



总主编◎李朝东

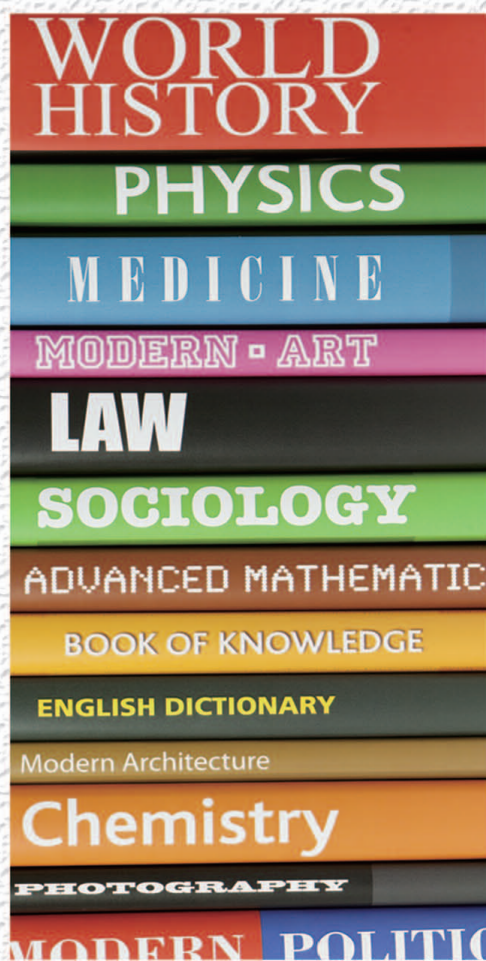
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复习  
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高考一轮总复习

总主 编：李朝东  
本册主编：高秀华 周洪荣  
项目统筹：卞大军 陈 勇  
责任编辑：郭贵芯 朱 力



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## 必修 1

### Unit 1 Friendship

#### 考纲解读

kaogangjiedu

1. 了解友谊的丰富内涵,懂得如何交朋友,如何与朋友相处。
2. 能够就朋友和友谊的话题进行交流。
3. 能够阅读有关友谊的报纸和杂志。
4. 掌握本单元所学词汇和短语。
5. 掌握直接引语和间接引语的转换方法,并能在具体场景下正确使用。
6. 掌握同意和不同意的表达方法。
7. 掌握与本单元话题有关的听说读写技能。

#### 基础梳理

jichushuli

##### I. 单词拓展

1. \_\_\_\_\_ *v.* 增加,增添  
\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 附加(物)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 不理睬;忽视  
\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 无知,愚昧  
\_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 无知的,愚昧的;无礼的
3. \_\_\_\_\_ *v.* (使)平静;(使)镇定 *adj.* 平静的;镇静的;沉着的  
\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 平静;镇定  
\_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 沉着地;平静地
4. \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* (使)担忧;涉及;关系到 *n.* 担心;关注;(利害)关系  
\_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 有关的;担心的  
\_\_\_\_\_ *prep.* 有关,关于
5. \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 整个的;完全的;全部的  
\_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 完全地;全然地;整个地
6. \_\_\_\_\_ *vi.* 安家;定居;停留 *vt.* 使定居;安排;解决  
\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 解决(方法);协议;居留地,住宅区;结账,偿付
7. \_\_\_\_\_ *v.* 遭受;忍受;经历  
\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 痛苦;苦难
8. \_\_\_\_\_ *vi.* 不同意  
\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 意见不一致,分歧,争论
9. \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 感激的;表示谢意的  
\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 感激

##### II. 高频短语

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 合计
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (使)平静下来;(使)镇定下来
3. \_\_\_\_\_ 关心;挂念
4. \_\_\_\_\_ 经历;经受

5. \_\_\_\_\_ 记下;放下;登记
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 一连串的;一系列;一套
7. \_\_\_\_\_ 故意
8. \_\_\_\_\_ 为了
9. \_\_\_\_\_ 在黄昏时刻
10. \_\_\_\_\_ 面对面地
11. \_\_\_\_\_ 不再……
12. \_\_\_\_\_ 遭受;患病
13. \_\_\_\_\_ 对……厌烦
14. \_\_\_\_\_ 将(东西)装箱打包
15. \_\_\_\_\_ 与……相处;进展
16. \_\_\_\_\_ 相爱;爱上
17. \_\_\_\_\_ 参加,加入
18. \_\_\_\_\_ 不得不,必须

##### III. 重点句子

1. \_\_\_\_\_, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car.  
当遛狗时,你不注意,狗被松开并被车撞了。
2. You will tell him/her that he/she \_\_\_\_\_, so you don't let him/her look at your paper.  
你会告诉他/她本应该好好学习的,因此你不会让他/她看你的试卷。
3. She and her family hid away for nearly twenty-five months \_\_\_\_\_.  
她和她的家人躲藏了将近 25 个月后才被发现。
4. I wonder if \_\_\_\_\_.  
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无比狂热。
5. ... it was \_\_\_\_\_ in a year and a half \_\_\_\_\_ the night face to face...  
这是我一年半以来第一次目睹夜晚……
6. Mother asked her if/whether she was very hot \_\_\_\_\_.  
妈妈问她穿这么多衣服是不是很热。

#### 重点突破

zhongdiantupo

##### 重点单词

1. **upset** *adj.* 心烦意乱的;不安的;不适的 *vt.* 使不安;使心烦;打翻;打乱(计划等)

##### [精讲拓展]

- (1) be upset about sth. 因某事而烦恼
- (2) upset sb. 使某人不安  
upset the plan/the cup 打乱计划/打翻杯子  
It upsets sb. that/to do sth. 让某人心烦的是……/

做……使某人不快

[ 易混辨析 ] **upset/anxious/nervous**

- (1) upset 指由于某事的发生而心烦意乱。  
(2) anxious 指因担心某事的发生或不发生而焦虑不安。  
(3) nervous 指在做某事的过程中紧张害怕的感觉。

[ 典例诠释 ]

She was still upset about the argument she'd had with Harry.  
她依然为跟哈里发生的争论而感到烦恼。

I'm sorry, I didn't mean to upset you.

对不起,我没想着要让你不高兴。

He upset a bottle of ink over the map.

他把一瓶墨水打翻在地图上。

[ 即学即用 ]

用 upset/anxious/nervous 填空。

- (1) I'm always \_\_\_\_\_ when I have to make a speech.  
(2) Your mother will be \_\_\_\_\_ until she hears you're safe.  
(3) She was very \_\_\_\_\_ when the dog died.

**2. ignore vt.** 不理睬;不顾,忽视

[ 精讲拓展 ]

ignorant *adj.* 无知的,缺乏知识的;不知道的  
be ignorant of/about/that... 不知道/不了解……

[ 易混辨析 ] **ignore sth./be ignorant of/about**

- (1) ignore sth. 假装不知道或没看到某事/物  
(2) be ignorant of/about sth. 不知道/不了解某事/物

[ 典例诠释 ]

Either she didn't see me wave or she deliberately ignored me.  
要么她没有看见我招手,要么她故意不理我。

As far as homelessness goes, the vast majority of people just sit back and ignore it.

对于无家可归这个问题,大多数人都袖手旁观,熟视无睹。

No driver can pretend to be ignorant of speed limits.

没有哪个司机能够假装不知道速度限制。

[ 即学即用 ]

完成句子。

- (1) 无视他们的忠告将是错误的。  
It would be a mistake \_\_\_\_\_.  
(2) 她不知道他在场。  
She \_\_\_\_\_ his presence.

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

[ 精讲拓展 ]

(1) concern oneself with/about sth. 忙于/使自己关心某事

(2) show/express concern about/for 对……表示关心/担心

have (no) concern with 和……(没)有关系  
with concern 关切地

(3) be concerned about/over/for 关心/挂念

be concerned with 与……有关

be concerned in 参与;牵涉

as far as... be concerned 就……而言

[ 典例诠释 ]

More and more people are concerning themselves with envi-

ronmental problems.

越来越多的人关心环境问题。

A government spokesman expressed concern for the lives of the hostages.

一位政府发言人对人质的生命安全表示担忧。

Rose has never been particularly concerned about what other people think of her.

罗丝对别人如何看待自己从来不太在意。

[ 即学即用 ]

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ English is concerned, he is first in our class.  
A. As B. As soon as  
C. As far as D. Now that  
(2) The meeting was concerned \_\_\_\_\_ the reforms and every-one present was concerned \_\_\_\_\_ their own interests.  
A. with; for B. with; with  
C. for; about D. about; with

**4. calm v.** (使)平静;(使)镇定下来 *adj.* 平静的;镇静的;沉着的

[ 精讲拓展 ]

(1) calm (...) down (使)镇静,(使)平静下来,安慰  
calm oneself 使自己镇静下来

(2) remain/keep calm 保持冷静

[ 易混辨析 ] **calm/quiet/silent/still**

(1) calm,“镇静的,平静的”,指不受干扰时的宁静、平静,如天气、海洋的“平静”,用于人时,指沉着、镇定。

(2) quiet,“安静的,静止的”,指寂静的状态,没有吵闹、骚扰,或指人的娴静、文静,也可指活动的停止。

(3) silent,“沉默的,无言的”,主要用于人,指不发出声音或不说话,强调无声的状态。

(4) still,“不动的,静止的,寂静的”,仅指物理上的安静状态。

[ 典例诠释 ]

Keep calm, and try not to panic.

沉住气,别惊慌。

Charlie tried to calm the frightened children.

查理努力安抚受惊的孩子们。

Calm down and tell me what happened.

镇静,告诉我发生了什么事。

[ 即学即用 ]

用 calm/still/quiet/silent 填空。

- (1) When facing danger, one should keep \_\_\_\_\_.  
(2) When take photos, one should keep \_\_\_\_\_.  
(3) When someone else is asleep, one should keep \_\_\_\_\_.  
(4) In class, one shouldn't keep \_\_\_\_\_ about the teacher's questions.

**5. settle vi.** 安家;定居;停留 *vt.* 使定居;安排;解决

[ 精讲拓展 ]

settle back 舒舒服服地坐下来

settle down 舒适地坐下;安静下来;过安定或宁静的生活;习惯新的生活方式、工作等

settle down to 专心致志于(某事);认真(做某事)

settle on/upon 选定,决定;就……达成协议

settle up 结账

## [ 易混辨析 ] settle/solve

(1) settle, “解决”, 其对象通常是某种争端、争吵或其他一些有争议的问题。如: settle an issue/an argument/a quarrel/a matter。

(2) solve, “解决”, 侧重的是给出答案或解决方法。如: solve a problem/a mystery/a puzzle/difficulties。

## [ 典例诠释 ]

Mel settled back in his chair and closed his eyes.

梅尔舒舒服服地坐在椅子上闭目养神。

There is only one way to settle the dispute and they know it.  
要解决争端只有一种方法, 他们是知道的。

They'd like to see her daughter settle down, get married and have kids.

他们想看到她女儿安顿下来, 结婚生子。

## [ 即学即用 ]

完成句子。

(1) 他退休后在乡下定居了。

He \_\_\_\_\_ the countryside after he retired.

(2) 是该你解决与你爸爸分歧的时候了。

It's time you \_\_\_\_\_ your difference \_\_\_\_\_ your father.

(3) 教室内太吵, 我根本无法专心做家庭作业。

The classroom is full of noise and I can't \_\_\_\_\_ my homework.

## 6. suffer v. 遭受; 忍受; 经历

## [ 精讲拓展 ]

suffer from 遭受; 患(病)

suffer for sth. 为某事/物而受苦

suffer pain/loss/a defeat/punishment/hardship 遭受痛苦/损失/失败/惩罚/艰难

警示误区: suffer 用作及物动词, 相当于 experience, 表示遭受、经历不愉快的事情, 但没有被动语态。

## [ 典例诠释 ]

The car suffered severe damage in the accident.

汽车在事故中受到严重损坏。

The business has suffered financially during the recession.

这家公司在经济不景气期间蒙受了经济损失。

Simon suffers from migraines.

西蒙患有偏头痛。

## [ 即学即用 ]

(1) The new plant cannot \_\_\_\_\_ the cold weather, so the researchers are trying to deal with it.

- A. suffer for                      B. suffer  
C. long for                        D. suffer from

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ such heavy pollution already, it may now be too late to clean up the river.

- A. Having suffered              B. Suffering  
C. To suffer                        D. Suffered

## ▶ 重点短语

## 1. have got to 不得不, 必须

## [ 精讲拓展 ]

have got to = have to

警示误区: have got to 与 have to 常可互换。但 have got to

的否定式为 haven't got to, have to 的否定式为 don't have to。用于一般疑问句时, 前者 have 提前, 后者借助助动词 do。

## [ 易混辨析 ] have (got) to/must

(1) have (got) to, “必须”, 表示客观需要, 有人称、数和时态的变化。

(2) must, “必须”, 表示主观看法。must 为情态动词, 没有时态、人称和数的变化。

(3) “不必”可表示为 needn't, don't have to 或 haven't got to, 而 mustn't 则意为“禁止, 不可以”。

## [ 典例诠释 ]

In the end she had got to go into a mental hospital.

最后她不得不进了一家精神病医院。

I hate having (got) to get up early in the morning.

我讨厌一早就得起床。

## [ 即学即用 ]

You \_\_\_\_\_ return it now. You can keep it another week.

- A. must                              B. mustn't  
C. have to                          D. don't have to

## 2. go through 经历; 经受; 仔细检查; 审查; 浏览, 翻阅; 通过, 穿过; 花完, 用掉

## [ 精讲拓展 ]

go through with 照承诺的去做, 将……进行到底

go across 穿过, 渡过

get through 到达; 做完; 通过; 度过

look through 匆匆看一遍, 翻阅, 浏览

## [ 易混辨析 ] go across/go through

两者都有“穿过”的意思, go through 指从物体内部穿过, go across 指从物体表面通过。

## [ 典例诠释 ]

How does she keep smiling after all she has gone through?

她经历了这一切后怎么还能满脸笑容?

Austria was so expensive—we went through all our money in one week.

(去一趟)奥地利十分昂贵——我们在一周内花光了所有的钱。

Could you just go through this file and mark anything that is relevant?

请你通读一下这份文件, 并把相关的地方标出来, 好吗?

## [ 即学即用 ]

(1) You must \_\_\_\_\_ your papers before you hand them in.

- A. go down                        B. go across  
C. go out                         D. go through

(2) —The boss said we had only three days to finish the work.

—Don't worry. We have already \_\_\_\_\_ two thirds of it.

- A. got down                      B. got through  
C. given in                        D. given away

## 3. add up 合计; 加起来

## [ 精讲拓展 ]

(1) add to (使)增加

add...to... 把……加到……上

add up to 总共, 总计; (总体来看)说明……, 意味着

add that... 补充说……

(2) addition n. 加法; 增加; 增加的人或东西

in addition 除此之外, 另外

## [ 典例诠释 ]

Add your scores up and we'll see who won.

把你的得分加起来,我们就可以看出谁赢了。

With a meal included in the cost of the ticket, it all adds up to a really good evening's entertainment.

考虑到入场券的费用里还包括一顿饭,总体来说,这个晚上的招待是很不错的了。

Do you want to add your name to the list?

你想把你的名字加到名单里吗?

## [ 即学即用 ]

She felt depressed all day and the bad weather \_\_\_\_\_ her depression.

- A. resulted in                      B. led to  
C. added to                        D. lay in

## 4. in order to 为了

## [ 精讲拓展 ]

(1) in order that 为了,以便

(2) so as to 为了

so that 为了

警示误区:(1) in order to 可放在句首或句中,而 so as to 不可放在句首。

(2) in order that 只引导目的状语从句,而 so that 可引导目的状语从句和结果状语从句。

## [ 典例诠释 ]

In order to understand how the human body works, you need to have some knowledge of chemistry.

为了了解人体是如何工作的,你需要掌握一些化学知识。

He stood on a chair in order to reach the top shelf.

为了够到架子的顶层,他站在一把椅子上。

## [ 即学即用 ]

用 in order to/in order that/so as to/so that 填空。

- (1) I started out early \_\_\_\_\_ meet her at the airport.  
(2) She came to the market early \_\_\_\_\_ she could buy fresh vegetables.  
(3) \_\_\_\_\_ be heard by all, the speaker raised his voice.

## 5. get along with 与……相处;进展

## [ 精讲拓展 ]

get along with sb. 与某人相处

get along with sth. } 某事进展……

sth. gets along }

警示误区:该短语常用 well 修饰,along 可换成 on,表示事情的进展状况时多用进行时态。

## [ 典例诠释 ]

Do you get along well with your aunt?

你和姑妈相处得好吗?

I've always found him a bit difficult to get along with.

我总是觉得他有点难以相处。

How is your granddaughter getting along at university?

你的孙女在大学学习怎么样?

## [ 即学即用 ]

- (1) I used to quarrel a lot with my parents, but now we \_\_\_\_\_ fine.  
A. look out                      B. stay up  
C. carry on                       D. get along

(2) —How are you managing to do your work without an assistant?

—Well, I \_\_\_\_\_ somehow.

- A. get along                      B. come on  
C. work out                       D. set off

## 6. join in 参加,加入

## [ 精讲拓展 ]

join sb. in doing sth. 和某人一起做某事

join the army/the Party 参军/入党

join...to... 把……与……连接起来

join up 参军;把……连接起来

## [ 易混辨析 ] join in/join/take part in/attend/participate in

(1) join in 指参加某活动,如谈话、讨论、聚会、游戏等。

(2) join 指加入某党派、组织、社团、俱乐部等,成为其中一员。

(3) take part in 指参加或参与某活动,侧重说明主语参加并发挥一定的作用。part 前若有修饰词,要用不定冠词。

(4) attend 指参加或出席会议、仪式、婚礼、葬礼、典礼或上学、上课、听报告等。

(5) participate in 与 take part in 意义一样,只是 participate in 是正式用语,take part in 是日常用语(口语)。

## [ 即学即用 ]

用 join/join in/take part in/attend 的正确形式填空。

- (1) I decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the club to have dance training.  
(2) Would you like me to \_\_\_\_\_ the game?  
(3) I \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting last month.  
(4) I will have to \_\_\_\_\_ his funeral next week.

## ► 重点句子

## 1. While walking the dog, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car.

当遛狗时,你不注意,狗被松开并被车撞了。

## [ 精讲拓展 ]

while walking the dog 是状语从句的省略结构。当 while, when, unless, once, even though, if, where 等连词(词组)引导状语从句时,如果从句的主语和主句的主语一致且从句中谓语动词含有 be 动词时,从句中的主语和 be 动词常常省略。这时状语从句省略为“连接词 + v. -ing/v. -ed/ prep. phrase.”。

## [ 典例诠释 ]

When ( it was ) first introduced into market, the product enjoyed a great success.

该产品刚投放市场时,销路很好。

When ( I was ) waiting, I read newspaper.

我边等待边看报纸。

While ( I was ) in Japan, I took many beautiful pictures.

在日本时,我拍了许多漂亮的照片。

## [ 即学即用 ]

- (1) The experiment shows that proper amounts of exercise, if \_\_\_\_\_ regularly, can improve our health.  
A. being carried out              B. carrying out  
C. carried out                      D. to carry out  
(2) —He didn't feel a bit nervous when \_\_\_\_\_.  
—No. He'd had a lot of time \_\_\_\_\_ for it after all.  
A. interviewing; to prepare  
B. interviewed; to prepare



- C. interviewing; preparing  
D. being interviewed; preparing

**2. You will tell him/her that he/she should have studied, so you don't let him/her look at your paper.**

你会告诉他/她本应该好好学习的,因此你不会让他/她看你的试卷。

**[ 精讲拓展 ]**

should/ought to have done sth. “本该做某事而未做”。

“情态动词 + have done”的含义为:

might/may/must have done 表示“对过去事情的肯定推测”,语气依次增强。

shouldn't/ought not to have done 表示“本不该做某事而做了”。

could have done 表示“过去可能做过某事”或者“过去本能够做某事而未做”。

can't/couldn't have done 表示“过去不可能做过某事”。

needn't have done 表示“本不必做某事而做了”。

警示误区:肯定推测用 must,否定推测用 can't。在 can't/couldn't have done 中,can't 与 couldn't 没有时间上的区别,只

是语气上 couldn't 不如 can't 强。

**[ 典例诠释 ]**

You should have come to the laboratory if you were really serious about your research.

如果你真的认真对待你的研究的话,你本应该来实验室的。

If he had really been here, I must have seen him.

如果他确实来过这里,那我一定看到过他了。

You couldn't have seen him here, because he had gone abroad already.

你不可能在这里见到他,因为他早已出国了。

**[ 即学即用 ]**

(1) I \_\_\_\_\_ have watched that movie—it'll give me horrible dreams.

A. shouldn't B. needn't C. couldn't D. mustn't

(2) Mark \_\_\_\_\_ have hurried. After driving at top speed, he arrived half an hour early.

A. needn't B. wouldn't C. mustn't D. couldn't

## Unit 2 English around the world

### 考纲解读

kaogangjiedu

- 了解英语在世界上的发展状况,认识各种各样带有民族、地域特色的英语并能听懂各地带有特色的英语。
- 了解英美英语的差异。
- 掌握本单元的词汇和语法。
- 能够熟练完成本单元要求的各种书面练习。
- 学会解决语言交际困难并掌握其表达法。

### 基础梳理

jichushuli

#### I. 单词拓展

- \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 实际上;事实上  
\_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 实际的;真实的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 以……为基础 *n.* 基部;基地;基础  
\_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 基本的;根本的  
\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 基础;根据;准则
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 逐渐的;逐步的  
\_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 逐渐地;逐步地
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 本身;本体;身份  
\_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 认出,识别  
\_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 完全相同的;极相似的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 使用;用法;词语惯用法  
\_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 有用的  
\_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 使用;消耗
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n. & vt.* 命令;指令;掌握  
\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 指挥官;司令官
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 词语;表示;表达  
\_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 表达
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 直接;挺直 *adj.* 直的;笔直的;正

直的

#### II. 高频短语

- \_\_\_\_\_ 因为,由于
- \_\_\_\_\_ 走近;上来;提出
- \_\_\_\_\_ 以……为基础
- \_\_\_\_\_ 现在;目前
- \_\_\_\_\_ 利用;使用
- \_\_\_\_\_ 例如……;像这种的
- \_\_\_\_\_ 扮演一个角色;参与
- \_\_\_\_\_ 即使
- \_\_\_\_\_ 同……交流
- \_\_\_\_\_ ……的数目
- \_\_\_\_\_ 信不信由你
- \_\_\_\_\_ 与……不同
- \_\_\_\_\_ 全世界
- \_\_\_\_\_ 从一处到另一处
- \_\_\_\_\_ 直到今天

#### III. 重点句子

- Believe it or not, there is \_\_\_\_\_ as standard English.  
信不信由你,(世界上)没有什么标准英语。
- This is \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.  
这是因为在早期的电台节目里,人们期望新闻播音员所说的英语是最好的。

### 重点突破

zhongdiantupo

#### 重点单词

- base** *vt.* 以……为根据 *n.* 基部;基地;基础

#### [ 精讲拓展 ]

(1) base A on/upon B 把 A 以 B 为基础



due to, “由于”, 作表语或状语  
owing to, “由于”, 作表语或状语  
thanks to, “多亏, 由于”, 作表语或状语  
as a result of, “作为……的结果”, 作状语

## [ 典例诠释 ]

He had to retire because of his health.  
他因为健康问题不得不退休。  
Sandy is very upset and it's all because of you.  
桑迪很生气, 全都怪你。

## [ 即学即用 ]

- (1) The open-air celebration has been put off \_\_\_\_\_ the bad weather.  
A. in case of                      B. in spite of  
C. instead of                    D. because of
- (2) 用 because/because of 填空。  
① We sent him to hospital immediately \_\_\_\_\_ he was badly hurt.  
② He had to delay going to Beijing \_\_\_\_\_ his illness.  
③ The girl cried bitterly \_\_\_\_\_ what her boyfriend had done to her.

## 2. make use of 利用; 使用

## [ 精讲拓展 ]

(1) make full use of 充分利用  
make good use of 好好利用  
(2) make the most/best of 充分利用  
(3) be of great use( = very useful ) 很有用  
be in use 在使用中  
come into use 开始使用  
bring/put... to use 把……加以利用  
It's no use doing... 做……没有用

## [ 典例诠释 ]

Not enough people are making use of the children's play scheme.  
没有足够的人在利用儿童的娱乐计划。  
We must make the best use of the resources we have.  
我们必须充分利用我们现有的资源。

## [ 即学即用 ]

- Such good use has been \_\_\_\_\_ his spare time \_\_\_\_\_ his English has improved a lot.  
A. made of; that                      B. made of; as  
C. made in; that                      D. found in; as

## 3. such as 例如……; 像这种的

## [ 精讲拓展 ]

such... as... 那些……, 那种……, 凡是……  
such that/as to 到如此程度; 如此……以至于……

## [ 易混辨析 ] such as/for example

(1) such as 用于列举事物, 常用在表示被列举的事物的名词之前, 但是所列举事物的数量不能等同于前面所提事物的总数, 否则就应用 that is 或 namely 了。

(2) for example 被用于举例说明, 一般只列举同类人或事物中的“一个”, 其位置比较灵活, 可置于句首、句中或句末。

## [ 典例诠释 ]

The local community is still reliant on traditional industries such as farming and mining.

当地社区仍然依赖务农和采矿之类的传统产业。

—There are lots of ways to increase productivity.  
提高生产力的方法有很多种。

—Such as?  
举例来说呢?

We've planted a lot of flowers such as roses, carnations and poppies.

我们种了许多花, 例如玫瑰、康乃馨和罂粟花等。

## [ 即学即用 ]

- (1) My English teacher's humor was \_\_\_\_\_ make every student burst into laughter.  
A. so as to                      B. such as to  
C. such that                      D. so that
- (2) 用 such as/for example/that is/namely 填空。  
① I visited many cities, \_\_\_\_\_ Shanghai, Paris, London.  
② I have four friends, \_\_\_\_\_ John, Tom, Jack and Bob.  
③ Some students, \_\_\_\_\_, Jim, live in the neighbourhood.

## 4. play a part ( in ) 扮演一个角色; 参与

## [ 精讲拓展 ]

play an important part/role in 在……方面起重要作用  
play the part/role of sb. ( 在剧中 ) 扮演某人的角色  
act a part/role in... 在……中起作用; 扮演角色

## [ 典例诠释 ]

Besides dieting, exercising plays an important part in losing weight.  
除了节食以外, 锻炼对于减肥也起着重要作用。  
Britain should play its full part in these negotiations.  
英国应充分参与这些谈判。

## [ 即学即用 ]

- (1) The engineers paid much attention to the part that new technology \_\_\_\_\_ in building the Qingzang Railway.  
A. took                      B. made  
C. played                      D. had
- (2) The role that our army \_\_\_\_\_ in flood control is very important.  
A. made                      B. took  
C. played                      D. did

## 重点句子

**This is because in the early days of radio, those who reported the news were expected to speak excellent English.**

这是因为在早期的电台节目里, 人们期望新闻播音员所说的英语是最好的。

## [ 精讲拓展 ]

This is because... 意为“这是因为……”, because 引导表语从句, because 后接表示原因的句子。

警示误区: This is why... 意为“这就是为什么……”, 后接表示结果的句子。

The reason why... is that... 意为“……的原因是……”。

## [ 典例诠释 ]

This is because two thirds of the earth's surface is made up of vast ocean.

这是因为地球表面的三分之二是由广阔的海洋构成的。  
That is why we don't trust him.

那就是我们不相信他的原因。

The reason why he was absent from the meeting was that he fell ill suddenly.

他未出席会议的原因是他突然病了。

[即学即用]

用 because/why/that 填空。

(1) She didn't study hard. That was \_\_\_\_\_ she failed the exam.

(2) She failed the exam. That was \_\_\_\_\_ she didn't study hard.

(3) What caused the accident was \_\_\_\_\_ the bus was driven too carelessly.

(4) The reason \_\_\_\_\_ he hasn't come is that he has to send his mother to hospital.

(5) That is \_\_\_\_\_ she left her hometown at the age of nine.

## Unit 3 Travel journal

### 考纲解读

kaogangjiedu

- 能够听懂关于旅游的话题。
- 能够就旅游话题进行交流。
- 能够阅读有关旅游的报纸和杂志。
- 能够熟练完成本单元要求的各种书面练习。
- 掌握本单元的词汇和语法。

### 基础梳理

jichushuli

#### I. 单词拓展

- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 更喜欢; 选择某事物(而不选择其他事物)  
\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 喜爱; 偏爱; 优先考虑  
\_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 更可取的, 更好的, 更合适的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 说服; 劝说  
\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 说服; 劝服; 信仰; 信念  
\_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 有说服力的; 雄辩的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vi.* 毕业 *n.* 大学毕业生  
\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 毕业(典礼)
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 最后; 终于  
\_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 最后的; 最终的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 决定; 确定; 下决心  
\_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 坚决的; 有决心的  
\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 决心; 决定
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 可信赖的; 可靠的  
\_\_\_\_\_ *v.* 依靠; 信赖  
\_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 可靠地
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 组织; 成立  
\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 组织, 机构

#### II. 高频短语

- \_\_\_\_\_ 喜爱; 喜欢
- \_\_\_\_\_ 关心; 忧虑; 惦念
- \_\_\_\_\_ 改变主意
- \_\_\_\_\_ 下决心; 决定
- \_\_\_\_\_ 投降; 屈服; 让步
- \_\_\_\_\_ 照常
- \_\_\_\_\_ 在午夜
- \_\_\_\_\_ 梦想
- \_\_\_\_\_ 安营, 扎寨
- \_\_\_\_\_ 建起, 搭起

### III. 重点句子

- \_\_\_\_\_ my sister \_\_\_\_\_ first had the idea to cycle along the entire Mekong River from where it begins to where it ends. 首先想到沿湄公河从源头到终点骑车旅游的是我的姐姐。
- \_\_\_\_\_, she insisted that she organize the trip properly. 虽然她对去某些地方的最佳路线并不清楚, 她却坚持要自己把这次旅游安排得尽善尽美。

### 重点突破

zhongdiantupo

#### 重点单词

- transport** *n. & vt.* 运送; 运输

#### [精讲拓展]

(1) transport... from... to... 把……从……运到……  
transport sb./sth. to... 把某人/物运到……  
be transported back/into... (想像中) 被带回到/带  
入……

(2) public transport 公共交通  
means of transport 交通工具

#### [典例诠释]

You will be transported to the resort by coach.  
将用游览车把你们运送到度假胜地。  
Walking around the town, I was transported back to my youth.  
我在城里到处走着, 好像回到了青少年时代。  
It's easier to get to the college if you have your own transport.

如果你有自己的交通工具, 去学院就容易些了。

#### [即学即用]

完成句子。

All kinds of medicine \_\_\_\_\_ (正在运往) from all over China and other parts of the world to the earthquake stricken areas.

- prefer** *vt.* 更喜欢; 选择某事物(而不选择其他事物)

#### [精讲拓展]

prefer doing/to do sth. 宁愿做某事  
prefer sb./sth. to sb./sth. 比起某人/某事(物)来更喜欢某人/某事(物)  
prefer doing sth. to doing sth. 宁愿做……而不愿做……  
prefer to do sth. rather than do sth. 宁愿做……而不愿



做……

prefer sb. to do sth. 宁愿某人做某事

prefer that... (从句中用“should + do”) 更喜欢……

警示误区: prefer 本身已有比较的含义, 不能再与 more 或 less 连用。

#### [ 典例诠释 ]

—What kind of music do you like?

你喜欢什么样的音乐?

—These days I prefer classical music.

这些日子我更喜欢古典音乐。

Many people living in cities would actually prefer to live in the country.

很多生活在城市的人实际上更愿意生活在乡下。

Let me wash the dishes—or would you prefer me to dry them?

我来洗盘子——或是你宁愿要我擦干盘子?

#### [ 即学即用 ]

\_\_\_\_\_ the vegetables go bad, I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ them at half of the price.

- A. Rather than to let; selling
- B. Rather than let; to sell
- C. Not to letting; to sell
- D. In order not to let; to selling

### 3. persuade vt. 说服; 劝说

#### [ 精讲拓展 ]

(1) persuade sb. to do sth. } 说服某人做某事  
persuade sb. into doing sth. }

(2) persuade sb. not to do sth. } 说服某人不要做某事  
persuade sb. out of doing sth. }

(3) persuade sb. of sth. } 使某人相信……  
persuade sb. that... }

(4) try to persuade sb. to do sth. } 劝说某人做某事(但未  
advise sb. to do sth. } 必说服)

警示误区: persuade 侧重结果, “说服”; advise 侧重动作, “劝说”, 但不一定说服。

#### [ 典例诠释 ]

I finally managed to persuade her to go out for a drink with me.

我最后终于想办法说服她跟我一起出去喝一杯。

Don't let yourself be persuaded into buying things you don't really want.

不要让别人说服你去买那些你并不需要的东西。

We finally persuaded Ben of the wisdom of this decision.

我们最终使本相信这个决定是明智的。

#### [ 即学即用 ]

There is nothing more I can try \_\_\_\_\_ you to stay, so I wish you good luck.

- A. being persuaded
- B. persuading
- C. to be persuaded
- D. to persuade

### 4. finally adv. 最后; 终于

#### [ 易混辨析 ] finally/at last/in the end

(1) finally 强调活动过程的终结, “最后, 末了”, 有两层含义: 一是在列举事物或论点时引出最后一项内容; 二是在

动词前面表示“等了好久才……”。

(2) at last 的意思与 finally 的第二层含义相同, 但往往用于一番拖延或曲折后, 因而带有较浓厚的感情色彩, 如: 不耐烦、不情愿等。

(3) in the end 的意思与 finally 的第二层含义相同, 而且能用于预测将来, 而 at last 和 finally 则不能。

#### [ 典例诠释 ]

After several delays we finally took off at six o'clock.

几经耽搁后, 我们终于在 6 点起飞了。

Finally, to my relief, Garth brought up the subject of money.

使我松了一口气的是, 加思终于提出了钱的问题。

#### [ 即学即用 ]

用 finally/at last/in the end 填空。

- (1) He tried many times, and \_\_\_\_\_ succeeded.
- (2) He has finished speaking \_\_\_\_\_!
- (3) He will be a scientist \_\_\_\_\_.

### 5. organize vt. 组织; 成立

#### [ 精讲拓展 ]

(1) be organized in/along/around 按照……组织/成立

(2) organized adj. 有序的, 有组织的

get organized 生活有规律; 要有条理; 打理生活

highly organized 高度组织化的, 组织良好的

#### [ 典例诠释 ]

The political system is organized along party lines.

政治体制是按照政党的路线方针组建的。

You can be sure the conference will be well organized if Barb is in charge.

如果由巴布来负责, 你可以肯定大会将组织得有条不紊。

#### [ 即学即用 ]

In my view, London's not as expensive in price as Tokyo but Tokyo is \_\_\_\_\_ in traffic.

- A. the most organized
- B. more organized
- C. so organized as
- D. as organized as

### 6. attitude n. 态度; 看法

#### [ 精讲拓展 ]

have a good/bad attitude 态度端正/不端正

attitude to/towards... 对……的态度

an attitude of mind 心态

#### [ 典例诠释 ]

Pete's attitude towards women really scares me.

皮特对妇女的看法真让我害怕。

As soon as they found out I was a doctor their whole attitude changed.

他们一发现我是医生, 整个态度都变了。

#### [ 即学即用 ]

Despite such a big difference in \_\_\_\_\_ towards what one eats, there is no doubt that people in the west regard the Chinese food as something special.

- A. point
- B. idea
- C. attitude
- D. sight

### 7. reliable adj. 可信赖的; 可靠的

#### [ 精讲拓展 ]

(1) It is reliable to do sth. 做某事是可靠的

- (2) rely on sb./sth. to do sth. 信赖某人/某物做某事  
 rely on sb./sth. doing sth. 指望某人/某物做某事  
 rely on sb./sth. for sth. 在某事上指望某人/某物

[ 易混辨析 ] **rely on/depend on**

两者都可表示“依靠, 依赖”。

rely on 表示主观上的选择, 还可表示“信任”。

depend on 通常表示客观情况, 常表示“取决于……”。

[ 典例诠释 ]

She may forget—she is not very reliable.

她可能会忘记——她不太靠得住。

I have it on reliable evidence that the hospital is going to be closed down.

我有可靠的证据, 那家医院将会关闭。

Don't rely on the bank lending you the money.

不要指望银行给你贷款。

[ 即学即用 ]

John is very \_\_\_\_\_—if he promises to do something he'll do it.

- A. independent                      B. confident  
 C. reliable                              D. flexible

► **重点短语**

**1. be fond of 喜爱; 喜欢**

[ 精讲拓展 ]

love/like to do/doing sth. 喜欢做某事

enjoy doing sth. 喜欢做某事

be into 对……极有兴趣, 深深迷上, 热衷于

be addicted to 对……上瘾, 喜欢……, 对……痴迷

be attached to 迷恋……, 喜欢……

警示误区: be fond of 不可接不定式, 不能表达为 be fond of to do 或 be fond to do。

[ 典例诠释 ]

He makes a great show of being fond of her in front of other people but he's only toying with her really.

在别人面前, 他竭力装出喜欢她的样子, 但实际上, 他不过是在玩弄她罢了。

My grandfather was very fond of handing out advice to all my friends.

我祖父很爱给我所有的朋友提出忠告。

[ 即学即用 ]

—What's your hobby?

—I like \_\_\_\_\_ and I'm \_\_\_\_\_ classical music. I also enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ very much, as well as being \_\_\_\_\_ of computers.

- A. hiking; fond; reading; into  
 B. to hike; in; reading; fond  
 C. hiking; into; reading; fond  
 D. to hike; into; to read; /

**2. care about 关心; 忧虑; 惦念**

[ 精讲拓展 ]

care for 喜欢, 爱; 关心, 照顾

take care 留神, 小心

take care of 照顾, 照料

with care 仔细地, 认真地

[ 典例诠释 ]

The only thing he seems to care about is money.

他好像只在乎钱。

I care about him, and hate to see him hurt like this.

我关心他, 很不愿意看他伤成这样。

[ 即学即用 ]

(1) Little \_\_\_\_\_ about her own safety, though she was in great danger herself.

- A. did Rose care                      B. Rose did care  
 C. Rose does care                      D. does Rose care

(2) After the earthquake, the injured were cared \_\_\_\_\_ in the local hospitals or taken by air to the hospitals in the neighbouring cities.

- A. of                      B. for                      C. after                      D. with

**3. make up one's mind 下决心; 决定**

[ 精讲拓展 ]

(1) change one's mind 改变主意

keep/bear sth. in mind 记住某事

bring/call sth. to mind 回想起某事

read one's mind 看出某人的心思

fix one's mind on/upon 专注于

lose one's mind 发疯; 失去理智

speak one's mind 直言不讳

(2) decide to do sth. 决定做某事

make a decision to do sth. 决定做某事

determine to do sth. 决定做某事(表动作)

be determined to do sth. 决心做某事(表状态)

determine/be determined that...(从句中谓语部分用“(should)+v.”) 决心……

[ 典例诠释 ]

I just couldn't make up my mind, so in the end I bought both.

我就是拿不定主意, 最后两个都买了。

I wish you'd make your mind up whether you're coming or not.

我希望你作出决定, 到底来还是不来。

[ 即学即用 ]

用 mind 短语填空。

(1) Tom \_\_\_\_\_ to play football after class.

(2) He offered me just what I dreamed about as if he could \_\_\_\_\_.

**4. give in 投降; 屈服; 让步; 递交, 呈送**

[ 精讲拓展 ]

give in to 向……让步, 屈服于……

give away 分发; 泄露; 赠送

give back 归还; (使)恢复

give off 放出, 散发出(光、热、射线、气味等)

give out 分发; 公布; 用完, 消耗尽; (机器等)失灵; (人)体力不支

give up 放弃; 戒掉; 出让(所有权); 投降; 自首

[ 典例诠释 ]

They were not a particularly good team, but they refused to give in and accept defeat.

他们并不是一支特别好的队, 但他们拒绝屈服, 不肯认输。

If you feel the urge for a cigarette, try not to give in to it.  
如果你烟瘾上来,要尽力不向它屈服。

You were supposed to give this work in four days ago.  
你四天前就应该交上这份作业了。

#### [即学即用]

—I finally gave \_\_\_\_\_ to the boss.

—You should have stuck \_\_\_\_\_ your own idea as it is correct.

A. up; in    B. up; on    C. up; to    D. in; to

#### 重点句子

#### 1. It was my sister who first had the idea to cycle along the entire Mekong River from where it begins to where it ends.

首先想到沿湄公河从源头到终点骑车旅游的是我的姐姐。

#### [精讲拓展]

本句为强调句型,其构成为:It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who + 其余部分:

(1)被强调部分是人时,既可用 that,也可用 who;

(2)强调时间、地点状语时,不能用 when 和 where;

(3)强调主语时,that 从句的谓语动词和原主语保持一致;

(4)强调原因状语时,只能用 because,不能用 as 或 since;

(5)not...until...句型变强调句为:It is/was not until... that... .

(6)强调句的特殊疑问句为:疑问词 + is/was it that... ?

#### [典例诠释]

It was him that/who we met at the school gate.

我们在学校门口遇到的是他。

It was because he didn't know much about English that he looked up the word in the dictionary.

因为他英语懂得不多,所以他在词典中查这个单词。

Where might it be that the accident happened?

可能是在什么地方发生这起事故的?

#### [即学即用]

(1)John's success has nothing to do with good luck. It is years of hard work \_\_\_\_\_ has made him what he is today.

A. why    B. when    C. which    D. that

(2)It was \_\_\_\_\_ he came back from Africa that year \_\_\_\_\_ he met the girl he would like to marry.

A. when; then    B. not; until

C. not until; that    D. only; when

#### 2. Although she didn't know the best way of getting to places, she insisted that she organized the trip properly.

虽然她对去某些地方的最佳路线并不清楚,她却坚持要自己把这次旅游安排得尽善尽美。

#### [精讲拓展]

本句为 although 引导的让步状语从句。

引导让步状语从句的词(组)还有:though, as, even if (though), while, whatever, wherever, whoever, however, whether...or...等。

#### [易混辨析] although/though

(1)共同点:①引导让步状语从句时两者都不能和 but, and, however 连用,但可以和 yet, still 连用。②两者引导的从句主语和主句主语一致且从句谓语含有 be 动词时,可以省略主语和 be 动词。

(2)不同点:①although 在从句中多位于句首,though 可在主句前、中、后任何位置,而且 though 还可作为副词用于句末,有“但是,不过”之意,而 although 无此用法。②在 as though( if)和 even though( if)中,though 不能用 although 替换。③though 引导的让步状语从句可以倒装(将表语、状语、情态动词后的动词原形前置到句首,此用法同 as),although 引导的让步状语从句不可以。

#### [典例诠释]

Although she joined the company only a year ago, she's already been promoted twice.

虽然她一年前才加入这家公司,但是已经两次升职了。

Although the car is old it still runs well.

这车虽然很旧,但跑起来仍然不错。

I don't really enjoy sports, although I did watch the game.

我并不是太喜欢体育,但我的确看过这场比赛。

#### [即学即用]

(1)We had to wait half an hour \_\_\_\_\_ we had already booked a table.

A. since    B. although    C. until    D. before

(2)\_\_\_\_\_ the problem is rather hard, \_\_\_\_\_ the boy worked it out all by himself.

A. Although; /    B. Though; but

C. Although; but    D. Though; and

## Unit 4 Earthquakes

### 考纲解读

kaogang.jiedu

- 能够听懂关于地震的话题。
- 能够就地震话题进行交流。
- 能够阅读有关地震的报纸和杂志。
- 能够完成本单元要求的各种书面练习。
- 掌握本单元的词汇和语法(定语从句)。
- 学会先拟定写作提纲再写新闻报导的方法。

### 基础梳理

jichushuli

#### I. 单词拓展

- \_\_\_\_\_ n. 民族;国家;国民  
\_\_\_\_\_ adj. 国家的;民族的;国有的  
\_\_\_\_\_ adj. 全国范围的  
\_\_\_\_\_ n. 国籍
- \_\_\_\_\_ n. 苦难;痛苦

- \_\_\_\_\_ *v.* 遭受,经历  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 损害,伤害  
\_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 受伤的  
\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 伤害,损害  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ *v.* (使)震惊;震动 *n.* 休克;打击;震惊  
\_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 令人震惊的  
\_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 令人震惊地  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 电;电流;电学  
\_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 电的,带电的  
\_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 与电有关的  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 使惊吓;吓唬  
\_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 受惊的;受惊吓的  
\_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 令人恐惧的  
7. \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 表示;表达 *n.* 快车;速递  
\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 表达;表情  
8. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 祝贺  
\_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 祝贺

## II. 高频短语

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 立刻,马上  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 仿佛,好像  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ 结束;终结  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ 严重受损;破败不堪  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ 掘出;发现  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 许多,大量的  
7. \_\_\_\_\_ 被套住,被困住

## III. 重点句子

1. In the farmyards, the chickens and even the pigs \_\_\_\_\_.  
农家宅院里的鸡,甚至猪都紧张得不吃食。  
2. Water, food, and electricity \_\_\_\_\_.  
水、食物和电都很难弄到。

## 重点突破

zhongdiantupo

## 重点单词

1. **burst** *vi.* 爆裂;爆发 *n.* 突然破裂;爆发

## [精讲拓展]

- (1) burst in on/upon 突然进入,打扰;突然插嘴  
burst into (+ *n.*) 突然……起来(尤指唱、哭、笑);闯入  
burst out (+ *doing*) 突然开始……  
burst forth 突然爆发;突然冒出  
burst up 爆炸;勃然大怒;激动;失败;垮台

(2) a burst of laughter/thunder/applause 一阵大笑/雷鸣/掌声

警示误区:在 burst in on/upon 中 in 是副词,其后不能直接接宾语;而 burst into 则直接接宾语。

## [易混辨析] burst/erupt/explode

(1) burst, “爆裂;爆发”,强调在强大的压力作用下突然释放出能量。也可用作比喻意义,指人感情的宣泄。

(2) erupt, “喷出;爆发”,强调突然发生,也可用作比喻。

(3) explode, “爆炸;爆发”,指混合物点燃后空气突然膨胀而释放大量的能量,同时发出巨响。用作比喻时表示一种感情的突然释放或表示对事物的破坏、消灭。

## [典例诠释]

You are going to burst the balloon, if you are not careful.

如果不小心,你会把气球弄爆的。

Don't burst into my bedroom without knocking!

别不敲门就闯入我的卧室!

With a final burst of speed she overtook the leading runner and won the race.

凭借着最后的冲刺,她超越了领先的运动员赢得了比赛。

## [即学即用]

(1) 用 burst/erupt/explode 的正确形式填空。

- ① The poor girl \_\_\_\_\_ into tears when she heard the bad news.  
② Hot ashes and molten lava \_\_\_\_\_ from the volcano.  
③ The bomb \_\_\_\_\_ at a great distance from our observation point.

(2) 用适当的介、副词填空。

- ① A stranger burst \_\_\_\_\_ when we were having a meeting.  
② The aircraft crashed and burst \_\_\_\_\_ flames.  
③ Hearing the story, Karen burst \_\_\_\_\_ laughing.

2. **ruin** *n.* 废墟;毁灭 *vt.* 毁灭;使破产

## [精讲拓展]

(1) lead to one's ruin 导致某人身败名裂/破产

be/lie in ruins 成为废墟;被毁灭,垮掉

be the ruin of 成为……毁灭(堕落)的原因

bring sb. to ruin 使某人失败/倾家荡产

go/come to/fall into ruin 毁灭,灭亡;崩溃;破坏掉

(2) ruin oneself 自取灭亡

ruin one's health/fame 毁坏某人的健康/名誉

## [易混辨析] ruin/destroy/damage

(1) ruin 用作动词或名词,表示毁坏某种美好的或有用的东西,被毁坏后此物虽还存在,但已失去了其原有的价值,如优良的传统或特征等,这种毁坏也许没有多大力量;也可表示使某人破产,身败名裂。

(2) destroy 用作及物动词,表示严重毁坏某物,使之不复存在或无法修复;或表示毁掉某人的一生,使之对未来毫无希望。

(3) damage 主要指对价值和功能的毁坏,多指车辆、房屋、庄稼等事物受到损失或毁坏,但往往可以修复;也可以表示某人身部位受到损坏、伤害或对某人有着不好的影响。也可用作名词。

## [典例诠释]

The rain ruined my holiday.

这场雨把我的假期毁了。

Joe's rashness led ultimately to his ruin.

乔的鲁莽轻率最终葬送了他自己。

## [即学即用]

(1) 用 ruin/destroy/damage 的正确形式填空。

- ① They managed to repair the houses that had been \_\_\_\_\_.  
② All their hopes were \_\_\_\_\_ by her letter of refusal.  
③ He put my new white dress in the dirty water and \_\_\_\_\_ it.

(2) 完成句子。

① 那座建筑物已成废墟。

The building is \_\_\_\_\_.



②赌博把他给毁了。

Gambling \_\_\_\_\_.

### 3. injure *vt.* 损害;伤害

#### [精讲拓展]

(1) injure sb.'s pride/self-esteem 伤害某人的自尊心

be badly/seriously/critically injured 严重受伤

(2) the injured 伤者

an injured look/expression 受伤/委屈的样子/表情

injured pride/feelings 受到伤害的自尊/情感

the injured party 受到不公正待遇的一方

(3) sustain injuries 受到伤害

internal injuries 内伤

do yourself an injury (意外地)自我伤害

injury time 伤停补时(英,用于足球赛中)

#### [易混辨析] injure/hurt/wound/harm

(1) injure, “伤害,受伤”,多指意外事故对肉体、健康造成的伤害。

(2) hurt, “伤害”,可指肉体上的轻伤,也可指感情上的挫伤。

(3) wound, “伤;伤口;创伤”,常指在打斗中由外来暴力造成的刀伤、枪伤,程度较重。

(4) harm, “伤害”,多指对人的肉体或精神带来的伤害、不安或不便。

#### [典例诠释]

One of the players injured his knee and had to be carried off.

一个队员膝盖受伤被抬至场外。

Two people have been critically injured in a road accident.

在一次交通事故中,有两个人严重受伤。

#### [即学即用]

A remote-controlled bomb exploded outside a hotel yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_ at least two people.

- A. having been injured      B. have injured  
C. injuring                      D. injured

### 4. shock *v.* (使)震惊;震动 *n.* 休克;打击;震惊

#### [精讲拓展]

(1) It shocks sb. to do sth. 做某事使某人震惊/害怕

(2) be shocked to do sth. 因做某事而吃惊

be shocked at... 对……感到吃惊

(3) be a shock to sb. 对某人来说是个打击

come as a shock(=be a shock) 令人震惊(惊愕)

get a shock 大吃一惊;受电击

suffer from shock 休克

#### [易混辨析] shock/astonish/surprise

(1) shock, “震惊”,吃惊程度最大。表示某事来得突然,而且常指不好的事情。

(2) astonish 语气比 surprise 要强些,含有“令人难以置信”之意。

(3) surprise 为最普通用词,意为“使惊讶,使吃惊”,含有“意想不到”之意,但不一定是不好的。

#### [典例诠释]

It shocked me to think how close we had come to being killed.

想到我们差一点丧命,我就非常害怕。

It was a real shock to hear that the factory would have to close.

听到工厂将不得不倒闭的消息,真是令人震惊。

#### [即学即用]

(1) His death in a car accident was \_\_\_\_\_, and we all got \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. shocking; shocking      B. shocked; shocked  
C. shocking; shocked      D. shocked; shocking

(2) 完成句子。

① The child's bad language \_\_\_\_\_ (使大家感到震惊).

② He \_\_\_\_\_ (对她的抽烟感到震惊).

③ The news of the Wenchuan earthquake was \_\_\_\_\_ (一次可怕的打击) to him.

### 5. trap *vt.* 使陷入困境 *n.* 陷阱;困境

#### [精讲拓展]

(1) be trapped 陷入困境,被困住,被关住

trap sb. into (doing) sth. 诱骗某人(做)某事

(2) set a trap 设置陷阱,布下圈套

lay a trap (for) (为……)设下圈套

fall/walk into a trap 落入圈套

fall into the trap of doing sth. 做某事不明智

(3) be caught in = be stuck in = be trapped in 被困在……

#### [典例诠释]

Julia felt trapped in a dead end job.

朱莉娅觉得工作没有出路,陷于困境。

Hopefully, the thief will fall right into our trap.

如果顺利的话,那个贼恰好会落入我们设置的圈套。

Don't fall into the trap of investing all your money in one place.

不要把你所有的钱都投资到一个地方,那样做并不明智。

#### [即学即用]

The policeman \_\_\_\_\_ him by forcing him to follow Jim into the house.

- A. kept                              B. locked  
C. prisoned                      D. trapped

#### ► 重点短语

### 1. right away 立刻,马上

#### [精讲拓展]

immediately  
at once  
right now  
in no time  
in a moment  
straight away/off

立刻,马上

警示误区:right away 不用于进行时;right now 既可表示“立刻,马上”之意,也可表示“就在现在”。

#### [典例诠释]

I will find the address for you right away.

我马上给你找到地址。

You must go right away and get some more.

你必须马上去拿更多的来。

#### [即学即用]

(1) Hearing that his mother was injured in the earthquake and