

[译林课标版]

导学诱思
焦点突破
融会贯通

新
教
材

佳
占

J I A O Q I A N

高中英语（必修2）

安徽教育出版社

[译林课标版]

新
教
材

佳
点

高中英语

(必修2)

总策划：安星

编者：邹庆钱

安徽教育出版社

责任编辑:唐 秀

新教材焦点(译林课标版)

高中英语

(必修2)

安徽教育出版社出版发行

(合肥市回龙桥路1号)

新华书店经销 合肥永青印务有限公司印刷

安徽飞腾彩色制版有限责任公司照排

*

开本 880×1230 1/16 印张 7.75 字数 250 000

2007年9月第2版 2007年9月第1次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5336-4215-0

定价:14.80元

发现印装质量问题,影响阅读,请与我社出版科联系调换

电话:(0551)2823297 2846176 邮编:230063

佳占源自关注

关注锤炼精品

精品成就精彩

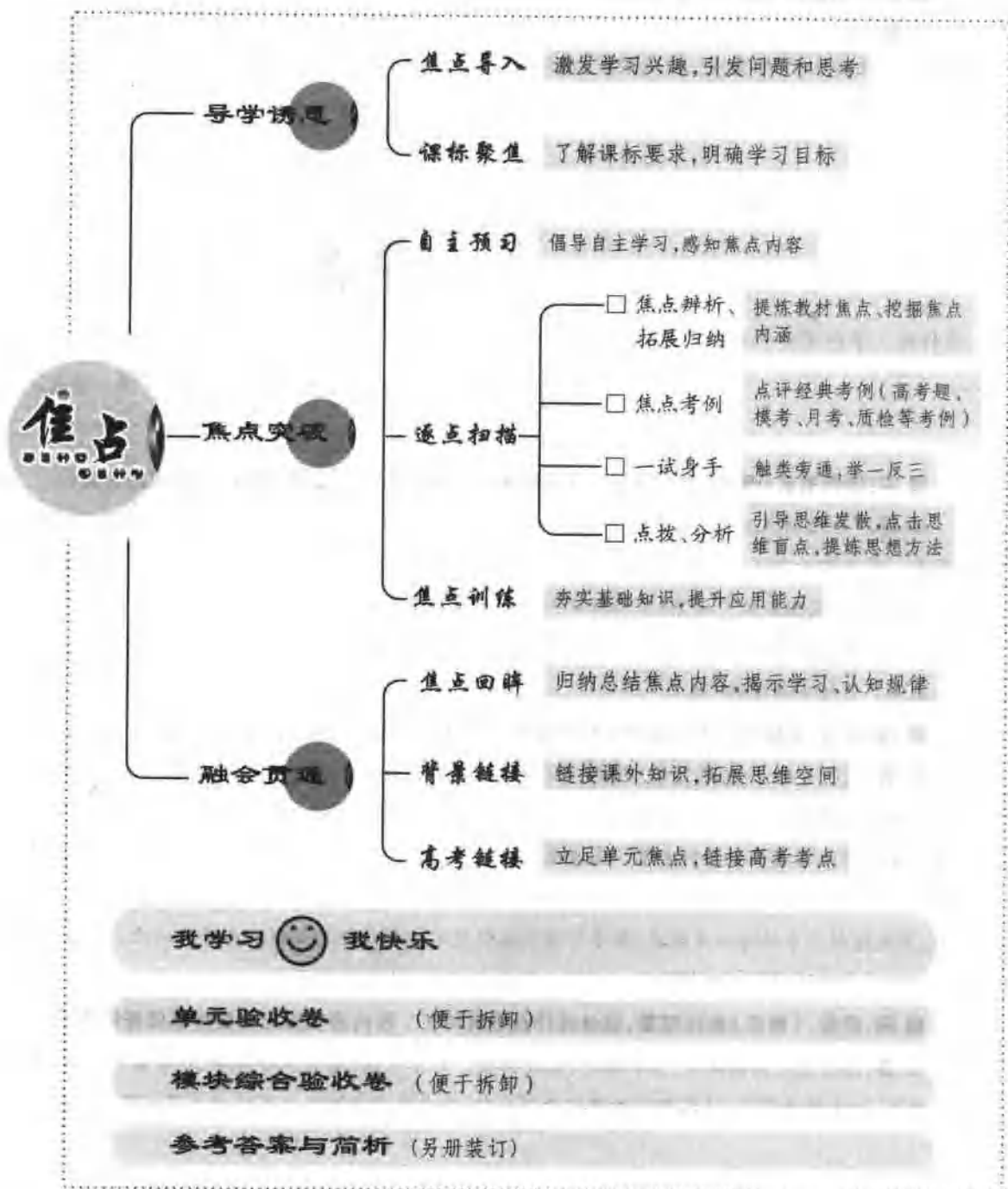
《佳占》见证你的每一点成长!

安徽教育出版社
焦点工作室祝广大学子:

梦想成真!



内容导读



《焦点》访谈

■ 问:《新教材焦点》书名比较独特,请问其主要含义是什么?

■ 答:本套书根据新课标要求和新教材特点,对新教材内容逐点扫描:直击重点,剖析难点,补遗盲点,关注热点,演练交点。五点聚焦,是大家关注的焦点,也是本套书的焦点。请看下列图示:



■ 问:请问书名《焦点》除了表示“五点聚焦”的编写理念外,是否还有什么特别的含义?

■ 答:《新教材焦点》是安徽教育出版社高中教育编辑部着力打造的第一套高中新课标同步教辅用书。高中部于2006年8月份成立,成立以后我们确立了围绕“焦点”二字打造高中品牌教辅的整体发展思路。安徽是教育大省,安徽教育出版社作为省内唯一教育类品牌出版社,一直备受全国市场关注。而随着我省新课标教材全面使用和高考命题权的进一步下放,安教社的高中学生读物也必然会成为广大师生关注的“焦点”。

■ 问:目前,市场上新课标同步类教辅较多,你们认为《焦点》最主要靠什么取胜?

■ 答:简而言之,一流的质量。编辑室在创意《新教材焦点》过程中,经过了半年多的详细的市场调研和样张征求意见后才确定最后的编写体例,每个学科的样稿都经过了3轮修订。另外,本套书网罗了全国的编写高手和学科专家。在遴选作者的过程中,我们要求首先必须是上过新课标教材的学科带头人;另外必须是写作能力较强的和有创造性思维的。写稿过程中编辑和作者共同讨论,反复推敲,不放过稿件中的每一点瑕疵。很多作者都感叹这次编稿是他们编得最辛苦的一次,也是收获最大的一次。有了这样一个创作团体,《焦点》的质量得到了有力的保证。

■ 问:确实,《焦点》制作精美,整体设计也很有特色。在内容安排上主要遵循怎样的原则?

■ 答:总原则是依据课标、紧扣教材、充分拓展。具体来说:激发学习兴趣,引导自主学习、强调基础夯实、注重能力提升,这些都是新课标所倡导的,在本套书中都通过具体栏目得以落实。实际上,

《焦点》访谈

新课标的这些理念渗透在本套书的每个栏目、每点讲解,甚至每道试题、每次点评中。另外在栏目顺序安排上也遵循新课标的要求:先兴趣导入,再自主学习,再总结归纳和思维拓展,而且每个栏目内容都充分考虑到其实用性,以方便学生自学和自测。

■ 问:《焦点》立足于同步辅导,却提出了“放眼新课标高考”的口号,请问有何重大的意义?

■ 答:宏伟的大厦是一砖一瓦垒砌起来的,优异的高考成绩是平常一点一滴积累起来的。安教社焦点工作室着眼平常知识的积累,放眼未来的新课标高考,融高考的焦点于平常学习之中,在一点一滴的学习中,走近高考,体验高考。2009年新课标高考面临重大改革,安教社作为专业的教育类出版社,帮助学生从容应对新高考责无旁贷。《新教材焦点》将传达最新的高考信息,把握最新高考动向。《焦点》全体工作人员坚信:《焦点》一定会帮助学子成就精彩的人生,见证他们的每一点成长。

■ 问:《新教材焦点》内容特色明显,质量一流,它无疑是高中学生新课标同步学习辅导的首选用书。请问学生如何使用才能达到最好的效果?

■ 答:《焦点》在编排时充分考虑到学生使用和课堂教学的方便,学生可以在老师指导下按编排顺序使用本书:

先浏览第一板块的“焦点导入”和“课标要求”,然后带着问题预习单元或章节内容。第二板块的“自主预习”附有答案,学生可以自测预习结果。讲解详细、透彻,练习层次分明,不仅分“基础夯实”和“能力提升”2个层次,每套试题中也体现难易梯度。讲解和练习都是按课时编写,可以和课堂教学配套使用。第三板块功能是:归纳、总结、拓展、提高,可以在单元或章节的课堂学习结束后使用。单元验收卷和模块综合验收卷附在本书最后,可以拆卸,学生可以在老师指导下使用,也可自测。答案详解并另册装订。

另外,“我学习,我快乐”为学生在紧张学习之余提供了轻松、愉快的园地。

总之,只要像《焦点》所倡导的那样快乐、自主、自信地学习,就一定会事半功倍,梦想成真!



Unit 1 Tales of the Unexplained	1
Unit 2 Wish you were here	24
Unit 3 Amazing people	46
第一单元验收卷	67
第二单元验收卷	75
第三单元验收卷	83
第二模块综合验收卷	91

参考答案与简析

Unit 1 Tales of the unexplained

导学诱思

👑 焦点导入

He has been called the “missing link”, Half-man, half-beast. He is supposed to live in the highest mountain in the world — Mountain Everest. He is known as the Abominable Snowman. The story of the Snowman has been around for centuries. Climbers in the 1920s reported finding marks like those of human feet high up on the side of Mountain Everest. The native people said they knew of this creature and called it the “Yeti” and they even said that they had even caught Yetis. A Russian scientist said that the Abominable Snowman was a remaining link with the prehistoric humans.

人们称其为过渡生物,他长得有点像人,有点像野兽,可能生活在世界最高峰埃菲尔士峰(即珠穆朗玛峰)上。他就是人们所知的喜马拉雅山雪人。雪人的传说已有好几个世纪之久。20世纪20年代,登山的人报道说在埃菲尔士峰的很高的山坡上发现了像人一样的脚印。当地人说知道这种生物并称其为“雪人”,他们甚至还说曾经抓到过雪人。一位俄罗斯科学家说,雪人是人类与史前人类的过度环节。

👑 课标聚焦

1. 通过阅读文章,了解有关不明飞行物、雪人等人类的不解之谜。
2. 听一位上司谈论填写调查表,提高英语的听说能力。
3. 学会用英语写调查报告。
4. 学会用英语讲神奇的故事。
5. 掌握现在完成时和现在完成进行时的用法。
6. 掌握和运用本单元的词汇、短语和一些重要句式。

焦点突破

👑 自主预习

语篇理解:根据课文内容选择一个最佳答案。

1. The text is mainly about _____.
A. a college student
B. a missing policeman
C. a lost girl

D. a missing boy and UFOs

2. Which country does the missing boy come from?

- A. America. B. Britain.
C. France. D. Canada.

3. Who saw white-skinned, strange-looking creatures?

- A. His friends. B. Policemen.
C. Witnesses. D. Justin's sister.



4. Which of the following is true according to the last paragraph?

- A. The police have stopped looking into the mystery.
- B. The boy was taken by aliens.
- C. Other possibilities are being considered.
- D. Some person made up the amazing story.

👑 逐点扫描

I. 语言焦点聚焦

Period One Welcome to the unit and Reading

✿ 1. You might run into a Yeti in the Himalayas.

你在喜马拉雅山脉可能会遇到雪人。

run into 用法归纳:

(1) 跑进

The naughty boy ran into the room in a hurry. 那个淘气的男孩匆忙跑进房间。

(2) 撞到

His bike ran into a fence. 他的自行车撞到了栅栏。

(3) (使) 陷入

He was lazy, as a result, he ran into debt quickly. 他很懒, 结果很快负债了。

(4) 偶尔遇见

I ran into some old friends at the party. 我在晚会上偶尔遇到了几位老朋友。

【焦点拓展】 下面词组都能表达“偶尔遇见”:

run into

come across

run across

happen to meet sb/sth

meet sb/sth by chance

✿ 2. Boy missing, police puzzled. 男孩失踪, 警方迷惑。

puzzled *adj* 困惑的, 茫然的

His puzzled look suggested that he hadn't understood the problem. 他困惑的表情说明他没理解这个问题。

【焦点拓展】 puzzle (*n&v*), 例如:

The last math problem puzzled me. 最后一道数学

题将我难住了。

No one has yet succeeded in explaining the puzzle of how life began. 还没有人能成功解释生命起源之谜。

【焦点辨析】 puzzled, puzzling

puzzled 形容人; puzzling 形容事物

另外, 现在分词表示主动, 过去分词表示被动。

I was puzzled by the puzzling problem. 我被这道难题难住了。

这样的词有很多, 例如: moved, moving; excited, exciting; interested, interesting; frightened, frightening; disappointed, disappointing

课文中出现的有:

1. Mr Foster was surprised that his son did not tell anyone that he was staying out late.

2. Mrs Foster became worried and told her husband to call the police.

3. I was frightened.

4. They are interested in us.

5. The whole experience was very frightening.

6. I even got frightened when I heard a plane fly over.

●注意: 修饰表情可用 puzzled, 修饰声音可以用 excited, 例如:

"I promise I will never give up," he said in an excited voice. "我保证永不放弃," 他以激动的声音说。

【焦点考例】

(2003 年北京春招) Mr Smith, _____ of the _____ speech, started to read a novel.

A. tired; boring

B. tiring; bored

C. tired; hored

D. tiring; boring

【简析】 根据题意, 讲话令人厌烦, 史密斯听了感到厌倦。考查的是现在分词和过去分词的区别。

【答案】 A

【译文】 史密斯先生对这令人厌烦的讲话感到厌倦了, 所以开始读起一本小说来。

● 一试身手: 用所给词的恰当形式填空。

(1) The film was quite _____ (move). Many people were _____ (move) to tears.

(2) Are you _____ (interest) in the book that I bought last week?

(3) Hearing the _____ (disappoint) news, she felt very sad.

【答案】 (1) moving; moved (2) interested (3) disappointing





❖ 3. People have stepped up their search for... 人们已停止搜索……

search(vt & n) 搜查, 搜索

search for 搜寻……

search sb/some place for 搜身/在某地搜寻什么

Now people are searching the woods for the missing boy. 人们正在树林里寻找丢失的男孩。

The enemy searched him in order to find the map. 敌人为了找到地图对他进行搜身。

【焦点拓展】

search into 调查

search one's heart 扪心自问

make a search for 寻找

in search of 寻找

“她在找什么?”可译为:

1. What is she looking for?
2. What is she searching for?
3. What is she in search of?
4. What is she after?

【焦点考例】

(2006年南京师大附中) _____ to our delight, Miss Mary, _____ for her bravery, went into the forest _____ the lost child.

- A. More; admired; to search
- B. Much; honored; searching for
- C. Greatly; respected; searching
- D. Most; praised; in search of

【简析】 第一个空修饰介词短语,表示程度,用副词,用 much 和 greatly 都对;第二个空是过去分词短语作定语,四个词都行,意义不同;第三个空表示搜寻,故用 searching for。

【答案】 B

【译文】 使我们高兴的是,以勇敢著称的玛丽小姐到森林里去寻找那个失踪的小孩子。

● 一试身手

(1) They had to go out _____ water.

- A. in a search for
- B. in search of
- C. in search for
- D. in search

(2) The police _____ the murderer and found a gun.

- A. searched
- B. searched for
- C. searched of
- D. searched out

【答案】 (1)B (2)A

❖ 4... who went missing two days ago. 那个已失踪两天(的人)。

go missing 失踪,这里的 go 是连系动词。

As time goes on, his hair goes grey. 随着岁月的流逝,他的头发变得花白了。

Mary went red with anger. 玛丽气得脸都红了。

【焦点拓展】

go mad 发疯

go blind 变盲

go bad 变坏

go wrong 出故障

go hungry 挨饿

(1) Something has gone wrong with the computer. 这台电脑出故障了。

(2) After her son died, she went mad. 儿子死后,她疯了。

【焦点辨析】 missing, lost, gone

missing 失掉,不见,可作定语和表语。

lost 遗失,一般不容易找回(找不到)。

gone 和 missing 意义相同,但只作表语。

❖ 5. People have shown great interest in his disappearance due to sightings of puzzling lights in the sky. 由于天空中出现的令人困惑的光,人们对他的失踪表现出了极大的兴趣。

due to 表示“因为”,相当于 because of。注意:这儿的 to 是介词。

He failed in the exam due to his carelessness. 因为粗心大意,他考试没及格。

【焦点拓展】

(1) due 有其他含义。due to 预期的(这儿的 to 是不定式)。

The plane is due to arrive at eight. 飞机定于八点到。

(2) 许多词组中的 to 是介词,归纳如下:

pay attention to 注意

be/get used to 习惯于

look forward to 期盼

belong to 属于

owe to 归功于

help oneself to 自用;请吃

The life that he got used to changed after he went to live in the city with his son. 到城里和儿子住后,他习惯了的生活变了。



A new play will be put on soon. 不久将上演一出新剧。

(2) put 的词组归纳

put up 举起, 张贴, 投宿

put down 放下, 记下

put away 把……收起来, 放好

put off 推迟, 拖延

put into practice 实施

put out 生产, 扑灭

put... aside 把……搁在一边

put forward 提出

put back 把……放回原处, 拨回

【焦点考例】

(2003年北京宣武区质量检测) It was dark. We decided to _____ for the night at a farmhouse.

- A. put away B. put down
C. put up D. put on

【简析】 根据题意, 天太晚, 只好投宿, A、B 和 D 不具有此意。

【答案】 C

【译文】 天黑了。我们决定在一家农舍投宿一夜。

*** 9. Standing inside were lots of white-skinned, strange-looking creatures with large black eyes.** 飞船里面站着许多白皮肤、怪模怪样的生物, 一个个都长着又大又黑的眼睛。

这是一个倒装句, 强调状态, 更能表达一种形象生动的场景。主语是 lots of creatures, 谓语用 were。分词短语置于句首引起倒装。例如:

Gone are the days when we Chinese used foreign oil. 中国人用洋油的时代一去不复返了。

Growing all over the hills are kinds of wild flowers. 满山遍野长满了各种各样的野花。

【焦点拓展】

(1) 完全倒装: 谓语动词完全搬到主语之前的句子; 便是完全倒装句。

In the middle of the room stands a table. 房间中间有张桌子。

Such was Einstein, a simple man with great achievements. 爱因斯坦就是这种人, 生活简朴, 成就卓越。

(2) 部分倒装: 只把谓语的 - 部分(常为助动词或情态动词)放在主语之前。

Only in this way can you solve the problem. 只有用这种方法你才能解出这道题。

You didn't go to the cinema, neither(nor) did I. 你没去看电影, 我也没去。

【焦点考例】

(1)(2007年安徽) Little _____ that we were watching his every move, so he seemed to be going his own way in his business.

- A. he realized B. he didn't realize
C. didn't he realize D. did he realize

【简析】 此句要求用部分倒装, 故排除 A, little 是否定词, 故排除 B、C。

【答案】 D

【译文】 他没有意识到我们在注视他的每一个举动, 所以他似乎仍按自己的方法做着事情。

(2)(2006年四川) At the foot of the mountain _____.

- A. a village lie B. lies a village
C. does a village lie D. lying a village

【简析】 此句是全部倒装句型, 故排除 C, lying 不能作谓语, D 明显错误。

【答案】 B

【译文】 在山脚下, 有一个村庄。

*** 10. Police have not ruled out the possibility that Justin was taken by aliens...** 警察还没有排除贾斯廷是被外星人劫持的可能性……

possibility [U] 可能(性), 相当于 chance; [C] 可能发生的事。

Is there any possibility of Tom's winning the first prize? 汤姆有可能获得一等奖吗?

【焦点拓展】 possible *adj*; 反义词: impossible; probably *adv*

【焦点辨析】 perhaps, probable, likely, possible
probable 的可能性最大, possible 的可能性最小, perhaps 是副词, likely 主要用作形容词, 反义词是 unlikely, 其用法是: It is likely that... 或 sb/sth is likely to do...

例如:

It is possible, though not probable, that he will accept our invitation. 他也可能接受我们的邀请, 但希望很小。

It is likely (probable) that we shall meet with some difficulties. 我们多半会遇到一些困难。

●注意:

(1) 一个人可能会完成这项工作。

误: One man is possible to finish this.

正: It is possible for one man to finish this.

(2) 歌唱家今晚可能会来。

误: The singer is probable to come this evening.

正: It is probable that the singer will come this evening.

或: The singer will probably come this evening.

(3) 他多半会参加这个会议。

误: It is likely for him to attend the meeting.

正: He is likely to attend the meeting.

或: It is likely (probable) that he will attend the meeting.

根据上面句子, 我们可以归纳以下三点: ① to be possible 不能以人作主语, 应说 It is possible for sb to do... ② to be probable 不能以人作主语, 也不能用 It is probable for sb to do, 只能用于 It is probable that... ③ to be likely 前可以用人作主语, It is likely 后面不能接 for sb to do, 只接 that 从句。

✳ 11. . . . , but they are looking into other possibilities. . . . 但他们也在调查其他的可能性。

look into 朝……里面看; 调查·研究

Mr Li looked into the classroom, to find the monitor was absent. 李老师朝教室里看看, 结果发现班长没来。

They are still looking into the cause of the fire. 他们还在调查火灾的起因。

【焦点拓展】

look up 抬头看, 查阅

look on... as 视……为

look after 照顾, 关心

look forward to 盼望, 期待

look out 往外看, 小心

look down upon 蔑视, 看不起

look through 浏览

look for 寻找

look back 回头看

look around 环顾四周

look like 看起来像……

【焦点考例】

(2003 年临沂模拟) Don't argue about it. I will _____ the matter and then tell you who is right.

A. look up

B. look for

C. look into

D. look through

【简析】 从题意可知, 等我调查了才能知道谁对谁错。A 查阅, B 寻找, D 浏览, 故均排除, 应选 C。

【答案】 C

【译文】 不要争吵了, 我将调查此事, 然后告诉你们谁是对的。

✳ 12. Sometimes people make up such amazing stories. 有时候人们喜欢编造这类耸人听闻的故事。

make up 表示“编造”。例如:

He is good at making up some interesting stories for children. 他擅长于为孩子们编造一些有趣的故事。

【焦点拓展】

(1) make up 的其他用法归纳如下:

组成: Twenty players make up the football team. (The football team is made up of twenty players.) 二十名队员组成了这支足球队。(这支足球队由二十名队员组成。)

弥补: You should make up the missed lessons. 你把丢的课补起来。

化妆: She enjoys making herself up when she goes to a party. 参加晚会时, 她喜欢化一下妆。

(2) make 的常用词组归纳

make fun of sb 取笑某人, 相当于 laugh at

make... into 把……制成

make out 理解, 辨认出

make use of 利用

make up one's mind 下决心

be made of 由……制成(成品中能看出原料)

be made from 由……制成(成品中看不出原料)

make an apology to 道歉

make up one's mind 下定决心

make progress 取得进步

make sure 确信

make sense 有意义, 讲得通

be made up of 由……组成

【焦点考例】

(2003 年北京春招) The idea puzzled me so much that I stopped for a few seconds to try to _____.

A. make it out

B. make it off

C. make it up

D. make it over

【简析】 make off 急忙离开, make up 构成, make off 重做。

【答案】 A

【译文】 这种想法使我如此迷惑不解以致我停下来几秒钟尽量搞明白。

✳ 13. I pulled back the curtains and saw a large spaceship flying outside. 我拉开窗帘, 看见一艘大的宇宙



飞船在外面飞。

I even get frightened when I hear a plane fly over.
当我听到一架飞机飞过时,我甚至感到害怕。

分词和不定式可以作宾语补足语,现在分词作宾补时常表示整个动作的一个片断;不定式作宾补时常表示动作的整个过程。

【焦点拓展】

see sb do sth 看见某人做某事,强调动作的全过程。

see sb doing sth 看见某人正在做某事;强调动作正在进行。

类似的感官动词还有:notice, watch, feel, listen to 等

● 一试身手:用所给动词的正确形式填空。

(1) We saw him _____ (get off) the bus and enter a supermarket.

(2) When I passed by, I saw some students _____ (play) basketball there.

(3) Last night he was heard _____ (sing) at home.

(4) Have you noticed an old man _____ (enter) the hall?

(5) Please listen to me _____ (explain) the sentence carefully.

【答案】 (1) get off (2) playing (3) singing
(4) entering (5) explain

Period Two Word power and Grammar & usage

*** 14. Yuri Gagarin from the former Soviet Union became the first human being to travel in space.** 来自前苏联的尤里·加加林成为第一个遨游太空的人。

to travel in space 是不定式作定语,不能改为 traveling in space,可改成定语从句 who traveled in space. 当名词由 the first, the last, 序数词或最高级修饰时,定语可以用不定式或者是定语从句的形式。

He was the third to arrive at the classroom this morning. 今天早晨他是第三个到班上的人。

【焦点拓展】 不定式作定语常见的有下面两种情况:

(1) 修饰的名词是不定式的逻辑主语。

Mary is always the first to come and the last to

leave. 玛丽总是第一个到,最后一个离开。

(2) 修饰的名词是不定式的逻辑宾语。在这种情况下,不定式只用主动式,而且是及物动词,如果是不及物动词,后面要加介词。

Do you have books to read? 你要不要读书?

I had no room to live in at that time. 那时我没有房间住。

I have a bottle of beer, but I have nothing to open it with. 我有瓶啤酒,但没有开啤酒的工具。

Children in China have nothing to worry about. 新中国的儿童没什么可担忧的。

*** 15. ... but no evidence of life has been discovered on any of the planets so far.** ...但到目前为止还没有在其他任何星球上找到生命的证据。

so far 迄今为止,常用于现在完成时态。

He has translated ten English novels so far. 到目前为止,他翻译了十部英语小说。

so far 还可以表达“到一定程度”。

I can only trust him so far. 我只能相信他到这种程度。

【焦点拓展】

as far as 远到……

by far... 得多(常用于最高级)

far from 远非

so far as I know/as far as I know 据我所知

far away 遥远得

far-away 遥远的

*** 16. I guess some of you are dreaming of becoming an astronaut and traveling to space to carry out space exploration.** 我猜你们当中有人梦想成为宇航员并且到太空去旅游,进行太空探险。

carry out 实现、贯彻(计划、任务等)

We should carry out the plan we've made. 我们应该完成我们制定的计划。

【焦点拓展】

carry on 继续

She carried on the work that her husband hadn't finished. 她把丈夫未完成的工作继续下去。

carry off 夺走

*** 17. If this comes true, you'll probably travel by space shuttle.** 如果这能实现,你有可能乘宇宙飞船旅游。

come true 实现,这里 come 是系动词。

May your dream come true! 祝你梦想成真!

Everything will come right in the end. 一切到最后



都会好起来。

【焦点辨析】

come true 表示“实现”，用作不及物动词短语，主语是梦想、愿望等，不能用于被动语态。

realize 也表示“实现”，它是及物动词，可用于被动语态。

Her dream that she wanted to be a singer came true at last. 她希望成为歌唱家的梦想最终实现了。

I am sure that you can realize your dream sooner or later. 我坚信你迟早会实现你的理想。

❀ 18. Then a ship will pick them up. 到那时船会接他们。

pick up 用法归纳如下：

(1) 拾起，捡起

He picked up the waste paper on the ground. 他捡起地上的废纸。

(2) 偶尔、(无意间)获得(知识等)

He picked up some French when he stayed there. 呆在那儿时，他学了点法语。

(3) (用车)接人

He promised to pick me up at the airport. 他答应在机场接我。

(4) 收到(节目、电台等)

This radio can pick up VOA clearly. 这台收音机能清晰地收到美国之音。

(5) 感染(疾病等)

He didn't know how he picked up the disease. 他不知道是怎么感染上这疾病的。

【焦点拓展】

pick out 选出

pick out the best player 选出最佳选手

pick 摘，采

pick flowers 采花

pick apples 摘苹果

【焦点考例】

(2006年黄冈四月模拟) They've _____ a really serious infection from something they've eaten.

- A. picked up B. taken up
C. held up D. brought up

【简析】 根据下文知，他们可能吃了不卫生的食物，故此空要填“感染”意义的词。

【答案】 A

【译文】 他们因吃了什么东西而感染了一种很严重的疾病。

❀ 19. I haven't heard much from you lately. 最近不大听到你音信了。

lately 在这里作副词，表示“最近”，相当于 recently，通常用于现在完成时中。

I have read two books written by Lu Xun lately. 最近我读了两本鲁迅写的书。

【焦点辨析】 late, later, latest, lately, latter.

(1) late (adj. & adv) 迟的，晚，迟

The bus was 20 minutes late.

(2) later (adv) 稍后，以后

He set up the company of his own later. 后来他创建了自己的公司。

(3) latest 最近的，最新的(消息、报刊等)

The old man care for the latest news. 老人关心最新的消息。

(4) latter 后者，反义词是 former

Of the two songs, the latter one sounds sweeter than the former one. 这两首歌中，后一首比前一首听起来更优美。

❀ 20. I must get it done today. 今天我必须完成它。

get sth done 让某事被做，叫别人做某事

You'd better get the mobile phone repaired. 你最好叫人修一下这部手机。

【焦点拓展】

get sb to do 让某人去做某事，动作由前面的 sb 发出。

have sb do 叫某人做某事，动作由前面的 sb 发出。

have sth done 叫某人做某事，动作不是由前面的 sth 发出。

have sb/sth doing 让某人/物一直不停地做。

下面一段话有助于掌握以上句型：

Last week the old man had his son buy him an electric fan. Yesterday he had it working all day long. Now something has gone wrong with it. He is going to have it repaired tomorrow. 上星期，老人要他儿子为他买了台电扇。昨天，他用电扇扇了一整天。现在电扇坏了，他打算明天请人修理。

【焦点考例】

(2007年安徽) — Did Peter fix the computer himself?

— He _____, because he doesn't know much about computers.

- A. has it fixed B. had fixed it

C. had it fixed D. fixed

【简析】 根据对话,彼得不懂电脑,所以,他是请人修理。

【答案】 C

【译文】 “彼得自己修理的电脑吗?”“他请人修理的,因为他不太懂电脑。”

● 一试身手:用所给动词的正确形式填空。

(1) I am going to have my hair _____ (cut) this afternoon.

(2) Our teacher got Xiao Wang _____ (write) the wall newspaper.

(3) Why did his father have him _____ (stand) there all the morning?

(4) Who will you have _____ (go) there with you?

【答案】 (1) cut (2) to write (3) standing (4) go

Period Three Task and Project

✳ 21. Ask one piece of information at a time. 每次问一条信息。

at a time 一次,同时,连续地

Don't all speak at a time. One by one, please. 不要一起说,一个一个地讲。

He was so tired that he slept for 10 hours at a time. 他是如此疲劳,以至于连续睡了十个小时。

【焦点辨析】 at a time 和 at one time

at a time 表示“一次,每…次”,而 at one time 意为“曾经,一度”。例如:

We students can borrow three books at a time at most. 我们学生一次最多能借三本书。

At one time he practiced playing the piano with me. 他曾经和我一道练弹钢琴。

【焦点拓展】

at no time 决不

at any time 随时,在任何时候

at times 有时

at the same time 同时

in no time 立刻,很快

in time 及时,在不久的将来

from time to time 有时,偶尔

on time 准时

✳ 22. Sentences with more than three clauses should be avoided. 应避免使用含三个以上从句的句子。

more than 用在数词前,意为“比……多,超过”,相当于 over。

There are more than three thousand students in our school. 我们学校有三千多学生。

more than 用在名词前,意为“不仅仅”,相当于 not only。

China Daily is more than a newspaper. It can help us learn English. 《中国日报》不只是一份报纸,它能帮助我们学英语。

more than 用于形容词前,意为“很,非常”,相当于 very。

I'm more than happy to take you there in my car. 我非常乐意用汽车把你送去。

【焦点拓展】

no more than 用在数词前,意为“仅仅”,相当于 only more... than... 与其……倒不如……

no more + adj + than 表示二者都不

not more + adj + than 前者并不比后者……

✳ 23. Take turns to be the club employee and the club member. 轮流充当俱乐部雇员和俱乐部成员。

take turns 依次,轮流

常用 take turns to do sth, take turns in/at doing sth.

We take turns to clean our classroom. 我们轮流打扫教室。

They take turns in/at looking after the old man. 他们轮流照顾这位老人。

【焦点拓展】

by turns 轮流地

in turn 依次地

It is one's turn to do sth. 轮到某人做某事。

Whose turn is it to be on duty today? 今天轮到谁值日?

The sisters take turns to look after their grandmother. 姐妹俩轮流照顾祖母。

turn 常用作动词,构成下列词组:

turn up 出现,到场,调高(声音)

turn down 拒绝,调低

turn on 打开

turn off 关掉

turn out 结果