

本丛书已通过 ISO9001 国际质量管理体系认证

# 高考新思路



领略名师风采

导航清华北大

● 石破天惊 茅塞顿开辟捷径  
● 壁立千仞 山为基石我为峰  
● 勇探险境 奇峻之处揽日月  
● 挑战高考 洞穿蜀道新思路

黄冈中学特高级教师领衔撰写

GAOKAOXINSILU

英语

学生用书

高二同步互动课堂(上)

延边人民出版社





# GAOKAOXINSILU

## 一丝绿意，就能催生整个春天



**学科主编**

**陈明星** 中学特级教师，现任黄冈中学教务处主任，中国教育学会外语学会副会长，2004年被评为全国中学优秀外语教师。“高中英语课文阅读教学法”“高中英语课文整体教学法”和“五读教学法”的首创者。从2000年起，承担全国教育科学“十五”规划课题“中小学英语课堂教学模式优化研究与实验”的子课题任务，并取得阶段性成果。先后应湖北教育出版社、东北师大出版社、广西教育出版社、陕西教育出版社之邀主编多部英语教辅用书。

**高靖宇** 中学高级教师，济宁市学科带头人，山东省英语优质课一等奖获得者，多次参加济宁市高中英语命题工作，一直从事高中英语教学，教学成绩突出。在《英语周报》上发表“寓素质教育于课堂教学之中”等论文8篇，主编或参编了《优化设计》、《中学第二教材》、《优化方案·英语》等教辅资料多部。



**本册主编**

# 南北名师



# 联袂打造

## 编委与审定

学科主编 陈明星  
本册主编 高靖宇 高娟  
副主编 崔华伟 李宝华 王彦  
李开信 岳峰

黄冈中学  
苏州中学  
华中师大一附中  
华南师大附中  
山东省实验中学  
江西临川一中  
上海中学  
陕师大附中

北京四中  
北师大附中  
扬州中学  
天津南开中学  
广西师大附中  
成都十二中  
云南师大附中  
杭州市高级中学

启东中学  
郑州实验中学  
长沙市一中  
福州三中  
大同一中  
四川师大附中  
重庆一中  
福建漳州立人学校

## 特别鸣谢

## 付出就有回报 要做就做最好

正因为有了全国众多名校名师的参与，才使得  
高考新思路如此卓越不凡





不经历风雨

GAOKAOXINSILU

夏

怎能见彩虹

雨 风  
汇集百川方成河  
吹尽风沙始见金

解读“秘笈”



关注“神话”

——走近黄冈

黄冈试题号称“秘笈”，黄冈教育堪称中国教坛“神话”，之所以称其为“秘笈”、“神话”，是由其校的模拟题押中高考试题的高命中率和常年稳居全国三甲的高考升学率而得名，为破解“神话”奥妙，做到“秘笈”共享，我们走近了黄冈……

由黄冈中学各学科带头人、山东省优秀教师联袂担纲编著的《高考新思路》丛书，经过一年多的酝酿策划，今朝得以横空出世。



她不凡 她拥有超豪华的编写队伍，强强联合，优势互补。

她优秀 她吸收了大江南北、长城内外优秀的教学理念和教学成果。

她务实 所有编者都是来自教学第一线，问渠哪得清如许，为有源头活水来。





人一生中最为快乐的事只有两种：  
拥有梦想和实现梦想。人之所以生活得有意义，  
必须有一个不断实现的梦想和实现梦想的激情。

——编者按

## 持续改进 超越梦想

据报载：每年约 20 万种图书，近 300 亿码洋的库存，让众多出版社、图书策划公司感到空前的竞争压力，平均每天约 600 种图书上市，让读者眼花缭乱，不禁感叹：书真多！但众多出版社人又在感叹：出好书真难！众多读者也在感叹：无书可读！

教辅图书市场更是琳琅满目，精彩纷呈，每年都有多少“精品”昙花一现一年过，隐身江湖不再现；更有多少新的“权威”花样翻新再出炉，旧版新面又一年，搞得教师案头真有点不堪重负，喟叹曰：“知音难觅，亮点难寻！”

《高考新思路》自从 2001 年创刊伊始，虽未能一鸣惊人，但经过四年苦心经营、持续改进、精雕细凿，于细微处见精神，实现了由读者开始认识到接受到认可到好评到赞誉如潮到库房脱销质的飞跃。2004 版高考新思路做到了零错误、零库存、零退货、零距离接触高考（04 版本丛书共计有 27 道题与 2004 年高考试题逼真相似）。众多出版社开始研究“高考新思路现象”，做为编者，我们认为，新思路的今天可以用以下四字给予诠释：

1、新 这是本丛书的命脉所在，全体编者始终恪守“我们每天都是新的”这一编写理念，紧跟教改新潮流，坚决做到编写思路新、体例新、模式新等，不固旧规，善于创新。

2、前 主要体现在所有编者和审读都是来自教学的最前沿，他们意识超前、思维超前，对高考命题的前瞻具有权威性。

3、精 本丛书的编写“严”字当头，完全摒弃了“全国教辅一大抄”的简单编写模式，而是依据课堂需求，学生认知规律深加工而成。

4、实 “做实在人，干实在事，编实在书”，是所有编者的基本准则，在一年多的编写过程中，本丛书历经多次修订完善，逐句审读，数次校验，从而确保了本丛书的精准性。2004 年九月本丛书成功通过 ISO9001 国际质量管理体系认证，正是对本丛书质量的全面验证和肯定。

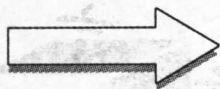
“天上海上没有路，月亮在偷偷地哭……”，站在 05 的舞台，面对新课标、新教材、省单独命题等等如浪涌般的教育改革，我们全体编委不敢有丝毫的懈怠和沾沾自喜，成绩、压力、品牌、责任督促着我们不用扬鞭自奋蹄，为了追求“新”，为了脚踏“实”，为了名副其实的新思路，我们书海找遍，一线走遍，专家访遍，殚精竭虑，终成思路。

我们相信，她可能不是最耀眼的，但她是最实用的。

由于各学科特点不同，我们在整套丛书的编写上没有拘泥于栏目、框架、格式的整齐化一，而是取胆为文，各具侧重，各呈特点，各科具体栏目设置及功能见下页栏目解读。



栏目解读



## 栏目解读

本书为《高考新思路·英语》分册，栏目设置及功能如下：

### 背景材料导引

依据教材精心选取三篇同类素材的短文供学生课前读、思、学。有利于提高学生的阅读评价鉴赏能力，拓展知识面，激发学习兴趣，深化对教材知识的理解。

点明本单元的重点、难点及考点。有利于学生针对预习，明确努力方向，具有较强的指导性。

### 考点教学目标

### 考点知识精讲

分“单词点击”、“短语精析”、“句型归纳”、“疑难解读”、“语法透析”五个小板块，名师当堂授课，全面细说教材，并配有“即境活用”和“比较网站”等边框栏目加以拓展深化，师生互动，逐层剖析，演绎轻松、活泼、高效、经典课堂。

精选与本单元知识点相对应的高考试题，分别从考查角度、解题思路等方面予以示范点拨，目的是传授给学生一些解题方法和技巧，明确本单元的考点所在，提高快速、准确答题能力。

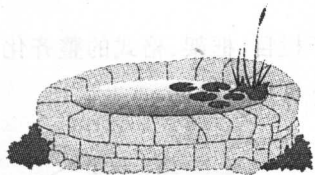
### 经典例题链接

### 同步双基过关

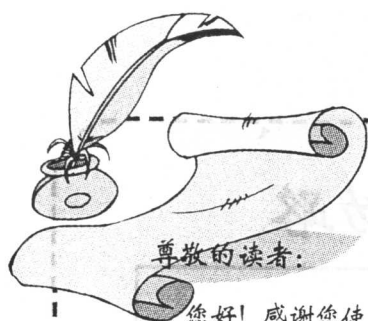
是对本单元基础知识的再现和考查，通过由浅入深、由点到面、循序渐进的练习，全面夯实基础知识，落实基本技能。

依据高考试题模式设计编写，试题新颖、灵动，考查角度巧，覆盖范围广，通过检测，巩固所学知识，培养综合运用英语的能力。

### 综合能力提升



《高考新思路》丛书编委会  
2005年夏



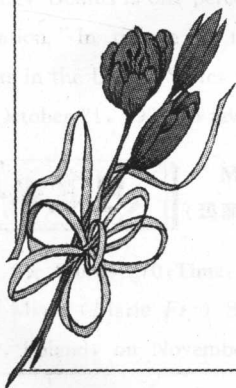
## 读者意见反馈卡

尊敬的读者：

您好！感谢您使用《高考新思路》系列丛书，感谢您对《高考新思路》的支持与厚爱！

为了进一步提高图书质量，打造金牌图书，我们向全国各地《高考新思路》用户开展问卷调查，恳请您写下使用本丛书的体会与感受，写下您对我们的批评与建议，我们将真诚吸纳您的每一言每一语，并会向您提供更好的精品图书；更希望您能记录整理使用 2005 版学生用书过程中发现的错误，届时能将成书返寄给我们，我们表示感谢并免费赠送 2006 版《高考新思路》系列丛书。

读者姓名		性 别		任课老师	
通讯地址				邮政编码	
就读学校及年级					
所购书名			售书单位		
1. 本书对您最大的帮助是：					
<p>本书的不足之处是：</p>					
2. 您认为本书哪些栏目设置得比较好？					
<p>您认为应该设置哪些栏目？请写出您的建议：</p>					
3. 请写出您最喜欢的高考辅导书及出版社：					
4. 您认为最好的学习方法是：					



Unit 1	Making a difference	(1)
	课前自学导读	(1)
	课堂名师授课	(3)
	课后知能提升	(10)
Unit 2	News media	(17)
	课前自学导读	(17)
	课堂名师授课	(19)
	课后知能提升	(28)
Unit 3	Art and architecture	(35)
	课前自学导读	(35)
	课堂名师授课	(37)
	课后知能提升	(45)
Unit 4	A garden of poems	(52)
	课前自学导读	(52)
	课堂名师授课	(54)
	课后知能提升	(61)
Unit 5	The British Isles	(69)
	课前自学导读	(69)
	课堂名师授课	(71)
	课后知能提升	(79)
Unit 6	Life in the future	(87)
	课前自学导读	(87)
	课堂名师授课	(89)
	课后知能提升	(96)
Unit 7	Living with disease	(104)
	课前自学导读	(104)
	课堂名师授课	(106)
	课后知能提升	(114)
Unit 8	First aid	(122)
	课前自学导读	(122)
	课堂名师授课	(124)
	课后知能提升	(131)
Unit 9	Saving the earth	(138)
	课前自学导读	(138)
	课堂名师授课	(140)
	课后知能提升	(147)
Unit 10	Frightening nature	(154)
	课前自学导读	(154)
	课堂名师授课	(156)
	课后知能提升	(163)
	参考答案	(170)





## Unit 1 Making a difference



## 课前自学导读

(课前花絮,趣味学习,明确重点,导入课堂!)



## 背景材料导引

## 导读篇 A

Thomas Alva Edison

(托马斯·阿尔瓦·爱迪生)

(★ Words: 200; Time: 3 minutes)

Thomas Alva Edison was both a scientist and an inventor. Born in 1847, Edison would see tremendous change take place in his lifetime. He was also to be responsible for making many of those changes occur. When Edison was born, society still thought of electricity as a novelty, a fad (时尚). By the time he died, entire cities were lit by electricity. Much of the credit for that progress goes to Edison. In his lifetime, Edison patented 1,093 inventions, earning him the nickname "The Wizard of Menlo Park." The most famous of his inventions was an incandescent (白炽的) light bulb. Besides the light bulb, Edison developed the phonograph and the "kinetoscope", a small box for viewing moving films. He also improved upon the original design of the stock ticker, the telegraph, and Alexander Graham Bell's telephone. He believed in hard work, sometimes working twenty hours a day. Edison was quoted as saying, "Genius is one percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration." In tribute to this important American, electric lights in the United States were dimmed (变暗) for one minute on October 21, 1931, a few days after his death.



Thomas Alva

## 早思篇 B

Maria Sklodowska—Curie

(玛丽亚·斯格拉德丝长·居里)

(★ Words: 270; Time: 4 minutes)

Maria (Marie Fr.) Sklodowska—Curie (born in Warsaw, Poland, on November 7, 1867) was one of the first

woman scientists to win worldwide fame, and indeed, one of the great scientists of this century.

She had degrees in mathematics and physics. Winner of two Nobel Prizes, for Physics in 1903 and for Chemistry in 1911, she performed pioneering studies with radium and polonium and contributed profoundly to the understanding of radioactivity.



Marie Curie

Perhaps the most famous of all women scientists, Maria Sklodowska-Curie is notable for her many firsts.

△She was the first to use the term radioactivity for this phenomenon.

△She was the first woman in Europe to receive her doctorate of science.

△In 1903, she became the first woman to win a Nobel Prize for Physics. The award, jointly awarded to Curie, her husband Pierre, and Henri Becquerel, was for the discovery of radioactivity.

△She was also the first female lecturer, professor and head of Laboratory at the Sorbonne University in Paris (1906).

△In 1911, she won an unprecedented second Nobel Prize (this time in chemistry) for her discovery and isolation of pure radium and radium components. She was the first person ever to receive two Nobel Prizes.

△She was the first mother—Nobel Prize Laureate of daughter—Nobel Prize Laureate. Her oldest daughter Irene Joliot—Curie also won a Nobel Prize for Chemistry (1935).

△She is the first woman which has been laid to rest under the famous dome of the Pantheon in Paris for her own merits.

△She received 15 gold medals, 19 degrees, and other honors.



试对下联

飞雪连天射白鹿 (嵌小说书名首字联)

高  
考  
新  
思  
路名  
师  
巧  
解  
助





Issac Newton

In 1665, Hooke published a book, in which he said that light travels in small, rapid vibrations, and that colored light is produced by changes in these vibrations. Hooke had developed a number of experiments with light and color, and his theory grew out of these experiments.



Seven years later, a new member of the Royal Society, Issac Newton, sent to the Society an account of one of his experiences. Newton had been making lenses in an attempt to make a refracting(折射的) telescope. But no matter how carefully he worked, a weak ring of colors always blacked out the outer part of each lens. This color ring interested him, and he decided that he would have to know more about light and color before he could go on with his instrument making.

Newton began his work on color with a thin ray of light which he studies carefully. He made this light pass through a prism, a glass instrument which breaks up light rays. Many people wrongly believe that Newton was the first man to discover that when white light passes through a prism it produces the colors of the rainbow. If we stop and think about it, we realize that this couldn't be true, since prisms had been used by scientists for many years. What Newton really found was that a thin ray, round in shape, threw a narrow ribbon of separate colors on his wall after it passed through the prism.

Newton couldn't explain what happened, and he proceeded to experiment further. By placing another prism in the path of the ray of colored lights, he was able to change it back to a ray of white light.

From these and many other experiments, Newton learned that white light is made up of colored lights, and that the amount that light is bent in passing through a prism varies for each color. Red light is bent the least, orange bends a little more. This is followed by yellow and so on to violet, which is bent the most.

- Newton began his work on color because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he disagreed with Hooke's theory  
B. he needed to know what was causing the fault in his lenses  
C. the Royal Society employed him to make a refracting telescope  
D. he wanted to know how to get a strong ring of colors
- The writer says, "If we stop and think about it, we would realize...". This means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. no one before had ever made light pass through a prism  
B. it was incredible that a prism breaks up white light into colors of the rainbow  
C. the effect of light passing through a prism was known before Newton's experiment  
D. the colors of the rainbow are not produced by light passing through a prism
- The difference between any two colored lights passing through a prism is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. made by placing a second prism in the path of the ray of colored lights  
B. brought about by different passing rate of each light through the prism  
C. produced by the variation of the amount of a light passing through the prism  
D. caused by the difference in the amount that the light has been sent
- From the information given, we can work out that blue light is bent \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a little more sharply than green  
B. as sharply as violet  
C. sharply only next to orange  
D. not so sharply as yellow
- Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?  
A. A Great Discovery  
B. Newton and His Experiments  
C. Functions of Prism  
D. What White Light Composes

自我诊断: 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. D



### 考点教学目标

重点单词	undertake, obvious, within, agriculture, debate, scan, graduate, seek, misunderstand, observe, match, predict, curious, promising, intelligent, patient, experiment, mind, similar
重点短语	go by, work on, go on with, dream of, turn out, use up, be satisfied with, come up with, be/get engaged in, make a difference, on the other hand, reach one's goal, be known as, take a closer look at



续表:

重点句式	1. It takes (sb) sth to do...; 2. There is no doubt that...; 3. There did not seem...; 4. There is no point in doing sth...; 5. What is it that...; 6. It is clear that...; 7. What if...; 8. only+状语+倒装的主句
功能与话题	1. 功能:人物描述与问题争辩(Describing people and debating) 2. 话题:科学与科学家(Talk about science and scientists)
重点语法	动词不定式的用法。
写作目的	人物描写,培养有关人物传记的写作能力。



## 课堂名师授课

(互动课堂,教学相长,典例精析,举一反三!)



## 考点知识精讲



## 1. undertake (undertook; undertaken) vt.

(1) to take up or accept (a duty or piece of work, esp. one that is difficult or needs effort) 承担; 接受(责任、艰苦的工作等)

They undertook a dangerous task.

他们承担一件危险任务。

The lawyer undertook the case free of charge.

这律师免费承办那个案件。

(2) to promise or agree 许诺, 保证

He undertook to pay the money back within six months.

他保证六个月之内还钱。

He undertook that he would pay it back.

他答应会把钱还回来。



## 即境活用

1. Who do you think is the right person to \_\_\_\_\_ the task?

A. undergo

B. undertake

C. understand

D. underline

## 2. within

within 是介词, 另外还可作副词, 其用法如下:

(1) prep “在……以内(里面)”。在表达地点时, 常有“不出……之远”和“在一确定的范围之内”的意思。常用于正式文体中。

It is within three miles of the station.

它离车站不到三英里。

(2) within 还可以用于引申意义, 主要同一些抽象名词连用, 表示在一定的限度和范围之内。

We must live within our income.

我们必须收支平衡。

(3) “在……以内, 不到”。within 可以表示时间的长度, 意思是“在一段时间内, 不到……”, 一般用于较正式文体中。

He will arrive within an hour.

他在一小时内到达。

Within a day or two he got a letter from them.

在一两天内, 他就收到他们的一封信。

(4) adv. 在里面, 在屋里; 在内心。

The house has been painted within and without.

屋子里外都被油漆过了。

She is pure within.

她内心纯洁。

## 3. curious adj. be eager to know or learn, esp. about something unfamiliar or mysterious 好奇的, 好打听的, 奇怪的

be curious about... 对……感到好奇

be curious to do... 极想做……

be curious wh-从句 对……有兴趣

It is curious that... 是奇怪的……

有关派生词:

1) curiously adv. 好奇地; 说来奇怪

Philip looked curiously at the people.

菲利普好奇地看着人们。

Curiously enough he had never seen the little girl.

说来奇怪, 他从来没见过这小女孩。

2) curiosity n. 好奇心



## 即境活用

2. Children are naturally curious \_\_\_\_\_ everything around them, in other words, they're curious \_\_\_\_\_ everything works.

A. of; that

B. about; how

C. for; what

D. as to; when



猜一猜

横空一条江, 入夜白茫茫, 喜鹊不搭桥, 织女望牛郎。(打一物体)

向  
考  
新  
思  
路



名  
师  
巧  
解  
题



#### 4. debate

(1) *v.* 讨论, 争论

We must debate the question with the rest of the members.

我们必须和其他会员讨论那个问题。

They were debating whether to go to the mountains or to the seaside.

我们正在讨论要去山上或是去海边。

(2) *n.* 讨论, 辩论

The proposal is under debate.

那个提议还在讨论中。

a heated debate 激烈的辩论

#### 比较网站:

discuss, argue, debate 的区别:

(1) discuss 指细查某事后与他人进行讨论, 交换意见:

Men are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they discuss it freely.

只有在自由讨论时才最有可能解决问题。

(2) argue 强调陈述事实或理由来支持别人所反对的观点:

There is no good in arguing with the inevitable.

拿不可避免的事物争论是没有什么用的。

(3) debate 包含正式的、常是公开的争论:

The two sides agreed to debate the campaign issues face to face.

双方都同意就竞选问题进行面对面的辩论。

#### 5. seek (sought; sought) *vt.* & *vi.*

(1) 寻找, 追求

They sought shelter from the rain.

他们找地方躲雨。

He found it worthless to seek fame.

他发现追求名声是不值得的。

(2) 请求, 征求, 求教

You should seek advice from your lawyer on this matter.

在这件事上你应征求你律师的意见。

(3) 企图, 试图

They sought to punish him for his crime but he escaped.

他们试图惩罚他的罪行, 但他却逃跑了。

(4) seek one's/ a fortune 追求财富; 碰运气

(5) seek for/ after 寻找; 追求

She sought for a solution to the problem.

她寻找解决该问题的办法。

He is seeking after wealth and power and position.

他追求财富、权势和地位。

#### 6. match

(1) *vt.* 与……匹敌; 比得上

No one can match her in knowledge of classical music.

在古典音乐的知识方面没人能和她相匹敌。

(2) *vt.* & *vi.* 适合, 与……相配

Her clothes don't match her age.

她的服装和年龄不配。

The two pieces of furniture don't match.

那两件家具不搭配。

(3) 使……一致

You didn't match your words with deeds.

你的言行不一致。

match against/ with 和……比赛

He matched his shooting skill against the expert's.

他和专家比赛射击技术。

#### 比较网站:

match 与 fit, suit 的区别:

(1) match 多指大小、色调、形状、性质等方面相合、不相上下、势均力敌。

These colours don't match. 这些颜色不相配。

(2) fit 指适合环境、条件、目的、要求等(即某人某物具有在工作、用途上必须的品质); 同时 fit 也用于衣服、鞋帽等合身、合脚。

These shoes fit me very well.

这双鞋子我穿着大小正合适。

(3) suit 主要指合口味、性格、地位、条件等, 从而使人感到愉快、满意。

No dish suits all tastes. 众口难调。

#### 7. observe *vt.*

(1) 留心到, 看到, 注意到

若后面跟一个含有不定式的复合宾语时, 其中的不定式要省略 to。

The policeman observed the man open the window (trying to force the lock of the door).

那个警察看到那个人打开窗户(企图弄开门锁)。

(2) 举行(仪式); 庆祝(节日)

Do they observe Christmas Day in this country?

这个国家的人庆祝圣诞节吗?

(3) 遵守, 遵循

You must observe the traffic rules.

你必须遵守交通规则。

(4) 评论, 发表看法, 说

I observed nothing on that subject.

我对那个问题没有发表任何看法。

#### 8. patient

(1) *n.* 病人

(2) *adj.* 耐心的, 容忍的

I had to be patient with the tired child.

我只得耐心地对待这个疲倦的孩子。

He was patient of hardships.

他能忍受苦难。

③patiently *adv* 耐心地

D. rest



我们不能单凭外表判断。

我不能跟你去,我现在很忙。

我做梦也没想要欺骗你呀。

我做梦也没想到会当选。



D. from; truly

我们学校培养出了一些第一流的学者。

这些条件中你至少要符合一项,否则你就不能成为本俱乐部的会员。



### D. supports



急转弯

一只羊一年能吃掉草地上四分之一的草,要把草地上的草全吃完,需要多少时间?



名师巧帮



6. **the other way around**(美式英语)从相反方向;用相反方式

The earth moves around the sun, not the other way around.  
地球绕太阳转,而不是相反。

7. **reach one's goal** 达到目的或目标

reach an agreement 达成协议

reach one's understanding 使某人理解

reach out one's hand/ foot for... 伸手/脚去够……

beyond reach=out of one's reach 够不着



**即境活用**

6. After a long time of explanation I \_\_\_\_\_ their understanding, and an agreement was finally \_\_\_\_\_.

A. get to; got to

B. reached; came

C. arrived at; got

D. reached; reached

8. **come up with**

(1) think of sth., such as an idea or a plan 想出,找出(答案,计划)

Is that the best you can come up with?

那是你想出的最好的主意吗?

Scientists will have to come up with new methods of increasing the world's food supply.

科学家们要提出增加食物的新方法。

(2) produce or provide sth that people want 拿去

We are in big trouble if we don't come up with the money by 6 o'clock.

如果我们在六点之前拿不出这些钱,我们就有太麻烦了。



1. **It takes (sb.) sth. to do sth.** 做某事花费某人某物

●take 意为“花费、需要”,其宾语既可以是时间名词,也可以是其他的。

It takes two to make a quarrel.

一个巴掌拍不响。

It took great courage to break away from his family.

与他的家庭决裂需要极大的勇气。



**比较网站:**

**take, cost, spend, charge, pay** 的区别:

(1) take 表示“花费、需要”,一般不接表示钱的词。

(2) cost 表示“花费多少钱;让某人付出……代价”。

(3) spend 的主语是人,构成 spend... on sth./ (in) doing...

(4) charge 意为“索要、要价”,与 for 连用。

(5) pay 意为“付”,与 for 连用。

2. **There is no doubt that...** 毫无疑问……

●that 引导同位语从句,说明 doubt 的内容。

There is no doubt that children are deep in love with computers.

毫无疑问孩子们深深地爱上了电脑。

There is no doubt about his honesty.

关于他的诚实是毋庸置疑的。

There is some doubt whether he is the best man for the job.

他是不是担任那项工作最合适的人选,有点疑问。

I have no doubt that he will pass the exam.

我确信他会通过考试。

I doubt whether/ if he will keep his word.

我怀疑他是否会遵守诺言。

I don't doubt that our team will win.

我队会获胜是没有疑问的。

●doubt 引导的从句;在否定句和疑问句中用 that 引导从句;在肯定句中用 whether 或 if 引导从句。

3. **There didn't seem much point in working on my PhD—I didn't expect to survive that long. Yet two years had gone by and I was not that much worse.**

争取博士学位对我来说没有什么意义,我没有期望活那么长。可两年过去后,我的病情没有发展那么严重。

●句型 There is no point in doing sth. 表示“做某事没有作用或意义”。

There is no point in arguing further.

继续争执下去没有意义了。

There is very little point in protecting. It won't help much.

抗议没什么用,于事无补。

4. **And only by discovering what we do best can we hope to reach our goals and truly make a difference.**

只有通过发现我们能做什么做得最好,我们才有望实现我们的目标并确实有重要影响。

●only 修饰的副词,介词短语或状语从句在句首时,主句用部分倒装的形式。

Only yesterday did he find out that his watch was missing. 就是在昨天他发现他的手表不见了。

Only by working hard did he succeed.

就是靠努力工作他才取得了成功。

Only when the war was over was he able to go on with his research.

直到战争结束后,他才得以继续他的研究工作。

5. **What is it that Hawking doesn't like about his speech computer?**

●本句为强调句式,是疑问形式的强调句,其变化过程如下:

Hawking doesn't like the accent about...

→It is the accent that Hawking doesn't like about...

→What is it that Hawking doesn't like about...?





## 即境活用

7. It was in the lab \_\_\_\_\_ was in the charge of Professor Smith \_\_\_\_\_ the experiment was carried out.

- A. that; where                      B. where; that  
C. that; that                        D. that; which

6. By asking why, how and what if, curious minds find new ideas and solutions.

通过探究为什么,怎样和假如这样又会怎样这类问题,好奇的心灵就会发现新观点和新方法。

● what if... 意义是“如果……将会怎样;即使……又有什么关系”(= what will/would be of the result if...). 例如: What if we move the picture over here? Do you think it'll look better?

把画移到这里怎么样? 你是否觉得看起来好一些?

What if he does not come?

假如他不来怎么办呢?(或即使他不来,又有什么关系呢?)

What if a storm should come up?

如果暴风雨来了怎么办?



1. Imagine this: you are twenty-one years old and a promising graduate student at one of the top universities in the world.

想象一下这种情况:你二十一岁且是一个在一所世界顶级大学就读的大有可为的研究生。

(1) promising adj 有希望的,有出息的,有前途的

He is a young promising movie star.

他是一位大有前途的青年影星。

(2) promise n (有)希望,(有)前途;诺言

make a promise 许诺

carry out a promise 履行诺言

keep one's promise 信守诺言

The plan holds some promise of success.

这计划有希望获得成功。

(3) promise vt 有……可能,预示

Heavy snow promises a good harvest.

瑞雪兆丰年。

The dark clouds promise rain.

乌云密布看来会下雨。

2. Most of us would probably feel very sad and give up our dreams and hopes for the future.

我们多数人很有可能会感到非常伤心并放弃对未来的梦想和希望。

would 此处表示语气较肯定的推测,可译为“可能,也许,大概”。

Such would be our home in the future.

我们未来的家就是这样。

That would be the book you are looking for.

那该是你所寻找的书吧。

I would be about ten when my brother left home.

我哥哥离家时,我大概十岁光景。

3. In fact, things were going rather well for me and I had gotten engaged to a very nice girl, Jane Wilde.

事实上,对我来说事情很顺利,我与一个非常漂亮的女孩简·怀尔德订了婚。

(1) go well 意为“进展顺利”,go 是不及物动词,需用副词修饰。

(2) go 也可用作系动词,意为“变得(如何)”,后接形容词作表语,表示情况的变化并非人们所期望的。



## 即境活用

8. You'd better not eat fruit that has gone \_\_\_\_\_

- A. serious                              B. bad  
C. badly                                D. wrongly

9. For the first winter things went \_\_\_\_\_ enough and nothing serious happened.

- A. smooth                                B. smoothly  
C. worse                                D. worsely

4. Readers were pleased and surprised to find that a scientist could write about his work in a way that ordinary people could understand.

读者既高兴又惊奇地发现一位科学家能用普通人能理解的方式来描写他的工作。

(1) way 在此表方式,其后的 that 引导一个定语从句,当 way 作为先行词时,可用 in which,在口语中可用 that 且可以省略。

I don't like the way you speak.

我不喜欢你说话的方式。

The policeman asked me to tell him the way the dog died.

警察叫我告诉他狗是怎样死的。

(2) in this way 用这种方法; no way 一点也不,决不; on one's way 在途中,在路上。

5. In the book, Hawking explains both what it means to be a scientist and how science works.

在书中,霍金既解释了当科学家意味着什么,也解释了科学是如何发挥作用的。

● work 除表示“工作”外,也可以表示多重意义。

(1) (机器、器官等)运转,活动

That new car works on electricity.

那部新汽车靠电运转。







## 不定式(The Infinitive)

本单元要求对不定式作主语、宾语、定语和状语进行复习。

### 1. 不定式作主语

(1)不定式作主语可以放在句首。

To learn English well is important.

Never to have made any mistakes is impossible.

(2)但更多情况下放在谓语之后,用 it 作形式主语。

It's important to learn English well.

It's impossible never to have made any mistakes.

### 2. 不定式作宾语

(1)一些动词要用不定式作宾语,常见的动词有 want, hope, wish, ask, choose, decide, expect, manage, offer, promise, refuse, try, pretend, learn, afford, need 等。

He promised to buy me a computer.

The poor couldn't afford to go to school in the past.

穷人过去上不起学。

有时 it 可作形式宾语,后面的不定式为真正宾语。

I find it difficult to understand him.

Do you consider it wise to stay behind.

(2)一些动词要用 wh-疑问词+不定式作宾语,常见的动词有 decide, know, learn, wonder, understand, find out, remember, see 等。

I don't know {  
what to do.  
how to do it.  
who(m) to ask/invite.  
when to stop.  
where to go.

I haven't decided whether to sell it or not.

We must find out what to do next.

She didn't know which one to buy.

He didn't remember when to start.

### 3. 不定式作定语

不定式及其短语作定语只能放在名词的后面,通常表示一个将来的动作,有时也表示某一过去的动作,以下名词和句型常用不定式作定语,如 chance, way, opportunity(机会), time, the first, the last, the second, the only 等词后,在 have to do 和 there be 句型中。

The way to produce the most food is to let farmers grow crops.

要生产出最多的粮食的办法就是让农民种庄稼。

I had no time to go to the movie.

I missed the opportunity to give my opinion on it.

我失去了对那事发表意见的机会。

He is always the first to come to school and the last to leave.

注意:不定式与被修饰的名词在逻辑上有动宾关系;如果

(2)起作用;产生影响,行得通

The medicine worked and the pain went away.

药效发挥,疼痛消失了。

(3)操作,经营(vt.)

Do you know how to work that machine?

你知道怎样操作那台机器吗?

(4)从事某种职业(与 as 连用)

She works as a secretary.

她从事秘书职业。

6. If knowledge is power, as Sir Frances Bacon famously wrote in 1597, then perhaps creativity can be described as the ability to use that power.

如果知识就是力量,正如弗朗西斯·培根爵士在 1597 年写道,那么或许创造力就可描绘成运用这种力量的能力。

●as 在此引导非限定性定语从句,它可以放在主句之前,主句之后,甚至可以分割主句。其意思为“正如、正像”。

John, as you know, is a writer.

正如你所知,约翰是个作家。

China is a developing country, as is known to all.

众所周知,中国是发展中国家。

### 比较网站:

(1)as 引导非限制性定语从句,位置很灵活,可位于句首,句末或句中,as 可代表整个主句的内容;as 常常译成“正如、正像”这一点。

(2)which 也可引导非限制性定语从句,但它只能位于主句之后;which 可代表整个主句内容或某一单词或词组;which 往往译成“这件事”相当于 this 或 that 的含义。

(3)as 和 which 均为关系代词,可在从句中作主语,宾语或表语。

### 即境活用

10. (NMET. 2004 年北京卷) \_\_\_\_\_ is reported in the newspapers, talks between the two countries are making progress.

- A. It B. As  
C. That D. What

11. (NMET. 2004 年天津卷) Helen was much kinder to her youngest son than to the others, \_\_\_\_\_, of course, made the others envy him.

- A. who B. that  
C. what D. which

### 即境活用参考答案★★★★★

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. B 6. D 7. C 8. B 9. B  
10. B 11. D

★★★★★你得了几颗星?



不定式是不及物动词,则后面需有适当的介词。

He is looking for a room to live in.

他在找一间房子住。

I have no pen to write with.

我没有钢笔写字。

There are only five pairs to choose from.

只有五双可供从中挑选。

#### 4. 不定式作状语

(1) 不定式作状语主要表示目的。

To catch the train, we took a taxi to the station.

为了赶火车,我们打的去车站。

We use new technologies to make life easier, not to make it more difficult.

我们使用新技术的目的是使生活更舒适,而不是使生活更艰难。

(2) 表示结果

① 在 enough/too/so+adj./adv. (as) ... 或 such+n. (as) ... 后常用不定式作结果状语。

He is too young to join the army.

He was so foolish as to believe it.

= He was such a fool as to believe it.

= He was foolish enough to believe it.

他这么傻竟相信了这事。

② only 常用在不定式的前面,表示出人意料的结果。

We arrived there only to find the train gone.

我们到那儿结果发现火车已离开。

He returned home only to find his house broken into.

他回到家结果发现房门被撬。

He went swimming only to be drowned.

他去游泳结果却淹死了。

③ 现在分词作结果状语,表示自然结果。

He dropped the cup, breaking it into pieces.

他把杯子弄掉了,摔成碎片。



### 经典例题链接

例1 (2004年上海春招) I'm going to the supermarket this afternoon. Do you have anything \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. to be buying      B. to buy  
C. for buying      D. bought

解析 此题考查动词不定式作定语的用法。A项表示的时间概念是“将来正在进行”;B项指“将来”;C项的形式一般不出现;D项是过去分词表示“被动完成”。根据句意理解,说话者还没有去超市,所以购买东西的行为还没有发生,故B项为最佳答案。

答案 B

例2 (2004年湖北) What surprised me was not what he said but \_\_\_\_\_ he said it.

- A. the way      B. in the way that  
C. in the way      D. the way which

解析 not... but... 连接两个并列结构,意为“不是……而是……” what he said 是一个名词性从句,相当于一个名词的内容, but 后也应是一个名词,名词性短语或名词性从句来与其并列。way 后定语从句一般用 in which 来引导,可以用 that 代替 in which, that 可以省略。

答案 A

例3 (2004年广东卷) I have always been honest and straight forward, and it doesn't matter \_\_\_\_\_ I'm talking to.

- A. who is it      B. who it is  
C. it is who      D. it is whom

解析 本题考查从句中强调句型的用法。强调句型用于特殊疑问句时应先说特殊疑问词,再说 was it/ is it that...; 若在从句中,则应使用陈述语序,即将 was/is it 改为 it was/is.

答案 B

例4 (NMET, 2004年) —How about eight o'clock outside the cinema?

—That \_\_\_\_\_ me fine.

- A. fits      B. meets  
C. satisfies      D. suits

解析 fit 多指大小、形状合适,引申为:“吻合,协调”,如 The new coat fits me well. 这件新衣我穿着大小合适。suit 多指合乎需要、口味、性格、条件、地位等,如 I'm afraid Tuesday suits me better. 我想星期二对我更合适。meet, satisfy 往往表示“满足(需要),符合(要求)”。

答案 D

例5 (NMET, 2004) Sarah, hurry up, I'm afraid you won't have time to \_\_\_\_\_ before the party.

- A. get changed      B. get change  
C. get changing      D. get to change

解析 本题考查“get+过去分词”的用法。“get+过去分词”表示自己做的事,即自身做的动作而不是被动的动作。如 get dressed 穿衣, get washed 洗脸, get married 结婚。句意为“Sarah, 快点! 恐怕在晚会前没有时间换服装。”

答案 A





## 课后知能提升

(落实双基,提升能力,层级训练,全面盘点!)



### 同步双基过关

I. 单词拼写(根据所给的中文或首写字母,写出符合句意的单词。)

- All kinds of \_\_\_\_\_ (分析) of the food showed the presence of poison.
- Nearly all children are \_\_\_\_\_ (好奇的) about new magical things.
- Some scientist p \_\_\_\_\_ that there will be an earthquake these days.
- I will e \_\_\_\_\_ myself to manage the business if you promise to provide the capital.
- I haven't the \_\_\_\_\_ (耐心) to hear your complaints again.
- His best music was \_\_\_\_\_ (鼓舞) by the memory of his mother.
- These two buildings are \_\_\_\_\_ (相似) to each other.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ (误会) him, for he did nothing wrong.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (显然), what you have said is not true.
- He is such an \_\_\_\_\_ (有才智的) student that we all like him.

### II. 单句改错

- Mike got engaged in Rose, whom he had met in the countryside.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- There is no need in arguing further.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- He undertook finishing the job by Friday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What if it will rain when we can't get under shelter?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- She was there all day, but curious I didn't see her.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### III. 单项填空

- She never laughed; \_\_\_\_\_ lose her temper.  
A. or she ever did B. or did she ever  
C. nor she ever did D. nor did she ever
- Don't let a chance \_\_\_\_\_ easily. It may never return.  
A. give up B. go by  
C. fall off D. get over
- It \_\_\_\_\_ unusual courage and determination to make the break with his family.

- A. took B. needed  
C. spent D. shared

4. Her hair is gone, so there is no \_\_\_\_\_ in buying such a set of combs.

- A. doubt B. use  
C. point D. problem

5. —Come along, dear!  
—Oh, sorry. I can't jump \_\_\_\_\_ high.

- A. much B. that  
C. so D. both B and C

6. Missing the last bus means \_\_\_\_\_ home.

- A. to walk B. walking  
C. walked D. walk

7. We had thought the exam would be very difficult, but it \_\_\_\_\_ fairly easy.

- A. turned B. came  
C. appeared D. proved

8. In the early 1920s, thousands of people went to Australia to \_\_\_\_\_ their fortune.

- A. seek B. take  
C. develop D. undertake

9. No one can \_\_\_\_\_ her in knowledge of classical music.

- A. spare B. win  
C. match D. pass

10. \_\_\_\_\_ remains an old temple \_\_\_\_\_ there existed an ancient empire.

- A. It; that B. There; which  
C. There; where D. It; where

### IV. 语法专练(动词不定式)

1. (2004年福建) The news reporters hurried to the airport, only \_\_\_\_\_ the film stars had left.

- A. to tell B. to be told  
C. telling D. told

2. (2004年广西) Helen had to shout \_\_\_\_\_ above the sound of the music.

- A. making herself hear  
B. to make herself hear  
C. making herself heard  
D. to make herself heard

3. (2003年上海春季高考) She'll tell us why she feels so strongly that each of us has a role \_\_\_\_\_ in making the earth a better place.

- A. to have played B. to play  
C. to be played D. to be playing

