

王后雄学案

教材完全解读

选修·专题



高中英语 选修8

配译林牛津版

丛书主编：王后雄
本册主编：祁秋林



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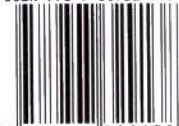
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编委：申家咏 许凤枝
王耀 张谦
张琼 吴咏松
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——题记

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3 能力题型设计

- 1A This skirt is made _____ my mother's.
A. from B. out of
C. of D. into

考点由难点
测试要点3
教材中学测试题

- 2A We cannot do two things _____
A. at a time B. at times
C. at no time D. at any time

教材课后习题解答

Page 1
Sample answers
1 If I were asked to recommend a book, I would like to choose
Gone with the Wind. It was written by Margaret Mitchell in 1936

and set a sales record when 50,000 copies were sold in one day.
By 1965, it had sold more than 10,000,000 copies and had been
translated into 25 languages in 29 countries. It is one of the most
successful best-sellers ever written. With Gone with the Wind, Margaret

单元知识梳理与能力整合

归纳·总结·专题

- 一、词汇拓展
1. adaptation—adaptable adj.—adapt v.
2. harm—harmful adj.—harmfully adv.—harmfulness n.—
harmless adj.—harmlessly adv.—harmlessness n.
3. simple—simply adv.—simplify v.—simplicity n.—

- simplification n.
4. uncertainty—uncertain adj.—uncertainly adv.—certain
adv.—certainly adv.
5. tension—tense v. & adj.—tensely adv.—tensionless n.
6. generous adj.—generously adv.—generosity n.
7. fortune—fortunate adj.—fortunately adv.—misfortune n.
8. accident—accident n.

最新5年高考名题论解

- E. (2008·湖南) When did you last hear _____ Jay?
He phoned me this morning, and we agreed _____ a time
and place to meet.
A. of; to B. about; with
C. from; with D. from; so

【解析】本题考查动词与介词的搭配。hear of 和 hear about

意为“听说”，hear from 意为“得到某人的来信”，agree to 意为“同意，赞成，建议等”，agree with 意为“同意某人(或某事)”，agree on 意为“就……达成协议”，以下句“他今天早晨打电话给我了，我们就见面的时间和地点达成了协议”，可以确定上句的含义为：你上次是什么时候听到 Jay 的

知识与能力同步测控题

(测试满分120分 测试时间90分钟)

一、单项选择题(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

1. They were asked to behave with the _____ that was proper in
the court.

- A. constitution B. gravity C. prejudice D. character
2. As the sun went down, we cast long _____ on the lawn.
A. shades B. signs C. shadows D. impressions

答案与提示

Unit 1 The written word Reading

1. It was made out of silk. 用某种材料进行鉴别与区分
2. A. at a time 一次(at times 有时; at no time 决不; at any time 在任何时候)

3. C. From Suspects 是一部电影的名字, 虽然形式上是复数, 但谓语动词要用单数形式。
4. C. it 用来指代从文中所提到的情况。
5. D. 做此题时要注意 a note 后面的逗号, 它表明后面的空要用非谓语动词。表示“使某物上面”写道“要用动词 say 或 read。

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。

“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, 并清致错原因, 形成正确答案。

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。

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。

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。

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

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《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》

《高考完全解读》 精透解析 把握高考的方向

《高考完全学案》 阶段测试——进入实践的演练

《教材完全解读》 细致讲解 汲取教材的精髓

《课标导航基础知识手册》 通析题型 掌握知识的法宝

《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

单元	内容
Unit 1 The written word	1. 学习有关文学方面的词语
	2. 初步了解世界名著的背景知识,并学习如何用英语写小说的简评
	3. 学习否定结构在英语中的运用
Unit 2 The universal language	1. 学习有关音乐、戏剧等方面的一些基本词汇
	2. 初步了解和鉴赏世界名剧和著名音乐家的简史,以及了解音乐的发展过程
	3. 学习省略结构在英语中的运用,尤其是在口语中的使用
Unit 3 The world of colours and light	1. 学习有关绘画艺术方面的词汇
	2. 初步了解和学习世界绘画艺术的一些基本知识和新型绘画形式的发展
	3. 学习并掌握倒装结构的使用,这也是英语语法中的重点内容
Unit 4 Films and film events	1. 学习有关电影艺术方面的词汇
	2. 初步了解与世界电影艺术有关的一些基本知识,并学习如何用英语写影评
	3. 学习 it 的用法,尤其是强调结构在英语中的运用

Unit 1 The written word

课标单元知识

类别	课程标准要求掌握的内容	
话题	Classic literature	
重点单词	<p>received <i>adj.</i> 被认可的</p> <p>simple <i>adj.</i> 简单的, 朴素的, 单纯的</p> <p>tension <i>n.</i> 紧张, 不安, 张力</p> <p>generous <i>adj.</i> 慷慨的</p> <p>fortune <i>n.</i> 财富; 运气, 好运</p> <p>prejudice <i>n.</i> 偏见, 成见</p> <p>bent <i>adj.</i> 决意的, 极想的</p> <p>wealth <i>n.</i> 财富, 财产</p> <p>fancy <i>adj.</i> 精致的, 华而不实的</p> <p>settle <i>vt.</i> 安放; 使定居; 安排; 解决</p> <p>acquaintance <i>n.</i> 相识; 熟人</p> <p>abuse <i>n.</i> 滥用; 虐待; 弊端</p> <p>court <i>n.</i> 法院, 法庭</p> <p>pity <i>vt.</i> (觉得) 可怜, 怜悯, 同情</p> <p>reform <i>vt., vi. & n.</i> 改革; 感化</p> <p>pressure <i>vt.</i> 压迫, 强制</p>	<p>resist <i>vi. & vt.</i> 抵抗, 反抗, 忍得住</p> <p>talent <i>n.</i> 天才; 才干, 才能</p> <p>sigh <i>n. & vi.</i> 叹息, 叹气</p> <p>lovely <i>adj.</i> 可爱的, 有趣的</p> <p>gravity <i>n.</i> 重力; 严重性</p> <p>shade <i>n.</i> 荫, 阴凉处, 颜色深浅</p> <p>typical <i>adj.</i> 典型的, 象征性的</p> <p>reputation <i>n.</i> 名誉, 名声</p> <p>transform <i>v.</i> (使) 改变, (使) 改造, (使) 变形</p> <p>constitution <i>n.</i> 宪法; 构造; 体质, 体格</p> <p>mourn <i>v.</i> 哀悼, 忧伤, 服丧</p> <p>monument <i>n.</i> 纪念碑</p> <p>tend <i>vi.</i> 趋向, 往往是</p> <p>stress <i>vt.</i> 着重, 强调, 重读</p> <p>comparison <i>n.</i> 比较, 对照</p> <p>farewell <i>n. & int.</i> 辞别, 再见, 再会</p>
重点短语	<p>be prejudiced against, be bent on, make the acquaintance of, at the sight of, base... on..., at a time, would rather... than..., focus on, take sb. to court, make... out of..., pick up, turn to, compare to, from beginning to end, say goodbye to, consist of, let out, force sb. into doing, care about, draw (one's) attention to, involve sb. in</p>	
交际用语	<p>Would you like to read...?</p> <p>Yes, I would. I think the plot sounds very exciting.</p> <p>Not really. I don't like the classics that much.</p> <p>I think they are boring. I fall asleep if I try to read them.</p>	
语法	<p>Negative statement</p> <p>They might not (mightn't) have been written last year.</p> <p>It is not uncommon to find her reading the newspaper.</p> <p>Not many people heard the speech.</p> <p>I wonder whether/if I shouldn't bring an umbrella.</p> <p>I wouldn't be surprised if they didn't move soon.</p> <p>Pip can hardly wait to begin his new life.</p> <p>Joe would rather die than see any harm come to Pip.</p>	

1. 否定陈述句在阅读理解中是不可忽视的一种语言现象, 如果没把握好它在句中的含义就会影响对整个句子的理解。尤其在单项选择中应更加注意这一点。

2. 要注意否定词 *hardly*, *seldom*, *scarcely*, *never*, *few*, *little* 在句子中的使用, 尤其在听力中, 要注意含有这些词的句子的含义。如若漏听, 就会影响整个听力题的正确性。

3. 要注意这些词的用法: *received*, *fancy*, *settle*, *pity*, *abuse*, *resist*, *stress*, *tend*。

4. 掌握 *would rather... than...* 这个句型。

5. 掌握词组 *be bent on*, *base... on...*, *at a time*, *pick up*, *compare... to...* 等的用法。

6. 注意 *at a time* 与 *at one time*; *make... out of...* 与 *make... of...*; *before long* 与 *long before* 的区别。

背景知识导读

世界十大名著

世界名著浩若银汉,究竟哪十部是世界之最呢?根据《纽约时报》和美国《读者文摘》2000年组织的横跨欧、亚、美、澳、非五大洲百城十万读者的投票调查,精选出以下十部经典长篇名著。编者认为,这十部名著代表了英国、法国、俄国、美国最具世界性代表的文学大师和其最有影响的代表作,应该说,称之为“世界十大名著”是当之无愧的。

1.《战争与和平》——(俄)列夫·托尔斯泰

问世至今,一直被人称为“世界上最伟大的小说”。这部卷帙浩繁的巨著以史诗般广阔与雄浑的气势,生动地描写了1805至1820年俄国社会的重大历史事件和各个生活领域,具有极大的思想和艺术容量。

2.《巴黎圣母院》——(法)雨果

巨著《巴黎圣母院》描述的是一个美丽、浪漫但又悲惨的爱情故事。被父母遗弃的驼背卡西莫多,在一个偶然的场合被副主教克洛德·孚罗洛收养为义子,长大后又让其当了巴黎圣母院的敲钟人。卡西莫多虽然长相十分丑陋而且有多种残疾,却始终保着一颗高尚、纯洁的心,其精神十分值得现代人学习。

3.《童年·在人间·我的大学》——(俄)高尔基

这是俄罗斯作家高尔基的自传体三部曲,描写了作家从生活的底层攀上文化顶峰、走向革命的艰难道路,同时也反映了19世纪70、80年代俄国劳动者追求真理的曲折历程,是一部既有深刻的教育意义,又有巨大的艺术魅力的优秀作品。

4.《呼啸山庄》——(英)艾米莉·勃朗特

整篇文章充满强烈的反压迫、争幸福的斗争精神,又始终笼罩着离奇、紧张的浪漫气氛。它开始曾被人看做是年轻女作家脱离现实的天真幻想,但结合其所描写地区激烈的阶级斗争和英国的社会现象,它不久便被评论界高度肯定,并受到读者的热烈欢迎。

5.《大卫·科波菲尔》——(英)狄更斯

其作品广泛而深刻地描写工业资本主义社会生活的各个方面,鲜明而生动地刻画了各阶层的代表人物形象,并从人道主义出发对各种丑恶的社会现象及其代表人物进行揭露和批判,对劳动人民的苦难及其反抗斗争给以同情和支持。但同时作者也宣扬以“仁爱”为中心的忍让宽恕和阶级调和思想,对劳动人民的反抗斗争抱行动上支持而道德上否定的矛盾态度,表现了他的现实主义的强大力量和软弱空想。

6.《红与黑》——(法)司汤达

这本书不但为我们展示了一个病态爱情的悲剧,也为我们展示了在红道势力和黑道势力统治下的法国社会的黑暗和丑恶。

7.《飘》——(美)玛格丽特·米切尔

美国女作家玛格丽特·米切尔仅仅写了一部作品就名扬天下并在文坛上占有一席之地,可见她唯一的作品《飘》的影响力。

8.《悲惨世界》——(法)雨果

《悲惨世界》一出版,就获得巨大成功,人们如饥似渴地阅读,都被一种不可抗拒的力量所征服了。时间和历史做出了判断,《悲惨世界》作为人类思想产生的一部伟大作品,已为全世界所接受,成为文学巨著的一个丰碑,也在世界文学宝库中占有无可争议的不朽地位。

9.《安娜·卡列尼娜》——(俄)列夫·托尔斯泰

列夫·托尔斯泰在1877年完成《安娜·卡列尼娜》之后,震动了整个文坛,抵挡不住读者的热情。

10.《约翰·克利斯托夫》——(法)罗曼·罗兰

《约翰·克利斯托夫》原著是一部十卷二千页的小说,它是一个音乐天才的艺术发展过程的精雕细琢的记录。罗曼·罗兰描绘书中主人公的心灵活动,取得了巨大的成功。此外,他还消除了法国与德国之间的艺术隔阂。约翰·克利斯托夫的经历也就是每一个丢掉过去、开拓将来的天才人物的经历。1915年罗兰获得诺贝尔文学奖,主要是由于《约翰·克利斯托夫》这部巨著。

Reading

课文英汉对译

Appreciating literature

What is classic literature? Classics are the antiques of the literary world. They are novels, plays and poems that were written a long time ago and were so well written and well received that people still read them today. They are examples of great writing and wisdom, and even those written centuries ago can still be found in bookshops and libraries today.

Because a lot of classics were written so long ago, the language used in them is quite different from the language used today. This makes them difficult for some people to read, and often, the classics are left to gather dust on shelves. Many people do not read them because they think they are old-fashioned and boring, and have nothing to do with life today.

However, if this is true, why do we still find classics in bookshops and libraries? They have not disappeared and still have a place in the world today. Why else would many films based on them be successful? In 1995, *Clueless*, the award-winning film based on Jane Austen's novel *Emma*, was released. Three years later, in 1998, a modern adaptation of Charles Dickens's novel *Great Expectations* appeared in cinemas. I do not think that these classic novels would be made into films if they had nothing to do with life today.

Charles Dickens: 'England's greatest writer'

Charles Dickens was born in Portsmouth, England in 1812. He wrote many novels. *Oliver Twist*, *David Copperfield* and *Great Expectations* are probably his best-known works. He first published many novels one chapter at a time in newspapers, and some were later performed on stage. For people at that time, his stories were like the soap operas we see on TV today.

He died in 1870 and his tomb reads, 'By his death, one of England's greatest writers is lost to the world.'

Great Expectations

Great Expectations is set in England in the early 1800s. Dickens uses Pip, the main character, to tell the story. Pip is not only a character; he also tells the story of *Great Expectations*. Pip lives with his older sister and her husband Joe. Pip's sister seldom has a kind word to say, but Joe is a kind and simple man, who would rather die than see any harm come to Pip.

Pip, who is seven years old when the story begins, is in a misty field of tombs when a man appears and frightens him. Mist is a symbol of danger and uncertainty in *Great Expectations*. Classic novels often have symbols which add interest, tension or deeper meaning to the text. Readers may not be able to see the danger, so they need a symbol like the mist to make it clearer to them.

文学欣赏

什么是经典文学? 经典文学作品是文学世界的珍贵遗产。它们是很以前创作的小说、戏剧和诗歌,写得很好,很受欢迎,直至今日人们仍然在阅读这些作品。经典文学是杰出的创作及智慧的典范,即使是几百年前写的那些作品,现在依然可以在书店和图书馆里找到。

因为许多经典文学作品是在很久以前创作的,它们使用的语言与今天所使用的语言有相当大的区别。这使一些人阅读起来有困难,也使经典文学作品常常被遗忘在书架上尘封。许多人 not 读经典文学作品是因为觉得它们过时了,枯燥乏味,与今天的的生活没有任何关系。

但是,如果这是真的,为什么我们今天仍然可以在书店和图书馆里找到经典文学作品呢? 它们其实并没有消失,在当今世界仍占有一席之地,要不然为什么许多根据经典文学作品改编的电影可以获得成功呢? 1995年,《无影无踪》公映,这部获奖影片就是根据简·奥斯丁的小说《爱玛》改编的。三年后的1998年,根据查尔斯·狄更斯的小说《远大前程》改编的现代版影片在电影院上映。我想,这些经典小说如果与现代生活没有任何关系的话,是不会被改编成电影的。

查尔斯·狄更斯:“英国最伟大的作家”

查尔斯·狄更斯于1812年出生在英国的朴茨茅斯。他创作了多部小说,《雾都孤儿》《大卫·科波菲尔》和《远大前程》可能是他最广为人们熟知的作品。狄更斯的许多小说起先是在报纸上连载,每次一章,有一些作品后来被搬上了舞台。对于那时候的人来说,他的故事就如同我们今天在电视上看到的肥皂剧。

狄更斯于1870年去世,墓碑上这样写着:“他的去世令世界失去了一位最伟大的英国作家。”

《远大前程》

《远大前程》以19世纪初的英格兰为背景。狄更斯通过小说的主角皮普来讲述整个故事。皮普不仅是一个角色,而且讲述了《远大前程》的整个故事。皮普与姐姐及姐夫乔一起生活。皮普的姐姐几乎没有什么善言好语,但乔却是一个淳朴善良的人,他宁愿死也不愿意看到皮普受到任何伤害。

故事开始时,七岁的皮普正在薄雾笼罩的坟场上,这时一个人冒了出来,把他吓坏了。在《远大前程》中雾是危险和不确定性的象征。经典小说中往往有一些象征,这些象征为原文增添了趣味、紧张的气氛或者更深层次的含义。读者可能看不到危险,因此需要一些象征,例如雾,使危险更清楚地展示在读者面前。

There is a twist in the plot when a very generous stranger gives Pip a lot of money. Pip is about eighteen years old when this happens, and the fortune sets him free from financial worries. Pip makes the abrupt decision to move from Kent, which is a constant reminder of his shabby beginnings, to the bright lights of London.

Excited by his move to London, Pip can hardly wait to begin his new life. Money and education have changed him, and before long he develops the shortcomings of being shallow and having prejudice, even against his old companions. Pip dislikes it when Joe comes to visit him in London. He has rigid ideas of what it means to be civil and to be a gentleman, and is embarrassed by Joe because he does not fit these.

Pip is bent on becoming a gentleman and winning Estella's love. Estella is a beautiful girl, and for Pip, she is a symbol of education and money. What it really means to be a gentleman is an important theme in *Great Expectations*. Is an educated person with a lot of money a gentleman? Or is a gentleman somebody who is kind and good to his friends?

By the end of the novel, Pip has changed a lot. He learns that wealth does not buy happiness and that friends are more important than a fancy education. This change in Pip is called character development and is an important part of any novel. Does Joe forgive Pip? Does Pip get the girl of his dreams? You will just have to read it yourself to find out!

当一位非常慷慨的陌生人给了皮普一大笔钱的时候,故事情节发生了曲折变化。当时皮普大约18岁,这笔钱使他不用为经济问题担忧。皮普做了一个突然决定,要离开肯特,前往伦敦。肯特总是让他想到自己的贫寒出身,而伦敦则华灯耀眼。

搬到伦敦让皮普兴奋不已,他迫不及待地开始了他的新生活。金钱和教育改变了他,不久他养成了浅薄、偏见的缺点,甚至歧视昔日的同伴。当乔来伦敦看他时,皮普并不喜欢。他对文明和绅士有着刻板观念,而乔让他尴尬,因为乔与这些观念不匹配。

皮普一心要成为一名绅士,赢得埃斯特拉的芳心。埃斯特拉是一个漂亮的女孩,对皮普而言,她就是教育和金钱的象征。《远大前程》一个重要的主题是:做一名绅士真正意味着什么?一个受过教育、有很多钱的人是不是就是一名绅士?或者绅士就是那种对朋友很善良、很友好的人?

小说结尾时,皮普有了很大变化。他认识到财富买不到幸福,朋友比华而不实的教育更重要。皮普的这一转变被称为人物性格的发展,是任何一部小说的重要部分。乔有没有原谅皮普呢?皮普有没有得到他的梦中女孩呢?你还得自己读小说,去书中找到答案!

2 语言知识精讲

1. If you were asked to recommend a book to a friend, what book would you choose? 若一位朋友要求你推荐一本书,你会选择什么书?

recommend vt. 推荐某事物或某人; 建议, 劝告 (结构为 recommend sb./sth. to sb. /for sth./as sth.)

(1) 推荐

Could you recommend a type of car to me, please?

你能给我推荐一款汽车吗?

What would you recommend for removing ink stains?

你看用什么方法除去墨迹?

She was strongly recommended for the post. 她的大力推荐担任这个职务。

Can you recommend me a good novel? 你能给我介绍一本好小说吗?

(2) 建议(采取某种做法, 对策等); 劝告

I'd recommend extreme caution. 我奉劝多加小心。

I recommend that you have a break. 我建议过你休息一下。

I'm not the person to recommend how the job should be done.

我不是能为此事出主意的人。

I recommended (you) meeting him first. 我建议过你先见见他。

I wouldn't recommend you to go there alone. 我劝你不要孤身一人去那儿。

常见结构:

recommend doing 建议做……

recommend sb. to do 建议某人做……

recommend for 推荐……做某种用途

recommend to 向……推荐; 使……得到好处; 托付

recommend sth. to sb. = recommend sb. sth. 向某人推荐某物

recommend + 宾语从句

◆ [考题1] (1) The manager who I recommend you _____ gone on business.

A. has

B. to have

C. have

D. to has

[解析] 句意为“我把你推荐给他的那个经理已经出差去了”。who I recommend you 是定语从句, 修饰 manager; “把某人推荐给……”的结构是 recommend sb. to ..., 故定语从句中还缺少 to; “已经(出差)去了”要用 has gone。

[答案] D

(2) It's recommended that we _____ a picnic this weekend.

A. will have

B. shall have

C. have

D. must have

[解析] 当 recommend 表示“建议”时, 从句中的谓语动词要用虚拟语气, 即: should do, 也可省去 should 而直接用动词原形。在 A、B、D 三个选项中, 情态动词不是 should, 因而都可排除; C 项中省去了 should。

[答案] C

(3) The teacher _____ us playing football next class.

A. advised

B. recommended

C. hoped

D. wished

[解析] 句子的宾语是动名词的复合结构。advise 虽然可接动名词作宾语, 但不是复合结构, 应该用 advise sb. to do sth.; wish 和 hope



注意:当 recommend 后接宾语从句时,从句中要同主语结构,即:should + 动词原形,可省略 should

2. They are novels, plays and poems that were written a long time ago and were so well written and well received that people still read them today.

它们是很久以前创作的小说、戏剧和诗歌,写得很好,很受欢迎,直至今日人们仍然在阅读这些作品。

(1)这是一个含有定语从句和结果状语从句的主从复合句。that were written a long time ago 是定语从句,修饰先行词 novels, plays and poems;而 that people still read them today 则是结果状语从句,运用了 so...that 结构。例如:

He was so excited that he couldn't speak. 他兴奋得连话都说不出。

We have so arranged matters that one of us is always on duty.

我们已做好安排使得每天我们中总有一个人在值班。

(2)receive 在本句中的含义为“以某种方式对某人(物)作出反应”

例如:

How was the play received? 对这出戏的反应如何?

The reforms have been well received by the public.

公众对改革反应良好。

receive 还有“收到;接到;接待;欢迎”等含义。例如:

He received a good education. 他受到了良好的教育。

She received insults at the meeting yesterday.

昨天她在会上受到了侮辱。

You will receive a warm welcome when you come to England.

你到英国时一定会受到热烈欢迎。

He has been received into the Church. 他已经入教了。

She was received with warm applause. 大家以热烈的掌声欢迎她。

注意:received 是形容词,用作定语,其含义为“公认正确而被普遍接受”,如:the received opinion 公认正确的观点。

3. This makes them difficult for some people to read, and often, the classics are left to gather dust on shelves. 这使一些人阅读起来有困难,也使经典文学作品常常被遗忘在书架上而尘封着。

句型 make sth. + adj. + for sb. to do sth. 是一个常用结构,也可用作 make it + adj. + for sb. + to do sth. 例如:

What you have done makes it necessary for me to keep in touch with your parents. 你的所作所为使我很有必要和你的父母保持联系。

Tomorrow's journey makes the bikes important for us to repair.

明天的旅行使得我们修理自行车变得很重要。

在这个结构中,我们也可以用它从从句来替换 for sb. to do sth.。例如:

The opening and reform makes it important that we should grasp English.

改革开放使得我们掌握英语非常重要。

注意:能有此用法的常见动词有 make, find, feel, think 等。例如:

I feel it unnecessary for you to tell the bad news to her.

我感觉你没有必要把这个坏消息告诉她。

4. Why else would many films based on them be successful?

那又为什么许多根据经典文学作品改编的电影可以获得成功呢?

(1)base n. & v. 基础,根据地;以……为基础

①用作名词时,表示“……的基础,底子,基本原则”,通常接介词 on。例如:

the base of building 建筑物的根基

She used her family's history as a base for her novel.

她把地家族的历史作为她小说的素材。

也不能接动名词的复合结构作宾语。而 recommend 既可以用 recommend sb. doing sth., 也可以用 recommend to do sth.。

【答案】B

◆【考题2】(1)There are _____ many books in our school library _____ we are interested.

A. such; that

B. so; that

C. such; in which

D. so; in which

【解析】仔细分析句子,就可发现此句并不是含有结果状语从句。句意为“我校图书馆中有那么多我们感兴趣的书籍”。从句中还缺少介词 in,故可排除 A、B;由于 such 不能和 many 连用,故可排除 C。

【答案】D

(2)His later film, not very well _____, was set in the 1970s Shanghai.

A. popularly

B. received

C. interested

D. famous

【解析】题干的空处应填上一个能被 well 这个副词修饰的形容词。A 项是副词,可排除;D 项不能被 well 修饰;而 C 项只表示人所处的状态。只有 received 可被 well 修饰,表示“很受欢迎的”。

【答案】B

◆【考题3】(1)The poor light made _____ hard _____.

A. /; for us to find the tiny ink mark

B. the tiny ink mark; for us to find

C. the tiny ink mark; for us to be found

D. it; we will find the tiny ink mark

【解析】要表达“使某人难做某事”可用结构 make sth. hard for sb. to do 或 make it hard for sb. to do sth. 或 make it hard + that 从句。A 项中缺少形式宾语 it; C 项中动词不定式不能用被动式; D 项中缺少连词 that。

【答案】B

(2)As the busiest woman in Norton, she made _____ her duty to look after all the other people's affairs in that town.

A. this

B. that

C. one

D. it

(2006·湖南)

【解析】本题考查 it 作形式宾语的用法。当不定式作宾语,同时又有自己的补足语时,常常用形式宾语 it 代替不定式,而把真正的宾语不定式后移。常用结构为:make/feel/find... + it + 宾补(n./adj.) + to do sth.。

【答案】D

◆【考题4】(1)The _____ of your building must be strong enough so that the earthquake won't destroy it.

A. base

B. roof

C. basis

D. top

【解析】要想房子不被地震毁坏就必须

②用作及物动词时,表示“以……为基础,根据”,接介词 on 或 upon 例如:
The book is based on a true story. 这本书是以一个真实故事为根据的。

I base my hopes on the good news we had yesterday.

我把希望寄托在我们昨天得到的好消息上。

Direct taxation is usually based on income. 直接税通常是以收入为依据的。

[辨析] base, basis 与 foundation

这三个词都作“基础”讲,而 base 和 basis 的复数都是 bases。

①base 是实物基础,如物体的底座或底架。例如:

A bottle has a flat base. 瓶子有一个平的底。

②basis 指理论、信念的根据或基础。例如:

What is the basis of your opinion? 你的观点的根据是什么?

③foundation 既可指实物基础,又可指理论基础,但它侧重于牢固的或坚实的基础。例如:

The conclusions must have some solid foundation in reality.

这些结论一定有一些牢固的现实基础。

(2) else adv. 另外,此外,其他

①与不定代词(much, little, all, a lot 或 one, body, thing, where 结尾的词)、疑问代词或疑问副词(who, what, where, how, why 等)连用,表示 other 的意思,通常放在它们的后面。例如:

Little else is known of his life. 关于他的生活,别的就知道得不多。

Nothing else happened at the meeting. 会上没发生其他的事。

What else did he say about me? 关于我的情况他还说了什么呢?

②与 else 搭配的疑问词或不定代词的所有格形式为“疑问词/不定代词 + else's” 例如:

I've taken somebody else's umbrella. 我拿了别人的雨伞。

Who else's fault could it be? 这会是其他什么人的错吗?

③与 or 连用,表示“否则”:若省略其后的名词,则带威胁语气。例如:

Run, or else you'll be late. 快跑,不然你就迟到了。

He must be joking, or else he's mad. 他一定在开玩笑,不然他就是疯了。

Do what I say, or else! 照我说的去做,否则后果自负。

[辨析] else, other 与 the other

①else 可用作形容词,常置于疑问代词 what, who, whose 或不定代词 something, anything 等之后;else 也可用作副词,置于疑问副词 when, where 等后面。

②other 指除已有的以外其他不具体的人或事物,具有形容词和代词两种词性。作形容词时,意为“别的”“其他的”,常放在名词或代词前面,它既可修饰单数名词,也可修饰复数名词。

③the other 既可修饰单数名词,也可修饰复数名词。修饰单数名词时,意为两者中的“另一个”,常用于“one... the other...”结构;the other 修饰复数名词时,表示除前面提到的以外“全部其余的”。

5. I do not think that these classic novels would be made into films if they had nothing to do with life today. 我想,这些经典小说如果与现代生活没有任何关联的话,是不会被改编成电影的。

(1) be made into 与 be made out of, be made of/from, be made up of 的区别:

①be made into 表示“制成”,be made out of 表示“由……制成”,两者有时可以互换,但主语和介词后的宾语要交换位置,所以要注意词序的变化。例如:

Rice can be made into wine. 米可以酿成酒。

Wine can be made out of/be made from rice. 酒可以由米酿成。

②be made of 和 be made from 两者均表示“由……制成”,前者主要指在制成品中看得出原材料,而后者则主要指在制成品中看不出原材料。例如:

是房子的地基牢固,而不是屋顶,故可排除 B 和 D。表示具体的屋基或地基,用 base。

[答案] A

(2) The film _____ my novel was well received last year.

A. basing on

B. relied on

C. depended on

D. based on

[解析] 首先可排除 B、C 两项,因为 rely on 和 depend on 表示“依靠、依赖”,含义与题意不符。A 项动词形式错误,film 应是 base 的逻辑宾语,须用过去分词。

[答案] D

(3) The movie _____ on J. K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* was put on in theaters on November 18, 2005.

A. basing

B. based

C. being based

D. to be based

(2006·南京模拟)

[解析] 此处用过去分词短语作后置定语,相当于 which is based on J. K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* 定语从句。

[答案] B

(4) —Is this Li Ping's watch, Mary?

—I don't think. It must be _____.

A. anyone's else

B. anyone else's

C. someone's else

D. someone else's

[解析] 从句意判断, Mary 应是在说:“它一定是别的某人的”,故应排除 A 和 B;含有 else 修饰的不定代词的所有格形式是在 else 后加's。

[答案] D

(5) Put on more clothes, _____ you'll catch a cold.

A. or else

B. then

C. and

D. but

[解析] 句意为“多穿些衣服,不然的话,你会感冒的”。then 是副词,不能连接两个句子,并且意思也不相符;and 和 but 虽然是连词,但意思不符,它们并不表示相反的情况。or else 意为“不然的话”。

[答案] A

◆[考题 5] (1) The bag _____ my father's coat is my favorite thing.

A. made into

B. made out of

C. made in

D. made up of

[解析] 题干含义为“这个由我爸爸的外套改做的包是我最喜欢的东西”。be made into “被制成”; be made in “在某地制作”; be made up of “由……组成”; be made out of “由……改制成”。

[答案] B

(2) It's more difficult to make desks _____ wood than to make paper _____ wood.

The chair is made of wood. 这椅子是用木头做的。

Some paper is made from wood. 有些纸是用木材造的。

③be made up of 则表示“由……构成”, 相当于 consist of 例如:

The class is made up of six groups. 这个班是由六个小组组成的。

(2) have nothing to do with “与……无关”。例如:

I have nothing to do with the matter. 我与此事毫无瓜葛。

此结构中的 nothing 也可换用 much, little, a lot 等词 例如:

She had much to do with the theft. 她与这次偷窃有极大的关联。

[归纳拓展]

care nothing for 对……满不在乎

for nothing 免费

make nothing of 不了解

nothing... but... 只……

nothing like 什么也比不上; 完全不像

think nothing of 对……满不在乎

6. *Oliver Twist*, *David Copperfield* and *Great Expectations* are probably his best-known works. 《雾都孤儿》《大卫·科波菲尔》和《远大前程》可能是他最为人知的作品。

work n. & v. 工作; 作品; 奏效

(1) 用作名词

①表示“作品”, 分两种情况:

a. 指手工制品(工艺品、针线活、刺绣等), 为不可数名词。例如:

The villagers sell their work to tourists. 村民们把他们的工艺品卖给游人。

b. 指“作品、著作”等, 为可数名词。例如:

He's published several works of great scientific importance.

他出版了好几本重要的科学著作。

He recognized the painting as an early work by Xu Beihong.

他认出了这幅画是徐悲鸿的早期作品。

c. 表示某人的“全部作品”时, 通常用复数 例如:

the works of Beethoven 贝多芬的全部作品

the collected works of Mao Tse-dong 毛泽东选集

②表示“工作”, 为不可数名词。例如:

I have some work for you to do. 我有些工作要你做。

I'm looking for work. 我正在找工作。

[辨析] job 与 work

表示工作时, 前者是可数名词, 而后者则是不可数名词。指“(办)事”时一般用 work, 而不用 job; 若指职业性的工作时两者常可互换。

Your job/work is interesting. 你的工作很有趣。

You'd better find work / a job after graduation. 毕业后你最好找个工作。

③表示“工厂”时, 无论单复数都是用 works 这一形式, 当它作主语时, 其谓语的单复数形式取决于 works 所表达的含义 例如:

A large steel works was built here in the thirties.

三十年代这里建了一座大钢铁厂。

A number of steel works were built here in the thirties.

三十年代这里建了一些钢铁厂。

(2) 用作动词, 其含义为“工作, 奏效, 开动”等; 表“开动”时, 用作及物动词 例如:

He worked on until late in the afternoon. 他工作到下午很晚的时候。

The drug will not work. 这药不会起作用。

Do you know how to work this machine? 你知道怎么操作这台机器吗?

A. of; of

B. of; from

C. from; from

D. from; of

[解析] make... of... 与 make... from... 的区别就在于: 用 of 时, 表示原材料能够辨认出来, 而用 from 则表示不能辨认出等材料

[答案] B

(3) He was set free by the police because he _____ the murder.

A. had nothing to deal with

B. had a lot of trouble with

C. had much to do with

D. had nothing to do with

[解析] 句意为“他被警察释放了, 因为他与这件谋杀案无关”。A 项搭配错误; B 项含义不符, “做某事有困难”; C 项含义为“有相当大的关联”, 与题意不符。

[答案] D

◆ [考题 6] (1) He gained his _____ by printing _____ of famous writers.

A. wealth; work

B. wealths; works

C. wealths; work

D. wealth; works

(1995 · 高考)

[解析] wealth 表“财富”时是不可数名词, 故可排除 B、C; work 表“著作”时为可数名词, 显然一空是指作家们的一些著作, 因而要用复数形式。

[答案] D

(2) Don't bother me; I have a lot of _____ to do.

A. jobs

B. works

C. job

D. work

[解析] 表示“工作”时, work 是不可数名词, job 是可数名词, 但 job 通常是表示职业, 而不表示所要做的事。

[答案] D

(3) Although the woman worked in a steel _____, she wrote several _____ in her spare time.

A. work; work

B. works; work

C. work; works

D. works; works

[解析] 表示“工厂”时, 无论单复数都要用 works; 表“著作”时是可数名词, 显然在此句中, 要用 works, 因为是几部著作。

[答案] D

(4) A chemical works _____ accused _____ polluting the environment.

A. was; of

B. are; of

C. is; to

D. are; to

[解析] “一个化工厂”要用单数谓语, 故排除 B、D。accuse sb. of sth. “因某事指控某人”。works “工厂”, 单复数形式相同。

[答案] A

7. He first published many novels one chapter at a time in newspapers, and some were later performed on stage. 他的许多小说起初是在报纸上连载的,每次一章,有一些则后来被搬上了舞台。

短语 at a time 的含义为“每一次”。例如:

If you raise your hands, I'll answer your question one at a time.

你若是举手,我就一次回答你一个问题。

Because of his work, he is often away for weeks at a time.

由于工作(性质),他出差就是好几个星期。

[辨析] at a time, at one time, at no time, at times 与 at that/this time

at a time 表示“每一次”; at one time 表示“曾经”“一度”,通常与过去时态连用; at no time 意为“决不”; at times 意为“有时”; at that time 意为“那时”“当时”。例如:

Frank took the stairs two at a time. 弗兰克一次上两级台阶。

At one time most school teachers were men, but today there are more women than men. 原来学校的老师大部分是男性,但现在女性多于男性。

At no time will I forget the day when I joined the Party.

我决不会忘记我入党的日子。

At times she was late for school. 有时她上学迟到。

At that time he was only a child. 那时他只是个孩子。

8. He died in 1870 and his tomb reads, 'By his death, one of England's greatest writers is lost to the world.' 狄更斯于 1870 年去世,墓碑上这样写着:“他的去世令世界失去了一位最伟大的英国作家。”

(1) 这时 read 的含义为“内容是”“上面写着或显示着”“读作”。例如:

The sign reads "stop". 牌子上写着“止步”。

The name reads "Benson" not "Fenton".

这个名字应读作 Benson 而不是 Fenton。

注意:当 read 表示“内容是”或“上面写着”的含义时可用 say 替换,但不能用 write, speak 等词。

(2) be lost to 意为“(已经)不是(某人)的,已经无法到手”或“不再受某物的影响”。例如:

The chance was lost to him. 他已经没有机会了。

When he listens to music he's lost to the world.

他一听音乐便把整个世界抛之脑后。

be lost in sth 意为“专注于某事物,陷入(沉思)”; be lost on sb 意为“对某人不起作用或无影响”。例如:

She stood there, lost in thought. 她站在那儿,陷入沉思。

He is lost in his work. 他埋头工作。

Our hints were not lost on him. 我们给他的暗示他已心领神会。

9. Great Expectations is set in England in the early 1800s.

《远大前程》以 19 世纪初的英格兰为背景。

(1) Great Expectations 虽然是以复数形式出现而作主语,但它是书名,因而需视为单数。类似的还有剧名、报名、杂志名,也包括国名(the United States)。例如:

The Arabian Nights is a very interesting storybook.

《一千零一夜》是一本很有趣的故事书。

The United Nations was organized in 1945. 联合国是 1945 年组织起来的。

(2) be set in 表示“以……为背景”。例如:

The novel is set in pre-war London. 这部小说以战前的伦敦为背景。

The film is set in the 18th century Paris. 这部电影以 18 世纪的巴黎为背景。

◆[考题 7] (1) Li Ping, you can borrow books from the school library, but _____.

- A. one at a time B. one by one
C. one once D. one after another

[解析] one by one 和 one after another 的含义相近,前者意为“逐个地,逐一地”;后者意为“一个接一个地,络绎不绝地”。显然这两个短语不合题意。本句含义为“幸乎,你可以从图书馆借书,但一次只能借一本”。没有 C 项的表达方式。

[答案] A

(2) I didn't give you a ring at noon yesterday, because I was having a shower _____.

- A. at the same time B. at times
C. at that time D. at no time

[解析] 本句意为“昨天中午我没打电话给你,因为我那个时候在洗澡”。at the same time“同时”;at times“有时”;at that time“那时”;at no time“决不”。

[答案] C

◆[考题 8] (1) There's a note on my desk, which _____, "Take care of your watch."

- A. speaks B. writes
C. reads D. is written on

[解析] “保管好你的手表”显然是 note 上面的内容。英语中要表达这种意思须用 read 或 say 这两个词,而且它们不能用被动式。

[答案] C

(2) _____ thought, he didn't notice me come in.

- A. Losing in B. Losing to
C. Lost in D. Lost to

[解析] 句意为“他陷入沉思之中,没有注意到我进来”。因为表示状态,故 lose 要用过去分词形式,(be) lost in thought 表示“陷入沉思”。

[答案] C

◆[考题 9] (1) —Which film do you think _____ more interesting, Star Wars or Titanic?

—I think Star Wars _____.

- A. is; is B. is; are
C. are; are D. are; is

[解析] 我们去掉前一句的插入成分 do you think 后,就很容易选择 is; 在后一分句中 Star Wars 虽然是复数形式,但它是一个电影名,因而谓语动词仍然要用单数。

[答案] A

(2) The series of TV play _____ a