

路路通



高二英语

LU LU TONG

与新教材同步 重点中学名师主笔

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知识要点通晓

典型例题通析

综合能力通训

课本习题通解

单元考点通测



◆ 湖南师范大学出版社

【 前 言 】

《路路通丛书》是一套涵盖中学主要课程（语文、数学、英语、物理、化学）的同步学习辅导用书，根据人民教育出版社最新教材编写。丛书含金量高，特点鲜明，主要体现在以下几个方面：

一、名师主笔。作者来自湖南师范大学附属中学、长郡中学等湖南省重点中学教学第一线的优秀骨干教师。

二、内容适用。丛书紧密结合教材内容，先抓住课本知识要点进行梳理，然后精辟讲解三种难度不一的、涉及中（高）考点的题目（基础题、提高题、强化题），基础一般的同学可以循序渐进，基础较好的同学可以直接攻坚，从中可以掌握学习方法，少走弯路，举一反三。而后则是名师们精心编排的最新的题库，以训练你的综合能力（从后面的答案可以知道自己“能量”的大小）。当然，接着的课本习题解答与提示更具有实用性和启发性。至于每个单元的考点测试题（附答案）则是检验阶段性学习成果的一把好“尺子”。

三、体例新颖。丛书包括五个栏目：知识要点通晓、典型例题通析、综合能力通训、课本习题通解、单元考点通测。体例是依照学生的学习规律而设计的，它主要是能让学生掌握巧学方法，提高综合能力。它不仅能同时满足不同学习程度的学生的需要，而且能使使学生更快、更牢固地掌握课堂内外知识，逐步提高分析、解决问题的能力。

四、版式独特。丛书采用国际流行开本，每个版面配有精美的图片，内芯小五号字体，容量更加丰富。

每年暑假推出新书，上下册合为一本，买一本用一年，不但经济合算，而且便于预习与复习，起到有备而“战”、温故而知新的作用。

高三年级的图书根据教育部考试中心《2002年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试说明》编写。初三用书亦与中考紧密结合，实用价值更大。

受教材改版等因素影响，丛书个别分册体例稍有差异。

丛书编写过程中错漏之处在所难免，敬请读者批评指正。

编 者
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前 言

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Disneyland

知识要点

通晓



单元知识

1. 重要词语

castle ahead tower sign take along in the hope of lose heart mouse(mice) day after day
in this way unsuccessful operate strict imagine heat carriage

2. 基本句型

Go down this street till you get to the clock tower.

We don't think there is anything of interest in your pictures.

The parks are the cleanest parks that you can imagine.

Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance to Bear Country on the other side.

3. 语法学习

复习宾语从句

要点释疑

1. men's room 意为“男厕所”，也称为 men's, gentlemen's room 或 gentlemen's。女厕所称为 women's/ladies'(room)。男女厕所可统称为 water closet(WC)，还可说成 washroom, lavatory 或 toilet。在美国，找厕所很方便，宾馆、车站、机场等都设有厕所，称为 restroom。

2. sign n. 符号；标记；迹象；招牌；手势

其运用如：Dark clouds are a sign of rain. 乌云是下雨的迹象。There is a sign for "Parking" over there. 那边有一个“停车”的招牌。

sign 作动词用有“签字、做手势”之意。如：Please sign your name at the desk. 请到服务台签名。

3. in this way 用这种方法, this way 这边(走), by this means 用这种方式, with this method 用这种方法, in the way 挡道, by way of 途径, on the way 在路上, by the way 顺便说, a way to do/of doing sth. 做某事的方式

4. operate vt. 经营；管理；操作；负责 vi. 运转

如：My father operates the supermarket well. 我父亲将超市经营得很好。My tape-recorder doesn't operate properly. 我的录音机运转不灵。

5. strict adj. 严格的；严密的

如: Li Hua is strict with himself in his studies. Students should be controlled by strict rules.

比较: serious 意为: 严肃的; 严重的; 庄重的; 真诚的。如: The international situation at present looks rather serious. 目前的国际形势看起来相当严峻。Please be serious about your studies. 请用心学习。

6. heat vt. 把……加热 n. 热

如: In July we suffer from the heat. 七月我们饱受炎热之苦。Heated to a certain temperature, water boils. 水加热到一定程度会沸腾。

其派生词有: heated 热烈的, heatedly 激烈地, heater 热水器, heating 暖气装置

7. Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance to Bear Country on the other side.

1) Go through... and you'll find... 的结构是“祈使句 + and/then/or + 含将来时的句子”。如: Stand still, and I'll take a photo of you. Hurry up, or you'll be late. 祈使句有条件意味, 如课文中这句可改为: If you go through the gate, you'll find the entrance to Bear Country on the other side.

2) the entrance to... 意为通往……地方的入口处。to 为介词, 类似结构, 如: at the entrance to the school 在学校入口处, entrance exams to college 大学入学考试。

含介词 to 的短语有: on one's way to school 在上学的路上, the key/answer to the question 解决问题的关键/答案, notes to the text 课文注释, the introduction to the book 书的序言, a stranger to the city 城市陌生人

8. Disney's greatest wish was to be a famous artist. 迪斯尼的最大愿望是当名画家。

该句属“主系表”结构, to be a famous artist 是不定式短语作表语, 对主语作解释和说明。用于此结构的名词有: hope, dream, idea, fact, result, thought 等。如: His dream is to go to Beijing University. My idea is to have him act as chairman of the meeting.

9. He took along some of his pictures in the hope of getting a job there. 他带去自己的几幅画, 希望能得到份工作。

1) take along 带领; 携带

如: The boss took along his secretary to attend the international conference. 老板带秘书去参加一个国际会议。

其他短语: along with sb. 与某人一道; all along 一直; come along 过来, get along with 进行, 相处; bring along 一同带来

2) in the hope of getting a job there = in hopes of getting a job there = in the hope that he could get a job there = hoping to get a job there. 故 in the hope of 可与 in hopes of 和 hoping to 替换。如: Today many parents send their children abroad in the hope of giving them good education.

10. We don't think there is anything of interest in your pictures. 我们认为你的画没什么意义。

此处 of interest (n.) = interesting, 如: It's a place of interest = It's an interesting place. 这是个有趣的地方。of 加部分抽象名词相当于该名词的形容词。如: of much use = very useful, of little value = no valuable, of help = helpful, of importance = important, of ability = able, of wisdom = wise, of curiosity = curious.

11. We're sure you'll be well-known as an artist before long. 我们肯定, 不久你会成为一位有名的艺术家的。

be well-known for 因为……出名, be well-known as 作为……出名, be well-known to 为……所熟知, As is well-known (= It's well-known that) 众所周知, be well-known in 在某地有名气

如: As is well-known, Madame Curie was well-known as a woman-scientist for her discovery of radium.

12. Disney didn't lose heart. 迪斯尼没有灰心。

lose heart 相当于 be/become/get discouraged, 注意, heart 前没有限定词。如: He who loses heart easily before difficulties is not a true man. 一个在困难面前容易失去信心的人不是一个有勇气的人。

区分: lose one's heart(to) 倾心于, 如: He lost his heart to the girl's property, not the girl herself. 他倾心的是这个女孩的财产, 而不是这个女孩。

其他常用词组: learn/know sth. by heart 记住, heart and soul 全心全意地, break one's heart 令人伤心

13. The parks are the cleanest parks that you can imagine. 这些公园都是你可以想象得到的最干净的公园。

该句中 that 从句作定语, 修饰 the cleanest parks. 当先行词是最高级或被最高级修饰时, 其后定语从句常以 that 而非 which 引导, 当然指人时可用 who(m) 引导。这种定语从句常以肯定结构出现。如表达“我从未读过比这更有趣的一本书”应说: This is the most interesting book that I have ever read. or: I have never read a more interesting book than this.

14. Then it is brought on along a very small railway line to your seat... 然后饭菜就沿着一条小轨道送到你的座位上……

bring on 使前进; 带来; 引起

如: Water pollution brings on disease. 水污染常引起疾病。The 2008 Olympics in Beijing will bring on China greatly. 2008 年北京奥运会将极大地推动中国前进。

其他短语: bring in 带来(收入等), bring about 引起, bring down 使降低, bring forward 提出, bring out 阐明, bring up 教育; 培养

15. There were lots of rides, though. 然而要乘很多车。

1) ride v. 骑; 乘

如: ride a bike/horse/camel 骑单车/马/骆驼, ride in a bus/taxi/ship 乘车/的士/轮船

n. 乘坐(某种交通工具的旅行)

如: It's about an hour's ride from my home to the school. 从我家到学校要坐一个小时的车。

2) though 在此作副词, 意为“然而”, 一般置于句末, 常用逗号与主句隔开。如: The radio said it was going to rain. It didn't, though. 电台说会有雨。然而天却没下雨。

16. 本单元重点复习宾语从句。宾语从句是名词性从句中用得最广的一类, 使用时应注意:

1) 引导词的选用

常用引导词: that, what, if, whether, where, when, which, how 等。that 在宾语从句中不作任何语法成分, 仅起引导作用, 它表示肯定意义, 可以省略。故使用 that 时, 不再用其他引导词。wh-引导词均在从句中作语法成分。如: I don't doubt(that) it will rain tomorrow. I doubt if it will rain tomorrow. He told me what he thought about.

2) 语序问题

宾语从句无论是由 that 引导还是由其他疑问词引导, 均采用陈述语序, 即“主语 + 谓语”, 特别是在能带双宾语的部分动词(offer, tell, show, teach, bring, take, etc.)之后。如: He told me where he was from.

3) 时态一致

通常,宾语从句的时态与主句的时态应保持一致,即当主句是一般过去时时,从句应使用相应的表过去范畴的时态。但表示事实和客观真理的从句仍用一般现在时。如:He told me he had finished his exercises. He told me that light travels faster than sound. 当主句是现在时时,从句可根据需要选用任意一种时态。如:I think he came here yesterday. I hear he will return in a few days.

4) 多个从句并列

当一个句子包含两个或两个以上的宾语从句并由 that 引导时,第一个 that 可以省略,其后的 that 必须保留。如:He told me(that) he was a native of Beijing and that he wanted to go abroad.

典型例题



基础题

例 1 The price has gone down, but I doubt _____ it will remain so.

- A. that B. what C. why D. whether

解题策略 该题语境为“价格已降下来,能否维持这个样子”,故选 D。另外, doubt 是肯定形式时,其后宾语从句由 wh-词引导;是否定形式时,由 that 引导。

讲析 该题将时态、从句和动词用法综合起来考查,有一定难度,故考生应从多角度分析。

例 2 They want to know _____ do to help us.

- A. what can they B. what they can C. how they can D. how can they

解题策略 该题很明显是考查宾语从句的语序问题,同时要求区分 what 和 how 的用法。what 是代词,作 do 的宾语,故选 B。

讲析 引导词的区分是正确运用宾语从句的关键。从句的成分也要求完整,故引导词除 that 外均在从句中起一定作用,如:I wonder what to do/how to do it/when the meeting will be held.

提高题

例 3 Can you make sure _____ the gold ring?

- A. where Alice had put B. where had Alice put
C. where Alice has put D. where has Alice put

解题策略 该题由“make sure + 宾语从句”组成,由 can 看出语境是现在,故选 C。

讲析 做题一定要从多个语言点出发,即要具备语言综合运用能力,这也是高考的要求。

例 4 I can _____ you to the market in my car.

- A. send B. pick C. ride D. take

解题策略 pick you 和 ride you 的表达有误,故 B、C 排除。由 in my car 推出,应选 D。

讲析 该题类似于完形填空,需要理解语境及辨析相近动词的用法。

强化题

例 5 A computer can only do _____ you have instructed it to do.

- A. how B. after C. what D. when

解题策略 instruct 后接复合宾语结构,而 do 后缺宾语,故选 C。

讲析 考生应将各类从句作一归纳,如初中所学的状态从句和宾语从句,高中所学的定义从

句、主语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

例6 You'll find this map of great _____ in helping you to get round London.

A. price B. cost C. value D. useful

解题策略 price 价格, cost 成本, 均与题意不符。D 应改为 use, 故答案选 C。

讲析 从该题提供的语境 in helping you to get round London 可推测地图一定有价值。记住惯用结构对语境的理解很有好处。



I. 单项填空

1. —Do you mind if I smoke?

—_____.
A. Yes, go ahead B. Yes, please C. No, please don't D. Yes, please don't

2. The question is _____ finish the project.

A. that we shall B. that shall we C. when we shall D. how shall we

3. The boss made us _____ twelve hours a day.

A. working B. work C. to work D. working

4. You should have a clear head to free yourselves _____ such dangerous situation.

A. in B. with C. from D. about

5. I can never imagine people _____ on Mars.

A. live B. living C. to live D. would live

6. He walked into the bookstore, _____ to get a book on computer.

A. hoping B. to hope C. in hope D. in the hope

7. The sudden change of the weather often _____ disease, especially for old people.

A. brings in B. brings on C. brings forward D. brings up

8. _____ I can see and hear, he is an honest man popular with people around.

A. So far as B. As far so C. So far as what D. As far as what

9. She worked out the problem the way _____ I'd done.

A. how B. which C. as D. that

10. _____ to the top of the hill, and you'll see farther.

A. Climbing B. If you climb C. Climb D. To climb

II. 单句改错

1. He has got into a habit of smoking.
2. He is different from that he was.
3. His mother died when he was five, and he was brought on by his father.
4. He is the best man that I have never met.
5. He worked late into the night, prepared a long speech.

III. 单句翻译

1. 下工夫吧, 你会成功的。_____

2. 尽管他的实验未成功,但他没有灰心。_____
3. 不久你会习惯这儿的生活。_____
4. 老师应该严格要求学生。_____
5. 我认为这篇文章没什么意思。_____

课本习题通解

Lesson 1

The Clock Tower	Bear Country	The Big Thunder Mountain Railroad
The Tomorrow Land Building	The Sleeping Beauty Castle	Cinderella's Castle

Lesson 2

II .1.D 2.D 3.A 4.C 5.B

Lesson 3

I .took; went; getting; interested; encourage; lose; continued; sit/stay; draw; came; played; stopped; watched; came; gave; sat; came; given; became

Lesson 4

I .played; think; remembered; told; loved; disliked; sounded; has been; discovered; listening; heard; gave; draw

II .A.9 B.7 C.5 D.4 E.3 F.8 G.2 H.6 I.1

III .1.They didn't think that the pictures were interesting/anything of interest.

2.I believe that she can/will be strict with herself.

3.She found that everything here was controlled by the computer.

4.We don't know whether/if she is/will be able to come.

5.He thinks that you'd better go to Guangzhou by train.

6.He asked me to tell you that he was too busy to see you off at the airport.

Unit 1 Revision

I .1.C 2.B 3.A 4.B 5.A

II .1.Could you please tell me where I can buy this dictionary?

2.Do you know how she is now?

3.Did the speaker explain why Japan built Tokyo Disneyland?

4.Haven't I told you (that) you shouldn't do that?

5.Please let me know what I can do for you.

6.Do you remember when we met(for) the first time?

7.I've completely forgotten who took me to(the) hospital.

8.Sorry,I don't know whose this watch is.

III .1.as 2.with 3.In 4.up, into 5.along 6.for 7.by 8.through, to/of 9.to

单元考点预测

I. 单项填空

- Sorry, I forgot _____ you gave me as a birthday present last year.
A. that B. what C. how D. when
- Hurry up, _____ you'll miss the bus.
A. and B. but C. or D. if
- It is _____ us to learn a second language.
A. of importance of B. important to
C. importance for D. of importance for
- The smile on his face is _____ sign of pleasure.
A. a B. the C. an D. x
- Human nature is not a machine _____ after the model.
A. to build B. to have been built
C. to be built D. to have built
- _____ eye trouble, I can hardly read books at night.
A. Have B. Having C. Though have D. To have
- We did hold a meeting yesterday, but you _____, so we didn't inform you.
A. didn't need attending B. needn't attending
C. didn't need to attend D. needn't to attend
- We don't doubt _____ he can do the job well.
A. if B. whether C. that D. that whether
- I didn't know what _____ with him.
A. was matter B. was the matter C. matter was D. the matter was
- He was reading, _____ completely to the outside world.
A. being lost B. having lost C. losing D. lost

II. 完形填空

Many Londoners prefer to live outside London, and go to work every day by train, car or bus, 1 this means they have to get up earlier in the morning and reach home later in the 2. One advantage of living outside London is 3 houses are 4. Even a small flat in London 5 a garden costs quite a lot to 6. With the same money, one can get a little house in the country with a 7 of one's own. Then in the country one can be 8 away from the noise and hurry of the town. One has to get up earlier and spend more time in trains or buses, 9 one can sleep 10 at night, and, during weekends and 11 summer evenings, one can enjoy the 12 clean air of the country. If one 13 gardens, he can 14 his spare time digging, planting, watering and doing a hundred and one 15 which are needed in the garden. Then,

when the flowers and vegetables 16, one has the reward of a person 17 has shared the secrets of 18

Some people, however, take no interest in 19 things. For them, 20 lies in the town, with its cinemas and theatres, beautiful shops and busy streets, dance-halls and restaurants.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. though | B. even though | C. as though | D. even |
| 2. A. evening | B. afternoon | C. night | D. noon |
| 3. A. what | B. the one | C. this | D. that |
| 4. A. cheaper | B. cleaner | C. larger | D. nicer |
| 5. A. with | B. without | C. in | D. of |
| 6. A. borrow | B. lend | C. hire | D. employ |
| 7. A. house | B. garden | C. car | D. bus |
| 8. A. free | B. out | C. quiet | D. far |
| 9. A. though | B. even | C. so | D. but |
| 10. A. better | B. longer | C. less | D. fewer |
| 11. A. on | B. in | C. for | D. at |
| 12. A. dirty | B. warm | C. fresh | D. pleasant |
| 13. A. owes | B. owns | C. pleases | D. interests |
| 14. A. spend | B. spare | C. take | D. cost |
| 15. A. job | B. other job | C. jobs | D. other jobs |
| 16. A. come up | B. come out | C. come on | D. come along |
| 17. A. who | B. whom | C. which | D. whose |
| 18. A. science | B. plants | C. nature | D. would |
| 19. A. nature | B. garden | C. country | D. city |
| 20. A. happiness | B. wealth | C. richness | D. interest |

III. 阅读理解

Americans this year will swallow 15000 tons of aspirin, one of the safest and most effective drugs invented by man. As the most popular medicine in the world today, it is an effective pain reliever(减轻). Its bad effects are relatively mild, and it is cheap.

For millions of people suffering from arthritis(关节炎), it is the only thing that works. Aspirin, in short, is truly the 20th-century wonder drug. It is also the second largest suicide(killing oneself) drug and is the leading cause of poisoning among children. It has side effects that, although relatively mild, are largely unrecognized among users.

Although aspirin was first sold by a German company in 1899, it has been around much longer than that. Hippocrates, in ancient Greece, understood the medical value of the leaves and tree bark which today are known to contain salicylates. During the 19th century, there was a great deal of experimentation in Europe with this chemical, and it led to the introduction of aspirin. By 1915, aspirin tablets were available(used) in the United States.

A small quantity of aspirin(two five-grain tablets)relieves pain and inflammation. It also reduces fever by interfering with some of the body's reactions. Specifically, aspirin seems to slow down the formation of the acids

involved in pain and the complex chemical reactions that cause fever. The chemistry of these acids is not fully understood, but the slowing effect of aspirin is well known.

Aspirin is very irritating to the stomach, and many aspirin takers complain about upsetting stomach. There is a right way and a wrong way to take aspirin. The best is to chew the tablets before swallowing them with water, but few people can stand the bitter taste. Some people suggest crushing the tablets in milk or orange juice and drinking that.

1. This article mainly tells about _____ about aspirin.
 - A. the good things
 - B. the bad things
 - C. the side effects
 - D. both the good and bad things
2. What is the main idea for paragraph 2?
 - A. People suffer from arthritis
 - B. Aspirin can be dangerous
 - C. Aspirin has been around a long time
 - D. Aspirin is the 20th-century wonder drug
3. The word "salicylates" in paragraph 3 means _____.
 - A. aspirin tablets
 - B. the chemical in aspirin
 - C. leaves and tree bark
 - D. tablets
4. The writer of this article seems to be _____.
 - A. against the use of aspirin
 - B. no interested in aspirin
 - C. in favor of aspirin
 - D. complaining about aspirin
5. Which of the following is the best title for this article?
 - A. How people take aspirin
 - B. Why people take aspirin
 - C. Aspirin: the most popular medicine in the world
 - D. The side effects of aspirin

综合能力训练 答案

- I. 1. D 2. C 表语从句用正常语序。 3. B 4. C free sb from 使某人免于…… 5. B 6. A 7. B 作“引起”解。 8. A 意为：就我看到的和听到的而言。 9. D 10. C
- II. 1. a 改为 the 2. that 改为 what 3. on 改为 up 4. never 改为 ever 5. prepared 改为 preparing
- III. 1. Work hard, and you'll succeed. 2. Although his experiment wasn't successful, yet he didn't lose heart. 3. Soon you'll get used to the life here. 4. Teachers should be strict with their students. 5. I don't think this article interesting.

单元考点预测 答案

- I. 1. B what 作 gave 的宾语。 2. C 3. D 4. A a sign of 一种……的迹象 5. C 句意：人性不是由模型制出的机器(指人性不同)。 6. B 7. C 8. C 9. B 10. D
- II. 1. B 2. A 3. D that 引导表语从句。 4. A 5. B 6. C 租用 7. B 8. D 9. D 10. A 11. A 12. C 13. B 14. A 15. D 16. A 发芽 17. A 18. C 19. C 20. A
- III. 1. D 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. C

Unit 2

No smoking, please!

知识要点 通晓



单元知识

1. 重要词语

cigarette go ahead permission male tobacco burn down packet nation habit chance
reduce compared to/with therefore remain ban public give up get into the habit of be used
to cancer dislike smelly share

2. 基本句型

Do you mind if I smoke?

Would you mind if I smoked in the office next door?

I wonder if I could use your phone.

3. 语法学习

学习名词从句充当宾语或表语。

要点释疑

1. nation n. 民族; 国家

如: The Chinese nation cheered the news that the 2008 Olympics would be held in Beijing. 整个中华民族都为 2008 年奥运会将在北京召开而欢呼雀跃。

注意: nation, state 和 country 都有“国家”之意, 但有区别。nation 强调一个国家的人民, 说同一种语言的民族(people connected with a particular territory); state 侧重指一个国家的政权, 一个设置有政府的政治团体(organized political community with government); country 则指一个国家的疆域、国土(land occupied by a nation)。

2. therefore adv. 因此, 所以(for that reason)

therefore 与 so, thus 在意义上接近, 但在用法上有区别。首先是词性不同, therefore 和 thus 作副词, 而 so 作连词用。其次, so 是最普通的用词, 常用于口语中, 而 therefore 和 thus 是书面用语, 要正式得多。第三点, so 不可与 because 搭配使用, 但 because 可与 thus 和 therefore 连用。第四点, so 指由很清楚的、直接的原因而产生的一种结果, 常译为“所以”、“结果”; therefore 指经过严密的推理推断出的结果; thus 则指更严密的推理。另外, therefore 与 thus 在句中的位置比较灵活。如: He is ill today, so he is absent from school. 今天他病了, 所以没来上学。As I went to Thailand this year,

therefore I can(or: I can therefore) tell you something about this country. It hasn't rained for a long time, thus, the crops will suffer losses.

3. Would you mind if I smoked in the office next door? 我在隔壁房里抽烟你介意吗?

Would you mind if...? 是征求对方意见的交际用语, 从句中的动词用过去式形式, 与 would 保持一致。如: Would you mind if I borrowed your bike? 我借一下你的单车好吗? 但 Do you mind if 后用一般现在时, 如: Do you mind if I come in? 我进来你介意吗? 它们的答语要特别小心运用, 如表愿意(即不反对)应说: No, certainly not./Of course not./No, please do. 如表不愿意(即反对)应说: Yes, please don't./I'm sorry, but.../I'm sorry, but it's not allowed./I'm afraid you can't. 平常我们还经常使用句型: Do you mind doing sth.? Do you mind sb. 's/sb. doing sth.? 答语同上。

4. —I wonder if I could use your phone.

—Sure. Go ahead.

I wonder if... 也是请求对方允许的交际用语, could 比 can 的语气委婉。我们同样要注意它的答语, 若表同意则说: Sure. Go ahead./Yes, please do./Of course./Sure./Certainly. 若表不同意, 则说: I'm sorry, but.../I'm afraid not./I think you'd better not./No, please don't. 最后一种答语不太用, 因其语气欠委婉。另外, go ahead 意为“干吧; 说吧; 用吧”等, 强调即刻开始行动。如: —May we start now? —Yes, go ahead. —我们开始好吗? —好的; 开始吧。另外, go ahead 还有“先走; 进行”之意, 如: The work is going ahead (= going on) very smoothly. 这项工作进展顺利。

5. I'll be back in half an hour. 半个小时后我会回来的。

in 能够表示“在多长时间后”(过去和将来)及“在多长时间之内”(相当于 within)。如: He will return in two months. (in 不与 after 互换) He returned in two months. (in 可与 after 互换)

after 只指“过去多长时间后”, 还能接“几点钟”, 而 in 后不接点时间。如: He returned after 5 o'clock p.m. I'll have breakfast after 7 o'clock a.m.

6. But in the same year, smoking cost the government even more money, about 28 billion yuan. 但在同一年, 抽烟使政府损失了更多的钱, 大约有 280 亿人民币。

cost the government even more money 相当于 make the government lose even more money. cost 在此处作及物动词, 结构为: cost sb. sth. 意为: 使某人丧失/牺牲。如: Careless driving may cost you your life. 粗心大意地驾车可能使你丧命。cost 还有“花费; 带来(损害)”之意, 如: Compiling a book costs much time and patience. 编一本书要花很多时间和耐心。

7. The bedclothes catch fire and the whole house may be burned down. 铺盖着了火, 整栋房子都会被烧掉。

burn down 意为: 烧毁; 烧掉。它被用来指高大建筑物被烧毁、烧垮, 它的原义是“使火力减退”。如: The 41-storeyed building (was) burnt down in a flash. 这幢 41 层的楼房一刹那被烧垮了。The rice will be burned. Burn down the fire! 饭要烧糊了。开小火吧! 而 burn up 原意是“使燃烧旺盛”, 它也有“烧掉; 焚化”之意, 但一般指烧掉细小或不太重要的物件。如: Add some wood to the fire to make it burn up. 加点柴把火烧旺一点。

其他短语: burn sth. to the ground 把……烧为平地, burn sth. to ashes 把……化为灰烬, burn out 烧完, burn one's boat 破釜沉舟, burn the candle at both ends 过分劳累, burn the midnight 开夜车

8. The chance is that one smoker in four will die from smoking. 四个人中可能有一人因抽烟而死。

该句中 one smoker in four 可改写为 one smoker out of four 或 one in four smokers 或 one quarter of smokers. 该句句型是: The chance is that..., 其中 chance 可改为复数, 即 The chances are that..., 相当

于 It is possible that...。如: The chance is that the terrible disease will get round in the whole country. 这种可怕的疾病可能会在全国范围内流传开来。

9. In the 16~19 age group, 32% of women smoke, compared to 28% of men. 在16岁至19岁的年龄组中, 和占28%的男性烟民比起来, 女性中烟民占32%。

compared to 即 compared with, 它们可视为固定的过去分词词组, 在句中作状语, 位置在句首、句中或句尾均可, 一般以逗号隔开。compared 的形式不受任何词语影响, 与 compared to/with 搭配的句子中不使用比较级形式。如: Compared to that in the past, the life today is good (不用 better)。

词汇表中的 compare...with... 是指 compare 在句中作谓语时的结构。compare (sb./sth.) with (sb./sth.) 意为: 把……和……比较; compare (sb./sth.) to (sb./sth.) 意为: 把……比作……如: I don't like my mother to compare me with my classmates. 我不喜欢母亲总拿我和同学比。We often compare children to flowers and teachers to gardeners. 我们常把儿童比作花朵, 把教师比作园丁。

10. It makes no difference because most of these places have been saying "no" to us for quite a long time. 这无所谓, 因为长期以来这些地方就一直对我们说“不要抽烟”。

这句话出现在 Lesson 6 中的 Writing 部分, 它运用了句型 It makes no difference + 从句, 它在此处指上文。It 还常作形式主语。It makes no difference 相当于 It's of no importance 或 It doesn't matter 或 It is the same to me. 如: It makes no difference whether it will rain or not tomorrow. 明天下不下雨无关紧要。

11. When smokers who are used to nicotine go without it for an hour or two, they begin to feel bad. 当习惯于抽烟的人一两个小时不抽烟的话, 他们会觉得难受。

go without 意为: 没有……也能应付。如: One cannot go without air. 人没有空气就不能生存。If you don't hurry, we'll go without you. 如果你不快点, 我们就不管你了。

比较: 意为: go with 与……相配。如: His tie doesn't go well with his shirt. 他的领带和衬衫不相配。Industry goes side by side with agriculture. 工业和农业齐步发展。

12. 语法学习

本单元学习表语从句的用法。用于系动词 be, seem, look, appear 等之后的从句叫表语从句。表语从句大致分为三类, 一类由 that 引导, that 没有任何含义, 纯粹作引导词, 但不省略; 一类由 what 引导, 作“所……的人或东西”解, what 在从句中作主语或宾语; 一类由其他连接代词或副词引导, 这些连接词有 when, where, why, which, whether, who, whom, whose, how 等, 它们在句中均作一定的语法成分。

注意: that 由于表示肯定意义, 故不与其他连接词并用; 表语从句也与宾语从句一样, 必须采用陈述语序; if 不引导表语从句, 须由 whether 替换。如: His trouble is that he can't get on well with his workmates. My worry is whether I can pass the exams. That was why he made so many mistakes. (引出结果) That was because he was careless. (引出原因) The reason why he made so many mistakes was that (不用 because) he was careless.



基础题

例1 --Will someone go and get Dr. White?

—He's already been _____.

- A. asked for B. sent for C. called for D. looked for

解题策略 由 go and get 推出是请人来看病,而选项 A、C、D 均不符合题意,故 B 为正确答案。send(sb.) for sb. 派人去请某人来

讲析 一定要记清动词词组的含义,以及类似搭配用法上的区别。像 in, of, for, about 等介词与很多动词都有固定搭配,它们的不同用法需要在不同的语境中去体会。

例 2 —We haven't heard from Jane for a long time.

—What do you suppose _____ to her?

- A. was happening B. to happen C. has happened D. having happened

解题策略 特殊疑问词 what 作宾语从句中的主语,故空白处应填入谓语动词形式,而 B 和 D 为非谓语动词形式,应排除。根据时态应相呼应的原则,答案应选 C。

讲析 在分析语境的基础上还要认真分析句子结构,弄清各部分的功能是进行选择的关键。又如:_____ (develop) photos is his job. 由于空白处作主语,所以应填动名词 Developing。

提高题

例 3 Professor White has written some short stories, but he is _____ known for his plays.

- A. the best B. more C. better D. the most

解题策略 该题所给出的语境是:怀特教授的剧本比短篇小说更出名。故 A、D 被排除。而修饰 known 的副词是 well 而非 much,故答案选 C。

讲析 该题要求考生打破常规,修饰形容词不用 more 而用 better。考生应当非常熟悉 be well known for 这个句型。又比如有人只知道 some 用于肯定句,但 some 也可用于疑问句中表示请求。所以要记好特殊句型 and 特殊用法。

例 4 —I drove to Zhuhai for the airshow last week.

—Is that _____ you had a few days off?

- A. why B. when C. what D. where

解题策略 “请几天假”和“开车去珠海看飞行表演”理应构成因果关系,故选 why 引导表语从句,答案是 A。

讲析 它的因果关系不在同一句话中,而是通过对话实现,这也是语境的妙处。

强化题

例 5 Selecting a mobile phone for personal use is no easy task because technology _____ so rapidly.

- A. is changing B. has changed C. will have changed D. will change

解题策略 整个语境所要求的时间是现在,不指过去和将来,故答案选 A。句意为:由于技术在飞速地更新,因此个人选择手提电话不那么容易。

讲析 时态是高考试题的一个重点,时态和语境又是紧密相关的,所以绝不要将时态割裂开来看。

例 6 —What about having a drink?

—_____

- A. Good idea. B. Help yourself. C. Go ahead, please. D. Me, too.

解题策略 What about...? 是表建议的交际用语,选项 A 表示赞同对方建议,选项 B 是席间

应酬用语,选项 C 是鼓励对方说下去,选项 D 表示存在同样的情况。故答案选 A。

辨析 不要用中文的思维讲英语,英语国家有其独特的情景用语。中学范围内的交际用语已纳入高考听力的考查范围,故应加以重视。

综合能力 特训

I. 单项填空

- The doctor told him to _____ smoking because of his heart disease.
A. give in B. give up C. give out D. give away
- Smoking _____ him about 200 yuan a month.
A. takes B. costs C. spends D. spares
- She walked with me _____ the park, then said good-bye to me.
A. as long as B. as far as C. as soon as D. as much as
- The heart _____ a pump should be well looked after.
A. is compared to B. compared to C. comparing to D. is comparing to
- Rubbish _____ be piled everywhere, but now the clean surroundings are around us.
A. is used to B. was used to C. used to D. has been used to
- He's a heavy smoker. That's _____ he isn't popular with women.
A. because B. why C. the reason D. for which
- After the fire, very little _____ of my house.
A. left B. stayed C. remained D. continued
- The fact is _____ he has realized his mistake.
A. whether B. that C. if D. how
- I rang you up at 9 last night, but nobody answered the call.
—That was probably _____ I was visiting my neighbour.
A. that B. how C. where D. when
- Do you still remember the village?
—Oh, yes, very well. That was _____ we worked with the peasants in 1975.
A. because B. why C. what D. where

II. 单句改错

- On the appearance of his father, the boy stopped watched TV and started doing his homework.
- She still remained in silence when I asked him a second time.
- Production costs have been reduced to one-fourth.
- He wasted lots of his spare time played cards with his friends.
- Compare to 1992, the price of grain was increased about 50%.

III. 单句翻译

- 老师鼓励我们尽量多听英语,多讲英语。
- 他已养成了晚饭后外出散步的习惯。
- 无论发生什么事情,你决不要放弃努力。