# 思维点拨能力训练

全国重点学校装高级教师审定

配套人人本

1、成此试验修订

\* \*

## 當昌與語



王立德 审订 李应兰 韩 军 主编

第二册・上・必修





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## 西伯利克斯利兹

#### (供高二年级使用)



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## 坐书简介



为切实减轻学生的课业负担、加强素质教育,注重能力与素质的培养,体现新世纪教育要求,适应应试教育向素质教育的转变,我们特组织了全国各地著名特高级教师精心编写了该套《思维点拨与能力训练》丛书。在编写过程中,力求复杂内容简明化、抽象内容形象化、枯燥内容趣味化、能力训练系统化。

#### 《思维点拨与能力训练》丛书具有以下特点:

#### 一、依据教学大纲,遵循教学规律

为了帮助广大中学生真正学会学习,并从当前应试教育的重负下解脱出来,我们组织全国著名的特高级教师担纲主持,对普通中学各学科的教学大纲(新课程标准)、教学目标、教学内容以及学习策略和学习方法等作了认真细致的研究和研讨,并进行去伪存真,去粗取精的加工整理,精心编写了这套《思维点拨与能力训练》丛书。

#### 二、优化知识结构,培养学习能力 电影 国际 电影 第一个 中国点要示单

根据学习的规律将那些行之有效的学心思路、方法和技巧融合于知识的叙述之中或加以点拨提示,以提高学生的学习技能和自学能力。在编写体例上,各学科均注重形式和内容的有机统一,追求科学性和实用性的完美结合,以学科的知识体系为经线,章、节、目、点层次清晰;以知识、方法、能力和趣味的相互关联以及学科之间的相互渗透为纬线,使识记、理解、运用的要求合理、适度、得体。总之,《思维点拨与能力训练》丛书汇集了各学科教学内容和要求的全部精华,定能成为广大师生最好的自学教辅用书和良师益友。

#### 三、抽象内容形象化,枯燥知识趣味化

《思维点拨与能力训练丛书》各学科将教学大纲要求学生掌握,对以后学习的实践不可缺少的知识及其内在联系加以提练,用准确、生动、有趣、流畅的语言表述出来,以增强其可读性和可接受性。

#### 四、确保同步性,突出互动性

丛书在内容的编排上与中学课程教学同步,以练为主,学练结合,构思独特, 题型新颖,体现了创新能力的培养和素质教育的方向。其特点为名师辅导,同步 学习,师生互动,阶梯训练,启发创新,减负增效,逐步实现学生从"知识"到"能力"的根本转变。

由于新版教材在不断修订和完善,编写本套丛书也是我们新的尝试,殷切希望使用本书的读者随时向我们提出修改意见,以便我们再版时使之臻于完善,使它真正成为广大师生和家长的良师益友。

在编写过程中,得到了出版社和部分教育专家学者的鼎力相助,在此一并表示感谢!

《思维点拨与能力训练》编委会



## 编写说明



神州春色来天地,考场青云变古今。

我们已迈入二十一世纪,高考改革方案正在逐步推行,它正朝着有利于实行素质教育的方向发展。实行素质教育是摒弃旧的教育中重视高分,不管能力的倾向,注重发展学生的创新意识和创新能力。面对这种形势,怎样为广大高一学生提供一套精品图书,让莘莘学子用最少的时间、最科学的方法学得最多的知识,取得最理想的成绩,以培养学生学科能力,综合能力以及创新能力,支持中学实施素质教育,让学生为进入高三参加高考打下良好的基础,是我们编写人员孜孜不倦的追求目标。

《思维点拨与能力训练高二(上)·英语》以教育部发布的"全日制普通高级中学教学大纲"和国家考试中心最新颁发的"高考考试说明"为依据,在广泛研究近年来高考试题,各地优秀试题以及吸收最新教学研究成果的基础上,结合中学教学实际编写的。

《思维点拨与能力训练高二(上)·英语》分单元讲练、期中、期末测试题三项。其中单元讲练是本书的重头戏、设如下栏目:

#### 知识篇

单元要点归纳——提示重点词汇、讲解典型句型、交际用语和习语、归纳单元语法项目。

单元知识精讲——讲解重点词汇的用法,指导学生学好词汇的方法。

思维能力篇

典题解法导引——列举典型例题,指导解题方法,培养学生理解问题、解决问题的能力。

典型病句诊析——中国学生易受其母语影响,产生思维定势,这是学生解题中易出现的误区。指导学生排除思维定势的影响,走出误区,建立良好的思维习惯是此栏目的主旨。单元热点语法总结——总结并详细讲解每单元出现的重点语法。

基础训练篇——设知识点跟踪练习、语法同步训练、句型转换、单句改错四项。

高考能力篇——设听力理解、单项填空、完形填空、阅读理解、短文改错、书面表达高考题型。

期中、期末测试均按3+X高考新题型设置了听力理解题,旨在培养和提高学生的综合素质和应试能力。

总之,该书的主要特点可用几个字概括。

准 全面准确展示英语学科的要点,使之具体化、条理化、系统化。

巧 通过对每一要点精确的阐释,来突破难点、重点,点拨运用技能,启发思维灵气, 提高创新能力,例题解法规范,运用灵活,点拨突破口,举一反三。

精 训练试题的设计,围绕考纲,精心制作、选篇。既注重知识,又注重能力;既注重综合能力,又注重应试能力的提高。

新 体例设计突出自己的特点,考点讲解深入浅出,突出新意,例题和训练题强调通过提供新情境、挖掘新立意、创设新角度、更换新形式,创编训练题,培养学生的创新能力。

飞鸟借风上青云,好书助君跳龙门。但愿我们的编撰能使您插上理想的翅膀,学好知识,榜中名校,报效国家。

编者

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#### 思维点拨与能力训练



#### Unit 1 Disneyland

#### 知识篇

#### ➡单元要点归纳

#### 【单词详解】《科斯教会科斯教教、家园的最自个

1. imagine ut. 想象,设想 wala no on or sent one un Y

imagine 常用作及物动词,其后面可跟名词、代词、动名词、从句及人称代词 + 不定式结构。不跟不定式,不能用于进行时态。如:

You can imagine the difficulties we met. 你可以设想我们遇到的困难。 man sloped weather man in

Can you imagine working with such a fool? 你能想象与这样一个傻瓜共事吗?

Don't imagine yourself to be always correct. 不要以 为自己总是对的。

2. allow vt. 允许,许可

allow 后面常接宾语 + 动词不定式短语的复合宾语形式,即 allow sb. to do sth,允许某人做某事。如:

My boss doesn't allow me to use the telephone. I 我的老板不允许我用电话。

We were allowed to smoke in this room only. 只许我们在这间屋子里抽烟。

allow 作"许可"、"允许"讲,只可搭配动名词短语作宾语,不可直接用动词不定式作宾语,即只可说 allow doing sth.,不可说 allow to do sth.。如:
They allowed smoking in this room only. 他们只允许在这间屋子里抽烟。

allow 还常与 out, in, up 等副词搭配使用,如:allow sb. in/out/up 等。如: libert paragraphs

She won't allow the children in until they've wiped their shoes. 直到孩子们把鞋擦干净,她才让他们进来。

#### 3. way n. A.A. unistimt edt ni mor ot ead vbodyrevil

(1)道路,路程;方向

The North Pole is a long way from here. 北极离这儿

Which way must I turn to? 我必须向哪个方向转? (2)方法;方式;手段;作风;习惯。

This is the Chinese way of making tea. 这是中国式 沏茶方式。

I don't like the way he talks. 我不喜欢他说话的方式。

Where there is a will, there's a way. 有志者事竟成。
You will never manage it that way. 你那样绝对办不
好这件事。

That is always her way. 那是她的一贯作风。

all the way 始终;一直 the tent & the ni had extent

in a/one way 在某种程度上,稍微 man doubled

by the way 顺便提到 in no way 决不 get in the way 挡道 out of the way 不挡道 out of the way 不挡道

make one's way 排除困难前进 as belstoop yed!

4. join v.

(1)(以线、路、桥等)连接(两点或两物);使(分离物)结合;(道路、河流、人等)会合

A railway is to be built to join the two cities. 即将修一条铁路把这两个城市连接起来。

He joined the two pieces of wood (together) with nails. 他用钉子把两块木头钉在一起。

You should never join an electric wire to a water pipe. 你千万不要把电线和水管接在一起。

(2)参加(和某人在一起做某事)

Will you join us for dinner? 你和我们一起吃晚饭好吗?由自愿价本。(黑因夏集双非)的由自(1)

They have joined me in congratulating you. 他们与我一道向您恭贺。



He joins his wife and three children around the breakfast table. 他与妻子和三个孩子围坐在餐桌旁一起用早餐。

#### (3)参加(后面接 in)

Everybody has to join in the training. 人人都得参加训练。

They came out for their morning exercises. I also joined in. 他们出去做早操,我也参加了。

[辨析]join, attend, take part in slot dood and

I joined the Party yesterday. 我昨天入党了。

Every year more and more people join these celebrations. 每年参加庆祝活动的人愈来愈多了。

attend 主要是指"到场"、"出席会议、宴会、典礼、仪式"等。如:

I attended the meeting and later took part in the vote for the new chairman. 我出席了会议,后来参加了投票选举新主席。

Will you attend the lecture on science? 你去不去听科学讲座? 图题图 新聞 如 www 田景 随 对 (E)

take part in 指参加活动并积极工作。如: She took part in the music competition. 她参加了音乐比赛。

 operate ①vt. 经营;管理;操作②vi. 运转;动手术 They operated a small factory in the town. 他们在那 个镇上经营一家小工厂。

Little Tom can operate the computer freely. 小汤姆 徽机操作得很娴熟。

The machine isnt operating properly. 这台机器运转不正常。

Have you ever been operated on? 你动过手术了吗?

operate 表示"动手术"时,后面常用 upon/on 并接表示人或人体部分的名词作宾语。

- 6. free adj. 请注意它在不同句子中表示的不同意 文义。 —— The state of the mining new Hill
- (1)自由的(非奴隶或囚犯),有行动自由的 The slaves were set free. 奴隶被释放了。
  - (2)(指动物)不被关着,不被拴住

In nature, all animals are wild and free. 自然界里, 一切动物都是野生的、自由自在的。

The dog was chained, so how did it get free? 狗被 拴着链子,是怎么挣脱开的呢?

#### (3)通畅的,无阻碍的

Is the way free now? 道路现在通畅了吗?

(4)(指国家、机关、公民)不受外国政府或本国控制的,自主的,自由的

This is a free country—I can say what I like. 这是一个自由的国家,我爱说什么就说什么。

You are free to go or stay as you please. 是去还是 留, 随你的便。

#### 不(5)免费的 为国本美国升将人双同从 国畜医

I got two free tickets for the concert. 我搞到了两张 免费的音乐会票。

In some cities, people can get free education. 在一些城市,人们可以获得免费教育。

(6)(指地方或时间)未占用的,空着的

Is this seat free? 这座位有人坐吗?

(7)(指人)有空的,闲着的

Mrs Smith is usually free in the afternoon. 史密斯夫人通常下午有空。

- 7. leave vi. /vt. /n.
  - (1) leave 用作动词时,常见用法有:
  - ①离开;留下;遗留(某物于某地)

Tom left school last year. 汤姆去年毕业了。

I left for Beijing last month. 上月我动身去了北京。 Would you like to leave a message for John? 你想给 约翰留口信吗?

I left my keys at home. 我把钥匙忘在家里了。

Tom left a number of books with me when he left school. 汤姆毕业时留给我许多书。

②继续处于某种状态(后面接现在分词、过去分词、形容词、介词短语等作宾补)

Please excuse me if I have left any of your questions unanswered. 回答如有不周之处,请谅解。

His illness left him weak. 他的病使他很虚弱。

③剩下

#### 思维点拨与能力训练

用,表示数量之多。但当 score 意为"二十", dozen 意为"一打"时, 单复数同形。如:

a (three) score of people 二十(六十)人

Last Sunday Tom bought two dozen pencils. 上星期 天汤姆买了两打铅笔。

3. take along 随身带着, 随身携带

I took along some books, but I had no time to read them. 我随身带了几本书,但没空读。

Why not take your elder sister along to Beijing? 为什么不把你姐姐一起带到北京呢?

4. in the hope of 抱有……的希望,怀着……的希望, 期待着

She went there in the hope of meeting some of her old friends. 她去了那里,希望能见到一些老朋友。 The players are training harder, in the hope of winning the coming match. 选手们异常刻苦地训练,希望在即将举行的比赛中获胜。

5. lose heart 失去信心,灰心

在使用这一短语时应特别注意: heart 不能用复数,前面也不可用任何限定词,因为 lose one's heart (to sb.)是"倾心于(某人)"的意思,相当于fall in love with sb.。如:

Don't lose heart. Try again. I'm sure you'll succeed. 不要灰心,再来一次,我相信你能行。

6. before long 与 long before 的区别

before long 是"不久(以后),很快"的意思(=soon),在句中常作时间状语。如:

Before long he returned to his hometown in the hope of finding a job. 不久,他又回到家乡,期望能找到一份工作。

Christmas is coming. I shall also be seeing you before long. 圣诞节就要到了,我也很快就会见到你了。

long before 是"很久之前"的意思, before 为副词时,常用于过去时,作状语。如:

He made it clear to us that he had heard of the news long before. 他让我们明白他早已得知这一消息了。

当 before 用作介词或连词时,其后可接名词、代词或句子,表示"在……前很久"。如:

Is there any dinner left for me? 还有我的饭吗? (2) leave 用作名词时,常见意思是"假(期)"。如:

He asked the teacher for two days' leave. 他向老师请了两天假。

8. prepare ①vt. 准备(后面接表示具体内容的词)② vt. 准备(~for...,for后面接准备的目的)

He is preparing a speech tomorrow. 他正在准备明 天的发言稿。

He is busy preparing for the party. 他正在忙着为宴 会做准备。

be prepared for 为……做好准备(= get prepared for) (heaving the prepared for) (heaving the prepared for) (heaving the prepared for better for heaving the prepared for heaving the heaving the prepared for heaving the prepared for heaving the heaving

We are prepared for the sports meet. (= We have got prepared for the sports meet.) 我们已经为运动 会做好了准备。

#### 【短语精讲】

1. pick up

(1)举起、抬起某物/某人;拿起,拾起

He picked up his child and put her on his shouders. 他抱起孩子让她骑在自己的肩膀上。

Tom picked up the book from the floor. 汤姆从地上 拾起书。

(2)(指用仪器)听到,看到,收到

They picked up the ship on their radar screen. 他们在雷达屏上看到了那艘船。

Buy a short - wave radio so that you can pick up English programs, 买个短波收音机,这样你就能收听到英语节目了。

(3) pick sb. up 用汽车搭载某人或接某人 Stay at home. I'll pick you up at 7 o'clock. 呆在家 里,我七点钟开车来接你。

2. scores of 许多,大量

I have been there scores of times. 我已去过那里几十次了。

Scores of years ago, scores of visitors came to Shanghai. 许多年前,一大批来访者到了上海。

score 与 dozen 用法相似,用复数形式时与 of 连



We had heard about the new film long before we watched it. 早在看这部电影前,我们就有所耳闻。
They had known each other quite long before their marriage. 他们相识了很久才结婚。

7. as far as 像……那么远,远到,直到。也可写成 so far as。如:

The path winds its way as far as the foot of the mountain. 这条小路蜿蜒曲折,一直延伸到山脚下。

此外, as far as 还有"到……程度/范围"、"尽……"以及"就……"的意思。如:

As far as I know, everything here is worked by the computer. 就我所知,这儿的一切都由电脑控制。

8. at last, finally 和 the end 的用法及区别

(1) at last 也可用来表示"等候或耽误了很多时间之后才……",语气比较强烈。如:

At last the experiment was done and she could rest. 最后实验完成了,她可以休息了。

She has come at last! 她总算来了。

(2) finally 意为"最后,终于"。finally 有两个用法:一是在列举事物或论点时,用来引出最后一项内容;二是用在句子动词前面,表示"等了好久才……"。如:

She put some soil in the box, then sowed the seed carefully, and then covered it with more soil. Finally she kept the box in the shade. 她在盒子里放些土,然后仔细地播种,之后再盖上一些土,最后她把盒子放在阴凉处。

We waited and waited, and the train finally arrived. 我们等了又等,火车终于来了。

(3) in the end 表示经过许多变化或周折最后发生了某事, 意思与 at last 和 finally 的第二个用法相同。如:

They looked everywhere and in the end found the lost child. 他们到处找那个丢失的孩子,最后终于找到了。

They did experiment after experiment, and in the end they got a good harvest of rice in the north. 他们做了一个又一个实验,终于在北方获得了水稻丰收。

【常用句型】随意,从别面。

1. 祈使句 + and + 含有一般将来时的陈述句 祈使句表示条件或假设,陈述句表示结果,因而 整个句型可用 if 引导的条件状语从句 + 主句来 改写。如:

Turn off the main road here, and you'll come to the lake. = If you turn off the main road here, you'll come to the lake. 从这里拐入小路,你就会到达湖边。

此外,祈使句和陈述句之间还可用 or 或 otherwise 来连接,但意义有所不同。

or 或 otherwise 表示"否则的话",从反面来预测结果,因而可用 unless 引导的条件句(或 if 引导的否定句)+主句的形式。如:

March forward, or Ill fire. = Unless you march forward (If you dont march forward), Ill fire. 向前走, 否则我要开枪了。

2. We dont think...我们认为不会/不是……

这是一种否定转移现象。此类动词有: think, believe, suppose, expect, guess, imagine 等。当这些动词后面跟一个具有否定意义的宾 语从句时,通常把宾语从句的否定形式转移到主 句中来,即把主句中的谓语动词变为否定式,而 宾语从句的谓语动词用肯定式。如:

We don't believe what she said is true. 我们认为她说的话不真实。

She didn't think she could find her lost handbag easily. 她曾想不会轻易找到她丢失的手提包。

另外,这些动词构成简单的否定回答时,除了通常所说的 I don't think (believe, suppose,...) so 外,还可用 I think (believe, suppose,...) not 的形式。如:

—Do you think it will snow this weekend?

—I suppose not (I don't suppose so). It's so dry. 此句答语若用 hope,则只能用:I hope not.

#### 【交际用语】

1. 问路 显示 5 A samil to encountries was eval t

Excuse me. Can you tell/show me the way to...? 劳驾,请问去……的路怎么走?

Excuse me. How can I get to...? 劳驾,我该怎样去……"

#### 思维点拨与能力训练

#### Excuse me. Where 's the men's (ladies') room, 物。

Excuse me. If I go to the bus stop, shall I take this way or that way? 劳驾,我想去公共汽车站,该走这条道还是走那条道?

please? 劳驾,请问男(女)厕所在什么地方?

#### 2. 应答问路

Go down/along this street. 沿着这条街走下去。

Go straight ahead till you see the sign. You can't miss it. 径直走,你会看见一个指示牌。你不会错过的。

Go straight and take the second turning on the left. 径直走,然后在第二个拐弯处左拐。

Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance. 走进大门,你会发现入口。

It's at the end of the street. (它)在街道的尽头处。 I'm sorry I don't know. I'm a stranger here myself. 抱 歉,我不知道。我不是本地人。

#### 【相近词语辨析】

- 1. bring on, bring in, bring out
- (1) bring on "使发生,引起,端上(饭菜)"
- ①The first dish that was brought on the table was chicken.

端上来的第一道菜是鸡。四个面面

②The sudden cold weather brought on his fever again.

天气突然变冷,引起他再度发烧。

- (2) bring in "引来,引进,吸收"
- ③His work brings in 1000 dollars a month. 他每月有一千美元的收入。
  - ④We also brought in some words from English. 我们也从英语中引进了一些词汇。
- (3) bring out "取出,阐明,出版"
- ⑤The robber brought out his knife. 强盗拿出了刀
  - ⑥Bring out the meaning more clearly. 把意思讲清楚些。
  - ⑦The publishing house has brought out a set of chidren's books. 那家出版社出版了一套儿童读

#### 2. work at, work on, work out

(1) work at 与 work on 作"从事于"时无明显区别, 可互换。但 work at 侧重于表示"克服,解决 ……"之意; work on 侧重于表示"致力作(创作)或发现……"之意; work at 可用于各种时态, work on 一般用于进行时或完成时; work out 意为"解决,找到……答案",侧重于得出结果。

The liked to work at difficult problems in mathematics.

②Then he started to work on it (the maths problem).

接着他开始演算那道数学题。

- ③How could he work it (the maths problem) out? 他是怎样算出那道数学题的呢?
- (2) be at work 指"在工作"。
- 3. run out, run out of
- (1)这两个词组都有"用完了"的意思。run out 是 "动词+副词"短语动词,作不及物动词用,表 示 become used up(被用完了)的被动含义,其主 语通常是时间、食物、金钱等名词。
  - ① His money soon ran out. ( = His money was soon run out of)
- (2) run out of 作及物动词用,须接宾语,表示 use up (用完)的主动含义,主语通常是人。
  - ②He is always running out of money before payday.

他老是发工资的日子还没到就把钱用完了。

- (3)另外,run out of 还有"从(某处)流出,跑出"的 意思;run out 也有"流出"的含义,但其后不能 接宾语。
- 4. be known as; be known for; be known to; be known in
- (1) be known as 意思为"作为……而著名",其后的 名词多表示一个人的身份,职业等。
- ①Zhan Yimou is known as a great film director. 张艺谋以一名优秀的电影导演而著名。
  - ②Sun Yue is known as a singer. 孙悦作为一个歌手而出名。



- (2) be known for 意思为"因……而出名",其后多接表示某个人或物的特点,特长等方面的内容的问语。
- (3) be known to 意思为"为……所了解/知道,"其后接表示人的词语;或"(人们都)知道……"。
- ③He is known to everyone in our town. 《 我们镇上每一个人都了解他。
- (4) be known in 意思为"在某地很出名"。如:
- ④Ji Xianlin is known in China. 季美林在中国很出名。
- 5. used to; be used to; get used to
- (1) used to 意思为"过去常常",后接动词原形;常用来表示今昔对比,暗指现在不那样做了。
- ①He used to swim in the river when he was a boy. 他小时候常在这条河里游泳。
- (2) be used to 有两个含义:
  - ①表示"被用来做某事",后接动词原形。
- ②表示"习惯,适应,"后接名词、代词或动名词,表示一个状态。
- ③Wood can be used to make into many things. 木头可用来做成许多东西。
- ④I'm not used to the weather here. 我不适应这里的气候。
- (3) get used to 意思为"习惯于",表示一个动作,说明由不适应向适应的转变,其后接动名词、名词和代词。
- ④You will soon get used to the food here. 你很快就会适应这里的饭菜。
- 6. in the way, in a way, in no way; on the way
- (1) in the way 意思为"挡道,妨碍(某人)"
- ①Don't stand in the way. 别挡道(别碍手碍脚的)。
- (2) in a way 意思为"用某种方法"。这个短语中的 way 前常有形容词修饰。
- ②He worked out the problem in a simple way.
  他用一个简单的方法算出了这道题。
  - 注:如果 way 前不加任何修饰语,则表示"在某种程度上"。
- ③The work is well done in a way.

  从某种程度上说这项工作干得不错。

- (3) in no way 意思为"一点也不;决不",常用来加强语气。
- (4) School teaching should in no way be separated from practice.
  - 学校教育决不应与实践分离。
- (4) on the way 意思为"在······路上",其后常接介词 to,表示在去某地的路上。
- (5) He picked this wallet on his way to (go to) school.
  - 在去学校的路上他捡到了这个钱包。
- ⑥On his way home from school, he found a man stealing from the shop. 在放学回家的路上,他发现有人在偷商店里的东西。
- 7. Excuse me; I'm sorry; I beg your pardon.
- (1) Excuse me. 通常用于"事前"向别人道歉或致遗憾之意,如:向别人问路,打断别人的话,开会中途要离开,表示不同意见等,都可先说声 Excuse me。
  - ①Excuse me, does this bus go to the station? 劳驾,这路公共汽车去火车站吗?
  - ②Excuse me, but I don't think so. 抱歉,我不同意你的意见。
- (2) I am sorry. 通常用于"事后"向别人表示道歉或表示同情。
- ③Sorry, I didn't mean to. 对不起,我不是故意的。
  - 注:美国英语中在上述用"Sorry"的场合常用 "Excuse me"代替。
- (3) I beg your pardon. 用升调读时, 意思为"(没听清对方的话)请(对方)再说一遍"; 用降调读时, 意思是"请原谅"常用于正式的道歉语中。
  - ④I beg your pardon (Pardon me). 请你原谅。
- 8. day after day; day by day
- (1) day after day 强调的是重复,即"不变",而 day by day 强调的是"逐渐",即"变化"。
- ①It rained day after day, but it became less heavy
  - 雨一连下了好几天,但一天比一天小。
- (2)相似的表达还有: week after/by week, month after/by month, year after/by year 等。

### 思维点拨与能力训练

②The boy grows taller year by year, and he visits his grandmother in the country on her birthday year after year.

男孩逐年长高了,但他年年去乡下庆祝奶奶的生日。

(逐年长高是"变化",而年年去乡下是"不变"的。)

9. Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance to Bear Country on the other side. = If you go through the gate, you'll find the entrance to Bear Country on the other side.

穿过大门, 你就能看见对面"熊国"的人口处。

- (1)祈使句+and+陈述句=条件句+陈述句。
  - ①Have a look and you'll know what it is. = If you have a look, you'll know what it is. 看一下,你就知道那是什么了。
- (2)有时候一个名词词组也可代替祈使句。
  - ②One more word, and I will knock you flat. 多说一个字,我就把你揍扁。
  - 3 One more week, and we can complete the task.

多给我们一周时间,我们就能完成这项任务。

- (3)祈使句 + or + 否定陈述句 = 否定条件句 + 否定 陈述句
  - (4) Study hard or you won't pass the exam. = If you don't study hard, you won't pass the exam.

努力学习,否则你考试要不及格了。

- (4) entrance to Bear Country 此处 to 不宜换为 of。 英语中不是所有名词的所属关系都用 of,有些 名词要用 to,如:answer, key, visit, trip, note, way 等。
  - ⑤the answer to the question(问题的答案); ⑥the key to the bike(自行车的钥匙)。
- 10. Disney stopped drawing and watched the mouse. = Disney stopped drawing to watch the mouse. 迪斯尼停止画画,看那只老鼠。
- (1)用 and 代替 to 的做法在口语中尤为普遍。

  ①I'll go and see her at the hospital after work. =
  I'll go to see her at the hospital after work.

我将下班后去医院看她。

- (3)在句法上,两者是不一样的:用了 and,其前后是两个并列句,所以在一般过去时中要注意 and 后动词的形式;to 引导的是目的状语。
- ②He went to see her at the hospital after work. He went and saw(不能用 see) her at the hospital after work.
- 11. imagine vt.
- (1) form a picture of ··· in the mind "想象,设想" 其后可跟名词、代词、从句、动名词及复合结构。 不跟不定式,不用于进行时态。
  - ①I can imagine the scene clearly in my mind. 我在心里可以清晰地想象出这情景。
  - ②Can you imagine (George/George's) cooking the dinner? 你能想象(乔治)做饭的样子吗?
  - ③Please imagine yourself (to be) in his place. 请 设想你自己处于他的位置。
  - ④Just imagine how happy he was! 想一想他多么幸福呀!
  - ⑤I can't imagine what has happened. 我想象不 出发生了什么事情。
- (2) imagine 还可作"(无根据或无把握地)以为,想(到)"解
  - ⑥I don't imagine they will come if it rains. 我认为,如果天下雨他们不会来。
  - ①—Do you imagine he will be late? 你认为他会 迟到吗?
  - -I imagine so. 我想他会来迟的。
- 12. 本单元语法重点是复习宾语从句学习宾语从句要注意三点:
- (1)时态一般要与主句的时态保持一致,即主句如果是现在时态或将来时态,从句可用任何时态,但当主句是过去时态时,从句也应用相应的过去时态。例如:一般过去时,过去进行时,过去完成时,过去将来时等,这种现象称之为"时态的接续"。
- (2)宾语从句要用陈述语序,不能用疑问语序。
- (3)有时根据结构的需要,常用 it 作形式宾语,宾语 从句后置。



#### 思维能力篇

#### ➡典题解法导引

[例1] You'd better fo	llow the on the map.
A. points	B. signs
C. plans	D. ways
[答案] D。sig	gn 是图上的标记、符号,而
	n 是草图; way 指路径。
	medicine for a month, but there
is no of	improvement.
	B. luck
C. sign	D. chance
	pe 希望; luck 运气; chance 机
	战吃这药已一个月,但没有见
	<b>为最佳答案</b> 。
	to go please at the of-
	ent's Union.
	B. sign up
	D. make a mark
[答案]B。sign 为某一组织的	up 意思为报名参加,签约成成员。
[例 4] When ice	_, it can be changed into wa-
	方 原作天下的国际公会
A. has heated	B. heats
C. is heated	D. is heating
[答案]C。heat	在这里为及物动词,根据句
	动语态。
	argument he lost his temper.
A. heat	B. heating
C. heated	D. hot
	ed 为形容词,意思为热烈的、
	句意为:在激烈的辩论中,他
发了脾气。	
[例6] Disney's films	are always interesting
both children an	nd grown - ups. Why don't you
take your sister	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
A. for; on	B. for; over
C. to; along	D. to; up
[答案] C。sth.	be interesting to sb. 意思为

"某事令某人感兴趣";take sb. along 这里是携带的意思。

#### ➡典型病句诊析

- 1. 误:Go straightly along this road. 正:Go straight along this road. 析:straight 既是形容,又是副词,同类词还有 fast等。
- 2. [误] Go through the gate, you'll find the entrance of Bear Country on the other side.

正: Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance to Bear Country on the other side.

If you go through the gate, you'll find the entrance to Bear Country on the other side.

析:错句中前句两部分无连接词,使整句不伦不 类,既不是复合句,也不是并列句。故应该或者 用 and 连接构成并列句;或用 if 引导条件状语从 句构成复合句。下面的构成也是错误的。

If you go through the gate, and you'll find the entrance to the Bear Country on the other side. 另外,表示"……的人口"用介词 to。

- 3. 误:I can't imagine to live without electricity. 正:I can't imagine living without electricity. 析:imagine 是及物动词,要求宾语是名词、动名词或 that 引导的从句。故不能接不定式。又如: I couldn't imagine his saving so.
- 4. 误:I am quite sure for it.

IE: I am quite sure of it.

析:表示对某事情肯定或确信,用 be sure of/about something. 其意与 certain 相当。sure 的用法很广,主要有:

- ①be sure about/of sth. 确信…,对…有把握。
  - ②be sure of doing sth. 表示主语对做某事有信心。 如:He is sure of passing the exam.
- ③be sure to do sth. 表示推测, "一定会…"。如:We are sure to win the match.

He is sure to succeed.

④be sure + that 从句"确信"…。

I'm sure that you can do better than she.

5. 误:I think you are not right.

正:I don't think you are right.

#### 思维点拨与能力训练

或科学真理,不受主句时态的限制,用一般现在

- The students were told that the earth moves around the sun.
  - ②He said that the sun is bigger than the moon.

#### 二、转移否定问题

在含有宾语从句的复合句中,如主句的动词是表示信念、猜测的动词,如 think、believe、suppose、imagine、guess等,宾语从句要表达否定的意思不用否定形式,而把否定前移到主句动词中去,即主句的谓语动词用否定形式,这种现象称为转移否定。如:

- ①我认为他不会来。
- 误:I think he won't come. 正:I don't think he will come.
  - ②他认为你不对。

误:He thinks you are not right. 正:He doesn't think you are right.

#### 三、that 引导的宾语从句 Among Am

1. that 引导的宾语从句是陈述句变来的, that 不作 宾语从句的成分, 只起连接作用, 在口语和非 正式文体中常省略。如:

The film studios are not in the same park. I found out.

- →I found out that the I film studios were not in the same park.
  - -Walt Disney made the first cartoons. I believe.
  - →I believe (that) Walt Disney made the first cartoons.

I'm sure he will catch up with his classmates soon.

2. 如果 that 引导的宾语从句后又有宾语补足语,常用 it 作形式宾语,而把 that 宾语从句移到句子后面去。如:

You may think it strange that anyone would live there.

#### 四、whether (if) 引导的宾语从句

1. 这类宾语从句是由一般疑问句变来的。 whether/if 在句中的词义是"是否",但词义不完全,不作宾语从句的句子成分,只起连接作用,一般两者可互换,口语中常用 if。如:

(1) Could you tell us? Does it snow in winter in Aus-

析:注意本句英语和汉语表达上的区别。英语中有些动词(如:think, believe, suppose等),当它们后面跟一具有否定意思的宾语从句时,通常把主句中的动词变成否定式,而宾语从句中的谓语动词用肯定式。这种现象叫否定的转移。又如:

I don't believe what he said is true.

I don't think his idea is correct.

#### ➡单元热点语法

在复合句中作宾语的从句,叫宾语从句。其位置与陈述句基本结构中的宾语相同。宾语从句可作谓语动词的宾语,也可作介词和非限定动词(不定式、分词、动名词)和某些形容词的宾语。

#### 一、时态的一致问题

- 1. 主句的谓语动词如是一般现在时、一般将来时或 现在完成时,宾语从句的时态不受主句时态的限 制,而应据情况选择适当的时态。如:
  - (1) I take back what I said.
  - 2I'll show you which way you should take.
  - (3) He has made it clear that anyone who breaks the law is to be punished.
- 2. 主句的动词如是一般过去时,宾语从句的时态要 受主句时态的限制,需选用过去时态中的某一种 时态,分为以下几种情况:
  - (1)宾语从句谓语动词的动作与主句谓语的动作 同时发生,宾语从句用一般过去时或过去进行 时,强调动作正在进行用过去进行时,否则用一 般过去时。如:
  - (1)He said he often played basketball.
  - ②She said that she was watching TV at eight yesterday evening.
  - (2)宾语从句谓语动词表示的动作发生在主句谓语动词表示的动作之前,宾语从句需用过去完成时。如:
  - The said that he had seen the film.
- (3)如宾语从句谓语动词表示的动作发生在主句谓语动词表示的动作之后,宾语从句的谓语动词需用过去将来时。如:
  - ①They didn't know when they would go to the Great Wall.
- (4) 时态不变的情况: 宾语从句如说的是客观事实



tralia? 国、国界风流和国主爱不

- →Could you tell us whether/if it snows in winter in

  Australia?
  - ②Are daughters valued as much as sons in the countryside? I wonder.
- →I wonder whether/if daughters are valued as much as sons in the countryside.
- 2. whether 和 if 的区别:
- (1) 在宾语从句中, if ··· or not 可代替 whether ··· or not, 但可说 whether or not 不可说 if or not。如: 正: I wonder whether/if you will help me or not.
- 正:I wonder whether or not you will help me. 误:I wonder if or not you will help me.
- (2) whether 引导的宾语从句位于句首, 而 if 则不可。如:

Whether it is true or not, I can't say.

- (3)介词的宾语从句用 whether 不用 if 引导。如: Everything depends on whether we have e nough experience.
- (4) 宾语从句如是否定句,用 if 不用 whether 引导。如:I don't care if it doesn't rain.
- 五、连接代词 who、whom、whose、what、which、whoever、whatever、whichever 等引导的宾语从句 这类宾语从句可看作是由这些词开头的特殊问句变来的,注意这些词在疑问句中是疑问代词。如:
- 1) What are they looking for? I don't know.
  - →I don't know what they are looking for.
- ②Whose company operates Tokyo Disneyland?

  Can you tell us?
- →Can you tell us whose company operates Tokyo Disneyland?
- 3We wrote a letter of thanks to whoever had helped us.
  - 4I'm satisfied with whatever you did.
- 六、连接副词 when、where、how、why 等引导的宾语 从句

这类宾语从句可看作是由这些词开头的特殊问句变来的,注意这些词在疑问句中是疑问副词。如:

- ①Could you tell me? How can I get to the station?
- →Could you tell me how I can get to the station?
- ②Do you know when and where the first Disney park was built?
- 3 I don't know why he hasn't come yet.
- 4Do you know how many travellers have been to Disneyland?

#### 基础训练篇

	社员管理学院的规划。现代是
	I.知识点练习 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图 图
	1. Micky Mouse and Donald Duck are the main
	at Disneyland. The state of the decision of the state of
	A. animals B. characters
	C. parts D. pictures
	2. Go straight till you see the entrance.
	A. heady B. headly
	C. toward D. ahead
	3. There's a monkey on side of the river over
	od there. I taly only me that ball it shan said slift
)	A. another B. other
	C. both D. the other
	4. It's good manners to
	A. join the line B. wait in line
	C. jump the queue D. stand
)	5. The "cross" is a for a hospital.
	A. mark B. name
	C. secret D. sign
	6. I came to this competition, the first prize.
?	A. in the hope for B. to hope to win
	C. hoping to win D. with the hope of
	7. Take the dog you when you are out.
	A. alone, on B. away, for
l	C. among, back D. along, with
	8. I don' think there's in your composition.
	A. interesting anything B. anything interested
-	C. a place of interest D. anything of interest
	9. Don't, you are sure to succeed in the fu-
1	ed ture. & thook veds stade wood thought of ()
)	A. be encouraged B. lose heart
	C. lose courage D. hopeless