### 【链接】keep in touch with 与……保持联系

lose touch with 与……失去联系

put sb. in touch with sb. 安排某人与某人联系

be out of touch with 与……失去联系, 不再了解……

within/in touch 在能接触到之处; 能到达的

例: Our neighbours are moving away but I hope that we'll still *keep in touch* with each other.

A. go B. going C. to go D. gone

②It is difficult to imagine his \_\_\_\_\_ the decision without any consideration.

(06年高考陕西卷)

A. accept B. accepting

C. to accept D. accepted

③If you think that treating a woman well means always \_\_\_\_\_ her permission for things, think again.

(06年高考湖南卷)

A. gets B. got C. to get D. getting

### 训练6

①I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ with Jane in the same office. She just refuses \_\_\_\_\_ talking while she works.

(06年高考北京卷)

A. working; stopping

B. to work; stopping

C. working; to stop

D. to work; to stop

②John was \_\_\_\_\_ by the army because of his bad eyesight.

A. rejected B. accepted

C. received D. forbidden

### 训练7

①I've \_\_\_\_\_ for the window cleaner to come on Thursday.

A. asked B. had

C. arranged D. made

②The company will arrange \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi to meet you at the airport.

A. / B. for

C. on D. with

③Tom and Mary are busy \_\_\_\_\_ (为……做安排) their wedding.

### 训练8

用适当的介词、副词填空

①After I hung \_\_\_\_\_ I realized I forgot to ask him his telephone number.

②I've hung \_\_\_\_\_ the washing.

③I hung \_\_\_\_\_ the station for an hour but he never showed up.

④Don't hang \_\_\_\_\_ go and introduce yourself.

⑤Hang \_\_\_\_\_ to the bar or you'll fall.

### 训练9

①He still keeps in \_\_\_\_\_ with his old friends.

A. connect B. relationship

C. touch D. joint

②You can \_\_\_\_\_ (与……取得联系) me at the office if necessary.

③I've \_\_\_\_\_ (与……失



我们的邻居都搬走了,不过我希望我们仍然会保持联系。

**3** be up to 从事于;做(顽皮的事,不好的事);胜任;轮到;取决于

例:①What have you **been up to** lately? 最近你忙什么了?

②Go and see what those naughty boys **are up to**.

去看那些调皮的男孩们在做什么。

③He is well **up to** his work. 他很胜任他的工作。

**【注意】**be up to 中的 to 为介词,使用时要特别注意这一点。

**4** pay attention to 注意,专心

例:①Pay attention to improving your English.

注意提高你的英语水平。

②You must **pay attention to** the teacher.

你必须注意听老师讲课。

③Pay attention to your handwriting. 注意你的书写。

**【注意】**pay attention to 中 to 为介词,后面可跟名词、代词、动名词作宾语,不能接不定式。

**【链接】**以介词 to 结尾的短语:

stick to 坚持

object to 反对

look forward to 盼望着

refer to 指的是;参考;谈到;提及

get/be used to 习惯于

be accustomed to 习惯于

lead to 导致;致使

contribute to 贡献;有助于,有利于

get down to 开始认真干某事

adapt to 适应于

devote...to... 致力于

### ④ 重要句式

**1** Do you know anyone who uses the Internet?

你知道使用互联网的任何人吗?

**【分析】**本句是一个含有定语从句的复合句,其中 who uses the Internet 为定语从句,修饰前面的先行词 anyone。

**【注意】**该句中定语从句的引导词 who 在定语从句中作主语,因而不能省略。另外,引导词若同介词一起提前或引导非限制性定语从句时均不能省略。但当引导词在定语从句中充当宾语且不提前时,通常可以省略。

例:①The man (**whom**) you met yesterday is Mr. Smith.

昨天你遇到的那个人是史密斯先生。

②He has a brother, **who** is a doctor. 他有一个兄弟,是个医生。

③I'll never forget the day **on which** I joined the party.

我永远不会忘记我入党那一天。

**2** Do not worry if you do not hear all the other words.

如果你听不懂所有其他的单词,也不要担心。

**【分析】**本句中 Do not worry 这个祈使句是主句,if you do not hear all the other words 是 if 引导的条件状语从句。

例:If it rains tomorrow, we'll not go there.

如果明天下雨,我们就不去那里了。

**【注意】**if 除可引导条件状语从句,意为“如果”外,还可引导宾语从句,意为“是否”。

**【辨析】**if 与 whether

if 与 whether 均有“是否”之意,但下列情况下只能用 whether,不能用 if。即引起主语、表语、同位语从句时;作介词宾语时;放在不定式前,与不定式组成词组时;作 discuss 等词的宾语时;正式文体中,句中有 or not 时。

### ④ 交际用语

**1** 打电话 Telephoning

(1) Hello! Is...in?

May/Could I speak to...?

(2) Hold/Hang on, please.

Hello, who is it?

He/She isn't here right now.

Can I take a message for you?

去联系)most of my friends from college.

### 训练10

— Shall we go to the art exhibition right away?

- A. It's your opinion B. I don't mind  
C. It's all up to you D. That's your decision

### 训练11

① The discovery of new evidence led to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the thief having caught  
B. catch the thief  
C. the thief being caught  
D. the thief to be caught

② As time went by, the plan they stuck \_\_\_\_\_ fairly practical.

- A. to proved B. to proving  
C. proved D. to be proved

③ He used to live in the countryside, but now he has got used to \_\_\_\_\_ in the city.

- A. living B. live  
C. to live D. lived

### 训练12

① Women \_\_\_\_\_ drink more than two cups of coffee a day have a greater chance of having heart disease than those \_\_\_\_\_ don't.

(06 年高考北京卷)

- A. who; / B. /; who  
C. who; who D. /; /

② The owner of the cinema needed to make a lot of improvements and employ more people to keep it running, \_\_\_\_\_ meant spending tens of thousands of pounds. (06 年高考江苏卷)

- A. who B. that C. as D. which

### 训练13

① In time of serious accidents, \_\_\_\_\_ we know some basic things about first aid, we can save lives. (06 年高考重庆卷)

- A. whether B. until C. if D. unless

② We haven't settled the question of \_\_\_\_\_ it is necessary for him to study abroad.

- A. if B. where C. whether D. that

③ I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ to join the army or to find a job after graduation.

- A. whether B. if C. how D. unless

### 训练14

① — Can I speak to Mr. Wang, please?

— \_\_\_\_\_ (05 年高考全国卷 I)

- A. Who are you? B. I'm Wang.  
C. Speaking. D. Are you John.

② Tera: This is Tera Patel from Cotton House in