

跨越

黄冈金学案

浓缩教学精华
跨越学习障碍
探索知识海洋
传承黄冈学法



高中
新课标

配人教版

英语

必修1

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配人教版

英语必修1

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前言

为了适应湖北省实施高中新课标教学和未来新的高考模式的要求，黄冈市高中新课标教学课题研发组经黄冈市教育局领导的同意，多次到已实行高中新课标和新高考的省份，深入课堂听课、座谈，充分调查研究，在系统总结黄冈教法和学法的基础上，借鉴课改区已取得高考优异成绩的教法和学法，将外省先进课改经验与黄冈市教学实际有机结合，取长补短，去粗取精，探索形成一套高效的“自主学习→知识梳理→问题研讨→合作探究→跨越障碍→典例赏析→总结反思→即时检测→专题归纳→品味高考→学习延伸→单元测评”同步教学模式。其精华内容已全部融入《跨越》黄冈金学案系列丛书。

《跨越》黄冈金学案由黄冈市市长刘雪荣题写书名，由黄冈市教育局精心组织编写，由延边教育出版社悉心编辑出版，是唯一的一套适合黄冈高中新课标教学实际的黄冈品牌教辅。

本丛书具有以下特点：

●精心设计 全程优化

图书采用“课堂学案+课时训练+单元检测+独立答案+教师用书”产品组合模式。编者从宏观上科学安排，细节上全程优化，导学导练导考，以达到“课时达标、章节过关”的目标。

●求真务实 针对性强

丛书作者群体，既有来自先行实施高中新课标10多个省份的一线教师，又有来自黄冈市重点高中、普通高中的一线教师，根据课改试验区和黄冈市大多数教师的教学习惯，对课时进行科学划分，分层次、分标高、分难度设计例题和习题，充分体现黄冈人务实的教学风格。

●源于基础 跨越障碍

丛书在夯实基础，深入挖掘学科知识点的基础上，侧重采取独到的教学方法引导学生突破教材中重点、难点、疑点、易错点、易混淆点，总结学习方法、技巧、规律，让学生轻松跨越学习障碍，学会学习，享受学习的乐趣。

●紧扣课标 有的放矢

丛书依据国家教育部颁布的课程标准，以学案为载体，以导学为方式，引导学生在不断地思索与探究中获取新知。在探究过程中，特别注重培养学生思维的方法和技巧。注重典型例题讲透、讲出特色，突出例题的鲜活、示范的特点。精编与教材严格同步的最新高考题，密切关注课改试验区最新考试动态，从高一起步与高考零距离对接。

●科学训练 循序渐进

改编精典题，原创新颖题，逐级训练，是黄冈人多年的教学特点。丛书精编课改区精典题，结合黄冈教学实际原创题，针对黄冈市重点中学、普通高中各个层次学生进行科学高效训练，一课一练，一节一练，每单元一测，引导学生练在关键点上，练在技巧点上，以达到“激活思维、开发潜能”的目的。

愿《跨越》黄冈金学案成就你的梦想，在人生道路上实现一次大跨越！

丛书编委会



感谢您参与这次问卷调查,您的意见和建议是我们宝贵的财富。请留下您的联系方式,我们的策划人员和编辑将针对您的意见和建议予以答复。(每一百份回执中抽取10份,赠送精美图书)



《跨越》黄冈金学案真诚期待您的心声

1. 您对课时划分的评价是:

- 符合教学实际
不完全符合教学进度,但有参考性
没必要

2. 您对本书的教材内容讲解部分的评价是(可多选):

- 知识点全 知识点不全
比教材内容丰富 讲解难度适中
讲解偏容易 讲解偏难
讲解详细 讲解不详细

有些知识点超前讲解

您的建议是(可另附纸): _____

3. 您对例题的评价是(可多选):

与知识点对应情况: 较好 不好

新颖度: 新颖 一般 陈旧

难易度: 适中 偏难 偏易

您的建议是(可另附纸): _____

4. 您对书中的“点评”“方法规律”等小栏目的评价是:

- 对了解新课内容有很大帮助
流于形式,可以删去
可以保留,但需要优化

5. 您对“课后作业”的评价是:

难度: 适中 偏难 偏易

题量: 适中 偏大 偏小

6. 您对“单元测评卷”的评价是:

难度: 适中 偏难 偏易

题量: 适中 偏大 偏小

7. 您对封面设计的看法是:

好 一般 不好

您的建议是(可另附纸): _____

8. 您对正文版式设计的看法是:

好 一般 不好

您的建议是(可另附纸): _____

9. 您认为《跨越》黄冈金学案选用的最佳开本应该是:

大32开 正16开 大16开

10. 您喜欢《跨越》黄冈金学案中哪些栏目?

- 自主探究 跨越障碍 典例赏析
专题归纳 品味高考 学习延伸

11. 您认为其他出版社的哪些产品比较好?好在什么地方?

(出版社及其书名) _____

(请说明理由) _____

12. 您认为图书在哪些方面需继续改进?

(可另附纸) _____

姓名 _____ 学校 _____

联系地址 _____ 邮编 _____

联系电话 _____ E-mail _____

您使用的是(学科) _____

(书名) _____ (版本) _____

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《跨越》黄冈金学案

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Unit 1 Friendship



学习目标 闯关

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目
重点词汇	upset, ignore, calm, concern, loose, Netherlands, German, series, outdoors, dusk, thunder, entire, entirely, power, curtain, dusty, partner, settle, suffer, highway, recover, pack, suitcase, overcoat, teenager, exactly, disagree, grateful, dislike, tip, swap, item, add up, calm down, have got to, be concerned about, walk the dog, go through, hide away, set down, a series of, on purpose, in order to, at dusk, face to face, no longer, suffer from, get/be tired of, pack (sth.) up, get along with, fall in love, join in
重点交际用语	Agreement and disagreement(同意和不同意) I agree. 我赞同。Yes, I think so. 是的, 我这样认为。So do I. 我也是。Me too. 我也是。Exactly. 的确如此。 No problem. 没问题。Sure. 的确。Certainly. 当然。Of course. 当然。All right. 好吧。You're right/correct. 你是正确的。Good idea. 好主意。I think that's a good idea. 我认为那是一个好主意。I don't think so. 我不这样认为。 Neither do I 我也不……。That's not right. 那是不对的。I'm afraid not. 我恐怕不……。No way. 没门。I'm sorry, but I don't agree. 对不起, 但是我不赞同。Of course not. 当然不。I disagree. 我不赞同。
语法	Direct speech and indirect speech(I) 直接引语和间接引语(I) 陈述句和疑问句



跨越学习障碍

★ 重点词汇精讲

1. add up 合计

Add up all the money I owe you. 把我应付你的钱都加在一起。

【辨析比较】add up, add to, add... to 和 add up to
add up 意为“把……加起来, 合计”。如:

Please add up these numbers. 请把这些数字加起来。

add to “添加, 增添”, 其宾语多为困难、欢乐等抽象名词。

如:

Every failure one meets with adds to one's experience.

(谚)吃一蟹, 长一智。

add... to... “把……加到……上”。如:

Please add some salt to the water. 请往水里加些盐。

add up to “合计达到; 总计; 加起来结果是……”, 后面多指合计起来的数目, 不用被动语态。如:

His whole school education added up to no more than one year. 他所受的全部学校教育加起来不过一年。

【即境活用】① There were several new events _____ to the program for the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.

A. add B. to add C. adding D. added

② What he said about the accident and did with it _____ our trouble.

A. added up to B. added to
C. added up D. added into

③ You'd better _____ your score and see if you have passed the exam.

A. add up to B. add to C. add up D. add

答案: ① D 有几项新的赛事被增加到2008年奥运会当中。过去分词表示被动和完成。② B add to “添加, 增添”不能用被动。句意为: 关于事故他的所说所做增加了我们的麻烦。③ C A项强调加起来的的结果; C项意为“把……加起来”。句意为: 你最好把你的分数加一加看是否能通过考试。

2. upset *adj.* 心烦意乱的; 不安的; 不适的 *vt.* 使不安; 使心烦

James was upset because he had lost his ticket. 詹姆斯很烦躁, 因为他把车票弄丢了。

My stomach is rather upset because of the cold food I've eaten. 因为吃了些凉的东西我的肚子很不舒服。

The bad news upset the boy's mother. 这个坏消息使男孩的母亲很不安。

【即境活用】—What do you think made the woman so _____?

—Putting on weight almost drives her crazy.

A. calm B. grateful C. upset D. loose

答案: C 句意为: ——你认为是什么使得这位女士如此心烦? ——身体发胖使得她快发疯了。

3. ignore *vt.* 不理睬; 忽视

Alice saw Jack coming, but ignored him. 艾丽丝看见杰克走来, 但故意不理他。

He ignored my advice and thus failed in this exam. 他忽视了我的忠告, 因此这次考试没有及格。

Some drivers simply ignore speed limits. 有些司机就是对速度限制视而不见。

【相关链接】ignorance *n.* 无知, 不学无术; ignorant *adj.* (人) 无知的; 无教养的

I was in entire ignorance of the matter. 我完全不知道那件事。



【即境活用】The meeting was concerned _____ reforms and everyone present was concerned _____ their own interests.

- A. with; for B. with; with
C. for; about D. about; with

答案:A 前一句理解为“会议与改革有关”,因此此处应填介词 with;后一句句意为“到会的每一个人都关心自己的利益”,因此空二填介词 about/for.

7. go through

①经历;经受 ②仔细阅读或研究;仔细查看 ③完成;用光;通过;穿过;批准 ④go through with sth. 完成某事

You really don't know what we went through while working on this project. 你的确不知道我们搞这个项目吃了多少苦。

Some of the students had gone through hardships before they entered the university. 有些大学生在进入大学之前体验过艰苦的生活。

Their plans went through. 他们的计划得到了批准。

After three months' effort, they went through with the difficult task. 经过三个月的努力,他们完成了艰苦的任务。

【相关链接】see through 看穿,看破;get through 通过,完成,接通电话;break through 突破;look through 浏览;through and through 从头至尾地

【辨析比较】go through 与 get through

①get through sth. 表示“用完,消耗掉(一定量的某物),设法做完某事”;而 go through 表示“设法做完某事”时,常与 with 连用。②当表示“通过”之意时,go through 不用于被动语态,而 get through 常用于 get sth. through 结构中。③get through 还有“接通电话”之意。如:

As soon as my divorce goes through, we'll get married. 我的离婚手续一经获准,我们就结婚。

She got all her pupils through English "A" Level. 在她的帮助下,所有学生的英语高级考试都及格了。

I called all day yesterday, but I couldn't get through to you. 昨天我给你打了一天电话,但是都没有办法打通。

【即境活用】①(2009 四川高考,5) —Have you _____?

—No. I had the wrong number.

- A. got in B. got away
C. got off D. got through

②(2009 东北四校联考) We _____ the details (细节) of the plan time and time again to make sure the project went smoothly.

- A. got through B. got over
C. went through D. dipped into

③(2009 宁夏高考,27) I tried phoning her office, but I couldn't _____.

- A. get along B. get on
C. get to D. get through

答案:①D 句意为:——你打通电话了吗?——没有。电话号码搞错了。②C 句意为:为了确保工程顺利进行,我们一遍又一遍地研究计划的细节。go through 仔细研究,仔细查看;dip into 浸入,浏览,翻阅;get through 到达,通过,打通电话;get over 克服,熬过,从疾病、损失中恢复。根据句意应选 C 项。③D get through “接通电话”。句意为:我试图给他办公室打电话,但是没有打通。get along 相处,进展;get on 上车;get to 到达,均不合题意。

8. set down 记下;登记

You don't have to set down all that our teacher said. 你不必把老师讲的都记下来。

How shall I set myself down in the hotel register? 在旅馆的登记簿上,我应如何登记自己的身份呢?

【相关链接】同义短语:put/write/take down 记下

I have written down your phone number in my notebook. 我已将你的电话号码记在笔记本上了。

常见 set 短语:set about doing sth. 开始做某事;set off 开始,出发,引爆;set sth. off 使……爆炸;set up 建立,创办;set sb. a good example 为……树立好榜样;set fire to 放火烧;set aside 把……放在一边,存储

【即境活用】①(2009 内蒙古海拉尔模拟) The manager told the assistant to _____ all the customers' names and address.

- A. set out B. set about C. set up D. set down

②She _____ the vase on the table and went out.

- A. set out B. set up C. set down D. set on

答案:①D set down 写下;记下。句意为:经理让助手把所有顾客的姓名、地址都记录下来。set out 出发,开始,宣布;set about 开始,着手;set up 竖立,创立。均不合题意。

②C 句意为:她把花瓶放在桌子上就出去了。

9. a series of 一连串的;一系列;一套

He saw a series of traffic signs on the road. 他看见马路上画有一连串交通标志。

Have you seen a series of books like this? 你读过这类系列的书籍吗?

【特别提示】series 的单数形式和复数形式相同。当表“一套”的单数意思时,谓动词用单数;表“一套或多套”的复数意义时,谓动词用复数。如:

A series of films about him has come out. 关于他的一系列电影已经问世了。

Three series of papers are handed out to the students. 给学生们发了三套试题。

【即境活用】Then began _____ wet days that spoiled (毁了) our vacation.

- A. a series of B. a list of
C. a great deal of D. a good many of

答案:A 句意为:之后就是一系列的下雨天,把我们的假期弄的一团糟。a series of 一连串的;a list of 一览表;a great deal of 许多,大量,修饰不可数名词;a good many 许多,一般不和 of 连用。

10. on purpose 故意;特意

Is he coming back on purpose this time? 他这次是故意回来的吗?

I come to the hospital on purpose to see you. 我特意来医院看你。

【相关链接】with the purpose of 以……为目的;on purpose = with the purpose of doing 故意地;for the purpose of doing 为了……的目的;to the purpose 中肯的。如:

He does it with the purpose of earning money. 他做这个以赚钱为目的。

【即境活用】①(2008 浙江高考, 19) Why are you so anxious? It isn't your problem _____.

- A. on purpose B. in all
C. on time D. after all

② He held out his fist before the young man and tried to anger him _____.

- A. for purpose B. on purpose
C. in purpose D. from purpose

答案: ①D 句意为: 你为什么如此着急, 这毕竟不是你的问题。after all 用来说明或提醒对方, 引出对方似乎忘记了某个重要论点或理由。on purpose 故意的; in all 总共, 总计; on time 按时; 均不合题意。②B 句意为: 他在那年轻人的面前举起拳头, 故意要激怒他。

11. in order to 为了……

In order to catch the train, she hurried through her work. 为了赶火车, 她匆匆做完了她的工作。

He bought this present in order to give his son a surprise. 为了给儿子一个惊喜, 他买下了这件礼物。

【相关链接】in order that 为了, 以便(用来引导目的状语从句, 句中常用情态动词 can, may, could, might 等)

My father works hard in order that he may support us. 为了养家我父亲辛苦地工作。

in order that 引导的从句的主语如果和主句的主语一致, 那么可改为 in order to 引导的状语短语。上面的例句可改为: My father works hard in order to support us.

【辨析比较】in order to 和 so as to

in order to 和 so as to 后接动词原形, 用作目的状语时, 二者用法一致, 但在 order to 语气强烈, 可放在句首、句中; 而 so as to 语气较弱, 只能放在句中, 不能放在句首; 它们的否定形式把 not 放在 to 的前面。

注意: in order to 和 so as to 引导目的状语从句时, 不定式的逻辑主语同句子主语保持一致。

【即境活用】① _____ get a better score, she has been studying hard all day.

- A. So as to B. In order to
C. So that D. In order that

② In order to make our city green, _____.

- A. it is necessary to have planted more trees
B. many trees need to plant
C. our city need more trees
D. we must plant more trees

③(2006 辽宁高考, 22) All these gifts must be mailed immediately _____ in time for Christmas.

- A. in order to have received B. in order to receive
C. so as to be received D. so as to be receiving

答案: ①B so that 和 in order that 引导从句; so as to 引导目的状语不能位于句首, 故正确答案为 B 项。②D 本题考查 in order to 引导目的状语时, 不定式的逻辑主语同句子主语一致的原则。目的状语的意思是“为了绿化我们的城市”,

make 的逻辑主语是人 (we)。③C 由语境可知, 空白处需填入表示目的的短语, 因为 gifts 与 receive 在逻辑上是被动关系, 故 C 为正确答案。句意: 所有这些礼物必须马上寄出去, 以便能在圣诞节及时收到。

12. entire adj. 整个的, 完全的; 全部的; entirely adv. 完全地; 全然地; 整个地

For him, this will be an entirely new thing. 对他来说是一种全新的事物。

He wants to buy the company entirely, but he doesn't have enough money now. 他想买下整个公司, 但是现在没有足够的资金。

【相关链接】entire 是形容词, 意为“整个的, 全部的 (= whole); 全然的, 完全的 (= complete); (构成一组的东西) 全部齐全的, 未破坏的; 无伤的”, entire 通常置于名词前作定语。注意: entirely 用在否定句中, 表示部分否定。

【辨析比较】entire, whole, perfect, complete 与 total entire“完整, 全部”, 不含“分割, 切断, 破坏”等意义, 而指所述整体;

whole“完全, 全部”, 含有各部分完全无缺之义;

perfect“完善, 完美”, 不指“数量”, 而指“质量”, 含褒义;

complete“圆满, 完整”, 指各部分完整、充足、完结, 无可复加;

total“全体, 全部, 总额, 总量, 总数”, 强调一切都算在内, 着重指数额。

Due to bad cold she spent the entire day in bed. 她因重感冒在床上躺了一整天。

Jack devoted his whole life to the research work. 杰克把他的一生都献给了研究工作。

The weather during the last few days has been perfect. 最近几天的天气十分美好。

This is a complete story. 这是一个完整的故事。

What does the total come to? 总数是多少?

【特别提示】entirely 用在否定句中, 表示部分否定。not with entirely, all, both, every, always 等连用时可表示部分否定。如:

Your opinion is not entirely wrong. 你的观点并不完全错。

All is not gold that glitters. 闪光的未必都是金子。

【即境活用】①(2007 湖北高考, 25) She devoted herself _____ to her research and it earned her a good reputation in her field.

- A. strongly B. extremely C. entirely D. freely

② Broadly speaking, I would agree with Shirley, though not _____.

- A. widely B. loosely C. entirely D. partly

答案: ①C strongly 强烈的; extremely 极端的; entirely 完全的; freely 自由的。句意为: 她完全致力于她的研究工作, 这为她在她的领域赢得了良好的声誉。②C not entirely “并不是完全的”, 表示部分否定含义。

13. face to face 面对面地

They will debate fact to face. 他们将当面进行辩论。

He wants to meet his favourite superstar face to face. 他想



面对面地见他最喜欢的超级明星。

【相关链接】heart to heart 坦诚地; hand in hand 手拉手; side by side = shoulder to shoulder 肩并肩地, 齐心协力地; heart to heart 心连心地; back to back 背靠背地; arm in arm 手拉手地

I have told you all my inner thoughts heart to heart. 我已经坦诚地把我内心所有的想法告诉你了。

Would you like to handle the problem with me shoulder to shoulder? 你愿意和我齐心协力地处理这个问题吗?

【即境活用】① She stood _____ (面对面地) with him.

② That night they talked _____ (坦诚地) with each other.

答案: ① face to face ② heart to heart

14. no longer = (not... any longer) 不再……

This word is no longer in current use. 这个词现在已经不再使用。

These conditions no longer obtain. 这些条件已不复存在了。

【特别提示】no more “不再”, 强调数量和程度; no longer 强调时间和动作的不再延续。

He still drank, but he smoked no more. 他仍然喝酒, 但不再抽烟了。

When no more letters came from her, I knew she was no longer in Canada. 当她没有来信时, 我就知道她不再在加拿大了。

【即境活用】Mr Brown _____ works here. That's why you can't see him _____.

A. no longer; any more B. no longer; any longer
C. no more; any more D. no more; any longer

答案: A 第一个空表示“时间上不再”; 第二空表示“次数上不再”, 故选A项。句意为: 布朗先生不再在这儿上班了。那就是你见不到他的原因。

15. settle vi. 安家; 定居; 停留 vt. 使定居; 安排; 解决

The family has settled in Canada. 这家人已定居加拿大。

He settled his child in a corner of the compartment. 他把孩子安顿在车厢的一个角落里。

The question has been settled. 这个问题已经解决了。

【相关链接】settle down 定居下来

At last they decided to settle down. 最后他们决定定居下来。

派生词: settler *n.* 移民, 殖民者

settlement *n.* 定居点; 协议; 解决; 结账

【即境活用】① (2009日照二模试题) Every time he had a chance, he would talk about the great difficulty he had _____ in the new country.

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

② With a lot of difficult problems _____, the newly elected American president Obama is having a hard time.

A. settled B. settling
C. to settle D. being settled

答案: ① B have difficulty in doing sth. 表示“在做什么方面有困难”。② C 既然新当选的总统奥巴马日子很难过, 说明有很多难题有待于解决, 所以用动词不定式作宾补, 表示时间上的将来。

16. suffer from 遭受; 患病

Many people suffered from cold and hunger. 很多人遭受了寒冷和饥饿。

Many people suffer from a great dread of heights. 许多人非常畏高。

【特别提示】suffer 现在分词、过去式、过去分词不双写 r。

【辨析比较】suffer 与 suffer from

suffer 意为“遭受苦痛、损失, 忍受侮辱”等, 其宾语为 pain, loss, grief, insult, punishment, hardship, injustice, discouragement, disappointment 等; suffer from 表示“为……所苦, 因……而吃苦头”, 还可表示“患某病”, 指遭受战争、自然灾害带来的苦难及患病之苦。如:

Do you often suffer from headaches? 你常常头痛吗?

Think how much the parents of the kidnapped boy must have suffered. 那个男孩被拐走了, 想想他的父母得多伤心啊。

【即境活用】① Be careful or our work will _____.

A. fail B. suffer C. fall D. lose

② He _____ terribly all through his illness.

A. suffer B. is suffered

C. suffered D. suffering

③ _____ such a heavy loss, the businessman didn't have the courage to go on.

A. Having suffered B. Suffering

C. To suffer D. Suffered

答案: ① B suffer 在这里是及物动词, 意为“受损失”。② C 根据意思“他得病期间遭受了很多痛苦。”时态应用一般过去时, 另外当 suffer 作“受痛苦, 患病”讲时, 是及物动词, 不能用被动语态。③ A 句意: 这个商人在经历了巨大损失后没有勇气继续做下去了。suffer such a heavy loss 发生在前, 所以用完成形式。

17. recover vi. /vt. 痊愈; 恢复; 重新获得

It took a long time for him to recover from a bad cold. 他患重感冒, 很长时间才康复。

After this war, the country will take a long time to recover. 经过这场战争, 这个国家将需要很长的时间才能恢复正常。

【相关链接】recover from illness/a cold/loss 从病中/感冒中/损失中恢复过来

The patient has perfectly recovered from his illness. 病人已完全康复。

recover oneself 恢复健康, 痊愈; 清醒过来; 镇定下来; 重新站稳

recovery *n.* 恢复, 痊愈

recoverable *adj.* 可恢复的; 可收回的

He works hard to recover the lost time after he recovered from serious illness. 病愈后他努力工作, 以弥补失去的时间。

【即境活用】① He was seriously hurt after that accident, but now he has recovered from it. Which of the following can take the place of the underlined word?

- A. taken up B. taken out
C. picked up D. picked out

② (2009 天津高考, 8) Don't worry if you don't understand everything. The teacher will _____ the main points at the end.

- A. recover B. review
C. require D. remember

答案: ①C take up 拿起, 从事, 占据; take out 拿出, 带出, 携出; pick up 捡起, 接收, 好转, 恢复健康; pick out 挑出, 辨认出, 从题干看, recover 意为“恢复过来”, 故选 C。②B recover 痊愈, 恢复; review 复习, 回顾; require 要求; remember 记得。句意为: 如果你没有全部理解也不要担心, 在结束时老师还要把要点复习一遍。根据句意应选 B 项。

18. get/be tired of 对……厌烦

He gets tired of doing such work all day. 他讨厌整天做那样的工作。

I'm tired of so many questions. 我对这么多问题感到厌烦。

【相关链接】be tired with (doing) sth. 由于某种原因而疲倦

I'm tired with reading books for hours. 看了几个小时的书, 我累了。

【特别提示】get/be/feel tired of doing sth. “厌倦做某事, 厌烦做某事”, 一般指精神上的讨厌, 相当于 no longer interested in; 表示体力上的疲劳, 可以用短语 be tired with/ from... 来表示。

【即境活用】① (2009 湖南高考, 21) Every evening after dinner, if not _____ from work, I will spend some time walking my dog.

- A. being tired B. tiring C. tired D. to be tired

② (2008 北京高考, 26) After the long journey, the three of them went back home, _____.

- A. hungry and tiredly B. hungry and tired
C. hungrily and tiredly D. hungrily and tired

③ Although he is often tired _____ his work, he is never tired _____ his job. In fact, he enjoys it.

- A. of; with B. with; from
C. with; of D. at; with

答案: ①C (be) tired with/from 因……而疲劳。if not tired from work 是 if I am not tired from work 的省略表达。

②B 考查形容词习惯用法。句意为: 长途旅行之后, 他们三个人回到家里, 又累又饿。B 项为形容词作伴随状语, 说明他们回到家时的状态。③C be tired with... 因……而疲劳; be tired of... 厌烦……。

19. pack (sth.) up 将(东西)装箱打包

Do you need me to help you pack up? 你需要我帮你整理行李吗?

He packed his things up and left. 他把东西装箱子里就

动身了。

【相关链接】pack vi. /vt. 捆扎; 包装; 打行李
n. 小包; 包裹

We leave tomorrow but I haven't begun to pack yet! 我们明天动身, 但我现在还没开始收拾行李呢!

【即境活用】(2007 山东高考, 21) _____ walk is expected to last all day, so bring _____ packed lunch.

- A. A; a B. The; 不填
C. The; a D. A; 不填

答案: C a packed lunch 一份打包的盒饭作为午餐。一日三餐前通常不加冠词, 但与形容词连用时, 则需要加不定冠词。第一空表示预料到这次步行要花费一整天的时间, 表特指。

20. get along with 与……相处; 进展

There are times when I don't know how to get along with him. 有时我不知道如何跟他相处。

How are you getting along with your work? 你的工作进展情况如何?

The boys found it hard to get along with Tom. 孩子们觉得汤姆很难相处。

【特别提示】get along with 是“动词+副词+介词”构成的短语动词, 相当于一个及物动词, 后面必须跟宾语。其后可用 well, nicely, badly 等作修饰语, 表示“同某人相处得(不)好, 某事进展得(不)顺利”。get along 可单独使用, 表示“进展情况”。

How is your English study getting along? 你的英语学得怎么样?

【即境活用】① (2008 四川高考, 9) I used to quarrel a lot with my parents, but now we _____ fine.

- A. look out B. stay up
C. carry on D. get along

② He is a pleasant person who is easy _____.

- A. to get along with B. to get along
C. to be getting on D. getting along with

答案: ①D 动词短语辨析。look out“小心, 朝外看”, stay up“耸立, 熬夜”, carry on“实施”, get along“与某人相处; 某事进展如何”。此处指和父母相处很好。②A 形容词 easy 后应跟不定式结构。句意为: 他是一个令人愉快的很容易相处的人。

21. fall in love (with) 相爱; 爱上(表示动作, 不延续)

The boy fell in love with the girl. 这小子爱上了这姑娘。

He fell in love with music when he was a child. 他还是个孩子时就爱上了音乐。

【特别提示】be in love with sb. 与……相爱(表示状态, 可延续)

They have been in love with each other for three years. 他们已相爱三年了。

22. exactly adv. 确实如此; 正是; 确切地

I arrived at the airport exactly at six. 我到达机场时正好 6 点。

Do exactly as you want to. 完全照你的意思去做吧。



This is exactly what I wanted to buy. 这正是我想要买的。

【相关链接】not exactly 未必是,并不,根本不;不完全是,不一定是

exactly speaking 严格地说

Exactly speaking, this room is three times the size of that one. 准确地说,这个房间是那个房间的三倍大。

He is not exactly an amusing person. 他不算是个十分有趣的人。

【即境活用】(2007 江苏高考,32)“Could we put off the meeting?” she asked.

—“_____,” he answered politely. “This is the only day everyone is available.”

- A. Not likely B. Not exactly
C. Not nearly D. Not really

答案:D not really 不是,不会的,不会吧。表关心,惊讶,怀疑,异议等。句意为:“会议要推迟吗?”她问。“不会,”他礼貌地回答。“这是唯一对大家都合适的一天。”Not exactly 不完全如此;Not nearly 远非,相差很远;Not likely 不大可能。均不合句意。

23. disagree vi. 不同意

I disagree with you about/on this matter. 在这件事上我跟你意见不同。

He said it would rain, but I disagreed with him. 他说天会下雨,可是我不同意。

【特别提示】disagree 只是 agree 表示“一致”时的反义词,因而可以说 agree to 或 agree with,但只说 disagree with。

【相关链接】agree v. 同意,赞成,与……一致;答应

We all agreed to start at once. 我们都同意立即出发。

His story agrees with the facts. 他的陈述和事实相符。

He agreed to help us. 他答应帮助我们。

【辨析比较】agree to (do) sth., agree to (sth.), agree on 与 agree with

①agree to (do) sth. 同意(做)某事(不可说 agree sb. to do sth.);

②agree to (sth.) 表示愿意接受某事或允许某事发生(= be willing to accept or allow sth.),重在“接受”“答应”;

③agree on 是指双方或多方协商后,“在……方面取得一致意见”,主语必须指协调的双方或多方;

④agree with 指“同意、赞成某人(的意见)”(= have the same opinion as),重在“赞同”。另外,agree with 还可用物作主语,表示“与……一致”或“食物、气候等适合”。如:

The workers would never agree to take a cut in wages. 工人们绝不会同意削减工资。

I'm afraid that either of them will not agree to this arrangement. 我担心他们两人都不会同意这样的安排。

We couldn't agree on when to meet. 关于什么时候见面,我们未能取得一致意见。

Spicy food does not agree with me. 辛辣食物不合我的胃口。

巧记:When Tom asked me if my wife agreed to spend the holiday in the north, I said that she agreed to my idea. So we

agreed on a date for it, and my wife agreed with what we did. 汤姆问我太太是否也同意去北方度假时,我说她同意我的想法。因此我们就定了个日子,我太太对我们的做法表示同意。

【即境活用】(2008 湖南高考,27)—When did you last hear _____ Jay?

—He phoned me this morning, and we agreed _____ time and place to meet.

- A of; to B about; with
C. from; with D. from; on

答案:D 句意为:——你最后一次得知 Jay 的消息是什么时候?——今天早上他给我打电话,我们约定了见面的时间和地点。hear about/of 听到有关……,听说;hear from 收到……的来信,得知某人的消息;agree on sth. 在……方面取得一致意见;agree to do sth. 同意做某事;agree to sth. 同意计划、安排等;agree with sb./sth. 同意某人(的意见)。

24. dislike n. [C]/vt. 不喜欢;厌恶

The boy has a dislike for vegetables. 那男孩不喜欢吃蔬菜。

This boy dislikes Maths. 这孩子不喜欢数学。

【辨析比较】dislike 与 hate

dislike 没有 hate 那种强烈的感情,只是不喜欢而已;hate 表示“憎恨,怨恨”的一般用词,含有强烈的感情色彩。

I dislike having to get up early. 我不喜欢早起。

I hate interruptions when I'm working. 我工作时讨厌别人来打扰。

【特别提示】①like 可接动名词或动词不定式;前者表示“一般情况”,后者表示“特殊情况”。

②dislike 后可接动名词而不能接不定式作宾语。

I dislike dancing with you. 我不喜欢你跳舞。

I like dancing, but I don't like to dance with you. 我喜欢跳舞,但不想和你跳。

③否定前缀的不同:[动]like 喜欢 [动]dislike 不喜欢; [介]like 像 [介]unlike 不像

【即境活用】Tom dislikes playing tennis, _____?

- A. does he B. doesn't he
C. did he D. didn't he

答案:B 由否定词缀构成的谓语动词在变反意疑问句时仍看作是“前肯定、后否定”形式,故正确答案为 B 项。

25. join in 参加;加入

May I join in your conversation? 我可以加入你们的谈话吗?

They are going to join in the singing match. 他们将参加唱歌比赛。

【辨析比较】join, join in, take part in 与 attend

①join 通常指参加某组织或团体,并成为其中的一员,其宾语往往是 the army, party, team, club 或某人等;

②join in “参加”,其宾语一般是竞赛、娱乐、游戏等活动的名词,也可不加宾语;

③take part in 指参加会议或群众性活动等,重在说明参加该项活动并在其中发挥一定的作用,in 后要加宾语;

④attend “出席”,为正式用语,指参加会议、仪式、婚礼、葬

礼、典礼及上课、上学、听报告等。

Would you join us in the game? 你要不要与我们一起做游戏?

Can I join in the game? 我参加这个游戏,行吗?

Do you always take an active part in school activities? 你一直都积极参加学校的各项活动吗?

He said that he would not be able to attend the presentation of prizes. 他说过自己将无法出席颁奖仪式。

【即境活用】用 join in, join, attend, take part in 填空

- ① We are glad to _____ all the activities.
 ② Mike _____ Lily's wedding yesterday.
 ③ Will you please _____ us _____ the discussion?
 ④ He _____ the army three years ago.

答案:① join in / take part in ② attended 参加会议, 婚礼等 ③ join, in; join sb. in 和某人一起加入…… ④ joined 参军、入团、入党、加入俱乐部。

★ 重点句式解读

1. Add up your score and see how many points you get. 把你的得分加起来,看看你能得多少分。

【句法分析】本句是由 and 连接的两个祈使句。第二个祈使句中又包含一个 how 引导的宾语从句。“祈使句+and/then/or/otherwise+陈述句”结构的用法:在此结构中,前两个起连接作用的词表示顺接关系,后两个表示逆接关系;前面的祈使句相当于一个条件状语从句,而陈述句表示结果,可以转换为带有条件状语从句的复合句,转换时要注意连接词的使用。

① Work harder and/then you will succeed in your studies.

= If you work harder, you'll succeed in your studies.

= Working harder, you will succeed in your studies. 如果你更加努力学习,在学习上你就会成功。

② Study hard, or/otherwise you'll fall in your exams.

= If you don't study hard, you'll fail in your exams.

= You will fail in your exams unless you study hard. 如果你不刻苦学习,你就会考不及格。

【要点剖析】point n. [C]点;要点;尖端;v. 指出,瞄准

I'm in a hurry, so come to the point. 我赶时间,直截了当说出来吧。

All the evidence points to his guilt. 所有证据都表明他有罪。

【知识拓展】point out 指出,把注意力引向;in point of 就……而言,关于;to the point 中肯,扼要;in point 恰当的,适当的;there is no point in doing sth. 做某事没有意义;on the point of doing sth. (=be about to do sth.) 马上就要做某事;就要/将近……的时候

I was on the point of going to bed when you rang. 你来电话时我正要睡觉。

He said he would pay, but in point of fact he had no money. 他说他要给钱,可事实上他没有钱。

【即境活用】①(2009 湖南高考,31) Please do me a favor: _____ my friend Mr. Smith to Youth Theater at 7:30 tonight.

- A. to invite B. inviting C. invite D. invited

②(2008 全国高考Ⅱ,13) Stand over there _____ you'll be able to see the oil painting better.

- A. but B. till C. and D. or

③(2004 上海高考,44) —English has large vocabulary, hasn't it?

—Yes, _____ more words and expressions and you will find it easier to read and communicate.

- A. Know B. Knowing C. To know D. Known

④(2008 辽宁高考,33) I like Mr. Miner's speech; it was clear and _____ the point.

- A. at B. on C. to D. of

答案:①C 根据 Please do me a favor 来判断后面用祈使语气,故选用动词原形。②C 本题考查“祈使句+and+陈述句”结构。句意为:站在那边,你将会更好地看这幅油画。or 表示相反情况。如:Hurry up, or we'll be late.

③A 考查“祈使句+and+简单句”的常用句型。④C 此题考查与 point 词组的介词相关链接。to the point 切中要点,恰到好处。

2. When he/she borrowed it last time, he/she broke it and you had to pay to get it repaired. 他/她上次借用时把它弄坏了,你不得不花钱请人把它修好。

【要点剖析】get/have sth. done 使(让,请)别人做某事。如:

My father would like to get/have our house painted. 我父亲想让人把我们的房子粉刷一遍。

I will have my hair cut tomorrow. 我想明天请人剪头发。

【辨析比较】get done“(主语)被……”,表示被动的意思,即主语是 done 表示的动作的承受者;

get doing = start doing“(主语)开始做……”,即主语是 doing 表示的动作的执行者;

get to do 表示“由……变为;经过一过程或努力而……”,to do 这个动作是主语发出的。

He who plays with fire gets burned. 玩火者必自焚。

They soon got talking together. 他们不久就一起谈了起来。

They got to know her two years ago. 他们是两年前认识她的。

【即境活用】① My daughter often makes a schedule to get herself _____ of what she is to do in the day.

- A. remind B. to remind
C. reminded D. reminding

② Laws that punish parents for their little children's actions against the laws get parents _____.

- A. worried B. to worry
C. worrying D. worry

答案:①C 句意为:我的女儿经常制订一个时间表来提醒她一天要做什么。由时间表来提醒她,故她是动作的承受者,故用过去分词。②A 句意为:关于孩子违法父母要受到惩罚的法律使得父母很担心。parents 与 worry 为被动关系,我们用 sb. be worried (about) 结构表示“某人对……很担心”,故用过去分词。