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2012年高考广东考生一轮复习首选用书

名师导学

MING SHI DAO YI XUE

洞悉高考命题方向、奉送创新备考秘笈
分项训练能力提升、分层实战演练辅导

让每一位考生分享成功的喜悦

武汉音像出版社
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轻松应考丛书之一:

2012名师导学

广东高考英语总复习

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前言

赢取英语高考高分就这么简单：系统的理论指导、精准的考点把握、科学的复习方法、最佳的复习效率，《名师导学——2012 广东高考英语总复习》能帮你做到。这是一本一切为了师生方，一切从师生实际出发，贴近师生实际、适合各层次考生享用的一轮复习书！本书凝聚了广东数十位知名教研专家和一线骨干教师的心血，是集体智慧的结晶。它形式独特，内容实用、全面，重点突出，创新优势明显：

1. 首创以学生自主学习，自我探究和网络式地总结知识、拓展知识，并且总结学习规律，通过练习去巩固运用、提升能力，真正实现师生课堂教学互动化的复习模式。

2. 首创全方位立体地进行高考复习——即以基础知识积累与各题型解题思路引导及训练逐步提高能力相结合的理念设计复习内容。

3. 知识索引，方便查阅。本书目录特设各专题解题指导查询、重点语法考点及写作模板、方法等查询。

4. 按照思维逻辑设计了高考常用短语分类表和不规则动词表，方便学生巧记活记。

5. 配送没有加密的精品课件、详解答案给教师，方便教师根据自己任教学生的具体情况和教学进度有机地进行剪辑使用，还有光盘配有本书重点单词、短语及书面表达的英美人士的朗读，并且免费提供一些试题和相关的参考资料，是师生真正的“良师益友”。

6. 全方位巩固和提高考生的英语学习能力和水平，它既可作为高一、高二尤其是高三学生学习的必备书，亦可成为教师、家长的辅导工具书。

本书内容分五大部分：

第一部分：板块单元配套复习

我们觉得一轮复习不仅要强化基础知识，还要逐步归纳各题型解题思路，因此第一部分由基础知识自测、考点互动区、思维方法盘点三大板块组成。基础知识自测分重点单词回顾、品味构词即构词法分段归纳、词汇拓展及运用、重点短语回顾及运用、为增强做题信心精选课文并以语法填空形式设置的名段品味；考点互动区通过理解、运用、搭配、辨析、归纳、派生、同义、反义、拓展、联想、活用等角度精讲高考高频词汇，此区我们还特设了课文经典句型分析与背诵、难句剖析等栏目；思维方法盘点包含各题型出题意图、解题思路引导、训练，逐步提高考生解题能力。

第二部分：“英语听说”考试考情动态分析

该部分包括模仿朗读、角色扮演、故事复述三个板块。各板块对应试目标、能力要求、评分标准进行了认真地分析，对解题方法、备考策略进行了独到的归纳。

第三部分：重点语法考点突破

为方便老师系统整体复习，该部分由真题探究、锦囊妙计、考点归纳构成，师生互动，探究解题方法。精选具有广东特色的各地模拟题，通过单句→篇章的语法填空练习，让学生探寻语法填空解题真谛。

第四部分：高考写作高分秘诀

从词→句→段→篇循序渐进剖析，夯实基础；基础写作从文体和命题形式两方面学习解题方法，通过教学互动化学习常用词语、句型和语篇模板，学生可以边背边想边模仿写作；读写任务通过句子浓缩、段落概括引导学生如何进行各文体的篇章30字概括，并且对任务2的构思与拓展进行模板构建，学生容易上手。真正使学生在运用中复习，在学习提高。

第五部分：单元综合练习

题型俱全，基本选用符合本单元话题的最新本省高考模拟题练习。

本书使用建议：

1. 每周基础知识自测一课时、考点互动区一课时、思维方法盘点和单元综合练习合一课时、写作高分秘诀一课时、重点语法考点导练两周一课时。

2. 课中的教与学：以班为单位，根据学生的实际情况，让同学们以4人或6人组成学习小组，开展合作探究学习活动，总结知识和学习思维方法、拓展知识和能力。

3. 学习随笔栏目方：师生添加笔记，反思学习过程等。

4. 课后作业：

(1) 写作部分建议同桌对照语篇模板及范文必背相互批阅，共同讨论。如遇见优秀作文，应报请老师在全班展示。

(2) 单元配套练习可作为学生的课后作业，也可作为限时练习使用。每次练习之后，学生应将得失记录，以供自我备查反思和鞭策自己。

另外本书在编写过程中参考和采用了包括网络在内的各种资源，特向原作者表示衷心感谢！同时也感谢全省各地教研专家及许多中学的大批骨干老师的积极参与，特别鸣谢以下学校的优秀教师（排名不分先后）：华师附中、省实验中学、广雅中学、执信中学、广州一中、广州二中、广州47中、广州六中、湛江一中、湛江二中、茂名一中、茂名十中、江门开平风采中学、江门恩平市独醒中学、揭阳一中、揭阳普宁市华侨中学、东莞塘厦中学、肇庆广宁中学、佛山市一中、佛山市三中、佛山石门中学、南海中学、南海艺术高中、南海桂华中学、佛山市高明一中、佛山市高明纪念中学、清远一中、顺德一中、顺德李兆基中学、顺德伦教中学、顺德莘村中学、顺德均安中学、顺德实验中学、顺德罗定邦中学、顺德青云中学等。

此外，如果你对本书中某道题的答案存在异议；如果你对改进本书有宝贵意见；如果你在作用本书的过程中有心得；如果你有其他编书的选题；如果你有参加编书写稿的意向；如果在本书中发现有你的原创材料……请你与本书编者联系。联系电话：18928678213 13534419142，邮箱：13534419142@139.com。

编者

2011年5月

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基础知识自测

或根据汉语提示完成英文句子。

1. concern vt. (使)担忧; 涉及; 关系到; n. 担心; 关注; (利害)关系;

_____ adj. 担心的; 忧虑的;

_____ prep. 关于; 涉及;

be _____ [搭配] 关心, 挂念;

_____ [搭配] 就某人/某物而言;

show/ express / feel _____ [搭配]

对……表示关心;

(1) This is why I am _____ about the reasons.

(2) Tell me what your _____ are.

2. settle vi. 安家; 定居; 停留 vt. 使定居; 安排; 解决

_____ adj. 不大可能变动的; 稳定的

_____ adj. 不稳定的

_____ n. 移民; 殖民者

_____ n. 解决, 处理; 殖民; 结算; 沉降

(1) I gained the impression that the matter has been _____.

(2) He said the Palestinians must reject violence, but he also demanded Israeli to stop _____ activity.

(3) Guangdong has accepted lots of _____ from Sanxia.

3. suffer vi. 感到疼痛/痛苦 vt. 遭受, 经历(痛苦, 损失等不愉快的事), (否定句)忍受

_____ n. 患病者, 受苦者, 受难者

_____ n. 疼痛, 痛苦, 折磨, 苦难

_____ [搭配] 受……苦, 患(病)

(1) You've _____ from smoking too much.

(2) Being afraid of being infected, people kept away from the _____.

(3) He is _____ from the loss of his old friend.

4. crazy adj. 疯狂的; 狂热的

_____ adv. 发狂地; 狂热地

be _____ [搭配] 对……着迷

(1) Besides, you know that this heat makes people _____.

(2) Her two children _____ (爱吃) chocolates.

(3) I promise I will practice English loudly and _____ every day!

5. nature n. 自然

_____ adj. 自然的; 天生的

_____ adv. 自然地

一、重点单词: 写出下列英语单词或汉语意思。

- _____ n. & vt. 不喜欢, 厌恶;
- _____ adj. 全部的, 整个的;
- _____ n. 整个, 全部;
- _____ v. 包装, 包装物 n. 小包, 包裹;
- _____ vt. 驳回诉讼, 忽视;
- _____ n. 十几岁的青少年;
- _____ adj. 心烦意乱的, vt. 使不安, 使心烦;
- _____ n. 伙伴, 合作者;
- _____ n. 手提箱, 衣箱;
- _____ vt. 分享; n. 份额;
- exactly adv. _____;
- grateful adj. _____;
- loose adj. _____;
- culture n. _____;
- purpose n. _____;
- thunder n. & vi. _____;
- highway n. _____;
- request n. _____;
- tip n. & vt. _____;
- item n. _____;

二、品味构词

◆单词合成法: 合成法 (composition) 把两个或以上的词组成一个新词叫合成法。

◆合成名词: class 班级 + room 房间 = classroom 教室;

◆合成形容词: warm(温暖的) + heart(心) + ed = warmhearted 热心肠的, good(好的) + looking (有……相貌的) = good-looking 相貌好看的;

◆合成动词: under(在……下) + line(线条) = underline(在下面划线), white(白色) + wash(洗) = whitewash(粉刷)。

翻译以下合成词。

- 生活方式: _____;
- 楼下: _____;
- 43 岁的: _____;
- 文案工作: _____;
- 周末: _____;
- 地铁: _____。

三、词汇拓展: 请按要求写出下列各词的关键词, 然后用该词的适当形式填空, 或根据该词的有关短语或名式搭配用适当的词填空,

- _____ n. 自然主义; 自然论
 _____ n. 自然主义者; adj. 自然主义的
- (1) It could mean experts have to rewrite _____ history books.
 (2) Slow down and give them a chance to trust you and open up to you _____.
 (3) It was part of the art movement toward _____ in design.
 (4) He wished he could become a _____.

四、重点短语: 将下列短语译成中文或英语。

- _____ (使) 平静下来;
- _____ 不得不; 必须;
- _____ 经历, 经受;
- _____ 记下, 放下, 登记;
- _____ 遭受, 患病;
- _____ 将……打包;
- _____ 关心, 挂念;
- _____ 对……厌烦;
- _____ 与……相处; 进展;
- _____ 相爱, 爱上;
- a series of _____;
- on purpose _____;
- at dusk _____;
- in order to _____;
- face to face _____;
- join in _____;
- live in peace _____;
- no longer/not... any longer _____;
- walk the dog _____;
- share sth. with sb. _____;

五、根据句意, 选择以上短语的适当形式填空。

- The World Health Organization says more than one hundred twenty million people worldwide _____ (患上) depression.
- I can work under pressure and _____ (与同事很好相处).
- Allowing ourselves _____ (经受) the grief process helps us to adapt and get on with life.
- Moved by what she said, he _____ (几乎不能平静下来).
- I have the details _____ (记下来) here in my notes.
- People began _____ (关心) the air pollution here.
- The man is always blowing his own horn so that people _____ (厌烦他).
- Nobody is perfect until you _____ (爱上他们).
- An ordinary friend would _____ (参加你的

晚会) with a bottle of wine.

10. It was no accident. She _____ (故意打破碟子).

六、名段品味: 按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求, 在空格处填入一个适当的词, 或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空。

I wonder if it is 1 _____. I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I have grown so crazy 2 _____ everything to do with nature. I can well remember that there was a time when a deep blue sky, the song of the birds, moonlight and flowers could never have kept me spellbound. That's changed 3 _____ I was there.

For example, one evening when it was so warm, I stayed awake 4 _____ purpose until half past eleven in order to have a good look at the moon by myself. 5 _____ as the moon gave far too much light, I didn't dare open 6 _____ window. Another time five months ago, I happened to be upstairs until the window had to 7 _____ (shut).

The dark, rainy evening, the wind, the thundering clouds held me entirely in 8 _____ power; it was the first time in a year and a half that I 9 _____ (see) the night face to face... Sadly ... I am only able to look at nature through dirty curtains 10 _____ (hang) before very dusty windows.



考点互动区

核心单词

1. upset vt. 使心烦 / 生气; 弄翻; adj. 心烦意乱的; 不适的。

【知识梳理】

upset sb. 使某人生气 / 心烦;

upset sth. 弄翻某物;

be upset with sb. 对某人生气;

be upset about sth. 为某事感到心烦;

说明: upset 的过去式和过去分词与原形相同;

upset 为表语形容词。

【即学即练】根据提示, 完成下列句子。

- He _____ (将花瓶弄翻了) and the vase got into pieces on the floor.
- His friend's death _____ (使他非常不安).
- She _____ really _____ (心烦) about losing the money.
- He didn't finish the work on time, which he _____ (对此感到心烦意乱).



2. ignore vt. 忽视, 不顾, 不理睬

【知识梳理】

ignorance n. 无知; ignorant adj. 无知的; 愚昧的;
be ignorant of/about sth./sb. 对……无知。

【即学即练】请用 ignore 完成下列句子。

- (1) I said good-bye to Mary, but she _____
(不理睬我) at all!
(2) He was driving very fast because he _____
(忽视这个事实) that the government doesn't permit
overspeed.

3. calm adj. 冷静的, 平静的; vt. 使平静, 镇静

【知识梳理】

calm down 平静下来, 镇静下来;
calm...down 使平静 / 镇静下来;
keep calm 保持冷静;

【即学即练 1】根据提示, 完成下列句子。

- (1) Please _____ (冷静下来) and tell me
what the real reason is.
(2) Carry drank some water _____
(使她镇静下来).
(3) _____ (你最好保持冷静) when facing the difficulties.

【方法点拨】calm, quiet, silent, still 的区别
calm 指天气、水、水面“风平浪静”; (指人时)
表示镇定自若。

quiet 表“宁静, 安静, 寂静”, 侧重没有响声,
没有噪音或动静。指人时侧重性格温和, 文静。

silent 表“沉默, 不发言, 不说话”, 常常表示
人不爱说话, 沉默无语。

still “不动的”, 指人时侧重一动不动; 指物时
指完全没有声音, 突出静止不动。

【即学即练 2】用上面所提供的辨析词的适当形
式填空。

- (1) Please stand _____ while I am taking photos.
(2) Why do you keep _____? It's unfair to you!
(3) Be _____! Grandpa is sleeping.
(4) He remained _____ in the face of the enemy.

4. purpose

【知识梳理】判断下列各句中 purpose 的词性
及含义。

- (1) She purposed to help the people in the disaster
area.
(2) He went to London for business purposes.
(3) The woman had so strong purpose that she suc-
ceeded in the end.
(4) The purpose of these decorations are to increase
the atmosphere of festival.

【知识拓展】根据含义补全相关短语。

- (1) _____ purpose 故意地;
(2) _____ the purpose of 为了……的目的;

(3) the purpose _____ sb./ sth./ doing sth. 某人/事
的目的;

(4) _____ the purpose of 怀着……的目的。

【即学即练 1】完成下列句子:

- (1) The invaluable pot _____
(故意打破).
(2) She went to the mountain village _____
(目的是为了修建) a Hope Primary School.
(3) _____ (搜查这
个地区) three times is to seize the robbers.

【方法点拨】goal, aim, purpose 的区别

aim n. 意为: 目标, 目的, 从本义“靶子”引申
而来, 侧重比较具体而明确的目标, 但常指短
期目标。还可以作 v., 意为: 瞄准, 以……为目标,
努力, 试图。例如:

He has a high aim in life. 他的人生目标很高。

She aimed the gun carefully. 她很仔细地瞄准。

goal n. 努力的对象, 目标。指经过考虑和选择,
需经坚持不懈的努力奋斗才能达到的最终目标。
还有: 球门, 入球等意思。例如:

How many goals did you score in the last game? 上
一场比赛你们进了几个球?

When he at last arrived at the Great Wall, he felt he
had reached his goal. 当他终于到达长城时, 他感
到自己已达到了目的。

purpose n. 普通用词, 意为: 意图。例如: What
is my purpose for coming to this world? 我来到这
个世界上的目的是什么?

【即学即练 2】翻译下列句子。

1. 他来访的目的是什么? _____?
2. 我们现在的目的是创办一座工厂。

3. 我的人生目标是帮助他人。

核心词组

1. add up 把加起来

【知识梳理】

add up to 总计共达; add to=increase 增加; add
A to B 把 A 加到 B 上。

【即学即练】用以上短语完成下列句子。

- (1) _____ 4, 7 and 9 and you'll get 20.
(2) The street lights _____ the beauty of the
city.
(3) The number of people who saw the film in China
_____ about 25 million.

2. go through 经历; 经受

【知识拓展】根据含义补全相关短语。

- (1) go _____ (doing/ to do sth) 继续;

- (2) go _____ 违背;
 (3) go _____ 没有……也行, 将就;
 (4) go _____ 赞成, 支持, 参加;
 (5) go _____ 着手做; 承担;
 (6) get _____ 通过, 穿过; (工作) 完成; (测验) 合格; 接通电话;
 (7) _____ through 浏览, 透过……看;
 (8) _____ through 穿过, 经历;

【即学即练】根据提示完成句子。

- (1) It is doubtful that many of us would have to _____ (经历这种痛苦) today, but it does happen.
 (2) 他一生中经受过多次严峻的考验。
 He has _____ many severe tests during his lifetime.
 (3) I _____ (浏览) the French written papers but found no answers

3. get along/on with 与……相处; 在……(方面的)进展

【知识拓展】根据含义补全相关短语。

- (1) get on _____ (在中断后) 继续干;
 (2) get _____ well / nicely with sb. / sth. 与某人相处得好, 某事进展得很好 / 很顺利;
 (3) get _____ 四处走动; 传播; 流传;
 (4) get _____ 解决; 克服; 控制;
 (5) get _____ (使) 被理解; (使) 被接受;

【即学即练】根据提示, 完成下列句子。

- (1) She _____ (将会继续工作) after her dinner.
 (2) He does well in his studies. Besides he _____ (和同学相处融洽).
 (3) I'd like to know _____ (你的学习进展如何)?

方法技巧平台

1. 辨析 reason, excuse 和 cause

(1) reason 意为“理由、原因”, 强调指从逻辑推理上得出的结论性原因, 不是直接说明起因。例如:

There are many reasons for animals dying out. 动物的绝种有许多原因。

Tell us your reason for changing the plan. 告诉我们你改变计划的原因。

(2) excuse 指为免受指责和推卸责任而找的“理由、原因”, 也就是我们常说的“借口”。例如: Too much work is no excuse for absence. 工作太忙不能成为缺席的理由。

(3) cause 意为“起因、原因”, 指引起某种结果的必然原因, 即主要事实方面的原因, 常和 effect 连用, 表示因果关系。例如:

I don't know the cause and effect. 我不知道此事的前因后果。

The cause of the fire was carelessness. 失火的原因是粗心大意。

【即学即练】用 reason, excuse 和 cause 的适当形式填空。

(1) He hasn't done the work well and his _____ is that he has been ill.

(2) I think the _____ why she left him was that he drank too much.

(3) They don't know the _____ of the death among the old people.

2. 辨析 take part in 与 join 和 join in

(1) take part in 意为“参加(群众性活动, 会议等)”, 参与者持积极态度, 起一份作用。例如:

Switzerland didn't take part in this war. 瑞士没有参加这次战争。

How many countries will take part in the World Cup? 有多少个国家要参加世界杯?

(2) join 意为“参加某组织或到某个人群中去, 从而成为其中一员”。例如:

She joined a health club. 她参加了一个健身俱乐部。

We both joined the Labor Party. 我们俩都加入了工党。

(3) join in sth. / doing sth. 意为“参加”, 后面接的宾语一般是表示竞赛、娱乐、游戏等活动的名词或 V-ing。例如:

Can I join in the game? 我可以参加这个游戏吗?

They all join in singing the song. 他们一起唱这首歌。

【即学即练】用 take part in, join 和 join in 的适当形式填空。

(1) My brother _____ the army in 2002.

(2) I didn't want to _____ their argument.

(3) May I _____ the competition?

(4) We are playing football. Do you want to _____?

(5) You are welcome to _____ us.

经典句型

用适当的词填空并翻译和背诵下列句子。

1. I didn't go downstairs _____ the window had to be shut. (B1, P2)

2. Your friend, who doesn't work hard, asks you to help him cheat _____ the exam by looking at your paper. (B1, P1)

3. Do you want a friend _____ you could tell everything to, like your deepest feelings and thoughts? (B1, P2)

4. I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature. (B1, P2)
5. I can well remember that there was a time when a deep blue sky, the song of the birds, moonlight and flowers could never have kept me spellbound. (B1, P2)
6. Another time five months ago, I was (碰巧) be upstairs at dusk when the window was open. (B1, P2)
7. It was the first time in a year and a half that I saw (see) the night face to face. (B1, P2)
8. I've got tired (tire) of looking at nature through dirty curtains and dusty windows. (B1, P5)
9. When problems happen, people are asked to solve (solve) them with understanding. (B1, P4)
10. I'm sorry you are having trouble in making (make) friends. (B1, P7)

佳句欣赏

课本原句: I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature. 我不知道这是不是因为长久无法出门的缘故, 我变得对一切与大自然有关的事物都如此狂热。(P2 L10)

[结构分析] I wonder 是主句的主语和谓语, if 引导一个(1) 宾语从句, 宾语从句中 because 引导一个(2) 原因状语从句, 而同时用了强调句型 it's + 被强调部分 + that 来强调(3) 状语从句。

[句脉] I wonder if it's because ... that ...。



思维方法盘点

温馨提示: 为提高考生阅读理解文章句子的能力, 每个单元都设有佳句欣赏, 因此本单元先安排结合历年高考长难句, 剖析如何理解英语长难句子。

长难句理解突破

一、找出句子的主干

(一) 找出复杂主语的中心名词, 以确定该句的句子主干。

通常主语带有一些修饰语, 考生理解句子结构时, 首先甩去次要的起修饰作用的介词短语、分词短语、动词不定式以及从句(一般是由 which, that 等引导的从句)找到中心名词或名词性的词, 然后根据主谓一致的关系等迅速抓住句子的谓宾结构或系表结构, 以确定句子的主干。

【小试闯关】理解下列句子, 找出句子的主干。

One big change in society between the 1980's and the 1990's was the rise of a large investment from abroad in China.

【名师点拨】先甩去该句复杂主语中的介词短语“in...”和“between...”, 然后通过 change 与 was 在数方面保持一致的关系, 即可找到句子的主干 One big change was the rise.

(二) 甩掉次要义, 理解中心句子。

为了调整语气和增加补充信息, 更主要的是为了平衡句子结构, 避免头重脚轻, 使语义严密, 结构紧凑, 可将语法关系密切的两个句子成分用其他语法成分分隔开来, 这就是所谓的分隔结构又称次要义。考试中出现较多的是插入语、用破折号插入的新话题或补充信息、短语或从句。如果句子很长, 先设法找到句中支撑中心思想的细节部分, 再甩掉次要义, 好好地理解中心句子。

【小试闯关】阅读并找出中心句子。

1. The manager, who now found that the cleaner had fooled him, answered, “Sir, I am thinking you had better leave for a better place because of what you've said.”

2. To make matters worse, all the shops—including the government buildings—were burnt.

【名师点拨】

1. 将句中两个逗号隔开的部分(划线的部分)甩去, 剩余的部分就是中心句子, 理解了中心句子, 就把握了句子中心意义。

2. 先甩掉引导短语“To make matters worse,” 然后再甩掉由两个破折号隔开的部分, 其余的就是中心句子, 这样就把握了句子中心意义。

(三) 利用句子成分分析法理解长难句。

在上例中我们已学习了如何抓住了句子的主干和中心句子, 那么如何准确理解除句子的主干和中心句子以外的那些细节呢? 难句主要通过用非谓语作状语和定语、独立主格结构作状语、名词短语作同位语和各种从句等来增加句子难度, 考生也可通过分析它们成分结构来理解长难句。

【小试闯关】分析下列句子成分结构。

It is because of the close association in most people's minds of tools with man that special attention has always been focused upon any animal able to use an object as a tool, but it is important to realize that this ability, in its own, does not necessarily indicate any special intelligence in the creature concerned.

【名师点拨】此句的框架是并列连词 but 连接两个并列分句: 前一个分句为强调句型 It is... that..., 强调原因状语 because of..., 在 that 后面的部分中, able to use an object as a tool 作后置定语, 修饰 any animal; 后一个分句中, it 是形式主语, 真正的主语是后面的动词不定式 to realize that...,

realize 后又跟由 that 引导的宾语从句, concerned 同样是后置定语修饰 the creature。另外, 需要注意的是, the close association in most people's minds of tools with man 中 in most people's minds 把 the close association of tools with man (工具与人类的密切联系) 分隔开来, 使得此句难以理解。

全句大意为: 正是由于在大多数人头脑中工具与人类联系密切, 人们才特别关注能把物体当工具使用的任何一种动物。但值得注意的是, 这种能力就其自身而言, 并不一定表明这种动物有什么特别的智慧。

二、扩展句子。

扩展句子是指将省略成分补出来或将简单句转换成复合句, 使句义变得更加明显, 但扩展与否主要取决于对理解的实际需要。

【小试闯关】阅读时, 根据前后的内容, 补出句中省略的成分, 使省略句变成完全句。

1. Fat is used for cooking in northern Europe, but oil in China.

2. To be really happy and really safe, one ought to have at least two or three hobbies, and they must all be real.

【名师点拨】1. → Fat is used for cooking in northern Europe, but oil is used for cooking in China. 承前补出省略的部分 (划线的部分为补出的部分), 使句义变得更加明显。

2. → If one wishes to be really happy and really safe, ...。将动词不定式短语转换为条件状语从句。

三、将长句拆成短句。

一般先拆并列句 (如有并列句), 后拆主从复合句, 为了更好理解复合句, 利用结构引导词进行单句重排, 一直拆到理解句义为止。具体为: 从 and, but 等并列词和 “;” 处拆开, 将长句拆成短句。如果 and, but 等并列词和 “;” 后不是句子, 则将 and, but 等并列词和 “;” 之后的省略成分补出来, 扩展为句子, 然后再断成两个部分, 这种拆句的方法要根据理解的需要, 如果有叠现的复合句, 我们可用结构引导词进行单句重排, 从而将这些复合句进行化简。

【小试闯关】阅读时, 请将长句拆成短句。

One night, she dreamed a dream that she was going to take an examination when it began to rain, and that she was wearing a straw hat, holding an umbrella over her head at the same time.

【名师点拨】原句中有 and 并列的两个由 “that” 引导的同位语从句, 这两个同位语从句先后说明 dream 的内容。我们可将这两个同位语从句从原句中拆开来, 使其成为两个句子。此外, 在第二个 that 从句中, 有一个现在分词 “holding an umbrella over her head...”。我们可将这个分词短语转

换成与 wearing 并列的谓语或从 and 处再分解成两个简单句。总之, 拆到理解句义为止。如: 1) One night, she dreamed a dream. 2) The dream was that she was going to take an examination when it began to rain. 3) And the dream was that she was wearing a straw hat and holding an umbrella over her head at the same time.

【真题导练】

用长难句分析法分析并翻译下列句子。(课件有思路分析)

1. Someone traveling alone, if hungry, injured, or ill, often had nowhere to turn except to the nearest cabin or settlement.

2. Of the energy that reaches the lower atmosphere, 30% is reflected by clouds or the Earth's surface.

3. One of the reasons that made it cool for him not to care was the power of his peer (同龄人) group.

4. Easy access to a wide range of everyday goods leads to a sense of powerlessness in many people, ending in the shopper giving up and walking away, or just buying an unsuitable item (商品) that is not really wanted.

5. It was then that I realized that I had not really come to help, but to learn about and experience another culture that helped improve my own understanding of life and the world.

6. We have so easily been attracted by the promise and potential of diet products that we have stopped thinking about what diet products are doing to us.

7. It's not something easily accomplished by parents these days, because life is more difficult to understand or deal with, but sharing interests does make it more fun to be a parent now.

8. It was yet another grown-up trick of the soil they seemed especially fond of, making all of us believe we had a fair chance, and then always —always —rewarding the same old winners.

9. As a child visiting my father's office, I was pleased to recognize, in little notes on the desks of his staff, the same handwriting I would see at home in the notes he would leave on the fridge —except that those notes were signed “dad” instead of “RFW”.

10. It is not hard to imagine why, on first seeing the city, most visitors would be overpowered by the beauty of the noble buildings, which are solid signs of Liverpool's history.

Unit 2 English around the world

学习随笔

基础知识自测

一、重点单词: 写出下列英语单词或汉语意思。

1. _____ adj. 本国 / 地的;
2. _____ adj. 直的 adv. 直接;
3. _____ vi. & vt. 统治;
4. _____ n. 汽油; 气体; 毒气;
5. _____ n. 街区; vt. 阻塞;
6. _____ n. & vt. 命令;
7. _____ adv. 实际上; 事实上
8. _____ n. & vt. 要求, 请求
9. _____ vt. 辨认出, 承认
10. _____ n. 闪电
11. vocabulary n. _____;
12. elevator n. _____;
13. apartment n. _____;
14. expression n. _____;
15. identity n. _____;
12. eastern adj. _____;
13. official adj. _____;
14. voyage n. _____;
15. gradual adj. _____;
20. accent n. _____;

二、品味构词

☞ 单词转化: 是指有一种词类转化为另一种词类。

◆ 动词 → 名词

stop vt. 停止 → n. 车站; love vt. 爱 → n. 爱;
watch vt. 观看 → n. 手表; record vt. 录音 → n. 记录;
comb vt. 梳理 (头发) → n. 梳子; abuse vt. 辱骂 → n. 辱骂;

◆ 名词 → 动词

hand n. 手 → vt. 上交; seat n. 座位 → vt. 坐;
nurse n. 护士 → vt. 护理; oil n. 油 → vt. 上油;
time n. 时间 → vt. 定时, 测时; shoulder n. 肩膀 → vt. 肩负;
ship n. 船 → vt. 用船装运; water n. 水 → water vt. 浇水。

利用构词法填写单词意思。

1. father n. _____; v. _____;
2. dog n. _____; v. _____;
3. monkey n. _____; v. _____;
4. arm n. _____; v. _____;
5. head n. _____; v. _____;
6. list n. _____; v. _____;
7. book n. _____; v. _____;

8. beat v. _____; n. _____;
9. cook v. _____; n. _____;
10. import v. _____; n. _____。

三、词汇拓展: 请按要求写出下列各词的相关词, 然后用该词的适当形式填空, 或根据该词的有关短语或名式搭配用适当的词填空, 或根据汉语提示完成英文句子。

1. direction n. 方向; 指导; 用法说明

_____ adj. 直接的; v. 指向; 指挥; adv. 直接地
_____ n. 导演; 主任
_____ n. 目录; 姓名地址录

- (1) Soon after he came to America he was working as a film _____.
- (2) The general manager _____ the company through a difficult time.
- (3) The _____ (direct) also advise people to limit caffeine products if they want a moderate amount of energy.
- (4) We recommend that you use the name _____ (direct) already listed.

2. express vt. 表达; 表示 n. 特快专递; 特快列车;

_____ n. 表情; 短语;
(1) Myths are stories that _____ meaning, morality or motivation.
(2) Each face bears an _____ of anxiety, nervousness, or puzzle.

3. base vt. 以……为根据 n. 基部; 基地; 基础

_____ adj. 基础的; 根本的;
_____ adv. 基本上; 实际上; 主要地;
_____ n. 基础; 要素; 基准。

- (1) Marriage is one of the most life _____ (最基本) changes for people of all cultures.
- (2) China could end up becoming simply a low-cost manufacturing _____ (基地) .
- (3) There are _____ (基本) two views about imbalances.
- (4) We judge a worker on the _____ (基准) of his performance.

4. government n. 政府

_____ vt. & vi. 支配; 统治;
_____ n. 统治者, 管理者;
Don't _____ (govern) by what other people say.
The _____ should give more money for sci-

ence education.

The _____ was having a meeting with US officials when he was attacked.

四、重点短语：将下列短语译成中文或英语。

- _____ 扮演一个角色；参与；
- _____ 例如……；像这种的；
- _____ 走近；上来；提出；
- _____ 以……为基础；
- _____ 利用；
- _____ 目前；现在；
- _____ 即使；尽管；
- _____ 与……交流；与……相连；
- believe it or not _____；
- because of _____；
- at the end of the 16th century _____；
- by the end of the 16th century _____；
- come from all over the world _____；
- move from one place to another _____；
- ever before _____；
- no more _____。

五、根据句意，选择以上短语的适当形式填空。

- You are very smart to _____ (充分利用他们)，but not everyone has the same thought.
- The best that the G20 leaders could _____ (提出的) the other day was polite agreement to disagree.
- The price is reasonable _____ (目前情况下)。What if prices rise?
- People have always needed to _____ (和别人交流)。
- Friendship _____ (必需建立在) mutual respect.
- And simple measures _____ (例如洗手) can limit the spread of disease.
- Besides, if you are just on the phone you _____ (能扮演角色) no matter where you are.
- Well! _____ (信不信由你)，a lot of grown-ups feel the same way about work.
- The city remained occupied through the early years of the Spanish conquest, but was abandoned _____ (到十六世纪末期)。
- With Love Line, falling in love is easier _____ (比以前)。

六、名段品味：按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，在空格处填入一个适当的词，或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空。

Geography also plays a part in making dialects. Some people who live in the mountains of the eastern

USA speak 1 _____ an older kind of English dialect. 2 _____ Americans moved from one place to another, they took 3 _____ dialects with them. So people from the mountains in the southeastern USA. The USA is 4 _____ large country in which many different dialects 5 _____ (speak). Many Americans move a lot, 6 _____ they still recognize and understand each other's dialects.

When people use words and 7 _____ (express) different from the "standard language", 8 _____ is called a dialect. American English has many dialects, especially the Midwestern, Southern, African American and Spanish dialects. Even in some parts of the USA, two people 9 _____ neighbouring towns speak a little differently. American English has so many dialects because people 10 _____ (come) from all over the world.



考点互动区

核心单词

1. present adj. 出席的，在场的，现在的 vt. 出席，展现，颁发 n. 现在，赠品，礼品

【知识梳理】指出下列句中 present 的词性和词义。

- (1) He gave me a handsome present.
- (2) The question naturally presented itself in my mind.
- (3) We presented him a basketball on his birthday.
- (4) Were you present when the news was announced?

【知识拓展】用适当的词填空。

- (1) present sth. _____ sb./ present sb. _____ sth. 把……交给某人；向某人颁发……；
- (2) _____ present=at _____ =now 目前，现在；
- (3) be present _____ 出席；到场 (反义：be absent from)；

【即学即练】翻译下列句子。

- (1) 到会的有多少人？
_____ ?
- (2) 他常常送些小礼物给邻居的孩子。
_____.
- (3) 他们献给他一束鲜花。
_____.

2. request v.& n. 请求，要求
归纳下列各句 request 的词性、意思及用法。

- (1) Please try and answer the request soon.
- (2) She requested permission to film at the White House.

【知识梳理】(1) _____； _____；



(2) _____; _____。

【知识拓展】

- (1) request for sth. 要求;
- (2) at the request of/ at one's request 应某人之请求(要求);
- (3) be in request 有需要, 受欢迎, 被争着要;
- (4) by request 依照请求, 应邀;
- (5) on/upon request 一经要求;
- (6) request sth. from sb. 向某人请求/要求某物;
- (7) request sb. to do 请求某人做……;

【注意】request 后还可接从句, 从句的动词用虚拟语气(should) do, should 可以省略。例如: The government requested that people (should) stay at home owing to the hurricane. 飓风即将来临, 政府要求民众留在家中。

有这种用法的动词还包括: insist, demand, order, command, advise, suggest, propose, require, desire 等。

【即学即练 1】用所给词的适当形式填空。

- (1) He requested me _____ (write) a letter of recommendation.
- (2) He requested that I _____ (write) a letter of recommendation.
- (3) The passengers _____ (request) to show their passports.

【方法点拨】demand, require 和 request 的区别从语义上看, demand 表示有正当权利的要求, 因此含有“坚决或强烈要求”的意思。require 表示“要求所必须的东西; 法律、协定、规章以及其他客观情况的要求”。request 则表示“有礼貌的请求; 正式请求”。你可以从下列实例中体会到他们语义的差别:

They are demanding higher wages. 他们要求提高工资。

Do you require anything else? 你还要求(需要)别的吗?

Many people have requested this next song. 许多人要求听下面这首歌。

从语法上看:

- (1) 它们的共同点是: demand, require 和 request 都可以接 that 引导的宾语从句, 并且在从句中要使用虚拟语气。
- (2) 它们的不同点是:

A. require 和 request 都可以接宾语 + to do sth., 而 demand 没有此种用法。

They required me to keep silent. 他们要求我保持沉默。

The letter requested us to leave the house within six weeks. 这封信要求我们在六周内搬出这所房子。

B. demand/ require + 动词时, 主动形式的动名

词具有被动意义, 而 request 无此种用法。

【即学即练 2】用 demand, require 和 request 的正确形式填空。

- (1) The workers _____ more money.
- (2) The court _____ that he should pay the fine.
- (3) You _____ by law to send your children to school.
- (4) Passengers _____ not to smoke.

3. recognize vt. 认出; 承认

【知识梳理】

realize vt. 实现; 意识到, 认识到;

recognize ...as/to be 认可/承认……为;

recognize + 宾语从句 意识到; 承认;

recognition n. 认出, 承认;

recognize one's voice 辨别出某人的声音。

【即学即练】根据提示, 完成下列句子。

- (1) I recognize him _____ (他是个聪明人)。
- (2) Though they hadn't met for many years, they _____ (认出了对方) at the first sight.

核心词组

1. come up 走近; 上来; 长出; 发芽

【知识梳理】

come up to 达到(某标准); 升到(某点);

come up with 想出(办法; 主意); 提出(意见);

come up against 碰到, 遭遇。

【即学即练】根据要求完成以下句子。

这些货物没有达到要求的标准。

These goods _____ the required standard.

我们遇到了一些困难。

We _____ some difficulties.

他无法想出答案。

He _____ the answer.

2. because of & because 因为; 由于

【知识梳理】理解下列句子意思, 注意 because 和 because of 的用法。

(1) She doesn't go to school because she is ill.

(2) She doesn't go to school because of her illness.

【即学即练】用 because of, because 填空。

(1) We win the game _____ his participation.

(2) I'm angry _____ you failed.

【方法点拨】thanks to 引导一个短语, 在句中只作状语, 含有感谢的意思, 也常用于讽刺口吻中。

thanks to 幸亏; 由于; 因为(=because of), 例如:

Thanks to the headmaster's efforts, I can go back to school now. 由于校长的努力, 我现在又能回学校上学了。(感谢)

学习指导

MING SHI DAO XUE



Thanks to the bad weather, the open-air show was cancelled. 由于天气很糟糕,露天表演取消了。(讽刺)

表示“因为,由于”的词组还有 as a result of, due to, owing to, on account of 等。

3. believe it or not 信不信由你(用作插入语)

提示:该短语中的 it 无意义,与该短语类似的还有:take it easy(别紧张;别担忧;放松些)。翻译:信不信由你,世界上根本没有鬼。

4. play a role/part in 在……担任角色或起作用

【知识拓展】play a role of sb. = play/act the part of sb. 扮演某人的角色;play the leading role 起主要(带头)作用。

【即学即练】翻译下列句子。

中国在当今世界扮演着重要的角色。

_____ in the world today.

5. more adj./n. than adj./n. 与其说……不如说……

【知识梳理】

more than + num. 超过,多于;

more than + n. 不仅仅;

more than + clause 比……更多;

more adj./adv. than clause 比……更……;

more than + one + 单数谓语动词 不止一个。

【即学即练】将下列句子译成英语。

(1) 他看起来比他弟弟更像父亲。

He looks more like his father than _____.

(2) 他看起来不像他母亲,更像他父亲。

He looks more like his father than _____.

(3) 幸运的是,他受的伤不重,只是受惊了。

Luckily, he was more _____ than _____.

方法技巧平台

1. 区别 such as 与 for example

短语介词, such as 用来列举事物时,一般列举同类人或事物中的几个例子。插在被列举的事物与前面的名词之间,as 后面不可有逗号。for example 用来举例说明某一论点或情况,一般只举同类人或事物中的“一个”为例,副词词组,作插入语,可位于句首、句中或句末。

【即学即练】用上述两个短语完成下列句子。

(1) I have no time to do any entertainments, _____ to go to concerts, cinemas, and theatres.

(2) Ball games, _____, have spread around the world.

(3) English is spoken in many countries, _____ America and Canada.

(4) What would you do if you meet a bear, _____?

2. 区别 contain 与 include

contain 包含、含有、内装。侧重“整体内有”,指在某一范围或容器内能容纳某物(它的主语和宾语通常不是同一种事物;container 容器)。不用于进行时态。如:

① These valleys contain gold mines. 这些山谷中有金矿。

② The box contains a lot of gifts. 这个盒子中装有很多礼物。

include “包括”,包括或容纳某东西成为整体的一部分,它的主语和宾语通常是同类的事物,只是宾语是属于主语范围内的。如:

The list includes my name. 名单上有我的名字。

13 people died in the accident, including a famous singer.

特别提示:常用 include 的现在分词或过去分词形式进行解释说明,意为“其中包括”。如:

① The atlas (地图册) contains forty maps, including three of Great Britain. 这本地图册包括四十幅地图,其中有三幅英国地图。

② More than twenty people were killed, two children included. 二十多人死亡,其中包括两名儿童。

【即学即练】填上合适的单词。

(1) Everyone here took part in the fight against the flood, _____ the old people.

(2) The envelope _____ a note of ten dollars.

(3) Oranges _____ much Vitamin C.

(4) The book cost me 50 yuan, postage _____.

(5) You will find the plan _____ most of your suggestions.

经典句型

用适当的词填空并翻译和背诵下列句子。

1. English now is spoken _____ a foreign or second language in South Asia. (B1, P10)

2. Today the number of people learning English in China _____ (be) increasing rapidly. (B1, P10)

3. Geography also plays a part _____ making dialects. (B1, P13)

4. The USA is a large country _____ which many different dialects are spoken. (B1, P13)

5. When you learn English, try to have fun _____ the language. (B1, P16)

6. Then others went to work with Murray, _____ (include) his two daughters. (B1, P51)

7. Later in the next century, people from England made voyages to conquer other parts of the world and because of that, English began _____ (speak) in many other countries. (B1, P9)