



高考备考专家系列丛书

依据国家教育部最新课程标准和教学大纲编写

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高二

同步  
TONG BU DAO DU 导读

北京师范大学新课标教学研究中心 组编

英语(下)



北京邮电大学出版社  
<http://www.buptpress.com>



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**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

高二同步导读. 英语(下)/北京师范大学新课标教学研究中心编. —北京:北京邮电大学出版社, 2004

ISBN 7-5635-0900-3

I. 高... II. 北... III. 英语课—高中—升学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 042494 号

---

书 名 高二同步导读·英语(下)  
主 编 北京师范大学新课标教学研究中心  
责任编辑 周 堃 曲 昞  
出版发行 北京邮电大学出版社  
社 址 北京市海淀区西土城路 10 号 邮编 100876  
经 销 各地新华书店  
印 刷 北京市彩虹印刷有限责任公司  
开 本 850 mm × 1 168 mm 1/16  
印 张 7.75  
字 数 243 千字  
版 次 2005 年 10 月第 1 版 2005 年 10 月第 1 次印刷  
书 号 ISBN 7-5635-0900-3/G · 140  
定 价 11.00 元

如有印刷问题请与北京邮电大学出版社联系

电话:(010)82551166 (010)62283578

E-mail:publish@bupt.edu.cn

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## 促膝小语

——人在高二

# 高

二,是高考备考蓄势待发的阶段。您准备好了吗?

此时,您是置身于题海,而无法参透书中的精髓;还是备感茫然,一味的烦恼,而无法把握学习的方向,掌握知识的重点;还是觉得高考太神秘,而找不到解决问题的钥匙?

相对高考来说,高二这一年就像是站在地平线上观望喷薄欲出的红日,也像是站在海岸线上眺望初现篷帆的航船。在您蓄锐整装的时刻,是否有必要听听我们编者的几句肺腑之言?

高考是人生的重要里程碑,顺利通过考试,步入自己理想的大学,踏进神圣的殿堂是莘莘学子强烈的渴望。而高二正是高考道路上积蓄力量,奋勇拼搏的阶段。在这一阶段,要日日行不怕路万里,时时学不怕书万卷。正所谓苦磨剑十余载,一朝出鞘惊世人。

工欲善其事,必先利其器,所以,在高二的时候应该有一套适合自己、适合进度、贴近教材、贴近高考的参考书。“事倍功半”和“事半功倍”的道理,想必大家早已谙熟于心的吧!

我们编者一直本着“想同学之所想,急同学之所急”的原则,推出高考备考专家系列丛书之高二同步导读,为您答疑解惑,伴您走过高二这段难忘的时光。

书中内容紧贴教材、紧扣考纲。“知识归纳”、“句子讲解”等使您系统地复习教材,有纲可循。“语言结构”、“案例分析”等使您扎实地掌握知识,有题可练。“单元达标训练”等为您提供演练的平台并点拨您的思路。“名人名言”、“幽默故事”等以其睿智、幽默的笔触提高您对英语的兴趣,并可作为写作的素材。

拥有她,您就如同拥有一位专家,可以随时得到帮助和指导,又如同拥有一台储备丰富的掌上电脑,可以随地查阅和练习。相信在本丛书的指导下您的学习成绩,就像“芝麻开花——节节高”。

虽为“促膝小语”,却是“金玉良言”,促膝方显心诚,小语才好入耳。希望同学们靠汗水浇出胜利果实,凭方法走到成功彼岸。

最后祝愿同学们在这套高考备考专家系列丛书之高二同步导读的指导下,夙愿得偿,一举成名。

本套丛书在编写过程中承蒙有关领导、老师的大力支持,在此谨表谢意。同时,因水平所限,加之时间仓促,书中不妥之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编者





# 目 录



Unit 11 Scientific achievement ..... (1)

Unit 12 Fact and fantasy ..... (8)

单元达标训练 ..... (17)



Unit 13 The water planet ..... (24)

Unit 14 Freedom fighters ..... (31)

单元达标训练 ..... (37)



Unit 15 Destinations ..... (44)

Unit 16 The united states of America ..... (49)

单元达标训练 ..... (55)



Unit 17 Disabilities ..... (63)

Unit 18 Inventions ..... (69)

单元达标训练 ..... (75)



Unit 19 The Merchant of Venice ..... (82)

Unit 20 Archaeology ..... (90)

单元达标训练 ..... (97)



参考答案 11 - 12 单元 .....	(105)
参考答案 13 - 14 单元 .....	(107)
参考答案 15 - 16 单元 .....	(109)
参考答案 17 - 18 单元 .....	(111)
参考答案 19 - 20 单元 .....	(113)



# Unit



## Scientific achievement

### 一、名人名言



There's only one corner of the universe you can be certain of improving, and that's your own self.

宇宙中只有一芥之地你肯定可以改善,那就是你自己。

——A. Huxley  
赫克斯利

### 二、知识归纳



#### 1. 核心考点

practise, explain, introduce, set up, be likely to do, be anxious about, come to life, rely on, deal with



#### 2. 考点讲解

#### (1) practise vt. & vi. 实践、练习

- ① He is practising the piano now.  
他在练钢琴。
  - ② He is practising playing the piano now. (跟动名词作宾语)
  - ③ If you want to study English well, you must practise speaking English more.  
你要想学好英语,必须多说。
- practice n. 实践、练习

#### ① Correct ideas come from social practice.

正确的思想来自社会实践。

#### ② The teacher asked us to do more practice in learning English.

老师要求我们,学英语要多做练习。

#### (2) introduce vt. & vi 介绍,使认识,提出,传入

- ① Let me introduce myself first.  
让我先作一个自我介绍。
- ② Allow me to introduce Tom to you.  
请允许我向你介绍汤姆。
- ③ He introduced Mary to me.  
他使我认识了玛丽。
- ④ They introduced the idea that children could learn to read as babies.  
他们提出这样的想法:孩子在婴儿时期就学习阅读。
- ⑤ Tobacco was introduced into Europe from





America.

烟草是由美洲传入欧洲的。

introduction *n.* 介绍

① This is a letter of introduction.

这是一封介绍信。

② I'm glad to have an introduction at the beginning of the class.

一开始上课,我很高兴做一下介绍。

### (3) explain *vt.* 解释,说明

其常用句型有:

A. explain sth. 解释/辨析某事

B. explain + 宾语从句

C. explain sth. to sb./explain to sb. sth. 向某人解释某事

① Will you explain this point to us?

请你把这一点向我们解释一下好吗?

② He explained the Party's policy.

他阐明了党的政策。

③ He explained why he was late.

他说明了迟到的原因。

④ That explains his hesitation.

原来那就是他犹豫不决的原因。

⑤ Please explain the matter to me, OK?

请向我解释一下这件事好吗?

⑥ Would you be kind enough to explain to me the meaning to the word?

请你给我解释一下这个单词的含义好吗?

⑦ Can you explain such conduct?

你能为这种行为辩解吗?

explanation *n.* 解释,说明

① Please give me a further explanation.

请给我进一步解释一下。

② There is no need to repeat explanations.

没必要反复解释。

③ Have you anything to say in explanation of your conduct?

你有什么话要为自己的行为辩解吗?

### (4) set up “搭起、建立、树立、开动”

① He set up a tent to sleep in.

他搭起了睡觉的帐篷。

② They are setting up defenses.

他们正在设防。

③ He set up a chemist's shop of his own.

他开办了一个自家药店。

④ More and more buildings have been set up in the last ten years.

在最近十年建起了越来越多的楼房。

⑤ He set up a good example to us.

他给我们树立了好榜样。

### (5) be anxious about/for “为……担忧,焦虑,惦念” = be/get worried about/be anxious to do sth. “渴望,急于做某事”

① We are anxious about their safety.

我们为他们的安全担忧。

② There is no need to be anxious about his health.

没必要为他的健康担忧。

③ Don't be anxious for his safety.

不要为他的安全担心。

be anxious that ... (用 should + 动词原形)

④ We are anxious that he (should) do his bit.

我们希望他能尽到自己的本分。

### (6) strike *vi. & vt.* “为……而斗争”;“(突然)袭击”;*n.* “罢工”

① The man struck me on the chin.

那人打在我的下巴上。

② He seized a stick and struck at me.

他抓起一根棍子向我打来。

③ The girl struck her head against the wall in the darkness.

黑暗中这小姑娘的头撞到墙上了。

④ They have been on strike for a month.

他们已罢工一个月了。

⑤ The typhoon struck just as the rice was ripe



for harvesting.

正当稻子成熟准备收割时,遭到了台风的袭击。

⑥He was stricken by heart attack.

他心脏病突然发作。

⑦At midday the clock strikes twelve.

正午时,钟敲十二点。

⑧Bells don't ring till you strike them.

钟不敲不响。

(7) **be likely to do.../it is likely that** “有可能……”

①It is likely to rain.

很可能要下雨。

②It is likely that he will come.

他很可能要回来了。

③You are likely to catch cold if you are to out now.

要是你现在出去,很可能会着凉。

(8) **come to life** “苏醒过来、恢复生气、活跃起来”

①He didn't come to life until he was taken to the hospital.

直到把人送到医院他才苏醒过来。

②When I mentioned our plans for a trip abroad, the kids came to life at once.

当我一提起出国旅游的打算,孩子们顿时兴致勃勃。

③The quiet girl has come to life since she lived with her grand pa.

自从和爷爷生活在一起,这个沉默寡言的女孩变得活泼起来。

### 3. 考点辨析

(1) **chance, opportunity**

A. chance 指一种侥幸的或偶然的机。

B. opportunity 通常用以指一般的机会或机遇,尤指与自己的希望、意向或目的相符合的“好机会”。

①I met him in the street by chance.

我偶然在街上遇见了他。

②She has a chance to go to college.

她有会上大学。

③It is a good chance to learn English.

这是一个学英语的好机会。

④I take this opportunity of thanking you.

我借此机会感谢你们。

⑤He had no opportunity for going to school.

他没有机会上学。

⑥We must make an opportunity to improve the environment of our school.

我们必须创造机会改变学校环境。

(2) **for example, such as**

A. for example 意为“例如”,是插入语,前后常用逗号隔开,指列举典型例子举例说明,不能列举一连串事物,可放句首、句中或句末。例:

①Many students got good marks, for example, Tom got full marks.

许多学生取得了好的成绩,例如汤姆得了满分。

②Many great men have risen from poverty—Lincon, for example.

许多伟人都出身贫寒,例如林肯。

B. such as 意为“像……;诸如……”,是用来列举人或事物的,要注意其前面的名词要用复数,其后面列举的人或物至少两项,但不能全部列出,而且不能再用 etc。例如:

①Animals, such as cats, dogs are active ones.

像猫、狗这些动物是活跃的。

②Languages such as Chinese, Japanese and German are difficult to learn well.

像汉语、俄语和德语这些语言是很难学好的。

③She bought a lot of vegetables, such as





cabbages, tomatoes and cucumbers.

她买了许多蔬菜,像大白菜、西红柿和黄瓜。

### (3) run out of, run out

A. run out of 相当于及物动词,多用于完成时和进行时,其主语一般是人,表示“用完,耗尽”。

① He was running out of money.

他的钱快要花光了。

② I have run out of ink.

我的墨水用完了。

B. run out 相当于不及物动词。不可用于被动语态,其主语一般为物:

① Our food has run out.

我们的粮食吃光了。

② His strength ran out.

他的精力耗尽了。

### (4) escape, run away

A. escape 指“逃脱(走),跑掉”,强调结果。

① Two of the prisoners have escaped.

两名罪犯逃跑了。

② Gas escaped from the pipes.

煤气从管子里漏出。

B. run away 仅指逃走的行为,用于实际的体力劳动,强调所做的动作是快速敏捷的,而不强调情况紧急,常用于口语。

① When he tried to run away, I got him by the neck.

当他想逃跑时,我抓住了他的脖子。

② Someone left the door open and the little dog ran away.

有人没关门,所以小狗跑了。

## 三、语言结构

### 疑难透析

#### 1. 部分否定

not 与表示全部意义的代词或副词连用,表

示部分否定。这样的词有: both/all/every/ everyone/ everybody/ everything/ everywhere

A. not 可以放在这些词的前面,也可以否定动词。

B. 这些词的全部否定是: neither/none/no one/nobody/nothing/nowhere 例如:

① All is not gold that glitters.

闪光的不都是金子。

② All of us don't go in for sports. = Not all of

us go in for sports. 我们并不都喜欢运动。

这句话的全部否定是: None of us go in for sports. 我们都不喜欢运动。

#### 2. it 作形式宾语

make + it (形式宾语) + adj. / n. (宾语补足语) + to do (真正宾语)

类似的动词还有: believe, find, feel, think, consider 等。例如:

We feel it our duty to help the children in the poor areas.

我们感到帮助贫穷地区的孩子是我们的责任。

A. 此句型的完整形式是: 主语 + think/feel/make/consider... + it + n. / adj. + for/of sb. to do...

其中 for/of 引出动词不定式的逻辑主语。例如:

I think it important for him to learn English well.

我认为学好英语对他很重要。

B. it 作形式宾语也可以代替从句。例如:

I have made it clear that I object to the plan.

我已经表明我反对这个计划。

C. it 作为形式宾语还可以用在像 I like/hate it that/when... 等句式中。

## 四、句子讲解

#### 1. The private research and development institute opened by Chen Chunxian in the early

1980's marked the start of Zhongguancun as a hi-tech centre.

【译文】20 世纪 80 年代初,由陈春先开办的科学研究所标志着中关村成为高科技发展中心的开始。

【分析】句中的 opened by Chen Chunxian 是过去分词短语作定语,修饰 institute。过去分词短语作定语表被动,表完成(即所修饰的名词是承受者,而不是执行者),相当于一个被动语态的定语从句。此句就可改为 The private research, and development institute which was opened by Chen Chunxian in the early 1980's marked the start of Zhongguancun as a hi-tech centre. 再例如:

① The building built in the 1920's broke down in the earthquake.

20 世纪 20 年代建的那座楼房在地震时倒塌了。

② Do you know the girl called Mary?  
你认识叫玛丽的那个姑娘吗?

③ The guests invited to the party have come.

邀请参加宴会的客人已经到了。

2. Not all the new companies can succeed, but the spirit and creativity they represent are more important than money.

【译文】并不是所有的新公司都能成功,但是他们表现出来的精神和创造力要比金钱更重要。

【分析】Not all...在此处表示部分否定。部分否定的常构成有:

A. not 与 all/both/everything/everybody/everywhere 等表示完全意义的词连用,表示部分否定。

B. not 与 always/often/quite 等词连用也表示部分否定。

3. In 2000, Chinese scientists announced that they had completed their part to the international human genome project, proving that Chinese scientists are among the world's best.

【译文】2000 年,中国科学家宣布他们已经完成了所承担的国际基因组工程部分,证明了中国科学家已跻身于世界上最优秀的科学家行列。

【分析】proving that ...是一个现在分词短语,作结果状语。在非谓语动词中,可以作结果状语的只有现在分词短语或动词不定式,现在分词短语作结果状语,表示顺理成章,显而易见的结果,动词不定式作结果状语,表示出乎意料的结果。

4. In 2001, Chinese scientists announced that they had completed mapping out their part of the international human genome project, proving that Chinese scientists are among the world's best.

【译文】2001 年中国科学家宣布他们已完成国际人类基因组项目中自己的任务,证明了中国科学家是世界一流的。

【分析】句中 proving that Chinese scientists are among world's best 是-ing 短语作伴随状语。-ing 短语常在句中作伴随或方式状语,一般放在句末。

① My sister sat at the window reading a magazine.

我妹妹坐在窗边看杂志。(伴随)

② The next moment first wave swept her down, swallowing the garden.

接着第一个浪头朝她扑来,把花园吞没了。(伴随)

③ The students stood there watching a basketball match.

学生们站在那里观看一场篮球





赛。(伴随)

- ④ We walked in the dark, feeling our way forward.

我们在这黑暗中行走,摸索着前进。(方式)

- ⑤ The girls visited many places, travelling by bus.

这些女孩乘车游览了许多地方。(方式)



### 五、案例分析

1. People are encouraged to speak openly, but careless remarks are \_\_\_\_\_ to hurt other's feeling.

A. possible                      B. probable  
C. likely                        D. surely

【答案】C

【分析】本题考查 possible/probable/likely 这三个形容词的用法。它们都有“可能的”意思,实现的可能性依 possible/likely/probable 的顺序愈来愈高。用法为(1) be likely to do, 但 probable 和 possible 无类似的用法。

(2) It is likely/probable/possible that - clause。此外,likely 亦可为副词,意为“可能,也许”,通常与 very/most/quite 等连用。例如: He will very likely pass the exam.

2. When \_\_\_\_\_ that he went to our country?

A. could it be                      B. could be it  
C. can it be                        D. can be it

【答案】A

【分析】本题考查强调句型。强调句型中可对主语、宾语、状语进行强调。其句型为: It is/was + 强调部分 + that/who (若被强调部分是人) + 句子的其余部分。若对特殊疑问词强调,其句型为: 特殊疑问词 + be (情态动

词) + it + (be + ) that...

3. The party was \_\_\_\_\_ success. We sang and danced until it came to \_\_\_\_\_ end at midnight. (2004·郑州)

A. a; an                              B. a; the  
C. the; an                            D. /; an

【答案】A

【分析】success 作为“成功”讲是不可数名词,作为“成功的人或事”讲,则为可数名词,句意为“晚会是一次巨大的成功”。因此,success 是抽象名词具体化。come to an end “结束”是固定短语。

4. She was careful to \_\_\_\_\_ her place before she shut the book. (2004·南通)

A. signal                            B. mark  
C. sign                                D. make

【答案】B

【分析】本题句意为:合上书之前她很仔细地在她读到的地方做了标记。signal 表示“发出信号”;mark 表示“做标记”;sign 表示“签字”;make 表示“制造,制作”。

5. I would love \_\_\_\_\_ to the party last night but I had to work extra hours to finish a report.

A. to go                              B. to have gone  
C. going                              D. having gone

【答案】B

【分析】由句意知我没能去参加这个宴会,所以用 would love to have gone 表示本来想去而没去成的虚拟语气。



## 六、幽默故事



### My First and My Last

When George was thirty-five, he bought a small plane and learned to fly it. He soon became very good and made his plane do all kinds of tricks.

George had a friend. His name was Mark. One day George offered to take Mark up in his plane. Mark thought, "I've travelled in a big plane several times, but I've never been in a small one, so I'll go."

They went up, and George flew around for half an hour and did all kinds of tricks in the air.

When they came down again, Mark was very glad to be back safely, and he said to his friend in a shaking voice, "Well, George, thank you very much for those two trips in your plane."

George was very surprised and said, "Two trips?"

"Yes, my first and my last," answered Mark.

### 第一次与最后一次

乔治35岁时买了架小型飞机,并开始学习驾驶。不久,他就能很娴熟地驾机做各种各样的特技飞行了。

乔治有个朋友名叫马克。一天,乔治主动邀请马克乘他的飞机上天兜一圈。马克心想,“我乘大客机飞行过好几次,还从来没有乘过小飞机,我不妨试一试。”

升空后,乔治飞了有半个小时,在空中做了各种各样的飞行特技。

后来他们着陆了。马克很高兴能够安全返回地面。他用颤抖的声音对他的朋友说:“乔治,非常感谢你让我乘小飞机做了两次飞行。”

乔治非常吃惊地问:“两次飞行?”

“是的,我的第一次和最后一次。”马克答道。





# Unit



# Fact and fantasy

## 一 名人名言



True friendship is like sound health, the value of it is seldom known until it be lost.

真正的友谊犹如人体的健康,只有当已失去时才会意识到它的价值。

——Charles Colton

科尔顿

## 二 知识归纳



### 1. 核心考点

collision, permanent, aboard, strike, come on, more than, awake



### 2. 考点讲解

#### (1) collision *n.* [U/C] 碰撞; 冲突; 抵触

in collision with 和……相撞/冲突

① The liner was in collision with an oil tanker.

那条客船和油轮相撞。

② Her political activities brought her into collision with the law.

她的政治活动使她触犯了法律。

#### (2) permanent *adj.* 永久的; 固定的; 长期不变的

There is no permanent friend or enemy, and

there is only permanent interest. (Churchill)

没有永远的朋友或敌人,只有永远的利益。

#### (3) aboard *adv.* 在船(飞机、车)上,上船,上飞机

① All aboard! 各位请上船(飞机、车)!

② Welcome aboard! 欢迎大家乘船(飞机、车)!

③ All 257 aboard died in the airliner crash.

那次飞机失事中,机上的257名乘客全部遇难。

#### (4) suggest *vt.* “建议,提议”

后面常跟名词、动名词或从句(谓语动词用 should + 动词原形)。

① Our teacher suggested us looking up these words in a dictionary.

老师建议我们到词典中去查这些词。

② He suggested that we (should) start the work at once.

他建议我们立即开始工作。

- ③ It was suggested that we should start at once.

根据提议,我们应该马上动身。

(5) **frighten vt.** 使惊恐;吓唬

- ① Don't shout, or you'll frighten the baby.

别喊,你会吓着孩子的。

- ② Did the noise frighten you?

那声音吓着你了吗?

frightened *adj.* “害怕的;惊恐的”

- ③ She is crying because she is frightened.

她因受了惊吓而哭了起来。

- ④ He was frightened at the thought of the coming examination.

一想到即将来临的考试他就害怕。

- ⑤ Some people are frightened of thunder; others of snakes.

有些人怕打雷,有些人怕蛇。

frightening *adj.* 使人惊恐(害怕)的

- ⑥ The great noise was really frightening.

那声巨响真是吓人。

(6) **come on**

A. 用于祈使句中,表示劝说、激励、不耐烦等;意思是“快来;快点”。例:

- ① Come on! We'll be late for school.

快一点,我们要迟到了。

- ② Come on! Tell me what has happened to you.

快说!快告诉我你怎么了。

B. 用作不及物动词。意思是“进步;进行;成长”。例:

- ① How's your garden coming on?

你的花园发展情形如何?

- ② The baby is coming on well.

婴儿的发育情况良好。

C. 另外,come along 也有“快点,来吧”的意思。例:

- ① Come along, I'll show you to your room.

走吧,我带你到你的房间去。

- ② Come along, or else we shall be late.

快点,否则我们就要迟到了。

(7) **more than**

A. more than 后接数字,表示“超过;多于”。

例:

- ① More than 70 percent of our planet is covered by water.

我们的星球有百分之七十以上的表面为水覆盖。

- ② More than one person has a good grasp of English in the school. (谓语用单数)

这所学校里不止一人精通英语。

B. more than 后接名词、形容词、副词、动词、动名词和分词等。表示“不只是,非常;岂止”的意思。例:

- ① He is more than a soldier. He is simply a hero.

他何止是个战士,简直是个英雄。

- ② We are more than glad to help.

我们非常乐意帮助。

- ③ She speaks English more than fluently.

她的英语何止是流利,简直相当地道。

- ④ Bamboo is used for more than building.

竹子不只是用于建筑。

【注意】more than 还可以分开,用作 more... than...,意思是“与其说……不如说……”。

例:

- ① The book seems to be more a dictionary than a grammar.

这本书像一本词典而不太像语法书。

- ② She is more lazy than unintelligent.

与其说她智力低,不如说太懒。

(该句中 more lazy 不能用 lazier 代替)

(8) **awake**

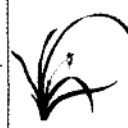
A. *adj.* not sleeping 醒着的(不作前置定语)

- ① Is the baby awake or asleep?

婴儿醒了还是睡着了?

B. *v.* stop sleeping, become conscious of, realize 醒来,觉悟,意识(与 to 连用)

- ② I usually awake at six.





③Nothing can awake his interest in this subject. (激发兴趣)

④You must awake to the fact that failure will mean disgrace.

### 3. 考点辨析

#### (1) voyage, travel, trip, journey, tour

A. voyage 指不论旅途长短的水上的空中的游历,旅行。例:

The fellow went for a week's voyage round the coast.

这青年人已作一星期的沿海航行去了。

B. travel 具有广泛意义,泛指各种旅行(长期的或短期的,远的或近的),可替换本组其它同义词,但尤指长途或去海外。例:

Travel is a part of education.

旅行是教育的一部分。

C. trip 多指短期的、短距离的旅行。例:

My brother went for a short sea trip once for the benefit of his health.

我哥哥为了恢复健康,到海上作了一次短时期的旅行。

D. journey 指有预定地点的长途陆路旅行。例:

The journey to Italy will take more than a month.

到意大利去旅行要花一个多月的时间。

E. tour 指根据一定的路线,事先预定了一些逗留地点,然后仍返回出发地点的游历,周游旅行。例:

They went on a wedding tour.

他们去结婚旅游了。

#### (2) late; later; latest; lately

A. late *adj.* & *adv.* “迟、晚”。例:

①He is half an hour late for meeting.

他开会晚了半个小时。

②An accident happened in the late afternoon.

傍晚,发生了一场事故。

③He works late into the night every day.

他每天工作到深夜。

B. later 是 late 的比较级,时间上“更迟;更晚”。例:

①Two weeks later, I received his reply.

两周后,我收到了他的答复。

②Later on, he realized he was wrong.

后来,他意识到他错了。

③See you later.

再见。

C. latest 是 late 的最高级形式。“最新的;最近的;最迟的”。例:

①You can read the latest news in the newspaper.

在报纸上你可以读到最新消息。

②Have you read his latest novel?

你读了他的最新小说吗?

③I'll return the book to you on Friday at (the) latest.

我最晚星期五把书还给你。

D. lately *adv.* 最近;近来;不久前,与 recently 含义相同,用于现在完成时或一般现在时。例:

①I haven't seen her lately.

最近我没有见过她。

②Have you been to the cinema lately?

近来看过电影吗?

③I saw her as lately as last Sunday.

我上星期还看见她了。

#### (3) search; search for; in search of; in one's search for

A. search *vt.* 搜查;搜身。后常接地点名词或某人。例如:

①They searched the whole town but couldn't find a fruit-shop open.

他们找遍了全城,也找不到一家水果店开着门。

②The police searched the prisoner to see if he had a gun.

警察搜查这个犯人看是否有枪。

B. search for “搜寻,搜索”,后接要搜寻的人或东西。



①I searched for my watch but didn't find it.  
我到处找手表,但没找到。

②The villagers were searching for the lost boy.

村民们正在寻找那丢失的小男孩。

C. 另外,还可用于 search + 宾语 + for...结构中。例:

①They searched the forest for the lost boy.  
他们在森林里搜查丢失的男孩。

②I searched all my pockets for the key.  
我搜遍我所有的口袋找钥匙。

D. in search of = in the/one's search for“寻找”。例:

①The boy was in search of/in his search for his lost dog.

小男孩正在寻找丢失的小狗。

②The children went out in search of/in their search for something to eat.

孩子们出去寻找一些吃的东西。

#### (4) believe; believe in; trust

A. believe “相信;认为”,后接名词、代词、从句。例:

①I just could not believe my eyes.  
我简直不敢相信我的眼睛。

②Do you believe him? (believe sb. 表示相信某人说的话。)

= Do you believe what he said?

③We believe that he will come.

我们相信他会来。

还可以用下面两种句式:

①It is generally believed that the play was written by Shakespeare.

人们普遍认为这个剧本是莎士比亚写的。

②They believed him (to be) right.

他们相信他是正确的。

③They believed him (to be) her accomplice.

他们把他当做是她的同谋犯。

④He is believed to arrive in time.

相信他会按时到达。

【注意】believe 作“认为”讲时,后面的从句常将否定转移到主句上来。例:

①I don't believe he can answer the question.

我认为他回答不出来这个问题。

②I don't believe that they could win the game.

我认为他们不会赢得这场比赛。

B. believe in “相信、信任、信仰”,后接名词、代词、动名词。例:

①I don't believe in him.

我不信任他。

②I believe in Maxism.

我信仰马克思主义。

③I believe in getting plenty of exercise.

我相信大量的运动必有好处。

C. trust “信任”。例:

①They trusted each other. = They believed in each other.

他们互相信任。

②We don't trust in God. = We don't believe in God.

我们不相信上帝。

### 二、语言结构

英语的构词方法主要有三种:合成、派生和转化。

#### 一、合成

把两个或两个以上的词合成为一个新词,这种构词方法叫做合成。

1. 合成名词的主要构成方式:

(1) n. + n. : classroom, newspaper, schoolboy, bookcase

(2) adj. + n. : blackboard, greenhouse, highway

(3) v. + n. : chopsticks

(4) adv. + n. : overcoat

(5) v. + adv. : break - down, get - together

(6) n. + prep. phr. : sister-in-law, editor-in-chief

2. 合成形容词的主要构成方式:

(1) n. + adj. : snow-white, world-wide