



全国新课标实验区特级教师及研究专家联袂编写

# 三练一测 大联盟

★Sanlianyicedalianmeng★

构建新理念 ◎ 迈进新课堂  
领跑新课标 ◎ 共赢新高考

## 英语⑥选修

(人教版)



江西科学技术出版社

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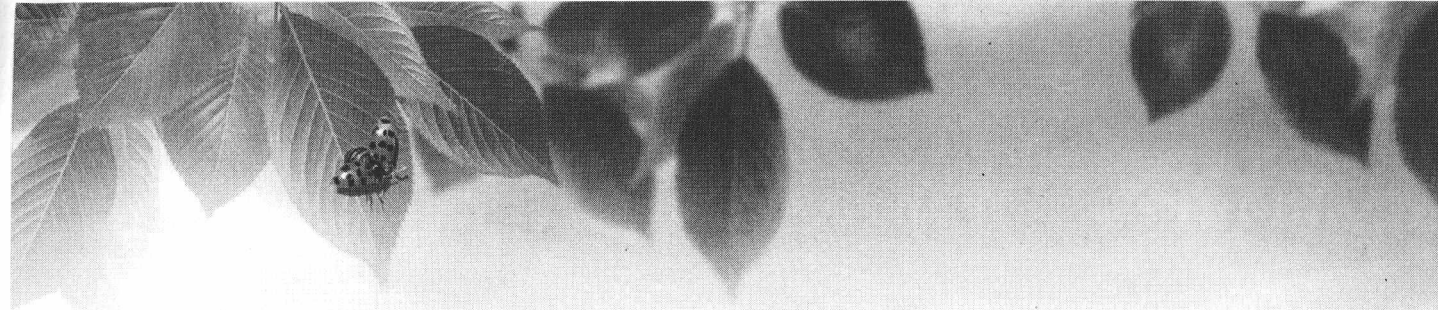
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## 前言

当前,教育改革如火如荼,教材的多元化、高考的多样化、选拔的能力化是社会发展的必然趋势,科学、经济、文化等各个领域正相互融合、相互借鉴、相互推动。了解新课程教材的特色,把握新教改的方向,是所有教育工作者共同关注的重大课题,也牵动着广大学生和亿万家长的心。


伴随着新课程理念的逐渐深入和新课改试验区的不断扩大,如何应对课改与高考结合的严峻现实?如何将“一切为了学生终身发展”的新课改理念领悟透彻,落到实处,产生实效?如何解决学生学习费时多而收效微的现实状况?……带着这些疑虑与困惑、深思与期待,我们深入研究新课改精神和高考动态,借鉴并吸收了课改一线最新的教研成果,精心策划、用心编写、倾心推出了这套《三练一测大联盟》系列丛书。该丛书着力在以下两个方面推陈出新:一是编写理念新——在策划编排上最大程度地体现新课改的精神,突出基础知识的丰富性和基本技能的创新性,确保编写内容既符合新课标的理念,又符合学生备考的要求;既是对教材内容的巩固与提高,又是对教材外延知识的补充和升华。二是呈现方式新——在编写内容上最大限度地体现素质教育的精神,除确保具体内容和选题范畴源于新教材、符合新课改的精神外,同时确保辅导的要点、选题的解答思路扣准新高考的方向;既体现现代教学灵活新颖的呈现形式,强调学生思维创新,又总结传统教育中合理的应试技能,将两者有机地融为一体。

呈现在您面前的这套新课标丛书《三练一测大联盟》的英语6·选修分册,共分为四大板块:

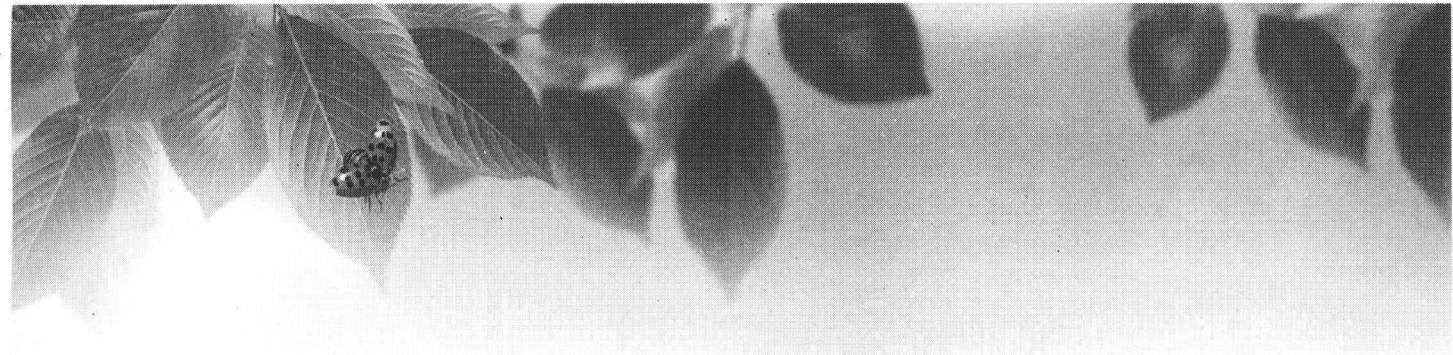
**情景导思**——通过图文激活学生已有的知识和生活体验,激发学生的学习兴趣,以最强的求知欲和最佳状态进入本单元的学习。

**自主探究**——自主探究能力的培养是新课标的理念,本书旨在通过这个环节予以落实,让学生在学前预习时,做到有的放矢。

**互动探究**——是本书的主体部分,也是本书的精髓。本部分讲解到位,紧扣高考考点。全书知识点讲解详尽、统筹安排,杜绝了众多资料中的通病——知识点重复。







重要知识点后都配有《活学活用》栏目,旨在让学生做到即学即用,以达到巩固之功效。部分知识点还配有《真题回放》栏目,让学生随时品味到高考题的“原汁原味”。

本部分例句新颖,体现了时代元素,如大量结合 2008 年奥运会、汶川地震、金融危机等最新国内外热点的例句。所选例句多贴近学生生活,让你倍感亲切、实用。例句来源为国内外网站、报纸新闻或英美权威词典(如 The Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English 和 Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary),语言规范地道。

**语法专题——精讲本单元语法内容,聚焦语法重点和难点。**

本书配有单元分课时活页练、单元水平检测卷以及两套阶段水平检测卷。课时活页练分三大部分设置:活页练一(Period I Warming Up & Reading)包括随堂练和基础练,前者旨在帮助师生提升课文教学效果,更好地将新课标的理念落到实处,这也是本书的特色栏目之一,使得本书的练习走进了课堂,进一步提升了本书的实用性和与课堂的紧密性;后者对本课时教学的知识点进行及时的巩固。活页练二(Period II Learning about Language)中设有语法练,配合本部分语法讲解之用。活页练三(Period III Using Language)旨在梳理本单元知识点,并予以拔高提升,尤其是综合能力的提升。

本书活页练同步性和针对性强,原创率高达 80% 以上;单元水平检测卷原创率 95% 以上。题目有一定梯度,由易到难,难易结合,有利于不同类型学校或不同层次学生根据自身情况筛选使用。

此外,相应的教师用书还配有详尽的解析和参考答案,以供教师更好地驾御课堂。

参与本书编写的有王瑞贤及一批省内外名师,其编写阵容堪称强大。愿本书能切实帮助学生学好英语 6·选修,进一步帮助学生培养英语素养、提高自主探究能力,形成良好的科学文化素养,从而为自己的个性发展和终身学习奠定坚实的基础。

战国时期著名思想家、教育家荀子说:“假舆马者,非利足也,而致千里。假舟楫者,非能水也,而绝江河。君子生非异也,善假于物也。”一个人的成功,不但需要自己的努力,也需要借助他物来帮助自己,才能“致千里”,“绝江河”。我们的目标——教师的助手,学生的益友!服务好每一个教师和学生!

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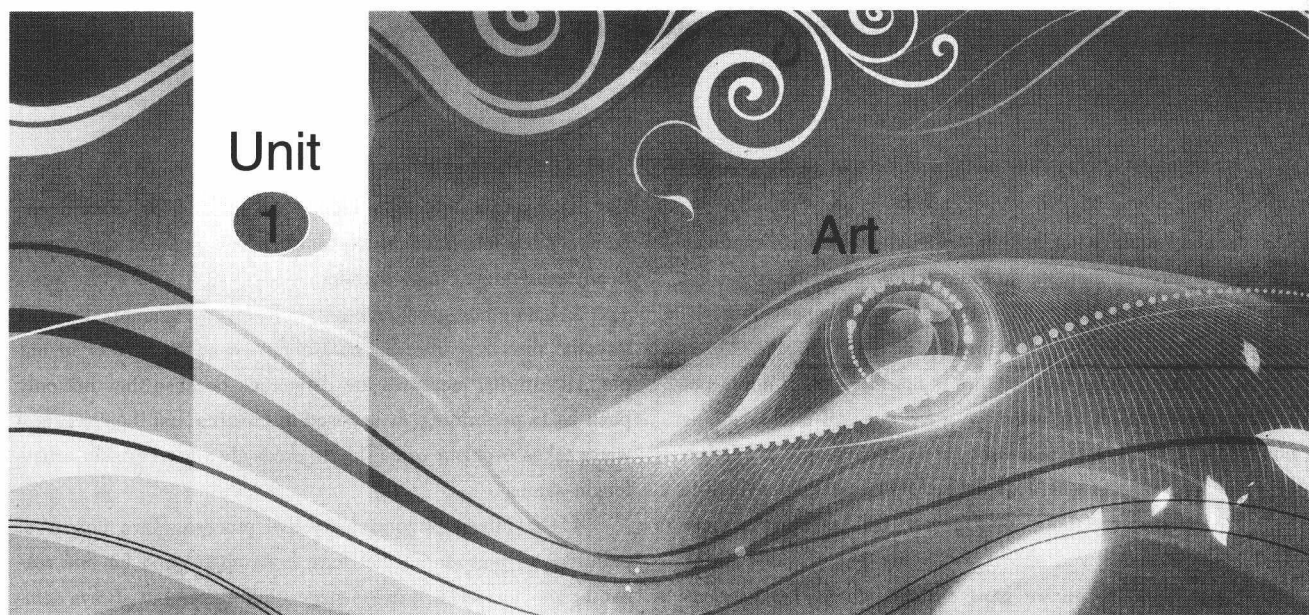
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## 情景导思

### \* For appreciation 经典欣赏 \*

什么是艺术？你想看一看世界大文豪俄国著名作家列夫·托尔斯泰是怎样看待艺术的吗？

#### What is Art?

The following paragraphs summarize what Tolstoy believed about art:

Art must create a specific emotional link between artist and audience, one that “infects” the viewer. Thus, real art requires the capacity to unite people via communication (clearness and genuineness are therefore crucial values). This aesthetic conception led Tolstoy to widen the criteria of what exactly a work of art is. He believed that the concept art embraces any human activity in which one emitter, by means of external signs, transmits previously experienced feelings. Tolstoy offers an example of this: a boy that has experienced fear after an encounter with a wolf later relates that experience, infecting the hearers and compelling them to feel the same fear that he had experienced—that is a perfect example of a work of art. As communication, this is good art, because it is clear, it is sincere, and it is singular (focused on one emotion).

However, genuine “infection” is not the only criterion for good art. The good art v. s. bad art issue unfolds into two directions. One is the conception that the stronger the infection, the better is the art. The other concerns the subject matter that accompanies this infection, which leads Tolstoy to examine whether the emotional link is a feeling that is worth creating. Good art, he claims, fosters feelings of universal brotherhood. Bad art inhibits such feelings. All good art has a Christian mes-

sage, because only Christianity teaches an absolute brotherhood of all men. However, this is “Christian” only in a limited meaning of the word. Art produced by artistic elites is almost never good, because the upper class has entirely lost the true core of the Christian religion.

Furthermore, Tolstoy also believed that art that appeals to the upper class will feature emotions that are peculiar to the concerns of that class. Another problem with a great deal of art is that it reproduces past models, and so it is not properly rooted in a contemporary and sincere expression of the most enlightened cultural ideals of the artist’s time and place. To cite one example, ancient Greek art extolled virtues of strength, masculinity, and heroism according to the values derived from its mythology. However, since Christianity does not embrace these values (and in some sense values the opposite, the meek and humble), Tolstoy believes that it is unfitting for people in his society to continue to embrace the Greek tradition of art.

Among other artists, he specifically condemns Wagner and Beethoven as examples of overly cerebral artists, who lack real emotion. Furthermore, Beethoven’s Symphony No. 9 cannot claim to be able to “infect” their audience, as it pretends, with the feeling of unity and therefore cannot be considered good art. Children’s songs and folk tales are superior to the work of Wagner and Beethoven.



## \* Developing your skills 为你支招 \*

你想成为一名画家吗? 本文为你支招。

## 5 Ways to Grow as an Artist

So how would a Cassatt or a Henri or Picasso approach painting differently than we do today? How might this heartfelt fear of others controlling our painting process impact our self-understanding as artists? Here are five possible answers:

1. Making a successful picture is not the goal. Think of periods, such as childhood, when we grew, our self-understanding changed and we became more of who we are. There was an endless stream of events where we expressed ourselves and slowly began to discover the things that pleased us. As with the sense of freedom characterized above, the entire payoff was growth. The events of life when we grow are the things that happen along the way. Making art should be exactly the same. Paintings are just the series of events or steps we take. Let them go. Keep moving. Or as Henri implored, "Keep living."

2. The painting process is always a beginning. As soon as the freshness evaporates (we are bored or lost or acquire interest in something else), stop. Do not think in terms of finishing. Picasso lectures eloquently on this. Finish is the death of work because it means we are painting an expectation or "to be like"

and that puts the brakes on painting to see and feel more deeply. Every beginning is a new prompt, a new point of departure. Begin everything. Finish nothing.

3. Ignore non-artist authorities. Juries, the grantors, the gallery, the direction from above are just so many fingers in our pie. All external measures are dangerous because they not only push us to performing, as opposed to creating, but their sense of worth takes over our own. This is precisely what Parisian artists fought against.

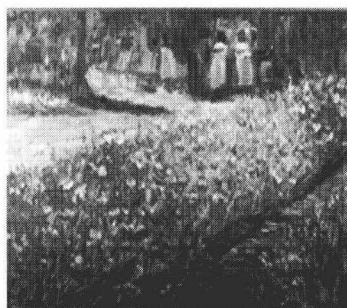
4. Get into a prolonged creative process. Have dozens of paintings in your studio that have been abandoned for one reason or another, left in various stages, unfinished but always complete as expressions of who you were at that moment. Work on several paintings simultaneously. You are not making shoes.

5. Furnish the world with your beauty, let the world see, touch and feel who you are. Scary I know. It is so much easier to hide within safe fortresses, the sources of praise and dignity that we can count on by pleasing our audience. This is the dreaded condition called style. We cannot be free to be who we are if we are not always risking being who we are in front of others.

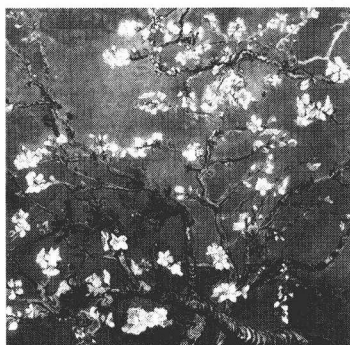
## \* Picture reappearance 资料再现 \*



Sunday Morning



The Artist's Garden at Giverny



Almond Branches in Bloom, San Remo



Madame Monet and Her Son

## Period I Warming Up &amp; Reading

## 自主探究

## I. 重点单词

- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* & *n.* 抽象的, 深奥的; 摘要 → \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 抽出, 提取摘要
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 雕塑 → \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* & *vi.* 雕刻; 雕刻成形
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 信仰; 信任; 信心 → \_\_\_\_\_ (*pl.*) 信仰; 信念
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 作为结果的; 随之发生的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 所以; 因而
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* & *vt.* 价值; 评估; 重视 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 社会准则, 价值观 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 贵重的, 有价值的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 宗教; 宗教信仰 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 宗教的; 笃信宗教的

## 教的

- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 使确信; 使信服 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 坚信不移的; 有坚定信仰的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 令人信服的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 荒谬的; 可笑的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 争议的; 争论的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 努力; 尝试; 企图 → \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 尝试; 企图 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 未遂的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 预言; 预告; 预测 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 预言; 预报; 预告 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 预言者; 预言家

## II. 重点短语

- \_\_\_\_\_ on 集中
- a great \_\_\_\_\_ 大量
- \_\_\_\_\_ of 许多; 大量

- \_\_\_\_\_ the other hand 另一方面
- \_\_\_\_\_ well as 除……之外(也), 既……又……, 和……一样好

## 互动探究

◆ 考点 1. If you could have three of these paintings on the walls of your classroom, which would you choose? 如果要将这些画中的三张贴到教室的墙壁上, 你会挑哪些?

## \* 结构分析 \*

本句为主从复合句, 从句是 if 引导的虚拟条件句, 表达的意思与现在事实相反, 因此从句的谓语动词用动词的过去时态, 如果是 be 动词, 用 were; 主句的谓语动词用 would/should/could/might + 动词原形。

If I were you, I would refuse this job.

如果我是你的话, 我就拒绝这份工作。

If everyone knew first aid, many lives would be saved.

倘若每个人都懂得急救, 那么许多生命就能被挽回。

## \* 真题回放 \*

- \_\_\_\_\_ he had not hurt his leg, John would have won the race. (2007 · 全国 II)  
A. If B. Since C. Though D. When

【答案与解析】A 考查虚拟语气, 前面应该是 if 引导的虚拟条件句, 表示与过去事实相反的假设。

- If I \_\_\_\_\_ plan to do anything I wanted to, I'd like to go to Tibet and travel through as much of it as possible. (2005 · 湖北)  
A. would B. could C. had to D. ought to

【答案与解析】B 本题考查由 if 引导的虚拟条件句, 表示与现在事实相反的假设。

## \* 活学活用 \*

## 1. 按要求完成句子

If you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the man, can you help me?

## 2. 单项填空

- If I had seen the TV play, I \_\_\_\_\_ you all about it now.  
A. would tell B. will tell  
C. have told D. would have told
- If I hadn't been lucky enough to meet you, I really \_\_\_\_\_ what I would have done.  
A. don't know B. hadn't known  
C. wasn't knowing D. wouldn't know
- It is hard for me to imagine what I would be doing today if I \_\_\_\_\_ in love, at the age of seven, with the library in my hometown.  
A. wouldn't have fallen B. had not fallen  
C. should fall D. were to fall

◆ 考点 2. Would you rather have Chinese or Western-style paintings in your home? 在你家里, 你想要中国画还是西方画?

## \* 研读例句 \*

I would rather wait till tomorrow. 我宁愿等到明天。

We want a flat, whereas they would rather live in a house.  
我们想住公寓, 而他们却想住在一所房子里。



## \*细中辨微\*

would rather, had rather, rather than, or rather, other than

(1) would rather 与 had rather 一般当作情态助动词,均意为“宁可”, would/had rather that sb. did sth. “宁愿某人做某事”(that 引导的从句中的谓语动词用一般过去时表示现在或将来的愿望;用过去完成时表示与过去事实相反的假设和愿望,该从句使用的是虚拟语气)。

We had rather the matter were not made public.

我们倒希望别把这件事公开出去。

Would you rather the matter were made public?

你是不是希望把这件事公开出去?

另外, would rather 又可用于比较结构与 than 连用(rather 和 than 后边都要接动词原形),而 had rather 则不能这样使用(注意:由于两者都可写成 I'd rather 或 we'd rather, 往往难以分辨出两者的区别)。

We had rather you placed yourself in others' position and thought it over. 我们但愿你设身处地为别人想一想。

Jeff would rather starve on a penny than work for that boss for a pound. 杰夫宁愿饿死也不愿为挣一英镑钱而替那个老板干活。

(2) rather than 而不是,与其说……不如说……

Rather than allow the vegetables to go bad, Tom sold them at half price. 汤姆以半价卖掉了这些蔬菜,而不是让它们坏掉。

◆考点3. Have you ever wished you could paint as well as a professional artist? 你曾希望自己画得像职业画家一样好吗? .....

## \*悟出真知\*

as well as

(1) 用于比较,表示“和……一样好”。

He plays as well as, if not better than, the girl.

他的演奏,如果不比那女孩好的话,也跟她一样好。

I can skate as well as you. 我溜冰溜得同你一样好。( = ... as well as you can skate. )

(2) 连词词组,表“同,还有;不但……而且”。

We shall travel by night as well as by day. 我们要日夜兼程。

The manager as well as the workers wishes for an outing.

不仅工人而且连经理都希望能去出游。

(3) as well as 连接两个名词或代词作主语时,后面部分可视为插入语,因此,谓语动词应与前面的名词或代词保持人称和数的一致。上句可改为:

The manager, as well as the workers, wishes for an outing.

这位经理和工人们一样希望能去出游。

(4) as well as 连接两个动词时,后面的动词用-ing 形式。

He hurt his arm as well as breaking his leg.

他伤了一只胳膊和一条腿。

## \*思维拓展\*

(1) as well 意为“也”,一般不用于否定句,通常放在句末,强调时可放在句中。

I am going to Paris and my brother is going as well.

我要到巴黎去,我弟弟也去。

(2) may as well... 为习语,意为“不妨,还是……为好”。

If that's the case, I may as well try. 如果情况如此,我不妨也试试。

We may as well stay here for another day.

我们不妨在这里再待一天。

## \*温馨提示\*

有时可用 might 代替 may, 语气更委婉。

Since it's a fine day we might as well walk.

既然天气很好,我们不妨走着去。

另外, might as well 还可用于指过去的情况或用于比较两种令人不愉快的情况。

This holiday isn't much fun; we might as well be back home.

(3) or rather 更确切地说

He came home very late last night, or rather very early this morning. 他昨天深夜,或者更确切地说是今天凌晨才回家。

(4) other than 除了;(与否定句连用)只有,只能

He has no friend other than you. 他除你之外就没有别的朋友了。

## \*真题回放\*

To enjoy the scenery, Irene would rather spend long hours on the train \_\_\_\_\_ travel by air. (2004·全国)

A. as B. to C. than D. while

【答案与解析】C would rather do sth. than do sth. 意为“宁愿做某事而不愿做某事”。

## \*活学活用\*

3. 用所给短语的适当形式填空

would rather; had rather; rather than; or rather; other than

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ have the radio repaired, he'd like to buy a new one.

(2) The tall man that you saw was none \_\_\_\_\_ our manager.

(3) He invited me to the movies, but I \_\_\_\_\_ go on a picnic with the children.

(4) Americans, \_\_\_\_\_ African-Americans are good at Jazz music.

(5) I \_\_\_\_\_ be laughed at than quarrel with him.

这个假日过得真没意思,我们还不如待在家里。

## \*细中辨微\*

as well as, not only... but also...

(1) 强调部分不同。as well as 强调前一部分; not only... but also... 强调后一部分。

He has experience as well as knowledge.

他不仅有知识,而且有经验。

He has not only knowledge but also experience. (位置不同,但与前句表达意思一样)

(2) 连接并列主语时, as well as 谓语动词和前面的主语一致,而 not only... but also 一般和后面的主语一致。

My sister as well as my parents enjoys music.

我妹妹和我父母都喜爱音乐。

Not only my sister but also my parents enjoy music.

不仅我妹妹,而且我父母也喜爱音乐。

## \*真题回放\*

The father as well as his three children \_\_\_\_\_ skating on the frozen river every Sunday afternoon in winter. (2006·辽宁)

A. is going B. go C. goes D. are going

【答案与解析】C 句意:冬天,爸爸和他的三个小孩每周日下午都在结冰的河面上滑冰。根据主谓一致原则, as well as 连接并列主语,谓语动词与前面的主语单复数一致, The father 是单数,故选 C 项。

## \*活学活用\*

4. 单项填空

(1) Tom, \_\_\_\_\_ Jeff and Jim, \_\_\_\_\_ going to the farm on foot.

A. as long as; is B. as well as; are  
C. as long as; are D. as well as; is

(2) The foreigner can speak English, he can speak French \_\_\_\_\_.

A. neither B. also C. either D. as well

(3) Mrs. White writes \_\_\_\_\_, if not better than, her husband.

A. as well as B. so well  
C. so well as D. as well

#### ◆考点4. Art is influenced by the customs and faith of a people. 艺术受到一个民族风俗和信仰的影响。 .....

##### \*研读例句\*

Have you any faith in what he said? 你相信他的话吗?  
I've lost faith in that fellow. 我再也不相信那个家伙了。

##### \*悟出真知\*

faith *n.* [U] 信任;信仰;信心 常与介词 in 连用。

##### \*思维拓展\*

faith

(1) *n.* [U] 宗教信仰;信条

Faith is stronger than reason. 宗教信仰比推理劝说更具威力。

People of every faith attended the mayor's funeral.

信仰不同宗教的人士出席了市长的葬礼。

(2) *n.* [U] 信念,确信

He had faith that I was in the right. 他确信我是对的。

(3) 常用结构:

lose faith in 对……失去信心,不相信……

have/develop faith in 信任

in good faith 诚实地,诚意地

on faith 毫不怀疑地 in faith 的确,说真的

keep/break faith with 对……守信/背信,遵守/不遵守对……的誓言

give one's faith to a person 对人保证

##### \*活学活用\*

5. 单项填空

Jim looked so honest that we accepted his story \_\_\_\_\_.

A. in faith B. in good faith C. on faith D. for faith

#### ◆考点5. Consequently, this text will describe only the most important ones, starting from the sixth century AD. 因此,本文只谈从公元6世纪以来最重要的艺术风格。 .....

##### \*研读例句\*

He had been ill for a long time and consequently he was behind in his work. 他病了很久,因此耽误了功课。

I missed the train and consequently was late for work.

我没有赶上火车,结果上班迟到了。

The rain was heavy, consequently the land was flooded.

雨下得很大,结果地面被淹没了。

##### \*悟出真知\*

consequently *adv.* 因而;结果

##### \*思维拓展\*

(1) *consequent adj.* 作为结果的;随之发生的(常与 on, upon 连用,构成 be consequent on/upon 由……引起的,由……所致)

His long illness and consequent absence made him fall behind the others. 他长期生病和缺席使他落后于别人。

(2) *consequence n.* 结局;结果;后果;重要,要紧

The consequence was that he caught a bad cold.

结果他患了重感冒。

Such a mistake would perhaps lead to a serious consequence.

这样的错误将可能导致严重后果。

You needn't apologize for breaking the cup; it is of little consequence. 你没有必要为打破个杯子而道歉,这不要紧。

##### \*真题回放\*

Our car broke down half way, and \_\_\_\_\_ we were late for the opening ceremony. (2009·江苏)

A. eventually

B. constantly

C. consequently

D. so

【答案与解析】C consequently 在此处表“结果”。eventually 表示“最终”的意思,用在此处不合题意。so 是连词,不与 and 连用。

##### \*活学活用\*

6. 译文填空

物价上涨是由年成不好引起的。

The rise in price was \_\_\_\_\_ on the failure of the crops.

7. 选用句子后括号中的所给词替代画线部分

Mr. Foster has never been to China. Consequently he knows very little about it. (Therefore, As well as, As a result, However, But)

#### ◆考点6. During the Middle Ages, the main aim of painters was to represent religious themes. 在中世纪,画家的主要任务就是把宗教的主题表现出来。 .....

##### \*研读例句\*

What is your aim in life? 你的生活目标是什么?

Our aim is to raise confidence during depressing times caused by the financial crisis. 在由金融危机造成的令人沮丧的时期,我们的目标是要提高信心。

##### \*悟出真知\*

aim

(1) *n.* [U] 瞄准;瞄准的方向;[C] 目标;目的,常与介词 of 连用。

It is now our aim to set up a factory.

我们现在的目标是创办一座工厂。

(2) *vt.* 瞄准;针对

He aimed the gun at the door. 他把枪对准那扇门。

This anti-smoking campaign is mainly aimed at young teenagers.

这场反吸烟运动主要是针对青少年的。

(3) *vi.* 瞄准,对准(常与介词 at 连用);致力;意欲

The hunter aimed at the lion and fired. 猎人瞄准了狮子开火。

My sister aims to be an actress. 我妹妹立志当一名演员。

What do you aim to do? 你打算做什么?

##### \*思维拓展\*

without aim 无目的地,胡乱地

with the aim of... 有……的目的

sth. be aimed at 旨在;目的在于;针对

aim to do sth. 立志做某事

aim at 向……瞄准,旨在,针对;志在

aim at doing sth. 意欲/企图/力求做某事

aim high 胸怀大志,力争上游

cry aim 喝彩助威,予以鼓励

give aim 报告射靶结果,远远站在一旁

take aim (at) 瞄准

##### \*细中辨微\*

aim, goal, purpose, end

这些名词均有“目标,目的”之意。

(1) aim 从本义“靶子”引申而来,侧重比较具体而明确的目标,但常指短期目标。

His aim is to be a scientist. 他的目标是成为一名科学家。

(2) goal 指经过考虑和选择,需经坚持不懈的努力奋斗才能达到的最终目标。

My goal in life is to help others. 我的人生目标是帮助他人。

(3) purpose 既指以坚决、审慎的行动去达到的目的,又指心中渴望要实现的目标。

(4) What is the purpose of the meeting? 这次会议的目的是什么?

end 指心目中怀着的某种目的,强调结果而非过程。

I used the scientific method to attain this end.

我用科学的方法来达到这一目的。

##### \*活学活用\*

8. 译文填空

(1) 他没有瞄准就开枪了。

He fired \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) 他的人生没有目标。

He has \_\_\_\_\_ in life.



### ◆考点7. A typical picture at this time was full of religious symbols, ... 这个时期典型的绘画充满了宗教符号, ..... ..

#### \*研读例句\*

This painting is typical of his early work.

这幅画是他早期的代表作。

This is a typical British pub. 这是一个典型的英式小酒店。

#### \*悟出真知\*

typical *adj.* 典型的;有代表性的 常与介词 of 连用,比较级和最高级在原形前加 more 或 most 构成。

#### \*思维拓展\*

(1) typical *adj.* (某人或某事物)特有的,独特的

It was typical of her to forget. 她这人就是爱忘事。

He answered with typical curtness.

他像往常一样,回答时唐突无礼。

(2) typical *adj.* 表现特征的

It was typical of him to be so merciless. 只有他才会这么冷酷无情。

(3) typically *adv.* 特有地,独特地;典型地;有代表性地

### ◆考点8. But it was evident that ideas were changing in the 13th century...但是到了13世纪,这种情形发生了明显的变化..... ..

#### \*研读例句\*

The purpose may not be immediately evident.

这种目的不一定显而易见。

It was evident to everybody that he liked his son.

任何人都看得出,他显然喜欢他的儿子。

#### \*悟出真知\*

evident *adj.* 明显的;明白的;清楚的

#### \*思维拓展\*

(1) evident *adj.* 显示的,常与介词 in 连用。

His age was evident in his wrinkled hands.

他的年纪显示于布满皱纹的手上。

(2) evidently *adv.* 明显地;显然

Evidently he has decided to leave. 显然他已决定要离开。

(3) be evident to sb. that ... 对某人来说很明显.....

It must be evident to all of you that he has made a mistake.

你们一定很清楚,他犯了个错误。

(4) be evident that ... 很明显.....

It was evident that the policy was a failure.

显然这项政策是失败的。

It is evident that he is not equal to the job.

显然,他不能胜任那份工作。

(5) an evident mistake 明显的错误

with evident satisfaction 显然满意地

#### \*细中辨微\*

apparent, obvious, evident, clear

这些形容词均含“清楚的,明白的,明显的”之意。

### ◆考点9. During the Renaissance, new ideas and values gradually replaced those held in the Middle Ages. 文艺复兴时期,新思想和价值观逐渐取代了中世纪时期的思想和价值观。..... ..

#### \*研读例句\*

This dictionary is of little value to you.

这本词典对你没有什么帮助。

My father values honesty beyond all things.

我父亲把诚实看得比什么都重要。

#### \*悟出真知\*

(1) value 用作不可数名词,意为“价值;重要性”;用作可数名词,意为“价值观;理想”,常用复数。

Most parents know the value of good education.

大多数家长都知道优质教育的重要性。

The values of the young people are quite different from those of their parents. 年轻人的价值观和他们父母的很不同。

(2) value 用作动词,意为“估价;珍视;重视”。

He valued the house for me at \$ 100 000.

He is typically American. 他是典型的美国人。

Typically, she had forgotten her keys again.

她就是这样,又忘了带钥匙。

#### \*真题回放\*

Jack is late again. It is \_\_\_\_\_ of him to keep others waiting.  
(2008·江西)

A. normal B. ordinary C. common D. typical

【答案与解析】D 本题考查形容词的辨析。normal 正常的;ordinary 普通的;common 常见的;typical 典型的,代表性的。

#### \*活学活用\*

##### 9. 单项填空

It was \_\_\_\_\_ Mary to leave without informing her family.

A. typical of B. usually of

C. typical for D. likely of

(1) apparent 强调显而易见或一想便知。这个词是从动词 appear 派生而来,故有时含有表面如此而事实上未必的意味。含“一目了然的”的意思,还可指“思想上容易理解的”。

It's apparent that you can't be trusted. 很显然,你是不可信赖的。

(2) obvious 语气较强,指“容易知道或发现的,无须解释或证明的”。

It's obvious that a man isn't strong enough to lift an elephant.

很明显,一个人是不能举起大象的。

(3) evident 指根据事实看很显然的,多用于推理及抽象的事,指“明显的”。

It's evident that the plan is impracticable.

很明显这项计划是不能实现的。

(4) clear 普通用词,侧重清楚明白。

I made it clear to him that I rejected his proposal.

我清楚地告诉他,我拒绝了他的建议。

#### \*真题回放\*

Nowadays the roles of husband and wife are not as \_\_\_\_\_ defined as before, especially when both partners work and earn money for the family. (2007·上海)

A. clear B. clearer C. clearly D. more clearly

【答案与解析】C as 结构中使用原级;clearly 修饰 defined; 所以正确答案为 C 项。

#### \*活学活用\*

##### 10. 单项填空

What the reporter sent us is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ news report. We can depend on it.

A. evident B. reliable C. energetic D. immediate

那所房子他给我估价 100 000 美元。

I told her that I valued our friendship very much.

我告诉她我很重视我们的友谊。

#### \*思维拓展\*

valueless *adj.* 无价值的;无效果的;没用的

invaluable *adj.* 价值高得无法估量的;极宝贵的

valuable *adj.* 贵重的,有价值的;*n.* [pl.] 贵重物品(首饰)

of great/little value 有很大价值/没有价值

of no value 没有价值的

be good value(钱)花得值,值得买

be bad/poor value(钱)花得不值,不值得(花钱)买

put/set little value on/upon 对.....评价不高;不怎么重视

put/set much/a high value on/upon 对.....给予高度评价;重视

set a value on 估价,评价

set at no value 认为没有价值;毫不重视  
value oneself on/upon 以……自豪;以……夸耀自己

### \*活学活用\*

#### 11. 单项填空

- You will find the map \_\_\_\_\_ in the strange city.  
A. of much value      B. of valuable  
C. of little value      D. of no value

#### 12. 译文填空

(1) 井干方知水可贵。

We never know \_\_\_\_\_ till

the well is dry.

(2) 他时常夸耀自己的知识。

He often \_\_\_\_\_ his knowledge.

(3) 我一向尊重他的指教。

I have always \_\_\_\_\_ his advice.

(4) 你的帮助很有价值。

Your help has been of \_\_\_\_\_.

(5) 你的房子值多少钱?

What is \_\_\_\_\_ your house?

**◆考点 10. People began to concentrate less on religious themes and adopt a more humanistic attitude to life.** 人们开始不太关心宗教主题,对待生活则采取了一种人文主义的态度。

### \*研读例句\*

After much deliberation, the president decided to adopt her suggestion. 总经理再三考虑之后,决定采纳她的建议。  
They adopted our methods. 他们采用了我们的办法。

### \*悟出真知\*

adopt *vt.* 采纳;采取;采用 后面直接跟宾语。

### \*思维拓展\*

adopt

(1) 收养某人(尤指作为儿女或继承人);过继

常用结构: adopt sb. as sth. 收养某人为……

Having no children of their own they decided to adopt an orphan.

他们因没有亲生儿女,所以决定领养一个孤儿。

Mr. White adopted the orphan as his own son.

怀特先生将那孤儿收养为自己的儿子。

(2) 挑选某人作候选人或代表。常用结构 adopt sb. as sth. 挑选某人为候选人。

She has been adopted as president of our school.

她被提名为我校的校长候选人。

(3) 正式通过,接受

The agenda was adopted after some discussion.

**◆考点 11. They tried to paint people and nature as they really were.** 他们努力按照人和自然本来的样子加以描绘。

### \*结构分析\*

as they really were 是一个 as 引导的方式状语从句, as 用作连词。

Do as I say and sit down. 照我说的,坐下!

Why didn't you catch the last bus as I told you to?

你怎么不听我的话乘末班公共汽车呢?

### \*思维拓展\*

(1) as 意为“因为;由于”,可用来引导原因状语从句,表明一些较明显的原因或理由,通常放在主句前头。

As you weren't there I left a message.

因为你不在那里,我留了个信儿。

As she's been ill perhaps she'll need some help.

她由于生病可能需要些帮助。

(2) as 意为“尽管;虽说”,用来引导让步状语从句,该种从句多用倒装形式;当倒装后置于句首的名词为单数可数名词时,习惯上不带冠词。

Woman as she was, she was brave. 她虽然是女人,却很勇敢。

Try as you may, you will find it impossible to solve the problem.

不管你怎么努力,你会发觉要解决这个问题是不可能的。

Talented as he is, he is not yet ready to turn professional.

别看他有天分,可他还没把心思用到专业上去。

(3) as 意为“在……的时候”,用来引导时间状语从句,强调主从句动作同时发生或进行,可译为“一边……一边……”或者“与……同时”。

As the singer sang, tears ran down her cheeks.

那位歌手在唱歌时,眼泪顺着脸颊流了下来。

I watched her as she combed her hair.

经过讨论,议事日程获得通过。

(4) adoptive *adj.* 有收养关系的;过继的;采纳的;接受的 常用作定语。

They are his adoptive parents. 他们是他的养父养母。

### \*真题回放\*

The story of the homeless orphan has \_\_\_\_\_ sympathy from the public. (2008·上海春招)

A. aroused      B. attracted      C. defended      D. adopted

**【答案与解析】**A 句意:这个孤儿的故事引起了公众的同情。arouse 唤起,唤醒;attract 吸引;defend 防护,辩护;adopt 收养,采纳。根据题意,正确答案为 A 项。

### \*活学活用\*

#### 13. 译文填空

(1) 他被富裕人家收养为养子。

He \_\_\_\_\_ into a wealthy family.

(2) 我们学校采用了一种新的教学法。

Our school \_\_\_\_\_ a new teaching method.

#### 14. 单项填空

The kind old man \_\_\_\_\_ the little beggar as his own son.

A. acted      B. worked      C. served      D. adopted

她梳头的时候我一直看着她。

(4) as 引导非限制性定语从句,一般不指代某个具体的名词或代词,而是代表整个主句或主句的一部分。这种从句可放在主句之前,也可以放在主句之后,有时还可以放在主句的中间。

As is reported in the newspapers, talks between the two countries are making progress.

正如在报纸上所报道的,两国间的谈判有所进展。

Grammar is not a set of dead rules, as has been said above.

如上所述,语法不是一套死条文。

Spiders are not insects, as many people think, nor even nearly related to them. 蜘蛛不是昆虫,尽管许多人都这样认为,它甚至与昆虫几乎没有联系。

(5) as 引导限制性定语从句,主要用于 the same... as (与……相同), such... as (像……一样), as... as (与……一样)。

She knew he felt just the same as she did.

她知道他的感受和她一样。

Such a man with a good temper as Mr. Li is easy to get along with.

像李先生这样好脾气的人是容易相处的。

He smokes as expensive a cigarette as he can afford.

他抽一种他买得起的最贵的烟。

Cyprus, as you know, is an island in the Mediterranean.

如你所知,塞浦路斯是地中海的一个岛国。

(6) 与其他词搭配使用的特殊用法:

① as if/as though 表示“好像,仿佛”,引导表语从句或方式状语从句。

He behaved as if nothing had happened. 他装作若无其事的样子。

He talks as if/as though he knew everything about it.

他说话的口气好像他已经全部都知道了。

②as/so long as “只要”,引导条件状语从句。

As/So long as you can keep away from them, you will be safe.

只要你能远离他们,你就安全了。

I'm happy as long as you are happy.

只要你幸福,我就感到幸福了。

③as/so far as 表示“在……的范围内”,引导限制性状语从句。

多用于下列结构:as/so far as I know(据我所知),as/so far as I can see,as/so far as I'm concerned(依我看)。

As/So far as I know, the couple have been abroad for about three years. 据我所知,这对夫妇已经出国约3年了。

There's only one thing to be done now, as far as I can see.

依我看,现在只有一件事情需要做。

### \*真题回放\*

1. —Who should be responsible for the accident?

—The boss, not the workers. They just carried out the order

\_\_\_\_\_. (2008·福建)

A. as told

B. as are told

C. as telling

D. as they told

【答案与解析】A 考查省略、被动的用法。as told 是 as they were/had been told 的省略形式。

◆考点 12. They paid famous artists to paint pictures of themselves, their houses and other possessions. . . 他们雇请著名艺术家来画他们及他们的住宅和其他的财产.....

### \*研读例句\*

A good job was a prized possession.

一个好的职业是一种珍贵的财富。

The possession of a degree does not guarantee you a job.

拥有一个学位不能保证你找到工作。

### \*悟出真知\*

possession

(1) 作不可数名词,意为“领有,持有,具有”。

On her father's death, she came into possession of a vast fortune.

她在父亲死后继承了大量财产。

She has valuable information in her possession.

她掌握了重要的信息。

(2) 作可数名词,意为“属地,殖民地”,而复数形式则意为“所有物,财产”。

The former colonial possessions are now independent states.

以前的许多殖民地现已成为独立的国家。

He lost all his possessions in the fire.

他在火灾中失去了所有的财产。

He came here without friends or possessions and made his fortune.

他来这里时举目无亲、身无长物,全凭白手起家。

(3) possession 的动词形式为 possess,意为“拥有,占有,(感觉、思想)支配,控制,对……影响很深”。

They possess property all over the world.

他们在世界各地均拥有财产。

Does he possess the necessary patience and tact to do the job well?

他有做好这项工作必备的耐性和应变能力吗?

### \*思维拓展\*

(1) come into possession of sth. 占有/获得某物; come into the possession of sb. (= come into sb.'s possession) 被某人占有;

◆考点 13. When people first saw his paintings, they were convinced that they were looking through a hole in a wall at a real scene. 人们初次看到他的作品时,认为是通过在墙上的一个小孔看到了真实的场景,并对此深信不疑。.....

### \*结构分析\*

这是一个复合句,when 引导一个时间状语从句,主句为 they were convinced,且包含一个省略了 that 的宾语从句。looking 后面接了两个介词短语 through a hole 和 at a real scene, in the wall 作 a hole 的后置定语,汉语意为“通过墙上的小洞来观察

2. \_\_\_\_\_, Carolina couldn't get the door open. (2005·广东)

A. Might she as try

B. As she might try

C. She might as try

D. Try as she might

【答案与解析】D 本题考查 as 引导的让步状语从句。该从句要用倒装语序,一般是将状语从句中的谓语动词部分或从句中的表语提到 as 之前。

### \*活学活用\*

15. 单项填空

(1) Tired \_\_\_\_\_ he was, he still went on with the work.

A. because

B. since

C. if

D. as

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ I know, she will be sent there to teach for a year.

A. So far as

B. As long as

C. Once

D. Before

(3) The Chinese boy speaks English quite fluently \_\_\_\_\_ he were a native Englishman.

A. that

B. as

C. like

D. as if

16. 用所给词的适当形式完成句子

(1) Look! The clouds are gathering. It looks as if it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).

(2) If you put a stick into water, it looks as if it \_\_\_\_\_ (break).

落入某人手中

He was asked how he had come into possession of the gun.

他被问及是怎样得到那支枪的。

(2) get possession of 拿到,占有,占领

We've bought the house, but we can't get possession (of it) before July. 我们买了那栋房子,但在七月之前还无法持有。

(3) in one's possession (= in the possession of sb.) (某物)为某人所占有/持有; in possession (of sth.) 占有,控制(某物)(致使他人无法使用)

The information in my possession is strictly confidential.

我掌握的情报是绝对机密的。

Their opponents were in possession of the ball for most of the match. 他们的对手在比赛的大部分时间里控制着球。

(4) give up (the) possession of sth. /sb. 被迫放弃对某物/某人的控制权;交出某事物/某人

But the buyer must take order to the seller in five months, or the buyer will be seen as give up the possession of these goods.

但是买家必须在五个月内向卖家继续订购,否则卖家将买家视为自动丧失该产品的拥有权。

(5) take possession (of sth.) 成为(某物的)所有者;占有(某物)

Tomorrow I will take possession of the car. 明天这车就是我的了。

### \*活学活用\*

17. 译文填空

(1) 他放弃了这辆轿车的所有权。

He gave up \_\_\_\_\_ of the car.

(2) 他在乡下拥有一大块地产。

He is in \_\_\_\_\_ a large estate in the country.

(3) 他决定放弃他所有的一切。

He decided to give away everything he \_\_\_\_\_.

### \*研读例句\*

What she said convinced me that I was mistaken.

她的一番话使我认识到我错了。

How can I convince you of her honesty?



我怎样才能使你相信她很诚实呢?

### \*悟出真知\*

convince

(1) *vt.* 使确信,使信服,说服

He couldn't convince her anyhow. 他怎么想办法也不能使她信服。

(2) 常用结构有: convince sb. of sth./that 从句“使某人确信,使某人明白”; convince sb. to do sth. 说服某人去做某事; be convinced of sth. 使承认,使认识

He was convinced of his error. 他认识到了错误。

I was convinced that he knew the truth. 我确信他知道事实。

### \*思维拓展\*

(1) convinced *adj.* 坚信不移的;有坚定信仰的

a convinced Christian 虔诚的基督徒

(2) convincingly *adv.* 令人信服地,有说服力地

She replies to my point so convincingly that my argument is soon in tatter. 她反驳我提出的各点都很有说服力,很快就将我的论点驳倒。

(3) convincible *adj.* 可被说服的;可喻之以理的

It's convincible. 这是使人信服的。

(4) convincing *adj.* 令人信服的

a convincing speech/argument/liar 有说服力的讲话/言之有理

**◆考点 14.** In the late 19th century, Europe changed a great deal, ... 19 世纪晚期,欧洲发生了巨大变化,.....

### \*研读例句\*

I have learned a great deal from you. 我从你这里学到了许多东西。

It has rained a great deal recently. 最近雨水很多。

### \*悟出真知\*

a great deal 相当于名词或形容词,可单独使用,也可以用在形容词或副词的比较级前,表示数量,意为“很多”,在句子中作宾语、状语;表示程度,意为“非常”,在句中作状语,相当于 a lot;而 a great deal of 只能用在不可数名词前,表示“大量的”。

Usually at the end of the year we have a great deal to do.

通常在年末我们有很多工作要做。

The old man seemed to have suffered a great deal in the war.

老人看上去在战争中吃了很多苦。

The two sides talked a great deal about the problem.

双方就这个问题谈了很多。

He ran a great deal faster than I. 他跑得比我快多了。

He has given me a great deal of help. 他给了我很多帮助。

### \*思维拓展\*

英语中有很多短语表示“大量;许多”,根据性质可分为以下三类:

(1) 修饰可数名词的有: a good/great many, a large/great number of 等,谓语动词用复数形式。

Helen has a great many friends indeed, but she does not think she has any she can confide in. 海伦固然有许多朋友,可是她认为没有一个是可谈贴心话的。

A great number of factories have been set up in Beijing.

北京建起了一大批工厂。

(2) 修饰不可数名词的有 a large amount of 等,谓语动词用单数形式。

He has a large amount of mail to answer every day.

他每天有大量的信件要回复。

(3) 既可修饰可数名词,也可修饰不可数名词的有: a lot of, lots of, plenty of 等,谓语动词根据被修饰的名词是可数还是不可

**◆考点 15.** There are scores of modern art styles, but without the Impressionists, ... 现代艺术风格有很多种,但是没有印象派,.....

### \*研读例句\*

He's been to Hong Kong scores of times. 他曾去过香港几十次。

According to the Bible, we can expect to live for three score years and ten. 根据《圣经》的说法,我们可以活到 70 岁。

的论据/很能蛊惑人的瞎话大王

### \*真题回放\*

Scientists are convinced \_\_\_\_\_ the possible effect of laughter \_\_\_\_\_ physical and mental health. (2007 · 江西)

A. of; at B. by; in C. of; on D. on; at

**【答案与解析】**C 根据固定搭配 be convinced of... 和 effect on... 可知选 C 项。

### \*活学活用\*

18. 单项填空

Though we tried hard, we couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ him of the danger of climbing.

A. realize B. convince C. persuade D. advise

19. 译文填空

(1) 我们说服她坐飞机去。

We \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ by plane.

(2) 她试图使我们相信她的清白。

She tried to \_\_\_\_\_ her innocence.

(3) 汤姆劝我应该学法律。

Tom \_\_\_\_\_ me that I should study law.

(4) 花费了许多个小时法庭才相信他有罪。

It took many hours to \_\_\_\_\_ the court of his guilt.

数来决定单复数形式。

China does a lot of/lots of trade with many countries.

中国和许多国家进行多方面贸易。

A lot of/Lots of people have been present. 已有许多人到了。

There are plenty of men out of work. 有很多人失业。

We have plenty of time to finish the job.

我们有充裕的时间来完成这项工作。

### \*真题回放\*

We always keep \_\_\_\_\_ spare paper, in case we ran out.

(2006 · 浙江)

A. too much B. a number of C. plenty of D. a good many

**【答案与解析】**C 考查不可数名词的修饰语。句中 paper 表示“纸”,是不可数名词,排除选项 B、D; too much 太多,不合题意,排除 A 项。

### \*活学活用\*

20. 单项填空

(1) We saw them \_\_\_\_\_ last year when we were in the country.

A. a great deal B. a great deal of  
C. a lot of D. a good many

(2) They spent \_\_\_\_\_ money in buying the car.

A. a great deal B. a good deal of  
C. a great many D. a large number of

(3) He possesses \_\_\_\_\_ books.

A. plenty of B. very much  
C. a great deal of D. an amount of

21. 译文填空

(1) 昨天晚饭他吃了很多。

He ate \_\_\_\_\_ for supper yesterday.

(2) 那个项目花费了大量金钱。

\_\_\_\_\_ of money was spent on the project.

### \*悟出真知\*

score 此处意为“二十”,表示数量,主要有以下用法:

(1) 与具体数字连用时,通常不加复数词尾-s,后也不接介词 of。

I want three score eggs. 我想要 60 个鸡蛋。

He is a man of three score years. 他 60 岁了。

(2) 表示不确定的泛指时, 不仅要加复数词尾-s, 而且要后接介词 of, 然后才能接名词。

I've read it scores of times. 我读过它几十次。

#### \*温馨提示\*

若不出现在名词, 则不用介词 of。

Scores (of people) are homeless. 几十人无家可归。

(3) 与 a few, several, many 等数目不很具体的词连用时, 不带复数词尾-s 均可, 但是需注意: 若不带复数词尾-s, 其后的介词 of 可以省略; 若带复数词尾-s, 则其后介词 of 不能省略。在那儿我见到了几十个外宾。

正: There I saw several score(s) of foreign guests.

正: There I saw several score foreign guests.

(4) 当这些词后面的名词有了 the, these, those 等特指限定词修饰时, 或其后接的是 us, them 这样的人称代词时, 则此时必须用介词 of。

three scores of these eggs 这些鸡蛋中的 60 个

#### \*思维拓展\*

score

(1) *n.* 作为可数名词, 意为“(竞赛、比赛的)得分; (考试的)分数, 成绩”。

His total score was one hundred and fifty-five.

他的总分是 155。

Jack got a low score on the test. 杰克测验得了个低分。

(2) *vt.* (竞赛、比赛时)得……分(常与介词 in, at 连用); (在测验或考试中)得(分); (在比赛中)记分; 给(比赛者)分数; 划线消去……; 编乐曲(常与介词 for 连用)。

He only scored nine hundred marks. 他只得了 900 分。

Mary scored the highest marks on the exam.

玛丽在考试中得了最高分。

Professor Hunter is busy scoring the examinations.

**◆考点 16.** ...the painter does not attempt to paint objects as we see them with our eyes, but instead concentrates on certain qualities of the object, ... 画家并不打算把我们眼睛所看到的东西如实地画下来, 而是集中地展现物体的某些品质特性, ...

#### \*研读例句\*

Don't attempt the impossible. 不要试图做不可能的事。

They attempted to finish the task before July.

他们试图在七月以前完成这项任务。

#### \*悟出真知\*

attempt *vt.* 尝试, 企图

attempt to do sth. 试图做某事

#### \*思维拓展\*

attempt

(1) *n.* 努力, 尝试, 企图, 对改进或结束某事物所做的努力, 攻击, 袭击。常与介词 on 或 at 连用。make an/no attempt to do/at doing sth. 试图/不想做某事。

My early attempts at learning to drive were unsuccessful.

我曾经几次打算学开车, 却都没有学成。

The prisoners attempted an escape/to escape, but failed.

囚犯企图逃跑, 但是失败了。

(2) 常用结构:

in an attempt to 力图, 试图

in one's attempt to 力图, 试图

make an attempt at/to do 打算; 试图

make an attempt on 试图夺取

make an attempt on sb.'s life 试图杀害某人

#### \*细中辨微\*

attempt, try

这两个动词均含有“试图, 努力, 力图”之意。

(1) attempt 是较正式用词, 侧重已经开始, 且希望完成, 但常隐含着不一定有预期的结果。

I attempted to read the entire novel in one sitting.

亨特教授正忙于给考试评分。

Who is going to score for both sides? 谁来为双方记分?

(3) score off 羞辱; 使丢脸; 驳倒; 在辩论中击败(某人)

She knows how to score off people who ask difficult questions.

她很会让那些给她出难题的人自讨没趣。

(4) score out 划掉, 删去

Her name had been scored out on the blackboard.

她的名字已从黑板上划掉。

(5) 习惯用语:

by/in scores 大批, 许多

go off/set off at (full) score 全速起跑; 精神抖擞地出发; 失去控制, 情不自禁

have an old score to settle with sb. 跟某人有账要算

keep (the) score (在比赛中) 记分数

know the score (= know what the score is) 知道事情的真相

level the score 把比分拉平, 打平

make a good score 得分多, 成绩好

make a score off sb. 驳倒某人

on that score 因此; 在那一点上

on the same score 用同样的理由

on the score of 为了; 因为

tie the score 打成平局

#### \*活学活用\*

22. 用所给词组的正确形式填空

on the score of; know the score; score for; score off; score out

(1) Miss Wang knows how to \_\_\_\_\_ people who ask difficult questions.

(2) The piece is \_\_\_\_\_ piano and strings.

(3) The article is just too long, so I have to \_\_\_\_\_ twenty words.

(4) The teacher was very angry \_\_\_\_\_ Jeff's bad manners.

(5) The new man doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ yet.

我试图一次读完整本小说。

(2) try 普通用词, 可与 attempt 换用, 但强调努力或尝试, 后接不定式表示“努力”或“争取”, 后接动名词表示“尝试”。

We'll try to improve our teaching methods.

我们要设法改进教学方法。

Let's try knocking at the back door. 咱们敲后门试试。

#### \*真题回放\*

1. My sister, an inexperienced rider, was found sitting on the bicycle \_\_\_\_\_ to balance it. (2008 · 上海)

A. having tried B. trying C. to try D. tried

【答案与解析】B 句中的空格处动词与主语 my sister 构成主动关系, 即 try 这个动作是 my sister 发出的, 所以用 trying 表示她主动“设法/尝试着保持自行车平衡”。

2. A man is being questioned in relation to the \_\_\_\_\_ murder last night. (2004 · 江苏)

A. advised B. attended C. attempted D. admitted

【答案与解析】C attempted murder 表示“谋杀未遂案”。句意为: 一个人正在接受有关昨晚那桩谋杀未遂案的询问。

#### \*活学活用\*

23. 译文填空

(1) 他试图行走直到摔倒。

He \_\_\_\_\_

(2) 他参加过考试, 可是失败了。

He \_\_\_\_\_ but failed.

(3) 我企图说话, 可是有人要我安静点。

I \_\_\_\_\_ but was told to be quiet.