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杜志建 主编

# 中学教材学习讲义

高中英语  
必修①

解决同步学习所有问题的

“全能用书”

第9年第9版

RJ

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新疆青少年出版社

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全国名校名师讲义精粹

# 中学教材学习讲义

高中英语  
必修①

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杜志建主编

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# 使用导图

## 单元目标总结

单元重点全面导航，明确目标有的放矢。

## 话题背景探寻

话题导入背景探寻，开拓视野提升阅读。

Unit 1 Friendship	
课标	1. 理解并掌握本单元所学词汇。
课标	2. 理解并掌握本单元所学句型。
课标	3. 理解并掌握本单元所学语法。
课标	4. 理解并掌握本单元所学写作技巧。
课标	5. 理解并掌握本单元所学阅读技巧。
课标	6. 理解并掌握本单元所学听力技巧。
课标	7. 理解并掌握本单元所学口语技巧。
课标	8. 理解并掌握本单元所学综合技能。
课标	9. 理解并掌握本单元所学拓展技能。
课标	10. 理解并掌握本单元所学综合应用技能。

## 话题背景探寻

Friends	
定义	朋友是指与自己有共同兴趣爱好、志趣相投、互相尊重、互相帮助的人。
分类	1. 按年龄分：同龄朋友、异龄朋友。 2. 按性别分：同性朋友、异性朋友。 3. 按地域分：本地朋友、外地朋友。 4. 按交往频率分：密友、普通朋友、点头之交。
重要性	1. 朋友是人生中不可或缺的一部分。 2. 朋友可以给予我们情感上的支持和安慰。 3. 朋友可以帮助我们度过困难和挫折。 4. 朋友可以丰富我们的生活，带来快乐和乐趣。
交友原则	1. 真诚待人，不虚伪。 2. 尊重他人，不伤害。 3. 互相帮助，不索取。 4. 保持距离，不越界。

## 教材知识详解

- 知识精讲：词汇句式精讲精练，归纳总结全面深入。
- 语法总结：考点梳理真题链接，重点难点各个攻克。
- 写作指导：思路分析技巧点拨，写作能力全线突破。
- 跟踪训练：基础过关能力提升，对点演练查漏补缺。

## 名师讲义摘录

方法要点名师精讲，聚焦高考洞悉考向

## 单元复习检测

典题新题梯度设置，综合测评稳步提升。

## 教材课后习题答案

教材问题集中释疑，详解详析查阅方便。

## 附赠：听力专练

听力试题专项集训，MP3音频免费下载。

## 答案全解全析

答案准确思路明晰，详尽规范精辟透彻。

## 教材知识详解

### Section 1 Warming Up & Pre-reading & Reading & Comprehending

#### Section 1 Warming Up & Pre-reading & Reading & Comprehending

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# 如何学习 最有效?



高中阶段，面对诸多的课程，面对繁重的学业，就像是面对一场时间抢夺战。然而时间有限，分配给各个学科的时间更是甚少。于是，我们总希望能够摆脱低效率的学习，希望能够花更少的时间学得更多、更牢、更好，这正是《中学教材学习讲义》丛书所提倡的“有效学习”理念。

“有效学习”——让你“学一知十”，花更少的时间，收获更多的知识；让你“有的放矢”，做尽可能少的题就能掌握各类题型的解题方法；让你“寓学于乐”，使学习变得更有趣。

拒绝无效学习，提倡有效学习，改变低效率的学习状态，实现高效率的学习效果。在这一理念下，天星教育依托十余年的同步教育资源，潜心巨制，精心打造了这套高中同步全能用书——《中学教材学习讲义》。她已连续畅销数年，深受读者喜爱。本套丛书以“解决同步学习中的所有问题”为核心，融入“有效学习”理念，字字千钧，“力”不虚发。

## 知识问题化，以问题形式解决学习中的所有疑难。

在对教材知识讲透的基础上，右栏特设“问题导学”板块，以“问题”引导学生对教材知识进行拓展，对疑难问题进行归纳和总结，促使学生主动解决同步学习中的所有疑难，在独立的探索过程中构建知识体系。

## 思维可视化，帮你全面提升解题能力。

在题型讲解中，融入框图式思路分析，将解题思路以图解的形式呈现，深度分析思维过程，理清解题思路，讲透解题方法，帮你全面提升解题能力。

## 专题深入化，突破难点获得高分。


通过“名师讲义摘录”栏目，以不同小专题的形式从“方法突破”、“易混易错”、“高考突破”等多个维度对教材中的综合类问题进行深度探究，全面总结各种方法规律，追踪高考洞悉考向，帮你全方位突破难点，轻松获得高分。

## 训练高效化，分级演练轻松突破解题关。

锁定教材知识核心考点，精选最新的创新题、高考题、模拟题，围绕重难点，分级设题，强化训练。让你走出题海阴影，轻松突破解题关。

本书不是对课堂教学的重复，而是对教材进行补充、提高，对教材中的疑难问题进行归纳、总结。她注重解题方法的系统整理和学科内小专题的滚动归纳。认真研读此书，她将帮你最大限度地提高学习的有效性。

三年高中生涯，漫漫求学道路，《中学教材学习讲义》愿陪你一起轻松求知，让一切问题迎刃而解，让你从此爱上学习，以完美的姿态迎接高考的挑战！



# 目 录

## CONTENTS

### 1 Unit 1 Friendship

话题背景探寻 ..... 1

教材知识详解 ..... 2

名师讲义摘录 ..... 28

单元复习检测 ..... 31

教材课后习题答案 ..... 37

### 40 Unit 2 English around the world

话题背景探寻 ..... 40

教材知识详解 ..... 41

名师讲义摘录 ..... 60

单元复习检测 ..... 63

教材课后习题答案 ..... 68

### 71 Unit 3 Travel journal

话题背景探寻 ..... 71

教材知识详解 ..... 72

名师讲义摘录 ..... 95

单元复习检测 ..... 99

教材课后习题答案 ..... 105

### 109 Unit 4 Earthquakes

话题背景探寻 ..... 109

教材知识详解 ..... 110

名师讲义摘录 ..... 135

单元复习检测 ..... 139

教材课后习题答案 ..... 145

### 148 Unit 5 Nelson Mandela — a modern hero

话题背景探寻 ..... 148

教材知识详解 ..... 149

名师讲义摘录 ..... 169

单元复习检测 ..... 173

教材课后习题答案 ..... 179

听力专练 ..... 182

答案全解全析 ..... 184



## Unit 1 Friendship

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目
重点单词	upset adj. 心烦意乱的; 不安的 vt. 使不安; 使心烦 ignore vt. 不理睬; 忽视 calm vt. & vi. (使) 平静; (使) 镇定 adj. 平静的; 镇静的 concern vt. (使) 担忧; 涉及 n. 担心; 关注 series n. 连续; 系列 power n. 力量; 权力 settle v. 安家; 定居; 停留; 解决 suffer vt. & vi. 遭受; 经历 recover v. 痊愈; 重新获得 disagree vi. 不同意
重点短语	add up 合计 calm down (使) 镇定下来 go through 经受; 检查 set down 记下; 放下; 登记 a series of 一连串的; 一系列 on purpose 故意 in order to 为了…… face to face 面对面地 no longer / not...any longer 不再 get/be tired of 对……厌烦 pack (sth.) up 将(东西)装箱打包 get along with 与……相处; 进展 fall in love 相爱; 爱上 join in 参加; 加入
重点句型	①...he/she broke it and you had to pay to <u>get it repaired</u> . (get + 宾语 + 宾补) ②While <u>walking the dog</u> , you were careless...(状语从句的省略) ③You will tell him/her that he/she <u>should have studied</u> ...(should have done) ④...so she <u>made her diary her best friend</u> . (make + 宾语 + 宾补) ⑤I wonder if it's because... <u>that</u> I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature. (强调句型) ⑥...it was the first time in a year and a half that I'd <u>seen</u> the night face to face...(It is/was the first time that...) ⑦...I still <u>find it hard to make good friends with them</u> . (it 作形式宾语的 6123 结构)
情景交际	Agreement and disagreement(同意和不同意): I agree. Yes, I think so. So do I. No problem. Good idea. All right. I don't think so. Yes, but... I'm afraid not. No way. Of course not. I disagree.
单元语法	直接引语和间接引语
写作任务	写一封建议信

## A 话题背景探寻

## Friends

A true friend is someone who reaches for your hand and touches your heart.

There are always going to be people that hurt you, so what you have to do is keep on trusting and just be more careful about who you trust next time.

Make yourself a better person and know who you are before you try and know someone else and expect them to know you.

Remember: Whatever happens, happens for a reason.

How many people actually have 8 true friends? Hardly anyone I know. But some of us have all right friends and good friends.

## Friendliness

Everyone needs friends, and if you fail to make friends, you should examine yourself and see if there is something wrong with your personality. Whatever your social faults may be, look at them honestly and make real efforts to correct them.

## 朋友

真正的朋友是一个可以向你伸出援手并感动你心扉的人。

总会有人伤害你,而你要做的是不要丧失信任之心,只是下次选择你信任的人时更加小心一点儿。

在你想了解别人,而且想让别人了解你之前,先完善并了解自己。

要记住:任何事情都不是平白无故发生的。

有多少人真的会拥有八个真正的朋友?就我所知几乎没有。但我们中有人会有好友和泛泛之交。

## 友善

人人都需要朋友,若你交不成朋友,那你就该反省一下自己,看你的个性是否有什么问题。无论你有什么社交缺点,你都应该正视它们,并尽力改正。

To be friendly you must feel friendly. Cheerfulness is the basis of friendliness. A cheerful person smiles. A smile is a magnet which draws people. Smile at someone and you are almost sure to get a smile in return.

Try to remember names. It makes your new acquaintances feel happy when you call them by their names. It gives them the feeling that they have made an impression on you and that means something to them because you remember them.

If you don't agree with other people on a certain matter, you should appear to be friendly. Don't argue, but discuss. You always lose friends if you argue too much.

A friendly person thinks of others, and doesn't insist on his own "rights". People who refuse to consider others have few friends.

Finally, don't treat people only according to their social positions. Really friendly people respect everyone at all times.

想要友善,你一定要切实地有这种感觉。快乐是友善的基础。一个快乐的人总会面带微笑。微笑好似吸引人的磁铁。你对别人微笑,通常你也会得到他人的微笑。

尽量记住人名。叫出新认识的朋友的名字会令他们高兴,他们会觉得你对他们印象深刻。因为你记住了他们,那对他们很重要。

若在某件事上你不能与别人达成一致意见,你要表现得友好。可以讨论,但不要争吵。争吵过甚会使你失去朋友。

友善之人为他人考虑,不一味地坚持自己的"权利"。不顾及别人的人的朋友寥寥无几。

最后,切勿将社会地位作为待人的唯一标准。无论何时,真正友善之人会无差别地尊重任何人。

## B 教材知识详解

### Section I Warming Up & Pre-reading & Reading & Comprehending

#### Step 1 语篇翻译

原文呈现, 中英对照

#### ANNE'S BEST FRIEND

#### 安妮最好的朋友

Do you want a friend whom you could tell everything to, like your deepest feelings and thoughts? Or are you afraid that your friend would laugh at you, or would not understand what you are going through? **Anne Frank wanted the first kind, so she made her diary her best friend.**

你想不想拥有一位可以无话不谈、能够推心置腹的朋友呢? 或者你是否担心你的朋友会嘲笑你、不理解你目前的处境呢? 安妮·弗兰克想要的就是第一种类型的朋友,于是她把自己的日记当成了最好的朋友。

Anne lived in Amsterdam in the Netherlands during World War II. Her family was Jewish so they had to hide or they would be caught by the German Nazis. She and her family hid away for nearly twenty-five months before they were discovered. During that time the only true friend was her diary. She said, "I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary as most people do, but I want this diary itself to be my friend, and I shall call my friend Kitty." Now read how she felt after being in the hiding place since July 1942.

第二次世界大战期间,安妮居住在荷兰的阿姆斯特丹。她全家都是犹太人,所以他们不得不躲藏起来,否则就会被德国纳粹抓走。她和她的家人躲了将近两年零一个月才被发现。在那段时间里,她唯一的忠实朋友就是她的日记了。她说:"我不愿意像大多数人那样仅仅在日记中记流水账。我要把日记当做我的朋友,我给我的朋友取名为基蒂。"现在,让我们看一看安妮自1942年7月以来在藏身之处躲着时的那种心情吧。

Thursday 15th June, 1944

1944年6月15日 星期四

Dear Kitty,

亲爱的基蒂:

**I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature. I can well remember that there was a time when a deep blue sky, the song of the birds, moonlight and flowers could never have kept me spellbound. That's changed since I was here.**

我不知道是不是长时间无法出门的缘故,我变得对与自然有关的一切事物都无比狂热。我非常清楚地记得,以前湛蓝的天空、鸟儿的歌唱、月光和鲜花从未令我如此心驰神往。自从我来到这里后,一切都变了。

...For example, one evening when it was so warm, I stayed

……比如,在一个温暖的夜晚,我故意熬到11点半不睡



awake on purpose until half past eleven in order to have a good look at the moon by myself. **But as the moon gave far too much light, I didn't dare open a window.** Another time five months ago, I happened to be upstairs at dusk when the window was open. I didn't go downstairs until the window had to be shut. The dark, rainy evening, the wind, the thundering clouds held me entirely in their power; **it was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face....**

...Sadly...I am only able to look at nature through dirty curtains hanging before very dusty windows. It's no pleasure looking through these any longer because nature is one thing that really must be experienced.

Yours,  
Anne

觉,为的是独自好好地看一看月亮。但是因为月光太亮了,我不敢打开窗户。还有一次,那是在五个月前的一个黄昏,我恰好在楼上,窗户是开着的。我一直等到非关窗不可的时候才下楼去。漆黑的夜晚,风雨交加,电闪雷鸣,我完全被这种力量镇住了。这是我一年半以来第一次目睹夜晚……

……让人伤心的是……我只能透过挂在沾满灰尘的窗户上的脏兮兮的窗帘观看大自然。观看这些已经不再是乐趣了,因为大自然是必须去亲身体验的。

你的,  
安妮

## Step 2 知识精讲

讲练结合, 夯实基础

### 重点词汇

#### 1. add up

合计;把……加起来。是动副搭配。其中 up 是副词,宾语若为代词置于中间。

例 Add your scores up and we'll see who wins. 把你们的得分加起来,我们就知道谁赢了。

#### 归纳总结

add 常用短语集锦:

add v. 增加,补充说

add that...补充说……

add to 增添,(数量等)增加

add...to...把……添加到……中

add up to 加起来总共是……,总计为……;结果是……

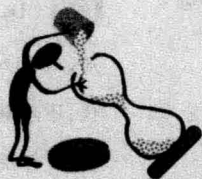
#### 巧学妙记

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ + 3 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$$

add up 把……加起来

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ + 3 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$$

add up to 总计为



add...to...把……添加到……中



add to 增加,增添

#### 2. upset

(1) adj. 心烦意乱的;不适的;不安的;难过的。常见搭配:

be upset at...

be upset about... 为……感到不安/难过

be upset that...

例 There is no point in getting upset about it. 犯不着为此事难过。

#### 活学活用

1. (2013·岳阳模拟) Please \_\_\_\_\_ all the figures to see how much they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. add; add up to      B. add up; add up to  
C. add up; add up      D. add; add to

2. 用 add up, add up to, add to, add...to...完成句子

① The time I spend in communicating every day \_\_\_\_\_ two and a half hours.

② The piece of music \_\_\_\_\_ our enjoyment.

③ To make sure the result was correct, she \_\_\_\_\_ the figures again and again.

④ If the tea is too strong, \_\_\_\_\_ some more water \_\_\_\_\_ it.

解析 1. B. 句意:请把所有的数字加起来看看共计多少。第一空填 add up"把……加起来";第二空填 add up to"加起来总计"。

2. ① adds up to    ② added to

③ added up    ④ add; to

#### 活学活用

1. (2013·广东汕头金山中学期中)—What's the matter with Rod?

—I think he's still \_\_\_\_\_ that we forgot his birthday.

#### 互动空间

《中学教材学习讲义》是陪我走了近六年的良师益友,她像一盏明灯,在学习的漫漫长路中指引着我,带给我希望和光明。她是我最好的朋友,感谢她!

——河南省开封市实验中学 李乐

例 She was upset that he had left without saying goodbye. 他的不辞而别让她感到不安。

(2) vt. (upset, upset) 使不安, 使心烦; 打翻, 打乱。搭配:

upset oneself about sth. 为某事烦恼  
It upsets sb. that... 让某人心烦/不高兴的是……

例 It upset him that nobody had told him about it. 让他不高兴的是谁也没有把这件事告诉他。

例 Rain upset our plan for a picnic. 下雨打乱了我们的野餐计划。

### 巧学妙记 >>

图解 upset 的含义:



### 名师点晴

过去分词转化而来的形容词 upset 和现在分词转化而来的形容词 upsetting 的区别: 前者表示“感到心烦意乱或不安的”; 后者表示“令人心烦意乱的或不安的”。如:

I feel upset. 我感到心烦意乱。

What upsetting news! 多么令人不安的消息啊!

### 3. ignore

(1) vt. 对……不予理会, 忽视。后多接 sth. 作宾语。

例 I made a suggestion, but they chose to ignore it. 我提了个建议, 但他们选择不予理会。

例 He ignored all the “No Smoking” signs and lit up a cigarette. 他无视所有“禁止吸烟”的标牌, 点了一支烟。

(2) vt. 佯装未见, 不予理睬。后多接 sb. 作宾语。

例 He ignored her and went on with his work. 他没理她, 继续干自己的活儿。

### 知识链接 >

ignorance n. 无知

ignorant adj. 无知的, 没有学识的

be ignorant of... 对……不了解, 不知道……

### 4. calm

(1) vt. & vi. (使)平静; (使)镇定。常见搭配:

calm (sb./oneself) down (使某人/自己)平静、安静或镇定下来

例 I would yell, “Calm down, you’ll all get your turn.” 我会喊道: “镇定, 会轮到你们的。”

例 She lit a cigarette to calm herself down. 她点了支香烟, 使自己平静下来。

(2) adj. 平静的; 镇静的, 沉着的。常见搭配:

remain/stay/keep calm 保持镇静

例 But then everything got calmer. 可是, 随后一切变得更平静了。

例 It is very important to keep calm when an earthquake breaks out. 当地震

A. excited

B. upset

C. anxious

D. interested

### 2. 完成句子

①我对那则坏消息感到心烦意乱。

I \_\_\_\_\_ the bad news.

②不要为那件事烦恼, 它没有造成损失。

Don’t upset \_\_\_\_\_ it — no harm has been done.

③我们的计划被天气的突然变化打乱了。

Our plans \_\_\_\_\_ the sudden change in the weather.

解析 1. B. 句意: “Rod 是怎么回事?” “我想他对我们忘了他的生日一事仍然感到难过。”

excited 兴奋的; upset 难过的; anxious 焦虑的; interested 感兴趣的。根据句意可知本题选 B。

2. ①am upset about/at

②yourself about

③were upset by

### 活学活用

“I’d like to buy some fresh fish,” I shouted to the fisherman. But he \_\_\_\_\_ my English words and turned to serve the next customer.

A. guessed

B. forgot

C. doubted

D. ignored

解析 D. 由 turned to serve the next customer 可知, 那个人不理睬我说的话(英语), ignore“无视, 不理睬”符合语境。guess 猜测; forget 忘记; doubt 怀疑。

### 活学活用

1. (2013·福建月考) \_\_\_\_\_, please, everybody!

Be \_\_\_\_\_ while I make an announcement to you.

A. Take up; still

B. Calm down; quiet

C. Get off; calm

D. Cheer up; alive

2. 选词填空: calm/quiet/still/silent

①Could you keep the children \_\_\_\_\_ while I am on the phone?

②Surprisingly, she was very \_\_\_\_\_ when I told her the bad news.

发生时,保持镇静是很重要的。

### 易混辨析>>

#### calm/quiet/still/silent

易混词	区别
<b>calm</b>	平静的,镇静的;指无风浪的或人的心情不激动的。
<b>quiet</b>	宁静的,安静的;指不吵闹的或心境不烦躁的。
<b>still</b>	静止的,不动的;指(人体或物体等)不运动的。
<b>silent</b>	沉默的,寂静的;指不讲话或没有声音的。

### 巧学妙记>>

When facing danger, one should keep calm; when taken photos of, one should keep still; when someone else is asleep, one should keep quiet; when in class, one shouldn't keep silent about teachers' questions. 面对危险要保持"镇静";照相时要保持"不动";他人睡觉时要保持"安静";课堂上不要对老师的问题"沉默"不应。

### 5. concern

(1) vt. 使担忧,使不安。常见搭配:

concern oneself about...担心.....

例 She concerns herself about her son's future. 她担忧儿子的将来。

(2) vt. 涉及,关系到,与.....有关。常见搭配:

concern oneself with/in... = be concerned with/in... 涉及...../与.....有关

例 Many officials are concerned with this accident. 许多官员与这起事故有牵连。

(3) n. [C,U] 担心,忧虑;[C] 重要的事,利害关系。常见搭配:

with concern 关切地

a main concern 一件主要关注的事

feel/show concern about/for/over... 对.....表示关心/担心

例 Our teacher showed his concern for us. 我们的老师表达了他对我们的关心。

例 With concern, the woman replied, "The guy is your doctor." 她面露关切之色,回答道:"那个人是你的医生。"

知识链接 concerning prep. 涉及,关于

concerned adj. 关注的;担心的,担忧的。常见搭配:

as far as...is concerned 就.....而言

be concerned about/for 担心/关心.....

例 College administrators are concerned that they will not have enough aid money to go around. 大学的管理者担心他们会没有足够的助学金可使用。

### 巧学妙记>>

As far as I am concerned, educators should be concerned about the problem that is concerned with the healthy growth of the children and concern themselves with/in the work of the education. 依我之见,教育工作者应该关心与儿童健康成长有关的问题,并使自己参与教育工作。

③ In order to stay at the factory, she chose to keep \_\_\_\_\_ about the matter.

④ Having sat \_\_\_\_\_ for about an hour, my legs became numb.

⑤ Emergency line operators must always stay \_\_\_\_\_ and make sure that they get all the information they need to send help.

解析 1. B. 句意:大家请冷静!我向你们宣布的时候不要说话。第一空表示"冷静",用 calm down;第二空用 quiet 表示"安静的,不吵闹的",因此选 B。

2. ① quiet ② calm ③ silent

④ still ⑤ calm

### 活学活用

1. (2013·浙江模拟) With \_\_\_\_\_ growth of the Internet, computer security has become \_\_\_\_\_ main concern of businesses and governments.

A. the; a B. the; the  
C. 不填; the D. the; 不填

2. The meeting was concerned \_\_\_\_\_ reforms and everyone present was concerned \_\_\_\_\_ their own interests.

A. with; for B. with; with  
C. for; about D. about; with

3. 结合 concerned 的用法完成句子

\_\_\_\_\_ (忧心忡忡的家长) were all \_\_\_\_\_ (担心) the children's safety.

解析 1. A. 考查冠词的用法。此处指因特网的"发展",所以第一空要用定冠词 the 限制 growth; a main concern 指"一件主要关心/关注的事"。

2. A. 句意:这次会议和改革有关,在场的每一个人都关心自己的利益。从语境看,第一空用 with 构成短语 be concerned with"与.....有关",第二空用 for/about 构成短语 be concerned for/about"关心....."。

3. The concerned parents; concerned about/for



## 6. go through

(1) 经历, 经受(苦难、折磨、考验、战争等)。为及物动词短语。

例 The country has gone through too many wars. 这个国家经历了太多的战争。

(2) 仔细检查或研究。为及物动词短语。

例 She went through the company's accounts, looking for evidence of fraud. 她仔细审查公司的账目, 寻找诈骗的证据。

(3) (法案等)通过。为不及物动词短语。

例 The law didn't go through at the meeting. 会上该法律没有通过。

### 归纳总结

go 短语荟萃:

go away 走开	go about 着手干
go after 追求	go up 升起; 被兴建
go by (时间)流逝	go without 没有……而勉强应付
go over 复习; 检查	go in for 参加(考试或比赛); 喜欢
go ahead 说吧; 干吧	go against 反对; 违背; 对……不利

### 名师点晴

through 可作副词和介词, 意思是“从头到尾”, 因此大部分“动词 + through”型短语都含有“完成, 通过”之类的意思, 比如 go through(通过), get through(完成), pull through(渡过难关), look through(从头到尾快速看, 浏览)等。记住了这一点, 就可以在遇到这些短语时猜出它们的大概意思了。

## 7. set down

(1) 记下, 写下(= write down)。

例 He decided to set down the facts. 他决定写下事实。

(2) 放下(= put down)。

例 The young lady set down a large vase on the table. 那位年轻的女士将一个花瓶放在了桌上。

(3) 登记。

例 How shall I set myself down in the hotel register? 在旅馆的登记簿上, 我应如何登记自己的身份呢?

### 归纳总结

set 相关短语大观:

set back 推迟, 延误	set up 资助; 建立, 创立
set off 出发, 使爆炸	set down 写下, 记下
set out 出发; 着手	set in 到来, 开始; 设置背景于……
set out to do sth. 着手做某事	set sb. off doing sth. 使某人……起来
set about (doing) sth. 着手做……	set aside 把……放到一边, 暂不考虑

## 8. on purpose

故意, 有意。反义短语为: by accident/by chance 偶然地; 碰巧。

例 He often hurts my feelings on purpose. 他常常有意伤害我的感情。

例 The gun went off by accident. 那枪走火了。

## 活学活用

1. Those who have \_\_\_\_\_ floods and sandstorms know the importance of environmental protection.

- A. gone over      B. gone through  
C. got through      D. got over

### 2. 用介词或副词填空

- ① Things will get easier as time goes \_\_\_\_\_.  
② "May I start?" "Yes, go \_\_\_\_\_. "  
③ No time for breakfast, I had to go \_\_\_\_\_.  
④ Don't try to go \_\_\_\_\_ his will. He won't have you doing things that way.

**解析** 1. B. 句意: 那些经历过水灾和沙尘暴的人知道保护环境的重要性。go through 经历, 经受, 符合语境。go over 复习; get through 通过, 完成; get over 克服。

2. ① by    ② ahead  
③ without    ④ against

## 活学活用

1. (2012·浙江) Armed with the information you have gathered, you can \_\_\_\_\_ preparing your business plan.

- A. set out      B. set about  
C. set off      D. set up

2. If we had \_\_\_\_\_ the address, we wouldn't have had difficulty finding the house.

- A. packed up      B. looked through  
C. broken up      D. set down

**解析** 1. B. 句意: 收集到的信息已备好, 你可以开始准备你的商业计划了。set about doing 表示“开始做, 着手做……”。

2. D. 句意: 假如我们写下了地址, 我们就不会那么费力地找那栋房子了。set down 写下, 记下。

## 活学活用

Oh, my baby, I know you didn't break the vase \_\_\_\_\_. Don't cry!

- A. after all      B. on earth



### 知识链接

for/with the purpose of doing sth. 为了……目的

例 He hunted for a higher paid job for/with the purpose of raising his family. 为了养家他找了一个薪水更高的工作。

### 9. in order to

为了……,以便……,后接动词原形。该短语在句中作目的状语。

例 She got up early in the morning in order to prepare some delicious food for her son. 为了给儿子准备可口的早饭,她早早地起床了。

例 In order to know the world better, the old man began to learn to surf the Internet. 为了更好地了解这个世界,这位老人开始学着上网。

### 归纳总结

表示"为了,以便"的短语用法小议:

1. in order to, so as to: 二者可以互相转化,且否定形式都是把 not 放在 to 前;但是 in order to 位置灵活,可置于句首、句中或句末,而 so as to 不能放在句首。
2. so that, in order that: 都可引导目的状语从句,此时从句中需加情态动词 may, might, could, can 等,可以和 in order to, so as to 转换。

例 他认真听讲以便理解老师说的话。

→He listened carefully in order to/so as to follow the teacher.

→He listened carefully so that/in order that he could follow the teacher.

→In order to follow the teacher he listened carefully.

### 10. power

n. 能力;力量;权力。常见搭配:

- in power 掌有权力的
- come to power 上台执政
- beyond/out of one's power 某人力所不及
- in one's power 在某人能力/权力范围之内

例 Whatever I do, I will do in my power. 无论做什么事,我都尽力而为。

例 The party came to power at the last election. 这个政党是在上次大选中上台执政的。

知识链接 powerless adj. 没有能力的,没有力量的

powerful adj. 强大的,强有力的

### 易混辨析

power/energy/strength/force

易混词	区别	例句
power	主要指政权、权力,还可指做某事的能力,也可指物理学的动力、功率。	He has the power of holding his audience. 他具有吸引听众的能力。
energy	主要指人的精力、活力和物理学中的能量、能源。	He worked with great energy. 他精力十足地工作。
strength	强调一个人具有的力量、力气。	He is a man of great strength. 他是个大力士。
force	指物理学中的力,也可指兵力、势力、武力。	The law should remain in force. 法律应当有效。

C. on purpose

D. above all

解析 C. 句意:好了,孩子。我知道你不是故意把花瓶打破的。别哭了! after all 毕竟;on earth 究竟;on purpose 故意;above all 最重要的是。

### 活学活用

1. All these foods and clothes must be sent out immediately \_\_\_\_\_ in time for those who were caught in floods.

A. in order to receiving

B. in order to receive

C. so as to be received

D. so as to receiving

### 句型转换

He works hard in order to go to university.

→He works hard \_\_\_\_\_ he could go to university.

→\_\_\_\_\_ go to university, he works hard.

解析 1. C. in order to 和 so as to 都表示目的,后接动词原形,且主语和 receive 是被动关系,故不定式要用被动语态。选 C 项。

2. so that; In order to

### 活学活用

1. (2007·福建)—You are always full of \_\_\_\_\_.

Can you tell me the secret?

—Taking plenty of exercise every day.

A. power

B. strength

C. force

D. energy

2. —Can you complete the task tomorrow?

—Sorry, it is \_\_\_\_\_, but I will try my best.

A. beyond my power

B. in my power

C. in power

D. out of my force

解析 1. D. 句意:"你总是精力充沛,能告诉我其中的窍门吗?" "每天都要进行充足的锻炼。" power 指力量和能力;strength 指力气和长处;force 指武力和自然力;energy 指精力和能量。

2. A. 句意:"你明天能完成任务吗?" "对不起,这是我力所不及的,但我会尽力的。" beyond one's power 意为"超出某人的能力范围,某人力所不及",符合所给的语境。

### 互动空间

以前,我学习总是抓不住重点,知识点也掌握得不好,使用《中学教材学习讲义》的时间虽然不长,但学习效果却是显而易见的。现在,我学习时不再那么吃力了,课前能更好地预习,课后能更全面地复习,原来学习是这么快乐的事。

——广东省韶关市翁源中学 蓝世雄

## 11. face to face

面对面地。在句中作状语。face-to-face 面对面的,作前置定语。

例 We sat down face to face. 我们面对面坐了下来。

例 You need a face-to-face communication with your son. 你需要和你儿子进行面对面的交流。

【知识链接】"名词+介词+同一名词"结构(注意,该结构中名词前均无冠词):

名词+to+同一名词	名词+after+同一名词	名词+by+同一名词	名词+in+同一名词
shoulder to shoulder 肩并肩 heart to heart 心贴心	year after year 年复一年 day after day 日复一日	side by side 肩并肩 step by step 一步步	arm in arm 臂挽臂 hand in hand 手牵手

## 12. no longer/not...any longer

不再……,其主要用法为:

- ①着重表示时间上不再延续
- ②修饰延续性动词,如 wait, live, work 等,常表示现在或过去的情况

例 He hasn't turned up up to now and I can no longer wait (= I can't wait any longer). 他到现在还没有露面,而我不能再等了。

例 When you are no longer in possession of something nice, what you can do is to try not to forget it. 当你失去一样美好的东西时,你能做的就是努力把它留在记忆里。

【知识链接】no more 相当于 not...any more. 其用法为:

- ①着重表示数量不再增加、程度不再加深
- ②常与非延续性动词连用,多表示将来的情况

例 After she graduated, she came no more (= she didn't come any more). 毕业后,她不再来了。

例 We won't get such a chance any more. 对我们而言,这样的机会不会再有了。

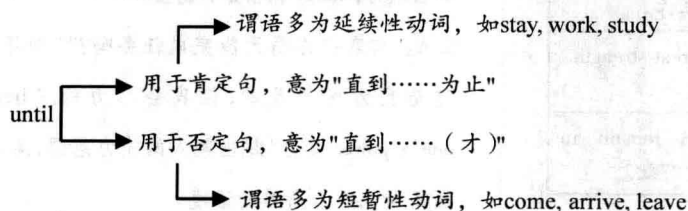
## 重要句式

### 1. You want to see a very interesting film with your friend, but your

friend can't go until he/she finishes cleaning his/her bicycle. 你想和朋友一起看一部非常有趣的电影,但你的朋友直到清洗完他/她的自行车后才能去。(P1)

(1) but 连接两个并列分句,第二分句中连词 until 引导时间状语从句。

(2) until 既可作介词,又可作连词,用法如下:



## 活学活用

I saw a man and a woman sitting \_\_\_\_\_ across a table in a little restaurant with a bottle of wine between them.

- A. shoulder to shoulder      B. arm in arm  
C. face to face      D. step by step

【解析】C。句意:我看到一个男人和一个女人在一家小餐厅里隔着桌子面对面坐着,中间放着一瓶酒。语境提到 across a table, 因此这里表示两人隔着桌子面对面坐着,故用 face to face 表示"面对面地"。shoulder to shoulder 肩并肩; arm in arm 臂挽臂; step by step 一步一步地。

## 活学活用

Mrs. Brown \_\_\_\_\_ works here. That's why you can't see her \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. no longer; any more  
B. no longer; any longer  
C. no more; any more  
D. no more; any longer

【解析】A。句意:布朗夫人不再在这儿上班了,那就是你再也见不到她的原因。前句表示时间上不再延续,故第一空用 no longer; 后句表示数量上不再增加,故第二空用 any more。

【解题指导】其实, no longer 的重点在 longer (指时间)上, no more 的重点在 more (指数量)上,掌握这两个短语的区别,就能正确解答此类题目。

## 活学活用

1. (2011·大纲全国卷Ⅱ) This shop will be closed for repairs \_\_\_\_\_ further notice.

- A. with      B. until  
C. for      D. at

2. (2012·辽宁) Not until he retired from teaching three years ago \_\_\_\_\_ having a holiday abroad.

- A. he had considered      B. had he considered  
C. he considered      D. did he consider



例 Ambition never dies until there is no way out. [谚]不到黄河心不死。

例 We don't know what is good until we have lost it. 拥有之时不爱惜,失去以后长叹息。

### 归纳总结

until 用于否定句时的特殊用法聚焦:

1. 倒装: not until 位于句首时, 句子要倒装。其结构为 "Not until + 从句/表时间的词 + 助动词 + (主句) 主语 + (主句) 谓语 + 其他"。如:

Not until I saw the scores did I realize I hadn't studied hard. 直到我看到分数, 我才意识到自己没有努力学习。

2. 强调: not until 的强调结构为 "It is/was not until + 从句/表时间的词 + that..."。如:

It was not until dark that he left for home. 直到天黑他才回家。

### 巧学妙记

until 句型多变:

Not until she took off her dark glasses did I realize she was a film star. =

It was not until she took off her dark glasses that I realized she was a film star.

直到她摘下墨镜我才认出她是一位电影明星。

### 2. When he/she borrowed it last time, he/she broke it and you had

to pay to get it repaired. 他/她上次借车时, 把车弄坏了, 你得花钱(找人)维修。(P1)

(1) 本句是主从复合句, when 引导时间状语从句, 主句是 and 连接的并列句。

(2) get sth. done 的意思是 "让别人做某事" 或 "使某事被做", 其中 done 是过去分词, 作宾语补足语。

例 We got the machine mended just now. 我们刚才请人把机器修了。

例 The patient is going to get his temperature taken. 这个病人准备让人(给他)量体温。

### 归纳总结

"get + 宾语 + 宾补" 结构的用法:

① 宾补是 doing 时, 该结构表示 "使……开始做某事", 宾语与 do 是逻辑上的主谓关系; 而 "have + 宾语 + doing" 表示 "使……一直做某事"

② 宾补是 done 时, 该结构表示 "请/让(别)人做某事, 使某事被做", 可用 "have + 宾语 + done" 替换

③ 宾补是 to do 时, 该结构表示 "让某人做某事", 相当于 "have/let/make sb. do"

例 Can you get the machine running? 你能把这台机器发动起来吗?

例 Where are you going to get/have your hair cut? 你打算到哪里理发?

例 I got someone to repair my bike. 我让人修理我的自行车。

### 3. 句型转换

She did not find her mother alive until two days after the earthquake.

→ \_\_\_\_\_ two days after the earthquake

\_\_\_\_\_ her mother alive.

→ \_\_\_\_\_ two days after the earthquake

\_\_\_\_\_ she found her mother alive.

解析 1. B. 考查介词。句意: 在另行通知前, 这家店将停业维修。until further notice 表示 "在另行通知前", until 意为 "到……时"。with 用; for 因为; at 用于表示时间点。

2. D. 句意: 直到他三年前从教师岗位上退休他才考虑出国去度假。"not until + 状语从句" 置于句首时, 主句要用部分倒装结构; "考虑" 发生在 "退休" 之后, 应该用一般过去时, 因此选 D。

3. Not until; did she find; It was not until; that

### 活学活用

1. (2012·四川) Before driving into the city, you are required to get your car \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. washed                      B. wash  
C. washing                      D. to wash

2. The electronic dictionary I got \_\_\_\_\_ the other day cost me a lot.

- A. repaired                      B. repairing  
C. to repair                      D. to be repaired

解析 1. A. 句意: 在驾车进入这个城市之前, 你要把你的汽车洗一洗。此处用 get sth. done 表示 "请/让/叫别人(为自己)做某事", done 作宾补, do 与 sth. 是动宾关系。

2. A. I got \_\_\_\_\_ the other day 是省略了关系代词的定义从句, 修饰先行词 the electronic dictionary, 关系代词(指代先行词)在从句中作宾语, 将先行词代入定语从句后我们得到: I got the electronic dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ the other day, 宾语与 repair 是动宾关系, 故用过去分词。

### 互动空间

天星, 茫茫黑夜中, 你就是那颗璀璨的明星, 在我前行的路上洒下一片光明, 因为有你, 黑夜里我将不再孤单; 因为有你, 我的明天将更加精彩。非常感谢你的陪伴。

——河南省驻马店市上蔡一高 胡孝慈

### 3. While walking the dog, you were careless and it got loose and was hit

by a car. 你在遛狗时,不小心让狗挣脱了绳子,然后它被车撞了。(P1)

句中 while walking the dog 为状语从句的省略,完整形式是 while you were walking the dog. 时间、条件、让步、方式等状语从句的省略有两种情况:

(1) 从句的主语和主句的主语相同,且从句谓语中含有 be 动词,此时可一同省略从句中的主语和 be 动词。

例 Although (he was) a farmer, now he is a famous director. 虽然曾是个农民,但他现在是位著名的导演了。

例 When (she was) very young, she began to learn to play the piano. 她很小时候就开始学弹钢琴了。

(2) 从句的主语是 it,从句谓语中含有 be 动词,那么 it 和 be 动词也可一同省略。

例 If (it is) necessary, I'll send several people to help you. 有必要的话,我将派几个人去帮你。

#### 巧学妙记

状语从句省略口诀:

时、条、让、方、地,主语同,谓语 be,

二者省去不可惜。从句主语是 it, 省去 it's 也可以。

### 4. You will tell him/her that he/she should have studied, so you

don't let him/her look at your paper. 你会告诉他/她,他/她本应该努力学习,因此你不让他/她看你的试卷。(P1)

should have done 意为"过去本该做某事而未做",而 shouldn't have done 则表示"过去本不该做某事而实际上做了"。

例 She should have told me the news earlier. 她本应该早点告诉我这个消息的。

例 She shouldn't have told him the news. 她本不应该告诉他这个消息的。

#### 名师点睛

1. 如果我们叙述现在或将来应该做某事,要用"should/ought to + do"。

2. 另外,should do 还可表示说话者的惊奇,意为"竟然做……"。如:

It's strange that he should say that. 他竟然会那样说,真是奇怪。

#### 归纳总结

"情态动词 + have done":

can't have done 不可能做了某事

may have done 可能做了某事

must have done 一定做了某事(用于肯定句)

needn't have done 本不必做某事(而实际上做了)

should/ought to have done 本该做某事(而实际上没做)

might have done 可能做了某事;本可以做某事(而实际上没做)

could have done 可能做了某事;本能够做某事(而实际上没做)

#### 活学活用

(2012·安徽) When \_\_\_\_\_ for his views about his teaching job, Philip said he found it very interesting and rewarding.

A. asking

B. asked

C. having asked

D. to be asked

**解析** B. 考查状语从句的省略。When asked for his views about his teaching job 是时间状语从句 When he was asked for his views about his teaching job 的省略形式,因从句主语与主句主语一致,且从句谓语含有 be 动词,故从句主语和 be 动词一同省略了。

#### 活学活用

1. (2011·新课标全国卷) They \_\_\_\_\_ have arrived at lunchtime but their flight was delayed.

A. will

B. can

C. must

D. should

2. (2012·北京) We \_\_\_\_\_ the difficulty together, but why didn't you tell me?

A. should face

B. might face

C. could have faced

D. must have faced

**解析** 1. D. 考查情态动词表推测的用法。句意:他们本应该在午饭时间到达的,但是他们的航班推迟了。should have done 表示"本应该做某事(实际却未做)",符合语境。will have done 将会已经做了某事;can have done 常用在否定句中表示"不可能做了某事";must have done 一定做了某事。

2. C. 考查情态动词。句意:我们本可以共同面对困难,可你为什么不告诉我呢?后半句用的是一般过去时,由此可知前半句是对过去情况的推测,所以用"情态动词 + have done"形式。could have done 表示过去本可以做某事,而实际上却没有做,符合句意。

## 5. Anne Frank wanted the first kind, so she made her diary her best friend. &gt;&gt;&gt;

friend. 安妮·弗兰克想要的就是第一种类型的朋友,于是她把自己的日记当成了最好的朋友。(P2)

made her diary her best friend 是"make + 宾语 + 宾补(名词)"结构。这一结构中 make 为使役动词,"make + 宾语 + 宾补"结构的几种常见形式:

(1) make + 名词/代词 + 省略 to 的不定式。记住:该结构用于被动语态时,要还原。

例 Every day my parents make me have an egg. = Every day I am made to have an egg by my parents. 我爸妈每天要我吃一个鸡蛋。

例 The shocking news made me realize what terrible problems we would face. 这个让人震惊的消息使我意识到,我们将面临多么严重的问题。

(2) make + 名词/代词 + 过去分词。构成过去分词的动词与宾语(名词/代词)之间是被动关系,且该动作已完成。注意:该结构中不能用现在分词作宾补。

例 His actions made him universally respected. 他的行为使他广受尊敬。

(3) make + 名词/代词 + 形容词。表示"使某人或某物变得……"。

例 We must make the rivers clean. 我们必须净化河水。

(4) make + 名词/代词 + 名词。表示"使某人或某物成为……",如果宾补是表示独一无二的职位或头衔的名词,则其前不用冠词。

例 Make your enemy your friend. 化敌为友。

例 We made Tom captain. 我们让汤姆当船长。

(5) 当宾语是不定式或从句时,多用 it 作形式宾语,把真正的宾语后置,即:make + it + 宾补 + 真正的宾语。

例 The heavy rain made it impossible for us to go out. 大雨使得我们无法出去。

## 巧学妙记 &gt;&gt;&gt;

常见的后接省略 to 的不定式作宾补的特殊动词:

使役动词有三个,have, let 和 make,

注意观察听到 see, 还有 feel 和 watch,

后接宾补略去 to, 此点千万要牢记。

除此之外,还可通过"八字言"来掌握:一感(feel)二听(hear, listen to)三让(have, let, make)四看(see, look at, observe, watch)。

## 6. I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature. &gt;&gt;&gt;

我不知道是不是长时间无法出门的缘故,我变得对与大自然有关的一切事物都无比狂热。(P2)

(1) 句子结构分析:

I wonder if it's because ... that ... about everything to do with nature.

表示"是否",引导宾语从句

强调句,强调的是原因状语从句

不定式短语作后置定语,修饰everything

## 活学活用

1. (2007·江苏) My parents have always made me \_\_\_\_\_ about myself, even when I was twelve.

- A. feeling well                      B. feeling good  
C. feel well                          D. feel good

2. On those questions \_\_\_\_\_ at yesterday's meeting, all the teachers made their views \_\_\_\_\_ clearly.

- A. discussing; know  
B. discussed; know  
C. discussing; knowing  
D. discussed; known

**解析** 1. D. 句意:我的父母总是让我感到很自信,即使在我12岁时。此处是"make + 宾语 + 宾补(省略 to 的不定式)"结构,排除 A、B; feel 为系动词,后接形容词作表语,feel good 表示"感到自信/高兴等",而 feel well 表示"感觉身体好"。D 项符合语境。

2. D. 句意:关于昨天在会议上讨论的问题,所有的教师都使他们的观点得到了清楚的了解。第一个空要用过去分词 discussed 作后置定语修饰 questions,表示被动和完成;第二个空用过去分词 known 作宾补,know 与宾语 views 是被动关系。

**【名师点睛】** "make + 宾语 + 宾补"结构学习难点重现:1. make 后不接现在分词作宾补;2. make 后作宾补的不定式不带 to,作主补的不定式带 to;3. "make it + adj./n. + 带 to 的不定式"中 it 是形式宾语,带 to 的不定式为真正的宾语。

## 活学活用

1. (2012·湖南) It was not until I came here \_\_\_\_\_ I realized this place was famous for not only its beauty but also its weather.

- A. who                                  B. that  
C. where                                D. before

2. (2011·陕西) It is not how much we do but how much love we put into what we do \_\_\_\_\_ benefits