

新课标 新教材



导学导练

英语

必修 ②

(配北师大版)

丛书主编 金鹰



安徽大学出版社

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本册主编 熊继军

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前 言

春生夏长,秋收冬藏。我们的努力,赢得了广大读者热情的赞扬。愿《新课标 新教材 导学导练》成为你腾飞的翅膀!

“如切如磋,如琢如磨。”这套丛书是我们研讨、交流、推敲、合作的结晶。我们的作者队伍中,有课程与教学研究专家,有重点中学教学经验丰富、成绩突出的骨干教师。长期的课程改革研讨和教学经验交流,使我们形成一支思维开放、锐意进取、团结合作的编写队伍。

“鸳鸯绣出从教看,莫把金针度与人。”尽管我们付出了巨大的劳动,但是我们还不敢自诩我们的作品便是“度人金针”。我们只是本着“春蚕吐丝”的精神,将我们研究和教学的心得,拿出来与朋友们分享。在科学面前,按新课标的要求,我们永远是探索者,只是我们永远不会停下探索的脚步。我们愿意与广大朋友们共享探索、进取的喜悦。

朋友们,你们是学习的主体。在学习中,培养创新精神和实践能力,提高综合素质,主动地、生动活泼地学习,促进全面发展,这就是新课标的要求和方向。

《导学导练》突出新课标的要求与方向:在栏目的安排、材料的选择、例题的配置、习题的设计等方面努力体现这一要求和方向。

《导学导练》保持与既有教学方式的衔接:不忽视基本知识的介绍;突出知识的内在联系和重难点的讲解;注重课后练习和单元检测。

《导学导练》最大程度地方便广大师生使用。每一种都是分两次印装:“导学导练”部分,包括知识网点、重难点、能力导航、知识拓展、典型例题、课时练习或周练等,以16开印装;“单元检测”部分,包括单元卷和综合卷,以8开印装,活页形式。

“路漫漫其修远兮,吾将上下而求索。”朋友们,让我们努力探索,相互交流,携手共进,迎接美好的明天。

金鹰

2006年12月



目 录

Unit 4 Cyberspace (1)

- 经典诵读 (1)
- 知识目标 (1)
- 重难点聚焦 (2)
- 语法专题 (13)
- 知识拓展 (15)
- 能力导航 (15)
- 即学即练 (16)
- 参考译文 (20)

Unit 5 Rhythm (21)

- 经典诵读 (21)
- 知识目标 (22)
- 重难点聚焦 (23)
- 语法专题 (34)
- 知识拓展 (36)
- 能力导航 (37)
- 即学即练 (37)
- 参考译文 (41)



Unit 6	Design	(44)
● 经典诵读		(44)
● 知识目标		(45)
● 重难点聚焦		(45)
● 语法专题		(53)
● 知识拓展		(54)
● 能力导航		(55)
● 即学即练		(55)
● 参考译文		(59)



Unit 4 Cyberspace



*** Searching for happiness ***

Life is like a winding (蜿蜒的) path surrounded by flowers, butterflies, and delicious fruits, but many of us spend much time looking for happiness around the next corner. We do not bend to enjoy the happiness which is ours for the taking just at our feet.

In our desire to reach the "pot of gold", complete and lasting happiness we all want to fill our lives, we ignore anything which doesn't seem worthy of such a large ambition, or which can't give us the whole thing all at once.

Happiness is all around us, but it often comes in small grains. When we gather it grain by grain, we soon have a basketful.

What small pieces of happiness surround me right now?

Words and Expressions:

1. butterfly *n.* 蝴蝶
2. pot *n.* 罐子, 坛子
3. ambition *n.* 抱负, 雄心, 野心
4. grain by grain 一粒一粒

生活犹如一条蜿蜒的小径, 周围鲜花飘香, 彩蝶飞舞, 硕果累累。但我们很多人却宁愿舍近求远去寻找幸福, 却偏偏不愿享用近在眼前的幸福。

我们都渴求生活中的完美而永恒幸福的“金罐子”, 却对那些不足以实现鸿鹄之志的细枝末节置若罔闻, 对那些不能使成功一步到位的点点滴滴置之不理。

幸福就在我们周围, 不过它常常点点滴滴地出现。一旦我们一粒一粒地把他们聚集, 很快就会集满一筐。

此时此刻, 我周围有哪些点滴的幸福呢?



知识目标

1. 中心话题 Talk about weekend activities and future plans
2. 交际用语
 - 1) Telephoning Hello. This is... speaking.
Can I speak to...?
Just hang on a second.
 - 2) Suggestions Would you like to...?





Do you fancy...?

Why don't we...?

3. 重点词汇

Warm-up	cyberspace virtual artificial virus global flood climate come true
Lesson 1	affect rapidly growth pessimistic hacker optimistic crime criminal terrorist attack chaos cash offer entertainment disappear as if harm obvious destruction
Lesson 2	military scientific the Pentagon nuclear network project fashion hang on get in touch be up to fancy suggestion reject arrangement
Lesson 3	suggest title destination flesh in the flesh exit historical site pack dip toe millionaire smoker non-smoker
Lesson 4	tourism guide locate seaside Maori settle settlement central suburb zone volcano as well as harbour view sunshine average surfing regular location material be known as
Communication workshop	Chinatown officially scenery cuisine attractive spider web

4. 重点语法 Prediction—will and be going to

First conditional

Second conditional

5. 文化背景

As the internet becomes **fully ingrained** (根深蒂固的) in our daily lives, issues remain about the internet's future. During the internet's **infancy** (最初阶段), the ideas freely flowed through the internet. It was this freedom of ideas that **inspired many people** to use the internet as a valuable resource.

Now more and more people have realized the power of the internet. The **swiftly moving world** of computers, the current and coming political changes and the wide range of new technology in electrical products are our training ground for tomorrow. These changes will **revolutionize** (对……造成彻底改革) our people, our environment, our earth and perhaps even its **rotation** (旋转) and role in the universe.



重/难/点/聚/焦

Warming-up

1. I am really interested in visiting new places. 我很喜欢到新的地方去旅行。

[指点迷津] be interested in (sth. /doing sth.): like doing sth. 对……感兴趣, 喜欢
He is interested in these books.

When are you interested in collecting stamps?

[归纳拓展] 表示喜欢还有以下表达方式:





like to do /doing sth.

We like swimming. 我们喜欢游泳。

love to do/doing sth.

He loves watching TV. 他喜欢看电视。

be fond of

Lucy is fond of playing computer games. 露西喜欢玩电脑游戏。

enjoy (doing) sth.

His mother enjoys listening to the music. 他的妈妈喜欢听音乐。

2. **The only problem is that I don't know what to take with me...** 唯一的问题就是我不知道要带些什么……

[指点迷津] that I don't know... 这是一个表语从句, 通常放在系动词 be, look, remain, seem 等词后。

The trouble is that I have lost his address. 问题是我已经把他的地址丢了。

One of the reasons is that they wonder if there is life on any other planets.

原因之一是他们想知道在其他星球有没有生命。

It seemed that the night would never end. 似乎这个黑夜没有尽头。

[典型题例]

The place _____ the bridge is supposed to be build should be _____ the cross-river traffic is the heaviest.

A. which, where B. at which, which C. at which, where D. which, in which

[解析] 选 C。句意为;这座桥应当建在渡河交通量最大的地方。第一个空是定语从句, 由于空格处在句中作地点状语, 所以要用 where 或 at which。第二空格处引导表语从句, 该空格处也在从句中作地点状语, 所以也要用 where。

[指点迷津] ... I don't know what to take with me. ... 我不知道要带些什么。

不定式经常与疑问词 who, which, when, where, how, what 等词连用, 在句中起名词作用, 通常跟在 tell, know, show, decide, learn, wonder, explain, advise, teach, discuss, find out 等词后做宾语, 也可以充当主语、表语等。

On hearing the news, he didn't know whether to laugh or to cry. (宾语)

听到这个消息, 他不知道是该笑还是该哭。

How to solve the problem is very important. (主语)

怎样解决这个问题是非常重要的。

My question is when to start. (表语)

我的问题是(我们)什么时候出发。

[典型题例]

1) Last summer I took a course on _____.

A. how to make dresses B. how dresses be made
C. how to be made dresses D. how dresses to be made

[解析] 选 A。how + 不定式作动词词组 take on 的宾语。

2) I've worked with children before. So I know what _____ in my new job.

A. expected B. to expect C. to be expecting D. expects



[解析] 选 B。“疑问词 + 不定式”作 know 的宾语。

3. Which of the films and books mentioned on this page have you seen or read? 你看过或读过这页上提到的哪一部电影或是书籍?

[指点迷津] mentioned on this page 是过去分词短语做后置定语, 修饰 films and books。过去分词做定语通常含有被动或完成的意思。

I saw a message pinned to the door. 我看到一张便条钉在门上。

The baby locked in the room cried loudly. 被锁在家里的宝宝大声地哭。

From the dates marked on the gold cup, we decided that it was made five hundred years ago. 从金杯上刻着的日期, 我们断定它是 500 年前制作的。

[归纳拓展] 本单元类似的句子还有:

1) 1983, there were only 200 computers connected to the Internet. 1983 年, 只有 200 台计算机可以连接到互联网上。

connected to 是过去分词作后置定语来修饰先行词 computers, 相当于一个定语从句: which were connected to the Internet。

2) Do you have anything planned for Saturday and Sunday? 你周六周日有什么安排吗?

planned 是过去分词, 用作形容词后置定语, 修饰 anything, 相当于定语从句:

Do you have anything that you have planned for Saturday and Sunday?

[典型题例]

The first textbooks _____ for teaching English as a foreign language came out in the 16th century.

A. having written B. to be written C. being written D. written

[解析] 选 D。written for teaching English as a foreign language 是过去分词短语做后置定语修饰 the first textbooks, written 和 the first textbooks 是被动的关系。

4. The movies that make up Star Wars are about wars in space. 《星球大战》系列电影描述的是太空大战的情景。

[指点迷津] make up 在此意为“组成, 构成”, 还有“补足, 虚构, 编制, 化妆等”意思。

Nothing can make up for the loss of a child. 失去孩子是什么都无法弥补的。

The story was partly true and partly made up. 这个故事半真半假。

These days they are making up a tourist guide. 这几天他在编一个旅游指南。

The doctor made up a bottle of cough medicine for him.

医生为他配制了一瓶医治咳嗽的药。

The actor went to his dressing-room to make up. 那个演员到他化妆间去化妆了。

[归纳拓展] 其被动形式:

be made up of 组成, 补偿, 弥补

The medical team is made up of twelve doctors.

这支医疗队由 12 名医生组成。

[典型题例]

The secretary has a lot of things to _____ in the office since she has been away for quite a few days.

A. take up B. make up C. work out D. carry out



[解析] 选 B。考查动词短语辨析。句意为：因为秘书外出了几天，因此，她回来后需要把拉下的工作补上。take up 拿起, work out 解出, carry out 执行。

[指点迷津] that make up Star Wars 是定语从句, 修饰 the movies。如:

All that glitters is not gold. 闪光的不一定是金子。

This is the book that I want to borrow. 这是我想要借的那本书。

5. **What other predictions do you know from science fiction books or films that have come true?** 你还知道其他哪些在科幻小说或电影中的预测已经变成现实的?

[指点迷津] come true: (of a hope, dream etc.) really happen or become fact 实现, 变成现实 come 是系动词, 后接形容词做表语。

One's dream do not always come true. 不是所有的梦想都能实现。

His dream of becoming a university teacher has come true.

他当一名大学教师的梦想实现了。

[词汇比较] 注意 come true 和 realize 的区别:

二者都可以表示“实现”。come true 是不及物动词短语, 不能用于被动语态, 主语通常是: 希望、理想、梦想、愿望等。

realize 通常做及物动词, 可以用于被动语态, 主语通常是人。

We will realize our dream. 我们将实现我们的梦想。

Our hopes will be realized. / Our hopes will come true. 我们的希望会实现。

[典型题例]

After one year's hard training, his wish to become a driver has _____ true.

A. realized B. come C. gown D. tuned

[解析] 选 B。come true 是固定搭配, 表示“变为现实”。其中 come 是系动词, 表示“成为, 变得”。

[指点迷津] that have come true 是定语从句, 和前面的 from science fiction books or films 短语一起修饰 predictions.

Lesson 1

1. **Peter Taylor finds out how computers and the Internet are going to affect our lives.** 彼得·泰勒发现计算机和互联网将如何影响我们的生活。

[指点迷津] find out: (经过调查) 找出, 查明

find out 后面可以接名词或代词, 用于被动结构或是跟由连接代词或副词引起的从句或不定式短语, 也可以接 that 引导的从句。

We must find out the truth of the matter. 我们必须查明事实真相。

As soon as all the facts have been found out, the police arrested him.

当所有的事实真相被揭开, 警察逮捕了他。

She found out how much the house would cost.

她查出这所房子值多少钱。

We found out that Mr. Lee was going to be promoted.

我们知道李先生很快要被提升。

[指点迷津] affect vt. : to have an influence on 影响, 感动, (疾病) 侵袭



affect sb. to tears 把某人感动得流泪

His words affected us to tears. 他的话让我们感动得流泪了。

be greatly affected 很受感动

The audience were greatly affected by his speech.

观众为他的演讲深受感动。

be affected by heat/ be affected with high fever 中暑/发高烧

[词汇比较] affect/effect/ effort

affect 通常作及物动词,有“影响,感动,感染”等意思。

effect 通常作名词,意思是“结果,效果,作用,影响”等。常用词组: have an effect on/upon sb. 对……有影响, take effect 生效,实行。

effort 通常做名词,意思是“努力、尝试”等。常用词组: make an effort /efforts to do sth. 努力做某事, make every effort 尽一切努力; spare no effort 不遗余力。

[典型题例]

1) The drug did not _____ his health, in fact, it seemed to have no _____ at all.

A. effect; effect B. effect, affect C. affect, effect D. affect, affect

[解析] 选C。句意为:这药没有影响他的健康,事实上,似乎一点效果都没有。前面空白需要动词做谓语,后面空白处要名词做宾语。

2) We always pay attention to the weather because it _____ so directly what we wear, what we do and even we feel.

A. benefits B. affects C. concludes D. attracts

[解析] 选B。考查动词辨析。句意为:我们总是很关注天气状况,因为它直接影响我们的着装,我们所做的事情,甚至我们的感受。在此 affect 是动词,意为“影响”。benefit 对……有益,conclude 得出结论,attract 吸引。

2. **Some experts are pessimistic about the future.** 一些科学家对(计算机主宰)的未来表现出悲观的态度。

[指点迷津] be pessimistic/optimistic about:对……悲观/乐观

pessimist (n.): the person always believes that the worst thing is likely to happen 悲观主义者

Don't be pessimistic! Everything will turn out good! 不要悲观,一切最终会变好的。

Many people are pessimistic about the new reform in this field.

很多人对这个领域的改革持悲观态度。

3. **It is clear that we are going to see an explosion of shopping on the Internet.** 很显然我们很快就会看到网上购物流行起来。

[指点迷津] It is/was + adj. + that clause 这是一个固定模式的句型。it 是形式主语,真正的主语是后面 that 引导的主语从句 we are going to... 如:

It is true that the scientist will give us a lecture next week. (that 后是真正主语)

那位科学家下周要给我们做报告的消息是真的。

It is certain that she will do well in the exam. 她肯定会考好的。

[归纳拓展] 类似的用法有:

It is necessary that we master a foreign language.



掌握一门外语是很有必要的。

It is important that we teach them how to use the new computer.

教会他们用新电脑是很重要的。

也可以是: It + be + n. /pp. + that

It's a pity that he missed the early train. 很遗憾他错过了早班火车。

It's reported that China has sent another manned spaceship into the sky.

据报道中国又发射了一艘载人航天飞船。

[指点迷津] be going to + 动词原形在本句中表示对不久的将来情况的预测。

They are going to have a trip to France. 他们很快要去法国旅行。

She is going to have a meeting this afternoon. 今天下午她有一个会议。

4. We have clear evidence that in the next few years the earth's climate will probably change. 我们有明确的证据表明, 未来的几年里地球的气候将会有很大的变化。

[指点迷津] evidence 后跟 that 从句是同位语从句, 说明证据指的是什么。

同位语从句是对与之同位的名词中心词做进一步解释的。能接同位语从句常见的单词有: idea, fact, news, belief, hope, evidence, opinion, problem, truth, answer, proposal, theory, decision, discovery, thought, understanding 等。

The news that he has passed the examination is exciting. 他通过考试的消息令人振奋。

[要点比较] 同位语从句和定语从句的区别在于: 定语从句是对先行词加以修饰、限制, 而同位语从句是说明名词中心词的具体内容; 在定语从句中充当成分, 是关系代词, 而在同位语从句中不作任何成分, 仅起连词作用。如:

The fact that we talked about is very important.

我们谈论的事实非常重要。(定语从句, 限定是我们谈论的事实)

The fact that he succeeded in the experiment pleased everybody.

他实验成功的事实使得每个人都很开心。(同位语从句, 事实就是他的实验成功了。)

5. We have to take immediate action. 我们得马上采取行动。

[指点迷津] action 只用作名词“行动”, 指持续时间长、复杂、多步骤、抽象的动作。

take action 采取行动

take immediate action 立即采取行动

take any necessary action 采取任何必要的行动

I felt that it was time for me to take action. 我觉得是到我采取行动的时候了。

Think carefully before you act. 三思而后行。

[典型例题]

1) The government must take _____ to prevent unemployment from getting worse.

A. action B. act C. measure D. actions

[解析] 选 A。take action/take measures 采取措施。

2) At the same time they are taking strong _____ to protect wildlife resources.

A. actions B. measures C. step D. effects

[解析] 选 B。take action/ take measures/ take steps 都可以表示“采取行动/采取措施”, 句意为: 同时他们正采取强有力的措施保护野生动物资源。



Lesson 2

- Brighton:** Brighton is situated on the south coast of England, approximately 80km south of London, in the beautiful county of Sussex. It is often referred to as “London by the sea” as it has a cosmopolitan, vibrant atmosphere and so much to offer visitors throughout the year.
- Colosseum:** (Coloseum), was built during the reign of Emperor Vespasiano c. 72 AD and dedicated in 80 AD by his son Titus. The popular name of Coliseum came about because the immense oval stadium was situated next to a colossal statue of Nero. Today, in Rome, the Coliseum is one of its most famous landmarks and tourist attractions. Although it survives only as a ruin, it still rates as one of the finest examples of Roman architecture and engineering.
- Manchester City:** Manchester is the regional capital of the north west of England, the UK's largest economic region outside London. The region comprises some 2.5 million households, and has a population of over six million. The Greater Manchester conurbation is by far the most densely populated part of the region, with over 2.5 million people living in an area of 1 200 km². Manchester stands at the heart of both the conurbation and the region. The city itself, having a population of around 430 000, is the largest of the Greater Manchester districts, but in a relatively small area of 117km².
- Pablo Picasso:** Pablo Picasso, born in Spain, was a child prodigy who was recognized as such by his art-teacher father, who ably led him along. The small Museo de Picasso in Barcelona is devoted primarily to his early works, which include strikingly realistic rendering of casts of ancient sculpture.
- CBA = Columbia Broadcasting Association** (美国)哥伦比亚广播公司。

Lesson 3

1. **What are you up to this weekend?** 这个周末你打算做什么?

[指点迷津] What are you up to this weekend? = What are you going to do this weekend?

What's... up to? 这个句子常用在口语当中问对方在做什么?

You sat here for a long time. What are you up to?

你在那里坐了很久了,你想干嘛?

[归纳拓展] be up to: doing sth., especially sth. bad 从事于,忙于(多用于口语)

What's she up to? 她在搞什么鬼?

I wondered what my daughter was really up to. 我不知道我女儿到底在搞什么名堂。

be up to 还有“胜任,该由,取决于”等意思。如:

He's not up to the job. 他不能胜任这项工作。

It's not up to you to tell me how to do my job. 不该由你来教我工作怎么做。

— Where should we go? 咱们去哪呢?

— It's up to you. 随便你。(由你来决定)



2. **Tom, can you suggest any good books for my project?** 汤姆,你能提供一些和我做的项目有关的参考书吗?

[指点迷津] suggest doing sth. 建议做某事

I suggest doing the experiment in another day. 我建议改天再做实验。

suggest sb. /sb. doing 建议某人做某事

They suggested his leaving for Beijing. 他们建议他动身去北京。

suggest that sb. (should) do 建议某人做某事(从句用虚拟语气)

The doctor **suggested** that the new hospital (should) be set up in the center of the city.

医生建议新医院应建在市中心。

[归纳拓展] suggest that 暗示,表明(陈述事实,不用虚拟语气)

Her expression suggested that she was angry. 她的表情表明她在生气。

疑问词 + do you suggest + 原形动词/主语 + 原形动词

Who do you suggest we send to cover the bank robbery? 你建议派谁去采访银行被盜案?

[典型题例]

Our English teacher _____ us buying a good English-Chinese dictionary.

A. asked

B. ordered

C. suggested

D. required

[解析] 选C。只有 suggest 后跟 doing/sb. doing。其他都跟不定式。

3. **Wouldn't that be great?** 那不是很好吗?

[指点迷津] 此句为省略句,在口语当中,在承接别人所说的话时,我们常常会用省略句。因为说话双方都熟悉当前语境。完整的句子应为:

Wouldn't that be great if we are able to use modern technology to go anywhere we like?

该句用了虚拟语气。

4. **I feel excited just thinking about it.** 一想到这我就感到兴奋。

[词汇比较] exciting 和 excited

两者都有“激动,兴奋”之意,但用法不同。

exciting 意为“令人激动的”,带有主动的含义,其主语多为事物,在句中做表语或定语。

exciting news 令人兴奋的消息

The news was **exciting**. 这条消息令人兴奋。

excited 意为“受激励的,感到鼓舞的”,主语通常是人,在句中也做表语和定语。

I was excited by the news. 听到这个消息我感到很兴奋。

[归纳拓展] 注意词组:

be excited about /to do 对……感到兴奋

She **feels excited about** the birthday party.

Mike **sounded excited** to hear from him.

5. **But I still find it hard to imagine.** 但是我还是觉得令人难以想像。

[指点迷津] find it hard to imagine: it 是形式宾语,hard 为宾语补足语,to imagine 为宾语。find 构成的句型:





1) 主语 + find + 宾语

I found a ten-dollar bill on the way home.

在回家的路上我发现一张十美元的钞票。

2) 主语 + find + sb. + sth. = 主语 + find + sth. for sb.

He promised to find me a good job. = He promised find a good job for me.

他答应为我找个好工作。

3) 主语 + find + 宾语 + adj. /adv. /过去分词/现在分词/介词短语

I found the job boring. 我发现这工作令人厌烦。

He found the door closed. 他发现门关着。

I found him in his own room. 我发现他在自己的房间里。

We found him waiting for us at the station. 我们发现他正在车站等我们。

4) 主语 + find + sth. + adj. + to do

The boy found the English novel difficult to read.

这个男孩发现这本英语小说很难读。

5) 主语 + find + it + adj. + to do

They found it easy to communicate with the foreign students.

他们发现和外国学生交流很容易。

6) 主语 + find + oneself + 宾补

At midnight, he found himself lying on the wet ground.

午夜的时候,他发现自己躺在潮湿的地上

7) 主语 + find + 宾语从句

He found that she was asleep with the door open.

他发现她开着门睡着了。

[典型题例]

We found many old people _____ at the back of the house, smoking and talking.

A. sat

B. sit

C. seat

D. seated

[解析] 选D。考查过去分词做宾补的用法。seat可作及物动词,意思是:使……就座,若表示某人坐下,要用其过去分词形式,be seated请坐,此处若用sitting也是对的,find sb. seated发现某人坐着。

6. I'm more interested in virtual universities than virtual reality holidays. 相比虚拟现实的假期我更喜欢虚拟世界的大学。

[指点迷津] more than 的用法:

more than 后面跟名词,意为:不只是,不仅仅是

Anne was more than a teacher. She also did what she could to take care of her pupils.

安妮不仅仅是老师,她总是力所能及地照顾她的学生。

more than 与数词连用,意为:多于,大于,超过

More than ten policemen turned up at the spot where the accident happened.

当事故发生的时候,十多个警察赶到了现场。

more than 与形容词和分词连用,意为:非常,十分

They were more than happy to see us come back from the journey.



看到我们旅行归来,他们非常高兴。

more than 和含有情态动词的句子连用,有否定意义,意为:是……难以……超过了……所能

The beauty of the mountainous country is more than I can describe.

山区的美景无法用语言来描述。

[归纳拓展] more...than 相当于 rather...than 表示取舍。意为:“与其说后者,倒不如说前者”,“是……而不是”。这时 more...than 后跟两个对等成分,more 后跟的形容词词尾不变。

This book seems to be more of a dictionary than a grammar book.

与其说这是本语法书不如说它是本字典。

no more than 后跟数字时意为:“仅仅,不过,只是”(含嫌少的意思)如:

All the money in his pocket added up to no more than 100 yuan.

他口袋里的钱全部加起来还不足 100 元。

not more than 意为:“至多,不超过”如:

Not more than ten students attended the meeting.

不到 10 个学生参加了这次会议。

7. If I don't finish my project on the history of the Internet for next Monday's lesson... 如

果我完不成下周一上课用的有关因特网历史的研究项目……

[指点迷津] on 在此意为“关于;谈及,论及”

a report on the international situation 关于国际形势的报告

a lecture on Shakespeare 有关莎士比亚的讲座

an essay on political economy 政治经济学方面的文章

[指点迷津] for 在此表示对象、用途,常译为:“为,对于,供,适合”等。

one's feeling for sb. 对某人的感情

a play performed for children 演给儿童看的戏

a letter for you 你的信

not for sale 非卖品(常用于商品标签)

herbs good for cancer 治癌症的草药

8. Do you have anything planned for Saturday and Sunday? 你周六和周日有什么计划吗?

[指点迷津] have sb./sth. done 通常具有两种含义:

1) 让某人/物被……

We ought to have him examined by a doctor. 我们应该让医生给他检查一下。

You'd better have that tooth pulled out. 你最好把那牙给拔掉。

2) 遭遇或经历(通常遭遇不幸不好的事情)

The old lady had her handbag stolen. 这位老太太的手袋被偷了。

John had his house burned down last night. 昨晚约翰的房子被烧毁了。

[典型题例]

He had his clothes _____ last night.

A. wash

B. washing

C. washed

D. be washed

[解析] 选 C。have sth. done 是固定搭配。