



特高级教师

点拨

用科学的CETC差距理念策划创作



含教材习题答案



吉林教育出版社

点拨差距 锻造优秀 教材大突围 讲解新革命



特高级教师

点拨[®]

Yes, I can!



高中英语选修8

(配人教)

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吉林教育出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

特高级教师点拨. 高中英语. 8: 选修/荣德基主编. —长春: 吉林教育出版社, 2008. 7
(2011. 1 重印)

ISBN 978-7-5383-5532-1

I. 特… II. 荣… III. 英语课—高中—教学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 102280 号

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特高级教师点拨·高中英语选修 8

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装帧设计 典点瑞泰

出版 吉林教育出版社(长春市同志街 1991 号 邮编 130021)

发行 吉林教育出版社

印刷 天津嘉杰印务有限公司

开本 880×1240 毫米 16 开本 36 印张 字数 1177 千字

版次 2008 年 7 月第 1 版

印次 2011 年 1 月第 3 次印刷

定价 72.00 元(全 4 册)

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荣德基老师“点拨”差距

什么是差距？

差距，通俗地说，就是老师上课讲解的时候大多数学生不易理解的地方，老师讲例题的时候大多数学生不易懂的地方，在做练习题的时候大多数学生易出错的地方，在测试时大多数学生易失分的地方，这些地方就是我们的图书需着重体现的差距所在。

什么是差距点？

在本书中，差距点有其独特的含义。简单地说，差距点是指大部分学生不易掌握的关键讲解点、不易理解的关键难点、易混淆的关键易错点、易忽略的关键细节。

差距点

- 1. 关键讲解点 → 决定着学生对教材基础知识的理解程度。
- 2. 关键难点 → 决定着学生对于知识的迁移拓展能力。
- 3. 关键易错点 → 决定着学生的知识运用水平。
- 4. 关键细节 → 决定着学生的学习习惯和应考的综合能力。

为什么会产生差距？

差距产生于学生学习的全过程，即在课前预习、上课听讲、课后练习、考前复习、总结考试等阶段都会不同程度地产生差距。产生差距的原因主要有以下几点：

- (1) 教材中的讲解点比较丰富，学生未来得及完全掌握和消化，造成基础不牢固。
- (2) 教材中的知识点超越了学生的最近发展区，即知识本身有难度。
- (3) 教材中涉及的知识点之间易于混淆，造成学生不易分辨。
- (4) 学生不太注意教材中出现的关键细节，造成知识结构不完善。
- (5) 学生对练习和考试中的错题不重视，造成差距进一步增大。

差距对学习成绩会有什么影响？

每个学生都会产生差距，只是有的学生差距点少些，有的学生差距点多些。有的学生找到了合适的方法，很快将差距消灭掉了，能更快地接受新知识，因而学习成绩就比较优异；有的学生没有解决差距，就去学习新知识，新差距又产生了，结果差距越积越多，心理压力越来越大，成绩就越来越不理想。

怎样解决学习中的差距？

解决学习中的差距就必须在产生差距的源头上下工夫，越早解决，学习效率就越明显。能在预习阶段解决的差距，决不等等到课堂上解决；能在课堂上解决的问题，决不能在课后练习中解决。能彻底解决的，就决不能留下退路。

荣德基CETC差距理论

“荣德基CETC差距学习法”是荣德基老师独创的一套科学高效的学习方法。近年来，荣老师逐步深化了CETC差距学习法的科学性与实用性内涵。差距理论在其“三大核心理念”和“四大操作工具”的支撑下，为广大学子量身打造了“个性化差距解决方案”，旨在帮助学生针对学习中的差距全程监督、各个击破。

问渠哪得清如许，为有源头活水来。差距学习理论强大而旺盛的生命力主要源于其三大核心理念：

（一）学生驱动理念

学生驱动理念是荣老师根据新课程标准提倡的“自主学习”要求而提出的新型育人理念。荣老师通过其独创的一系列切实可行的工具，充分激发学生的自我潜能和学习兴趣，引领学生主动整理错题，主动寻找讲解、练习、测试各环节存在的差距，主动归纳总结，主动合作交流，并最终使学生成为学习的真正主体。

学生驱动理念需要教师和家长的全新角色转变。教师要做“催化剂”，在寻找学习差距方面为学生提供指导，充分激发学生的内在潜能，让学生从自身源源不断地产生巨大能量。家长应做“温度计”，及时感知孩子在学习、生活等方面的心理变化，多方面地发现孩子学习中存在的差距，并帮助孩子寻找产生差距的原因，为孩子的健康成长指点迷津。

（二）错题连坐制

荣老师经过大量材料分析和科学研究，创造性地提出了差距学习法中的“二八定律”，即“在大量习题中，决定学生学习成绩的永远是其中那20%的错题”。荣老师认为错题集中折射了学生的知识差距，消灭错题就是消灭差距的最直接、最有效的方法，CETC的“二八定律”摒弃了长时间、拉锯式地大量做习题的做法，是对题海战术的一种彻底颠覆。


所谓“错题连坐制”，即在可能的范围内，找出某错题所有相关的同类题，并针对同类习题进行重点练习、一一解决。寻找同类错题可以从两个维度进行：深入分析某错题误解原因，如果是该错题所属的知识点没有掌握，则找出该知识点的所有习题进行强化训练；如果因为该题型的解题方法没掌握，则找出所有同类题型，对解题方法进行强化训练。

（三）知识秩序个体化

所谓“知识秩序个体化”，即整合学生的自我差距，建立最适合每个学生个体的知识排列组合，从而突出学生自我学习重点。错题和它所属的知识点是现象和本质的关系，当学生通过错题锁定了自己的知识点差距后，必须把各个孤立的知识点差距建立起联系和架构，从而组成个体化的知识网络，这是一种知识升华的过程。

《点拨》丛书使用说明

经过荣德基教育考试研究中心一年多的调查和研究,2010年,《点拨》丛书策划编写理念得到进一步升华,形成了系统的“差距理念”。全书从讲解到练习,从正文到答案,自始至终都渗透着差距理念,淋漓尽致地书写着“差距”二字。

为了让学生更鲜明地看见自己的差距,《点拨》将差距理念落实到“差距点”上,并进一步把“差距点”细化为关键难点、关键讲解点、关键易错点、关键细节。本书中每个存在差距点的地方都有标记(),并以不同的形式进行特别标注或阐释。

具体如下:

关键难点 →

 方框或云图

此处指大多数学生都很难理解或不易掌握的地方。

关键易错点 → 答案说明

此处指学生易出错的地方,答案中对于易错原因进行分析说明,并提出了针对性的错误避免策略。

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Unit 1 A land of diversity

I 学习目标·早知道

项目		目标	差距提示
语言知识	使用型	n. : majority, percentage, customs v. : boom, occur, indicate, slip, hire, reform adj. : distinct, vice, apparent adv. : nowhere	1. 动词 elect 和 select 的区别。elect “选举”; select “挑选; 精心选择”
		live on, by means of, make a life, keep up, team up with, mark out, take in, a great/good many, apply for	2. occur 表示“想法或观点突然出现”, 其主语是 it 或 idea 等。
	词汇	n. : strait, ministry, hardship, rail, aircraft, crossing, immigration, nephew, pole, applicant, socialist, socialism, cattle, luggage, tram, conductor, bakery, ferry, seagull, angle, punishment, justice, authority v. : shave, brake, insert adj. : racial, civil, thankful	3. hire 和 rent 的区别。hire 指按工作量或时间雇用人; rent 指长期租赁土地、房屋等。
		back to back	4. 动词短语 take in 作欺骗时, 是考查的重点, 要强化记忆。
		1. It is ...that ...强调句 2. It is likely that ... 3. It is/was believed that ...	5. 副词 nowhere 用于句首, 主句半倒装。
		1. encourage others to speak(鼓励别人说话) 2. directions and positions(方位和位置)	6. percentage 和 percent 的区别。percentage 表“百分比; 百分率”不和数字搭配; percent
	语法	Revise noun clauses(as the Subject, Object and Predictive)(复习名词性从句用作主语、宾语和表语)	“百分数”常和数字搭配。
	语言技能	Listen to a telephone dialogue, and learn about what George saw and heard. 听一个电话对话, 了解 George 的所见所闻和所思所想。	7. apply for 申请; 此外 apply sth. to sth. 还表示“把……运用于……”apply sb. in doing sth. “某人忙于做某事”
		Organize a performance about a trip dialogue, and grasp the expressions about travel. 组织一个关于旅游的对话表演。熟练掌握旅游话题的表达。	8. apparent, distinct 和 clear 的区别。
		Learn about California's history and culture by reading this unit. 通过阅读本单元, 了解加利福尼亚的历史和文化。	

语言技能	写	Grasp how to use the expressions of “directions and positions” to describe a place. 掌握在书面表达中如何使用“方向和位置”的表达法来介绍一个地方。
学习策略		教师提出问题, 引导学生探讨, 归纳和总结, 让学生从历史上, 了解为什么美国具有多元文化的特征。
情感态度		通过本单元的学习, 使学生开阔视野, 增长知识, 从地理和历史的角度提高对美国的认识。
文化意识		通过本单元的学习, 使学生了解美国的多元文化特征, 培养学生跨文化交际意识。

II 话题知识·快充电

一、背景知识·快充电

California

California is the most populous state of the United States. Located on the Pacific coast of North America, California is known for its pleasant climate and diverse population. The state has 58 counties. California was first colonized by the Spanish in 1769, and after Mexican independence in 1821, continued as part of Mexico. Following a brief period as the independent California

Republic in 1846, California was admitted to the Union as the thirty-first state on September 9, 1850. California's diverse geography ranges from the sandy beaches of the Pacific to snow-capped Sierra Nevada mountains in the east. There are many tourist spots there, Yosemite Valley, famous for its glacially-carved domes, and Sequoia National Park, home to the largest living organisms on Earth, the Giant Sequoia trees, and the highest point in the United States, Mount Whitney. California is also home to the lowest and hottest place in the Western Hemisphere, Death Valley. The California Gold Rush, beginning in 1848 dramatically changed California with a growing population and an economic boom. The early part of the 20th century was marked by California's becoming the center of the entertainment industry, in addition to the large tourism sector. The Central Valley is home to California's important large agricultural industry. Other important industries have included the aerospace and oil industries.

In recent decades, California has become a global leader in computers and information technology. If California were a country, its economy would rank among the ten largest of the world.

二、话题知识·快充电

I love traveling. Traveling not only broadens my horizons but also opens my eyes to the world. What's more, it refreshes me. You can go to Disneyland and experience what it's like to be

"a child again!" You can visit one of the "seven wonders of the world," such as the Grand Canyon and feel the magnificence of nature! You can taste the "magical" ice water on a glacier, which can help you become more beautiful and make you live longer. Just forget all trifles and burdens that you have in your mind. Experience is a type of living knowledge. You'll be sure to experience many new things when traveling. You don't even need a guide if you long for more freedom. Just don't forget to bring your backpack!

名师点拨

这是一篇关于旅游话题的文章,本文观点明确,举例充分,鼓动性较强,给人印象深刻。文中使用了多个过渡句,如:what's more, such as 等,此外还用了比较复杂的语法结构,如定语从句,what 引导的名词性从句,或 if 引导的条件状语从句等从而使文章更有色彩和魅力。

III 语言知识·抓基础

Warming Up ~ Comprehending

一 课前导学

语言知识 (103)

(一) 根据句意及首字母或汉语提示完成单词

- Today an airplane is used as a m _____ of advertising.
- A m _____ of people believed smoking is harmful to health.
- The unemployment p _____ keeps rising in the recent financial crisis.
- During the war the people suffered many h _____.
- The government of China advocates we should build a harmonious society without r _____ discrimination.
- Graduates from Tsinghua University have d _____ advantage when applying for jobs in famous companies.
- The manager once working as a c _____ (售票员) on a train now is in charge of a project.
- Mr Wang working in the factory for 20 years was _____ (选举) as president of the committee.
- Taiwan Island and the mainland are separated by the Taiwan _____ (海峡)
- The _____ (大多数) of people interviewed prefer TV to radio.

(二) 短语互译

- live on _____
- by means of _____
- make a life _____
- keep up _____
- 史前时期 _____
- 美洲土著人 _____
- 十六世纪早期 _____
- 获得独立 _____
- 实现梦想 _____
- 多文化的社会 _____
- 二十世纪初期 _____

22. 成了……的家 _____

(三) 根据句意或汉语提示完成句子

- He is likely to come _____ (借助) taking a ship.
- He d _____ (宣布) he knew nothing about it.
- The manager asked the workers to _____ (继续) working to make sure of the Shanghai Expo going smoothly.
- Picasso is dead but his paintings _____ (继续存在).
- He tried to _____ (习惯于新的生活方式) in the cold area.
- After the opening of the Shanghai Expo, the tourist markets were _____ (繁荣).
- The shopkeeper did not want to sell for _____ he thought was not good.
- _____ Tian'anmen, he went to the Great Wall and the Summer Palace.
- _____ (据信) there had been 21 people killed in the snowstorm.
- China is _____ (……的故乡) pandas.

语篇理解

(一) 文章预测

Reading

课文	译文
CALIFORNIA	加利福尼亚
California is the third largest state in the USA but has the largest population. It also has the distinction of being the most multicultural state in the USA, having attracted people from all over the world. The customs and languages of the immigrants live on in their new home. This diversity of culture is not surprising when you know the history of California.	加利福尼亚是美国的第三大州,但是是人口最多的州。加州与众不同之处在于它也是美国最具多元文化的一个州,它吸引了来自世界各地的人们。这些移民的风俗习惯以及语言在他们的新家都得以延续。当你了解了加利福尼亚的历史,你就不会对其文化的多样性感到惊奇了。
NATIVE AMERICANS	美洲土著人
Exactly when the first people arrived in what we now know as California, no one really knows. However, it is likely that Native Americans were living in California at least fifteen thousand years ago. Scientists believe that these settlers crossed the Bering Strait in the Arctic to America by means of a land bridge which existed in prehistoric times. In the 16th century, after the arrival of the Europeans, the native people suffered greatly. Thousands were	最早一批人具体是在什么时候来到我们现在了解的加利福尼亚地区的,谁也说不清楚。然而,可能至少在 15,000 年以前美洲土著人就住在加利福尼亚了。科学家们认为这些迁居者通过一条史前时期曾经存在的大陆桥穿越北极地区的白令海峡到达美洲。欧洲人在 16 世纪来到这儿后,土著人遭受了极大的苦难,成千上万的人被杀害或被迫成为奴

killed or forced into slavery. In addition, many died from the diseases brought by the Europeans. However, some survived these terrible times, and today there are more Native Americans living in California than in any other state.

THE SPANISH

In the 18th century California was ruled by Spain. Spanish soldiers first arrived in South America in the early 16th century, when they fought against the native people and took their land. Two centuries later, the Spanish had settled in most parts of South America and along the northwest coast of what we now call the United States. Of the first Spanish to go to California, the majority were religious men, whose ministry was to teach the Catholic religion to the natives. In 1821, the people of Mexico gained their independence from Spain. California then became part of Mexico. In 1846 the United States declared war on Mexico, and after the war won by the USA, Mexico had to give California to the USA. However, there is still a strong Spanish influence in the state. That is why today over 40% of Californians speak Spanish as a first or second language.

RUSSIANS

In the early 1800s, Russian hunters, who had originally gone to Alaska, began settling in California. Today there are about 25,000 Russian-Americans living in and around San Francisco.

GOLD MINERS

In 1848, not long after the American-Mexican war, gold was discovered in California. The dream of becoming rich quickly attracted people from all over the world. The nearest, and therefore the first to arrive, were South Americans and people from the

此外,欧洲人带来了疾病,使许多人感染而死。不过,还是有一些人经历了这些恐怖时期而活下来了。今天住在加利福尼亚的美洲土著人比任何其他任何州的都要多。

西班牙人

在18世纪的时候,加利福尼亚是由西班牙统治的。西班牙士兵最早是在16世纪初期来到南美洲的,他们同土著人打仗,夺去了他们的土地。两个世纪以后,西班牙人在南美洲的大部分地区定居下来,而且还在我们现在称之为美国的西北沿海地区住下来。在首批移居加州的西班牙人中,大部分是宗教人士,他们的职责是向原住民传授天主教。1821年,墨西哥人从西班牙获得了独立。加利福尼亚于是成了墨西哥的一部分。1846年美国向墨西哥宣战,美国赢得战争的胜利之后,墨西哥被迫把加利福尼亚割让给美国。但是,这个州至今仍然保留着很强的西班牙的影响。那就是为什么今天还有多于40%的加利福尼亚人仍然把西班牙语作为第一或第二语言的缘故。

俄罗斯人

在19世纪初期,一批最初到阿拉斯加的俄罗斯猎人开始在加利福尼亚定居下来。今天,住在圣弗朗西斯科(旧金山)及其周边地区的美籍俄罗斯人约有25,000人。

金矿工

1848年,在美国同墨西哥战争之后不久,人们在加利福尼亚发现了金子。发财梦很快就吸引了世界各地的人。距离最近因而来得最早的是南美洲人和美国人。随后跟着来的有欧洲和亚洲的探险

United States. Then adventurers from Europe and Asia soon followed. In fact, few achieved their dream of becoming rich. Some died or returned home, but most remained in California to make a life for themselves despite great hardship. They settled in the new towns or on farms. By the time California elected to become the thirty-first federal state of the USA in 1850, it was already a multicultural society.

LATER ARRIVALS

Although Chinese immigrants began to arrive during the Gold Rush Period, it was the building of the rail network from the west to the east coast that brought even larger numbers to California in the 1860s. Today, Chinese-Americans live in all parts of California, although a large percentage have chosen to stay in the "Chinatowns" of Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Other immigrants such as Italians, mainly fishermen but also wine makers, arrived in California in the late 19th century. In 1911 immigrants from Denmark established a town of their own, which today still keeps up their Danish culture. By the 1920s the film industry was well established in Hollywood, California. The industry boom attracted Europeans including many Jewish people. Today California has the second largest Jewish population in the United States.

Japanese farmers began arriving in California at the beginning of the 20th century, and since the 1980s a lot more have settled there. People from Africa have been living in California since the 1800s, when they moved north from Mexico. However, even more arrived between 1942 and 1945 to work in the ship and aircraft industries.

MOST RECENT ARRIVALS

In more recent decades,

家。事实上很少有人圆了发财梦。一些人死了或回家了,但是尽管条件十分艰苦,多数人仍然留在了加利福尼亚劳作谋生,在新的城镇或农场里定居下来。到1850年加利福尼亚成为美国第31个联邦政府的时候,它已经是一个有着多种文化的社会了。

后来的移民

虽然中国移民在淘金热时期就开始来到(美国),但是更大批量的中国移民却是在19世纪60年代为了修建贯穿美国东西海岸的铁路而来的。今天,加利福尼亚州各地都有美籍华人居住,尽管有很大比例的华人还是选择住在洛杉矶和圣弗朗西斯科(旧金山)的“中国城”里。

19世纪后期,其他国家的移民,比如意大利人来到加利福尼亚,他们主要是渔民,也有些是制酒工人。1911年,丹麦移民建立了自己的城镇,至今仍然保留着丹麦文化。20世纪20年代,电影业在加利福尼亚州的好莱坞建立了起来。这个新兴的行业吸引了欧洲人,包括许多犹太人。今天,加利福尼亚的犹太人口在美国占第二位。

日本农民是在20世纪初期开始到加利福尼亚来的,而从20世纪80年代以来有更多的日本人在加利福尼亚定居了。非洲人从19世纪就在加利福尼亚住下来,他们是从墨西哥向北迁来的。然而,更多的非洲人是在1942年至1945年期间来到加利福尼亚的,当时他们是到船厂和飞机厂工作的。

最近期的移民

在最近的几十年里,

California has become home to more people from Asia, including Koreans, Cambodians, Vietnamese and Laotians. Since its beginning in the 1970s, the computer industry has attracted Indians and Pakistanis to California.

THE FUTURE

People from different parts of the world, attracted by the climate and the lifestyle, still immigrate to California. It is believed that before long the mix of nationalities will be so great that there will be no distinct major racial or cultural groups, but simply a mixture of many races and cultures.

加利福尼亚成了亚洲人的家,包括朝鲜人、柬埔寨人、越南人和老挝人。从20世纪70年代开始发展计算机工业以来,加利福尼亚又吸引了印度人和巴基斯坦人的到来。

未来展望

世界各地的人,由于受气候条件和生活方式的吸引,仍然在继续迁入加利福尼亚。人们认为,要不了多久,多种国籍的混合将会非常之大,以至于不可能存在一种主要的种族或文化群体,而只是多种族、多文化的混合体。

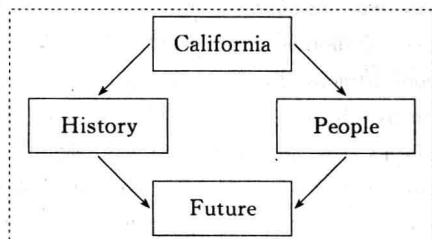
问题:

1. Who live in California?
2. How did the first people come to California?
3. Why does California attract many people there?
4. Where is California? Which ocean does it border?

▶ 参考答案:

1. People from different parts of the world, such as Native Americans, the Spanish, Russians, Chinese, Koreans, Cambodians, Vietnamese and Laotians.
2. By means of a land bridge.
3. The climate, the location and gold discovered in the 1848 attract many people to come there.
4. The Pacific coast of North America; The Pacific Ocean.

(二) 看图解文



名师点拨 (103)

1. means n. 手段; 方法

【知识归纳】 by this means 用这种方法

by means of 通过; 用; 借助于

by no means 绝不; 一点也不

(放在句首时, 句子用部分倒装语序)

by all means 务必; 不惜一切地; (用于交际英语表示同意) 当然没有, 没问题

by every means 尽一切可能的办法 eg:

The firefighters entered the building by means of a ladder.

消防队员们用梯子进入大楼。

Driving personal cars is a means of traveling.

驾私家车是一种旅游方式。

☺ (1) mean to do sth. “打算做某事”

(2) mean doing sth. “意味着做某事”

By no means did we give up until we succeeded.

我们决不放弃直到成功。

【差距点拨】 (1) means 作为一个单复数同形的名词, 常与主谓一致结合起来考查。要注意, ☺ means 作主语时, 前有 every, each, one 等修饰语时, 谓语动词用单数; 前有 several, some, many, few, all 等修饰语时, 谓语动词用复数。

☺ means 中的 s 不可省略, 否则就不表“方式; 方法”之意。

(2) way 多与 in 连用, 构成 in ... way

method 多与 with 连用, 构成 with ... method

means 多与 by 连用, 构成 by ... means

approach 多与 to 连用, 构成 approach to ...

【仿写提升】

(1) She could not speak, but made her wishes known by means of signs.

_____ by means of _____.

(2) All possible means were used to protect the vegetables from the cold front.

Every possible means _____.

【好题巩固】

Every possible means _____ to prevent air pollution, but the sky is still not clear.

A. are being used

B. have been used

C. has been used

D. had been used

答案: C 点拨: 本题考查时态、语态和 means 的单复数用法。means 有 every 修饰, 一定是单数意义, 排除 A、B 两项。

D 项时态错误。

2. majority n. 大多数; 大半

【知识归纳】 in a/the majority 占大多数

get a majority 获得多数票

have a majority over sb. 获得多数人的票数; 战胜某人

by/with a majority of 以大多数……赢得……

minority n. 少数 in a/the minority 占少数 eg:

The majority of the students in that school are from Japan.

那所学校大部分学生是日本人。

The great majority approved the policy.

大多数人支持这项政策。

【差距点拨】 (1) the majority 单独作主语, 谓语动词用单数、复数均可。

(2) 单独用作主语, 如果后面的表语是复数, 那么谓语动词也用复数。

(3) the majority of + 不可数名词 + 单数谓语动词

【仿写提升】

(1) The majority of people believe smoking is harmful to health.

The majority _____.

(2) The majority who attended the meeting yesterday are students.

The majority of the damage _____.

【好题巩固】

The majority of the students in my class _____ for the plan.

A. is

B. are

C. is going to

D. will

答案: B 点拨: 此题考查 the majority 在句子中作主语

若在本书讲解中出现 ☺, 则表示此处同学们可能存在差距, 提醒同学们此处的内容(或框中的解释)非常重要, 要重点学习; 若在习题或例题中出现 ☺, 则表示该题易错或有一定的难度。

时,其谓语动词相应形式。学生存在的差距在于不能选择它的适当的谓语形式。本题中,由 the majority 后 the students 确定其谓语动词为复数。

3. elect *vt.* 选择; 决定做某事; 选举某人

【知识归纳】 elect sb. to ... 选举某人进入……

elective *adj.* 由选举产生的 election *n.* 选举

elector *n.* 选民 electoral *adj.* 有关选举的 eg:

Mary was elected to the committee 3 days ago.

玛丽于三天前入选到委员会。

They elected him chairman. 他们选他做主席。

I elected to pay money for the house in monthly instalment.

我选择逐月分期付款。

【差距点拨】 choose, select,

(1) elect “选举”。

elect, pick and prefer 的区别

(2) select “挑选”。

这些动词均含有“选择”之意。

(1) choose 普通用词,侧重根据个人意愿和判断从众多的对象中进行选择,着重被选者的优点。

(2) select 书面用词,具有庄严、正式的感情色彩。强调精选。

(3) elect 指按照一定的规章或法律,用投票等方式进行的认真慎重的选择。

(4) pick 口语用词,多指从个人角度仔细挑选,也含任意挑选之意。

(5) prefer 强调个人偏爱,不一定有选择的行动。

【仿写提升】

We elect Joyce to be the chief editor. = We elect Joyce as the chief editor.

_____ elect _____ to be/as _____.

【好题巩固】

Finally, people _____ Nixon as their president.

A. selected B. elected C. collected D. picked

答案:B 点拨:考查词语区别。学生的差距在于不能区分这些词的用法。select, pick 都有“挑选,选择”之意;但作“选举”讲时常用 elect; collect 意为“收集,集中”。

4. percentage *n.* 百分比; 百分率

【知识归纳】 high/low percentage 高/低百分比

in percentage terms 按百分比来说

There is no percentage in ... (非正式)(做某事)没有好处 eg:

California is a state with a high percentage of immigrants.

加利福尼亚是一个移民比例很高的州。

What percentage of school leavers go to university?

离校的学生中上大学的百分比多少?

【差距点拨】 (1) percentage

百分比,百分率,其前不被具体的数字修饰,可以被 high, low 等形容词修饰。

(1) percent “百分数”。

(2) percentage “百分比”。

(2) percent 百分之……,相当于“%”,其前面往往用具体的数字修饰。

(3) “a percentage of + 名词”在句中作主语时,谓语动词的单复数形式视名词的单复数而定。

【仿写提升】

Only a small percentage of the students are able to operate the machine.

A large percentage of her money _____.

【好题巩固】

A large _____ of the income of the hotel _____ from the visitors to the lake nearby.

A. percentage; are

B. percentage; is

C. percent; are

D. percent; is

答案:B 点拨:考查词语区别。学生存在的差距在于不能掌握 percent 和 percentage 的区别,本题中 A large 修饰 percentage 而不修饰 percent,并且由后面的 income 可知其谓语动词是单数。

5. boom *n.* (人口、贸易的)繁荣 *vi.* 处于经济迅速发展时期

【知识归纳】 booming *adj.* 迅速发展

boom town (突然兴旺起来的)新兴城市

boom times 兴起的时期 eg: These are boom times for voluntary organizations. 这是志愿组织兴起的时期。

After the National Games in Shandong, the tourism there was booming. 在山东举办全运会后,那里的旅游业迅速发展。

The jazz boom was in the 1950s.

爵士乐在二十世纪五十年代达到鼎盛。

【差距点拨】 boom, flourish 和 prosper 的区别

boom 突然兴起的繁荣

flourish 和 prosper 指真正的、高水平的繁荣

【仿写提升】

(1) The oil market is enjoying a boom.

_____ a boom.

(2) Business is booming.

_____ booming _____.

【好题巩固】

★ The economy in the city was _____ by the investment from abroad after the sports meeting.

A. cancelled

B. boomed

C. buried

D. crowded

答案:B 点拨:考查词语辨析。学生存在的差距在于不能将这些词语区别开来,此外,还在于不能理解语境。本题句意:运动会以后,由于国外投资这座城市的经济迅速繁荣。cancelled 取消; boomed 繁荣; buried 埋葬; crowded 拥挤。

6. live on 继续存在; 继续生存; 以……为生

【知识归纳】 有关 live 的短语

live well 生活过得富裕

live a ... life 过着……的生活

live by doing sth. 靠做……生活

live out sth. 实现(计划,梦想等)

live off 靠……过活

live through 经历(艰难或险境)

live up to 符合; 不负(盛名); 履行(诺言)

live with 忍受 eg: He has barely enough to live on.

他的钱仅够勉强维持生计。

Mr Wang told us his hardship that he lived through in the Yushu earthquake. 王先生告诉我们他在玉树地震中遭受的苦难。

The book certainly lived up to his expectations.

这本书无疑符合他的期望。

You have to learn to live with stress.

你得学会承受压力。

【差距点拨】 (1) live on 表“以……为生”时,其主语往往是人等动作的实施者,且不用于被动。表“继续存在;继续

生存”时,其主语是物或人,也不用于被动。

(2) live up to 表“符合;不负”时,其主语往往是物。

【仿写提升】

(1) Our friendship will live on for ever.

_____ live on.

(2) The Olympics doesn't live up to its name without China participating in.

_____ live up to _____.

【好题巩固】

Mozart is dead but his music lives _____.

A. through B. on C. up to D. with

答案: B 点拨: 考查 live 的短语搭配。学生存在的差距

在于不能将这些词语区别开来。因此要记住它们的用法。

live through 经历; live on 继续存在; live up to 符合; 不负(盛

名); live with 忍受。本题考查的是 live on 的用法。

7. make a life 习惯于新的生活方式、工作等

【知识归纳】 有关 life 的短语

come to life 突然苏醒

come back to life 苏醒过来, 恢复生气


bring ... back to life 使……苏醒过来

make/earn a one's living 谋生

start a new life 开始新生活 eg:

After graduation, Tom went to China and decided to make a life there. 毕业以后, 汤姆来到中国, 决心去适应那儿的新生活。

The rescue team brought the driver stuck in the snowstorm back to life. 救援队使陷在暴风雪中的司机苏醒过来了。

【差距点拨】  make a life 和 make a living 的区别

(1) make a life 相当于 make a living, 但和 by doing sth. 连用时常用 make a living。

(2) make a living 相当于 make one's living, 侧重于谋生, 维持生存, 这里的 make 也可换成 earn/gain, 在表示“通过做……谋生”时, 常用短语 earn/gain/get/make one's living by doing sth.。

【仿写提升】

(1) The government of China encourages the young to make a life in the west area.

_____ make a life _____.

(2) He made a living by washing dishes in America.

_____ made a living by _____.

【好题巩固】

翻译: (1) 解放前, 他爷爷靠给地主干活为生。(make a living)

(2) 退休后, 她想到乡下去生活。(make a life)

答案: (1) Before liberation, his grandfather made a living

by working for a landowner.

(2) After retirement, she wanted to make a life in the

countryside.

8. keep up 坚持; 维持; 沿袭(风俗、传统等)

【知识归纳】 keep 的短语

keep(on) doing sth. 继续、重复做某事

keep sb. from doing sth. 阻止某人做某事

keep on 继续

keep out of 不进入(某处), 留在外

keep to sth. 遵守

keep up with 跟上……; 与……同步前进

keep away from 勿靠近; 远离 eg:

I hope the fine weather will keep up.

我希望好天气能保持下去。

The police warned the tourists to keep away from the flooded area. 警察警告游客不要到洪水泛滥地区。

She kept on working although she was tired.

她虽疲倦但仍继续工作。

【差距点拨】  keep up, keep

doing 和 keep on doing 的区别

(1) keep up 侧重坚持不懈, 表“继

续, 再做下去”

(2) keep doing 和 keep on doing 都可表示“不断(老是)做某事”的意思, 强调动作连续不断, 每隔一会儿发生, 这时两者可以换用。keep doing 还可表示连续不断的动作或持续的状态。keep on doing 则没有这种用法。

【仿写提升】

(1) Do the villagers in the remote village still keep up their old Spring Festival customs?

_____ keep up _____.

(2) They kept (on) quarrelling since they lived together.

_____ kept (on) _____.

【好题巩固】

In the face of all these difficulties, we're not discouraged and our spirits _____ well.

A. keep up B. go up C. hold up D. pick up


答案: A 点拨: 考查短语区别。学生存在的差距在于不能掌握这四个短语含义的区别。keep up 坚持, 维持; go up 上升; hold up 阻挡, 延迟; pick up 好转, 用车接, 学会。本题考查 keep up “精神保持高涨”之意。

9. California is the third largest state in the USA but has the largest population. ① It also has the distinction of being the most

multicultural state in the USA, having attracted people from all over the world. ② The customs and languages of the immigrants

live on in their new home. ③ This diversity of culture is not surprising when you know the history of California. ④ 加利福尼亚

是美国的第三大州, 而且是人口最多的州。加州与众不同之处在于它也是美国最具多元文化的一个州, 它吸引了来自世界各地的人们。这些移民的风俗习惯以及语言在他们的新家都得以延续。当你了解了加利福尼亚的历史, 你就不会对其文化的多样性感到惊奇了。

【教你一招】 本段是全文的中心段落, 总领全文。它简要介绍了加利福尼亚的情况。并引起下文。①句介绍加州的大小和人口。②, ③句介绍了加州的文化和风俗。④句则起转折作用, 由加州的文化自然而然地转到对加州历史的介绍, 后面的段落都是围绕此句展开, 文章衔接得很自然流畅。本文重点在于介绍加利福尼亚的文化和历史, 所以先介绍相对不重要的大小和人口, 然后重点介绍文化和历史, 重点突出, 层次清晰。  我们在写介绍某个地方之类的文章的时候, 要注意合理安排句子的顺序, 过渡自然, 重点突出。

【句法分析】 本句中含有序数词可以修饰形容词的最高级句型。要注意序数词的这种用法。 eg: The Yellow River is the second longest river in China. 黄河是中国的第二条最长的河。

【知识归纳】 (1) ①可以修饰形容词最高级的词: far/by far/much

②可以修饰形容词比较级的词: no/a little/a bit/any

【差距点拨】 ① 修饰比较级或最高级的词要放在形容词或副词之前。

②形容词最高级前通常必须用定冠词 the, 副词最高级前可不用。

③使用最高级要注意将主语包括在比较范围内。

④very 可修饰最高级, 但位置与 much 不同。 eg:

This is the very best. 这是最好的。

This is much the best. 这是最好的。

⑤序数词通常只修饰最高级。 eg:

Africa is the second largest continent. 非洲是第二大洲。

【仿写提升】

①The Sahara is the biggest desert in the world.

_____ the highest _____.

②It is a most important problem.

_____ a most beautiful _____.

【好题巩固】

①—Are you feeling _____?

—Yes, I'm fine now.

A. any well

B. any better

C. quite good

D. quite better

答案: B 点拨: 本题考查修饰比较级的词。学生的差距在于不能牢记哪些词修饰比较级。any 修饰比较级, quite 修饰原级, well 的比较级为 better。

②The experiment was _____ easier than we had expected.

A. more

B. much more

C. much

D. more much

答案: C 点拨: 本题考查修饰比较级的词。学生的差距在于掌握不了修饰比较级的词。much 可修饰比较级, 因此 B, C 都说得通, 但 easier 本身已是比较级, 不需 more。

(2) population n. 人口 eg:

China has a population of 13 billion. 中国有 13 亿人口。

The entire population of the town was at the meeting.

全镇的居民都出席了集会。

【差距点拨】 ① 表示整体人口时谓语动词用单数, 表示部分人口时谓语动词用复数, 而形容人口的多少常用 large/small。

②对人口的多少提问时, 可用 what。

【仿写提升】

①What's the population of Guangdong?

What's the population of _____?

②The population of the city is 500,000.

The population of _____.

【好题巩固】

The population of China _____ large, and 70% of the population of China _____ peasants.

A. is; is B. are; are C. is; are D. are; is

答案: C 点拨: 本题考查 population 作主语, 谓语动词的用法。学生的差距存在于不能准确理解 population 的单复数意义。本题中的第一空表示整体人口谓语动词用单数, 第二空表示部分人口谓语动词用复数。

10. Exactly when the first people arrived in what we now know as

California, no one really knows. 最早第一批人具体是在什么时候来到我们现在了解的加利福尼亚地区的, 谁也说清楚。

【句法分析】 本句是 what 引导的宾语从句, 作介词 in 的宾语。 what 不仅可以引导宾语从句, 也可以引导表语从句、主语从句。此外, 本句中的 when the first ... as California 也是 know 的宾语从句。

【差距点拨】 (1) 在名词性从句中, what 可以充当主语、宾语(尤其是介词的宾语)或表语。

(2) 引导名词性从句的连接词还有: that, why, when, whether, where, how 等。

(3) 选择名词性从句的连接词时, 一定要分析句子成分, 缺少什么成分就用什么连接词。

【仿写提升】

(1) These photographs will show you what our village looks like.

_____ what _____.

(2) What she couldn't understand was that fewer and fewer students showed interest in her lessons.

What _____ that _____.

【好题巩固】

—What did your parents think about your decision?

—They always let me do _____ I think I should.

A. when

B. that

C. how

D. what

答案: D 点拨: 本题考查宾语从句的连接词。学生的差距在于不能正确分析句子成分, 从而不能确定合适的连接词。本句从句中的连接词充当了 should(do) 的宾语。

11. Although Chinese immigrants began to arrive during the Gold

Rush Period, it was the building of the rail network from the west to the east coast that brought even larger numbers to California in the 1860s. 虽然中国移民在淘金热时期就开始来到(美国), 但是更大批量的中国移民却是在 19 世纪 60 年代为了修建贯穿东西海岸的铁路而来的。

【句法分析】 本句是一个 “It was/is + 被强调部分 + that/who + 其他部分” 的强调句型。一般来说, 被强调部分指人时用 who, 指物时用 that(也可指人)。强调句是把使强调的内容成为信息焦点, 常用来强调句子的主语、宾语、状语等。

无论被强调的部分是地点、还是表示时间的名词, 都不可以用 where 或者 when。

【差距点拨】 (1) “It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who + 其他部分” 句型只用于 对句子的主语、宾语、状语等进行强调。

(2) 若对句子的谓语进行强调, 则用 do 的某种形式。

(3) “What is/was ... that ...” 是强调句的另一种构成形式。它常用来强调主语、宾语。 如果所叙述的是现在或

者将来发生的事情用“What is ...that ...”的句式;如果所叙述的是过去发生的事情用“What was ...that ...”的句式。

【仿写提升】

(1) It was in Haiti that a big earthquake happened which killed many people.

It was _____ that _____.

(2) I do believe that he is an honest man.

_____ do/does/did _____.

(3) What was it that made you so happy?

What was/is it that _____?

【好题巩固】

It was in the small house _____ was built with stones by his father _____ he spent his childhood.

A. which; that B. that; where

C. which; which D. that; which

答案: A 点拨: 本题考查定语从句和强调句。学生的差距在于分析不透句子。本句是一个强调句中含有一个定语从句。第一空是定语从句, 连接词在定语从句中作主语; 第二空是强调句的连接词。

12. That is why today over 40% of Californians speak Spanish as a first or second language. 这就是今天有超过 40% 的加利福尼亚人把西班牙语作为第一或第二语言的原因。

【句法分析】 本句中的 why 引导的从句为表语从句。why 从句表示结果, 该从句应用陈述句语序。

【知识归纳】 表语从句的连接词有: that, what, who, whoever, whichever, when, where, why, because 等等。应根据具体语境具体分析。

【差距点拨】 要注意以下句式的区别

(1) That's why ... 这就是为什么……(why 从句表示结果)

(2) That's because ... 这是因为……(because 从句表示原因)

(3) The reason why ... is/was ... 的原因是……(表语从句, 常用 that 引导, 而不能用 because 引导。)

【仿写提升】

(1) Tom was ill. That was why he came late for the meeting.

That was why _____.

(2) The reason why Tom came late for the meeting was that he was ill.

The reason why _____ was that _____.

【好题巩固】

The reason _____ death was feared was _____ no man could experience it twice.

A. why; that B. why; because

C. why; why D. because; that

答案: A 点拨: 考查表语从句和定语从句。学生的差距在于不能掌握几种表原因的从句的句式。本题第一空是定语从句, 由 why 引导, 此处的 why 相当于 for which; 第二空是表语从句, 由 that 引导。要记住 The reason why ... is/was that ... 句式。

13. It is believed that before long the mix of nationalities will be so great that there will be no distinct major racial or cultural

groups, but simply a mixture of many races and cultures. 人们认为, 要不了多久, 多种国籍的混合将会非常之大, 以至于不可能存在一种主要的民族或文化群体, 而只是多种族、多文化的混合体。

【句法分析】 It 在句子中作形式主语, 形成“It(形式主语)+is+过去分词+that(真正的主语从句)”句式, 意为“大家认为……”。这是常见句式, 要注意掌握。

【知识归纳】 “It+is+过去分词+that 从句”有

It is believed that ... 大家认为……

It is said that ... 据说……

It is hoped that ... 大家希望……

It is supposed that ... 假设……

It is suggested that ... 据建议……

It is reported that ... 据报道……

【仿写提升】

(1) It's said that Tom got the first place.

It's said/believed/hoped that _____.

(2) It is reported that President Hu Jintao will visit France next week.

It was reported/suggested/supposed that _____.

【好题巩固】

It is widely _____ that smoking can cause cancer.

A. believed B. think C. say D. hoped

答案: A 点拨: 本题考查 It+is+过去分词+that 从句。学生的差距在于不能根据具体语境选择合适的选项。由句意可知: 大家都相信吸烟会导致癌症。

课后巩固 (103)

(一) 选词填空

live on, by means of, make a life, keep up, in addition, distinct, majority, elect, percentage, boom

1. We express our feelings _____ words.

2. Graduates from Peking University have _____ advantage in seeking jobs.

3. With the development of China, an increasing _____ of the population have their own cars.

4. ★ Although the students from Changjiang University lost their lives in saving the people falling into the river, their spirits will _____ for ever.

5. Mr Black was _____ chairman of the committee.

6. How long will the cold weather _____?

7. ★ During the Spring Festival, the tourism in Taiwan _____ because many tourists from mainland came there.

8. Dr. Jones emphasized exercise _____ to a change in diet.

9. The government of China offers an opportunity to the young people to _____ in the west area.

10. The _____ was in favour of banning smoking.

(二) 单句改错

11. Out of work, he had to make a life by selling vegetables.

12. It was in the street where an accident happened yesterday.

13. It was three years ago when they got married.
14. It is believing that China's economy is growing better and better.
15. The reason that they were fined is that they drove beyond the speed.
16. We will do that we could to help you.
17. How big is the population of your hometown?
18. The Yellow River is the second longer river in China.
19. Only a small percentage of the countries in the world was in favour of America's taking up Iraq.
20. ★ Why China's economy grows fast is that the government is improving the people's life in means of carrying out a series of positive measures.

(三) 句型转换

21. President Hu Jintao was reported to pay an official visit to German. (改为同义句)
 _____ President Hu Jintao would pay an official visit to German.
22. At last they got the things that they wanted very much. (改为同义句)
 At last they got _____ they wanted very much.
23. ★ In Zhouqu about 1300 people lost their lives in the disaster. (对画线部分强调)

24. ★ Mr Li attended the opening ceremony of the Shanghai Expo, bringing in a lot of profit for the company. (对谓语进行强调)

(四) 课文回顾

25. However, it is likely that Native Americans were living in California at least fifteen thousand years ago.
26. Two centuries later, the Spanish had settled in most parts of South America and along the northwest coast of what we now call the United States.
27. That is why today over 40% of Californians speak Spanish as a first or second language.
28. Although Chinese immigrants began to arrive during the Gold Rush Period, it was the building of the rail network from the west to the east coast that brought even larger numbers to California in the 1860s.

Learning about Language

一 课前导学 (103)

(一) 根据句意及首字母或汉语提示完成单词

1. Chinese V _____ President Xi Jinping met with guests from Republic Korea.
2. My n _____ is a naught boy.
3. As the wages were low, there were few a _____ for the job.
4. The Antarctica is a continent centered roughly on the South P _____.
5. It didn't o _____ to him that she would refuse his invitation.
6. It took us only a few minutes to get through the _____

(海关).

7. Her _____ (社会主义者的) beliefs were born a hatred of injustice.
 8. What attracted us to Jiuzhaigou was the _____ (令人愉快的) scenery.
- (二) 填入合适的词语使句子完整
9. I was moved by _____ he said.
 10. We were astonished at the news _____ a big earthquake happened in Sichuan Province.
 11. It is obvious _____ English is very important.
 12. The question is _____ we should do then.
 13. Mary thought _____ he would help her.
 14. It is believed _____ the sports meeting will be held as planed.

二 名师点拨 (103)

(一) 语言知识

1. vice n. & adj. 代理; 副职

【知识归纳】 vice versa 反过来

vice-president 副总统

tell vice from virtue 辨别善恶(此处 vice 有恶行之意) eg:

He is the vice general manager of this company.

他是这家公司的副总经理。

Gambling is a vice. 赌博是一种恶习。

【差距点拨】 vice 除了表示“代理; 副职”之外, 还应记住“恶行, 恶习”之意; 它在阅读理解中作为词义猜测题常常出现。

【仿写提升】

(1) Lying and cruelty are vices.

_____ a vice.

(2) The president is ill, so the vice-president is taking his place.

_____, so the vice-_____

【好题巩固】 写出画线部分的词义

(1) She is the vice editor working in the newspaper.

(2) He couldn't tell vice from virtue, and often did wrong to his friends.

(3) Greed is a terrible vice.

答案: (1) 副主编 (2) 辨别善恶 (3) 恶习

2. customs n. 海关; 关税; 进口税

【知识归纳】 (1) custom 风俗; 习惯; 传统

(2) customer 顾客; 客户 eg:

She was stopped at the Customs and questioned.

她在海关被拦住接受了问话。

As soon as I got through the Customs, I jumped into a taxi. 我一通过海关, 就跳上出租车。

【差距点拨】 (1) 要记住 customs 表“海关”后面必须跟 s, 否则就是错误。并且表海关时, 常和 the 在一起, customs 首字母要大写。表关税时, 首字母不大写。

(2) custom, customs 和 customer 词形相近但词意不相同。

【仿写提升】

(1) I think these interesting old customs should be preserved.

_____ the old custom/customs.

(2) His father is a customs officer.

_____ customs duties.

(3) It is the custom that people in China are busy in going shopping to celebrate the Spring Festival every year.

It is the custom that _____.

【好题巩固】

They wished to escape paying the _____ when they were in the _____.

- A. customs; Customs
- B. customs; custom
- C. Customs; custom
- D. Customs; Custom

答案: A 点拨: customs 作“关税”时小写,作“海关”时大写,custom 意为“风俗,习俗”。

3. occur vi. 发生; 出现

【知识归纳】 occur to (主意或想法突然)浮现于脑中;被想起;被想到

It occurs to sb. that ... 某人突然想起……

It occurs to sb. to do sth. 某人突然想起去做某事 eg:

That plane crash occurred only minutes after take-off.


空难在起飞几分钟后就发生了。

Didn't it occur to you that he was lying?

难道你没想到他在撒谎吗?

【差距点拨】  happen, occur,

take place 和 come about 都表示“发生”,都是不及物动词。

 happen, occur, take place 和 come about 都不用于被动。

(1) happen 指“偶然发生”时,主语

为“事”;当主语是“人”时,意为“碰巧”。happen to sb. / sth. 指不好的事情发生在某人(物)身上。

(2) occur 指“发生”时可与 happen 换用,但后接 to sb. / sth. 时,两者含义不同:occur to sb. / sth. “某种思想等呈现于某人的知觉中”。

(3) take place 表示“发生”,可与 happen 或 occur 换用,但其后面一般不接 to sb. / sth. 结构;指必然会发生的事情时,多用 take place;此外 take place 还可表示“举行某种活动”。

(4) come about 表示“发生、产生”,多指事情已经发生了,但还不知道为什么,常用于疑问句和否定句。

【仿写提升】

(1) He happened to know the place.

_____ happened to _____.

(2) Didn't it occur to you to phone them about it?

_____ occur to _____?

(3) In 1919, the May 4th Movement took place in China.

_____ take place _____.

(4) When Mother woke up, she didn't know what had come about.

_____ come about?

【好题巩固】

—Jack, how did it _____ that you made so many mistakes in your homework?

—I myself haven't figured them out yet.

- A. occur to
- B. come about
- C. bring about
- D. get down

答案: B 点拨: 考查词组辨析。学生的差距在于不能掌

握这些词语的区别。occur 和 to 搭配时,表示“某种想法等突然出现”,而本题考查的是“发生、产生”;bring about 表示“带来”;get down 表示“下来;记下来”不符合句意。come about 常用于疑问句中,表示“发生;产生”。

(二) 语法知识

● 教材原句呈现

1. What attracts people to California is its pleasant climate and relaxed lifestyle.

2. This is why each year a great number of people from all over the world try to immigrate to California.

3. However, most applicants know that they have very little chance of getting a visa.

4. The fact that they arrived a long time before Europeans is what matters.

● 对比分析

它们都是名词性从句。第一句是由 what 引导的主语从句;第二句是由 why 引导的表语从句;第三句是由 that 引导的宾语从句;第四句中含有 that 引导的同位语从句和 what 引导的表语从句。


● 各个击破

1. 名词性从句

在句子中起名词作用的句子叫名词性从句(Noun Clauses)。名词性从句的功能相当于名词词组,它在复合句中能担任主语、宾语、表语、同位语、介词宾语等,因此根据它在句中不同的语法功能,名词从句又可分别称为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

2. 引导名词性从句的连接词

(1) 引导名词性从句的连接词可分为三类:


 连词: that (无任何词意);

whether, if (均表示“是否”,表明从句内容的不确定性); as if, as though (均表示“好像”,“似乎”)。

以上在从句中均不充当任何成分。

 连接代词: what, whatever, who, whoever, whom,

whose, which, whichever, whomever


 连接副词: when, where, how, why

(2) 不可省略的连词:  ① 介词后的连接词

② 引导主语从句和同位语从句的连接词。 eg:

That she was chosen made us very happy.

We heard the news that our team had won.

比较:  whether 与 if 均为“是否”的意思。但在下列情况

下, whether 不能被 if 取代: ① whether 引导主语从句并在句首

② 引导表语从句 ③ whether 从句作介词宾语 ④ 从句后有“or not”

eg: Whether he will come is not clear.


 大部分连接词引导的主语从句都可以置于句末,用 it

充当形式主语。 eg:

It is not important who will go.

It is still unknown which team will win the match.

3. 具体分类

(1)  主语从句: 作句子主语的从句叫主语从句。主语从

句通常由从属连词 that, whether, if 和连接代词 what, who,