



荣德基

析

新课标新教材



探究开放创造性学习

高中英语必修1
配人教版

内蒙古少年儿童出版社



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高中英语必修 1
(配人教版)

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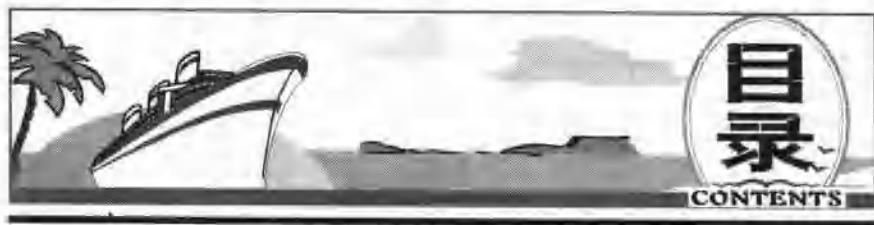
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Unit 1 Friendship



A. 基础篇



I. 教材内容剖析

Warming Up

一、生词

1. point /pɔɪnt/ *n.* & *v.*

- (1)
- n.*
- ① any dot used in writing or printing 点; 小数点
- eg.*
- :

What do these red points stand for on the map? 地图上的这些红点表示什么?

- ② sharp end of sth.; tip 尖; 尖端
- eg.*
- :

the point of a needle / knife 针尖 / 刀尖

- ③ unit of measurement, value, scoring, etc. 分数; 得分
- eg.*
- :

We won the basketball game by 21 points. 这场篮球赛我们赢了 21 分。

- ④ particular time or instant (时间的) 一点; 时刻
- eg.*
- :

It was at that point that he left us. 就在那个时候他离开了我们。

- ⑤ particular place (空间的) 点; 地点
- eg.*
- :

The bus stops at five points along this street. 公共汽车在这条路上共停五处。

- ⑥ thing said as part of a discussion 论点; 观点
- eg.*
- :

This is the first point I want to make. 这是我想说的第一点。

- (2)
- v.*
- ① point (at/to sb./sth.); show the position or direction of sb./sth. 指; 指出;

指向 *eg.*:

She pointed to a house in the distance. 她指着远处的一所房子。

The building points to the sea. 那栋楼面向大海。

- ② point sth. (at sb./sth.); aim sth. 把某物瞄准或对着
- eg.*
- :

It's rude to point your finger at others. 用手指着别人是不礼貌的。

- ③ point sth. out (to sb.); direct attention to sth. 使注意某事物; (向某人) 指出
- eg.*
- :

I must point out that your carelessness will cause a serious loss.

我必须指明你的粗心会造成严重的损失。

拓展:

- (1) off the point; away from what one should be talking or writing 不切题; 离题
- eg.*
- :

Do not be off the point. 不要离题。

- (2) to the point; right for the purpose or the occasion 中肯; 扼要
- eg.*
- :

His speech was short and to the point. 他的讲话简明扼要。

- (3) on / upon the point of doing sth.; just about to do sth. 即将……之时
- eg.*
- :

He was on the point of going out when it began to rain.

他正要外出, 这时天开始下雨来。

2. upset /ʌp'set/ *v.* & *adj.*

- (1)
- vt.*
- &
- vi.*
- (upset, upset; upsetting)



- ①distress the mind or feelings of sb. 使不安;使心烦 eg:

The news quite upsets her. 这消息令她心烦意乱。

- ②disrupt (a plan, etc.) 打乱;搅乱(计划等) eg:

An unexpected visitor upset my whole plan. 一位不速之客打乱了我的整个计划。

- ③(cause sth. to) become overturned or split, esp accidentally 打翻;倾覆;翻倒
(尤指无意地) eg:

Be careful not to upset the glass. 当心别打翻了水杯。

Be careful! The boat is upsetting! 当心! 船要翻了!

- ④cause sb. to feel ill by disturbing his digestion 使(肠胃)不适 eg:

Eating too much rich food will upset your stomach. 吃太多油腻的东西胃会很难受的。

- (2)adj. ①worried; anxious; feeling unhappy about sth. 不安的;心烦意乱的(常作表语) eg:

She was upset at the news. 听到这个消息,她感到不安。

- ②slightly ill 不舒服的(指肠胃) eg:

Her upset stomach made her upset. 胃部的不适令她心烦意乱。

3. ignore /'ignə/ vt. take no notice of sb./sth. 不理睬;忽视

ignore sb./sth. 不理某人/忽视某事 eg:

I said hello to her, but she ignored me completely!

我向她打招呼,可她根本不理我!

He ignored the doctor's advice and went on smoking.

他不顾医生的劝告,继续抽烟。

拓展:

- (1)ignorant /'ignərənt/ adj. knowing little or nothing 无知的;不知道的 eg:

He is ignorant of even the simplest facts. 他就连最简单的事实都一无所知。

- (2)ignorance /'ignərəns/ n. lack of knowledge or information (about sth.) 无知;
愚昧;不知 eg:

His ignorance is surprising. 他的无知真叫人吃惊。

4. calm /kɑ:m/v. & adj.

- (1)vt. & vi. calm (sb.) (down); (cause sb. to) become calm (使某人)平静;镇静下来 eg:

She took a deep breath to calm herself. 她深吸一口气以使自己平静下来。

At last the sea calmed down. 大海终于平静下来。

- (2)adj. ①(of the sea) without large waves; still(海洋等)静的;平静的 eg:

The sea was calm. 海上风平浪静。

- ②(of the weather) not windy(天气)无风的 eg:

a calm, cloudless day 无风无云的一天

- ③not excited or nervous; quiet(人)镇静的;沉着的 eg:

We must keep calm before danger. 危险面前我们必须保持镇静。



拓展: calm 平静的; 沉着的, 指无风浪或人的心情不激动
 quiet 宁静的; 安静的, 指没有声音; 心里没有焦虑、烦恼
 still 静止的; 不动的, 指没有运动或动作的状态
 silent 寂静的; 沉默的; 不发音的, 指没有声音或不讲话
 Keep calm in the examination. 考试中要保持镇静。
 Tell the children to keep quiet. 告诉孩子们安静些。
 The officer asked the Swede to keep still. 军官叫那个瑞典人别动。
 She kept silent about the matter. 她对这件事保持沉默。

5. concern /kən'sɜ:n/ *v.* & *n.*

(1) *vt.* ① to be about 与……有关系; 涉及 *eg.*

This story concerns a good girl and a wicked fairy.

这个故事讲的是一个善良的姑娘和一个邪恶的神仙。

concern oneself in sth.; be engaged in sth. 从事/参与某事 *eg.*

I'm not concerned in this matter. 我没有参与此事。

be concerned with sth.; have some connection with 与……有关 *eg.*

The accident was concerned with his carelessness.

那次事故与他的粗心有关。

② be worried about 关心; 使挂念(常用于被动语态)

be concerned about / for; be worried about 关心; 挂念; 为……担心 *eg.*

The mother is concerned about / for her son's future.

这位母亲担忧她儿子的将来。

I'm concerned that they may have got lost.

我担心他们可能迷路了。

(2) *n.* ① [U] worry; anxiety 关心; 关注; 担心

show concern for sb. / sth. 对……表示关心 *eg.*

She showed great concern for her daughter's study.

她非常担心她女儿的学习。

② a matter that is of interest or importance to someone 关系; 利害关系

have no concern with 和……没有关联 *eg.*

I have no concern with this company. 我和该公司没有任何关联。

6. cheat /tʃi:t/ *v.* (1) *vt.* trick or deceive (sb./sth.) 欺骗; 哄骗; 骗取

cheat sb. (out) of sth. 骗取某人某物

cheat sb. into the belief that... 哄骗某人相信…… *eg.*

The cheat easily cheated many people (out) of their money.

那个骗子很容易地骗取了许多人的钱。

The seller cheated her into the belief that his goods were the best.

那卖主哄骗她相信他的货是最好的。

注意: “骗取某人的钱”不能说 cheat sb. 's money, 而要说 cheat sb. (out) of his money.



(2) vi. act dishonestly 欺诈;作弊 eg:

He was caught cheating at/in the examination. 他考试作弊时被当场抓到。

二、短语

1. add (sth.) up; calculate the total of (把……)加起来

讲解: add up 可用作及物或不及物动词短语, up 为副词, 故若宾语为代词, 需把代词置于 up 之前。 eg:

Add these figures up, please. (= Add up these figures, please.) 请把这些数字加起来。
The waiter can't add up. 这个服务员不会算账。

拓展:

(1) add up to; amount to; make a total of; come to 共计;总计达 eg:

His whole school education added up to no more than one year.

他所受的全部学校教育加起来不过一年。

(2) add sth. to...; put sth. together with sth. else 把……加到(进)…… eg:

Add some salt to the soup to your taste. 按你的口味往汤里加一点儿盐。

(3) add to; increase 增添;增加 eg:

The music added to our enjoyment. 音乐给我们增添了快乐。

(4) add sth.; continue to say sth. 补充说 eg:

He added that he was very pleased with the result. 他补充说, 他对这一结果感到很满意。

"I will come later," he added. "我随后就到," 他又说道。

2. get loose; become loose 松开;变松

讲解: get 用作系动词, 意为“变得;达到某种状态或情况”, 后常接形容词或过去分词作表语。 eg:

get angry/hungry/excited/hurt/married... 生气/饥饿/兴奋/受伤/结婚……

拓展:

(1) become loose 变松;松开;脱出 eg:

One of your buttons has become loose. 你的一颗纽扣松了。

(2) let... loose 释放 eg:

Don't let the dog loose. 不要把狗放开。

三、词语辨析

▲ have (got) to 与 must

have to 的含义与 must 相似, 两者往往可以互换使用, 但二者有以下几点不同:

(1) must 表示的是说话人的主观看法, 而 have to 则往往强调客观需要。 eg:

It is late now, I really must go. 时间不早了, 我必须得走了。

I had to leave school when my father died. 父亲死了以后我只好辍学了。

(2) must 只有一种形式, 而 have to 则涉及人称、时态等方面的变化形式。 eg:

She has to go to the bank this afternoon. 她今天下午得去银行。

Do you have to leave so soon? 你这么快就得走吗?

We will have to help him as much as we can. 我们将不得不尽力帮助他。

He didn't have to answer all these questions. 他不必回答所有的问题。

注意: have to 结构的疑问式和否定式都需借助于助动词(如 do, will)构成。

- (3) have to 还可以和情态动词 may, might 连用, 而 must 则不能。 eg:

We may have to put off the plan. 我们可能不得不推迟这项计划。

- (4) 二者的否定意义不相同: mustn't 表示“禁止; 不允许”; have to 的否定形式表示“不必”(= needn't)。 eg:

You mustn't play with fire. 你千万不要玩火。

You don't have to go. 你不必去。

- (5) have got to 是 have to 的口语形式。所不同的是 have got to 的疑问式和否定式都借助于 have; 而 have to 则需借助于 do。 eg:

I've got to be off now. 我现在得走了。

Has he got to get himself involved in this affair? 他有必要卷入此事吗?

You haven't got to change at London Station. 你不用在伦敦站换车。

四、重难点句子

1. ...but your friend can't go until he / she finishes cleaning the bicycle. ...但是你的朋友直到清理完自行车才能去。

讲解: until 和 till 的异同之处, 以及它们用在肯定句或否定句中时主句动词的延续性或非延续性是重中之重。

till/until 在句中充当介词或连词, 后接时间状语或时间状语从句。until/till 用于肯定句, 意为“直到……为止”, 主句谓语动词用延续性动词, 表示动作一直延续到 until 所表示的时间为止; 用于否定句, 意为“直到……才”, 主句谓语动词用非延续性动词。 eg:

I watched TV until / till twelve o'clock last night. 我昨晚看电视一直看到 12 点。

Dr Bethune didn't leave until the operation was over. 在手术结束以后, 白求恩医生才离开。

注意: until / till 用法基本相同, 但还需注意以下几点:

- (1) 在正式文体中或放在句首时一般不用 till 而用 until。

- (2) not until 置于句首时, 不可用 till 替换 until, 而且主句要用倒装语序。 eg:

Not until he was 30 did Li Hua get married. 李华 30 岁才结婚。

- (3) 在强调句中一般用 not until。 eg:

It was not until recently that I realized the importance of studying English.
最近我才意识到学英语的重要性。

- (4) 通常说 from...till..., 而不说 from...until...。 eg:

They had to work from morning till evening.

他们不得不从早到晚不停地工作。

2. When he / she borrowed it last time, he / she broke it and you had to pay to get it repaired. 上次他/她借用你的照相机, 他/她把它弄坏了, 你不得不掏钱让人修理相机。

讲解: (1) get 此处为使役动词(其宾语需要带补足语), 意思是“使; 让; 请”; repaired 在此句中是过去分词, 作宾语 it 的补足语, 它所表示的动作是别人做的, 不是句子的主语完成的。get sth. done 的意思是“使(让、请)别人做某事”。 eg:



You must get the work finished by noon. 中午以前你们必须把工作做完。

- (2) get 作使役动词时,还可以接现在分词作宾语补足语: get sb. / sth. doing sth. 表示“开始做并保持其状态”,强调动作的持续。 eg:

I can't get my car going. 我的车发动不了啦。

- (3) get 作使役动词时,还可以接不定式作宾语补足语: get sb. to do sth., 表示“使(让)某人做某事”,强调动作的完成。 eg:

Be sure to get Mr Smith to come. 一定要请史密斯先生来。

注意: get 作使役动词时,其用法同 have 相似。不同的是, have 后接不定式作宾补时,宾补为不带 to 的不定式;而 get 需接带 to 的不定式作宾补。试比较:

Get him to finish the work by noon. 让他中午前把工作做完。

Have him finish the work by noon. 让他中午前把工作做完。

3. Your friend comes to school very upset. 你的朋友来到学校,心情很不好。

讲解: upset 在此处是形容词,作状语,用来补充说明主语来学校时的心情。

4. While walking the dog, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car. 当遛狗时,你粗心,狗松开被车撞了。

讲解: while walking the dog 为时间状语从句的省略形式,相当于 while you were walking the dog.

时间状语、让步状语及条件状语从句的省略必须符合下面两个条件:(1)从句主语与主句主语一致,或从句主语为 it;(2)从句中的谓语动词是 be 的某种形式。如同时符合以上两个条件,则可以将从句的主语和 be 动词省掉。 eg:

Be careful when (you are) crossing the street. 横穿马路时,一定要小心。

If (it is) necessary, I'll have the letter copied. 如果有必要,我可以叫人把这封信誊写一份。

5. ...he / she should have studied, ……他/她本应该努力学习的,

讲解: should have done sth. = ought to have done sth. 表示过去本应该做某事而实际上没有做,含有责备的意味。 eg:

You should have come earlier. 你本该早点来的。

You should have given him more help. 你本该多帮帮他的。

拓展:“情态动词+have done”小结

(1) should / ought to have done “本应该做……”(实际上没做)

(2) shouldn't / oughtn't to have done “本不该做……”(实际上却做了) eg:

You shouldn't have told her the truth. 你本不该告诉她真相的。

(3) must have done “肯定已经……”(对过去发生事情的肯定推测) eg:

The ground is wet. It must have rained last night. 地面很湿,昨晚肯定下雨了。

(4) can't / couldn't have done “肯定没有……”(对过去发生事情的否定推测) eg:

He can't have slept through all that noise. 那么吵他不可能睡得着觉。

(5) needn't have done “本来不必做……”(过去没有必要做却做了) eg:

She needn't have come yesterday. 她昨天本不必来的。

(6) might / may have done “可能已经……”(对过去发生事情的肯定推测;可能性小) eg:



It's late. He might have gone to bed. 时间不早了,他也许已经睡觉了。

(7) could have done “本来可以做……”(过去本可以做却未做) eg:

You could have given more attention to it. 你本可以多关心一点的。

(8) would have done 过去愿意做某事却未能做 eg:

If I had come earlier, I would have met the famous singer.

如果我早点儿来的话,就会碰上那位著名的歌手了。

Pre-reading, Reading, Comprehending

一、生词

1. list /list/ vt. & n.

(1) vt. make a list of (things) 列出;把……列在表上 eg:

He listed five reasons why he enjoyed this book.

他列举了五个理由说明他为什么喜欢这本书。

(2) n. series of names, items, figures etc. written or printed 清单;目录;一览表 eg:

a shopping list 购物单

word list 词汇表

make a list of 列表

lead the list 居第一位

2. share /ʃeə/ v. & n.

(1) vt. ① give a share of sth. to others 均分;分担;分配 (among, between) eg:

Mother shared the cakes among the children. 妈妈把蛋糕平均分给孩子们。

② have a share of sth. with another or others 分享;分担;合用 (with, among, between) eg:

We shared a room between us. 我们俩合住一个房间。

③ have sth. in common 共有 eg:

Li Hua is the only person who shares my opinion. 李华是惟一和我意见相同的人。

(2) vi. have a share in sth. 分享;分担

share in sth. with sb. = share sth. with sb. 和某人分享某物 eg:

I'll share (in) the cost with you. 我将和你分担这笔费用。

(3) n. [C]

① part of a large amount which is divided among several or many 一份;份额 eg:

One should do one's share of the work well. 一个人应做好分内的工作。

② 股份 eg:

Father bought / held 500 shares in a shipping company.

父亲购买了(持有)某航运公司的 500 股股份。

3. feeling /'fi:liŋ/ n.

(1) [U, C] ability to feel 感觉;知觉 eg:

a feeling of cold (comfort) 冷(舒服)的感觉

I have a feeling that something terrible is happening.

我有预感某种可怕的事情就要发生。

(2) [复数] person's emotions rather than intellect (与理智相对而言的)感情;情感 eg:

hurt sb.'s feelings 伤害某人的感情 hide one's feelings 隐藏感情



I'm afraid what you said hurt her feelings. 恐怕你的话伤了她的感情。

4. series /'siəri:z/ *n.* a group of things of the same kind or related in some way, coming one after another or in order (单复同) 一连串的; 一系列; (邮票)一套; 丛书 **eg:**

a series of good harvest 接连的好收成

a series of stamps 一套邮票

the Chinese History series 中国历史丛书

There is a series of meetings waiting for me. 有一系列的会在等着我。

There was a series of car accidents at the crossing.

在这个十字路口发生了一连串车祸。

注意: "a series of + 复数名词"作主语时, 谓语动词通常要用单数。

拓展: 单复数同形的单词: means 方法, 手段, works 著作, 作品, sheep 绵羊, fish 鱼, Japanese 日本人, Chinese 中国人等。

5. outdoors /aʊt'dɔ:z/ *adv. & n.*

- (1) *adv.* in the open air; outside 在(向)户外; 在(向)野外(其反义词为 indoors) **eg:**

Children usually prefer playing outdoors. 孩子们通常更喜欢在户外玩耍。

- (2) *n.* the open air 户外, 野外(其前通常加定冠词 the) **eg:**

Would you like to go to the outdoors? 要不要到野外去?

拓展:

- (1) outdoor /aʊt'dɔ:/ *adj.* 户外的; 野外的 **eg:**

outdoor games / sports 户外运动 outdoor life 户外生活

- (2) indoor /ɪn'dɔ:/ *adj.* 室内的 **eg:**

indoor sports 室内运动 indoor flowers 室内花卉

6. crazy /'kreɪzi/ *adj.*

- (1) insane; very foolish 疯狂的; 精神失常的; 愚蠢的; 糊涂的 **eg:**

He must be crazy to go out in such weather. 这种天气外出, 他一定是疯了。

The noise is driving me crazy. 这噪音吵得我要发疯。

She's crazy to lend him the money. 她把钱借给他, 真糊涂。

- (2) be crazy about sth. /sb.; wildly excited 狂热的; 醉心的; 着迷的 **eg:**

She is crazy about him. 她为他而神魂颠倒。

The girl is crazy about dancing. 这个姑娘醉心于跳舞。

- (3) like crazy; very intensely; very much 非常; 拼命地; 发狂地 **eg:**

The young man worked like crazy so that he could forget the sadness of losing his wife. 这年轻人发疯似地工作以忘记失去妻子的痛苦。

7. nature /'neɪtʃə/ *n.*

- (1) the whole universe and every created, not man-made thing 自然; 自然界 **eg:**

the laws of nature 自然法则

keep the balance of nature 保持生态平衡

注意: nature 作此意讲时其前不加定冠词 the。

- (2) [C, U] typical qualities of 性质; 本性 **eg:**

What's the nature of the chemical? 这种化学元素特性怎样?

It's human nature to like money. 爱钱是人的天性。

拓展:与 nature 有关的短语:

(1) against nature; unnatural; immoral 违背自然地; 违反人性地

(2) by nature; born 天生地; 生来 eg:

He is proud by nature. 他天生骄傲。

(3) in nature 性质上; 实际上; 事实上 eg:

His problem was personal in nature. 他的问题本质上属于个人问题。

8. dare /deɪ/ vt. & v. aux. 敢, 胆敢

(1) 用作情态动词, dare 具有四个特点: 第一, 没有人称和数的变化; 第二, 没有语态的变化但有过去式(dared); 第三, 不用 do, does 或 did 来构成否定和疑问结构; 第四, 主要用于否定、疑问及条件句中。 eg:

She dare not go out alone at night. 夜晚她不敢一个人外出。

Dare you do so? 你敢这么做么?

How dare you say I'm unfair? 你怎么敢说我不公平?

(2) 用作行为动词, dare 要用 do, does 或 did 来构成否定和疑问结构, 并有时态和形态的变化。 eg:

She doesn't dare (to) go out alone at night. 夜晚她不敢一个人外出。

He dares to jump down into the river from here. 他敢从这儿跳下河去。

注意: ① dare 用作情态动词时后接动词原形(不带 to)。

② 用作行为动词时后接带 to 的不定式作宾语; 但在否定句中, dare 后的不定式符号 to 可以省略。(如上)

③ I dare say 为固定短语, 意为“可能; 也许; 我认为”(侧重不肯定); I dare to say 意为“我敢说”(侧重肯定)。 eg:

I dare say that he'll come. 也许他会来。

I dare to say that he'll come. 我敢说他一定会来。

9. entirely /m'taɪəli/ adv. wholly; completely 完全地; 全部地; 整个地 eg:

Although they are twins, they look entirely different. 他们虽是双胞胎, 但是相貌却完全不同。

10. power /'paʊə/ n.

(1) [U] (in people) the ability to do or act (人的) 力; 能力; 力量 eg:
out of one's power 能力所不及

This job requires a lot of power. 这个活儿需要很大的力气。

(2) [U] right; control; authority 权力; 支配力; 势力 eg:

come into power 握权; 上台 in power 当权; 执政

When Hitler came into power, many Jews were killed.

希特勒上台以后, 许多犹太人遭到迫害。

(3) [U] energy that can be harnessed and used to do work 动力; 电力 eg:

electric power 电力 water power 水力

the power of engine 发动机的马力



二、短语

1. go through

讲解: (1) to experience or suffer from 文中意为“经历; 经受”, 大多指痛苦的事情。 eg:

He went through two World Wars. 他经历了两次世界大战。

(2) to examine carefully 仔细检查; 审查 eg:

I've gone through all my pockets but I can't find my keys.

我把所有的口袋都找遍了, 就是找不到我的钥匙。

(3) to look through 浏览; 翻阅 eg:

He has the habit of going through morning papers after getting up.

他有起床后翻阅晨报的习惯。

(4) use up or cost sth. wholly 用完; 花完 eg:

I've gone through my ink. 我的墨水用完了。

2. hide away

讲解: (1) be out of sight 躲藏 eg:

The thief hid away in the forest. 那小偷藏进了森林。

(2) put or keep out of sight; conceal; prevent sth./sb. from being seen, found or known 藏匿; 隐瞒 eg:

A fox cannot hide its tail (away). 狐狸尾巴是藏不住的。

She always hides (away) her feelings. 她总是掩饰她的感情。

3. set down

讲解: (1) to put down / write down / take down 记下; 写下 eg:

The police asked him to set down the facts he knew.

警察让他把所了解的事实写下来。

(2) to put down 放下; 搁下 eg:

Set the heavy bag down to have a rest. 把那沉重的袋子放下, 休息一会儿。

4. on purpose; not by accident; intentionally 故意地; 有意地

讲解: on purpose 在句中通常作状语。 eg:

Everybody can see that she did it on purpose. 人人都看得出来她是故意这么做的。

拓展:

(1) answer / serve one's purpose 符合目的 eg:

We've found a meeting-place that will serve our purpose.

我们找到了一个很合适的会址。

(2) achieve one's purpose 达到目的 eg:

He is sure to achieve his purpose. 他一定会达到目的的。

(3) for the purpose of 为了……目的 eg:

Did you come to London for the purpose of seeing your family?

你来伦敦的目的是看望家人吗?

5. face to face; looking directly at (a person/thing/each other) 面对面

讲解: face to face 在句中用作状语, 常和介词 with 搭配使用。 eg:

They stood face to face. 他们面对面站着。



During the storm they came face to face with death. 在暴风雨中,他们面对死亡的危险。

拓展: face-to-face *adj.* being within each other's presence or sight 面对面的, 常用作定语。 **eg:**

a face-to-face interview 面对面的采访

链接: hand in hand 手拉手

arm in arm 臂挽臂地

side by side 肩并肩地, 并排地

shoulder to shoulder 肩并肩地

heart to heart 坦诚地, 推心置腹地

6. according to

讲解: (1) according to sb. ; as stated by sb. 据……所说 **eg:**

According to John, you were in London last week.

据约翰说, 你上星期在伦敦。

(2) according to sth. ; in a way that agrees with 根据(某物); 按照 **eg:**

What time is it according to your watch?

你的表几点了?

We'll be paid according to the amount of work we do.

我们将按工作量取得报酬。

注意: accordingly /ə'kɔ:dnɪŋli/ *adv.* 按照情况; 相应地 **eg:**

I've told you what the situation is; you must act accordingly.

我已经把情况告诉你了, 你得采取相应的行动。

三、词语辨析

▲ reason, cause 与 excuse

(1) reason 意为“理由; 原因”, 侧重做某事的理由, 常和介词 for 连用。也可跟 why 或 that 引导的定语从句, reason 后的表语从句只能用 that 引导。 **eg:**

What's the reason for his absence? 他为什么没来?

The reason why he went home is that he was ill. 他回家的原因是他病了。

It is for this reason that we must face reality. 这就是我们必须面对现实的理由。

(2) cause 意为“起因”, 着重指导致不良后果的起因, 常和介词 of 连用。 **eg:**

What's the cause of the fire? 火灾是什么原因引起的? (cause 不能改为 reason)

(3) excuse 意为“辩解; 借口”, 指为某一行为所做的解释, 可以是真的, 也可以是托辞, 常和介词 for 连用。 **eg:**

He is always making excuses for being late. 他迟到总是有借口。

▲ in order to, so as to 与 so...as to

(1) in order to 只能表示目的, 位于句首或句中皆可; 其否定结构为 in order not to, 比 so as to 正式。 **eg:**

In order to achieve this aim, we must learn from other countries.

为了实现这个目标, 我们必须向别的国家学习。

She gave up her job in order to/so as to look after her sick mother.

为了照顾生病的母亲, 她放弃了自己的工作。

(2) so as to 既可表示目的, 又可表示结果; 不能置于句首而只能放在句中, 其否定结

构为 so as not to. eg:

She decided to work harder so as to catch up with the others.

她决定更加努力学习赶上别人。(目的状语)

He struck the snake so as to break its back.

他对蛇一击,结果打断了它的背。(结果状语)

(3)so...as to 这种结构往往用作结果状语. eg:

Would you be so kind as to give me a hand? 请你帮我一下好吗?

注意:in order to 与 so as to 都可转换成 in order that/so that 引导的目的状语从句。注意从句中须加情态动词 may, might, can, could 等. eg:

She got up early in order to catch the first bus. = She got up early in order that/so that she could catch the first bus. 为了赶上第一班车,她起得很早。

▲alone 与 lonely

(1)alone *adj.* & *adv.* 意为“独自的(地)”,表示客观上一个人,可以作表语或状语(相当于 by oneself). eg:

He was alone in the room. 他独自一人屋里。

(2)lonely *adj.* 意为“孤独的;寂寞的;荒凉的”,表示主观感受,有较浓厚的感情色彩,指因缺少朋友、同情、友谊而产生的一种悲伤和忧郁的感情。常作表语和定语。

eg: Though he lived alone on the lonely island, he didn't feel lonely.

尽管他独自一人生活在荒岛上,可他并不感到孤独。

四、重难点句子

1. Make a list of reasons why friends are important to you. 列一下朋友对你重要的原因。

讲解: (1)why 在句中引导定语从句修饰 reasons.

(2)reason 后如有定语从句修饰该词,常用关系副词 why 或关系代词 that, 在口语中也常省略关系词. eg:

This is the reason why he was late. 这就是他迟到的原因。

This is the reason that he gave me the money. 这就是他给我钱的原因。

表示某种情况的理由还可用 The reason...is that...的结构,不可用: The reason...is because... eg:

The reason why he was absent was that he was ill. 他没来是因为他病了。

2. Do you want a friend whom you could tell everything to, like your deepest feelings and thoughts? 你想有一个畅所欲言的朋友吗?

讲解: (1)whom you could tell everything to 为 whom 引导的定语从句,修饰 a friend, whom 在定语从句中作介词 to 的宾语,whom 也可用 who/that 代替或者省去。此处 to 还可移至 whom 前,加 to 前移,则 whom 不可省去或用 who/that 代替. eg:

Do you know the man (whom/who/that) I talked to just now?

= Do you know the man to whom I talked just now?

你认识刚才和我说话的那个人吗?

(2)thought *n.* [C,U] idea or opinion produced by thinking 思想,想法 eg:

Second thoughts are best. [谚语]三思而后行。