

课题实验用书 各版本通用

Fit 沸腾英语

沸腾学习 • 突破高分

主编 蔡晔

● 精解核心词汇用法

● 全练词汇语法考点

● 基础疑难分层训练

● 逐点练透杜绝失分

● 词汇语法一本搞定

高二

词汇与语法

踩点夺分

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主编 蔡 晔

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Foreword

编写背景

“学好词汇和语法，什么题型都不怕”。词汇和语法对学生来讲是最难过的两关，大多数学生在英语学习中掉队，是从记不住单词和不理解语法开始的。为配合广大学生征服词汇和语法这两座大山，我们组织名校一线教师编写了这本《词汇与语法踩点夺分 高二》，旨在帮助学生迅速掌握各单元的重点词汇和语法。

编写思路

本书分成两个部分：词汇部分和语法部分。词汇部分旨在帮助学生掌握重点词汇的用法。语法部分主要帮助学生构建语法知识体系，突破难点，从而灵活运用所学的语法知识。

本书体例特点

【重点词汇详解】分单元对重点的单词和词组进行精讲，从词的用法到搭配再到拓展，并配有典型例句，通过即学即练的形式，让学生掌握所学的重点词汇。

【重要句式归纳】对本单元重要句式进行归纳，设计若干句子让学生仿写，让学生活学活用，快速掌握所学句式。

【词汇过关训练】采用单词填空，词组英汉互译，选择填空，完成句子等多样的形式对本单元词汇进行过关检测。

【语法知识导图】通过思维导图的形式，帮助学生构建语法知识体系，使各项语法的重点及分类一目了然。

【知识要点精讲】通过深入的讲解，帮助学生掌握语法要点，熟悉语法考点。

【疑点难点解析】通过对学生学习中的难点、易错点的解析，达到彻底解决疑难问题的目的。

【语法过关训练】通过单项选择、句型转换、句式仿写、完成句子等多样练习，以练促学，从而达到举一反三，触类旁通的目的。

【语法口诀巧记】通过记忆口诀，帮助学生加强对语法知识的记忆，使本来枯燥无味的语法一下子生动活泼起来。

1. 循序渐进，同步性强。本书从词汇和语法的知识梳理过渡到知识要点精讲再到疑点难点解析，由易到难，由浅入深，条理清楚。本书按单元顺序编排，适合高一、高二学生同步学习使用，也适合高三学生第一轮教材复习使用。

2. 讲练结合，实用性强。本书在词汇和语法讲解之后都配有难度循序渐进、形式多样的练习，以达到即学即练，活学活用的目的，充分体现其很强的实用性。

3. 讲解透彻，针对性强。针对教材和考纲的实际要求，本书对词汇的讲解从搭配拓展到典型例句再到即学即练；对语法的讲解从概念梳理和思维导图到要点精讲和疑难解析，讲解透彻。

4. 编者优秀，指导性强。本书的编者有着多年毕业班的教学经验，对教学和考试有深入的研究，他们把自己多年积累的宝贵经验充分运用到本书的编写之中，使得本书无论在知识体系方面，还是在考点的深度挖掘上都具有很强的指导性。

总之，本书是一本不可多得的同时词汇和语法用书，既能作为学生同步自学自测的辅导用书，又可作为老师随堂教学和课后辅导的材料使用。相信本书一定能帮助同学们更快更牢固地掌握所学的词汇和语法知识。

学英语就像烧开水一样，要一鼓作气，不能烧一把，停一阵再去烧，否则水永远烧不开，至多成为温水。因此，我们要持之以恒，学到沸腾，消灭夹生，才能得到高分！

Fit 沸腾英语 编写组

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必修五

Unit 1

词汇部分

重点词汇详解

1. conclude *vt. & vi.* 结束;推断出

归纳拓展	conclude (sth.) with sth. 用……结束……
	conclude sth. from sth. 根据……得出……(结论)
	conclusion <i>n.</i> 结论;结束
	arrive at /come to/draw/ reach a conclusion 得出结论
	bring sth. to a conclusion 使某事结束
	in conclusion 在结束时;最后;总而言之

【典例】① The letter concluded with a threat of possible legal action.

这封信在结尾威胁说可能采取法律行动。

② These are the facts—what do you conclude from them?

这些就是事实——你能从中得出什么结论?

③ I can't draw any conclusions from what she said.
我从她所说的话中得不出任何结论。

④ In conclusion, I would like to thank you all for your hard work.

最后,我想对你们所有人的辛苦工作表示感谢。

【即学即练】用适当的介词填空

- (1) The concert concluded _____ a firework display.
- (2) _____ conclusion, walking is a cheap, safe, enjoyable and readily available form of exercise.
- (3) We conclude _____ drawing attention to the issues around which the debate should focus.

2. defeat *vt.* 打败;战胜;使受挫 *n.* 失败

【易混辨析】defeat, beat, win

单词	用法
defeat	侧重在战场上打败敌人
beat	多指在游戏或比赛中战胜对手,也可在指战争中
win	多指赢得比赛、奖励、尊重、名誉等

【典例】① The French defeated the English troops.
法国人打败了英国军队。

② Our team beats theirs by ten scores.

我们队赢了他们队 10 分。

③ They won that game in the end.

他们最终赢得了那场比赛。

【即学即练】单项选择

- At the school sports meeting, my class _____ Class 3 and _____ the basketball match.
- A. won; beat B. beat; won
C. beat; defeat D. won; defeat

3. attend *vt. & vi.* 照顾;护理;出席;参加

归纳拓展	attend to sb./sth. 照顾某人/处理、料理某事(= see to)
	attend school 上学
	attend a lecture/meeting 听讲座/出席会议
	attend a wedding/ceremony 出席婚礼/参加典礼

【易混辨析】attend, join, join in, take part in

单词	用法
attend	指参加会议、上课、上学、听讲座
join	指加入某组织或团体,成为其中一员,如参军、入团、入党等
join (sb.) in	指(和某人一起)参加比赛或活动,其中 in 可以作介词或副词
take part in	指参加某项集体活动,并在其中起积极作用

【典例】① Will you attend the wedding ceremony tomorrow?

你会参加明天的结婚典礼吗?

② He didn't attend the meeting yesterday.

昨天他没参加会议。

【即学即练】选词填空

- attend, join, join in, take part in
- (1) My father _____ a revolutionary organization in 1938.
- (2) Why didn't you _____ the talk last night?
- (3) We'll _____ social activities during the summer vacation.
- (4) He will _____ an important meeting tomorrow.

4. expose *vt.* 暴露;揭露;使曝光

归纳拓展

expose sth./sb./oneself to 使……暴露在……中;使……面临……
 be exposed to 置身于……;暴露于……
 be exposed to view 暴露无遗;被展示;看得见
 exposure *n.* (在日光、风雨、危险中)暴露;暴晒(后接 to + *n.*);(摄影的)曝光

【典例】① Don't expose your skin to the sun.

别把你的皮肤暴露在太阳底下。

② He exposed the plan to several newspapers.

他向几家报纸透露了这个计划。

③ As a journalist in the war, she was exposed to many dangers.

作为一名战地记者,她置身于多种危险中。

【即学即练】用 expose 的适当形式填空

- (1) The soil was washed away by the flood, _____ bare rock.
 (2) The baby was left _____ the wind and rain.
 (3) The _____ of the plot against the President probably saved his life.
 (4) _____ the sun for too much time will do great harm to your skin.

5. cure *n.* 治愈;痊愈 *vt.* 治愈;治疗

归纳拓展

cure sb. of sth. 治好某人的病;纠正某人的不良行为
 a/the cure for ……的疗法;……的解决措施
 curer *n.* 治疗器;医疗者

【易混辨析】cure, treat

单词	用法
cure	指“治愈疾病;戒除恶习、弊端”等,强调结果。
treat	指“治疗……”,强调治疗的过程而非结果。

【典例】① This medicine will cure you of your headache.

这种药可治好你的头痛。

② The cure for this disease hasn't been found yet.

尚未发现这种疾病的疗法。

【即学即练】

- (1) 这种药应该能治好你的感冒。

 (2) 父母试图纠正孩子们的坏习惯。

 (3) This doctor cured her _____ her strange illness, using a new cure _____ it.

- A. of;of B. for;of
 C. of;for D. for;for

6. challenge *n.* 挑战 *vt.* 向……挑战

归纳拓展

face a challenge 面临一项挑战
 accept a challenge 接受一项挑战
 challenge sb. to sth. 向某人挑战某事
 challenge sb. to do sth. 向某人挑战做某事
 challenging *adj.* 提出难题的;挑战的

【典例】① The industry faced serious challenges in trying to stimulate consumption.

在试图刺激消费方面,这个行业面临着严峻的挑战。

② He accepted his friend's challenge to swim across the river.

他接受朋友的挑战,比赛游过河去。

③ The girls challenged the boys to a cricket match.

女孩们邀请男孩们进行板球比赛。

④ We challenged the company to prove that its system was safe.

我们要求公司证明它的系统是安全的。

【即学即练】用 challenge 的适当形式填空

- (1) Destruction of the environment is one of the most serious _____ we face.
 (2) This was Hyer's last fight, for no one else _____ him.
 (3) Teaching young children is a _____ but rewarding job.

7. suspect *vt.* 怀疑 *n.* 被怀疑者;嫌疑犯

归纳拓展

suspect sb. to have done sth. 怀疑某人做了某事
 suspect sb. of (doing) sth. 怀疑某人(做)某事
 rob sb. of sth. 抢夺某人某物
 accuse sb. of sth. 指责某人某事
 warn sb. of sth. 警告某人某事
 remind sb. of sth. 提醒某人某事
 rid sb. of sth. 使某人摆脱某事
 inform sb. of sth. 通知某人某事

【典例】① He was wrongly suspected of the crime.

他被错误地怀疑犯了这项罪行。

② He is suspected of receiving stolen goods, but in fact he didn't.

他被怀疑接受了赃物,但实际上并没有。

③ The policeman suspected Mr. Smith to have killed

his wife.

警察怀疑史密斯先生杀死了他妻子。

【即学即练】 单项选择

(1) Nobody wants to make friends with the boy _____ money.

- A. suspected of having stolen
B. suspected to steal
C. suspected having stolen
D. suspecting to have stolen

根据括号内所给中文信息完成句子

(2) When it was time to pay the bill, he said that he forgot his wallet and _____ (被怀疑是故意那样做的).

8. blame *vt.* 责备; 谴责 *n.* 过失; 责备

归纳拓展

blame sb. for sth. 因为某事而责怪某人; 把某事的责任归咎于某人
blame sth. on sb. 把某事的责任归咎于某人
(sb.) be to blame for 应为……负责任; 该为……受责备

【典例】① I'm afraid that he'll blame me for this.

我担心他会把这事怪在我头上。

② Whenever something goes wrong, everyone blames it on me.

一出什么错儿, 所有的人都把责任归咎于我。

③ Admittedly I was partly to blame but it wasn't all my fault.

老实说, 我也有不对的地方, 但不能完全归咎于我。

【即学即练】 根据括号内所给中文信息完成句子

(1) You can hardly _____ (怪他没有等). You were in there for an hour.

(2) The bank manager was _____ (真正应受责备), though he tried to put it on a clerk.

单项选择

(3) It was the boy who _____ for the fight with his brother.

- A. was to blame B. was blaming
C. was to be blamed D. blamed

9. link *vt. & n.* 连接; 联系

归纳拓展

link... to/with 与……连接
connect... to/with/and 把……和……连接起来
join... to/and 连接到……

【典例】① Fingerprints linked the suspect to the crime.

指纹证实了嫌疑犯的犯罪事实。

② This railway links Tibet to the inland areas.

这条铁路把西藏和内地(the inland area)连接起来了。

【即学即练】 单项选择

—In this day and age, woman can have children and jobs as well.

—I can't agree more. It's great to have the two _____.

- A. linked B. related
C. connected D. combined

10. announce *vt.* 宣布; 通知

归纳拓展

announce sth. to sb. 向某人宣布某事

It is announced that ... 宣布……; 据宣布称……

announcement *n.* 宣布; 宣告; 通告

announcer *n.* 播音员; 广播员

【典例】① They announced their engagement to the family.

他们向家人宣布他们已经订婚了。

② At the end of their meeting, it was announced that an agreement had been reached.

会议最后宣布已达成一项协议。

③ A crowd of people were standing by, waiting for an announcement.

一群人站在旁边等着消息公布。

④ The station announcer warned us that the train was running late.

车站广播员预先通知我们火车晚点了。

【即学即练】 用 announce 的适当形式填空

(1) The company _____ it will launch a new version of its software in January.

(2) _____ of births, marriages and deaths appear in some newspapers.

(3) I couldn't catch what the _____ said, with all the other noise going on.

11. construction *n.* 建设; 建筑物

归纳拓展

under construction 正在建设中

under consideration 正在考虑中

under discussion 正在讨论中

under investigation 正在调查中

under treatment 正在治疗中

constructive *adj.* 建设性的; 建设的

【典例】This website is currently under construction.

本网站目前正在创建中。

【即学即练】 单项选择

A new bridge is under _____ at present and it will be completed next month.

- A. construction B. discussion
C. attack D. repair

12. contribute *vt. & vi.* 捐献; 贡献; 捐助

归纳拓展

contribute to 捐献给; 捐款给; 向……投稿; 有助于; 导致
contribute ... to ... 捐……给……; 投(稿)给……; 贡献……给……
contribution *n.* 捐款; 捐助; 贡献; 促成; 投稿
make a contribution (to) (对……) 做出贡献

【典例】① All walks of life in the society contributed to the great project. 社会各界都为这项伟大的工程捐款。

② The professor often contributes to a literary journal. 这位教授经常给一家文学杂志投稿。

③ Plenty of fresh air contributes to good health. 多呼吸新鲜空气有益于健康。

④ He contributed much time to studying English usage. 他用许多时间来研究英语用法。

⑤ He was awarded a prize for his contribution to world peace. 他因为世界和平做出贡献而获奖。

【即学即练】 单项选择

His casual attitude towards his work may _____ the loss of his job.

- A. relate to B. contribute to
C. attend to D. devote to

13. put forward 提出; 推荐; 将……提前; 向前拨

归纳拓展

put on 穿上; 增加
put on performances 演出
put an end to 结束; 终止
put off 推迟; 延期
put one's heart into 全神贯注于
put down 写下; 放下; 镇压
put out 生产; 扑灭
put back 放回; 送回
put up 举起; 张贴; 供给……住宿; 建造
put up with... 忍受……
put away 把……收起来; 积蓄
put aside 忽视; 不理睬
put through 使经受; 接通(电话)

【典例】① She put forward a good suggestion at the meeting. 她在会上提出了一个很好的建议。

② The meeting is put off by 10 days. 会议推迟了十天。

【即学即练】 单项选择

(1) My mother opened the drawer to _____ the knives and spoons.

- A. put away B. put up
C. put on D. put together

(2) Did you regret _____ your opinion that we should stay at home on Sunday?

- A. to put on B. to put forward
C. putting in D. putting forward

14. apart from 除……之外; 此外

【易混辨析】 besides, except, apart from, in addition to, except for

单词	用法
besides	除……以外(还有)
except	除……以外(不包括)
apart from	含有双重含义: ①除……以外(别无) = except ②除……以外(还有) = besides/in addition to
in addition to	相当于 besides, 意为“除……以外(还包括); 加之”
except for	除……以外, 先说整体, 然后在细节上加以补充

【典例】① Apart from water there is sugar in apples.

苹果里除了水分以外还有糖。

② Apart from his nose he's quite good-looking. 他除鼻子以外, 哪儿都很好看。

③ Besides John, we also went there. 除约翰外, 我们也去那里了。

④ He cleaned all the rooms except the bathroom. 除了洗澡间, 他把所有的房间都清扫了。

⑤ In addition to the names on the list, there are six other applicants.

除名单上的名字外, 另外还有六个求职者。

【即学即练】 选择以上单词或短语填空

(1) As a senior student, we study other subjects _____ English.

(2) Your article is well written _____ some spelling mistakes.

II. 介词填空

- The mother didn't know who to blame _____ the broken glass as it happened while she was out.
- The farmer was held responsible _____ the damage done by his animals.
- You can't go this way. The bridge ahead is _____ construction.
- He was asked to contribute _____ a newspaper article making predictions for the new year.
- There are obvious signs that they were less enthusiastic _____ the holiday.
- Companies seem cautious _____ investing money in research and development.
- A wise mother never exposes her children _____ the slightest possibility of danger.
- Quite apart _____ the cost, we need to think about how much time the job will take.
- Dad's very strict _____ us about table manners.
- I conclude _____ inviting everyone to look at our work displayed at the back of the room.

III. 单句改错

- Neither its cause nor its cure were understood.

- John Snow suggested that the source of all the water supplies was examined.

- A woman had the water delivering to her house every day.

- Only then she realize how much damage had been caused.

- While walked on the street, Tom came across his cousin yesterday.

- So Nicolas Copernicus only published his theory as he lay died in 1543.

- I was inspiring to work harder than ever before.

- Our English teacher always encourages us speak English as more as possible.

◀ 语法部分

过去分词作定语和表语

分词是动词的一种非限定形式,兼有动词、形容词、副词的特点,可以有自己的逻辑主语、宾语和状语,可以作定语、表语、宾补或状语,但不能作谓语。分词有两种,一种是现在分词,一种是过去分词。过去分词一般表示完成和被动的意思。规则动词的过去分词一般是由动词加-ed 构成,不规则动词的过去分词没有统一的构成规则,需要特别记忆。本单元讲过去分词作定语和表语。如:

Polluted air and water are harmful to people's health. 受污染的空气和水对人们的健康有害。

You shouldn't try to stand up if you are badly hurt. 如果你受伤严重就不要努力站起来。



语法知识导图

- 规则动词的过去分词的构成规则与其过去式的构成规则相同,遵循四点规则:
 - 一般动词,在词尾直接加“ed”。work—worked—worked, visit—visited—visited
 - 以“e”结尾的动词,只在词尾加“d”。live—lived—lived
 - 以“辅音字母+y”结尾的动词,将“y”变为“i”,再加“ed”。cry—cried—cried
 - 重读闭音节结尾,末尾只有一个辅音字母,先双写该辅音字母,再加“ed”。drop—dropped—dropped
- 不规则动词的过去分词,见不规则动词表。

过去分词

作定语

作表语



知识要点精讲

要点1 过去分词作表语

The city is surrounded on three sides by mountains. 这座城市三面环山。

注意:过去分词作表语与被动语态的区别:过去分词作表语时主要表示主语的状态,而被动语态则表示动作。如:

The cup was broken by my little sister yesterday. 茶杯是昨天我妹妹打碎的。(被动语态,表示动作)

The library is now closed. 图书馆现在关门了。(过去分词作表语,表状态)

注意:过去分词表示被动或完成,-ing形式表示主动或进行。有些动词如 interest, bore, worry, surprise, frighten 等通常用其过去分词形式来修饰人,用-ing形式来修饰物,这些词与物之间存在着主动关系,与人之间存在着被动关系。如:

The book is interesting and I'm interested in it. 这本书很有趣,我对它很感兴趣。

要点2 过去分词作定语

作定语过去分词相当于形容词,其逻辑主语就是它所修饰的名词。及物动词的过去分词作定语,既表示被动又表示完成;不及物动词的过去分词作定语,只表示完成。

(1)过去分词用作定语时,如果是单一的,常置于其所修饰的名词之前。如:

We must adapt our thinking to the changed conditions. 我们必须使我们的思想适应改变了的情况。

(2)过去分词短语用作定语时,一般置于其所修饰的名词之后,其意义相当于一个定语从句,但较从句简洁,多用于书面语中。如:

The concert given by their friends was a success. 他

们朋友举行的音乐会大为成功。

(3)过去分词有时也可用作非限制性定语,前后常有逗号。如:

The meeting, attended by over five thousand people, welcomed the great hero. 他们举行了欢迎英雄的大会,到会的有五千多人。

(4)用来修饰人的过去分词有时可以转移到修饰非人的事物上,这种过去分词在形式上虽不直接修饰人,但它所修饰的事物仍与人有直接的关系(通常指人的表情)。如:

The boy looked up with a pleased expression. 男孩带着满意的表情举目而视。



疑点难点解析

疑难点1 及物动词的过去分词的用法

及物动词的过去分词与其逻辑主语是被动关系,而且已完成了。

The cup is broken. 茶杯碎了。

This is a novel written by a 19th century writer. 这本小说是由一位十九世纪的作家写的。

疑难点2 不及物动词的过去分词的用法

不及物动词的过去分词与其逻辑主语是主动关系,只表示动作的完成。

His parents are retired workers. 他父母是退休工人。

The newly arrived visitors are warmly welcomed. 新到的客人受到了热烈的欢迎。



语法过关训练

基础巩固

A. 用适当的分词填空

1. a. Nobody was _____ in the story he told. (inter-

- ested, interesting)
- b. The story he told was very _____. (interested, interesting)
2. a. Everybody was _____ to hear the news. (excited, exciting)
- b. The news is very _____ indeed. (excited, exciting)
3. a. The result of the test was rather _____. (disappointed, disappointing)
- b. He was very _____ at the result of the test. (disappointed, disappointing)
4. a. What he said was very _____ (amused, amusing)
- b. I was very _____ at the sight. (amused, amusing)
- B. 单项选择**
- () 1. The trees _____ in the storm have been moved off the road.
A. being blown down B. blown down
C. blowing down D. to blow down
- () 2. "The Emperor's New Clothes" is an _____ text. All of us are _____ about it.
A. exciting; exciting B. excited; excited
C. excited; exciting D. exciting; excited
- () 3. With _____ leaves _____ in the earth every year, the soil becomes richer and richer.
A. falling; burying B. fallen; buried
C. fallen; burying D. falling; buried
- () 4. —I'm very _____ with the dish I cooked. It looks nice and smells delicious.
—Mm. It does have a _____ smell.
A. pleasant; pleased B. pleased; pleased
C. pleasant; pleasant D. pleased; pleasant
- () 5. I have read plenty of books _____ by Lu Xun.
A. written B. wrote
C. writes D. writing
- () 6. His nephew, _____ at sea when he was fifteen, had been his only relative.
A. losing B. loses
C. lost D. being lost
- () 7. They had beef and _____ for supper.
A. smoking fish B. fish smoking
C. fish to smoke D. smoked fish
- () 8. She asked if there was anything _____ for tonight.
A. to plan B. planned
C. that plans D. planning
- () 9. I became _____ after watching too much television.
A. bored B. boring
C. bore D. bores
- () 10. I felt _____ by his interest in my new invention.
A. encourage B. to encourage
C. was encouraged D. encouraged
- () 11. Don't wake up the _____ child.
A. sleep B. slept
C. sleeping D. sleepy
- () 12. Thousands of products _____ from coal are now in daily use.
A. made B. make
C. making D. to make
- () 13. Engines are machines _____ power or motion.
A. produce B. producing
C. produced D. which producing
- () 14. The pilot asked all the passengers on board to remain _____ as the plane was making a landing.
A. seat B. seating
C. seated D. to be seating
- () 15. The flowers _____ sweet in the botanic garden attract the visitors to the beauty of nature.
A. to smell B. smelling
C. smelt D. to be smelt
- () 16. People _____ in the city do not know the pleasure of country life.
A. live B. to live
C. lived D. living
- () 17. I smell something _____ in the kitchen. Can I call you back in a minute?
A. burning B. burnt
C. being burnt D. to be burnt
- () 18. The music of the film _____ by him sounds so _____.
A. playing; exciting B. played; excited
C. playing; excited D. played; exciting
- () 19. It is said that her job is _____.
A. keeping the offices clean
B. to keep the offices clean

- C. keep the offices clean
D. kept the offices clean
- ()20. The sound we heard last night was so _____.
- A. frighten B. frightened
C. to be frightened D. frightening

能力提升

单项选择

- ()1. 【山东】After completing and signing it, please return the form to us in the envelope _____.
- A. providing B. provided
C. having provided D. provide
- ()2. 【浙江】“It’s such a nice place,” mother said as she sat at the table _____ for customers.
- A. to be reserved B. having reserved
C. reserving D. reserved
- ()3. 【福建】Tsinghua University, _____ in 1911, is

home to a great number of outstanding figures.

- A. found B. founding
C. founded D. to be founded
- ()4. 【北京】I’m calling to enquire about the position _____ in yesterday’s *China Daily*.
- A. advertised B. to be advertised
C. advertising D. having advertising
- ()5. 【湖南】So far nobody has claimed the money _____ in the library.
- A. discovered B. to be discovered
C. discovering D. having discovered
- ()6. 【福建】In April, thousands of holidaymakers remained _____ abroad due to the volcanic ash cloud.
- A. sticking B. stuck
C. to be stuck D. to have stuck



语法口诀巧记

分词作定语的位置及其用法

“定分”位置有两条，词前词后定分晓。

单一分词在词前，有时此规有颠倒。

分词短语在词后，“定从”和它互对照。

“现分”动作进行时，“过分”动作完成了。

【注】“定分”：作定语的分词；“定从”：定语从句；“现分”：现在分词；“过分”：过去分词。

Unit 2

词汇部分

重点词汇详解

 1. consist *vi.* 组成; 在于; 一致

归纳拓展	consist of 由……组成; 由……构成; 包括(=be made up of)(注意:不能用于被动语态和进行时态) consist in 在于; 存在于 consist with 一致; 符合
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【典例】① Our class consisted of fifty students at that time. 当时我们班有 50 个学生。

② The beauty of the city mainly consists in its magnificent(宏伟的) buildings.
这个城市的美主要在于它宏伟的建筑。

③ Happiness mainly consists in appreciating what you have.
幸福主要在于珍惜你所拥有的。

④ What he does doesn't consist with what he says.
他的言行不一致。

【即学即练】用适当的介词填空

(1) The United Nations Organization consists _____ over 160 nations.

(2) Our greatest happiness consists _____ serving the people.

(3) Health doesn't consist _____ smoking.

 2. attract *vt.* 吸引; 引起注意

归纳拓展	attract sb.'s attention 吸引某人的注意 attract sb. to sth. 吸引某人关注某事 attraction <i>n.</i> 名胜; 吸引人的食物 attractive <i>adj.</i> 吸引人的; 有魅力的
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【典例】① What attracted me most to the job was the chance to travel.

这份工作最吸引我的地方就是旅行的机会。

② When the teacher wrote the math question, several students raised their hands to attract her attention. 当老师写下数学问题后, 好几个学生举手引起她的注意。

【即学即练】单项选择

Thousands of foreigners were _____ to the

Shanghai World Expo the day it opened.

- A. attended B. attained
C. attracted D. attached

 3. arrange *vt.* 筹备; 安排; 整理

归纳拓展	arrange sth. for sb. 为某人安排某物 arrange to do sth. 安排/筹划做某事 arrange for sb./sth. to do sth. 安排某人/某物做某事 It's arranged that 据安排; 安排好了 arrangement <i>n.</i> 安排; 筹备; 布置; 商定; 整理 make arrangements (for sb. to do sth.) 安排某人干某事 come to an arrangement 达成协议
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【典例】① I have arranged a taxi for you.

我为你安排了出租车。

② Martin arranged to meet him next week.

马丁安排下星期见他。

③ I have arranged for a car to pick them up at the station. 我安排了一辆车去车站接他们。

④ It's arranged that they should leave the following spring. 据安排他们明年春天就会离开。

【即学即练】单项选择

He is busy _____ his wedding and can't spare any time to rest.

- A. arranging B. furnished
C. quarreling D. folding

 4. delight *n.* 快乐; 高兴; 喜悦 *vt.* 使高兴; 使欣喜

归纳拓展	take/find/have delight in 喜爱; 以……为乐 to sb.'s delight = to the delight of sb. 令某人高兴的是…… delight in 嗜好; 因……感到快乐 with delight 高兴地; 愉快地 delighted <i>adj.</i> 高兴的
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【典例】① He takes great delight in finding faults with others. 他以挑别人毛病为乐。

② To our great delight, the day turned out fine.
令我们非常高兴的是, 天气很好。