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# 快捷英语

精品英语教辅 全新再版修订  
全国重点名校英语训练必备丛书

词汇与语法

## 周周练

高二年级上

第2版

丛书主编 蔡章兵

分册主编 蔡章兵 高呈宝



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全国多位特、高级教师联合编写

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### ★名师主笔 专家审稿

本套丛书由各省市国家级示范中学和省级示范中学的特高级教师、优秀骨干教师联合编写，由中外教育专家审定把关。

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本套丛书内容按周次设计，活页编排，既有利于教师课堂定时检测，又适合学生同步自测，操作灵活方便，节时高效。

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第2版

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# 《词汇与语法周周练》使用说明

## 分周编排

全书共分14周，与实际教学周次相吻合，既适合学生自学，又适合教师课堂使用。

## 活页设计

快捷英语周周练系列丛书均采用活页工艺，学生可以根据自身情况选择裁切成活页或者保持书本原貌。

快捷英语 Expressway  
WEEK ONE

本周说“词”

① conclude vt. & vi. 推断出，断定；结束，完成；决定

They concluded that the accident was caused by human error. 他们断定该事故是由人为失误造成的。

He finally concluded a trade agreement with China. 美国和中国签署了贸易协定。

② attend vt. 出席，参加；照顾，护理；上学

Will you attend her wedding next week? 下周你会去参加她的婚礼吗？

There was no one to attend (on) him but his sister. 只有他姐姐一个人在照顾他。

③ blame vt. 把……归咎于；责备；谴责

I don't blame you, I blame myself. 我不怪你，我怪我自己。

He blamed his failure on his teacher. 他把他的失败归咎于老师。

Her father scolded her for being too free with the soldiers. 她父亲责备她与这些兵交往太随便。

④ take part in 指参加正式的、有组织的活动并在活动中成为一员。

2009年2月 Distinguished guests and friends, welcome to our school. 在纪念第50周年校庆的这个早上，我们的校友（校友）来自国内和国外。

A. Attended B. To attend C. Attending D. Having attended

⑤ blame vt. 把……归咎于；责备；谴责

I don't blame you, I blame myself. 我不怪你，我怪我自己。

He blamed his failure on his teacher. 他把他的失败归咎于老师。

Her father scolded her for being too free with the soldiers. 她父亲责备她与这些兵交往太随便。

⑥ blame vt. 把……归咎于；责备；谴责

I don't blame you, I blame myself. 我不怪你，我怪我自己。

He blamed his failure on his teacher. 他把他的失败归咎于老师。

Her father scolded her for being too free with the soldiers. 她父亲责备她与这些兵交往太随便。

快捷英语 Expressway  
WEEK ONE

Great scientists

① As is reported, the first person found infected with H1N1 on this completely \_\_\_\_\_.

A. diagnosed B. treated C. cured

② In some Muslim countries, women are not allowed to \_\_\_\_\_ their hair.

A. reveal B. uncover C. expose

③ The student was \_\_\_\_\_ reading the novel that he didn't sense his time passing.

A. very absorbing B. very absorbed in C. so absorbed in

④ After being \_\_\_\_\_, he was told he was suffering from cancer.

A. checked B. tested C. examined

⑤ My father is a \_\_\_\_\_ driver, and he has never done any dangerous things.

A. cautious B. positive C. enthusiastic

⑥ Dr Zhang is a professor of physics; \_\_\_\_\_, he is a famous writer.

A. in fact B. in addition C. in brief

⑦ Finally, we \_\_\_\_\_ all the competitors and \_\_\_\_\_ the first prize.

A. won; defeated B. defeated; won C. won; won

⑧ Most of the factories under \_\_\_\_\_ have been designed by Chinese.

A. conclusion B. control C. construction

⑨ He received a letter from Lucy, \_\_\_\_\_ her immediate return to Nanchang.

A. instructing B. concluding C. announcing

⑩ Nothing is \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ without hard work.

A. possibly; achieve B. possible; achieve C. probably; be achieved D. likely; be achieved

⑪ Knowing how long the test would last, the students who finished \_\_\_\_\_ of the exam.

A. settle B. settled C. settling

⑫ The survey shows that the spread of H1N1 \_\_\_\_\_ the global flu.

A. contributes to B. results from C. lies in

⑬ How long have you been in this office? \_\_\_\_\_ Just a few minutes. My cousins \_\_\_\_\_ here together with me.

A. have walked B. had walked C. walked

⑭ She \_\_\_\_\_ to all her friends that she would get married the next day.

A. told B. mentioned C. announced

快捷英语 Expressway  
WEEK TWO

本周说“法”

① 过去分词——过去分词（二）过去分词表示动作的完成，说明事物所处的状态。过去分词与现在分词的区别在于：过去分词表示动作的完成，现在分词表示动作的进行。过去分词与现在分词的区别在于：过去分词表示动作的完成，现在分词表示动作的进行。

② 过去分词与现在分词的区别在于：过去分词表示动作的完成，现在分词表示动作的进行。

③ 过去分词与现在分词的区别在于：过去分词表示动作的完成，现在分词表示动作的进行。

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⑩ 过去分词与现在分词的区别在于：过去分词表示动作的完成，现在分词表示动作的进行。

## 本周说词

每周精选本周练习中涉及的重点词汇或短语作拓展讲解，给出常见用法、常考考点和经典例句。

## 本周说法

针对本周重要语法点集中梳理，帮助学生构建完整的语法体系。附“易错误区”和“点击高考”栏目。

## 双卷合一

本丛书采取“词汇+语法”合二为一的编写体例，先讲后练，讲练结合。

每周一和周三设计词汇训练，紧密结合高考题型，通过多样化的练习增加词汇的复现率。

每周二和周四设计语法训练，遵循教学实际需要，练习由易到难，逐步突破语法难点。

每周五设计本周综合训练，实现从基础知识到综合能力的过渡，让学生得到最大程度的提高。

### 一、单项填空

1. The flowers, \_\_\_\_\_, set in the garden attracted visitors to the beauty of nature.  
A. to smell B. smelling C. smelt D. to be smelt
2. Shenhou VII, \_\_\_\_\_ up into space on September 25, 2008, has greatly inspired the whole nation.  
A. sent B. to be sent C. being sent D. sending
3. The detective \_\_\_\_\_ to read a newspaper, glanced at the man \_\_\_\_\_ next to a woman.  
A. preiming; seat B. raising; seated C. preiended; seat D. preiended; seated
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ sun looks beautiful and the sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the west looks even more beautiful.  
A. risen; set B. raising; setting C. rising; setting D. rises; sets
5. —Do you know the reason why her husband died suddenly yesterday?  
It is said that he died of an illness \_\_\_\_\_ by drinking too much.  
A. caused B. causing C. to be caused D. being caused
6. Generally speaking, if \_\_\_\_\_ according to the instructions, the electric bike is not dangerous as reported.  
A. riding B. ridden C. to ride D. to be ridden
7. The Titanic was a ship just not \_\_\_\_\_ to run into icebergs. When it did, nothing could stop its journey to the bottom.  
A. design B. to design C. designed D. designing
8. Carbon dioxide \_\_\_\_\_ from burning fuels is the most common of the so-called greenhouse gases.  
A. producing B. having been produced C. to be produced D. produced
9. The new evidence led to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the robber having caught B. the robber being caught C. catch the robber D. the robber to be caught
10. She felt rather \_\_\_\_\_ that she shouldn't drive the car at such a \_\_\_\_\_ speed.  
A. frightening; frightening B. frightened; frightened C. frightening; frightened D. frightened; frightening

二、用所给单词的适当形式填空。

- The hurricane lasted a week, causing dozens of \_\_\_\_\_ (die).
- I don't like golf, but my brother plays it with \_\_\_\_\_ (enthusiasm).
- She opened the door \_\_\_\_\_ (cautious) so as not to wake the baby.
- It was a \_\_\_\_\_ (completely) surprise to me. I wasn't expecting and hadn't even thought of it.
- We should combine our efforts to make sure our children are not \_\_\_\_\_ (expose) to bad living conditions.
- Attention please! I have an \_\_\_\_\_ (announce) to make.
- Many scientists are devoted to \_\_\_\_\_ (science) work.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ (analyze) of the samples (Fig. 4) showed some valuable clues to the police.
- You can not draw a \_\_\_\_\_ (conclude) unless you have done many experiments.
- Cancer is still a \_\_\_\_\_ (dead) disease nowadays.

一、单项选择题。

1. If you want something new, this is \_\_\_\_\_ what I wrote yesterday.  
A. in an addition B. in addition C. in an addition to D. in addition to
2. Seeing the \_\_\_\_\_ snake, the \_\_\_\_\_ girl held his boyfriend's arm tightly.  
A. frightened; frightening B. frightening; frightening  
C. frightening; frightened D. frightened; frightened
3. \_\_\_\_\_, I'd like to say how much I've enjoyed my life in your party.  
A. To conclude B. To include C. In the conclusion D. As conclusion
4. Police are now searching for a woman who is reported to \_\_\_\_\_ since the flood hit the area last Friday.  
A. have been missing B. have got lost C. be missing D. get lost
5. Mary feels quite upset about what to do, but she \_\_\_\_\_ firm.  
A. seems B. looks C. appears D. sounds
6. The problem requires \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. studying with great care B. to study carefully  
C. to be studied without care D. taking great care of studying it
7. Our team was ahead during the first half, but we \_\_\_\_\_ in the last ten minutes.  
A. were won B. were lost C. were beaten D. won
8. Usually children are allowed to \_\_\_\_\_ when they are six years old.  
A. attend school B. attend the school C. join school D. join the school
9. The bad weather was partly \_\_\_\_\_ for crop failure this year.  
A. blame B. to blame C. blaming D. to have blamed
10. \_\_\_\_\_ the injury to his face and hands, he broke his left leg.  
A. Beside B. Despite C. Apart from D. Because of
11. \_\_\_\_\_ life pace continues to speed up, we can quickly lose the art of enjoyment.  
A. With B. When C. As D. While
12. Mr King is \_\_\_\_\_ an ache in his back. So I will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. suffering; take place of him B. suffering from; take his place  
C. suffered from; take the place of him D. suffered from; take place
13. He is required that he \_\_\_\_\_ a good impression \_\_\_\_\_ the visitors.  
A. should leave; on B. could make; on C. leaves; to D. make; to
14. You can depend on any other to \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ dealing with the matter.  
A. help; with B. assist; in C. helping; in D. assisting; in
15. I hope my suggestion will contribute \_\_\_\_\_ the problem.  
A. solved B. to solve C. solve D. to solving

### 参 考 答 案

## WEEK ONE

MONDAY 星期一

[illegible]

## 答案精析

解析精辟，讲解透彻，从应试角度点拨解题思路。





在目前的中、高考英语考试中，学生在单项填空、完形填空、书面表达等题型上失分率很高，反映了不少学生的词汇和语法知识不够扎实，词汇和语法的熟练运用能力不强。而在使用新课标教材的过程中，大多数教师和学生也普遍感觉词汇学习的负担很重，语法学习不够系统。究其原因，一方面是新课标教材的词汇量显著增加，且对于词汇学习采用了主题化和语境化的设计思路，虽然这种设计有利于课堂教学，使学生学习词汇不再觉得枯燥，但使得教材中单词的复现率较以前的教材有所下降；另一方面是新课标教材采用了发现式语法教学，与以前的教材相比，语法讲解更简单，练习答案更直接，但所设计的练习在层次、灵活性、难度方面，与中、高考试题还有一定的距离，学生难以通过这些文章和练习得到有效的应考训练，因此教师普遍感到心中没有把握。

在新课改的要求下，现在的英语考试已经由知识立意转向能力立意，但是语言知识在试卷中的地位、在语言学习中的作用仍然非常重要、不可替代，教师在教学中不应有丝毫的忽视。所以，针对广大教师和学生在使用新课标教材过程中遇到的上述问题，我们组织了一批具有丰富教学经验的一线名师编写了这套图书。书中的练习结合语境和语言运用，主要与读、写两种语言运用活动相联系，对词汇和语法的考查不再停留于单纯的记忆层次，而是体现在有具体语言环境的句子或短文中，并按照基础测试、能力检测和能力提高的顺序编写，其中能力提高练习部分紧密地结合当前的中、高考题型。本书旨在通过形式多样的练习来增加词汇的复现率，以帮助学生从多个角度接触和运用词汇，从而做到活学活用。同时，也力求通过对语法的精讲巧练，帮助学生系统地梳理和掌握中学阶段所需的语法知识，弥补新教材中语法知识点分散、练习量欠缺的不足。

全书按周次编排，每周的“本周说‘词’”和“本周说‘法’”两个部分结合中、高考常考考点，对该周练习的重点词汇和语法进行梳理及讲解。每周的周一、周三为词汇练习，周二和周四为语法练习，周五为综合练习。本书采用活页装订，便于教师安排课堂检测或课后学生自测。

作为目前市场中第一套针对英语新课标教材作补充而编写的词汇和语法练习，书中难免存在不足和缺憾，恳请广大教师和学生批评指正。您可以将您的宝贵意见发送电子邮件至 [huijuan-wang@ydm.sgcc.com.cn](mailto:huijuan-wang@ydm.sgcc.com.cn)。



# Contents 目 录

## WEEK ONE

本周说“词” .....	1
本周说“法” .....	2
<b>MONDAY</b> Vocabulary .....	4
<b>TUESDAY</b> Grammar .....	6
<b>WEDNESDAY</b> Vocabulary .....	8
<b>THURSDAY</b> Grammar .....	10
<b>FRIDAY</b> Vocabulary and Grammar .....	12

## WEEK TWO

本周说“词” .....	15
本周说“法” .....	17
<b>MONDAY</b> Vocabulary .....	18
<b>TUESDAY</b> Grammar .....	20
<b>WEDNESDAY</b> Vocabulary .....	22
<b>THURSDAY</b> Grammar .....	24
<b>FRIDAY</b> Vocabulary and Grammar .....	26

## WEEK THREE

本周说“词” .....	29
本周说“法” .....	30
<b>MONDAY</b> Vocabulary .....	32
<b>TUESDAY</b> Grammar .....	34
<b>WEDNESDAY</b> Vocabulary .....	36
<b>THURSDAY</b> Grammar .....	38
<b>FRIDAY</b> Vocabulary and Grammar .....	40

## WEEK FOUR

本周说“词” .....	43
本周说“法” .....	44
<b>MONDAY</b> Vocabulary .....	46

<b>TUESDAY</b> Grammar .....	48
<b>WEDNESDAY</b> Vocabulary .....	50
<b>THURSDAY</b> Grammar .....	52
<b>FRIDAY</b> Vocabulary and Grammar .....	54

## WEEK FIVE

本周说“词” .....	57
本周说“法” .....	58
<b>MONDAY</b> Vocabulary .....	60
<b>TUESDAY</b> Grammar .....	62
<b>WEDNESDAY</b> Vocabulary .....	64
<b>THURSDAY</b> Grammar .....	66
<b>FRIDAY</b> Vocabulary and Grammar .....	68

## WEEK SIX

本周说“词” .....	71
本周说“法” .....	73
<b>MONDAY</b> Vocabulary .....	74
<b>TUESDAY</b> Grammar .....	76
<b>WEDNESDAY</b> Vocabulary .....	78
<b>THURSDAY</b> Grammar .....	80
<b>FRIDAY</b> Vocabulary and Grammar .....	82

## WEEK SEVEN

本周说“词” .....	85
本周说“法” .....	86
<b>MONDAY</b> Vocabulary .....	88
<b>TUESDAY</b> Grammar .....	90
<b>WEDNESDAY</b> Vocabulary .....	92
<b>THURSDAY</b> Grammar .....	94
<b>FRIDAY</b> Vocabulary and Grammar .....	96





# Contents 目录

## WEEK EIGHT

本周说“词”	99
本周说“法”	100
<b>MONDAY</b> Vocabulary	102
<b>TUESDAY</b> Grammar	104
<b>WEDNESDAY</b> Vocabulary	106
<b>THURSDAY</b> Grammar	108
<b>FRIDAY</b> Vocabulary and Grammar	110

## WEEK NINE

本周说“词”	113
本周说“法”	114
<b>MONDAY</b> Vocabulary	116
<b>TUESDAY</b> Grammar	118
<b>WEDNESDAY</b> Vocabulary	120
<b>THURSDAY</b> Grammar	122
<b>FRIDAY</b> Vocabulary and Grammar	124

## WEEK TEN

本周说“词”	127
本周说“法”	128
<b>MONDAY</b> Vocabulary	130
<b>TUESDAY</b> Grammar	132
<b>WEDNESDAY</b> Vocabulary	134
<b>THURSDAY</b> Grammar	136
<b>FRIDAY</b> Vocabulary and Grammar	138

## WEEK ELEVEN

本周说“词”	141
本周说“法”	142
<b>MONDAY</b> Vocabulary	144

<b>TUESDAY</b> Grammar	146
<b>WEDNESDAY</b> Vocabulary	148
<b>THURSDAY</b> Grammar	150
<b>FRIDAY</b> Vocabulary and Grammar	152

## WEEK TWELVE

本周说“词”	155
本周说“法”	156
<b>MONDAY</b> Vocabulary	158
<b>TUESDAY</b> Grammar	160
<b>WEDNESDAY</b> Vocabulary	162
<b>THURSDAY</b> Grammar	164
<b>FRIDAY</b> Vocabulary and Grammar	166

## WEEK THIRTEEN

本周说“词”	169
本周说“法”	170
<b>MONDAY</b> Vocabulary	172
<b>TUESDAY</b> Grammar	174
<b>WEDNESDAY</b> Vocabulary	176
<b>THURSDAY</b> Grammar	178
<b>FRIDAY</b> Vocabulary and Grammar	180

## WEEK FOURTEEN

本周说“词”	183
本周说“法”	184
<b>MONDAY</b> Vocabulary	186
<b>TUESDAY</b> Grammar	188
<b>WEDNESDAY</b> Vocabulary	190
<b>THURSDAY</b> Grammar	192
<b>FRIDAY</b> Vocabulary and Grammar	194
参考答案	197

① **conclude vt. & vi.** 推断出, 断定; 结束, 完成; 议定

- They concluded that the accident was caused by human error. 他们断定这次事故是人为失误造成的。
- Britain concluded a trade agreement with China. 英国和中国签署了贸易协定。

**归纳拓展**

conclude sth (from sth) (从……) 推断出  
conclude sth with/by/on/as sth 以……结束  
conclude + that 从句/不定式 决定……

**【派生词】**

conclusion *n.* 结论; 结束; 决定, 协定  
make/draw/come to/reach a conclusion 得出结论  
in conclusion 最后

- What conclusions do you draw from the evidence you've heard? 你从听到的证据中能得出什么结论?

**考题示例**

As is expected, the story \_\_\_\_\_ with a happy ending.

- A. concluded                      B. being concluded  
C. concluding                      D. was concluded

**解析 D** 考查 conclude 的用法。conclude sth with/by sth 为固定用法, 意思是“以……结束”。这里考查的是其被动形式。

② **attend vt.** 出席, 参加; 照顾, 护理; 上学

- Will you attend her wedding next week? 下周你会去参加她的婚礼吗?
- There was no one to attend (on) him but his sister. 只有他姐姐一个人在照顾他。

**归纳拓展**

attend a lecture/movie/meeting 听演讲/看电影/参加会议

attend on/upon sb 伺候某人, 照顾某人

attend to 处理; 注意倾听; 专心于

attend school/classes 上学/课

**词语辨析**

attend, join, join in, take part in

- (1) attend 指参加典礼、葬礼、演讲、上学或去教堂等。  
(2) join 指参加政党、团体、组织并且成为其中一员。  
(3) join in 指加入某群人正在进行的活动, 也可用于 join sb in sth。

(4) take part in 指参加正式的、有组织的活动或在活动中负责。

**考题示例**

(2009 江苏) Distinguished guests and friends, welcome to our school. \_\_\_\_\_ the ceremony of the 50th Anniversary this morning are our alumni (校友) from home and abroad.

- A. Attend                              B. To attend  
C. Attending                              D. Having attended

**解析 C** 此句属部分倒装结构, 因强调主语, 故把表语提前。正常语序应为: Our alumni from home and abroad are attending...

③ **blame vt.** 把……归咎于; 责备; 谴责

*n.* 过失; 责备

- I don't blame you, I blame myself. 我不怪你, 我怪我自己。
- He blamed his failure on his teacher. 他把自己的失败归咎于老师。
- Her father scolded her for being too free with the soldiers. 她父亲斥责她与这些兵交往太随便。

**归纳拓展**

be to blame (for sth) (在……上) 应负责任

blame sth on sb 把某事归咎于某人

blame sb for sth/doing sth 因……而责备某人/责备某人做了某事

bear/accept/take the blame for sth 承担……的责任

put/lay the blame for sth on sb 把某事归咎于某人

**词语辨析**

blame, scold

(1) blame 责备, 谴责; 归咎于。强调对某种可以解释的失误或不良行为的谴责或惩罚。

(2) scold 斥责, 责骂。指大声呵斥、责备、唠唠叨叨地说, 常用于长辈对晚辈。

**考题示例**

Mankind is to \_\_\_\_\_ for global warming, some top climate scientists said.

- A. stand                              B. employ  
C. blame                              D. wait

**解析 C** be to blame 主动形式表示被动意义。句意: 一些权威气候学家认为人类应该为全球变暖负责任。



④ put forward 提出(建议、计划等); 提名  
推荐某人(做某工作或成为某组织成员); 提前;  
把表拨快

- The men's final has been put forward to 1:30. 男子决赛已被提前到 1:30 分举行。
- They put forward/come up with some new ideas on the subject. 他们对此问题提出了一些新的见解。
- Put your watch forward, it's five minutes slow. 将你的手表拨快些, 它慢了五分钟。

归纳拓展

put on performances 演出  
put an end to 结束, 终止  
put off 推迟, 延期  
put one's heart into 全神贯注于  
put down 写下  
put out 生产; 扑灭  
put back 放回, 送回  
put up 举起; 张贴  
put up with 容忍, 忍受  
put away 存放; 储蓄

易错警示

在表示“提出(主意、计划)”时, come up with 和 put forward 为及物动词词组。

考题示例

An interesting suggestion for measuring the atmosphere around Mars has been \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. given off                      B. called in  
C. put forward                  D. set out

解析 C put forward “提出(建议、计划等)”。一个有趣的测量火星周围大气的建议已经被人们提出来了。give off 意思是“散发”; call in 意思是“请求收回; 请来”; set out 意思是“开始”, 都不符合语境。

⑤ make sense 有意义; 有道理; 讲得通

- It doesn't make sense to buy that expensive coat when these cheaper ones are just as good. 这些便宜的大衣也很好, 何必非买那件贵的不可。
- Can you make sense of this poem? 你看得懂这首诗吗?

归纳拓展

make sense of 理解; 弄懂(不易理解的事物)  
make no sense 讲不通; 无意义  
in a sense (= in one sense) 从某种意义上来说  
come to (one's) senses (昏迷后) 苏醒过来

in no sense 决不  
the sixth sense 第六感觉  
common sense 常识  
a sense of touch/smell 触/嗅觉  
a sense of humor/safety/beauty 幽默/安全/美感  
There is no sense in doing sth. 做某事没有道理/没有必要。

考题示例

I have read the material several times but it doesn't make any \_\_\_\_\_ to me.

- A. meaning                      B. importance  
C. sense                          D. significance

解析 C make sense 为固定搭配, 意为“有道理”“意义清楚”。

语法精讲……过去分词(一)过去分词做定语

过去分词是非谓语动词的一种形式, 表示完成和被动的动作。它在句子中可以充当表语、定语等成分。

过去分词做定语时, 其语法功能相当于一个定语从句。被修饰的词是分词所表示的动作的承受者。

过去分词做定语有前置和后置两种情况:

1. 前置定语: 单个的过去分词做定语, 通常放在被修饰的名词之前, 表示被动和完成意义。

A 类: 被动意义

an honored guest 一位受尊敬的客人

the injured workers 受伤的工人

B 类: 完成意义

a retired teacher 一位退休教师

the fallen leaves 落叶

2. 后置定语: 过去分词短语做定语时, 通常放在被修饰的名词之后, 其作用相当于一个定语从句。

• This will be the best novel of its kind ever written (=that has ever been written).

这将是这类小说中写得最好的。

• Who were the so-called guests invited to (=who had been invited to) your party last night?

昨晚被邀请参加你的晚会的那些所谓客人是谁呀?

学习过去分词做定语, 应该着重注意以下几点:

1. 单独一个过去分词做定语一般放在所修饰的名词之前, 而过去分词短语通常放在被修饰的名词之后。

• It is an organized activity. 这是一次有组织的活动。

• The suggestion made by the foreign expert was adopted by the manager. 外国专家提出来的建议被经理采纳了。

②注意：如果被修饰的词是复合不定代词或指示代词时，过去分词要放在被修饰的词之后。

- There is nothing changed here since I left this town.  
自从我离开这个城镇以来，几乎没有什么变化。

2. 过去分词做定语与定语从句的关系。

① 及物动词的过去分词表示已完成的动作，且含有被动意义，可转换为谓语动词是被动形式的定语从句。

- A letter posted today will reach him the day after tomorrow. 今天寄出的信他后天就能收到。

= A letter which/that is posted today will reach him the day after tomorrow.

② 部分不及物动词的过去分词只表示动作已完成，不含有被动意义，可转换为谓语动词是完成时态的定语从句。

- We saw the risen sun, full of hope. 我们看着已升起的太阳，心中充满了希望。

= We saw the sun which/that had risen, full of hope.

3. 用作定语的表完成和被动意义的过去分词不能用现在分词被动式的完成形式来表示。

- Scientists found many stones marked with numbers on the hill. 科学家们在山上发现了许多标有数字的石头。

(marked 不能用 having been marked 代替，having been done 通常做状语，不做定语)

4. 过去分词与现在分词的区别：

① 语态不同：现在分词表示主动，及物动词的过去分词表示被动。

②注意：不及物动词的过去分词只有“完成”含义，而不表示被动。

an inspiring speech 鼓舞人心的演说

the inspired audience 受到鼓舞的观众

the falling leaves 落叶（正往下落的）

the fallen leaves 落叶（已经落到地面的）

② 时间关系不同：现在分词做定语，多表示“动作正在进行”或“与谓语动词同时进行”或“经常性”。

过去分词做定语，则多表示分词动作“先于谓语动词表示的动作”或“没有一定的时间性”。

### 点击高考

1. (2009 上海) With the government's aid, those \_\_\_\_\_ by the earthquake have moved to the new settlements.

- A. affect
- B. affecting
- C. affected
- D. were affected

解析 C those 与 affect 之间是被动和完成的关系，所以用过去分词做定语。

2. (2009 北京) For breakfast he only drinks juice from fresh fruit \_\_\_\_\_ on his own farm.

- A. grown
- B. being grown
- C. to be grown
- D. to grow

解析 A fresh fruit 与 grow 是被动和完成的关系，所以用过去分词做定语。

3. (2009 浙江) There is a great deal of evidence \_\_\_\_\_ that music activities engage different parts of the brain.

- A. indicate
- B. indicating
- C. to indicate
- D. to be indicating

解析 B evidence 与 indicate 之间是主动关系，所以用现在分词做定语，可以恢复为 which indicates。



## Great scientists

### 一、单项填空。

- As is reported, the first person found infected with H1N1 on the mainland will leave the hospital, completely \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. diagnosed      B. treated      C. cured      D. healed
- In some Muslim countries, women are not allowed to \_\_\_\_\_ their faces in the public.  
A. reveal      B. uncover      C. expose      D. disclose
- The student was \_\_\_\_\_ reading the novel that he didn't sense his teacher was just standing beside him.  
A. very absorbing      B. very absorbed in      C. so absorbed in      D. so absorbed on
- After being \_\_\_\_\_, he was told he was suffering from cancer.  
A. checked      B. tested      C. examined      D. treated
- My father is a \_\_\_\_\_ driver; and he has never done any dangerous driving.  
A. cautious      B. positive      C. enthusiastic      D. severe
- Dr Zhang is a professor of physics; \_\_\_\_\_, he is a famous writer.  
A. in fact      B. in addition      C. in brief      D. in all
- Finally, we \_\_\_\_\_ all the competitors and \_\_\_\_\_ the first prize.  
A. won; defeated      B. defeated; won      C. won; won      D. defeated; defeated
- Most of the factories under \_\_\_\_\_ have been designed by Chinese engineers.  
A. conclusion      B. control      C. construction      D. contribution
- He received a letter from Lucy, \_\_\_\_\_ her immediate return to New York.  
A. instructing      B. concluding      C. announcing      D. talking
- Nothing is \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ without hard work.  
A. possibly; achieve      B. possible; achieve  
C. probably; be achieved      D. likely; be achieved
- Knowing how long the test would last, the students who finished \_\_\_\_\_ back and waited until the end of the exam.  
A. settle      B. settled      C. settling      D. to settle
- The survey shows that the spread of H1N1 \_\_\_\_\_ the global financial crisis.  
A. contributes to      B. results from      C. lies in      D. answers for
- How long have you been in this office?  
—Just a few minutes. My cousins \_\_\_\_\_ here together with me.  
A. have walked      B. had walked      C. walked      D. have been walking
- She \_\_\_\_\_ to all her friends that she would get married the next month.  
A. told      B. mentioned      C. announced      D. recognized

# Great scientists

15. Don't be too \_\_\_\_\_ your little son; \_\_\_\_\_, he is a boy of only six.

A. severe on; above all

B. severe with; at all

C. severe about; after all

D. severe on; after all

## 二、英汉互译。

1. lead to \_\_\_\_\_

6. 提出 \_\_\_\_\_

2. make sense \_\_\_\_\_

7. 除……之外; 此外 \_\_\_\_\_

3. draw a conclusion \_\_\_\_\_

8. 将……和……联系或连接起来 \_\_\_\_\_

4. deal with polluted water \_\_\_\_\_

9. 对……要求严格 \_\_\_\_\_

5. in scientific research \_\_\_\_\_

10. 暴露; 使暴露 \_\_\_\_\_

## 三、用适当的介词或副词填空。

1. The suggestion coming \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting is being discussed heatedly.

2. To our great joy, his father has been cured \_\_\_\_\_ his lung cancer.

3. In my childhood, my parents, especially my father was strict \_\_\_\_\_ me.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ what order will the performances be put on?

5. A new group has been set \_\_\_\_\_ to look into the explosion.

6. The man is said to be linked \_\_\_\_\_ the murder.

7. It is easy for people exposed \_\_\_\_\_ nuclear radium to catch cancer.

8. The old temple \_\_\_\_\_ repair dates back to the Ming Dynasty.

9. His father took \_\_\_\_\_ teaching at the age of 18.

10. Professor Wang contributed greatly \_\_\_\_\_ helping the laid-off workers.

## 四、完成句子。

1. 为了防止这种情况的再次发生, 约翰·斯诺建议所有的水源都要经过检测。

\_\_\_\_\_ again, John Snow suggested that the source of all water supplies \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 除此之外, 他发现在伦敦的另一个地方有两个与百老汇街爆发的霍乱有关的死亡病例。

\_\_\_\_\_, he found two other deaths in another part of London \_\_\_\_\_ outbreak of cholera in the Broad Street.

3. 每当我们遇到困难, 他总是向我们伸出援助之手。

\_\_\_\_\_ we are in trouble, he always gives us a hand.

4. 在完成写作之后请仔细检查, 看看是否所有的句子都说得通。

Check carefully after you complete the writing and make sure all the sentences \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 司机控制不了他的车, 车撞到了树上。

The driver \_\_\_\_\_ his car and it knocked into a tree.

## 一、单项填空。

- The flowers, \_\_\_\_\_ sweet in the garden attracted visitors to the beauty of nature.  
A. to smell      B. smelling      C. smelt      D. to be smelt
- Shenzhou VII, \_\_\_\_\_ up into space on September 25, 2008, has greatly inspired the whole nation.  
A. sent      B. to be sent      C. being sent      D. sending
- The detective, \_\_\_\_\_ to read a newspaper, glanced at the man \_\_\_\_\_ next to a woman.  
A. pretending; seat      B. pretending; seated      C. pretended; seat      D. pretended; seated
- The \_\_\_\_\_ sun looks beautiful and the sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the west looks even more beautiful.  
A. risen; set      B. raising; setting      C. rising; setting      D. rises; sets
- Do you know the reason why her husband died suddenly yesterday?  
—It is said that he died of an illness \_\_\_\_\_ by drinking too much.  
A. caused      B. causing      C. to be caused      D. being caused
- Generally speaking, if \_\_\_\_\_ according to the instructions, the electric-bike is not dangerous as reported.  
A. riding      B. ridden      C. to ride      D. to be ridden
- The Titanic was a ship just not \_\_\_\_\_ to run into icebergs. When it did, nothing could stop its journey to the bottom.  
A. design      B. to design      C. designed      D. designing
- Carbon dioxide \_\_\_\_\_ from burning fuels is the most common of the so-called greenhouse gases.  
A. producing      B. having been produced  
C. to be produced      D. produced
- The new evidence led to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the robber having caught      B. the robber being caught  
C. catch the robber      D. the robber to be caught
- She felt rather \_\_\_\_\_ that she shouldn't drive the car at such a \_\_\_\_\_ speed.  
A. frightening; frightening      B. frightened; frightened  
C. frightening; frightened      D. frightened; frightening

## 二、用所给单词的适当形式填空。

- The hurricane lasted a week, causing dozens of \_\_\_\_\_ (die).
- I don't like golf, but my brother plays it with \_\_\_\_\_ (enthusiastic).
- She opened the door \_\_\_\_\_ (cautious) so as not to wake the baby.
- It was a \_\_\_\_\_ (completely) surprise to me, I wasn't expecting and hadn't even thought of it.
- We should combine our efforts to make sure our children are not \_\_\_\_\_ (expose) to bad living conditions.
- Attention please! I have an \_\_\_\_\_ (announce) to make.
- Many scientists are devoted to \_\_\_\_\_ (science) work.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ (analyze) of the samples (标本) showed some valuable clues to the police.
- You can not draw a \_\_\_\_\_ (conclude) unless you have done many experiments.
- Cancer is still a \_\_\_\_\_ (dead) disease nowadays.

### 三、用所给单词的适当形式完成短文。

include	pollute	infect	appear	drink
prevent	eat	undercook	bring	treat

A person may get cholera (霍乱) by 1 water or eating food polluted by the cholera bacterium (细菌). The disease can spread rapidly.

The cholera bacterium may also live in the environment in 2 waters. Shellfish 3 raw have been a source of cholera, and a few persons in the United States have been affected by cholera after eating raw or 4 shellfish from the Gulf of Mexico. It is likely that casual contact with an 5 person is not a risk for becoming ill.

In January 1991, cholera 6 in South America and quickly spread to several countries. A few cases have occurred in the United States among persons who traveled to South America or ate polluted food 7 back by travelers.

Cholera has been very rare in industrialized nations; however, the disease is still common today in other parts of the world, 8 the Indian and sub-Saharan Africans.

Nowadays cholera is easily prevented and 9. However, everyone, especially travelers, should be aware of how the disease is spread and what can be done 10 it.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

### 四、单句改错。

- In addition to collect stamps, he is into sports as well.
- You are welcome at any time you like to come.
- It took the firefighters about ten hours to bring the great fire in control.
- When I looked up I found his eyes fixing on me.
- Once reaching, a decision must be firmly carried out.

### 五、完成句子。

1. 说完这些话，他消失在夜色中。

With these words, he \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 我买了几张漆成金色的椅子。

I bought some \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 在这家工厂，工人是计件拿工资的。

In the factory, the workers get \_\_\_\_\_ the piece.

4. 当他听说了偶然中发现的这种物质时，这位教授感到异常激动。

\_\_\_\_\_ about the substance \_\_\_\_\_ by accident, the professor felt most \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 我们学校东边的那条被污染的河整天发出难闻的气味。

The \_\_\_\_\_ river \_\_\_\_\_ to the east of our school \_\_\_\_\_ terrible all day.



# Great scientists

## 一、单项填空。

- The survey shows that speeding \_\_\_\_\_ at least 30 percent of road traffic and deaths.  
A. contributes to      B. results from      C. lies in      D. answers for
- \_\_\_\_\_ a sentence before you can understand it correctly.  
A. Refer to      B. Analyze      C. Look up      D. Find
- The way he suggests to us doesn't make any \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. difference      B. opinions      C. use      D. sense
- Nothing can \_\_\_\_\_ me carrying out the plan. Never shall I give it up.  
A. lead      B. prevent      C. help      D. keep
- The old couple \_\_\_\_\_ some money every month in case of an emergency.  
A. put aside      B. put down      C. put up      D. put forward
- I admired my classmate Lisa very much. \_\_\_\_\_ her prettiness, she was smart and helpful.  
A. Except for      B. But for      C. Apart from      D. In spite of
- \_\_\_\_\_ being strict \_\_\_\_\_ his students, he is also strict \_\_\_\_\_ his work.  
A. In addition of; with; with      B. In addition; with; in  
C. In addition to; with; in      D. In addition; in; with
- They will post the tickets to me \_\_\_\_\_ they receive my check.  
A. the moment      B. immediate      C. suddenly      D. at the time
- Would you please \_\_\_\_\_ the usage of the last word in this sentence, Mr White?  
A. explain us      B. explain all of us      C. explain to us      D. explain for us
- I found that she didn't seem \_\_\_\_\_ much.  
A. to change      B. to be changing      C. to have changed      D. having changed
- No one has \_\_\_\_\_ anything better than the plan now under consideration.  
A. put toward with      B. come up      C. put forward      D. come up to
- The storms did a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ and caused some \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. damage; death      B. damages; deaths      C. damage; deaths      D. damages; death
- Which one do you want to take, the red one or the blue one?  
—I'll take \_\_\_\_\_ the red one \_\_\_\_\_ the blue one. I have already had one.  
A. both; and      B. not only; but also      C. not; but      D. neither; nor
- Being poor, the old lady is very \_\_\_\_\_ with money.  
A. cautious      B. generous      C. kind      D. lucky
- He suggested to Tom that he \_\_\_\_\_ the problem in another way, and his expression suggested that he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. should solve; agreed      B. solve; agree      C. should solve; agree      D. solved; agreed

## 二、单词拼写。

- Only by s \_\_\_\_\_ training can he make such rapid progress in the race.
- The government a \_\_\_\_\_ that they would build a new highway to the mountain.
- This program is to be r \_\_\_\_\_ on the radio next Saturday afternoon.
- The writer was so a \_\_\_\_\_ in his writing that he forgot to have lunch.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ to the teacher, or you'll never learn anything.
- You must be very careful to h \_\_\_\_\_ such a complex case.
- I asked him to lend me more money, but to my disappointment he r \_\_\_\_\_.