

紧扣考点 释疑解难



速效高效 增分增光

红魔英语考试通

(高三·上)

紧跟人教版新教材

全国畅销书《跟我学英语》作者 吴正纲 江惠萍 陈建凯 编著



国防科技大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

红魔英语考试通(高三·上)/吴正纲主编.—长沙:国防科技大学出版社,2004.7

ISBN 7-81099-098-5

I.英… II.吴… III.①英语 ②教学参考资料 IV.H313

红魔英语考试通(高三·上)

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新华书店

湖南万卷文化实业有限公司(0731-4448350)

湖南东方速印科技股份有限公司(0731-8807850)

890x1230 1/32 印 张:19 字数:472千字

2004年7月第1版

2004年7月第1次印刷

ISBN 7-81099-098-5/H·38

18.80元

如有印刷质量问题,影响阅读,请与印刷厂联系调换



金林凤琴 感谢同学们的叫喊

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前言

我们编著的《跟我学中学英语辅导丛书》自出版后,多年来,一直受到广大中学生的喜爱,发行量达几十万册。全国各地许多中学生纷纷来信,称赞该书是一本难得的工具书,现摘录其中几封:

湖南省岳云中学黄原同学来信说:“我认为《跟我学英语》这套书内容比较详细,知识点比较多,在我们班大多数同学都买了。……感谢作者为我们付出的一切。”

重庆市沙坪坝区凤鸣山中学高二(1)班的卢莉娟同学说:“……高一的时候,我用了《跟我学高一英语》一书,我觉得很好,对我的学习有很大帮助……”

贵州省铜仁一中高一(4)班的杨沙同学说:“我的外语成绩不是很好,几次走进书店想买本外语参考书,但每次都担心买不到好的,只好默默地走出书店。后来经高年级同学的指点,我买了《跟我学高一英语》,看后,感觉的确不错,细节部分讲得很清楚,连每个单词的用法都写得清清楚楚,我真高兴买到了这本好书。”

湖北省十堰市郧县第一中高二(4)班的王先觉同学写的信更是生动:“我要谢谢你们给我带来了一位好老师,我也庆幸自己遇到这么一位好老师(无论深度还是广度都十分适合我们)。我跟着它学,嘿,还真提高了我的英语水平。让我再一次谢谢这位良师——《跟我学中学英语辅导丛书》。”

近年来,我们根据国家教育部要求从初中一年级到高中三年级贯彻的“过级达标”指示精神和广大师生来信的建议,对这套书进行全面修改,强化和突出了这套书助学助考的功能,正式命名为《英语考试通》,由国防科技大学出版社隆重出版,以飧读者。希望这套书能成为同学们青春的伴侣,难忘的书籍。

编著者

2004年6月

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Unit 1 *Madame Curie*

Unit 1 Madame Curie

单词学习

Madame ['mædəm] *n.* 女士;夫人;小姐

Curie ['kjʊəri] 居里(姓)

disappoint [ˌdɪsə'pɔɪnt] *vt.* 使失望

What he had done disappointed me. 他的所作所为令我失望。

You disappointed us by not coming to our party.

你没来参加我们的聚会,真叫我们失望。

disappointing [ˌdɪsə'pɔɪntɪŋ] *adv.* 令人失望的,令人扫兴的

What disappointing weather! 多叫人扫兴的天气!

His examination results are disappointing. 他的考试成绩令人失望。

willing ['wɪlɪŋ] *adj.* 乐意的;愿意的

She's willing to help in any way she can. 她愿意尽力帮忙。

I'm willing to spend the weekend with you. 我愿意同你共度周末。

devote [dɪ'veʊt] *vt.* 把……奉献给……;把……专用于……;(常与介词 to 连用)

We must devote ourselves to the good of the people.

我们必须致力于人民的利益。

I don't think you should devote any more time to this question.

我认为对这个问题你不应该再多花時間了。

The magazine is devoted to English teaching. 该杂志专门谈英语教学。

Marie ['mæriː, mɑːriː] 玛丽(女名)

radium ['reɪdɪəm] *n.* 镭

Poland ['pəʊlənd] *n.* 波兰(欧洲)

overcoat ['əʊvəkəʊt] *n.* 大衣

succeed [sək'sɪd] *vt.* 成功

Try again if you don't succeed at first. 要是开始时失败了,再试一次。

Has he succeeded in foreign language study? 他学习外语有成绩吗?

The government succeeded in carrying out the housing project.

政府成功地执行了住房建筑计划。

graduation [ˌɡrædʒu'eɪʃən] *n.* 毕业

Have you finished your graduation project? 你完成了毕业设计吗?

What are you going to do after graduation? 毕业后你打算干什么?

-graduate *vi.* & *vt.* 毕业

industrial [ɪn'dʌstriəl] *adj.* 工业的

ray [reɪ] *n.* 光线;射线

You are a ray of light to me. 你是我的一线光明。



radioactive [ˌreɪdiəʊˈektɪv] **adj.** 放射性的

radioactive dust 放射性粉尘 / radioactive pollution 放射性污染

mineral ['mɪnərəl] **n.** 矿物; 无机物

China is rich in minerals. 中国矿藏丰富。

This sort of mineral water is of high quality. 这种矿泉水质量好。

endless ['endlis] **adj.** 无止境的; 没完的

Reading gives me endless pleasure. 阅读给我极大的乐趣。

This will save endless trouble. 这将省去大量的麻烦。

~end+less(否定后缀)

false [fɔ:ls] **adj.** 不正确的; 假的

We have to point out that this view of the students is false.

我们不得不指出学生们的这个观点是不正确的。

The news might be false. 这消息可能不真实。

cure [kjʊə] **vt. & n.** 治疗; 痊愈

The doctor's job is to cure people who are ill. 医生的职责就是给病人治病。

The medicine will cure you of your cough. 这药将治好你的咳嗽。

I hope you will be completely cured as soon as possible. 我希望你尽快痊愈。

Sports provide a cure for the disease. 运动能治好这种病。

He almost reached a cure in three months. 他在三个月内几乎痊愈。

disadvantage [ˌdɪsədˈvɑ:ntɪdʒ] **n.** 不利条件; 弱点

We should first discuss the advantages and disadvantages.

我们应该先讨论利害得失。

They had to do their experiments under great disadvantages.

他们不得不在非常不利的情况下做实验。

~dis(否定前缀)+advantage(有利条件; 优点)

effect [ɪˈfekt] **n.** 效果; 作用

Take the medicine and it will have an immediate effect.

药吃下去会立即生效。

He fell sick from the effect of weather. 他因天气不好而生病。

The new law has come into effect. 新法律已经实施。

shock [ʃɒk] **vt.** 使震惊

It shocked me to see how he treated his children.

看到他那样对待孩子, 我感到震惊。

Her smoking shocked me. 她抽烟一事叫我震惊。

He was very much shocked by the news. 听到这消息, 他感到非常震惊。

post [pəʊst] 1) **n.** 职位; 工作

He took up a new post after graduation. 毕业后, 他走上新的岗位。

You should stick to your post during office hours. 上班期间, 你得坚守岗位。

2) **vt.** 投寄; 邮寄

Do you mind posting a letter for me? 请替我寄封信好吗?

I must post off all my New Year's cards this week.

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我必须在本周内将所有的新年贺卡寄出去。

institute ['ɪnstɪtju:t] *n.* (研究)所,院

He works in an institute of foreign languages. 他在一所外国语学院工作。

This research institute was set up in 1949. 该研究所成立于 1949 年。

Warsaw ['wɔ:ɪsɔ:] *n.* 华沙(波兰首都)

admire [əd'maɪə] *v.* 钦佩,羡慕

She much admires your courage. 她非常赞赏你的勇气。

We really admired him for his honesty. 他的诚实的确令我们钦佩。

determination [dɪ,tɜ:mɪ'neɪʃən] *n.* 决心

courage ['kʌrɪdʒ] *n.* 勇气;胆略

X-ray ['eks'reɪ] *n.* X 射线;X 光

battlefield ['bætlfi:ld] *n.* 战场

debt [det] *n.* 债务;欠款

易错常考词语辨析

1 辨析 have done with something, have something done, have something to do with, have something to do 这 4 个短语结构相似,意义不同,同时要多加注意。

have done with sth. 做完某事

When you have done with the book, please return it to the library.

书看完后,请还给图书馆。

I would like to have done with my washing today. 我想今天把要洗的东西洗完。

Let's start at once and have done with it. 我们马上开始吧,把它干完。

have sth. done 是“have+宾语+过去分词(当宾语补足语)”的结构,此时的 have 表示有意识的“使、让”的意思,动作的执行者可能是也可能不是句子的主语。也就是说,可能让某事由别人做,也可能自己参加去做;此外,它还表示无意识地“遭遇到”的意思。句子的主语这时不是动作的执行者。例如:

He meant to have his daughter educated in America.

他本来要让女儿到美国去上学的。

We all worked hard and finally had the difficult technical problem solved.

我们大家努力工作,最后把这个技术难题解决了。

She had her hand burned. 她的手给烫伤了。

have sth. to do with 和……有关系

He had had something to do with that company before he came here.

来这里以前,他跟那家公司有些关系。

She told me that she had nothing to do with that young man.

她告诉我同那个年轻人没关系。

They asked me if I had anything to do with the TV station.

他们问我是否同那家电视台有关系。

have sth. to do 有某事要做

这时的动词不定式作前面宾语的定语。例如:



红魔

英语考试词汇(一)

Have you any suggestions to make? 你有建议要提吗?

Sorry, I can't go. I have something important to do now.

对不起,我去不了。我现在有重要事情要做。

If you have nothing to say, let's have a break.

要是你们没什么要说,那就休息吧。

in word (in word, in words, in a word, in other words, with words, with that, these words) 在词上

in word “口头上”,相当于 with words, 即 in speech only, 与 in deed 相对。例如:

I do not want you simply to promise me in word / with words that you will be good. 我并不要求你们只是在口头上答应我;你们要学好。

Let us take good care of the animal not only in word, but in deed.

我们不但要在口头上,还要在行动上爱护动物。

He is a friend in word only. 他只是个口头上的朋友。

in words “用文字(语言)表示”,它和行动相对,仅涉及语言文字的本身。例如:

I can hardly describe the beauty of the scene in words.

我几乎无法用文字来描写这美丽的景色。

The poor old man couldn't express his idea in words.

那位可怜的老汉无法用言语表达自己的想法。

in a word “一句话;总之;一言以蔽之”,相当于 in short. 例如:

In a word, the situation is getting better and better.

总之,形势越来越好。

In a word, the failure of their experiment should be a warning to us.

一句话,他们试验失败对我们是个前车之鉴。

in other words “换句话说;即;也就是说”。例如:

What he said is doubtful. In other words, we don't believe his words.

他说的值得怀疑,也就是说,我们不信他的话。

Years of hard work brought great success. In other words, no pains, no gains.

多年的辛苦结出了硕果。换言之,没有劳动就没有收获。

with these / these words “说着”,with 表示“和……同时;一……就……”。例如:

With these words the tiger jumped into the river. 说着,老虎便跳进河中。

With these words he threw a big stone at Tom. 他说着便对汤姆扔了块大石头。

With these words he left the room. 说了这些话,他便离开了房间。

above all after all, first of all, in the first place 例析

这一组都含有“首先”的意义,但侧重点不同。

above all 强调需要特别对待,意为“最重要的是”,类似于 especially, more than anything else, 例如:

What children ask for is much, but above all they ask for love.

孩子需要的东西很多,但最重要的是爱。

Above all, China is a developing socialist country.

首先,中国是个发展中的社会主义国家。

first of all, in the first place 其意均为“首先”,相当于 before anything else, 表示一种次

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Madame Curie

序。例如:

You already ate breakfast! Why didn't you tell me that in the first place?

你已经吃了早饭! 为什么你先不告诉我呢?

In the first place, you don't have enough money. In the second place, you don't need it.

首先,你的钱不够;其次,你也不需要。

First of all, let me apologize for calling so late.

首先让我对我这么晚还来拜访向你致歉。

First of all I must take these books to the library.

我先得将这些书送到图书馆去。

after all 表示一种让步的语气,意为“毕竟,到底”,与 in the end 相似。例如:

Having overcome lots of difficulties he succeeded after all.

克服了许多困难后,他到底成功了。

After all he is only a child. 他毕竟只是个孩子。

1 go through 与 get through 的异同

这两个短语在意义上既有共同之处,也有不同之处,要加以注意。

go through 与 **get through** 换用的用法:

①通过(某地)

The man was so fat that he couldn't go/get through the door.

那人胖得连那扇门都过不去。

You can't go/get through the window. It's dangerous.

你不能从窗里过去,太危险了。

②通过(议案等)

The plan for this term will have to go/get through the leading group of the school.

本期计划得经校领导班子通过。

③用完,用掉

He goes/gets through a lot of beer while watching football on television every Friday evening.

每星期五晚在电视里看足球赛时,他要喝掉很多啤酒。

You have gone/got through three pairs of shoes in a month.

这一个月内你穿坏了三双鞋。

go through 与 **get through** 各有其意义的用法:

go through

①检查;看一遍

I want to go through the wedding arrangements to make sure that nothing has been missed. 我得将结婚安排检查一遍,免得漏下什么。

Go through the text from the beginning. 从头把课文看一遍。

②经历(困难,痛苦等)

To do revolutionary work she went through fire and water.

为了干革命,她赴汤蹈火。

You must have gone through a lot. 你一定吃了不少苦。

get through



①通过(考试)

He has got through the entrance examination. 他通过了入学考试。

I got through everything except English. 除英语外我别的都及格了。

②给……接通电话(此时为 v.+adv. 结构)

I tried to telephone you but I couldn't get through.

我给你打了电话,就是打不通。

I can't get through in Beijing. The line is busy.

我打不通北京的电话,占线。

get through with 进行到底

You'll have to go through with it once you start.

一旦开始,你就得干到底。

He is determined to go through with the plan. 他决心执行计划。

get through with 做完;办完

I'll ring you up when I get through with this pile of papers.

我看完这一堆试卷就给你打电话。

Shall we go for a walk when we get through with our homework?

做完家庭作业后我们出去散步好吗?

use 的一些用法比较

本单元中出现了不少含有 use 的句子,如:

Polonium is used to set off a nuclear bomb. 钋用来引爆核弹。

She knew that X-rays could be used to help doctors near the battlefields.

她知道 X 射线对战地附近的医生会有用的。

He used the prize money to pay off his debts. 他用奖金还债。

Scientists soon discovered that it could be used as a cure for cancer.

不久,科学家们发现它(镭)可以用来治疗癌症。

What is the name of the mineral that the Curies used as a cure for cancer?

居里夫妇用来治疗癌症的矿物质叫什么名字?

Radium is still used today for curing cancer. 今天,镭仍然用于治癌。

be used to

① be used [ju:zd] to do sth. 是被动语态,意为“(被)用来干……”,to 为不定式符号,used 为过去分词,to 后面接动词。

Coal can be used to produce electricity. 煤可以用来发电。

Computers are also used to control traffic.

计算机也可以用来管理交通。

People can use languages to exchange ideas.

人们可以用语言来交流思想。

② be used [ju:st] to “习惯于”,used 为形容词,to 为介词,后面接名词、代词或动名词。

例如:

Living in Changsha for so many years, I am used to heat.

在长沙住了这么多年,对热我习惯了。(后接名词)

I'm used to dealing with matters of this sort.

Unit 1 *Madame Curie*

我习惯于处理此类事情。(后接动名词)

It's very cold here in winter. Are you used to it?

这里很冷,你习惯吗?(后接代词)

【注意】这样用时,be 常可用 become, get, grow 代替,含“逐渐”之意。

例如:

She becomes used to Chinese food. 她已习惯吃中国食品。

I have got used to going to school without breakfast.

我已习惯不吃早饭便上学去。

Once you have grown used to this way of life, you will feel that life is full of happiness.

一旦习惯这种生活方式,你就会感到生活充满欢乐。

used [ju:st] to do sth. 意为“过去常常”,to 为不定式符号,后接原形动词。表示过去的习惯或动作,used 是情态动词,to 后面接动词。

Some plastics are made of materials that used to be wasted.

有些塑料是用过去经常被废弃的东西制成的。

He used not to watch TV in the evening. 过去他晚上常不看电视。

=He did not use to watch TV in the evening.

Used he to watch TV in the evening? 过去他晚上常看电视吗?

=Did he use to watch TV in the evening?

be used as “将(A)作(B)用”,used 为过去分词,as 是介词。

This kind of petrol is used as a fuel for the engine.

这种汽油被用来作发动机燃料。

Sunshine can be used as a source of energy. 可以用阳光来作能源。

We used the box as a table. 我们用这箱子当桌子。

use...as 意为“把……当做……用”,其被动语态为 be used [ju:zd]. as 意为“当做……用”,介词 as 后多接可数名词。如:

Pupils often use leaves as their bookmarks.

学生们常把树叶当做书签用。

This room has been used as an office. 这房间已作办公室用了。

be used for “(为了某一目的或做某事而将某物)用来做……”。

Don't use the spoon for opening the tin/can. 别用这调羹开启罐头。

This medicine is used largely for cold. 这药主要用来治伤风。

Cotton-padded clothes and shoes are used for keeping us warm in winter.

棉衣、棉鞋用于冬天保暖。

use...for 意为“用……作……”,其被动语态为 be used [ju:st] for,意为“作……用”,介词 for 后一般接动名词或不可数名词,也可接复数名词。如:

Bamboo is used for more than building. 竹子不仅仅用于建筑。

She decided to use it for gifts. 她决定用它作礼物。

be used in 在……(范围内)使用

Computers are now widely used in daily life.

现在计算机被广泛用于日常生活。

Knife and fork is mainly used in western countries.



红魔

英语考试词汇

刀叉主要在西方国家使用。

provide: 提供 (provide sth. for sb. / provide sb. with sth.)

provide 与 supply 两者都可作“提供”解,意义相近。但 provide 有“免费提供”之意;而 supply 却含有“一方给钱,另一方提供”的意思。因而,在强调钱物的交换时,用 supply;而在一般情况下,两者可互换。with 后面是提供的东西,而 for 后面是接受东西的人或物。

provide sb. with sth. 提供某人某物

Agriculture provides light industry with raw materials and market.

农业为轻工业提供原料和市场。

Rivers provide us with water. 河流为我们提供水。

supply sb. with sth. 供应某人某物

Plants supply us with food, clothing and many other things.

植物供给我们食品、衣物以及其他许多东西。

The government will supply the farms with power next year.

政府明年将向农场提供动力。

provide sth. for sb. 为某人提供某物

We provide food and sleeping place for the homeless children.

我们为无家可归的儿童提供食宿。

Trees provide shade for all of us. 树为大家遮阳。

【注意】也可用 provide sth. to sb., 不过它不如 provide sth. for sb. 普遍。

supply sth. for sb. 为某人供应某物

At the beginning of each term, new textbooks are supplied for all the students.

在每学期初,都为学生提供教科书。

The farmer will be supplied with 100 jin of rice for each pig he raises.

农民每养一头猪,供应 100 斤谷。

短语词组用法

talk on/about 关于……的演讲

I heard his talk on computers last night. 昨晚我听了他做的有关计算机的报告。

They asked me to give a short talk on how to use English idioms correctly.

他们要我做了一个如何正确使用英语习语的简短报告。

【注意】①这两个介词作“关于”解时一般可通用,但 on 比 about 正式得多。凡有关学术性的一般都用 on。②“报告”还可用 report, speech, lecture 等表示。

have nothing to do with 与……没有关系

He had nothing to do with the matter. 他同此事无关。

It has nothing to do with him. 此事与他无关。

The rise in prices has nothing to do with the bad weather.

物价上涨同恶劣的天气无关。

【注意】①表示“和……有关”用 have (sth.) to do with; 疑问句则用 have anything to do with; “和……关系甚微”用 have little to do with; “和……很有关系”用 have much to do with。例如:

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Has the book *anything to do with* pollution? 这本书同污染有关吗?

The man in blue *has something to do with* the accident.

那个穿蓝衣服的人与事故有些牵连。

What *has she to do with* what you've just said?

她跟你刚才说的有什么关系呢?

His job *has to do with* music. 他的工作同音乐有关。

The social environment *has much to do with* our children.

社会环境同我们的孩子很有关系。

What you are saying *has little to do with* what we are talking about.

你所说的同我们正在谈论的没什么关系。

② *have sth. to do with*=*have got sth. to do with*. 例如:

The talk on cancer *has something to do with* my present research.

=The talk on cancer *has got something to do with* my present research.

这个谈癌症的报告同我目前的研究有关。

be useful for —— 对……是有用的

This dictionary will *be particularly useful for* foreign students.

该字典对外国学生尤为有用。

Reading stories in simple English *is useful for* them.

阅读用简易英语写的故事对他们会有所帮助。

Sometimes, what *is useful for* them *is not necessarily useful for* us.

有时,对他们有用的东西对我们不见得有用。

[注意] 类似的结构有 *be good/bad for* “对……有好(坏)处”, *be suitable for* “对……合适”等。例如:

This will *be good/bad for* your health. 这对你的健康有好(坏)处。

Such clothes *are suitable for* cold weather. 这种衣服适合冬天穿。

as good as —— 像……一样好

I'm not sure that this conference *is as good as* last year's.

我不能肯定这次大会是不是跟去年的大会一样好。

Your composition *is as good as* hers. 你的作文跟她的一样好。

[注意] 这是 *as* + 形容词 + *as* 的结构。第一个 *as* 是副词,修饰其后的形容词,第二个 *as* 是连词,引导比较状语从句。此外,我们还学过 *as* + 副词 + *as* 的结构,如 *as well as*, *as far as* 等。举例如下:

The number of people who lost homes *reached as many as* 250,000.

无家可归的人数多达 25 万人。

There *is as much* sugar in it *as* eight pieces.

这里面所含的糖分相当于八块方糖。

They will mend the car *as soon as possible*. 他们将尽快修好车子。

I'm determined to enjoy myself *as much as possible*.

我一定要尽可能玩个痛快。

There *are as many* mountains under the sea *as* there are on the land.

海底的山跟陆地上的山一样多。



Black people should not be separated but should be treated as well as other people.

黑人不应该被隔离,而应该受到像其他人一样的待遇。

be willing to do —— 愿意做; 肯做

She is willing to help in any way she can. 她愿意尽力帮忙。

I'm willing to devote my entire life to the cause of communism.

我愿意为共产主义事业奋斗终生。

He was willing to take my suggestion into consideration.

他愿意考虑我的建议。

We are quite willing for you to go for a walk with us.

我们挺乐意你跟我们一起去散步。

The institute is willing to provide you with more money for your research.

学院愿意为你的研究提供更多的资金。

devote to —— 把……献给; 把……用于

Taking great interest in the study of light, Newton devoted much of his time to it.

牛顿对光学研究很感兴趣,把他的大部分时间用在这方面。

He devoted 20 years to collecting and studying information on agriculture.

他用20年的时间致力于搜集、研究农业信息。

She devoted her life to the cause of education. 她毕生献身于教育事业。

He used to devote several minutes to helping the students recite the dialogue in class.

他以往常常在课堂上花几分钟的时间帮学生背诵对话。

[注意] ①该短语为 vt.+prep. 结构,在这个短语中,“to”后可接名词、代词或动名词,不能接不定式。

②还可用 devote oneself to 结构,意为“献身于……;致力于……”。例如:

He devoted himself to the study of nuclear physics.

他献身于核物理的研究。

Let's devote ourselves entirely to the study of science.

让我们全心致力于科学研究吧。

③还有 be devoted to 结构,仍是“献身于……;致力于……”。如:

They put the good of the people in the first place and are devoted to it.

他们把人民的利益放在首位并为之献身。

His life was devoted to educating the children.

他的一生都用在教育孩子上。

go over —— 检查; 复习

They are going over the plans of construction.

他们正在检查各项建设计划。

The doctor went over the girl carefully but could find no broken bones.

医生对那个女孩做了仔细检查,但没发现骨折。

Go over the TV set thoroughly before buying it.

买电视机前要彻底检查一下。

We should go over our lessons every day. 我们每天要复习功课。

[注意] go over 与 go over to 有区别,前者为 v.+prep. 结构,后者为 v.+adv. +prep. 结