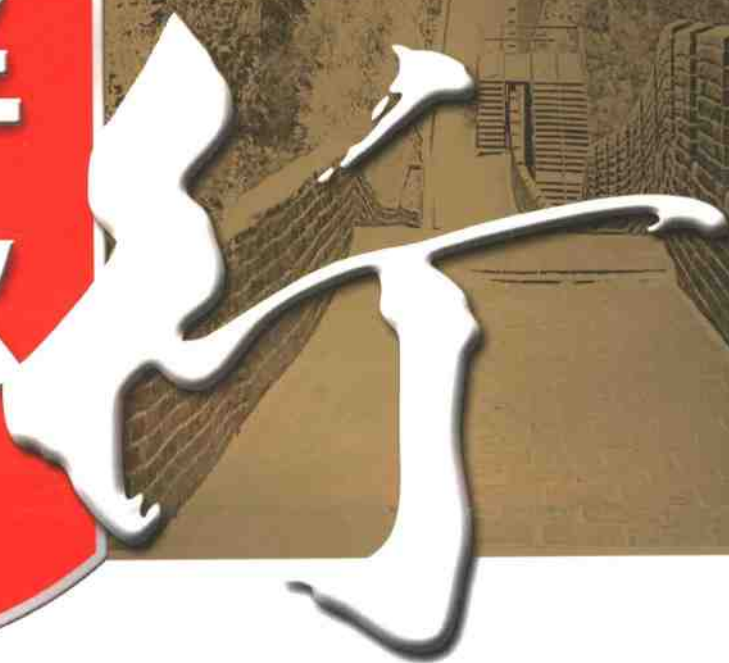




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 配套人民教育出版社试验修订教材

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 恢复高考30年

# 名师伴你



英语 上册(必修)

高二同步创新版

伴你春夏秋冬 伴你金榜题名

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配套人民教育出版社试验修订教材

# 高二同步版

# 名师伴你行

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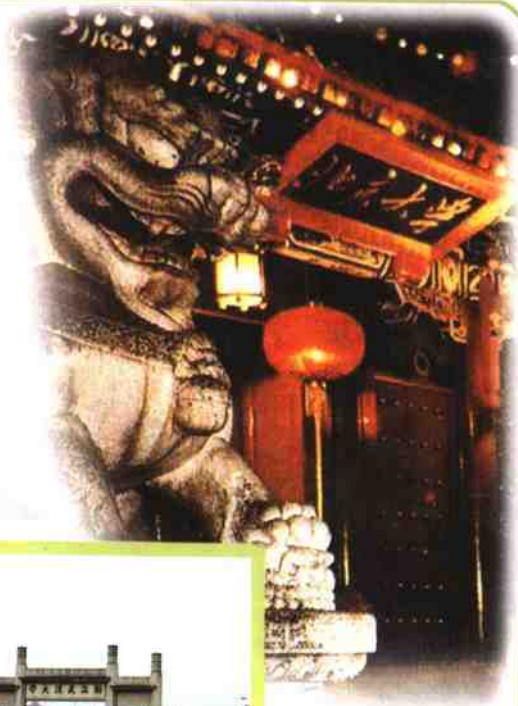
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0:0 对于每个人都是机会.....

# 问渠哪得清如许 为有源头活水来 中国名师掌帅印 考坛搭起大舞台



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1942年12月出生。上海嘉定人。1965年毕业于华东师大中文系。曾任

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## 名师伴你行 希望在心中

2006—2007



明知白

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### MINGSHI BANPIXING

## 丛书序言

建设创新型国家是时代赋予我们的光荣使命，是我们这一代人必须承担的历史责任。几千年来，中华民族创造了灿烂辉煌的优秀文化，以众多的创新成就为人类文明进步作出了巨大贡献。回顾历史，展望未来，我们完全有信心、有能力为人类文明进步作出新的更大的贡献。全党全国各族人民要统一思想、坚定信心、奋发努力、扎实苦干，坚持走中国特色自主创新道路，以只争朝夕的精神为建设创新型国家而努力奋斗！

——摘自2006年1月9日胡锦涛同志在全国科学技术大会上的讲话

“艳卉奇葩梅苦来，乍惊春绿腊前开。”1977年，邓小平同志招集教育部有关负责人谈话，提出恢复中断十年的高考制度的思路，恢复高考的工作当年启动，神州大地迎来了科学的春天，莘莘学子迎来了灿烂的明天。从1977年到2006年，中国高考经历了30年的风风雨雨，经历了数次意义重大的变迁。

“托风出水不奢求，随处扎根芳绿洲。”《名师伴你行》系列丛书经过四年的不断完善和创新，早已成为有口皆碑的知名教辅品牌。为了回报全国广大中学师生的青睐与厚爱，本丛书编委会汇同《光明日报》出版社，在保留原有精品栏目，广泛征寻一线教师意见，不断听取具有丰富高考指导经验的专家学者建议的基础上，综合最新高考信息，深入研究高考命题规律，经过精心策划，重磅推出2006-2007高二同步教学指导用书，作为对恢复高考30周年的最好纪念，真诚奉献给怀揣十年梦想的一代天骄。

“耸翠峰峦千万重，势压群秀最芙蓉。”《名师伴你行》系列丛书高考恢复30年黄金纪念精品版，之所以能引爆新一轮教学指导丛书的喝彩，是因为其卓越的品质、高雅的品位、知名的品牌，是因为其鲜活的素材、流动的信息、科学的体系、合理的栏目、厚重的内容、点睛的讲解和梯度的训练，是因为其三校五审的运作流程、与时俱进的撰写风格、准确无误的编排质量、卓而不凡的封面设计和尽善尽美的售后服务。

“磨剑刃锋泼墨赋，放情挥笔寄江流。”古人云：凡事预则立，不预则废。丛书策划中心首先招集本套丛书的50多名作者，封闭研讨十余天，总结目前在教辅市场拥有一席之地的其他教辅的优点，总结本套丛书四年来的成与败和得与失，总结近年高考的命题规律和试题风格，预测来年全国各地高考可能发生的变化，讨论全国广大读者用户的反馈意见，听取有关专家的编写策划报告，群策群力，团结协作，共同研究本套丛书的策划方案和改进计划，书内栏目逐一过关，编写思路和编写计划逐科验收，反复酝酿，博采众长，瓜熟蒂落，水到渠成。

“揽月临风神韵来，烟云拂尽上瑶台。”本丛书本着“为了一切学生、为了学生一切”的宗旨，本着“源于课本、高于课本、强化双基、突出能力”的理念，本着“零距离贴近课堂、百分之百服务考生”的思想，精益求精，认真推敲，使编排体系更加科学合理，书中栏目更加符合课堂设计，编写内容更加符合高考一轮复习的要求，讲、学、练、考的创新设计更加符合全国各地广大师生的需要。真可谓“十年磨一剑，细功出精品”。

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“数点花蕊悄然立，几多蜂蝶采撷勤。”丛书草稿出笼后，编委会又一次召开各路专家会议，对丛书的编写内容和质量进行综合评估，进一步提出修改意见，同时又将丛书草稿分发到全国各地30多所知名中学进行现场调研，虚心听取多方评价，针对提出的问题，认真研究整改方案。在审校过程中，本丛书以错误率最低、使用率最高为出发点，反复校对，反复审核，有疑必查，有错必纠，精心锻造，功到天成。

“临风斩浪腾云去，欲上天宫揽玉钩。”春华秋实，天道酬勤。不经过漫漫长夜，何以见到黎明的精彩；不经过辛勤耕耘，哪有秋收累累的硕果；不经历狂风暴雨的洗涤，何以见到美丽的彩虹；不经过寒窗十年的苦读，哪有金色六月的金榜题名。同学们，拼搏吧！前方的路在等待着你们……

《名师伴你行》高考恢复30年黄金纪念精品版

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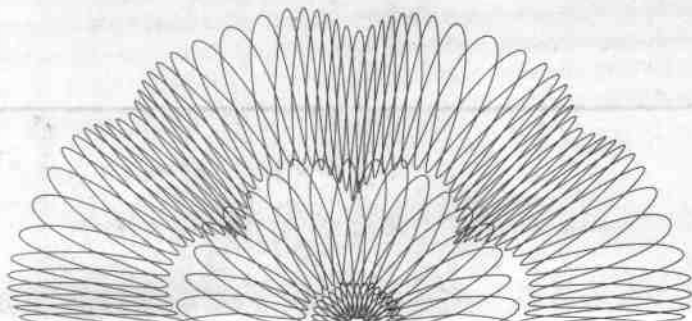
## 阅读向导

【记一记教材重点】紧扣教学大纲，瞄准教材基础。重点词语句型，逐一提醒注意；疑点盲点难点，点点拓展比较。

【悟一悟典型例题】精选高考试题，教材链接高考，感受高考情景，体验高考韵味，胸中警钟常鸣，增强备考意识。

【练一练同步双基】题料原于教材，设题巩固练习；翻译相关语句，能力拔高升级；根据句意填空，知能拓展迁移。

【辨一辨语句正误】联系读者实际，瞄准疑惑焦点，列出注意事项，作出误差分析，突破疑点难点，一路高歌猛进。



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## Unit 1 Making a difference

## 第1课时 Warming up, listening and speaking

## 记一记 教材重点

## \* 重点词语过关

## ◆ practise

(1) *vt.* 实践, 实行, 练习practise + *n.* / *pron.*

practise + doing (不加不定式作宾语)

practise + 从句

They practise speaking English every day.

The pupils are practising what the teacher has taught.

(2) *vi.* 练习, 后接副词或介词短语, 也可什么也不接。

The girl always practises regularly at the piano.

## 拓展

practice *n.* 实践; 练习; 惯例; 习惯做法

from practice to knowledge 由实践到认识

a regular practice 习惯(常规的)做法

◆ obvious *adj.* 明显的, 显而易见的; 明白的(一般无比较级和最高级形式)

It is obvious that he is wrong.

This must be obvious to everybody, even to the dullest mind.

## 比较

obvious 与 clear 是同义词, 但所表示的概念略有不同: obvious 指引人注目, 人们不会看不出来, 含有“一目了然, 无须证明”之意; 而 clear 指不模糊含混, 易于观察、了解、识别, 用法广泛。obvious 与 clear 后常用介词短语 to sb.。如:

clear to me 对我来说是清楚的

obvious to everybody 人人都明白

a clear explanation 清楚的解释

a clear moon 一轮皓月

◆ similar *adj.* 相似的, 类似的, 一般无比较级

My wife and I have similar tastes in music.

## 拓展

A is similar to B in... A 和 B 在……方面相似  
in a similar way 以与……相似的方式

similar terms 同类项

Gold is similar in colour to brass.

## 注意

similar 与 same 是近义词, 但 same 既可以是形容词, 也可以是副词, 并与 the 连用。

## \* 重点短语突破

◆ in common 共同之处, 共有, 常用于短语: have something (nothing) in common with... 与……有(没有)共同之处, 和……一样(不一样)

In common with most young people, he hates getting up in the morning.

They are brothers, but they have nothing in common.

## 拓展

in common 还有“公用, 共用”之意。如:

These two houses have a yard in common.

## \* 常用句型归纳

◆ is to be feared 属于“be + 不定式”句式结构, 该句式常表示按计划、安排将要发生的事, 或用来征求对方意见。

The American president is to visit China.

What's to be done next?

## 拓展

“be + to do”还可以用来发出命令或指示, 或表示“应该怎么做”, 相当于 should do 或 should be done。

You are to be back by 10 o'clock.

You are to write your names at the end of your test papers.



◆ I doubt whether... (我怀疑……) 和 There is no doubt that... (毫无疑问)……

doubt 怀疑,疑惑,既可用作动词(第1句),也可用作名词(第2句)。

常用短语和句型

doubt + n./pron. 或宾语从句

doubt about sth.

There is no (some, much) doubt about sth. .

There is no doubt + that 从句毫无疑问……

There is no doubt that you'll be warmly welcomed.

I doubt whether he'll come.

**注意**

doubt 用在肯定句中,其后的名词性从句用 whether, if, when, what 等连接;若用在疑问句、否定句中,名词性从句用 that 或 but, but that 连接。

Does anyone doubt that it is so?

### \* 疑点难点解析

◆ Some things need to be believed to be seen.

有些事情需要先相信然后才能看到。

need 在此句中是实义动词,“需要,必须”,若表达“主语需要(被)做”,则可用: need + doing, 或 need to be done, 这时的 do 与主语之间有动宾关系。

These shoes need repairing (to be repaired).

**注意**

need to do sth. 表示“主语需要做某事”。

**比较**

need, require 与 want 后都可以接 n., pron, v.-ing 或 to be done, 表示“要,需要”,可互换使用。

The work needs (requires, wants) patience.

The house needs (requires, wants) cleaning (to be cleaned).

但 need 和 want(想要)后可接不定式的主动式, require 不可以;而 require 可以后接宾语从句,从句中谓语必须用“(should) + 动词原形”, need 和 want 不可以。

**注意**

need 也可以用作情态动词,无时态和人称变化,多用于疑问句和否定句中,后接动词原形。

### 悟一悟 典型例题

例 1 —Hello, Mr. Smith. This is Larry Jackson. I am afraid I won't be able to arrive on time for the meeting in your office.

—\_\_\_\_\_. We'll wait for you.

(2005 年高考江西题)

- A. Hurry up                      B. No doubt  
C. Cheer up                      D. That's all right

【答案】D

【解析】此题考查交际用语。That's all right. 相当于 It doesn't matter. 是对对方的歉意做出的礼貌回答。

例 2 The flu is believed \_\_\_\_\_ by viruses that like to reproduced in the cells inside the human nose and throat.

(2004 年高考上海题)

- A. causing                      B. being caused  
C. to be caused                D. to have caused

【答案】C

【解析】本题考查非谓语动词的运用能力。该句用了 believe + 宾语 + 动词不定式的结构,而且 the flu 与 cause 有被动关系,故用动词不定式的完成时。

例 3 When we plan our vacation, mother often offers \_\_\_\_\_ suggestions.

(2004 年高考全国卷 II 题)

- A. careful                      B. practical  
C. effective                      D. acceptable

【答案】B

【解析】本题考查形容词的辨析能力。全句意为:当我们计划我们的假日时,妈妈常提供切合实际的/现实的/实用的建议。B 项最佳。

### 练一练 同步双基

#### I. 巩固练习

- There's little doubt \_\_\_\_\_ our team will beat yours.  
A. which                      B. whether  
C. if                              D. that
- The two sides debated \_\_\_\_\_ each other \_\_\_\_\_ who was the better for a whole day.  
A. to; to                      B. with; about  
C. over; on                      D. between; in
- This watch needs \_\_\_\_\_, for it loses five minutes per



day.

- A. to repair                      B. be repaired  
C. repairing                      D. being repaired
4. Much of the work is \_\_\_\_\_ before sunset.  
A. finished                      B. to finish it  
C. being finished                D. to be finished
5. Which word in the following sentences similar \_\_\_\_\_ the one I mentioned just now?  
A. to                                B. with  
C. for                                D. as
6. My teacher demanded that all of us \_\_\_\_\_ English every day.  
A. should practise to speak  
B. would practise speaking  
C. could practise speaking  
D. practise speaking
7. Spending less money is the \_\_\_\_\_ answer to his financial problems.  
A. anxious                        B. clear  
C. obvious                         D. willing
8. Our bodies are strengthened by taking exercise. \_\_\_\_\_, our minds are developed by learning.  
A. Probably                        B. Likely  
C. Similarly                        D. Generally
9. They have a lot \_\_\_\_\_ and so become good friends.  
A. in case                         B. in common  
C. in surprise                      D. out of the common
10. I don't doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he took the first place in his class, but I do doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he will succeed in the end.  
A. if; that                         B. but; which  
C. whether; whether              D. but that; whether

## II. 翻译下列句子

1. 很显然你错了。(obvious)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 我家离学校不到两英里。(within)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 在他的文章中他引用了很多马克思的话。(quote)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 毫无疑问他回到家乡了。(doubt)

5. 上星期六我们班举行了一次辩论会。(debate)

## III. 根据句意及括号内的中文完成单词填空

1. Leonardo Da Vinci was a \_\_\_\_\_ (天才) in many fields.  
2. His speech gave me a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (灵感, 启发).  
3. He's thought to be one of the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ (人物) at that time.  
4. There was a look of \_\_\_\_\_ (恐惧) on her face.  
5. You'd better make a careful \_\_\_\_\_ (分析) first if you want to solve this problem.

## IV. 补全对话

根据对话内容, 从对话后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 选项中有两项为多余选项。

**Policeman:** Now, Jimmy, did you get a good view (看清) of the accident?

**Jimmy:** Oh, yes. I was standing outside the bank building and I saw it all quite clearly.

**Policeman:** Do you know what time it was?

**Jimmy:** Yes. 1 It was 2:45 exactly.

**Policeman:** Good. 2

**Jimmy:** Well, quite slowly—about 10 miles an hour. It was coming up York Road. 3 But they were still red when he went over them.

**Policeman:** I see. 4 Was it also driving slowly?

**Jimmy:** It was coming along Union Street about 30 miles per hour. It was a blue Toyota. 5

**Policeman:** Did you see what colour his traffic light was?

**Jimmy:** Yes, it changed to yellow just before he crossed it.

- A. What about the car?  
B. I checked my watch.  
C. Didn't you see the car?  
D. Now, how fast was the truck moving?  
E. Was the car going beyond the speed limit?  
F. I suppose the truck driver knew the lights were going to change.  
G. The driver stopped his car when he saw the truck crossing the street.



## 第2课时 Reading

## 记一记 教材重点

## \* 重点词语过关

◆ **imagine vt.** 想像,设想,一般不用于进行时(1) + *n.* / *pron.* :

Can you imagine life on the moon?

(2) + *v.* -ing 形式:

I can't imagine (my) working with such a person.

(3) + 宾语 + 宾补(宾补可由 *n.*, *v.* -ing, to be 短语、介词短语充当):

Imagine yourself (to be) on a desert island.

(4) + 宾语从句:

Just imagine how happy he was!

## 注意

imagine“以为,想”,常可进行否定转移。

I don't imagine they will come if it rains.

## 拓展

imaginary *adj.* 想像中的,假想的,虚构的

an imaginary character in a tale 故事里的虚构人物

imagination *n.* 想像,想像力,创造力

have a good (poor) imagination 想像力好(差)

◆ **seek vt. / vi.** 寻找,探索,追求,后常接不定式或名词

We're seeking to attain the most advanced technological levels in the world.

Our purpose was to seek friendship and cooperation.

## 常用短语

seek for 寻找,寻求

seek after 追求,探索

seek out 搜寻出,挑出

seek truth from facts 实事求是

be (much) to seek 还(远)没有找到

◆ **observe vt. / vi.** 观察,看到,注意到,后常接:(1) + *n.* / *pron.* :

He has observed the stars all his life.

(2) + *n.* / *pron.* + 动词原形作宾补:

We observed her walk away with a smile.

## 注意

主动语态中用省略 to 的动词原形作宾补,但当句子变为被动语态时,就要用带 to 的动词不定式。

The accused man was observed to enter the bank.

(3) + *n.* / *pron.* + *v.* -ing 作宾补:

Did you observe the birds flying around the trees?

## 比较

宾补用现在分词和用不定式意义稍有不同。动词不定式表示动作发生了,指动作的全过程;现在分词指动作正在进行。

He observed a man trying to force the lock.

We have never observed him act like that before.

(4) + 从句:

The boy observed what was going on between them.

## 拓展

observe 还有“遵守,发表看法,庆祝,过(节)”之意。

We must observe these principles in our action.

I observed nothing on the subject.

They don't observe Christmas Day there.

◆ **match**(1) *vt. / vi.* 使……(和……)调和,与……相配,适合,主要用于:match + *n.* + to/with + *n.*, match + *n.* 或 match + *adv.*

The two pieces of furniture don't match.

(2) *vt.* 使……(与……)交手,使……比赛,构成:match + *n.* + against (with) + *n.*

He matched his shooting skill against the expert's.

(3) *vt.* 是……的对手,能与……较量,构成:match + *n.* + in/for

This hotel can't be matched for good service and food.

(4) *n.* 比赛 (= game), 火柴

play/have a match 进行一场比赛

a box of matches 一盒火柴

## \* 重点短语突破

◆ **work on** 继续工作,从事(某工作),翻译时可灵活处理

He has been working on this painting for days.

They are working on a report of their investigation.



**比较**

work at 干(某活动), 研究等

She is working at some exercises (a difficult problem in mathematics).

She has always worked hard at collective jobs.

work out 制订, 拟出; 想出(办法), 研究出, 考虑好; 计算, 估计; 结果良好, 有效

He still hadn't worked out how to begin.

We were pleased to see that things had worked out all right.

◆ **go on with sth.** 继续某种行为(或某件事)

We'll go on with the project even without their support.

May we go on with our work now?

**比较**

go on doing sth. 继续做同一件事

He went on talking as though nothing has happened.

go on to do sth. (做完一件事后)接着做另一件事

He went on to talk about the world situation.

go on 发生, 进行; 进展, 进行

What's going on out there?

I suppose everything is going on all right.

◆ **dream of** 做梦, 梦见, 梦到, 其中的 of 可与 about 换用

She said she dreamed of/about you.

**注意**

dream of 还有“梦想, 向往, 渴望”之意, 这时只用 of, 不用 about.

When I was young, I dreamed of becoming a scientist.

The people all over the world dream of peace.

**拓展**

(1) dream 也可用作及物动词, 后接名词/代词作宾语或接宾语从句。

He dreamed that he was flying to the moon.

(2) dream *n.* 梦, 梦想, 愿望

It's my dream to win a Nobel Prize.

◆ **answers to questions** 问题的答案

汉语中“的”在英语中可以有如下几种表达方式:

(1) 无生命名词的所属关系通常是在名词后加 of 表示“(属于)……的”。如:

the roof of a house 屋顶

a topic of conversation 话题

**注意**

但有些名词后要用 to 或 for 表示“……的”, 高中课本

常见的此类短语有:

the key to the classroom 教室的钥匙

the key (answer) to the exercise 练习的答案

the key to success 成功的关键

the entrance to the building 大厦的入口

his contribution to science 他对科学的贡献

a plan for study 学习计划

a ticket for tonight 今天晚上的票

the reason for changing the plan 改变计划的理由

(2) 有生命的名词可用名词所有格, 即在名词后加 's 的形式表示“……的”。

Dickens' novels 狄更斯的小说

(3) 有些表示时间、距离、国家、城市、团体等无生命的名词也可用所有格形式:

today's newspaper 今天的报纸

an hour's drive 驱车一小时的路程

◆ **turn out** 动词短语, “结果是……, 证明是, 原来是”, 后常跟名词、形容词、副词、to be 不定式或从句

It was cloudy this morning, but it turned out (to be) fine later.

It turned out that he was a famous scientist.

**拓展**

turn out 还有“生产, 制造”“出来, 出动”“赶出来”(后常加 of 短语)的意思。

Plans have been made to turn out more plastic products for agriculture.

The whole village turned out to welcome us.

The landlord turned the people out of their homes because they couldn't pay the rent.

**\* 常用句型归纳**

◆ **There did not seem much point in...** 属于 seem 的常用句式之一“**There seems...**”(似乎有……)。

There seemed something wrong with the machine.

There doesn't seem to have been any difficulty over this question.

**注意**

seem “似乎, 好像”, 后接 *n.*, *adj.* 或 to be 短语, 其中的 to be 常可省略, 也可以用 it 作形式主语: It seems + that 从句(看来……, 似乎……)

seem 的否定式有两种: seem not 或 don't seem

◆ **... in a way that ordinary people could understand.** ……以一种普通人能理解的方式。



way 当“方式、方法”解时,其后的定语可用 of doing, to do 或定语从句,但须注意其定语从句要用 that 或 in which 引导,其中 that, in which 可以省略。

He had a strange way of making his classes lively and interesting.

Will you please tell me the way you solve the problem?

way, method 与 means 都可表示“方法,方式”,但用法有别:

(1) way 是可数名词,常与介词 in 连用,表示“通过

……方式”“用……方法”,常见短语:

in this way 通过这种方式

in a/one way 在某种程度上,在某点上

in no way 决不,一点也不

in the way 挡道的,妨碍的

(2) method 可数名词,其后接“of doing”(通常不接“of + n.”),不接不定式;与介词 with 搭配。

They use modern methods of teaching.

with this method = in this way 用这种方式

(3) means 是复数形式表示单数意义,后常接“of 介词短语”,与介词 by 搭配。

The quickest means of travel is by plane.

The ants “talk” a great deal by this means.

means 的常见短语:

by this means = in this way = with this method

by all means 尽一切办法,当然可以

by any means 无论如何

by means of 依靠,通过

by no means 决不

◆ ... is too large or too difficult to observe directly 属于表示“太……而不能”的 too... to do 句型,引导否定意义的结果状语

The soldier is too weak to be sent to the front.

He arrived at the station too late to catch the early train.

在下列两种情况下的 too... to do 句型不表示否定:

①表示态度、情绪、心情或倾向的形容词用在 too... to do 句型中,表示肯定意义。这类形容词主要有: anxious, eager, glad, ready, willing, happy, pleased, surprised 等。

She was too surprised to see how angry her father was.

She is too ready to burst into tears.

②在 not, never, only, all, but 等后的 too... to do 结构中,too 的含义为 very,不定式没有否定意义。

I'm only too glad to stay at home.

It's never too late to learn.

◆ find it difficult to understand him (发现很难理解他)

属于“find + it + adj./n. + to do”结构,其中 it 是形式宾语,adj./n. 用作宾语补足语,真正宾语是不定式短语

当用作宾语的不定式短语带有宾语补足语的时候,要用 it 作形式宾语,而把不定式短语后移。常用于这个句型中的动词主要有: think, consider, make, find, feel 等。

I think it necessary to practise spoken English every day.

She feels it her duty to take good care of the children.

注意

当宾语补足语是 no good, no use 等词时,真正宾语一般要用 doing。

He thought it no use trying to convince them.

### \*疑点难点解析

◆ Yet two years had gone by and I was not that much worse.

然而两年过去了,我也还没那么糟糕。

(1) go by 走过,过去,既可以指“时间过去”,也可以指“(人)走过”,其中的 by 既可以用作副词,不接宾语,也可以用作介词,后接宾语。

Many years have gone by since we first met.

Will you please buy me some stamps when you go by the post office?

注意

指“(时间的)过去,(人)从旁而过”时,也可以用 pass by。

pass by sb. 从某人身边走过

pass by a matter 对某事置之不问

A bus passed by just a moment ago.

拓展

go by 还有“顺便走访,依照、遵循,依据”之意。

He was in when I went by yesterday.

go by appearances 凭外表判断

go by a rule 遵照规则

(2) that much worse 中的 that 是副词,“那样,那么”,相当于 so。

I know only that much.





Can you walk that far?

**拓展**

this 也可用作副词,意为“达到这样的程度,这样地,这么”。

They didn't expect to wait this long.

Can you give me this much?

◆ **Nor did he let the disease stop him from living the kind of life he had always dreamt of.**

他也没让病魔阻止他过上他一直梦想的生活。

(1) 本句是一个部分倒装句。nor 意为“也不”,可以用在 not, no, never 等的后面,表示否定句的连续;也可以用在肯定句之后,这时要注意使用倒装语序,即把句中的助动词或情态动词、系动词提前。

I never saw him again, nor did I hear from him.

The tale is long, nor have I heard it out.

**注意**

nor 还可以用在“否定句 + nor + be (have、助动词或情态动词) + 另一主语”句式,说明前句话的内容同样适用于“另一主语”,这时 nor 与 neither 可以互换使用。

He wasn't late this morning, nor was I.

Tom hasn't been abroad, nor have I.

(2) stop sb. from doing sth. 阻止某人做某事,主动句中 from 可以省略,被动语态中的 from 不可以省略。

What can stop us (from) doing so if we want to?

However they were unreasonably stopped by the police from entering the hall.

**注意**

stop sb. from doing sth. = prevent sb. from doing sth. = keep sb. from doing sth., 其中 stop, prevent 短语中的 from 在主动语态句中均可省略,被动语态句中不能省略;而 keep 短语中的 from 无论在主动还是被动语态句中,都不能省略。

◆ **What is it that Hawking doesn't like about his speech computer?**

对于他那会讲话的计算机,霍金不喜欢的是什么?

这是强调句型的特殊疑问句,其典型特征是其中的 it, is 与 that 三部分均可以去掉,句子的其余部分仍然正确:What doesn't Hawking like about his computer?

英语中,要强调句子的某一部分(通常是主语、宾语、状语)时,可以使用 it 当作主语。这种句子的结构是:It is (was) + 被强调部分 + that + 句子其余部分,如果强调的部分是人,则可用 who 代替 that。

I saw Tom in the street yesterday. (一般句)

强调主语时:

It was I that/who saw Tom in the street yesterday.

强调地点宾语时:

It was Tom that/who I saw in the street yesterday.

强调地点状语时:

It was in the street that I saw Tom yesterday.

强调时间状语时:

It was yesterday that I saw Tom in the street.

强调句型的一般疑问句是把 is (was) 提前:

Was it yesterday that you saw Tom in the street?

强调句型的特殊疑问句是“疑问词 + was (is) + it + that + 句子其余部分”:

Where was it that you saw Tom yesterday?

**悟一悟 典型例题**

例 1 The chairman thought \_\_\_\_\_ necessary to invite Professor Smith to speak at the meeting.

(2005 年高考全国卷 I 题)

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

**【答案】B**

**【解析】**本题意为“主席认为邀请史密斯教授在会上发言是有必要的。”该题考查了 it 作形式宾语的用法,真正的宾语是不定式结构 to invite Professor Smith to speak at the meeting。it 的这种用法常用在动词 find, believe, hate, like, think 等词之后, it 后面用形容词或名词作宾语补足语。

例 2 It is what you do rather than what you say \_\_\_\_\_ matters.

(2005 年高考全国卷 I 题)

- A. that                                  B. what  
C. which                                D. this

**【答案】A**

**【解析】**本题考查强调句型。被强调部分是 what you do rather than what you say。

例 3 The dictionary is being printed and it will soon \_\_\_\_\_.

(2005 年高考天津题)

- A. turn out                              B. come out  
C. start out                              D. go out