

TONGBU DAOXUE YU
ZONGHE LIANXI

同步导学 与综合练习

英语

第二册

(中等职业教育辅导用书)

基础版



中国档案出版社

前 言

为了帮助广大接受中等职业教育的莘莘学子更深入地理解教材宗旨,更扎实地巩固基础知识,更有效地复习课堂所学知识,本套《同步导学与综合练习》在众多师生的期待中终于应运而生。在编写过程中,我们一贯坚持“请一线教师,树一流品质”的原则,真正突出了教材的针对性、实用性和权威性。本书依照(北师大版)英语(基础版)第二册教材编写,其内容由四大板块精心构造而成,特点如下:

课前学习导引 突出“导引”作用,高屋建瓴,统率全篇,使学生更全面、更明确地把握将要学习的内容,做到心中有数,有备而学。

重点难点导析 突出“导析”作用,重点难点被一语道破,能够使学生在学习过程中做到有的放矢,合理安排学习时间。

典型例题剖析 突出“剖析”作用,将抽象的重点难点具体化,并进行深入细致的解析,一一攻破,注重传授解题方法和技巧,有助于培养学生灵活思维的能力。

单元过关综合测试 突出“测试”作用,模拟考试结构,将本单元重点难点融汇集合,经此一练,可有效检验学习效果,总结不足。

四大板块相辅相成,所谓“温故而知新”。本套图书的要义就在于给学生提供一个“温故、知新”的平台,以取得事半功倍的学习效果。

相信本套图书将作为学生的良师益友,助学习一臂之力。

由于时间紧迫,书中不足之处在所难免,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

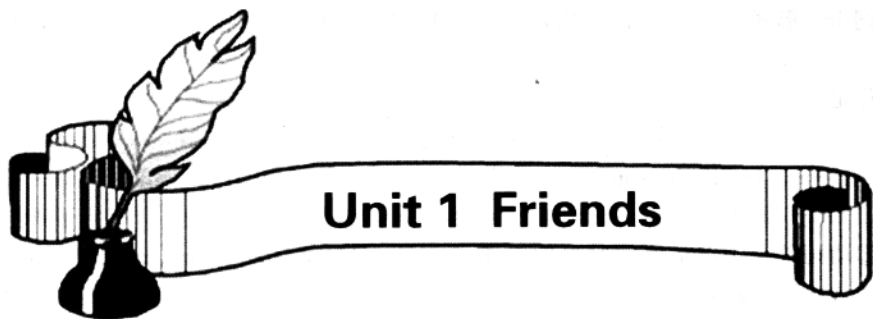
目 录

Unit 1 Friends	(1)
课前学习导引	(1)
重点难点导析	(1)
典型例题剖析	(3)
单元过关综合测试	(4)
Unit 2 Expressing Feelings	(11)
课前学习导引	(11)
重点难点导析	(12)
典型例题剖析	(13)
单元过关综合测试	(14)
Unit 3 Shopping	(21)
课前学习导引	(21)
重点难点导析	(22)
典型例题剖析	(23)
单元过关综合测试	(24)
Unit 4 The English Language	(31)
课前学习导引	(31)
重点难点导析	(32)
典型例题剖析	(33)
单元过关综合测试	(34)
Unit 5 English Gardens	(42)
课前学习导引	(42)
重点难点导析	(42)
典型例题剖析	(44)
单元过关综合测试	(45)
Unit 6 Animals and Man	(52)
课前学习导引	(52)
重点难点导析	(53)
典型例题剖析	(54)
单元过关综合测试	(55)



Unit 7 Using the Bank	(63)
课前学习导引	(63)
重点难点导析	(63)
典型例题剖析	(65)
单元过关综合测试	(66)
Unit 8 Using Computers	(74)
课前学习导引	(74)
重点难点导析	(74)
典型例题剖析	(76)
单元过关综合测试	(77)
Unit 9 What's the Weather Like?	(85)
课前学习导引	(85)
重点难点导析	(85)
典型例题剖析	(87)
单元过关综合测试	(88)
Unit 10 Tom Sawyer—The American Boy	(95)
课前学习导引	(95)
重点难点导析	(96)
典型例题剖析	(98)
单元过关综合测试	(99)
参考答案	(106)





课前学习导引

1. 单词:

handsome, collect, anxious, coin, hardworking, impatient, disappointed, relax, bother, partner, check, score, method, eager, appointment, expect, recognize, blouse, uniform, jeans, honest, businessman, total, credit, envelope, delivery, contain, discovery, guess, move, ordinary, income

2. 词组:

look forward to, check in/into, school uniform, credit card, interested in, collect stamps/coins, enjoy doing, be anxious for, call on somebody, be surprised, quite often, make friends

3. 句型:

1) have...in common 2) get...back

3) throw away something

4. 语法:

动词的-ing 形式

5. 日常交际用语:

1) What does your friend look like?

He is tall and handsome.

2) Tell me more about your friend.

He is very polite and friendly.

3) How will I recognize you?

I'm wearing a red T-shirt and jean shorts.

4) What does your friend look like?

He has big blue eyes and short black hair.



重点难点导析

1. 动词-ing 形式的用法



动词-ing 形式与现在分词的构成一样,但在句子中不能作谓语,但可担当下列句子成分。

1) 作定语

- ① 单一的动词-ing 作定语经常放在名词之前。

He is a boring person.

They don't like the exciting things.

- ② 动词的-ing 作定语有时要放在被修饰词之后,如 something、anything、nothing、everything 等。

There is nothing interesting to see.

Is there anything exciting in this football match?

- ③ 放在被修饰名词之后,起定语从句的作用。

It also contained a letter from Mr. Baker saying, "I hope this money order and your personal things will reach you."

He received an envelope containing his credit card, his airline ticket and other things.

The dog standing by the door is mine.

2) 作宾语补足语

动词-ing 放在 see, hear, notice, keep, find, watch, feel, have, get 等动词后,作宾补。

He noticed a strange man throwing something on a street corner.

I saw you walking cross the street in front of my house yesterday morning.

3) 作状语

- ① 通常表示主语的动作发生在另一个长时间的动作之中,这个长时间的动作作用动词-ing 形式短语来表示。

We disturbed our mother's work when watching TV.

- ② 当两个动作同时发生时,一个次要的动作可以用动词-ing 形式表示。

I entered the room following our English teacher.

- ③ 当一个动作紧跟着另一个动作而发生,用动词-ing 形式表示先发生的动作。

Taking his homework out of schoolbag, he started to write.

- ④ 可以表示动作发生的原因。

He was quite disappointed, thinking that he would never get his things back.

Knowing she likes flower, her boyfriend bought dozens of flowers.

2. Personality is very important in making friends. 交友时个性是很重要的。

make friends 意为“交朋友,结交好友”。

eg. ① He made friends easily. 他善交往。

- ② I've made many friepds in my new class.

我在新班级里结交了很多朋友。

3. Inside was a money order for \$ 1000. 里面有一张 1000 美元的汇票。

此句为倒装句,把 inside 放在句首,表示强调,又如“Inside the briefcase were about



\$ 1000, ...”这句倒装也为了避免主语太长而造成头重脚轻。

4. We talked and found we had a lot in common.

我们在谈话过程中发现我们拥有许多共同点。

have...in common, “有共同点、共同处”。

eg. He and his wife have nothing in common, but they get along well.

他和他妻子没有什么共同点,但他们相处得很好。

5. It surprised him greatly when he got his personal things back.

他能拿回自己的私人物品,这令他非常吃惊。

It 为形式主语, when he got his personal things back 是主语从句, 在句中作真正的主语。

eg. It doesn't surprise me that he refused to accept the gift.

他拒绝收礼,我一点也不奇怪。

get...back, 找回来,使重新得到……

eg. He was quite disappointed, thinking that he would never get his things back.

想到他的东西再也找不回来了,他很失望。

6. Zhang Dong asked him why he had gone to all the trouble to return everything to him. 张东问他为什么费这么多周折把所有东西还给他。

go to all the trouble 竭尽全力。

eg. He went to all the trouble to help me in that accident.

在那次事故中他竭尽全力地帮助我。



典型例题剖析

例 1. _____ poorly on the examination, all the students complained that the test was too hard.

A. Having done

B. Done

C. Doing

D. Having been

[答案]A

[剖析] 本题考查动词-ing 形式作状语。根据题意, 考试成绩不理想在前, 同学们抱怨在后, 所以应该使用完成式, 排除 C。又因为主句的主语是学生, 与分词之间是主动的关系, 排除 B 和 D, 因此本题正确答案为 A。

例 2. I look forward to _____ you, Janny.

A. meet

B. meeting

C. met

D. be meeting

[答案]B

[剖析] 本题检测动词短语“look forward to”的用法, 译为“盼望, 期望”其中 to 为介词, 后面跟名词或动名词, look forward to sth/doing sth. 故正确选项为 B。

例 3. Many people in big city enjoy _____ in the countryside.

A. to live

B. living

C. live

D. lives

[答案]B



[剖析]动词 enjoy 后接动名词作宾语。

例 4. Please don't run _____ fast.

A. that

B. much

C. fairly

D. more

[答案]A

[剖析]在所给的四个选项中,B项 much 一般不修饰形容词的原级,应排除;C项 fairly 意为相当的,适度的,在句子中意思不通;D项 fast 本身的比较级为 faster,所以应排除,这样正确答案为 A,that 在这里是副词,相当于 so,意思是“那样,那么”。

例 5. She said she _____ by all the things her friends had done for her.

A. be moved

B. moving

C. moved

D. was moved

[答案]D

[剖析]本题句意为“她说她被朋友们为她所做的一切感动了”。move,“打动、感动”,句中 she 是 move 的宾语,故用被动语态,主句是过去时态,所以选择 D 项。



单元过关综合测试

一、单项选择(每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

1. After a rest, I went _____ English for hours.

A. on with

B. on to study

C. on studying

D. up to with

2. I _____ come yesterday, but you were absent.

A. did

B. didn't

C. was

D. would

3. Make sure that the electricity _____ when you leave.

A. will be off

B. is turned off

C. must be on

D. be off

4. I'm sorry, _____ watched carefully enough, you're all wrong.

A. neither of you

B. none of you

C. all of you don't

D. both of you don't

5. Why _____ put an ad in the paper?

A. try to

B. you not

C. not to

D. not

6. Don't forget _____ your text-book next time.

A. bring

B. bringing

C. to bring

D. to be brought

7. You can't go home _____ your teacher _____ you to do so.

A. until, agrees

B. until, allows

C. unless, let

D. if, tells

8. — Sorry to trouble you again.

— _____.

A. Don't mention it

B. That's OK

C. That's right

D. Welcome you

9. — _____?



- He is tall and handsome.
- A. How old is your uncle B. What does your uncle look like
C. How do you think of your uncle D. How is your uncle
10. This is a secret between _____ and _____.
A. you, he B. she, him C. you, him D. us, they
11. — Where _____ you just now?
— In the stadium.
A. have been B. were C. have gone D. were gone
12. Just do _____ you are told to.
A. like B. as C. which D. that
13. _____ seen, it can never be forgotten.
A. Twice B. Since C. After D. Once
14. Oh, that's too fast! I simply can't _____ it.
A. see B. listen C. hear D. follow
15. Please _____ where it was.
A. put back it B. put it down C. put it off D. put it back

二、完形填空 (每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

Michel is a young girl who works for the police 16 a handwriting expert (专家). She has helped 17 many criminals (罪犯) by using her special talents (天才).

When she was fourteen, Michel was already 18 interested in the differences in her friends' 19 that she would spend hours 20 them. After 21 college she went to France for a 22 two-year class in handwriting at the School of Police Science.

Michel says that it is 23 for people to hide their handwriting. She can discover 24 of what she needs to know simply 25 looking at the writing with her own eyes, 26 she also has machines 27 help her make 28 different kinds of paper and ink. This knowledge is often 29 great help to the police.

Michel believes that handwriting is a good 30 of what kind of person the 31 is. "I wouldn't go out with a fellow 32 I didn't like his handwriting," she says. But she 33 she fell in love with her future husband, a young policeman 34 she studied his handwriting. It is later to prove be 35, however.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|
| 16. A. with | B. by | C. like | D. as |
| 17. A. search | B. follow | C. catch | D. judge |
| 18. A. so | B. too | C. quite | D. extra |
| 19. A. books | B. letter | C. tongues | D. handwriting |
| 20. A. writing | B. studying | C. settling | D. uncovering |
| 21. A. attending | B. finishing | C. starting | D. stepping into |
| 22. A. powerful | B. natural | C. special | D. common |
| 23. A. main | B. safe | C. easy | D. impossible |



- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 24. A. most | B. nothing | C. little | D. sight |
| 25. A. with | B. by | C. of | D. about |
| 26. A. so | B. for | C. thus | D. but |
| 27. A. they | B. in which | C. that | D. those |
| 28. A. up | B. out | C. for | D. into |
| 29. A. of | B. to | C. with | D. for |
| 30. A. test | B. sign(标记) | C. means | D. habit(习惯) |
| 31. A. thief | B. criminal | C. writer | D. policeman |
| 32. A. whether | B. unless | C. if | D. after |
| 33. A. adds | B. tells | C. repeats | D. cries |
| 34. A. before | B. after | C. shyly | D. and |
| 35. A. necessary | B. all right | C. important | D. quite easy |

三、阅读理解(每小题2分,满分40分)

A

Wally worked in a shop that sold clocks. One day his next door neighbour, Harry, came into his shop. Harry was stingy. His stinginess made Wally very angry. Wally said to him, "When are you going to buy a clock?"

"Never," Harry said. "I don't need a clock."

"Everyone needs a clock," Wally said. "How do you know when it's time to get up?"

"The man who lives on the other side of me turns on his radio at seven o'clock for the news," Harry said. "I hear the announcer say 'The time is seven o'clock. Here is the news.'"

"OK. But how do you know when to go to work?" Wally wanted to know.

"By the time I get out of bed, wash, and shave, it's half past seven," Harry said. "By the time I've eaten my breakfast of toast, jam and coffee, it's eight o'clock, time to leave for office. By the time I get to the bus stop, the time is ten past eight. The bus arrives in a few minutes and by the time it gets to my stop, the time is half past eight. That's the time I start work."

"OK. But how do you know when it's time to go home?" Wally said, getting angry.

"The factory siren rings," Harry told him.

"How do you know when it's time to go to bed?"

"The television programs come to an end."

By now Wally was really angry. "OK," he shouted. "Now tell me what would happen if you woke up in the middle of the night and wanted to know the time?"

"That's easy," Harry said. "I've got a hammer."

"A hammer! What good is a hammer when you want to know the time?"

"I'd use it to knock on your wall. You'd shout at me, 'What are you doing by knocking on my wall at three o'clock in the morning?'"

36. Wally wanted Harry to _____.



- A. knock on his wall B. turn on the radio
C. listen to the news D. buy a clock
37. Why wouldn't Harry do what Wally wanted him to do?
A. He didn't want to spend the money.
B. He was too lazy.
C. He had one already.
D. He didn't know what Wally wanted him to do.
38. Harry thought he could find out the time in the morning by _____.
A. turning on the radio B. turning on the television
C. listening to his neighbour's radio D. looking at the clock
39. Without a clock in his life, Harry could _____ on time.
A. listen to the radio B. get all the sleep he needed
C. get up and travel to work D. buy a clock
40. Harry told Wally he'd use a hammer to _____.
A. know the time B. wake him up
C. break down the wall D. break the clock

B

Clouds put interest into the sky. They make the beauty of the sunset and sunrise, when they often "look like" rain, they look like flowing snowballs thrown across the sky. When dark clouds sometimes "dampen (压抑) our spirit", the northwest wind drives them away, leaving a sky of blue to make us happy.

No doubt people have been interested in the beauty of the clouds since earliest times, and stories written by early writers often spoke of beauty in the clouds.

When you are inside of a cloud, it looks just like fog. Have you ever ridden through a cloud in an airplane? Or have you ever been in a car when it is driven through a cloud on top of a high mountain? If so you find that when you are inside of a cloud, the cloud looks just like the fog you walk through on the sidewalk on a foggy morning.

Fogs and clouds are both made of drops of water, but clouds are higher than fogs. Thin light clouds are much higher than the highest mountain. Thick heavy clouds sometimes touch as low as mountain tops. Fog, however, is always close to the ground.

41. The sky _____.
A. is made more interesting and beautiful by clouds
B. is made more interesting without any clouds
C. always turns out to be blue when clouds are driven away
D. always turns out to be beautiful with clouds
42. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. Clouds may touch mountain tops.
B. Fogs always stay near the ground.



- C. Clouds may be near the ground.
D. Fogs and clouds are made of the same matter.
43. When we're inside of a cloud _____.
A. it looks just like thin fog
B. we can't see them at all
C. we can notice many large drops of water
D. it seems thicker in the sky than it seems from the ground
44. Clouds are different from fogs in that _____.
A. clouds are darker while fogs are whiter
B. clouds are white and fogs are colorful
C. clouds are higher than fogs
D. usually the drops of clouds are fewer than those of the fogs
45. The title of this passage probably is _____.
A. Clouds and Rains
B. Snowballs and Fogs
C. Clouds and Fogs
D. The Sunset and Sunrise

C

Surtsey was born in 1963. Scientists saw the birth of this island. It began at 7:30 a. m. on 14th November. A fishing boat was near Iceland. The boat moved under the captain's(船长)feet. He noticed a strange smell. He saw some black smoke. A volcano(火山)was breaking out. Red-hot rocks, fire and smoke were rushing up from the bottom(底部)of the sea. The island grew quickly. It was 10 metres high the next day and 60 metres high on 18th November. Scientists flew there to watch. It was exciting. Smoke and fire were still rushing up. Pieces of red-hot rock were flying into the air and falling into the sea. The sea was boiling and there was a strange light in the sky. Surtsey grew and grew. Then it stopped in June 1967. It was 175 metres high and 2 kilometres long. And life was already coming to Surtsey. Plants grew. Birds came. Some scientists built a house. They wanted to learn about this young island. A new island is like a new world.

46. Surtsey is _____.
A. an island not far from Iceland
B. a new volcano
C. a fishing boat
D. a place in Iceland
47. Scientists flew there _____.
A. to watch the birth of the island
B. to save the fishing boat
C. to learn about the island



- D. to build a house
48. When did scientists fly to watch?
- Before the volcano broke out.
 - As soon as the volcano broke out.
 - About four days after the volcano broke out.
 - After the volcano stopped rushing up.
49. Put the following sentences in correct order.
- The captain found the boat was moving.
 - A new island appeared in the sea.
 - Fire, smoke and rocks were seen rushing up.
 - A fishing boat was near Iceland.
 - The island grew quickly.
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. d-a-c-b-e | B. a-b-c-d-e |
| C. a-b-e-c-d | D. b-e-d-a-c |
50. The best title of this article is _____.
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| A. A new island | B. The birth of an island |
| C. A new world | D. Scientists discovered Surtsey |

D

On Nov. 18th, 1908, three men went up in a balloon(气球). They started early in London. The headman was Auguste Gaudron, and the other two men were Tannar and Maitland. They had a big balloon and they were ready for a long way journey.

Soon they heard the sea. They were carrying the usual rope(绳子), and it was hanging down from the basket of the balloon. At the end of the rope they had tied a metal box. This could hold water, or it could be empty. So they were able to change its weight(重量). It was for use over the sea. They were also carrying some bags of sand.

After the sun rose, the balloon went higher. It went up to 3,000 metres, and the air was very cold. The water in the balloon became ice. Snow fell past the men's basket, and they could see more snow on the ground. The men tried to throw out some more sand, but it was hard. They tried to break the icy sand with their knives, but it was not easy. The work was slow and they were still falling, so they had to drop some whole bags of sand. One of them fell on an icy lake and made a black hole in the ice.

At last they pulled the box into the basket. It was still snowing, so they climbed up to get away from the snow. They rose to 5,100 metres! Everything became icy. They were so cold that they decided to land. They came down in Poland heavily but safely. They had travelled 1,797 kilometres from London!

51. Three men flew in a balloon _____.
- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. for nearly 1,800 kilometres | B. to another city |
| C. to visit Poland | D. more than a century ago |



52. The metal box was used for _____.
 A. carrying the bags of sand B. keeping drinking-water
 C. carrying ropes of the basket D. changing weight
53. When the balloon went up higher _____.
 A. the temperature of the balloon began to fall
 B. They saw the sun go down
 C. They made a hole in the basket with their knives
 D. They could see a black hole on the ground
54. The balloon landed _____.
 A. in London B. on the sea C. on a lake D. in a foreign country
55. Which of the following is NOT true?
 A. The three men started their journey before the sun rose.
 B. The balloon began to go up when they threw bags of sand out of the basket.
 C. When they pulled the box into the basket, the balloon began to climb up.
 D. The three men had to land because they felt cold.

四、短文改错(每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

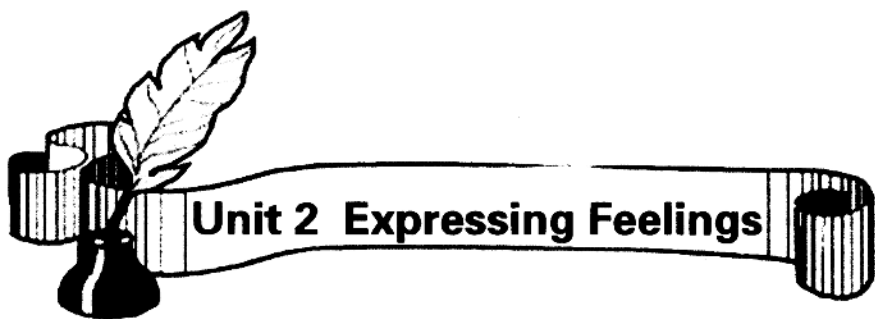
- I am a worker at the tap water company. I find it that
 people were becoming more and more careful about
 health. If the tap water appear a little unclear
 and muddy, the telephone will ring again and again.
 Fortunately, people do not pay equal attention to the
 protection of water resources. For the sake of our
 health, we should take good care our water resources
 and environment. There is a saying, "Whether we do
 not careful protect our environment, the last drops of
 water we will see it will be our own tears."
56. _____
 57. _____
 58. _____
 59. _____
 60. _____
 61. _____
 62. _____
 63. _____
 64. _____
 65. _____

五、书面表达(满分 15 分)

根据下列内容写一则日记, 字数 100 字左右。

- (1) 9 月 15 日上午 8:50 在校门口欢迎日本学生。
 (2) 带客人到接待室(reception room)开联欢会(get-together)。然后参观图书馆, 实验室和校办工厂。
 (3) 11:30 和日本学生在食堂进餐, 并互赠礼物。客人在 2:00 左右离开学校。





课前学习导引

1. 单词:

human, quiet, raise, directly, persuade, feeling, fault, support, sad, exactly, culture, tear, compare, continue, explode, exist, surface, anger, form, fear, competition, congratulations, prize, exciting, damage, calm, cancel, experience, event, cheer, crossing, trip

2. 词组:

deal with, shout at somebody, work out, grow up, control one's feeling, compare with, get close to others, make sb happy

3. 句型:

- 1) as long as + 从句 + 主句
- 2) there's something/nothing + 形容词
- 3) It's a good thing to do...
- 4) manage to do...

4. 语法:

名词性从句(1), ①that 从句 ②if, whether 从句

5. 日常交际用语:

Congratulations!

How exciting for you!

I'm really happy for you.

I wish I had the chance.

I wish I could help you.

What do you think of that?

Don't you think I should...?

Should I try to...?





重点难点导析

1. 语法:在复合句中,名词性从句可以分为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句四大类。

本单元重点讲连接词是 that, whether, if 的名词性从句。

1) that 从句,一般情况下 that 可以省略,但在句首不能省略。

①引导主语从句

It is surprising (that) you didn't do what he asked for.

That Jordan came to China was a good piece of news to basketball fans.

②引导表语从句

This plan is (that) we should follow the teachers.

The fact is (that) he has persuaded me.

③引导宾语从句

He told me (that) the story was true.

I think (that) it is to rain at once.

④引导形容词补语从句

I am sure (that) you will pass the exam.

He was very happy (that) his parents came to school to see him.

⑤引导同位语从句,that 不可以省略。

The news that London will hold the Olympic Games in 2012 was exciting to English people.

2) if, whether 从句

①if 可以引导宾语从句,也可以引导主语从句,但只能后置,不能居于句首。

She asked if she could go home with me.

It isn't important to me if we would have a meeting.

②whether 可以引导主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和介词宾语从句等。

I don't know whether I will be able to come.

We'll be told tomorrow whether we should take the exam or not.

注意:whether 后面可以跟 or not,而 if 则不可以。

2. As long as we don't make others unhappy, there's nothing wrong in expressing our feelings. 只要我们不惹别人不愉快,表达感情有利无害。

as long as ..., 只要……, 如果……; 既然, 由于……, 引导让步状语从句, 也作 so long as.

eg. ①As long as it does not rain tomorrow, I will come here.

只要明天不下雨我就会来这。

②As long as they work hard, they should not be feeling bad about themselves.

只要他们努力工作, 他们不该自我感觉不好。



③ As long as you work hard, you will pass the exam.

只要你努力学习,你就能通过考试。

3. Compared with the English, the French are much warmer and more open. 与英国人相比,法国人要热情、开朗得多。

compare A with B, A 与 B 作比较,作对比。

compare...with...与 compare...to...的区别,前者是作对比、相比,后者是作比喻。

eg. ① If you compare her work with his, you'll find hers much better.

要是你把他俩的工作比较一下,就会发现她的好得多。

② He can't compare with Shakespeare as a writer of tragedies.

在悲剧写作方面他根本不能与莎士比亚相比。

③ Poets have compared sleep to death. 诗人把睡眠比作死亡。

4. Which of your feelings do you let other people know about? Which do you keep to yourself? 哪些感情你愿意让别人知道? 哪些要藏在心里?

keep something to oneself/keep to oneself (do not tell it to other people) 不向别人讲某事,不吐露心事。

eg. He's a very private person—he keeps everything to himself.

他是一个非常内向的人——他从不向人吐露心事。

5. Finally I managed to calm him down. 最后我终于让他冷静下来。

manage to do something (try hard to do something) 设法对付,设法做到,勉强完成。

eg. ① He expects the students manage to finish so much work within a day.

他期望学生们在一天内设法完成如此多的作业。

② —Can I help you?

—Thank you, I can manage it!

6. They continue to exist under the surface and may come out in other forms.

它们仍以隐蔽的形式存在,而且会以其他形式存在。

under the surface (hidden; not seen on the surface) 隐蔽的。也可以说 below the surface, beneath the surface.

eg. She seems happy, but actually she has lots of troubles to worry about just under/below/beneath the surface.



典型例题剖析

例 1. There is no doubt _____ he will win the singing contest.

A. when

B. where

C. whether

D. that

[答案] D

[剖析] There is no doubt 后常用 that 引导的从句陈述事实,故此题答案为 D.

例 2. —I'm sorry to hear of your failure.

—_____.

