北京九所名校

金牌解题

高三英语 第三册（上）

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普通高级中学新教材（试验本）同步立体训练

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（第三册·上）

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教材解析

（一）知识要点

Lesson 1

1. —Has it got anything to do with your present research?

No, it has nothing to do with it at all.

它(指文中的报告)和你目前进行的研究有关吗?

——一点关系也没有。

短语动词 have something /nothing to do with 意为:和...有(没有)关系。例如:

The police said that she had something to do with the accident.　警察说她与这次事故有关。

I don't think I have anything to do with them.　我认为我和他们没什么关系。

present,意为:现在的;目前的。例如:

What's your present feeling?　你现在感觉如何?

present 作形容词时,还可表示"在场;存在"等。例如:

He was pleased at seeing so many people present.

他看到许多人出席了,非常高兴。

2. I'm not sure whether to go to the one about accidents.

我不一定要去听有关事故的报告。

sure 作形容词,意为:肯定;有把握。后面可接从句或 of,about 等引起的短语。例如:

I'm sure smoking does a lot of harm to you.　我肯定吸烟对你有很大的伤害。

I'm not so sure of his honesty.　我对他的诚实没有多大的把握。

在本课这一句中,sure 后面跟不定式,表示:一定会;准是。再如:

He is sure to come.　他准会来。

Our team is sure to win.　我们队肯定能赢。

此外,在 sure 接从句时,如主句主语与从句主语相同,而从句所表达的意思是"该怎样或是否怎样",这时可用"疑问词＋不定式"来代替从句。例如:We're not sure what to do next.

我们不知下步该干什么。

3. Maybe we can devote much time to this subject.

也许我们能在这个项目上多用些时间。

devote　意为:把...献给;把...用去。多与介词 to 连用,例如:

Many people devote much of their spare time to learning how to use a computer.　很多人用他们大部分的业余时间来学习如何操作计算机。

Thousands of revolutionaries devoted their life time to the liberation of the working people.成千上万的革命者把一生都贡献给了解放劳动人民的事业。

devote oneself to 意为:致力于;献身于。例如:

He devoted himself to the development of modern science.　他把自己献身于发展现代科学的事业。

Lesson 2

4. She succeeded in taking a first-class degree in physics two years after arriving in Paris.
到巴黎两年以后,她顺利地取得了一级物理学位。

succeed 是不及物动词。意为:成功;获得成功;后面常跟由 in 引起的名词短语或动名词短语。例如:

I didn't succeed in my first lecture. 我的第一次演讲并不成功。

The young man succeeded in finding him a new job.　那个年轻人成功地找到了一份工作。

5. Not long before another scientist had found that uranium gave off rays.　在此之前不久,另外有位科学家发现过铀元素放出射线的现象。

短语动词 give off 意为:散发出(气体,气味)等。例如:

This egg gives off an unpleasant smell.　这个鸡蛋有一股难闻的味。

The engine gives off smoke and steam.　这台机车喷出蒸汽,冒着烟。

The fire doesn't seem to be giving off much heat.　这炉火好像不大热。

6. Therefore, she decided, it must contain some other matter that no one had yet discovered.
于是她断定,这种矿物里必定含有某种未曾被人发现的别的物质。

动词 decide 除表示"决定"外,还可表示"断定",这时后面经常跟从句。例如:

We've decided that it's no use to worry.　我们断定没有必要着急。

The headmaster decided that the naughty boy was not telling the truth.　校长断定这淘气的男孩没有讲实话。

7. ....which she named "polonium" in honour of her motherland——Poland,　...为向她的祖国——波兰表示敬意,她把这种矿物取名为"钋"...。

介词短语 in honour of 意为:为了(表示纪念而举行的活动)例如:

They decided to set up a monument in honour of the heroes who died during the flood battle.　他们决定修建一座纪念碑来纪念那些在抗洪斗争中牺牲的英雄们。

8. We must work, and above al. we must believe in ourselves.　我们必须工作,尤其重要的是,我们必须对自己有信心。

believe in　意为:信仰;信赖;相信有...。例如:

I don't believe in this theory.　我不相信这个理论。

You can believe in him; he'll never let you down.　你可以信赖他,他不会让你失望的。

believe 与 believe in 不同。believe 后接名词,表示相信某人的诚实性或某事的真实性。用英文解释即:consider...to be honest or true. 而 believe in 则表示"信仰,""信赖"等,或是相信某人或某物的存在。请比较下面的句子。

He says he believes in God. I don't believe him.　他说他信上帝。我不相信他的话。

Many old people believe in Chinese medicine.　很多老人都相信中药的疗效。

above all　意为:首先;最重要的是。是插入语,常置子句首。例如:

And above all, I wanted to show that I did not care.　最重要的是,我要让大家知道我对这事无所谓。

He does well in all his subjects but above all, in maths.　他的多科成绩均很好，尤以数学为最。

9. On the laboratory bench was a glass container from which came a tiny soft light.　从实验室工作台上放着的一个玻璃器皿中发出一种微弱的光。

这是一个倒装句。主语是 a glass container；from which came a tiny soft light 是定语从句，修饰前面的 container；on the laboratory bench 是表示位置的介词短语，在句中作状语。

当一个句子没有宾语而主语又比较长（如前面这一句），常可将状语提到句子前头，同时将谓语置于主语之前，形成倒装句，引导这类句子的主要是表示位置、方向、时间等的介词短语。例如：

Along the river banks stood hundreds of thousands of people watching the exciting boating competition.　在河的两岸站着数以千计的人们，观看激烈的划船比赛。

After the parade came a firework display in the garden.　在游行之后，花园里燃放了烟火。

10. She refused to treat these new discoveies as though they belonged to her , and instead shared all her knowledge with the whole scientific world.

她不同意把这些新发现看作是属于她自己的东西，而是献出自己的全部知识，供整个科学界共享。

as though＝as if，意为：好像；就仿佛...似的。常引导方式状语从句或表语从句。在其引导的从句中谓语常使用虚拟语气。例如：

I remember it as vividly as though it were tonight.　我清楚地记着那件事，就好像今晚发生的一样。

share sth. with sb. 意为：与某人共享。例如：

Would you like to share this typewriter with another classmate of yours? 你愿意和同学合用一台打字机吗？

Lesson 3

11. Polonium is used to set off a nuclear bomb.　钋用来引爆核弹。

set off 意为：使爆炸；燃放。例如：

It is reported that a bomb was set off at the super market yesterday.　据报道昨天在一家超市一枚炸弹被引爆。

During Spring Festival many people prefer to go to the country to set off fireworks.　春节期间很多人愿意去农村燃放鞭炮。

set off 还可表示"动身"，"出发"。例如：

They'll set off early tomorrow morning for a trip.　他们明早动身出发旅行。

12. Radioactive matter is dangerous to work with because it has a bad effect on the blood.

从事放射性物质的工作是危险的，因为它对血液有不良影响。effect 在句中是名词，意为：影响；效果。常与介词 on 连用。例如：

The books he read had a good effect on himself.　他所读的书对他产生了很好的影响。

I'm afraid the medicine had no effect on my sickness.　恐怕这药对我的病情没有什么作用。

effect 还可以作动词，意为：产生...结果，可以理解为：bring sth. about。例如：

The cold weather effected everybody's work. 寒冷的天气影响了每个人的工作。

其形容词形式为 effective，意为：有效的。例如：

His method of learning is very effective. 他的学习方法很有效。

13. In fact, radium not only damaged their health but also made the laboratory equipment with which they were working radioactive.

事实上，镭不但损害了他们的健康，而且还使他们工作用的实验室设备具有了放射性。

not only...but also...，意为：不但…而且…，在句子中连接平行结构。例如：

Not only the students are interested in this book, but also the teachers.

不仅学生们对这本书有兴趣，老师们也如此。（连接并列主语）Shakespeare was not only a writer but also an actor. 莎士比亚不仅是位作家，而且也是个演员。（连接并列表语）在本课这个句子中，not only...but also 连接并列谓语。句子的后半部与 made the laboratory equipment with which they were working radioactive 中，有一个 make＋宾语＋形容词（作宾语补足语）的结构。其中，the laboratory equipment 是宾语，radioactive 是宾语补足语；而 with which they were working 是定语从句，修饰前面的名词 equipment，可注为：他们工作用的实验室设备。

make＋宾语＋形容词（作宾补）的结构很常见，例如：

It'll make me so happy if you'll accept it. 如果你能接受它，我将十分高兴。

能构成宾语补足语的除形容词外，还有名词、不带 to 的不定式短语、分词及介词短语等，例如：

The teacher made the boy stay behind after school. 老师让这孩子放学后留下来（不定式作宾补）。

What made the children so frightened? 什么使得孩子们这么惊慌？（过去分词作宾补）

14. Marrie was deeply shocked by Pierre's death, but was determined to go on working.

皮埃尔的去世使玛丽极为震惊，但是她仍然决心继续工作。

shock 意为：使震惊。多用于被动结构中。例如：

He was shocked to hear that the office building was on fire. 他得知办公楼失火的消息时，大吃一惊。

The parents were shocked by the child's foul language. 父母亲对这孩子的脏话深感震惊。

shock 作动词时，还可表示"使触电"。例如：

He got shocked when he touched the wire. 他在动电线时触电了。

shock 还可以用作名词。意为：震惊（不可数）；使人震惊的事（可数）。例如：

They were white with shock. 他们惊讶得脸都白了。（不可数）

The news of his wife's death was a terrible shock to him. 他夫人去世的消息对他是个极大的打击。（可数）

15. The radium with which she had worked for many years had caused blindness and illness and finally a disease of the blood. 她多年来从事研究的镭使她失明了，生病了，最后还得了血液病。

句中 with which she had worked for many years 是定语从句，修饰前面的名词 radium。

cause 在句中作动词，意为：引起，造成。例如：

The situation caused serious concern to the government. 形势引起了政府的极度重视。

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I hope you'll forget all the unhappiness I've caused you.　　我希望你能忘却我给你造成的所有的不愉快。

cause 还可跟带不定式的复合宾语,意为:使得。例如:What caused him to change his mind?　　什么使得他改变了主意?

cause 还可作名词。这时,它有多层意思。如:原因,起因;理由;事业等。例如:

The police are trying to find out the cause of the road accident.　　警方正试图找到交通事故的起因。

You have no cause for complaint.　　你没有理由报怨。

World peace is the cause she works for.　　世界和平是她所从事的事业。

(二)语法

复习定语从句

本单元要复习的语法重点是定语从句。复习中,应注重以下几点:

1.选择关系代词或关系副词时要看先行词在定语从句中的句子成分,然后再决定该用关系代/副词。例如:

The institute where I studied had very little equipment in the past.　　我学习所在的那个院校过去几乎没有什么设备。

The institute which/that we'll pay a visit to next week is very famous.　　我们下周要访问的那所院校十分著名。

关系代词 which/that 在定语从句中作宾语,实际使用时,可省略关系代词。

2.关系代词在定语从句中作主语时从句的谓语动词须和先行词的数相一致。例如:

I hate jobs that are endless and boring.　　我讨厌那些没完没了的让人心烦的工作。

Out of many people who succeed, few are remembered.　　在无数的成功者中,仅有少数人被人铭记。

3.只有 whom 和 which 这两个关系代词可以置于介词之后。例如:

On the laboratory bench was a glass container from which came a tiny soft light .　　从实验室工作台上放着一个玻璃器皿中发出一种微弱的光。

The man with whom I talked just now is our new headmaster.　　我刚才与其谈话的那个人是我们新来的校长。

4.关系代词 which 和 that 一般可以互换,但在以下情况下只用 that。

1)先行词为 all,everything,nothing,something,anything,little,much 等不定代词时。如:

Only a scientist could understand all that this meant.　　只有科学家能明白这意味着什么。

Everything that we saw was of great interest to us.　　我们所见到的一切都让我们感兴趣。

2)先行词被上述不定代词修饰时。如:

I've read all the books (that) you gave me.　　我把你给我的书都看完了。

3)先行词被序数词或形容词最高级修饰时。如:

This is the best novel (that) I've ever read.　　这是我所读过的最好的小说。

4)先行词被 the only , the very , the same , the last　　等修饰时。如:

This is the very book (that) I want to find.　　这正是我要找的书。

此外,当关系代词既指人又指物时,只用 that。如:

They talked of people and things that they remembered in the school.　　他们聊起了所能

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记得的学校里的人和事。

<div align="center">

Unit 2　Captain Cook

</div>

教材解析

（一）知识要点

<div align="center">

Lesson　5

</div>

1. I insist on taking proper food for this expedition.
   我坚决主张携带适合这次远征的食品。
   短语动词 insist on 意为：坚持要求，一定要。这时它后面可以接名词或动名词短语。例如：
   I insist on my money back.　我坚持要他们把钱还我。
   She insisted on writing at once.　她坚持要立即写信。
   I insist on your taking a rest before starting the work.　我坚持要你在开始这项工作前先休息一会儿。
   insist 后面还可接从句。这时从句中谓语多用虚拟语气。例如：
   I insisted that he should go with us.　我坚持要他跟我们一起走。
   insist 还可以表示"坚持说"，这时谓语动词不用虚拟语气。例如：
   She insisted that she heard someone in the house.　她坚持说听见房中有人。

2. The men often fall ill and suffer fever, so I have decided to take live animals.　人们常常生病和发烧，所以我决定带些活的动物。
   句中 fall 是系动词，可理解为：进入某种状态。后面接形容词。翻译时有较灵活的译法。例如：
   When the headmaster entered, everyone fell silent. 校长走进来时，所有的人都不出声了。
   He often falls asleep in class, especially in the afternoon.　他经常上课睡觉，尤其是在下午。
   live 是形容词，读作[laiv]。意为：活的；带电的；实况的等。例如：
   This is a live fish.　这是条活鱼。
   Be careful! The wire is live.　当心！电线有电。
   They gave live broadcast while the performance was in process on the stage.　当节目在舞台上演出的过程中，他们进行了实况转播。
   在表示现场转播时，live 还可用作副词。例如：
   The concert will be broadcast live.　音乐会将现场直播。

3. The chickens can eat the food that we would otherwise throw away.　鸡可以吃那些本来我们总是扔掉的食物。
   情态动词 would 在句中是一种虚拟语气的用法。说话人用它来提出某种看法，也可理解为说话人的一种假设。这时常使用 would 来表达。例如：
   It would be a shame to stay indoors on such a beautiful day.　在这么好的一个天气里呆在家里是十分可惜的。
   Anyway, I wouldn't let any trouble come to you.　无论如何，我是不会让你碰上麻烦的。

otherwise 是副词,意为:否则。例如:

Do it now. Otherwise, it will be too late.　现在就干,否则就会太晚了。

The sailors would have otherwise fallen into the sea.　否则那些水手会掉到大海里去的。

4. I shall insist they do from now on. Eating cabbage will keep them healthy.　我将坚持他们从现在起就要喜欢吃(泡在醋里的卷心菜)。吃菜会使他们保持健康。

情态动词shall 在现代英语中使用范围不如从前广泛。在表示将来时已多被 will 所代替。然而在以下情景中,还要使用 shall。

1)用于多种人称。表示威胁;命令;许诺;规定等。例如:

She shall do as she is told.　她要按照被告知的那样去做。

This law shall have effect in Scotland.　这条法律将在苏格兰生效。

I promise you shall see her again before long.　我许诺你将不久再次见到她。

Each competitor shall wear a number.　所有的参赛选手都要佩戴号码。

2)用于一、三人称,构成疑问句,征求对方意见。例如:

Shall we start now?　我们现在开始好吗?

Shall the messenger wait?　送信的人还要再等吗?

5. We will use it for cleaning the inside of the ship.　我们将用它(醋)来清洁船的内舱。

句中 inside 是名词,意为:里面,内部。例如:

I would like to see the inside of the house.　我想看看这所房子的里面。

The police examined the outside of the building before the inside.　警察去检查这座楼的内部之前,先将外部查了一遍。

inside 还可用作形容词及副词。例如:

The leading horse was on the inside track.　领头的赛马跑在内道。(inside 是形容词)

I looked into the room, but there was nobody inside.　我往房间里看了看,但是没有人。(inside 是副词)

Lesson 6

6. The local landowner took an interest in the young boy and paid for his schooling.　当地的一个地主对这个小伙子很感兴趣,便供他上学。

take an interest in···　对···感兴趣。短语中的动词还可替换为 have, show 等。例如:

Many school children take too much interest in computer games.　很多学龄儿童对电脑游戏有太多的兴趣。

Her grandmother had no interest in her.　她奶奶对她不感兴趣。

He developed an interest in science.　他对科学感兴趣了。

schooling 是不可数名词,意为:受教育。例如:

Abraham Lincoln had very little shooling.　亚伯拉罕·林肯只受过很少的学校教育。

7. Cook learnt fast and quickly became a skilled seaman.　库克学得很快,因此他成了一名技术熟练的水手。

skilled 意为:有技能的;熟练的。例如:

A skilled worker can perform the task easily.　一个熟练工人能很轻易地进行这项工作。

Only twenty percent of the workers are qualified for skilled work.　只有百分之二十的工

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人能胜任技术性工作。

We need some skilled salespersons. 我们需要一些受过训练的推销员。

8. In 1759 the French army was defending the city of Quebec, which stood high on a rock above the St. Lawrence River. 1759 年法军正在守卫魁北克城,这座城高高地耸立于圣劳伦斯河上面的岩石上。

defend 是及物动词,意为:保卫,捍卫。例如:

We shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be. 不管付出多大代价,我们也将保卫我们的岛屿。

She defended her children from the mad dog. 她保护着孩子们不受疯狗的袭击。

defend 还可作"为…辩护"讲。例如:

He defended his point successfully. 他成功地为他的观点进行了辩护。

The lawyer is defending Mr. Smith. 律师在为史密斯先生辩护。

9. Cook went up and down the river in order to chart all the dangerous rocks. 库克曾往返于劳伦斯河,以便将危险的礁石标记在地图上。

短语 up and down 意为:来来回回,上上下下。例如:

I've been driving up and down the street for ten minutes looking for you. 我在街上开车来来回回地找了你十分钟了。

chart 在句中是动词,意为:给制…的海域图。例如:

The scientist hoped to chart the sea area between France and Britain. 科学家希望绘制英法两国之间的海域图。

chart 还可作名词,意为:海域图;图表等。

10. He led the ships down the river to a place where the British army could land safely and take the enemy by surprise. 他率领船队顺流而下,到达英军可以安全登陆、并能对敌军发起突然袭击的地方。

down the river 意为:顺流而下。down 是介词,作"沿着…而下"解。例如:

Together we walked down the stairs. 我们一起走下楼梯。

The boats sailed up and down the river. 船只在河的上下游间穿梭驶过。

down 有时指到市中心区。例如:

They went down town together that afternoon. 那天下午他们一起去了市中心。

take by surprise 意为:出其不意;使吃惊;进行突然袭击。例如:

The news took me by surprise. 这消息使我大吃一惊。

She was so taken by surprise at his rudeness that she burst into tears. 她对他突如其来的粗暴无礼毫无防备,大哭起来。

The enemy took the town by surprise. 敌军以突袭的方式占领了该城。

11. The navy was planning an expedition to the South Pacific Ocean with the purpose of watching a very unusual event, that is the planet venus passing between the earth and the sun in 1769. 海军计划到南太平洋进行一次远征,目的是为了观察一次不平凡的事件,1769 年金星将在地球与太阳之间穿过。

with the purpose of 抱有某种目的。例如:

He organized two large concerts with the purpose of collecting enough money for the

poor African people. 他组织了两场大型音乐会，目的是为那些贫穷的非洲人民捐到足够的钱。

that is 在句中是插入语，意为：这就是说。例如：

John is a New Yorker；that is，he lives in New York， 约翰是个纽约人，这就是说，他住在纽约。

Susan is a good student；that is，she gets good grades in school. 苏珊是个好学生，这就是说，她在学校成绩很好。

12. Cook was to be in charge of this expedition as captain of the ship Endeavour. 库克将作为"奋力"号船长负责这次考察。

was to be in charge of…当 be 动词和动词不定式连用时，表示按计划或安排要发生的事或打算做的事。可译为"将要"；"打算"。例如：

The book is to be published next month. 这本书将于下月出版。

I'm to see him today at six o'clock. 我将今天6点钟与他会面。

介词短语 in charge of 意为：负责某事。例如：

I'll be in charge of the whole factory next week when the director is away. 下周主管不在时，我将负责整个工厂的工作。

in charge 可作定语。例如：

The officer in charge asked all the children to put on their outdoor clothes. 那位负责的官员让所有的孩子们都穿上外衣。

in the charge of sb. 或 in sb.'s charge 意为：由…管。例如：

All the office equipment was in the charge of Mr Smith. 所有的办公设备都由史密斯先生管理。

13. In July 1768 the Endeavour set out for the Pacific. 1768年7月"奋力"启航开赴太平洋。

set out 动身，出发。例如：

They set out as the sun was rising. 在太阳升起时，他们出发了。

They set out at six and hoped to arrive before dark. 他们六点动身，并希望在天黑前抵达。

set out 还可表示"打算，开始做某事"。后常接不定式短语。例如：

He set out to write a book about the Red Army. 他开始着手写一本关于红军的书。

Lesson 7

14. In July they set sail again and headed south and west in search of a new land. 七月，他们再度启航，向南然后向西行驶，以寻找新的陆地。

set sail 起航。例如：

The ship set sail for Europe. 轮船启航驶往欧洲。

in search of 意为：找寻。例如：

The boys went in search of something to eat. 孩子们去找吃的东西了。

The police were called in search of the lost child. 警察被召来寻找这个失踪的孩子。

句中 head 是动词，意为：开往；朝…开进。例如：

They are heading toward town.　他们向市中心并进。

head 还可用作及物动词，意为：使前往；用头顶（球）。例如：

The captain headed the ship northward.　船长把船往北开。

Tom headed the ball into the goal.　汤姆把球顶进大门。

15. They finally reached New Zealand and for a period of six months Cook charted the coasts of the two islands, separated by the narrow channel of water that he called Cook Straight. 最后他们到达了新西兰。库克花了六个月的时间来绘制两个海岛的海岸图。这两个海岛被一条狭窄的海峡分隔开来，库克把它叫做库克海峡。

这是一个并列复合句。separated by the narrow channel of water 是过去分词短语，修饰前面的名词 two islands；that he called Cook Straight 是定语从句，修饰 the narrow channel of water.

分词短语作定语时，其作用相当于一个定语从句。如本句中的分词短语可以理解为：which were separated by the narrow channel of water. 再如：

To this something, still unseen (—which was still unseen), they gave the name radium.
对于这种当时仍看不见的物质，他们给它命名为镭。

16. They found Australia to be an astonishing land where the soil was red, bears climbed trees, birds ran but didn't fly and large animals jumped about on two legs carrying their young in a stomach pocket.　他们发现澳大利亚是一个令人惊奇的地方，那儿的土壤是红色的，熊能爬树，鸟能跑而不能飞，有的大动物靠两条腿跳来跳去，肚子上有一个口袋，装着幼仔。

句中 found Australia to be…是动词 find ＋复合结构的用法，意为：发现某人（事）怎么样。复合结构中的 to be 有时可省略。例如：

I found this to be true in all the cities I visited.　我在访问过的所有城市中，发现这一点是真实的。

We found him (to be) dishonest.　我们发现他不诚实。

where 引导的定语从句由四个并列的分句构成，用来修饰先行词 an astonishing land. 其中"bears"指考拉熊（koala）；"birds"指鸸鹋（emu）；"large animals"指袋鼠（kangaroo）。

jump about 中的 about 是副词，意为：到处；四处。例如：

The little boy ran about looking for his mother.　这小男孩四下跑着，找妈妈。

17. But Cook ordered the crew to throw over the side of the ship guns, iron balls, pots and chains and even stores to raise the boat in the water.　库克命令船员把船上的枪支、铁制炮弹、坛子和铁链，甚至库存物资，全部都扔出船外，以使船体在水中上升。

为了保持句子的平衡，有时可将起状语作用的短语前移，如本句中的 over the side of the ship 被提到宾语前面，因为宾语过长。如本句按通常处理手法，将这个地点状语置于 even stores 之后，则给人一种不紧凑的感觉。

raise 是及物动词，意为：举起；提高。例如：

I can't raise the cupboard It's too heavy.　我举不起这个橱柜，它太重了。

The speaker raised his voice so that everybody could hear him.　演讲者提高了嗓音，以便让大家都听见。

raise 还可作"提出"；"养大"等解。例如：

Nobody raised any question after the teacher's explanation.　在老师讲解之后，没有人再提出问题了。

It's not allowed to raise pigs or chickens in down town area.　在市中心养猪或养鸡是不允许的。

使用 raise 时，要注意和 rise 的区别。

rise 是不及物动词，意为升起；上涨、增长等。例如：

The balloon rose up slowly into the air.　气球慢慢地升到空中。

After the rain the river rose two metres.　雨下过之后，河水上涨了两米。

（二）语法

复习动名词的用法。在本单元中，重点复习动名词（-ing form）作主语、宾语及表语的用法。这其中，又以动名词作宾语的情况最为复杂。

复习中，要掌握以下几种情况。

1. 有些动词只能接动名词作宾语，而不能用不定式。

常见的动词有：enjoy，finish，mind，consider，keep，risk，miss，admit，dislike，suggest，give up，can't help，insist on 等等。例如：

I enjoy reading novels of this kind.　我喜欢读这种小说。

He insisted on going with me wherever I went.　不管我去哪儿，他都坚持跟我去。

2. 有些动词的宾语既可用不定式，又可用动名词，这时，又可分为以下两种情况：

a）意义基本一样，如：like，love，hate，begin，start，continue，attempt，prefer，afford，delay 等。例如：

Marx started working（＝to work）hard to improve his English.　马克思开始努力提高英语。

但如果 begin 或 start 本身为进行式，后面则是接不定式作宾语，例如：

He is beginning to see his mistakes. 他开始看到自己的错误了。

b）意义明显不同。主要有以下几个动词：

remember；forget；regret；mean；stop；try 等。例如：

Please remember to post the letter for me.　请想着给我把信寄出。（事情还未做）

He remembered putting the key in the box under his bed.　他记得把钥匙放在床下边的盒子里了。（事情已经做过）

再如：

I don't mean to hurt your feelings.　我没打算去伤害你的感情。（表示：打算做…）

Taking a second job means working 16 hours a day.　再找一份工作意味着每天工作 16 小时。（表示：意味着…）

3. 动词 need，want，require 等在作"需要，要"解释时，其宾语用动名词的主动式，但具有被动意义。例如：

The garden needs watering.　花园该浇水了。

（＝The garden needs to be watered.）

教材解析

（一）知识要点

Lesson 9

1. Put it out in the ashtray.   在烟灰缸里把它（指烟头）掐灭。

短语动词 put out 意为：使熄灭，吹灭。例如：

We just managed to put the flames out before any real damage was caused.   在火灾造成实际的破坏之前我们把它扑灭了。

put out 还有"生产，出版；发表；使…生气；使…感到不便"等意。例如：

The company puts out a number of new machines every year.   这家公司每年生产出一些新机器。

The Health Department has put out a warning about dangerous drugs.   卫生部发表了一份有关危险药品的公告。

He was put out by the rude behaviour of his guests.   他对客人的粗鲁的举止很生气。

Will it put you out if I borrow your pen?   我用你的钢笔会给你造成什么不便吗？

2. But you mustn't smoke while you're walking around in the bush either. You could start a bush fire.   你在灌木丛中走路时也不要吸烟，有可能会引起火灾的。

情态动词 must 的否定式 mustn't，表示"一定不要"，可译为"别"，"不要"，"不能"等，含有禁止的意思。例如：

You mustn't tell this to John, I don't want him to know.   你不能把这事告诉约翰，我不想让他知道。

You mustn't move any of the papers on my desk.   你不许动我办公桌的任何文件。

情态动词 could 在本句中表示"可能性"。例如：

Will you answer the phone? If could be your mother.   你去接电话好吗？可能是你妈妈打来的。

注意：在上面例句中，也可使用 may 或 might。

再如：

According to the radio it could (may、might) rain this evening.   据广播说，今天晚上可能有雨。

3. We can stop here on the right beyond the tree.   我们可以在树那边靠右的地方停下。

介词 beyond 在句中表示"在…的那一边"。例如：

He saw a building some distance beyond the wood.   他看到在树林那边有一座楼房。

beyond 还可有引申的意义。例如：

We can't go beyond that point.   我们（谈及的内容）不能超越这一点。

在表示"超出（能力，范围等），无法…，不容"等意时，也可使用 beyond。例如：

The explanation you gave is beyond me.   你给我的解释我弄不懂。

It's beyond human power.   这是人的能力所达不到的。

The stars are beyond number.   星星多得数不清。

4. Will you help me fix up this sheet?   你能帮我把这个布单撑起来吗？

fix up 意为:搭起;安装;修理等。例如:

They are busy fixing up the lights.   他们在忙着装灯。

He fixed up the broken chair.   他把椅子修好。

fix up 还可表示"解决;安排;确定"等。例如。

He thought that he had had everything fixed up.   他以为他把一切事情都解决了。

We have fixed up a date for the performance.   我们已经为演出确定了一个时间。

They fixed him up for the evening in a small hotel.   他们给他在一个小旅馆里安排过夜。

Lesson   10

5. Once they were known as "aborigines", which means "the first people of a country", but to-day they are more usually known as Kooris. 这些迁徙过去的人曾经被称为"aborigines"，意思是"最早的居民"，但是现在他们更常被称作古利人。

be known as 意为:作为…而出名;被称为,大家公认等。

例如:

She was well known as an excellent dancer.   她是公认的杰出的舞蹈家。

John Denver was known as a successful country music singer.   约翰·丹佛作为一名成功的乡村音乐歌手而闻名。

注意要区别以下两个短语:

be known for 意为:因…而著称,例如:

He was known for his frankness.   他以坦率而著称。

be known to 为…所熟知的。例如:

The beggar is known to everybody in the neighbourhood.   邻近的人都认识这个乞丐。

6. Their spiritual faith and their gods were very important to them, and knowledge, customs and memories were handed down by the elders of the race.   他们的宗教信仰和他们所信奉的神对他们来说是非常重要的;他们的知识、风俗习惯以及他们所怀念的事情都是由他们种族的长辈传下来的。

短语动词 hand down 意为:传下来,传给。例如:

Their home contains many rare antiques which have been handed down to them from one generation to another.   他们家收藏有很多稀有的古董,是一代一代传下来的。

This custom has been handed down since the 18th century.   这个风俗习惯是从十八世纪留传下来的。

elder 在句中作名词,意为:长辈;年纪较大的人。例如:

We should follow the advice of our elders.   我们应该听从长者的劝导。

He is the elder of the two brothers.   他是弟兄俩中的哥哥。

7. Cave paintings have been found which are at least 20,000 years old and are perhaps the oldest form of art yet discovered on the earth.   这里发现了至少有 20,000 年之久的石窟壁画,可能是迄今世界上所发现的最古老的艺术作品。

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