

主编 李宝忱

新课标

英语 English Reading

COMPREHENSIVE IMPROVING

多项提升阅读

高一



40天

落实一学年!

以阅读为途径
从夯实基础着手
迅速提升英语成绩



天



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

英语多项提升阅读

装帧设计 羽人·高伟

English Reading

COMPREHENSIVE IMPROVING



小升初 40 天
七年级 40 天
八年级 40 天
九年级 40 天
高一 40 天
高二 40 天
高三 40 天

■ 建议阅读方式

寒暑假，集中强化，掌握巩固本学年应知应会
学期中，周末用功，循序渐进

■ 特别提示

如聘请在校大学生做家教，本书适合作为家教教案

■ 建议上架

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新课标

英语 English Reading

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多项提升阅读

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高一



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本书以阅读理解为途径,狠抓基础,讲练结合,将每个学年应知必会的单词、短语、语法等知识合理安排在40天的学习任务中。学生可借助“40天系列”对各学年的知识进行回顾和强化,为进一步学习扫清障碍;有余力者也可选学高年级分册,提前学习下一学年的知识,且不会因为二次阅读对教材失去兴趣。学生可利用寒暑假集中强化,也可利用学期中的周末循序学习。

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前言 >>>>

一、阅读理解能力体现的是“综合实力”

新课标的出台,对学生的英语能力提出了新的衡量标准。英语中考、高考根据新课标精神在加强对英语听说能力考核力度的同时,对“阅读理解能力”的考查要求并未降低,“阅读理解测试题”在卷面分中的比重依然较大,同时也是学生失分最多的,尤其高考加入听力测试之后,阅读理解的考试参考时间由过去的 50 分钟降至 40 分钟,对于学生的阅读速度提出了更高要求。

英语的阅读理解能力很重要,但提高它却有难度。因为它是一项综合能力,它的提高是在扩大词汇,建立语感,掌握语法并提升学习策略,促进文化意识的养成的基础上,得以实现的。同时,单词和短语只有在句子中才有生命力,才能显示其内涵、色彩、格调。而语法结构只有在上下连贯的意义中才能显示其存在的理由、作用和功能。

二、如何在 40 天内落实一学年的应学必会,并提升成绩

1. 以课标、考纲为依据,以主要版本教材为参照

本套丛书根据英语新课标、考纲的要求,参照多种版本教材,以天为单位,根据语言学习的特点,以阅读为途径,梳理每个学段应学必会的语言知识,为学生量身制订了一个短时间内“词汇、语法、阅读”多项提升的学习方案。

2. 注重阅读题材与体裁的选取

参编本套丛书的编者都是中小学具有多年英语科研、教学经验的特级、高级教师,他们通过大量地选材、比较、征求意见,基本上使本套书在诸多方面达到了统一。丛书所选文章内容广博,包括政治经济、社会生活、文化教育、历史地理、风土人情、伟人生平、名人轶事等,并有意识地让学生多接触一些富含哲理、感悟人生、具有较强辩证思想和教育意义的小品文,同时追踪近几年中考、高考阅读试题的变化,注意选取现代科技、金融、电脑网络、奥运体坛、娱乐明星等方面学生所感兴趣的英语文章,促进学生熟悉这些方面的术语,同时培养学生在缺乏背景知识的情况下,认识问题的思维方法和解题技巧。即把对基础知识的考查和对语言能力的考查融合到社会文化背景之中,有序地安排细节判断、理解判断与推理判断,全方位、多侧面地对学生的阅读能力进行检测。这些文章体裁多样,包括记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文(广告、演讲、访谈等)和故事等,内容新颖,语言规范,结构严谨,可读性强,时代感更强。

3. “词汇、语法加油站”是本书一大特色

目前的中、高考命题既立足于现行的英语教学大纲,又着眼于新课程标准。中、高考阅读文章中生词增多,如全靠推断来理解词汇势必影响阅读速

度。而前文提到了阅读理解的考生参考时间由 50 分钟降至 40 分钟,所以对于“眼前的终极目标”就是中考、高考的各年级学生而言,在牢记《考试说明》中词汇的基础上,以《英语课程标准》中的词汇为认知范围进行扩充是及时而必要的。

另外,中、高考阅读越来越注重“深层理解”。在阅读句子和文章时,不仅是对词汇的意义进行解码,而且是对组词成句的各种语法形式和结构所承载的不同意义进行解码。也就是既要理解字面意思,也要理解根据字面推断出文章未明白说出的意思,包括作者的态度、意图等,即既理解某句、某段的意义,也要理解全篇的逻辑关系,并据此进行推理和判断;既要根据材料提供的信息去理解,又要能联系材料以外的常识去理解。另外,近几年高考阅读文章中难句、长句不断出现(中考对于语法的考查难度也有提高的趋势),考生要想正确地、完整透彻地理解句子和文章的意思,首先要抓住主句的框架,然后分析从句属性以及它们与主句之间的语法关系和语义关系。在学习时,单啃语法书是错误的,但弃语法于不顾也是违背学外语规律的。

本套丛书根据每一天的阅读理解测试题,特增设“词汇、语法加油站”栏目。编者们在多年研究中考、高考出题动向的基础上,根据新课标、新考纲对各学段的学习要求、考查要求,有序地、有重点地、有针对性地进行了编写。针对词汇,多采用例句、辨析的方式,以加深学生对词汇一词多义、一词多类的记忆,以及对中文意思相同的短语英语用法上的甄别;针对语法,则以条目形式进行讲解和梳理,使学生不仅对语法有完整而清晰的认识,同时熟悉每个语法考点下出题者的设题角度。

4. “实践演练”与“查漏补缺”

本套丛书重视“实用性”和“实效性”。“实践演练”体现中高考题型变化,旨在检查、巩固所学;“查漏补缺”栏目是帮助学生检测并修补基础语言知识方面的疏漏,尽量消灭知识空洞,同时为第二天的学习任务进行必要的预热。

三、选择适合自己的方式阅读

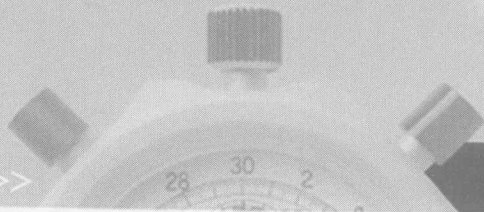
攀登峭壁总没有沿梯而上轻松,任何成功都不是一蹴而就的。要使学习成为一件轻松愉快的事,除了丛书有精彩的内容外,学生还要根据自己的情况,选择适合自己的阅读方式。

学生可根据自己的时间,利用假期,集中学习,也可以采取在学期中间,每周末学习,循序渐进。只要坚持每天有一点进步,每天上一个台阶,最后定能收获令自己满意的成绩。

由于编者水平的局限,本书难免有疏漏和错误之处,诚请广大读者不吝指正,以使本书能为读者更好地服务。

编者

2007 年 5 月



前言

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Day 1

话题引导:交友——怎样建立健康的关系

体裁说明:议论文

单词量:288 生词量:6 难度:***

限时:6 分钟

起始时间:

Good Friends

Healthy relationships(关系) are fun and make you feel good about yourself. The relationships that you make in your teenage years will be a special part of your life. They will teach you some of the most important lessons about who you are. This may help you understand different kinds of relationships, what makes each relationship special, and how to communicate in a positive(积极的) way.

What makes a relationship healthy?

Communication: The most important part of any healthy relationship between two people is being able to talk and listen to each other. You and the other person can find out what your common interests are. You can share your feelings with the other person and trust that he or she will be there to listen to you and support you. In healthy relationships, people don't lie. Communication is based on honesty and trust. By listening carefully and sharing your thoughts and feelings with other people, you show them that they play an important part in your life.

Respect(尊敬) and Trust: In healthy relationships, you should learn to respect and trust important people in your life. Disagreements(意见不同) may still happen, but you learn to stay calm and talk about how you feel. Talking calmly helps you understand the real reason for not getting along. It makes it much easier to find out how to fix it. In healthy relationships, working through disagreements often makes the relationship stronger. In healthy relationships, people respect each other for who they are. This includes respecting and listening to yourself and your feelings so you can set boundaries(分界线) and feel comfortable(舒适的). You will find that you learn to understand experiences and feelings of others as well as having them understand your experiences and feelings.

1 The lessons about the relationships may help you understand the following EXCEPT.

- A. different kinds of relationships
- B. different kinds of people and occasions
- C. how to communicate in a positive way



D. what makes each relationship special

2 Which of the following might be filled in the blank of the third paragraph?

- A. Communication and Sharing
- B. Honesty and Trust
- C. Support Your Friends
- D. Don't Lie

3 According to the passage, what should you do when you find your friend has lied to you?

- A. Fight back by doing the same thing.
- B. Keep the secret to yourself.
- C. Express your anger by shouting at him.
- D. Talk calmly to him about how you feel.

4 To have a healthy relationship with your teenage friends, you should _____.

- A. turn to adults for help
- B. take no notice of your disagreements
- C. respect and trust them
- D. keep your own interests

结束时间: _____

词汇 语法加油站

(一) 单词

1. relationship *n.* 关系

The relationship between the army and the people is as close as fish to water.

军民关系像鱼与水一样密切。

2. respect *n. & v.* 尊敬; 尊重

I have great respect for my father and what he tells me.

我很尊重我的父亲以及他对我讲的话。

Children should respect their parents.

子女应该尊重父母。

3. boundary *n.* 边界; 分界线

The boundary of the United States and Canada is very long.

美国和加拿大的边界很长。
The river is the boundary between the two countries. 这条河是两国的界河。

4. positive *adj.* 肯定的

I am positive that he is correct.

我确信他是正确的。

5. comfortable *adj.* 舒适的

The nurse made the sick man comfortable.

护士使病人感觉舒服。

6. disagreement *n.* 意见不同

There is big disagreement between the two sides. 双方意见十分不同。

* 课标中与此话题相关词语 *

7. fun *n.* 娱乐, 玩笑

Have fun at the party tonight.

今晚的晚会上玩得很开心。

There's no fun in spending the whole evening playing cards.

整个晚上打扑克牌没有意思。

He's fond of fun. 他喜欢玩笑。

8. teenager *n.* 十几岁的青少年

Sandy is a very busy teenager.

山迪是个非常忙碌的少年。

9. special *adj.* 特殊的, 特别的; 专门的; 专用的

He has a special car because he cannot walk.

他有一辆专车, 因为他不能走路。

This is a special day in the history of our country.

今天是我国历史上一个特殊的日子。

At a special swimming pool in Los Angeles,

children become expert at holding their breath

under water even before they can walk. 在洛杉

矶的特别游泳池里, 孩子们甚至在会走路之

前就能熟练地在水下屏住呼吸。

They will also be building new roads and a

special railway-line. 他们还打算修建一些新

的公路和一条专用铁路线。

10. common *adj.* 共同的; 公共的; 常见的; 普

通的。

Snow is common in cold countries.

在寒冷的国家, 雪是常见的。

11. communicate *v.* 交际; 沟通; 传达(感情、信

息等)

I have no way to communicate with Mr

Smith in London.

我没有办法和伦敦的史密斯先生联系。

If you learn English well, you can

communicate with foreign friends more

easily. 如果你学好了英语, 那么和外国朋

友交流就更容易了。

I asked your sister to communicate my wish

to you. 我请你姐姐转达我对你的祝愿。

12. support *v. & n.* 资助; 支持; 帮助

She supports her husband on the money she

earns from teaching.

她用教书挣的钱资助丈夫。

Which football team do you support?

你支持哪个足球队?

13. lie *v. & n.* 说谎; 谎言

I'm sorry I lied to you.

我很抱歉向你撒了谎。

Why did you tell me a lie?

你为什么对我撒谎?

14. fix *v.* 使固定, 装置, 修理

He fixed a picture to the wall.

他往墙上贴了一张画。

The hours and the places of the meetings

will be fixed at the chairman's discretion.

开会的时间和地点将由主席决定。

15. share *v.* 分享

Ronaldo always shares his experience of

playing football with others.

罗纳尔多总是与别人分享踢足球的经验。

16. trust *v. & n.* 相信

Don't put your trust in that man; he may

trick you. 不要相信那个人, 他会骗你的。

We trust him because we know he has

never deceived anyone. 我们信任他, 因为

我们知道他从来没有欺骗过任何人。

17. include *v.* 包括

Seven were killed, including a policeman.

连一名警察在内, 共死了7个人。

The price is fifty dollars, postage included.

价格是50美元, 邮费在内。

18. experience *n.* [U] 经验; [C] 经历

She is a guide with rich experience.

她是一位经验丰富的导游。

That's an experience that she will never

forget.

那是一次她永远不能忘记的经历。

(二) 短语

1. be based on 建立在……基础上



Education is an art which is based on science.
教育是一门建立在科学基础上的艺术。

This film is based on a true story.
这部电影是根据一个真实的故事改编的。

2. play an important part in 在……起着重要的作用

The third world plays an important part in international affairs.
第三世界在国际事务中起着重要的作用。

(三) 辨析

1. believe 和 trust
believe 表示相信某人或某人的话; trust 表示信任、信赖。

I believe him, but I don't trust him.
我相信他的话, 但我不相信他的为人。

2. relationship 和 relation
relationship 指人时, 常暗含一种具有强烈感情色彩的紧密关系; relation 指人们和群体之间一种更为正式或较远的 relationship。

The teacher has a very good relationship with his students.
这位老师和他的学生关系融洽。

3. learn 和 understand
learn 强调知道; understand 强调懂得。

We learned that the writer had died.
我们获悉那位作家去世了。
Pay close attention to what I am saying or you will never understand. 我讲的话你们要仔细听; 否则你们不会听懂。

(四) 语法

1. 动词不定式作宾语
有些及物动词常用动词不定式作宾语。这些动词有: ask, begin, decide, forget, hope, like, love, offer, promise, refuse, try, want, wish 等。

In healthy relationships, you should learn to respect and trust important people in your life. 在健康的关系中, 你应该在你的一生中学会尊敬和信任重要的人。

- I refused to believe that God could make me enter a university.

我不愿相信上帝能让我考上大学。
有些动词后面跟复合宾语时, 常用 it 作形式宾语, 而把真正的宾语——不定式放在宾语补足语之后。常见的这类动词有: find, think, consider, feel, make 等。

- The dusty air makes it difficult to get a clear picture of space.

大气中的尘埃使人难以获取太空清晰的图像。

- It (Talking calmly) makes it much easier to find out how to fix it.

心平气和地谈你会发现怎样处理比较容易。

2. 动词不定式作宾语补足语
不定式可以和名词或代词构成复合结构, 作动词的宾语, 称为复合宾语。不定式作复合宾语中的宾语补足语可以有以下三种情况:

(1) 带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语, 要求用这种结构的常见动词有: advise, allow, ask, beg, cause, call on, consider, drive, encourage, expect, force, get, hate, invite, know, like, love, oblige, order, permit, persuade, promise, request, require, teach, tell, want, wish 等。

The doctor advised the fat woman to lose weight. 医生劝这个胖女人减肥。

He invited us to have dinner with him.

他邀请我们与他共进晚餐。

What causes an apple to fall to the ground?

什么使苹果落地的呢?

(2) 不带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语, 要求用这种结构的常见动词有: make, let, have,

- hear, watch, notice, feel, see 等。This weather makes me feel comfortable—not too warm or too cold. 这种天气使我觉得很舒适,既不太热,又不太冷。
- I saw her use your cell-phone. 我看见她用了你的手机。
- 当上述动词(let, have 除外)用于被动语态时,原来省略的动词不定式符号 to, 要再重新加上。
- The waitress was made to apologize to the guest. 那个女服务员被迫向那位客人道歉。
- (3) 在 help 后带 to 或不带 to 都可以。前者是英国英语,后者是美国英语。
- He helped me to carry the box. 他帮助我提箱子。
- This may help you understand different kinds of relationships. 这可能有助于你理解不同种类的关系。

实践演练



一、单项填空

- We agreed _____ here but so far she hasn't turned up yet.
A. having met B. meeting C. to meet D. to have met
- I'll try to get her _____ the doctor.
A. see B. seeing C. to see D. for seeing
- As you've never been there before, I'll have someone _____ you the way.
A. to show B. show C. showing D. showed
- You can _____ your feelings with the other person and trust that he or she will be there to listen to you and support you.
A. share B. enjoy C. get D. take
- We _____ each other in our work.
A. study B. learn C. support D. care

二、单句改错

- Which do you enjoy do in your spare time, surfing the Internet at home or taking a walk in the park?
- I lost my way in the darkness and, make things worse, it began to rain.
- Let us to live in peace and friendship.
- Children should be made understand the importance of saving water.
- The doctor warned the patient not eat oily food after the operation.

三、阅读理解

Tom Thumb's Career

When Charles Stratton was five, he stopped growing. His mother took him to see the famous showman, P. T. Barnum. Mr Barnum thought a small person would be the right person to his show. He employed Charles to stay along with him, and they traveled around the world together.

He gave the two-foot-tall Charles a new name, General from Thumb. He taught Tom how to



sing, dance, act, and tell jokes. When he felt Tom was ready to act on stage, he made up ads. To stir up(激起) great interest, he said that Tom was eleven years old and had come from England.

During the show, Tom fought pretend battles with tall people. He also danced on a wooden plate held by a person who was eight feet tall.

Tom's act was very popular and brought in a lot of money. By the time Tom was an adult, he had grown very rich. He had become a billionaire at the age of twenty-five.

Luckily for Tom, Mr Barnum added more little people to his show, and Tom became lucky in love as well. One of the little people was Lavinia Warren, a school teacher. Tom was able to win her love, and they married.

The ceremony(庆典) and reception were the talk of the town. They were attended by many rich and famous people and by about two thousand guests. Crowds filled the streets of New York to have a look at their tiny wedding carriage. The couple even met with President Abraham Lincoln on their honeymoon(蜜月), just before going to live in Tom's house in Connecticut.

Their wedding, which took place during the Civil War, provided a welcome to escape from the sad problems of war. Not willing to let this bit of sunshine fade(消失), communities throughout the country sponsored(赞助) "Tom Thumb" weddings. In these weddings, small boys and girls, all dressed up, went through marriage ceremony for fun.

- What does the author think about Tom Thumb's wedding?
 - People gave it too much of their attention.
 - It helped people cheer up in a dark time.
 - It was funny and ridiculous(荒谬可笑).
 - Tom and Lavinia were stupid.
- Which of the following is the best clue to the fact that Tom was smart?
 - He became a billionaire at twenty-five.
 - He learned how to sing, dance, and act at a very young age.
 - He met with President Lincoln during his honeymoon.
 - He married a school teacher.
- Tom would dance on a wooden plate held by a person who was eight feet tall because .
 - the wooden plate would make it sound as Tom were tap dancing
 - it made Tom feel taller
 - the eight-foot-tall man was the only tall person Tom trusted
 - the difference between them would make Tom look even smaller
- Which is the main idea of the last paragraph?
 - Weddings always make people feel full of sunshine.
 - People are always disappointed during war time.
 - Entertainment can serve an important purpose.

D. People should be married when they are small children.

四、小作文

My n _____ is Bill and I'm 15 years old. I'm f _____ Australia. My interests are s _____ the Internet and s _____ films. I can l _____ a lot from them. I don't l _____ music, e _____ rock music. I'd like to make f _____ with the t _____ who have the s _____ interests as I.

查漏补缺

一、根据句意及所给单词首字母或汉语意思, 写出各句中所缺单词的完整与正确形式

- Alice always b _____ her opinions on the facts.
- Everybody should r _____ his teachers.
- We always give Grandfather the most _____ (舒适的) chair.
- We received _____ (肯定的) answers to all our questions.
- There have been a few _____ (意见不一致) between the two parties.

二、用所给单词或短语的适当形式填空

- share, support, healthy, relationship, find out, special
- Although 80 years old, my grandmother is still _____.
 - He goes to a _____ school for blind children.
 - What is the _____ between you and the manager?
 - Try to _____ the cause of the accident.
 - I have a large family to _____.
 - A good leader should _____ joys and sorrows with the people.

三、将下列句子中英互译

- 联合国在国际关系中起着重要的作用。
- 在健康的关系中, 人们说真话, 互相信任。
- 我帮助他找到丢失的手表。
- Who can make an egg stand upright?
- Communication is based on honesty and trust.



Day 2

话题引导: 本文介绍英国侦探小说女王

阿加莎·克里斯蒂的生平。

体裁说明: 人物传记

单词量: 303 生词量: 8 难度: * *

限时: 6 分钟

起始时间: _____

Agatha Christie was born on September 15th, 1890. She didn't go to school because her mother wanted to teach her at home. She studied the piano and singing in Paris.

She got married in 1914 to a pilot(飞行员) and they had one daughter. During the First World War, when she was working as a nurse, she began to write detective(侦探) novels(长篇小说). In the hospital, she learned a lot about drugs, and she used these in her novels.

She wrote her first novel in 1920. The hero(主人公) was a detective, Hercule Poirot. The book soon became a best-seller and made her famous.

In 1928, Agatha Christie was lost. The police found her two weeks later. She didn't know anything. This was front-page news in all the newspapers in Britain, and even today nobody knows what happened to her during those two weeks.

Her second husband was an archaeologist(考古学家). One day when she was asked why she married the archaeologist, she said, "An archaeologist is the best husband any woman can have: the older she gets, the more interested he is in her."

In 1929, Agatha Christie went on holiday to the Middle East. She came home to England in 1930.

After that, she traveled with her husband to the Middle East many times and a lot of her later stories took place there, for example, *Murder on the Nile*(《尼罗河惨案》, 电影名). She also wrote the detective Miss Marple, and began to write plays. One of them, *The Mousetrap*(《捕鼠器》, 剧名), opened at a theatre in the West End of London in 1952, and is still on today.

During her life she wrote nearly eighty detective stories. She also wrote other novels under the pen-name of Mary Westmacott. She died in January 1976 at the age of eighty-six.

1 What was Christie's first husband's job?

- A. An airman. B. A publisher. C. A writer. D. An archaeologist.

2 What does the underlined word drugs probably mean?

- A. Stories. B. Medicines. C. Patients. D. Hospitals.

3 Who was Mary Westcott?

- A. Christie's second husband. B. Christie herself.

C. A detective.

4. Agatha Christie was a _____ writer.

A. kind and friendly

C. nervous and busy

D. A nurse.

B. serious and hard-working

D. mysterious and humorous

结束时间: _____

词汇 语法加油站

(一) 单词

1. pilot *n.* 飞行员

The child dreamed of becoming a pilot.

这孩子梦想当一名飞行员。

2. detective *n.* 侦探

Shylock Holmes was a famous detective.

夏洛克·福尔摩斯是一位著名的侦探。

3. novel *n.* 长篇小说

War and Peace was one of Tolstoy's best

novels. 《战争与和平》是托尔斯泰最好的长

篇小说之一。

4. drug *n.* 药物; 麻醉药

The young man got into a bad habit of taking

drug. 这个年轻人沾上了吸毒的坏习惯。

5. hero *n.* 英雄; 主人公

The masses are true heroes.

群众是真正的英雄。

The hero of the novel is a surgeon.

那部小说的主人公是一位外科医生。

6. archaeologist *n.* 考古学家

The archaeologist is interested in the Chinese

cultural relics.

这位考古学家对中国的文物很感兴趣。

7. best-seller *n.* 畅销书, 畅销唱片等

When she praises a book, it will become a

best-seller.

当她推崇一本书时, 它就会成为畅销书。

8. murder *v.* 谋杀

She was murdered last night.

昨天晚上她被人谋杀了。

9. Nile *n.* 尼罗河(前加定冠词 the)

The Nile is the longest river in the world.

尼罗河是世界上最长的河。

10. mousetrap *n.* 捕鼠器

Where did you buy the mousetrap?

你在哪里买的这个捕鼠器?

11. theatre *n.* 戏院, 剧场

Last Sunday I went to the theatre to see a

play. 上星期天我去剧院看了一场戏。

12. ending *n.* 结尾, 结局

They had a happy ending at last.

他们终于有了一个圆满的结局。

(二) 短语

1. work as 担任, 充当

His mother worked as a stewardess when she

was young. 她母亲年轻时当过空中小姐。

2. under the pen name of 以……的笔名

He wrote *The Family, Spring and Autumn*

under the pen-name of Ba Jin.

他以巴金的笔名写了《家》、《春》、《秋》。

3. at the age of 在……岁的时候

In China, children usually start schooling at

the age of seven.

在中国, 儿童通常在 7 岁开始上学。

4. be famous for 以……著称

China is famous for its silk and tea.

中国以丝绸和茶叶著称。



(三)辨析

take place 和 happen

take place 指事先布置或策划好而发生的, 没有“偶然”的意味, 有时还有“举行”的意思。

happen 指事情的发生往往带有“偶然”或“未能预见”的意思; Great changes have taken place in China during the past 38 years. 中国在过去 38 年中发生了巨大的变化。

Whatever happens, we must keep calm.

不论发生什么情况我们都应该保持镇静。

(四)语法

简单句(一)

1. 最小的句子单位就是简单句。简单句一般有一个限定动词。它有一个主语和一个谓语。简单句有下列 5 个基本句型:

(1) 主语+动词(不及物动词)

She died in January 1976 at the age of eighty-six.

1976 年 1 月, 她与世长辞, 享年 86 岁。

A red sun rose slowly in the east.

一轮红日慢慢地从东方升起。

She worked for different TV stations across the country for more than 10 years.

十多年来她为全国不同的电视台工作过。

(2) 主语+连系动词+表语

Her second husband was an archaeologist.

她的第二任丈夫是个考古学家。

Agatha Christie's detective novels are famous for their surprising endings.

阿加莎·克里斯蒂的侦探小说以令人惊讶的结尾而著名。

A beautiful castle stood on the hillside.

一座美丽的城堡坐落在山坡上。

(3) 主语+动词(及物动词)+宾语

She wrote her first novel in 1920.

1920 年她写了她的第一部小说。

A terrible earthquake struck San Francisco in 1989.

1989 年, 一场可怕的地震袭击了旧金山。

They love one another like brothers and sisters. 他们像兄弟姐妹似的相亲相爱。

(4) 主语+动词(及物动词)+间接宾语+直接宾语

Money can't bring people happiness.

金钱不能给人带来幸福。

The child caused his parents a lot of trouble.

这个孩子给他的父母造成许多麻烦。

Will you show me your new cell-phone?

你把你的新手机给我看看好吗?

(5) 主语+动词(及物动词)+宾语+宾语补足语

We made him head of the English Department. 我们选举他当英语系的主任。

Don't make your hands dirty.

不要把你的手弄脏了。

I can't make myself understood in English.

我无法用英语让别人听懂我的话。

如果句子只包括一个主谓结构, 而句子各个成分都只由单词或短语表示, 那么它就是简单句。注意: 有时两个或更多的主语可以同有一个谓语, 两个或更多的谓语可以同有一个主语。有时甚至可以有二个主语和二个谓语, 这样的句子仍然是简单句。

She also wrote the detective Miss Marple, and began to write plays. 她也开始写侦探马帕尔小姐, 而且开始写剧本。

The book soon became a best-seller and made her famous. 这本书很快成了一本畅销书, 并且使她成了名。

She studied the piano and singing in Paris.

她在巴黎学习钢琴和唱歌。