



供中等以上水平学生使用

丛书主编/薛金星



# 高才生

第二次修订

怎样学好

高二英语 (上)



北京教育出版社 北京出版社





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## 高才生丛书

怎样学好高二英语(上)

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# 阅读导引



## 词汇过关

集中重要词汇及其延伸于一身,创造词汇记忆新途径。将词汇归类、分类记忆,在归纳总结中灵活运用所学词汇。使你举一反三、触类旁通。



## 短语突破

一种含义、不同表达,让“只知其一、不知其二”成为历史。短语突破让你丰富语言知识,使你的表达生动多彩。



## 句式归纳

归纳文中重要句式,梳理日常交际用语,摆脱“汉语思维”,帮你轻轻松松学英语。



## 语法拓展

详解文中相关语法现象,注重拓展思维、灵活运用。“注意事项”“相关提示”帮你躲过语法误区,轻松度过语法关。



## 疑点透视

透析文中相近词形、词义的单词和短语,帮你明析区别、加深记忆,准确把握“易混易错”知识点。



## 目标测试

针对目标,巧妙设题,注重方法、技巧的训练和能力的培养;“答案与简析”:点拨思路、解惑答疑。



## 阅读欣赏

左栏精选英语原文,精心设制题目;右栏提示帮你了解文意、拓展思维,使你在学习中掌握阅读技巧,提高阅读能力。



## 时尚英语

品味原汁原味的“时尚英语”,体验英语口语的精练与幽默,让你告别“哑巴英语”,想说就说。



# 目 录

## Unit 1 Making a difference ..... (1)

- Section I Warming up, Listening & Speaking ..... (1)
- Section II Reading & Post-reading ..... (6)
- Section III Integrating skills ..... (21)
- Section IV Grammar ..... (30)

## Unit 2 News media ..... (39)

- Section I Warming up, Listening & Speaking ..... (39)
- Section II Reading ..... (45)
- Section III Language study & Integrating skills ..... (56)
- Section IV Grammar ..... (64)

## Unit 3 Art and architecture ..... (70)

- Section I Warming up, Listening & Speaking ..... (70)
- Section II Pre-reading, Reading & Post-reading ..... (77)
- Section III Language study & Integrating skills ..... (87)
- Section IV Grammar ..... (98)

## Unit 4 A garden of poems ..... (103)

- Section I Warming up, Listening & Speaking ..... (103)
- Section II Reading & Post-reading ..... (107)
- Section III Integrating skills ..... (117)
- Section IV Grammar ..... (123)





**Unit 5 The British Isles** ..... (129)

- Section I Warming up, Listening & Speaking ..... (129)  
Section II Rre-reading, Reading & Post-reading ..... (135)  
Section III Integrating skills ..... (146)

**Unit 6 Life in the future** ..... (154)

- Section I Warming up, Listening & Speaking ..... (154)  
Section II Rre-reading, Reading & Post-reading ..... (158)  
Section III Integrating skills ..... (171)  
Section IV Grammar ..... (174)

**Unit 7 Living with disease** ..... (182)

- Section I Warming up, Listening & Speaking ..... (182)  
Section II Rre-reading, Reading & Post-reading ..... (192)  
Section III Language study & Integrating skills ..... (198)  
Section IV Grammar ..... (204)

**Unit 8 First aid** ..... (211)

- Section I Warming up, Listening & Speaking ..... (211)  
Section II Rre-reading, Reading & Post-reading ..... (217)  
Section III Language study & Integrating skills ..... (225)

**Unit 9 Saving the earth** ..... (236)

- Section I Warming up, Listening & Speaking ..... (236)  
Section II Reading ..... (245)  
Section III Language study & Integrating skills ..... (257)  
Section IV Grammar ..... (261)

**Unit 10 Frightening nature** ..... (268)

- Section I Warming up, Listening & Speaking ..... (268)  
Section II Reading ..... (275)  
Section III Language study & Integrating skills ..... (282)  
Section IV Grammar ..... (288)



## Unit 1

## Making a difference

## Section I Warming up, Listening &amp; Speaking



## 词汇过关

## 1. practise

(1) *vt.* 实践, 实行, 练习practise + *n.* / *pron.*

practise + doing (不加不定式作宾语)

practise + 从句

They practise speaking English every day.

他们每天练习说英语。

The pupils are practising what the teacher has taught. 学生们正在练习老师所教过的内容。

(2) *vi.* 练习, 后接副词或介词短语, 也可什么也不接。The girl always practises regularly at the piano.  
那个女孩总是正规地练琴。

## 拓展

practice *n.* 实践; 练习; 惯例, 习惯做法

from practice to knowledge 由实践到认识

a regular practice 习惯(常规的)做法

2. obvious *adj.* 明显的, 显而易见的; 明白的(一般无比较级和最高级形式)

It is obvious that he is wrong. 显然他错了。

This must be obvious to everybody, even to the dul-

## 考例精析 方法点拨

例1 My teacher demanded that all of us \_\_\_\_\_ English every day.

A. should practise to speak

B. would practise speaking

C. could practise speaking

D. practise speaking

解析: 本题考查动词 demand 与 practise 的用法。demand 后的从句中用“should + *v.*”形式, should 常可省略; 而 practise 后只跟 *v.*-ing 作宾语, 不接不定式。

答案: D

点拨: 词的用法各不相同, 使用时应熟练掌握。

例2 Spending less money is the \_\_\_\_\_ answer to his financial problems.

A. anxious

B. clear





lest mind. 这一定是每个人所明了的,即使是最愚蠢的人。

### 比较

obvious 与 clear 是同义词,但所表示的概念略有不同:obvious 指引人注目,人们不会看不出来,含有“一目了然,无须证明”之意;而 clear 指不模糊含混。易于观察、了解、识别,用法广泛。obvious 与 clear 后常用介词短语 to sb.。如:

clear to me 对我来说是清楚的

obvious to everybody 人人都明白

a clear explanation 清楚的解释

a clear moon 一轮皓月

C. obvious D. willing

解析:此题考查形容词在具体语言环境中的运用。

anxious 焦虑的,担心的;

clear 清楚的,明亮的;

obvious 明显的,显而易见的;

willing 愿意的。由题意

“他经济困难,显而易见的

(明摆着的)出路是少花钱。”

可知用 obvious。

答案:C



### 短语突破

#### 1. similar adj. 相似的,类似的,一般无比较等级

My wife and I have similar tastes in music.

我妻子和我对音乐有相似的爱好。

#### 相关短语

A is similar to B in... A 和 B 在……方面相似  
in a similar way 以与……相似的方式

similar terms 同类项

Gold is similar in colour to brass.

金和铜的颜色相似。

注意:similar 与 same 是近义词,但 same 既可以是形容词,也可以是副词,并与 the 连用。

#### 2. in common 共同之处,共有,常用于短语:have something (nothing) in common with...

与……有(没有)共同之处,和……一样(不一样)

In common with most young people, he hates getting up in the morning.

跟大多数年轻人一样,他早上不愿起床。

They are brothers, but they have nothing in common.

### 考例精析 方法点拨

例 1 Our bodies are strengthened by taking exercise. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, our minds are developed by learning.

(上海 2000)

A. Probably B. Likely

C. Similarly D. Generally

解析:本题考查副词词义在具体语境中的运用。similarly

“同样地,差不多地”,表示前后两种情况相似。

答案:C

例 2 They have a lot \_\_\_\_\_ and so become good

friends.

A. in case

B. in common

C. in surprise

D. out of the common

解析:本题考查短语辨析。





## Unit 1 Making a difference

他们虽然是兄弟,但毫无共同之处。

### 拓展

in common 还有“公用,共用”之意。如:

These two houses have a yard in common.

这两家合用一个院子。



### 句式归纳

1. **is to be feared** 属于“be+不定式”句式结构,该句式常表示按计划、安排将要发生的事,或用来征求对方意见。

The American president is to visit China.

美国总统将要访问中国。(计划、安排)

What's to be done next?

下一步该怎么办呢?(征求意见)

### 拓展

“be+to do”还可以用来发出命令或指示,或表示“应该怎么做”,相当于 should do 或 should be done。

You are to be back by 10 o'clock.

你得10点钟以前回来。(指示、命令)

You are to write your names at the end of your test papers.

你们应该在试卷的末尾写上自己的名字。

2. **I doubt that...** (我怀疑……) 和 **There is no doubt that...** (毫无疑问……)

doubt 怀疑,疑惑,既可用作动词(第1句),也可以用作名词(第2句)。

#### 常用短语和句型

doubt + *n.* / *pron.* 或宾语从句

doubt about sth.

There is no (some, much) doubt about sth..

对某事没什么(有些,有很大)怀疑。

There is no doubt + that 从句 毫无疑问……

have sth. in common “有共同之处”,而 in case 假使,免得;in surprise 惊奇地;out of (the) common 不平常地。

答案:B

### 考例精析 方法点拨

例1 In such dry weather, the flowers will have to be watered if they \_\_\_\_\_.

(2001 上海)

A. have survived

B. are to survive

C. would survive

D. will survive

解析:本题侧重考查时态。在条件状语从句中,谓语不能用将来时,但可以使用“be+to do”表示将要发生的事。

答案:B

点拨:are to do 属于一般现在时态的系表结构。

例2 I don't doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he took the first place in his class, but I do doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he will succeed in the end.

A. if; that

B. but; which

C. whether; whether

D. but that; whether

解析:本题考查 doubt 的用法。doubt 怀疑,疑惑,



There is no doubt that you'll be warmly welcomed.

你们毫无疑问会受到热烈的欢迎。

I doubt whether he'll come.

我看他不见得会来。

**注意:** doubt 用在肯定句中, 其后的名词性从句用 whether, if, when, what 等连接; 若用在疑问句、否定句中, 名词性从句用 that 或 but, but that 连接。

Does anyone doubt that it is so?

它原来就如此, 有人怀疑吗?



### 疑点透视

**Some things need to be believed to be seen.**

有些事情需要先相信然后才能看到。

need 在此句中是实义动词, “需要, 必须”, 若表达“主语需要(被)做”, 则可以用: need + doing, 或 need to be done, 这时的 do 与主语之间有动宾关系。

These shoes need repairing (to be repaired).

这鞋需要修理了。

**注意:** need to do sth. 表示“主语需要做某事”。

#### 比较

need, require 与 want 后都可以接 n., pron, v.-ing 或 to be done, 表示“要, 需要”, 可互换使用。

The work needs (requires, wants) patience.

这工作需要耐心。

The house needs (requires, wants) cleaning (to be cleaned). 这房子需要打扫了。

但 need 和 want (想要) 后可接不定式的主动式, require 不可以; 而 require 可以后接宾语从句, 从句中谓语必须用“(should) + 动词原形”, need 和 want 不可以。

**注意:** need 也可以用作情态动词, 无时态和人称变化, 多用于疑问句和否定句中, 后接动词原形。



### 目标测试

1. Before he went abroad, she spent as much time as

若用在肯定句中, 则名词性从句必须以 if, whether 等疑问词连接; 若用在否定句或疑问句中, 则用 but that (其中的 but 或 that 可省略一个) 连接。

**答案:** D

### 考例精析 方法点拨

**例** There are lots of places of interest \_\_\_\_\_ in our city.

A. needs repairing

B. needing repaired

C. needed repairing

D. needing to be repaired

**解析:** 本题考查 need 非谓语的用法, “需要修缮的名胜古迹”, needing to be repaired = needing repairing, 作 places 的后置定语, 相当于定语从句 that need repairing (to be repaired)。

**答案:** D

### 答案与简析

**答案:** B





## Unit 1 Making a difference

she could \_\_\_\_\_ English.

- A. to practise to speak      B. practising speaking  
C. to practise speaking      D. practising to speak

2. Since the plan has been worked out, we must put it into \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. practice      B. action      C. fact      D. deed

3. Anyone who has spent time with children knows the difference in the way boys and girls respond to \_\_\_\_\_ situations.

- A. similar      B. alike      C. same      D. likely

4. Yesterday morning he got up earlier than \_\_\_\_\_; for it was not a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ day.

- A. common; usual      B. usual; ordinary  
C. usual; normal      D. common; ordinary

5. He doubted \_\_\_\_\_ she would be \_\_\_\_\_ to the task, so she wasn't admitted.

- A. that; equal      B. that; similar  
C. whether; equal      D. whether; similar

6. When he studied abroad, he had to have meals at \_\_\_\_\_ prices in order to save money.

- A. popular      B. general      C. usual      D. common

7. He will have learned English for eight years by the time he \_\_\_\_\_ from the university next year.

(2002 上海)

- A. will graduate      B. will have graduated  
C. graduates      D. is to graduate

8. If one \_\_\_\_\_ succeed, he should study hard now.

- A. will      B. shall  
C. is going to      D. is to

简析: 主句为 spent time doing, as she could 为省略的从句, 修饰 time; practise doing.

答案: A

简析: put sth. into practice 是惯用语, “付诸实践”。

答案: A

简析: “同孩子呆在一起的任何人都知道男孩和女孩之间对相似情形反映的不同之处。”若选 C, 则用 the same。

答案: B

简析: “比平常”用 than usual; “普通的日子”用 ordinary day. common “常见的”。

答案: C

简析: doubt 用于肯定句中, 从句用 whether 引导; be equal to sth. 胜任; be similar to 同……相似。

答案: A

简析: popular prices 廉价。

答案: C

简析: by the time 引导时间状语从句, 从句中要用一般现在时表示将来。

答案: D

简析: 条件句中用一般式表示将来。is to do 是现在时态的系表结构。



9. I don't doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he will come today, but I do doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he will come on time.

- A. that; that                      B. that; whether  
C. whether; whether              D. whether; that

10. There is no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ the truth of the story.

- A. about    B. with    C. as to    D. A or C

11. Do you doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he is honest?

- A. whether    B. if    C. that    D. how

12. The matter needs \_\_\_\_\_ at once.

- A. to think                      B. to think over  
C. being thought              D. to be thought over

13. It was \_\_\_\_\_ everyone that the child had been badly treated.

- A. obvious for                      B. obvious to  
C. clear for                      D. various for

答案: B

简析: doubt 用在否定句中时, 要用 that 引导从句, “不怀疑, 相信”; 若用于肯定句中, 则用 whether 或其他疑问词引导从句, “怀疑是否……”。

答案: D

简析: There is no doubt about/as to... 对于……没有怀疑/疑虑。

答案: C

简析: 疑问句中 doubt 后接 that 从句。

答案: D

简析: 表达“主语需要(被)做”时, 要用“主语 + need + doing/to be done”, do 要用及物动词, 因主语即 do 的逻辑宾语。

答案: B

简析: “大家都清楚那孩子受过虐待。”sth. is obvious to sb.

## Section II Reading & Post-reading



### 词汇过关

I. imagine *vt.* 想像, 设想, 一般不用于进行时。

(1) + *n.* / *pron.* :

Can you imagine life on the moon?

你能想像月球上的生活情形吗?

(2) + *v.* -ing 形式:

I can't imagine (my) working with such a person.

### 考例精析 方法点拨

例 1 I can hardly imagine

Peter \_\_\_\_\_ across the Atlantic Ocean in five days.

A. sail

B. to sail

C. sailing





## Unit 1 Making a difference

我难以想像(我)与那样的人共事的情形。

- (3)+宾语+宾补(宾补可由 *n.*, *v.*-ing, *to be* 短语、介词短语充当):

Imagine yourself (*to be*) on a desert island.

想像你自己在一个荒岛上的情景。

- (4)+宾语从句:

Just imagine how happy he was!

想一想,他多么幸福啊!

**注意:**imagine “以为,想”,常可进行否定转移。

I don't imagine they will come if it rains.

我以为如果下雨,他们就不会来。

### 拓展

*imaginary adj.* 想像中的,假想的,虚构的  
an imaginary character in a tale 故事里的虚构人物  
*imagination n.* 想像,想像力,创造力

have a good (poor) imagination 想像力好(差)

### 2. seek *vt.* / *vi.* 寻找,探索,追求,后常接不定式或名词。

We're seeking to attain the most advanced technological levels in the world.

我们正在设法达到世界上最先进的技术水平。

Our purpose was to seek friendship and cooperation.

我们的目的是谋求友谊和合作。

#### 常用短语

seek for 寻找,寻求

seek after 追求,探索

seek out 搜寻出,挑出

seek truth from facts 实事求是

be (much) to seek 还(远)没有找到

### 3. observe *vt.* / *vi.* 观察,看到,注意到,后常接:

- (1)+*n.* / *pron.* :

He has observed the stars all his life.

他一辈子都在观察星星。

D. to have sailed

**解析:** 本题考查 *imagine* 的用法。*imagine* 后跟动名词,不跟不定式,但可以接 *to be* 形式作宾补。

**答案:**C

**点拨:** *Peter* 是 *sailing* 的逻辑主语。当动名词的复合结构不位于句首时,既可以用名词普通格(*sb.*)或代词宾格(如 *me*)+*v.*-ing,也可以用名词所有格(*sb.'s*)或物主代词(如 *my*)+*v.*-ing。

**例 2** Many young graduates devoted dozens of years to \_\_\_\_\_ success in life.

- A. seek      B. seeking  
C. search      D. searching

**解析:** devote... to... “把……贡献给……”,其中的 *to* 为介词,后须接名词、动名词,排除 A、C;而 *seek* 相当于 *try to find*,符合句意。

**答案:**B

**点拨:** *search for success* 也正确。但 *search* 后的宾语须是地点之类的名词。

**例 3** They \_\_\_\_\_ the train until it disappeared in the distance. (NMET 1998)

- A. saw      B. watched



(2) + n. / pron. + 动词原形作宾补:

We observed her walk away with a smile.

我们看到她笑着走开了。

注意:主动语态中用省略 to 的动词原形作宾补,但当句子变为被动语态时,就要用带 to 的动词不定式。

The accused man was observed to enter the bank.

有人看见这个被告进入银行。

(3) + n. / pron. + v. -ing 作宾补:

Did you notice the birds flying around the trees?

你看到鸟儿在绕着树飞吗?

**比较**

宾补用现在分词和用不定式意义稍有不同。动词不定式表示动作发生了,指动作的全过程;现在分词指动作正在进行。

He observed a man trying to force the lock.

他看到一个人正在设法撬锁。

We have never observed him act like that before.

我们从来没有看到他有过这样的表现。

(4) + 从句:

The boy observed what was going on between them.

这男孩注意到他们之间发生的情况。

**拓展**

observe 还有“遵守,发表看法,庆祝,过节”之意。

We must observe these principles in our action.

在行动上我们必须遵循这些原则。

I observed nothing on the subject.

对这个问题,我没有发表什么看法。

They don't observe Christmas Day there.

那里的人不过圣诞节。

C. noticed      D. observed

解析:本题考查动词词义辨析。see 看到,看见,强调看的结果(look 强调看的动作),无进行时;watch 注视,特别留意,感兴趣地看运动着的东西,如 watch TV (football match) 看电视(足球赛);notice 注意到,觉察到(反义词为 ignore 不理睬,不顾),侧重于无意注意,而 take notice of 为“有意注意”。observe 意为“观察”,从不同角度长时间地看并研究,如:observe the behaviour of birds 观察鸟的习性。

答案:B

例 4 She observed a funny man \_\_\_\_\_ on the opposite side of the way.

A. to walk

B. walk

C. walking

D. to be walking

解析:observe sb. do sth. 看见某人做了(做过)某事,表示动作的全过程;observe sb. doing sth. 看见某人在做某事,表示动作的进行。本题意为“她看到一个稀奇古怪的人在路那边走着”,应是表示一个正在进行的动作。

答案:C





## 4. match

- (1) *vt. /vi.* 使……(和……)调和,与……相配,适合,主要用于: match + *n.* + to/with + *n.*, match + *n.* 或 match + *adv.*

The two pieces of furniture don't match.  
那两件家具不搭配。

- (2) *vt.* 使……(与……)交手,使……比赛,构成: match + *n.* + against (with) + *n.*

He matched his shooting skill against the expert's. 他和专家比赛射击技术。

- (3) *vt.* 是……的对手,能与……较量,构成: match + *n.* + in/for

This hotel can't be matched for good service and food. 在服务质量和伙食方面,这家旅馆是无可匹敌的。

- (4) *n.* 比赛(= game), 火柴

play/have a match 进行一场比赛  
a box of matches 一盒火柴



## 短语突破

## 1. work on 继续工作,从事(某工作),翻译时可灵活处理。

He has been working on this painting for days.  
这张画他已画了好些天了。

They are working on a report of their investigation.  
他们正在写一份调查报告。

## 比较

work at 干(某活动),研究等

She is working at some exercises (a difficult problem in mathematics).

她在做练习(一道数学难题)。

She has always worked hard at collective jobs.

集体的活她一向干得很卖力。

work out 制订,拟出;想出(办法),研究出,考虑好;计算,估计;结果良好,有效

He still hadn't worked out how to begin.

例 5 People in the office say that her bright red clothes do not \_\_\_\_\_ her age.

- A. match      B. follow  
C. take      D. go

解析: 本题考查动词词义辨析。本句意为“办公室的人说她鲜红的衣服与她的年龄不相配。”“与……相配”应用 match。go with 也有“配合,适合”之意,但 go 是不及物动词,不能用于此句。follow 跟随,遵循,沿……前进;take 词义很多,但没有“和……协调”之意。

答案: A

## 考例精析 方法点拨

例 1 I've \_\_\_\_\_ your share of the expense at £20.

- A. worked  
B. worked on  
C. worked out  
D. worked off

解析: 本题考查 work 及其短语辨析。work 用作及物动词时,有“使工作;开动;办,管,负责;创造(奇迹),引起(变化)”等意思。work on 从事于某工作。work out 计算出;制订;研究出。work off 去



他还没有想好应怎样开始。

We were pleased to see that things had worked out all right. 我们高兴地看到,情况发展得不错。

### 2. go on with sth. 继续某种行为(或某件事)

We'll go on with the project even without their support. 即使没有他们的支援,我们也将继续进行这项工程。

May we go on with our work now?

现在能继续干我们的工作了吗?

#### 比较

go on doing sth. 继续做同一件事

He went on talking as though nothing has happened.

他若无其事地继续讲下去。

go on to do sth. (做完一件事后)接着做另一件事

He went on to talk about the world situation.

他接着又谈了谈世界形势。

go on 发生,进行;进展,进行

What's going on out there?

外面是怎么回事?

I suppose everything is going on all right.

我想一切都进行得不错。

### 3. dream of 做梦,梦见,梦到,其中的 of 可与 about 换用。

She said she dreamed of/about you.

她说她梦见过你。

注意: dream of 还有“梦想,向往,渴望”之意,这时只用 of,不用 about。

When I was young, I dreamed of becoming a scientist. 我年轻时梦想成为科学家。

The people all over the world dream of peace.

全世界人民向往和平。

掉,处理掉。而根据题意,应是“我已把你出的那份钱算出来了,是20镑”。

答案:C

例2 —I'm worn out. Shall I stop now?

—There is not a moment to lose. Go on \_\_\_\_\_, please.

A. to work

B. working

C. work

D. to working

解析:本题考查 go on 短语在具体语境中的运用。由对话下句 There is not a moment to lose. (一刻也不能耽误了。)可知,句意表述的是“继续工作(做原来的事情,别停止工作)”,因此应选用 go on doing sth. 结构。

答案:B

例3 —I \_\_\_\_\_ becoming a pilot when I was at school.

—Really? Do you still think it will \_\_\_\_\_?

A. was dreaming; come truth

B. was dreaming of; come true

C. was dreaming; come true

D. was dreaming of; come truth

解析:空一意为“梦想,成





## Unit 1 Making a difference

### 拓展

(1) dream 也可用作及物动词, 后接名词/代词作宾语或接宾语从句。

He dreamed that he was flying to the moon.  
他梦见他正在飞向月球。

(2) dream *n.* 梦, 梦想, 愿望

It's my dream to win a Nobel Prize.  
获得诺贝尔奖是我的梦想。

### 4. answers to questions 问题的答案

汉语中“的”在英语中可以有如下几种表达方式:

(1) 无生命名词的所属关系通常是在名词后加 of 表示“(属于)……的”。如:

the roof of a house 屋顶  
a topic of conversation 话题

**注意:**但有些名词后要用 to 或 for 表示“……的”, 高中课本常见的此类短语有:

the key to the classroom 教室的钥匙  
the key (answer) to the exercise 练习的答案  
the key to success 成功的关键  
the entrance to the building 大厦的入口  
his contribution to science 他对科学的贡献  
a plan for study 学习计划  
a ticket for tonight 今天晚上的票  
the reason for changing the plan 改变计划的理由

(2) 有生命的名词可用名词所有格, 即在名词后加 's 的形式表示“……的”。

Dickens' novels 狄更斯的小说

(3) 有些表示时间、距离、国家、城市、团体等无生命的名词也可用所有格形式:

today's newspaper 今天的报纸  
an hour's drive 驱车一小时的路程

### 5. turn out 短语动词, “结果是……, 证明是, 原来是”, 后常跟名词、形容词、副词、to be 不定式或从句。

It was cloudy this morning, but it turned out (to be) fine

为”, 由空后的 becoming 可知应用 dream of, 排除 A、C; 空二则意为“实现, 变成真的”, come 当“变成”解时, 是系动词, 后加形容词 true。

**答案:**B

**例 4** —How do you deal with the disagreement between the company and the customers?

—The key \_\_\_\_\_ the problem is to meet the demand \_\_\_\_\_ by the customers. (2002 北京)

- A. to solving; making
- B. to solving; made
- C. to solve; making
- D. to solve; made

**解析:** The key to... 中的 to 是介词, “……的关键, ……的钥匙”, 因此后接动名词, 排除 C、D; 空二则是分词短语修饰 demand (名词“要求”), 而 demand 与 make 之间构成被动关系, 故选用过去分词短语作后置定语。本句意为“解决问题的关键是满足顾客提出的要求”。

**答案:**B

**例 5** What the teacher said at the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ very helpful to us.