

新课标英语 **6-9级** 适用

高中版

吴伟志 ● 编著

中学英语 语言应用

语法 习语 语境

归纳提炼 综合运用

难点 疑点 要点

解析释疑 高考连线

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新课标英语 6~9 级适用

中学英语语言应用

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE APPLIED
IN A HIGH SCHOOL

(高中版)

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前 言

我任教高中英语已经整整 20 年。在长期的教育与教学实践中,我乐于搜集学生中常常容易忽略或经常为之犯愁的一些问题,然后加以整理、归纳、提炼,形成一个个独立的篇章。

在我所写的 60 多篇文章中,本书选出 37 篇,分别对中学(主要是高中)英语语言的重点、难点及疑点进行解析、给出例证,并配备了相应的练习,旨在帮助那些具有一定英语语法、词汇基础的中学生,以教材为本,对英语语言结构做进一步了解以及在特定的语言环境中迅速提高自身英语语言的综合应用能力及应试能力。

本书适用于新课标英语 6~9 级。在本书所选出的 37 篇文章中,其中有 28 篇正式发表在以下报刊:《英语通》、《学英语》、《英语辅导》、《中学生报》、《中学语数外》、《高中生》、《中学英语园地》、《中学生理科应试》、《中学英语之友》、《中学生》、《考试》、《中国考试》。在此,我诚挚地感谢以上报刊的编辑老师对我的关切与厚爱。值得一提的是,正在计划出版本书的前夕,美籍华人田雅媛女士偕丈夫 L. W. Theodore 博士回国探亲。在紧张的度假日程中,夫妇二人抽出宝贵时间,对本书进行了审阅,并对本书的编排体系提出了很好的建议,在此一并表示诚挚的谢意。

谨以此书献给所有关心、支持过我的师长、朋友们。

谨以此书献给我所任教过的学生以及学生的学生……

作 者
2003 年 11 月 1 日

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“互逆动词”的语言特色

英语中,互逆动词的使用十分频繁。如常见的 please, surprise, excite, interest, move 等等。这类动词为数不少,变化不定。但使初学者感到捉摸不透的,主要是该类动词的谓语形式与非谓语形式两种。

这类动词的谓语形式在句中作谓语,译为“使(感)……”。既然作谓语,当然一定就会有时态形式。初学者很容易把该类动词的谓语形式误认为非谓语形式,如“Something surprised / interested us most.”中的 surprised 或 interested 被认为是该类动词作表语,做改错题时说不定还会在该词前加上 be 的某种形式哩。不过,这时作主语的就不是物而是人了。即 I was surprised at / interested in sth. 这就是此类动词的互逆性。

这类动词的非谓语形式在句中分别可作表语、定语、状语、主补、宾补等。在用作非谓语形式时,一般情况下,这类动词的 -ed 分词形式表示人所处的状态; -ing 分词形式表示事物具有的特征。

现仅就这类动词的以上两种形式及主要用法作一对比性示例;

1. please

- 1) The children's performance pleased the audience. V.
(谓语)

孩子们的演出使观众很满意。

- 2) This is a picture that pleases the eye.
(谓语)

这是一幅悦目的图画。

- 3) We are much pleased with his work.

(表语)

我们对他的工作非常满意。

- 4) We recognized her pleasing voice at once.

(定语)

我们立刻听出了她那悦耳的嗓音。

2. *satisfy*

- 1) The result of the experiment satisfied us.

(谓语)

试验结果使我们很满意。

- 2) The students were satisfied with the lecture.

(表语)

学生们对讲座感到满意。

- 3) To satisfy the people's needs, we should work harder.

(不定式短语作状语)

为了满足人民的需要,我们应该更加努力地工作。

- 4) How can we make the performance satisfying?

(宾补)

我们怎样才能使表演令人满意?

3. *interest*

- 1) This new method will certainly interest you.

(谓语)

这个新方法肯定会引起你的兴趣。

- 2) This is an interesting storybook for children and I'm sure your

(定语)

daughter will be interested in it.

(表语)

这是一本有趣的故事书,我确信你女儿会感兴趣。

- 3) Greatly interested, I asked how he had written these new

(状语)

works.

我大感兴趣,问他是怎样写下这些新作品的。

4. encourage

- 1) Mr Zhang encourages his students to read English aloud in
(谓语)

the morning.

张老师鼓励他的学生早晨大声朗读英语。

- 2) What he said is encouraging and we are encouraged deeply.
(表语) (表语)

他所说的话鼓舞人心,我们为之深受鼓舞。

5. excite

- 1) The exhibition shown in the hall excited us all.
(谓语)

大厅里的展出使我们激动不已。

- 2) To excite our attention, he signed to us and said, "Silence,
(状语)
please!"

为了引起我们注意,他向我们示意并且说,“请安静!”

- 3) The monitor told us a piece of exciting news that we would
(定语)

go for an outing at the beach next week.

班长告诉我们一则令人激动的消息,我们下周要去海滨小游。

- 4) I was excited at the prospect of going abroad.
(表语)

我对出国的可能性感到兴奋。

6. puzzle

- 1) { The question puzzled me.
(谓语)
I was puzzled by the question.
(合成谓语)
这个问题把我难住了。

- 2) I am puzzled about what to do.
(表语)

我不知道怎样做才好。

- 3) The puzzled mother dropped onto the couch, crying.

(定语)

疑惑不解的母亲倒在沙发上,哭了起来。

- 4) She stared at the stranger, puzzled.

(状语)

她盯着那个陌生人,疑惑不解。

7. *surprise*

- 1) You surprise me! 你真使我惊奇!

(谓语)

- 2) I was surprised at seeing him there.

(表语)

我真想不到会在那里见到他。

- 3) And the fact that farmers are also paid by the EU for not growing crops surprises many people.

(谓语)

欧盟还叫农民不生产作物,并因此而对他们提供补偿,这一点使很多人惊讶不已。

- 4) Computers are growing with surprising rapidity.

(状语)

计算机以惊人的速度发展。

8. *frighten*

- 1) The naughty boy frightened the birds away.

(谓语)

那个调皮的男孩把鸟吓走了。

- 2) Seeing the snake, the girl was frightened out of her life.

(表语)

看见那条蛇,那女孩吓得要命。

- 3) The frightened child burst into tears.

(定语)

受惊的孩子放声大哭。

- 4) Frightened of the dog in front of him, he didn't dare to go

(状语)

any further.

由于害怕他前面的狗,他不敢继续往前走。

9. worry

- 1) { Zhang Xiaomao's working too hard worries his parents.
(谓语)
It worries his parents for Zhang Xiaomao to work too hard.
(谓语)
张小毛太用功,他父母很担心。

- 2) Don't worry yourself.
(谓语)

别自寻烦恼。

- 3) You may be worried if you have a worrying problem.
(表语) (定语)

如果你有一个令人担忧的问题,你可能感到担忧。

- 4) We were worried about her silence.
(表语)

我们为她的沉默不语而担心。

- 5) She sat in the classroom, with a worried look.
(定语)
(状语)

她坐在教室里,露出担心的神色。

10. trouble

- 1) Don't trouble yourself about such a trifle.
(谓语)

不要为这样的小事烦恼。

- 2) Never trouble till trouble troubles you.
(谓语) (谓语)

麻烦没有来找你,别去自找麻烦。

- 3) She looks troubled.
(表语)

她看上去神色不安。

- 4) "Up my word, I'll never do this again." He went out of the room with a troubled voice.
(状语)

“我敢保证,我决不会再这样做。”随着忧虑的话声他走出房间。

11. *disappoint*

- 1) His conduct disappoints us.

(谓语)

他的行为使我们失望。

- 2) I was so disappointed when I heard you couldn't come to my
(表语)

birthday party.

我听到你不能前来参加我的生日聚会时,非常失望。

- 3) He took a look at the result of exam, with a disappointed
(定语)

look.

他看了看考试结果,神情沮丧。

12. *tire*

- 1) The children tired themselves out while they were playing
(谓语)

in the yard.

孩子们在院子里玩累了。

- 2) He tired the audience with his long speeches.
(谓语)

他的冗长发言使听众不耐烦了。

- 3) It has been a tiring climb.
(定语)

这次爬山可真累人。

- 4) He was a tired man when the long race was over.
(定语)

当他跑完长跑后,疲惫极了。

- 5) Go to bed. You look tired out.
(表语)

去睡觉吧,你看上去疲倦极了。

常见“互逆”动词大致归类:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. 中意
please, satisfy, delight,
approve, gratify | 14. 诱惑
tempt, charm |
| 2. 兴趣
amuse, interest | 15. 怀疑
suspect |
| 3. 鼓励
encourage, inspire,
stimulate, agitate | 16. 惊奇
dumbfound, surprise |
| 4. 关切
concern | 17. 惊吓
frighten, amaze, astonish,
shock, terrify |
| 5. 镇定
compose | 18. 侮辱
insult, humiliate |
| 6. 振作
cheer, refresh | 19. 发怒
infuriate, irritate, vex,
upset, annoy |
| 7. 确信
convince | 20. 窘迫
discomfort, embarrass,
discouragement |
| 8. 感激
appreciate | 21. 厌烦
bore |
| 9. 感动
move, strike, touch | 22. 忧愁
worry, trouble |
| 10. 激动
excite, stir | 23. 失望
disappoint, discourage,
depress, frustrate |
| 11. 吸引
absorb, attract, invite | 24. 疲惫
tire, exhaust |
| 12. 感染
influence, affect, haunt | 25. 萎靡
demoralize |
| 13. 迷惑
puzzle, confuse, wilder | |

26. 忍耐

endure, suffer

grieve

28. 印象

27. 哀痛

impress



EXERCISE 1

I. 单项填空(从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项)

1. We have never seen such a more _____ film, which really _____ me.

A. interested; excites

B. interesting; is excited

C. interesting; excites

D. interested; is exciting

2. Of all the novels here I like the one least. It's not _____ at all.

A. interested

B. interest

C. interesting

D. to interest

3. After hearing the _____ news — China's entry into the WTO, we all _____.

A. exciting; jump with joy

B. exciting; jumped with joy

C. excited; jumping with joy

D. excited; jumped with joyful

4. — Have you heard from your daughter ?

— Not yet. It's not _____, for she is so busy that she doesn't often _____ home.

A. surprising; write

B. surprising; write to

C. surprised; write

D. surprised; write to

5. I like playing football very much; I'm never _____ of playing it.

A. tired

B. tiring

C. worried

D. interested

6. — What makes you _____?

— Putting on weight.

A. so worrying

B. such worrying

C. such worried

D. so worried

7. You can't imagine _____ when they received these nice Christmas presents.

A. how they were excited

B. how exciting they were

C. how excited they were

D. they were how exciting

8. God was _____ by the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed mountains.

A. moving

B. moved

C. to be moved

D. removed

9. Suddenly out of the house ran a dog. The two boys were _____ and ran away as fast as they could.

A. frightened

B. frightening

C. frighted

D. frightening

10. We didn't feel _____ that such little countries have _____ little oil.

A. surprised; so

B. surprised; such

C. surprising; so

D. surprising; such

11. He never told us his _____ in South Africa.

A. interesting experience

B. interested experience

C. interested experiences

D. interesting experiences

12. It _____ her a bit that her mother is always strict _____ her.

A. worries; to

B. worries; with

C. worried; to

D. worrying; with

13. What _____ us most was that they never _____.

A. impressed; lost hearts

B. impressing; lost their hearts

C. impressed; lost heart

- D. impressing; lost their heart
14. It was not _____ that her voice sounded _____.
A. surprised; excited B. surprising; exciting
C. surprised; exciting D. surprising; excited
15. What he said and did made us _____.
A. puzzle B. puzzling C. to puzzle D. puzzled
16. What the president said at the meeting _____ everyone present.
A. inspire B. inspiring C. inspired D. to inspire
17. It is _____ that Canadians use both American words and British words.
A. astonished B. surprised C. troubled D. surprising
18. — Why didn't you ask your neighbour Bob for help? He is very good at operating a computer.
— I _____ that. I was really too _____ at the time.
A. might have thought of; worried
B. must think of; worrying
C. should have thought of; worried
D. ought to think of; worrying
19. — We'll have an entrance examination next week. I'm really _____.
— _____.
A. worried; Never mind B. worried; Take it easy
C. worrying; It's no matter D. worrying; That's all right
20. I told him what I was _____ his attitude towards his study.
A. surprised at was B. surprised at
C. surprising at is D. surprising at
21. The students, _____ at the way the question was put, didn't know how to answer it.