

王后雄学案

教材完全学案

高中英语

必修1 配北师大版

丛书主编：王后雄

本册主编：林秋咏



王后雄学案

教材完全学案

高中英语

必修1 配北师大版

丛书主编：王后雄

本册主编：林秋咏

编委：伍远琼

葛军

易长青

李玉来

汪鹰

易玉萍

高巧莲

余辉

卜荣华

李文宏

林晖

肖伯元

汪玲

欧时才

胡向群

万传学

戴镒翱

王晓林



接力出版社
Publishing House

全国优秀出版社
NATIONAL EXCELLENT PUBLISHING HOUSE

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

教材完全学案. 高中英语. 1: 必修/林秋咏主编.
—3版. —南宁: 接力出版社, 2010.6
配北师大版
ISBN 978-7-80732-891-9

I.①教… II.①林… III.①英语课—高中—教学参
考资料 IV.①G634

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2010)第097608号

丛书策划: 熊 辉
责任编辑: 吴惠娟
文字编辑: 陈 雁
责任校对: 张 琳
封面设计: 王 亮

JIAOCAI WANQUAN XUE AN
GAOZHONG YINGYU

教材完全学案

高中英语 必修1 配北师大版
丛书主编: 王后雄 本册主编: 林秋咏

*

社 长: 黄 俭 总编辑: 白 冰
接力出版社出版发行

广西南宁市园湖南路9号 邮编: 530022

E-mail: jielipub@public.nn.gx.cn

武汉市精彩印务有限公司印刷 全国新华书店经销

*

开本: 889毫米×1194毫米 1/16 印张: 10.25 字数: 283千

2010年6月第3版 2010年6月第5次印刷

ISBN 978-7-80732-891-9

定价: 21.30元

如有印装质量问题,可直接与本社调换。如发现
画面模糊,字迹不清,断笔缺画,严重重影等疑似盗
版图书,请拨打举报电话。

盗版举报电话: 0771-5849336 5849378

读者服务热线: 4006-980-700

《教材完全学案》导读图示

- 完备的学习方案
- 详尽的问题剖析
- 深入的学习引导
- 精辟的课堂讲解
- 新典的母题迁移
- 分层的优化测训

让我们一起去揭开《教材完全学案》神奇高效的学习秘密!

课标考纲解读

全真展示每课(节)内容的课标要求及考纲指向,权威锁定学习目标及考点能级,伴您在学习中把握方向,在考试中稳操胜券。

状元学习方案

权威名师指点学习方法,点拨解疑点,理清基本思路,制定学习方案,搭建智力平台,助您倍速学习,提升学习成绩。

考点知识清单

全息式呈现学科基本知识点和能力点,菜单式的科学梳理将考点习题化设计,便于您在练习中实现对学科考点的理解和记忆。

要点核心解读

同步、完备的学习方案,总结、提炼知识、规律和方法,系统形成知识结构,凸现解题的答题要点和思路规律。

典例分类剖析

例题新颖、科学,具有母题的特征和功能。以案例剖析方式进行示范,展示解题思路和方法,让您的解题能力和技巧全面提升。

Unit 1 Lifestyles

Section 1 Warm-up & Lesson 1

课标考纲解读

1. 谈论英语国家的几种典型生活方式。
2. 了解导致生活压力的原因及其解决办法。
3. 掌握重点词汇 boring, relaxing, 以及词组 talk shows, switch on/off/over, go off, take up, be filled with, complain about 等的用法。

状元学习方案

1. 积极参与课堂的讨论活动,在发表个人意见时尽量使用所学词汇,以达到熟练掌握的程度。
2. 在英语学习中不断树立自信心。
3. 能尊重、理解不同的生活方式,学会明智地规划自己未来的生活。

教材知识检索

考点知识清单

根据汉语完成句子。

1. 玛丽总是抱怨一些事情。为什么她不能变得更和气些呢?
Mary is always _____ something. Why can't she be pleasanter?
2. 部长亲自视察打牛的现场。
The minister made a _____ visit to the scene of the fighting.

要点核心解读

1. switch n. 开关
(1) n. [C] 开关
Which switch do I press to turn it off?
我按哪个开关就能把它关掉了?
(2) n. [C] 转变, 改变
She made the switch from full-time to part-time work when her first child was born.
第一个孩子出生后她就从全职工作改为兼职工作。
(3) vt. 转变
Press these two keys to switch between documents on screen.
按这两个键就可以进行屏幕上的文件之间的切换。
[拓展] ① switch off = turn off, switch sth. off = turn sth. off 关掉(电灯、机器等); 不再想看, 不考慮, 失去兴趣, 觉得乏味
Please switch off the lights when you leave.
你离开时请把灯关掉。
The only time that he really switches off is when we're on vacation. 只有在我们外出度假的时候, 他才真正感到乏味。
② switch with sb. 与某人换班(调班)
I can't work next weekend—will you switch with me?
下个周末我不能上班——你跟我换个班好不好?

典例分类剖析

考点 1 stand 的含义及其用法
命题规律
(1) 考查 stand 的搭配用法以及其后常接动名词的用法。
(2) 考查 stand 的常用短语。
[例 1] I couldn't stand _____ waiting for an hour.
A. keeping B. being kept
C. to keep D. to be kept
[试解] _____。(做后再看答案, 发挥母题功能)
[解析] stand 后须加 doing 作宾语, 故排除 C、D 两项, 又因 to be kept 与 I 构成被动关系, 故用动名词的被动形式。句意: 我忍受不了让我等一个小时。
[答案] B
[母题迁移] 1. I can't _____ it when you smoke in the house.
A. understand B. keep
C. stand D. help

自主评价反馈

考点知识清单
1. stress 2. expert 3. suffered 4. reduced 5. diet
6. prefer 7. pressure
母题迁移
1. C 2. (1) A (2) A 3. B 4. (1) B (2) A

教辅大师、特级教师王后雄教授科学超前的体例设置，帮您赢在学习起点，成就人生夙愿。

题记

优化分层测训

精心设计“基础巩固题”“能力提高题”“综合拓展题”三层递进测试，分别适用于巩固、提高、迁移和运用训练，使课堂知识得到延伸与拓展，试题新颖，训练效果显著。

单元知识整合

整理单元知识，构建结构体系，让您对本单元的知识、规律和方法一目了然，强化知识记忆，是在单元测试中取得高分的必经阶梯。

新典考题分析

展示高考真题，探究出题规律。权威的命题分析、精透的解题分析、明晰的错解误区思辨，使您对高考内容及题型了如指掌。

答案与提示

稍有难度的题目皆提供详细的解题步骤和思路点拨，鼓励一题多解。让您不但知其然，且知其所以然。能使您养成良好规范的答题习惯。

教材完全解读 高中英语 必修1 配北师大版

优化分层测训

学业水平测试

- I. 单词拼写
1. They are _____ (志愿者) to run the Christmas show.
 2. After _____ (毕业) from the college, he went abroad.
 3. He left home, _____ (决心) never to set foot in that house again.
 4. The _____ (仪式) was held in honour of the heroes.

5. The American public stopped _____ (支持) the war.
6. The factory _____ (遭受, 忍受) a great loss.

高考能力测试

- (测试时间: 45 分钟 测试满分: 100 分)
- I. 单项填空 (共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)
1. I think our team is likely _____ the game.

- A. win B. winning C. wins D. to win

单元知识整合

一、词汇拓展

graduate v. 毕业 → graduate n. 大学毕业生 → graduate adj. 研究院的, 已获得学士学位的 → graduation n. 大学毕业
determine → determined adj. 坚决的, 意志坚定的
suggest → suggestive adj. 提示的, 暗示的 → suggestion n. 建议

simple → simply adv. 简单地, 仅仅; 简直 → simplify v. 简化, 简写
solve → solution n. 解决办法, 答案
decide → decision n. 决定
interest → interested adj. 感兴趣的 → interesting adj. 有趣的
person → personality n. 人格, 个性

新典考题分析

- I. 单项填空
- 【例 1】(2010 年海淀模拟题) Ann _____ here any more. She left last month.

- A. won't work B. doesn't work

- C. hasn't worked D. isn't working
- 【解析】考查动词的时态。句意: 安不在这工作了。她是上个月离开的。“不在这工作”是目前的情况。

【答案】B

答案与提示

Unit 1 Lifestyles

Section 1 Warm-up & Lesson 1

学业水平测试

- I. 1. personally 2. perfect 3. programme 4. portable
5. remote 6. leisure 7. personal 8. complaining
9. portable 10. appointment
II. 1. wake up 2. get up 3. go downstairs 4. less than
5. take up 6. my favourite programme 7. a six-year-old boy
8. as soon as 9. be filled with 10. be prepared for / be ready for...
11. for / in fun 12. leisure activities 13. complain about / of...
14. make / earn money
III. 1. C 【解析】考查含动词 take 的短语的用法, take up 意为“占据”。
2. A 【解析】句中含有短语 challenge sb. to do, 为不定式符号。
3. B 【解析】lift up 举起; go up 上升, 上涨; bring up 抚养, 唯; grow up 成长。由句意可知, 此处表示“价格上升”。

4. D 【解析】空格处所填的词修饰形容词 cold, 且与后面的 that 构成固定句型, 故选 so。

5. C 【解析】句意: 在一所医科大学上了五年学以后, 简开始在乡下做一名医生。take up 开始做某事; set out 出发, 动身; 着手做, 作“着手做……”讲时, 后接不定式, 即 set out to do...; take over 接管, 接收; set up 设立, 建立, 创办。

6. B 【解析】句意: 在夏季或喜欢早点起床。能呼吸到早上的新鲜空气真好。to breathe 在句中作状语, 和主语 the morning air 之间存在逻辑上的动宾关系。在形容词 easy, difficult, comfortable, heavy, expensive 等词后常用不定式作状语, 主动形式表被动的含义。如: The problem is difficult to answer.
7. D 【解析】because 意为“因为”, 根据句意可判断出推迟露天庆祝大会的原因是天气恶劣。in case 意为“假设, 万一”; in spite of 意为“尽管”; instead of 意为“代替, 而不是”。

8. C 【解析】表示“充满了……”“挤满了……”可用 be filled with 或 be full of 结构, 故选 C 项。

9. A 【解析】表示“关掉”用 switch off。

10. A 【解析】根据句子结构可以看出只有 A 项语法结构。

目录

CONTENTS

Unit 1 Lifestyles

Section 1 Warm-up & Lesson 1	1
Section 2 Lessons 2 and 3	10
Section 3 Lesson 4 & Communication Workshop	18
单元知识整合	27
新典考题分析	31

Unit 2 Heroes

Section 1 Warm-up & Lesson 1	34
Section 2 Lessons 2 and 3	45
Section 3 Lesson 4 & Communication Workshop	56
单元知识整合	65
新典考题分析	67

Unit 3 Celebration

Section 1 Warm-up & Lesson 1	70
Section 2 Lessons 2 and 3	81
Section 3 Lesson 4 & Communication Workshop	91
单元知识整合	99
新典考题分析	102

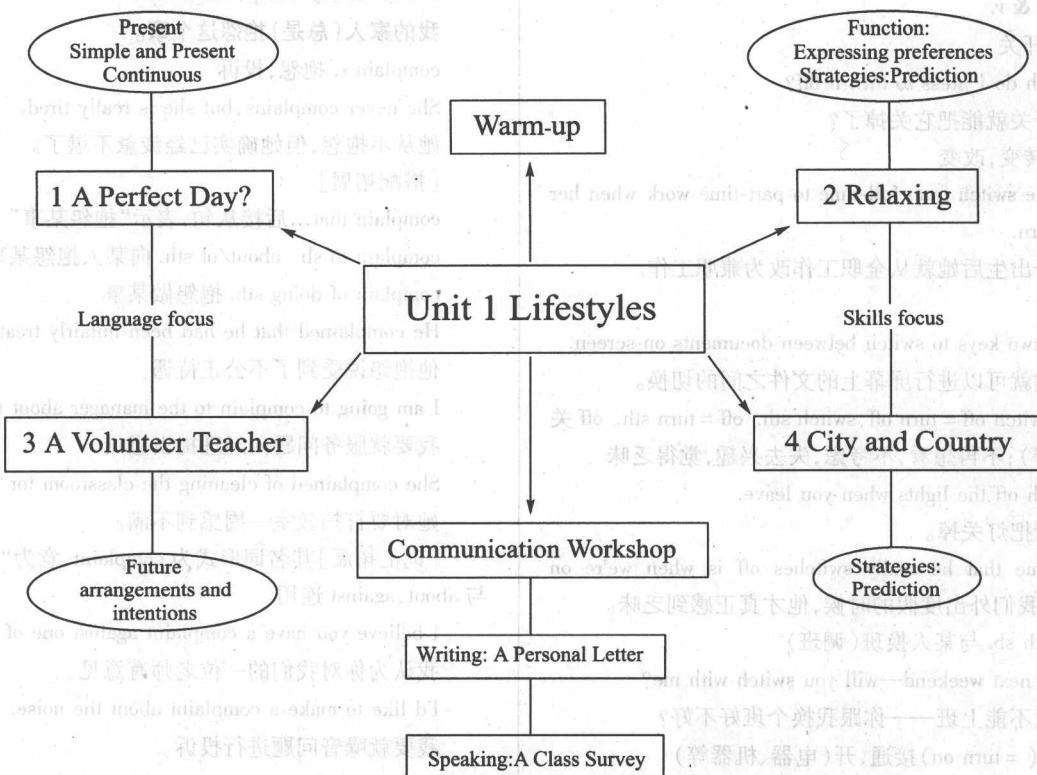
答案与提示

105



Unit 1 Lifestyles

课标单元知识结构



Section 1 Warm-up & Lesson 1

课标考纲解读

1. 谈论英语国家的几种典型生活方式。
2. 了解导致生活压力的原因及其解决办法。
3. 掌握重点词汇 boring, relaxing, 以及词组 talk shows, switch on/off/over, go off, take up, be filled with, complain about 等的用法。

状元学习方案

1. 积极参与课堂的讨论活动,在发表个人意见时尽量使用所学词汇,以达到熟练掌握的程度。
2. 在英语学习中不断树立自信心。
3. 能尊重、理解不同的生活方式,学会明智地规划自己未来的生活。

教材知识检索

考点知识清单

根据汉语完成句子。

1. 玛丽总是抱怨一些事情。为什么她不能变得更和气些呢?

Mary is always _____ something. Why can't she be pleasanter?

2. 部长亲自观察打斗的现场。

The minister made a _____ visit to the scene of the fighting.

3. 小偷一进来,警铃就响起来了。



The alarm _____ when the thieves got in.

4. 去看望我爷爷会花掉整个星期天的时间。

Visiting my grandfather will _____ the whole Sunday.

5. 她的态度彬彬有礼但却很冷淡。

Her manner was polite but _____.

要点核心解读

1. switch n. & v.

(1) n. [C] 开关

Which switch do I press to turn it off?

我按哪个开关就能把它关掉了?

(2) n. [C] 转变, 改变

She made the switch from full-time to part-time work when her first child was born.

第一个孩子出生后她就从全职工作改为兼职工作。

(3) vt. 转变

Press these two keys to switch between documents on screen.

按这两个键就可以进行屏幕上的文件之间的切换。

[拓展] ① switch off = turn off, switch sth. off = turn sth. off 关掉(电灯、机器等); 不再想看, 不考虑, 失去兴趣, 觉得乏味

Please switch off the lights when you leave.

你离开时请把灯关掉。

The only time that he really switches off is when we're on vacation. 只有在我们外出度假的时候, 他才真正感到乏味。

② switch with sb. 与某人换班(调班)

I can't work next weekend—will you switch with me?

下个周末我不能上班——你跟我换个班好不好?

③ switch on (= turn on) 接通, 开(电器、机器等)

How do you switch this thing on? 这东西你是怎么打开的?

④ switch over 转变频道, 转变

If there is news about football, Tom always switches over and watches it. 如果有关于足球的新闻, 汤姆总是转换频道去看。

2. take up 意为“占, 占据(时间、空间)”

Writing the paper took up most of the weekend.

写这篇论文占去了周末的大部分时间。

This piano takes up too much room. 这架钢琴太占地方。

[拓展] take up 还有“开始学习某课程; 开始从事……; 着手处理; 拿起; 对……产生兴趣; 打断某人; 接受(建议或挑战)”之意。

Two years later he dropped Chinese and took up English.

两年后他放弃学汉语, 改学英语。

She took up her first teaching post in 1990.

1990 年她走上了她第一个教学岗位。

I'm going to take this matter up with my lawyer.

我将同我的律师一起着手处理此事。

We should take up arms to fight for freedom.

我们应该拿起武器为争取自由而斗争。

Are you going to take up the challenge of lasting a whole week without arguing? 你能接受一周内不争吵的挑战吗?

[词组拓展]

take up on 接受(提议、打赌等)

take up with 和……来往

take off 脱下; 起飞; 迅速流行

take on 雇用; 呈现; 接受

take out 带……出去; 杀害

take on 承担

take over 接管, 接手; 接任

take to 喜欢上……, 对……产生好感

3. My family complains about it.

我的家人(总是)抱怨这个事。

complain v. 抱怨, 投诉

She never complains, but she is really tired.

她从不抱怨, 但她确实已经疲惫不堪了。

[搭配拓展]

complain that... 后接从句, 表示“抱怨某事”

complain to sb. about/of sth. 向某人抱怨某事

complain of doing sth. 抱怨做某事

He complained that he had been unfairly treated.

他抱怨说受到了不公正待遇。

I am going to complain to the manager about the service.

我要就服务问题向经理提出意见。

She complained of cleaning the classroom for a week.

她对要打扫教室一周感到不满。

[词汇拓展] 其名词形式为 complaint, 意为“抱怨, 控告”, 常与 about, against 连用。

I believe you have a complaint against one of our teachers.

我认为你对我们的一位老师有意见。

I'd like to make a complaint about the noise.

我要就噪音问题进行投诉。

4. It takes me less than fifteen minutes to wash, get changed, have breakfast, leave home and get on a bus.

洗漱、换衣服、吃早餐、离开家和坐上公共汽车花费了我不到 15 分钟的时间。

本句中 it 作形式主语, 不定式是真正的主语。take 用作动词, 意为“花费”。

It took me four hours to drive from here to Beijing.

从这儿开车到北京花了我四个小时的时间。

How long does the flight take? 这个航班要飞多久?

[注意] take 通常不用来表示花钱, 有时其主语既可为事物也可为人。

The bridge took them nearly two years. (= They took nearly two years to build the bridge.) 建那座桥花费了他们近两年的时间。

[拓展] take 用作动词, 还有“得到, 获得; 拿, 抓住, 握住; 带, 送; 搭, 乘, 坐”之意。

Now that the allied forces have taken the airport, the end of the war is near. 既然盟军已占领了机场, 战争的结尾就更接近了。

Someone took my hat by mistake. 有人错拿了我的帽子。

Don't forget to take your bag with you. 别忘了带上你的包。

My husband goes to work on the bus but takes the train coming home. 我丈夫搭公共汽车上班, 但坐火车回家。

5. suppose 的用法

(1) *vt.* 表示“认为,推断”,可构成: *suppose + n. + to do*; *suppose + n. + (to be) + adj. / n.*; *suppose + that* 从句/*so* 等句式结构。

She had supposed him to be very rich. (= She had supposed that he was very rich.) 她原以为他很有钱。

I had supposed his wife a younger woman.

我原以为他妻子很年轻。

I suppose him to have gone abroad.

我以为他已经出国了。

There is no reason to suppose that he is lying.

完全没理由认为他说谎。

—Will it rain tomorrow? 明天会下雨吗?

—I suppose so. 我认为会。

(2) *vt.* 表示“假定,假设”,常接 *that* 从句。

Let us suppose that the news is true.

让我们假设这消息是真的。

Suppose the earth were flat. 假设地球是平的。

(3) *be supposed to do* (= *be expected to do*) 被期望/应该做某事; *be not supposed to do* (= *be not allowed to do*) 不被允许做某事/不应该做某事。

Is the servant supposed to clean the outside of the window or only the inside?

那个仆人应该打扫窗子的外面,还是只打扫里面呢?

We are not supposed to play football in the street.

我们不应该在街上踢足球。

(4) *supposing conj.* (= *if*) 倘若; 假使

Supposing it rains, what shall we do?

如果下雨,我们将怎么办?

[特别提示] *suppose* 以上的四种用法常常在考试题目中出现,尤其是第(1)点中考查它的省略句式 *suppose so/not*, 和它的否定转移用法 *She did not suppose that he was rich.* 她认为他不富有。还有第(4)点的连词用法。

6. fill, be filled with... , fill in 与 fill up

fill 常与 *with* 连用,表示“注满,装满,填空,补缺”,可用于被动结构: *be filled with...* (= *be full of...*) 意为“充满了……”。

Music filled the room. 音乐充满了屋子。

George is the best person to fill this vacancy.

乔治是填补这一空缺的最佳人选。

The child's mind is filled with strange ideas.

这孩子的头脑中充满了古怪的想法。

[拓展] (1) *fill in* 可以表示“填充,填补”或“填空”。

We'll have to find someone to fill in for Francis tonight as he's ill. 弗朗西斯病了,今晚我们得找个人顶替他。

Please fill in your income tax form.

请填写你的所得税申报表。

Please fill in /out /up this form, giving your name, age, and address. 请在这份表格上填上你的姓名、年龄和地址。

(2) *fill up* 表示“装满,填满”。

He filled up the bucket with water. 他把水桶装满水。

We'd better first fill the car up with petrol at the petrol station.

我们最好先到加油站去给汽车加满汽油。

7. How much time do you spend watching TV every day? 你每天花多少时间看电视?

[辨析] *spend*, *pay*, *cost* 与 *take*

(1) *spend* 可指花费时间和金钱,主语是人。

句型: *sb. spend... on sth. / (in) doing sth.* 某人花费……在某事上/做某事, *in* 可以省略。

I spent a pleasant hour (in) talking with friends.

我跟朋友交谈,愉快地度过了一个钟头。

She spends too much money on clothes.

她在衣服上花费太大。

(2) *pay* 是“花钱”的意思,主语是人。常用句型: *sb. pay money for sth.*

I paid fifty yuan for this second-hand radio.

我花 50 元买了这台二手收音机。

(3) *cost* 当“花费”讲时,主语是物。常用句型: *sth. cost sb. some money / time.*

This second-hand radio cost me fifty yuan.

买这台二手收音机花了我 50 元。

cost 除当“花费”讲外,还可解释为“使……失去”,常用句型: *sth. cost sb. sth.*

The small mistake cost him the first place.

小疏忽使他失去了第一名。

(4) *take* 的主语通常是物或形式主语 *it*。常用句型: *It takes sb. some time / money to do sth.*

It will take the workers a year to finish the project.

要完成这项工程将花费工人们一年的时间。

[特别提示] 要掌握好这四个词的用法区别,关键是要注意各个动词的特有句型,即 *spend*, *pay* 的主语是人,而 *cost* 主语为物, *take* 的主语为 *it*。

8. What kind of lifestyle do you think the men in the pictures have? 你认为图片中的人有什么样的生活方式?

该句型为双重疑问句。

(1) 表示疑问的连词在句中作主语时,将 *do you think* 放在连词后谓语动词前,其他不变。如将插入语撤走,原句式不变。

Who do you think ate the cakes?

你认为谁吃了蛋糕? (*who* 作主语)

(2) 如果连词在句中不作主语,则将 *do you think* 放在连词后,其他成分要成为 *think* 的宾语从句。

Why do you think she was late again?

你认为她为什么又一次迟到了? (*why* 作状语)

可用于该句型的疑问词还有 *what*, *where*, *when*, *how*, *which*, *whom* 等;可用于该句型的动词除 *think* 外,还有 *believe*, *expect*, *imagine*, *suppose* 等。

9. I am always the first person to get to the office.

我总是第一个到达办公室。

句中不定式放在名词的后面作定语,只起单纯的修饰作用。常置于时间类名词、表次序的词 *the first*, *the last*, *the best* 以及 *the only*, *the very*, *the right* 等词之后,与名词有逻辑上的主谓关系;若位于其他名词 *wish*, *promise*, *plan* 的后面,与名词有逻辑上的同位关系。

He was the first teacher to come. 他是第一个来的老师。

It's time to go. 该走了。

The three weeks to spend my holiday in the country is unforgettable. 在乡间度假的三周令人难忘。

Do keep your promise to write to us.

你一定要遵守诺言给我们写信。

10. live this lifestyle 过这种生活

live /lead a... life 过……的生活

dream a... dream 做……的梦

Of course, I couldn't live this lifestyle without a good wife.

当然,没有一个好妻子,我是不可能过上这种生活的。

Now farmers of China live a much happier life than before.

现在,中国农民过上了比以往幸福得多的生活。

I dreamt a strange dream last night and it came true today.

我昨晚做了个怪梦,今天,那梦竟然成真了。

11. get bored 变得厌烦

bored 厌烦的(指人的感受)

boring 令人厌烦的

类似用法的词有:

surprised /surprising; excited / exciting;

frightened /frightening; moved /moving;

puzzled /puzzling

Besides, I get bored if there's nothing to do.

而且,要是没事可做我会觉得无聊。

Look at his bored expression and you can guess how bored he is. 看他脸上厌烦的表情你就知道他有多烦了。

He got /became bored by her boring speech.

他被她那些令人厌烦的话弄得很烦。

get + 过去分词

Hurry and get dressed or you'll be late.

快点穿衣服,不然你会迟到的。

Don't leave when it's dark—you could easily get lost.

天黑时别出门——你会很容易迷路的。

Our car got stuck in the mud after the heavy rain.

大雨后,我们的车陷在泥泞中动弹不得。

12. go off

(1) 离开(尤指去做某事)

She went off to get a drink. 她去拿饮料了。

(2) 开火;爆炸

The gun went off by accident. 枪走火了。

(3) (电灯)熄灭;(电)中断;(机器等)停止运行

The heating goes off at night. 暖气夜间停止供热。

(4) (食物、饮料)变质,变坏

The bottle of drink has gone off. Throw it away.

这瓶饮料坏了。扔了吧。

[词组拓展]

go against sb. 对某人不利,不利于某人

go against 反对,反抗,与……违背

go ahead 先走;做/吃/用吧

go along with 同意,赞成

go away 走开,离开;消失

go down 倒下,落下;下降,下跌

go into 猛烈地撞上某物;投入某事

go on 发生;(情况、形势)继续下去,持续

go out 出去;(灯、火等)熄灭;发布/表

go through 仔细检查;经历,遭受

go up 上升,上涨;被兴建

go without 没有……而勉强应付,没有……也行

go all out for sth. /to do sth. 竭力获取某物/全力以赴做某事

go after sb. /sth. 追求某人/谋求某事(物)

go in for sth. 参加考试/竞赛;对某事有兴趣

典例分类剖析

考点1 suppose 的用法

命题规律

(1) 考查 suppose 的常用句型。

(2) 考查 suppose 的含义以及其作从属连词时的用法。

[例1] I don't suppose you are the best choice, _____?

A. are you

B. do I

C. don't I

D. aren't you

[试解] _____。(做后再看答案,发挥母题功能)

[解析] 此处考查含有 suppose 的反意疑问句。这时主句中的 not 应移到从句中,然后对从句进行反问,故选 A。

[答案] A

[点拨] 像 suppose, think, believe 等这类动词,在表示看法的时候,其宾语从句的否定式常转移到主句。若它们的主语为第一人称时,在构成反意疑问句时,其附加疑问部分的人称和动词要与从句保持一致。

母题迁移

1. —When do you _____ we can get there?

—Maybe before dark.

A. know

B. suppose

C. consider

D. say

考点2 take 构成的常用短语辨析

命题规律

在设定的语境中考查 take 构成的常用短语的不同含义的辨析。

[例2] (1) I used to be afraid to _____ bungee jumping but now I am really into it.

A. take up

B. pick up

C. turn up

D. look up

(2) Andrew says he's going to _____ the piano during the holidays.

A. take up

B. take on

C. take out

D. take over

[试解] _____。(做后再看答案,发挥母题功能)

[解析] (1) take up 从事;pick up 捡起,拾起,(不经意的)学会;turn up 开大,调大;look up 向上看,查找。句意:过去我不敢做蹦极跳,但现在我真的喜欢它。

(2) take up 从事;take on 雇用;take out 取出来;take over 接管。句意:安德鲁说,假期里他打算学钢琴。

[答案] (1) A (2) A

母题迁移

2. (1) To keep healthy, Professor Johnson

_____ cycling as a regular form of exercise after he retired.

A. took up

B. caught on

C. carried on

D. made for

(2) —What beautiful German you are speaking! When did you begin to learn it?

—I _____ the language while at university.

- A. felt like B. put up
C. took up D. got through

考点3 switch 的含义及其搭配用法

命题规律

考查 switch 的搭配用法, 以及与其意义相近的词组辨析。

[例3] When we arrived at the theatre, the lights had already _____.

- A. turned out B. been switched off
C. turned off D. set out

[试解] _____. (做后再看答案, 发挥母题功能)

[解析] switch off 意为“关掉”, 为及物动词短语; turn out 结果是, 原来是; turn off 意为“关掉”, 为及物动词短语; set out 开始做, 出发。

[答案] B

母题迁移 3. Let us switch the conversation _____ a different topic.

- A. on B. off C. to D. out

考点4 fill 的含义及其搭配用法

命题规律

- (1) 在设定的句子结构中考查 fill 的搭配用法。
(2) 在设定的语境中考查与 fill 意义相近的词组辨析。

[例4] The room _____ smoke, so she opened the window to let some fresh air in.

- A. fills with B. was filling with
C. was filled with D. was full with

[试解] _____. (做后再看答案, 发挥母题功能)

[解析] fill 为及物动词, 意为“充满, 注满”; be filled with 意为“充满着”。前半句句意为“满屋子都是烟”。

[答案] C

母题迁移

4. When it was time for dinner, the dining hall soon _____ the students.

- A. filled B. was filled of
C. filled up D. filled up with

考点5 get + 过去分词作表语

命题规律

- (1) 在设定的语境中考查 get 后接的不同结构和表达的不同含义。
(2) 在设定的句子结构中考查 get 后接过去分词的结构。

[例5] Sarah, hurry up. I'm afraid you won't have time to _____ before the party.

- A. get changed B. get change
C. get changing D. get to change

[试解] _____. (做后再看答案, 发挥母题功能)

[解析] 后句句意为“恐怕你在晚会前没有时间换衣服”, 即表示“(你)被改变着装”之意, 故应用过去分词作 get 的表语来表示被动。

[答案] A

母题迁移

5. —How are the team playing?

—They're playing well, but one of them _____ hurt.

- A. got B. gets
C. are D. were

自主评价反馈

考点知识清单

1. complaining about 2. personal 3. went off
4. take up 5. remote

母题迁移

1. B 2. (1) A (2) C 3. C 4. D 5. A

优化分层测试

学业水平测试

I. 单词拼写

- She said she didn't like it, but _____ (就自己而言) I thought it was very good.
- Practice makes _____ (完美的).
- What's on the _____ (计划) today?
- He bought a _____ (手提的) typewriter yesterday.
- She lives in a _____ (偏僻的) village.
- I have no _____ (空闲) for sport.
- I have something _____ (私人的, 个人的) to tell you.
- Joan is always _____ (抱怨) about something.
- Yesterday he bought a _____ (轻便的) typewriter.
- I have an _____ (约会) with him at 8:00.

II. 短语翻译

- 叫醒, 醒来 _____

2. 起床 _____

3. 下楼 _____

4. 少于 _____

5. 占去, 占据 _____

6. 我最喜欢的节目 _____

7. 一个六岁的男孩 _____

8. 一……就…… _____

9. 充满, 挤满 _____

10. 为……做好准备 _____

11. 开玩笑地 _____

12. 休闲活动 _____

13. 抱怨…… _____

14. 赚钱, 挣钱 _____

III. 单项填空

- Meetings and appointments _____ a large part of the day.
A. take over B. take on
C. take up D. take apart
- The difficulty of putting our ideas into practice challenged us

find a new method.

- A. to B. in C. under D. of

3. (2007 年江苏高考)—Do you think that housing price will keep _____ in the years to come?

—Sorry, I have no idea.

- A. lifting up B. going up
C. bringing up D. growing up

4. The weather was _____ cold that I didn't like to leave my room.

- A. really B. such C. too D. so

5. After studying in a medical college for five years, Jane _____ her job as a doctor in the countryside.

- A. set out B. took over
C. took up D. set up

6. (2008 年全国高考) I like getting up very early in summer. The morning air is so good _____.

- A. to be breathed B. to breathe
C. breathing D. being breathed

7. (2007 年浙江高考) The open-air celebration has been put off _____ the bad weather.

- A. in case of B. in spite of
C. instead of D. because of

8. The room _____ smoke and I had to go out for some fresh air.

- A. was filled of B. was full with
C. was filled with D. was full about

9. Please _____ the light before you leave the room.

- A. switch off B. switch on
C. switch over D. switch up

10. He is _____ great stress because of the new working environment.

- A. suffering B. putting C. laid D. placing

IV. 阅读理解

A

Snow can be very beautiful. When snow covers everything around you, the world looks like a "Winter Wonderland". That is the name of a very popular song about winter. Richard Smith and Felix Bernard wrote the song in 1934.

But winter is not always such a beautiful and happy time. It is cold outside. The wind blows and makes it even colder. The days are shorter and darker. The sun rarely shines. The leaves on the trees are brown or have fallen to the ground. The flowers are mostly gone. It is not surprising that some people are sad in winter. And some people dream about being somewhere else where it is warm and pretty—like the state of California. The Mamas and the Papas recorded their famous song, "California Dreaming" in 1965.

During the 1960s, many other famous rock groups sang songs about winter. Here is a song by Simon and Garfunkel called "A Hazy Shade of Winter". They sing about life and hope.

In 1968, the group Blood, Sweat and Tears recorded this gentle, sad song about winter. They sing about a lost love and forgotten memories in "Sometimes in Winter".

Gordon Lightfoot wrote and recorded another sad and lovely song about winter in 1975. Sarah McLachlan recorded "Song for a Winter's Night" for an album in 2006. She sings about reading a love

letter and wishing the writer were with her.

Finally, on a lovely note, we leave you this sad song by Wayne.

1. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. "Winter Wonderland" is a song written by two brothers.
B. Most people feel very sad in winter.
C. "California Dreaming" is the most famous song about winter.
D. Winter is not always a happy time.

2. What does the underlined word in the second paragraph mean?

- A. Often. B. Never. C. Hardly. D. Sometimes.

3. What do we learn about the song "Sometimes in Winter" from the passage?

- A. It was written for Sarah McLachlan.
B. Gordon Lightfoot made some changes to it.
C. It is a gentle and sad song about winter.
D. It first came out in the 1970s.

4. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. It is usually warm in California in winter.
B. "Song for a Winter's Night" is a very happy song.
C. Blood, Sweat and Tears are the names of three singers.
D. Simon and Garfunkel often felt sad.

5. Where is this passage most probably taken from?

- A. Newspaper. B. TV news.
C. Radio program. D. Magazine.

B

Do you have any places to visit during this fall? How about the following two places?

Tulum, Mexico

Why You Should Go: Tulum is about an hour and a half south of Cancun, down the Riviera Maya of Mexico. The beaches there have not been developed yet.

Where to Sleep: The most common type of houses in Tulum are small ones with *no frills* (不实用的装饰) on or near the beach; you'll like the ocean wind, as the small houses usually don't have air conditioners. Hemingway has *waterfront* (滨水地区) small houses with gardens.

Where to Eat: You can probably eat at your hotel; the owners often cook. You can also take a taxi into the center of the city Tulum and eat at Carlos'n Charlie's, which offers live music.

Budapest, Hungary

Why You Should Go: Budapest is less expensive and less explored than other Western European capitals. It has the beautiful Buda Castle, and the Danube River divides the city Buda from Pest.

Where to Sleep: The Opera House and museums are in central Pest, but staying in Buda can be cheaper. The Hotel Astra (doubles from \$ 144) is in central Buda. Vadvirag Panzio (doubles from \$ 81) is very cheap in nearby Buda Hills, but you'll have to take a bus into town.

Where to Eat: Have coffee at the popular Ruszwurm. For dinner, try the traditional Tabani Terasz. "It's below scenic Castle Hill and is still unknown to most tourists," says Ben Curtis, a guide from Rick Steves' tour company, Europe Through the Back Door.

6. What's the purpose of the passage?

- A. To tell people something about two famous places of interest.
B. To explain to people why they should go to Tulum and

- Budapest.
- C. To attract people to visit Tulum and Budapest.
- D. To tell people what they should do when visiting Tulum and Budapest.
7. The underlined word "Hemingway" in the passage most probably refers to _____.
A. a famous writer B. a hotel
C. a place of interest D. a small house
8. If six people took three double rooms in the Hotel Astra, they all together will pay _____ for each night at least.
A. \$ 144 B. \$ 288 C. \$ 432 D. \$ 576
9. What do we learn about Budapest from the passage?
A. It is very expensive to travel there.
B. It is the capital of a Western European country.
C. There is a beautiful castle in Pest.
D. The Danube River divides the city from north to south.
10. We can learn from the passage that _____.
A. Tulum is to the north of Cancun
B. lots of tall buildings can be seen near the beach in Tulum
C. Ruszwurm only offers people coffee
D. Tabani Terasz hasn't been discovered by many tourists



高考能力测试

(测试时间:45 分钟 测试满分:100 分)

- I. 单项填空 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)
1. After waiting for two days, we decided to leave _____ him.
A. except B. besides
C. without D. with
2. Can you believe that in _____ a rich country there should be _____ many poor people?
A. such; such B. such; so
C. so; so D. so; such
3. Although we invited him to the party, Mr Mundy decided to _____ another late night _____ the computer room.
A. spend; in B. take; for
C. cost; on D. spend; /
4. I _____ on a sofa because my parents have come for the weekend.
A. slept B. was sleeping
C. have slept D. am sleeping
5. _____ his father is? I don't know why he always wears the uniform.
A. What do you think B. You think what
C. What you think D. What did you think that
6. The village is far away from here indeed. It's _____ walk.
A. a four hour B. a four hour's
C. a four-hours D. a four hours'
7. The task was _____ difficult for us and I played _____, so I didn't know how to do it.
A. much too; much too B. much too; too much
C. too much; too much D. too much; much to
8. The old man didn't feel _____ though he stayed on the hill

- _____.
- A. alone; lonely B. alone; alone
C. lonely; alone D. lonely; lonely
9. 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
10. —Do you like the material?
—Yes, it _____ very soft.
A. is feeling B. is felt C. feels D. felt
11. Please remember to _____ at six o'clock sharp tomorrow morning.
A. wake me up B. wake up me
C. awake me up D. awake up me
12. It was raining heavily in the morning but it _____ to be fine in the evening.
A. turned off B. turned on
C. turned out D. turned down
13. A good storyteller must be able to hold his listeners' curiosity _____ he reaches the end of the story.
A. when B. unless C. after D. until
14. Shanghai is really a fascinating city and we've decided to stay for _____ two weeks.
A. another B. other C. the other D. other's
15. _____ I lived there, I used to go to the seashore on Saturdays.
A. When B. As C. Since D. Before

- II. 完形填空 (共 20 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)
- Mark was walking home from school one day when he noticed the boy ahead of him had fallen and dropped all of the books he was carrying, along with two sweaters, a baseball bat, a glove and a small tape recorder. Mark _____ 16 _____ down and helped the boy pick up the scattered _____ 17 _____. Since they were going the same way, he helped to carry part of the _____ 18 _____. As they walked, Mark discovered the boy's name was Bill, that he loved video games, baseball and history, that he was _____ 19 _____ a lot of trouble with his other subjects and that he had just _____ 20 _____ with his girlfriend.
- They arrived at Bill's home first and Mark was invited _____ 21 _____ for a Coke and to watch some television. The afternoon passed _____ 22 _____ with a few laughs and some _____ 23 _____ small talk, then Mark went home. They _____ 24 _____ to see each other around school, had lunch together once or twice, then _____ 25 _____ graduated from junior high school. They ended in the same high school where they had _____ 26 _____ contacts over the years. Finally the long awaited senior year came, and three weeks before _____ 27 _____, Bill asked Mark if they could talk.
- Bill reminded him of the day years ago _____ 28 _____ they had first met. "Do you ever _____ 29 _____ why I was carrying so many things home that day?" asked Bill. "You see, I _____ 30 _____ out my locker (寄物柜) because I didn't want to leave a _____ 31 _____ for anyone else. I had _____ 32 _____ away some of my mother's sleeping pills and I was going home to commit suicide (自杀). But after we spent some time _____ 33 _____ talking and laughing, I realized that if I had killed myself, I would have missed that time and so many others that might _____ 34 _____.
- So you see, Mark, when you picked up my things that day, you did a

lot 35 . You saved my life. ”

16. A. got B. fell C. knelt D. sat
17. A. articles B. books C. papers D. properties
18. A. baggage B. burden C. package D. responsibilities
19. A. making B. causing C. taking D. having
20. A. fallen love B. kept in touch C. got along D. broken up
21. A. in B. to C. out D. up
22. A. pleasantly B. quietly C. hurriedly D. secretly
23. A. considerate B. accustomed C. shared D. conservative
24. A. suspended B. continued C. insisted D. hesitated
25. A. neither B. both C. two D. either
26. A. rare B. close C. brief D. constant
27. A. celebration B. ceremony C. anniversary D. graduation
28. A. when B. where C. that D. since
29. A. suppose B. assume C. approve D. wonder
30. A. cleaned B. abandoned C. deserted D. withdrew
31. A. sign B. mess C. track D. rubbish
32. A. stolen B. kept C. stored D. required
33. A. frequently B. thoroughly C. together D. always
34. A. lose B. waste C. obtain D. follow
35. A. many B. more C. much D. most

III. 阅读理解 (共 15 小题, 每小题 3 分, 满分 45 分)

A

Edmund Jackson, who is 83 years old now, was injured as a gunner in World War II on August 7, 1944. The 20-year-old jumped out of the plane and spent 32 days hiding from the enemies in Yugoslavia. The history in Jackson's head and the stories of other veterans (老兵) are being collected and will be put in a new series of schoolbooks by the American Veterans Institute. The American Veterans Institute hopes to give the books to schools to get students from three-year-old to seventh grade more interested in history by offering stories with places, dates and facts.

“I wouldn't want to go through it again, but I wouldn't have missed it for anything,” Jackson said. “It's important for them to know there are people willing to die for their country.”

The American Veterans Institute, which is based in Tipp City, aims to help people appreciate military (军事的) service more. Tara Dixon Engel, co-founder, said the American Veterans Institute started the book project in 2006 because many students didn't seem to know who veterans are and what they did. The group has spent as much as \$ 25,000 on the program and has finished writing three books so far. For some books, the group plans to use written stories from veterans of the Revolutionary War (独立战争) and oral histories from the World War II Victory Museum in Auburn, Ind. Once the books come out, the institute and the Victory Museum will give them to schools for free.

36. Why does the writer mention Edmund Jackson in the first paragraph?

- A. To tell us his stories during World War II.
- B. To tell us for whom the books are written.
- C. To lead to the topic of the passage.

D. To advise us not to forget veterans.

37. The purpose of the American Veterans Institute's project is to

- A. help people know soldiers better
- B. help people appreciate military service more
- C. offer children more interesting books
- D. collect stories of veterans

38. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT that

- A. Edmund Jackson was a gunner in World War II
- B. the stories have places, dates and facts
- C. three books have been finished writing
- D. all the stories are about veterans of World War II

39. What do we learn about the American Veterans Institute?

- A. It was founded by Tara Dixon Engel alone.
- B. It just publishes (出版) books for school students.
- C. It has spent more than thirty thousand dollars on the program.
- D. It will give all the books to schools for free.

40. In which section of a newspaper would you most probably read this passage?

- A. International news.
- B. People.
- C. Business.
- D. Education.

B

“Smoking is bad for the nation's health.” The plain truth, proved by ever-increasing medical truth, repeated by health authorities, and printed on cigarette packages, has failed to prevent our innocent youths from smoking.

Many young smokers light up their first cigarette in the mistaken belief that puffing away (吹出气) at a cigarette is cool.

Anti-smoking supporters here in China must envy their counterparts (极相似的人) in France. To help implement a nationwide smoking ban coming into force there on Thursday, 175,000 special inspectors (巡视员) and members of the police force will be sent to patrol public places.

When people foolishly believe smoking is cool, it is of little use telling them to stop. What the French did, just like what has been done in our Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong, is a good way to drive home the message that smoking kills. When smokers risk a fine for lighting a cigarette in public, smoking is no longer cool. The forceful bans in both Hong Kong and France actually make smoking in public impolite.

We cannot expect the same to happen here anytime soon. Not until our country gives up the high profits from tobacco. It is a paradox (自相矛盾) that while the central government promises to control tobacco, some local governments depend on the health damaging leaves to fill their banks.

41. What is not true about the truth that smoking is bad for the nation's health?

- A. It has been proved by ever-increasing medical truth.
- B. It is repeated by health authorities.
- C. It is printed on cigarette packages.
- D. It has prevented the youths from smoking.

42. How do many young smokers begin to smoke?

- A. They are misled by others.
- B. They think smoking is cool.

- C. They think a cigarette is cool.
D. They like puffing away at a cigarette.
43. In what way do anti-smoking supporters in China differ from their counterparts in France?
A. They are strongly object to smoking.
B. They patrol public places themselves.
C. They couldn't get help from special inspectors and the police.
D. They don't smoke themselves.
44. What can't be *inferred* (推断) from the underlined sentence in Paragraph 5?
A. The central government has made up its mind to fight against smoking.
B. Some local governments live on the tobacco profit.
C. The central government doesn't agree with some local governments about planting tobacco.
D. Some local governments can get high profit from tobacco.
45. What is the writer's attitude towards anti-smoking?
A. Approval. B. Object. C. Indifferent. D. Pessimistic.

C

Space Travel Bad for Bones

Space travel is definitely bad for astronauts' bones, reducing their bone *density* (密度) after only a month of weightlessness, according to French research published on Friday.

Laurence Vico and his fellow workers at St Etienne University called for more research into the effects of microgravity, after their study of 15 astronauts from the Russian MIR station showed bone loss continued throughout space flights.

"Bone loss was especially striking in four astronauts," the scientists reported in the *Lancet Medical Journal*.

They measured the bone mineral density (BMD) of bones in the forearm and lower leg of the astronauts who had spent one to six months in space.

The BMD loss was significant in the *tibia* (胫骨) of the lower leg, a weight-bearing bone, but barely changed in the *radius* (桡骨) of the forearm. "Our results indicate the need to investigate not only different bones, but also different areas of the same bone since not all sites of the *skeleton* (骨架) are similarly affected by space conditions," they added.

Without gravity the body isn't bearing any weight so there is no need for *calcium* (钙) which makes bones strong, and it becomes empty into the bloodstream.

The research team suggested in future scientists should try to determine if the loss of bone density was only on weight-bearing bones on longer flights, also the possible recovery after returning to Earth.

46. French scientists did their research on Russian astronauts because _____.
A. they only cared for the Russian astronauts
B. they were not interested in their own astronauts
C. the Russian government invited them to do their research
D. the Russian astronauts worked in space for a long time
47. Scientists have found that _____.
A. the BMD loss may cause serious illness to astronauts
B. the BMD loss may cause some change in astronauts' bodies

- C. astronauts shouldn't care about the BMD loss
D. astronauts should take some calcium before space travel
48. What caused the BMD loss to astronauts, according to this passage?
A. The food they eat in space.
B. The drinks they take in space.
C. The temperature in space.
D. The gravity in space.
49. In the third paragraph, the word "striking" means _____.
A. unusual B. simple C. weak D. slow
50. If this passage came from a newspaper, in which column may it be?
A. News. B. Society.
C. Science. D. Business.

[附加新题型] (适用范围: 山东、天津)

阅读表达

You've no doubt heard people say how much they "need" a holiday. What they really mean is that they want one. Certainly, people working under pressure feel a very strong desire to escape from work and become less tight during their holidays, and experience a changed environment.

However, work for many people today is office work and mental, rather than physical tasks. These people may seek much more energy-taking activities while on holiday, rather than simply lying on a beach.

Once people become used to going on holiday, _____. For many people the holiday is one of the last things to be given up, and indeed many workers have chosen to spend some of their last pay when being on holiday. It may give them a "lift" in facing some difficulties in life.

Most of us also enjoy showing off the lovely tan skins we get from a holiday. So many tourists are now able to afford holidays in the sun that tans have become quite common; although we join a tan together with health, it has been fully shown that too much sunshine will result in high danger of skin problems, as well as drying out one's skin and leading to more lines on your face later in life.

1. What is the best title of the passage? (Please answer within 10 words.)
2. Which sentence in the passage can be replaced by the following one?
Hard working people want a holiday very much to be free from work and get relaxed.
3. Please fill in the blank in the third paragraph with proper words or phrases to complete the sentence. (Please answer within 10 words.)
4. Do you think taking holidays is good for you? Why? (Please answer within 30 words.)
5. Translate the underlined sentence in the second paragraph into Chinese.



Section 2 Lessons 2 and 3

课标考纲解读

1. 学会使用听力策略,能听懂有关生活方式、生活压力及减轻压力的方法等介绍,能抓住所听语段中的关键词,从中提取信息,理解主旨大意及话语间的逻辑关系。

2. 学会运用一般现在时、现在进行时和一般将来时以及一般现在时表将来的用法。

状元学习方案

1. 提高听的能力一方面是积极参与“英语角”之类的活动进行锻炼;另一方面是坚持自己创造听的环境,可以在休闲时听英语课文、英语小故事或英文歌曲,既缓解了学习压力,又锻炼了听力。

2. 学会用英语思维去思考动作发生的时间,理解动词的时态,并多做动词时态练习。

教材知识检索

考点知识清单

选择合适的词语填空。

suffer, pressure, prefer, stress, reduce, diet, expert

1. He is under _____ because his wife is very ill.
2. She is an _____ in teaching small children.
3. She _____ the loss of her pupils' respect.
4. We have _____ expenses this year.
5. Proper _____ and exercise are both important for health.
6. Would you _____ that I come on Monday instead of on Tuesday?
7. He works best under _____.

要点核心解读

1. suffer

(1) *vt.* 遭受,蒙受

We suffered huge losses in the financial crisis.

我们在金融危机中损失惨重。

The party suffered a defeat in the general election.

该党在大选中失败了。

suffer pain / defeat 遭受痛苦/失败

suffer unfair treatment 遭受不公正的待遇

(2) *vi.* suffer from... (因疾病、痛苦、悲伤等)受苦,受难,受折磨

Do you often suffer from headaches? 你经常头疼吗?

She's suffering from loss of memory.

她正遭受丧失记忆的痛苦。

Many companies are suffering from a shortage of skilled staff.

许多公司苦于缺乏熟练的员工。

[词汇拓展] sufferings *n.* 苦难,折磨

2. stand (*vt.*) 表示“忍受,容忍”,多用于否定句和疑问句,不用进行时态,后接名词、代词或动名词,不接不定式

I can't stand his brother. 他弟弟让我受不了。

I can't stand it when you do that. 你那么做我受不了。

She couldn't stand being kept waiting.

叫她一直等着,她会受不了。

I can't stand people interrupting all the time.

我不能容忍一直有人打岔。

How can you stand him being here all the time?

他总是在这里,你怎么受得了呢?

3. reduce

(1) *vt.* 减少,缩小(尺寸、数量、价格等),可与 to 或 by 连用。

They've reduced the prices in the shop, so it's a good time to buy. 商店已经降低了商品的价格,看来现在是买东西的好时候。

Reduce speed now. 减速行驶。

Costs have been reduced by 20% over the past year.

在过去的一年里,各项费用已减少了20%。

The fire reduced the forest to a few trees.

大火把森林烧得只剩下几棵树。

Giving up smoking reduces the risk of heart disease.

戒烟会减少得心脏病的危险。

The number of employees was reduced from 40 to 25.

雇员人数从四十人减少到了二十五人。

(2) *vi.* 减轻体重,节食

She has been reducing for the last few weeks.

最近几个星期她一直在节食。

4. check *n.* 检查,核对,校对

[词组拓展]

check in 登记,报到,(在旅馆)办住宿手续,(在机场)办登记手续

check out 办清手续后离开;检查,得到证实

check off 经查对无误而在……上做记号

check up 核对,检验

check (up) with 与……相符合

[注意] check 用于祈使句中时,作“检验无误”解,宾语从句常使用一般现在时表示将来。

5. support *n. & v.*

(1) *n.* [U] 支持,拥护,鼓励,资助

There is strong public support for the change.

公众大力支持这一变革。

(2) *n.* [U] 帮助,救助,援助

Her family and friends have given her lots of support.

她的家人和朋友给了她许多帮助。

(3) *n.* [C,U] 支撑物,支柱;支撑,拥护

She held on to his arm for support.

她抓着他的胳膊,以得到支撑。

(4) *vt.* 支持,拥护,鼓励

If you raise it at the meeting, I'll support you.

如果你在会上提出这个问题,我将支持你。

(5) *vt.* 帮助,援助

The company will support customers in Europe.

这家公司将援助欧洲地区的用户。

[词组拓展]

in support of... 为了支持(拥护)……

in support 后备的,准备给予支援的

give/lend/offer/provide support to sb. 支持某人

support a family 养家糊口

6. challenge *n. & v.* 挑战

Parents should educate their children to be ready to meet the challenge of life. 家长应培养孩子准备迎接生活的挑战。

SARS challenges doctors, nurses and researchers.

非典型性肺炎向医务人员、护士以及研究人员挑战。

I challenged him to a game of chess.

我向他挑战,和他下一盘棋。

[拓展] challenge 作名词,还有“要求,艰巨的任务”之意;用作动词,还有“对……质疑;促使;对……构成考验”之意。

We have received a challenge from the college to play them at football. 我们已经接受了来自院方的挑战,同他们进行足球赛。

She challenged the justice of the new law.

她对新法令的公正性提出了质疑。

7. design *v. & n.*

(1) *vt.* 设计,计划

[搭配拓展]

be designed to do... 为……而制定/设计

design doing/to do sth. 打算做某事

be designed for sb. 供某人使用

be designed as 被用作

The experiment is designed to test the new drug.

这项实验的目的是检验这种新药。

This fund is designed to help poor students.

这项资金是为帮助贫穷的学生而设置的。

This book was designed mainly for parents.

这本书主要是给父母们看的。

(2) *n.* [C] 设计图样(方案)

This is a design for advertisement. 这是一个广告图案。

[词组拓展]

out of latest design 最新式

by design 有意地 (by accident 无意地)

[一言辨异]

The weekend party was designed to bring together the designers who took part in designing a bridge. 周末聚会的目的是使参与设计了桥梁的设计者们聚集在一起。

8. solve *vt.*

(1) 解决,处理

Attempts are being made to solve the problem of waste disposal. 正在想办法解决废物处理的问题。

(2) 解答,破解

It's very hard for the boy to solve the riddle.

这个男孩很难解开这个谜。

[词汇拓展]

solution *n.* 解决方法,解答;溶解,溶化;溶液,溶剂

[思维拓展]

[动] { answer a question 回答问题

{ solve a problem 解决问题

[名] { an answer to a question 问题的答案

{ a solution to a problem 问题的解决办法

[辨析] solve 与 settle

易混词语	辨析	搭配
solve	表示“解决”,侧重于给出一个答案。	solve a problem / a mystery / a puzzle / difficulties
settle	表示“解决”,其对象通常是某种争端。	settle an issue / an argument / a quarrel / a matter

9. find + O(宾语) + OC(宾语补足语)

They found him wounded by a knife. 他们发现他被刀刺伤了。

We found them at the foot of the mountain when we got there.

当我们到达时,我们发现他们在山脚下。

The police found him dead in the room.

警察发现他死在屋里了。

[学法指要] find + 复合宾语结构为常考点,其宾语补足语是现在分词还是过去分词取决于其宾语和宾语补足语之间的关系。若有主动含义,则用现在分词,含有发现某人正在做某事的意思;若有被动含义则是过去分词。

10. lose weight 减轻体重

反义词: put on weight 增加体重

Dr Smith is an expert on losing weight.