

普通高中最新版新课标

Jingbian-Yingyu

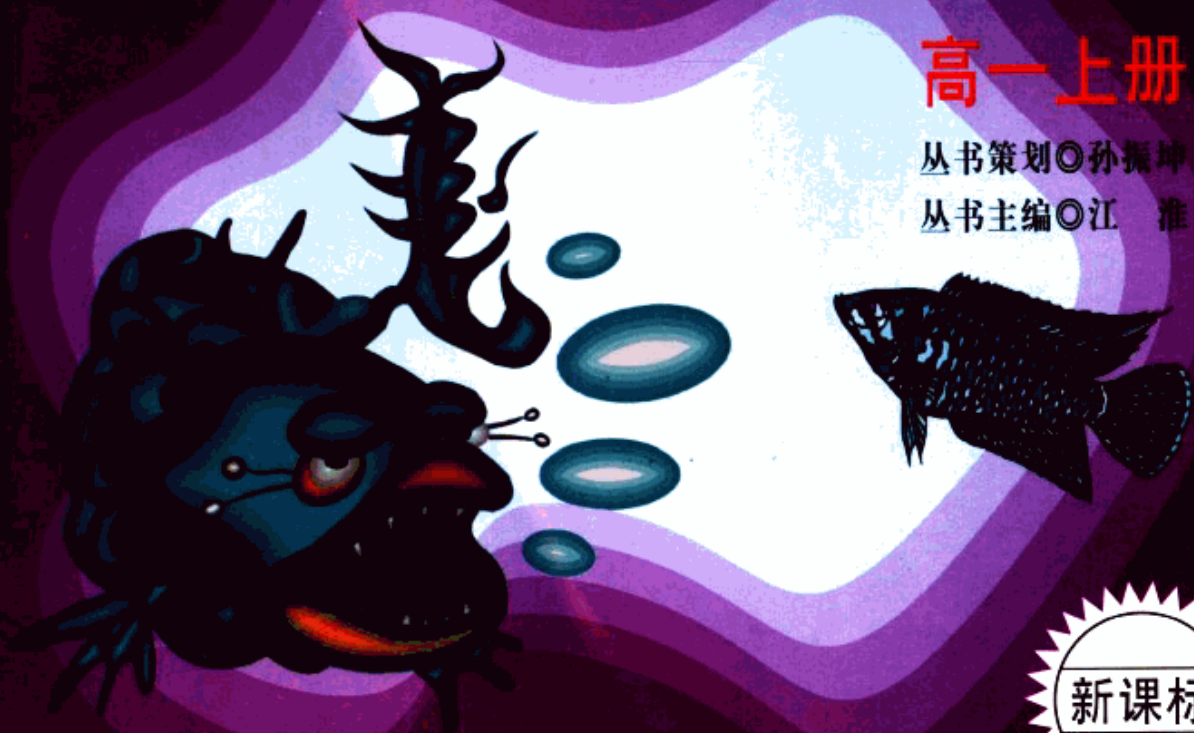
精编英语

强化阅读与训练

高一上册

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新课标

为了让使用新课标的高中学生能更好地提高新标标的英语阅读、写作、口语表达等能力和技巧,更准确理解新标标的教材内容和英语考试的重难点,更熟练的掌握课文中一些易混淆或难于弄明白的英语单词的不同用法,以及开拓灵活使用英语语法的能力,孙振坤先生策划了这套新课标《精编英语强化阅读与训练》丛书。

全套丛书由知名特级英语教师江淮主编,约请了多位具有从事中学英语教学丰富经验的骨干或高级老师编写。无论从丛书的编写的内容还是编写的形式来说,本套丛书适合高中各年级学生的同步学习,也适合学生对各单元的知识进行复习。

全套丛书具有如下鲜明特点:

一、完全适合新课标辅助教材的需要,及时体现了新标标的要求。全套书中,将新课标内的高考词汇分至各年级个单元的学习中,具有很强的针对性,而且创立了情景对话。

二、编写的内容与最新标标的高中英语教材同步,学生使用起来实用和方便。本丛书不仅有利于学生同步训练,而且可作学生复习之用。

三、全套书采用了双色版面。丛书中对涉及教材中的内容与英语考试重难点内容不仅作了深刻解析,还作了另色处理,这有利于学生对要关注内容的记忆,同时提醒学生的注意。

四、针对学生阅读,在编写全套丛书过程中,为每一单元提供了与单元知识点相关的阅读材料。材料中的语言规范,而且注重拓展学生的阅读等能力。

五、为了提高学生对每一单元的知识点、技能和能力的掌握和理解,安排了进行多种形式训练的水平测试题。这些有效的试题不仅有利于学生对词汇、语法的理解和掌握,而且有利于学生的阅读、写作和口语表达等能力的提高。

六、在丛书的每一单元中特设了“特级教案笔记”,不仅展示了特级教师教学中的精华,而且能让学生在英语学习方面少走些弯路。

相信本套丛书是一套具有很高参考价值的课外读物,能给大多数高中生的英语学习和复习提供方便,也将成为大多数高中生的良师益友。但由于诸多原因,丛书中仍会有些不妥甚至错误之处,真诚希望读者指正。

编者



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Unit 1

情景对话

Mr Brooks, Martin, Robert and Jean are being interviewed on the subject of friendship.

Interviewer: What is friendship in your opinion, Mr Brooks?

Mr Brooks: I consider friendship to be one of the most important things in life. I see too many lonely people around. A lot of us get so involved (包括, 包含, 牵涉, 使某人陷入某情况) with material values, family problems, etc, that we forget the real meaning of friendship.

Interviewer: What do you think of "A friend in need is a friend indeed."?

Mr Brooks: They say "a friend in need is a friend indeed" which is partly true, but a real friend should also be able to share your happy moments, without feeling jealous (嫉妒的, 嫉妒的). Of course, honesty is an essential (important) part of any relationship. We should learn to accept our friends for what they are.

Interviewer: How important are friends to you, Martin?

Martin: I've never had a lot of friends. I've never regarded them as particularly important. Perhaps that's because I come from a big family—two brothers and three sisters, and lots of cousins. And that's what's really important to me. If you really need help, you get from your family, don't you? Well, at least that's what I've always found.

Interviewer: What about you, Jean?

Jean: To me, friendship... having friends, people I know I can really count on (依靠, 信赖)... to me, that's the most important thing in life. It's more important even than love.

Interviewer: What do you mean by a friend, Robert?

Robert: Someone who likes the same things that you do, who you can argue with and not lose your temper, even if you don't always agree about things. I mean someone who you don't have to talk to all the time but can be silent with perhaps. That's important, too. You can just sit together and not say very much sometimes. Just relax. I don't like people who talk all the time.

Interviewer: Are you very good at keeping in touch with your friends if you don't see them regularly?

Robert: No. To be honest, once I moved away I didn't keep in touch with my friends. And I'm not a very good letter writer, either. But I know that if I saw those friends again, or if I ever moved back to the same place, we would be close

Jean:

friends again. I'm sure the friendship would be just as strong as it was before. Several of my friends have moved away, got married, things like that. One of my friends has had a baby recently, and I'll admit I don't see her or hear from her as much as I used to... She lives in another neighbourhood and when I phone her, she always seems busy. But that's an **exception** (例外). I keep in touch with my friends by phoning each other or **dropping one another a line**.



* 单词和习惯用语的用法

1 classical *adj.* 古典的

[举例] a classical education 古典的教育 classical studies 古典文学艺术研究
a classical scholar 精通古典文学艺术的学者

2 favourite = favorite (AmE) 最喜爱的; 最喜爱的人或事物

A. *adj.* 最喜爱的

[举例] My favourite sport is football.
What is your favourite colour?

B. *n.* [C] 最喜爱的人和事物

[举例] He is a favourite with his uncle.
This book is a great favourite of mine.

3 hobby *n.* [C] 业余爱好; 嗜好; 兴趣

(pl.) hobbies

[举例] Stamp collecting is a popular hobby.

集邮是一种流行的业余爱好。

Her parents go in for the hobby of coin collecting.

他父母爱好收集硬币。

4 interest *n.* [U] 利益; 趣味; [C] 利息; *v.* 使……感兴趣

A. *n.* [U] 利益; 趣味; [C] 利息

[举例] He has a great interest in politics.

他对政治极感兴趣。

a broad interest 广泛的利益 a common interest 共同的利益

a strong interest 极强的兴趣

He borrowed a large sum of money at 25 percent interest.

他以25%的利息借入一大笔款。

calculate interest 计算利息 bank interests 银行利息

B. *v.* 使……感兴趣; 注意

[举例] Can I interest you in this question?

我能使你注意这个问题吗?

He has been interested in mathematics since his childhood.

他从小就对数学感兴趣。

be deeply (greatly/highly) interested in 对……极感兴趣「这是常考知识点」

5 crash *n.* & *v.* 摔坏; 坠毁

A. *n.* 摔坏; 坠毁

[举例] He survived a car crash.

汽车相撞时,他幸免于难。

There was a crash of two cars in the street.

两辆小汽车在街上相撞。

a plane crash

B. v. 摔坏; 坠毁

[举例] **He crashed his car into the wall.**

他把汽车猛撞在墙上。

The lamp crashed to the floor.

灯掉在地上。

6 survive vt. & vi. 残存; 继续生存

[举例] **survive an earthquake / shipwreck** 遭地震(沉船)后幸存

[联想] **survivor** 幸存者

Send help to the survivors of the earthquake.

对地震生还者予以救助。

7 deserted adj. 空无一人的; 被遗弃的

A. 空无一人的

[举例] **A deserted street / area** 空无一人的街道/地区

The office was quite deserted.

办公室里空无一人。

B. 被遗弃的

[举例] **a deserted child** 被遗弃的孩子 **a deserted wife** 被遗弃的妻子

8 hunt vt. & vi. 打猎; 狩猎

[举例] **November is a good time to hunt deer.**

11月是猎鹿的好时机。

go hunting 去打猎

[联想] **hunt for (sb / sth) = search for (sb / sth)** 寻找; 搜寻「这是常考知识点」

[举例] **hunt for a lost book** 寻找丢失的书 **hunt for food** 寻找食物

9 challenge n. [U] & [C] 挑战; 挑战书; vt. 向……挑战「重点词汇」

A. n. [U] & [C] 挑战; 挑战书

[举例] **Exploring outer space is a challenge to mankind.**

探索外层空间是对人类的挑战。

accept (answer) a challenge 应战 **issue a challenge to** 向……发出挑战

B. vt. 向……挑战

[举例] **The man challenged him to a duel.**

那个人要与他决斗。

10 unusual adj. 不寻常的; 奇异的

[举例] **This bird is an unusual winter visitor to Britain.**

这种鸟是一种罕见的来英国过冬的鸟。

It is unusual for him to refuse a drink.

别人请他喝一杯时他极拒绝。

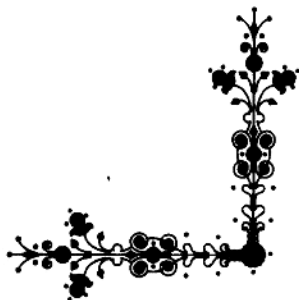
11 be fond of... (加名词, 代词或动名词) 喜欢某人; 喜欢做某事「这是常考知识点」

[举例] **He was fond of history and geography.**

他喜欢历史和地理。

She was very fond of speaking French.

她非常喜欢说法语。



12 treat... as = consider... in a certain way 把……看作「重点词组」

[举例] **She treated the little boy as her own son.**

她把这个小男孩当成了自己的儿子。

treat his remark as a joke 把他的话当成笑谈

They shall not be treated only as amusements.

不能把它们单纯看成是娱乐。

13 share... with... 和……一起分享

[举例] **He would share his last pound with me.**

他情愿把他的最后一英镑和我分着花。

14 make friends with... 和……交朋友「重点词组」

[举例] **It is hard for him to make friends with others.**

他很难和别人交朋友。

He is hard to make friends with.

很难和他交朋友。

* 语言要点

1 I also like reading.

我也喜欢阅读。

A. like doing sth 喜欢做某事(经常性爱好)「重点」

[举例] **I like drawing and reading.**

我喜欢画画儿和看书。

B. like to do sth 喜欢做某事(不是经常的)「重点」

[举例] **I like to play football this afternoon.**

我想今天下午踢足球去。

2 Other favourite hobbies are reading and singing.

别的最大的爱好是阅读和演唱。

v. -ing 形式作表语「这是难点」

[举例] **My interests are reading novels, playing volleyball and singing songs.**

我的兴趣爱好是读小说,打排球和唱歌。

His job is teaching.

他的工作是教学。

His hobby is collecting stamps.

他的爱好是收集邮票。

3 Rock music is OK, and so is skiing.

我比较喜欢摇滚乐,滑雪也挺有趣。

「这是常考知识点」

A. So + be/助动词/情态动词 + 主语

表示前面所述肯定情况也适用于另一个人或物。Be/助动词/情态动词的选择视前面陈述句中谓语动词的时态形式而定。

[举例] **Tom likes sports very much, so do I.**

汤姆非常喜欢运动。我也是。

—**Jack is a hardworking boy.**

—**So are you.**

——杰克是一个刻苦的学生。

——你也是的。

If you go to school now, so shall I.

如果现在你去学校的话,我也去。

B. Neither/Nor + be/助动词/情态动词 + 主语

(因为 neither/nor 已具有否定意义, be, have 等助动词或情态动词不能用否定形式)

[举例] John hasn't been to Europe, nor/neither have I.

约翰没去过欧洲,我也没去过。

If you don't go to his party, neither will I.

如果你不去参加他举行的舞会,我也不去。

C. So it is/was with + 另一主语

表示前一句中主语的情况适用于后者。但这种结构主要用于上文有两个分句,两个(或两个以上)不同的谓语或既有肯定又有否定等情况。

[举例] Marx was born in Germany, and German was his native language, so it was with Engels.

马克思生在德国,德语是他的母语。恩格斯也是。

John likes fish but he doesn't like meat. So it is with Mary.

约翰喜欢吃鱼但不喜欢吃肉。玛丽也是一样。

4 In order to survive, Chuck develops a friendship with an unusual friend—a volleyball he calls Wilson.

为了生存,查克和一位不同寻常的朋友建立了友谊——一个叫威尔森的排球。

in order to do sth 作目的状语「这是重点」

[举例] In order to protect the deer, people killed many lions.

为了保护鹿,人们捕杀了大量的狮子。

In order to pass the national college entrance examination, he worked very hard.

为了通过国家大学入学考试,他努力学习。

5 Even though Wilson is just a volleyball, he become fond of Wilson.

即便威尔森只是一个排球,查克还是非常喜欢它。

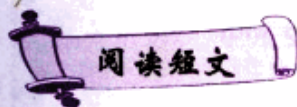
even though/if... 引导让步状语从句「这是重点」

[举例] Even if I have to sell my house, I'll keep my business going.

即便要卖掉我的房子,我还是要继续我的事业。

Even though he is poor, she loves him.

尽管他很穷,但她还是爱他。



阅读短文

请查阅标注的生词,并在右边横线上填写音标和词义。

Friends forever?

Britain and France are separated^① by the English Channel, a body of water that can be crossed in as little as 20 minutes. But the cultures of the two countries sometimes seem to be miles apart.

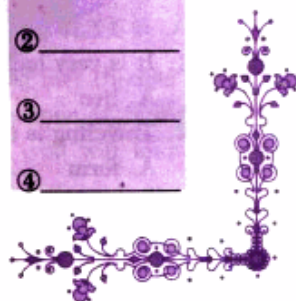
Last Thursday Britain and France celebrated^② the 100th anniversary (周年纪念) of the signing of a friendship agreement called the *Entente Cordiale*. The agreement—signed in London on April 8, 1904—marked^③ a new beginning for the countries following centuries of wars and love-hate partnerships^④.

① _____

② _____

③ _____

④ _____



But their relationship has seen ups and downs (沉浮; 盛衰) over the past century. Just last year, there were fierce disagreements over the Iraq war—which British Prime Minister Tony Blair supported despite^⑤ French President Jacques Chirac speaking out against it.

This discomfort^⑥ is expressed in Blair and Chirac's body language at international meetings. While the French leader often greets German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder with a hug(拥抱), Blair just receives a handshake.

However, some political experts^⑦ say the war in Iraq could in fact have helped ties. "The British population was against war," said Francois Heisbourg, director of the Paris-based Foundation for Strategic Research(战略研究基金会). "So it could have actually helped bring the two sides closer."

The history of divisions may well be because of the very different ways in which the two sides see the world.

"The French think Britain is not doing its best to become part of Europe by not introducing the single European currency(货币)," said Geoff Hare, a former lecturer in French politics and language at Newcastle University in Britain. "France has spent the past 15 to 20 years making itself seen as part of the European Union."

But this doesn't stop 12 million Britons taking holidays in France each year. However, only 3 million French people come in the opposite direction.

Surveys^⑧ show that most French people feel closer to the Germans than they to the British. And the research carried out in Britain has found that only a third of the population believes the French can be trusted.

Perhaps this bad feeling comes because the British dislike France's close relationship with Germany. Or because the French are not happy with Britain's close links(关系, 联系) with the US.

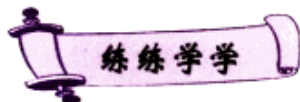
Whatever the answer, as both sides celebrate 100 years of "doubtful^⑨ friendship", they are at least able to make jokes about each other.

Here's one: What's the best thing about Britain's relationship with France? The English Channel.



Britain's Queen Elizabeth II is presented an Easter egg in Paris.

- ⑤ _____
- ⑥ _____
- ⑦ _____
- ⑧ _____
- ⑨ _____



I. 基础知识训练

A. 单项选择

1. It is very lucky for the old man to _____ an earthquake.

- A. live B. stay C. survive

D. leave

2. Traveling is the old lady's _____.

- A. form B. hobby C. custom

D. habit

3. Can you tell me how many people _____ will take part in the TOFEL in your class?
A. at all B. in total C. first of all D. above all
4. _____ there were much difficulty, the boy still insisted to climb the highest mountain.
A. Even though B. As if C. As long as D. As far as
5. Exploring outer space is a _____ to mankind.
A. trip B. development C. challenge D. journey
6. The doctor _____ his patients _____ his friends.
A. pays attention; to B. considers; to C. thinks; of D. treats; as
7. _____ pass the examination, he often stays up very late.
A. So as to B. In order that C. In order to D. If only
8. The government helped the _____ boy.
A. lonely B. hard-working C. deserted D. excellent
9. She likes table tennis, _____ do I.
A. neither B. nor C. so D. but
10. If you don't go to the concert, _____ will I.
A. neither B. so C. but D. as

B. 将下列句子译成英语

11. 那位警官在空无一人的街道上走着。

12. 这种鸟是罕见的来英国过冬的一种鸟。

13. 他喜欢听摇滚乐。(be fond of)

14. 她和她的妹妹住一个房间。(share...with)

15. 很难和他交朋友。

16. 我的最大的爱好就是阅读和写作。

17. 马克思生在德国,德语是他的母语。恩格斯也是。

18. 约翰喜欢吃鱼,但不喜欢吃肉。玛丽也是。

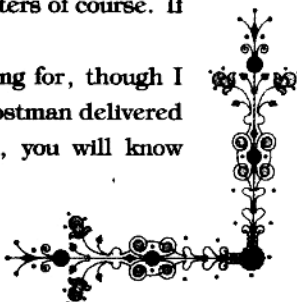
19. 如果你不参加那项活动,我也不参加。

20. 即便被残忍地对待,那个人也没有说出组织的秘密。

II. 用适当的词将下面短文补充完整,每空一词

I am a student at Washington University. I'm very (21) b _____ with my studies, but I always find time to write several letters every week. I like to (22) r _____ letters of course. If you want to (23) h _____ from your friends, you have to write letters.

I was quite disappointed this morning. I did not get the letter I was waiting for, though I got five letters, a package and two postcards. (24) L _____ in the day, the postman delivered a special delivery letter. I was very happy. When I let you read this letter, you will know (25) w _____.



III. 阅读理解

A

When I was walking down the street the other day, I happened to notice a small brown leather wallet lying on the ground. I picked it up and opened it to see if I could find the owner's name. There was nothing inside it except some change and an old photograph—a picture of a woman and a young girl about twelve years old, who looked like the woman's daughter. I put the photograph back and took the wallet to the police station, where I handed it to a policeman. Before I left, the policeman took down my name and address in case the owner might want to write and thank me.

That evening I went to have dinner with my aunt and uncle. They also invited a young woman so that there would be four people at the table. Her face was familiar. I was quite sure that we had not met before, but I could not remember where I had seen her. During the conversation, however, the young woman happened to mention that she had lost her wallet that afternoon. All at once I realized where I had seen her. She was the young girl in the photograph, although she was now much older. She was very surprised, of course, when I was able to describe her wallet to her. Then I explained that I had recognized her from the photograph I had found in the wallet. My uncle insisted on our going to the police station immediately to claim the wallet. As that policeman handed it over, he said that it was an interesting coincidence that I had not only found the wallet, but also the person who had lost it. 根据短文内容判断正误(True or False)。

- () 26. There was an old photograph and a lot of money in the wallet the author picked up.
- () 27. The policeman asked the author to leave his name and address because the police found the wallet belonged to an important person.
- () 28. The author found the woman that had dinner with his aunt and uncle the very girl in the photograph.
- () 29. The woman was surprised when the author greeted her in a familiar way.
- () 30. The policeman thought it funny that so many persons came to claim a small wallet.

B

Smog was one serious problem to Great Britain. The smog in London was sometimes so thick and filled with pollution that it killed people. The British government decided to do something after the smog killed a number of people in 1952. It set up a group to find out what caused the smog. The group reported that the coal burned in factories and homes was an important cause. The government set a rule to force people to use other fuels. Oil and natural gas came into use. Factories had to use equipment that kept them from polluting the air. Soon, London had less smog. When the fog came, it did not have so much harmful air in it. People no longer died from smog. The air pollution problem in London had begun to be solved.

Another problem the people of the United Kingdom faced was the pollution of the Thames River. The pollution was so bad that fish could no longer live in the river. Again, the problem was studied. The result of the study showed that the waste that was thrown into the river by the citizen was the main cause of dirt of the river. They had to find other ways to get rid of the waste. Today the Thames is a cleaner river. Fish live there again. People can swim in parts of it. It is no longer polluted and poisoned.

81. Smog in England was mainly caused by _____.
 A. coal burned in factories B. coal burned in homes
 C. the coal burned as fuel D. oil and natural gas
82. To get rid of smog, the English government didn't allow _____.
 A. factories and homes to use fuel B. homes to use coal
 C. factories to use oil D. homes to use natural gas
83. After the English government carried out some programs to get rid of smog, _____.
 A. there was no smog in the country B. there was no air pollution in the country
 C. people no longer died in the country D. the air was cleaner in the country
84. The second paragraph of the passage tells us that _____.
 A. there are no fish in the Thames River now
 B. there have been no fish in the Thames River
 C. there were once no fish in the Thames River
 D. there are fish in some parts of the Thames River
85. The best title of this passage is _____.
 A. Smog B. Smog in London
 C. How to get rid of pollution D. Air and water pollution in Britain

IV. 单句改错

36. He and his family left Europe to the USA.
 37. He took no interest to money.
 38. When I talked to him, and I found that from childhood he had developed the habit of carrying a little book in his pocket.
 39. Nobody knows what they are or where do they come from.
 40. Pilots have reported seeing them and so do astronauts.
 41. During the weekend I traveled by the air for the first time in my life.
 42. The journey was very excited.
 43. I was soon high up in the sky among the cloud.
 44. Two sailors who had just finished a long voyage went to home.
 45. They came out into the street to look for something amused to do.

V. 书面表达

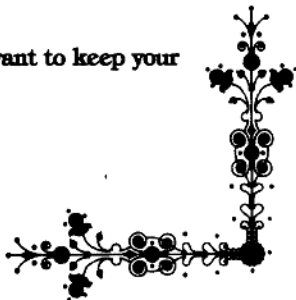
假如你是合肥一中的一名学生,名叫丁磊。请给你在美国 New Powers Senior School 的笔友 John 通过 e-mail 的形式介绍一下你新学期学校的学习和生活情况。词数:80~100。

内容包括:

1. 开学时间:9月1日。
2. 你们军训的情况。
3. 你的新同学。
4. 课余活动:体育活动、阅读、上网查阅资料。
5. 所学课程和时间:八门学科,每周五天。

VI. 情景口语

It is important to know how to solve problems and how to apologise if you want to keep your friends.



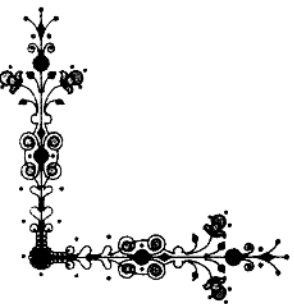
Situation:

Student A

Student B promised to meet you at five o'clock but never came.

Student B

You promised to meet Student A at five o'clock but you didn't go there.





Unit 2



David: What's it like living in England, Terry?

Terry: Well, I'm having a great time. But I sometimes have difficulty understanding what people are saying.

David: Can you explain that, please? Do you have trouble with our pronunciation(发音)?

Terry: No, but there are many words that you use in a different way. I sometimes really don't understand.

David: Can you give an example?

Terry: A woman said she would ring(打电话) me the next day.

David: What's strange about that?

Terry: Well, we say "I'll call you tomorrow".

David: Now that sounds funny to me!

Terry: There are other things that are different. In the States people stand closer to each other than English people. For example, if I'm talking to English people at a party, I find that they stand quite far away from me.

David: Anything else?

Terry: Well, yes. It's clear to me that English people don't like touching(接触, 触摸) somebody or being touched. Now in the States, touching is an important part of being friends. Friends touch each other on the arm, for example. And we often put an arm round a friend when we say "Hello" or "Goodbye".

David: No, people in Britain wouldn't do that.

Terry: So I have to remember not to touch people when I'm in England.

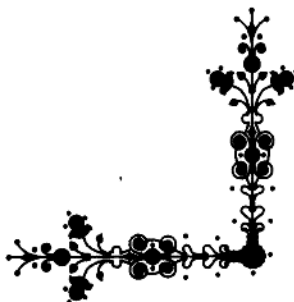
David: What else?

Terry: You drive on the left and we drive on the right. I almost got killed on the street the otherday. I wanted to cross the street so I stopped. I looked to the left and started to cross. There was a car coming from my right! Luckily it stopped and didn't hit me.



* 单词和习惯用语的用法

■ flight n. [C] 飞行; 航班



[举例] Did you have a good flight?

你乘飞机一路愉快吗?

They made a successful flight across the ocean.

他们成功地飞越了这个大洋。

a non-stop flight 不着陆飞行 a round-the-world flight 环球飞行

2 directly *adv.* 直接地;一直地;直截了当地

[举例] He looked directly at us.

他直瞪瞪地看我们。

He speaks very directly to people.

他跟人们讲话很直率。

3 majority *n.* [C](大)多数

[举例] The Liberal Party has a majority in the House.

自由党在议院中占多数。

The company holds a majority of the stock.

该公司拥有大多数股份。

The majority of people seem to prefer TV to radio.

大多数人似乎都喜欢看电视,而不喜欢听收音机。

4 native *adj.* 本国的;本土的; *n.* [C]本国入;本地人;土著人

A. *adj.* 本国的;本土的

[举例] native customs 当地风俗

His native language is German.

他的母语是德语。

Potato is native to America.

马铃薯是美洲产的。

Many foreigners have gone native in China.

许多外国人在中国已入乡随俗。

B. *n.* [C]本国入;本地人;土著人

[举例] a native of London (Wales/India/Kenya) 伦敦人(威尔士人/印度人/肯尼亚人)

5 equal *adj.* 相等的;同等的;平等的; *n.* [C]相等的事物;(地位)相同的人

A. *adj.* 相等的;同等的;平等的

[举例] Women demand equal pay for equal work.

妇女要求同工同酬。

Not all men are equal in ability.

不是所有的人都有同样的能力。

One kilometer is equal to five eighths of a mile.

一千米等于八分之五英里。

B. *n.* [C]相等的事物;(地位)相同的人

[举例] As an artist, she knows no equal.

作为艺术家,她是无与伦比的。

Let A be the equal of B.

设 A 等于 B。

6 situation *n.* [U]位置,地点;地位;地势

[举例] Measures must be taken to meet the situation.

必须采取措施以应付这种局面。

The country is in a critical situation.

国家处于紧急状态。

[联想] dangerous situation	危险的处境	difficult situation	困难的处境
economic situation	经济状况	sb's financial situation	某人的经济状况
the geographical situation	地理位置	a good situation	好的形势
the international situation	国际形势	the domestic situation	国内形势

■ knowledge n. [C] 知识; 学识

[举例] We must broaden and enrich our knowledge.

我们必须扩展和丰富我们的知识。

He has a wide knowledge of history.

他具有丰富的历史知识。

[联想] absorb knowledge	吸取知识	acquire knowledge	获得知识
accumulate knowledge	积累知识	demand knowledge	需要知识
spread knowledge	传播知识	actual knowledge	实际知识
all branches of knowledge	各门学问	background knowledge	背景知识
common knowledge	常识	elementary knowledge	基础知识
extensive knowledge	广阔的知识	general knowledge	一般知识

■ make yourself at home 请不要拘束, 随便一些「这是重点」

■ forget to do sth 忘记要做某事「这是重点」

[举例] I forgot to tell her about it.

我忘记告诉他这事了。

He forgot to buy a newspaper.

他忘了买报纸了。

forget doing sth 忘记曾做过某事「这是重点」

[举例] I forgot telling her about it.

我忘记了曾把这事告诉过她。

■ in total 总共; 总计「重点词组」

[举例] How many people took part in the activity in total?

■ mother tongue 母语

[举例] —What is your mother tongue?

—Chinese is my mother tongue.

——你的母语是什么?

——是汉语。

■ compare vt. 和……比较, 对照(+with/to); 比喻为, 把……比作(+to)「这是重点」

[举例] Compared with him, I am a bungler.

与他相比, 我只能算是一个笨拙的人。

Compare this with that, and you will see which is better.

将这个与那个比较一下, 你就会知道哪个比较好了。

Shakespeare compared the world to a stage.

莎士比亚把人世比作舞台。

■ need n. 需要; 要求(+of/for)/+to+v; vt. 需要; 有……必要; v. aux. (多用于疑问句和否定句) 需要; 必须

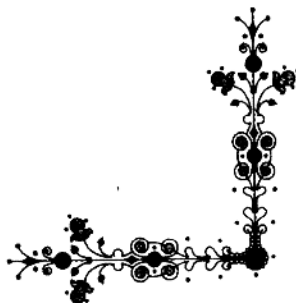
[举例] We have no need to be afraid of them.

我们不必怕他们。

The garden needs watering.

花园该浇水了。(说明: 该用法相当于 need to be done)「这是重点」

I don't think you need to worry about this.



我认为你不必为这事担心。

They need our help.

他们需要我们的帮助。

Need you go so soon?

你需要这么早走吗?

You needn't trouble about that.

你不必为这事费心。

■ **make up** 补足; 编造; 组成「这是重点」

[举例] **We need \$50 to make up the sum required.**

我们需要 50 美元以补足所需要的数目。

The whole story is made up.

整个故事完全是虚构出来的。

The medical team was made up of twelve doctors.

医疗队由 12 名医生组成。

■ **act ... out** 把……表演出来; 把……付诸行动

[举例] **We roared when Mary acted out the episode.**

当玛丽绘声绘色地描述那件事时, 我们哄然大笑起来。

They are determined to act out their ideal.

他们决心把自己的理想变成行动。

* 语言要点

■ **You must be very tired.**

你一定很累了。

must + be doing sth 一定正在做某事「这是常考知识点」

[举例] **He must be writing a letter to his parents.**

She must be waiting for him.

He must be telling lies.

must have done sth 对过去的事情的肯定推测「这是常考知识点」

[举例] **It must have rained last night.**

You must have seen this play before.

[注意] 反义疑问句的形式「重要考点、难点」

[举例] **It must have rained last night, didn't it?**

He must have finished his experiment, hasn't he?

虽然 **must** 表示肯定推测, 但 **mustn't** 却一定不能表示推测。表示不可能的时候我们用 **can't**。

■ **In China students learn English at school as a foreign language, except for those in Hong Kong.**

除了香港以外, 中国学生都把英语当成一门外语学习。

except for 结构: 表示对一个人或事物先做一个总体评价, 然后就其局部提出一点看法, 意为“除去……一点以外”, “只是……”。「这是常考知识点」

[举例] **Your composition is good except for a few spelling mistakes.**

你的作文除了有一点拼写错误以外还是不错的。

The carpet is good except for its price.

地毯很好, 只是价钱太高。

Except for John, the whole class passed the test.

除了约翰以外, 全班都通过了考试。