

王后雄学案

教材完全解读

选修·专题



高中英语 选修9

配人教版

丛书主编：王后雄
本册主编：欧时才



全国优秀出版社
NATIONALLY EXCELLENT PUBLISHING HOUSE IN CHINA

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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。

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。

Unit 1 Breaking records

课标单元知识

一、重点单词

approximate *adj.* 近似的；大概的

approximately *adv.* 近似地；大约地

conventional *adj.* 习俗的；传统的

laughter *n.* 笑；笑声

reality *n.* 真实；事实

adjustment *n.* 调整；调节

tough *adj.* 强硬的；困难的 *adv.* 顽强地

extreme *adj.* 极端的；偏激的

vomit *v.* 呕吐 *n.* 呕吐；呕吐物

高考命题趋向

1. 句子的结构
2. over 的用法
3. rather than 结构在句子中的运用
4. 状语从句的省略
5. “介词 + which”引导的定语从句
6. 现在分词作状语
7. It/This is/was the first/second... time that sb. has/have/had done sth. 结构
8. 近义词的辨析

背景知识导读

About Guinness World Records

In 1951, Sir Hugh Beaver, the managing director of the Guinness Brewery went on a shooting party and became involved in an argument. Which was the fastest game bird in Europe—the golden plover or the grouse? He realized then that a book supplying the answers to this sort of question might prove popular. He was right!

Section I Warming up, pre-reading and reading

课文英汉对译

“THE ROAD IS ALWAYS AHEAD OF YOU”

Ashrita Furman is a sportsman who likes the challenge of breaking Guinness records. Over the last 25 years, he has broken approximately 93 Guinness records. More than twenty of these he still holds, including the record for having the most records. But these records are not made in any conventional sport like swimming or soccer. Rather Ashrita attempts to break records in very imaginative events and in very interesting places.

“路永远在前方”

阿西里塔·福尔曼是一位热衷挑战并总想争创吉尼斯纪录的运动员。在过去的25年中，他大约已经打破了93项吉尼斯世界纪录。至今，他仍然是其中20多项纪录的保持者，还包括拥有最多的吉尼斯纪录这一项。但是这些纪录并不是像游泳或足球等一般运动项目那样创建的，而是阿西里塔试图在非常有趣的地点，在富有想象力的运动项目中打破的。

2 语言知识精讲

1. fit *adj.* 适合的，恰当的，合理的；健康的

He keeps himself fit by running 5 miles every day.

他每天跑5英里以保持身体健康。

He's not a fit man, he has an unusual illness.

他的身体不好，患了不寻常的病。

◆ [考题1] (1) None of us can _____ him in playing tennis.

A. match B. beat C. defeat D. win

[解析] 句意：打网球我们都不是他的对手。beat, defeat“战胜，打败对手”；win“赢得”（比赛等，而不表示胜

3 能力·题型设计

18 The dictionary is being printed and it will _____ soon.

- A. turn out B. come out
C. start out D. go out

点击考点

测试要点9
2008·黄冈
测试要点1
2008·长沙

2A We must find carpets that will _____ the curtains.

- A. fit B. match
C. suit D. keep

双栏对照学习

左栏全面剖析考点知识，呈现“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

· 2 · 教材完全解读 高中英语 选修9 配人教版

教材课后习题解答

Pre-reading
Answer key for Exercise 1
A. popo stick jumping
B. somersaulting

C. standing on a Swiss ball
D. doing jumping jacks
E. doing lunges
F. hula hooping

单元知识梳理与能力整合

归纳·总结·专题

一、词汇拓展

devotion n. 投入, 热爱
devote v. 奉献, 献身

devoted adj. 献身的, 热心的
spiritual adj. 精神上的
spirit v. & n. 精神, 灵魂
spirited adj. 精神饱满的, 活泼的
spiritless adj. 无精打采的

最新5年高考名题诠释

1. (2007·陕西) In _____ film *Cast Away*, Tom Hanks plays _____ man named Chuck Noland.

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

【解析】句意: 在电影《荒岛余生》中, 汤姆·汉克斯扮演了一个名叫查克·诺兰的人。film 在句中是特指, 其前用 the; 指不确定的“一个叫……的人”时, man 前要用不定冠词 a。

【答案】B

知识与能力同步测控题

(测试时间: 100 分钟 满分: 120 分)

一、单项填空(本题共 15 分, 每小题 1 分)

1. — Victor certainly cares too much about himself.
— Yes. He's never interested in what _____ is doing.
A. no one else B. anyone else
C. someone else D. nobody else

2. _____ caused a lot of suspicion among the people.
A. He being kidnapped B. His being kidnapped
C. He was kidnapped D. His kidnapping

期末测试卷

(测试时间: 120 分钟 满分: 150 分)

一、听力(共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the woman mean?

A. The man is on the way to the railway station.
B. She knows the same way as the man does.
C. She doesn't know the way to the railway station.

答案与提示

Unit 1 Breaking records

Section 1 Warming up, pre-reading and reading

1. B 句意: 证明; 结果是。come out 出版; 发芽; 出来。start out 开始。go out 出去。

2. B 句意: 我们必须寻找和这些窗帘搭配的地毯。fit,

suit, match 这三个词当动词用都可表示“合适”。fit 通常表示尺寸、大小、形状等是否合适; suit 表示打扮或颜色是否合适; match 表示质地、颜色等是否搭配。

3. D 句意: 要能更明白地听老师讲课, 我们要养成课前预习的好习惯。get in with 熟悉起来; get round 走动, 说服别人; get after 训斥, 攻击; get into 染上(习惯), 陷入……之中。

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, 利于您同步自我测试, 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。

X导航丛书系列最新教辅

讲 《中考完全解读》 复习讲解——紧扼中考的脉搏

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”内容对照表

Units	Patterns	Readings	Grammar	Words and expressions
Unit 1 Breaking records	P. 2	(1) “The road is always ahead of you”. (2) Focus on.	主语 状语的省略 whether 引导的从句 however 引导的状语从句	P. 2
Unit 2 Sailing the oceans	P. 33	(1) Sailing the oceans. (2) The greatest navigational journey; a lesson in survival	谓语 让步状语从句 现在分词作状语 it 的常用句型 if 引导的虚拟条件句	P. 33
Unit 3 Australia	P. 66	(1) Glimpses of Australia. (2) Australia's dangerous creatures	表语 that 和 which 在定语从句中的语法 同位语从句 连词的分类	P. 66
Unit 4 Exploring plants	P. 100	(1) Plant exploration in the 18th and 19th centuries (2) Flowers and their animal pollinators	定语 结果状语从句 分词作定语 as 引导的从句	P. 100
Unit 5 Inside advertising	P. 134	(1) How advertising works. (2) Keeping advertising honest.	补语 混合疑问句型 常接动名词的动词 让步状语从句 独立主格结构	P. 134

The book has gone on to become a record breaker in its own right. With sales of more than 100 million copies in 100 different countries and 37 languages, Guinness World Records™ is the world's best ever selling copyright book!

Unit 1 Breaking records

“新教材”“新题型”“新题源”

课标单元知识

一、重点单词

approximate *adj.* 近似的;大概的

laughter *n.* 笑;笑声

tough *adj.* 强硬的;困难的 *adv.* 顽强地

unfit *adj.* 不适宜的;不太健康的

motivation *n.* 动机

repentance *n.* 后悔

juggle *vt. & vi.* 耍把戏;玩杂耍

lawyer *n.* 律师

approximately *adv.* 近似地;大约地

reality *n.* 真实;事实

extreme *adj.* 极端的;偏激的

urge *vt.* 催促;力劝

soul *n.* 灵魂;心灵

noble *adj.* 高尚的;贵族的

champion *n.* 冠军;优胜者

salary *n.* 薪水

conventional *adj.* 习俗的;传统的

adjustment *n.* 调整;调节

vomit *v.* 呕吐 *n.* 呕吐;呕吐物

accomplish *vt.* 完成;实现

concept *n.* 主意;计划

doom *vt.* 注定;判决

therefore *adv.* 因此;所以

wage *n.* 工资

二、重点短语

in reality 实际上;现实

get into 进入;把……放入……中

rather than 而不是;与其……宁愿

devote to 献身于……

as well as 除……之外;与……一样

三、重点句式

1. Covering a mile... while doing... is...

4. Everything that we do is...

7. How amazing!

2. As a child, he was...

5. Being happy is better than being...

3. As a teenager, he...

6. Like what?

四、语法

复习主语

高考命题趋向

1. 句子的结构
2. over 的用法
3. rather than 结构在句子中的运用
4. 状语从句的省略
5. “介词 + which”引导的定语从句
6. 现在分词作状语
7. It/This is/was the first/second... time that sb. has/have/had done sth. 结构
8. 近义词的辨析

背景知识导读

About Guinness World Records

In 1951, Sir Hugh Beaver, the managing director of the Guinness Brewery went on a shooting party and became involved in an argument. Which was the fastest game bird in Europe—the golden plover or the grouse? He realized then that a book supplying the answers to this sort of question might prove popular. He was right!

Sir Hugh's idea became reality when Norris and Ross McWhirter, who had been running a fact-finding agency in London, were commissioned to compile what became The Guinness Book of Records. The first edition was bound on August 27, 1955, and went to the top of the British bestseller lists by Christmas that year.

Since then, Guinness World Records™ has become a household name and the global leader in world records. No other enterprise collects, confirms, accredits and presents world record date with the same investment in comprehensiveness and authenticity.

The Records Management Team maintains a vigilant watch to guarantee the accuracy and relevance of each and every Guinness World Record™, the team of Records Managers operates with unswerving impartiality and commitment to veracity. A fact may only become a Guinness World Record™ when it's tested, verified and elevated above all suspicion.

The book has gone on to become a record breaker in its own right. With sales of more than 100 million copies in 100 different countries and 37 languages, Guinness World Records™ is the world's best ever selling copyright book!

Section I Warming up, pre-reading and reading

课文英汉对译

"THE ROAD IS ALWAYS AHEAD OF YOU"

Ashrita Furman is a sportsman who likes the challenge of breaking Guinness records. Over the last 25 years, he has broken approximately 93 Guinness records. More than twenty of these he still holds, including the record for having the most records. But these records are not made in any conventional sport like swimming or soccer. Rather Ashrita attempts to break records in very imaginative events and in very interesting places.

Recently, Ashrita achieved his dream of breaking a record in all seven continents, including hula hooping in Australia, pogo stick jumping under water in South America, and performing deep knee bends in a hot air balloon in North America.

While these activities might seem childish and cause laughter rather than respect, in reality they require an enormous amount of strength and fitness as well as determination.

Think about the fine neck adjustments needed to keep a full bottle of milk on your head while you are walking. You can stop to rest or eat but the bottle has to stay on your head.

While Ashrita makes standing on top of a 75 cm Swiss ball look easy, it is not. It takes a lot of concentration and a great sense of balance to stay on it. You have to struggle to stay on top, especially when your legs start shaking.



And what about somersaulting along a road for 12 miles? Somersaulting is a tough event as you have to overcome dizziness, extreme tiredness and pain. You are permitted to rest for only five minutes in every hour of rolling but you are allowed to stop briefly to vomit.

Covering a mile in the fastest time while doing gymnastically correct lunges is yet another event in which Ashrita is outstanding. Lunges are extremely hard on your legs. You start by standing and then you step forward with the right foot while touching the left knee to the ground. Then you stand up again and step forward with the left foot while touching the right knee to the ground. Imagine doing this for a mile!

Yet this talented sportsman is not a natural athlete. As a child he was very unfit and was not at all interested in sports. However, he was fascinated by the *Guinness Book of World Records*.

How Ashrita came to be a sportsman is an interesting story. As a teenager, he began searching for a deeper meaning in life. He studied Eastern religions and, aged 16, discovered an Indian meditation teacher called Sri Chinmoy who lived in his neighbourhood in New York City. Since that time in the early 1970s, Ashrita has been one of Sri Chinmoy's students. Sri Chinmoy says that it is just as important for people to develop their bodies as it is to develop their minds, hearts and spiritual selves. He believes that there is no limit to people's physical abilities.



"路永远在前方"

阿西里塔·福尔曼是一位热衷挑战并总想争创吉尼斯纪录的运动员。在过去的25年中,他大约已经打破了93项吉尼斯世界纪录。至今,他仍然是其中20多项纪录的保持者,还包括拥有最多的吉尼斯纪录这一项。但是这些纪录并不是像游泳或足球等一般运动项目那样创建的,而是阿西里塔试图在非常有趣的地点,在富有想象力的运动项目中打破的。

最近,阿西里塔完成了他的梦想:在所有七大洲中都破一项纪录,其中包括在澳洲玩呼啦圈,在南美洲的水下做弹簧单高跷游戏,在北美洲的热气球中做膝部深弯曲运动。

虽然这些活动看起来孩子气且令人发笑而不是让人肃然起敬,但实际上,这些活动却需要强大的力量、健康的体格和坚定的决心。

想想吧,你一边走路,一边还要把一瓶牛奶顶在头上,你的脖子需要有多好的适应力。你可以停下来休息或吃东西,但瓶子必须呆在你的头顶上。

当阿西里塔站在75厘米高的瑞士球上时,看起来虽然很轻松很容易,其实不然。待在球上得一直全神贯注,还需要有极强的注意力和极好的平衡感。特别是在双腿开始抖动的时候,你还得使劲待在球上。

而沿着12英里的马路翻筋斗,情况又是怎样的呢?翻筋斗是一项艰苦的运动,因为你必须克服头晕、极度疲劳和痛苦。每翻滚一个小时,只允许你有五分钟的休息,不过也可以短暂地停下来呕吐。

做标准的体操弓箭步运动向前,以最快的节奏走完一英里的路程是阿西里塔又一个出色的项目。弓箭步冲刺对你的双腿是一个极端艰苦的考验。开始时呈站立姿势,然后右脚向前迈一步,同时左膝触地。然后再站起来,左脚向前迈出一步,同时右膝触地。想想吧,这个动作要反复做一英里远!

然而,这位有才能的运动员并不是天生的。小时候,他很不健康,而且对运动毫无兴趣。但他却对《吉尼斯世界纪录大全》非常着迷。

阿西里塔究竟是怎样成为一名运动员的呢?这是一个有趣的故事。十几岁的时候,他就开始探求人生的深层意义。他研究过东方宗教,在16岁时,他发现了一位名叫斯里琴摩的印度静坐导师,住在纽约市他家附近。自从20世纪70年代初,阿西里塔就一直是斯里琴摩的学生。斯里琴摩指出人们发展他们的体魄与发展他们的头脑、心灵和精神上的自我具有同等的重要性。并且他相信人的体能是没有局限的。



When Ashrita came third in a 24-hour bicycle marathon in New York's Central Park in 1978, he knew that he would one day get into the *Guinness Book of World Records*. He had been urged by his spiritual leader to enter the marathon even though he had done no training. So, when he won third place, he came to the understanding that his body was just an instrument of the spirit and that he seemed to be able to use his spirit to accomplish anything. From then on, Ashrita refused to accept any physical limitation.

With this new confidence, Ashrita broke his first Guinness record with 27,000 jumping jacks in 1979. The motivation to keep trying to break records comes through his devotion to Sri Chinmoy. Every time Ashrita tries to break a record, he reaches a point where he feels he can not physically do any more. At that moment, he goes deep within himself and connects with his soul and his teacher.

Ashrita always acknowledges his teacher in his record-breaking attempts. In fact, he often wears a T-shirt with Sri Chinmoy's words on the back. The words are:

"There is only one perfect road. It is ahead of you, always ahead of you."

2 语言知识精讲

1. fit adj. 适合的, 恰当的, 合理的; 健康的

He keeps himself fit by running 5 miles every day.

他每天跑5英里以保持身体健康。

He's not a fit man, he has an unusual illness.

他的身体不好,患了不寻常的病。

[注意] fit 作形容词时,还有“合适的,适宜的”的意思,其搭配为 be fit for, 意为“适合,胜任”。

Polluted water is not fit to drink.

污染的水不适合饮用。

I don't think he is fit for the job.

我认为他不能胜任这项工作。

另外, fit 可作动词讲,意为“(大小、尺寸、形状)适合;合身”。

These shoes don't fit (me). 这双鞋(我)穿着不合适。

Her coat fits (her) exactly. 她的大衣很合身。

I can never get clothes to fit me. 我总也买不到合身的衣服。

The key doesn't fit the clock. 这把钥匙打不开这把锁。

[辨析] fit, match 与 suit

fit 与 suit 可指衣服“合适”或“适合”的意思。fit 指大小、尺寸合适; suit 指颜色、花样或款式适合。

match 多指大小、色调、形状、性质等方面的搭配。

These shoes don't fit me. Have you got a larger size?

这鞋我穿着不合适,你们有大点的吗?

The colour of the cloth suits a woman at my wife's age.

这布的颜色适合我妻子这个年龄的妇女穿。

The People's Great Hall and the Historical Museum match the Tian An Men beautifully.

人民大会堂和历史博物馆与天安门交相辉映。

[短语链接]

fit as a fiddle 身体非常好/fit to drop (burst) 简直要倒下(笑破肚子)/keep fit 保持健康状态/think (see) fit 认为……合适/fit in (into) 放进去,给……安排时间/fit in (with) 适合,符合,相处得很好/fit like a glove 合身极了/fit on 装上,穿上/fit out 给……供应,把……装备起来/fit the bill 适合需要/fit up 安装,装备,供应/fit with 符合,适合

当阿西里塔于1978年在纽约市中央公园进行的24小时自行车马拉松比赛中获得第三名时,他就知道总有一天他将进入《吉尼斯世界纪录大全》。尽管从没有训练过,他还是受到他精神领袖的敦促参加了马拉松比赛。因此,当他取得第三名的时候,他就开始有了这样的认识:他的身躯只不过是精神的工具,而且他似乎能够用他的精神力量去完成任何事情。从那时起,阿西里塔就拒绝接受任何身体极限的说法。

由于有了这种新的信心,阿西里塔于1979年第一次打破吉尼斯纪录——跳爆竹27 000次。不断努力打破纪录的动机来自他对斯里琴摩思想的虔诚。每次试图打破纪录的时候,阿西里塔都会达到一个体力不可逾越的极点。这个时候他就会进入自己内心深处,与他的灵魂和他的老师沟通。

在创纪录的努力中,阿西里塔总是要感谢他的老师。事实上,他常常穿着一件T恤衫,后背上印有斯里琴摩的名言:

“完美的道路只有一条,它就在你的前方,永远在你的前方。”

◆ [考题1] (1) None of us can _____ him in playing tennis.

A. match B. beat C. defeat D. win

[解析] 句意:打网球我们都不是他的对手。beat, defeat “战胜、打败对手”; win “赢得”(比赛等,而不表示胜过对手)。

[答案] A、B、C

(2) It would be months before he was _____ for work.

A. appropriate B. fit C. proper D. fortunate

[解析] 句意:得好几个月他才适应工作。fit 指资格、能力、条件适合某种目的或要求,含有称职或能胜任的意思。appropriate 恰当的,指条件、性质、风格等全与要求符合,恰如其分; proper 指符合客观要求,含有正确或合适的意义; fortunate 幸运的,侥幸的。

[答案] B

(3) — How about eight o'clock outside the cinema?

That _____ me fine.

A. fits B. meets C. satisfies D. suits

(NMET2004)

[解析] meet 与 satisfy 作“适合,满意”之意讲时,宾语为 need, 即“满足需要”; fit 指“大小(尺寸)、形状等”吻合,适合; suit 多指“合乎需要、口味、条件”等。

[答案] D

(4) — Will \$ 200 _____?

— I'm afraid not. We need at least 50 more dollars.

A. count B. satisfy C. fit D. do

(2008·湖北八校)

[解析] 考查动词辨析,从答语可知,问句是问是否“够了”。表示“够了,合适”,要用 do (= be enough/be suitable)。

[答案] D

(5) The new coat _____ her all right, but the color and the style don't _____ her.

A. fits; fit B. fits; suit C. suits; fit D. suits; suit

[解析] 句意:她的新衣服很合身,但颜色和款式不适合她。fit 适合,此处指服装的尺寸大小合适; suit 合适,多指事物能满足某人主观上的需求或情趣。



2. Over the last 25 years, he has broken approximately 93 Guinness records. 25年来,他已打破了大约93项吉尼斯纪录。

本句是简单句,用了现在完成时态。

(1) over prep. 在……期间,经过(一段时间)

Will you be at home over Christmas?

圣诞节期间你在家吗?

Over the years he has become lazier and lazier.

这些年他变得越来越懒散。

(2)表示从过去到现在这段时间的状态,主句用现在完成时,常见的时间状语有:

in the last/past few years, up to now, until now; so far, over + 一段时间, for + 一段时间, since + 时间状语等。

In the past two years I've seen him little.

在过去的两年里我很少见到他。

I haven't seen him since he left us 2 years ago.

自从他两年前离开到现在,我一直没有见到他。

[相关链接]

一般过去时和现在完成时的区别:一般过去时所表示的一个或一段过去时间是可以具体确定的,与其他时间没有牵连;它所表示的事情纯属过去,与现在情况没有联系。现在完成时表示的事情发生在不能具体指出的现在以前的过去某个或某段时间;它所表示的事情与现在情况有关系,是过去事情在现在产生的结果或对现在的影响。

We visited a power station last week.

我们上周参观了一个发电站。(只说明上周参观发电站这个事实)

We have visited a power station.

我们参观过了一个发电站。(说明现在对发电站有所了解)

Did you go to Canada last year?

你去年去加拿大了吗?(表示去年发生的行为)

3. Rather Ashrita attempts to break records in very imaginative events and in very interesting places.

而阿西里塔试图在非常具有想象力的项目及很有趣的地方打破纪录。

本句是简单句,“in... events and in... places”是介词短语作状语。

attempt

(1)v. 试图,尝试,企图

[短语链接]

attempt + n. 试图/尝试……

attempt to do sth. 试图做某事

attempt doing sth. 尝试做某事

He attempted to leave but was stopped.

他试图离开但被阻止了。

I attempted walking along the rope. 我试着走绳索。

(2)n. [C] 努力,尝试,企图

[短语链接]

attempt on sth. 试图得到某物

make an attempt to do sth. / at doing sth. 试图做某事

He made no attempt to help me. 他不想帮我。

After the attempt on her life/the attempt to kill her, she retired from politics.

在有人企图谋杀她之后,她便退出了政坛。

[答案] B

◆ **[考题 2]** (1) —Do you regret having left your first job?

—Why should I? I _____ as much, but I enjoy more of it.

A. didn't earn

B. don't earn

C. hadn't earned

D. haven't earned

(2008·黄冈)

[解析] 句意:“你后悔辞掉第一份工作吗?”“为什么后悔呢?虽然我没有原来挣得多,但我更喜欢现在的工作。”句子表示现在的情况,故用一般现在时。

[答案] B

(2) —_____ you _____ him around the museum yet?

—Yes. We had a great time there.

A. Have; shown

B. Do; show

C. Had; shown

D. Did; show

(2007·江苏)

[解析] 句意:“你领他参观博物馆了吗?”“是的,我们玩得很愉快。”此处强调过去的动作对现在造成的影响,即是否领他参观过博物馆,表示的是一种结果,因此须用现在完成时态。

[答案] A

(3) I got caught in the rain and my suit _____.

A. has ruined

B. had ruined

C. has been ruined

D. had been ruined

(2007·北京)

[解析] 句意:我被这场雨淋着了,我的套装给糟蹋了。此处指衣服目前的情况,应用现在完成时,表示过去动作对现在造成的影响;又因表示被动关系,应用被动语态形式。

[答案] C

(4) The first use of atomic weapons was in 1945, and their power _____ increased enormously ever since.

A. is

B. was

C. has been

D. had been

(2004·上海)

[解析] even since 意为“从那以来”,表示从过去某个时间开始到现在的一段时间,须用现在完成时态。

[答案] C

◆ **[考题 3]** (1) This is the nurse who _____ to me when I was ill in hospital.

A. entertained

B. accompanied

C. attended

D. attempted

(2008·海淀)

[解析] 句意:这就是我生病住院时护理我的护士。attend to. 照料,护理;专心于;entertain 招待,使某人快乐;accompany 伴随;attempt 试图,尝试。

[答案] C

(2) Shelly had prepared carefully for her biology examination so that she could be sure of passing it on her first _____.

A. intention

B. attempt

C. purpose

D. desire

[解析] 句意:雪莉为生物考试准备得非常仔细,为的是确保一次就能通过。on her first attempt 意为“第一次尝试”;intention 意为“意图,打算”;purpose 意为“目的”;desire 意为“渴望,愿望”。

[答案] B

(3) A man is being questioned in relation to the _____ murder last night.

A. advised

B. attended

C. attempted

D. admitted

(2004·江苏)

[解析] murder 谋杀;attempted 预谋的,企图的。

[答案] C



4. While these activities might seem childish and cause laughter rather than respect, in reality they require an enormous amount of strength and fitness as well as determination.

虽然这些活动看起来孩子气且令人发笑而不是让人肃然起敬,但实际上,这些活动却需要强大的力量、健康的体格和坚定的决心。

while 引导了让步状语从句,其中 might seem 与 cause 作并列谓语。

(1) while 作连词意为“尽管”。

While I understand what you say, I can't agree with you.
我理解你所说的,但不赞同。

while 作并列连词,意为“而,却”,表示对此,这时 while 一般用在句子中间。

Li Ming likes football while his brother likes basketball.

李明喜欢足球,而他的弟弟却喜欢篮球。

while 作连词还可表示“正当……的时候”。

①引导时间状语从句。表示主句、从句的动作同时发生,从句置于主句前或后。

While the girls were eating supper, their father came home.

正当姑娘们吃晚饭的时候,她们的父亲回家来了。

②引导一个由现在分词构成的时间状语,相当于 while 引导的时间状语从句。

Gymnasts have to show that they can move neatly and easily, hold a position steady, keep their balance while doing a handstand, and jump both forwards and backwards.

体操运动员在完成手倒立、前滚翻和后滚翻等动作时,要做到干净、利索、稳定、平衡。

while 还可用作名词“一会儿”(不可数)。

The earth shook for quite a while. 地面震动了好一阵。

Holmes thought about the problem for a little while.

福尔摩斯把这事思忖了一会儿。

[短语链接]

in a short while 一会儿

once in a while 偶尔

after a while 不久

[相关链接]

引导副词性让步状语从句的连词,主要有 though, although, even if, even though 等。

though 是一般用语,although 较为正式,语气比 though 强。它们表示同一意义时,常可互换使用。汉语“虽然……但是”译为英语,用 though 或 although 时,强调反面可用 yet 或 still,不能用 but,如:

Though/Although the factory is small, yet its products are of very good quality.

副词性让步状语从句表示事实情况时,从句谓语动词通常用陈述语气;指把握不大或假设的事情时,动词用虚拟语气。

I will not ask him to help even though he is willing to.

(2) rather adv.

①相当,很,非常: We were rather tired after the football match. 足球比赛后我们非常疲劳。

②有几分;有点儿(为使语气婉转): I'm rather puzzled by your question. 你的问题倒是有点把我弄糊涂了。

③宁愿;宁可(表示选择);更确切地(or rather 常用以纠正已说过的话,或使之更确切): I came home very late last night, or rather, early this morning. 我昨天晚上很晚,更确切地说是今天清早才回家。

[辨析] rather than 与 would rather

◆[考题4] (1) We had to wait half an hour over we had already booked a table.

A. since B. although C. until D. before

(2007·辽宁)

[解析] 句意:尽管我们已经预订了餐桌,我们还得等半小时。although 意为“虽然,尽管”,表示让步,置于主句之后时语气更为强烈。since 意为“因为”;until 意为“直到……才”;before 意为“在……之前”。

[答案] B

(2) environmental damage is done, it takes many years for the ecosystem(生态系统) to recover.

A. Even if B. If only C. While D. Once

(2006·江苏)

[解析] 句意:一旦环境遭到破坏,就需要好多年才能恢复生态系统。even if 意为“即使”;if only 意为“只要;要是……多的”;while 意为“在……期间;尽管”;once 意为“一旦”。根据题意,只有 D 项正确。

[答案] D

(3) He tried his best to solve the problem, difficult it was.

A. however B. no matter C. whatever D. although

(2005·天津)

[解析] 句意:他尽最大努力来解决这个问题,不管难度有多大。however 相当于 no matter how 是副词,所以后面应接形容词。whatever 后不接形容词;although 后接句子不用倒装。

[答案] A

(4) The cost of living in Glasgow is among the lowest in Britain, the quality of life is probably one of the highest.

A. since B. when C. as D. while

(2006·天津高考)

[解析] while 此处是一个表示转折意义的连词,表示“虽然,但是”,表示 the cost of living with the quality of life 的对比。since 引导原因状语从句,意为“因为”。when 引导时间状语从句,表示“当……的时候”。as 可以引导时间状语从句也可引导原因状语从句。

[答案] D

(5) Jasmine was holidaying with her family in a wildlife park she was bitten on the leg by a lion.

A. when B. while C. since D. once

(2008·长沙)

[解析] 本题考查连词。when 此时意为“这时,那时”。习惯上有两种用法:be doing... when.../be about to do... when... 表示主句中正在发生的或将要发生的动作被从句中的动作打断。

[答案] A

(6) modeling business is by no means easy to get into, the good model will always be in demand.

A. While B. Since C. As D. If

(2006·浙江)

[解析] 本题考查连词 while 引导时间状语从句。意思是“当……的时间”,表示在某个期间。as 引导时间状语从句,常表示“随着”。

[答案] A

(7) Yesterday I bought fairly basket.

A. rather beautiful B. fairly a beautiful
C. fairly beautiful a D. a fairly beautiful

[解析] fairly 与 rather 区别:fairly 主要表示“令人满意的、积极的”等具有褒义色彩的形容词、副词连用;而 rather

①rather than 意为“而不是”，表示选择，常用于平行结构，即用于两个形容词、状语、名词或代词、v.-ing 形式或不定式之间。It's what he did rather than what he said that moves me. 是他做的而不是他说的感动了我。当主句中有动词不定式时，rather than 后可跟带 to 或不带 to 的不定式，也可跟动名词。I decided to write rather than telephone. 我决定写信而不是打电话。

②would rather 意为“宁愿”(= would prefer to)，后跟不带 to 的不定式，常略为 'd-rather。

Who would rather clean the blackboard? 谁愿意擦黑板?

③表示主语宁愿让另一个人做某事时，从句中常用过去时表示现在或将来的事，用过去完成时表示过去的事。In fact, I would rather have left for the countryside than have stayed in the city. 其实，我宁愿已经去了乡下，而不是呆在城里。有时可颠倒顺序为 Rather than... would...: Rather than give in, he would die. 他宁死不屈。

(3) require vt. 需求，需要

They require our help. 他们需要我们的帮助。

This plan requires careful consideration.

这项计划有必要仔细考虑。

[常用句式]

①require sth.

This work requires patience. 这项工作需要耐心。

②require that 从句(从句要用虚拟语气)

They required that I (should) arrive at 8 a.m.

他们要求我上午 8 点钟到达。

③require sb. to do

They required me to arrive at 9 a.m.

他们要求我 9 点钟到达。

④require doing

The blackboard requires cleaning. 黑板需要擦干净。

[辨析] require to do 与 require doing

都表示“需要做某事”，接动词不定式时，句子的主语是动词不定式的逻辑主语；接动名词时，句子的主语则是动名词的逻辑宾语。

He requires to see my passport. 他要看我的护照。

The house requires painting. 这房子需要油漆。

(4) an amount of 许多，大量的，修饰不可数名词。

She picked up a large amount of money on her way home.

她在回家的路上捡到一大笔钱。

[短语链接]

表示“许多、大量”的短语：

① a number of
a good/great many
a couple of 后只能跟可数名词的复数形式

② many a + 单数名词 + 单数谓语

③ a great deal of
an amount of
amounts of
too much 后只能跟不可数名词

④ a lot of/lots of
plenty of
a quantity of/quantities of 后既可修饰可数名词，又可修饰不可数名词

[注意] “quantities of/amounts of + n.”作主语时，谓语动词用复数形式。

Quantities of rice were exported last year. 去年大量大米被出口。

5. Think about the fine neck adjustments needed to keep a full bottle of milk on your head while you are walking. 想象一下你在行走时却头顶满满一瓶牛奶而不摔倒，那需要如何调节你的脖子。

则与之相反。rather 与形容词连用修饰单数可数名词时，可放在不定冠词前后，而 fairly 却只能用在不定冠词之后；rather 可与 too 连用，而 fairly 则不能。

[答案] D

(8) — Did you enjoy yourself at the party?

— Sorry to say I didn't. It was _____ a meeting than a party.

A. more B. rather like C. less of D. more or less

(2008·北京西城)

[解析] 从语境可以看出，答话人并不喜欢那次聚会；后一句话的意思是：与其说是一次聚会，倒不如说是开会。词组 more... than... 是“与其……倒不如……”的意思。

[答案] A

(9) He would _____ beg in the streets _____ get money in such a dishonest way.

A. rather; than B. more; than
C. rather; to D. less; than

[解析] rather... than... “宁愿……而不……”；more... than 是“比……多”的意思，没有 rather 和 to 这种搭配。依题意，应选 rather... than...。

[答案] A

(10) He _____ that I (should) tell him everything I know.

A. demanded B. required C. requested D. asked

[解析] 句意：他要求我把我知道的每一件事情都告诉他。A、B、C、D 四项中所给的动词都可表示“要求，请求”的意思。在表达这一意思时，其后的宾语从句都可用动词原形或 should 加动词原形。

[答案] A、B、C、D

(11) _____ in the regulations that you should not tell other people the password of your e-mail account.

A. What is required B. What requires
C. It is required D. It requires

(2005·上海)

[解析] A、B 两项形式上为主语从句，但其后的 that 前应该有 is，故两项均可排除；C、D 两项均以 it 作形式主语，而 that you... account 应该为 require 要求的内容，所以应该用被动语态形式，排除 D 项。

[答案] C

(12) The number of people invited _____ fifty, but a number of them _____ absent for different reasons.

A. were; was B. was; was C. was; were D. were; were

(2008·武汉联考)

[解析] “the number of + 可数名词复数”作主语，谓语用单数；“a number of + 可数名词复数”作主语，谓语用复数。a number of (= numbers of) 意为“许多的”。

[答案] C

(13) The book contained a large _____ of information.

A. deal B. amount C. number D. sum

[解析] 句意：这本书的信息量很大。amount 指量，修饰不可数名词。A 项 deal 正确结构为：a great deal of + 不可数名词，但不可说 a large deal of。C 项 number 指数，修饰可数名词。

[答案] B

◆ [考题 5] (1) — Catherine, I have cleaned the room for you.

— Thanks. You _____ it, I could manage it myself.

A. needn't do B. needn't have done
C. mustn't do D. shouldn't have done

(2005·福建)

本句是祈使句, needed... walking 是过去分词短语作后置定语; while 引导了时间状语从句。

need 的用法

(1) need 作及物动词后接动名词时, 一定要用主动语态, 表示被动意义。

My radio needs repairing (= to be repaired).

我的收音机要修理了。

(2) need 作情态动词用于否定句时, need not (= needn't) 是 must 的否定形式, 其时间可指过去, 也可指现在。

(3) 情态动词 need 无过去式与将来式, 可用 had to 和 will have to 来代替。

(4) 动词 need 后可接不定式或动名词, 也可接 sb. + to do, 表示“需要某人做……”, 或 sth. + done 表示“……需要被做……, ……得请人做……”。

(5) need 作名词时, 后可接 of, for, to do 或 for sb. + to do, 而 necessity 不接不定式, 但可接 of 或 for。

We need list only one example to prove it.

我们只需举一个例子来说明这个问题。

Need we buy new books? 我们有必要买新书吗?

I don't think you need worry about that!

我认为你大可不必为此着急。

You needn't come to school tomorrow if you go to look after your mother in the hospital. 如果你要去医院照顾你的母亲, 明天你就不需要来学校了。

He needs some help. 他需要一些帮助。

Need you go there yourself? 你需要亲自到那儿去吗?

[辨析] need, require 与 want

(1) 三者后接名词、代词或数词时, 意思为“要”或“需要”。

The work needs/requires/wants patience. 做这项工作需要耐心。

(2) 三者后接被动的不定式或主动的动名词时, 意思为“需要”或“应该”。

The house needs/requires/wants cleaning/to be cleaned.

这座房子需要清扫。

(3) need(需要)和 want(想要)可以接主动的不定式作宾语, 而 require 不可以。

He needs/wants to see you. 他要见你。

(4) require 可以接从句, 而且从句谓语必须用“(should) + 动词原形”, 而 need 和 want 不可以。

They require that I (should) appear. 他们要求我出场。

(5) need 可以作情态动词, 而 require 和 want 不可以。

You need not write down your translation. 你不必写下译文。

6. Covering a mile in fastest time while doing gymnastically correct lunges is yet another event in which Ashrita is outstanding.

做标准的体操弓箭步动作向前, 以最快的节奏走完一英里的路程是阿西里塔又一个出色的项目。

while doing... lunges (= while he was doing) 是时间状语从句, 其中省略了 he was; covering... time 是动名词短语作主语; in which 引导了定语从句, 修饰先行词 event。

在时间、地点、条件、方式和让步状语从句中, 如果从句的谓语动词是 be 动词或含有助动词 be, 且从句的主语和主句的主语一致; 或者从句主语为 it, 谓语动词是 be 动词, 常常可以把从句的主语和谓语动词(或助动词)省略掉。

As (he was) a young man, he was a store-keeper.

[解析] 句意:——凯瑟琳,我已经为你把房间打扫了。——谢谢。你不必打扫的,我可以自己来。从前面看,对方已经为凯瑟琳打扫了房间;从后面看,表示对方做了不需要做的事情,因此用 needn't have done。shouldn't have done 表示“不应该做却做了某事”,含有很强的责备语气,不符合题意。

[答案] B

(2) —What happens to your shoes? —They need

A. to mend B. mending C. mended D. mend

[解析] 句意:“你的鞋怎么了?”“需要修补。”need 后接动名词主动形式表示被动意义,其用法相当于 need 后接动词不定式的被动形式。

[答案] B

(3) You _____ all the trouble if you had known he was not there.

A. mustn't take B. mustn't have taken
C. needn't take D. needn't have taken

(2008·济南)

[解析] 本题考查 need 作情态动词的用法。句意:如果你知道他不在那儿,你就没必要那么麻烦了。need 作情态动词常用于否定句中。后接完成式 (needn't have done), 表示某人做了自己不应该做的事。

[答案] D

(4) The biggest problem for most plants, which _____ just get up and run away when threatened, is that animals like to eat them.

A. shan't B. can't C. needn't D. mustn't

(2007·湖南)

[解析] 句意:对大多数的植物而言它们最大的问题就是动物喜欢吃它们,当遇到威胁时,它们连站起来逃跑也做不到。can't 和 just 连用表示连很简单的事情也做不了,强调无任何能力可言。shan't 意为“不许”;needn't 意为“不必”;mustn't 意为“禁止”。

[答案] B

(5) There's no light on—they _____ be at home.

A. can't B. mustn't C. needn't D. shouldn't

(2006·全国 II)

[解析] 句意:灯没亮——他们不可能在家。根据题意,此处表示否定推测,所以 A 项正确。mustn't 表示命令语气的“不许”;needn't 意为“没有必要”;D 项意为“不该”。

[答案] A

◆ [考题 6] (1) He was educated at the local high school, _____ he went on to Beijing University.

A. after which B. after that
C. in which D. in that

(2007·江苏)

[解析] 句意:他在当地的高中上学,然后他去了北京大学。which 此处用来指代主句的整个概念,作介词 after 的宾语。that 无此用法。

[答案] A

(2) When _____ help, one often says “Thank you” or “It's kind of you”.

A. offering B. to offer C. to be offered D. offered

(2005·福建)

[解析] when 虽为连词,但其后所引导的部分没有主语,因此考虑用非谓语动词中的现在分词或过去分词形式。分词的逻辑主语常为整个句子的主语。全句的主语为 one, one 与 offer 和 help 之间应为被动关系,因此确



他年轻时当过杂货店店主。

She advised me not to say anything until I was asked.

她劝我别说什么,除非有人要我说。

[相关链接]

介词+关系词

①介词后面的关系词不能省略。

②that前不能有介词。

③某些在从句中充当时间、地点或原因状语的“介词+关系词”结构可以同关系副词 when, where, why 互换。

This is the house in which I lived two years ago.

This is the house where I lived two years ago.

Do you remember the day on which you joined our club?

Do you remember the day when you joined our club?

7. He believes that there is no limit to people's physical abilities. 他相信人的体能是无限的。

limit

(1) n. [C] 限度;界限

[常用搭配]

within/outside the limits 在范围内/外

set a limit/limits to 对……加以限制

No fishing is allowed within a twenty-mile limit.

二十英里范围内不准垂钓。

They set a limit to how much I can spend.

他们对我花多少钱加以限制。

(2) v. 限定某人/某物

[常用搭配]

limit sb./sth. to + (doing) sth. 限制某人/某物(做)某事

I limit myself to three cups of beer a day.

我限制自己一天喝三杯啤酒。

8. When Ashrita came third in a 24-hour bicycle marathon in New York's Central Park in 1978, he knew that he would one day get into the Guinness Book of World Records.

当阿西里塔于1978年在纽约中心公园的24小时自行车马拉松比赛中获得第三名时,他知道他将来某天会闯入《吉尼斯世界纪录大全》。

本句是复合句。when...1978是时间状语从句;主语中that至句末是宾语从句,作know的宾语。

get into 陷入;学会,习惯于;对……产生强烈的兴趣

Don't get into a temper. 别发脾气。

I'm sorry if I got you into trouble.

如果我给你增添了麻烦,我十分抱歉。

Don't get into the habit of smoking. 不要染上抽烟的习惯。

I'm getting into fitness since I joined the health club.

自从加入健身俱乐部后我对健身运动着了魔。

[短语链接]

have got = have 有

get to do sth. 由不……变为……

You'll get to like (= come to like) the work.

你会慢慢喜欢这项工作的。

[相关链接]

get hold of 抓住

get rid of 除去,摆脱

get along on 进行,过活;相处

get away 逃掉

get back 回来;收回,找回

get off 起飞,(动身)离开;脱下

get to 到达

get up 起床

get together 聚集,收集

get out 出去;离开;摆脱

get in a word 插话

get down to 开始认真干

get over 克服,摆脱

定此处该用过去分词,形成“when+过去分词结构”。

[答案] D

(3) We saw several natives advancing towards our party, and one of them came up to us, _____ we gave some bells and glasses.

A. to which

B. to whom

C. with whom

D. with which

(2006·湖南)

[解析] 句意:我们看到几个当地人向我们一行走来,其中一位走向前来,我们给了他一些吊铃和玻璃杯子。give sth. to sb. 意为“给某人某物”,故须用 to whom 引导非限制性定语从句。在“介词+代词”结构中有时要联系动词的搭配选择适当的介词。

[答案] B

◆[考题7] (1) As the old saying goes, a wise man knows his own _____.

A. limit

B. limits

C. limitation

D. limitations

[解析] 句意:正如古语所说,明智的人有自知之明。limitation 指受到限制的事实,或指“局限性”,性格、身体等“不足之处,限制因素”;当 limitation 特指影响人或物发挥作用的局限性时常用复数形式;limit 指不能或不允许超越的“界限、界线、限度、范围”。

[答案] D

(2) He is a man of _____ ability.

A. limit

B. limiting

C. limited

D. limitation

[解析] A项动词不对,B、C两项都为形容词,但B项通常形容人,而C项通常形容物。D项名词,不合语境。

[答案] C

◆[考题8] (1) If we can _____ our present difficulties, then everything should be all right.

A. come across

B. get over

C. come over

D. get off

(2007·湖北)

[解析] 句意:如果我们能够克服我们现在的困难,那么一切都应该很顺利。get over 意为“克服”,符合题意。come across 意为“偶遇;碰到”;come over 意为“过来”;get off 意为“下来,脱下”。

[答案] B

(2) Hardly could he _____ this amount of work in such a short time.

A. get through

B. get off

C. get into

D. get down

(2007·天津)

[解析] 句意:他几乎不可能在这么短的时间内完成如此大量的工作。get through 此处意为“做完,完成”,符合题意。get off 意为“下车;脱下”;get into 意为“进入;变为”;get down 意为“下来;取下;吞下”。

[答案] A

(3) When I was very young, I was terribly frightened of school, but I soon _____ it.

A. got off

B. got across

C. got away

D. got over

(2008·成都)

[解析] 句意:小时候,我特别害怕上学,不过很快我就克服了这种恐惧感。get over 表示“克服,(从受伤、疾病、惊讶等)恢复过来,忘记,避开”;get off 意为“下(车,马等)”;get across 意为“穿过,讲清楚”;get away 意为“设法离开,逃脱”。

[答案] D



9. So, when he won third place, he came to the understanding that his body was just an instrument of the spirit and that he seemed to be able to use his spirit to accomplish anything.

因此,当他获得第三名时,他开始明白他的身体仅仅是他精神的工具,而且他似乎能够用他的精神力量去完成任何事情。

本句是复合句,when... place 是时间状语从句;两个 that 分别引导两个并列的同位语从句作 understanding 的同位语。

come to

(1)达到某种状态,状况;结果是

It has come to my attention/notice that some money is missing.

我注意到有些钱不见了。

(2)总计,总数为

The bill came to £ 50.

账单金额总共是 50 英镑。

(3)涉及,谈到;突然想到

When it comes to politics, I know nothing.

说到政治我是一无所知。

[拓展]come about 发生,产生

Sometimes it is hard to tell how a quarrel comes about.

有时很难说清楚一场吵架是怎样发生的。

come along 一起来,赶快

Please come along with me. 请跟我来。

come across 偶然遇到(相当于 happen to meet);穿过,横过

We have come across the Changjiang River by train.

我们乘火车过长江。

come at 袭击,向……扑来,达到,得到

If any beast comes at you, I will stay with you and help you.

要是野兽向你扑来,我将同你在一起,帮助你。

come down 从……下来,落下,倒下

The crocodile waited for the monkey to come down again.

鳄鱼等着猴子再一次从树上下来。

come on 开始,到来,来临

Winter is coming on. 冬天即将来临。

come out 出来,出现,显示

The trees turn green and flowers come out.

树木变绿,花儿开放。

come up 上来,升起,起风

When the crocodile came up again, the monkey was all wet.

当鳄鱼再次升到水面时,猴子全身都湿透了。

come to light 为人所知

So another amazing fact came to light.

于是又发现了另一个令人惊讶的情况。

come through (尤指消息、结果等)传出,公布

The news has just come through that the man has been caught.

刚有消息传来,说那人被抓住了。

10. Ashrita always acknowledges his teacher in his record-breaking attempts.

阿西里塔在其破纪录的努力中总要感谢他的老师。

acknowledge vt. ①承认,承认……的权威(或主张)[同] admit

[反] deny ②对……打招呼,理会[同] greet ③告知收到,确认

④对……表示谢忱,报偿

◆ [考题 9] (1)—Have you _____ some new ideas?

—Yeah. I'll tell you later.

A. come about

B. come into

C. come up with

D. come out with

(2007·江苏)

[解析] 句意:——你想出什么新主意了吗?——是的,我等会儿告诉你。come up with 意为“提出”,符合题意。come about 意为“发生,产生”;come into 意为“进入”;come out with 意为“发表,公布”。

[答案] C

(2)—It'll take at least 2 hours to do this!

—Oh, _____. I could do it in 30 minutes.

A. come on

B. pardon me

C. you are right

D. don't mention it

(2006·重庆)

[解析] 句意:——做这我至少需要两个小时。——噢,得啦,我不到三十分钟就可以做完了。此处,come on 有一种责备或不耐烦的意味,而其他三个短语均不符合题意。

[答案] A

(3)If you happen to _____ my lost papers while you're looking for your book, please let me know at once by telephone.

A. come across

B. come up

C. come to

D. come down

(2008·湖北八校)

[解析] 句意:如果你找书时碰巧遇到我去失的文件的话,请立即电话告诉我。come across(无意中)碰到,找到;come up 走近,出现;come to 苏醒,总计;come down (in the world)变穷,家道中落。

[答案] A

(4)Materials and machinery were hard to _____ at that time.

A. come about

B. come by

C. come out

D. come around

[解析] 句意:那时候材料和机器都不容易弄到。come by 得到,获得;come about 发生,造成;come out 出现,出版,结果是;come around 苏醒,复原。

[答案] B

(5)The whole truth _____ after a thorough investigation.

A. comes up

B. threw light on

C. figured out

D. came to light

(2007·海淀)

[解析] come to light 暴露出来,被发现;come up 出现,被提出;throw light on 使……清楚明了(后面接名词);figure out 计算出,断定。

[答案] D

◆ [考题 10] (1)His long service with the company was _____ with a present.

A. admitted

B. acknowledged

C. attributed

D. accepted

[解析] acknowledge 为(某事)表示感谢。A 项 admit 承认。C 项 attribute 认为某事物属于某人/某物,结