

[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 5)

安徽教育出版社

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J I A O
C A I
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D I A N

高中英语

(必修 5)

总策划：安 星

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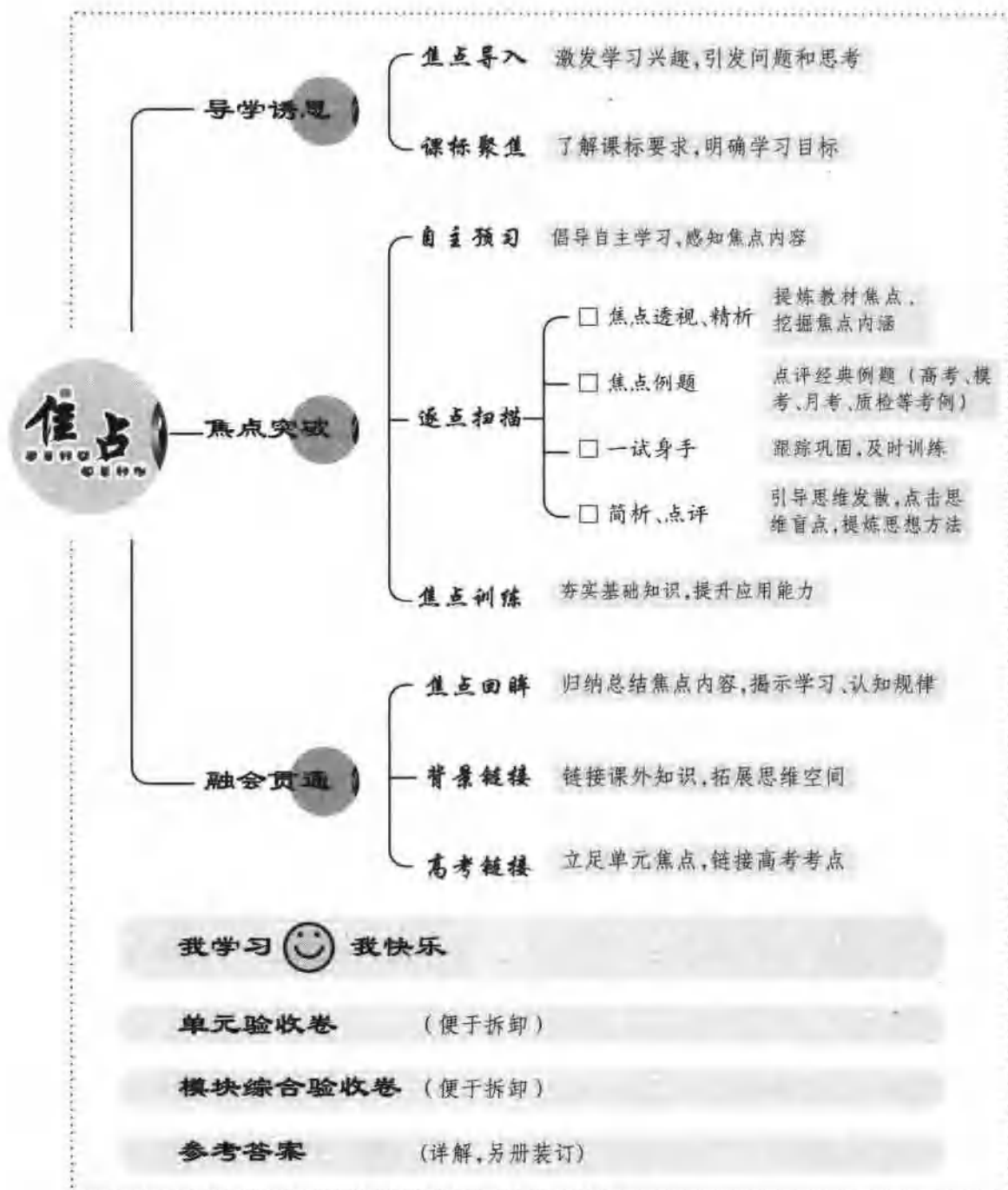
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焦点工作室祝广大学子:

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:教材的重点、难点、盲点、热点、交点是大家关注的焦点,是新课标高考潜在的考点。它们都融合在本书的具体栏目中,每点讲解中。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。因为安徽是教育大省,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。而随着我国新课标教材全面使用和高考命题权的进一步下放,安徽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。编辑部在创意《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。在后期和各位作者的交流中,他们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。在内容安排上主要是遵循怎样原则?

■ 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

新课标的这些理念是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是遵循新课标的要求:先兴趣导入,再自主学习,再总结归纳和思维拓展,而至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,帮助学生从容挑战新高考责无旁贷。《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课标同步学习新导的首选用书。请问学生如何使用才请达到是好的效果?

■ 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。“自主预习”大部分都附有答案,学生可以自测预习结果。第二板块讲解详细、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。讲解还是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”和“自主学习评估卡”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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参考答案与简析

Unit 1 Getting along with others

导学诱思

👑 焦点导入

几个朋友一起打鹿,有一天,他们两两分组。晚上,有个人单独扛着一头大大的雄鹿回来了。

“Harry 呢?”一个人问道。

“他在离这儿两公里远的小路上牵倒了,”Harry 的搭档回答。

“你把他丢在那里,却把鹿扛回来了?”

“这确实很难决策,”猎人说,“但是我想没有人会把 Harry 偷走吧。”

这是个令人啼笑皆非的小幽默,却引发我们思考关于人与人相处的一系列问题:什么是友谊?如何与他人交往并建立真正的友谊?同龄人之间的友谊产生了误解及困惑,如何解决?本单元将带您走进青少年的心灵世界,了解建立和发展友谊的知识与技巧,学会与人和睦相处,共建和谐社会。

👑 课标聚焦

1. 通过阅读两封书信,学会理解作者的意图和情感,提高思维分析能力和阅读理解能力;学会通过书信提出问题,表达事实和观点,并给别人提供建议和解决问题的办法。
2. 讨论有关朋友和友谊的问题,学会与人和睦相处;练习并学会表达赞成与反对的句型和方法。
3. 对同学的交友情况进行调查,并口头提供调查报告。
4. 学习动词不定式的用法,了解带 to 与不带 to 的不定式的区别。
5. 掌握和运用本单元的重要词汇和短语,给同学写一封书信。

👑 焦点突破

👑 自主预习

I. 翻译下列谚语。

1. Friends are thieves of time.

2. The best mirror is an old friend.

3. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

2. Both writers want the receivers to give them some _____ on how to deal with their _____.

3. Sarah felt _____, because she didn't do well in the _____ test. In fact she scored the _____ mark.

4. As a result of _____ careless playing, they _____ the game.

5. Andrew's _____ told him that he'd _____ find another _____.

II. 语篇信息:根据课文内容填空。

1. The first letter was written to _____ by _____ and the second letter was written by _____ to _____.

👑 逐点扫描

I. 语言焦点解析

Period One Welcome to the Unit

✳ 1. Almost everyone wants to make friends with others. 几乎每个人都想和别人交朋友。

make / be friends with... 意为“和……交朋友”。
例如：

If you want to make friends with others you should be polite and honest. 如果你想和别人交朋友，你应该有礼貌和诚实。

Making friends with others is a skill. 和别人交朋友是一门技巧。

Would you like to be friends with me? 你想和我做朋友吗？

【焦点考例】

(2004年贵州模拟) John made friends again _____ Tom soon after they had a quarrel.

A. with B. to C. and D. on

【简析】 make friends again with sb 与某人言归于好，重修旧好。

【答案】 A

✳ 2. What do you think the proverbs tell us about friendship and getting along with others? 你认为这些谚语告诉了我们哪些关于友谊和与人交往的知识？

get along with... / get on with... 意为“进展；与……交往/相处”。例如：

How are you getting along with your English study? 你的英语学习进展得怎么样？

I am getting on very well with my classmates at school. 我在学校和同学相处得很好。

The teacher wants to know how you are getting along with your composition. 老师想知道你的作文写得怎么样了。

✳ 3. If you can buy a person's friendship, it's not worth buying. 能用金钱买到的友谊不值得拥有。

worth 的用法小结：

(1) worth (be worth sth/doing) 是形容词，意为“值，相等于……的价值；值得……的，有……的价值的”，用作表语，后接名词或动名词作宾语。例如：

What is it worth? (或 How much is it worth?) 这值多少钱？

It is worth £500 at least. 它至少值五百英镑。

It's not worth the paper it's printed on. 它(文章等)的价值抵不上用来印它的纸张。

The rarer it is, the more it is worth. 物以稀为贵。

(2) sth is worth seeing/hearing/reading 意为“值得一看(一听、一读)”，只用主动形式表达被动意思。例如：

The film is well worth seeing. 这电影值得一看。(不可用 very/much)

What is worth doing is worth doing well. 值得干的事就值得干好。

(3) It is worth while doing/to do sth 意为“做某事值得”。例如：

It is worth while visiting/to visit the place. 这地方值得参观。

It is worth while to discuss/discussing the problem. 这个问题值得讨论一下。

(4) worth 可作名词，意为“价值”。例如：

of great/little worth 价值很大/小的

ten dollars' worth of apples 十美元的苹果

be worth little 几乎没有价值

Give me two yuan's worth of eight-fen stamps. 给我二元钱的八分邮票。

be of little worth 价值小

【焦点拓展】

worthy 和 be worthy of...

① worthy 意为“有价值的，应该……的，可敬的，值得的，相称的，有意义的，配得上的”；常作表语，其后常跟被动态动词不定式或 of 加名词或被动态动词名词。例如：

a worthy cause 正义的事业

a worthy life 有价值的生活

a worthy man 高尚的人

a worthy opponent 劲敌

a worthy gentleman 可敬的先生

a man worthy of praise / to be praised 值得称赞的人

acts worthy of punishment 应该受处分的行为

She says she helps only the worthy poor. 她说她只帮助那些值得她去帮助的穷人。

He is worthy to have a place in the team. 他配成为该球队的队员。

② be worthy of being done 相当于 he worthy to be done (注意是被动形式)。例如：

This book is worthy of being read. (= This book is worthy to be read.) 这本书值得一读。

【焦点例题】

(1) (2005年湖南调研)—What do you think of the book?

—Oh, excellent. It's worth _____ a second time.

A. to read

B. to be read

C. reading D. being read

【答案】 C

(2) We never know the _____ of water till the well is dry.

A. worth B. cost
C. price D. worthy

【简析】 worth 作名词,意为“价值”。

【答案】 A

【译文】 井干方知水可贵。

● 一试身手:用 worth, worthy 和 worthy of 填空。

① Anything _____ doing is _____ doing well.

② The dictionary is _____ at least 20 francs.

③ The problem is _____ consideration.

④ Do you think it is _____ while to quarrel/quarreling with him?

⑤ “The place is _____ being visited” means “The place is _____ to be visited”.

【答案】 ① worth, worth ② worth ③ worthy of
④ worth ⑤ worthy of, worthy

【焦点拓展】 其他有关友谊的习语:

A friend is a second self. 朋友乃第二个自我。

A faithful friend is hard to find. 知音难觅。

A friend is easier lost than found. 得朋友难,失朋友易。

A good friend is my nearest relation. 好友即至亲。

The best mirror is a friend's eye. 朋友的眼睛是最好的镜子。

Success has many friends while poverty tries friends. 成功者朋友多;贫穷考验朋友。

Better without gold than without friends. 宁可没有金钱,不可没有朋友。

Without a friend, the world is a wilderness. 没有朋友,世界成了荒野。

● 翻译并牢记下列句子:

True friend is one soul in two bodies.

To get a good friend, you should first learn to be one.

Period Two Reading

* 1. I feel betrayed by my friends. 我感到自己被朋友出卖了。

betray 作动词,意为“出卖,背叛;辜负,不忠于;无意中显示”。例如:

betray one's country to the enemy 卖国,做卖国贼

He would rather die than betray his country. 他宁愿死也不出卖他的国家。

The expression on her face betrays that she is angry. 她脸上的表情显示她在生气。

Don't betray the people's trust in you. 不要辜负人民对你的信任。

【焦点拓展】

betray oneself 露出本来面目;原形毕露

betrayal 为名词,意为“出卖,辜负,暴露”。

【焦点考例】

(2005 年山东一模) His accent at once _____ the fact that he was a foreigner.

A. exposed B. pointed out
C. said D. betrayed

【答案】 D

【简析】 betray 意指“无意中显示,露出迹象”。

● 一试身手:用 betray 的适当形式填空。

① I saw his action as a _____ of my trust.

② He was offered money to _____ his country, but he refused.

③ She felt _____ when she found out the truth about him.

④ He was accused of _____ the promise he made before.

【答案】 ① betrayal ② betray ③ betrayed ④ betraying

* 2. We have been good friends since primary school. 自上小学以来,我们一直是好朋友。

since 用法小结:

(1) 作介词,意为“自……以后,自……以来;因为,既然”。例如:

We have both changed since we parted. 分别以来我们彼此都变了。(时间状语从句)

It is just three days since they arrived at the mountain. 他们到达山区正好有3天了。(时间状语从句)

Since you are so busy, perhaps we should ask someone else. 既然你如此忙,也许我们应当另找别人(原因状语从句)

(2) 作连接词,意为“自从,自……以来”。例如:

Unemployment in that country is now at its lowest level since WW II. 该国的失业率处于二战以来的最低水平。

Great changes have taken place in China since the reform and opening. 自改革开放以来,中国发生了巨大的变

化。

(3)作副词,意为“以后,后来,以来”,相当于 from then on. 例如:

She left her hometown five years ago. We haven't seen her since. 五年前她离开家乡,以后我们再也没有见过她。

【焦点拓展】

ever since 从那时起,一直到现在

since then 其后,从此一直

【焦点考例】

(2004 年上海调研) He has made great progress in his spoken English _____ he came here a year ago.

- A. during B. since
C. from D. after

【简析】 since 意思是“自……以来”;主句用现在完成时态。

【答案】 B

【译文】 自从他一年前来到这儿,他的口语取得了很大的进步。

★ 3. Sometimes other children say we are no fun. 有别的孩子们说我们没劲。

fun 名词,意为“玩笑,嬉戏;娱乐,乐趣;有趣的人/事物;具有兴趣的或紧张的场面”。fun 作名词时不可数,不能与 a 连用,也没有复数形式。例如:

Her baby is great fun. 她的宝宝很好玩。

I don't see the fun of doing that. 我并不觉得那样做有什么好玩的。

Sailing a boat is great fun. 驾船是非常有趣的事。

They often make fun of me for this. 他们经常为此而取笑我。

【焦点归纳】

for fun 为了乐一乐

have fun 乐一乐

be fond of fun 爱闹着玩

be full of fun 很好玩;极有趣

make fun of sb 嘲弄;取笑

【焦点考例】

(2005 年陕西模拟) I write not just for the pay, but _____.

- A. for fun B. for funny
C. for funs D. with fun

【简析】 for fun 乐在其中

【答案】 A

【译文】 我写作不只为稿酬,而是乐在其中。

● 一试身手:用 fun, funny 和 make fun 填空。

- ①Swimming in summer is great _____.

②Did you see the _____ look on his face?

③There is no _____ in spending the whole evening playing cards.

④You should never _____ of others while they are in trouble.

【答案】 ①fun ②funny ③fun ④make fun

★ 4. I must have sounded very proud of myself. 我当时的口气听上去肯定很自得。

must have done sth 意为“肯定/一定已经做了某事”,表示对过去已经发生的事情的推测判断,用于肯定句中。例如:

Hannah must have deliberately told everyone about my mark. 汉娜肯定故意把我的分数告诉了大家。

She said that someone must have heard us in the toilets. 她说肯定有人在洗手间里听到了我们的谈话。

You must have left your wallet in the office. 你肯定把钱包落在办公室里了。

【焦点拓展】

(1)cannot have done sth 意为“不可能已经做了某事”,表示对过去已经发生的事情的推测判断,用于否定句中。例如:

She cannot have known the news because it's a secret. 她不可能知道那个消息,因为那是个秘密。

(2)may have done sth 意为“可能已经做了某事”,表示对过去已经发生的事情的推测判断,既可用于肯定句也可用于否定句中。例如:

Something may have happened to her. 她可能发生了什么事。

They might not have caught the train. 他们可能没有赶上火车。

【焦点考例】

(1)(2005 年江苏一模) The woman biologist stayed in Africa studying wild animals for 13 years before she returned.

—Oh, dear! She _____ a lot of difficulties!

- A. may go through
B. might go through
C. ought to have gone through
D. must have gone through

【简析】 根据题干 studying wild animals for 13 years 可判断出女生物学家一定遇到了许多困难。

【答案】 D

(2)(2005 年山东二模) Tom said he was going to join our club but he didn't. He _____ his mind.

- A. can't have changed
B. wouldn't have changed
C. must have changed



D. shouldn't have changed

【简析】他没有来俱乐部,肯定是改变主意了。所以用 must have changed。

【答案】C

【译文】汤姆说要加入我们的俱乐部,但没有来,肯定是改变主意了。

● 一试身手:用 should have done, must have done 和 can have done 的适当形式填空。

① It _____ (snow) last night, for the ground is covered with snow.

② He always has good manners, so he _____ (leave) without saying goodbye to us.

③ With so much work on hand, you _____ (not go) to see the game yesterday afternoon.

【答案】① must have snowed ② can't have left ③ shouldn't have gone

★ 5. I was determined to be cheerful. 我决定开心一点。

“be determined to do sth/that+从句”意为“下定决心做某事”。例如:

Though she loved him, she was determined to leave him. 虽然她很爱他,她还是决定离开他。

He was determined to go/that he should go at once. 他决心立刻就走。

I am determined to drink and smoke no more. 我决定不再抽烟喝酒了。

He is determined to take part in the international speech competition. 他决定参加国际演讲比赛。

【焦点拓展】

determine(v)表示“决定”时,和 decide 意思相近。但 determine 为书面语,表示对某人或某事产生了决定性影响。

【焦点考例】

(2005 年江西模拟) The doctor's lecture _____ me not to drink and smoke any more.

A. decided B. determined
C. made D. attracted

【简析】determine sb (not) to do sth 使某人下决心(不)做某事。

【答案】B

【译文】医生的讲座使我下决心不再抽烟喝酒了。

● 一试身手:用 decide 和 determine 填空。

① After discussing, they _____ to tell her the truth.

② Does environment _____ a man's character?

③ She was _____ not to follow his advice.

【答案】① decided ② determine ③ determined

★ 6. We went to wash our hands in the girls' toilets before lunch and I admitted how badly I had done. ... 饭前我们去洗手间时,我承认我做得很差。

admit 作动词,意为“承认,接纳”。常有以下搭配: admit sb into/ to sth/admit doing sth/ that-clause. 例如: admit sb into the university 获准上大学

The auditorium admits 5000 persons. 这座礼堂可容纳五千人。

Will you admit having broken the window? (= Will you admit that you have broken the window?) 你承认不承认你打破了窗户?

I admit that I was wrong. 我承认我错了。

How many students have been admitted to the school this year? 今年有多少学生入学?

【焦点考例】

(2005 年江西模拟) They were clearly long-standing customers, and I suppose they must have stayed faithful to him because he had promised to sell good quality fruit. He had a way with them. I had to _____ that.

A. admit B. expect
C. announce D. promise

【简析】根据上下文,表示“我不得不承认那点……”。

【答案】A

★ 7. I was overlooking my studies. 我忽视了我的学习。

overlook 作动词时意为“没注意到,忽略;俯瞰,耸出,远眺”。overlook 还可作名词,意为“忽略;眺望,俯瞰中的景色”。例如:

We should not overlook the difficulties. 我们不应该忽略这些困难。

I overlooked the mistake the first time I read it. 当第一次读的时候,我忽略了这个错误。

Please overlook my fault. 请原谅我的错。

We want a room which overlooks the garden, not one overlooks the car park. 我们想要一个能居高临下看到花园而不是停车场的房间。

overlook a valley from a hill 从山上俯视山谷
a tower overlooking the city 俯瞰全市的塔楼
overlook a fault 宽容过失

【焦点考例】

(2004 年陕西模拟) His apartment on the eighth floor _____ a little park.

A. looks over B. takes over
C. overlooks D. overtakes

【简析】overlooks 意为“俯瞰”。

【答案】 C

✱ 8. Hannah sensed something was wrong. 汉娜感到有点不对劲。

sense 在句中作名词,意为“官能,感觉,判断力,见识,……感,意义,理性”。sense 也可作动词用,意为“感到,理解,认识”。例如:

He doesn't seem to have any sense of humor. 他好像没有幽默感。

There is no sense in getting upset about it now. 现在为这事而不安没有意义。

This article does not make sense to me. 我认为这篇文章没意思。

He sensed that his proposals were unwelcome. 他觉得他的建议不受欢迎。

【焦点归纳】

the senses (=the five senses) 五官

a sense of honour 名誉心

a sense of sight (hearing, smell, taste, touch) 视觉 (听觉, 嗅觉, 味觉, 触觉)

a sense of humour 幽默感

a sense of duty 责任感

【焦点考例】

(2005 年浙江模拟) I am sure David will be able to find the library—he had a pretty good _____ of direction.

A. idea B. feeling

C. experience D. sense

【简析】 sense of direction 方向感

【答案】 D

【译文】 我肯定大卫一定能找到图书馆,因为他有很好的方向感。

✱ 9. I was so upset that I felt like crying. 我感到如此不安以至于想哭。

feel like 是动词短语,意为“想要做某事”,后可加 sth/doing sth,也可以加 that clause。例如:

I am not feeling well, so I don't feel like eating anything. 我感到不舒服,因此我不想吃东西。

My parents always feel like (going out) for a walk after supper. 我的父母晚饭之后总是想要出去散步。

feel like 还可意为“摸起来像,有……的感觉”。

feel (like) oneself 意思是“觉得精神舒畅,觉得身体健康”。

【焦点辨析】 feel like, would like

feel like 和 would like 都可表示“想要”,但前者的 like 为介词,后者的 like 为动词。feel like 后接名词、动名词或从句,但 would like 一般用于以下句型:

(1) would like to do sth 想要做某事

(2) would like sth 想要(吃/喝)

(3) would you like to do sth? 想要某人做某事

● 一试身手: 用 feel like 和 would like 填空。

① _____ you _____ to leave a message?

② She _____ going to bed, for she's tired.

③ I _____ you to meet a friend of mine.

④ I _____ a fool.

【答案】 ① Would... like ② feels like ③ would like

④ feel like

✱ 10. He seemed absent-minded and as a result of his careless playing, we lost the game. 他似乎心不在焉,正由于他漫不经心地比赛,我们输了那场比赛。

as a result of 意为“作为……的结果,由于”,后常接名词、代词或动名词及其名词从句。而 as a result 表示结果,后常接表示结果的句子。例如:

He was late as a result of the traffic jam. 由于交通阻塞,他迟到了。

I was very busy. As a result, I couldn't take care of her. 我非常忙,因此我无法照顾她。

【焦点拓展】

result in 结果是,导致

result from 由……造成,由……产生

例如:

The terrible accident resulted from his carelessness. 那可怕的事是因他的疏忽而造成的。

His careless speech resulted in much argument. 他的轻率的发言导致了很多争议。

【焦点考例】

(2005 年江西模拟) My friend Martin was very sick with a strange fever; _____, he could neither eat nor sleep.

A. as a result B. after all

C. any way D. otherwise

【简析】 after all 意为“毕竟”,any way 意为“无论如何”,otherwise 意为“否则”。上句说“马丁患了奇怪的发烧,病得很厉害。”下句说“他不能吃也不能睡。”连接词应为“结果”。

【答案】 A

● 一试身手: 用 result in, result from 和 as a result of 填空。

① His injuries _____ a fall.

② These measures _____ a great victory.

③ As we know, hard work _____ success and success can only _____ hard work.

④ Johnson couldn't work any longer _____ the car accident.



【答案】 ①resulted from ②resulted in ③results in, result from ④as a result of

★ 11. He kept on saying really mean things to hurt me. 他不停地说一些非常刻薄的话伤害我。

mean 作形容词时,可意为“低劣的,卑鄙的,普通的,吝啬的,简陋的,平均的,惭愧的,不舒服的”。mean 也可作动词,意为“意谓,意指;意味,着想要,预定”。例如:

Don't be so mean to her. 不要对她如此刻薄。

He was very mean with his money. 他对金钱非常吝啬。

What do you mean by saying that? 你那样说是什么意思?

What does that word mean? (=What is meant by that word? =What's the meaning of the word?) 那个词作什么解释?

Money means nothing to her. 她视金钱如粪土。

Health means everything. 健康就是一切。

I didn't mean to hurt you. 我没想要伤害你。

【焦点归纳】

be meant to do 照道理(照规矩)应该

Do you mean to say...? 你的意思是说……吗?(难道……吗?)

What do you mean by...? 你这是什么意思?

What on earth do you mean by...? 你怎么胆敢……?(你怎么竟然……?)

mean ill to sb (by sb) (对某人)存心不良;(对某人)怀着恶意

mean well /kindly (to sb /towards sb /by sb) (对某人)出于好意;(对某人)抱着帮忙的态度

mean much /a great deal to sb 对某人很重要;对某人很可贵

mean what one says 说真心话,是认真说的

【焦点例题】

(1)(2003 年上海调研)In some parts of London, missing a bus means _____ for another hour.

- A. waiting B. to wait
C. wait D. to be waiting

(2)I didn't _____ to take a taxi but I had to as I was late.

- A. assume B. suppose
C. mean D. suggest

【简析】 mean to do sth 意为“打算做某事”;mean doing sth 意为“意味着……”。

【答案】 1. A 2. C

★ 12. I can't stand seeing my team lose. 我不能容忍我们队失利。

stand 作动词,意为“站,立,站起,(使)竖立,(使)位于,维持不变,持久,经受”。

stand 也可作名词,意为“停止,抵抗的状态,立场,立足点,看台,架子,台”。

can't stand sth /doing sth 意为“无法忍受……;忍耐做……”。

例如:

I can't stand a lot of noise when I am reading. 当我阅读时忍受不了那么大的噪声。

I can't stand this cold weather. 我忍受不了那么冷的天气。

I can't stand/bear that man. He talked too much. 我无法忍受那个人,他说得太多了。

This shirt doesn't stand washing. 这件衬衫不耐洗。

I can't stand being treated like this. 我受不了别人这样对我。

【焦点拓展】

stand a child on his feet 使孩子站立

stand a ladder against a wall 把梯子竖在墙边

stand sb in the corner by way of punishment 罚某人站墙角

stand the test of time 经受时间的考验

make sb's hair stand on end 使某人毛发悚然

【焦点考例】

(2005 年山东一模)Modern plastics can _____ very high and very low temperatures.

- A. stand B. hold
C. carry D. support

【简析】 hold 意为“持有,拥有”;carry 意为“携带,传送”;support 意为“支撑,支援”;而 stand 的意思是“经受”。

【答案】 A

【译文】 现代的塑料可以经受非常高和低的温度。

★ 13. I can't help wondering... 我情不自禁地想……

【焦点辨析】 cannot help doing sth, can't help do sth, can not help it

(1)cannot help doing sth 情不自禁做某事

He cannot help talking to his deskmate in class. 上课时他忍不住要和同桌讲话。

When thinking of the jokes, I can't help laughing. 一想起那些笑话我就忍不住笑起来。

(2)cannot help do sth 无法帮助做某事

I cannot help do the housework for my mum. 我不能帮妈妈做家务。

She said she couldn't help take care of the baby because she had a meeting to attend. 她说她不能帮忙照顾孩子,因为她有一个会议要参加。

(3)cannot help it 没有办法

He just cannot help it. He has to obey orders. 他没办法, 不得不执行命令。

【焦点考例】

(1)(2004 年重庆模拟) 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

【简析】 cannot help doing sth 意为“情不自禁做某事”。

【答案】 C

【译文】 购物时, 人们被劝说后忍不住买了并不真正需要的东西。

(2)(2005 年四川) She can't help _____ the house because she's looking after the baby.

- A. clean B. cleaning
C. cleaned D. be cleaned

【简析】 因为照看婴儿, 她不能帮助打扫房间。can't help do sth 意为“无法帮助做某事”。

【答案】 A

★ 14. Don't let a small disagreement ruin your friendship. Do not delay. 别让一个小小的分歧毁了你们的友谊, 别拖延。

delay (v) 意为“耽搁, 拖延, 推”。可以用于被动语态。delay 也可作名词, 意为“耽搁, 延迟, 迟滞”。例如:

We decided to delay our holiday until next month. 我们决定将休假延至下个月。

It's getting late; don't delay. 时间已晚, 别再耽误了。

without delay 赶快, 立刻

【焦点考例】

(2004 年辽宁模拟) John was late for the business meeting because his flight had been _____ by a heavy storm.

- A. kept B. stopped
C. slowed D. delayed

【简析】 本题考查动词 delay 的用法。题干中 be late for 意思是迟到, 因此根据句意, 航班应该是受到“耽搁, 延误”。

【答案】 D

Period Three Word Power

★ 1. At first, when I saw my best friend start to spend time with new friends, I was jealous. 起先, 当我看见我最好的朋友和新朋友在一起, 我就妒忌。

【焦点辨析】 jealous, envy

(1) jealous (adj) 意为“妒忌的, 猜疑的, 警惕的, 嫉妒的”。例如:

be jealous of...

be jealous of sb's fame 妒忌某人的名声

I am jealous of you. 我真羡慕你。

He was jealous of Tom's success. 他嫉妒汤姆的成功。

(2) envy (n/ut) 意为“羡慕, 嫉妒”。例如:

How I envy you (for) your success! 我真羡慕您的成功!

be in envy of sb's success 羡慕某人的成功

out of envy 出于忌妒(羡慕)

【焦点考例】

(2004 年青岛模拟) She was _____ of her friend's beauty.

- A. jealous B. greedy
C. fond D. envy

【简析】 greedy 意为“贪婪”, fond 意为“喜欢”, envy 意为“羡慕, 嫉妒”。

【答案】 A

★ 2. Maybe one day he will make it to the Olympics. 或许有一天他会成功地进军奥运会。

动词短语 make it 意为“达到预定目标, 及时抵达, 走完路程, (病痛等) 好转”等, 短语中 it 无任何含义, 只帮助构成句型。例如:

---When shall we have the class meeting? 我们何时开会?

---Let's make it on Monday afternoon. 就在星期一下午吧。

---You have only 30 minutes to get your train. 你只有半个小时的时间赶火车了。

---All right, I guess I can make it. 没关系, 我想我能赶得上。

● 注意以下含 it 句子的意思:

See to it that you are ready on time. 你务必要按时做好准备。

I hate it that your mouth are full when you are speaking. 我讨厌你说话时嘴里含着食物。

I like it when it is spring. 我就喜欢春天的样子。

【焦点考例】

(2005 年广西调研) He says he'll get up at five tomorrow morning, but I don't think he can _____.

- A. see it B. find it
C. go it D. make it

【简析】 make it 意为“做到”。

【答案】 D

★ 3. We stay up at night and talk about many things.

我们通宵未睡,谈了很多事情。

stay up 相当于 sit up, 动词短语, 意为“端坐, 熬夜, 不睡觉, 坐起”。例如:

He stayed up all the night, writing the report. 他一夜未睡, 在写报告。

The doctor sat up all night with the old man. 医生通宵未睡, 照看着老人。

The patient is now able to sit up. 病人现在可以坐起来了。

【焦点考例】

(2004 年山东一模) His mother was ill and he stayed _____ all night with her.

- A. with B. in
C. out D. up

【答案】 D

★ 4. That's for sure. 那是肯定的。

for sure 是动词短语, 意为“确实, 无疑, 肯定地, 有把握地”。例如:

I think he may come back today, but I couldn't say for sure. 我想他今天可能回来, 但我不敢肯定。

【焦点归纳】

be sure of/about 注意, 一定要做到, 使有把握

be sure that 注意, 一定要做到, 使有把握

be sure of oneself 自信; 满怀信心

feel sure of oneself 自信; 满怀信心

make sure 务必要做到; 一定要做到

例如:

Are you sure (of/about it)? 你能肯定吗?

Do you feel sure about it? 你能对它有把握吗?

I am sure (that) he is right. 我肯定他是正确的。

Be sure not to forget it. 千万不要忘记呀。

Fight no battle you are not sure of winning. 不打无把握之仗。

I'm not sure whether I've met him before. 我不能确定是否以前见过他。

【焦点考例】

(2005 年山东一模) You'd better _____ when the train leaves.

- A. sure B. make sure
C. to find out D. be sure of

【答案】 B

【简析】 make sure 意为“务必要做到; 一定要弄清”。

Period Four Grammar & Usage

★ 1. I am so glad that I persuaded you to talk to Rachel.

我很高兴说服你跟雷切尔交谈。

persuade(vt) 意为“说服, 劝说, (使)相信, 劝某人做(不做)某事”。

【焦点归纳】

persuade sb of sth 使某人信服某事

persuade sb (not) to do sth 说服某人做(不做)某事

persuade sb into doing sth 说服某人做某事

persuade sb out of doing sth 说服某人不做某事

persuade sb that... 使某人信服……

例如:

I am almost persuaded of his honesty. 我几乎相信他是诚实的。

Who persuaded you to join this society? 谁说服你参加这个团体的?

We persuaded Harry that he was wrong. 我们使亨利相信是他错了。

I finally persuaded him into giving up smoking. 我终于劝他戒了烟。

【焦点辨析】 persuade sb to do sth; advise sb to do sth

persuade sb to do sth 意为“说服, 劝服某人做某事”, 如果指不一定能说服, 用 advise sb to do sth 或 try to persuade sb to do sth。例如:

翻译: 我努力劝他戒酒, 但都是徒劳。

I persuaded him to give up drinking, but in vain. (误)

I tried to persuade him to give up drinking, but in vain. (正)

I advised him to give up drinking, but in vain. (正)

【焦点例题】

(1) (2004 年上海调研) The number of deaths from heart disease will be reduced greatly if people _____ to eat more fruit and vegetables.

- A. persuade B. will persuade
C. be persuaded D. are persuaded

【简析】 根据句意应该用被动语态, 排除 A、B 两项。而且用 if 引导的条件从句中用一般现在时表示将来的概念。

【答案】 D

(2) At last I was able to _____ my father to take my advice.

- A. suggest B. persuade

