

# 同一梦想

*Tongyimenxiang*

总 编 唐小平



2010

高考第一轮

总复习

责任编辑 田同生

## 同一梦想

——高考第一轮总复习

英语

课标外研版

总编 唐小平

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Jiengyimenqiang

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## Module 1

## My First Day at Senior High

对接高考

预 案



一网打尽 考点

知能梳理

重点单词	Nouns	province, information, website, comprehension, instruction, method, description, correction, technology, encouragement, attitude, behaviour, assistant, system, enjoyment, fluency, misunderstanding, teenager, diploma
	Verbs	impress, disappear, move, cover
	Adjectives	academic, enthusiastic, amazing, brilliant, bored, embarrassed, amazed, embarrassing, disappointed, disappointing
词形派生	1. instruction <i>n.</i> →	<i>v.</i> 传授, 指导 → <i>adj.</i> 有益的 → <i>adv.</i> 有益地
	2. bored <i>adj.</i> →	<i>v.</i> 感到厌烦 → <i>adj.</i> 令人厌烦的
	3. embarrassed <i>adj.</i> →	<i>v.</i> 使某人觉得不自然, 尴尬 → <i>adj.</i> 令人难堪的 → <i>n.</i> 局促不安
	4. description <i>n.</i> →	<i>v.</i> 描述 → <i>adj.</i> 描述的, 描写的
	5. amazed <i>adj.</i> →	<i>v.</i> 使惊奇 → <i>adj.</i> 令人吃惊的
	6. encouragement <i>n.</i> →	<i>v.</i> 鼓励 → <i>adj.</i> 受鼓舞的 → <i>adj.</i> 令人鼓舞的 → <i>n.</i> 勇气
	7. misunderstanding <i>n.</i> →	<i>v.</i> → <i>n.</i> (反义词) 理解
	8. disappointed <i>adj.</i> →	<i>v.</i> 使失望 → <i>n.</i> 失望; 沮丧 → <i>adj.</i> 令人失望的
	9. disappear <i>vi.</i> →	<i>n.</i> 消灭; 丢失 → <i>vi.</i> (反义词) 出现
	10. enthusiastic <i>adj.</i> →	<i>n.</i> 热情, 热忱
重点短语	1. give a description of	
	2. be similar to	和……在某方面相似
	3. far away from	到目前为止 → 据我所知
	4. 完全不像; 毫不相似 → nothing but	→ have nothing to do with...
	5. 换言之 → have a word with sb.	→ in a word
	6. ……期盼; 期待	
	7. 取得进步 → in progress	
	8. 全世界 → 移交 → turn over	→ over and above
	9. 把……分成 → 使……分离	
	10. 对……感到兴奋	
	11. take part 参加 → join	参加 (正在进行的活动)
	12. the summer vacation	
	13. 自由地去做……	
	14. 独自 → of oneself	
	15. 与……相同 → 与……不同	
重点句型	1. I _____ I'll be bored in Ms Shen's class! 我认为上沈老师的课我是不会感到厌倦的!	
	2. Oh, really? _____ 噢, 真的吗? 我也是。	
语 法	一般现在时	
话 题	My First Day at Senior High (高中生活的第一天)	

自主比邻

词形派生

1. instruct; instructive; instructively 2. bore; boring 3. embarrass; embarrassing; embarrassment 4. describe; descriptive  
5. amaze; amazing 6. encourage; encouraged; encouraging; courage 7. misunderstand; understanding 8. disappoint; disappointment; disappointing 9. disappearance; appear 10. enthusiasm

重点短语

1. 描述 2. 与……相似; be similar in 3. 离……很远; by far; as far as I know 4. nothing like; 只不过; 与……无关  
5. in other words; 和……说句话; 总之 6. look forward to 7. make progress; 在进展中 8. all over the world; hand over; 翻  
转; 此外 9. divide into; separate... from 10. be excited about... 11. in; in 12. 暑假 13. be free to do sth. 14. by one-  
self; 自动地 15. be the same as; be different from

重点句型

1. don't think 2. So have I.

研习高考

学 案

一鸣惊人 考技

项目一 重点单词

1. instruction *n.* [U] 讲授; 教育; 指导 [C] (*pl.*) 命令, 指示; 说明(书)

As a soldier, you should carry out the instruction.

作为一名士兵, 你应该执行命令。

He gave us instructions to finish this as soon as possible.

他指示我们尽早完成这件事。

She gives instruction in English.

她讲授英语。

归纳拓展

give sb. instructions 向某人下达指示(命令)

give instructions to do sth. 命令做某事

under one's instruction 在某人的指导下

follow one's instruction 听从命令, 遵从说明

instruct sb. to do sth. 命令某人干某事

随讲随练

- (1) When you go abroad for further study, you should learn to adapt to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the destination country.  
A. customs B. habits C. practice D. instruction
- (2) Always read the \_\_\_\_\_ on the bottle carefully and take the right amount of medicine.  
A. explanations  
B. instructions  
C. descriptions  
D. introductions

2. amazing *adj.* 令人吃惊的, 令人惊讶的

I find it amazing that he can drive.

他会开车令我大吃一惊。

She was amazed/It amazed her that he was still alive.

他居然还活着, 这使她感到惊讶。

归纳拓展

- (1) amaze *vt.* 使……(人)吃惊

- (2) amazed *adj.* 感到惊奇的; 吃惊的

be amazed at/by... 对……大为惊奇

be amazed to do sth. 因做某事而感到惊奇

be amazed that... 惊奇于……

- (3) amazement *n.* 惊讶

to one's amazement 令某人惊讶的是

in amazement 惊愕地

易混辨析

amazing/amazed

- (1) amazing *adj.* 具有主动意义: “令人吃惊的; 令人惊讶的”, 多指事物的特征。

The news is amazing. 这条消息令人惊讶。

Man has made an amazing achievement in this field.

人类已在这个领域取得惊人的成就。

- (2) amazed *adj.* 具有被动意义: “吃惊的, 惊奇的”, 多指人的情感。

We were all amazed to find him alive.

我们非常惊讶地发现他还活着。

随讲随练

用 amaze 的正确形式填空

- (1) It \_\_\_\_\_ me to hear that you were leaving.  
(2) We were \_\_\_\_\_ at/by the change in his appearance.  
(3) To our \_\_\_\_\_, he was still alive.  
(4) He is an \_\_\_\_\_ player to watch.

3. impress *vt.* 使印象深刻, 使铭记, 使某人深感……; 盖(印等)于……

She was deeply impressed by the painting.

那幅油画给她留下了深刻印象。

He impressed on us the need for immediate action.

他让我们认识到必须立刻采取行动。



## 归纳拓展

impression *n.* 印象,感想,盖印,压痕  
 impressive *adj.* 给人深刻印象的,感人的  
 impressively *adv.* 令人难忘地  
 impress sth. on sth. 把……印于,压印,盖印  
 impress sb. 给……留下印象  
 impress sth. on/upon sb. 使某人铭记某事  
 impress sb. with sth. 使某人铭记某事  
 be impressed by 为……所感动,对……有印象  
 the first impression of 对……的最初印象  
 make a strong impression on sb. 给某人留下深刻印象

## 随讲随练

- (1) I don't like people who try to \_\_\_\_\_ you with how much money they've got.  
 A. impress B. show  
 C. press D. strengthen
- (2) I had the \_\_\_\_\_ that women in America were stronger than men, both in society and at home.  
 A. idea B. impression  
 C. heart D. mind

4. attitude *n.* 态度;意见;想法;姿势

Do you know his attitude to/towards the question?

你知道他对这个问题的看法吗?

The villagers all took a friendly attitude to/towards us.

村民们对我们都采取友好的态度。

He continued to stand in this attitude.

他一直保持这种姿势站着。

## 归纳拓展

adopt/take an attitude 采取……态度  
 maintain an attitude of 持……态度  
 have a good/bad/positive/negative attitude to sb./sth.  
 对某人/某物有好的/坏的/肯定的/否定的态度  
 a liberal/hands-off attitude 宽宏大量的/袖手旁观的态度  
 take a negative attitude 采取消极态度

## 随讲随练

- (2007 湖北) Despite such a big difference in \_\_\_\_\_ towards what one eats, there is no doubt that people in the west regard the Chinese food as something special.  
 A. point B. idea C. attitude D. sight

5. cover *v.*

- (1) 覆盖  
 (2) 采访  
 (3) 走完(一段路程)  
 (4) 看完(若干页书)  
 (5) 涉及;包括  
 (6) 占地(多少面积)  
 (7) (钱)够用;足够

She covered the table with a cloth to make it look better.

为了让桌子更好看点,她用一块桌布把桌子盖住了。

We all know that lies cannot cover facts.

我们都知道谎言掩盖不了事实。

I want to cover 100 miles by dark.

我想在天黑之前走完 100 英里。

The revision covers everything we learnt last term.

这次复习包括上学期我们所学的全部内容。

## 归纳拓展

cover...with 用……覆盖  
 be covered with/by 覆盖着  
 cover for 代替,顶替;遮掩  
 cover in 完全盖住  
 cover over 盖住,遮住  
 cover up 盖住,遮住;掩盖  
 cover an area of... 占地面积为……  
 under the cover of 在……的掩护下,趁着;以……为借口

## 随讲随练

完成句子

- (1) She laughed \_\_\_\_\_. 她试图以笑来掩饰她的焦虑。
- (2) By sunset we \_\_\_\_\_, 到日落的时候, 我们已走了三十英里。
- (3) Jack \_\_\_\_\_ CNN then. 杰克当时替美国有线新闻电视网报道海湾战争。
- (4) This is only \_\_\_\_\_ their illegal activity. 这仅仅是他们非法活动的掩护而已。

## 项目二 重点短语

## 1. in other words 换句话说,也就是说,换言之

They asked him to leave—in other words, he was fired.

他们请他走人,也就是说,他被解雇了。

My son made great progress this term. In other words, he did better in the exam this time. 本学期我儿子取得了很大的进步。也就是说,他这次考试考得很好。

## 归纳拓展

in words 用言语  
 break one's word 食言,不遵守诺言  
 in a/one word 总之,总而言之  
 keep one's word 遵守诺言  
 leave word 留言  
 word for word 一字不变地,逐字地  
 send word 捎信  
 big words 大话,夸张之词  
 get a word in/get in a word 插话  
 have a word with sb. 与某人交谈  
 have words with sb. 与某人吵架  
 注意 word 表示“消息”时不加冠词,不用复数形式。  
 Word came that they won the game.  
 有消息传来他们已经赢得比赛。

## 随讲随练

用 word 的短语完成句子

- (1) He spoke so fast that no one could \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- (2) I want to \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_, he is a good man.
- (4) Translate the sentences \_\_\_\_\_.
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_ their headmaster would soon visit our school.

## 2. nothing like 完全不像,什么也不如

(1)什么也不如

There is nothing like swimming for exercise.

锻炼身体,什么也比不上游泳。

There is nothing like a hot bath when you are tired.

累了的时候,什么也比不上洗个热水澡好。

There's nothing like a holiday to make one feel relaxed.

要放松休息,什么也不如放假好。

(2)完全不像

It looks nothing like a horse.

它完全不像一匹马。

Your house is nothing like ours.

你的房子完全不像我们的房子。

### 归纳拓展

something like 表示“有点像;大约”

anything like(用于疑问句)多少有点像

more like 倒更像是

### 随讲随练

用 nothing like, something like, anything like 和 more like 填空

(1)她看上去有点像你妹妹。

She looks \_\_\_\_\_ your sister.

(2)它倒更像是一条蛇。

It is \_\_\_\_\_ a snake.

(3)这门课程一点也不像我期望的那样。

The course was \_\_\_\_\_ what I had expected.

(4)这部电影拍得是否和原著多少有点像?

Was the film \_\_\_\_\_ the original book?

## 3. be similar to 与……相似

Your hairstyle looks similar to mine.

你的发型和我的看上去差不多。

I don't think there are any similarities between the two countries.

我觉得这两个国家之间没有多少相似之处。

A similar mistake occurs at the end of the paragraph.

一个相似的错出现在段尾。

### 归纳拓展

similarity n. 类似,相似(不可数);类似点,类似物,类似例子(可数)

be similar in 在……方面相似

the same as 和……一样

be different from 和……不同

### 易混辨析

alike/like/similar

这三个词都有“相似”的意思,但词性、意义都略有差别。

(1)alike 可以作形容词和副词,意思是“相似的,同样的”,有点侧重于“无差别的”的意味,作形容词时只能作表语。

(2)like“相似的,同样的”,指事物在外貌、性质或特征上非常相似以致区别不开,但并非同一。词性为形容词,既可以作表语又可以作定语。

(3)similar 是形容词,也表示“类似的”,与同作形容词的 alike 和 like 的区别是,用 similar 进行比较时,介词用 to,指有明显的共同性质但不完全一致或同一。

## 随讲随练

The famous young pianist Lang Lang \_\_\_\_\_ us all is going to give a performance at the Worker's Stadium next week.

A. similar to

B. familiar to

C. unknown to

D. known for

## 项目三 重点句型

### 1. I don't think I'll be bored in Ms Shen's class!

我认为上沈老师的课我是不会感到厌倦的!

①I don't suppose I will trouble you again.

我认为我不会再打扰你了。

②I don't imagine they will refuse.

我认为他们不会拒绝。

③I don't believe he was happy although he lived in a rich family. 尽管他生活在一个富裕的家庭里,但我认为他并不幸福。

④I don't think anyone will be willing to do it, will they?

我认为没有人愿意做这件事情,是吗?

### 归纳拓展

否定转移

如果主句谓语动词是 think, suppose, believe, imagine, expect, appear, calculate 等,且主语是第一人称,其后的宾语从句含有否定意义时,一般要把否定词转移到主句的谓语动词上,而从句的谓语使用肯定式。这类句子的附加疑问句应和从句的主谓语保持一致,并使用肯定形式。如:

(1)I don't think it's a good idea, is it?

我认为这不是一个好主意,是不是?

### 随讲随练

(1)I don't think he knows English, \_\_\_\_\_?

我认为他不懂英语,不是吗?

(2)He didn't think anyone would disagree with him,

\_\_\_\_\_? 他认为大家都会同意他说的话,是吗?

## 2. Oh, really? So have I. 噢,真的吗?我也去过(语言课)。

Tom is in Class 16. So am I. 汤姆在 16 班,我也在。

I write a diary every day. So does my brother. 我每天写日记,我弟弟也是。

### 归纳拓展

(1)表达否定意义时采用“neither/nor+助动词/情态动词/系动词+主语”结构,意为“……也不……”。

Bob wasn't at school last Friday. Neither was Jack.

上周五鲍勃没来上学,杰克也没来。

—I didn't see the film last night. 昨晚我没看那场电影。

—Nor did I. 我也没看。

(2)“so+主语+助动词/情态动词/系动词”表示对前面对方所说情况的赞同或证实,语气较强。

—You've dropped a word here. 你这儿掉了一个词。

—Yes, so I have. 噢,是的。(you 和 I 是同一个人)

—Tom hopes to become a doctor. 汤姆希望当医生。

—So he does. 他确有此愿。(he 就是 Tom)

### 随讲随练

You say he works hard, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

A. so he does; so you do

B. so he does; so do you

C. so does he; so do you

D. so does he; so you do



## 3. In other words, there are three times as many girls as boys.

换句话说, 女孩的数目是男孩的三倍。

three times as many girls as boys 是一种倍数表达法, 其构成为: 倍数 + as many/much + n. + as ...;

I spent twice as much time as he did in finishing the same work. 做同样的工作, 我所用的时间是他的两倍。

This river is five times as long as that one.

→ This river is five times the length of that one.

→ This river is four times longer than that one.

这条河的长度是那条河的 5 倍(这条河比那条河长 4 倍)。

## 归纳拓展

英语中倍数的表示方法有:

- (1) ... 倍数 + adj. / adv. 比较级 + than ... 如:

The building is three times higher than the supermarket.

这座楼是这个超市的三倍高。

- (2) ... 倍数 + as + adj. / adv. 原级 + as ... 如:

This ruler is twice as long as that one.

这把尺子是那把的两倍长。

- (3) ... 倍数 + the size/length/width/height/depth/weight ... + of ... 如:

This river is four times the depth of that one.

这条河是那条河的四倍深。

- (4) ... 倍数 + more + n. + that ... 如:

There are twice more lakes in my hometown than in yours.

我家乡的湖的数量是你家乡的两倍。

- (5) ... 倍数 + as many/much + n. + as ... 如:

Many people in this country eat twice as much meat as they actually need every day.

这个国家许多人每天吃的肉是他们实际需要的两倍。

## 随讲随练

The wings of the plane, which stretched out for 80 feet, were \_\_\_\_\_ of its body.

- A. more than the length twice  
B. more than twice the length  
C. twice the length more than  
D. twice more than the length

## 项目四 重点语法

## 一、一般现在时的用法

1. 经常性或习惯性的动作, 常与表示频度的时间状语连用。时间状语: every..., sometimes, at..., on Sunday 等。

I leave home for school at 7 every morning.

每天早上我七点离开家去上学。

2. 客观真理, 客观存在, 科学事实。

The earth moves around the sun.

地球绕太阳转动。

Shanghai lies in the east of China.

上海位于中国东部。

3. 表示格言或警句。

Pride goes before a fall. 骄者必败。

**注意** 此用法如果出现在宾语从句中, 即使主句是过去时, 从句谓语也要用一般现在式。

Columbus proved that the earth is round.

哥伦布证实了地球是圆的。

4. 现在时刻的状态、能力、性格、个性。

I don't want so much. 我不要那么多。

Ann writes good English but does not speak well.

安英语写得不错, 讲得可不行。

5. 比较: Now I put the sugar in the cup. 现在我把糖放入杯子。

I am doing my homework now. 我现在正在做功课。

第一句用一般现在时, 用于操作演示或指导说明的示范性动作, 表示言行的瞬间动作。第二句中的 now 是进行时的标志, 表示正在进行的动作, 所以前句用一般现在时。

## 二、一般现在时表示将来

1. 下列动词 come, go, arrive, leave, start, begin, return 的一般现在时可以表示将来, 主要用来表示在时间上已确定或安排好的事情。

The train leaves at six tomorrow morning.

火车明天上午六点开。

—When does the bus start?

—It starts in ten minutes.

公共汽车什么时候开? 十分钟后。

2. 以 here, there 等开始的倒装句, 表示动作正在进行。

Here comes the bus. = The bus is coming. 车来了。

There goes the bell. = The bell is ringing. 铃响了。

3. 在 when, while, before, after, till, once, as soon as, so long as, by the time, if, in case (that), unless, even if, whether, the moment, the minute, the day, the year, immediately 等引导的时间状语从句、条件句中。

When Bill comes (不是 will come), ask him to wait for me.

比尔来后, 让他等我。

I'll write to you as soon as I arrive there.

我到了那里, 就写信给你。

4. 在动词 hope, take care that, make sure that 等的宾语从句中。

I hope they have a nice time next week.

我希望他们下星期玩得开心。

Make sure that the windows are closed before you leave the room. 离开房间前, 务必把窗户关了。

## 随讲随练

- (1) The house belongs to my aunt but she \_\_\_\_\_ here any more.

- A. hasn't lived B. didn't live  
C. hadn't lived D. doesn't live

- (2) (2008 全国 I) The wet weather will continue tomorrow when cold front \_\_\_\_\_ to arrive.

- A. is expected B. is expecting  
C. expects D. will be expected

- (3) (2008 全国 II) If their marketing plans succeed, they \_\_\_\_\_ their sales by 20 percent.

- A. will increase  
B. have been increasing  
C. have increased  
D. would be increasing



## Module 2

# My New Teachers

对接高考

预案

YU'AN

一网打尽 考点

知能梳理

重点单词	Nouns	impression, period, topic, vacation, relationship
	Verbs	appreciate, admit, avoid, hate, respect, wave
	Adjectives	academic, enthusiastic, amusing, energetic, nervous, patient, strict, related
词形派生	1. energetic <i>adj.</i> →	<i>adv.</i> 精力充沛地 → <i>n.</i> 精力
	2. intelligent <i>adj.</i> →	<i>adv.</i> 聪明地 → <i>n.</i> 聪明
	3. nervous <i>adj.</i> →	<i>adv.</i> 紧张地; 焦虑地 → <i>n.</i> 神经; 紧张
	4. patient <i>adj.</i> →	<i>adv.</i> 耐心地 → <i>n.</i> 耐心; 细致
	5. organized <i>adj.</i> →	<i>v.</i> 组织 → <i>n.</i> 组织; 团体; 机构
	6. immediately <i>adv.</i> →	<i>adj.</i> 立即, 马上
	7. appreciate <i>vt.</i> →	<i>n.</i> 欣赏 → <i>adj.</i> 有欣赏力的 → <i>adv.</i>
	8. strict <i>adj.</i> →	<i>adv.</i> 严格地; 严密地 → <i>n.</i> 严格; 严厉
	9. translation <i>n.</i> →	<i>vt.</i> 翻译; 把……翻译
	10. relaxed <i>adj.</i> →	<i>vt.</i> 放松, 使松懈 → <i>n.</i> 放松; 松懈; 缓和
	11. completely <i>adv.</i> →	<i>adj.</i> 十足的; 完全的 → <i>v.</i> 结束; 完成 → <i>adj.</i> 完整的; 已完成的
	12. summary <i>n.</i> →	<i>v.</i> 总结
	13. formal <i>adj.</i> →	<i>adj.</i> 非正式的 → <i>v.</i> 使正式化; 使细化 → <i>adv.</i> 正式地
重点短语	1.	保证; 确保 → be sure of → 肯定地; 确切地 → sure enough → sure
	2.	取得进步 → 进行中
	3.	在某方面做得好 → 擅长……
	4.	当前; 现在
	5. take	look 看一眼; 看一看 → 雇用; 呈现 → 欺骗; 吸入 → take over →
		拆开; 拆卸 → (外表, 行为) 与……相像
	6.	couple things 几件事; 两三件事
	7.	asleep 睡觉 → 熟睡; 酣睡 → half asleep
	8.	excited 变得激动 → get through to sb. → 与……相处 → 四处走动; (消息
		等的) 传开 → 开始认真做…… → get through
	9. do some	复习 → do some 洗衣服 → do some 散步 → 购物
	10. be	of 适用于 → (愿望; 梦想等) 实现 → be true life 逼真的; 栩栩如生的
	11. have	with 有某方面的麻烦 → have some in doing... 在做……方面有困难
	12. be relaxed	…和……相处轻松(随意)
	13. in the	way 以错误的方式
	14.	a result 结果 → as a result 由于……的原因 → result 导致某事 → result
		由于……而引发……
	15. be patient	sb. 对……有耐心 → lose patience 对……失去耐心 → have to do sth. 有
		耐心做某事



重点句型	1. She explains English grammar clearly even I can understand it. 她讲解英语语法如此清楚,甚至连我都能明白。 2. Physics will never be my favourite lesson, but I think that I'll do well in the exam. 物理永远不会成为我最喜爱的科目,但我认为有陈小姐教我,我一定会考得不错。
语法	动词-ing 形式的用法
话题	My New Teachers (我的新老师)

## 自主对比

## 词形派生

1. energetically; energy 2. intelligently; intelligence 3. nervously; nerve 4. patiently; patience 5. organize; organization  
6. immediate 7. appreciation; appreciative; appreciatively 8. strictly; strictness 9. translate 10. relax; relaxation  
11. complete; complete; completed 12. summarize 13. informal; formalize; formally

## 重点短语

1. make sure; 一定会; for sure; 果真, 果然; 当然, 没问题 2. make progress; in progress 3. do well in; be good at... 4. at present 5. a; take on; take in; 接管; take... apart; take after 6. a; of 7. fall; sound/fast asleep; 困倦 8. get; 理解, 明白; get on/along with; get around; get down to...; 度过(难关), 通过(考试) 9. revision; washing; walking; do some shopping  
10. true; come true; to 11. problems; difficulty 12. with 13. wrong 14. as; of; in; from 15. with; with; the patience

## 重点句型

1. so... that 2. with Miss Chen teaching me



## 一比高低 考题

(2008 湖南) Susan wanted to be independent of her parents. She tried living alone, but she didn't like it and moved back home.

A. living

B. to live

C. to be living

D. having lived

## 考向指南

考查动词宾语搭配。根据动词搭配的不同意思来结合语境判定。

## 研习高考

## 学案



## 一鸣惊人 考技

## 项目一 重点单词

## 1. admit vt.

(1) 承认, 招认

(2) 准许进入

admit one's mistakes 承认错误

She admitted having stolen the car.

她承认偷了那辆汽车。

Women are only admitted into the club last year.

这家俱乐部去年才接纳女会员。

His illness admits of no delay.

他的病不容拖延。

## 归纳拓展

(1) admit sth. 承认某事

(2) admit doing sth. 承认做了某事

(3) admit that... 承认

(4) admit sb./sth. in/into 允许……进入

(5) admit of sth. 容许, 有……的可能

## 随讲随练

- (1) The ticket admits two people to the party.

A. permits

B. admits

C. promises

D. awards

完成句子

(2) 约翰已承认偷了钱。

John has admitted stealing the money.

(3) 我们学校招收了三千学生。

Three thousand students have been admitted to our school.

## 2. respect vt. &amp; n.

(1) vt. 尊敬, 敬重

(2) n. 尊敬, 尊重

(3) n. 顾虑, 关心

(4) n. 关于, 涉及, 在……方面

(5) n. (pl.) 敬意, 问候

He is respected by everyone.

他受到每个人的尊重。

Children should show respect for their teachers.

学生对老师应表示尊重。

They resemble one another in some respects.

他们在某些方面彼此相像。

Give him my respects, please.

请代我向他问好!

### 归纳拓展

respect sb./sth. for sth. 因某事尊敬某人(事)  
respect oneself 自尊, 自重  
show/have respect for 尊敬, 尊重……  
send/give my respects to... 代我向……问好  
pay one's respects to sb. 向……致敬  
in every respect 在每一点上  
in respect of/to 关于……  
with respect to 关于……的事; 就……而言

### 随讲随练

完成句子

- 他们站立静默一分钟, 以表示对死者的尊敬。  
They stood in silence for one minute as a mark of the dead.
- 在这方面, 我们是非常幸运的。  
we were very lucky.
- 学生们都很尊重他们的历史老师。  
The students their history teacher.

### 3. dare v. 敢, 敢于

I dared not answer his question.  
= I didn't dare to answer his question.  
我没敢回答他的问题。  
He dare not lift his head.  
= He doesn't dare to lift his head.  
他不敢抬头。  
I dare say there are mistakes.  
恐怕这里面有些错误。

### 归纳拓展

- 当 dare 为实义动词, 用在否定句和疑问句中时, 其后可直接接动词原形, 也可加 to。
- dare 可作情态动词, 同 must 一样, 没有第三人称形式的变化, 但有过去形式 dared。作为情态动词, 其后直接跟动词原形。一般用于否定句、疑问句和条件状语从句, 不用于肯定句中。
- I dare say 是固定短语, 不加 to, 意为“我想, 恐怕也许是”, 常作插入语。

She 

daren't	{	go out alone
doesn't dare to		
didn't dare to		

  
她不敢一个人出去。

### 随讲随练

- Jenny her father about her failure in the exam.
- doesn't dare tell
  - dare not to tell
  - dare telling
  - dare not tell

### 4. appreciate vt. 感激; 欣赏; 赞美; 重视

Do you appreciate his works?  
你欣赏他的作品吗?  
Doctors are highly appreciated in that country.  
在那个国家里医生受到高度重视。  
We shall appreciate hearing from you again.  
我们将乐意再次收到你的来信。

### 归纳拓展

- appreciate 后接名词、代词或动名词作宾语, 不接不定式作宾语。  
{ appreciate doing  
{ appreciate one/one's doing
- I would appreciate it if... 如果……, 我将不胜感激。  
※ appreciate 后不能接人作宾语。

### 随讲随练

I would much if you could do as that favour.  
A. appreciate it B. appreciate you  
C. thank it D. thank you

### 5. lively adj. 活泼的, 思想活跃的, 有生气的; 栩栩如生的, 生动的

Though he is very old, the old man has a lively mind.  
尽管那位老人年龄大了, 他的思维却很活跃。  
He was still alive when they took him to the hospital.  
他们把他送到医院时, 他还活着。  
My grandfather is still living at the age of 95.  
我爷爷仍然健在, 已 95 岁。

### 易混辨析

lively/alive/living/live

- lively 生动活泼的, 栩栩如生的  
a lively lesson 生动的一课  
a lively girl 一位活泼的姑娘
- alive 作表语或后置定语, 不能作前置定语, 意思是: 有生命的, 活的, 还喘气的(强调还活着, 没死, 与 dead 相对)。
- living 活的, 健在的, 现行的, 现代的, 用作定语和表语(强调健在)。
- live 作定语, 活的, 有生命的(主要用于动物); 现场直播的(定语或表语)。  
a live fish 一条活鱼

### 随讲随练

There will be a TV broadcast of this conference this evening.  
A. alive B. lively C. living D. live

### 项目二 重点短语

#### 1. would rather... 宁可……, 宁愿……

I would rather take the train than take the bus.  
我宁愿坐火车也不愿坐公共汽车。  
Don't come tomorrow, I'd rather you came next weekend.  
明天别来, 我希望你下周末来。  
I would rather you posted the letter right away.  
我倒希望你把这封信立刻寄出。

### 归纳拓展

- would rather(not)+动词原形  
宁愿(不)做某事  
would rather do sth. than do sth. = would do sth. rather than do sth. 宁愿……, 也不……
- would rather 后跟从句, 从句要用虚拟语气  
would rather sb. did sth. 宁愿某人做某事(用一般过去时表示现在和将来的情况)  
would rather sb. had done sth.  
宁愿某人做过某事(过去完成时表示过去的情况)

### 随讲随练

- Did you watch the football final between China and Japan?  
—Yes, but I would rather  
A. not do that B. not doing that  
C. not have done that D. hadn't done that
- I would rather you tomorrow.  
A. to come B. coming  
C. come D. came

#### 2. as a result 结果, 因此

He failed the interview. As a result, he didn't get the job.



他面试不成功,结果没有得到那份工作。

### 归纳拓展

as a/the result of... = because of... = owing to... = thanks to... 由于……的原因(后接原因)  
without result 毫无结果,徒劳  
result from... 因……而致  
result in = cause = lead to 导致

### 易混辨析

as a result/as a result of/result in/result from  
as a result 不是连词短语,而是副词短语,只作状语。  
as a result of 是短语介词,只能连接名词/代词/动名词及 what 宾语从句。  
result in “结果为,导致”,主语是原因,宾语是结果,同 lead to, cause。  
result from “由于,源自”,主语是结果,宾语是原因,同 lie in。

### 随讲随练

#### (1) 句型转换

I would rather go home than stay in the open. → I would go home in the open.

#### (2) 选择填空

He is unable to go to work the fall from his bike.

- A. as a result of B. as a result  
C. at the result of D. because

#### 3. keep (on) doing sth. 不断做某事

I keep forgetting to mail this letter.

我老是忘记把这封信寄出。

Daddy! Melanie keeps on hitting me!

爸爸,梅拉尼老是打我!

### 归纳拓展

keep back 保留;阻止;隐瞒  
keep...in order 使……有纪律(秩序);保持整洁  
keep one's balance 保持平衡;保持镇静  
keep out (of) 不让……入内  
keep up with 与……保持同步  
keep from 抑制;忍住;防止;避开;隐瞒  
keep in touch with 与……保持联系  
keep one's word 遵守诺言;守信  
keep up 继续,保持;维持;使……不低落  
keep fit 保持健康

※ keep doing sth.; keep on doing sth. 均表示“继续做某事或重复做某事”,但后接动词如果是表静态的动词常用 keep doing,如: keep sleeping, keep lying 等。

### 随讲随练

Would you slow down a bit, please? I can't you.

- A. keep up with B. put up with  
C. make up to D. hold on to

#### 4. make sure 弄清楚;查明;确信;务必要(做到)

I must go back home and make sure I closed the windows.

我必须回家看看我有没有关上窗户。

First you must make sure of the time and place.

首先你必须弄清时间和地点。

He is sure to succeed. 他一定会成功。(别人对他的看法)

### 归纳拓展

make sure of sth./doing sth. 弄清楚某事,查明某事  
make sure that... 确信,务必  
be sure of/about/that 从句(主语)有把握,确信  
be sure to do sth. (主语)一定会做某事

### 随讲随练

Mary, make sure the lights before you leave the room.

- A. to turn off B. to have turned off  
C. that you turn off D. turning off

#### 5. prefer...to... 宁愿,更喜欢

Most of us prefer reading novels to watching TV.

我们多数人宁愿读小说而不愿看电视。

I prefer to go out for a walk rather than stay at home.

我宁愿出去散步而不愿呆在家里。

The old man preferred that all his children (should) stay with him.

这位老人愿意所有的孩子和他呆在一起。

### 归纳拓展

- (1) prefer + n./pron. 宁愿,更喜欢
- (2) prefer...to... 结构中, to 为介词,表示“宁愿……而不愿……”,其前后应是平等结构
- (3) prefer doing sth. 宁愿做某事(表示一般倾向,也就是对某种行为的爱好)
- (4) prefer + to do sth. (指特定或具体某项动作,即在一定场合下“特别喜欢”)
- (5) prefer to do sth. rather than do sth. 宁愿做……而不愿做……
- (6) prefer sb. to do sth. 喜欢某人做某事
- (7) prefer + that-clause (从句中的谓语动词一般为虚拟形式)

### 随讲随练

- (1) I preferred him to the zoo with us.  
A. not to go B. not going  
C. not go D. not to going
- (2) I prefer studying English at home the match.  
A. to watching B. to watch  
C. rather than watch D. rather than watching

### 项目三 重点句型

1. He's really amusing and tells jokes when he thinks we're getting bored. 他很有趣,当他认为我们很乏味时,就讲笑话。  
get + 过去分词,其中 get 起助动词的作用。这种结构主要表示动作,谈论突然发生、出乎意料的偶然事情。

### 归纳拓展

get tired 疲劳, get drunk 喝醉, get hurt 受伤, get married 结婚, get changed 换装, get lost 迷路, get separated 分离, get paid 被付款, get killed 遇难, get caught 遭遇

### 随讲随练

完成句子

- (1) We by the month. 我们按月付工资。
- (2) They all .  
他们都受到了惩罚。
- (3) I .  
在上学的路上我遇上了雨。

2. She explains English grammar so clearly that even I can understand it!

她讲解英语语法如此清楚,甚至连我都能明白。

Mrs. Li just smiles, so that you don't feel completely stupid!

李老师只是笑笑,因此你就不会感到自己是个大笨蛋。

The room was so crowded with people that we couldn't get in.

房间里挤满了人,因此我们进不去。

He told us so funny a story that we all laughed.  
他给我们讲了这么有趣的一个故事,我们都大笑起来。

### 易混辨析

so...that/such...that

二者都可以引导结果状语从句,但由于 so 与 such 词性不同,导致二者后跟的结构不一致。

so	adj. /adv. + that-clause
such	adj. + a(n) + n. + that-clause
	many/much/few/little(少) + n. + that-clause
such	a(n) + adj. + n.
	adj. + 可数名词复数
such	adj. + 不可数名词

注意:名词前若有 many/much/few/little(少)修饰时,则须用 so 而不能用 such。

### 随讲随练

- (1) Mary is such a beautiful girl that everyone loves her.  
→ Mary is \_\_\_\_\_ everyone loves her.  
→ Mary is \_\_\_\_\_ everyone loves her.

- (2) 选择填空  
I'd like to arrive 20 minutes early. I can have time for a cup of tea.  
A. as soon as B. as a result  
C. in case D. so that

### 3. Physics will never be my favourite lesson, but I think that I'll do well in the exam with Mrs. Chen teaching me.

物理永远不会成为我最喜爱的科目,但我认为有陈老师教我,我一定会考得不错。

She said goodbye with tears in her eyes.

她含泪说再见。(介词短语)

It's bad manners to talk with your mouth full.

含着满嘴食物说话是不礼貌的。(形容词)

I went out with the light on.

我外出时没关灯。(副词)

With so many things to settle/to deal with, I can't go on holiday.

有这么多事要处理,我不能去度假。(不定式)

With all things she needed bought, she went home happily.

买了所需要的东西后,她高兴地回家了。(过去分词)

We went through the forest without any difficulty with the guide leading us.

有向导带路,我们毫不费劲地走过了森林。(现在分词)

### 归纳拓展

“with+宾语+宾补”在 with 的这一复合结构中作宾补的除 v.-ing 形式外,还有:形容词、副词、介词短语、不定式、过去分词等,with 的复合结构常作状语,表示伴随、时间、条件、原因等。

### 随讲随练

With so many problems \_\_\_\_\_, the mayor has been working late into the night.

- A. to settle B. to be settled  
C. settled D. settling

### 项目四 重点语法

#### 动词-ing 形式的用法

动词-ing 形式是动词的一种变化形式,它仍然保持动词的某些特性,所以,它也有自己的时态和语态。动词-ing 形

式在句中既可以充当主语、宾语又可以充当表语、定语、状语和宾语补足语。

1. 动词-ing 形式相当于名词作主语。

Reading French is easier than speaking it.

读法语比说法语容易。

为了避免头重脚轻,动词-ing 形式短语作主语时,常常使用形式主语 it。这类句型主要有:

It is no use+动词-ing 形式(……没有用)

It is no good+动词-ing 形式(……没好处)

2. 动词-ing 形式相当于名词作及物动词的宾语和介词的宾语。

avoid, keep, appreciate, admit, finish, mind, practise, delay, suggest, miss, excuse, pardon, risk, escape, consider, imagine, advise 等。

I appreciate your giving me so much help.

我很感激你给了我这么多帮助。

3. 动词-ing 形式相当于形容词作表语,通常表示主语所具有的特征。

This colour is pleasing to the eyes. 这种颜色悦目。

4. 动词-ing 形式作定语时,相当于一个形容词,一般放在被修饰词的前面,但是动词-ing 形式短语作定语时,一般放在被修饰词的后面。

The students studying in our university come from all parts of our country. 在我们大学里学习的学生来自祖国各地。

5. 动词-ing 形式作状语时,与句子的主语有逻辑上的主谓关系。动词-ing 形式可以作伴随、原因、时间、结果等状语。

Not knowing the language, she didn't know how to ask the way. 不懂这里的语言,她就不知道如何问路。

Seeing from the top of the hill, we can see a beautiful park.

从山顶上我们可以看到一个美丽的公园。

6. 动词-ing 形式作宾语补足语。用动词-ing 形式作宾语补足语的动词主要有:hear, watch, notice, find, feel, catch, send, leave, keep, set, want, get 等。

I hear someone knocking at the door. 我听到有人敲门。

On the way home, I saw John changing the tyre of his car.

在回家的路上,我看到约翰在换他的车轮胎。

### 随讲随练

- (1)(2008 重庆) \_\_\_\_\_ to reach them on the phone, we sent an email instead.

- A. Fail B. Failed  
C. To fail D. Having failed

- (2)(2007 安徽)—Robert is indeed a wise man.  
—Oh, yes. How often I have regretted \_\_\_\_\_ his advice!

- A. to take B. taking  
C. not to take D. not taking

- (3)(2007 山东)The country has already sent up three unmanned spacecraft, the most recent \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of last March.

- A. has been launched B. having been launched  
C. being launched D. to be launched



## Module 3

## My First Ride on a Train

对接高考

预 案

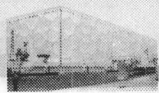


一网打尽 考点

知能梳理

重点单词	Nouns	distance, desert, expert, product, scenery, journey, interview, event
	Verbs	frighten, train
	Adjectives	abandoned, exhausted
词形派生	1. distance <i>n.</i> →	<i>adj.</i> 远的; 冷淡的 → <i>adv.</i> 远方地
	2. abandoned <i>adj.</i> →	<i>n.</i> 遗弃; 放弃 → <i>vt.</i> 抛弃; 遗弃
	3. expert <i>n.</i> →	<i>adj.</i> 熟练的; 老练的 → 擅长于(短语)
	4. product <i>n.</i> →	<i>adj.</i> 多产的 → <i>n.</i> 产量 → <i>vt.</i> 生产
	5. train <i>vt.</i> →	<i>n.</i> 训练 → <i>n.</i> 教练
	6. frighten <i>vt.</i> →	<i>n.</i> 惊吓 → <i>adj.</i> 受惊的; 恐惧的 → <i>adj.</i> 引起恐惧的
	7. interview <i>n.</i> →	被采访者 → <i>n.</i> 主考官; 主持面试者
	8. exhausted <i>adj.</i> →	<i>vt.</i> 使人/动物非常疲倦 → <i>n.</i> 筋疲力尽; 用尽
	9. scenery <i>n.</i> →	<i>n.</i> 情景; 景象 → <i>adj.</i> 景色优美的
	10. desert <i>n.</i> →	<i>n.</i> 甜食
重点短语	1. _____ 脱掉; 起飞 → _____ 占据(时间、空间) → _____ 呈现; 雇用 → _____ 认真对待……	
	2. _____ the distance 在远方 → _____ a distance 在远处 → sb. at _____ distance 不要和某人太亲近	
	3. _____ 查阅; 提及; 参考 → refer to... _____ 把……称作……	
	4. _____ 看起来像 → look _____ 回忆; 回顾 → _____ look back 决不回头; 越来越成功	
	5. _____ midnight 在午夜 → at _____ 在正午 → _____ evening 在傍晚	
	6. be short _____ 是……的缩写 → _____ 总而言之; 简单地讲 → sb. short 打断某人的话	
	7. _____ date 过期 → up _____ date 时髦; 流行 → date _____ to 追溯到 → _____ date 迄今为止	
	8. _____ a long _____ 长距离旅行	
	9. a _____ train 一列长途火车	
	10. an _____ farm 一个废弃的农场	
	11. in _____ Shanghai 在上海商业区 → _____ downtown 去市中心	
	12. attend _____ ceremony 参加开幕式 → the _____ ceremony 闭幕式	
	13. _____ the speed of 以……的速度 → _____ speed 加速 → at _____ speed 全速; 以最高速度 → _____ speed 迅速地	
	14. not _____ more 不再 → no more _____ 和……一样不 → not any _____ 不再	
重点句型	1. Where _____ most of the people live, in the central part of the country or on the coast? 你认为大多数人生活在哪里? 国家的中部还是沿海?	
	2. Would you mind _____ your ticket? 请出示你的票好吗?	
	_____ your ticket?	





语 法	分词作形容词
话 题	My First Ride on a Train (第一次乘火车)

### 自主对比

#### 词形派生

1. distant; distantly 2. abandonment; abandon 3. expert; be expert in/at/on 4. productive; production; produce 5. training; trainer  
6. fright; frightened; frightening 7. interviewee; interviewer 8. exhaust; exhaustion 9. scene; scenic 10. dessert

#### 重点短语

1. take off; take up; take on; take...seriously 2. in; at; keep; a 3. refer to; as 4. look like; back; never; 5. at; noon; in the  
6. for; in short; cut 7. out of; to; back; to 8. travel; distance 9. long-distance 10. abandoned 11. downtown; go 12. the  
opening; closing 13. at; pick up/gather; top/full; with 14. any; than; longer

#### 重点句型

1. do you think 2. showing me; if I saw

### 一比高低 考题

1. (2008 上海) Please remind me of the meeting again tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_ I forget.

A. though B. so that C. in case D. until

#### 考查指南

考查连词的选择。应根据题中语句之间的逻辑关系做出恰当的选择。

2. (2007 天津) Hardly could he \_\_\_\_\_ this amount of work in such a short time.

A. get through B. get off  
C. get into D. get down

### 研习高考

XUEAN

### 学 案

考查动词短语辨析。根据句意推测所填短语意思,再由意思辨析短语,确定短语。

3. (2007 江苏) —Can I smoke here?

—Sorry. We don't allow \_\_\_\_\_ here.

A. people smoking B. people smoke  
C. to smoke D. smoking

#### 考查指南

考查非谓语动词形式。对于两个及以上的正确搭配,应根据语境所提供的意思恰当正确的搭配。

### 一鸣惊人 考技

### 重点突破

#### 项目一 重点单词

##### 1. abandon vt. & n.

- (1) vt. 放弃, 遗弃  
(2) n. 放任, 放纵

The captain gave orders to abandon ship.

船长下令弃船。

The girls jumped up and down and waved their arms with abandon.

那些女孩跳上跳下尽情地挥舞着手臂。

#### 归纳拓展

abandon vt. 离弃; 放弃, 抛弃, 遗弃; 中止; 放纵。作“放弃”讲时, 后常接表示事物的名词; 作“抛弃, 遗弃”讲时, 后常接表示人或事物、场所、地点的名词; 作“放纵”讲时, 后常接反身代词。

abandoned adj. 放纵的; 被遗弃的

abandon oneself to 沉溺于

abandon smoking/ship/one's friends 戒烟/弃船/抛弃朋友

abandon sth./sb. to do 舍弃某物/某人而被(别人)取得

#### 易混辨析

abandon/desert/quit

(1) abandon 强调“完全、永远地遗弃”, 尤其是遗弃以前感兴趣或负有责任的人或物。

She abandoned her child. 她遗弃了她的孩子。

(2) desert 强调“违背誓言、命令、责任、义务等”。

The soldier deserted his country and helped the enemy.

那个士兵叛国助敌。

(3) quit 强调“突然发生的”, 常指“停止”。

She quitted her job. 她放弃了自己的工作。

#### 随讲随练

The cruel man \_\_\_\_\_ his wife and children and left for America alone.

A. gave up B. gave away  
C. abandoned D. threw away

##### 2. frighten vt. 使惊恐, 使大吃一惊, 使害怕; 威胁/吓唬……

The barking dog frightened the child who was passing from here.

狂吠的狗吓坏了正从这里经过的孩子。

He was frightened to look down from the top of the tall building.

他害怕从楼顶往下看。

He will never forget the frightening experience.

他永远也不会忘记那段担惊受怕的经历。

#### 归纳拓展

frightening *adj.* 可怕的,令人害怕的  
frightened *adj.* 感到害怕的  
frighten *v.* 使……吓一跳  
be frightened at/by 对/对……感到害怕/吓坏了  
be frightened to do... (做……)而害怕  
be frightened (that)... 对……感到害怕  
类似的单词还有很多: interest, terrify, move, excite, surprise, shock, bore 等。这些单词本身为及物动词,同时存在两种形容词形式: -ing 表主动; -ed 表被动。

#### 随讲随练

- (1) The \_\_\_\_\_ look on his face suggested that he saw something \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. frightened; frightening B. frightening; frightened  
C. frightening; frightening D. frightened; frightened
- (2) He \_\_\_\_\_ the old lady \_\_\_\_\_ signing the paper.
- A. frightened; in B. frightened; out  
C. frightened; into D. frightened; of

#### 3. interview *vt. & n.* 接见;会见;采访

He has an interview next Thursday for a job on the *Los Angeles Times*.

他下周四参加《洛杉矶时报》的求职面试。

Mr. Green is having an interview with an important guest.

格林先生正在会见一位重要的客人。

#### 归纳拓展

have an interview with sb. 会见某人  
give an interview to sb. 接见某人  
interview sb. for sth. 为某事对某人进行面试  
interview sb. about sth. 就某事采访某人  
interviewer *n.* 进行面试者;采访者  
interviewee *n.* 被面试者;被采访者  
※动词加 -er 或 -ee 表示的含义有差别,加 -er 表示这个动词所表示动作的执行者,加 -ee 表示动词所表示动作的承受者。如: employer 雇主, employee 雇员。

#### 随讲随练

用适当的介词填空

- (1) The boss interviewed 10 college students \_\_\_\_\_ what was needed in the company.
- (2) The government official has just been interviewed \_\_\_\_\_ the problem of pollution.

#### 4. supply *vt.* 供应;提供;补充;满足

*n.* [U] 供给,供应量; (复) 供应品; 生活用品

The water plant supplies/provides the city with fine water.  
水厂为城市提供优质水。

Those children are not well supplied with books for studying.

那些孩子们学习用的书籍没有得到充分供应。

Do you get an adequate supply of food?

你们得到足够的食物供给了吗?

Equipment for the research will be supplied by the university.

研究用的设备将由这所大学提供。

#### 归纳拓展

supply sb. with sth. = supply sth. to/for sb. 给某人提供某物

supply a need/demand 满足需要

supply a loss 弥补损失

a supply of... 的供应量

(be) in short supply 短缺

#### 易混辨析

supply/offer/provide

三者都表示“提供”的意思,其用法如下:

supply sb. with sth. = supply sth. to/for sb.

provide sb. with sth. = provide sth. for sb.

offer sb. sth. = offer sth. to sb.

另外, offer 还可用于下列句式:

offer sth./to do sth.

为某人提供某物

#### 随讲随练

They kept the orphan \_\_\_\_\_ with food and clothing.

- A. supplying B. to supply  
C. supplied D. being supplied

#### 项目二 重点短语

##### 1. take off

- (1) 脱掉, 拆掉, 拿掉  
(2) 领走, 带走, 使(自己)离开某地  
(3) 起跳, 起飞  
(4) 成功, 成名

I took off the raincoat as soon as I entered the room.  
我一进屋就脱掉了雨衣。

He took himself off in the direction of the station.

他朝车站方向走去。

The plane took off smoothly.

飞机平稳地起飞了。

His career took off because of his hard work.

他的事业因勤奋而成功。

#### 归纳拓展

take away 拿走, 夺去      take back 收回, 带回  
take down 记下, 拆卸      take in 吸收, 接纳, 欺骗  
take over 接管, 接任      take for 以为, 误以为  
take on 呈现      take up 拿走, 着手处理, 占据

#### 随讲随练

用 take 的短语完成句子

- (1) Her second novel was \_\_\_\_\_ by the critics.  
(2) She \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ completely with her story.  
(3) When she fell ill, her daughter \_\_\_\_\_ the business from her.