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组合
讲练测

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配外研版

高中英语
必修2

讲 所考的知识点
练 所讲的内容
测 所练的效果

讲

吉林教育出版社



高中英语必修2

(配外研版)

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学习，从“差距”抓起

——再谈 CETC 循环学习模式与《荣德基三味组合·讲练测》

CETC 引起强烈反响

2004 年秋，荣德基老师首次将 CETC 学习方法在荣德基教辅**点拨、中考、8 课、1 课**四大系列丛书公开，随即受到了全国各地读者朋友的广泛关注与热烈欢迎，纷纷来信咨询并索要资料，荣德基老师在百忙之中也尽可能地给予了进一步的解答。很多读者来信表示，CETC 学习法让一直彷徨于效率与方法之间的他们找到了最佳答案，不会再对着糟糕的成绩垂头丧气，不会再为如何提高成绩而显得手足无措，更不会在取得好成绩之后便沾沾自喜，从而止步不前。因为，CETC 就是要让同学们知道，不管成绩是理想还是糟糕，结果都只有一个，那就是每个人都还存在着自己的差距，只不过这个差距有的表现明显，有的表现细微；有的属于基础，有的归于能力。所以同学们不用再去想分数，想名次，你只要找到自己的差距，思考并消灭这个差距，就是你学习的最佳方法，就会达到最佳学习效果。这就是 CETC，引领同学们从“差距”抓起。

CETC 受欢迎的原因

▶ 差距理论独树一帜

C——comprehension；理解吸收。主要针对听课环节。在听课和理解巩固知识的过程中的疏漏和疑惑就是这一环节中存在的差距。

E——exercise；实践巩固。主要针对课后练习环节。在做课后练习题的过程中，即在知识应用的过程中，不能解答或解答错误的问题就是“练”这一环节存在的差距，同时也检测了“听”这一环节的差距。

T——test；评估差距。主要针对测试环节。在阶段测试过程中丢分、失误或出现的知识盲点，就是这一环节的差距。同时还包括答题技巧和方法的考查、训练，这也是学习上存在差距的地方。这个环节是对“听”和“练”环节总的检测。

C——countermeasure；应对措施。这是 CETC 整个循环中最关键的一环。针对一环扣一环检测出来的差距（即锁定差距），提出缩小差距、消灭差距的措施，最终实现零距离。

这种理论的实质和核心是要抓住学生在学习过程中（即在听课、练习、考试过程中）产生的差距，而不仅仅是分数。教师在教学中要关注和区别对待每个学生个体的不同差距，让学习中的每个环节都有目标，有方案，有效率。CETC 是荣德基老师总结多年教学经验的首创，是对提高教学质量独树一帜、别出心裁的探索。

▶ 实践操作性强，为学生指明了学习方向

同学们在学习过程中，往往因为不知从何入手而在犹豫中浪费了很多宝贵的学习时间，既没有效率，又打击了学习的信心。而应用 CETC 循环学习模式，则是对每个学习环节中的“差距”进行过滤，让你明确学习方向，正确选择学习方法、补救措施。以最快的速度、最少的时间找到并消灭学习中的差距，就实现了学习的最高效率。这也是大部分北大清华各科状元在总结学习经验中共同提出的一种学习方法和学习经验。对此，CETC 研究组推出的“荣德基 CETC 循环学习错题反思录”，就是具体地告诉大家应该怎样去处理差距，怎样实践操作 CETC 循环学习模式。这种学习方法不仅时刻在提醒着你去学什么，还会提醒你应该怎么去学。让你的学习永远不会迷失方向。

▶ 帮助老师真正做到“因材施教”

可以说在每个学生的学习过程中，接触最密切的就是老师，因此对学生的学习情况最为了解

的也是老师。最好的老师就是要给学生最需要的知识和指导,让每一个学生都优秀。应用 CETC 循环学习模式,就可以让老师进一步了解每一个学生学习中存在的“差距”,总结自己教学中的“差距”,然后才会调整自己的教学理念和方法,更有重点、有侧重地加强知识点的强化和对每一位学生进行相应的学习指导。不让任何一个学生掉队,不让自己的教学出现任何一个盲点。

►适应素质教育理念

把分数考查变为能力的培养是素质教育的一大亮点,虽然我们还是在为分数努力着,但最终重要的是获取知识、吸收知识、应用知识的能力。这个能力体现在学习中就是学习知识的方法、应用知识的技巧和保持知识的策略,能找到解决问题最科学的方法并付诸实践就是能力。CETC 循环学习模式就是要引导大家用科学合理的方式方法获取并应用知识,不放过任何一个能力的盲区,全方位、全过程提高。素质教育不是放弃知识,放弃分数,一味要求能力,知识、分数是能力的载体和证明,因此,现在的素质教育就是要用能力去赢得分数。这也是 CETC 的信念。

2005 年秋季荣德基教辅对 CETC 的深化

CETC 学习法一推出就受到了同学们的喜爱,这给 CETC 研究组的工作人员带来了巨大的动力。通过对 CETC 学习法的深化研究,为了让老师和同学们更简单具体地进入到 CETC 循环学习模式中去,研究组成员接着推出了“荣德基 CETC 循环学习错题反思录”,融入荣德系列教辅丛书中的每一节、每一课的课后强化练习题、单元测试题、期中(末)测试题的后面,也就是说同学们每做完一套题,会发现自己的一些错误,而这自然是因为自己在掌握知识点和做题的方法技巧上还存在“差距”。“错题反思录”就是要让“差距”明示,记录解决方案,分析差距原因,指明以后的学习方向。你每做一套题,就会明确一次学习目标,不断如此,你的学习会达到最高效率。然后,把你用过的荣德教辅图书保留下来,到期中(末)、中(高)考复习时集中到一起,其中的“错题反思录”就是你最综合、最重要、最需要强化复习的知识点。这是 CETC 研究组对读者朋友们的新奉献。

《荣德基三味组合·讲练测》与 CETC

《荣德基三味组合·讲练测》是一个完整的 CETC 循环学习模式。“讲”即是 C,双基讲练正是帮助同学们理解吸收初步接收到的知识,它采用先进的左右双栏对照排版模式,集中体现了 CETC 循环学习模式的精神,针对性训练则及时有效地帮你找到这一环节中的差距。“练”即是 E,以课时为单位、逐节练习的习题网将实际应用知识过程中的差距锁定。“测”即是 T,也就是同学们的自测评估,阶段性地对知识点和综合能力进行测试,从而锁定知识薄弱点(即差距)。最后的 C——“应对措施”自然就是“荣德基 CETC 循环学习错题反思录”,它将每一环节中锁定的差距进行记录、分析、解决、备案,到中(高)考复习时集中到一起,再进行最后一次大搜捕,不放过任何一个差距,让差距无限趋近于零。

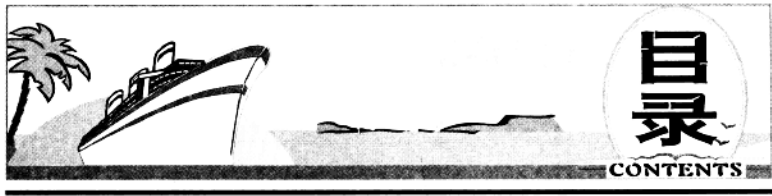
学习中应用《三味组合》,就是在进行 CETC 的一次又一次的循环,让你自主导入 CETC 循环学习模式,在不知不觉中提高学习效率,实现你心中的远大理想。

学习无止境,探索无尽头。CETC 循环学习模式还需要不断地开发、完善,如果读者朋友们在应用 CETC 模式的过程中有新发现、新建议,请联系我们!来信请寄:北京 100077—29 信箱, CETC 研究组收,邮编 100077。

读者朋友们如果需要邮购荣德基老师主编的各种教辅图书,免收邮寄费,只需按书的定价汇款至:北京 100077—29 信箱,收款人:裴立武,邮编:100077。邮购电话:010—86991251。

使用说明:[N](难题);■(一题多解题);小手“”所指数字为答案所在页码。

2005 年 4 月



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Module 1 Our Body and Healthy Habits

I. 模块总体目标

一、重点生词与短语

1. 生词: diet, fit, rare, toothache, unhealthy, wealthy, rarely, proverb, anxious, captain, injure, injury, painful, normal, lifestyle, head, overweight, breathe, prescription, symptom, awful, insurance, questionnaire
2. 短语: be connected with, get/catch a cold, take exercise, head toward, have a healthy lifestyle, in one's opinion, make sure, part of, a bit of, be crazy about, because of, stay healthy, contribute to, have a temperature, take in, write down, lie down, be off work, put...into, as a result

二、重点句型

- Go to bed now or you'll be really tired tomorrow.
- Take more exercise and you'll be really fit.
- An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

三、交际用语

- Terrific!
- Oh dear!
- That couldn't be better.
- I'm crazy about (football).

四、语法知识

1. 名词用作动词。 2. will/be going to 表示的将来时态。

II. 课时练



Period 1 Introduction

一、重点词语讲解

(一) 生词

1. **diet**/daɪət/n. (1) the usual food and drink of a person or animal; a regular selection of foods, especially as prescribed for medical reasons. 饮食, (人或动物) 日常的饮食; 特种饮食 (特别指为病人规定的饮食)。 eg, be/go on a diet 节食
People who are on a diet mustn't have chocolate.
正在节食的人不宜吃巧克力。
He began his diet a week ago. 他一周前开始节食。
- (2) vi. to regulate or prescribe food and drink for 为……节制或规定饮食; 节食 eg, No sugar in my coffee, please. I'm dieting. 请不要为我的咖啡加糖, 我在节食。
2. **fit**/fɪt/(1) *adj.* physically sound, healthy 健康的 eg:
We can keep fit with diet and exercise.
我们能通过节食和运动来保持健康。
- (2) *adj.* suited, adapted, or acceptable for a given circumstance or purpose 合适的, (对于特定环境或意图来说) 合适的, 适应的, 可接受的。 eg, It's not a time to relax ourselves now. 现在还不是我们自我放松的时候。
It's not a fit food for people. 它不是适合人吃的食物。
The food is not fit to eat. 这种食物不宜吃。
Tom is not fit for the job. 汤姆不适合这份工作。
- (3) *vt.* to be the proper size and shape for 合适 (大小, 形状等) eg:
The shoes fit me well. 这些鞋很合我穿。
3. **rare**/reɪ/*adj.* (1) infrequently occurring; uncommon 罕见的, 很少发

生词针对性训练:

- Mary is going _____ a diet.
A. with B. of C. on D. about
- Mary doesn't have coffee with sugar; she is _____.
A. diet B. dieting
C. dieted D. with diet
- The coat _____ me, but its color _____ me.
A. doesn't fit; is fit for
B. is fit for; doesn't fit
C. isn't fit for; fits
D. fits; is fit for
- Who do you think is _____ the job?
—I think Miss Feng is the right person.
A. fit B. fit for
C. fitted D. fitting
- The coat _____.
A. fit me well B. fits me well
C. fitting me well D. fits for me
- This kind of plant is _____ in the

生的,特殊的 eg: It's a rare event. 这是罕见的事件。

This plant is rare in this area. 这种植物在这个地区罕见。

- (2) excellent, extraordinary 优秀的, 不寻常的 eg:
a rare friend 极好的朋友; a rare sense of honor 不寻常的荣誉感;
rare metals 稀有金属; a rare bird 珍禽; have a rare time 玩得高兴。

【拓展】rarely *adv.* 难得, 很少地, 表否定。 eg:

He rarely comes here. 他难得来这儿。

Big Ben rarely goes wrong. 大本钟很少出差错。

Rarely is Peter later for class. 彼得几乎不迟到。

4. ache /eɪk/ (1) *n.* a dull, steady pain 痛, 疼痛 eg:

I have a headache/stomachache/toothache/backache.

我头痛/胃(肚子)痛/牙痛/背痛。

- (2) *vt.* to suffer a dull, sustained pain 痛, 经受持久的疼痛 eg:

I ache all over. 我浑身疼痛。

Her head ached all night. 她头痛了一晚上。

5. wealthy /'welθi/ *adj.* (1) having wealth, rich 富裕的, 有钱的 eg:

She has a wealthy family. 她有一个富有的家庭。

Everyone wants to live a healthy, wealthy and happy life.

人人都想过一种健康、富裕和幸福的生活。

- (2) marked by abundance 丰富的, 以丰富为特征的 eg:

This is a wealthy land. 这是一片富饶的土地。

【拓展】*n.* + *y* 构成形容词: eg:

wealth → wealthy; health → healthy; fun → funny; sun → sunny; oil → oily; mud → muddy; rain → rainy; snow → snowy; wind → windy etc.

(二) 短语

1. be connected with sb./sth. 与某人或某物有联系 eg:

The tall man may be connected with the crime.

那个高个子男人或许与犯罪活动有关。

The are connected by marriage. 他们有姻亲关系。

【拓展】① connect *vt.* /*vi.* 连接, 结合, 联结 eg:

The wires connect up under the floor. 电线在地板下连接在一起。

The two towns are connected by a railway. 这两个城镇通火车。

② connect *vt.* 联想; (用想像)将……联系起来 eg:

People connect Hangzhou with the West Lake. 人们将杭州与西湖联系起来。

2. take exercise 参加体育锻炼 eg:

Tom and I usually spend one hour in taking exercise every day. 汤姆和我每天通常花一小时的时间锻炼。

【拓展】take away 拿走; take along 随身携带; take off 起飞, 脱下; take care 留心; take interest in 对……感兴趣; take it easy 别紧张; take office 就职; take one's time 别着急, 慢慢来; take a seat 就座; take on a new look 呈现新面貌; take notes 作笔记; take part in 参加; take pride in 以……为自豪; take one's turn 轮流; take notice of 留意到; take one's temperature 量体温; take care of 照料; take medicine 吃药。

(三) 近义词辨析

sometimes, sometime, some time 与 some times

sometimes“有时, 时而”常用于一般现在时态; sometime“将来的某时”, 和“过去的某时”, 常用于一般将来时态和一般过去时态中; some time“一些(一段)时间”, 描述某动作或状态延续一段时间, 通常与完成时连用; some times 数次, 几次, 通常与完成时连用。 eg:
We sometimes go to visit the museum. 我们时而去参观博物馆。

area.

- A. no B. not
C. rare D. hardly

7. His father _____ comes here.

- A. rare B. rarely
C. not rarely D. rares

8. Tom has a _____ today.

- A. head ache B. headache
C. ache of head D. head ill

9. No health; no _____.

- A. wealth B. wealthy
C. healthy D. rich

短语针对性训练:

1. Who can _____ the fire?

- A. connect with
B. is connected with
C. be connected with
D. be connected to

2. The professor tried to _____ this lecture _____ fun.

- A. connect; with B. connect; to
C. combine; with D. combine; to

3. _____ may make you stronger.

- A. To taking exercises
B. To taking exercise
C. To take exercise
D. To take exercises

同近义词针对性训练:

1. I saw him in the supermarket _____ last month.

- A. sometimes B. sometime
C. some time D. some times

2. I will go to visit the museum _____



Sometime I will come to see you again. 将来我会再来看你的。

I have waited her (for) some time. 我已等她一会儿了。

He has been to the Palace Museum some times. 他已去过故宫几次。

next week.

A. some time B. sometime

C. some times D. sometimes

二、重点难点讲解

1. 几句谚语的意义 eg:

(1) You are what you eat. 饮食习惯反映个人性格。

(2) Healthy mind in a healthy body. 健康的精神寓于健康的身体。

(3) Early to bed, early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

睡得早, 起得早, 富裕、聪明、身体好。

(4) An apple a day keeps the doctor away. 一天一个苹果, 医生远离我。

2. Early to bed, early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. make + 宾语 + 形容词作宾语补足语。 eg:

His help made it possible for us to finish the work ahead of time.

他的帮助使得我们提前完成工作成为可能。

【拓展】① make + 宾语 + 名词作宾补 eg:

Mary makes it a rule to help Betty learn English every day.

玛丽将每天帮贝蒂学英语当作了一条规定。

② make + 宾语 + 不定式作宾补。 eg:

The teacher made Mike clean the blackboard before class. (clean 前省略了不定式符号 to) 老师让迈克上课前擦黑板。

3. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

keep... away 使离开; keep away from 离开, 远离。 eg:

The illness kept him away from school for weeks. 疾病使他数周未能上学。

Police warned the persons to keep away from the big fire.

警察告诫人们不要靠近大火。

【拓展】keep back 保留, 阻止; keep calm 保持平静; keep sb. from doing sth.

阻止某人做某事; keep (on) doing 继续做某事; keep... out of... 不使... 入内; keep quiet 保持安静; keep in touch with 与某人保持联系; keep one's word/promise 遵守诺言; keep up 保持; keep up with 跟上。

4. Can you think of any Chinese proverbs connected with health?

你能想到与健康有关的中国谚语吗?

(1) think of 意为“考虑到” eg:

There're so many things to think of before we decide.

我们要考虑到许多方面后才能作决定。

You can't expect me to think of everything!

你不能指望我把什么事都想到了吧!

【拓展】think about 回想或想起; 考虑 think ahead 预想; 预见 think back

(to) 反思 think out 仔细思考, 想出 think through 全面地考虑

(2) connected with health 是过去分词短语作定语, 相当于定语从句 which are connected with health, 修饰 proverbs。 eg:

The building built last year will be used as our library. = The building which was built last year will be used as our library. 去年建造的大楼将用作我们的图书馆。

The problem discussed in class was very interesting. = The problem which was discussed in class was very interesting.

课堂上讨论的问题很有意思。

【拓展】be connected with sb./sth., 表示“与某人或某物有联系”。 eg:

The driver may be connected with the accident. 这个司机可能与这次事故有关。

She is connected with a noble family. 她是某名门望族的亲戚。

重难点针对性训练:

1. His help made _____ possible for our team to win the game.

A. that B. this

C. it D. us

2. We made him _____ of the group.

A. the chairman

B. a chairman

C. member'

D. chairman

3. The boy was made _____ heavy work all day long.

A. to do B. do

C. doing D. did

4. Children should be _____ that dangerous animal.

A. kept away from

B. kept out of

C. kept up with

D. kept

5. I'm thinking _____ I should do next.

A. of what B. what

C. about D. how



Period 2 Reading and Vocabulary

一、重点词语讲解

(一) 生词

1. **anxious** /'æŋkʃəs/ *adj.* (1) worried 焦虑的, 不安的 **eg:**
 be anxious about = be worried about 对……担心/焦虑。
 Mother is always anxious about my health. 母亲总是担心我的健康。
 Tom is anxious about his sick brother. 汤姆惦记着他生病的弟弟。
- (2) *adj.* 渴望的, 急切的
 be anxious for = be eager for 急需…… **eg:**
 We are anxious for medical care. 我们急需医疗护理。
 be anxious (eager) to do sth. 急于要做某事
 I'm really anxious to see him. 我确实急于要见他。
- (3) **anxiety** /æŋ'zaiəti/ *n.* 挂念, 焦虑; 牵挂; 惶惶不安的心情; 渴望; 企望 **eg:** be in (great) anxiety (非常) 担忧着
 anxiety for knowledge 对知识的渴望
2. **pain** /peɪn/ (1) *n.* 疼痛; 痛苦; 悲痛 **eg:** be in pain 疼痛; 苦恼
 He has pain/pains/a pain in the arm. 他手臂痛。
- (2) *n.* trouble or effort 辛苦, 努力(常用复数) **eg:**
 at (the) pains 尽力, 下苦功
 They are at pains to study. 他们正刻苦学习。
 The officials took great pains to hold higher the tails of the Emperor's new clothes. 官员们尽力把皇帝新衣的拖裾举得高一些。
 No pains, no gains. 不劳则无获。
- (3) **painful** *adj.* 疼痛的, 辛苦的 **eg:**
 The wound was painful. 伤口很疼。
 It's a painful duty. 这是艰苦的任务。
3. **head** /hed/ (1) *v.* advance 行进, 前进 **eg:**
 head towards... 朝……方向走 head for (a place) 向某处行进
 We were heading towards home. 我们朝回家的方向走。
- (2) *vt.* lead, in the front of 率领, 在……的前头 **eg:**
 He headed the procession. 他在队伍的前头。
 We are in the delegation headed by the Foreign Minister.
 我们在以外交部部长为首的代表团里。
- (3) *n.* 头(数量词, 复数不加 s); 头脑, 智力; 首长, 领导; 顶部, 前部。
eg: We have 20 head of cattle. 我们有 20 头牛。
 keep one's head 保持镇静 lose one's head 失去理智
 the head of the state 国家元首
 at the head of the procession 在队伍的前头
4. **describe** /dis'kraɪb/ (1) *vt.* to give an account of in speech or writing (口头或书面) 描述, 描绘 **eg:**
 It's difficult to describe the character in words.
 用语言很难描述这一人物角色。
- (2) *vt.* to represent pictorially; depict 用画描述; 用画表示 **eg:**
 It's easy to describe a circle if you have a pair of compasses. 如果有圆规, 很容易画一个圆。
- (3) describe... as... 把……说成(称作)……。 **eg:**
 The writer described him as a hero. 作者将他说成是一个英雄。
- (4) **description** *n.* 描写, 记述, 描述, 形容 **eg:**
 a good description of life 美好的生活写照

生词针对性训练:

1. It was so important an examination that everyone was _____ the results.
 A. eager B. anxious
 C. eager about D. anxious about
2. The flooded area was _____ food and clothing.
 A. anxious to B. eager to
 C. worried for D. anxious for
3. Tom is _____, for he didn't pass the exam.
 A. in pain B. in ache
 C. in hurt D. trouble
4. They bought _____ cattle.
 A. 300 heads of B. 300 head
 C. 300 head of D. 3 hundreds
5. We were _____ the city when we met them.
 A. heading
 B. heading towards
 C. heading in
 D. headed for
6. The beauty of the scene is _____ description.
 A. about B. for
 C. beyond D. within
7. In the novel, the boy was described _____ a hero.
 A. to B. for C. as D. with

That's a description of the beauty of the scene.

那是对那处风景之美的描述。

He gave a description of what he had seen.

他描述了他所见到的一切。

beyond description 难以描述

(二) 短语

1. make sure 查明, 弄清楚; 一定做到

(1) make sure + of + n. / doing eg:

We'd better make sure of the time and place for the meeting. 我们最好弄清开会的时间和地点。

You should make sure of the facts before you make a decision. 你作决定之前应该弄清事实。

(2) make sure + that 从句 eg:

Make sure (that) you lock the door when you leave. 当你离开时一定要锁好门。

I think I had locked the door, but I'd better go and make sure (it is). 我认为已经锁门了, 但我最好还是去弄清楚。

2. get colds 患感冒

类似的短语有: get a cold; have a cold; catch a cold; get flu 等。

3. (a) part of... 的一部分。表示“……的一部分”, 不定冠词 a 可用不可用。 eg:

Part of/A part of the meat has gone bad. 一部分肉已经坏掉了。

【拓展】part 的相关意义: ①部分; 地区; 片断 eg:

Which part of the town do you live in?

你住在城里的哪个地区(部分)?

He lived in New York for the great part of his life.

他一生中大部分时间住在纽约。

②角色; 剧中人物 eg:

Which part do you play? 你演哪一个角色?

③n. 参加 eg: take part in 参加

④n. 零件 eg: parts of the machine 机器的配件

4. be crazy about sb. /sth.

(1) 着迷; 狂热; 热衷 eg:

The boys are crazy about Yao Ming. 男孩们对姚明很着迷。

The girl is crazy about dancing. 这个女孩热衷于跳舞。

(2) 蠢的, 糊涂的; 疯狂的 eg:

He is crazy to drive his car so fast. 他把车开这么快, 真是疯了。

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

(三) 同近义词辨析

1. normal, common, ordinary, usual 与 general

(1) normal 正常的, 常态的; 身心健全的 eg:

The normal price of a ticket is 10 dollars now. 目前正常的票价为 10 美元。

a normal child 一个智力正常的儿童

(2) common adj. 常见的, 公共(共有、共同)的 eg:

Colds are common in winter. 冬天感冒是常见的。

We have come together for the common aims. 我们为了共同的目标走到一起了。

(3) ordinary adj. 普通(平凡、不特殊)的 eg:

My father is an ordinary engineer. 我父亲是位普通工程师。

短语针对性训练:

1. Tell John not to leave the house unless he _____ that the lights _____.

A. will make sure; will be turned off

B. will make sure; with turn off

C. makes sure; are turned off

D. is made sure; will be turned off

2. _____ that every body has got ready before you start off.

A. Make certain B. Make sure

C. Be sure D. Be certain

3. —How long have you _____ the bad cold?

—_____.

A. caught; Since three days ago

B. had; For three days

C. got; Since three days before

D. taken; Three days ago

4. I want to know which _____ the city you live in.

A. parts of B. part of

C. part D. parts

5. I _____ the sports meeting last week.

A. joined B. took part in

C. attended D. took part

6. The teacher told Jason not to _____ playing games.

A. be too crazy about

B. be very crazy about

C. crazy about

D. be like

同近义词针对性训练:

1. The _____ temperature of our body is 36.5°C.

A. ordinary B. common

C. normal D. general

He is ordinary-looking. 他相貌平平。

- (4) usual *adj.* 习惯性(一贯如此的)的 *eg.*

When the accident happened, the usual crowd gathered. 当事故发生时, 照例聚集了一群人。

- (5) general *adj.* 普通(一般, 影响全面)的 *eg.*

There is a general increase in crops during good weather.
气候好时, 庄稼产量普遍增长。

2. pain 与 ache

pain 多用作名词, 可数或不可数, 既指“肉体上的痛”, 也指“精神、感情上的痛苦”; 表示“辛劳、努力”时用复数 *eg.*

have a pain in the leg/head 腿疼/头疼; have pains all over 浑身疼痛;
be in pain 在痛苦中; feel pain 感到痛苦; cry with pain 疼得哭起来;
take pains 费力, 辛苦。

ache 往往用于持续的阵痛, 或因一些小病引起的感觉, 常常是局部的, 常和表示痛的部位词连用, 可以作名词或不及物动词。 *eg.*

His head aches terribly. 他头疼得厉害。

I'm aching all over. 我浑身疼痛。

have an ache in the ear 耳朵痛 headache 头痛 toothache 牙痛
stomachache 胃痛

3. happen, take place, break out 与 occur

- (1) happen 不及物动词“发生; 偶然发生”, 强调意外性。 *eg.*

The accident happened at three o'clock. 事故是三点钟发生的。

How did this happen? 这事是怎么发生的?

Whatever happens, we must keep calm.

不论发生什么事情, 我们必须保持冷静。

表示“(某人/某物)出……事; 发生了……情况”, 用句型 happen to sb./sth. *eg.*

Be careful, don't let anything happen to that child.

小心些, 别让那个孩子出任何事。

What happened to him next? 后来他怎样了?

What has happened to your hands? 你的手怎么了?

- (2) take place 也是不及物动词, 也有“发生”的意思, 但一般指按事先的安排、计划而发生, 强调其必然性。 *eg.*

Asian Games take place every four years. 亚运会每四年举行一次。

Great changes have taken place in my hometown.

我的家乡发生了巨大的变化。

- (3) break out 不及物动词短语, 通常指(战争、火灾、疾病等)突然爆发。 *eg.*

A fire broke out during the night. 夜里失火了。

When did the anti-Japanese war break out?

抗日战争是什么时候爆发的?

- (4) occur 不及物动词, 指(事件等)发生, 偶然或计划都可, 属正式用语。 *eg.*

At the beginning of June, an event occurred in America.

六月初, 美国发生了一件大事。

Earthquakes occur frequently in this area. 这一地区经常发生地震。

4. injure, wound, hurt, harm, damage, destroy, break 与 ruin

- (1) injure 与 hurt 意思相同, 但较正式, injured 可作表语和定语。在事故或天灾中受损伤 injure 或 hurt。 *eg.*

He injured an arm in a car accident.

2. 我手臂痛。(翻译句子)

3. 我头疼得厉害。(翻译句子)

4. I've got _____ in the stomach.

A. a pain B. pain
C. pains D. all the above

5. He takes such _____ to do his work that I'm deeply moved.

A. a pain B. pain
C. pains D. big pain

6. He looks worried. What has happened _____ him?

A. with B. to C. in D. for

7. A fire _____ in the town last night.

A. happened B. took place
C. broke out D. occurred

8. When the accident _____, I _____ pass by.

A. happened; happened
B. happened; happened to
C. happened to; happened to
D. happened to; happened

9. He was hurt _____ head.

A. in his B. in the
C. on his D. on the

10. The people in the car were badly



他在一场车祸中伤了一只手臂。

- (2) wound 指用枪弹或刀剑等锐器故意施加的伤害。 eg:
Although he was seriously wounded, he went on fighting heroically. 他虽受重伤,但仍继续英勇战斗。
- (3) hurt 主要用于有生命的东西,除指肉体上的非故意伤害外,也指感情上的伤害。 eg:
My feelings were hurt when she didn't ask me to the cinema. 她没请我去看电影,伤了我的感情。
- (4) harm 指对人或物的伤害或损坏,主要用于有生命的东西,常指伤及一个人或其健康、权力、事业等。 eg:
Doctors say smoking harms our health. 医生说吸烟对健康有害。
- (5) damage 主要指对价值和功能的损坏,多用于无生命的东西,其毁坏程度较小,一般可以修复。 eg:
The strong wind damaged several houses. 强风损坏了几间房子。
- (6) destroy 意为“毁灭”、“消灭”,指通过某种有力的或粗暴的手段使之毁灭或消灭。 eg:
All his hopes were destroyed. 他所有的希望都被毁灭了。
- (7) break 强调“打碎”之类的毁坏,范围和用途较广。 eg:
Anyone who breaks the law will be punished. 任何违法的人都要受到惩罚。
- (8) ruin 强调毁灭的彻底性,并且是一次性的行动。这种毁灭也许没有多大力量,但其严重性却可使其不能修复。这种毁灭强调损坏的长期结果。 eg:
You'll ruin your health if you go on like this. 这样下去你会毁了你的健康。

二、重点难点讲解

1. Which word means worried about something that may happen?

哪个单词的意思是“担心可能会发生的事”?

(1) mean “意思是……” eg:

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

I mean the yellow one, not the green one. 我指那个黄色的,不是那个绿的。

【拓展】mean to do sth. 打算做某事 mean doing sth. 意味着干某事
by this means 以这种办法 by no means 决不
by all means 一定,务必 by any means 用一切可能的方法或手段
means of communication 通讯工具

(2) be worried about 为……担心/焦虑,表心理状态;worry about 为实义动词形式。 eg:

I'm fine; don't worry about me. 我挺好;别为我担心。

He is always worried about the coming examinations.
他老是担心即将到来的考试。

(3) that may happen 为定语从句,修饰先行词 something,注意当先行词为物,并且是不定代词时,引导定语从句的关系代词要用 that,不可用 which。 eg:

Do you have anything that is interesting? 你有什么有趣的东西吗?

2. When Zhou Kai's mother saw him heading towards the front door without a jacket on, she eyed him anxiously.

周凯的妈妈看到他没穿夹克衫就向前门走去时,她担心地盯着周凯。

(1) without a jacket on 没有穿着夹克衫。介词 without + 宾语 a jacket + 副词 on 作宾语补足语。类似的介词 with 复合结构,with

_____ in the accident.

- A. wounded B. injured
C. destroyed D. ruined

11. The men _____ in the fire must be sent to the hospital _____.

- A. injured; without delay
B. injured; without delaying
C. hurt; without being delay
D. wounded; without delay

12. He found his car _____.

- A. damage B. damaged
C. damaging D. be damaged

重难点针对性训练:

1. I'm sorry, I didn't mean _____ you.

- A. to hurt B. hurt
C. hurting D. hurted

2. She is _____ her mother's health.

- A. worried of B. worried for
C. worried about D. worry about

3. I will do _____ I can to help you.

- A. all which B. all
C. how D. which

4. —Look! Who is still working in the late night?

—No, nobody is in the office. The office is locked _____.

- A. with the light is on

clothes on 穿着衣服。

【拓展】“介词 with + 宾语 + 宾补”构成 with 复合结构, 用来作状语: ① with + 宾语 + *adj.* eg:

Tom likes to sleep with the window open in summer. 在夏天, 汤姆喜欢开着窗子睡觉。

② with + 宾语 + *adv.* eg: With the radio on, she did the housework. 她边听收音机边干家务。

③ with + 宾语 + 过去分词 eg:
With the housework finished, Mrs Green went shopping. 家务活做完了, 格林女士去购物。

④ with + 宾语 + 现在分词 eg: With the lights burning, we repaired the machine. 我们开着灯修理那台机器。

⑤ with + 宾语 + 不定式 eg:
With the paper to write, I won't go out today.
有论文要写的情况下, 今天我不会外出了。

⑥ with + 宾语 + 介词短语 eg:
With a stick in his hand, he felt his way back home.
手里拿着一根棍子, 他摸索着回到家。

(2) eye *vt.* 注视, 观看 eg:

The girl eyed my sister jealously. 那个女孩嫉妒地看着我的妹妹。

3. "OK, OK." Zhou Kai went and did as he was told.

“好的, 好的”。周凯走过去, 按照被告知的方式做了。

本句中 as 作连词, 连接方式状语从句。意为“按照”, “以……的方式”。 eg:

We performed the experiment as the chemistry teacher showed us. 我们按化学老师演示给我们的方式做那个实验。

Do things in Rome as Romans do. 入乡随俗。

另外: as 还可引导时间状语从句, 比较状语从句, 原因状语从句, 让步状语从句, 定语从句等。这些在本书上册已作介绍。

4. A lot of my school friends eat sweets every day but I'm lucky because I don't have a sweet tooth—I'd rather eat a nice piece of fruit.

我学校里的很多朋友每天都吃甜食, 幸运的是我不喜好吃甜食, 我宁愿吃一片可口的水果。

would rather 的相关用法如下:

(1) would rather do sth. than do... 宁愿做某事而不做……。 eg:

I'd rather stay at home than go for a picnic.

我宁愿呆在家里而不愿外出野餐。

Mother would rather die than lose her children.

母亲宁愿死也不愿失去她的孩子们。

(2) would rather + that 从句, 从句用虚拟语气。 eg:

I would rather (that) you finished your report today.

我宁愿你今天写完你的报告。

5. Two years ago I broke my arm playing football.

两年前, 我在踢球时伤着了胳膊。

playing football 为现在分词短语作时间状语。现在分词在句中作状语时, 它所表示的动作相对于句子的主语而言, 主语往往是此动作的执行者, 是主动关系。 eg:

Being blind, how could the blind men see the elephant?

因为是瞎子, 盲人怎能看见大象呢? (现在分词作原因状语)

B. with the light was on

C. with the light on

D. the light on

5. We found his house without any difficulty with _____ the way.

A. he led B. him led

C. him leading D. he leading

6. _____ the lights off, they wouldn't go on with the work.

A. With B. Until

C. Because D. As

7. _____ someone that way is impolite.

A. Eye B. Eyed

C. To eye D. Eyes

8. They did the experiment _____ the teacher did.

A. like B. as if

C. as D. as though

9. We would rather _____ to bed early than _____ late.

A. go; stay up

B. went; stay up

C. go; to stay up

D. to go; stay up

10. He worked late into the night, _____ the report.

A. writing B. wrote

C. written D. to write

11. We watched the basketball match, _____ the players.

A. talked about



The parents died, leaving the boy an orphan. 父母死了,使这个男孩成了孤儿。(现在分词作结果状语)

He stood in front of the old house, smoking. 他站在旧房子前面,抽着烟。(现在分词作伴随状语)

Seeing from the top of the mountain, we can see the whole city.

如果从山顶上看,我们能看见整个城市。(现在分词作条件状语)

6. Because of this, I make sure that I have a good diet, and as I've said, this isn't a problem because my mother feeds us so well.

正因为此,我确保有良好的饮食,而且就像我说过的那样,这不成问题,因为我妈妈为我们提供了很好的饮食。

- (1) because of 为介词,后接名词或代词。 eg:

He came to school late because of the bad weather.

由于坏天气,他到校晚了。

- (2) 在 and 往后的句子中, as 用作关系代词引导一个非限定性的定语从句 as I've said; as 一个方面引导从句,另一方面用作关系代词指代 this isn't...so well 这句话的内容,在从句中, as 作 said 的宾语。 eg:

Tom was late again, as had been expected. (As had been expected, Tom was late again). 正像预料到的那样,汤姆又迟到了。(as 用作关系代词,充当主语)

as 引导的非限定性定语从句,可放主句前,也可放主句后; which 引导的非限定性定语从句只可以放在主句后边。如上一句话, which 引导从句就是如下形式:

Tom was late again, which had been expected.

- (3) feed vt. & vi. 喂养,给……食物。 eg:

We feed the cows on grass. 我们用草喂牛。

The cows feed on grass. 这些牛以草为食。

The baby can't feed himself now. 这个婴儿现在还不会自己吃东西。

- B. talk about
C. talking about
D. to talk about

12. They were late _____ they forgot the time. They were fired _____ this.

- A. because; because
B. because of; because of
C. because; because of
D. because of; because

13. _____ is known to all, the earth goes around the sun.

- A. Which B. That
C. As D. It

14. Sheep _____ grass.

- A. feed in B. feed with
C. feed up D. feed on

三、阅读方法技巧指导

关注阅读中有关判断、推理和引申的问题

判断、推理能力对加深理解一篇文章十分重要。特别是对理解作者字里行间的言外之意以及作者的观点、写作意图和态度十分重要。所以这也是阅读理解测试常见的题。这类题常要求考生推断文章的含义和引申意思;根据文章所提供的部分信息或文章的含义进行归纳;判断所节选文章的某一部分的内容要点;有时甚至要求推断作者的身份。下面是判断、推理的一些常见的表达方式:

- (1) It can be inferred from the passage that...
- (2) Which of the following can be inferred?
- (3) The passage implies/suggests that ...
- (4) Which of the following can be concluded from this passage?

阅读理解针对性训练:

There are more rich people than ever before, including some 7 million millionaires, and over 400 billionaires. From drinking champagne (香槟) to taking trips into space, they are getting plenty of pleasure—though as our survey (调查) of the new rich people shows that these sad souls have some worries, too, and not least about the damaging effect their wealth may have on their children. As for the poor, the gap between them and the rich is rising, even in the industrialized countries where for much of the 20th century the gap had narrowed. In America, between 1979 and 1997 the average income at the richest fifth of the population jumped from nine times the income of the poorest fifth to around 15 times. In 1999, British income inequality reached its widest level in 40 years.

The first question to ask about inequality is this, however: If the have-nots (the poor) are angry about it, are they right to be?

In societies where advancement is on merit and seemingly open to everyone, regardless of class, race, beliefs or sex, unequal outcomes (结局) ought not to be a cause for concern. No one thinks it outrageous (令人愤怒的) that Tiger Woods is the best golfer in the world and rich to boot; we all had the chance to do what he did, but he had the skill and personality. Neither should it be thought outrageous that Bill Gates has made so much money. But where opportunities are not really equal,

- (5) It can be concluded from the passage that...
- (6) Which of the following conclusions could best be drawn from the passage?
- (7) The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses...
- (8) In which of the following publications would this passage most likely be printed?
- (9) Based on the passage, we can assume that...
- (10) We can infer from the passage that the author is...
- (11) What does the paragraph preceding this passage probably discuss?

governments must do what they can to make them so, chiefly by improving public education and ensuring it is open to all.

- The number of the rich today is _____ before.
A. not so large as B. as small as C. larger than D. smaller than
- In the author's opinion, the wealth of the rich people _____.
A. surely brings happiness to their children
B. may do some harm to their children
C. certainly does good to their children
D. will surely be given to their children after their death
- Nowadays the gap between the poor and the rich _____.
A. had narrowed B. had risen C. is narrowing D. is rising
- The purpose of the author is to tell us that _____.
A. many people have become rich
B. a lot of people are still poor
C. we should hate the rich
D. we should seize opportunities to make money



Period 3 Grammar

语法讲解

语法一：名词用作动词

本模块多次出现名词用作动词的情况。 eg:

When Zhou Kai's mother saw him heading towards the front door without a jacket on, she eyed him anxiously.

本句中 head, eye 为名词用作动词。其他类似情况:

- I'm not overweight so I never have to diet. 我不超重, 因而我从不需
要节食。 diet 名词作动词。
- I don't like eating food that has been fingered by someone else. 我不
愿意吃被别人摸过的食物。 finger 作动词。
- We can house you if the hotels are full. 假如旅馆客满, 我们可以留你
住宿。 house 作动词。
- He handed in the wallet. 他交上了钱包。 hand 作动词。
- The young man was mothered by his landlady. 女房东无微不至地照
料那小伙子。 mother 名词作动词。

语法二: will 和 be going to 表将来

will 和 be going to 在表将来发生的动作或状态时, 用法分别如下:

- will 表示将要发生的动作或说话时临时决定要做的事; be going to
常用来表示之前就决定要做的事, 打算或准备去做某事。 eg:
— Sorry, I forgot to post the letter for you.
对不起, 我忘了为你寄信。
— Not at all, I will post it myself.
没关系, 我自己去寄。(临时决定)
How are you going to spend your holiday?
你打算如何过你的假期?
- will 可用来表示一种倾向或习惯性动作。 eg:
It you will go with us, please wait for us at the school gate tomor-
row. 如果你愿意随我们同去, 请你明天在学校门口等我们。
- 表示天气现象将要发生往往用 be going to, 表示某人将有多大年龄
往往用 will。 eg:
It is going to rain tonight. 今晚天要下雨。
I will be eighteen years old next year. 明年我将十八岁了。

语法针对性训练:

根据汉语完成句子

- It's too late now. Will you _____
me here?
天太晚了, 您能留我住下吗?
- Mary thinks she is overweight and
she decides _____.
玛莉认为自己超重, 她决定节食。
- The little child _____
by the teacher.
这个小孩被老师无微不至地关怀。

用 will 或 be going to 完成句子

- It's cloudy now. I _____ take an
umbrella with me.
- After finishing writing the composi-
tion, I _____ go out to play bas-
ketball.
- The boy is crazy about football and
he _____ be a football player.
- Please lie down and I _____
exam you.



Period 4 Language Practising

一、重点词语讲解

(一) 生词

1. **decide**/di'saɪd/(1) *vt.* 其宾语可以是名词、代词、不定式、疑问词+不定式、从句等。 **eg:**

I can't decide the date of the meeting. 我决定不了这次会议的日期。

He decided not to tell a lie again. 他决心不再撒谎了。

Have you decided where to go yet? 你们定下来去哪里了吗?

Let's first decide what we should do next. 我们先决定下一步干什么。

We've decided that our sports meet(should) be put off till next Monday. 我们已经决定运动会推迟到下一周举行。

It is not decided whether we will publish it.

还没有决定是不是要发表。

Mr Wang's words decided her to catch up with others. 王老师的话使她下决心赶上其他人。

- (2) *vi.* 当表示“就某事做决定时”，后跟 on 或 upon。 **eg:**

It is difficult to decide between the two. 两者难以抉择。

Don't decide on/upon important matters too quickly.

重要的事情不要过于匆忙地做出决定。

decision 既可作可数名词也可作不可数名词。 **eg:**

A man who lacks decision can't hold a position of responsibility. 缺乏决断力的人不能担负重任。

Have they made/taken/reached/come to/arrived at a decision yet? 他们是否已有所决定?

His decision to leave surprised all of us.

他要离开的决定使我们都为之一惊。

2. **stay**/steɪ/(1) *vi.* remain or continue in the same place not depart or change 停留、留下; 在某处呆一段时间 **eg:**

Stay here until I come back. 我回来之前你别走。

I'm afraid I can't stay. 很抱歉我得走了。

- (2) *vi.* remain or live somewhere temporarily, as a visitor or guest 逗留、暂住 **eg:** I stayed in the hotel that night. 那晚我住在了宾馆里。

- (3) continue in a certain state 维持某状态, 用作系动词 **eg:**

We should take more exercise and stay healthy.

我们应该多锻炼, 保持健康。

He stayed single until 30 years old. 他一直单身到 30 岁。

【拓展】除了 be 以外的系动词归纳:

① 表示“感觉”的系动词: taste 尝起来; sound 听起来; look 看上去; smell 闻起来; feel 感觉; appear 似乎; seem 似乎。

② 表示“存在、继续”的系动词: stay/remain/keep 保持。

③ 表示“变化”的系动词: become, get, grow, come, go

注意: ① 连系动词后多接形容词、名词等作表语, 不接副词。

② 连系动词无被动式。

(二) 短语

1. **write down** 写下, 记下 **eg:**

We should write down the address and phone number before we forget them. 我们应把地址和电话号码记下来以免忘记。

2. **be off (work)** 放假, 不上班 **eg:**

The leader of the workshop is off today. 那个车间主任今天歇班。

I'll take the afternoon off. 我今天下午歇班。

3. **pick up** 用车接某人或搭载某人。 **eg:**

The bus stopped to pick up the passengers. 公共汽车停下来搭载乘客。

生词针对性训练:

根据汉语完成句子

1. When and where the meeting will be held _____

(于何时何地召开那个会议还没定下来)。

2. After seeing all the candidates we have _____ this one

(决定选这位)。

3. Why don't you put the meat in the fridge? It will _____ fresh for several days.

A. be stayed B. stay

C. be staying D. have stayed

4. I would rather you _____ at home all day today.

A. stay B. stayed

C. should stay D. had stayed

5. —Do you like the material?

—Yes, it _____ very soft.

A. is feeling B. felt

C. feels D. is felt

6. The story sounds _____.

A. to be true B. as true

C. being true D. true

短语针对性训练:

1. Please write _____ what he is saying _____ pencil.

A. down; with B. about; with

C. down; in D. about; in

2. The pen _____ smoothly.

A. is written B. is writing

C. can be written D. writes

3. I'll _____ tomorrow