



荣德基 总主编

®

典 点

综合应用创新题

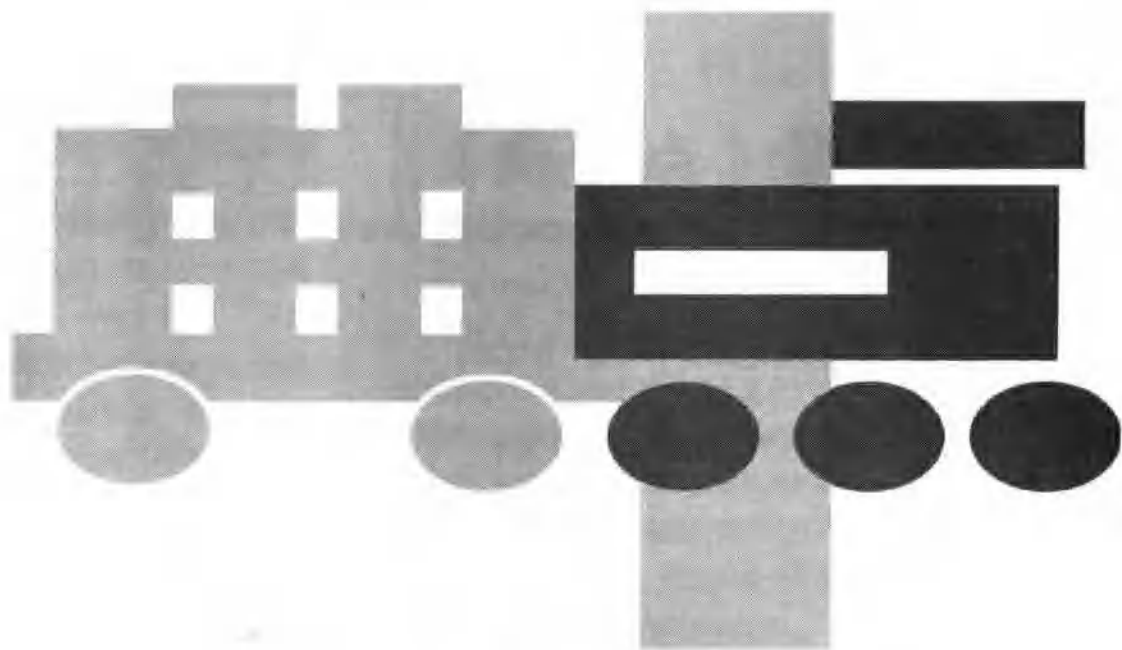
试验修订版

高二英语 下

掀起题海的浪花

凝起知识的雨露

人民教育出版社



高二英语(下)

(试验修订版)

另配听力磁带

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鸟儿选择天空,因为它可以高飞
鱼儿选择大海,因为它可以畅游
骆驼选择沙漠,因为它可以跋涉
骏马选择草原,因为它可以驰骋
做最好的选择,才能展现最优秀的你



内蒙古少年儿童出版社

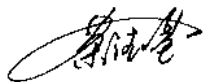
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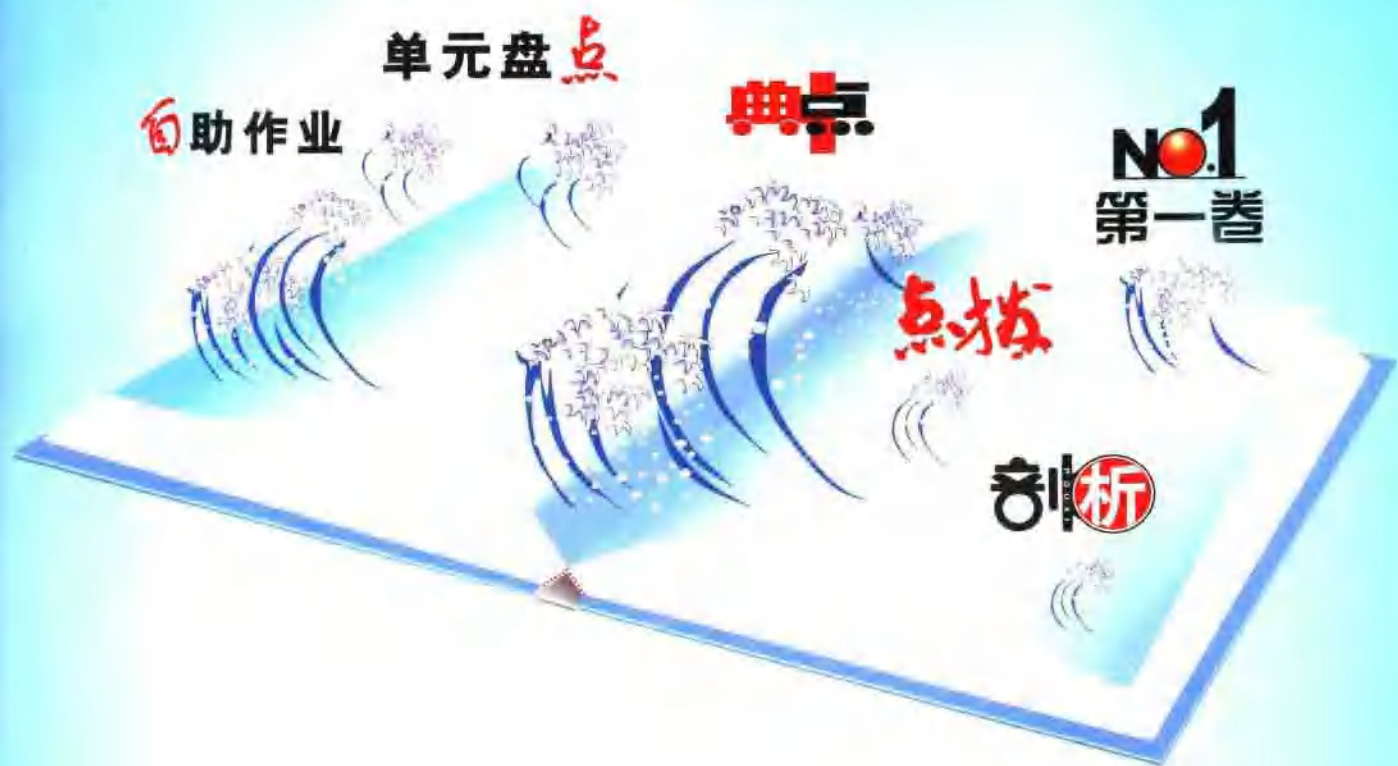


最^木难的事

有人问古希腊哲学家泰勒斯：“你认为人活在这个世界上，什么事情是最难做的？”泰勒斯回答说：“认识你自己。”认识自己难，认识自己的不足更难。

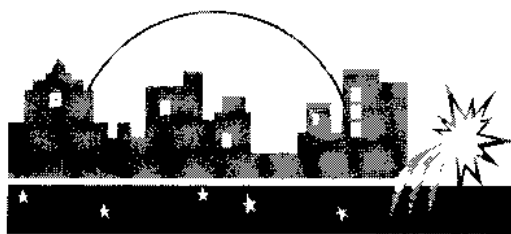
我们每天孜孜不倦地学习，为的不是重复那些我们已经懂得了、做过了、掌握了的东西，而是为了那些我们还不懂、做错了、要掌握的东西。

练一练、测一测，看清自己，看清目标！



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……



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Unit 11 Scientific achievements



I. 知识点过关

过关斩将 一马当先

Period 1 Warming up, Listening and Speaking

知识点详解

一、重点词汇

1. solar *adj.* 太阳的; 日光的; 利用太阳光的 eg: solar time 太阳时
solar cell/battery 太阳能电池 solar house 太阳能房屋
the solar heating system 利用太阳能的供暖系统
2. mankind *n.* 人类 eg: Computers are a great contribution to mankind.
电脑是对人类的一项伟大贡献。
Mankind learns its first language in early childhood.
人类是在童年初期学习第一种语言的。

相关链接:表示“人类”的词常见的还有 man, human, human being, human race.
特别提醒→题 2-2 mankind 用来指“人类”时,作单数看待,作主语时谓语动词用单数。

3. support *vt. & n.* 支持; 支撑; 供养 eg:
Tom was supported by his friends on either side. 汤姆两侧都有朋友扶持着。
That bench won't support four people. 那张长椅承受不了四个人。
I don't support his opinion that animals can be used for scientific research.
他认为动物可以用于科学实验,我不赞同他的观点。
He has a large family to support. 他要养活一大家子。

相关链接: supporter *n.* 支持者,声援者

supportable *adj.* 能支撑下去的 supportive *adj.* 支持的

用法拓展:in support of 介词短语,意为“为了支持/拥护……”。

特别提醒→题 3-4 support 用作名词时,表示“支持;支撑;帮助等”为不可数名词,表示“支撑物;支柱”则为可数名词。

4. achieve *vt.* 完成; 获得; 实现 eg: He went abroad to study, but achieved nothing. 他出国学习,却一无所成。
The scientist won the Nobel Prize because of the great success he had achieved in physics.
由于在物理学方面取得的巨大成功,这名科学家获得了诺贝尔奖。

相关链接: achievement *n.* 功绩,成就

用法拓展:achieve 可直接以 much, a lot, a great deal, little 等为宾语,表示成就之多寡。

案例练习

题1 They have a s_____ panel on their roof that powers their central heating.

题2-1 The accident was caused by _____ error, not by a fault in the machine.

A. human B. man C. mankind D. men

题2-2 Few people know the great scientist's name, though mankind _____ from his great discovery for some time already. [N]

A. have been benefiting B. has been benefiting
C. have benefited D. has benefited

题3-1 You can find another s_____ in me.

题3-2 They signed a petition (请愿书) _____ the workers' demands.

A. in praise of B. in honour of
C. in support of D. in memory of

题3-3 The ice on the lake will not _____ (bear 的同义词) your weight.

题3-4 改错 The supports of his children made him feel burdened.

题4-1 He went back home without having _____ any success.

A. completed B. achieved
C. finished D. accomplished

题4-2 改错 These are some great scientific achievement that have changed the world.

题1 答案: solar 点拨: solar panel 太阳能电池板。

题2-1 答案: A 点拨: 选项 A、B、C 均可表示“人类”之意,但 human 还可用作 *adj.*, 意为“人类的;人的”, human error 人为错误。

题2-2 答案: B 点拨: 根据主谓一致,排除 A、C 两项。由句意“人类一直在从他的伟大发现中受益”知用现在完成进行时 has been benefiting, 现在完成进行时可表示“现阶段一直在进行的动作”。

题3-1 答案: supporter (支持者)

题3-2 答案: C 点拨: in praise of 为了赞扬; in honour of 为了庆贺,纪念; in support of 为了支持; in memory of 为了纪念。句意为:“为了支持工人们的要求,他们在请愿书上签了字”。

题3-3 答案: support (支撑)

题3-4 答案: supports → support 点拨: support 作“抚养”讲,为不可数 *n.*。

题4-1 答案: B 点拨: 题意为“他无功而返”。achieve 可表示“完成,达到”,亦可指“获得,取得”之意; complete 强调使某事物完善,宾语一般为计划、事业、工程、建筑、书籍等名词; finish 强调事情的终结,如干完、做完、吃完等; accomplish 指成功地完成预期的计划、任务等,后一般不接具体事物。

题4-2 答案: achievement → achievements 点拨: achievement 作“成绩”讲为可数 *n.*。

二、短语

5. have sth. in common (与……)有共同之处 eg: Jane and I have nothing in common. = I have nothing in common with Jane. 我与珍妮毫无共同之处。
They have a lot in common. 他们有许多共同之处。
Smith, I feel, has much in common with John.
我觉得史密斯和约翰有许多相同之处。

用法拓展: in common 共有的, in common with sb./sth. 与……一样, 和……相同 (= like)。

特别提醒 → 题 5-1

有时, 在 have 的后面也可以接某些名词。 eg: They have backgrounds in common. 他们有共同的背景。

6. work on 继续工作; 从事; 致力于; 对……发生影响 eg: How can you work on so long without a rest? 你怎么能一直不休息工作这么久?
He's working on a new novel. 他正写一本新的小说。
Wine will work on his emotion. 酒将会影响他的情绪。

题 5-1 答案: C 点拨: have... in common with sb., 与某人有……相同之处。have 后可接 some/much/any/little/a little/a lot/nothing 等表示不同含义, 由题意此处选 C。

题 5-2 答案: have few hobbies; common

题 5-3 答案: In common with most young people

题 6 答案: B 点拨: work on 此处相当于 work at, 意为“致力于”。

题 5-1 People, generally speaking, like to make friends with those who have _____ with them.
A. many in common B. much in a common
C. a lot in common D. little in common

题 5-2 Though they are twins, they _____ in _____ (他们很少有共同爱好)。

题 5-3 _____ (像大多数年轻人一样), Jim likes playing games on the computer.

题 6 He'd prefer to go to the countryside with his father instead of _____ those chemistry problems at home.
A. working for B. working on
C. working in D. working with

三、交际用语

7. If I got the money, I would...

本句可以用来委婉地表达一种愿望, 打算, 表示“如果我……, 我会……”, 常常是一种难以实现的愿望或打算。 eg: If I had enough money next year, I would go to England. 如果明年我有足够的钱, 我打算去英国。

If I had no homework, I would go out and play. 如果我没有作业, 我就会出去玩。

相关链接: 表示愿望和打算的常见用法还有:

My plan/intention is to... I hope that...

I want/wish/hope/intend/plan to... I'd like to... I'm thinking of...

题 7 答案: A 点拨: 句意为“如果我有时间, 我会看(电视的)”。

题 7 Are you going to watch TV now?

- A. I would if I had time.
B. I'm sorry. There's no answer.
C. All right. Thank you.
D. Yes. I agree with you.

四、句型及重难点句详解

8. Which one do you think is the most important? 你认为哪一个最重要?
do you think 在“疑问词+do you think+从句的其他部分”句型中作插入语。 eg:
What do you think has happened to him? 你认为他怎么了?
Where do you think he's spending his holiday? 你认为他正在哪儿度假?

用法拓展: ①能用于该句型中的动词还有 believe, imagine, guess, suppose 等。

eg: Who do you suppose telephoned today? 你认为今天谁打过电话?

Who do you guess will win the game? 你认为谁会赢这场比赛?

②陈述句中还可使用 I think, I believe, I suppose, I guess, I imagine, I find, I know, I say, I mean 等作插入语, 置于句中或句末, 通常用逗号隔开。 eg: 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?

Spring, I think, is a most beautiful season.

我认为春天是一个非常美丽的季节。

特别提醒 → 题 8-5

“疑问词+do you think 等+从句其他成分”句型中的从句使用陈述语序。

题 8-1 _____ fit for the important position?
A. Do you think who is B. Do you think is who
C. Who do you think is D. Who is you think

题 8-2 The 29th Beijing Olympic Games, _____, will be one of the most successful ones.
A. I thought B. I think C. I know D. I hear

题 8-3 你认为他会和谁一起去? (suppose)

题 8-4 改错

Do you guess who he is?

题 8-5 改错

Where do you think can we have the meeting?

题8-1 答案:C 点拨:考查句型“疑问词+do you think+从句其他成分”,另外 be fit for 意为“适合于”。

题8-2 答案:B 点拨:根据题干时态 will be 排除 A 项,另外题干所表达的意思是一种未知数,只是想像中的事,故可排除 C、D 两项,选 B。

题8-3 答案:Whom/Who do you suppose he will go with

题8-4 答案:Who do you guess he is

题8-5 答案:Where do you think we can have the meeting 点拨:从句谓语须用陈述语序。

Period 2 Pre-reading, Reading and Post-reading

知识点详解

一、重点词汇

9. likely *adj.* 可能的,预期的 eg: It's likely to rain. 有可能下雨。

It's likely that I shall go to Shanghai tomorrow. 很可能我明天要去上海。

It's highly likely that he will succeed. 他极有可能获得成功。

An accident is likely to happen at that crossing.

在那个十字路口有可能发生交通事故。

What do you think is the most likely time to find him at home?

你认为什么时候最有可能在家里找到他?

用法拓展: likely 常用于句型: ① It's likely that-clause (很可能……) ② sb./sth. is likely to do sth. (某人/物很可能做某事)

10. grasp *vt.* 抓住; 抓牢; 理解; 把握 eg:

He grasped the rope and pulled it. 他紧紧抓住绳子用力拉。

He couldn't grasp what was happening. 他不能理解正在发生的事。

You'd better grasp the opportunity to study abroad.

你最好抓住这次出国留学的机会。

用法拓展: have a grasp of 对……理解

beyond one's grasp 为某人所不能抓到的; 为某人所不能理解的

within one's grasp 为某人所能抓到的; 为某人所能理解的

Grasp all, lose all. (谚) 贪多必失。

11. master *n.* 硕士; (男)主人; 能手

vt. 控制, 掌握 eg: Master of Arts 文学硕士

Master of Science 理学硕士 a master's degree 硕士学位

the master of the house 一家之主

It's difficult to master nature. 要征服大自然是很难的。

It's very important for us to master English.

精通英语对我们来说是很重要的。

12. arrange *vt.* 安排; 筹划; 整理; 布置 eg: You can arrange the matter at your own convenience. 你可以在方便时处理此事。

The books on the shelves are arranged in alphabetical order.

书架上的书是按字母顺序排列的。

Let's arrange a meeting for next Friday. 我们安排在下周五开会吧。

知识拓展: arrangement *n.* 安排; 筹划; 协商; 整理

用法链接: arrange for/about 筹划; 安排 arrange sth. for 把……改编成

arrange for sb. to do sth. 安排某人做 arrange (with sb.) to do (与人)约定做……

It is arranged that-clause 商定; 安排 eg: He arranged/It was arranged that the meeting(should)be put off for a week.

他安排会议/会议被安排延期一星期召开。

特别提醒 → 题 12-2

在句型 arrange that-clause 与 It's arranged that-clause 中, that-clause 从句的谓动词词常用 should + *v.* (原形), 其中 should 可以省略。

13. failure *n.* 失败; 失败的人/事; 不履行; 没做到 eg:

All his experiments ended in failure. 他所有的实验均告失败。

案例练习

题9-1 Li Ming is _____ to pass the mid-term exam.

A. like B. likely C. possible D. surely

题9-2 句型转换

It's likely that he will be late. ⇒ He _____ late.

题9-3 Look, dark clouds are gathering. It is _____ soon (天有可能很快就下雨)。

题10-1 Don't be afraid! _____ your chances when you can.

A. Understand B. Master
C. Grasp D. Arrest

题10-2 What do you mean? I can't _____ you and I can't _____ your meaning.

A. understand; catch B. follow; grasp
C. follow; understand D. all of the above

题11-1 Sometimes you cannot be the _____ of your own fate.

A. actor B. master C. employer D. ruler

题11-2 The diplomat _____ several foreign languages, so he's expert at the diplomatic affairs.

A. learned B. studied C. grasped D. mastered

题12-1 --I hear that you'll be on travel again.

Yeah. My boss _____ for me to discuss business details with someone from another company.

A. asked B. arranged C. sent D. called

题12-2 The doctor arranged she _____ stay in bed for a few days.

A. could B. can C. should D. must

题13-1 --What do you think of the new play?

To tell you the truth, it is _____. Many

You are a failure as a doctor. 作为医生,你是个失败者。

His failure to explain the noise worried us. 他没法解释噪音的来源,这令我们担心。

相关链接: fail *vt. & vi.* 失败;未能 success *n.* 成功;成功的人(事) succeed *vi.*

成功 successful *adj.* 成功的

用法拓展: ① failure in doing sth. (在……)失败

② failure in sth. /to do sth. 未能做某事,忘记做…… eg:

the failure to obey the school regulations 未遵守校规 a failure in duty 玩忽职守

③ crop failures 农作物歉收; heart failure 心脏病; (a) power failure 停电

④ fail in sth. (在……)失败 fail to do sth. 不能/未能做某事

特别提醒→题 13-3

failure 作“失败,不成功”讲为不可数名词,作“失败的人(事)”讲为可数名词。

audiences left away.

A. success

B. a success

C. failure

D. a failure

题 13-2 She was upset by _____

_____。
她因考试不及格而感到沮丧。

题 13-3 改错

A failure is the mother of success.

题 9-1 答案: B 点拨: 根据句意可排除 A 项, 句中 is 后须接表语, 而 surely 是副词, 故排除 D 项, possible 作表语时, 其句子的主语不能是具体的人或物, 而是常用形式主语 It, 故排除 C 项。sb./sth. is likely to do... 某人(物)有可能……。

题 9-2 答案: is likely to be

题 9-3 答案: likely to rain

题 10-1 答案: C 点拨: 题中四个选项中的动词只有 grasp 可以表示“抓住(机会等)”, 另外也可说 take/seize a chance。

题 10-2 答案: D 点拨: grasp 作“理解”讲, 同 understand 和 catch; follow 亦作“倾听, 理解(讲话, 议论等)”讲, 同 understand, 其后接 sb. 或 sth.。使用这几个词时应注意: catch/grasp sth., 而且 understand/follow sb./sth.。

题 11-1 答案: B 点拨: 句意为“有时人们无法做自己命运的主人(master)”。

题 11-2 答案: D 点拨: 由句意“外交官很精通外交事务”知, 他应该精通几门外语。A、B 项只是表明学过但不知程度如何, grasp 则用于具体场合对某言语的理解, 故选 D 项, master 表示“精通、掌握”。

题 12-1 答案: B 点拨: arrange for sb. to do sth. 安排某人做某事。

题 12-2 答案: C 点拨: arrange 后的 that 宾语从句中, 谓语动词常用 should + v. 原形, 且 should 可省去。

题 13-1 答案: D 点拨: 根据题意可知, 该新戏并不成功, 因为很多观众中途退去, 故 A、B 项排除。failure, 在此处应为“失败的新戏”, 是可数 n., 故选 D 项。

题 13-2 答案: the failure in the exam

题 13-3 答案: Failure is the mother of success. 点拨: 此处 failure 为抽象名词, 不可数。

二、短语

14. in store (for) 必将发生; 就要到来; 贮藏着; 准备着 eg: We don't know what life holds in store for us. 我们不知道我们会有什么样的生活。

Whoever is against nature is in store for the failure. 谁违背自然谁必将失败。

There is a surprise in store for you when you get home. 你回家时会有一份惊喜等着你。

We must keep some of these in store for next year. 我们得贮存一些供明年使用。

特别提醒→题 14-2 in store 后常接介词 for, 表示对象或目的

15. be home to (某处)是……的所在地/总部/发源地 eg:

The earth is home to mankind. 地球是人类的家园。

China is home to pandas. 中国是熊猫的故乡。

Silicon valley is home to the US hi-tech industry. 硅谷是美国高科技产业的所在地。

用法拓展: be/feel at home 舒适自在, 无拘束; 运用自如

make oneself at home 随便, 不要拘束

16. set foot in 进入; 踏进; eg: He said he would never set foot in that house again. 他说他永远不会再踏进那座房子了。

When he set foot in China 10 years later, he found everything had changed.

当他 10 年后回到中国时, 他发现一切都变了。

相关链接: set about sth./doing sth. 着手做某事

set out 出发; 着手干(+to do sth.)

set an example 树立榜样

set fire to/set sth. on fire 放火烧

set off 出发; 使爆炸; 引起

set sail 启航, 出航

be set in 以……为背景

set down 写下, 记下; 放下

set free 释放

题 14-1 翻译

我有一些好消息准备告诉你(in store)。

题 14-2 改错 Who knows what the future

has in store to us.

题 15 This district, _____ many famous universities, is now the new center for Chinese science and technology. [N]

A. home to

B. home for

C. base for

D. based in

题 16-1 —When are you planning to _____ England again?

After I finish the work.

A. set free

B. set sail

C. set foot in

D. set up

题 16-2 In 1969, Neil Armstrong, an American astronaut, _____ the moon for the first time, which announced man began to march at the universe.

A. walked

B. climbed

C. set foot in

D. set foot on

用法拓展: ① set foot 后还可接介词 on, 表示“踏上, 登上”之意 eg:

He was filled with joy when they set foot on Chinese soil.

当他们踏上中国国土时, 他满心高兴。

Armstrong was the first person that set foot on the moon.

阿姆斯特朗是登上月球的第一人。

② set foot in 还可用于比喻义 eg: Man has set foot in all ways of science and technology. 人类已涉足科技的方方面面。

题14-1 答案: I have some good news in store for you.

题14-2 答案: to → for 点拨: in store 后接介词 for.

题15 答案: A 点拨: 此短语相当于从句 which is home to many famous universities. 作 district 的定语, be home to 是……的所在地。

题16-1 答案: C 点拨: set free 释放; set sail 启航; set foot in 踏进, 进入; set up 成立。句意为“你何时再到英国”, 故选 C.

题16-2 答案: D 点拨: walk 作“行走, 漫步”讲时, 为不及物动词, 须在其后加介词 on; climb the moon 不符合语言表达习惯; set foot in 侧重“踏进”, 其后可接名词 room, house, building, city, country 等; set foot on 强调“踏上”, 其后可接名词 soil, island, moon 等。

三、词语辨析

17. possible, probable with likely

possible 指客观上潜在的可能性, 但往往含有希望很小的意味, 其常用句型有 ① It's possible (for sb.) to do sth. ② It's possible that clause. probable 比 possible 可能性大, 表“很可能, 十之八九会”, 指有实际依据或逻辑上的合情合理的猜测, 其常用句型为 It is probable that clause.

likely 是从外表迹象进行判断, 有可能发生某事, 其常用句型有 ① sb./sth. is likely to do sth. ② It's likely that clause.

特别提醒 → 题17 possible 与 probable 不能用人作主语或构成复合宾语。

题17 答案: (1) He is likely to be late/It's likely that he'll be late (2) It's probable that he'll be late (3) It's possible for him to be late/It's possible that he'll be late

四、句型及重难点句详解

18. The science centre got started in the early 1980s... 这个科学中心创建于 20 世纪 80 年代早期……

got started 中的 get 是系动词, 常和过去分词构成被动语态 (get done) 形式, 相当于 be done. eg:

Don't play with fire. You may get burnt. 别玩火, 你会烧伤自己的。

She got caught in rain on the way to school yesterday. 昨天上学路上她淋雨了。

19. Zhongguancun made it possible for him to follow his dreams and help the country he loves. 中关村使他有追随梦想并帮助他热爱的祖国的可能。

本句中的 it 是形式宾语, 句末的复合不定式短语 to follow his dreams and help the country he loves 是真正的宾语, 形容词 possible 为宾语补足语。 eg:

Hard work made it possible for her to pay off all her debts.

辛勤劳作使她有可能还清所有的债务。

用法拓展: ① 句型为“主语 + 谓语 + it (形式宾语) + adj./n. (宾语补足语) + to do/that-clause.”

② 能用于此句型的常见动词有: consider, find, make, feel, regard, think, believe 等。 eg:

I found it important to read English loudly in the morning.

我发现早晨朗读英语非常重要。

I feel it an honour to be invited here to give the talk.

受邀在此做演讲, 我觉得是一种荣幸。

③ Do you think it any good/use doing sth. ?

你认为做某事有好处/用处吗?

20. He lives in Beijing and runs a small company based in Zhongguancun together with two friends. 他住在北京, 和两个朋友一起经营着一家建在中关村的小公司。

句中的 based in Zhongguancun 是过去分词短语作定语, 修饰 company. base... in

题17 (一句多译) 他有可能会迟到。

(1) _____ (likely)

(2) _____ (probable)

(3) _____ (possible)

题18-1 The man got _____ when he was forty in _____ 1998. 那人是在 1998 年他四十岁时结的婚。

题18-2 His company _____ in the 1990s.

A. started B. got starting

C. got started D. got to start

题19-1 I don't think _____ possible to master a foreign language without much memory work.

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

题19-2 She _____ it a rule to go shopping once a week.

A. gets B. keep C. makes D. has

题19-3 改错 (1) I think its true that all roads lead to Rome.

(2) He found it likely to catch the first train if he went in a hurry.

题20-1 翻译 (1) 该影片是根据张爱玲的小说改编的。

意为“把(基地,总部等)设在”,常用被动形式 be based in. eg:

The bank's head office is based in London. 那家银行的总部设在伦敦。

用法拓展: on the basis of 以……为基础/依据 base...on/be based on 把……建立在……基础上,以……为基础 eg: You should base your conclusion upon careful research. 你应该以审慎的研究为基础而下结论。

This story is based on facts. 这故事是有事实根据的。

21. Not all the new companies can succeed, but the spirit and creativity they represent are more important than money. 并非所有的新公司都能获得成功,但他们代表的这种精神与创造力要比金钱重要得多。

本句为部分否定句,all 与 not 连用常表示部分否定,意为“并非一切……都是”

eg: All that glitters is not gold. — Not all that glitters is gold.

发光的东西未必都是金子。

All my friends do not smoke. = Not all my friends smoke. 我的朋友并非都吸烟。

I don't know all of them. 对于他们我不是个个都认识。

相关链接: every(及其派生词), both, always 等与 not 连用也表示部分否定。

用法拓展: 当表示全部否定时常用的词有 none, neither, no(及其派生词)和 never 等 eg: Everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it.

人人都在谈论天气,但面对天气个个无能为力。

Neither of the sisters is here. 姐妹俩都不在这里。

特别提醒→题 21-3 not 置于谓语当中时与 not 放在 all, every, both 等前所表达的语意是一样的,如 Every man can not do it. (不是每个人都能做这事)。

22. As Yufang puts it, ... 正如余方所说:……

put 在句中意为:“表达,叙说”,相当于 express something in words. eg: She was trying to put her feeling into words. 她试图用语言表达出自己的感情。

There is — as today's papers put it — no satisfactory explanation for his rudeness. 正如今天报纸上所說的,他为何会有无礼行为,对此并没有令人满意的解释。

题 18-1 答案: married; the year of

题 18-2 答案: C 点拨: got started 相当于 was started. 题 19-1 答案: D 点拨: it 作形式宾语。

题 19-2 答案: C 点拨: make it a rule to do sth. 使做某事成为规则。

题 19-3 答案: (1) its → it (2) likely → possible

题 20-1 答案: (1) This film is based on/upon a novel by Zhang Ailing. (2) Our company's base is in London, but we have branches all over the world.

题 20-2 答案: A 点拨: on the basis of 以……为依据。

题 21-1 答案: D 点拨: 句意为“你说的我大部分同意,而不是所有的”。从前半句中的 agree with most of, 可以推断出“还有部分不同意”,故选 D。

题 21-2 答案: D 点拨: 由转折词 but 可排除 A, C 项,而 none 表示二者或三者以上,故选 D。

题 21-3 答案: 并非我所有的朋友都喜欢我的最新唱片。 题 22 答案: D 点拨: “正如医生所说(put it)”。

(2) 我们公司的总部在伦敦,但我们在全世界各处都设有分公司。

题 20-2 Decisions should be made on the _____ of correct information.

- A. basis B. base
C. basic D. bases

题 21-1 I agree with most of what you said, but I don't agree with _____.

- A. anything B. nothing
C. something D. everything

题 21-2 I asked John and Jerry, but _____ of them could offer a satisfactory explanation.

- A. either B. none
C. both D. neither

题 21-3 翻译 All my friends do not like my latest album.

题 22 Just as the doctor _____, your wife is not exactly fat, but rather well-built for her age.

- A. gets it B. makes it
C. means it D. puts it

Period 3 Language study

知识详解

一、重点词汇

23. base *n.* 基地;根据地;底部 eg: the base of a building 建筑物的地基

the base of a mountain 山脚下 an air base 空军基地

This vase falls over a lot because the base is too small.

这花瓶的底部太小了,所以时常翻倒。

相关链接: basic *adj.* 基础的,基本的 basically *adv.* 基本地,原来

用法拓展: be based in(总部,基地等)设在…… be based on/upon 以……为基础

lay the basis of/for 建立……的基础 on the basis of 以……为基础/基准

24. mark *vt.* 标志;表示;做记号;打分数 eg:

They marked the stone with a number. 他们用数字在石头上做记号。

Mark the name with a cross. 在这个名字上打一个×号。

案例练习

题 23 After we had reached the top of the mountain, we returned to our _____ camp.

- A. base B. basis
C. bases D. basement

题 24-1 _____ with numbers, the books are easy to read. [N]

- A. Marked B. Marking

The cross marks the park. 这个十字号把公园的位置标了出来。

The teacher marked all the papers. 老师把试卷都评了分。

用法拓展: mark sth. out 划线表示界线 make a mark 做记号

be marked by 以……为特点

mark A with B/B on A 把 B 标在 A 上作记号 get full marks 得满分

C. Being marked D. To mark

题24-2 I found a book _____ with date and name _____ with the backcover _____ off. [N]

A. marking; lying; torn

B. marked; lain; toring

C. marking; laying; tearing

D. marked; lying; torn

题23 答案: A 点拨: base camp 基地, 宿营地基地。

题24-1 答案: A 点拨: “因为标有号码, 这些书很容易找到”。marked with numbers 是过去分词作状语, 表示原因, 相当于 Because they are marked with numbers.

题24-2 答案: D 点拨: 第一空中 marked with date and name 作 book 的定语, 相当于 which was marked...; 第二空中 lying 为现在分词作补语, 表示主动; 第三空中 torn 在介词短语中作宾补, 表示被动, 即 with + sth. + done 结构。

二、短语

25. lead to 通向; 引起; 导致 eg: These roads lead to the city. 这些公路通向城市。

Hard work leads to success. 努力工作可达成功。

A bad cold can lead to pneumonia. 伤风可能导致肺炎。

相关链接: lie in 在于 result in 导致, 结果造成 result from 由……造成, 由……引起

bring on/about 引起, 造成

题25-1 I am sure that hard work can _____ success.

A. lead B. lead to

C. result D. result from

题25-2 His words led me _____ about the problem deeply.

A. think B. to think

C. thinking D. to thinking

26. rely on 依靠, 期待, 指望 eg: We rely on our own effort. 我们依靠自己的努力。

He relied on us to do our best. We mustn't let him down.

他期待我们做出最大的努力, 我们不能辜负他的期望。

We can't rely on his/him coming in time. 我们不能指望他及时赶到。

用法拓展: rely on sth./sb. 依靠/依赖…… rely on sb./sth. doing/to do sth. 指望……

rely on sb. for sth. 依靠某人获得某物

rely on it that clause 相信某事(一定会发生)

特别提醒 → 题26 rely on 中的 on 可以换成 upon, 且其同义词组为 depend on/upon

题25-1 答案: B 点拨: “我确信努力工作会带来成功”。

题25-2 答案: B 点拨: lead sb. to do sth. 使某人做某事。

题26 答案: 在 relied 后加 on/upon 点拨: rely 为不及物动词。

题26 改错 She had proved that she could be relied in a crisis.

三、句型及重难点句详解

27. One of the stars at the exhibition is a small mouse with a human ear grown on its back. 展览会上的明星之一是一只背上长着一只人耳朵的小老鼠。

句中的 with a human ear grown on its back 作定语, 修饰 mouse。with 短语在句中常作定语, 修饰其前的名词, 意为“有, 带有”; 也可作状语, 表示原因、伴随、条件等。

eg: The old man with a pipe in his mouth stood there, without saying a word. 嘴里叼烟袋的老人站在那里, 一言不发。(定语)

The old man stood there, with a pipe in his mouth.

老人站在那里, 嘴里叼着烟袋。(伴随状语)

用法拓展: “with + 宾语 + 宾补”是 with 的复合结构, 作宾补的词有 *adj.*, *adv.*, *n.*, *prep-phrase*, *v. ed.*, *v-ing*, *to do*。其中 *v. ed* 与其前的宾语为动宾关系(被动关系); *v-ing* 与其前的宾语为主谓关系, 且动作正在进行; *to do* 与句子主语为主动关系, 且表示将来。 eg: With the work done, he went home. 工作完成后, 他回家了。(The work was done)

I found his house with the boy leading me.

因为有这孩子领着, 我找到了他家。(The boy led me)

With a lot of work to do, he had to stay up late.

由于有很多工作要做, 他不得不熬夜。(he would do a lot of work)

题27-1 With the candle _____, he is reading a book. [N]

A. burn

B. to burn

C. burning

D. burnt

题27-2 The woman left _____ her baby in her arm. [N]

A. for

B. with

C. in

D. as

题27-3 翻译 (1) 整个下午我都锁着门在家里工作。

(2) 由于有试卷要批改, 老师工作到深夜。

题27-4 补全句子

The teacher came into the lab

特别提醒 → 题 27-4

with 复合结构作定语时,可以和定语从句转换;作状语时可与相应的状语从句转换,也可以与 and 的并列结构转换,还可以简化为独立结构等。 eg:

{ With the work done, (时间状语)
= After the work had been done, (时间状语从句)
= The work done, (独立主格)

he went home. 完成工作后,他回家了。

He went out { with no hat on. (伴随状语)
= and he had no hat on. (并列句)
= no hat on. (独立主格)

题27-1 答案:C 点拨:candle 与 burn 为主谓关系,且动作正在进行,故用 burning。

题27-2 答案:B 点拨:with 复合结构作状语。

题27-3 答案:(1) All the afternoon I worked at home with the door locked.

(2) With papers to mark, our teacher worked till the deep night.

题27-4 答案:followed; and, was followed; with, following; and, followed

{ _____ } by the students.
he _____
the students _____
the students _____ } him.

老师进了实验室,身后跟着一群学生。

Period 4 Integrating skills

知识点详解

一、重点词汇

28. forward *adv.* 向前 eg: They went slowly forward. 他们向前慢行。

The police told the crowd to move forward. 警察叫群众向前移动。

相关链接: backward *adv.* 向后, 向后方

用法拓展: backward and forward 前后地, 来回地

from this time forward 从此以后 put forward 提出; 推荐

look forward to 期待, 盼望

特别提醒 → 题 28-2 look forward to 中的 to 为介词, 故后接名词, 代词, 动名词作宾语

29. breakthrough *n.* 重大突破; 突围 eg: Scientists have made a breakthrough in the treatment of cancer. 科学家们在对癌症的治疗上已取得重大突破。

They successfully made a breakthrough in that battle. 那次战役他们成功突围了。

用法拓展: break through 突破; 突围; 作出新发现 eg:

At last the sun broke through (the clouds). 太阳终于从云层中钻了出来。

Scientists hope to break through soon in their search for a cure for this type of cancer. 科学家希望在研究对这种癌症的治疗方面不久将有突破。

特别提醒 → 题 29-2 breakthrough 为可数名词。

30. march *n. & v.* 行军; 进行 eg:

The troops marched into the city. 那支军队开进了城市。

Nothing can prevent the march of civilization. 什么都阻止不了文明的进步。

He was marched off to the police station. 他被押到派出所。

用法拓展: on the march (军队等) 行进中; (事物) 进展中

31. aim *vt. & vi.* 瞄准; 对准 *n.* 瞄准; 目标, 志向, 目的 eg:

He aimed the gun at a bird. 他把枪瞄准鸟。

He aims to win first prize. = He aims at winning first prize. 他立志要得第一名。

What's your aim in life? 你人生的目标是什么?

相关链接: aimless *adj.* 漫无目的的 aimlessly *adv.* 漫无目的地

用法拓展: take aim at 朝……瞄准

achieve one's aim 达到目的 miss one's aim 未达到目的, 打不中目标

aim to do sth. 立志要做某事

32. announce *vt.* 宣布; 宣告 eg:

案例练习

题 28-1 They are looking forward _____ a letter from their father.

- A. to receiving B. to receive
C. to accepting D. to accept

题 28-2 The day they had been looking forward _____ in the end. [N]

- A. to coming B. to come
C. came D. to came

题 29-1 A lot of families were _____ by the war.

- A. broken down B. broken through
C. broken up D. broken into

题 29-2 改错

It's reported that Haw King recently raised his new theory about Black Holes, which might be breakthrough in this field.

题 30 句子转换

It's believed that science is marching all the time.

→ _____ science is _____ all the time.

题 31-1 The President is now on a visit to Russia, _____ at expanding the relations between the two countries. [N]

- A. aims B. aiming
C. being aimed D. aimed

题 31-2 He had been working hard and finally _____ his aim.

- A. achieved B. got
C. arrived D. gained

题 32-1 The warm sunshine _____

Would you announce the guests as they arrive? 你能在客人到时通告一声吗?
The new government announced its policy at once. 新政府立即宣布了它的政策。
The bright flowers announced the arrival of spring. 鲜艳的花朵表明春天到了。

相关链接: announcement *n.* 宣告, 通告, 通知 announcer *n.* 宣告人, 播音员

用法拓展: ① announce sth. to sb. / announce to sb. sth. 向某人发布/宣布某事

② announce to sb. that-clause 向某人宣布……

③ It's announced that-clause 据通知……

④ announce for 宣布参加竞选

⑤ make an announcement 通知, 宣告

特别提醒→ 题 32-3 announce 作“宣告, 通知”讲时, 其后不能接双宾语, 只能说 announce to sb. sth. 或 sth. to sb. 或 to sb.

33. evolution *n.* 发展; 展开 **eg:**

the evolution of the modern motorcar 现代汽车的发展史

In the course of evolution, some birds had lost the power of flight. 在进化的过程中, 一些鸟丧失了飞行的能力。

相关链接: evolve *v.* (使)逐步发展, (使)逐渐演变

evolutionary *adj.* 进化的; 演变的

题 28-1 答案: A 点拨: “他们盼望着收到父亲的来信”, 故用 look forward to doing, to 为介词。“收到来信”用 receive 不用 accept.

题 28-2 答案: D 点拨: 此题易误选 A 项, 但经分析可知, 句中有一个定语从句 they had been looking forward to, 故答案选 D, came 在句中作谓语。句意为“他们一直盼望的那一天终于到来了”。

题 29-1 答案: C 点拨: break down 坏掉, (身体等)垮掉, (会谈等)失败, 分解; break through 突破, 突围; break up 打碎, 分离, (婚姻等)破裂; break into 强行进入。句意为“许多家庭因战争失散了”。

题 29-2 答案: 在 breakthrough 前加 a

题 30 答案: People believe; on the march

题 31-1 答案: B 点拨: aim at 目的是, 旨在, 此处用现在分词形式作伴随状语。

题 31-2 答案: A 点拨: achieve one's aim/goal 达到目的/目标。

题 32-1 答案: A 点拨: announce 在本句意为“表明, 预示”。

题 32-2 答案: announcement

题 32-3 答案: 在 their friends 前加 to 点拨: announce 后不直接跟间接宾语, 须用 to sb.

题 33 答案: evolution

二、短语

34. put forward 提出; 建议; 推荐 **eg:**

The minister put forward a plan to help the homeless.

首相提出一项帮助无家可归的人的计划。

People put forward a lot of practical suggestions at the meeting.

人们在会议上提出了许多有实际意义的建议。

I've put your name forward as the best man for the job.

我已推荐你为做此项工作的最佳人选了。

相关链接: put oneself forward 出风头, 引人注目 put away 放好(某物); 储蓄

put back 放回; 拨回(钟表的针) put down 放下; 写下; 镇压

put off 延期; 使(乘客)下(车) put on 穿上; 上演; 增加(体重, 速度等)

put out 熄灭; 发表; 出版; 制造

put up 举起; 建造, 搭起, 提高(价钱等) put up with 忍受……

用法拓展: put forward 还可表示“将……提前; 拨快(钟表的针); 往前拨等” **eg:**

We've put the wedding forward by a month. 我们已把婚礼提前一个月时间。

Remember to put your clock forward tonight.

记着今天晚上把你的闹钟时间往前拨一下。

题 34-1 答案: A 点拨: put forward, offer, suggest, raise 皆有“提出”之意, 但 raise 指“提出(质疑, 抗议, 问题等)”一些消极的东西, 而前三者则指提出积极的东西。“……的计划”中 plan 和 for 或 of 搭配使用, 故选 A。

题 34-2 答案: B 点拨: 句意为“我赞同他刚才提出(put forward)的建议。”

题 34-3 答案: (1) The warm weather put crops forward by one month. (2) You should put your watch forward to the correct time.

that spring is coming.

A. announces B. speaks

C. states D. reports

题 32-2 单词拼写 An important _____ of the cause of the accident was made and appeared in the newspaper.

题 32-3 改错 They announced their friends the date of their wedding in the paper.

题 33 In the course of science and technology _____, a lot of great inventions come to us.

三、词语辨析

35. announce 与 declare

announce 指正式地“公开,发表,宣布”,侧重“预告”人们所关心或感兴趣的事情,尤指新闻之类的信息。 eg: The government announced that all the war prisoners would be set free. 政府宣告所有的战犯都要释放。

John announced to us his engagement to Mary.

约翰向我们宣布了他和玛丽订婚的消息。

declare 指正式和明确地向公众“宣布,宣告,声明”,侧重“当众”发表,多用于宣战,议和,宣判等。 eg: The two countries declared war. 那两个国家宣战了。

They declared against the new policy. 他们宣布反对这项新政策。

特别提醒: 题 35-2, 3, 4 announce 后不可接复合结构,且如果后面需接间接宾语时,要在间接宾语前加 to; declare 后可接复合宾语 eg:

The Chairman declared the meeting closed. 主席宣布闭会。

题 35-1 答案: C 点拨: 公开宣布考试结果须用 announce。publish 侧重出版或印刷某物; declare 侧重正式地,官方地,郑重其事地公开某件事情; open 意为“打开;开张;开业”,三词皆不符合句意。

题 35-2 答案: declare → announce

题 35-3 答案: announced → declared 点拨: “向……宣战”用 declare war on。

题 35-4 答案: declared 点拨: declare sb./sth. -n./adj./to be... 声称是……。

题 35-1 The result of this examination will be _____ tomorrow.
A. published B. declared
C. announced D. opened

题 35-2 改错 Please declare to your class that there will be no school tomorrow.

题 35-3 改错 Britain announced war on Germany in 1914.

题 35-4 She _____ (declared/announced) herself to be a supporter of the cause.

四、句型及重难点句详解

36. Since the early 1990s, China has been enjoying a boom in scientific and technological development. 从 20 世纪 90 年代初期以来,中国进入了科学技术发展的繁荣时期。

句中 has been enjoying 为现在完成进行时态,表示“现阶段一直进行的动作或存在的状态或从过去某个时间开始进行的动作一直进行到现在结束,也可能继续进行下去”。

eg: I have been learning English for 3 years. 我已经学了三年的英语了。

37. In 2000, Chinese scientists announced that they had completed their part of the international human genome project, proving that Chinese scientists are among the world's best. 在 2000 年,中国科学家宣布他们已完成了国际人类基因组计划中自己的任务,证明了中国科学家已跻身于世界一流科学家之列。

句中 proving that... 是 v.-ing 作结果状语。be among the world's best 相当于 be one of the world's best, 意为“是全世界最好的之一”。 eg:

Her husband died, leaving her 5 children. 她丈夫死了,留给她五个孩子。

This cake is among the most delicious cakes. 这块蛋糕是最美味的蛋糕之一。

题 36 答案: B 点拨: C 项语态明显不对,故排除; since 引导时间状语时,主句时态使用现在完成(进行)时态,排除 D 项; 由句意“it will be finished in a week”知,房子建造工作还在进行,故选 B; A 项侧重动作的完成。

题 37-1 答案: A 点拨: making 在句中充当状语,表结果。

题 37-2 答案: He is among the best students in his class.

题 36 The workers _____ the house since last December. It will be finished in a week.

- A. have built
B. have been building
C. have been built D. built

题 37-1 European football is played in 80 countries, _____ it the most popular sport in the world.

- A. making B. makes
C. made D. to make

题 37-2 翻译

他是班上最优秀的学生之一(among)



II. 语法归纳讲解

精通规则 游刃有余

构词法(I)

本单元语法涉及了许多构词法的练习,尤其是前缀词,后缀词的练习,现归纳如下:

前缀	示例
non-不,无,非	non-identical non-sense non-smoker non-stop non-violent
micro-微	microcomputer microphone, microscope
trans-转变,转移,横越,横过	translate transport transplant transatlantic, transform
over-横越,在……之上,过度,过多	overhead overcome overpass overlook oversca(s) overtake overwork oversleep overthrow
out-在外面的超越,在上面超过	outdoors outlet outline outlook output outside outstanding outward(s)
under-低于,不足,过少	underground underline underwater

题 1-1 写出下列词的反义词

- (1) happy(adj.) → _____
(2) like (prep.) → _____
(3) like (v.) → _____
(4) careful (adj.) → _____
(5) smoker(n.) → _____
(6) possible (adj.) → _____

题 1-2 写出下列表示身份的名词

- (1) write → _____ (作家)
(2) read → _____ (读者)
(3) physics → _____ (物理学家)
(4) music → _____ (音乐学家)

后缀		示例
名词	-er……者	foreigner, swimmer, traveller
	-ese……地方的人	Chinese, Japanese
	-ian 精通……的人,……地方的人	musician, technician, Russian
名词	-ist 专业人员	artist, physicist, scientist
	-ment 性质, 状态	government, movement, development
	-ness 性质, 状态	business, illness, darkness
	-or……者	tractor, visitor, professor
	-tion 动作、过程、结果	pollution, suggestion, invention
形容词	-al	practical, educational, national
	-an	American, Italian, Australian
	-ern	southern, northern, eastern
	-ful	helpful, useful, careful
	-ble	reasonable, horrible, terrible
	-ish	foolish, British, English
	-ive	active, native, expensive
	-y	rainy, sleepy, healthy
	-less	careless, useless
动词	-fy 使……化	simplify, electrify, terrify
	-ize 使……成为	realize, apologize, organize
副词	-ly 表示方式、程度	freely, badly, perfectly, truly, angrily
	-ward(s) 表示方向	towards, forward, outward
数词	-teen 十	fourteen, eighteen
	-ty 整十位数	forty, fifty
	-th 序数词	twelfth, twentieth

此外构词法中合成法也很关键, 请看下例:

合成法: 有两个或更多的词合成一个词。

词性	合成方法	示例
合成形容词	形容词+名词+ed	warm-hearted 热心的 warm-blooded 热血的 noble-minded 高尚的 good-tempered 脾气好的 ill-formed 不规范的 kind-hearted 仁慈的, 好心的 simple-minded 淳朴的, 头脑简单的
	形容词+现在分词	good-looking 好看的 fine-sounding 动听的 low-lying 低(洼)的
	副词+现在分词	hard-working 勤劳的 fast-moving 快速移动的 far-reaching 深远的 outstanding 突出的, 杰出的
	名词+现在分词	peace-loving 热爱和平的 mouth-watering 令人垂涎的
	名词+过去分词	man-made 人造的 horse-drawn 用马拉的 state-owned 国营的 heart-felt 由衷的 weather-beaten 饱经风霜的 sun-burnt 晒黑的
		副词+过去分词
	形容词+名词	large-scale 大规模的 high-class 高级的 long-term 长期的, 长远的
	名词+形容词	duty-free 免税的 home-sick 想家的 smoke-free 无烟的 world-famous 世界著名的
	形容词+形容词	red-hot 炽热的, 激烈的 dark-blue 深蓝的
	数词+名词+ed	three-legged 三条腿的 one-sided 片面的
	数词+名词	three-year 三年的 two-party 两党的
	其他构成方式	ready-made 现成的 happy-go-lucky 无忧无虑的 out-and-out 彻头彻尾的 face-to-face 面对面的 all-round 全面的 ten-year-old 10岁的

- (5) science → _____ (科学家)
- (6) operate → _____ (接线员)
- (7) act → _____ (女演员)
- (8) China → _____ (中国人)

题1-3 写出下列词的形容词形式

- (1) practice → _____
- (2) America → _____
- (3) south → _____
- (4) help → _____
- (5) health → _____
- (6) beauty → _____

题1-4 翻译

- (1) 高尚的 _____
- (2) 心胸开阔的 _____
- (3) 相貌平平的 _____
- (4) 热爱和平的 _____
- (5) 一只眼的 _____
- (6) 全面的 _____