



**荣德基** 总主编

特高级教师

# 点拔®

**九年级英语**

**下**

配天津五四制



不要看着远方—就忽略了脚下的路 再猛烈的冲刺你也要踏好最后一步

内蒙古少年儿童出版社

特高级教师

# 点拨

九年级英语(下)

(天津五四制)

内含听力磁带

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## Unit 11 The world



### I 课本链接

#### EARTHQUAKES

At 5:13 on the morning of April 18th, 1906, the city of San Francisco was shaken by a terrible earthquake. A great part of the city was destroyed and a large number of buildings were burnt. The number of people who lost homes reached as many as 250,000. About 700 people died in the earthquake and the fires.

Another earthquake shook San Francisco on October 17th, 1989. It was America's second strongest earthquake and about 100 people were killed. It happened in the evening as people were travelling home. A wide and busy road which was built like a bridge over another road fell onto the one below. Many people were killed in their cars, but a few lucky ones were not hurt.

Luckily the 1989 earthquake did not happen in the centre of town but about 50 kilometres away. In one part of the town a great many buildings were destroyed. These buildings were over 50 years old, so they were not strong enough. There were a lot of fires all over the city. The electricity was cut off for several days too.

Why do earthquakes happen? Scientists explain that the outside of the earth is made up of a number of different plates. At San Francisco the Pacific plate which is moving towards the northwest meets the North American plate. The Pacific plate is moving very slowly—at 5.3 centimetres a year.

Sometimes these two plates stop and do not move for years. Then suddenly, they jump and an earthquake is felt. As a result of the movement of these plates, west America near the sea has always been a bad place for earthquakes. When the 1906 earthquake happened, the Pacific plate jumped 5–6 metres to the north.



### II 课文讲解



## Lesson 41

### 一、课文翻译



#### Read and act 读和做

HAN MEI: Hi, Lily! How was your trip to Europe?

韩梅: 嗨, 莉莉! 你的欧洲之旅怎么样?

LILY: It was both wonderful and terrible.

莉莉: 既精彩又糟糕。

HAN MEI: What do you mean by "both wonderful and terrible"?

韩梅:“既精彩又糟糕”是什么意思?

LILY: Well, that's a long story. I went to Stockholm first. That was the wonderful part of the journey. Stockholm is a lovely place to visit. I was deeply impressed by the beautiful sights.

莉莉: 噢, 说来话长。我先去了斯德哥尔摩。那是这次旅行的精彩之处。斯德哥尔摩是旅游的好地方。那么漂亮的景色给我留下了深刻的印象。

HAN MEI: Sounds great. What happened later?

韩梅: 听起来很棒。后来发生什么事了?

LILY: Later I went to London to visit some friends.

莉莉: 后来我去伦敦拜访了一些朋友。

HAN MEI: That's a good idea. London is also a beautiful city.

韩梅: 那是个好主意。伦敦也是一个美丽的城市。

LILY: Yes, but my trip to London was terrible.

莉莉: 是的, 但是我的伦敦之旅很糟糕。

HAN MEI: How come?

韩梅: 怎么回事?

LILY: Er, you know, I hate flying, so I decided to travel by train for a change. I booked a ticket beforehand.

莉莉: 呃, 你知道, 我不喜欢乘飞机, 因此我决定换乘火车去旅行, 我就提前预订了一张票。

HAN MEI: That doesn't sound bad.

韩梅: 那听起来并不糟糕。

LILY: Right, but some passengers were talking all the time. It was impossible for me to have a good rest. When I reached London, all I wanted to do was sleep.

莉莉: 是的, 但是有些乘客一直不停地说话。对我来说, 好好休息一下是不可能的。当我到达伦敦时, 我想做的所有事情就是睡觉。

HAN MEI: Oh, that's too bad.

韩梅: 噢, 那太糟糕了。



## Practise 练习

A: Which continent is Germany in?

A: 德国在哪个洲?

B: Europe. Which continent is Russia in?

B: 欧洲。俄罗斯在哪个洲?

A: I'm not sure. Is it in Europe?

A: 我不确定。它在欧洲吗?

B: I think you're right. / I think so. / I'm not sure.

B: 我想你是正确的。/ 我认为是这样。/ 我不确定。

Now ask and answer similar questions:

现在提问并回答相似的问题:

Countries 国家		Continents 洲
Canada 加拿大	Australia 澳大利亚	North America 北美洲
Egypt 埃及	China 中国	South America 南美洲
India 印度	France 法国	Oceania 大洋洲
Italy 意大利	Iran 伊朗	Antarctica 南极洲
Mexico 墨西哥	Japan 日本	Europe 欧洲
UK 英国	New Zealand 新西兰	Asia 亚洲
USA 美国		Africa 非洲

## 二、课文详解

### (一) 生词

**beforehand** /br'fɔ:əhænd/ *adv.* earlier; before sth. else happens or is done 预先; 事先 **eg:**  
two weeks/three days beforehand 提前两星期/三天

I wish we'd known about it beforehand. 要是我们预先知道这事就好了。

### (二) 短语

#### 1. **be impressed by** 意为“被……所感动, 对……印象深刻”。 **eg:**

All the people are impressed by his performances.

他的表演给所有人留下了深刻的印象。

**注意:** (1) **impress** 是及物动词, 但多用于被动语态。

(2) **impression** 是其名词, 是可数名词, 意为“印象”。 **eg:**

a good impression 一个好印象

(3) **impressive** 是其形容词, 意为“令人难忘的”。 **eg:**

an impressive speech 一次令人难忘的演说

#### 2. **for a change** 意为“换换环境(花样等)”。 **eg:**

Let's stay in tonight for a change. 咱们今晚换换地方, 就呆在家里吧。

Can you just listen for a change? 你就当一回听众, 好吗?

**注意:** (1) **change one's mind** 改变主意 **eg:**

Nothing will make me change my mind. 什么都不能让我改变主意。

(2) **change hands** 换主人; 转手 **eg:**

The house has changed hands several times. 这房子已经转手好几次了。

(3) **change into** 变为, 使……变成 **eg:**

Caterpillars change into butterflies. 毛虫变成蝴蝶。

#### 3. **all the time**

(1) 意为“(在某段时间内)一直, 始终”。 **eg:**

The letter was in my pocket all the time. 这封信一直在我的口袋里。

(2) 意为“经常; 总是; 老是”。 **eg:**

She leaves the lights on all the time. 她总是让灯亮着。



注意: (1) all the time = the whole time

(2) at all times 总是; 随时; 永远 eg:

Our representatives are ready to help you at all times.

我们的代表随时准备帮助你。

(3) at the same time 同时; 然而 eg:

She was laughing and crying at the same time. 她又哭又笑。

You have to be firm, but at the same time you should try and be sympathetic.

你必须严格, 不过也应尽量怀有同情心。

(4) at a time 每次; 依次 eg:

She ran up the stairs two at a time. 她一步两阶地跑上楼梯。

(5) at times 有时; 间或 eg:

He can be really bad-tempered at times. 他有时脾气可真坏。

### (三) 同近义词辨析

#### travel, journey 与 trip

travel 泛指旅行, 游历, 可作名词或动词。作名词时, 常用作不可数名词, 但若指出国旅行, 常用复数。作动词时常强调旅行本身, 还可指(光)移动, 走。 eg:

She loves travel. 她喜欢旅行。

He has travelled all over the country. 他游遍了全国各地。

Light travels faster than sound. 光比声音传播速度快。

journey 侧重旅行中花费的时间或所走的距离, 可译成“行程”。通常指远距离的陆路旅行。 eg:

Did you have a good journey? 你一路上顺利吗?

注意: 在表示祝愿时, 常用 journey 和 trip。 eg:

Wish you a pleasant journey/trip! 祝旅途愉快!

trip 常指有特殊目的或定期的旅行, 并有回到启程之地的语意。还可指短距离的游玩, 或因公出差。 eg: a business trip 出差

I'm going on a trip to London during the holiday. 假期我要去伦敦旅行。

### (四) 交际用语与背景知识

#### 1. 询问“sth. 的意思是……”可用以下句型:

What do you mean by “sth.”?

What's the meaning of “sth.”?

What does “sth.” mean? eg:

“language”的意思是什么?

What do you mean by “language”?

What's the meaning of “language”?

What does “language” mean?

#### 2. 询问“某事的发生是怎么回事”可用句型:

How come...? ……怎么回事? / 为什么? / 怎么会呢?

多用于非正式文体,相当于“Why is it?”表示不理解情况是如何发生的,希望得到解释。 eg:

How come he has gone to America? 他怎么可能去了美国?

### (五) 重难点句子分析

#### 1. How was your trip to Europe? 你去欧洲的旅行怎么样?

精讲:“去某地的旅行”用:trip to+地点。 eg:

a trip to Taiyuan 去太原的旅行

注意:“到某地旅行”常用以下短语:

take a trip to	} 地点 eg:
make a trip to	
go on a trip to	

We took/made/went on a trip to mountains. 我们到山里去旅游了。

#### 2. Well, that's a long story. 唉,说来话长。

精讲:story 一词的用法比较灵活,在翻译过程中应结合文中的语境。 eg:

How did she fall in love with that ugly man? That's a long story.

她是怎样爱上那个相貌丑陋的男人坠入爱河的? 那可就说来话长了。

story 还可构成以下常用词组:

##### (1) tell a story 讲故事 eg:

The old woman is telling a story of *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* to the children. 这位老奶奶正在给孩子们讲《白雪公主和七个小矮人》的故事。

##### (2) that's another story 那是另外一回事 eg:

Many years later I returned to Africa but that's another story.

多年以后我又重返非洲,不过这是后话了。

##### (3) the same story 同样的情况 eg:

The population is increasing in the US, and it's the same story in Britain.

美国的人口数量在上涨,在英国情况也一样。

#### 3. So I decided to travel by train for a change. 因此,我决定换乘火车去旅行。

精讲:(1)decide *vt.* 决定,决心

decide 常用以下句型:

decide	{	+ 名词/代词	eg:
		to do sth.	
		+ wh- + to do (sth.)	
		+ 从句	

They can't decide anything now. 现在他们不能做出任何决定。

I have decided to help you. 我已决定帮助你。

We can't decide where to go. 我们不能决定到哪儿去。

I decided I would tell him about it. 我决定要告诉他那件事。

##### (2) by train 乘火车

by+交通工具 表示“乘某种交通工具”。 eg:

by bus/car/plane/ship 乘公共汽车/汽车/飞机/轮船

注意:①by 是介词,用于表示方式。

②交通工具必须用原形,而且前面不加任何修饰词。

③此短语还可以用 on a/an+交通工具来代替。

4. I booked a ticket beforehand. 我提前订了一张票。

精讲:此句中的 book 为动词,表示“订(票,桌)”。 eg:

book a table 预订一张餐桌

5. That doesn't sound bad. 那听起来并不糟糕。

精讲:sound“听起来”,是系动词,后面接形容词。

常见系动词有:

(1)表示状态的系动词:be(是), seem(似乎), look(看上去), sound(听起来), feel(感觉,摸起来), taste(尝上去), keep(保持), stay(保持)等。 eg:

You look strong. 你看上去很结实。

The meat tastes bad. 这种肉吃起来味道不好。

(2)表示状态变化的系动词:get(变得), turn(转变), go(变), become(变成), grow(渐渐变得)等。 eg:

The trees turn green. 树变绿了。

The weather gets warmer and the day gets longer. 天气变得暖和了,白昼也变长了。

注意:sound 还可以作名词,意为“声音”。 eg:

Sound travels at 1,100 feet per second in air.

声音在空气中以每秒 1,100 英尺的速度传播。

6. It was impossible for me to have a good rest. 对我来说好好休息一下是不可能的。

精讲:(1)句中 It 作形式主语,真正的主语是 to have a good rest。

常见句型:It is+adj. +to do sth. eg:

It's not easy to learn a foreign language well. 学好一门外语不容易。

注意:在此句型中,如果要说明动词不定式的动作是谁做的,可在不定式前加一个 for 引起的短语,作不定式的逻辑主语。

即:It is+adj. +for sb. +to do sth. eg:

It is difficult for us to finish the work.

对我们来说,完成这项工作是有困难的。

但是,如果形容词是 kind, nice, right, wrong, clever, polite 等描述行为者的性格、品质的形容词,则应在不定式前加一个 of 引起的短语。

即:It is+adj. +of sh. +to do sth. eg:

It is very kind of you to help me. 你能帮助我,真好。

(2)rest n. & v. 休息

have a rest=rest 休息 eg:

Let's stop and have a rest. =Let's stop and rest. 我们停下来歇会儿吧。

注意: have a + 名词 = 动词(该名词与动词同形), 表示某个短暂性的动作。 eg:

have a swim = swim 游泳

have a walk = walk 散步

have a look = look 看一看 eg:

Did you have a good sleep last night? = Did you sleep well last night?

你昨晚睡得好吗?

如果这个动词是不及物动词, 动词能加什么样的介词, 名词也可以加什么样的介词。 eg:

Let me have a look at your photo. = Let me look at your photo.

让我看一看你的照片。

I need to have a talk with you. = I need to talk with you.

我需要和你谈一谈。

### 三、课堂跟踪练习(15分钟) (229)

#### (一) 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. She was deeply \_\_\_\_\_ (impress) by his sincerity.
2. She usually sings very well, but today her voice sounds \_\_\_\_\_ (strange).
3. We've decided \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) away after all.
4. All the morning flights have been \_\_\_\_\_ (book) up.
5. She looked particularly \_\_\_\_\_ (love) that night.

#### (二) 单项选择

1. I knew she was coming that afternoon because she had phoned \_\_\_\_\_ to say so.  
A. before B. ago C. beforehand D. early
2. We had a \_\_\_\_\_ to the coast last Sunday.  
A. journey B. trip C. travel D. voyage
3. Do you know the \_\_\_\_\_ of this word?  
A. mean B. means C. meaning D. meant
4. Although it is late into the night, the shop still stays \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. openly B. closed C. open D. busily
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is important for us \_\_\_\_\_ English well.  
A. It; to study B. It; learning  
C. This; to study D. That; to study

#### (三) 根据汉语完成句子

1. 旅馆里所有的房间都被预订光了。  
All the rooms of the hotel have been \_\_\_\_\_.
2. 我想换换口味, 看场不同类型的电影。  
I'd love to see a different type of movie \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 思维点拨:

##### (一)

1. 固定短语“被……所感动”。
2. sound 的用法。
3. decide 的固定用法。
4. 考查 book 一词的用法。
5. look 的用法。

##### (二)

1. 考查 beforehand 的用法。
2. 区别 journey/trip/travel/voyage。
3. 考查“sth. 的意思是……”的用法。
4. stay 作为系动词时的用法。
5. It 作形式主语的句型结构。

##### (三)

1. book 一词的用法。
2. 对“换换环境(花样等)”短语的考查。

3. 情况一直在变化着。

Conditions are changing \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 这里的東西怎么都这么便宜呢?

\_\_\_\_\_ everything is so cheap here?

5. 说来话长,他们结婚了而且生活得很幸福。

\_\_\_\_\_ ; they married and lived happily.

3. 对短语“一直,总是”的考查。

4. 对交际用语“怎么回事”的考查。

5. 对习语“说来话长”的考查。



## Lesson 42

### 一、课文翻译

#### 1

#### Pre-read 课前阅读

Look at Map 1 below. Can you find any of today's continents?

看下面地图 1。你能找到一些现在的大陆吗?

#### 2

#### Read 阅读

### HOW THE CONTINENTS ARE MOVING

Very slowly, the continents are moving across the face of the world. They are carrying us as passengers. During the lifetime of a person, North America and Europe will move further apart by nearly two metres.

About 200 million years ago, all the land in the world was joined together in one huge continent. Then it started to break into pieces. These pieces started to move apart. After about 60 million years, the northern part was no longer joined to the southern part. The southern part broke into three pieces. One of these was slowly moving northwards.

65 million years ago, India had not yet joined Asia, and Australia was still joined to Antarctica. North America was still joined to Europe and Asia.

Today Australia has moved away from Antarctica, and North America has moved away from Europe. India has pushed hard into Asia, pushing up the Himalaya Mountains.

Scientists think that the earth is covered by huge plates made of rock. These plates are beneath the seas and continents of the world. There are about twenty plates. They keep moving like great ships, carrying the continents with them.

What is going to happen in 50 million years' time? Scientists think that Australia will move north towards Asia. North and South America will move apart. Africa will move nearer to Europe. Part of East Africa will break away from the rest of Africa. North America will move westwards, and Asia will move eastwards. So China and North America may move closer. Who knows what will happen? But one thing is certain: The world is changing!

## 大陆是怎样移动的

各大陆在地球表面极其缓慢的漂移着。它们把我们当作乘客一样载着。在一个人的一生期间,北美洲板块和欧洲板块会移动到分开将近两米的距离。

大约在两亿年前,世界上的所有陆地都是连在一起的一个巨大的大陆。而后,这块大陆开始分裂成许多块陆地。这些陆地开始分离。大约六千万年之后,北部分和南部分大陆不再连在一起,南部分大陆分成三块陆地。其中一块正慢慢向北移动。

六千五百万年以前,印度还没有和亚洲连在一起,澳洲仍和南极洲连在一起。北美洲仍和欧洲、亚洲连在一起。

如今澳洲已从南极洲移开了,北美洲已从欧洲移开了。印度板块用力挤压着亚洲板块形成了喜马拉雅山脉。

科学家们认为地球是被岩石构成的巨大板块覆盖着。这些板块在世界海洋和大陆的下面。大约有 20 个板块,它们像巨轮一样载着各大陆地随它们一起一直移动着。

五千万年以后会发生什么变化呢?科学家们认为澳洲将继续向亚洲北移。南北美洲将分开。非洲将向欧洲移近。东非的一部分将和非洲的其余部分分开。北美洲将向西移动,亚洲将向东移动。因此中国和北美洲可能会移动得更近。谁知道未来将会发生什么呢?但有一件事是确定的:世界是在变化的!

## 二、课文详解

### (一) 生词

#### 1. *apart* /ə'pɑ:t/ *adv.*

(1) separated by a distance, of space or time (指空间或时间) 相隔, 相距 *eg.*

The two houses stood 500 metres apart. 两座房子相距 500 米。

Their birthdays are only three days apart. 他们的生日仅隔三日。

(2) not together, separate or separately 不在一起; 分离; 分开 *eg.*

We are living apart now. 我们现在不住在一起。

She keeps herself apart from other people. 她与其他人保持距离。

注意: apart from 除……之外; 脱离开

far apart 远隔

move apart 分离; 脱离

#### 2. *northwards* /'nɒθwədz/ *adv.* towards the north 向北 *eg.*

to go/look/turn northwards 向北走/看/掉转

注意: north *adj.* 北的; 朝北的; 从北来的

*adv.* 向(在, 从)北方 *n.* 北; 北方; 北部

northern *adj.* 北方的; 北部的

northeast *n.* 东北(部) northwest *n.* 西北(部)

#### 3. *beneath* /bi'ni:θ/

(1) *prep.* below; directly under 在……底下; 在……下方 *eg.*

The river flows beneath the old bridge. 小河从古老的桥下流过。

(2) *adv.* in or to a lower position; underneath 在下面 *eg.*

The valley lies beneath. 山谷就在底下。

4. **westwards**/'westwɔ:dz/*adv.* towards the west 向西 **eg:**

They traveled westwards. = They traveled towards the west. 他们向西行进。

**注意:** west *adj.* 西的; 向西的; 从西来的

*adv.* 在西方; 向西方

*n.* 西部; 西方

western *adj.* 西方的; 西部的

westerner *n.* 西方人

5. **eastwards**/'i:stwɔ:dz/*adv.* towards the east 向东; 朝东 **eg:**

The car is running quickly eastwards. 这辆小汽车正迅速地向东行驶。

**注意:** east *adj.* 东方的; 朝东的; 从东方来的

*adv.* 在东方; 向东方; 从东方

*n.* 东, 东方; 东部

eastern *adj.* 东方的; 东部的

easterner *n.* 东方人

6. **certain**/'sɜ:tn/*adj.*

(1) having no doubts, sure 确凿的; 无疑的 **eg:**

It is certain that the earth is round. 毫无疑问, 地球是圆的。

(2) sure to come or happen 一定的; 必然的 **eg:**

He is certain to come. 他一定会来的。

(3) some 某一; 某些; 一定的 **eg:**

A certain man came to visit you. 有人来拜访过你。

**注意:** (1) for certain 肯定地; 无疑地 **eg:**

I can't say for certain when we'll arrive. 我说不准我们什么时候能到。

(2) make certain 弄清楚 **eg:**

Make certain when the train leaves. 弄清楚火车什么时候开。

(3) be certain to do (说话人相信主语)一定会做某事

be certain of (主语)对……有把握

It's certain that... 确信…… **eg:**

He's certain to pass the examination.

= It's certain that he will pass the examination. 他一定会通过考试的。

I am certain of his success. = I am certain that he will succeed. 我确信他会成功。

(二) 短语

1. **break into pieces** 意为“破裂成碎片” **eg:**

The mirror on the wall fell on the ground and broke into pieces.

墙上的镜子掉在地上摔碎了。

**注意:** (1) break 在此处为不及物动词, 无需用被动语态。

(2) break into 还有“闯入, 侵入”的意思 **eg:**

The robber broke into his house and took away a lot of money.

强盗闯进了他家并拿走了很多的钱。

(3) break down 坏了, 损坏 eg:

My car broke down on my way home. 我的车在回家的路上抛锚了。

(4) break out 爆发 eg:

Fire broke out during the night. 夜间突然发生了火灾。

2. move apart 意为“分离; 脱离” eg:

The boys were fighting, and the teacher moved them apart.

男孩们在打架, 老师把他们拉开了。

3. move away from 意为“从……移走” eg:

She has moved away from her house. 她已经从家里搬走了。

注意: move away 搬走, 离开 eg:

Let's move the bag of rice away. 咱们把这袋大米搬走吧。

move in 迁入新居 eg:

Our new neighbours moved in yesterday. 我们的新邻居昨天搬来了。

move off 启动, 离去 eg:

The train moved off. 火车开走了。

move on 继续前进, 出发, 离开 eg:

By the time he got there, his friends had already moved on. 当他到达那里的时候, 他的朋友们已经走了。

4. push hard into 意为“用力挤压到……中” eg:

I pushed hard into a shed on all fours. 我匍匐着身子费力钻进一间棚屋。

5. break away from 意为“挣脱, 脱离” eg:

The robber tried his best to break away from the policeman.

这个抢匪想尽办法摆脱警察。

### (三) 同近义词辨析

#### 1. certain 与 sure

sure 和 certain 是近义形容词, 均有“肯定的; 确信的; 有把握的”的意思。它们的用法也大体相似, 许多情况下可以通用, 但它们之间也有一些差别, 现归纳如下:

(1) sure 表示一种主观上的判断或感觉, 事实并不一走如此。

certain 强调的则是客观事实, 意为“主语已经知道后面的内容是既定的事实。” eg:

I'm sure he didn't steal it. He isn't that kind of person. 我确信他没偷, 他不是那种人。

I'm certain he didn't break the cup. I broke it myself.

我肯定他没有打碎那个茶杯, 那个茶杯是我打碎的。

(2) certain 既可用入作主语, 也可用物作主语, 而 sure 一般用入作主语。 eg:

I am not sure where he is. 我不能确定他在哪儿。

It isn't certain whether he will give us a report next Monday.

下星期一他是否来为我们作报告还不能确定。

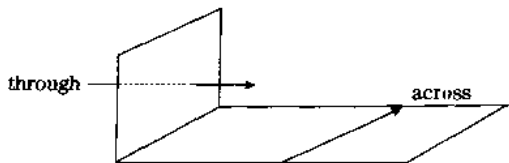


I am certain they will come. 我相信他们一定会来。

(3) 在祈使句中常用 sure. eg:

Be sure to write and tell me all the good news. 务必写信告诉我所有的好消息。

## 2. across 与 through



across 强调从某个平面的一边到另一边。 eg:

The boys swim across the river. 男孩子们游过这条小河。

through 指从某个立体空间内穿过。 eg:

Light travels through the room. 光线穿过这间屋子。

## (四) 重难点句子分析

1. **Very slowly, the continents are moving across the face of the world.** 这块大陆慢慢地在地球表面移动着。

精讲: face 在此处译为“表面”, 相当于“surface”, 是可数名词。 eg:

How many faces does a cube have? 立方体有几个面?

2. **During the lifetime of a person, North America and Europe will move further apart by nearly two metres.**

在人的的一生中, 北美洲板块和欧洲板块继续移动, 大致会分开两米的距离。

精讲: during the lifetime of somebody = during one's lifetime = in one's life “在某人的一生当中” eg: Thomas Edison had a lot of inventions during his lifetime.

托马斯·爱迪生在一生中有很多发明。

3. **About 200 million years ago, all the land in the world was joined together in one huge continent.** 大约在两亿年前, 世界上的所有陆地都是连在一起的一块巨大的大陆。

精讲: (1) land 在句中指的是陆地, 为不可数名词, 应注意主谓一致问题, 谓语动词用单数“was”。

(2) join 是及物动词, 译为“连接, 结合, 加入”。 eg:

Tianjin and Beijing are joined by a railway. 天津和北京由一条铁路连接了起来。

I joined the PLA three years ago. 三年前我加入了中国人民解放军。

注意: join A to B 意为“把 A 和 B 连接起来” eg:

The highway joined the country to the city. 这条公路把乡村和城市连接了起来。

4. **Scientists think that the earth is covered by huge plates made of rock.**

科学家们认为地球是被几个巨型岩石板块覆盖着。

精讲: (1) be covered with = be covered by 是“被……覆盖”的意思。 eg:

The table was covered with dust. 这张桌子上都是灰尘。

(2) made of rock 在句中是分词作定语, 译为“由岩石构成的”。另外, be made of 译为