

主编 李宝忱

新课标

# 英语 English Reading

COMPREHENSIVE IMPROVING

## 多项提升阅读

### 高三



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



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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考试参考时间由 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

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## Day

## 1

课题引导:成功地在火星上着陆探测器

体裁说明:记叙文

单词量:345 生词量:14 难度:\*\*\*

建议时间:7 分钟

起始时间: :

## Successful Landing on Mars

Thrilled by the successful landing of the rover(天体登陆车) on Mars, scientists from NASA [the US National Aeronautics(航空学) and Space Administration(管理部门)] have spent the last few days studying data(数据) from the robot and working on getting it ready to roll. The Spirit(勇气号) made a landing on Mars. (1) Spirit made a nerve-racking(伤脑筋的), but safe, landing on Mars on Sunday on what scientists believe is the rocky bed of an ancient lake that once may have contained life. Just three hours later, the six-wheeled rover began sending black-and-white photos of its surroundings back 170 million kilometres to Earth. The rover sent back a few colour photos on Monday. The scientists were overjoyed(极度高兴的) by the success. Two of every three past missions(任务) to Mars have failed. "It's a big step forward for all humanity(人类). Now we have another rover on another planet, exploring a new world. What more could you ask for?" said Charles Elachi, director of NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. The first images from Spirit show a flat, wind-damaged surface dotted(点缀) with small rocks. (2) The scene made scientists eager to send the rover around the planet in search of evidence(证据) that the landing site was once covered with water. The US \$ 820 million project also includes a twin golf cart-sized rover called Opportunity(机遇号), set to land on Mars' other side on January 24. (3) The dozens of initial(最初的), low-resolution(低清晰度的) photos show Spirit landed upright(垂直地), level and facing south on a flat stretch(延伸) of the hole the scientists believe once contained a lake. It will be about a week before the six-wheeled robot is ready to roll off its lander and move around Mars. Spirit's successful landing has ended the trend of failed missions to Mars. NASA's last attempt to land on Mars, in 1999, ended in failure. Its last successful landing was in 1997, when Pathfinder(探险者) carried the tiny Sojourner(旅居者) rover to the surface of Mars.

1

阅读能力||英语综合能力, 提升从基础开始

注:文中凡有“ ”标记的句子在文后“词汇语法加油站”中均有相应的译文及解析。(全书同)



Over the next three months, the robot will use a range of instruments to look for evidence of past water activity in the rocks and soil of the planet.

1 How many successful lands has NASA made on Mars so far?

- A. Five.                      B. Two.                      C. Four                      D. Three.

2 We can infer that the main purpose of this mission to Mars is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to find out if there exists life on the Mars  
B. to find out if we can live on the Mars  
C. to find out if we can get enough water from the Mars  
D. to find out if we can get enough solar energy from the Mars

3 Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. The Spirit will stay where it landed on the Mars for about 7 days.  
B. It cost \$ 820 million dollars to send the Opportunity to the Mars.  
C. The Spirit will walk about on the Mars.  
D. Sojourner was a smaller rover than Spirit.

4 The underlined word "Thrilled" can be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Moved                      B. Watched                      C. Excited                      D. Praised

结束时间: \_\_\_\_\_ :

## 词汇 语法加油站

### (一) 单词

1. overjoyed *adj.* 万分高兴的; 欣喜若狂的

I was overjoyed to see you last night.  
我昨晚见到你非常高兴。

She was overjoyed when the doctor told her that her newborn baby is healthy and normal. 当医生告诉她她的新生儿健康、正常时, 她万分高兴。

2. surroundings *n.* 环境; 周围的事物

Our new surroundings are a lot more friendly than we expected. 我们的新环境比预计的要好得多。

She lives in a pleasant neighborhood and enjoys her surroundings. 她住在一个舒适的街区里, 而且很喜爱那里的环境。

3. mission *n.* 使命; 任务

The president leaves for a trade mission to the

Middle East. 总统肩负着贸易使命出访中东。

The ambassador's mission is to work for peace with other countries. 大使的使命是和其他国家一道为和平而工作。

4. dot [课标]

1) *n.* 点; 小点; 圆点

The female fish is yellow, with tiny orange dots on the tail. 雌鱼是黄色的, 尾巴上有橙色的小点。

On the map towns were marked by a red dot. 地图上城镇都用红点标出。

2) *v.* 遍布; 布满; 点缀

Small villages dot the sides of the mountain. 山坡上星星点点地散落着不少小村落。

The company has more than thirty branches dotted around Spain. 这家公司有 30 多家分公司遍布在西班牙各地。



5. evidence *n.* 证据; 迹象

Evidence shows that global warming is definitely occurring. 有迹象表明全球变暖确实正在发生。

There's some evidence that the economy is improving. 有一些迹象表明经济正在改善。

## 6. stretch

1) *n.* 伸展; 延伸

First, let's do some warm-up stretches.

首先, 让我们做一些伸展动作来热身。

2) *v.* 伸展; 延伸

The empire stretched all the way from Scotland to the Pyrenees. 这个帝国从苏格兰一直延伸到比利牛斯山脉。

The traffic stretched as far as the eye can see. 车流长得看不到尽头。

## (二) 短语

## 1. work on 从事于; 致力于; 努力做

He is busy working on a new novel.

他正忙于写一本新小说。

When I entered his room, I found him working on a financial report. 我走进他的房间时, 发现他正在写一份财务报告。

## 2. get ready 做好准备

At this time of every year, farmers get ready for the autumn harvest. 每年的这个时候, 农民们都准备秋收了。

They're getting things ready for this year's tree-planting. 他们正在为今年的植树做好准备。

## 3. in search of 寻找; 寻求

The birds are flying south in search of winter sun. 鸟儿南飞寻求冬季阳光。

The last few years of his life were spent in traveling from place to place in search of health. 他生命的最后几年时间全部花在了为寻求健康而到处旅游上面。

That night I was in search of Peter at the

party when I saw Joe standing by the window. 那天晚上, 我正在舞会上寻找皮特, 却看乔站在窗子旁边。

## 4. a range of 一系列的

We stock a wide range of office furniture. 我们备有各种各样的办公设备。

My friend and I talked about a wide range of topics: our families, our jobs, politics and so on. 我和朋友谈论各种话题, 如家庭、工作、政治等等。

## (三) 辨析

may, might

may 可以表示“请求”。

May I trouble you with a question?

我能问你一个问题吗?

May I come in? 我可以进来吗?

might 表示更为委婉的语气。

Might I use your dictionary?

借你的词典用一下好吗?

Thank you. I might ring later.

谢谢, 我可能迟一些再打电话来。

may 可以用来表示祝愿, might 则不能。

May you succeed. 祝你成功。

May the day come soon.

希望这一天早日到来。

## (四) 难句解析

1. 句(1)译文: 勇气号于星期天在火星上使人担忧但很平安地着陆在科学家们认为曾经可能有过生命的古湖的岩石床上。

这是一个含有宾语从句和定语从句的主从复合句。介词 on 后的宾语从句中, scientists believe 是一个插入语; 连词 what 既引导宾语从句又在从句中作主语。在这个宾语从句中又含有一个定语从句, lake 是其后定语从句所修饰的先行词, 关系代词 that 既引导定语从句又在定语从句中作主语。该定语从句谓语“may + 不定式的完成式”表示对已发生事情的不肯定推测, 相当于“可能, 大概”。



He may have been hurt. 他可能也曾经受过伤。

Don't worry. Your baby may not have been hurt seriously. 别着急, 你的孩子也许伤得不严重。

2. 句(2)译文: 这种景象使科学家们急于使登陆车围绕行星寻找着陆地点曾经被水覆盖的证据。

这是一个含有同位语从句的主从复合句。主句中使役动词 made 后跟复合宾语, 形容词短语 eager... 作宾语补足语。evidence 是其后连词 that 所引导的同位语从句所修饰的先行词。

3. 句(3)译文: 几十张最初的、低清晰度的照片显示出, 勇气号垂直平稳并朝南着陆在洞的平坦的一段地带, 科学家们认为这里曾经有一个湖。

这是一个含有宾语从句的主从复合句, show 后为一个宾语从句, the scientists believe 在从句中作插入语。

#### (五)语法考点解析

过去将来时

(1) was/were to + 不定式

这一形式通常指按过去的计划、安排将在某个过去将来时间发生的事态。如:

She said that they were to see their English teacher the next week. 她说下个星期她们要去看她们的英语老师。

We were to finish the work in three days. 我们将在三天内完成任务。

As I was to leave the next day, I went to bed early on Thursday evening. 由于第二天就要走, 我星期四晚上很早就睡觉了。

(2) was/were about to + 不定式

这种结构通常指最近的过去将来事态。如:

The train was about to leave.

火车马上就要开了。

注意: 这一结构在一定语境中常指未曾实现的意图, 表示即将或正想做某事时, 突然发生了什么事。如:

She was just about to open the window and shout at the dog to frighten it, when she stopped and stood quite still. 她刚要打开窗户, 大声吓唬一下那条狗, 突然, 她停了下来, 站着一动也不动。

They were about to start when it rained. 他们正要出发, 天就下起雨来了。

The young man was about to escape, but the policeman appeared before him. 那个年轻人刚想要跑, 警察却出现在他的面前了。

(3) 过去进行时和一般过去时表示过去将来

a) 用过去进行时表示过去将来通常指按过去的计划、安排即将在某一过去时间发生的事态。如:

They said they were leaving for America pretty soon. 他们说他们很快就要去美国了。He didn't want to see the film, because he was playing tennis in the afternoon. 他不想看电影, 因为他下午要打网球。

b) 用一般过去时表示过去将来通常用于某些条件状语和时间状语从句中。如:

We informed him that school began in September. 我们通知他学校将于九月份开学。

She told me that she would come to see me when she visited China again. 她告诉我说下次她来访问中国的时候, 她会来看我。

If he had time, he would speak to her. 他如果有时间, 就会跟她说的。

### 实践演练



#### (一)阅读理解

Many cities around the world today are heavily polluted. Careless methods of production and

lack of consumers' demand for environment-friendly products have contributed of the pollution problem. One result is that millions of tons of glass, paper, plastic and metal containers are produced, and that these are difficult to get rid of.

However, today, more and more consumers are choosing "green" and demanding that the products they buy should be safe for the environment. Before they buy a product, they ask questions like these: "Will this shampoo damage the environment?" "Can this metal container only be used or can it only be used once?"

A recent study showed that two out of five adults now consider the environmental safety of a product before they buy it. This means that companies must now change the way they make and sell their products to make sure that they are "green", that is, friendly to the environment.

Only a few years ago it was impossible to find green products in supermarkets, but now there are hundreds. Some supermarket products carry labels(标签) to show that the product is green. Some companies have made the manufacturing(生产) of clean and safe products their main selling point and emphasize it in their advertising. The concern for a safer and cleaner environment is making companies rethink how they do business. No longer will the public accept the old attitude of "buy it, use it, throw it away, and forget it". The public pressure is on, and gradually business is cleaning up its act.

1. It becomes clear from the text that the driving force behind green products is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. public caring for the environment
  - B. companies' desire for bigger sales
  - C. new ways of doing business
  - D. rapid growth of supermarkets
2. What would be the best title for the text?
  - A. Business and People
  - B. Business Goes Green
  - C. Shopping Habits Are Changing
  - D. Supermarkets and Green Products
3. The underlined word "it" (in Paragraph 4) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a selling point
  - B. a company name
  - C. a great demand for healthy food
  - D. the manufacturing of green products

## (二)小作文

假设你是王平。时下,你校不少学生带手机上学。为此,你班组织了一次班会,讨论中学生上学是否有必要带手机。请你给英语笔友 Tom 写一封信,根据下表提供的信息,客观地介绍讨论的情况。可结合你校实际进行适当发挥,并发表自己的看法。



一些同学认为	一些同学认为	你的观点
方便、时尚	中学生自控能力较差;玩手机浪费时间	(请你实话实说)

注意:1. 信的开头已给出,不计入总词数。

2. 词数:100 个左右。

Dear Tom,

I'm so glad to hear from you.

Recently we've had a class meeting to discuss whether it is necessary for middle school students to carry mobile phones to school.

### 查漏补缺

6 (一)用方框中所给动词的非谓语形式填空,指出其在句中的语法功能,并译成汉语

follow deal joke express leave develop burn keep be protect

- A poem is a text \_\_\_\_\_ great power, beauty and imagination by the use of language.
- The castle, \_\_\_\_\_ down in 1864, was never rebuilt.
- There is no \_\_\_\_\_ about such matters.
- I am proud of \_\_\_\_\_ your friend for many years.
- It is of great importance \_\_\_\_\_ wild animals and plants.
- Advances in medical science also allow us \_\_\_\_\_ with new diseases, such as SARS.
- The Internet makes it easier for companies \_\_\_\_\_ in touch with customers and companies in other countries.
- Air pollution is also a big problem in very large cities, especially in \_\_\_\_\_ countries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ alone at home, Sam did not feel afraid at all.
- Your greatest weak point is not \_\_\_\_\_ others' advice.

### (二)改错

- Astronauts have successfully climbed on the moon.
- The best news was the successfully progress of the Battle of Britain.
- When the surrounding changed, the plants and animals had to change, too.
- The company now has over 20 stores dotting around the country.
- The expedition ended in his death.



## Day 2

课题引导:日本大地震

体裁说明:记叙文

单词量:335 生词量:21 难度:\*\*\*

建议时间:4.8分钟

起始时间: :

TOKYO, Japan—An earthquake measuring 8.0 hit the northern Japanese island of *Hokkaido* early Friday. The quake was the strongest anywhere in the world this year. Several million people live on the island. Japan's national broadcasting agency[(行政或职能)机构], NHK, reported 236 people had been hurt, but no deaths had been reported. Tsunami(海啸) waves measuring about 3 feet(1 meter) began hitting the eastern coast of Japan's northernmost(最北的) island, and officials warned all residents in the region to seek higher ground. A fire broke out at oil refinery(提炼厂) on the island after the earthquake, and television stations reported a train derailment(出轨) and a landslide(山崩) near a highway tunnel. The US Geological(地质的) Survey(测量) measured the quake at 8.0 but authorities(当局) in Japan initially(最初) gave it a magnitude(强度) of 7.8. (1) The USGS said the temblor(地震) was located 33 kilometers(20 miles) under the Earth's crust(地壳), about 796 miles north/northwest of Tokyo, and began at 4:50 am local time (1950 G. M. T.). The second quake occurred at 6:08 am(2108 G. M. T.).

On average, there is one magnitude-8, or greater, quake a year in the world. The amount of energy released(释放) in a magnitude-8 earthquake is equivalent(相当的) to that contained in 1.01 billion tons of TNT, according to the USGS. A tsunami watch has been issued for the US state of Hawaii. (2) "Based on all available data, a tsunami may have been generated(引起) by this earthquake that could be destructive(毁灭性的) on coastal areas even far from the epicenter(震中)," said the announcement from the National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program. Only six days ago a 5.5-magnitude quake shook Japan. (3) The September 20 earthquake was centered nearly 870 kilometers(540 miles) south-southeast of Tokyo, near Japan's Bonin Islands, a remote(遥远的) volcanic island group in the Pacific Ocean. Earlier this month, Japan marked the 80th anniversary(周年) of a magnitude 8.3 quake that devastated(破坏) Tokyo and neighboring Yokohama, killing at least 140,000 people. In January 1995, a magnitude 7.2 temblor in Kobe killed more than 6,000 people.

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阅读能力||英语综合能力, 提升从基础开始

1. An 8.0-magnitude earthquake happened in Japan \_\_\_\_\_.

A. in January 1995

B. on September 20, 2003



C. on September 26, 2003

D. in September, 1923

2 What is NOT the result of this earthquake?

A. 236 people were hurt.

B. A fire broke out at oil refinery on the island.

C. A train was out of track.

D. Two people died.

3 We can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. this is the biggest earthquake in the world this year

B. this earthquake has no effect on the USA

C. Japan is a country where earthquakes frequently happen

D. the second quake occurred only half an hour after the first one

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结束时间: \_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_

## 词汇 语法加油站



## (一) 单词

1. measure [课标]

1) *n.* 措施; 步骤; 方法

Stronger measures will have to be taken to bring down unemployment. 更有力的措施将被采取以减少失业。

2) *v.* 量; 测量; 计量

We measured from the back of the house to the fence. 我们从房子的后墙测量到围墙。  
The bed measured over six feet in width. 床的宽度超过了6英尺。

2. warn [课标] *v.* 警告; 预先通知

Police are warning all women in the area to be on their guard. 警方正在告诫这一地区的所有妇女要小心提防。

Scientists warned of the threat to beaches and rivers from pollution. 科学家们对污染会给海滩和河流带来的威胁提出了警告。

3. locate *v.* 找到; 查明; 使坐落于; 位于

The company wants to locate the factory on land near the railway. 该公司想把工厂设在靠近铁路的地方。

Engineers are still trying to locate the fault.

工程师们仍在查找故障所在。

4. generate *v.* 引起; 引发; (发)电

They can be burned to generate electricity.

它们可以被燃烧用来发电。

This causes more heat to be generated.

这导致产生更多热量。

5. announcement [课标] 通告; 通知; 宣布

The headmaster read an announcement to the pupils. 校长给学生们念了一份通知。

The announcement of Prince Charles' visit caused widespread media interest. 查尔斯王子访问的消息宣布之后引起了媒体的广泛兴趣。

6. anniversary *n.* 周年; 周年纪念

There was a concert to mark the 10th anniversary of the hero's release from jail. 有一场纪念英雄出狱10周年的音乐会。

We're going to a wedding anniversary party. 我们将参加一个结婚纪念晚会。

## (二) 短语

1. break out [课标] (战争、火灾等) 突然发生,

爆发

The plague broke out in London that summer, and hundreds died. 那年夏季伦敦发生了鼠疫, 死了许多人。

The First World War broke out in 1914.  
第一次世界大战于 1914 年爆发。

2. on average [课标] 平均, 按平均数计算

On average, they work for forty hours a week. 他们每周平均工作 40 个小时。

On average, adult drinks about 1.5 litres of liquid everyday. 成年人平均每天约饮水 1.5 公升。

3. far from [课标] 远离; 根本没有; 一点都不

Her school is not far from the subway station. 她的学校离地铁站不远。

His homework is far from satisfactory.  
他的作业让人一点也不满意。

(三) 辨析

under, below

这两个词都有“在……下面”的意思, 表示数量多少时, 两者可以通用。

The baby is below/under five months.

这个婴儿不到五个月大。

under 指在某物的正下方, 有“垂直在下”的意思, 其反义词是 over。

What's under the tree?

树下有什么东西?

Who hid the ball under the bed?

谁把球藏在床底下了?

under 还可以用作抽象意义, 意为“在……(领导、管辖、统治等)之下”。

Under the leadership of the Party, we go from victory to victory. 在党的领导下, 我们从胜利走向胜利。

below 指位置低于某物或在某物的下面, 但不一定是正下方, 其反义词是 above。

Where shall I write the number, above or

below the line? 我把号码写在哪儿, 线上还是线下?

From the plane we could see the whole city below us. 从飞机上我们可以看到下面这座城市的全貌。

below 还可以指价值、地位、温度等“低于……”。

At night the temperature will fall below zero again. 晚上温度又会降到零度以下。

(四) 难句解析

1. 句(1)译文: 美国地质勘探局说, 地震位于地壳以下 33 公里(20 英里), 东京以北及西北大约 796 英里处, 开始于当地时间凌晨 4 点 50 分(格林尼治时间 19 点 50 分)。

这是一个含有宾语从句的主从复合句, 宾语从句中含有并列谓语。

2. 句(2)译文: 基于所有可利用的资料分析, 这次地震可能会引发一次海啸, 它甚至可能对离震中较远的海岸线地区造成破坏性影响。

这是一个含有定语从句的主从复合句。tsunami 是其后定语从句所修饰的先行词, 关系代词 that 既引导定语从句又在从句中作主语。句首的过去分词短语作状语, 表示方式修饰主句。

3. 句(3)译文: 9 月 20 号地震集中在东京以南一东南将近 870 公里(540 英里), 靠近日本的 Bonin 群岛, 它是一个太平洋上的很远的火山群岛。

这是一个被动语态的简单句, 句末 a remote volcanic island group in the Pacific Ocean, 作前面 Islands 的同位语。

(五) 语法考点解析

现在完成进行时

(1) 构成: have/has been + 现在分词

(2) 用法

a) 现在完成进行时表示在过去某一时刻开始一直持续到现在的动作, 这一动作可能刚完成,



也可能仍在进行,它所表示的动作具有持续性、暂时性和未完成性。这个时态多用于延续性动词,如:live, learn, lie, stay, sit, wait, stand, rest, study等,并常和all this morning, these few days, all night, this month, recently等状语以及since(自从)和for(经历)所引导的状语短语或从句连用(与since和for连用的,动作常会继续下去)。如:

No matter which method you have been using, today you must do as I tell you. 不管你一直用的是哪种方法,今天你必须按照我告诉你的去做。

It's been raining for about two hours.

雨下了大约两个小时了。

The CCTV has been broadcasting English programmes ever since 1977. 中国中央电视台自1977年以来一直在播放英语节目。

b)表重复。有时现在完成进行时所表示的动作并不是一直在不停地进行,而是在断断续续地重复。这时现在完成进行时可用于终止性动词。如:

You have been saying that for five years.

这话你已经说了有五年了。

I have been telephoning to you several times in two days. 两天内我给你打过几次电话。

c)现在完成进行时有时可指“刚才”或“近来”发生的动作,往往暗示这个动作对现状的影响,和现在的情况有联系,常含有一种因果

What have you been eating to get as fat as this? 你吃什么啦,怎么这么胖?

She speaks English quite well because she has been staying in London for some years. 她英语讲得很好,因为她呆在伦敦已经好几年了。

I feel a bit tired because I have been playing basketball. 我有些累,我刚才一直在打篮球。

注意:现在完成进行时与现在完成时的主要区别:这两者都可以表示“从过去开始一直持续到现在”这一概念,有时两者可以互相代用,但前者多用于口语,并着重表示动作的延续性,而后者着重表示动作的结果。一般不能用于进行时的动词也不能用于现在完成进行时。试比较:

I have written six letters since breakfast.

从吃完早饭到现在我已经写了六封信。

I have been writing letters. 我一直在写信。

She has read this book. 她读过这本书了。

She has been reading this book. 她一直在读这本书。

The students have tried to improve their reading comprehension.

学生们试图提高阅读理解力。(动作已结束)

The students have been trying to improve their reading comprehension.

学生们一直在设法提高阅读理解力。

(动作还在进行之中)

## 实践演练



### (一) 阅读理解

I'm usually fairly doubtful about any research that concludes that people are either happier or unhappier or more or less certain of themselves than they were 50 years ago. While any of these statements might be true, they are practically impossible to prove scientifically. Still, I was struck by a report that concluded that today's children are far more anxious than children in the 1950s. In fact, the analysis(分析)



showed that normal children aged 9 to 17 exhibit a higher level of anxiety today than children who were treated for mental illness 50 years ago.

Why are America's kids so stressed? The report gives two main causes: increasing physical isolation(孤立)and a growing feeling that the world is a more dangerous place.

Given that we can't turn the clock back, adults can still do plenty to help the next generation.

At the top of the list is helping develop a better understanding of the limits of individualism(个人主义). No child is an island. Strengthening social ties helps build communities(团体)and protect individuals against stress.

To help kids build stronger connections with others, you can pull the plug on TVs and computers. Your family will thank you later. They will have more time for face-to-face relationships and they will get more sleep.

Limit the amount of virtual(虚拟的)violence within the reach of your children. It's not just video games and movies; children see a lot of murder and crime on the local news.

Keep your expectations for your children reasonable. Many highly successful people never attended Harvard or Yale.

Make exercise part of your daily life. It will help you deal with your own anxieties and provide a good model for your kids. Sometimes anxiety is unavoidable. But it doesn't have to ruin your life.

1. The author thinks that the conclusions of any research about people's state of mind are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. surprising      B. reasonable      C. believable      D. questionable
2. What does the author mean when he says, "we can't turn the clock back"?  
A. It's impossible to slow down the speed of change.  
B. The social reality children are facing cannot be changed.  
C. Lessons learned from the past should not be forgotten.  
D. It's impossible to forget what happened in the past.
3. The first and most important thing parents should do to help their children is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. provide them with a safer environment  
B. lower their expectations for them  
C. get them into more touch with other people  
D. set a good model for them to follow
4. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?  
A. Anxiety, though unavoidable, can be dealt with.  
B. Children's anxiety has been described to be far too serious.  
C. Children's anxiety can be got rid of with more parental care.  
D. Anxiety, if properly controlled, may help fit children for life.

## (二)小作文

北京世界文化遗产,如故宫、长城等的门票据说要上涨。但对涨价大家有不同的看法,如下表。