

MS

名师精品系列丛书

依据人教社全日制普通高级中学教科书(试验修订本)编写



*ming
Shibannixing*

名师 伴你行

JINGPIN XILIE CONGSHU

学生用书

光明日报出版社

- 前方的路虽然太凄迷
- 我在笑容里为你祝福
- 虽然迎着风
- 虽然下着雨
- 我在风雨之中伴着你

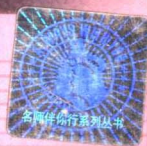


书山路不平
名师伴你行

高二英语

下册

2003-2004



MS

名师精品系列丛书

依据人教社全日制普通高级中学教科书(试验修订本)编写

*ming
Shibannixing*

名师

伴你行

JINGPIN XILIE CONGSHU

学生用书

光明日报出版社

主 编	张 瑛 阁		
副主编	尹悦之		
编 委	李云松	汤英伦	顾文艳
	陈宏言	王辞羽	陆斌华
	郭伟静	吴丰伟	肖英霞
	纪震生	高一信	张德禄
	华国声	沈 林	

高二英语

下 册

2003-2004



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

名师精品系列·高二:名师伴你行/辛勤之主编.

北京:光明日报出版社,2003

ISBN 7-80145-402-2

I. 名... II. 辛... III. 课程—高中—教学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 002003 号

名师精品系列丛书

《名师伴你行》

*

光明日报出版社出版

(北京市宣武区永安路 106 号)

邮政编码:100050

新华书店经销

河北河间市振兴印刷厂

*

开本:787×1092 毫米 16 开本 印张:136 字数:348 千字

2003 年 10 月第 1 版 2003 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

印数 1—20000 册

ISBN 7-80145-402-2/G·227

总定价:165.00 元 本册定价:26.00 元

本书如有印装质量问题,可向承印厂调换



编写说明

为了帮助寒窗下孜孜不倦的高中生打下扎实的学科基础,《名师伴你行》系列丛书编委会邀约全国各地(包括在京的)教辅专家和多年奋斗在高中教学第一线的经验丰富的知名老师,汇聚京城,编写审订了《名师伴你行》系列丛书的高二年级下学期配套书卷。

在本书编写的过程中,自始至终紧扣教材,同步导学,综合、应用、创新为本书的主旋律。在选材上,一方面注意新颖广泛,难易适中;另一方面密切联系实际,与时俱进;在学法指导上,更加注重基础知识和基本能力,遵循学习规律,开拓创新思维;在自学自测上,具有启发思维的题目进一步增多,相关讲解更加详细。同时,为了培养同学们的双基能力,我们在书中增加了习题的份量和标准化套卷的份量,让学生在练习中巩固知识、提高能力。

本书以单元为基本学习单位精心设计。每单元分别辟设了“单元知能目标”、“学习方法点拨”、“重点难点透视”、“单元预习思考”、“知能要点梳理”、“单元释疑解惑”、“经典例题点析”、“思维误区点窍”、“典型正误剖析”、“课前阅读热身”、“课内精题巧练”、“课后拓展探究”、“课外极品欣赏”、“趣味文化佐餐”等14个栏目。

“单元知能目标”在整体认知单元话题的基础上,从词汇、句型、交际功能、话题理解和写作方面设立学习目标,以明确方向,有的放矢。

“学习方法点拨”针对学生对于本单元的学习实际拨云驱雾,指出正确的学习途径,以期收到事半功倍的学习效果。

“重点难点透视”瞄准教材的主要矛盾一点切入,使你成竹在胸,把握学习的主动权。

“单元预习思考”针对单元话题,设计一些值得思考的问题,让你最大限度的开发智力,培养能力,为新授课的学习奠定良好基础。

“知能要点梳理”是对教材知识点和能力点的发掘与整合,主要包括:“词汇详解”、“短语归纳”、“词语辨析”、“课文重点归纳”四个栏目,可以让你有效地夯实英语基础,为英语语言素质蓄足实力。

“单元释疑解惑”紧扣单元中的难点和疑点提出疑问,陪你步入思维发散的自由空间,作出提示性答案,培养惑而不乱的良好学习习惯。

“经典例题点析”精选近年高考试题中的典型例题进行剖析,使你明确本单元考什么,怎样考,以增强备考意识,克服学习的盲目性。

“思维误区点窍”以单元中出现的考点常见失误为对象,归纳失误原因,找出正确思路。

“典型错误剖析”以单元中常见的失误点为依据,紧接“思维误区点窍”,进行实战演示,对

于查缺补漏有良好的指导作用。

“课前阅读热身”根据单元话题精编了一些典型文章,在热身的基础上及时进入学习状态,提高学习效率。

“课内精题巧练”以单元内容为基本素材,从词、句、语篇不同角度精编习题,进行针对性训练,可以使你巩固单元所学知识,发掘思维潜能,提高应试技巧。

“课后拓展探究”以短文改错和书面表达的重点进行训练,使你加强动手操作的能力,并为高考第二卷的欣赏取得高分奠定牢固的基础。

“课外精品欣赏”精选了一些富含哲理性的英语原文,并在文前附有点评,通过这些英语原文的欣赏,能进一步培养英语素质,提高跨文化的思维意识,对英语学习有很大的辅助作用。

“趣味文化佐餐”精选了一些英语幽默、小故事等,可以浓厚你的学习兴趣,提高英语学习的灵活性。

本书还设计了四套阶段单元测试题和期中、期末两套综合试题,及时对阶段所学知识进行监控。

本书由光明日报出版社组织全国十几位著名教育专家和一线优秀教师编写,最后由许升朋老师统稿而成。

由于我们水平所限,加之时间仓猝,书中难免有不少疏漏,敬请读者指正。

编者

2003年10月



目 录

Unit 13 Albert Einstein	1
Unit 14 Satellites	19
Unit 15 A famous detective	37
Units 13 ~ 15 单元测试	53
Unit 16 The sea	61
Unit 17 Life in the future	83
Unit 18 Mainly Revision	103
Units 16 ~ 18 单元测试	121
Unit 19 A freedom fighter	129
Unit 20 Disability	151
Unit 21 Music	175
Units 19 ~ 21 单元测试	195
Unit 22 A tale of two cities	203
Unit 23 Telephones	225
Unit 24 Mainly Revision	247
Units 22 ~ 24 单元测试	267
期中综合试题	275
期末综合试题	283
参考答案	291



Unit 13 Albert Einstein

单元知能目标

I. 掌握本单元出现的重点词汇和短语,并能运用这些词语熟练地进行交际。

II. 学习名词性从句作主语的用法。

III. 运用所学语言知识,能流利地进行猜测、推测;确切理解阅读课文“Albert Einstein”,了解科学家爱因斯坦的一生,学习他献身科学事业,热爱和平的精神,激发努力学习的愿望,并思考问题:爱因斯坦是如何获得事业成功的?

IV. 简要写一篇关于某位科学家生平的短文。

学习方法点拨

本单元讲的是介绍科学家生平的一些话题,学生在学习中应熟悉,并掌握有关的单词并围绕这一话题展开讨论。同时要阅读有关这一话题的课外文章,以丰富你的词汇量,拓展文化视野,总结归纳这些科学家共有的品质,并向他们学习。

重点难点透视

I. 名词性从句作主语

①结构形式:引导词+从句

②引导词:that, when, where, why, how, who, whether 等

注:①if 不能引导主语从句。

例如:Whether we'll go out for a picnic on Sunday depends on the weather. (正确)

If we'll go out for a picnic on Sunday depends on the weather. (错误)

我们星期天是否外出野餐取决于天气状况。

②that 不能引导不确定的事实。

例如:That a car factory will be set up in the small town will be decided next Monday. (错误)

Whether a car factory will be set up in the small town will be decided next Monday. (正确)

是否在小镇上建座汽车厂将在下周一决定。

③根据从句句意所缺成分选用合适的引导词。

例如:How he successfully worked out the question is still not known to us.

Where he has been is not important, I want to know where he is.

II. 交际功能句型

1. 询问

Who is he?

Is it the new teacher?

Is he Jack or Jack's brother?

What is he like?

What does he look like?

What a man is he?

2. 判断

It must be Jack.

It can't be Jack.

It may be his brother.

Can it be Tom who did it?

III. 常用句型

1. It was said that he found in music the peace which was missing in a world full of wars and killings.

2. Such was Albert Einstein.

3. As a result, it appeared to the scientists on the earth that the stars had moved.

4. He found it hard to get along with other boys.

5. The difficulty was how he could prove his ideas to other scientists.

6. That was why Einstein and his family left Europe for the USA in 1933.

单元预习思考

1. How many famous scientists have you heard of? Who are they? What did they do?

2. Why do people respect and admire them?

3. How did they become famous?

4. What's the something good that you have found in them?

知能要点梳理

I. 词汇详解

1. **content** *adj* ①满意的,不再有所求的;②情愿的,愿意接受或默认的、甘愿的。如:

She was content to step down after four years as chief executive.

她在担任了四年主管之后甘愿让位。

The old couple seem content to sit in front of the television all night.

老夫妇俩似乎整夜坐在电视机前就心满意足了。

vt. 使(人或自己)满足;使满意;使安心。

Nothing contents her, she is always complaining.

没有什么能使她满意,她总是抱怨。

He contented himself with one piece of cake.

(他)吃了一块蛋糕非常地满足。

n. 满足;满意;安心;内容文字作品的主题内容。

习惯用语

be content to do sth 乐于做某事

be content with 沉迷(满足)于

cry content with/to 对……表示满意

to one's heart's content 心满意足,尽情地

content oneself with 满足于,对……感到满足

2. **discovery** *n.* 发现;发觉 如:

His discoveries included 300 uses for peanuts and 200 uses for sweet potatoes.

他的发现包括花生的三百种用途和红薯的二百种用途。

The discovery of oil on their land made the people rapidly rich.

他们土地上发现了石油使这里的人们很快致富了。

vt. discover 发现,第一个找到,学会或观察到

如:Columbus discovered America.

哥伦布发现了美洲。

3. **prove** ①*vt.* 证明、证实,后接名词、代词、复合宾语、宾语从句等。

如:She tried to prove her theory.

她试图证实自己的理论。

The fact proved him (to be) wrong.

事实证明他错了。

What he did proved himself a true man.

他的所作所为证明了他是个真正的男子汉。

The police proved that he was not the murderer.

警方证实他不是凶手。

It's proved that the report was false.

已经证实那篇报道是假的。

②用作连系动词,意为“证明是、证实是”,后接形容词、名词、不定式作表语。

He proved (to be) the cleverest of the three brothers.

事实证明他是弟兄三个中最聪明的。

The news of her death proved true.

她死亡的消息证明是真的。

4. **appear** *vi.* appear, seem 都可以表示“看起来,好像……”。

前者强调外表上给人某种印象,含有实质上并非如此的意思。而 seem 则暗示,判断有一定根据,较接近事实。对比:

He appears quite old.

实际情况并非如此。

He seems quite old.

可能确实很老了。

注意:①二者后均可跟形容词、分词、不定式、名词等作表语。

She seems disappointed after the failure.

失败后他似乎感到失望。

The guests seemed to enjoy the dishes very much.

客人们好象很喜欢这些菜。

It appears a good idea.

那似乎是个好主意。

②常用句型:

A. It appears/seems that... 好像是……

B. There seems/appears to be... 好像有……

C. It seems/appears as if... (从句中用虚拟语气)

如:It appears as if my brother were stupid, but actually he is fairly clever.

我哥哥看起来很笨,但其实他很聪明。

③appear to do/appear to have done: 不定式的一般式表示和谓语动作同时或将来的动作;而不定式的完成式所表示的动作发生在谓语表示的动作之前。如:

Your friend appeared to have heard of the bad news.



你朋友好像早已听说了这个坏消息。

She seems to have caught a cold.

她似乎是感冒了。

He seemed not to have received my letter 转换为:

为:

It seemed that he hadn't received my letter.

他似乎没收到我的信。

5. lead

短语归纳

lead to 通往、通向、导致 (to 是介词)

lead sb. to some place 带领某人去某地

lead sb in doing sth 带领、领导某人做某事

lead sb to do sth 兴趣……念头、致使, 例如:

What he said led us to believe that he had nothing to do with it.

他的话使我们相信他与此事无关。

lead the way 领路、引路

lead a person by the nose.

牵着某人的鼻子走。

lead a happy life 过幸福的生活

led by the party 在党的领导下

under the leadership of 在……的领导下

take the lead 领先 比较 be in the lead

the leading scientists of the century 本世纪主要的

的科学家

6. respect 尊敬; 重视、关心; 遵守, 不侵犯; 关

于。如:

respect the ideas of others 尊重别人的意见

respect oneself 自重

respect the law 遵守法律

Respect yourself, or no one else will.

【谚】人必自敬, 然后人敬之。

习惯用语

give one's respects to 向……致敬

have respect for 尊敬(重), 重视

have respect to (1) 牵涉到, 关系到 (2) 注意到,

考虑到

hold sb in respect 尊敬某人

in all respects (= in every respect) 在各方面, 无论

从哪一方面看

in many respects 在许多方面

in no respect 无论在哪一方面都不是……, 完全不是

in respect that 因为……, 如果考虑到

in respect to/of 关于, 就……来说; 对……有影响

without respect to 不考虑……, 不管……

II. 短语归纳

1. compare notes

2. fight for the freedom of slaves

3. write about

4. a famous professor of physics

5. the last part of his life

6. do a word puzzle

7. used to

8. all through his life

9. by the time

10. earn/make money 11. work as

12. go on with his studies

13. lead to

14. receive worldwide praise

15. left Europe for the USA

16. the Nobel Prize for physics

17. the job of professor of physics

18. speak on the radio for \$ 1,000 a minute

19. be fond of

20. as a result

21. work out

22. stick to

23. from that time on 24. take Swiss nationality

25. take sides

26. be respected as

27. in a straight one

III. 词语辨析

1. stick to, insist on

①stick to 坚持, 坚守(多指原则、计划、决定、诺言、意见等), 后面接名词、代词。如:

stick to one's promise/plan/decision/opinions

另外: stick 还可用作动词, “伸出, 粘贴、粘住; 陷入”。如:

stick out one's tongue 伸出舌头

stick one's head out of the bus 把头伸出车外

stick a stamp on the envelope 在信封上贴邮票

be stuck in the hole 陷在洞里

②insist on 多用于坚持意见、看法、主张, 后面接名词、动名词。

另外, insist 后可接 that 从句。表示“坚持要求或认为应该做某事”, that 从句用 should 型虚拟语气, should 可省略, 如表示坚持认为某事时用陈述语气。如:

We insisted on an early reply.

我们坚决要求早日答复。

She insisted on seeing the manager as soon as possible.

她坚持要求尽快见到经理。

I insist that we (should) write to him immediately.

我坚持我们应该立刻给他写信。

The woman doctor insisted that the patient was seriously ill.

那位女医生坚持认为病人的病情很严重。

2. from that time on, since that time.

二者都表示“自那时起,从那时起,但 from that time on(同 from then on)常与过去时连用,也可用于完成时;而 since that time(同 since then, ever since then)必须与完成时连用。

对比:

From then on we began to read the newspapers in English.

从那时起我们开始读英文报纸。

Since then, she has been writing short stories.

从那时起他一直在写短篇小说。

3. work out 与 work on

work out 指通过推理,计算而得出。如:

Have you worked the answer out yet?

你得出答案了吗?

Try and work out how much it will all cost.

算算一共花多少钱。

work out 另外还有产生好结果;有发展结果等意思。如:

I hope the new job works out for you.

I wonder how their ideas worked out in practice.

We didn't plan it like that but it worked out very well.

(= it turned out (to be) very good)

此外 work out 还有计划、决定的意思。如:

I've drawn up the main outlines, and we'll work out the details later.

主体框架我已起草好了,细节以后再定。

work on 致力于,从事。如:

—Have you drawn up the list of names yet?

—No, but I'm working on it.

4. all through his life

through 此处指自始至终。此短语亦可表示为 throughout his life, in all his life, in his whole life.

如: He is very weak and is not expected to live

through the night.

他太虚弱了,不可能活过今晚上了。

I read right through the article but found it uninteresting.

我读完了这篇文章,但是发现它没意思。

又如: all through the night/throughout the night

5. take sides (with ~)

加入敌对双方中之一方;拥护……;偏袒……。

如:

—Whose side are you on—mine or hers?

—I never take sides.

—你支持我还是支持她?

—我都不支持。

相关短语

change sides ①投到对方去②(比赛)交换场地

on one's side; on the side of sb 支持某人

on/from all sides; on every side 从各方面;四方

八方

side by side 并排地,互相支持地

IV. 课文要点归纳

1. Four students are comparing notes on famous scientist.

四个学生正在谈论著名的科学家。

... are comparing notes (= ... are talking about)

意为谈论;交换意见、情况等。

如: ① After comparing notes, we found we both had the same opinion of Mark Twain's works.

交换意见后,我们发现双方对马克·吐温的著作有相同的观点。

② The train was so crowded that we had little chance to compare notes.

火车上人太多了,结果我们很少有机会交流。

2. I'm doing a word puzzle in this newspaper.

我在猜报纸上的字谜。

do a word puzzle 或 do a puzzle in words 意为“猜字谜”。

puzzle (n.)—problem which tests a person's knowledge, intelligence, etc. (测试人的知识、智力的)难题,难以解释的东西。如:

How life began is still a puzzle.

生命是怎样起源的,至今是个谜。

The murder case was a puzzle to the police.

这桩谋杀案对警察局来说是一个难题。



puzzle *v.* 使人迷惑不解,使人困惑,如:

I have been puzzled about this question for weeks now.

我对这个问题苦思已有几周了。

The little girl formed the habit of visiting Albert Einstein on her way home from school, which puzzled her mother greatly.

小姑娘已形成习惯在放学回家的路上去看望爱因斯坦,这使她妈妈大惑不解。

3. All through his life Einstein was content to spend most of his time alone, although he married twice and had lots of close friends.

marry (*v.*) 结婚,娶、嫁。如:

David is going to marry Jane.

大卫将和珍妮结婚。(此处 marry 用作及物动词,不与介词连用)

Harry didn't marry until he was over fifty.

哈利过了 50 岁才结婚。(此处 marry 用作不及物动词)

当不接宾语时,更为常见的说法是 get (be) married, 接宾语时用介词 to, 即 get (be) married to sb.

注意: marry 与 get married 一般不与表示一段时间的状语连用。如要与表示一段时间的状语连用,则用 be married (to) 这种形式。如:

They have been married for two years.

他们已结婚二年。

They got married two years ago.

I've been married to you for twenty years and I still don't know what goes on inside your head.

我嫁给你已有 20 多年了,可我仍然不知道你的脑子里想什么。

marry 的名词形式为 marriage.

4. When he was a young boy he used to ask lots of questions.

他还是个孩子的时候,他经常问许多问题。

used to do sth. 过去常常做某事,过去的一种习惯性动作。

They used to sit by the road begging.

他们过去常常坐在路边乞讨。

相关短语:

get/ be used to doing sth (变得)习惯于做某事

He's got used to having rice after living in the south for five years.

在南方生活了 5 年后他变得习惯于吃大米了。

注意: be used to 有时是被动语态,对比

Can we change the curtain? I'm not used to the colour.

我们换一下窗帘好吗? 我不习惯这种颜色。

Bamboo is a very useful plant. It can be used to make paper.

竹子是一种非常有用的植物,它可以用来造纸。(被动语态)

5. He found it hard to get along with other boys.

it 用作形式宾语,代替不定式作宾语。

We find it impossible to finish the work on time.

我们发现不可能按时完成工作。(代不定式)

Let's make it a rule that no one can enter the room without permission.

让我们定条规矩,未经许可任何人不得进入这个房间。(代宾语从句)

6. ... he went on with his studies at university, where he received a doctor's degree in 1905.

他继续他的大学学业,并在 1905 年获得了博士学位。

receive a doctor's degree 获得博士学位

a master's degree 硕士学位

a bachelor's degree 学士学位

7. Einstein lived the rest of his life in the USA.

爱因斯坦在美国安静地度过了他的余生。

注意: live a... life 结构意为“过着(某种生活)”如:

live a happy/sad life, live a hard life, live a quiet life 等。

例如: The peasant in the past lived a hard life.

过去农民过着艰苦的生活。

My grandparents are used to living a quiet life in the country.

我的祖父母习惯在乡村过安静的生活。

8. Besides his work in physics, he spent a lot of time working for human rights and progress.

除了在物理学方面的工作之外,他还花了大量的时间为人权和进步而工作。

注意: besides 与 except 及 except for, except that 的区别。

(1) besides (prep. / ad.) 意为“除……之外”表

示“还有……”的意思。(即包括……在内)

如: Besides English I can speak Japanese.

除了英语我还会说日语。(包括英语在内)

Three girls went to the ball, besides Linda.

除了琳达,还有三个女孩子也参加了舞会。

I don't like that book, besides it's too expensive.

我不喜欢那本书,此外它也太贵了。

(2) except (prep) 表示“除去……”的意思,(即不包括在内)。如:

We go to school every day except Saturday and Sunday.

除了周六与周日我们天天上学。(周六与周日不上学)

Nobody is in the room except Henry.

除了亨利谁也不在屋内。(只有亨利一个人在屋内)

(3) except for “除去……之外”,表示“全部与部分的关系”,而 except 表示“并列关系”。如:

Your composition is good except for a few spelling mistakes.

(4) except that 除……之外,后接从句。如:

She speaks English very beautifully except that she speaks very fast.

除了她说得太快,她的英语说得很漂亮。

9. It was said that he found in music the peace which was missing in a world full of wars and killings.

据说,他在音乐中找到了在一个充满战争与杀戮的世界上所失去的和平。

It is said (reported/known) that...

此句式可转换为 sb is said/reported/known to...

如: It is said that he has translated the book into many languages. (= He is said to have translated the book into many languages.)

据说他已经把这本书翻译成好多种语言了。

It is known that he is a famous scientist. (= He is known to be a famous scientist.)

大家都知道他是一位著名科学家。

10. Such was Albert Einstein, a simple man and the 20th century's great scientist.

阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦就是这样一个人,一个纯朴的人,一位 20 世纪最伟大的科学家。

such 多作主语,指代上下文所说的情况,谓动词根据情况用单数或复数。如:

Such was the story he told me.

他给我讲的故事就是这样的。

Such were her words.

这些就是她所说的话。

a simple man and the 20th century's greatest scientist 为 Albert Einstein 的同位语。

11. ... Einstein, who was a Jew, found that it was no longer possible to continue living in Germany.

爱因斯坦作为一个犹太人,发现他不可能在德国再继续生活下去了。

no longer = not any longer = not any more 意为“不再”。如:

People can no longer close eyes to the facts.

People cannot close eyes to the facts any longer.

People cannot close eyes to the facts any more.

人们再也不能闭眼不看事实了。

如涉及“数量”或“程度”时,要用 no more。

如:

There is no more bread.

He is no more a fool that I am.

Continue doing sth = continue to do sth = go on doing sth.

如: He continued working (to work) as if nothing had happened.

他继续工作好像什么事情也没有发生。

12. ... left Europe for the USA. = ... left Europe and travelled to the USA.

离开欧洲去美国。

leave for = start for = set out for 动身到某处。

如:

I will leave (start) for San Francisco in a couple of days.

几天后我动身去旧金山。

He left home for the station a few minutes ago.

他几分钟前离家去车站了。

13. But Einstein was able to prove that light coming from the stars was bent as it passed the sun.

然而,爱因斯坦却能证明从恒星上来的光线当其经过太阳时变弯曲了。

(1) 句中的“coming from the stars”是现在分词

短语作定语,修饰名词 light。这个分词短语又相当于一个定语从句:that came from the stars.

The boy standing there is my brother.

站在那儿的男孩是我的弟弟。

(2) prove (*vt. & vi.*): to supply proof of 证明、证实其后可接“to be 不定式”, that-clause、名词、形容词等作宾语。

① That proved him (to be) wrong.

那证明他错了。

② This new comer proved to be useless.

那位新来的被证明是不能干的。

As a result, it appeared to scientist on earth that the stars had moved.

结果,在地球上的科学家们看来,恒星好像是移动了。

句型:“主语 + 连系动词 + 表语”,其中的主语 it 是无人称代词, appear 是连系动词,作“似乎,看起来好像”,“似乎觉得”解, that 引导的是表语从句。

It appears to me that he has known that. = He appears to have known that.

在我看来他似乎了解那一点。

14. What he wanted to see was an end to all the armies of the world.

他所希望看到的是,世界上一切军队全都消灭。

(1) what he wanted to see... 是由连接代词 what 引起的主语从句,表示“……所……的(东西)”,在结构上相当于一个名词加一定语从句(= The thing that wanted to see...)。例如:

What they did surprised the teachers.

他们所做的事使老师们感到惊奇。

What you need is more practice.

你需要的是更多的练习。

What I want to know is the cause of the accident.

我想要知道的是事故发生的原因。

(2) end *n.* 终点,末端,尽头

cigarette ends 烟蒂

It was the end of a dream.

美梦告终。

He is down at the end of the garden.

他在花园的尽头的那边。

Room 121 is at the end of the corridor.

121 室在走廊的尽头。

(时间的)最后时刻

the end of the year 年底

In the end, we found the house.

最后,我们找到了这座房屋。

By the end of the war, the small work-shop had become a large factory which employed 728 people.

到战争结束时,这个小铺子已经变成雇有 728 个工人的大厂了。

目的;目标

They are after the same end.

他们在追求同一个目标。

make (both) ends meet 收支相抵

demand an end to all unequal treaties 要求废除一切不平等条约

bring... to an end 结束;完成;终止

come to an end 结束;完成;终止

put an end to... 结束;完成;终止

for/to this end

15. He once refused to speak on the radio for \$ 1000 a minute.

在电台演讲一分钟可得一千美元,他却拒绝了。

for prep.

(表示等价、报酬、赔偿或比例关系)交换

He sold his car for 20 000 yuan.

他以两万元的价格将车卖了。

I bought the old dictionary for 3 yuan.

我用三块钱买了这本旧字典。

He said he could let me have the book for 50 cents.

他说他可以以五十美分的价格将那本书卖给我。

We offered him the house for £ 1000.

我们出价一千英镑把房子卖给他。

(表示目的)为了

struggle for existence 生存竞争

Not all ants go out for food.

并不是所有蚂蚁出来都是为了找食物。

(表示对象、用途等)为,对于;适于;供;属于……的;给……的

Here are some books for children.

这儿有一些适合儿童看的图书。

an instrument for measuring pressure

测压力用的仪器

Not For Sale 非卖品(常用于商品标签)

A letter for you!

你的信!

(表示目标、去向)向往

the train for Dalian

开往大连的火车

He left for Shanghai 3 days ago.

他三天前动身去了上海。

He is getting on for sixty.

他快到六十岁了。

(表示理由、原因)由于,因为

jump for job 高兴得跳起来

a city famous for its beauty

一个以美丽而著称的城市

投某人的票

They are all for him.

他们都拥护他。

(表示所述范围)至于,说到,就……而言

for my part 至于我,讲到

He is tall for his age.

就他的年龄而言,他是个高个子。

So much for today.

今天就讲(做)这么多。

(表示愿望、爱好、特长等)对于,倾向于

long for freedom 渴望自由

have a liking for music

爱好音乐

(表示替代、代表)代、替;代表

teach for sb. 为某人代课

Red is for danger.

红色代表危险。

(表示时间、距离、数量等)达,计

The meeting lasted (for) hours.

会议持续了几个小时。

(表示约定的时间)

an appointment for Saturday

星期六的约会

(表示身分)看作,当作,作为

take sb. for a fool

把某人看成傻瓜

单元释疑解惑

名词性从句作主语

8. 高二英语

一个句子,在连词的引导下,在一个句子中当名词使用,叫名词性从句。根据句法功能,名词性从句可以分主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

名词性从句可以表示两方面:一个事实;一个问题。问题又分两方面,即一般问句和特殊问句。

例如:

That she survived the accident is a miracle.

事故发生后,她能生还,是一个奇迹。(fact)

Whether we can control the floods is still uncertain.

我们是否能控制住洪水,目前还不能肯定。(question 1)

We don't know who will attend the meeting.

我们不知道谁将出席会议。(question 2)

一个从句在连词的引导下,在主句中作主语,叫主语从句。

引导主语从句的有连词 that, whether, 连接代词 who, what, which, whoever, whatever, 连接副词 when, where, how, why 等。

例如:

Whether he will leave or not is still a question.

他是否要离去还是问题呢。

What he wanted to see was an end to all the armies of the world.

他所希望看到的是,全世界的一切军队全都灭亡。

Whether we'll go outing depends on the weather.

我们是否出去郊游,那得看天气情况而定。

Who killed the scientist remains a question.

谁杀死了这位科学家,仍然是一个问题。

When the broadcast station will be ready is unknown.

目前还不知道广播站将于何时竣工。

How they went to USA is what I want to know.

他们是怎样去美国的,这正是我所想知道的事情。

Where he has gone is not known yet.

他去了哪儿,还不知道。

Which team will win the match is still unknown.

哪支队会赢得比赛还不知道。

Why he didn't tell you the truth wasn't quite clear.

他为什么不告诉你实际情况,还不清楚。



Whatever was said here must be kept secret.

这里说的话都应当保密。

Whoever makes mistakes must correct them.

凡犯了错误的人都必须改正。

注意:上述例句中的主语从句都是放在句首。但是有时候,主语从句放在句首时,会使句子显得笨重,特别是主语从句太长时,会有“头重脚轻”之感。因此,我们常用 it 作形式主语,而把主语从句挪到句子的后面去。

1. 用 it 作形式主语的主语从句常用的句型有:

(1) It's possible/important/necessary/clear that... 很可能……/重要的是……/必要的是……/很清楚……It's natural/strange/obvious that... 很自然/很奇怪/很明显……

(2) It's said/reported that... 据说/据报道……

(3) It's been announced/declared that... 已经通知/已经宣布……

(4) It's well-known/famous that... 众所周知……

(5) It seems/appears/happens that... 显然/很明显/碰巧……

(6) It's a pity that... 很遗憾……

(7) It is no wonder/doubt/that... 并不奇怪/无疑……

(8) It goes without saying that... 不消说……
使用句型(1)时,从句的谓语动词使用虚拟语气形式即:should + 动词原形。

例如:

It is necessary that we should learn some English grammar.

我们学点英语语法是很有必要的。

2. 当以 that 引导主语从句时,习惯上多以 It 为形式主语,而把主语从句后移。如:

It is certain that fuels like coal and oil cause a lot of pollution.

像煤和石油这类燃料会引起大量的污染,这是肯定的。

It is hoped that you'll be able to visit our city in the near future.

希望你能在最近的将来访问我们的城市。

3. 以 whether 连接代词和连接副词引导的主语从句,常置于句首,也可后移。如:

When we shall have our sports meet is still a question.

It is still a question when we shall have our sports meet.

我们什么时候开运动会还是个问题。

Who will come here is important.

It is important who will come here.

谁将到这儿来是很重要的。

It's not yet known whether they will go there.

Whether they will go there is not yet known.

还不知道他们是否去那儿。

It is not yet decided when and where the test will be given.

When and where the test will be given is not yet decided.

何时何地举行这次考试,还没有定下来。

4. 以代词 what(表示“所……的东西”)、whatever(表示“所……的一切”)和 whoever(表示“一切……的人”)引导的主语从句一般不用 It 作形式主语。)

Is what you told me really true?

你告诉我的是真的吗?

What we need are doctors and nurses.

我们需要的是医生和护士。

Whoever fails in the experiment will be given another chance.

任何试验失败的人还将有一次机会。

经典例题点析

1. ___ his wife, his daughter also went to see him.
A. Beside B. Besides C. Except D. Except for

【答案】B

【解析】本题考查介词 besides 和 except、短语 except for 的区别。请参见本单元的词汇学习 5。

本句的意思是:“除了他的妻子外,他女儿也去看望了他。”故答案选 B。

2. It is well-known that Thomas Edison ___ the electric lamp.

A. invented

B. discovered

C. found

D. developed

【答案】A

【解析】本题考查近义词的辨析。invent“发明”,发明的东西是原来不存在的;discover“发现”,发现可以是偶然的,也可以是有一个过程。

发现的对象原来就存在,只是一直未被认识;find“找到”,“发现”是 look for(寻找)动作的结果,develop“发展”。根据句意,故答案选 A。

3. _____ leaves the room last ought to turn off the light.
A. Anyone B. The person
C. Whoever D. Who

【答案】C

【解析】本题考查的是名词性从句连接代词的用法。所以排除选项 A 和 B;选项 C 中的 whoever 可以说成 anyone who,意为“无论谁”,正合题意。而 Who 意为“谁”,无加强之意,故答案选 C。

4. _____ is a fact that English is being accepted as an important language.
A. There B. This C. That D. It

【答案】D

【解析】本题考查的也是主语从句的用法。在句中如用代词代替其他的语法成分作形式主语时,只能用 it,不使用其他的代词。故答案选 D。

5. I hate _____ when people talk with their mouth full.
A. it B. that C. those D. their

【答案】B

【解析】本题考查的是名词性从句中连接词的用法。因为题干中主句、从句的句子成分已经很完整,连接词不充当任何句子成分,故选 B。

6. _____ the 2000 Olympic Games will be held in Beijing is not unknown yet.
A. Whenever B. If
C. Whether D. That

【答案】C

【解析】在引导主语从句时,如连词在句中担当语法成分,用连接代词或连接副词来引导,如连词在句中不担当语法成分,用连接词来引导。连词 whether 或 if 除引导句子外,还表示“是否”的意思。在句首引导主语从句,只用 whether,不用 if,而 that 不担当语法成分,没有任何意义,只是用来引导句子。故答案选 C。

思维误区点窍

主语从句使用时出现问题的几种情况:

(1) 主语从句有且只有一个引导词

Mary asked her mother that where they would go

for their picnic this Sunday. 【误】

Mary asked her mother where they would go for their picnic this Sunday. 【正】

玛丽问她妈妈星期天到什么地方去野餐。

(2) 从句谓语动词不倒装。

When will the meeting be held is to be decided.

【误】

When the meeting will be decided is to be decided. 【正】

什么时候开会有待决定。

(3) 使用主语从句时,需要考虑主谓一致问题。

例如:

When they will start hasn't been decided yet.

他们何时出发还没决定。

What I want are some English grammar books for middle school children.

我所需要的是一些适用于中学生的英语语法书。

When and where they'll have the meeting is not my business.

他们在何时、何地举行会议,我管不着。

典型正误剖析

1. 【误】By the time we got to the cinema, the film had begun for half an hour.

【正】By the time we got to the cinema, the film had been on for half an hour.

【析】By the time 引导的从句表示一段时间,begin 为非延续性动词,不能与 for half an hour 连用。

2. 【误】The students in the college are all taking courses leads to a degree.

【正】The students in the college are all taking courses leading to a degree.

【析】同一句子不能出现非并列的两个谓语动词,leading to a degree 作定语,修饰 courses,即有助于获得学位,有学分的课程。

3. 【误】I hope an answer to my letter within a few days.

【正】I expect an answer to my letter within a few days.

【正】I hope for an answer to my letter within a few days.



- 【析】hope 为不及物动词,不能直接接名词作宾语,可用 hope for 也可用及物动词 expect.
4. 【误】Do you know any other foreign language except English?
- 【正】Do you know any other foreign language besides English?
- 【析】根据句意除了英语之外,你还会其他语言吗? 英语应包括在内。
5. 【误】I'll sell you the book with ten yuan.
- 【正】I'll sell you the book for ten yuan.
- 【析】十块钱把书卖给你,故应用 for 表示交换。
6. 【误】At the meeting, he said his plan was so good that he should stick it.
- 【正】At the meeting, he said his plan was so good that he should stick to it.
- 【析】表示坚持应用 stick to, stick 作为及物动词表示粘贴等意思,不表示坚持。
7. 【误】Please find out whose car is this.
- 【正】Please find out whose car this is.
- 【析】宾语从句中谓语动词不能使用倒装语序。
8. 【误】I hope there are enough glasses for each guest to have them.
- 【正】I hope there are enough glasses for each guest to have one.
- 【析】希望有足够的杯子分给来宾使用,每位一只,不可能每个人都拥有所有的杯子,故改为 one。
9. 【误】The little boy was told that the sun rose in the east.
- 【正】The little boy was told that the sun rises in the east.
- 【析】间接引语如果表示的是客观事实,应用一般现在时,不随主句时态而改变,太阳东升是不变的客观事实,故应用 rises.
10. 【误】That we can't get seems better than that we have.
- 【正】What we can't get seems better than what we have.
- 【析】名词性从句中谓语动词 get, have 缺宾语,故应用代词引导从句作动词宾语,that 在从句中不作任何成分。
11. 【误】I am doing a puzzle on this newspaper.
- 【正】I am doing a puzzle in this newspaper.
- 我在猜报纸上的字谜。

- 【析】on this newspaper 表示在报纸的表面上。a puzzle in this newspaper 报纸上的字谜,表示字谜是印在报纸上的。
- 又如: There are two pencils on the newspaper. 报纸上放着两只铅笔。
- Please put an ad. in the local newspaper. 请在本地报纸上刊登广告。
12. 【误】Such is the results we have got.
- 【正】Such are the results we have got.
- 我们得到的结果就是这样。
- 【析】这是一个倒装句, such 是代词,代指上文所说的情况,句子的主语是 results,因此 be 动词要用复数。
13. 【误】Earn enough money, he worked there as a nurse.
- 【正】To earn enough money, he worked there as a nurse.
- 或: In order to earn enough money, he worked there as a nurse.
- 为了挣更多的钱,他在那儿当护士。
- 【析】不带 to 的不定式短语不能在句中作目的状语,目的状语可用不定式, in order to, so as to 短语。注意: so as to 短语不能放在句首。
14. 【误】A hard life was lived by the peasants in the past.
- 【正】The peasants in the past lived a hard life.
- 过去的农民过着艰苦的生活。
- 【析】live a hard life 过着艰苦的生活, live 的宾语是同源宾语 life, 动词后面跟同源宾语的句子不能变成被动语态。
15. 【误】This misprint led to make great confusion.
- 【正】This misprint led to great confusion.
- 这个印刷错误造成了很大的混淆。
- 【析】lead to, 引起,造成, to 是介词,后跟名词、代词或 -ing 形式。

课前阅读热身

Albert found school very difficult. His teacher would tap her iron ruler against the blackboard impatiently while she waited for him to answer her questions. But Albert always had to think about many things before he could answer. After all, he would say to himself, "There are many different