

王后雄学案

# 教材完全解读

## 选修·专题



### 高中英语 选修7

配译林牛津版

丛书主编：王后雄  
本册主编：倪喜媛



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## 《教材完全解读》选修系列

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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。

## Unit 1 Living with technology

### 课标单元知识

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目		
话题	living with technology		
重点单词	review n. 回顾, 综述 questionnaire n. 问卷, 调查表	uncertain adj. 不确定的 electric adj. 电的	age n. 时代 apply vt. 应用; 申请

### 高考命题趋向

1. 介词是十分活跃的小品词, 介词短语搭配是高考的必考点, 应该全面地熟悉掌握介词短语的意义。
2. “疑问词 + ever”构成的副词, 如 however, whatever, wherever, whenever 等是常考点, 也是易混点, 应区分 whatever, whoever 引导的让步状语从句和名词性从句的用法。
3. it 作形式主语和形式宾语词的用法。
4. as 引导定语从句的用法和 which 引导定语从句的用法区别。
5. one, ones, that, it 作代词, 指代前面出现的事物的用法。
6. 介词短语 up to 的多种含义, 常用于日常用语的考查。

### 背景知识导读

网上音乐: 从 MP3 到 MP4

从 1978 年索尼发明 walkman, 随身听音乐就来到人们身边。一直到 2004 年, 随身听经历了磁带随身听、CD、MD 的过程, 到今天已经发展到 MP3 数码随身听, 随身听音乐变得更加便携, 更加时尚。其实就 MP3 而言, 随着音质的进一步加强, 音质已经接近

## Reading

### 课文英汉对译

TV and audio devices: a review

Early history of TV

The first public showings of wireless TV transmissions were made in 1925 in the USA and in 1926 in Britain. Later, in 1928, the first long-distance TV broadcast was made between the UK and the USA.

电视和音响器件: 回顾

电视的早期历史

无线电视传输节目首播, 在美国是 1925 年, 在英国是 1926 年。随后在 1928 年, 英、美两国之间第一次实现了长距离电视播放。之后不久便开始定期向公众播放。

### 2 语言知识精讲

A. 重点词汇

1. review n. 综述, 评论文章 vt. 复习, 回顾, 评论, 审查, 检查

Here is a review of the previous week.

这是上一个星期的事件的回顾。

◆【考题 1】完成句子:

(1) 回顾成就, 你会有更多的思考。

\_\_\_\_\_, and you'll have further thoughts.

(2) 合同的细节还在审查中。

## 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

测试1 In peace, too, the Red Cross is expected to send help \_\_\_\_\_ there is human suffering.

- A. wherever B. however  
C. whatever D. whenever

#### 点击考点

测试要点 16  
测试要点 16

测试2 The president's speech aroused enthusiastic \_\_\_\_\_ in the national press.

- A. criticism B. review  
C. praise D. advice

### 教材课后习题解答

Part A (Page 2)

- 1 It began on 11 May 1928 in New York and in London on 20 August 1929.  
2 It is the TV set combined with the World Wide Web.

### 单元知识梳理与能力整合

#### 归纳· 总结· 专题

##### 一、词汇拓展

certain adj. 确定的—uncertain adj. 不确定的，不肯定的  
consume v. 消费—consumer n. 消费者—consumption n. 消费

##### 二、词语用法归纳

##### 1. case 相关词组

in that case 如果那样的话，在那种情况下

#### 新典型题剖析

【例1】(2006 年广东卷) Much of the power of the trade unions has been lost. \_\_\_\_\_, their political influence should be very great.

- A. As a result B. As usual  
C. Even so D. So far

【解析】 本题考查句子之间的逻辑关系。前半句意为

### 最新5年高考名题论解

1. (2005 年北京卷) It is worth considering what makes "convenience" foods so popular, and \_\_\_\_\_ better ones of your own.  
A. introduces B. to introduce  
C. introducing D. introduced

【解析】 并列连词 and 连接并列结构 considering 和 introducing; 固定结构 be worth doing...。

【答案】 C

2. (2006 年四川卷) For many cities in the world, there is no room to spread out further. \_\_\_\_\_ New York is an example.

### 知识与能力同步测控题

测试时间: 90 分钟

测试满分: 150 分

第一部分: 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)

1. What does the man mean?

- A. Tom is visiting his mother.  
B. Tom will be unable to come.  
C. Tom can't hear them.

### 答案与提示

#### Unit 1 Living with technology Reading

1. D wherever 引导地点状语从句, 句意为“在和平时期, 红十字会也向人类受灾的地方提供援助”。  
2. B 句意为“总统的讲话引起人们热烈的评论”。

# 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》



《高考完全学案》

**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

**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

	新课程标准	教材完全解读
语法	介词及介词短语构成及含义	Unit 1 P <sub>22</sub>
	短语动词构成形式	Unit 2 P <sub>61</sub>
	系动词	Unit 3 P <sub>98</sub>
	现在分词和过去分词	Unit 4 P <sub>137</sub>
	as 引导的从句	Unit 4 P <sub>155</sub>
交际用语	Enquiring about information	Unit 1 P <sub>2</sub>
	Making suggestions	Unit 2 P <sub>45</sub>
	Expressing opinions and views	Unit 3 P <sub>82</sub>
	Making guesses	Unit 4 P <sub>118</sub>
句型	It is + <i>adj.</i> + 主语从句	Unit 1 P <sub>8</sub>
	It takes sb. some time to do sth.	Unit 1 P <sub>8</sub>
	being + <i>adj.</i> 作原因状语	Unit 1 P <sub>11</sub>
	must have done 表示对过去情况的推测	Unit 1 P <sub>13</sub>
	It is a wonder that...	Unit 2 P <sub>50</sub>
	There is a chance that...	Unit 2 P <sub>51</sub>
	It was not until + 被强调部分 + that...	Unit 2 P <sub>54</sub>
	neither / so / as + 助动词 + 主语	Unit 2 P <sub>70</sub>
	It is + ... + when / before / since / that... 句型	Unit 2 P <sub>73</sub>
	There is no need to do...	Unit 3 P <sub>96</sub>
	It occurs to sb. that...	Unit 3 P <sub>88</sub>
	It is decided / thought / believed / said that...	Unit 3 P <sub>126</sub>
	the + 比较级..., the + 比较级...	Unit 3 P <sub>106</sub>
	“疑问词 + ever”引导让步状语从句	Unit 3 P <sub>110</sub>
	It is up to sb. to do...	Unit 4 P <sub>151</sub>
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# Unit 1 Living with technology

## 课标单元知识

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目		
话题	living with technology		
重点单词	review <i>n.</i> 回顾, 综述 questionnaire <i>n.</i> 问卷, 调查表 demand <i>v. &amp; n.</i> 需要, 要求 delight <i>n. &amp; v.</i> 喜悦, 快乐 merely <i>adv.</i> 仅仅, 只有 acknowledge <i>v.</i> 承认, 认可 suitable <i>adj.</i> 合适的 necessarily <i>adv.</i> 必然地, 必定地 equal <i>adj.</i> 平等的	uncertain <i>adj.</i> 不确定的 electric <i>adj.</i> 电的 degree <i>n.</i> 程度; 度数 assume <i>vt.</i> 假设, 设想 accompany <i>vt.</i> 陪伴, 陪同 all-round <i>adj.</i> 功能齐全的 guarantee <i>n.</i> 保证, 保修 caution <i>n.</i> 谨慎, 小心 link <i>n.</i> 联系, 关联	age <i>n.</i> 时代 apply <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i> 应用; 申请 personally <i>adv.</i> 从个人角度 convenience <i>n.</i> 方便, 便利 anyhow <i>adv.</i> 无论如何, 不管怎样 weigh <i>vi. &amp; vt.</i> 重量为; 称……的重量 advancement <i>n.</i> 促进, 增进 expose <i>vt.</i> 使暴露, 使显露
重点短语	be superior to 比……优越, 超过 spring up 突然出现, 迅猛发展 be capable of 能够做, 有能力做 be familiar with 对……熟悉 be associated with 与……有联系 in particular 特别, 尤其	wind up 给……上发条 in that case 既然那样 up to date 最新的 be based on 以……为基础 have access to 有机会(权利)使用(接近) for the time being 目前, 暂时	a variety of 各种各样的 stand for 代表, 象征 up to somebody 由某人决定 have faith in 信任, 相信
交际用语	It is up to sb. 由某人决定, 取决于某人 I would like to enquire about... 我想询问关于……的情况。 Could you please give me some information about...? 你能介绍一下关于……的情况吗?		
语法	介词的含义 介词短语的构成形式及含义		

## 高考命题趋向

1. 介词是十分活跃的小品词, 介词短语搭配是高考的必考点, 应该全面地熟悉掌握介词短语的意义。
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3. it 作形式主语和形式宾语 的用法。
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5. one, ones, that, it 作代词, 指代前面出现的事物的用法。
6. 介词短语 up to 的多种含义, 常用于日常用语的考查。

## 背景知识导读

网上音乐: 从 MP3 到 MP4

从 1978 年索尼发明 Walkman, 随身听音乐就来到人们身边。一直到 2004 年, 随身听经历了磁带式随身听、CD、MD 的过程,

到今天已经发展到 MP3 数码随身听,随身听音乐变得更加便携,更加时尚。其实就 MP3 而言,随着音质的进一步加强,音质已经接近 CD 的音质,随身听“听”的功能发展到了最巅峰。不少厂商开始从其他方面考虑消费者的需求,于是市场上开始出现大量多功能的 MP3,甚至还出现法国 ARCHOS 公司的 Gmini400 这种能看电影玩游戏的 MP3 播放器。所以就技术的发展和趋势而言,整合多功能将会是 MP3 的最终方向。但是,即使 MP3 市场增长情况惊人,MP3 还是只能局限在“听”的世界中。为了满足人们随身“看”的需求,法国著名移动数码厂商 ARCHOS 公司于 2002 年提出了 MP4 掌上影院概念,并且发布全球首款 MP4 播放器。MP4 听起来和 MP3 名称非常接近,但是两者之间功能相差甚远。MP4 主要优势在于视频方面,完善的视频功能能实现人们随身看电影的梦想。

我们知道,MP3 播放器最大的不足就是“只闻其声,不见其人”,而 MP4 就不同,它能听能看,娱乐功能丰富,是数字化时代的娱乐新秀,比 MP3 前进了一大步。目前,国际厂商大多把 MP4 都视为自己的旗帜性产品,将众多流行功能加入 MP4 中,其中就出现了全能掌上影院、集视频播放、音频播放、视频录制、录音笔、视频输出、移动硬盘、数码相机伴侣等近 10 种功能。同时,市场上其他 MP4 功能也非常丰富,MP4 成为多功能数码产品的代表,数字时代的娱乐先锋。

不过 MP3 和 MP4 虽然名字相近,但是并不完全是替代品,MP4 的出现并不是为了终结 MP3。MP3 和 MP4 的关系就好像 CD 和 DVD 的关系,他们面向的消费者虽然部分重叠,但是并不等同。MP3 主要面向音乐爱好者,在 MP3 音乐播放方面,MP3 表现出色,并且 MP3 价格较低,近几年普及非常迅速。而 MP4 更加注重视频功能和未来数字娱乐功能,着眼于数字娱乐时代,它们两者定位差别较大。

与 MP3 相比较而言,MP4 音质更佳,音乐文档体积更小,所以同样的容量可储存更多的音乐。如果说 MP3 是侵犯知识产权的话,那么 MP4 是无此恶名的,因为每首 MP4 音乐内置了直接指向创作人员或版权人的网址。除了可以不断更新信息外,还可以随意在公众场合流传。再加上唱片公司支持 MP4,相信歌手和乐队出新碟时也会一起推出 MP4 版本,经网络流传的话,将对 MP3 构成威胁。毕竟 MP3 是非授权半隐藏灌装,而 MP4 则名正言顺,可以大张旗鼓地在网络上传播。但是 MP4 的“缺点”也很明显,由于 MP4 文件不能拆包,并且无法烧成 CD,其灵活度和自由度要远远低于 MP3,这使得音乐发烧友们更倾向于使用 MP3。但 MP4 呈现出强劲的发展势头,成为移动数码的最新增长亮点,发展潜力更胜过 MP3。MP3 和 MP4 将在较长时间内共存,共同发展。

## Reading

### 课文英汉对译

#### TV and audio devices: a review

##### Early history of TV

The first public showings of wireless TV transmissions were made in 1925 in the USA and in 1926 in Britain. Later, in 1928, the first long-distance TV broadcast was made between the UK and the USA. Regular public broadcasting followed shortly after, first beginning on 11 May 1928 in New York and in London on 20 August 1929. Many different people contributed to the development of TV. Because of this, it is still uncertain who invented TV. Altogether, three men could be responsible. Vladimir Zworykin, a Russian living in the USA, Philo Farnsworth, a farm boy from Utah in the USA, and John Logie Baird from Scotland all invented early forms of TV between 1923 and 1927.

A few years later, colour TV was first shown in 1929. It took more than two decades, though, until 1951, for colour broadcasts to begin in the USA. By 1967, most broadcasts were in colour and within five years, more colour than black-and-white TV sets were being used.

##### The modern age: cable TV, satellite TV, digital TV, ...

Cable TV began in 1948 in the USA, but it took 50 years before 66 per cent of American households had it. Satellites were used to broadcast TV beginning in 1962.

Some consider digital TV to be superior to satellite TV because it

#### 电视和音响器件:回顾

##### 电视的早期历史

无线电视传输节目首播,在美国是 1925 年,在英国是 1926 年。随后在 1928 年,英、美两国之间第一次实现了长距离电视播放。之后不久便开始定期向公众播放,在纽约的开播时间是 1928 年 5 月 11 日,在伦敦是 1929 年 8 月 20 日。很多不同背景的人对电视的发展作出了贡献。正因为如此,至今还未能确定是谁发明了电视。总共有三个人贡献最大。

侨居美国的俄国人弗拉基米尔·兹沃尔金、来自美国犹他州的一个农家孩子菲洛·法恩斯沃思以及苏格兰人约翰·洛吉·贝尔德,他们都在 1923 至 1927 年间分别发明出早期形式的电视机。

几年之后,1929 年第一次出现了彩色电视机。过了二十多年时间,直到 1951 年,彩色电视节目才在美国首播。到 1967 年,大部分的电视节目都是彩色的。五年后,彩色电视机的使用率超过了黑白电视机。

##### 当代:有线电视、卫星电视、数字电视……

1948 年美国就出现了有线电视,但 66% 的美国家庭拥有有线电视是 50 年后的事。卫星用于传播电视节目始于 1962 年。

有人认为数字电视优于卫星电视,因为数字电视传



allows the same services to be delivered with clearer pictures than before. International standards for digital TV were established in 1989 and within five years, consumers in the USA had access to 200 channels. By 2004, digital TV signals were being received by 55 per cent of households in Britain.

In 1996, a completely new concept was introduced when the first WebTV set-top boxes came onto the market. This combines the TV set with the World Wide Web. With interactive TV programming, you can play along with game shows, respond to questionnaires and chat to other viewers.

#### Early history of audio devices

It all began in 1877 when Thomas Edison made the first recording of a human voice. Ten years later, the first record player was developed. It was invented by Emile Berliner, a German living in the USA. At that time, the record player had to be wound up by hand and only played a record for two minutes. In 1958, the first LPs (long-play records) came onto the market.

#### Tape recorders and players

1931 was the year when a German company began to make the first tape recorders, which could record and play sounds on a tape wound around a round object. In 1948, three American scientists invented the transistor, which is a small electronic device to control an electric current, but they only developed it for military use. Two young Japanese engineers had a better idea. They bought the patent and applied the technology to create the transistor radio. In 1954, the invention of the transistor led to the development of cassette recorders. Then, in 1979, the Walkman, a portable pocket-sized cassette tape player, was introduced and became so popular that Walkman was added to the Oxford English Dictionary in 1986.

#### Sound goes digital

In 1982, the first CDs (compact discs) produced by using digital technology were made available. In 1986, when the D-50, a portable CD player, was launched, the Discman was born. In the following years, more CD recordings became available, and in 1988, for the first time ever, people were demanding more CDs than LPs.

The next new development was the MD (MiniDisc) player in 1992. This is like a mini CD player but can also record music and is very easy to carry, being very small, as the name 'mini' indicates.

Development of MP3 technology started in 1987 in Germany and since the beginning of 1999, the popularity of MP3 has increased to such a degree that major corporations are taking over the portable music player market with MP3 players. They are the next step on from the Walkman, Discman and MD player. Because of the popularity of MP3 players, music websites have sprung up all over the Internet offering MP3 music for people to purchase.

#### Reading strategy: understanding subtitles

You may want to obtain a limited amount of information as quickly as possible because you are doing a research project, for example. If a text has subtitles, they are the first things to look at. Subtitles appear after titles and give you more information about the text than the titles. They can show you how a text is organized, such as in chronological order (in order of time), by sub-topics (for example, by type of equipment as in the passage above) or by concepts (ideas about a subject such as 'advantages' and 'disadvantages', or 'improvements'). You may not need to read the whole text if you can find what you are looking for under one or two subtitles.

播的电视节目图像更加清晰。数字电视的国际标准制定于1989年,随后的五年时间里,美国的消费者已经能接收到200个频道。到2004年,英国有55%的家庭能接收到数字电视信号。

1996年,第一批网络电视机顶盒进入市场,这也给人们带来了全新的概念。这个机顶盒将电视和万维网连接起来,通过交互式的电视节目,你能边玩游戏边做问卷调查题目,还能和其他观众交谈。

#### 音响器件的早期历史

一切始于1877年,这一年托马斯·爱迪生第一次录制了人的声音。10年后,第一台唱机出现了。这是一位侨居美国的德国人埃米尔·贝利内发明的。当时的唱机必须用手摇,而且只能播放两分钟的录音。1958年,第一批能长时间播放的唱片——LP唱片投放市场。

#### 磁带录音机和磁带播放器

1931年,一家德国公司开始制造第一批磁带录音机。这种录音机能把声音录到一卷缠绕在圆形物体的磁带上,而且能播放磁带上的声音。1948年,三位美国科学家发明了晶体管——一种能控制电流的小型电子器件,但当时这只是他们为了军事用途而进行研制的。两名年轻的日本工程师想到了一个更好的办法。他们买下专利,将该技术用于生产晶体管收音机。1954年,由于晶体管的发明,人们研制出盒式录音机。接着,一种便携式袖珍盒带播放器,即随身听(Walkman)于1979年问世。随身听如此受欢迎,以至于Walkman一词于1986年被收入《牛津英语词典》。

#### 声音数字化

1982年,运用数字技术生产的第一批CD——激光唱片问世。1986年,一种便携式CD播放器D-50投放市场,这表示CD随身听(Discman)诞生了。随后几年中,更多的CD唱片出现了,并且在1988年,人们对CD唱片的需求有史以来第一次超过了LP唱片。

接下来的新进展是1992年出现的迷你光盘播放器。这种播放机就像一个微型的CD播放机,不同的是它能录下音乐,而且如其名称“迷你”(微型)所示,这种播放机体积小,十分便于携带。

德国于1987年开始研发MP3技术。自1999年初以来,MP3越来越受欢迎,因此许多大公司凭借MP3播放器占领了便携式音乐播放机市场。MP3播放器是继随身听、CD随身听和迷你光盘播放机后的新一代产品。由于MP3播放器的普及,在互联网上如雨后春笋般出现了许多提供MP3音乐供人们选购的音乐网站。

#### 阅读策略:理解小标题

比如说,你在研究项目时,可能想尽快地获得一定量的信息。如果文章有小标题,那是首先应该看的。小标题出现在大标题之后,往往比大标题能够提供给你更多的信息。小标题可以显示文章是如何组织的,例如按照时间顺序,按照副标题(如像上面段落提到的设备类型),按照观点(关于某个主题的“有利之处”、“不利之处”或“可改进之处”)。如果你在一两个小标题之下能够找到你需要的信息,你就没必要读完全文。

## 2 语言知识精讲

### A. 重点词汇

1. review *n.* 综述, 评论文章 *vt.* 复习, 回顾, 评论, 审查, 检阅

Here is a review of the previous week.

这是上一个星期的事件的回顾。

The movie opened to good reviews. 这部电影得到了好评。

The general reviewed the troops. 将军检阅了军队。

We'll spend this week reviewing for the final exam.

我们这个星期将为准备期末考试复习。

A review of recent cancer research has been published.

最近发表了一篇关于最新癌症研究的报告。

#### [相关链接]

under review 在审查中

review the past 回顾过去

reviewer 评论员

2. be superior to 比……优越, 超过, 胜过

superior *adj.* 高级的, 优越的, 上级的

*n.* 上级, 地位较高的人, 智力较高的人

Today's computers are superior to the ones we had ten years ago. 今天的电脑比我们十年前用的电脑高级。

Are you questioning the orders of a superior?

你是在对上级的命令提出质疑吗?

It is important to have a good working relationship with your superior. 和你的上司有良好的工作关系很重要。

This model is technically superior to its competitors.

这一型号在技术上超过了与之竞争的产品。

#### [相关链接]

be inferior to 低于, 次于, 不及

be senior to 比……年长

be junior to 比……年少

3. wind up 给……上发条, 缠绕, 蜿蜒而行, 结束, 使……处于某种状态

wind 不规则变化过去式 wound, 过去分词 wound.

Have you wound your watch? 你的表上发条了吗?

The girl wound up the toy robot and let it walk.

小女孩把玩具机器人的发条拧紧, 让它走起来。

The river winds its way to the sea.

这条河蜿蜒流入大海。

wind sth. around sth. 把某物缠绕在某物上

The snake wound around her neck slowly but tightly.

蛇慢慢地缠紧她的脖子。

4. apply *vt.* 应用, 运用, 适用

apply...to...把……运用于……

The rule can't be applied to every case.

这规则并非适用于每种情况。

New technology is being applied to every industrial process. 新技术在每个工业过程中都在运用。

◆ [考题1] 完成句子:

(1) 回顾成败, 你会有更多的思考。

\_\_\_\_\_, and you'll have further thoughts.

(2) 合同的细节还在审查中。

The details of the contract are still \_\_\_\_\_.

[答案] (1) Review the successes and failures (2) under review

◆ [考题2] The government \_\_\_\_\_ the present situation of education and has made improvements.

A. reviewed B. checked C. commented D. collected

[解析] review 审查; check 核对; comment on/about sth. 对某事物加以评论; collect 收集。

[答案] A

◆ [考题3] In general, food made by hand is superior \_\_\_\_\_ that made by machines \_\_\_\_\_ taste.

A. than; in B. in; to C. to; in D. than; to

[解析] be superior to sth. in...在某方面比……好(胜于)。

[答案] C

◆ [考题4] 单句改错:

He is two years senior than me.

[答案] than 改为 to 或 senior 改为 older

◆ [考题5] 完成句子:

她总是表现出胜人一筹。

She always acts \_\_\_\_\_.

[答案] superior to others

◆ [考题6] The little boy wound his arms \_\_\_\_\_ his mother's neck to stop her leaving.

A. up B. over C. down D. around

[解析] wind his arms around his mother's neck 用手臂抱住母亲的脖子。

[答案] D

◆ [考题7] The old man didn't want to throw away the old watch which needed \_\_\_\_\_ up every day.

A. to wind B. to be wounded

C. to be winded D. winding

[解析] need winding 主动形式表被动含义, 也可表达为 need to be wound.

[答案] D

◆ [考题8] The wind is too strong; please wind the window \_\_\_\_\_.

A. down B. in C. up D. back

[解析] wind 作名词, 意为“风”。句意为“风太大了, 请把窗户摇上去”。

[答案] C

◆ [考题9] The 20% discount (折扣) only applies \_\_\_\_\_ club members.

A. for B. to C. with D. at

[解析] apply to 适用于。

[答案] B





apply (to sb.) for (sth.) 向(某人)申请(某物)

You may apply in person or by letter.

你本人亲自去或写信申请均可。

I applied to four companies and was accepted by one of them. 我向四家公司提出申请, 其中一家接受了我。

apply oneself to sth.

apply one's mind to sth. } 致力于、专心于某事

I wish Sam would apply himself a little more to his school-work. 我希望山姆能更多地专心于学业。

We applied our minds to finding a solution to the problem.

我们绞尽脑汁寻找解决问题的方法。

#### [相关链接]

applied *adj.* 应用的, 实用的

applied science 实用科学

applied physics 应用物理

appliance *n.* 工具, 用具, 器械

application *n.* 申请, 请求

applicant *n.* 申请人

#### 5. spring up 突然出现, 涌现, 迅速发展

spring 的过去式 sprang, 过去分词 sprung

Many new businesses have sprung up with the development of the Internet. 随着网络的发展, 许多新兴行业涌现出来。

Doubts sprang up in her mind. 她心中顿生疑窦。

#### 6. assume *vt.* 假想, 假设, 认为

It is generally assumed that stress is caused by overwork.

人们通常认为压力是由于过度劳累引起的。

assume sth. (to be) + *adj.* / *n.* 认为某事(物)是……, 假想……是……

Don't always assume the worst.

不要老是设想最糟糕的情况。

assume 表示“假设, 假想”, 常用于下面句型:

Let us assume that... 我们假设……

assume/assuming (that) + 从句 假设……

We'll start off together—assuming (that) he is not late.

如果他不迟到的话, 我们就一起动身走。

#### B. 重点句子

7. Technological developments in the last few decades have been breathtaking.

在过去几十年里, 科技的发展让人吃惊。

breathtaking *adj.* 令人吃惊的, 惊险的, 壮观的

the breathtaking view of the mountains 山峦的壮丽景色

the breathtaking waterfall 壮观的瀑布

Her beauty is breathtaking. 她艳丽动人。

breathtakingly *adv.* 令人吃惊地

a breathtakingly expensive diamond 贵得吓人的钻石

8. With mobile phones, we can keep in touch with others wherever we are. 有了手机, 无论我们身在何处都能和别人保持联系。

(1) keep in touch with 与……保持联系(表状态)

get in touch with... 与……取得联系(表动作)

be in touch with 与……在联系(表状态)

be out of touch with 与……失去联系(表状态)

lose touch with 与……失去联系(表动作)

(2) wherever we are 是让步状语从句

◆ [考题 10] Have you handed in your \_\_\_\_\_ for a passport?

A. appointment

B. appreciation

C. application

D. appliance

[解析] appointment 约会; appreciation 感激, 欣赏; application 申请; appliance 用具, 工具。

[答案] C

◆ [考题 11] If you \_\_\_\_\_ yourself to the job in hand, you'll soon finish it.

A. request

B. apply

C. demand

D. supply

[解析] apply oneself to 专心于, 致力于, supply 提供。

[答案] B

◆ [考题 12] Now a lot of new technology can \_\_\_\_\_ problems in industry.

A. be applied to solve

B. apply to solve

C. be applied to solving

D. apply to solving

[解析] 句意为: 现在许多新科技能被用在工业上解决问题。apply...to... 应用于, to 是介词, 后接名词或动名词。apply 和主语 technology 之间是被动关系。

[答案] C

◆ [考题 13] 完成句子:

近年来古镇的旅游业如雨后春笋般发展起来。

Tourism in the ancient town \_\_\_\_\_ in recent years.

[答案] has sprung up

◆ [考题 14] 我们假设单位价格是每克 100 元。

\_\_\_\_\_ the unit price of a gram is 100 yuan.

[答案] Let us assume that

◆ [考题 15] We can't \_\_\_\_\_ anything in this case. After all, everything unexpected will be likely to happen.

A. expect

B. assume

C. wish

D. mean

[解析] 此处句意为“在这种情况下, 我们无法作任何假设”。

[答案] B

◆ [考题 16] 完成句子:

(1) 自从上世纪八十年代以来, 城市的变化是惊人的。

The changes in the city \_\_\_\_\_ since 80s last century.

(2) 首先映入眼帘的是落基山壮丽的景色。

What they saw first was \_\_\_\_\_ of the Rocky Mountains.

[答案] (1) have been breathtaking

(2) the breathtaking scenery/view

◆ [考题 17] The \_\_\_\_\_ the two friends have kept in with each other is becoming closer and closer.

A. relation

B. tie

C. link

D. touch

[解析] the touch 之后是定语从句。keep in touch with each other 是一常见结构。

[答案] D

◆ [考题 18] You can buy \_\_\_\_\_ you want at the shop.

A. no matter what

B. all what

C. whatever

D. anything which

[解析] whatever 可以引导宾语从句和状语从句, 而 no

wherever 在从句中引导让步状语从句,相当于 no matter where。类似的词还有 whichever, whoever, whatever, whenever 和 however, 这些词引导的让步状语从句可以在句前,也可以在句后。

Kent always blames me whenever anything goes wrong.

无论什么时候出问题了,肯特总是责怪我。

However difficult it is, we must achieve the goal.

(= No matter how difficult it is)

无论多么难,我们必须实现目标。

You can sit wherever you want. 你想坐哪儿就坐哪儿。

The roof leaks whenever it rains. 下雨的时候屋顶就漏雨。

whatever, whichever, whoever 除了引导让步状语从句之外,还可以引导名词性从句。引导名词性从句时,不能换成 no matter what/which/who。

Whoever breaks the law, he should be punished.

(= No matter who breaks the law) (whoever 引导让步状语从句) 无论谁违反法律,都应受到惩罚。

Give these clothes to whoever wants them.

(= Give these clothes to anyone who wants them.) (whoever 引导宾语从句) 把这些衣服送给那些想要它们的人。

Whatever decision he made, I would support it. (= No matter what decision he made) (whatever 引导让步状语从句)

无论他做出什么决定,我都支持他。

I would support whatever decision he made.

(= I would support any decision that he made.) (whatever 引导宾语从句) 我将支持他做出的任何决定。

9. In 1928, the first long-distance TV broadcast was made between the UK and the USA. Regular public broadcasting followed shortly after. 在 1928 年,英美两国之间第一次实现了长距离电视播放,之后不久便开始定期向公众播放。

(1) long-distance *adj.* 长途的,远距离的

Mother gave me a long-distance call.

母亲给我打长途电话。

Paul is a long-distance driver, so he often drives long-distances to New York.

鲍尔是一个长途汽车司机,因此他经常跑长途到纽约。

(2) broadcast *v. & n.* 广播

broadcast 作动词,过去式 broadcast/broadcasted; 过去分词 broadcast/broadcasted.

The interview will be broadcast live on TV.

采访将在电视上现场直播。

The BBC broadcasts all over the world.

英国广播公司向全球播送节目。

broadcast 作名词,意为广播节目

Is there a broadcast of a football match?

有足球比赛的广播节目吗?

【相关链接】

broadcaster *n.* 广播员,广播公司

broadcasting *n.* 节目制作或播放,广播

a live broadcast 现场直播

be broadcast live 现场直播

10. Many different people contributed to the development of TV. 很多不同的人对电视的发展都作出了贡献。

contribute to 捐献,作贡献,出力(钱),把(时间等)投入……,其中 to 是介词,后面接名词或动名词,也可写作 make a contribution to 或 make contributions to.

matter what 只引导让步状语从句,故不能选 A 项。B 项应为 all that, D 项应为 anything that.

【答案】 C

◆【考题 19】 "I'd like to give my thanks to \_\_\_\_\_ has helped my son survive his terrible disease," said the woman on TV.

A. who B. that C. anyone D. whoever

【解析】 whoever 引导介词 to 的宾语从句,相当于 anyone who.

【答案】 D

◆【考题 20】 You should try to get a good night's sleep \_\_\_\_\_ much work you have to do.

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

(2004 年湖北卷)

【解析】 句意为:无论你有什么工作要做,你都必须好好睡上一晚。此处强调“无论多少工作”,所以用 however 修饰 much,也可表达为 no matter how much.

【答案】 A

◆【考题 21】 Doctor Godwin says that \_\_\_\_\_ what forceful arguments against cigarette harm there are, many people insist on smoking.

A. though B. however C. no matter D. even if

【解析】 no matter what 无论什么,引导让步状语从句。句意为:Godwin 医生说无论多么有力的论据证明吸烟有害,许多人还是要吸烟。如果要用 A 项和 D 项 though/even if,那么应表达为 though/even if there are forceful arguments against cigarette harm.

【答案】 C

◆【考题 22】 完成句子:

一般来说,活的动物不适宜长途运输。

In general, live animals are not suitable for \_\_\_\_\_.

【答案】 long-distance transportation

◆【考题 23】 (1) 这位长跑运动员曾获得亚运会金牌。

The \_\_\_\_\_ ever gained a gold medal in Asian Games.

(2) 总统竞选的演讲将在全国人民面前播出。

The president's speech for the election \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ before the nation all over the country.

(3) 你看了比赛的现场直播吗?

Have you watched \_\_\_\_\_ of the game?

【答案】 (1) long-distance runner

(2) will be broadcasted

(3) the live broadcast

◆【考题 24】 完成句子:

(1) 在过去,黄热病造成了许多儿童的死亡。

In the past, yellow fever \_\_\_\_\_ of many children.

(2) 那位商人给艾滋病基金会捐款 5 000 美元。

The businessman \_\_\_\_\_ the AIDS fund.

(3) 他定期向《新科学家》杂志投稿。

He \_\_\_\_\_ regularly \_\_\_\_\_ "New Scientist".



The volunteers contributed their own time to the rescue work. 志愿者们把自己的时间都投入到了援救工作中。

Japan contributed to the cost of the research.

日本为这次研究捐献了经费。

Many people contributed to the Hope-Project school.

很多人希望小学捐款。

Everyone should contribute what he or she can afford.

人人都应该尽自己的能力作出贡献。

contribute to 还意为“起促进作用, 有助于, 促使, 是……的原因”。

Alcohol contributes to 100,000 deaths a year in the US.

在美国, 由于喝酒每年造成 100 000 人死亡。

contribute to 还可意为“撰稿, 投稿”。

I have contributed several articles to the newspaper, but none of them has been published.

我已给那份报纸投了好几篇文章, 但一篇也没发表过。

#### [相关链接]

其他带介词 to 的短语

lead to 引起, 导致 stick to 坚持

devote ...to... 把……奉献于……, 致力于

apply to 应用于 pay attention to 注意

object to 反对 be opposed to 反对

be/get used to 习惯于

get down to 开始着手做……

look forward to 渴望, 盼望

11. Because of this, it is still uncertain who invented TV. 正因为如此, 至今未能确定是谁发明了电视机。

(1) it 在句中作形式主语, 指代后面的真正主语从句 who invented TV

It is quite obvious that they had no desire for peace.

很明显他们没有和谈的愿望。

It's easier said than done. 说起来容易做起来难。

It's said that AIDS has been the biggest health challenge to both men and women in that area over the past few years.

据说在过去几年里, 艾滋病是那个地区男女老少最大的健康挑战。

(2) be uncertain about/of sth. 对某事(物)不确定, 不肯定  
be certain(sure) about/of sth. 对某事(物)确定, 肯定

I'm still uncertain of my feelings for him.

我还不肯定自己对他的感情。

Our future looks uncertain. 我们的前途难料。

They are uncertain about what to do.

他们没确定要做什么。

#### [相关链接]

It is certain/uncertain that 从句结构中, certain/uncertain 不可用 sure/unsure 代替。

12. It took more than two decades, though, until 1951, for colour broadcasts to begin in the USA. 但是过了二十多年, 直到 1951 年, 彩色电视节目才在美国首播。

(1) 句型 It takes sb. some time to do sth.

或 It takes some time for sb. to do sth.

(某人) 做某事需要多长时间

It will take you only five minutes to fill in the questionnaire.

填这份调查问卷只需你五分钟时间。

[答案] (1) contributed to the death

(2) contributed 5,000 dollars to

(3) contributed; to the magazine

◆ [考题 25] Much attention should be paid \_\_\_\_\_ people's living conditions.

A. in improving

B. to improve

C. to improving

D. improving

[解析] pay attention to sth./doing sth., to 是介词, 后应接名词或动名词。

[答案] C

◆ [考题 26] The moment he looked forward \_\_\_\_\_ at last.

A. to came

B. to coming

C. came

D. coming

[解析] he looked forward to 是定语从句, 修饰先行词 the moment, came 是谓语动词。

[答案] A

◆ [考题 27] (1) \_\_\_\_\_ is hard is to do good to all one's life and never do anything bad.

A. It

B. That

C. What

D. Which

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ is hard to do good all one's life and never do anything bad.

A. It

B. That

C. What

D. Which

[解析] (1) what 引导主语从句, 后面 is 是谓语动词。

(2) it 作形式主语, 后面不定式 to do good all one's life and never do anything bad 才是真正主语。

[答案] (1) C (2) A

◆ [考题 28] It is uncertain \_\_\_\_\_ his role will be in the company.

A. that

B. what

C. which

D. how

[解析] it 是形式主语, what 引导主语从句, 在从句中作表语。句意为“他在公司里会起什么样的作用还不确定”。

[答案] B

◆ [考题 29] The foreign minister said, “\_\_\_\_\_ our hope that the two sides will work towards peace.”

A. This is

B. There is

C. It is

D. That is

(2004 年北京卷)

[解析] that 引导主语从句, 需用 it 作形式主语。this, that 不能作形式主语。B 项表示“有希望”。此处句意为: 双方能走向和平是我们的希望。

[答案] C

◆ [考题 30] \_\_\_\_\_ is our belief that improvements in health care will lead to a stronger, more prosperous economy.

A. As

B. That

C. This

D. It

(2006 年浙江卷)

[解析] it 作形式主语, 代替后面的 that 从句。

[答案] D

◆ [考题 31] It took a long time for the connection between body temperature and illness \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to make

B. to be made

C. making

D. being made

(2006 年江西卷)

[解析] 句型 It takes time for... to do 需要时间做……, 要用不定式。另外, 词组 make connection 建立联系, connection 和 make 之间是被动关系, 故用不定式的被动形式。句意为“需要很长时间才能发现体温变化和生病之间的关系”。

[答案] B

(2) though 放在句首作连词,意为“虽然”,可与 although 互换, though 也可放在句中或句末,作副词,意为“不过,可是”,用来表达看起来不是很重要的观点或补充说明不同的事实、观点,常用逗号隔开。

Though/Although she was no more than thirty, she had already achieved great success.

虽然她只有 30 岁,但她已经取得很大的成功。

I guess she'd been drinking, though, I wasn't completely sure of that.

我猜她一直在喝酒,不过,我不是完全确定。

He'll probably say no, though, it's worth asking.

他可能会拒绝,不过,还是值得一问。

**13. International standards for digital TV were established in 1989 and within five years, consumers in the USA had access to 200 channels.** 数字电视的国际标准制订于 1989 年,随后的五年时间里,美国的消费者已能接收到 200 个频道。

(1) establish 建立,制定,确立

establish links/trust/relationship 与……建立联系/建立信任/建立关系

establish standards 制定标准

My grandfather established the family business in 1978. 我祖父在 1978 年建立了这个家族企业。

Doctors have established a link between smoking and lung cancer. 医生确定吸烟和肺癌之间有联系。

(2) have access to 有使用/接近……的机会(权利)

You need a password to get access to the computer system. 你需要密码才能进入电脑系统。

The police gained access through a broken window. 警察从破了的窗户进去了。

access *n.* 方法,通路

The only access to the village is by boat.

要到村子里去,只有坐船。

accessible *adj.* 可接近的,可进入的,可使用的

The report is not accessible to the public.

公众无法接触到这份文件。

The island is accessible within half an hour.

半个小时就可到达小岛。

**14. In 1996, a completely new concept was introduced when the first WebTV set-top boxes came onto the market. This combines the TV set with the World Wide Web.** 1996 年,第一批网络电视机顶盒进入市场,这也给人们带来了全新的观念。这个机顶盒将电视和万维网连接起来。

◆ [考题 32] My parents were quarrelling about me \_\_\_\_\_. I could not quite tell why.

A. since B. though C. if D. until

(2006 年上海卷)

[解析] 题意为:我父母因为我的事争吵,可是我不是很清楚为什么。since 既然; if 如果; until 直到。

[答案] B

◆ [考题 33] He does have all the shortcomings (缺点) you mentioned, \_\_\_\_\_, he is a man to be depended on.

A. although B. though C. while D. but

[解析] though 放在句中或句末,意为“不过,可是”,常用逗号隔开。while 表转折,意为“然而”,表示前后对比,后面不用逗号隔开。

[答案] B

◆ [考题 34] \_\_\_\_\_ he has limited technical knowledge, the old worker has a lot of experience.

A. Since B. Unless C. As D. Although

(2006 年全国卷)

[解析] 句意为“这位老工人虽然技术知识有限,但他实践经验丰富”。since 既然,自从; unless 除非。

[答案] D

◆ [考题 35] 完成句子:

(1) 一份合约往往是建立合作关系的开始。

A treaty is usually the beginning \_\_\_\_\_ cooperation \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) 他的第二部小说奠定了他作家的地位。

His second novel \_\_\_\_\_ as a writer.

(3) 有了网络,学生可以利用更丰富的资源。

With the Internet, students can \_\_\_\_\_ richer resources.

[答案] (1) of establishing; relationship

(2) established his fame/reputation

(3) have access to/make use of

◆ [考题 36] According to a UN report, one third of the world population have no \_\_\_\_\_ to clean drinking water and health care.

A. means B. approach C. channel D. access

[解析] have no access to 没有使用……的机会(权利)。句意为“根据联合国的一份报告,世界上有三分之一的人不能喝到清洁的饮用水和享受医疗保健”。

[答案] D

◆ [考题 37] The Internet makes more and more violent games \_\_\_\_\_ to children.

A. accessible B. avoidable C. acceptable D. adjustable

[解析] sth. be accessible to sb. (某物) 可以(为某人所)接近,可以进入,可供使用。

[答案] A

◆ [考题 38] —Where's the report?

—I brought it to you \_\_\_\_\_ you were in Mr. Black's office yesterday.

A. if B. when C. because D. before

[解析] 答句句意为“你昨天在布莱克先生的办公室里时,我带给你了”。

[答案] B





19. In 1988, for the first time ever, people were demanding more CDs than LPs.

1988年人们对CD唱片的需求有史以来第一次超过了LP唱片。

demand 作动词,意为“需求,要求”。

(1) demand + 名词(代词),意为“需要……”。

Playing football demands physical strength as well as skills. 踢足球既要体力又要技巧。

(2) demand to do sth. 要求做某事

I demand to know what is going on.

我要知道发生了什么事。

(3) demand sth. of sb. 向某人要求……

Some parents demand too much of children.

有些父母对孩子要求过高。

(4) demand + that 从句, 宾语从句要用虚拟语气, 即谓语动词用“should + 动词原形”, 其中 should 也可省略。

The UN demanded that American troops (should) be drawn from Iraq. 联合国要求美国军队从伊拉克撤出。

He demanded that the lawyer (should) be called.

他要求打电话给律师。

The president demanded that the hostages (should) be released. 总统要求释放人质。

(5) demand 作名词, 常有下列用法:

sth. be in demand 某物被需求

in demand of sth. 需要某物

demand for sth. 对某物的需要

meet/satisfy one's demand 满足某人的需求

Dust men are in great demand during festivals.

节假日里需要很多清洁工。

It is unwise for parents to meet all the demands of children. 对父母来说满足孩子所有的要求是不明智的。

20. ...since the beginning of 1999, the popularity of MP3 has increased to such a degree that major corporations are taking over the portable music player market with MP3 player. .... 自1999年初以来, MP3越来越受欢迎, 因此许多大公司正凭借MP3播放器来占领便携式音乐播放机市场。

(1) degree 有下列意义:

① 程度, 等级

three-degree burns 三度烧伤

first-degree murder 一级谋杀

to...degree/extent 在……程度上

to some/a certain degree 在某种程度上

To what degree was he involved in the crimes?

他在多大程度上与这些犯罪活动有牵连?

He was not to the slightest degree interested.

他丝毫不感兴趣。

② 度数, 学位

Water freezes at zero degree centigrade. 水在零度结冰。

◆ [考题51] 完成句子:

如果书有货, 我就打电话给你。

I'll phone you if \_\_\_\_\_.

[答案] the books are available

◆ [考题52] \_\_\_\_\_ I explained on the phone, your request will be considered at the next meeting.

A. When B. After C. As D. Since

[解析] 此处句意为“正如我在电话里解释的那样”。as 引导非限制性定语从句。

[答案] C

◆ [考题53] The owner of the cinema needed to make a lot of improvements and employ more people to keep it running, \_\_\_\_\_ meant spending tens of thousands of pounds.

A. who B. that C. as D. which

(2006年江苏)

[解析] which 引导非限制性定语从句, 指代前面一整句话, 意为“这一点, 这件事”。

[答案] D

◆ [考题54] \_\_\_\_\_ is known to us all is that the old scientist still works hard in his eighties.

A. As B. What C. It D. That

[解析] what is known to us all 是主语从句。A项应表达为 As is known to us all, the old scientist still works hard in his eighties. C项应表达为 It is known to us all that the old scientist still works hard in his eighties.

[答案] B

◆ [考题55] \_\_\_\_\_ understand English, he didn't know what they were asking for.

A. Not being able to B. Be not able to  
C. Being not able to D. Not be able to

[解析] not 要放在现在分词或不定式前面。

[答案] A

◆ [考题56] 完成句子:

(1) 急需熟练工。

The company is \_\_\_\_\_ experienced workers.

Experienced workers are \_\_\_\_\_ in the company.

(2) 对汽车燃料的需求量很大。

There is much \_\_\_\_\_ fuels on the cars.

[答案] (1) in great need/demand of; in great need/demand  
(2) demand for