

[译林课标版]

导学诱思
焦点突破
融会贯通

新
教
材

佳 点

高中英语 (必修 1)

 安徽教育出版社

[译林课标版]

M I N

J I A O

C A I

J I A O

D I A N

新教材

佳占
J I A O Z H A N

高中英语

(必修 1)

总策划：安星

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安徽教育出版社

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新教材焦点(译林课标版)

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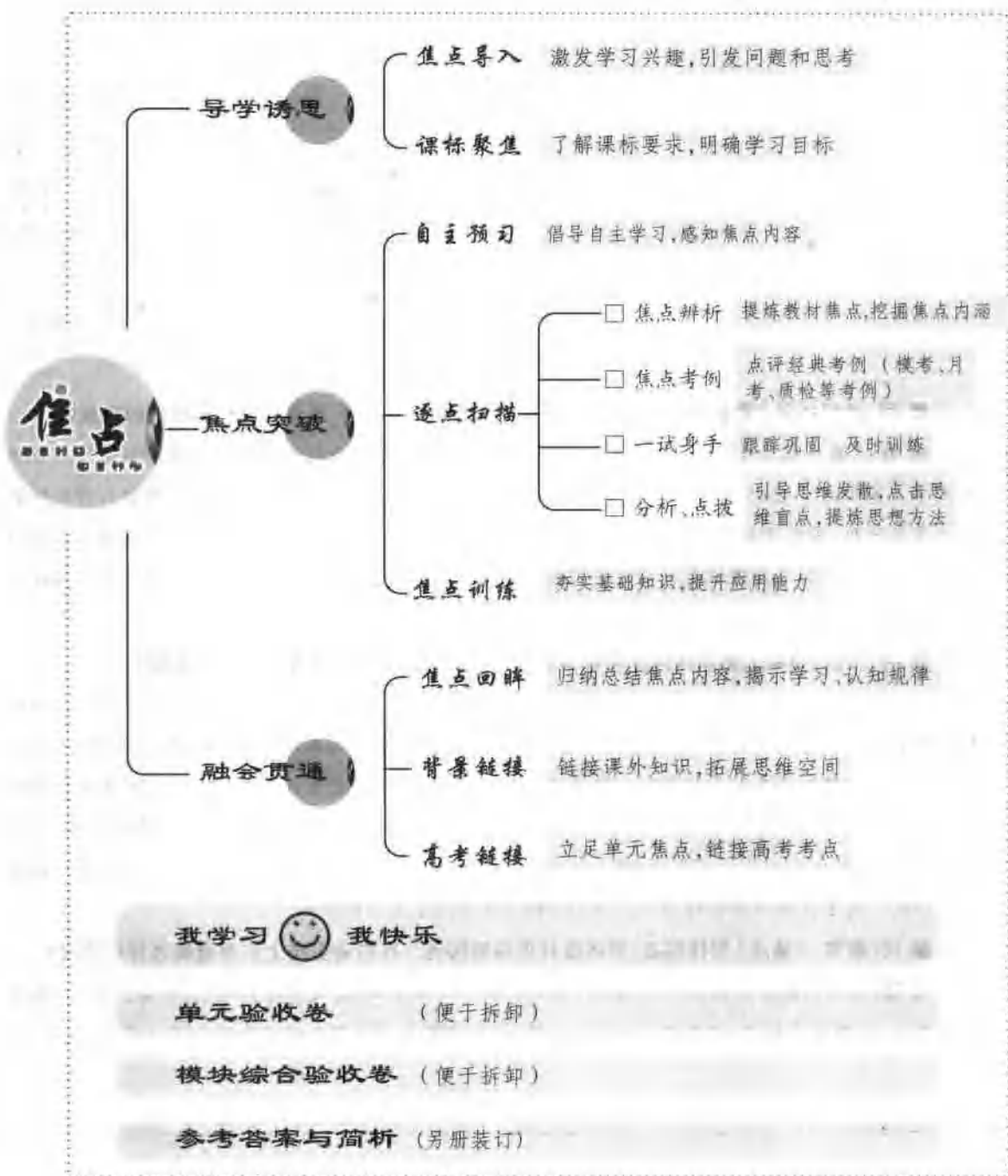
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焦点工作室祝广大学子：

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,请问有何重要的意义?

■ 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眼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”大部分都附有答案,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!



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Unit 1 School Life

导学诱思

👑 焦点导入

Wei Hua is a Chinese girl who is very interested in English. Last summer holiday, she got a chance to study in London. Two weeks after she got there, Tom, one of her English friends asked her to his home for a party. She was told that Tom's home was on the second floor of a building near the school. However, when she got there, she couldn't find his home. She called Tom. Tom heard her voice and said, "I'm downstairs, just below your feet." Wei Hua went downstairs and Tom said, laughing, "You must have learned American English. In British English the second floor is the third floor in American English." "How interesting it is!" Wei Hua said. "Well, you will find more fun while you are studying here. British school life is very different from yours, too." Tom told Wei Hua,

卫华是个中国女孩,对英语十分感兴趣。去年暑假,她得到了一个去伦敦学习的机会。到那儿两周后,一位名叫汤姆的英国朋友邀请她去他家参加晚会。汤姆告诉她他家住在学校附近一幢楼房的二层,可是,当她到那儿时却找不到汤姆的家。于是,她就打电话给汤姆。汤姆听见了她的声音,便说:“我就在楼下,在你的脚下。”卫华下楼的时候,汤姆笑着说:“你一定学的是美国英语。英国英语中的二楼就是美国英语中的三楼。”“真有趣!”卫华说。“你在这儿学习期间将会发现更多趣事的。英国学校的生活也和你们的大不一样。”汤姆告诉卫华。

👑 课标聚焦

1. 通过阅读一篇介绍英国中学生的文章和两篇关于学校俱乐部的文章,了解国外中学生的学习和生活。
2. 听一位校长谈论学校活动的安排和向班主任汇报你的学校活动,提高英语的听说能力。
3. 学会用英语写学校活动的通知。
4. 掌握关系代词引导的限定性定语从句。
5. 掌握和运用本单元的词汇、短语和句式。

👑 焦点突破

👑 自主预习

语篇理解:根据课文 *School Life in the UK* 内容选择一个正确答案。

1. The text is mainly about school life in

- A. the United States
- B. the United Kingdom
- C. Hong Kong
- D. Canada

2. Where is the high school in which Wei Hua studied?

- A. In Manchester. B. In London.
C. In Edinburgh. D. In Birmingham.
3. Who was the teacher Wei Hua like best?
A. Diana. B. Mrs Heywood.
C. Miss Burke. D. Mr Heywood.
4. According to the passage, which of the following language is not taught in the school where Wei Hua studies?
A. Chinese. B. French
C. Spanish. D. German.
5. Which of the following statement is true according to the passage?
A. Schools start in the UK as early as in China.
B. Students should study all the subjects the school offers.
C. Students have to pay if they use the school computer.
D. Wei Hua usually has Western meals for lunch.

👑 逐点扫描

I. 语言要点分析

Period One Welcome to the Unit and Reading

✦ 1. huge campus and low-rise buildings 宽敞的校园和低矮的教学楼

huge 形容词,意为“巨大的”。例如:

There is a huge square in front of the building. 大楼前面有一个很大的广场。

The huge building was used as a meeting hall before. 那幢巨大的建筑以前是被用作会议厅的。

【焦点辨析】 big, large, great, huge

以上四个词都表示“大”的意思,但使用时是有区别的。谈事物或群体的大小时, big 和 large 常常可以互用, big 侧重体积;而 large 侧重面积,但它不指人。great 强调重要性或赞美之意。huge 是极限形容词,表示“巨大”的意思,它的前面一般不再使用表示程度的副

词了。例如:

The shirt is too big/large for me. 那件衬衣对我来说太大了。

I hear his father is a big figure. 我听说他爸爸是个大人物。

Have you been to the Great Wall? 您去过长城吗?

We had a great time last weekend. 上个周末我们玩得很痛快。

● 一试身手:选用 big, large, great, huge 填空。

(1) Look, he is lying under a _____ tree over there.

(2) What a _____ task it is to finish the work in two days!

(3) We all think he is one of the _____ leaders of the country.

(4) A _____ family needs a house.

【答案】 (1) big (2) huge (3) great (4) large/big

✦ 2. lockers for every student 供学生使用的衣物柜 few students in each class 每个班上的学生很少

(1) every 形容词,意为“每个的”,只能作定语。例如:

He goes to work by bus every day. 他每天乘公共汽车去上班。

(2) each 形容词或代词,意为“每个”。例如:

Mr Smith gave each kid a coin. 史密斯先生给每个小孩一枚硬币。

Each of us has learned some English. 我们每个人都已经学过一点英语了。

【焦点拓展】

each other 相互

every other day 每隔一天

【焦点辨析】 every, each

every 只能作形容词,作定语,侧重全体,指至少三者或三者以上中的每一个。each 也可以用作形容词,作定语,但它侧重个体;还可以用作代词,指两者或两者以上中的每一个。例如:

_____ on every side of the square/field/playground 在广场/田野/操场的每一边

Will you attend the concert given by her? 您将参加她的音乐会吗?

His brother joined the army at the age of 18. 他的兄弟十八岁就参军了。

I joined in the discussion and gave my own opinion. 我参加了那次讨论并发表了自己的观点。

Although she is short and thin, she takes part in/joins in the school sports meet every year. 虽然她又瘦又小,但她每年都要参加学校运动会。

We had an English evening party and our American teacher joined in, too. 我们开了一个英语晚会,我们的美国英语老师也参加了。

【焦点考例】

(1) (2006年南京调研卷) The boys were playing football on the ground. Sandy didn't want to _____ them.

- A. take part in B. join
C. join in D. attend

【简析】 本句中 them 指 the boys, 四个选项中的词都可以表示“参加”,但只有 join 可以和表示“人”的词连用。

【答案】 B

【译文】 男孩们正在操场上玩,桑迪不想和他们一起玩。

(2) (2006年湖北联考卷) The students are busy making preparations for the lecture because they will _____ the competition.

- A. attend B. join
C. take part in D. attend to

【简析】 句意为参加“比赛”,表示活动,故选 C。

【答案】 C

【译文】 学生们正在忙着为演讲做准备,因为他们将参加比赛。

*** 6. He also told us that the best way to earn respect from the school was to work hard and achieve high grades. 他还告诉我们赢得全校尊敬的最好方法就是刻苦学习,取得优异成绩。**

(1) earn 动词,意为“赢得;赚得”。例如:

He has earned a lot of money by doing part-time jobs. 他靠打工已赚了多少钱。

How can I earn my parents' love? 我怎样才能赢得我父母的爱?

【焦点拓展】

earn one's living 谋生

earn one's own living 自食其力

A penny saved is a penny earned. 省一分就是挣一分。

(2) respect 动词或名词,意为“尊重;敬佩;重视”。

例如:

Teachers and students should respect each other. 老师和学生应该相互尊重。

We all respect his courage. 我们都很敬佩他的勇气。

He always respects others' opinions. 他一贯尊重他人的观点。

We should show our respect for our elders. 我们应该尊重我们的长辈。

【焦点拓展】

respects (n) 敬意; 问候

respectable (adj) 体面的; 有身份的

respectably (adv) 体面地

respectful (adj) 恭敬的

(3) achieve 动词,意为“获得;实现;取得”。例如:

You will achieve nothing if you don't work hard. 如果你不努力工作,你将一事无成。

He's achieved all his aims with the help of his teachers. 在他的老师们的帮助下,他实现了所有的目标。

【焦点考例】

(2006年东北三校联考卷) He _____ \$ 3,000 a year by writing stories and supports a family of three people.

- A. spares B. affords
C. earns D. charges

【简析】 从题意可知他一年赚 3,000 美元。spare 意为“抽出”; afford 意为“付费”; earn 意为“赚得”; charge 意为“收费”。

【答案】 C

【译文】 他靠写故事一年赚 3,000 美元来养活一家三口。

★ 7. This is about the average size for British schools. 这大约是英国学校的平均规模。

average 在句中作形容词,意为“平均的”;它还可作名词,意为“平均数”。例如:

What's the average age of your classmates? 你们班同学的平均年龄是多少?

Do you know how to work out an average? 您知道怎样才能算出平均数?

【焦点拓展】

on(an/the) average 平均数

above /below (the) average 高/低于平均数

an average of 平均有……

★ 8. I joined the Computer Club at lunchtime, so I could e-mail my family and friends back home for free. 午饭时我到电脑俱乐部去,这样我就可以免费给我的家人和朋友发电子邮件。

for free 意为“免费”。例如:

The workers can have lunch for free in the company. 工人们可以免费在公司里吃午饭。

【焦点拓展】

free of charge(=for free) 免费

free ticket 免费的票

set free 释放

be free with 随便……

be free to do 自由地做某事

free from 免受……

★ 9. Students at that school have to study maths, English, and science, but can drop some subjects if they don't like them, for example, history, French, and art. 在校生必须学习数学、英语和科学,但如果不喜欢的话,他们可以放弃几门不修,例如历史、法语和艺术。

(1) drop 及物动词,意为“使……落下,放弃”。例如:

He dropped two balls from the top of the building. 他从楼顶上扔下两个球。

They have dropped the project and are trying a new one. 他们放弃了那个项目,正在尝试一个新项目。

(2) drop 不及物动词,意为“落下”;还可作名词,意为“滴;点滴”。例如:

The water kept dropping on the paper, which was

noisy. 水不断地滴在纸上,很烦人。

The police found some drops of blood on the floor. 警察发现地板上有几滴血。

【焦点拓展】

drop in (on sb) 顺便拜访某人

drop in at a place 顺便参观某地

drop out 退出

drop sb a line 给某人写信

★ 10. I missed Chinese food a lot at lunchtime. 午饭时我很想念中国菜。

miss 动词,意为“错过;怀念;遗失”。例如:

I missed the early bus, so I had to walk here. 我错过了早班车,因此我只好走路来这儿了。

She said that she had missed seeing your father yesterday. 她说她昨天没有见到您爸爸。

We will often miss you after you leave here. 您走后,我们会经常想念您的。

【焦点拓展】

be missing 失踪; 失掉

be missed 被思念

【焦点辨析】 missing, lost, gone

missing 修饰人时,有“失踪的”的意思;修饰物时,意思是“不在的”。lost 修饰物时意思是“丢失了”;修饰人时是“迷路”或“沉迷于”。gone 意思是“离去的”或“用光的”,不可以作定语。

More than three hundred people were reported to be missing in the accident. 据报道三百多人在这起事故中失踪了。

I often see him lost in thought. 我经常见到他在深思。

All his money is gone. 他的钱全花光了。

They finally found the lost bike in the grass. 他们最后是在草丛中发现那辆丢失的自行车的。

Lost time can never be regained. 失去的时光不会再来。

【焦点考例】

(2005年南昌调研卷) — What's the weather like tomorrow, John?

— Well, I _____ it, for the scenic pictures drew my attention as the weather forecast was going

on.

- A. was missing B. missed
C. will miss D. had missed

【简析】 从 for 引导的状语从句中动词的时态可以推断应选 B, 表示我刚才没有听见天气预报。

【答案】 B

★ 11. After lunch, we usually played on the school field.

午饭后, 我们通常在学校操场上玩耍。

field 名词, 意为“田野; 领域; 操场”。例如:

He walked across the field and came to a river. 他走过田野, 来到了一条河边。

There are some new discoveries in every field of science. 每一科学领域都有一些新的发现。

We usually have our PE class on the sports field. 我们通常在运动场上上体育课。

★ 12. I really hope that someday I can go back and study in Manchester again. 我真希望有一天能再回到曼彻斯特学习。

hope 动词或名词, 意为“希望”。例如:

I hope to see you again. 我希望再见到您。

We all hope that he can give us more information. 我们都希望他能给我们更多信息。

Where there is life, there is hope. 哪儿有生命, 哪儿就有希望(留得青山在不怕没柴烧)。

【焦点辨析】 hope, wish

hope 和 wish 都有“希望”的意思, 但它们用法不同。当它们作动词用时, hope 后面不可以带双宾语, 而 wish 可以; 当它们引导宾语从句时, hope 后面的从句动词可以用任何需要的时态, 而 wish 后面从句中动词只能用一般过去时, 或过去完成时。此外, hope 是不可数名词, 而 wish 是可数名词。例如:

Wish you to come again. 希望你再来。

Wish you a happy new year! 祝您新年快乐!

I really wish that I were able to help you. 我真的希望我能帮助您。

I wish that I had seen her yesterday. 我希望昨天见到她就好了。

I hope that I will be able to see you again. 我希望能再次见到您。

He hopes that he has done the right thing. 他希望

他做了正确的事情。

“Best wishes!” is often seen at the end of an English letter. “最好的祝愿”在英文信件结尾常常见到。

● 一试身手: 用 hope, wish 的正确形式填空。

(1) We all _____ that she can come to help me.

(2) He really _____ that he could go, but he is too busy now.

(3) _____ you to have a safe trip!

(4) “Make a _____!” they said to me.

(5) — Do you think it’s going to snow?

I _____ not.

【答案】 (1) hope (2) wishes (3) Wish (4) wish (5) hope

Period Two Word Power and Grammar & Usage

★ 13. I can then turn left, walk past the science laboratory and walk straight on. ... 我可以朝左拐, 走过科学实验室, 然后一直朝前走……

(1) past 介词, 意为“(时间、地点、数量、程度等)过”。例如:

He gets up at half past six every morning. 他每天早上六点半起床。

I walk past the theater on my way to school every day. 我每天上学途中都要路过那个剧院。

(2) past 形容词, 意为“过去的; 从前的”。例如:

Great changes have taken place in my hometown in the past ten years. 过去十年中, 我的家乡发生了很大变化。

He has learned a lot from his past experiences. 他从过去的经历中学到了许多。

(3) past 副词, 意为“经过; 从……旁过”。例如:

She noticed a boy run past just now. 她注意到刚才有个男孩跑过去。

(4) past 名词, 意为“(和 the 连用)过去”。例如:

Don’t forget the past. 别忘记过去。

Tom often came to see me in the past. 汤姆过去常常来看我。





★ 14. I'm going to be late for my appointment with the headmaster, so I'd better hurry. 我和校长的预约就要迟到了,因此,我得抓紧时间。

appointment 名词,意为“预约;约会”。例如:

I have an appointment with the manager at 7:00 this evening. 今晚七点我和经理有个约会。

You must be on time for the appointment with the interview. 面试时你应该准时。

【焦点拓展】

make/fix an appointment with sb 与某人预约

appoint sb to do sth 指定某人做某事

appoint sb as sth 任命某人某职务

★ 15. Twelve science _____ are available for different experiments. 十二个科学 _____ 可以被用来做不同的实验。

available 形容词,意为“可得到的;有空”。例如:

Hot water is available in this hotel 24 hours. 这家宾馆二十四小时供应热水。

Mr Black is not available right now, so you have to wait. 布莱克先生现在没有空,所以你得等了。

★ 16. Whether students want to exercise or just want some fun,.... 无论学生想要锻炼还是想要乐一乐,.....

fun 名词,意为“乐趣;趣事”。例如:

We had a lot of fun at the party last night. 我们昨晚在晚会上玩得很痛快。

What fun it is to skate on the real ice in the winter! 冬天,在真的冰上滑冰真有意思!

【焦点拓展】

for fun 为了乐一乐

have fun 乐一乐

make fun of... 取笑.....

【焦点辨析】 fun, funny

fun 是不可数名词;funny 是形容词,表示“滑稽;可笑”的意思,含有贬义。例如:

It's so funny to let such a little boy do it. 让这样一个小男孩做这件事情真可笑。

● 一试身手:选用 fun, funny 填空。

(1) How _____ it is to wear so many clothes on

such a hot day!

(2) It's really _____ to go to the English Corner on Sunday.

(3) I feel we have no _____ watching this TV program.

【答案】 (1) funny (2) fun (3) fun

★ 17. Each day our _____ serves three meals,.... 每天我们的 _____ 供应三餐饭,.....

(1) serve 动词,意为“为……服务;服役”。例如:

Serve the people heart and soul. 全心全意为人民服务。

His brother served in the army for six years. 他兄弟服过六年兵役。

(2) serve 动词,意为“盛(食物);伺候(某人)吃饭”。例如:

Waiter! Serve tea, please. 服务员!上茶。

She has just served us (with) wine. 她刚给我们倒过酒。

★ 18. He has recently returned from his studies in China. 他最近从中国学习归来。

recently 副词,意为“最近;近来”,常与现在完成时连用。例如:

I haven't heard from him recently. 最近我没有收到他的来信。

He came to see me recently to talk about the project. 他最近来看我,谈起了那个项目。

【焦点拓展】

in recent few years 在最近几年里(recent 前面一般不用 the)

【焦点考例】

(2005年江苏海安调研卷) I wonder why Jenny _____ us recently. We should have heard from her by now.

A. hasn't written B. doesn't write

C. won't write D. hadn't written

【简析】 recently 作状语时,动词一般用现在完成时。

【答案】 A

【译文】 我想知道为什么珍妮最近不给我写信,我们现在本该收到她的信了。

* 19. After graduating from university, he went to China to study Chinese. 大学毕业后,他就去中国学习汉语了。

(1) graduating 的逻辑主语是 he,而且它们在逻辑上是主动的主谓关系,在英语中这是一个常见的句式。例如:

Before going there, I went to the bookstore to buy this book. 去那儿之前,我去书店买了这本书。

When seeing the doctor, the baby will cry. 那个婴儿见到医生就哭。

(2) graduate 意为“毕业”,作动词用。例如:

He graduated from Anhui University in 1980 and became a teacher. 他1980年毕业于安徽大学后,成了一名教师。

(3) graduate 意为“研究生”,作名词用。例如:

We don't have a graduate school in our college now. 我们大学现在还没有研究生院。

【焦点拓展】

graduation 毕业

after graduation 毕业后

【焦点考例】

(2005 年全国卷) While watching television,

- A. the doorbell rang
- B. the doorbell rings
- C. we heard the doorbell ring
- D. we heard the doorbell rings

【简析】 watching 的逻辑主语应该是人,只有从 C 或 D 两个答案中选择;hear 是感官动词,后面动词应用原形。

【答案】 C

【译文】 我们在看电视的时候听见门铃响了。

* 20. Upon finishing his studies, he started traveling in China. 他一完成学业就开始在中国旅行了。

on/upon + n/doing 表示“一……就”,相当于 as soon as 引导的状语从句。doing 的逻辑主语就是后面句子的主语,而且它们在逻辑上是主谓关系。在英语中这是一个常见的句式。例如:

Upon arriving there, they began to repair the bridge. 他们一到达那儿就开始修桥了。

On his arrival, he was recognized by the police and was caught. 他一到就被警察认出并被抓起来。

* 21. In China he developed an interest in teaching English. 在中国,他对教英语产生了兴趣。

develop 意为“发展;养成;冲洗”,作动词用。例如:

We are trying to develop this area into a famous tourist center. 我们正力图把这个地区发展成一个知名旅游中心。

It's important for children to develop good habits. 孩子们养成好习惯很重要。

I'll have the film developed this afternoon. 今天下午我将把照片冲洗出来。

【焦点拓展】

a developing country 发展中国家

a developed country 发达国家

with the development of 随着……的发展

* 22. He donated most of them to our library. 他把其中的大部分物品捐赠给了我校图书馆。

donate 意为“捐赠;赠送”,动词。例如:

He has donated a lot of money to the Hope Project. 他向希望工程捐了许多钱。

Most of his books were donated to the library. 他的大部分图书捐给了图书馆。

【焦点考例】

(2005 年湖北八校联考卷) If most breadwinners _____ a day's pay to the Hope Project, then it will be hopeful.

- A. gift
- B. present
- C. donate
- D. give

【简析】 gift 和 present 意为“礼物”;donate 意为“捐赠”;give 意为“给”。根据句意应选 C。

【答案】 C

【译文】 如果大多数能挣钱养家的人都为希望工程捐献一天所得,那么希望工程将大有希望。

* 23. The paintings that David donated to the school are being displayed in the assembly hall. 大卫捐给学校的油画正在会议大厅展出。

display 意为“展示;陈列”,动词或名词。例如:

As winter is almost over, the shops are displaying winter clothes for sale. 由于冬天即将过去,商店纷纷把

冬衣摆出来促销。

It's the first time that his paintings have been displayed in this city. 这是他的画首次在本市展出。

A collection of stamps are going to be on display here next week. 下周将在这里举办一个邮展。

Period Three Task and Project

★ 24. We regret to inform you that our library will be closed next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday for the sports meeting. 我们很遗憾地通知大家,由于召开运动会,图书馆将在下周三、四、五停止开放。

(1) regret 动词,意为“遗憾;后悔”,后接动名词时表示“后悔曾做过某事”;后接名词、从句、不定式时表示“很抱歉将要做某事”。例如:

I regret to tell you that you've not passed the exam. 很抱歉地告诉你,你没通过考试。

He's regretted telling her the news. 他后悔告诉她这个消息。

I regret that I cannot go with you next week. 很抱歉我下周不能和你一起去了。

Much to my regret, I couldn't give you enough help. 我后悔没能给你足够帮助。

(2) inform 动词,意为“通知”。例如:

Please inform him of the time for the meeting. 请通知他会议时间。

Please keep me informed of the development of the company. 请让我及时了解公司的发展情况。

【焦点拓展】

a piece of information 一条信息

too much information 太多信息

【焦点考例】

(2004年黄冈交流卷) The manager promised to keep me _____ of how our business was going on.

- A. to be informed B. on informing
C. informed D. informing

【简析】 本题中 me 和 inform 之间是被动的逻辑关系,应用过去分词,表示被动含义,即:keep sb informed of sth, 意为“使某人了解某事”。

【答案】 C

【译文】 经理答应要让我知道公司的发展情况。

★ 25. It's great because it is run by the students for the school. 这个(广播站)真了不起,因为它是由学生们为学校而开办的。

run 及物动词,意为“经营”;不及物动词,意为“跑;褪色;流动”等。例如:

He runs fastest in his class. 他在班上跑得最快。

I hear this shop is run by a friend of his. 我听说这个小店是他的朋友开的。

I don't like the coat, for the colour has run. 我不喜欢那件衣服,因为颜色褪了。

【焦点辨析】 run out, run out of

run out (vi) 跑出去;用完

run out of (vt) 跑出……;用完……

例如:

My ink has run out. 我的墨水用完了。

I have run out of ink. 我把墨水用完了。

【焦点考例】

(2005年四川成都卷) Instead of devoting his time to studies, he wastes his time _____ girls.

- A. to run after B. running after
C. run after D. ran after

【简析】 waste time (in) doing sth 意为“浪费时间做某事”,run after 意为“追求”。

【答案】 B

【译文】 他没有把时间花在学习上,而是浪费在追求女孩子上。

★ 26. It started two years ago as CD players were not allowed in school. 广播站开始于两年前,那时学校禁止听CD机。

allow 动词,意为“允许;许可”。例如:

No middle school allows smoking. 没有中学允许抽烟。

Her parents don't allow her to stay out late. 她父母亲不允许她在外面呆到很晚。

His father allowed him 50 yuan for a birthday gift. 他爸爸给他五十元买生日礼物。

II. 单元语法考点透析

本单元的语法是学习 who, whom, whose, that, which, as 引导的定语从句。

(1) 基本定义:放在名词或代词后,由关系代词