



丛书主编 陈东旭

2007

同步辅导用书

高二上  
册

# 学习的艺术



英语

吉林文史出版社

# 学习的艺术


## 英 语

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吉林文史出版社

(吉)新登字 07 号

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书 名 学习的艺术(高二)  
丛书主编 陈东旭  
责任编辑 周海英  
出版发行 吉林文史出版社  
地 址 长春市人民大街 4646 号 130021  
印 刷 江西印刷集团公司  
规 格 787 mm×1092 mm  
开 本 16 开本  
印 张 110 印张  
字 数 3498 千字  
版 次 2006 年 5 月第 1 版 2006 年 5 月第 1 次印刷  
书 号 ISBN 7-80702-395-3  
定 价 132.00 元



成功者说:“学而有道。”那么,何为学之“道”?“道”在何方?让我们一起来翻开金太阳教育研究所倾情打造的《学习的艺术》一书吧!书中的讲解深入浅出,翔实高效;练习新颖别致,难易适中,这就是问题的答案。

古人常说,授人以鱼,不如授人以渔。《学习的艺术》这套丛书,在经过长期、广泛、细致地调研的基础上,集合全国一大批教学一线的名师,将他们的教学心得、复习方法和应试技巧融于书中,让大家在学习中懂得更多的艺术,考试更轻松。

英语书虽以单元为编写单元,但每单元知识存盘中的五个板块与实际教学同步,教师与学生使用很方便。在内容上既有知识的辅导、技巧和方法的指导,又有生动活泼的相关情景,体现实用性与趣味性的紧密结合。

《学习的艺术》高二英语栏目设置及特点如下:

**课前导航** 兴趣是学习的动力。我们在每一单元的开始,根据本单元内容设置了一篇趣味性的阅读材料,有些配有汉语译文。每单元所提供的相关知识或背景材料可开阔学生的视野,并有利于培养学生的英语语感。

**知识存盘** 经验丰富的一线教师,根据《教学大纲》的要求并结合他自己的实际教学经验,对本讲知识进行归纳性梳理,精析重点,突破难点。翻开本书你就会发现,这里精析的重、难点内容,正是你感到困难的、难以理解的内容,读后能使你茅塞顿开。

该部分按五个板块编写,基本对应每单元实际教学的五个课时,每个板块均贯彻“学—练—考”的原则,体现了教案与学案的一体化。第一个板块是 Warming-up, listening and speaking,包括单词聚焦、短语拓展、句型结构和交际快车;第二个板块是 Reading,包括单词聚焦、短语拓展和句型结构;第三个板块是 Integrating skills,包括单词聚焦、短语拓展和句型结构;第四个板块是 Writing,包括点石成金、写作素材、学生习作、专家点评和参考范文;第五个板块是 Grammar,包括点石成金和考题回放。另外每个具体考点之后还设有即学即用,每个板块之后都设有天天快餐,采用不同类型的主观和客观试题巩固该板块所学知识。

**同步达标** 设置了与书配套的针对性极强的训练题,学生可通过解答书中试题实现对所学知识的迁移运用。试题典型、新颖、难度、题量适中。

一位名师能引领你走进科学的殿堂,一本好书能改变你一生的命运。认真研读这套丛书吧,拥有她,你会领略到学习的艺术,她会成为你的良师益友,会照亮你前进的道路。愿《学习的艺术》助你顺利走向高考。

本书读者如有疑难问题,可来信、来电与我们联系,本研究所将及时帮您排忧解难。联系方式见书后。

编者

# 金 太 阳 系 列 丛 书

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(限于篇幅仅列部分学校,敬请谅解)



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## Unit 1 Making a difference

## 课 前 导 航

Hawking has left much for Chinese to think about.

British physicist Stephen Hawking, possibly the world's most famous scientist after Albert Einstein, gave lectures in Zhejiang and Beijing in August.

An illness left him unable to move any part of his body except for three fingers. But his continuing efforts in the field of science have made young people take him as their idol (偶像).

His books, such as *A Brief History of Time*, become best sellers in Chinese bookstores. "Hawking helps people expand their horizons and become interested in science," said Pan Yunhe, president of Zhejiang University.

Indeed, experts don't think it likely that Hawking's lectures and profound (深奥的) idea will be easily understood by the average person. But he has certainly sowed the seeds of science among many young people.

And the "Hawking fever" caused by his visit has made people ask: How can China produce more top scientists like Hawking?

"Nurturing top scientists will take as much work to change society as to educate the scientists themselves," said Zhang Fan. Zhang has studied in the UK since 1999 and will be a sophomore at Trinity College in October, 2002.

In Britain, Zhang said, teachers inspire students to have a general understanding of the subjects they are interested in. And they encourage students to develop new ideas, which helps them to nurture their creativity.

In China, the Ministry of Education has encouraged schools to provide quality education to tap students' potential.

"I hope teachers will pay more attention to helping us use our imaginations and solve problems on our own," said Lu Jie, a Junior Three student in Sanfan Middle School in Beijing.

一个只有三根手指能活动的残疾人却成为当今世界最杰出的科学家之一。医生给他判了死刑,他却越活越精彩。随着霍金教授从中国的离去,我们真的应该思考些什么了。

## 知 识 存 盘

## 板块一: WARMING UP, LISTENING &amp; SPEAKING

## 【单词聚焦】

考点 1 undertake (undertook, undertaken)

I. vt.

1. 着手做; 进行; 从事  $\Rightarrow$  set about (doing)

He undertook a new experiment. 他着手一项新的实验。

2. 承担; 接受; 同意 (接不定式做宾语)

She undertook to be our guide. 她同意做我们的向导。(undertake to be ... 同意 ...)

3. 保证 (后跟从句)

The government undertook that all shantytowns would be redeveloped before the year 2000. 政府保证在 2000 年前对所有的棚户区进行改造。

II. vi. 担保; 负责 (for)

undertake for sb's security 担保某人的安全

【即学即用】I can't \_\_\_\_\_ that you will win the election.

A. think

B. undertake

C. decide

D. accept

【答案与解析】B 根据 that 从句中的将来时态, 可以排除 C、D 两项, 而用 think 时, 我们经常说 I don't think, 因此选 B。"我不能保证你将赢得选举。"

考点 2 genius

1. [U] 天才, 天赋

There's genius in the way this was painted. 能把这幅画画成这样真是天才。

2. [C] 天才人物, 才子

Einstein was a genius. 爱因斯坦是一位天才。

## 【拓展延伸】

① have a genius for 有……的天才

② works of genius 天才之作

● 慧眼辨析 ● genius; talent

genius 是个带有强烈色彩的词, 仅用于人的罕有能力

和有该种罕见能力的人。

Einstein had genius / was a genius.

talent 在程度上稍弱,只用于指特殊的才能,但不用来指有才能的人。

She has a talent for music. 她有音乐才能。

【即学即用】Jane has a genius \_\_\_\_\_ saying the wrong thing.

A. to B. of C. for D. at

【答案】C 考查词组 has a genius for...

**考点** obvious

adj. 明显的,明白的;显而易见的

It is obvious that he is wrong. 显然他错了。

【拓展延伸】the obvious 表面现象

But I'll give you some advice: mistrust the obvious. 但我劝你:别信表面的东西。

make sth obvious to everybody 让大家都知道某事

【构词】

①obviously adv. 明显地,显而易见的

②obviousness n. 明显,显而易见

【考例 1】Most people on this island are recreation fishers, and \_\_\_\_\_, fishing forms an actual part of their leisure time. [2004 上海]

A. accidentally B. purposefully  
C. obviously D. formally

【答案与解析】C accidentally“偶然地”; purposefully“有目的地”; obviously“明显地,显然地”; formally“正式地”。根据句意只有 C 项正确。

【即学即用】It is \_\_\_\_\_ that he is lying.

A. obvious B. sure  
C. clearly D. certainly

【答案与解析】A It is + adj. + that... 是一个常用句式,可看做是主语从句,真正的主语是后面的 that 从句。

**考点** similar

adj. 近似的,类似的,相似的

He was advised not to eat bread, cake, and other similar foods. 他被告不要吃面包、蛋糕和其他类似的食物。

【构词】

①similarly adv. 差不多地,相似地

②similarity n. 类似,相似

【搭配】be similar to 与……相似/相近

●慧眼辨析 ●similar; same

①similar 用来表示事物在大多数方面相同,但并非在

每一细节上都相同。

The birds are similar in appearance, but the male is more brightly coloured. 这种鸟在外表上都很相似,但雄鸟的色泽更为鲜艳。

②same 用来表示事物毫无改变或完全相同。

These two banknotes look exactly the same, though one of them is counterfeit. 虽然这两张钞票中有一张是假的,但它们看起来完全一样。

【即学即用】We have similar opinions, my opinions are \_\_\_\_\_ to hers.

A. similarly B. same  
C. similar D. similarity

【答案与解析】C be similar to “与……相似/相近”。

**考点** curious

adj.

1. 好奇的;好打听(隐私)的

The tourists were surrounded by curious children. 这些游客的周围站满了好奇的孩子。

2. 奇异的

What a curious mistake! 多么荒谬的错误!

【构词】

①curiously adv. 好奇地

②curiosity n. 好奇心;求知欲

③incurious 不好奇的,不爱究根问底的

【搭配】be curious about 对……(感到)好奇;很想知道……(相当于 be curious as to)

【句型】

①be curious to do sth 急于干某事;渴望干某事

②It's curious that ... 真奇怪……

【考例 2】Don't be too \_\_\_\_\_ about things you are not supposed to know. [1998 上海]

A. strange B. amusing  
C. curious D. conscious

【答案与解析】C 本句的意思是“不要对你不该知道的事情有太多的好奇心”,用 be curious about 表示“对……好奇”。

【即学即用】The boy was so \_\_\_\_\_ about the show by the pandas in the zoo that he stayed there the whole afternoon.

A. nervous B. eager  
C. anxious D. curious

【答案与解析】D 根据句意“男孩在那里呆了一下午”,可知 A、B、C 三项均不符合语境。



**考点 1 within**

I. prep.

1. (表示时间、距离)在……以内,不超过

He lives within five miles of the school. 他家距  
离学校不到5英里。

We will have to finish the work within an hour.  
我们必须在二小时内完成工作。

2. (表示范围、程度)在……范围之内

Medicine should not be left within reach of small  
children. 药品不可放在幼儿伸手可及的范围内。

II. adv. 在里面;在内部

Is your father within? 你爸在里面吗?

**【拓展延伸】**

①do what is within one's power 尽自己的力量去做

②wait within call (hearing, sight) 在叫得应(听得到、看得见)的地方等着

③live within one's income 量入为出

④keep a dictionary within one's reach 把词典放在手边

**【即学即用】** There is a bell \_\_\_\_\_ the patient's  
reach.

A. within

B. without

C. in

D. into

**【答案与解析】**A within one's reach “某人够得着”。  
in, into, without 均不可与 reach 搭配。

**【短语拓展】****考点 1 work on 继续工作**

If you work on like this, you will break down. 如果你  
还像这样工作,你的身体会垮下来的。

**【拓展延伸】**

work on 除了“继续工作”外,还有“从事,致力于”之  
意,与 work at 的含义相似。但是 work on 多用来指具  
体行为动作,而 work at 多指长期致力于某项工作,因  
此学生学习功课是 work hard at one's lessons,而攻克  
一道题目是 work on a problem。

He works at writing, and is now working on another  
novel. 他以写作为生,现在又在写一部小说。

She always works hard at her lessons, and, you see,  
she is working on a math problem. 她总是努力学习。  
你看,她正在解答一道数学题。

work 构成的其他常见短语:

①work as 从事某项职业;当……,任……职

②work out 计算出,解出;解决;制定出;运动,锻炼

③work at 研究;从事

④work hard at 努力学习

**【即学即用】** Mr. Baker is busy these days \_\_\_\_\_ a  
new book on how to develop a child's reading skill.

A. working out

B. working for

C. working on

D. working into

**【答案与解析】**C work out “计算出”;work for “为  
……而工作”;work sb into “使某人发狂”;work on  
“从事,致力于”。根据语境,应选 C。

**考点 1 in common 共用的;公有的;共同的**

In common with most young people he hates getting up  
in the morning. 他跟大多数年轻人一样,早晨不愿起  
来。

They are twins, but they have nothing in common. 他  
们是孪生兄弟,但是却没有相同之处。

**【拓展延伸】**①have something / much / a lot in common 有一些/许  
多相同之处

②have nothing / little in common 没有相同之处

③in common with “与……一样”

**【即学即用】** In \_\_\_\_\_ with a lot of countries, we  
love peace.

A. common

B. same

C. similar

D. like

**【答案与解析】**A 考查词组 in common with “与……一  
样”。

**考点 1 turn out**

1. 结果(是);证明(是);原来(是) 后常接(to be) +  
adj. / n., 亦可接副词。

可构成句型:It turns out that…“结果是……;后来证  
实……”。

The night turned out cold and rainy. 那个晚上结果是  
寒冷且下雨。

He turned out (to be) a spy. 他竟然是一名间谍。

Everything turned out all right. 一切皆顺利。

It turns out that she has never been married. 结果是  
她根本没结过婚。

2. 制成;生产

Martin turns out a poem each week for the school pa-  
per. 马田每周为校报写一首诗。

**【拓展延伸】**turn 构成的其他常见短语还有:

①turn on 打开(电器等)

②turn off 关掉(电器等)

③turn in 上交

④turn up 出现,露面;调高(音量等)

⑤turn down 调低(音量等);拒绝

⑥turn to 转向,变成

⑦turn into 使变成,翻译成

【考例】We wanted to get home before dark, but it didn't quite \_\_\_\_\_ as planned. [2004 浙江]

A. make out

B. turn out

C. go on

D. come up

【答案与解析】B 在此 it didn't quite turn out as planned 表示“结果并不像我们当初计划的那样”。

【即学即用】The problem \_\_\_\_\_ easy, which we all didn't expect.

A. went on

B. turned out

C. turned in

D. came up

【答案与解析】B 考查 turn out (to be) + adj. 形式,其余三项不可以。

【考点】be known for 因……而出名、因……而著称

China is known for its long history and beautiful scenery. 中国以其悠久的历史 and 优美的风景而闻名。

●慧眼辨析●be known for; be known by; be known to; be known as

①be known for “因……而出名,因……而著称”,其后接表示原因的词

Hangzhou is known for its beautiful West Lake. 杭州以美丽的西湖而闻名。

②be known by “凭……而知”,by 后接表示手段或标准的词

A tree is known by its fruit. 从它结的果实就知道它是什么树。

③be known to “为……所知,……所熟知”,其后接表人的名词或代词

He is known to everyone as a good teacher. 人人都知道他是位好老师。

④be known as 作“为……而知名;大家公认……;被人称作”

China is known as the greatest developing country in the world. 中国被认为是世界上最大的发展中国家。

【即学即用】Bill Gates who is known \_\_\_\_\_ making money from Microsoft is known \_\_\_\_\_ US.

A. to; by

B. for; by

C. as; by

D. by; to

【答案与解析】D 根据动名词 making 可知第一空应选 for,而又由 be known to 后跟表人的名词或代词可知第二空选 to,因此答案为 D 项。

## 【句型结构】

【考点】It takes a very unusual mind to undertake the analysis of the obvious. 分析明显存在的事物需要非凡的头脑。

该句中,take 表示“花费;需要”。句型为:It takes sb / sth to do sth“某人做某事用了多少时间或需要什么”。

如:  
The flight from Tokyo to San Francisco takes nine hours. 从东京到旧金山的飞行时间要 9 小时。

It will take a lot of courage to tell the truth. 说真话需要很大的勇气。

如要表达“花费”时,还可用以下句型,但要注意句型搭配:

sth cost sb... 主要用于金钱、时间等,主语是物,不能是人;

sb spend money / time on sth / in doing sth 主要指“某人花钱或花时间做某事”,主语是人;

sb pay money for sth 主要指“某人为某物付费多少”,主语应是人;

sb buy sth for + 钱数 主要指“某人买某物花了多少钱”,主语应是人,也可用 at + 单价。如:

How much does the dictionary cost? 这本字典多少钱?

He spent much time (in) correcting students' exercises. 他花了很多时间改学生的作业。

He bought the potatoes at five yuan a kilo. He bought the potatoes for three yuan. 土豆五元钱一公斤,他买这些土豆用了三元钱。

take 表示“需要”,而 cost 常表示“使某人花掉/用去”,另外,现代英语中也可用 take some time to do sth,如:

These things take time. 做这些事情需要时间。

Careless driving cost him his life. 开车粗心大意使他命丧黄泉。

I took a month to finish the work. 我用了一个月的时间才完成工作。

【考例】Some passengers complain that it usually \_\_\_\_\_ so long to fill in travel insurance documents.

[2003 上海]

A. costs

B. takes

C. spends

D. spares

【答案与解析】B 选项 A 中的 cost 主要用于“某物花了某人多少钱”,主语是物;选项 C 中的 spend 主要用于“某人花钱或花时间做某事”,主语是人;选项 D 中的 spare 主要指“抽出时间或精力做某事”;只有选项 B 中的 take 指“某人做某事用了多少时间”。

【即学即用】

You were so brave. It \_\_\_\_\_ great courage to raise objections at the meeting.

— Well, but now I regret having done so. It might \_\_\_\_\_ me a good chance to get a rise.

- A. took; took                      B. needed; cost  
C. took; cost                        D. cost; cost

**【答案与解析】**C 第一空中用 *It takes sb / sth to do sth* 句型,意为“某人做某事用了多少时间或什么”;第二空应为“花掉,失去”之意,而只有 *cost* 才适合,因此选 C。

**考点 2** Nothing in life is to be feared. It is only to be understood. 世上没有可怕的事情,只有需要了解的事情。

(1) 该句中的不定式作表语,表示“应该,必须”。动词不定式的用法,特别是不定式的被动语态的用法,是本节的主要语法内容,也是高考考查的重难点。通常,如果不定式的逻辑主语是不定式动作的承受者时,不定式要用被动形式,在“there be + 名词/代词 + 不定式”中不定式用被动语态。如:

The form is to be filled in and returned within three weeks. (表语)

She asked to be sent to work in Tibet. (宾语)

It's an honor to be invited to speak here. (主语)

He wanted the letter to be typed at once. (宾语)

The date is expected to be announced soon. (复合宾语)

She was too young to be asked to do it. (状语)

(2) be to do sth 的常见含义:

① be to do 用来表示预先的,较为正式的,严肃的“计划,安排”。如:

Their daughter is to be married soon. 他们女儿很快就要结婚了。

② 有时指并非事先做好的安排,而是指命运,即命中注定的事情。

③ was / were + to have done 表示本来计划做某事而未做。

④ 用来表示命令、指示、劝告;在通知和注意事项里,常用 is / are + to be done。如:

You are to do your homework before you watch TV. 看电视之前先把作业做了。

⑤ 用于条件句中,表示“想要(如何)”。

**【考例 1】** In such dry weather, the flowers will have to be watered if they \_\_\_\_\_. [2001 上海]

- A. have survived                      B. are to survive  
C. would survive                      D. will survive

**【答案与解析】**B 在条件状语从句中,不能用将来时,须用一般时替代,所以首先排除 C、D 两项。选项 A 用

的是现在完成时,它表示的动作应发生在谓语动词的动作之前;选项 B 用的是 *be + to do*, 这种结构中, *be* 是系动词, *to do* 作表语,是一般现在时,在这里表示假设,即“这么干旱的天气,要让花儿活下来的话只有浇水”。

**【即学即用】** Much of the work is \_\_\_\_\_ before sunset.

- A. finished                              B. to finish it  
C. being finished                      D. to be finished

**【答案与解析】**D 表示将要,应用 *be to* 句式。

### 【交际快车】

表达自己的意见和看法

#### 【考例】

— How often do you eat out?

— \_\_\_\_\_, but usually once a week. [2001 天津]

- A. Have no idea  
B. It depends  
C. As usual  
D. Generally speaking

**【答案与解析】**B “*It depends*”意为“视情况而定”。通过对话中 *usually* 的理解,可以排除 C、D 两项。根据题中的 *but*, 可以得出 A 项与题意不符。

**【归纳】** *It depends* 是交际用语中常见的表示不肯定语气的说法。

表达自己的意见和看法的句式有:

That's correct. That's true. There is no doubt that...

It's clear that... It's hard to say.

What's your idea? I doubt that / whether / if...

Well, maybe, but... I have you thought about...?

#### 【即学即用】

— The boys are not doing a good job at all, are they?

— \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. I guess not so                      B. I don't guess  
C. I don't guess so                      D. I guess not

**【答案与解析】**D *I guess* 表示否定时应为 *I guess not*, 不能用 *I don't guess so* 或其他选项。



1. 选择所给的短语并用其正确形式完成句子

(be curious about, be on fire for, be known for, be similar to, in common with)

1. As a child, he \_\_\_\_\_ drawing something freely.

2. He is always \_\_\_\_\_ everything and pushes his nose into other people's business.

3. China \_\_\_\_\_ its long history and beautiful scenery.

4. To my surprise, I found I had a lot \_\_\_\_\_ him.

5. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ make in many ways.

II. 根据括号中所给的词汇将下列句子译成英语

1. 他们的辩论持续了大约 20 分钟后就下课了。(debate, before)

2. 讲礼貌不会让你有什么损失。(cost)

3. 据说他正在承担一个大型地铁工程。(undertake)

4. 一花独放不是春。(make)(谚语)

5. 我们拭目以待谁将在这次演讲比赛中获得第一名。(remain)

III. 用适当的介词或连词完成下面的短文

Yang Liwei, the 38-year-old astronaut, was sent \_\_\_\_\_ space \_\_\_\_\_ 9 a. m. \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday \_\_\_\_\_ Shenzhou V spacecraft, \_\_\_\_\_ orbited the earth 14 times. He landed safely at 6:23 the next day, making China the third country to successfully do so, \_\_\_\_\_ the former Soviet Union and the US. Yang was satisfied \_\_\_\_\_ his job. "I think ours was one \_\_\_\_\_ the most successful landings," he said \_\_\_\_\_ a special plane to Beijing after landing.

IV. 句型转换

1. A: Her happiness was so obvious that anyone could see it.

B: Her happiness was so obvious as \_\_\_\_\_ by anyone.

2. A: I'm sure that he will just turn up in time for the meeting.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ that he will just turn up in time for the meeting.

3. A: There did not seem much point in working on my PhD.

B: It seemed that \_\_\_\_\_ was \_\_\_\_\_ working on my PhD.

4. A: He knows exactly what his dream is and how he can realize it.

B: He knows exactly what his dream is and \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ true.

5. A: We'll wait and see what will become of him in the future.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ to be seen what will become of him in the future.

## 板块二: READING

### 【单词聚焦】

scan (scanning, scanned, scanned)

vi.

1. 细看; 审视; 观测(与 for 连用)

He scanned the horizon, looking for land. 他仔细观察地平线, 寻找陆地。

The radar scanned the sky for enemy planes. 雷达扫描天空寻找敌机。

2. 粗略地快看, 浏览

I scanned the newspaper while I waited for the train. 我在等火车时匆匆翻阅了下报纸。

### 【转化】

scan 还可作名词,“(常用单数)扫描; 细查; 检测”。

The next scan of the radar confirmed the ship's position. 雷达的第二次扫描确证了轮船的位置。

To conduct a scan of the adult population. 对成年人口进行调查。

【即学即用】She \_\_\_\_\_ the list of names to see if hers was on it.

A. looked

B. looked through

C. scanned

D. looked up

【答案与解析】D 因为是“看自己的名字是不是在名单上”, 自然要“仔细查找”(look up)。

graduate

vi. 毕业

在英国专指在大学取得学位; 在美国可以指从任何学校(尤指大中学校)毕业。通常用做不及物动词, 有时可用做及物动词表示“使毕业”, 还用做名词表示“毕业生”。

James (was) graduated from / at Oxford University in 1990. 詹姆斯 1990 年毕业于牛津大学。

从某学科或专业毕业用 in, 表示所获学位或成绩用 as 和 with。

My father graduated from Cambridge with a doctor's degree in law. 我父亲从剑桥大学毕业, 并获得了法律博士学位。

graduate 是瞬间动词, 不能与表示一段时间的时间状语连用。

不可说 He graduated for many years.

要说 He graduated many years ago. 或 It is many years since he graduated.

在美国英语中, 常用 leave school, finish school 指从大

学以外的学校毕业。

After leaving / finishing school, she became an English teacher. 从学校毕业以后她当了英语老师。

【即学即用】It is twenty years since he \_\_\_\_\_ from high school and he never has a chance to visit his school.

- A. had graduated
- B. graduated
- C. has been graduated
- D. would graduate

【答案与解析】B 考查“*It is* + 时间 + *since* + 一般过去时从句”结构。

### 考点 1 engage

vt.

#### 1. 使订婚, 常用过去分词作表语

be / get engaged (to sb) (与某人)订婚

My daughter is engaged to a young teacher. 我女儿和一位年轻的老师订婚了。

#### 2. 使从事于; 使忙于

engage (oneself) in sth 或 be / get engaged in sth 从事于某事; 忙于做某事

Her attention was engaged by the display of new hats in the shop windows. 她的注意力被商店橱窗里展出的新帽子吸引了。

#### 3. 雇用

He engaged my sister as his secretary. 他雇用我妹妹当秘书。

engaged 是表语形容词, 表示“已订婚; 已有约”。

Come to dinner on Tuesday if you're not otherwise engaged. 星期二如果你不是另外有约就来吃饭。还可表示“正忙于, 从事着”, 用 be engaged in (doing) sth.

She is engaged in writing a novel. 她正忙着写一本小说。

【即学即用】My daughter, \_\_\_\_\_ a nice young doctor two years ago, will get married next month.

- A. got engaged to
- B. got engaged in
- C. engaged to
- D. engaged in

【答案与解析】C 过去分词作定语, 相当于“*who was engaged to*”。

### 考点 2 research

vi. 常接 into, on 表示“研究某种东西”

This is a very important problem into which too few

social scientists have researched. 这是个极少社会科学家做过研究的重要问题。

n. 表示“研究; 调查”, 一般是不可数名词, 但表示具体某项研究可说 a research. 后接 into, on + 具体内容或 in + 抽象东西, 与之搭配的常见动词有 do, be engaged in, carry out, make 等。

Research into atomic energy should be carried out with a view to its peaceful use. 研究原子能应服务于和平的目的。

【即学即用】They \_\_\_\_\_ the effects of cigarette smoking.

- A. research for
- B. did research about
- C. carried out a research on
- D. put into

【答案与解析】C 和 research 搭配的常见动词有 do, be engaged in, carry out, make 等。

### 考点 3 seek (sought, sought)

v.

#### 1. 寻找; 寻求; 探索; 追求

He is seeking after wealth and power and position. 他追求财富、权势和地位。

He sought out his friend in the crowd. 他在人群中找出了他那位朋友。

#### 2. 征求; 请求

You should seek advice from your lawyer on this matter. 在这件事上你应该征求你律师的意见。

#### 3. 尝试; 试图 (后常跟动词不定式作宾语)

The company is seeking to improve its profitability. 这家公司正力图改进它的盈利能力。

#### 4. 自然而然地向……移动

Water seeks its own level. 水会自行流成一个水平面。

### 【搭配】

- ① seek fame 追求名誉
- ② seek truth from facts 实事求是
- ③ seek after / for 追求; 寻找; 探索
- ④ seek one's / a fortune 追求财富; 碰运气
- ⑤ seek sb's life 想谋杀某人

【即学即用】They \_\_\_\_\_ to punish him for his crime but he escaped.

- A. looked
- B. found
- C. searched
- D. sought

【答案与解析】D 四项中只有 D 项可以和 to 连接。

**考点 6** observe

vt.

1. 观察; 监视; 观测

The police observed the man entering the bank. 警方监视着那个男子进入银行。

2. 遵守; 奉行(法律、习俗等)

Drivers must observe the traffic rules. 司机一定要遵守交通规则。

3. 庆祝; 过(节日、生日、周年等)

We Chinese observe the Spring Festival while the westerners observe Christmas. 我们中国人过春节而西方人过圣诞节。

4. 注意; 觉察; 觉察到(尤其是通过仔细和直接的注意)

Did you observe anything unusual in his behavior? 你注意到他的行为有什么不寻常吗?

5. 评论; 评述

She observed nothing on the subject. 她未对那个问题作任何评论。

【友情提示】该词作“看到; 注意到”讲时, 其结构是:

observe { sth  
sb do sth 看到某人做某事(指事情的全过程)  
sb doing sth 看到某人正在做某事  
clause (从句) 注意到某种现象

I have never observed him do otherwise. 我从未看到他不是这样做的。

We observed him stealing out of the room. 我们看到他正从房间里偷偷地走出来。

We observed that it had turned cloudy. 我们注意到天转阴了。

【构词】

①observation n. 观察; 评论

②observer n. 观察者; 评论者; 遵守者

●慧眼辨析 ●observe; see; watch

这三个词都含有“看”的意思。

①observe 表示在有利的情况下, 观察事物变化的全过程。这种观察或观看, 无论在心理上或观点上都是客观的、超然的, 并且是全神贯注地, 仔细地对人或物进行观察。这种观察有一定的目的性。

In order to get fresh light on this subject, I have observed the children carefully. 为了对此主题获得新的见解, 我对孩子们作了仔细的观察。

②see 表示“看见, 看到”, 指偶然看到或有意识地去看, 强调看的结果。

Did you see a film last night? 你昨天晚上看电影了吗?

③watch 表示“看; 观察”, 指集中注意力观看发展、变化、移动的东西, 有时含有欣赏之意。

We are watching the football match. 我们正在观看足球比赛。

【即学即用】The students \_\_\_\_\_ school disciplines strictly.

- A. should observe      B. should notice  
C. should watch      D. should see

【答案与解析】A observe 在此为“遵守”之意, 其他三项均无此意。

**考点 7** promise

vt.

1. “答应, 允诺”, 接名词或代词, 常常跟有间接宾语, promise sb sth.

He promised me a present for my birthday. 他答应送我一件生日礼物。

2. 接动词不定式作宾语, promise (sb) to do sth, 此时后面的不定式是宾语而不是宾补, 即不定式的动作是主语发出的。

You must promise me to take a good rest before you come back to work. 你一定要答应我, 要好好休息几天再来上班。

3. 跟从句(有时可跟间接宾语), promise (sb) that-clause.

You promised Aunt Wang that you would step in to see her today. 你答应过王阿姨今天你要顺道到她家去看她。

I've got to promise you that I won't stop halfway. 我向你保证, 我一定不会半途而废。

4. “有希望, 有可能”, 表明会有(某情况)。

①跟不定式, 即 promise to do sth.

The maths examination promised to be a difficult one. 看来这次数学测试比较难。

②跟名词或代词, 即 promise sth.

The clear sky promises fine weather. 明净的天空说明会有好天气。

5. 可作不及物动词, 表示“允诺, 答应; 有指望, 有前途”。

I'll try to come, but I can't promise. 我尽量来, 不过我不能说一定来。

The plan promises well. 这个计划很有希望成功。

6. promising 可用作表语或定语, 意思是“有希望的, 有前途的”。

In this match more promising players are expected to

come to the fore. 这次比赛中,估计会涌现出更多有希望的运动员。

7. 还可作名词,意思为“诺言,约定”,常和一些动词构成固定搭配。

make a promise 许下诺言

give a promise 提出诺言

keep a promise 信守诺言

carry out a promise 履行诺言

break a promise 违背诺言

【即学即用】In this match many \_\_\_\_\_ players are expected to come to the scene to give a performance.

- A. promising      B. necessary  
C. basic            D. promised

【答案与解析】A promising “有希望的,有前途的”。

### 考点 8 match

#### I. v.

1. 使较量;使比赛(常和 against 连用)

Ann will be matched against Jane in the semifinal. 安和简将在半决赛时较量。

2. 敌得过,比得上(常和 for, in 连用)

No one can match her in knowledge of classical music. 在古典音乐知识方面无人能比得上她。

3. 和……相配;和……相一致;和……相称(常和 with 连用)

The two pieces of wallpaper don't match exactly. 这两张墙纸并不完全相配。

#### II. n. [C]

1. 比赛,竞赛

We will have a football match next week. 下星期我们将举行足球赛。

2. 火柴

It is dangerous for children to play with matches. 小孩玩火柴很危险。

### 【搭配】

- ① find (meet) one's match (遇着)对手  
② be more than a match for sb 比某人强  
③ with no match in the world 举世无双  
④ match one's strength that of another 与另一人较量  
⑤ match up to 与……相符;与……相适应;比得上  
⑥ have a match 举行/进行一场比赛

### ●慧眼辨析●match; suit; fit

这三个词都可表示“适合,配得上”,但用法上仍有差别。

- ① match v. “和……相配,和……相称;使较量”,一般

指两样东西互相匹配或两人的能力势均力敌,互为对手。

The picture matches the story. 这幅图和故事很相配。

- ② suit v. “适合于,相配”,一般指气候、食物、花色、款式、设计等适合某人。

Rich food doesn't suit my stomach. 油腻的食物不适合我的胃口。

- ③ fit v. “使适合,使相配”,一般指衣服、鞋、帽等合体、合身,强调大小、尺寸与某人的身材合适。

I don't think this jacket fits me, it's rather too small. 我想这件上衣不适合我,太小了。

【即学即用】She was wearing a brown dress with hat and gloves to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fit      B. match      C. suit      D. proper

【答案与解析】B 指两样东西互相匹配应用 match。

### 考点 9 predict

v. 预言;预报;预料

The earthquake had been predicted several months before. 这次地震早在几个月前就被预测到了。

The fortune-teller predicted that I would become a doctor. 算命先生预言我会成为一位医生。

It's hard to predict when it will happen. 很难预见这件事何时发生。

### 【构词】

- ① prediction n. 预言;预告;被预言的事物

- ② predictable adj. 可预言的,可预告的

【搭配】predict that sth will happen “预料某事将会发生”

【即学即用】It is impossible to \_\_\_\_\_ who will win.

- A. predicting      B. prediction  
C. predict          D. predictable

【答案与解析】C predict that sth will happen 预料某事将会发生。

### 【短语拓展】

### 考点 10 go by 走过;过去

We went by the bookstore on the way home. 我们在回家的途中经过书店。

【拓展延伸】go by 还可表示“遵守;按照……判断;顺便走访”。

We have to go by the rules. 我们需要按规则行事。

He was in when I went by yesterday. 我昨天顺便去看他时他在家。

【即学即用】As time \_\_\_\_\_, the children become wi

ser and wiser.

- A. goes by                      B. goes on  
C. goes away                  D. goes off

【答案与解析】A as time goes by “随着时间的过去”。

**考点 1** go on with

1. 表示“不停地继续”

The teacher told the class to go on with the exercise while he was out of the room. 老师吩咐班上的同学,在他离开教室的时候继续安静地做作业。

2. 表示“一度中止后再继续”

We'll stop here today, and go on with the discussion tomorrow. 我们今天的讨论到此为止,明天再继续。

3. 有时表示“暂时应付”

We shall need at least 20 pounds, but five is enough to go on with. 我们至少需要 20 英镑,但是 5 英镑暂时可以应付。

【拓展延伸】go on to do sth 表示“停下某事,接着做另一件事”,或“中间略有停顿,然后继续做”。

The teacher said, “Have a rest and then let's go on to do Exercise 4.” 老师说:“休息一会,然后我们继续做练习四。”

go on doing sth 表示“继续做同一件事”,可以指不中断的继续,也可指暂停后的继续。

I hope it won't go on raining all day. 希望雨不会下一整天。

go on 后接名词时用 go on with sth, 与 go on doing sth 表达的意思相同。

Mother went on cooking and I went on with my homework. 妈妈继续做着饭,我继续写着作业。

【即学即用】Well, now I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ my lessons after some rest. I'm feeling better now.

- A. going on to have      B. to go on  
C. to go on with          D. going on doing

【答案与解析】C would like to do sth “想做某事”; go on with sth = go on doing sth “继续做某事”。

**考点 2** dream of 梦想; 梦到

I often dreamed of becoming a doctor. 我时常梦想成为一位医生。

常用于否定句,意为“做梦也想不到”。

I wouldn't dream of cheating you. 我做梦也没想要欺骗你呀。

Little / Never did I dream of being elected. 我做梦也没想到会当选。

I never dreamed of there being such a good hotel in this small town. 我真没想到这个小镇还有这么好的旅馆。

【拓展延伸】dream 用做不及物动词时后面常接 of 或 about, 意为“梦见”, 用做及物动词时宾语可以是代词、同源宾语或 that 引导的从句。

I certainly didn't promise you \$100. You must have dreamt it. 我肯定没有对你许诺 100 块钱,那一定是你在做梦。

现代英语中,最好不说 dream a dream, 而是 have a dream 或 dream that.

用做名词时是具体名词,要有单复数的变化。

Their house is a real dream. 他们的房子真好。

用做形容词表示“梦幻般美妙的;接近完美的”。

my dream university, our dream cars

【即学即用】I have always \_\_\_\_\_ a trip to England.

- A. imagined                      B. dreamed of  
C. looked on                      D. lived up to

【答案与解析】B dream of “梦想”。

**考点 3** use up 用完; 用尽; (用于被动语态)筋疲力尽

Don't use up all the soap. Leave me some to wash my hands with. 不要把肥皂用完了,给我留点洗手用。

We used up all the bread at breakfast. 早饭我们吃光了所有的面包。

After rowing the boat across the lake, Robert was used up. 划船过湖后,罗伯特筋疲力尽了。

【即学即用】The climbers are \_\_\_\_\_ after the long and hard trip. They need rest and food badly.

- A. used up                      B. made up  
C. given out                      D. run out

【答案与解析】A 根据后面的 the long and hard trip, 我们可知 the climbers 应该是 use up “筋疲力尽了”。

**考点 4** turn out 结果(是); 证明(是); 原来(是)

后常接“(to be) + adj. / n.”, 无进行式、完成式, 不用于被动语态。

It's turned out nice and sunny again. (天气)终于又是阳光普照了。

The party turned out a success. 聚会很成功。

To our surprise the stranger turned out to be an old friend of my mother's. 使我们惊奇的是,我们发现这个陌生人原来是我母亲的老朋友。

【句型】It turns out that... “结果是……, 后来证实……”

It turned out that two travellers had been killed. 后来



证实有两位旅客丧生。

### 【拓展延伸】

#### ①驱逐,赶走

He turned the horses out of the playground. 他把马群赶出了操场。

#### ②生产,制造

This factory can turn out 100 cars a day. 这家工厂每天能生产一百辆汽车。

#### ③把(柜橱、抽屉等中的东西)全部翻出来

The policeman told him to turn out his pockets. 警察叫他把口袋里的东西统统拿出来。

【考例】The weather \_\_\_\_\_ to be very good, which was more than we could expect.

- A. made out                      B. turned out  
C. went out                      D. carried out

【答案与解析】B 本题考查短语动词的意义辨析, *make out* 意为“起草;辨认出;理解”; *turn out* 意为“结果是, 后来证明是;生产”; *go out* 意为“外出;熄灭;不流行”; *carry out* 意为“完成;执行,实行”。其中的 *turn out* 后常接“to be adj. / n.”结构。根据题意“结果那天的天气很好,这是我们没有料到的”,和句子结构可知答案为 B。

【即学即用】If you practise hard, you will \_\_\_\_\_ a good writer.

- A. make into                      B. turn out to be  
C. develop                      D. bring up

【答案与解析】B *develop* “成长”, *bring up* “抚育”与语境不符,而 A 项“转变为,成为”应用被动语态,故选 B,表示“结果是”。

### 【句型结构】

考例 Nor did he let the disease stop him from living the kind of life he had always dreamt of. 疾病也无法阻止他过他自己一直想要的生活。

这是一个倒装句式。当表示否定意义的状语或表语、宾语等放在句首时,主句通常用倒装结构。

Never did I dream of seeing him in America. 我做梦都没有想到会在美国看到他。

The first one wasn't good, and neither was the second. 第一个不好,第二个也不行。

Not a single word did he say at the meeting. 他在会上一言不发。

### 【考例】

I would never ever come to this restaurant again. The food is terrible.

[2004 广西]

- A. Nor am I                      B. Neither would I  
C. Same with me                      D. So do I

【答案与解析】B 本题考查倒装句式的使用。从语境判断用与上文相同的语气,“我也不会这么做”。

【即学即用】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

【答案与解析】D *nor* 放在句首,后面的句子部分倒装。



### I. 介词、副词填空

- Your name has been put \_\_\_\_\_ the list \_\_\_\_\_ speakers. If you can't come, can you see someone else \_\_\_\_\_?
- \_\_\_\_\_ the past few years, many new buildings have been built \_\_\_\_\_ this city.
- Dr. David Baker is an expert \_\_\_\_\_ ENT, which stands \_\_\_\_\_ the ear, nose and throat.
- None \_\_\_\_\_ my letters have been replied \_\_\_\_\_.
- Hold \_\_\_\_\_, please. He'll return \_\_\_\_\_ no time.

### II. 句型转换

- A: She graduated from Qinghua University 20 years ago.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ 20 years \_\_\_\_\_ she graduated from Qinghua University.
- A: The trouble is that it gives me an American accent.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ me is that it gives me an American accent.
- A: We can hope to reach our goals and truly make a difference by discovering what we do best.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ by discovering what we do best \_\_\_\_\_ hope to reach our goals and truly make a difference.
- A: The doctor told her that she had an incurable disease.  
B: The doctor told her that she suffered a disease which \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: Did everybody think the earth was the centre of the universe at that time?