



丛书主编 任志鸿

高中同步

导学大课堂

依据《普通高中课程标准》和最新高考信息编写
8000名一线特高级教师倾心打造，持续创新，畅销10年
与读者建立了足够心理默契与情感依恋的图书品牌
CCTV助学读物知名上线品牌，“希望之星”指定教辅

配 新 课 标 北 师 大 版

英语
必修Ⅲ

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阅读地图

THE MAP OF READING

话题导入

话题背景
摄趣诱思
洞悉奥秘
先睹为快

知识导引

新知预习
系统梳理
循序渐进
步步为营

课堂导学

突出重点
突破难点
学以致用
教学合一

课后导练

分步精听
识文断字
书面表达
各个击破

学力测评

沙场练兵
夯实基础
系统提升
轻巧夺冠





思路决定出路

(代前言)

思路决定出路,创路决定活路。

不同的教学思路,就有不同的教学效果。不同的编写思路,就有不同的教辅用书。

正确的教学思路能使你好学乐学、如沐春风。科学的思维模式,能使你左右逢源、绝处逢生。基于这种思考,我们深入研究了最新的课改精神和高考动态,吸收了最先进的教研成果,汇集了大批实力派名家名师全力打造、倾心推出了这套《导学大课堂》系列丛书。

丛书采用大单元、小课时的编写模式,设置“课前预习、课堂互动、课后集训”三大板块,充分体现“导学”的思想。“情境导学”设置学生熟悉的情境,以激发其自主学习的兴趣和动力;“问题导学”本着“教材内容问题化,基本知识能力化”的原则,将教材内容设置成一系列的问题,引导学生自主探究,并在探究的过程中体验到成功的喜悦和学习的快乐;“案例导学”通过经典案例的剖析来突破重难点,打通思维通道,掌握学习要领。本丛书具有以下特点:

● **科学设计 全程优化** 丛书与课堂教学同步,并在宏观上进行了科学安排,以达到“堂堂达标、单元过关”的目标。这不仅符合学生的认知规律和学习特点,还符合大多数地方的教学实际,尤其适合有教师指导下的课堂教学使用。

● **问题立意 激活思维** 学生解决问题的过程就是思考的过程、提高认识的过程。丛书通过对教材知识的挖掘和梳理,将知识设置成了一个一个问题。学生在探究问题的过程中,不仅激活了思维,挖掘出了潜能,还能改变传统的学习方式,提高学习的效率。



FOREWORD

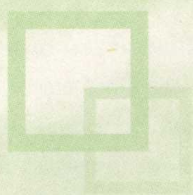
● **源于基础 构建网络** 丛书在深入挖掘学科知识点的基础上,还特别注意梳理各部分知识间的内在联系,使零散、孤立的知识汇聚在一起,并形成了具有系统性、条理性的网络结构,供学生在解决问题时迅速地检索、提取和应用。

● **循序渐进 逐级提升** 丛书遵循由浅入深、由易到难、由简到繁的原则,例题和习题都设置了科学、合理的梯度与坡度,最大限度地兼顾了不同层次和不同水平的学生,既能让一般水平的学生吃饱、吃好,又能使学有余力的学生胃口大开。

● **一种思想 万千气象** 丛书的各学科既遵循统一的指导思想和编写理念,又根据各自的特点和创编者的个性,在栏目设置、体例设计、布局谋篇上形成自己独特的风格,使各学科分册在呈现出异彩纷呈、百花争妍态势的同时,又与其他学科自然和谐地组成一个有机的整体。

愿《导学大课堂》成就你的梦想!

丛书编委会



编读飞鸿

Editor And Reader

志鸿导学，关注每个角落，每个人的教育！

亲爱的读者朋友：

风雨十年，磨砺出“志鸿导学”系列精品图书，当你拿起本书时，我们的手就握在了一起，我们的心也就连在了一起。

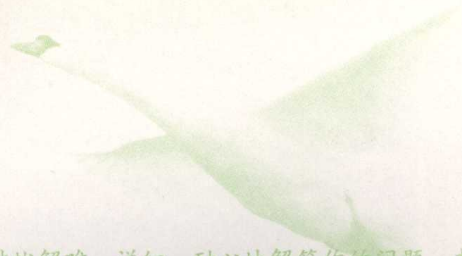
在使用本书的过程中，相信你一定会有许多收获和心得，也可能激发你一些灵感或想法，我们愿与你分享，比如：

- 在学习中发现了特别的思路和方法；
- 发现本书中的疏漏或问题；
- 对书中的内容有一些疑问；
- 遇到了喜欢的特色栏目和内容；
- 有关本书的更好的编写建议和方法；
-

欢迎你与我们联系，我们将虚心听取你的批评和建议，竭诚为你排忧解难，详细、耐心地解答你的问题，本书各学科指导教师时刻期待着与你沟通！

同时我们也希望你留下联系方式，以便及时与你联系交流。

竭诚希望你的学习将因为有她而变得更加精彩！



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CONTENTS

目录

UNIT 7 THE SEA	1
话题导入	1
课前导引	3
课堂导学	4
课后导练	14
阶段训练一	17
UNIT 8 ADVENTURE	24
话题导入	24
课前导引	25
课堂导学	26
课后导练	37
阶段训练二	39
UNIT 9 WHEELS	46
话题导入	46
课前导引	48
课堂导学	49
课后导练	55
阶段训练三	58
综合测试一	65
综合测试二	72
参考答案	79



Unit 7 The Sea



广阔的海洋，从蔚蓝到碧绿，美丽而又壮观。海洋占地球表面的三分之二，对地球生态环境、大气以及人类的生存方面有着举足轻重的作用，而关于海洋的故事也层出不穷。我们究竟对它了解多少？希望通过本单元的学习，我们对海洋以及人自古以来在海上所发生的故事的了解会更进一步，从而对海洋资源的进一步开发有更浓厚的兴趣，使之能够对人类的发展和地球的保护起更多的作用。

背景知识

关于海洋

海洋，海洋，人们总是这样说，但好多人却不知道，海和洋不完全是一回事，它们彼此之间是不相同的。那么，它们有什么不同，又有什么关系呢？

洋，是海洋的中心部分，是海洋的主体。世界大洋的总面积，约占海洋面积的89%。大洋的水深，一般在3000米以上，最深处可达1万多米。大洋离陆地遥远，不受陆地的影响。它的水温和盐度的变化不大。每个大洋都有自己独特的洋流和潮汐系统。大洋的水色蔚蓝，透明度很大，水中的杂质很少。世界共有四大洋，即太平洋、印度洋、大西洋、北冰洋。



海，在洋的边缘，是大洋的附属部分。海的面积约占海洋的11%，海的水深比较浅，平均深度从几米到二三千米。海临近大陆，受大陆、河流、气候和季节的影响，海水的温度、盐度、颜色和透明度，都受陆地影响，有明显的变化。夏季，海水变暖，冬季水温降低；有的海域，海水还要结冰。在大河入海的地方或多雨的季节，海水会变淡。由于受陆地影响，河流夹带着泥沙入海，近岸海水混浊不清，海水的透明度差。海没有自己独立的潮汐与海流。海可以分为边缘海、内陆海和地中海。边缘海既是海洋的边缘，又是临近大陆前沿；这类海与大洋联系广泛，一般由一群海岛把它与大洋分开。我国的东海、南海就是太平洋的边缘海。内陆海，即位于大陆内部的海，如欧洲的波罗的海等。地中海是几个大陆之间的海，水深一般比内陆海深些。世界主要的海接近50个。太平洋最多，大西洋次之，印度洋和北冰洋差不多。

海洋的形成

海洋是怎样形成的？海水是从哪里来的？

对这个问题目前科学还不能作出最后的答案，这是因为，它们与另一个具有普遍性的、同样未彻底解决的太阳系起源问题相联系着。

现在的研究证明，大约在50亿年前，从太阳星云中分离出一些大大小小的星云团块。它们一边绕太阳旋转，一边自转。在运动过程中，互相碰撞，有些团块彼此结合，由小变大，逐渐成为原始的地球。星云团块碰撞过程中，在引力作用下急剧收缩，加之内部放射性元素蜕变，使原始地球不断受到加热增温；当内部温度达到足够高时，地内的物质包括铁、镍等开始熔解。在重力作用下，重的下沉并趋向地心集中，形成地核；轻者上浮，形成地壳和地幔。在高温下，内部的水分汽化与气体一起冲出来，升入空中。但是由于地心的引力，它们不会跑掉，只在地球周围，成为气水合一的圈层。



位于地表的一层地壳，在冷却凝结过程中，不断地受到地球内部剧烈运动的冲击和挤压，因而变得褶皱不平，有时还会被挤破，形成地震与火山爆发，喷出岩浆与热气。开





始,这种情况发生频繁,后来渐渐变少,慢慢稳定下来。这种轻重物质分化,产生大动荡、大改组的过程,大概是在45亿年前完成了。

地壳经过冷却定形之后,地球就像个久放而风干了的苹果,表面皱纹密布,凹凸不平。高山、平原、河床、海盆,各种地形一应俱全了。

在很长的一个时期内,天空中水气与大气共存于一体;浓云密布。天昏地暗,随着地壳逐渐冷却,大气的温度也慢慢地降低,水气以尘埃与火山灰为凝结核,变成水滴,越来越多。由于冷却不均,空气对流剧烈,形成雷电狂风,暴雨浊流,雨越下越大,一直下了很久很久。滔滔的洪水,通过千川万壑,汇集成巨大的水体,这就是原始的海洋。



原始的海洋,海水不是咸的,而是带酸性且缺氧的。水分不断蒸发,反复地形云致雨,重又落回地面,把陆地和海底岩石中的盐分溶解,不断地汇集于海水中。经过亿万年的积累融合,才变成了大体均匀的咸水。同时,由于大气中当时没有氧气,也没有臭氧层,紫外线可以直达地面,靠海水的保护,生物首先在海洋里诞生。大约在38亿年前,海洋里产生了有机物,先有低等的单细胞生物。在6亿年前的古生代,有了海藻类,海藻能在阳光下进行光合作用,氧气产生了,慢慢积累,最后形成了臭氧层。此时,生物才开始登上陆地。

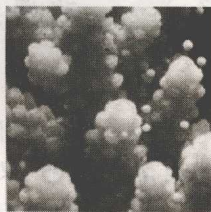
总之,经过水量和盐分的逐渐增加,及地质历史上的沧桑巨变,原始海洋逐渐演变成今天的海洋。



引入型阅读

请同学们阅读下面的短文,然后完成后面的阅读任务。

Salvia Earle, a marine botanist and one of the foremost deep-sea explorers, has spent over 6,000 hours, more than seven months, underwater. From her earliest years, Earle had a fascination for marine life, and she took her first plunge into the open sea as a teenager.



In the years since then she has taken part in a number of landmark underwater projects, from exploratory expeditions around the world to her well-known "Jim dive" in 1978, which was the deepest solo dive ever made without cable connecting the diver to a support ship at the surface of the sea.



Clothed in a Jim suit, a suit of plastic and metal armor, which was secured to a manned submarine, Salvia Earle plunged vertically into the Pacific Ocean, at times at a speed of 100 feet per minute. On reaching the ocean floor, she was released from the submarine and from that point her only connection to the sub was an 18-foot rope. For the next two and a half hours, Earle roamed the seabed taking notes, collecting specimens, and planting a U. S. flag. Having an irresistible desire to descend deeper still, in 1981 she became involved in the design and manufacture of deep-sea submersibles, one of which took her to a depth of 3,000 feet. This, however, did not end Sylvia Earle's accomplishments.

- Salvia Earle discovered her fascination for marine life _____.
 - in her childhood
 - during her 6,000 hours' underwater
 - after she made her deepest solo dive
 - in her adulthood
- It can be inferred from the passage that Salvia Earle _____.
 - has received a very good education
 - is uncomfortable in the submarine
 - does not have technical expertise
 - has devoted her life to ocean exploration
- The main purpose of this passage is _____.
 - to explore the plants of the ocean floor



- B. to present an account of what Salvia Earle did
 - C. to provide an introduction to oceanography
 - D. to show the historical importance of "Jim dive"
4. Which of the following is NOT true about "Jim dive"?
- A. Salvia Earle successfully made it in 1981.
 - B. It was performed in the Pacific Ocean.
 - C. Earle took notes while she was on the ocean floor.
 - D. The submarine Earle was connected to the manned submarine.



课前提导

一、词汇扫描

根据句意及各题括号中所给的汉语意思,从下面的方框中选择合适的单词或词组,用其适当形式填空。

present discover commit force matter attract
locate unemployed practise succeed persuade
achieve base imagine recognize

1. It doesn't _____ (有关系) if you don't buy her the watch.
2. We finally managed to _____ (达到) our goal, which made us very excited.
3. The ship was _____ (被迫) to stop in the center of the sea by the howling storm.
4. Nowadays reports are often read that teenagers _____ (犯下) crimes under the effect of computer games.
5. He tried to _____ (劝说) his father to stop drinking but failed.
6. Those people who _____ (成功) in their fields had a hard life when starting their careers.
7. A large number of discoveries and inventions were _____ (建立在……基础上) on scientific theories.
8. As a child, I often _____ (想象) myself as a bird.
9. Last year, he _____ (发现) a few new plant species during his exploration in the remote forest.
10. The picture on the wall _____ (呈现) a story about his family.
11. The dancer tried many ways to _____ (吸引) the audience's attention but it was difficult.
12. He changed his hairstyle and clothes, which made him hardly to _____ (辨认出).
13. The government finally came to an agreement to _____ (使坐落于) the new school in the suburb.
14. It was reported that the rate of the _____ (失业

者) reduced by 24% last year.

15. We need to _____ (练习) more if we want to grasp the skill.

二、句型聚焦

观察下列句子,试着归纳其画线部分所包含的句型结构。

1. It's three times as big underwater.
- _____
- _____

2. You certainly won't find a noisier fish.
- _____
- _____

3. ... so the sooner the better!
- _____
- _____

4. Wouldn't it be great if we could?
- _____
- _____

三、语法平台

1. 用适当的关系词或介词填空

- (1) Eric reached Greenland and discovered that people could live in the place _____ he landed.
- (2) There's no reason _____ we shouldn't be friends.
- (3) ... Eric the Red was forced to leave Iceland because he had committed a murder, _____ which he got into trouble.

2. 翻译句子

- (1) The higher we stand, the farther we can see.

- (2) Jack is the taller of the two brothers.



课堂导学



文本感知

I. The Spirit of Explorers

- Who were the first Europeans to reach America?
 - Columbus and his sailors.
 - Magellan and his sailors.
 - The vikings.
 - Zheng He and his sailors.
- Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
 - The Vikings were a group of people whose ancestors came from Scandinavia.
 - The Vikings controlled the seas and coasts of Western Europe between the 8th and 10th centuries.
 - In 982 AD, there were about 10,000 Vikings living in Iceland.
 - The Vikings chose to live in many places in Northern Europe by around 900 AD.
- Which is right according to the order of time?
 - Eric the Red persuaded people to go with him to the Greenland.
 - Eric the Red found the Greenland.
 - Eric the Red was forced to leave Iceland.
 - Eric the Red returned to Iceland.

A. dcab B. dacb C. cbda D. cdba
- Why did Biarni set sail?
 - To find Canada.
 - To find his father.
 - To find Leif.
 - To find the Newfoundland.
- Which of the following is the best general idea?
 - Eric and his sailors found the Greenland, Canada and America.
 - Eric found the Greenland, and Leif and Biarni found Canada and America.
 - How Eric found the Greenland, and then Leif found Canada and the Newfoundland.
 - How the Greenland, Canada and the Newfoundland were found.



II. Sea Stories

- What did the writer notice while they were going round and round the inside of the whirlpool?
 - The smaller and lighter objects went down more quickly.
 - The heavier objects went down more quickly.
 - His boat went down more quickly.
 - Trees and barrels went down more quickly.
- What made the writer's hair change from black to white?
 - Medicine.
 - Sorrow.
 - Something terrible.
 - The old age.
- Who did not save the writer?
 - The barrel.
 - The writer himself.
 - Some fishermen.
 - The writer's brother.
- Which one of the following is true?
 - The fishermen didn't recognize the writer because his hair turned all white.
 - The writer's brother didn't die because he stayed in the boat.
 - The writer didn't die because the fishermen told him to tie a barrel to him.
 - The writer had his legs and arms broken in the terrible things.
- What did the writer mean by the last sentence of the passage?
 - He was not sure the readers would believe him, just as the fishermen didn't.
 - He was sure the readers would believe him, though the fishermen didn't.
 - He was sure the readers would believe half of his story.
 - He expected the readers would believe him rather than the fishermen.



难句透视

1. In 982 AD, when a man called Eric the Red decided to set sail further west, there were as many as 10,000 Vikings living in Iceland.

公元982年一个叫做埃里克·雷德的人决定向西远航时,冰岛上生活着多达10 000名海盗。

剖析:(1)本句中,when a man called Eric the Red

decided to set sail further west 作非限制性定语从句修饰前面的先行词 982 AD。而 in 982 AD 在整个句子中作时间状语。

(2) as... as 结构有很多的译法,但是 as many as 结构后面跟上数字时常翻译为“多达”,形容数目之多或者其他方面的程度之深,如 as deep as 10 meters (深达十米)。

2. According to the old stories of Iceland and Norway, Eric the Red was forced to leave Iceland because he had committed a murder, for which he got into trouble.

根据冰岛和挪威的传说,埃里克·雷德因一起谋杀案而被迫离开冰岛,这起谋杀案使他陷入了困境。

剖析:本句中包含两个从句,一个是 because 引导的原因状语从句,再一个就是 for which 引导的非限制性定语从句。

3. Eric set sail once again, this time with 25 ships, of which only 14 made it to Greenland.

埃里克又一次起航了,这次带了 25 艘船,但这 25 艘船中只有 14 艘成功到达了格陵兰岛。

剖析:of which only 14 made it to Greenland 是“介词+which”引导的非限制性定语从句,which 代指前面的 25 艘船,of 在这里表示部分关系,实际语序应该是 14 of the 25 ships。

4. Biarni was hoping to join his father who was with Eric, but he was blown off course and found himself in an unknown land, from where he eventually reached Greenland.

Biarni 本来希望能够加入当时跟埃里克在一起的父亲,但他被海上的暴风刮离了航道,发现他来到了一

片不知名的陆地上,但从那里他最终还是到达了格陵兰岛。

剖析:(1)这个句子中主干是 but 连接的并列句。在这两个并列的句子中各有一个从句,一个是 who 引导的定语从句修饰 his father;另一个是 from where 引导的非限制性定语从句修饰前面的 an unknown land。

(2) find himself in an unknown land 是动词 find 的复合宾语结构。

5. In the year 1002, when Eric the Red's son Leif was planning a trip further west, Biarni was the man with whom Leif discussed his plans.

公元 1002 年埃里克·雷德的儿子赖依夫计划继续西航,比阿尼就是赖依夫与之商讨西航计划的人。

剖析:(1)when Eric the Red's son Leif was planning a trip further west 是非限制性定语从句修饰前面的 the year 1002, when 引导从句并在从句中作时间状语。

(2)with whom Leif discussed his plans 是“介词+whom”结构引导定语从句,介词 with 来源于 discuss sth. with sb. 的用法。

6. Leif followed Biarni's directions and sailed to what is believed to be the coast of present-day Canada.

赖依夫听取了比阿尼的指引,航行到了一个地方,人们相信那就是现在的加拿大。

剖析:what is believed to be the coast of present-day Canada 是 what 引导的宾语从句,作介词 to 的宾语,同时 what 在从句中作主语。需要注意的是,what 在这里翻译为“一个……的地方”。

知识感悟

一、词汇详解

1. matter vi. 要紧;有关系

【典型例句】

It doesn't matter to me if you are late.

你如果迟到也没关系。

It does matter if I miss the bus, because I don't want to walk.

如果我错过了公共汽车可不行,因为我不想步行。

What matters most is not whether you succeed or not, but whether you try or not.

关键的不是你成功与否,而是你努力与否。

【知识小结】

matter 是不及物动词,意思是“有关系,要紧”的意思。尤其用于否定句和疑问句中,句中含有 if, what, who, where 等词,通常用 it 作形式

活学巧用

一、词汇详解

1. (1) 翻译句子

①他说:“如果你们犯了错,没关系。”

②运动员们来自哪里并不重要。

③ What does it matter whether he comes or not?

④ Does it matter if an increasing number of people speak the same language?



主语。后面有时跟“to sb.”。

【相关链接】

matter *n.*

(1) 物质; 物体

Everything we can see and touch is made up of matter.

我们能看见和摸到的每件东西都由物质组成。

(2) 事情; 问题

I have an important matter to talk to you about.

我有件重要的事要和你谈谈。

(3) 困难; 毛病; 麻烦

What's the matter with your recorder?

你的录音机出了什么麻烦?

2. achieve *vt.* 达到; 完成

【典型例句】

The university has achieved all its goals this year.

这个大学今年已经实现了所有的奋斗目标。

He hopes to achieve all his aims soon.

他希望尽快达到所有目标。

【知识小结】

achieve 作为及物动词有两个含义, 一个是“完成, 实现”; 另一个是“达到, 获得”。

【相关链接】

achievement *n.* 成就

achievable *adj.* 做得成的; 可完成的; 可有成就的

His great achievements won everyone's applause, but he still felt he needed to do more.

他的成就赢得了大家的掌声, 但他觉得他仍然需要做很多。

3. force *vt.* 强迫; 迫使

【典型例句】

The rider forced his horse on through the storm.

骑士迫使他的马在暴风雨中前进。

The enemy was forced to ground arms.

敌人被迫放下武器。

【知识小结】

force 在本句中为动词, 意思是“强迫, 迫使”。

【相关链接】

(1) force *n.* 力量; 自然力; 兵力

You must use force to open that bottle.

你必须用力打开那个瓶子。

The force of gravity makes things fall to earth.

地心引力使物体落向地面。

The air force is one of the armed forces. 空军是武装部队的一种。

(2) by force 用武力

in force 大批地; 生效

4. commit *vt.* 犯(错误, 罪); 做

【典型例句】

A robbery was committed last night.



(2) 单项选择

It doesn't matter to me _____ I miss my train, because there's another one later.

A. that

B. if

C. unless

D. when

2. 填空

用 achieve 的正确形式填空。

(1) He _____ because he was a hard worker. (他之所以取得成功是他努力的结果。)

(2) "I don't think it's _____," he said, "because we have to set up a company before we start doing it, but we can't set up a company right now." ("我觉得这点很难做到," 他说, "因为我们在开始做之前必须先建立一个公司, 但是现在我们的公司还建不起来。)

3. (1) 完成句子

① He has a large family to support, so he _____ (被迫) be a moonlighter, that is to say, to take a second job.

② It's not proper to _____ (把你的想法强加给) upon others.

③ The porter had to _____ (用力打开窗户) every morning.

(2) 翻译句子

① New emerging forces are invincible.

② The thief took the money from the old man by force.

4. 完成句子

(1) Chairman refused to _____ (表达自己的意

昨晚发生了一起盗窃案。

If you commit a crime you can never escape being punished.

你要是犯罪,就逃脱不了要受惩罚。

【知识小结】

commit 是及物动词,意思是“犯(错误,罪),做(坏事)”。

【相关链接】

commit oneself (on) 表达个人的意见

commit to memory 记住;牢记

5. persuade vt. 劝说;说服

【典型例句】

He persuaded her to go to school, even though she did not want to.

即使她不想去上学,他还是说服她去了。

She only listens to you so we agree that you persuade her into giving up taking drugs.

她只听你的,因此我们一致同意由你去说服她戒毒。

她只听你的,因此我们一致同意由你去说服她戒毒。

【知识小结】

persuade 是及物动词,通常用于“persuade sb. to do sth.”,意思是“说服某人做某事”。另外还有一个结构“persuade sb. into doing sth.”。

【相关链接】

(1) advise sb. to do sth. 与 persuade sb. to do sth. 的区别:

advise sb. to do sth. 表示“劝说某人做某事”,只注重过程或动作,不强调结果。而“persuade”强调劝说成功,包括了结果。

(2) 如果要表示劝说未成功,可以有两种表达方式,“advise sb. to do sth.”和“try to persuade sb. to do sth.”。如:

He tried to persuade his father to quit smoking, but he just didn't listen.

他努力劝他父亲戒烟,但他就是不听。



6. succeed vi. 成功

【典型范例】

He succeeded in the examination. 他考试及格了。

His business has succeeded and made a lot of money.

他的生意很成功,赚了很多钱。

【知识小结】

succeed 是不及物动词,搭配介词是 in, 其后可接宾语 sth. 或者 doing sth.。

【相关链接】

succeed sb./sth. 接替;继承;紧接

succeed to... 继承(地位、财产等)

succeed to a large fortune 继承大笔遗产

Day succeeds to day. 日复一日。

7. base vt. 以……做基础;基于

【典型例句】

One should always base one's opinions on facts.

意见应以事实为根据。

This news report is based entirely on fact.

见) on the controversial subject before making due investigations.

(2) Mother always teaches us to be kind people and never _____ bad things(做坏事).

(3) When we were children, teachers and parents used to teach us many poems and ask us to _____ (记住它们) to develop our language and literature ability.

5. (1) 翻译句子

① We tried to persuade/advise him to stay for one night, but he refused.

② He tried to persuade me of his honesty.
= He tried to persuade me that he was honest.

(2) 单项选择

① While shopping, people sometimes can't help _____ into buying something they don't really need.
A. to persuade B. persuading
C. being persuaded D. be persuaded

② Alice trusts you; only you can _____ her to give up the foolish idea.
A. suggest B. attract
C. tempt D. persuade

6. 单项选择

(1) Did you succeed _____ Adam to come?
A. with persuading
B. in persuading
C. to have persuaded
D. to persuade

(2) Mr. Jones was _____ as headmaster by Mr. Smith.
A. succeeded B. governed
C. declared D. resigned

7. (1) 用左栏相关知识填空

① Theme parks have a certain idea that the whole park is _____.
② They decided to _____ them _____ New York.

这篇新闻报道是完全根据实际情况写成的。

【知识小结】

base 在这里是及物动词,表示“根据,基于”,常与 on 和 upon 连用。

【相关链接】

(1) base sth. on/upon sth. 以……为基础

be based on sth. 以……为基础

base sb. in/at... 把某人安置在……

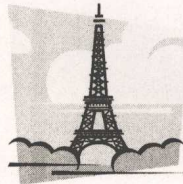
(2) base 还可以用作名词,意思是“底,底座;基础,基地”。例如:

A bottle has a flat base.

瓶子有一个平的底。

That company has offices all over the world, but their base is in Paris.

这个公司的办事处遍布全世界,但本部在巴黎。



8. discover vt. 发现

【典型例句】

Columbus discovered America in 1492.

哥伦布于 1492 年发现了美洲。

Scientists are now trying to discover if this is possible.

科学家们正在探索这是否可能。

We have discovered that the young man is a discreet and economical fellow.

我们发现这个年轻人是个既谨慎又有经济头脑的小伙子。

【相关链接】

(1) discover 和 invent 的区别:

discover 是“发现”以前在世界上或自然界中本就客观存在但不为人所知的事物。而 invent 是“发明”原本不存在的事物,通过研究设计创造等使之存在。

(2) discovery *n.* 发现

discoverer *n.* 发现者

9. cover vt. 覆盖;保护;包括

【典型例句】

She covered the table with a cloth.

她用一块布把桌子罩起来。

The town covers 5 square miles.

小镇占地 5 平方英里。

I want to cover 100 miles by dark.

我想在天黑之前走完 100 英里。

He was sent to cover a fire for the newspaper.

他被派去为报纸采访失火的新闻。

【知识小结】

cover 作及物动词时,还可意为“采访;报道”。

【相关链接】

be covered with 被……覆盖

cover *n.* 盖子,封面,藉口

10. make it 完成;成功

【典型例句】

After a long time of struggle, he finally made it as an actor.

经过了很长一段时间的艰苦奋斗,他最后成了一名成功的演员。

Although we tried our best, we still couldn't make it to finish the

(2) 单项选择

Without facts, we can't form a correct opinion, for we need to have actual knowledge _____ our thinking.

A. which to be based on

B. which to base on

C. on which to base

D. where to base on

8. 选择填空

用 invent 或 discover 的合适形式填空。

(1) I like to watch TV, especially the channel _____.

(2) Edison, the great _____, made a lot of _____ all his life, which made people's life much easier.

(3) It is reported that UFO was _____ again in the countryside somewhere, but we still have no photographs.

(4) The _____ of the Newfoundland is said to be Eric the Red, a Viking during around 1000 AD.

9. (1) 单项选择

The ground _____ with _____ leaves after a strong wind last night.

A. covered; falling

B. was covered; fallen

C. was covered; falling

D. was covering; fallen

(2) 翻译

① 我们都知道谎言掩盖不了事实。

② 他报道了很多我们不知道的事情。

10. 填空

用 make 的适当短语填空。

(1) If you want to enlarge your vocabulary, try to _____ sentences with new words.

experiment.

尽管我们竭尽全力,我们还是没能成功完成那个试验。

【相关链接】

make up 编造; make up of 组成; be made from/of 用……造的

11. search *n. & v.* 搜查; 搜寻

【典型例句】

The search for a cure for this frequent disease is being funded by the government.

政府正提供资金以探索这种多发病的治疗方法。

I searched everywhere for the book. 我到处找这本书。

After we had landed, the plane was searched thoroughly.

我们着陆后,飞机被彻底搜查了一遍。

【相关链接】

(1) in search of 相当于 to search for, “寻找; 追求着……”。

(2) search sb. 与 search for sb. 的区别:

search 意思是“搜查”, 宾语一般是搜查的地点或范围; for 表示目的或结果, search for 意思是“寻找某人”, 相当于 look for。例如:

The customs officers searched the person for drugs.

海关关员搜查那人身上看有没有携带毒品。

12. work out 解决; 设计出; 作出; 计算出

【典型例句】

They tried to work out the equations on their own.

他们竭力独立解出那些方程式。

Can you work out their personal differences?

你能找到他们个人的区别吗?

Things will work out well. 事情会有好结果的。

【相关链接】

work off 除去; 解除

work over 痛打; 殴打

work up 逐渐发展成; 学会; 掌握

13. refer to 查阅; 提到; 涉及

【典型例句】

At the meeting he mentioned the questions referring to yesterday's lecture.

在会议上他又提到了涉及昨天演讲的问题。

Whenever you come across a new word while reading, you may refer to a dictionary.

不管什么时候你在阅读时碰到生词都可以查字典。

The dispute was referred to the United Nations.

该项争端已提交联合国处理。

【知识小结】

refer sb./sth. to sb./sth. 有“将某人/某事送交某人/某事以谋求帮助、指点等”。

14. find out *vt.* 找出; 发现; 查明(真相等)

【典型例句】

I found out the phone number by looking it up.

通过查找我查到了电话号码。

(2) My father never missed a day to work and would _____ to the office even if others could not.

(3) The paper _____ waste nets.

(4) 10 doctors and 22 nurses _____ the medical team.

11. () 完成句子

① Would you join us in our _____ (找水) water?

② He went in _____ (寻找) a doctor for his sick wife.

(2) 翻译

① 警察搜查小偷身上发现他并没有带武器。

② 警察正在森林中寻找丢失的孩子。

12. 完成句子

(1) They can use the height of the sun to _____ their latitude (计算出纬度).

(2) After a long time calculating he _____ a sum.

(3) That problem is obviously a bit troublesome but he is still trying to _____.

13. 完成句子

(1) The victims were not _____ by name. (罪犯没有被提到名字.)

(2) You know who I'm _____ (你知道我指的是谁.)

(3) If you don't know what this means, _____ the dictionary. (如果你不知道这是什么意思, 就查字典.)

(4) The new law doesn't _____ land used for farming. (新法与耕地无关.)

14. 翻译句子

(1) 我不告诉你, 你自己去查明。