新 教 教 初

典型例题详解

DIANXING LITI XIANGJIE

北京师范大学出版社组编

高二英语

北京部紀大學出版社

新 郑 秋 初

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《新教材典型例题详解》编委会

总策划 胡春木

编 委 (以姓氏笔画为序)

《新教材典型例题详解·高二英语(上)》

主编 齐平昌

编者 郑慧云 何 菁 林 实 齐平昌 艾思波 赵小波 王鑫筑 常 娟

前言

《新教材典型例题详解》(原书名为:《名师典型例题详解手册》) 已是第三次修订再版了。本丛书自1998年第一版发行以来,社会反响 十分强烈,得到了广大中学生朋友和老师们的普遍称道,发行册数也创 同类书新高。究其原因,就在于本书体例结构编排得当、实用;内容质 量编写上乘;在实施素质教育的大背景下,较早体现并贯彻了新的教育 思想、教育观念,注重学科能力、学科素质的培养;其编辑加工质量 之高,错误率之低也是深受欢迎的重要原因之一。

本丛书第二版书名为:《新世纪版名师典型例题详解手册》,这次修订,对于在素质教育条件下,如何编写符合新世纪需要的新一代教辅书,进行了一系列研究和探索,正是在这种研究和探索的基础上,我们重新修订编写了本书,并名之曰:《新世纪版名师典型例题详解手册》。新版册数也由原版17种增加为33种,初版初、高中每科各一册,不分年级;新版改为主科分年级编写,即语、数、外、理、化初一至高三每年级一册,政、史、地、生维持原制。这种编排,更加符合教学进度和教学规律,增加了信息容量,更加实用方便。

本次第三版,重大修订之处就在于:初中各册均以新课程标准为依据,配套新课标教材,体现新课标教育理念;高中配套人教版最新实验教材。为名实相符,故将初中书名改为:《新课标教材典型例题详解》。

综上所述,可以看出,本丛书之所以保有强大的生命力,就在于它伴随着教改、课改的进程,体现了与时俱进的思想;它在体例内容安排上贯彻了"明确目标,探索规律,分析原因,培养能力,适当练习"这样一个原则;它的最大特点是通过各章典型例题的详细解析,即通过"解剖麻雀"的方法让你不仅知其然,而且知其所以然;不仅授之以"鱼",更要授之以"渔"。即培养学生解决问题的能力、方法、素质。

本丛书按单元编写,每单元设有:(1)学习目标指导,包括三维目标指导和知识结构图示。(2)典型例题探究,包括设计意图、过程探究、反思拓展。(3)能力生成园地,针对各单元内容设计了基础平台题、能力提高题,拓展研究题。此外,还附有参考答案和必要的点拨。这种体例安排不仅可以满足学生平时随堂学习的需要,而且可以满足总复习及

中、高考等多种需要。

使用本书在方法上请注意:

第一,要注意各章的"三维目标指导"和"知识结构图示",从中可以明确全章的知识要点及彼此的相互联系。知识点不是孤立存在的,而是具有内在逻辑联系,构成统一的知识体系。了解知识结构,不仅能更深刻地理解每一个知识点,而且能够培养宏观把握知识体系的概括能力。

第二,要注意学习思考每个例题的"设计意图""过程探究""反思拓展"及"解题思路"。解题必须做到思路对头,方法正确,既要保证解题的结果正确,还要探求解同类知识试题的思维规律,做到举一反三,融会贯通,切忌就事论事。这就是书中例题探究栏目的功能。

第三,要注意总结在解题过程中容易产生的、具有普遍性错误的经验教训。书中在解析部分类型题时分析了错误产生的原因,给学生介绍了科学的认知方法,切实有效地培养学生的思维能力和运用知识的能力。

第四,能力、素质的培养需要学练结合。本书精心设计了带有典型意义的基础平台题,能力提高题和拓展研究题,能够帮助学生学习、巩固和灵活运用所学知识。素质教育并非取消考试,只是这种考试应该着重能力素质高低的考查,现在我国的中考高考改革,正在向这个方面转变。通过书中"能力生成园地"题的训练,相信会有助于学生在考试中取得好成绩。

第五,学科资源荟萃栏目将带你走进人文知识的百花园地,科学家的事迹、精神将伴你走上成功之路。

本书的编者均为北京名校名师,他们分别是北京四中、北师大实验中学、北师大一附中、二附中、北京十四中、北京铁二中、北京一〇一中等北京市最好的市重点中学以及北京教育学院、北京师范大学的特级、高级教师、教授及教研人员。这些作者写作态度严谨,有事业心,有责任感,将自己的多年经验和心血凝结在书中。我们真诚地希望使用本书的朋友们,不仅能提高能力、素质,而且能提高成绩。愿本书能成为广大中学生朋友的良师益友,同时对中学教师的教学也能有所补益。

书中不妥之处,诚挚希望继续得到读者的指正,以备再次修订。

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Unit 1 Making a difference

Section One 难点知识解析

- I. 知识点扫描
- 1. a promising graduate student
- 2. a top university
- 3. give up
- 4. There is no point in doing sth.
- 5. get engaged to a girl
- 6. stop A from doing B
- 7. in the early 1970s
- 8. make a discovery
- 9. according to ...
- 10. work on a newspaper
- 11. go by
- 12. use up
- 13. go on with something
- 14. dream of ...
- 15. turn out to be ...
- 16. sound like ...
- 17. be satisfied with A
- 18. take a look at...
- 19. What if ...?
- 20. the other way around -

- 一名有出息的毕业生
- 一所顶尖的大学

放弃

不必做某事

和一位姑娘订婚

阻止A做B事

在 20 世纪 70 年代初期

发现

根据……

在报业工作

经过

用光

继续做某事

梦想、梦见……

结果是 ……

听起来像……

对A感到满意

看一看

如果……该怎么办?

用相反的方式

新教材典型例题详解

II. 重点难点提示

- 1. give up (放弃)
 - give up = stop trying or having
 - (1) It's hard to give up the drinking habit without help.
 - (2) As the weather is very bad, we gave up the plan to go fishing.
 - (3) I did want a holiday abroad, but we've had to give up the idea.
 - (4) The singer was advised to give up all thought/hope of becoming a professional(职业的).
 - \square [give up + n./-ing]
 - (1) Have you given up drinking whisky before breakfast?
 - (2) You'd better give up wearing your new suit to work or it will soon look as shabby as your other clothes.
 - 2. get engaged to sb. (与某人订婚)

get/be engaged to sb. = having agreed to marry

- (1) My daughter is engaged (to a nice young doctor).
- (2) Edward and I have got engaged.
- 3. stop A from doing B (阻止 A 做 B事)

stop A from doing B = keep A from doing B
= prevent A from doing B
stop A from doing B = stop A doing B

- (1) We tried to stop her (from) making a fool of herself.
- (2) Mother stopped me from making that noise.
- 4. in the early 1970s (在 20 世纪 70 年代初期)

□ in the fifties →在 50 年代

比较: in one's fifties = over 50 years old

The industrial revolution began in the sixties of the 18th centu-

ry.

→ in the sixties 指 60 年代。

→in one's twenties 指 20 至 29 岁之间的年龄

5. make a discovery (发现)

以 make 为中心的搭配用法:

比较: She married in her twenties.

- (1) make a suggestion
- (2) make a fire
- (3) make tea (沏茶)
- (4) make notes

(5) make coffee

- (6) make a visit (to)
- (7) make a (long) stay

(11) make one's choice

- (8) make preparations (for)(10) make no answer/reply
- (9) make a decision
- (12) make an experiment
- (13) make a great success
- (14) make progress
- (15) make a speech
- (16) make a journey (去旅行)
- 6. according to (根据……)
 - (1) The boys were placed in three groups according to height.
 - =The boys were divided by height into three groups.
 - (2) An animal that is cold-blooded has a body temperature that changes according to the surrounding temperature.
- 7. work on a newspaper (在报业工作)
 - on → be a member of the staff

My sister works on the Workers' Daily.

比较: work on 为固定词组, 意为"用功地钻研或致力于……"。

- (1) Green is working on a new novel.
- (2) He was known for his work on animals.
- (3) Every week I check to see that each student has worked on his book.
- 8. go by (经过)
 - →(of time) to pass; to move past something or someone
 - (1) The flowers have all gone by.
 - →The flowers are not pretty any more.
 - (2) Bob had to go by the post office on his way to school, so he

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新教材典型例题详解

mailed the letter.

- →Bob had to pass the post office.
- (3)车子一辆接一辆地通过。

【误】Car after car go by.

【正】Car after car goes by.

- →名词用 after 相连,表示反复的情形,用单数形式的动词。
- 9. use up(用光)
 - □ up 常与动词连用,表示"完完全全"之意:

burn up (烧光) drink up (喝光) dry up (干涸;枯竭)
cut up (切碎) eat up (吃光) shut up (闭嘴;关闭门窗)
use up (用光)

- (1) She has used up all her money. (她把钱都用光了。)
- (2) 看完之后,她把信撕碎了。

【误】After reading the letter, she tore it.

[E] After reading the letter, she tore it up.

- → tear 是指撕成长条或无意识地撕, tear up 则指全部撕成碎片。
- 10. go on with something (继续做某事)

[go on with A = go on doing A]

- (1) Go on with your new book.

 the story where you left off last time.
- (2) Mrs. Smith told John to go on with the good work, not to stop it.
 - = Mrs. Smith told John to keep up the good work.
- 11. dream of (梦想、梦见)
 - (1) 那小孩梦想成为飞行员。

【误】The young boy dreamed becoming a pilot.

【正】The young boy dreamed of becoming a pilot.

- → dream of something "梦想某事"。
- (2) 我年轻时,梦想要成为艺术家。

【误】When I was young, I dreamed to become an artist.			
【正】When I was young, I dreamed of becoming an artist.			
→ 动词"dream"之后应用[of + 动名词]结构,而不用不定式。			
□ never dream of 常用于否定句,译作"做梦也没想到""从未想	想		
到"。			
(1) I never dream of such a thing.			
(2) In the evenings we smoked and talked and never dream	at		
of going out except for exercise.			
(3) I never dream of its hurting you.			
□ wouldn't dream of →不会有想法			
I wouldn't dream of asking her to my home.			
hurting the child.			
doing such a thing.			
□ of 表示"涉及""说及""提及"的用法:			
of 表示涉及某人或某事时,仅表示事情或人物的存在或处	犮		
生,而不涉及其详情,即不是谈论的对象或议论的主题。			
of 的此种用法常和如下动词、形容词连用:			
know of(知道 →并非熟悉) dream of(梦想)			
hear of(听说 →并非直接听见) tell of(告诉; 讲述)			
learn of(闻知;听说) speak of(谈起;说及)			
talk of(谈起;论及) think of(认为;想念)			
(1) I know him. 我认识他。→直接和他认识。			
I know of him. 我知道他。→间接听到别人说起过他	0		
(2) I'm always thinking of you. 我时时在想念你。			
(3) Of whom do you speak? 你在说谁?			
turn out to be (结果是)			
→to prove to be; to be found to be; to be in the end			
□ [turn out to be fine = turn out fine]			
Everything turned out all right.			
→Everything ended up by being all right.			

12.

- (2) The weather turned out to be very good, which was more than we could expect.
- □ turn out fine 中的"fine"是副词,表"顺利、好"之意。
 - (1) Yes, we're getting along fine.
 - (2) She cooks fine.
- 13. [sound like + 名词] (听起来像……)
 - (1) It sounds a very bad poem to me.
 - (2) She sounded a modest woman.
 - (3) Your idea sounds (like) a good one.
 - (4) She was playing something I didn't know. It sounded like Beethoven's.
- 14. be satisfied with A (对 A 感到满意)
 - (1) She was satisfied with the hotel room in every way. →in every way 无论从哪方面说
 - (2) He seemed satisfied with the result of this experiment.
 - (3) There is every reason for him to be satisfied.
 - (4) They are too satisfied to take the advice of others without the pain of thought for themselves.
 - □ 介词 with 与表"满、充满"之意的词连用的用法:

A is crowded with B. A 中拥挤着 B。

A is satisfied with B. A 对 B 感到满意。

【归纳】A is pleased with B.A 对 B 感到满意。A is happy with B.A 对 B 感到满意。A is filled with B.A 中充满着 B。

A is covered with B. A 被 B 覆盖着。

15. take a look at... (看一看)

以 take 为中心的表达法:

take one's place

轮流

take one's turn

给……捎信

代替某人的职务

take a message for