

王后雄学案

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# 教材完全解读

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## 选修·专题



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### 高中英语 选修7

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配外研版

丛书主编：王后雄  
本册主编：吴敏



全国优秀出版社  
SHANGHAI PUBLISHING HOUSE IN CHINA

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高中英语 选修7

配外研版

丛书主编：王后雄  
本册主编：吴敏  
编委：苏虹 潘汝林  
朱强 童利  
张剑斌 刘军  
苏彩霞 周琼  
吴正良 何爱梅  
柴慧 郦张生



# 教材完全解读

本套丛书由人民教育出版社出版，旨在帮助广大师生更好地理解教材内容，提高学习效率。

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丛书策划：熊辉

责任编辑：李朝晖

责任校对：刘洋

封面设计：木头羊

JIAOCAI WANQUAN JIEDU  
GAOZHONG YINGYU

## 教材完全解读

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丛书主编：王后雄 本册主编：吴敏

社长：黄俭 总编辑：白冰

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盗版举报电话：0771-5849336 5849378

读者服务热线：027-61883306

# 教材完全解读

## 本书特点

- 1、以《课程标准》、《考试大纲》为编写依据，完全解读知识、方法、能力、考试题型，全面提高学习成绩。
- 2、采用国际流行的双栏对照案例编写方式，左栏对教材全解全析，在学科层次上力求讲深、讲透、讲出特色；右栏用案例诠释考点，对各个考点各个击破。

## 分层完全解读

从知识、方法、思维诠释教材知识点和方法点，帮您形成答题要点、解题思维，理清解题思路、揭示考点实质和内涵。

## MODULE 1 Basketball

### 课标单元知识

#### 1. 教材知识解读

本模块以篮球活动为话题，使学生接触有关篮球的基本知识，了解 NBA 的历史发展，复习和学习有关词汇，初步讨论对篮球的认识和看法；通过对 Reading 部分两篇短文的阅读，提高略读和查读能力，学习有关词语，并能通过灵活运用达到掌握之目的；复习巩固并进一步掌握和运用词性转换；通过听的练习，了解和学习如何表达对比赛、球员、球队的看法，学会用不同的结构表达感情和情绪；通过 Reading and writing 部分的阅读活动，训练预测、查读、评论、分析等各类阅读策略，并训练构建写作框架等各类写作策略，最终提高书面表达意见的能力。

#### 高考命题趋向

1. doubt 是高中中常考的一个词，主要测试点为其基本用法。尤其要注意 doubt 用于肯定句中，后接 whether 或 if 从句；用于否定句中，后接 that 从句。
2. 注意 bring up 与 bring 系列的短语 bring out, bring about, bring back 等，或 up 系列的短语 grow up, take up, turn up 等的辨析。
3. 主要考查 attend 的基本意思“参加”与其他同义词或短语的辨析，以及相关短语 attend to, attend on。

### 背景知识导语

#### 美国 NBA 简介

NBA 是 National Basketball Association 的缩写（国家篮球协会），它成立于 1946 年 6 月 6 日，成立时叫 HAA，即全美篮球协会（Basketball Association of America），是由 11 家冰球馆和体育馆的老板为了让体育馆在冰球比赛以外的时间不至于闲置而共同发起成立的。

## Part One Introduction, Reading and Vocabulary

### 学习目标·考纲解读

1. 单词 (1) value (2) attend (3) deserve (4) rescue... from
2. 短语 (1) grow up (2) at one point (3) a/the number of
3. 句型 (1) 状语从句的省略 (2) as/which 引导的定语从句 (3) so... that 句式 (4) there is no doubt (5) 抽

### 课文英汉对译

#### Michael Jordan—Head and Shoulders Above the Rest!

During the 1990s, Michael Jordan was probably the best-known athlete in the world. He was the top scorer in the NBA, and played for the Chicago Bulls from 1984 to 1993. He was named their most valued player five times. Wearing his famous number 23 shirt, Michael Jordan became the most successful basketball player in the history of the game.

#### 迈克尔·乔丹——篮球超人

20 世纪 90 年代，迈克尔·乔丹可能是世界上最著名的运动员。他是 NBA 的顶尖球员，1984 年到 1993 年间效力于芝加哥公牛队。他曾五次荣膺最有价值球员。身着著名的 23 号球衣，迈克尔·乔丹成为篮球运动史上最成功的球员。

### 2 语言知识精讲

#### 1. value

vt. (1) = to think that sth. is important to you 珍视，重视

He valued my advice. 他看重我的忠告。

I shall always value your friendship. 我会始终重视你的友谊。

(2) = to decide how much money sth. is worth 估价

We valued the house at \$ 3,500. 我们估计这房子值 3,500 美元。

◆ [考题 1] The house with the ground is valued \_\_\_\_\_ three thousand yuan, but I bought it \_\_\_\_\_ only one thousand yuan.

- A. by; with                      B. for; at  
C. with; by                        D. at; for

[解析] 解答此题的关键是注意介词在具体

## 双栏对照学习

左栏全面剖析考点知识，凸现“解题依据”和答题要点。

右栏用典型案例诠释左栏考点。左右栏讲解·案例一一对照，形成高效学习的范式。

# 教辅大师王后雄教授、特级教师科学超前的体例设置，帮您赢得了学习起点，成就您人生的夙愿。

## ——题记

### 整体训练方法

针对本节重点、难点、考点及考试能力达标所设计的题目。题目难度适中，是形成能力、考试取得高分的必经阶梯。

### 解题错因导引

“点击考点”栏目导引每一道试题的“测试要点”。当您解题出错时，建议您通过“测试要点”的指向，弄清致错原因，形成正确答案。

### 单元知识整合

单元知识与方法网络化，帮助您将本单元所学教材内容系统化，形成对考点知识二次提炼与升华，全面提高单元学习效率。

### 同步体验高考

结合本章节知识及考纲要求，精心选编最新五年高考试题，体现“高考在平时”的学习理念，同步触摸、感知高考，点拨到位，破解高考答题规律与技巧。

### 考试高分保障

精心选编涵盖本章节或阶段性知识和能力要求的检测试题，梯度合理、层次分明，与同步考试接轨，利于您同步自我测评，查缺补漏。

### 点拨解题思路

试题皆提供详细的解题步骤和思路点拨，鼓励一题多解。不但知其然，且知其所以然。能使您养成良好规范的答题习惯。

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### 3 能力题型设计

1A There is no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ Mary will come by bus.  
A. if B. why C. that D. how

**点击考点** 测试要点 11 2006 年福州

2A There is \_\_\_\_\_ competition in the modern world that I believe students are under more pressure than ever before in exams.

### 教材课后习题解答

**INTRODUCTION**

Ex 1  
1. Attacking. 2. Defending. 3. Watching and controlling the game.

Ex 2  
1. Yes, they are now.  
2. No, they aren't.  
3. The players in a professional team get paid. It is their job to play basketball.

### 单元知识梳理与能力整合

**归纳·总结·专题**

**难点精讲**

1. Michael Jordan was the second player to score more than 3,000 points in a season—but the first was Wilt Chamberlain. to score more than 3,000 points in a season 是后置定语，修饰 the second player

当被修饰的名词是序数词或之前有序数词时，后面的非谓语动词用不定式。  
Madame Curie was the first woman in the world to become a university professor.  
居里夫人是世界上第一个成为大学教授的妇女。  
注意：不定式作定语的情况  
(1) 不定式与其所修饰的名词构成主谓关系。

### 最新5年高考名题诠解

1. (2007 年辽宁卷)—Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the British Museum?  
—Sorry, I'm a stranger here.  
A. Thanks, anyway B. It doesn't matter C. Never mind D. No problem

**【解析】** 句意：——劳驾，请问去大英博物馆怎么走？——不好意思，我是外地人。——仍然谢谢你。由前半部分问句可判断出是在问路，虽然对方没有给出满意的回答，但出于礼貌，仍然要表示感谢，故选 A 项，意为“仍要谢谢你”。

### 知识与能力同步测控题

测试时间：100 分钟 测试满分：120 分

一、单项选择(本大题 15 分，每小题 1 分)

1. Some researchers believe that there is no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ a cure for AIDS will be found.  
A. which B. that C. what D. whether

2. As cold days are coming on, the leaves are \_\_\_\_\_ yellow and \_\_\_\_\_ floating in the wind.  
A. growing B. turning C. getting D. producing

3. She would like to know the reason \_\_\_\_\_ fewer and fewer students are showing interest in her lessons.  
A. for B. why C. for that D. which

### 答案与提示

**MODULE 1 Basketball**

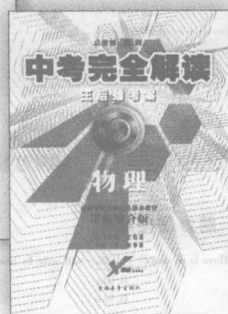
**Part One Introduction, Reading and Vocabulary**

1. C 本句考查句式 There is no doubt that...  
2. C 本题考查结果状语从句，所以用连接副词 so...that; 而 competition 是不可数名词，所以只有 C 项符合。  
3. B 注意当主语中有 the number of 这一结构的时候，谓语动词常用单数形式。  
4. D 此题主要考查 grow 与介词短语 out of 搭配的用法。grow out of 的意思是“改掉(幼时的缺点)”。介词短语 out of 在句中

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**练** 《中考完全学案》 难点突破—挑战思维的极限



《中考完全学案》

**讲** 《高考完全解读》 精湛解析—把握高考的方向

**练** 《高考完全学案》 阶段测试—进入实战的演练



《高考完全学案》

**讲** 《教材完全解读》 细致讲解—汲取教材的精髓

**例** 《课标导航基础知识手册》 透析题型—掌握知识的法宝

**练** 《教材完全学案》 夯实基础—奠定能力的基石



伴随着新的课程标准问世及新版教材的推广，经过多年的锤炼与优化，数次的修订与改版，如今的“X导航”丛书系列以精益求精的质量、独具匠心的创意，已成为备受广大读者青睐的品牌图书。今天，我们已形成了高效、实用的同步练习与应试复习丛书体系，如果您能结合自身的实际情况配套使用，一定能取得立竿见影的效果。

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## 模块学习指南

## “课程标准”与《完全解读》对照表

课程标准	《完全解读》对照
<p>语言技能</p> <p>听:</p> <p>1. 能识别语段中的重要信息并进行简单的推断;</p> <p>2. 能根据所听的内容做笔记;3. 能根据话语中的线索把相关事实和信息联系起来;4. 能听懂故事中对人和物的描写、情节的发展和结果</p>	<p>MODULE 1 Basketball</p> <p>1. Reading and Vocabulary: Michael Jordan —Head and Shoulders Above the Rest!</p> <p>2. Reading and Writing: Is Yao Ming Too Nice to Be a Star?</p> <p>3. Grammar: conversion and suffixes</p> <p>4. Reading Practice: Dizzy Heights of School Basketball</p>
<p>说:</p> <p>1. 能用英语进行语言实践活动;2. 能根据命题,稍作准备后,作简短的发言;3. 能针对问题提出解决问题的建议和办法;4. 能就一般话题作口头陈述;5. 能对询问和要求作出恰当的反应</p>	<p>MODULE 2 Highlights of My Senior Year</p> <p>1. Reading and Vocabulary (1): Highlights of My Senior Year</p> <p>2. Reading and Vocabulary (2): After-school Activities</p> <p>3. Grammar: predicative clauses and subject clauses</p> <p>4. Reading Practice: My Schooldays</p>
<p>读:</p> <p>1. 能从文章中获取主要信息并能摘录要点;2. 能理解文章主旨、作者意图;3. 能提取、筛选和重新组织简单文章中的信息;4. 能利用上下文的线索帮助理解;5. 能理解和欣赏一些浅显的经典英语诗歌;6. 除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到 30 万词以上</p>	<p>MODULE 3 Literature</p> <p>1. Reading and Vocabulary (1): Oliver Asks for More</p> <p>2. Reading and Vocabulary (2)</p> <p>3. Grammar: Inversion used for emphasis and Emphatic sentences</p> <p>4. Reading Practice: Dickens' London</p>
<p>写:</p> <p>1. 能用文字及图表提供信息并进行简单描述;</p> <p>2. 能写出常见体裁的短文,如报告、信函;3. 能描述人物或事件,并表达自己的见解;4. 能填写有关个人情况的表格,如申请表、求职表;5. 能做简单的书面翻译</p>	<p>MODULE 4 Music Born in America</p> <p>1. Reading and Vocabulary: All You Need to Know About Hip Hop</p> <p>2. Reading and Writing: Do You Think Classical Music Helps You Study?</p> <p>3. Grammar: Adverbial clauses of time and Ellipses</p> <p>4. Reading Practice: Music Born in Hong Kong</p>
	<p>MODULE 5 Ethnic Culture</p> <p>1. Reading and Vocabulary (1): Simon Wakefield's Yunnan Diary</p> <p>2. Reading and Vocabulary (2): The Bai Ethnic Group</p> <p>3. Grammar: v-ed form as adverbials and Phrasal verbs</p> <p>4. Reading Practice: No Problem</p>
	<p>MODULE 6 The World's Cultural Heritage</p> <p>1. Reading and Vocabulary: The Amazing Caves of Zhoukoudian and Beijing Man Meritage site in Danger</p> <p>2. Reading and Writing</p> <p>3. Grammar: Subjunctive, Adverbial clauses of place, condition and concession</p> <p>4. Reading Practice: Chinese Cultural Heritage Bid for UNESCO</p>

# MODULE 1 Basketball

## 课标单元知识

### 1. 教材知识解读

本模块以篮球活动为话题,使学生接触有关篮球的基本知识,了解 NBA 的历史发展,复习和学习有关词汇,初步讨论对篮球的认识和看法;通过对 Reading 部分两篇短文的阅读,提高略读和查读能力,学习有关词语,并能通过灵活运用达到掌握之目的;复习巩固并进一步掌握和运用词性转换;通过听的练习,了解和学习如何表达对比赛、球员、球队的看法,学会用不同的结构表达感情和情感;通过 Reading and writing 部分的阅读活动,训练预测、查读、评论、分析等各类阅读策略,并训练构建写作框架等各类写作策略,最终提高书面表达意见的能力。

### 2. 考试说明要求

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目
话题	Basketball
重点单词	abrupt absorb accelerate adequate alongside ambulance angle apologise appoint aside awesome bleed bounce bound boundary cheek circuit collision commit confirm deserve dip dizzy dream team entire forward generation hoop howl motivation outstanding referee obtain parallel pulse scar slim sneaker sniff sock stout suspension teamwork tournament weep wrestling
重点短语	in the history of 在……历史上 grow up 成长,长大 with an average of 平均为…… There is no doubt that... 毫无疑问 all the time 一直 if necessary 如果有必要的话 be rude to 对……粗鲁 be used to 习惯于(某事物) draw sb.'s attention to 引起某人注意(某事物) take possession of 占有,占据,拥有 be based on 根据,以……为基础
交际用语	I'm looking forward to going on holiday next summer. I was delighted to see my uncle and aunt when they visited last weekend. The goal that David Beckham scored was amazing. It was surprising that Beckham only played for the first half.
语法	(1) Conversion (2) Suffixes (e. g. -ful -less -ic)

### 3. 学习方法导航

运用略读法了解课文大意,采用查读法把握 Michael Jordan 与 Wilt Chamberlain 的个人信息,通过阅读具体事件,了解两人在体育事业上取得的成绩及对该职业的影响;通过复述课文大意,掌握重点单词及短语的运用;运用观察法与归纳法,掌握常见的词类转换形式及常见的后缀,并在练习与阅读中加以巩固。



### 高考命题趋向

1. doubt 是高考中常考的一个词,主要测试点为其基本用法。尤其要注意 doubt 用于肯定句中,后接 whether 或 if 从句;用于否定句中,后接 that 从句。
2. 注意 bring up 与 bring 系列的短语 bring out, bring about, bring back 等,或 up 系列的短语 grow up, take up, turn up 等的辨析。
3. 主要考查 attend 的基本意思“参加”与其他同义词或短语的辨析,以及相关短语 attend to, attend on。
4. 连词+分词的省略形式,连词后可接不定式、现在分词、过去分词等形式,这是高考的常考考点。
5. 注意 attach 的基本词义“系,贴,附加”和相关短语 attach sb. to sb./sth., attach oneself to sb./sth., attach to sb. 的意思。



### 背景知识导读

#### 美国 NBA 简介

NBA 是 National Basketball Association 的缩写(国家篮球协会),它成立于 1946 年 6 月 6 日。成立时叫 BAA,即全美篮球协会(Basketball Association of America),是由 11 家冰球馆和体育馆的老板为了让体育馆在冰球比赛以外的时间不至于闲置而共同发起成立的。BAA 成立时共 11 支球队:纽约尼克斯队、波士顿凯尔特人队、华盛顿国会队、芝加哥牡鹿队、克利夫兰叛逆者队、底特律猎鹰队、费城武士队、匹兹堡铁人队、普罗维登斯蒸汽队、圣路易斯轰炸机队和多伦多爱斯基摩人队。1949 年 BAA 吞并了当时的另外一个联盟(NBL),并改名为 NBA。1949-1950 赛季,NBA 共 17 支球队。1976 年 NBA 吞并了美国篮球协会(ABA),球队增加到 22 支。1980 年达拉斯小牛队加入 NBA。1988 年,夏洛特黄蜂队和迈阿密热火队加入 NBA。1990 年奥兰多魔术队和明尼苏达森林狼队加入 NBA。1995 年两支加拿大球队加入 NBA,即多伦多猛龙队和温哥华灰熊队,使 NBA 的球队达到 29 支。而今年的常规赛还有了新军夏洛特山猫的加入,促使 NBA 做了 57 年以来历史上最大的赛制变动:30 支球队被划分为两大赛区、六个分区,这一改革在加强区域对抗的同时,也让新赛季的常规赛更有看头。

## Part One Introduction, Reading and Vocabulary

### 学习目标·考纲解读

1. 单词 (1) value (2) attend (3) deserve (4) rescue... from
2. 短语 (1) grow up (2) at one point (3) a/the number of
3. 句型 (1) 状语从句的省略 (2) as/which 引导的定语从句 (3) so... that 句式 (4) there is no doubt (5) 抽象名词具体化

### 课文英汉对译

#### Michael Jordan—Head and Shoulders Above the Rest !

During the 1990s, Michael Jordan was probably the best-known athlete in the world. He was the top scorer in the NBA, and played for the Chicago Bulls from 1984 to 1993. He was named their most valued player five times. Wearing his famous number 23 shirt, Michael Jordan became the most successful basketball player in the history of the game.

Jordan was born in New York and grew up in North Carolina. He attended the University of North Carolina for a year before leaving to join the Chicago Bulls. He finished his first season (1984—1985) as one of the top scorers in the league, with an average of 28.2 points per game.

In 1987, Jordan became only the second player to score more than 3,000 points in a season. He was the top scorer in the NBA for seven consecutive seasons (1987—1993). During this time, the average number of points he scored was more than 30 points per game. With him, the Bulls won their first NBA championship in 1991. During this successful period they won the title again in 1992 and 1993. Jordan was also in the United States Olympic Basketball Team, known as "the Dream Team", which won the gold medal at the 1992 Olympics in Barcelona, Spain.

Jordan surprised everyone when he retired before the 1993—1994 season, but he rejoined the Chicago Bulls and won three more championships with them from 1996 to 1998. He played again for the Washington Wizards before finally retiring from sport in 2003 at the age of 40. Millions of fans admire his athletic ability, motivation and confidence. They have fantastic stories to tell about Michael Jordan, such as the time when he rescued the Bulls from ending a game on a tie. He stepped to the line and made two free throws. Each time he threw the ball straight through the basket—and each time he had his eyes closed.

Off the basketball court, Michael Jordan opened his own steak restaurant because he loves steak so much. He also found success as an actor in the film *Space Jam* alongside the famous cartoon character Bugs Bunny!

There is only one word to describe the best player in the world—awesome!

#### Wilt the Stilt—the Tower of Power!

Michael Jordan was the second player to score more than 3,000 points

#### 迈克尔·乔丹——篮坛超人

20世纪90年代,迈克尔·乔丹可能是世界上最著名的运动员。他是NBA的顶尖球员,1984年到1993年间效力于芝加哥公牛队。他曾五次荣膺最有价值球员。身着著名的23号球衣,迈克尔·乔丹成为篮球运动史上最成功的球员。

乔丹出生于纽约,在北卡罗莱纳州长大。在加入芝加哥公牛队前,他在北卡罗莱纳大学学习了一年。在第一个赛季(1984—1985),他就以平均每场28.2分的成绩成为联盟得分最高的球员之一。

1987年,乔丹成为在第一个赛季中得分超过3,000分的第二名球员。以后连续七个赛季(1987—1993),他都是NBA的得分王。这期间,他每场比赛的平均分都超过30分。有了他的参与,公牛队在1991年首度获得NBA总冠军。在这段日子里,捷报频传,他们在1992年和1993年又蝉联了总冠军。乔丹也是人称“梦之队”的美国奥林匹克篮球队的成员,这支球队在1992年西班牙巴塞罗那奥运会上夺取了金牌。

1993—1994赛季前乔丹退役。引起举世震惊,但后来他又回到了芝加哥公牛队,并和队友们一起在1996年到1998年间获得了三次冠军。2003年四十岁的乔丹在最终退出体坛前,还曾效力于华盛顿奇才队。千百万的球迷都很钦佩乔丹的运动能力、动力和信心。他们可以讲述很多关于迈克尔·乔丹的传奇故事,例如一次他在比赛的关键时刻拯救了公牛队,从而避免打成平局等。他走向罚球线,罚了两次球。每次他都把球直接送进篮筐——每次都是闭着眼睛投进的。

离开篮坛,迈克尔·乔丹开了一家自己的牛排馆,因为他很爱吃牛排。在和著名卡通人物宾尼兔一起演出的影片《空中大灌篮》中,他也获得了成功!

对于这位世界上最优秀的球员,只有一个词能用来形容他——令人敬畏!

#### 高跷威尔特——神力之颠

迈克尔·乔丹是一个赛季中得分超过3,000分



in a season—but the first was Wilt Chamberlain. Chamberlain was born in Philadelphia on 21st August 1936. He was one of the 11 children, the only one who was very tall. His father William worked in a shipyard and his mother Olivia was a cleaner. As a child, Chamberlain had various health problems. He had pneumonia and almost died when he was ten.

Chamberlain is the only NBA player who averaged over 50 points per game for an entire season. At one point, Chamberlain was so much better than all the other players that they changed the rules of the game to try to stop him!

The giant player joined the NBA's Philadelphia Warriors in the 1959—1960 season and was an immediate success. During 14 seasons with four different teams, Chamberlain was named the most valued player in the league four times. On 2nd March 1962, he scored 100 points in a single game—no one has ever done that since! The final score was Warriors 169 New York Knicks 147!

He ended his career after five amazing seasons with the Los Angeles Lakers. By the time he retired, Wilt held many NBA records: he scored 50 or more points 118 times and 60 or more points 32 times.

Was Wilt Chamberlain better than Michael Jordan? Who knows? But there is no doubt that he deserves the title “outstanding player of his generation”.

的第三人,第一人是威尔特·张伯伦。张伯伦于1936年8月21日出生于费城,是家里11个孩子中唯一长得很高的一个。父亲威廉在造船厂干活,母亲奥莉维是个清洁工。孩童时的张伯伦有各种各样的健康问题,得过肺炎,十岁时几乎死去。

张伯伦是整个赛季中平均每场得分超过50分的唯一一个NBA球员。曾几何时,张伯伦比其他所有运动员都优秀得多,以至于他们改变了比赛规则来试图限制他!

1959—1960赛季间这位篮球巨人加入NBA费城勇士队并立即获得成功。在为四个不同球队效力的14个赛季中,张伯伦四次被评为联盟最有价值的球员。1962年3月2日,他单场比赛得分100分——迄今为止还没有人打破这一纪录!最后的比分是勇士169对纽约尼克斯147!

在加入洛杉矶湖人队度过五个美好赛季后,威尔特结束了职业生涯。一直到退役,威尔特还保持多项NBA纪录:118次单场比赛得50分或50分以上,32次得60分或60分以上。

威尔特·张伯伦比迈克尔·乔丹还要优秀吗?谁知道呢?但是毫无疑问,他无愧于“一代杰出球员”这一称号。

## 2 语言知识精讲

### 1. value

(1) = to think that sth. is important to you 珍视,重视

He valued my advice. 他看重我的忠告。

I shall always value your friendship. 我会始终重视你的友谊。

(2) = to decide how much money sth. is worth 估价

We valued the house at \$ 3,500. 我们估计这房子值3,500美元。

How much do you value the painting at? 你估计这张油画值多少钱?

n. 价值, 币值

This work has no value. 这份工作毫无价值。

### 2. attend

v. = to go to (a meeting, etc.); to be present at 出席; 参加

They attended the church. 他们去教堂了。

Our teacher suggested that he attend a technical school.

我们的老师建议他去上技校。

Please attend when I am talking. 我讲话的时候请注意听。

[相关短语] attend to

(1) = deal with 处理 (2) = serve / take care of 照顾

attend to 后接名词、代词、动名词作宾语,但接宾语从句时,往往省略

介词。

I may be late. I have got one or two things to attend to.

我可能会晚一些,有一两件事情要处理一下。

He attends to the machines. 他管理机器。

He attended what he wants. 他关心他想要的东西。

Are you being attended to, sir? 先生,有人招呼你吗?

◆ [考题1] The house with the ground is valued \_\_\_\_\_ three thousand yuan, but I bought it \_\_\_\_\_ only one thousand yuan.

- A. by; with
- B. for; at
- C. with; by
- D. at; for

[解析] 解答此题的关键是注意介词在具体语境中的不同用法。本题考查与价钱连用的介词的用法。value 在本句中是动词,意为“估价”,常用 value + 名词 + at + 具体钱数,表示“估计某物值(多少钱)”;后半句“花(多少钱)买下某物”,既可用 buy sth. at,也可用 buy sth. for.

[答案] D

◆ [考题2] (1)用 take part in / join / join in / attend 填空。

- ① Do you still remember the day when you \_\_\_\_\_ the Party?
- ② Would you please \_\_\_\_\_ us in the ball game?
- ③ Last month he was invited \_\_\_\_\_ an important international trade conference in London.
- ④ Are they going to \_\_\_\_\_ their wedding this Sunday?
- ⑤ Every four years, many athletes from different countries \_\_\_\_\_ the Olympic Games.

[答案] ① joined ② join ③ to attend

④ attend ⑤ take part in / join in



attend on / upon sb. 伺候某人; 照顾某人

[辨析] attend 出席, 参加。用来指出席会议、典礼、仪式、婚礼等, 也指上学、上课、听报告、听音乐会等, 不强调参加者在活动中所起的作用。

attend a meeting / school / a lecture / a class

take part in 后接根据计划安排或决定要做的某项活动, 如比赛、体育、游戏、讨论、战斗等, 并以积极的态度在所参加的活动中起作用。

take an active part in 积极参加

join (1) = become a member of, 指参加某一组织、团体、政党等, 成为其中一员。

(2) 也可表示和某人一起做某事, 其结构为“join sb. in (doing) sth.”, 表示参与正在进行的活动; 根据上下文, in (doing) sth. 也可省去。

join in 可替代 take part in, 表示参加某项活动或游戏, 尤指娱乐性的活动, 如: join in the game, 也可作不及物动词, 表示参加。

participate 不及物动词, 表示“参与, 参加”, 多用 participate in, 可与 take part in, join in 互换。

Many students took part in / joined in the game. 许多学生参加游戏。

Will you join us in playing basketball? 你跟我们一起打篮球好吗?

They actively joined in the discussion about the matters of the district.

他们积极地加入到关于社区事情的讨论之中。

3. deserve

v. = to be good or bad enough to have sth. 值得, 应受 (不用于进行时)

(1) 用法: deserve + sth.

deserve + to do

deserve + v. -ing / to be done

deserve + what -clause

deserve well / ill of 应受到……的优待/ 虐待

(2) deserved adj. 应得的 deserved reward 应得的回报

(3) deserving adj. 值得的, 应得的 deserving of 值得……

The report deserves careful consideration. 这份报告应该给予认真考虑。

He deserves to be locked up forever for what he did.

他做了这样的事情, 应该终身监禁。

The criminal deserves punishing. (= The criminal deserves to be punished.) 罪犯应当受到惩罚。

4. rescue... from...

v. = save sb. / sth. from a dangerous or harmful situation 把某人或某物从危险或有危害的情形下解救出来

He rescued a child from drowning. 他救起了一名落水儿童。

You rescued me from an embarrassing situation.

我正感到尴尬, 你为我解了围。

[辨析] rescue... from... 把某人或某物从危险或有危害的情形下解救出来

save... from... 避免, 免得 (出现困难或不愉快的事)

protect... from... 保护……不受……, 挡住

stop... from... 阻止某人或某物……, 其中 from 可以省略

prevent... from... 阻止某人或某物……, 其中 from 可以省略

keep... from... 阻止某人或某物……, 其中 from 不可省

5. grow up 长大; 成长

What will you do when you grow up? 你长大以后做什么?

Their children have all grown up and left home now.

(2) They are playing games over there. Will you go over to \_\_\_\_\_ it?

A. join B. join in

C. take part D. attend

[解析] 注意该句中 it 指代 game, 因此只能用 join in 或 take part in.

[答案] B

◆ [考题 3] —It's better for you to listen more in your spare time.

—I think your suggestion deserves \_\_\_\_\_.

A. considering

B. considered

C. consider

D. being considered

[解析] 句意:——在你空闲的时候, 最好多听一听。——我认为你的建议值得考虑。这里 deserve 后接动名词形式, 表示被动。deserve doing = deserve to be done.

[答案] A

◆ [考题 4] We must do something to \_\_\_\_\_ factories \_\_\_\_\_ waste water into the river before it is cleaned.

A. stop; pouring

B. prevent; to pour

C. keep; pouring

D. stop; to pour

[解析] 句意: 我们应采取措阻止工厂将未经净化的水倒入河流。A 项 stop sb. (from) doing sth. 阻止某人做某事; B 项应为 prevent sb. (from) doing sth. 阻止某人做某事; C 项应为 keep sb. from doing sth. 阻止某人做某事。

[答案] A

◆ [考题 5] Lily \_\_\_\_\_ in a big city while her twin sister, Lucy, was \_\_\_\_\_ in a small village by her grandmother.

A. grew up; grown up

B. brought up; grown up

C. was grown up; brought up

D. grew up; brought up

[解析] grow up 意为“长大”, 指自然地长大, 是不及物动词, 无被动语态; bring up 意为“带大, 抚养”, 指由他人抚养而长大, 多用被动语态。由句子结构可知, 第二空构成被动语态, 故排除 A 项和 B 项; 再由 grow up 无被动的用法, 可排除 C 项。句意: 莉莉在大城市长大, 而露西在小村庄由她奶奶养大。

[答案] D

◆ [考题 6] So many Maradona's admirers gathered in front of the hospital to know about his illness that six lanes (车道) were reduced to two \_\_\_\_\_.



他们的孩子都已长大成人,现在都离开了家。

grown-up 成年人 growth n. 生长

[辨析] grow up 指自然地长大

bring up 培养、抚养,指在他人的抚养或教育下长大

[相关短语] grow on 使人越来越喜爱

grow out of 产生于;长得太大而穿不上衣服 grow into 发展成为

### 6. at one point 曾经,一度;在某处

At one point in the meeting she nearly lost her temper.

会议上她一度几乎要大发雷霆。

My friend and I saw a film yesterday and at one point she was moved to tears.

昨天我跟朋友看电影了,其间她一度被感动得潸然泪下。

The river is very wide, and at one point it is 20 meters wide.

这条河很宽,最宽处达20米。

[相关短语] on the point of... 正要……之际 to the point 恰到好处

### 7. He attended the University of North Carolina for a year before leaving to join the Chicago Bulls.

本句 before 后是状语从句的省略,完整的从句是 before he left to join the Chicago Bulls。英语状语从句的省略有两种情况:一种是省略与主句相同的主语和 be 动词;另一种是省略情景主语 it 和 be 动词。本句属于前一种情况。

When drinking to someone's health, you raise your glasses, but the glasses should not touch. (即 When you are drinking to someone's health, ...)

为某人健康祝酒时,要举杯,但不要碰杯。

### 8. ... , the average number of points he scored was more than 30 points per game.

句子的主语为 the average number of points; he scored 为定语从句,修饰先行词 points; the number of 意为“……的数量”。

[辨析] the number of “……的数量”。中心词是 the number, 该短语作主语时,谓动词只能单数形式。

a number of = many “许多,大量”。只能用作定语,修饰可数名词复数。

number 前可用 large, small 修饰;作主语时,谓动词应用复数形式。

A great number of scientists were invited to the lecture.

很多科学家被邀请参加这个讲座。

The number of scientists invited to the lecture was over 100.

被邀请参加这个讲座的科学家超过一百人。

### 9. Jordan was also in the United States Olympic Basketball Team, known as “the Dream Team”, which won the gold medal at the 1992 Olympics in Barcelona, Spain.

(1) known as “the Dream Team” 是过去分词短语作定语,修饰 the United States Olympic Basketball Team。

(2) which won the gold medal at the 1992 Olympics in Barcelona, Spain 是非限制性定语从句,其先行词为 “the Dream Team”。

which 引导的非限制性定语从句,形式是从句,其功能实质上相当于一个分句,因此此句可改写成: ... and the team won the gold medal at the 1992 ...。注意,此类从句中的动作可发生在主句所表示的动作之后。

I passed him a large glass of water, which he drank immediately.

我递给了他一大杯水,他立刻就喝了。

He changed his mind, which made me very angry.

他改变了主意,这让我很恼火。

(3) as 也可引导非限制性定语从句,注意与关系代词 which 引导的非限制性定语从句在用法上的区别。

①两者都可引导非限制性定语从句,用来修饰或限制整个主句的内容,有时可以互换。

He was a foreigner, as / which I knew from his accent.

我从他的口音知道,他是个外国人。

②关系代词引导的定语从句放在主句之前时,只能用 as。

A. to the point

B. at one point

C. on the point

D. in a point

[解析] 该题要注意理解语境和辨析词组。句意:如此多的马拉多纳爱慕者在医院前面聚集,想了解他的病情,以至于六条车道的位置一度减少到了两条。to the point 简洁中肯,恰到好处;at one point 一度;on the point 在关键时刻。

[答案] B

◆ [考题7] Generally speaking, \_\_\_\_\_ according to the directions, the drug has no side effect.

A. when taking

B. when taken

C. when to take

D. when to be taken

[解析] take 和 drug 是动宾关系,要用过去分词,相当于 when it is taken, 句意:一般说来,如根据说明服用,这种药不会产生副作用。当用分词作状语时,要考虑分词的動作与句子的主语在逻辑上存在的关系,若是主谓关系,则用现在分词;若是动宾关系,则用过去分词。

[答案] B

◆ [考题8] 用 the number of 和 a number of 填空。

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ trees planted in our village is never under 200 every year.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ students are playing football on the playground.

(3) We have lived here for \_\_\_\_\_ years.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ jobless people grows in the country at present.

[答案] (1) The number of

(2) A number of (3) a number of

(4) The number of

◆ [考题9] His movie won several awards at the film festival, \_\_\_\_\_ was beyond his wildest dream.

A. which B. that

C. where D. it

(2007年上海卷)

[解析] 句意:他的影片在电影节上获得了好几个奖项,这是他无论如何也没有想到的。根据两个分句间没有并列连词可知,前面为一主句,后



As we know, smoking is harmful to one's health. 我们知道, 吸烟有害健康。

③当从句与主句语意一致时, 用 as; 反之用 which。

She has married again, as was expected.

她又结婚了, 这在意料之中。(语意一致)

She has married again, which was unexpected.

她又结婚了, 这在意料之外。(语意不一致)

④当 as 在从句中作主语时, 后面常接行为动词的被动语态, 如 be known, be said, be reported 等; 如果从句中行为动词是主动语态, 一般多用 which 作主语。

She has been late again, as was expected. 她又迟到了, 这在意料之中。

Tom has made great progress, which delights us.

汤姆取得了很大进步, 这使我们很高兴。

**10. At one point, Chamberlain was so much better than all the other players that they changed the rules of the game to try to stop him!**

(1) much 修饰比较级 better, 注意形容词和副词的比较级前可用 much, far, a lot, no, a little, still, ever, three times 等副词修饰。

(2) so... that... 引导结果状语从句, 意为“如此……以至于”, so 修饰的是形容词或副词, 常用在下列的搭配中。

①so + adj. / adv. + that -clause

His speech went on for so long that people began to fall asleep.

他的讲话这么长, 以致在座的人都开始犯困了。

②so + adj. + a/an + 单数可数名词 + that -clause

He is so good a student that we all want to make him our good example.

他是个如此优秀的学生, 以至于我们都想以他为榜样。

③so + many / few / much / little + n. + that -clause

There were so many people there that I was not able to pick her out.

那儿有很多人, 我没有认出她来。

④“so + 被修饰成分”位于句首时, 主句的主谓要倒装。

So badly was he injured that he had to be sent to hospital.

他的伤势很重, 不得不送去医院。

(3) so... that... 与 so that 的区别

so... that... 引导结果状语从句, 而 so that 多引导目的状语从句, 从句中多用 may, might, can, could 等表示目的的情态动词, 同时也可引导结果状语从句。

He worked hard so that everything could be ready in time.

他努力工作, 为的是及时做好各项准备。(目的状语)

He made a wrong decision, so that half of his lifetime was wasted.

他做了错误的决定, 结果毁掉了半生。(结果状语)

**11. But there is no doubt that he deserves the title “outstanding player of his generation”.**

There is no doubt about sth. ... 某事是无疑的

There is no doubt that... 毫无疑问

doubt 在肯定句中用 whether 或 if 引导从句; 在疑问句和否定句中用 that 引导从句。

There is little doubt that... 肯定……

There is no doubt that... 毫无疑问

There is some doubt that... 有人怀疑……

There is much doubt whether... 有人很怀疑……

sb. doubt whether... 某人怀疑是否……

I doubt whether / if... 我怀疑……

sb. never doubt that 某人毫不怀疑

I don't doubt that... 我确信……

[相关短语] in doubt 不确定的, 不肯定的

no doubt 无疑地, 很可能地

without (a) doubt 无疑地, 确实地

out of / beyond doubt 毫无疑问地, 确实地

**12. The giant player joined the NBA's Philadelphia Warriors in the 1959—1960 season and was an immediate success.**

面为一从句, 根据句意, 空格处应指代前面句子的内容, 故选 A 项, which 在此引导非限制性定语从句, 并在从句中作主语; 在定语从句中, 引导非限制性定语从句修饰物体或指代前一句子的内容时, 只能用 which, 不能用 that; where 引导定语从句时, 修饰表示地点的名词, 指代地点, 在从句中作状语; it 不能用来引导定语从句。

[答案] A

◆ [考题 10] (1) You should have told us your e-mail address \_\_\_\_\_ we could keep you well informed of our activities.

- A. so that      B. although  
C. as            D. even if

[解析] 掌握 so that 的用法并能在具体的语境中灵活使用是解答此题的关键。本句句意: 你本该给我们你的电子邮件地址, 以便我们能及时通知你我们的活动。so that 引导目的状语从句; although, even if 引导让步状语从句; as 引导原因状语从句。

[答案] A

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ in the hospital that he paid no attention to the sufferings in the wards.

- A. He had worked too many years  
B. For so many years he had worked  
C. For so many years had he worked  
D. For many years had he worked

[解析] 掌握 so... that... 所引起的倒装是解答此题的关键。so... that... 引导的句子, 当 so 所强调的部分位于句首时, 其主句部分要倒装。

[答案] C

◆ [考题 11] We don't doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he'll give us much help. \_\_\_\_\_ we doubt is \_\_\_\_\_ he'll come on time.

- A. whether; That; when  
B. that; What; whether  
C. whether; What; whether  
D. that; Why; whether

[解析] 考查 doubt 的特殊用法。doubt 作动词时, 用于肯定句中, 由 whether / if 引导宾语从句; 用于否定句中, 由 that 引导宾语从句。由此, 可排除 A、C, 又因为 we doubt 所缺少的成分是宾语, 而 what 可以作宾语, 故选 B。

[答案] B

◆ [考题 12] \_\_\_\_\_ news came to him as \_\_\_\_\_ great surprise that his friend was kidnapped yesterday.



success 抽象名词具体化了,表示“成功的人或事”。

Our meeting last week was a success.

我们上周的会议开得很成功。

(1) 英语中不可数名词 danger, difficulty, disappointment, failure, help, success, wonder 等在表示一种人或物时,前面应加不定冠词。

He is a danger. 他是一个危险的人。

He is a success. 他是一个成功者。

(2) 不可数名词 education, history, knowledge, population, time, world 等在表述部分或某一方面的内容、概念时,前面常加不定冠词。

have a history, have a knowledge, have a population of...

### 3 能力题型设计

1A There is no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ Mary will come by bus.

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

2A There is \_\_\_\_\_ competition in the modern world that I believe students are under more pressure than ever before in exams.

- A. too much
- B. so many
- C. so much
- D. too many

3A The number of articles published on cancer \_\_\_\_\_ amazing.

- A. are
- B. is
- C. have been
- D. be

4B Little Jim used to be very shy. But for his friends' help, he wouldn't have grown \_\_\_\_\_ it now.

- A. without
- B. over
- C. away
- D. out of

### 点击考点

测试要点 11

2006 年福州

测试要点 1

2008 年江西师

大附中

测试要点 10

2006 年杭州

测试要点 2

2008 年西安

测试要点 8

2006 年江西南昌

测试要点 4

2008 年杭州

测试要点 5

2006 年上海春招

测试要点 12

2008 年重庆

- A. The; a
- B. A; a
- C. A; /
- D. The; the

[解析] 此题考查名词和冠词的搭配用法,学生应掌握冠词在具体语境中的用法。第一空特指“他的朋友昨天遭绑架”这一消息;而 a great surprise 表“令人吃惊的事情”,surprise 在此为可数名词。类似的词还有 pity, success, failure 等。

[答案] A

5A Don't complain that you have to review what you learned every day, sooner or later you will find it of great \_\_\_\_\_ in helping you form a good study habit.

- A. price
- B. value
- C. cost
- D. usefulness

6B —How about joining us in the game?

—I'm sorry. I have an urgent matter to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. relate to
- B. handle to
- C. attend to
- D. refer to

7A The heavy rain \_\_\_\_\_ us starting out on time.

- A. kept
- B. prevented
- C. protected
- D. was stopped

8A \_\_\_\_\_ experiment took us five months and turned out \_\_\_\_\_ great success.

- A. The; /
- B. /; a
- C. The; a
- D. The; the

## 教材课后习题解答

### INTRODUCTION

Ex 1

1. Attacking. 2. Defending. 3. Watching and controlling the game.

Ex 2

- 1. Yes, they are now.
- 2. No, they aren't.
- 3. The players in a professional team get paid. It is their job to play basketball.

### READING AND VOCABULARY

Ex 1

- 1. No, they didn't. 2. 19cm. 3. Jordan. 4. 63.
- 5. Consecutive seasons leading scorer.

Ex 2

1. The Chicago Bulls, the United States Olympic Basketball Team,

and the Washington Wizards.

- 2. Six times.
- 3. Because of his athletic ability, his motivation and his confidence.
- 4. Four teams.
- 5. Philadelphia Warriors / Los Angeles Lakers.
- 6. Because he was very tall and strong.

Ex 3

- 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True 6. False 7. True 8. True

Ex 4

- 1. gold medal 2. score 3. consecutive 4. league 5. season
- 6. dream team 7. motivation 8. awesome 9. alongside

Ex 5

- 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (b)



# Part Two Speaking, Grammar(1), Listening and Vocabulary, Function, Reading and Writing, Grammar(2), Everyday English

## 学习目标·考纲解读

- 1. 单词 (1) head (2) dominate
- 2. 短语 (1) used to (2) rely on (3) look forward to (4) bring up (5) be used to (6) refer to
- 3. 句型 (1) 表转折的连词的辨析 (2) 状语从句的省略

## 课文英汉对译

### Is Yao Ming Too Nice to Be a Star?

### 姚明心地太善良而与球星无缘吗?

Jeff Van Gundy, the head coach of the Houston Rockets, has a dream. He wants Yao Ming to be like other players. Star players, says Gundy, are "selfish" and want the ball all the time. "Let's put it this way," he said. "When they ask for the ball, they don't say 'please'!"

休斯敦火箭队的主教练杰夫·范甘迪有一个梦想。他想要姚明像别的队员一样。甘迪说,明星球员都是“自私”的,并且总是想要球,“这样说吧,”他说,“当他们要球时,他们从不说‘劳驾’!”

Yao, however, is a selfless and kind person. He has been brought up and trained in this way. It is not in his nature to be "selfish" and "rude".

然而,姚明毫无私心而且心地善良。他从小到大都是这样被养育和训练的。自私和粗鲁不是他的本性。

When he first arrived in the US, Yao was an instant hit among basketball fans nationwide. They all loved this kind, gentle but powerful giant. Van Gundy wanted to build his team around the talented Chinese player. To do this, he told Yao to be more aggressive and, if necessary, to be rude to his teammates.

当他初到美国时,姚明立即在全国篮球迷中成为热门人物。球迷们都喜欢这个善良、温和、强大的巨人,范甘迪想以这个有天赋的中国球员为核心建立他的球队,为了做到这一点,他让姚明攻击性更强一些,如果必要的话,对他的队员也不妨粗鲁一些。

"He's a wonderful guy, he has every physical basketball skill and he puts the team first," Van Gundy said. "But I want him to be a star, not just a great team player. He's got to think that he's the best player out there. That way, he can dominate the game."

"他是个出色的家伙,他的篮球技术很全面,他总是将全队的利益放在第一位,"范甘迪说,“不过,我希望他能成为球星,而不仅仅是个优秀的球员,他得想到这一点,他是这儿最出色的球员,那样的话,他才能控制整场比赛。”

"At first, I didn't really understand what the coach wanted," Yao said. "But now I do. In China, everyone gave me the ball, I didn't have to ask! Here, I have to be a little 'impolite'! I'm not quite used to it yet. If you give me a little time, I can get more used to it. I have to learn to be a little more 'selfish'."

"起初,我并没有真正理解教练的意图,"姚明说,“不过,现在我懂了。在国内,每个人把球传给我,根本不必我去开口,在美国,我得稍微不客气一些,我至今还不会怎么习惯这一点,如果再给我一点时间,我会更适应这一点,我得学会变得自私一点。”

## 2 语言知识精讲

### 1. head v.

(1) = to move in a particular direction 朝……(方向)前进

Where are you heading? 你要去哪儿?

She headed for the door. 她朝门走去。

Can you forecast where the economy is heading?

你能预测经济发展的方向吗?

(2) = to lead or to be at the top 领导, 主管; 位于排行之首, 排在前列

She has been appointed to head the research team. 她受命领导研究小组。

Italy heads the table after two games. 两场比赛后意大利位居榜首。

(3) [相关短语] be heading for sth. = be headed for sth. 朝……(方向)行进, 前往; 会招致, 很可能(遭受不幸)

Where are you two headed? 你们两个去哪儿?

They look as though they are heading for divorce. 看样子他们会离婚。

◆ [考题1] The movie \_\_\_\_\_ the list

of Oscar nominations.

- A. wins
- B. leads
- C. heads
- D. beats

[解析] 句意:这部影片位列奥斯卡提名首位。head 位于……前头; head the list 意为“位居名单的首位”。win 赢得; lead 指挥, 引导; beat 打击, 战胜。均不能与 list 搭配。

[答案] C

◆ [考题2] People were surprised to