

王后雄学案

教材完全解读

选修·专题



高中英语选修10

配人教版

丛书主编：王后雄
本册主编：李玉来



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教材完全解读

本书特点

- 1、以《课程标准》、《考试大纲》为编写依据，完全解读知识、方法、能力、考试题型，全面提高学习成绩。
- 2、采用国际流行的双栏对照案例编写方式，左栏对教材全解全析，在学科层次上力求讲深、讲透、讲出特色；右栏用案例诠释考点，对各个考点各个击破。

分层完全解读

从知识、方法、思维诠释教材知识点和方法点，帮您形成答题要点、解题思维，理清解题思路、揭示考点实质和内涵。

整体训练方法

针对本节重点、难点、考点及考试能力达标所设计的题目。题目难度适中，是形成能力、考试取得高分的必经阶梯。

解题错因导引

“点击考点”栏目导引每一道试题的“测试要点”。当您解题出错时，建议您通过“测试要点”的指向，弄清致错原因，形成正确答案。

Unit 1 Nothing ventured, nothing gained

课标单元知识

| | |
|----|----------------------------------|
| 类别 | 课程标准要求掌握的项目 |
| 话题 | Nothing ventured, nothing gained |

高考命题趋向

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. go through v. 以及由 go + adv. / prep. 组成的词组 | 2. face n. & v. 的用法 |
| 3. alive adj. 以及 alive / living / live / lively 的辨析 | 4. equip v. 及 equipment n. 的用法 |
| 5. advertise v. 的用法 | 6. break into 及 break 构成的短语 |
| 7. contribute st. & to 的用法 | 8. encourage st. 的用法 |

背景知识导读

Helen Keller (1880 - 1968)

Helen was born a normal little girl but at the age of 19 months she became ill and lost her hearing and her sight. She became so badly

Section A Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending

1 课文英汉对译

A SUCCESSFUL FAILURE

If at first you don't succeed, try and try again. —W C Fields

一次成功的失败经历

如果起初不成功，就要一次又一次地尝试。

2 语言知识精讲

1. A spider was making its web while Robert Bruce was watching it in a cave. 在一个洞穴里，一只蜘蛛正在结网，而罗伯特·布鲁斯在观察它。

◆ [考题 1] (1) I'd like to study law at university _____ my cousin prefers geography.

- A. though B. as C. while D. for

3 能力题型设计

1A There's plenty of rain in the southeast _____ there's little in the northwest.

- A. when B. but C. while D. as

2B At last they succeeded _____ the serious forest fire by themselves.

- A. to put out B. in putting out
C. to put down D. in putting down

点击考点

测试要点 1

作者自拟题

测试要点 12

作者自拟题

测试要点 2

作者自拟题

测试要点 14

- A. been in B. joined in

- C. taken part in D. attended in

13C —What does Mr White think of Tom?

—He _____ Tom a good student.

- A. recognizes B. believes

- C. considers D. agrees

14A He was _____ from the team.

双栏对照学习

左栏全面剖析考点知识，呈现“解题依据”和答题要点。

右栏用典型案例诠释左栏考点。左右栏讲解·案例一一对照，形成高效学习的范式。

教辅大师王后雄教授、特级教师科学超前的体例设置，帮您赢得了学习起点，成就您人生的夙愿。

——题记

教材课后习题解答

Comprehending

Answer key for Exercise 1:
1. B 2. A 3. C

Suggested answers to Exercise 2:

Answers may vary.

Suggested answers to Exercise 3:

单元知识梳理与能力整合

归纳·总结·专题

一、词汇拓展

venture → adventure (n.) → adventural (adj.)
suffering → suffer (v.)

新典型题剖析

完形填空命题趋势及对策

一、命题趋势

阅读量有所增加，阅读时间相对减少。生词量有增无

最新5年高考名题论解

1. (2007年全国高考题) —Have you heard the latest news?
—No, what _____?
A. is it B. is there C. are they D. are those

5. (2007年江西高考题) Don't take too much of the medicine; it does you more harm than good if you _____.
A. do B. take C. like D. have

Unit 1 知识与能力同步测控题

测试时间:70分钟

测试满分:100分

一、单项填空(共15小题;每小题1分,共15分)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. _____ I accept that he is not perfect, I do actually like the person.

A. While B. Since C. Before D. Unless

答案与提示

Unit 1 Nothing ventured, nothing gained

Section A

1. C 该句中是两种情况的对比,故用连词 while。
2. B 考查动词用法及短语辨析。succeed in sth./doing

sth. 做某事获得成功。put out 扑灭; put down 放下、镇压。

3. D 考查非谓语动词。此处 staring 用作伴随状语。

4. D 定冠词应位于 time 之前表示特指。the time 后是省略了关系词的定语从句。

5. B 句意为“这两个朋友已经多年没有联系了”。

单元知识整合

单元知识与方法网络化,帮助您将本单元所学教材内容系统化,形成对考点知识二次提炼与升华,全面提高单元学习效率。

同步体验高考

结合本章节知识及考纲要求,精心选编最新五年高考试题,体现“高考在平时”的学习理念,同步触摸、感知高考,点拨到位,破解高考答题规律与技巧。

考试高分保障

精心选编涵盖本章节或阶段性知识和能力要求的检测试题,梯度合理、层次分明,与同步考试接轨,利于您同步自我测评,查缺补漏。

点拨解题思路

试题皆提供详细的解题步骤和思路点拨,鼓励一题多解。不但知其然,且知其所以然。能让您养成良好规范的答题习惯。

X导航丛书系列最新教辅

讲 《中考完全解读》 复习讲解—紧扼中考的脉搏

练 《中考总复习课时40练》 难点突破—挑战思维的极限



讲 《高考完全解读》 精湛解析—把握高考的方向

练 《高考总复习·1轮集训》 阶段测试—进入实战的演练

专 《高考完全解读·2轮专题》 专项复习—攻克难点的冲刺



讲 《教材完全解读》 细致讲解—汲取教材的精髓

例 《三基知识手册》 透析题型—掌握知识的法宝

练 《创新作业本》 夯实基础—奠定能力的基石



伴随着新的课程标准问世及新版教材的推广，经过多年的锤炼与优化，数次的修订与改版，如今的“X导航”丛书系列以精益求精的质量、独具匠心的创意，已成为备受广大读者青睐的品牌图书。今天，我们已形成了高效、实用的同步练习与应试复习丛书体系，如果您能结合自身的实际情况配套使用，一定能取得立竿见影的效果。

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模块学习指南

“课程标准”与“完全解读”内容对照表

| 序号 | 课程标准(选修10) | 《教材完全解读》对照 |
|----|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | while conj. 当;但是;只要 | P ₅ |
| 2 | success n. 成功,成就;成功者; | P ₆ |
| 3 | 现在分词作状语 | P ₇ |
| 4 | communicate vt. & vi. 传递;交往;交际 | P ₈ |
| 5 | prove vt. 证明,证实;link-v. 证明是 | P ₉ |
| 6 | 过去分词(短语)作状语 | P ₉ |
| 7 | recover vt. 恢复健康;康复;痊愈 | P ₉ |
| 8 | remind vt. 提醒;使想起 | P ₁₀ |
| 9 | suffer v. 受苦;遭受(损失等);忍受 | P ₁₀ |
| 10 | achieve vt. 获得;实现;(经过努力)达到 | P ₁₀ |
| 11 | 定语从句 | P ₁₀ |
| 12 | join v. 参加,加入 | P ₁₀ |
| 13 | consider v. 认为;考虑 | P ₁₁ |
| 14 | think of 想象到;对……有想法 | P ₁₂ |
| 15 | remove 移开;拿开;去掉 | P ₁₃ |
| 16 | so...that 如此……以至 | P ₁₃ |
| 17 | be about to do sth. 就要干……这时 | P ₁₄ |
| 18 | recognize v. 认出;认识;辨别出 | P ₁₄ |
| 19 | struggle v. 斗争;搏斗;努力;挣扎,奋斗 | P ₁₅ |
| 20 | dream vt. & vi. 梦想;做梦 | P ₁₅ |
| 21 | 强调句 | P ₁₆ |
| 22 | anyhow 无论如何,不管怎样 | P ₁₆ |
| 23 | approach v. 靠近;接近 | P ₁₇ |
| 24 | 同位语从句 | P ₁₇ |
| 25 | sight n. 情景;视觉;视野 | P ₁₉ |
| 26 | land v. 落;降落;着陆 | P ₁₉ |
| 27 | 定语 | P ₁₉ |
| 28 | ahead of 在……之前;在……之间 | P ₂₂ |
| 29 | with 的复合结构 | P ₂₂ |
| 30 | give off 发出(气体;液体;气味等) | P ₂₃ |
| 31 | remain vi. 剩下;遗留;逗留 | P ₂₃ |
| 32 | whatever 引导名词性从句和状语从句 | P ₂₄ |
| 33 | particular adj. 专指的,特指的;特别的 | P ₂₄ |
| 34 | lead to 导致;引向;通往 | P ₂₅ |
| 35 | deal with 对待;处理 | P ₂₅ |
| 36 | after all 毕竟,终究,到底 | P ₂₅ |
| 37 | base n. 基地,基础;vt. 以……为基础 | P ₄₂ |
| 38 | appear v. 出现;到达;呈现 | P ₄₂ |
| 39 | responsibility n. 责任;职责;负责 | P ₄₂ |
| 40 | divide vt. 分;划分;分开;除(尽) | P ₄₃ |
| 41 | value n. 用途;用处;效用 | P ₄₄ |
| 42 | care vi. 关心;在意;忧虑 | P ₄₅ |
| 43 | devote vt. 奉献;把……专门用于 | P ₄₅ |
| 44 | cause vt. 导致;引起,成为……的原因 | P ₄₆ |
| 45 | involve v. 牵涉;拖累 | P ₄₇ |
| 46 | 状语 | P ₄₈ |
| 47 | due to 因为;由于 | P ₅₃ |
| 48 | include 包括;包含 | P ₅₃ |
| 49 | suspect vt. 怀疑 | P ₅₄ |



| 序号 | 课程标准(选修 10) | 《教材完全解读》对照 |
|----|--|------------------|
| 50 | lie <i>vi.</i> 躺;卧;处于……状态 | P ₅₄ |
| 51 | wonder <i>v.</i> 对……感到疑惑;惊奇;想要知道 | P ₅₄ |
| 52 | where | P ₅₅ |
| 53 | work out 计算出;解决(问题) | P ₇₀ |
| 54 | announce <i>v.</i> 宣布;发布 | P ₇₁ |
| 55 | fight <i>vt. & vi.</i> 打仗;打架;奋斗;战斗 | P ₇₁ |
| 56 | urge <i>vt. & vi.</i> 敦促;恳求 | P ₇₂ |
| 57 | immediately <i>adv.</i> 立刻;马上 | P ₇₂ |
| 58 | coincidence 巧合;巧事 | P ₇₃ |
| 59 | ignore <i>vt.</i> 忽视;不顾 | P ₇₃ |
| 60 | offer <i>vt.</i> 提供;提出 | P ₇₃ |
| 61 | accustomed <i>adj.</i> 习惯的;通常的 | P ₇₄ |
| 62 | make up 形成;配(药);编造;化妆 | P ₇₅ |
| 63 | be made + 介词 | P ₇₅ |
| 64 | mean <i>v.</i> 意味着;打算 | P ₇₅ |
| 65 | sense <i>n.</i> 感觉;意义;价值 | P ₇₈ |
| 66 | latter <i>adj.</i> 后者的;较后的 | P ₇₈ |
| 67 | none <i>pron.</i> 没有一个 | P ₇₉ |
| 68 | rise <i>vi.</i> 上升;升起 | P ₈₄ |
| 69 | practise <i>n.</i> 实践;实际; <i>vt.</i> 练习 | P ₈₄ |
| 70 | suggest <i>vt.</i> 建议 | P ₈₄ |
| 71 | it 的用法 | P ₈₅ |
| 72 | find out 找出;查明 | P ₁₀₀ |
| 73 | focus <i>n.</i> 焦点;焦距;聚光点; <i>vt.</i> 聚集 | P ₁₀₁ |
| 74 | continue <i>v.</i> 继续 | P ₁₀₂ |
| 75 | way <i>n.</i> 方法;方式 | P ₁₀₄ |
| 76 | be + to do sth. | P ₁₀₇ |
| 77 | adopt <i>vt.</i> 采取;采用;收养 | P ₁₀₈ |
| 78 | depend 依靠;依赖 | P ₁₀₈ |
| 79 | distance <i>n.</i> 距离 | P ₁₁₁ |
| 80 | add <i>v.</i> 增加;加入;补充 | P ₁₁₆ |
| 81 | access <i>n.</i> 进入;通道;进入 | P ₁₁₇ |
| 82 | chance <i>n.</i> 机会;良机 | P ₁₁₇ |
| 83 | relate <i>v.</i> 关系;联系 | P ₁₁₈ |
| 84 | enjoy <i>vt.</i> 享有……之乐趣;乐于 | P ₁₃₃ |
| 85 | oppose <i>v.</i> 反对;抵抗;妨碍 | P ₁₃₃ |
| 86 | equality <i>n.</i> 平等 | P ₁₃₃ |
| 87 | alone <i>adj.</i> 单独的;独自的 | P ₁₃₆ |
| 88 | approve <i>vt.</i> 批准,通过 | P ₁₃₆ |
| 89 | inspect <i>v.</i> 检查;审视 | P ₁₃₉ |
| 90 | 独立主格结构 | P ₁₄₀ |
| 91 | stare at 盯着看 | P ₁₄₃ |
| 92 | signal <i>n.</i> 信号;暗号;图像;信号 | P ₁₄₃ |
| 93 | in spite of 虽然;不顾;尽管 | P ₁₄₄ |
| 94 | conclude <i>vt.</i> 结论;结束 | P ₁₄₄ |
| 95 | anxiety <i>n.</i> 焦虑;担心 | P ₁₄₄ |
| 96 | concern <i>v.</i> 与……有关 | P ₁₄₆ |
| 97 | concentrate <i>v.</i> 集中;聚集;浓缩 | P ₁₄₆ |

Unit 1 Nothing ventured, nothing gained

课标单元知识

| 类别 | 课程标准要求掌握的项目 | |
|--------|---|--|
| 话题 | Nothing ventured, nothing gained | |
| 重点单词 | venture <i>n.</i> 商业、企业 <i>vi. & vt.</i> 冒险; 敢于去 strengthen <i>vt.</i> 加强; 巩固 unbearable <i>adj.</i> 无法忍受的; 承受不住的 bless <i>vt.</i> 祝福; 保佑 anyhow <i>adv.</i> 无论如何 rank <i>n.</i> 等级; 军阶; 军衔 swear <i>vt.</i> 宣誓; 发誓 punishment <i>n.</i> 惩罚; 惩处 odd <i>adj.</i> 古怪的; 奇数的; 单数的 discourage <i>vt.</i> 使……气馁 bored <i>adj.</i> 无聊的; 无趣的; 烦人的 caution <i>n.</i> 小心; 谨慎; 警告 | suffering <i>n.</i> 苦楚; 受难 endurance <i>n.</i> 忍耐; 持久; 耐(性) breathless <i>adj.</i> 喘不过气来的 aboard <i>adv. & prep.</i> 在船(飞机、车等)上; 上船(飞机、车等) cheerful <i>adj.</i> 愉快的; 高兴的 select <i>vt.</i> 选择; 挑选 freezing <i>adj.</i> 冰冻的; 严寒的 loyal <i>adj.</i> 忠诚的; 忠实的 delay <i>vt. & vi. & n.</i> 耽搁; 延迟 grasp <i>vt.</i> 抓住; 抓紧; 掌握 changeable <i>adj.</i> 可改变的 admirable <i>adj.</i> 令人钦佩的; 绝妙的; 极好的 |
| 重点短语 | suffer from 受……之苦 on board 在船(飞机、车等)上 give off 发出(蒸汽、光等) remind sb. of something 提醒某人想起某事 three times a day 一天三次 | block out 封闭 give way to 让路; 让步 again and again 一再 achieve success 取得成功 |
| 日常用语归纳 | 1. What do you think about...? 3. I'm not sure that... 5. I hate to have to say this but... 7. There is no doubt that... 9. It's clear that... | 2. What do you think helped them to achieve success in life? 4. I think...is better because... 6. Which qualities do you think...? 8. Which do you mean...? 10. I don't mind if... |
| 语法 | 定语 | |

高考命题趋向

1. go through *v.* 以及由 go + *adv. /prep.* 组成的词组
2. face *n. & v.* 的用法
3. alive *adj.* 以及 alive /living /live/lively 的辨析
4. equip *v.* 及 equipment *n.* 的用法
5. advertise *v.* 的用法
6. break into 及 break 构成的短语
7. contribute *vt. & vi.* 的用法
8. encourage *vt.* 的用法

背景知识导读

Helen Keller(1880 - 1968)

Helen was born a normal little girl but at the age of 19 months she became ill and lost her hearing and her sight. She became so badly behaved that no one wanted to look after her. Her family was in despair until Alexander Graham Bell suggested that they write to a college for blind teachers for help. The college sent Anne Sullivan. Her work with Helen was so successful that the girl entered Radcliffe College.



After college, Helen became a convinced socialist. She gave lecture tours speaking about her experiences and her beliefs. The tours were very successful. Later her life was made into three films called *Deliverance*, *The Unconquered* and *The Miracle Worker*. Both Helen and Anne worked very hard to raise money for the education of blind children. They travelled to many countries encouraging people to educate blind and deaf children. In 1961 Helen became very ill and retired from public life but she has always been remembered as the person who overcame tremendous difficulties and went on to lead a very successful and useful life.

海伦·凯勒(1880-1968)

美国著名作家和演说家。一岁半时因病双目失明且耳聋,然而在她的老师沙利文的循循善诱下,海伦克服了身体的残疾,以巨大的毅力取得了不可思议的成就,16岁时进入哈佛大学附属女子学院学习英文、德文、拉丁文、数学及许多文学、史学名著,20岁时考入哈佛大学拉德克利夫学院;21岁时在沙利文老师的指导下发表了处女作《我生活的故事》;在以后的60多年中共写下14部著作,包括《我生活的世界》、《走出黑暗》和《让我们有个信念》等。1959年,在联合国大会上,各国代表一致称赞她对人类的贡献。她曾被美国《时代周刊》评选为20世纪美国十大英雄偶像之一。她始终致力于残疾人事业,四处募捐用以改善残疾人的生活环境,并为他们创造教育的机会。她曾周游世界各地,为残疾人加油鼓劲。最终她成为一名杰出的慈善家、演讲家、教育家。

Section A Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending

课文英汉对译

A SUCCESSFUL FAILURE

If at first you don't succeed, try and try again. — W C Fields

Perce Blackborow joined an expedition with Sir Ernest Shackleton to Antarctica on the ship *Endurance* in August 1914. Shackleton was one of the most famous explorers of his day and it was considered a great honour to be part of any of his expeditions. Now read the first part of Perce's story.

August 29th, 1916

Slowly I put my head out of my sleeping bag and look around me. Everything is grey: the inside of the hut appears grey, the morning light looks grey and the pot bubbling on the oil stove is grey. The smell is, as usual, almost **unbearable**, being a mixture of sweat, seal oil fat, and dirty underwear. I try to think of happier things: warm and dry clothes, a **cosy** bedroom, sunny days, my mother's face and the celebration we will get when we return, for I am part of a failed expedition that tried to cross the continent of Antarctica, something that had never been done before. As I think of this, a black blanket drops and covers me, almost **blocking out** the memories of happier times. I feel **breathless** as I remember my rotten toes that had to be removed when they became blackened from frost-bite. Our **circumstances** are so desperate that it is uncertain whether we will ever return alive. Perhaps our bodies will be recognized and collected by some other expedition team many years from now.

Just as I am about to become self-pitying, the door to our shelter opens and a blast of cold air tears through the hut. "Shut that door!" I yell in a hoarse voice that I hardly recognize as my own. "Hold on now, Perce. Don't you go turning into another Tom," comes the reply. "We've caught another penguin, so it's penguin soup tonight!" **Bless** Frank Wild, the kindest man there is, after our leader, Ernest Shackleton. How could I become as **selfish** and bad-tempered as Tom Orde-Lees! I struggle out of my bed and a new day begins.

When the expedition was announced, I was only twenty and I had

一次成功的失败经历

如果起初不成功,就要一次又一次地尝试。

——W·C·菲尔兹

1914年8月,珀斯·布莱克鲍罗参加了欧内斯特·沙克尔顿爵士的“持久号”轮船南极洲探险活动。沙克尔顿是他那个时代最负盛名的探险家之一,加入他的任何一次探险活动都被认为是一种巨大的荣耀。现在阅读珀斯的故事的第一部分。

1916年8月29日

慢慢地,我把头探出睡袋,向四周看了看。一切都是灰色的:小屋里面看上去是灰色的,晨曦看上去是灰色的,燃油炉上噗噗作响的罐子也是灰色的。同往常一样,气味中混合着汗液、海豹油脂和脏内衣的味道,几乎让人难以忍受。我尝试着想一些快乐的事情:温暖和干爽的衣服、舒适的卧室、阳光灿烂的日子、妈妈的脸庞,以及返家后得到的庆贺,因为我是试图横穿南极大陆的一次失败探险活动的成员之一,这种事以前还没有人做过。正想到这儿,一条黑色毛毯掉下来把我盖住,几乎把那些美好时光的记忆封闭住了。一想到由于冻伤变黑而必须截去的腐烂的脚指头,我就感到喘不过气来。我们的境况让人绝望,谁也不清楚会不会活着回去。也许好些年后,我们的尸体会被其他探险队辨认出并搜集起来。

正当我快要变得自我怜惜起来时,我们营棚的门开了,一股冷空气穿过营帐。“把门关上!”我用一种自己都快辨认不出来的沙哑嗓音嚷嚷道。“坚持下去,珀斯。不要变成另一个汤姆,”一个声音在应答。“我们又逮住了一只企鹅,今晚有企鹅汤喝了!”保佑弗兰克·怀尔德,他可是除我们的头儿欧内斯特·沙克尔顿之外最好的人了。我怎么能像汤姆·奥德·利兹那样自私自利和脾气暴躁呢!我挣扎着下床,新的一天开始了。

always dreamed of adventure. So it was with great excitement one morning in July 1914 that I read this advertisement:

Men wanted for a dangerous journey; small wages, bitter cold, months of complete darkness, and safe return uncertain. Honour and reward will follow if it is successful. Sir Ernest Shackleton.

An expedition with the great Sir Ernest Shackleton to the south Pole—I was **hooked**! I was an amateur but I was young, fit and energetic. I secretly hid **aboard** the ship, *Endurance*, in a small cupboard. Nobody found me until the ship had sailed and I was suffering badly from seasickness. **Anyhow**, Shackleton seemed interested in my silly behaviour and accepted the situation. He made me a **steward** to help cook twenty-eight meals three times a day.

On January 18th, 1915 the *Endurance* became stuck in pack ice (which can be solid or broken into huge floating pieces of ice) as we approached Antarctica. The ice froze around us and we were well and truly stuck! The ship was gradually crushed in front of our eyes. I believe Shackleton must have **mourned** this unexpected end to his expedition, but he did not waste time on regrets. Calling us calmly together, he made an **urgent** announcement that we must save only essential supplies before the ship sank, particularly the small boats, food, cooking equipment, candles, **bedding** and clothes. To show his determination, Shackleton threw some gold coins and his gold watch onto the ice. But to my surprise he encouraged Hussey to bring his banjo. He described it as **vital** for keeping us **cheerful**.

His perseverance won our complete **faith** in him. He was always honest with us (as in the advertisement) and never **gave way** to disappointment, even when the ship sank. On April 9th 1916, we moved to our present camp on Elephant Island. Soon Shackleton set out the **framework** for our life here: no differences in **rank** or in social status; everyone to keep busy; a fair division of food and bedding; and a concern for all. This team-spirit contributed to the morale of the crew and saved our lives.

Once we were settled on Elephant Island, Shackleton explained his plan to save us: twenty-two of us were to remain here and he would **select** five others to go to South Georgia and bring help. No rescue attempt could be expected from outside as nobody knew where we were. I will never forget watching the little boat disappear through the **booming** waves into the stormy ocean. We who remained on Elephant Island **swore** that we would do as he **advocated**: remain optimistic and recover our health before he returned to rescue us.

当初宣布探险活动时我才 20 岁,老梦想着要去冒险。所以在 1914 年 7 月的一个早晨,我是怀着无比激动的心情读以下这则广告:

为危险之旅招募人手:工资低廉、寒冷无比、数月不见天日、无法确保安全返回。如果成功,荣耀和报酬将会接踵而至。欧内斯特·沙克尔顿爵士。

同伟大的欧内斯特·沙克尔顿爵士去南极探险——我被深深地迷住了!我是探险的门外汉,但我年轻,身体健康而且精力充沛。我偷偷地上了“持久号”轮船,藏在一个小橱里。直到轮船已开始航行了,我才被人发现,而且晕船晕得很厉害。不管怎么说,沙克尔顿似乎对我傻乎乎的行为感兴趣,并且接受了这种局面。他让我当一名伙计,协助做 28 个人一天三顿的饭菜。

1915 年 1 月 28 日,正当我们接近南极洲时,“持久号”被海上的浮冰(有的坚固无比,有的破裂成若干巨大的冰块浮在水上)卡住了。周围的冰都冻结了,我们千真万确地被困住了!轮船在我们的眼前慢慢地被挤坏。我相信沙克尔顿肯定会对这次探险意想不到的结局而痛心,但他并没有把时间浪费在遗憾和悔恨中。他镇静地把大家召集在一起,然后紧急宣布我们必须在船沉下去之前只抢出基本给养,尤其是小船、食物、炊具、蜡烛、卧具和衣服。为了显示自己的决心,沙克尔顿把一些金币和他的金表扔到冰上。然而,让我感到惊讶的是,他竟鼓励赫西带上他的班卓琴。他把班卓琴描述成让我们保持精神振奋的关键。

他的顽强精神赢得了我们对他的完全信赖。他对我们也总是坦诚相待(就像广告中那样),从不灰心丧气,从不放弃,甚至当轮船沉下去时也是如此。1916 年 4 月 9 日,我们搬到了大象岛上现在的宿营地。不久沙克尔顿给我们这里的生活列出了规范条例:取消级别和社会地位上的差异,每个人都得忙起来;公平分配食物和卧具;关心每一个人。这种团队精神鼓舞了船员们的士气,并挽救了我们的生命。

我们在大象岛上一安顿好,沙克尔顿就马上向大家解释了他的营救计划:22 人留在这里,他挑选其他五个人去南乔治亚求援。由于谁也不知道我们身处何地,所以不能指望任何外部救援。我永远也不会忘记眼看着小船从哗哗作响的波浪中消失在波涛汹涌的大洋里的情景。留在大象岛上的我们发誓要按他所主张的那样做;在他返回来救我们之前要保持乐观、恢复健康。

2 语言知识精讲

1. A spider was making its web while Robert Bruce was watching it in a cave. 在一个洞穴里,一只蜘蛛正在结网,而罗伯特·布鲁斯在观察它。

本句是由并列连词 while 引导的并列句。两个分句都使用了主谓宾结构。

while 的用法归纳

◆ [考题 1] (1) I'd like to study law at university _____ my cousin prefers geography.

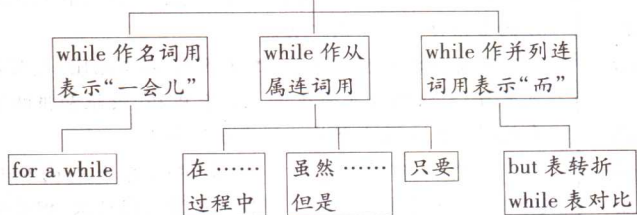
A. though B. as C. while D. for

(2007 年四川高考题)

[解析] 考查语境中连词的用法。while 可表示一种对比的转折关系,用作并列连词,位于句中。though 虽然,用作从属连词,表让步,



while 的各种用法



While she was listening to the radio, she fell asleep.

她听着收音机睡着了。

Some people waste food while others haven't enough.

有些人浪费粮食,而有些人却吃不饱。

While he loves his students, he is very strict with them.

虽然他爱他的学生,可是他对他们很严格。

You don't have to worry while we are here.

只要我们在,你就别担心。

[辨析] though/however/but/while

从词义上看,四个词相近,均表示转折,其中 but 语气强烈,意为“但是”。

从词性上看,however 和 though 用作副词,当“然而,可是”讲,而 but 和 while 用作连词连接并列分句。

从句子位置上,看, but 与 while 一般位于两个分句之间; however 位置灵活,可位于句首、句中和句尾,而且必须用“,”与句子隔开; though 一般置于句末。

We love peace, but we aren't afraid of war.

我们热爱和平,但并不害怕战争。

The plan is all right, however, it can be made better.

这个计划不错,不过应该还可以更好。

I'm interested in sports while my brother is fond of music.

我对体育感兴趣,而我弟弟却爱好音乐。

It is expensive. I'll buy one, though.

尽管它很贵,我还是打算买一个。

2. When it finally succeeded, Robert realized that it had taught him a valuable lesson and he was inspired to continue fighting till he defeated the English and gained independence for Scotland. 当它最后成功时,罗伯特认识到它给他上了有益的一课。他被激励着继续战斗直至打败了英格兰人,为苏格兰赢得了独立。

本句为主从复合句。when 引导时间状语从句;主句由三个分句并列而成,用 and 和 till 连接,其中第一个分句含有 that 引导的宾语从句。

success *n.* [U] 成功;成就 [C] 成功者;达到目的的人或事物

[拓展] succeed *v.* 成功

successful *adj.* 成功的 successfully *adv.* 成功地

be successful in (doing) sth.

succeed in doing sth.

have success in doing sth.

sb. (sth.) is a success 成功的人或事

If they succeed, they believe that humans and machines can live together like friends in the future. 如果他们成功了,他们就相信未来的人类和机器能像朋友一样共同生活。

位于句中,前面一般有逗号与前面分句隔开;它也可用作副词,单独放在句末,前有逗号与前面内容隔开,表转折。

[答案] C

(2) The cost of living in Glasgow is among the lowest in Britain, _____ the quality of life is probably one of the highest.

A. since B. when C. as D. while

(2006 年天津高考题)

[解析] while 表示转折,意为“然而,却,但”。句意:在英国,格拉斯哥是生活费用最低的城市之一,但它却可能是生活质量最高的城市之一。

[答案] D

(3) I do every single bit of housework _____ my husband Bob just does the dishes now and then.

A. since B. while C. when D. as

(2004 年全国高考题 IV)

[解析] while 表示两个动作或状态的对比,意思是“却,然而”。

[答案] B

(4) Betty has chosen Spanish _____ her second foreign language _____ I have chosen German.

A. as; as B. as; while
C. like; but D. for; when

[解析] choose... as 把……选作; while 而,表示对比。

[答案] B

(5) _____ I feel pity on hurricane victims in Southeast Asia, I can't really do very much to help them but contribute my pocket money.

A. As long as B. When
C. While D. Even

(2006 年湖南百校大联考)

[解析] while *conj.* 虽然,尽管。句意:虽然我对在东南亚海啸中遇难的人很同情,但是除了捐出我的零花钱以外我也做不了太多的事情去帮助他们。

[答案] C

◆ [考题 2] (1) But if they ever _____ catching one, they may face a real problem.

A. succeed in B. insist on
C. depend on D. join in

(2001 年全国高考)

[解析] succeed in 在某个方面取得成功。

[答案] A

(2) If you want to be _____ in business, you must be aggressive (闯劲).

A. a success B. success
C. successfully D. succeed

[解析] success 可数名词,意为“成功的人/物”。

[答案] A

(3) I won at last though _____ in the first two _____.

A. won; games B. beaten; games
C. defeated; sports D. beaten; matches

If he succeeded in finding a good job in the south, his family would follow him there.

如果他能够在南方找到一份好工作,他的家人会跟随他去那里。

He succeeded in getting a place at an art school.

他被一所艺术学校录取了。

[辨析] defeat/beat/win

defeat *v.* 可与 beat 互换,表示“击败对手”。

Jim was badly defeated in the election. 吉姆在选举中惨遭失败。

beat *v.* 意为“赢;取胜;战胜”,后接比赛竞争的对手。

Our team beat theirs by 10:3. 我们队以 10:3 战胜了他们队。

win *v.* 意为“赢;胜”,其宾语往往是奖品、名誉、物品、战争、运动等。

I have won her friendship. 我已赢得她的友谊。

Mary won the first prize in the game. 玛丽在比赛中获得一等奖。

3. Struggling in a world of silence and darkness, she seemed to be simple-minded. 在一个寂静、黑暗的世界里挣扎着,她似乎头脑简单。

本句为简单句,是主系表结构。句首的现在分词短语作状语。

(1) 现在分词(短语)作状语

① 现在分词(短语)作状语,可以表时间、原因、结果、条件、让步、方式和伴随状况等,与句子主语是主动关系。如:

Working on the farm, he learned a lot. (时间)

在农场干活时,他学了不少东西。

Climbing to the top of the mountain, we saw a wonderful view. (时间)

爬到山顶上,我们看到了美丽的景色。

When/While crossing the street, you must be careful. (时间)

过马路时你要小心。

Living in the country, he sees little of the world. (时间)

他住在乡下,没见过什么世面。

Being ill, I stayed at home. (原因)

我因病在家。

He, being a party member, is strict with himself. (原因)

由于是党员,他对自己要求很严格。

It rained hard, causing floods in the city. (结果)

雨下得很大,造成市内洪水泛滥。

Knowing all this, they made me pay for the damage. (让步)

尽管知道这一切,他们还是叫我赔偿损失。

He came to school running. (方式)

他是跑到学校来的。

He arrived home, singing and dancing. (伴随状况)

他又唱又跳地到了家。

He went out shutting the door behind him. (伴随状况)

他出去后随手把门关上了。

② 现在分词(短语)的完成式所表示的动作发生在谓语动词所表示的动作之前。如:

Having written down our names and addresses, the policeman dismissed us. (时间)

警察在把我们的名字和地址记下来之后就让我们走了。

Not having met him, I can't tell you what he is like. (原因)

由于没有见过他,所以我没法告诉你他人怎么样。

[解析] 本题中 though 说明前后有转折的意思,即“尽管前两局失利了,但我最终获胜”,因此,排除 A 项。后一空表示“比赛的局/场”,这时用 game 而不用 sport 或 match。

[答案] B

(4) If one can _____ himself, he is sure to succeed one day.

A. win B. defeat C. beats D. lose

[解析] 本题中空后是反身代词(人),结合全句的意思,答案应为 B 项。全句意为“一个人如果能战胜自己,他日后一定会成功”。

[答案] B

◆ [考题 3] (1) Don't sit there _____ nothing. Come and help me with this table.

A. do B. to do
C. doing D. and doing

(2006 年湖北高考题)

[解析] 考查非谓语动词。此处是现在分词作伴随状语,其逻辑主语是 you,且 you 与 do 之间是主动关系。

[答案] C

(2) My cousin came to see me from the country, _____ me a full basket of fresh fruits.

A. brought B. bringing
C. to bring D. had brought

(2006 年安徽高考题)

[解析] 考查非谓语动词作状语的用法区别。这里 bringing 短语作伴随状语,相当于 and brought。

[答案] B

(3) Whenever he was asked why he was late for class, he would answer carelessly, always _____ the same thing.

A. saying B. said
C. to say D. having said

(2006 年江苏高考题)

[解析] 考查非谓语动词。he would answer carelessly 是一个完整的句子,由此可推断它的后面是状语部分。always saying the same thing 是分词短语作伴随状语,he 与 say 之间是主动关系。分词短语的完成时形式表示这一动作先于主句的谓语动作发生,所以 D 项错误。

[答案] A

(4) The storm left, _____ a lot of damage to this area.

A. caused B. to have caused
C. to cause D. having caused

(2005 年全国高考题 I)

[解析] 考查非谓语动词作状语的用法区别。“暴风雨对这个地区造成危害”这一动作发生在暴

Having been sick so long, I have learned to look after myself. (原因)
由于病了很长时间,我学会了照顾自己。

[温馨提示] 现在分词的否定式为 **not + having done**, 但否定副词 **never** 应放在 **having** 和 **done** 中间。如:

Having never been there/Not having been there, I can't tell you what the place is like.

由于从来没有去过那儿,所以我没法告诉你那地方怎么样。

(2) simple-minded *adj.* 头脑简单的

[拓展] 合形成形容词的常见构成方式

①形容词 + 名词-ed

kind-hearted 心肠好的 cold-blooded 冷血的

noble-minded 高尚的 good-tempered 脾气好的

②形容词 + 动词-ing

good-looking 好看的 fine-sounding 动听的

easy-going 脾气随和的; 随便的

③副词 + 动词-ing

hard-working 勤劳的 far-reaching 深远的

④名词 + 动词-ing

peace-loving 热爱和平的 epoch-making 划时代的

⑤名词 + 动词-ed

state-owned 国有的 heart-felt 由衷的

radio-equipped 装备有无线电的 Chinese-designed 中国设计的

⑥副词 + 动词-ed

widely-used 广泛使用的 well-known 著名的

widespread 广泛流传的

⑦形容词 + 名词

large-scale 大规模的 high-class 高级的 everyday 日常的

⑧名词 + 形容词

airsick 晕飞机的 duty-free 免税的

⑨基数词 + 名词 + 形容词

four-year-old 四岁的 two-metre-tall 两米高的

ten-foot-deep 十英尺深的

4. One day a teacher, Anne Sullivan, came to her parents' house and she helped Helen to learn how to communicate with others using her hands. 一天, 安妮·沙利文老师来到了海伦父母的家。她帮助海伦学习如何用手跟别人交流。

这是一个由 **and** 连接的并列句。前一个分句用了主谓宾结构, 后一个分句用了“主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构。

communicate *vt. & vi.* 传递; 交往; 交际

(1) **communicate** 作“传递(意见、感情、消息等)”解释时, 是及物动词, 其实语常有 **news, information, feeling** 等, 构成的短语是 **communicate... to sb.**。

He communicated his intention to me. 他把他的意向告诉了我。

Yesterday Smith communicated a good piece of news to me.

昨天, Smith 告诉我了一则好消息。

(2) **communicate** 作“交流, 沟通”解释时, 是不及物动词, 其后接介词 **with**。

Young people often complain of not being able to communicate with their parents. 年轻人经常抱怨不能与他们的父母沟通。

[拓展] communication *n.* 通讯; 交往; 讯息

风雨离开之前, 因此用动词-ing 的完成式强调动作的先后顺序。

[答案] D

(5) “You can't catch me!” Janet shouted, _____ away.

A. run

B. running

C. to run

D. ran

(2005 年全国高考题 III)

[解析] 考查非谓语动词作状语的用法。这里的 **running** 在句中作伴随状语, 相当于 **and ran**。

[答案] B

(6) They ran into a huge _____.

A. house of two story

B. house two storied

C. two-story house

D. two-stories house

[解析] 句意: 他们跑进了一幢两层楼的大房子。“两层楼的”用 **two-story** 表示。

[答案] C

(7) There was nothing in the room but a _____ chair.

A. three-legged

B. three legged

C. three-legs

D. three legs

[解析] 句意: 房间里只有一把三条腿的椅子。“三条腿的椅子”用 **a three-legged chair** 来表达。

[答案] A

(8) Ben entered the room carrying two _____ vases and some flowers.

A. odd-shaping

B. odd-shaped

C. oddly-shaped

D. oddly-shaping

[解析] “形容词 + *n.* + -ed”构成复合形容词。

[答案] B

(9) The village is far away from here indeed. It's _____ walk.

A. a four hour

B. a four hour's

C. a four-hours

D. a four hours'

(2004 年上海)

[解析] “四小时的路程”有两种表达: **a four hours' walk** 和 **a four-hour walk**。

[答案] D

◆ [考题 4] (1) The boy is so shy that he can't _____ very well _____ others.

A. communicate; to

B. communicate; with

C. get along; to

D. deal; with

(2006 年南京质检)

[解析] 句意: 这个男孩是如此的腼腆以至于他不能很好地与其他人交往。communicate with sb. 与某人交往; get along well with sb. 与某人相处很好; deal with 处理(问题), 对付。

[答案] B

communicative *adj.* 健谈的;乐意提供信息的

communicator *n.* 交际者;交流者

5. The patience and kindness of Anne Sullivan proved very successful and finally Helen became a famous writer. 安妮·沙利文的耐心与善良证明是很有成效的,最终,海伦成为著名的作家。

本句是由 *and* 连接的并列句。两个分句都采用了主系表结构。

prove: (1) *vt.* 意为“证明,证实”,后跟名词、代词、复合结构或从句。

He has proved his courage in the battle.

他在战斗中已经证明了他的勇气。

He proved himself to be a capable general.

他证明自己是一位有能力的将军。

How did you prove he was the man who robbed us?

你怎么证明他就是那个抢劫我们的人呢?

(2) **link-*v.*** 意为“证明(本身)是,表明(自己)是,显示出是”,后跟形容词、名词、介词短语作表语。

The tool proved (to be) very useful.

这件工具被证明是非常有用的。

He proved (to be) a reliable partner.

他证明自己是一个值得信赖的伙伴。

It proves of little help to us. 那对我们来说没有多大的帮助。

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| prove (<i>vt.</i> 证明,证实) | } | sth. (<i>n.</i> / <i>pron.</i>) |
| | | sth. to sb. (= to sb. sth.) |
| | | sth. { to be... as... |
| | | (to sb.) + that-clause |

[温馨提示] **prove** 不能接双宾语,即不能说 **prove sb. sth.**; 接从句时表示“向某人证明……”,不能说 **prove sb. + that-clause**。

6. Beaten by Wu in 494 BC, Gou Jian, the King of Yue, was forced to live as a slave in Wu for three years. (因为)公元前494年被吴国打败,越国国王勾践被迫在吴国当了三年的奴隶。

这是一个简单句,结构为“主语+谓语+主语补足语”;句首的过去分词短语作状语,后面的不定式作主语补足语。

过去分词(短语)作状语的用法

同现在分词(短语)一样,过去分词(短语)也可用作状语,来表示时间、原因、结果、条件、让步、行为方式、伴随状况等。过去分词(短语)与句子主语在逻辑上是动宾关系。

When finished, the book will certainly sell well. (时间)

当这本书完成时一定会很畅销。

Frightened by the fire in the forest, the bears ran down the hills. (原因)这些熊被森林中的火吓得跑下了山。

Given a chance, I can surprise the world. (条件)

(如果)给我一个机会,我会让世人吃惊的。

The trainer appeared, followed by six dogs. (伴随状况)

训练者出现了,身后有六只狗跟着。

7. When Gou Jian returned to his homeland, he plotted to recover his lost land. 当勾践回到祖国以后,他就密谋(要)收复失地。

本句为复合句,when 引导时间状语从句,主句为主谓宾结构。

recover: (1) *v.* to get well again after being ill / sick, hurt, etc. 恢复健康,康复;痊愈

He's still recovering from his operation. 手术后,他仍在恢复之中。

(2) We can communicate _____ people in every part of the world _____ the Internet.

- A. with; with B. with; through
C. through; through D. through; with

[解析] 本题表达“与……联系”,根据左栏的讲解,第一空应填 *with*。表示“通过因特网”的方式,应用介词 *through*。

[答案] B

◆ [考题5] (1) As time went by, the plan they stuck _____ fairly practical.

- A. to proved B. to proving
C. proved D. to be proved

(2006年郑州质量预测题)

[解析] 本题要求学生学会分析句子。本题为省略 *which / that* 的定语从句, *proved* 是 *the plan* 的谓语, *stick to* 的宾语是 *which / that*。

[答案] A

(2) During the long-term cooperation, Mr Li _____ a smart, honest and trustworthy man.

- A. appeared B. made
C. turned D. proved

(2006年天津重点中学联考)

[解析] 本题考查在语境中辨析、运用动词的能力。根据句子意思,此处为“证明是”,其他选项的形式正确,而意思不对。

[答案] D

(3) As time went by, the theory he had stuck _____ correct.

- A. to prove B. proved
C. to proved D. to be proved

[解析] *stick to* 为习惯用法,其中的 *to* 不可省; *he had stuck to* 为定语从句修饰先行词 *the theory*, 所以句中 *to* (介词) 后缺少的是谓动词词。

[答案] C

◆ [考题6] (1) _____ for the breakdown of the school computer network, Alice was in low spirits.

- A. Blaming B. Blamed
C. To blame D. To be blamed

(2006年福建高考题)

[解析] 考查分词作原因状语的用法。句意:由于学校电脑网络故障而受到责怪, Alice 情绪低落。 *blame* 是及物动词,意为“责备”,与主语 *Alice* 之间是被动关系,所以要用过去分词作状语。

[答案] B

(2) _____ with so much trouble, we failed to complete the task on time.

- A. Faced B. Face
C. Facing D. To face

(2006年四川高考题)



(2) *v.* to return to a normal state after an unpleasant or unusual experience or a period of difficulty 复原, 恢复常态

It took them a long time to recover from this shock.

他们过了好久才从这次打击中恢复过来。

(3) *v.* to get back or find sth. that was lost, stolen or missing 找回, 寻回, 找到

The police recovered the stolen jewellery. 警察找回了被盗的珠宝。

8. He slept on firewood and straw to remind him of his sufferings. 他睡在木柴和稻草上以提醒自己不忘苦难。

(1) remind *vt.* 提醒; 使想起

remind sb. { of (about) sth. 提醒某人某事
that-clause 使人回忆起……
to do sth. 提醒某人做某事

The song reminded me of the days we spent together several years ago. 这首歌使我想起了几年前我们在一起度过的时光。

She reminded me that I hadn't watered the flowers. 她提醒我还没有浇花。

(2) suffer *v.* 受苦; 遭受(损失等); 忍受

suffer for 表示因某事而受罚; suffer from 表示患病等。

The injured man was still suffering.

那位受伤的男子仍然还忍受着痛苦的折磨。

He'll suffer for his foolery. 他将会因自己的蠢行受罚。

The city suffered serious damage from the earthquake.

这个城市因地震而遭到严重破坏。

She suffered from the strange disease.

她承受着怪病的折磨。

9. What do you think helped them to achieve success in life?

你以为是什么东西帮助他们取得了处世的成功?

本句为复合句, what helped them... 为 think 的宾语从句。

(1) do you think / believe / suppose... 常用于特殊疑问词之后, 用来询问某人对某事的看法。

如果疑问词是从句中的主语, 则该句结构为:

Wh-word + do you think / believe... + 谓语?

What do you think was their greatest worry?

你认为什么是他们最担心的事?

如果疑问词不是从句中的主语, 则该句结构为:

Wh-word + do you think / believe / suppose + 主语 + 谓语?

How old do you think he is? 你认为他多大年纪了?

(2) achieve *vt.* 获得; 实现; (经过努力) 达到

In order to achieve success, you must make every effort.

为了获得成功, 你必须竭尽全力。

He hopes to achieve all his aims soon.

他希望尽快达到他所有的目标。

[温馨提示] 表示“达到”时, reach, get, achieve, win, gain 都可用, 关键看搭配。reach 后接“地点”或“数字”; get 是普通用语; achieve 后接“目标; 希望; 成功”等; win 侧重于“赢得”; gain 侧重于“获得(某种利益)”。

10. What is the hardest experience you have ever had?

你曾有过的最艰难的经历是什么?

这是一个复合句。you have ever had 为定语从句, 修饰 experience, 从句的引导词 that 省略了(这里省略的是 that 而不是 which)。

[解析] 考查非谓语动词作状语的用法。face 后面是一个 with 短语, 所以 face 跟句子主语之间就是一种动宾关系, 所以本题应该选 A 项。

[答案] A

◆ [考题 7] “他已恢复健康。”Which is wrong?

A. He recovered from his illness.

B. He recovered his health.

C. He got recovered.

D. He recovered his illness.

[解析] “他已恢复健康。”的表达法除上述 A、B、C 三项之外, 还可以表示为: He recovered himself。

[答案] D

◆ [考题 8] (1) Bill _____ him of the day years ago when they had first met.

A. demanded

B. reminded

C. removed

D. asked

(2003 年北京春招)

[解析] remind 提醒; 使想起。句意: Bill 使他想起几年前他们初次见面的那一天。demand 需要; remove 除去。

[答案] B

(2) _____ such heavy pollution already, it may now be too late to clean up the river.

A. Having suffered

B. Suffering

C. To suffer

D. Suffered

(全国高考题)

[解析] 本题考查分词短语作状语的用法。分词作状语, 其逻辑主语是句子主语。it 只作形式主语, 真正主语为不定式, 而不定式前应视为省略其逻辑主语 for people。这样一来就清楚了, 应用现在分词, 再依据 already 的提示, 应用完成时态, 所以用 having suffered。

[答案] A

◆ [考题 9] (1) _____ Larry was in such a hurry?

—I don't know. He might have been running to catch the bus.

A. Why do you think

B. Do you think why

C. Why you think

D. Why not think

(2006 年合肥质量检测)

[解析] 此题考查语序。“为什么拉利那么急急忙忙?”可表达为 Why was Larry in such a hurry? 但如果疑问词后面加上插入语 do you think / suppose / imagine / believe / suggest 等, 原来疑问句中的 was Larry 就要变成陈述语序, 写成 Larry was。

[答案] A

(2) At last, she _____ her purpose.

A. reached

B. won