

● 浙江省中等职业教育教材配套复习用书

◆ 上海东方激光教育文化有限公司 组编

(配高教版)

浙江中职导学与同步训练 ● 第二册

英语

(高二上学期)

中国三峡出版社

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浙江中职身学与同步训练 (配高教版)
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英 语

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

浙江省中职导学与同步训练. 第二册: 高教版
/ 上海东方激光教育文化有限公司 组编.
— 北京: 中国三峡出版社, 2005. 9
ISBN 7-80099-912-2

I. 浙… II. 上… III. 课程 - 专业学校 - 教学参考资料
IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 097368 号

中国三峡出版社出版发行
(北京市海淀区太平路 23 号院 12 号楼 100036)
电话: (010) 68218553 51933037
<http://www.e-zgsx.com>
E-mail: sanxiaz@sina.com

上海交大印务有限公司印制 新华书店经销
2005 年 11 月第 1 版 2005 年 11 月第 1 次印刷
开本: 787×1092 毫米 1/16 印张: 50.25 字数: 1206 千字
ISBN 7-80099-912-2 定价: 70.00 元 (全八册)

前 言

为了适应中等职业教育教学改革和新形势的发展需要,全面推进素质教育,认真贯彻教育部颁发的中等职业学校课程教学大纲的精神,我们编写了《导学与同步训练》系列丛书,旨在对教材的学习内容进行系统的梳理、提炼,并通过单元测试、期中测试、期末测试,及时巩固、加强已学的知识,把握教材的知识点,促进学生知识的系统形成,提高学生分析问题和解决问题的能力。本套丛书旨在为教师的教学和检测提供实用的材料,为学生消化巩固所学内容及时提供实在的依据,特别是为有志参加浙江省高等职业技术教育招生考试(单考单招)的学生提供具有系统性、针对性的学习资料。

其中,《导学与同步训练(配高教版)——英语》根据高等教育出版社最新英语教材编写,每册编写复习用书一册和测试卷一册。《导学与同步训练(第二册)——英语》按单元编写,分知识梳理、例题解析、同步训练三个版块:

知识梳理 本部分重在解释本单元主要语言点。对教材中出现的重点单词、词组以及重要句型等作了详细讲解,分析透彻,易于学生掌握。

例题解析 此部分对教材中每课出现的重点、难点以例题的形式列出,认真归纳、着力讲解考试中经常出现的相关语法问题及考点、重点,力求使学生吃透相关语法和重点,提高学生分析问题的能力。

同步训练 共包括8类题型,训练内容与当前教材、考纲紧密联系,题型分配合理,题量科学,能让学生在不知不觉中提高英语水平,应试能力也可得到较大幅度提升。同时老师也可把本书当作随堂练习,及时检测学生掌握的程度。

书后附有参考答案,目的是帮助学生能更好地理解、掌握所做的试题。

本书与《导学与同步训练(第二册)——英语阶段综合测试卷》配套使用。测试卷由8套试卷组成,每两单元一套以及期中一套、期末两套,目的在于帮助学生系统复习、巩固和掌握基础知识和基本技能,提高学生分析问题、解决问题的能力。

本书由张锴主编,参加编写的还有冀淑君。由于时间紧迫,书中难免存在一些不足,恳请广大师生批评指正,以便我们不断完善。

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Unit 1 Travelling

【知识梳理】

1. contact

(n.) 接触, 联系; 关联

例如: establish contact with the outer world 建立与外界的联系

She comes into contact with many people. 她和许多人有联系。

(vt.) 和……联系, 使接触

例如: contact sb. by telephone 打电话与某人联系

She contacted me as soon as she arrived. 她一到就和我联系了。

2. journey (n.) 旅行; 旅程

例如: a 2,000-mile journey to the Pacific 到太平洋的 2000 英里路程

How long is the journey to the coast? 到海滨去旅行的路有多远?

He's going on a long journey. = He's making a long journey. 他在做长途旅行。

3. prove

(vt.) 证明, 证实, 检验, 考验

例如: He has proved his courage in battle. 他已在战斗中证明了自己的勇气。

The little boy has proved his cleverness in the television quiz.

这个小男孩在这次电视知识测验中证实了他的聪明。

(vi.) 原来(是), 证明(是)(无被动语态)

My advice proved to be wrong. 我的意见证实是错的。

The article has proved most useful. 这篇文章证明非常有用。

4. The situation did not change until about 1200. 这种情况直到 1200 年才有所改变。

until 引导时间状语时, 表示“直到”。句子为短暂性的动词时, 一定变为 not...until 的形式。

例如: She stood there until he had passed out of sight.

她站在那里看着, 直到望不见他的身影。

但是“直到我回来她才进屋。”一句翻译为 He entered the room until I returned. 就错了。应该译为: He didn't enter the room until I returned.

又如: Until they had finished the work, they didn't go home.

他们直到工作完成了才回家。

含有 not...until... 结构的句子还可以将 not until 放在句首构成倒装句, 意思不发生变化。

例如: Not until I returned did he enter the room. 直到他进了屋我才返回。

Not until they had finished the work did they go home.

他们直到做完作业才回家去了。

Not until 1200 did the situation change. 这种情况直到 1200 年才发生改变。

5. Marco Polo was a son of an Italian businessman called Niccolo.

called Niccolo 是分词短语做后置定语的形式, 相当于定语从句 who was called Niccolo 的省略。过去分词做定语时, 所修饰的名词与分词表示的动作之间为被动关系或完成的关系。

例如: Most scientists invited to the party were women scientists.

(=who were invited to the party)

The students returned from abroad were all invited to the party.

(=who had returned from abroad)

6. His notes and diary proved to be very useful to him. 他的笔记与日记后来被证明是非常有用的。此句还可以写为: "His notes and diary proved very useful to him."。

prove 表示“原来(是), 证明(是)”的时候为不及物动词, 因此不用被动语态。

The old methods proved (to be) best of all. 采用老方法结果反而是最好的。

The task proved (to be) more difficult than we'd thought.

这项任务比我们预想的要难得多。

7. He listened to Marco and wrote down what Marco said. 他听马可·波罗的述说并记录下马可·波罗所说的话。

what 可以引导名词性从句, 如: 宾语从句、主语从句、表语从句。此时 what 在意义上相当于 the thing which/that。

例如: Tell me what you did yesterday. = Tell me the thing that you did yesterday.

告诉我你昨天所做的事情。

She loves what her children love. = She loves the thing that her children love.

她爱她的孩子们喜欢的东西。

What he said yesterday is true. = The thing that he said yesterday is true.

他昨天所说的话是真的。

What you need now is a good rest. (=The thing that you need now is a good rest.)

你现在所需要的是好好休息一下。

8. Now we call it the travels of Marco Polo. 现在我们称它《马可·波罗游记》。

call 在这里的意思是: 给某人/某事取名; 将某人/某事称为或叫作。其后面往往跟一名词做宾语补足语。

例如: His name is Richard but we call him Dick. 他的名字叫里查, 可是我们都叫他迪克。

What's your dog called? 你的狗叫什么名字?

He hasn't had anything published and he calls himself a writer.

他什么都没有发表过, 却自称作家。

【例题解析】

【例1】No one can tell _____ will happen next.

A. what

B. when

C. that

D. if

【答案】A

【分析】没有人能未卜先知。what 引导宾语从句。

【例2】What I'm thinking of _____ the money we need.

- A. is B. are C. were D. was

【答案】A

【分析】我现在正在考虑的事情是我们所需要的钱。主语从句做主语时作单数对待。

【例3】Not until this morning _____ the news.

- A. did he listen B. did he hear C. he heard D. he listened

【答案】B

【分析】含有 not...until... 结构的句子可以将 Not until 放在句首构成倒装句。hear 表示“听到”为及物动词。listen 为不及物动词。

【例4】_____ troubles me is that I can't learn all these English idioms by heart.

- A. That B. Where C. Which D. What

【答案】D

【分析】令我感到麻烦的是我不能记住这些英语习语。what 在这里相当于 the thing that。

【同步训练】

I. 语音知识 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的一项。

- () 1. coach A. ginema B. computer C. central D. China
() 2. eastern A. breakfast B. beach C. bread D. idea
() 3. trousers A. route B. count C. younger D. would
() 4. adventure A. add B. address C. apple D. April
() 5. question A. description B. invention C. suggestion D. invitation
() 6. proved A. enjoyed B. interested C. traded D. contacted
() 7. prison A. businessman B. silk C. sail D. description
() 8. empire A. enter B. entrance C. enable D. English
() 9. bikes A. diaries B. adventures C. snakes D. wars
() 10. useful A. news B. newspaper C. season D. prisoner

II. 单词拼写 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

1. In recent years, many people in E _____ countries come to China.
2. After he moved to the new city, he had little c _____ with his sisters.
3. They tried to find a new r _____ to the top of the mountain.
4. The j _____ from Guangzhou to Beijing took me three and a half days.
5. People who break laws will be put into p _____.
6. His father and uncle are in the silk t _____, so then often go to Hangzhou.
7. Like his father, Donald drove a car c _____ "Bluebird" to set up a world record.
8. It was not u _____ yesterday that I learnt about it.
9. There is l _____ water in the bottle, is there?
10. Would you please give me a detailed d _____ of your adventures in the forests?

III. 选择填空 (每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

- () 1. There's still a little time left, Boys. You _____ hurry.
A. may not B. wouldn't C. mustn't D. don't have to
- () 2. — Could I borrow your Chinese-English dictionary?
— Yes, of course, you _____.
A. could B. can C. might D. will
- () 3. She hardly knows anyone, _____?
A. doesn't she B. does she C. shall she D. will she
- () 4. — _____ will the meeting _____?
— In about 20 minutes.
A. How long; last B. When; last
C. How often; finish D. How soon; end
- () 5. _____ he said at the meeting astonished everybody present.
A. What B. That C. The fact D. The matter
- () 6. _____ we can't get seems better than _____ we have.
A. What; what B. What; that C. That; that D. That; what
- () 7. Writing stories and articles _____ I enjoy most.
A. is that B. are that C. is what D. have been what
- () 8. _____ he told us is a _____.
A. That; lay B. Which; true C. What; lie D. Whose; truth
- () 9. My father bought a new computer yesterday. It _____ us about twenty thousand yuan.
A. cost B. took C. spent D. paid
- () 10. My parents _____ more than five hundred thousand yuan for our new house next year.
A. will pay B. spend C. will cost D. will spend
- () 11. Prices of daily goods _____ through a computer can be lower than store prices.
A. are bought B. bought C. buying D. having bought
- () 12. The language _____ in this part of the country is hard to understand.
A. speaking B. spoke C. to be speaking D. spoken
- () 13. The bridge _____ in 1950 is 400 meters long.
A. built B. being built C. was built D. to be built
- () 14. It was not _____ he took off his dark glass _____ I realized who he was.
A. when; that B. until; when C. when; then D. until; that
- () 15. Perhaps it will be a long time _____ from abroad.
A. when Tom comes back B. when Tom will come back
C. before Tom comes back D. that Tom comes back

IV. 完形填空 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

Mark Twain was a famous American writer while James Whistler was a famous American painter. Twain liked Whistle's 1 very much. Whistler was a rather serious man, but Twain enjoyed telling jokes.

One day Twain visited Whistler in his studio. Twain looked at Whistler's 2 painting in the studio. "I like this picture of the sea." Twain said.

"Yes, I painted it some time ago. It's 3 'The Angry Sea'."

Then Twain 4 to another picture. "What a nice picture! I like the woman. She is looking out of the window."

"Thank you." Whistler was very happy.

"What are you painting at 5?" Twain asked.

"This is going to be the 6 picture I have ever painted," Whistles said and he 7 Twain an unfinished picture, "8 a nice picture it is! I must touch it," Twain said and he put out his hand to touch the picture. Seeing 9 Twain did, Whistler got very angry.

"Don't touch the picture. It isn't 10 yet!" Whistler cried.

"I know," Twain said, "but it's quite all right. I have got my gloves on."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| () 1. A. character | B. artist | C. joke | D. works |
| () 2. A. large | B. great | C. humorous | D. pretty |
| () 3. A. told | B. drawn | C. called | D. painted |
| () 4. A. glared | B. aimed | C. laughed | D. pointed |
| () 5. A. moment | B. present | C. times | D. last |
| () 6. A. least | B. worst | C. most | D. best |
| () 7. A. showed | B. gave | C. sent | D. brought |
| () 8. A. What | B. Such | C. How | D. So |
| () 9. A. which | B. what | C. that | D. why |
| () 10. A. wet | B. perfect | C. dry | D. painted |

V. 阅读理解 (每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

(A)

J. K. Rowling is the writer of *Harry Potter*, which is now one of the best-sellers in the world.

J. K. Rowling was born in Bristol on July 31st, 1965. She has one sister who is two years younger than her. Both girls loved listening to their father reading bedtime stories to them. They especially loved stories about magical worlds. Rowling wrote her first story, called *Rabbit*, at the age of six.

After she graduated from the university, Rowling worked as a translator in London. During this time, on a long train trip in the summer of 1990, the idea came to her of a boy who has magic but doesn't know it. In 1992 Rowling began to teach English. She lived with her baby daughter, Jessica, and spent much time finishing the first *Harry Potter* book for young readers. It appeared in June 1997. To her surprise, the book was greatly successful. The film came out in

November 2001. Now *Harry Potter* series is popular with people of all ages and about 60 million books were sold in 200 countries.

Why has the series been so successful? There are a few things. Many other magical stories take place in far away lands or in past or future times.

But Harry lives in modern England. He's also a very normal boy: polite, friendly, brave and clever. So when other children read about *Harry*, they can imagine being like him.

J. K. Rowling is very happy with the success, and she is now busy finishing the whole series of seven books. She's writing full time and she's really enjoying life. She says she will go on living a normal life with her daughter and writing children's books.

- () 1. From the passage, we know _____.
A. J.K. Rowling met a boy named Harry on a train trip
B. J.K. Rowling loved listening to stories when she was very young
C. J.K. Rowling is two years younger than her sister
D. *Harry Potter* is J. K. Rowling's first story
- () 2. The first *Harry Potter* book came out in _____.
A. July 1965
B. the summer of 1990
C. June 1997
D. November 2001
- () 3. The *Harry Potter* series is _____.
A. written for young people
B. only enjoyed by children
C. only sold in England
D. about a young inspector
- () 4. J. K. Rowling has been successful, and she _____.
A. likes to travel all over the world with her daughter
B. is too busy to enjoy her life
C. is excited about her success every day
D. is still writing stories for children
- () 5. How is *Harry Potter* series different from other magical stories?
A. There are magical things.
B. The stories happened in the modern world.
C. It has seven books.
D. It took much time to finish.

(B)

Mr. Smith, an expert of medicine, was very strict with the students. Every time he took the chair on the exam committee, the students would be worried, for he was seldom pleased with their answers. A student would be lucky enough if he or she could receive a good mark from him. Now a student came into the exam room and sat before the committee. This student was a little nervous as he knew it would not be so easy for him to pass the exam.

The student was asked to describe an illness. His answer was OK. Then Mr. Smith asked about the cure for the illness, and the student, too, gave a quick answer. "Good," said Mr. Smith,

"and how much will you give the patient?" "A full spoon," answered the student.

"Now you may go out and wait for what you can get," said Mr. Smith. At the same time the committee discussed the answers the student had given. Suddenly the student realized that there was something wrong with his last answer. "A full spoon is too much," he thought to himself. Very worriedly he opened the door of the room and cried, "Mr. Smith, I've made a mistake. A full spoon is too much for the patient. He can take only five drops." "I'm sorry, boy," said Mr. Smith coldly. "But it's too late. Your patient has died."

- () 6. Why were all the students afraid of Mr. Smith?
- A. Because he was always strict with them.
 - B. Because he often laughed at them when they were in trouble.
 - C. Because he never listened to them carefully when they answered his questions.
 - D. Because he often misunderstood them and gave them bad marks.
- () 7. What does the underlined word "seldom" in the passage mean?
- A. not greatly B. not also C. not often D. not really
- () 8. Before he left the room, the student was almost sure that _____.
- A. he hadn't done well in the exam
 - B. he had made a mistake in the exam
 - C. his answer to the last question was wrong
 - D. he had passed the exam and the only thing was to wait for the result
- () 9. From the passage we can learn that the patient would _____.
- A. be safe in taking only five drops at a time
 - B. be in trouble if he took five drops at a time
 - C. be all right soon if he took one full spoon at a time
 - D. be not well again without the student's help
- () 10. We can guess that the student _____.
- A. received a good mark at last
 - B. failed the exam at last
 - C. passed the exam at last
 - D. would be no longer afraid of Mr. Smith from then on

(C)

Good afternoon, and welcome to England. We hope that your visit here will be a pleasant one. Today, I would like to draw your attention to a few of our laws.

The first one is about drinking. Now, you may not buy wine in this country if you are under 18 years of age, nor may your friends buy it for you.

Secondly, noise. Enjoy yourselves by all means, but please don't make unnecessary noise, particularly at night. We ask you to respect other people who may wish to be quiet.

Thirdly, crossing the road. Be careful. The traffic moves on the left side of the road in this country. Use pedestrian crossings (人行道) and do not take any chances when crossing the road.

My next point is about rubbish. It isn't lawful to drop rubbish in the street. When you have something to throw away, please put it in your pocket and take it home, or put it in a dustbin.

Finally, as regards (至于, 关于) smoking, it is against the law to buy cigarettes or tobacco if you are under 16 years of age.

I'd like to finish by saying that if you require any sort of help or assistance, you should contact your local (当地的) police, who will be pleased to help you.

Now, are there any questions ?

- () 11. Who do you think is most likely to make the speech?
A. A guide. B. A lawmaker. C. A teacher. D. A student.
- () 12. How many laws are there discussed in the speech?
A. Four. B. Three. C. Six. D. Five.
- () 13. The main purpose of this speech is to _____.
A. prepare people for international travel
B. declare the laws of different kinds
C. give advice to travellers to the country
D. warn people against going to the country
- () 14. The underlined word "contact", in the sixth paragraph means _____.
A. keep in touch with B. get in touch with
C. join D. say hello to
- () 15. From the speech we learn that _____.
A. in this country, if you are under 18 years of age, you may not buy wine, but your friends can buy it for you
B. you may not buy cigarettes or tobacco unless you are above 16 years of age
C. because the traffic moves on the left side of the road, you must use pedestrian crossings when crossing the road
D. you can't make a noise except at night

VI. 完成对话 (每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

Lily: Excuse me, sir. 1

John: No, not yet.

Lily: I was told to get on the No. 514 in order to get down town.

John: No. 514 is OK. 2 A lot of buses run on this street.

Lily: 3

John: At the end of the line.

Lily: Huh?

John: 4 No. 514 and other buses all make their last stop there. You can't miss it.

Lily: 5

John: Every ten minutes.

Lily: Thank you

John: Don't mention it.

- () 1. A. Can you help me? B. Has No. 514 come yet?
C. May I ask you a question? D. Are there any buses?
- () 2. A. You can also take any east-bound bus to get there.
B. You can take any buses
C. You can ask that man.
D. You can ask a policeman.
- () 3. A. Tell me where I should get off. B. And where should I get off.
C. Do you know where I should get off? D. Where can I get on the bus?
- () 4. A. That means the end. B. It means the last bus.
C. That means the last stop. D. It means the last one.
- () 5. A. How soon does No. 514 run at this time of day?
B. How long does it take a bus to get down town?
C. How far does No. 514 run at this time of day?
D. How often does No. 514 run at this time of day?

VII. 短文改错 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

此题要求你对一段文章改错。先对每一行作出判断是对还是错。如果是对的, 在该行右边横线上画一个勾 (✓); 如果有错误 (每行不会多于一个错误), 则按情况改错如下:

此行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 并用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (^), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词: 在错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

One cold winter day in 1900, a small boy was	1. _____
called Charlie Chaplin was walked along the street	2. _____
in London. He could not have breakfast and lunch, he	3. _____
wanted to buy some breads, but he didn't have any money.	4. _____
His father died since he was very young. His mother	5. _____
was often very sick, so he could not take care of	6. _____
Charlie and his brother. All of them had to	7. _____
work to help their sick mother. He was a small boy	8. _____
but his dream was not very big. He wanted	9. _____
to be great man in the world of films. So he worked hard.	10. _____

VII. 书面表达 (共 10 分)

假定由你负责接待一国外旅游团, 请你拟定发言稿, 介绍南京情况 (100 词左右), 要点如下:

1. 南京位于中国东南部是江苏省省会, 人口约 500 万;
2. 南京城有 2 400 多年历史, 曾是 10 个朝代的首都;

3. 南京很美，有许多名胜，如玄武湖、鸡鸣寺。还有许多现代化的工厂和高楼大厦。
南京长江大桥也闻名于世；

4. 现在南京人民正在非常努力地建设社会主义。

Key words: capital, Province, in the southeast of China, has a history of, capital of ten
periods, beautiful, places of interest, the Xuanwu Lake, the Jiming Temple, modern, tall
buildings, the Changjiang River Bridge, famous, make a great effort to..., socialism

Unit 2 Space

【知识梳理】

1. weigh

(vt.) 称……重量, 称

例如: He weighed the fish. 他把鱼称了一下。

(vi.) 重(若干)(无被动语态)

例如: It weighs 12 kilogrammes. 重 12 千克。

This box weighs five kilogrammes. 这只箱子重 5 千克。

2. deep

(adj.) 深的, 纵深的

例如: a deep hole in the river ice 在冰河里的深洞

(adv.) 深入地, 迟

例如: dig deep 挖得深

feelings that run deep 深藏不露的感情

He went on studying deep into the night. 他继续读书至深夜。

deeply (adv.) 深深地, 强烈地

例如: He was deeply moved by this film. 他被这部电影深深地打动了。

英语中还有一些类似的词, 如, high, highly; close, closely; deep, deeply, free, freely; wide, widely 等。一般来说, 不以“ly”结尾的词既可以用作形容词, 也可以用作副词。以“ly”结尾的词只能用做副词。不以“ly”结尾的副词用来表达空间或时间上的距离, 而以“ly”结尾的副词通常用来表达思想、感情等方面的程度。

例如: Some people live high in the mountains and others live on plains.

有些人住在高山上, 有些人生活在平原上。

Miss Li highly praised my composition. 李老师高度评价了我的作文。

The hospital lies close to the river. 医院离小河很近。

After finishing the test paper, you'd better go over it closely.

做完试卷后, 你最好仔细检查一下。

3. although (conj.) 尽管, 虽然

例如: Although it was very cold, he went out without a hat.

虽然天气很冷, 他出门还是没有戴帽子。

Although he is retired, he is going to finish his correspondence courses.

他虽然退休了, 还是准备学完函授课程。

“though”也有“尽管, 虽然”的意思。上面两句还可以写成:

Though it was very cold, he went out without a hat.

Though he is retired, he is going to finish his correspondence courses.

另外使用 “though” 引导从句时，句子还可以使用倒装的结构，即：

形容词	} + though + 主语 (代词) + 谓语 / + 谓语 + 主语 (名词)
副词	
动词	
分词	
名词	

例如：Very cold though it was, he went out without a hat.

Retired though he is, he is going to finish his correspondence courses.

“as” 作为 “尽管，虽然” 讲解时，也有此种用法。

例如：Patient though /as he was, he was unwilling to wait three hours.

他虽然有耐性，但也不愿意等 3 个小时。

Hard as/though she tried, she failed to pass the exam.

尽管她非常努力，但还是没有通过那次考试。

Child as/though he was, he had a good command of English.

他虽然是个孩子，但是已经熟知英语。

Difficult as/though was the work, they finished it in time.

任务虽然艰巨，但他们仍然按时完成了。

4. It looks big because it is near to us. 月亮看起来较大是因为它离我们地球较近。

英语中表示 “看起来” “闻起来” “尝起来” “摸起来” “听起来” 的词 “look, smell, taste, feel, sound” 后面接形容词，表示一个物体的状态和性质（注意句子使用主动形式来表示）。

例如：His words sound reasonable. 他的话听起来有道理。

The cake tastes sweet. 那块蛋糕尝起来很甜。

The fish smells terrible. 这鱼闻起来很糟糕。

The man looks sad. 这个人看上去很难过。

5. It is nearer to us than any other heavenly body in space. 月球比太空中的任何一个天体都离我们近。（在太空中月球是离我们最近的一个。）

any other + 名词单数，表示 “除了自身外的任何一个”；any 表示的是 “任何一个”。

例如：China is larger than any other country in Asia.

中国比亚洲任何其他国家都大。（中国是亚洲最大的国家。）

China is larger than any country in Africa. 中国比非洲任何一个国家都大。

6. The sun is actually 400 times bigger and 400 times farther away. 太阳事实上比月球要大 400 倍，与地球的距离是月球与地球距离的 400 倍。

倍数的表达方式：A is + 倍数 + 比较级 + than B

A is + 倍数 + as + 形容词/副词 + as B

A is + 倍数 + the size /height/ length/ width of B.

例如：The book costs twice as much as that one. 这本书价格是那本书价格的两倍。

Today this school is four times as big as it was ten years ago.

现在这个学校是 10 年前的 4 倍大了。