

# 高中英语

## 同步辅导手册

GAOZHONG YINGYU  
TONGBU FUDAO SHOUCHE

选修7

(基础版)

高倩霖◎主编

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高倩霖 主编

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## 选修 7

# Module 1 Basketball

### 话题拾趣

篮球场上有哪些角色？他们的任务是什么？你都弄清楚了吗？

#### (A) Basketball positions

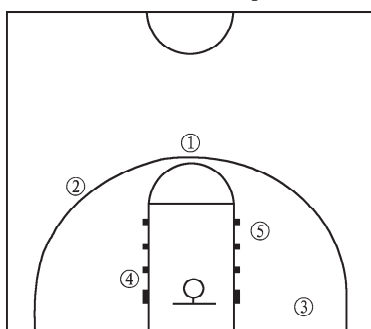


Traditionally, the three basketball positions normally employed by organized basketball teams were the guards, forwards, and the center. While these position names are still used, most modern teams use a point guard, two wings, and two post players, or use no specific positions at all. In order to make sense of the changes in the positional rules, five separate positions are now described: point guard (PG), shooting guard (SG), small forward (SF), power forward (PF), and center (C). The rules of basketball do not mandate them, and they are sometimes not used. Indeed, it could be said that the designation of positions is done more to satisfy broadcasters and fans than for coaches or players, and many top coaches, including Olympic coach Mike Krzyzewski are choosing to ignore positions altogether.

Typically, the point guard, usually the fastest player on the team, is the leader of the team when on the court. This position requires substantial ball handling skills and the ability to facilitate the team during a play. The shooting guard, as the name implies, is often the best shooter. They are probably capable of shooting accurately from further distances. Generally, they also have good ball-handling skills. The small forward often has an aggressive approach to the basket when handling the ball. The power forward is considered to be what is called a post player or a big. A post player typically works around the basket, often with layups or shots near the basket. The center is also considered a big. They work primarily around the basket, mostly shooting layups, and do not dribble the ball often.

#### • Questions

Could you match the numbers in the picture with the right positions?



Center

Power forward

Point guard

Shooting guard

Small forward



你对篮球真正知道多少? 下面关于篮球的问题你都能答出来吗?

**(B) Shooting baskets**

Why is it called basketball? There aren't any real baskets, are there?

True, but when the game was invented there were real baskets. People started by using peach baskets but it was too difficult to get the ball back so they changed.

Any other fruity connections?

The ball is orange! After the 1950s, anyway. Before that it was brown.

And when was the game invented?

In 1891, by a Canadian who was living in the US. Does that make it a Canadian or American invention? Not sure. But that can't be the first time anybody played a basketball sort of sport, can it? You're right! A similar game was played for thousands of years in North and Central America. Many Mayan pyramids have courts for it. You wouldn't want to lose one of those games. In some cases, the losing team members were ritually(仪式上)sacrificed! Ouch! So... fast forward to modern basketball.

When did it become an Olympic sport?

It was first played at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin. Women's basketball came later, in 1976 in Montreal, Canada.

How long is a basketball game?

It depends on how exciting the game is! Ha! Seriously, an Olympic basketball game has four 10-minute quarters.

Don't I have to be really tall to play basketball?

No, you don't have to be really tall. But plenty of basketball players are. The tallest professional player in the world is 2.36 metres tall! The shortest is 1.70 metres. But both are successful, so if you love basketball, go for it!

The rules of basketball

- Basketball is played on a court with a basket, which is made up of a metal hoop with a net hanging from it, at each end.

- The aim is to throw the ball through the basket of the other team and stop the other team from doing the same to you.

- When a player throws the ball toward the basket, it is called a 'shot'. A shot can score between one and three points.

- Each team has five players on the court.

- Players cannot carry the ball across the court. Instead, they have to pass and dribble(运球) the ball towards the basket.

- If a player stops dribbling the ball and continues moving, he/she commits a violation(违规) called 'travelling'(走步).

- If the ball hits the backboard but does not enter the basket, the opposite team will try to 'rebound'(抢篮板).

- If a player is too aggressive, the referee may call a 'foul'. The opposite team gets a 'free throw'.

- The game ends when time is up. The winner is the team with the most points.

- In the event of a draw, teams play extra time to decide the winner.

**• Questions**

Answer the True or False questions.

1. Real baskets were originally used in basketball. ( )



2. Basketballs are made from oranges. ( )
3. Basketball is a North American invention. ( )
4. The Mayans would always kill losing team members. ( )
5. An Olympic basketball game lasts for 40 minutes. ( )
6. Shorter people can be good basketball players. ( )

## 课标词汇

名词(*n.*): star forward guard referee court association league title centre average  
 motivation steak generation half quarter nature hit boxing angle collision  
 sock sneaker version vest bounce tournament interval belly circuit boundary  
 suspension cheek bandage blanket ambulance teamwork scar gymnasium pole  
 basis

动词(*v.*): defend hold attend deserve absorb accelerate appoint obtain dip commit  
 howl bleed confirm apologise sniff weep

形容词(*adj.*): top-class talented professional complicated consecutive valued awesome  
 various entire immediate selfish instant nationwide parallel adequate  
 abrupt typical slim stout controversial dizzy considerate oval

副词(*adv.*): live aside upwards

介词(*prep.*): alongside

## 重点词汇用法

**1. defend** *v.* (sport 体) protect (the goal, etc) from one's opponents 防守(球门等); 防卫

**【教材原句】** What are the forwards doing—attacking or **defending**? 前锋在做什么——进攻还是防守?  
 (P1)

### 【词块记忆】

defend sb. /sth. from/against... 保护某人(某物)免受伤害; 保卫某人(某物)  
 defend oneself against sth. 为自己辩护; 自我防卫

### 【词块运用】

God **defend** me **from** my friends; from my enemy I can **defend** myself. 防友靠天, 防敌靠己。

The newspaper **defended** her **against** the accusations. 报纸为她辩护, 驳斥对她的指责。

All our officers are trained to **defend themselves against** knife attacks.

我们所有的警察都接受过自卫训练, 能够对付持刀袭击。

### 【相关扩展】

defence=defense *n.* 保护; 防御; 防御物  
 in defense of 为了保卫……

### 【扩展运用】

European political union would be incomplete without a **defence** element.

如果没有防御体系, 欧洲政治联盟就不完整。

More and more women today have learned to arise **in defence of** their legal rights.

现在越来越多的妇女学会起来保护她们的合法权利。



## 【单词辨析】defend, protect, guard

defend	指防御或击退外来威胁或进攻,侧重用武力或其他措施保护某人或某物在危险情况下不受损害
protect	强调用防护工具或保护措施照顾某人或某物,并使其免受伤害,常用于防御风雨、疾病或保护权益等
guard	指“留心守望,戒备”,以免受到可能的攻击或伤害,含有警戒之意

## 【辨析运用】

The general detached a small force to go and **guard** the palace.

将军派遣一支小部队去保卫宫殿。

Amethyst was believed by the Greeks to **protect** a person from drunkenness.

希腊人认为紫水晶可以防止人喝醉。

## 【练一练 1 · 教材回顾】

用 defend/protect/guard 填空

- ① It has been claimed that wine helps \_\_\_\_\_ against heart disease.
- ② The dog \_\_\_\_\_ the house against strangers day and night.
- ③ Politicians are skilled at \_\_\_\_\_ themselves against their critics.
- ④ I can join an organization that \_\_\_\_\_ the environment. ( P40, B3)

## 2. attend vt. go regularly to(a place); be present at 照例去(某处); 出席; 上(学)

【教材原句】 He **attended** the University of North Carolina for a year before leaving to join the Chicago Bulls. 在加入芝加哥公牛队前,他在北卡罗莱纳大学学习了一年。(P2)

## 【词块记忆】

attend a meeting/a class/a lecture/school/church  
出席会议/上课/听讲座/上学/去教堂

## 【词块运用】

Not knowing which university to **attend**, the girl asked her teacher for advice. (2013 · 四川卷)  
女孩不知道上哪一所大学,就向老师寻求建议。

All three are Chelsea fans, and **attend** all home games together.  
三个人都是切尔西队的球迷,一起观看了所有的主场比赛。

That I have been able to **attend** a grand meeting such as this one, fills my mind with a myriad of thoughts and ideas.

我能参加这样的盛会,真是百感交集,思绪万千。

【词义拓展】 v. take care of(sb. ); look after 照看(某人); 照料; 看护

## 【词块扩展】

(1) attend to ①= deal with 处理; ②= serve/take care of 照顾  
attend to 后接名词、代词、动名词作宾语,但接宾语从句时往往省略介词 to  
(2) attend on/upon sb. 伺候某人; 照顾某人

## 【扩展运用】

There were so many customers that the shop assistants couldn't **attend to** them all.  
顾客很多,售货员应接不暇。

In Haiti many volunteers **attended to** those injured in the earthquake.



在海地许多志愿者照顾在地震中受伤的人们。

I'm afraid I have some pressing business to **attend to**.

很抱歉,我有些急事需要处理。

At least a dozen people attend on the bride of the wealthy prince.

至少有 12 个人侍候这个富有的王子的新娘。

### 【图片记忆】



### 【近义辨析】 attend, take part in, join, join in, participate

attend	指以“听众或观众”的身份“参加”,表示出席,参加会议、讲座、婚礼等一些较为正式的场合,也指上课、上学、听音乐会、听报告等,不强调参加者在活动中所起的作用
take part in	后接根据计划安排或决定要做的某项活动,如比赛、体育、游戏、讨论、战斗等,并以积极的态度在所参加的活动中起作用
join	①指参加某一团体、组织、政党等,并成为其中的一员。如入党、入团、参军等;②也可接人,表示加入到某人的活动中“join sb. (in)doing sth.”
join in	可代替 take part in,表示参加某项活动或游戏,常用于口语中
participate	不及物动词,表示“参与,参加”,多用 participate in,可与 take part in, join in 互换

We should **take part in** the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

我们应该参与原子能的和平应用。

He wished to **join** the army, but was rejected as medically unfit.

他想要参军,但因体检不合格而未被批准。

He got permission from his commanding officer to **join** me.

他得到指挥官的许可来与我会合。

It's no use egging him on; he's made up his mind not to **join in** the tournament.

他已拿定主意不参加比赛了,你再将他也没有用。

The Secretary or his deputies **participate in** all international monetary discussions involving the United States.

财政部长或他的副手们要参加和美国有关的一切国际货币问题讨论。

### 【练一练 2 · 教材回顾】

(1)完成句子

①他将出席在巴黎市中心特地为他举办的一场露天音乐会。

He \_\_\_\_\_ in his honor in the center of Paris.

②库尔墨离开他们去照应几辆汽车开进和驶出车库。

Kulgmer left them to \_\_\_\_\_ the garage.

(2)用 attend/join/join in/take part in 填空

③If you \_\_\_\_\_ us, you will never be eligible for promotion.



- ④She wouldn't go so far as to refuse to \_\_\_\_\_ school.
- ⑤People who \_\_\_\_\_ sports must be in condition.
- ⑥The other two \_\_\_\_\_ a group from another company and fought with them(P73,B6)

3. **deserve** *v.* be sth. or have done sth. for which one should receive(a reward, special treatment, etc); be entitled to; merit 应受(奖赏、特殊待遇等); 应得; 值得

【教材原句】 But there is no doubt that he **deserves** the title “outstanding player of his generation”. 但是毫无疑问,他无愧于“一代杰出球员”这一称号。(P3)

【词块记忆】

- (1)deserve+sth.
- (2)deserve+to do
- (3)deserve+doing/to be done
- (4)deserve+clause
- (5)deserve well/ill of 应受到……的优待/虐待

【词块运用】

If you do wrong, you **deserve punishment**. 你如做错事,应当受罚。

= If you do wrong, you **deserve punishing**.

= If you do wrong, you **deserve to be punished**.

The parliament didn't **deserve to represent** the nation's will.

国会不配代表全国人民的意志。

I suppose I **deserve that** you should reprove my shortcomings.

你指责我的缺点,这是完全应该的。

She **deserves well of** her employers. 她应当受到雇主的善待。

【相关扩展】

- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| deserved <i>adj.</i> 应得的  | a deserved promotion 应得的晋升 |
| deserving <i>adj.</i> 值得的 | be deserving of... 值得……    |

So earnest an effort **was well deserving of** a better reward.

这么的尽心竭力,应该得到更好的报答。

【关键一点】

(1)deserve 一般不用于进行时态。

(2)deserve to be done = deserve doing,类似用法的词还有 need, want, require, be worth 等。

【练一练 3】 完成句子

①有暴力行为的危险野小子就应该被关起来。

Violent and dangerous yobs \_\_\_\_\_ locked up.

Violent and dangerous yobs \_\_\_\_\_ locking up.

②这些提议值得拥护,因为它们优先考虑了儿童的需求。

The proposals deserve support as they give priority to the needs of children.

The proposals \_\_\_\_\_ as they give priority to the needs of children.

The proposals \_\_\_\_\_ as they give priority to the needs of children.

③选择填空:

—This book deserves \_\_\_\_\_ a second time.

—Sorry, I can't follow you clearly.

—I said this book was worth \_\_\_\_\_ again.



- A. reading, to study  
C. reading, studying

- B. to be read, being studied  
D. to be read, to study

**4. absorb** *vt.* reduce the effect of (an impact, a difficulty, etc) 减轻(冲击、困难等的)作用或影响

**【教材原句】** But although basketball players wear socks and sneakers which are specially designed to **absorb** energy when they bound into the air, they wear no other protection, just a vest and shorts. 尽管篮球运动员穿着特制的用于跳跃时缓冲能量的短袜和运动鞋, 不过除此之外, 他们没有其他的保护, 只有一件背心和短裤。(P11)

**【词块运用】**

Buffers **absorbed** most of the shock.  
缓冲器使震动减少了许多。

**【词义扩展】**

- (1) *v.* take (sth. ) in; suck up 吸收(某事物); 吸进  
(2) *v.* hold the attention or interest of (sb. ) fully 完全吸引住(某人)的注意力或兴趣

**【教材回顾】**

In fact, only females can **absorb** the DNA of another creature. (P67, B6)  
事实上, 只有母蚊子才能接收其他生物的 DNA 信息。

**【扩展记忆】**

- (1) absorb... from... 从……中吸收  
(2) absorb one's attention 吸引某人的注意力  
(3) be absorbed in 全神贯注于……, 专心于……

**【扩展运用】**

The material can **absorb** outward-going radiation from the Earth.  
该物质可以吸收地球向外辐射的能量。

You become so deeply **absorbed in** an activity that you lose track of time.  
你会因过于专注某项活动而失去时间概念。

The movie was totally **absorbing the children's attention**.  
这部电影完全吸引了孩子们的注意力。

**【联想发散】** be absorbed in 的类似结构:

- be lost in... 陷入……; 全神贯注于……  
be caught in... 被困于……  
be occupied in... 忙于……  
be buried in... 埋头于……  
be involved in... 专注于……  
be engaged in... 忙于……

**【练一练 4】** 写出下列句中 absorb 的含义

- ① Clever children absorb knowledge easily. \_\_\_\_\_  
② The larger firm absorbed the smaller one. \_\_\_\_\_  
③ This tennis racket absorbs shock on impact. \_\_\_\_\_  
④ This kind of paper does not absorb ink. \_\_\_\_\_



**5. appoint** *v.* choose sb. for a job or position of responsibility 挑选(某人)做某工作或任某职位;任命;委派

**【教材原句】** But St Mary had **appointed** a captain who was not a typical basketball player. 但是圣玛利亚中心学校任命了一位非专业篮球队员当队长。(P11)

**【词块记忆】**

(1) appoint sb. to sth. appoint sb. (as) sth.	} 任命某人担任某职务
(2) appoint sb. to do sth. appoint sb. for sth.	
(3) appoint a time/place for sth.	确定某事时间/地点

**【词块运用】**

The company decided to **appoint** a British manager as president of the company.  
公司决定任命一位英籍经理担任总裁。

It made sense to **appoint** a banker to this job.  
指派一位银行家做这份工作明智之举。

They decided to kick him upstairs and **appoint** a younger man **to take** his place.  
他们决定对他明升暗降,让一位比他年轻的人来接替他目前的职位。

We shall **appoint eight o'clock** as the time for the meeting to begin.  
我们确定 8 点钟开始会议。

**【相关扩展】** ① appointment *n.* 任命;委派;约会

(1) have/make/fix an appointment with sb.	与某人约会
(2) keep/break an appointment	守约/失约

② appointee *n.* 被任命者;被指定的受益人  
appointer *n.* 指派者

**【扩展运用】**

He would **make an appointment with** him to straighten out a couple of things.  
他将和他约个时间把几件事情理清楚。

For the third time in a row, she had failed to **keep her appointment**.  
她一连三次失约了。

His **appointment** to the Cabinet would please the right-wing.  
他被任命为内阁成员会让右翼党派很高兴。

**【练一练 5】** 用 appoint 的适当形式填空

- ① He \_\_\_\_\_ to the vacant post yesterday.
- ② The time \_\_\_\_\_ for the meeting was 10:30AM.
- ③ I hate to rush you but I have another \_\_\_\_\_ later on.
- ④ The new \_\_\_\_\_ will be working closely with both departments.
- ⑤ Everyone assembled in the hall at the \_\_\_\_\_ time.

**6. commit** *v.* do (sth. illegal, wrong or foolish) 做(不合法的、错的或愚蠢的事);犯

**【教材原句】** Sackler bounced off him and **committed** a foul. (P11) 赛克勒跳起来绕过了他,犯了规。

**【词汇运用】** Nevertheless, we must not **commit** the mistake of analyzing progress only from one point of view. (2014·江西卷) 然而,我们不能犯仅从一个角度去分析进程的错误。



## 【词块记忆】

- (1) commit a crime/an error/a mistake 犯罪/犯错误  
 (2) commit theft/suicide/murder 犯偷窃/自杀/谋杀  
 (3) commit sb./oneself to(doing)sth. 承认(做)某事;向……保证,承诺

## 【词块运用】

Since you really **commit yourself to** a healthier lifestyle, a little help would come in handy, wouldn't it? (2014·上海卷)

既然你致力于一种更健康的生活方式,一些益处就变得触手可得,难道不是吗?

There are unconfirmed reports that he tried to **commit** suicide.

有未经证实的报道说他曾企图自杀。

## 【词义扩展】

(1) *v.* give or transfer sb./sth. to(a state or place) for safe keeping, treatment, etc.

将某人/某物置于(某状态)或交与或转交(某处)保留、处理等

(2) *v.* give one's opinion openly so that it is difficult to change it 公开表明自己的意见

- (1) commit sb./sth. to sth. 把某人或某物交给……  
 (2) commit oneself(on sth.) (就……)表示意见

## 【扩展运用】

They should **commit him to** Newgate for assaulting the constable.

他们将把他送到新门监狱去,因为他袭击了警察。

I asked her what she thought, but she refused to **commit herself**.

我问她她是怎么想的,但她拒不表示意见。

## 【相关扩展】

- commitment *n.* 承诺,保证;承担;忠诚,奉献  
 committed *adj.* (通常作褒义)(对事业、本职工作等)尽忠的,坚定的  
 a committed Christian/doctor/teacher 虔诚的基督徒/尽责的医生/严师

## 【练一练 6】 翻译句子中 commit 的意思。

① Tony refused to commit himself on the subject. \_\_\_\_\_

② The judge committed him to prison for six months. \_\_\_\_\_

③ People who commit crimes like that aren't normal. \_\_\_\_\_

④ The company has committed funds to an advertising campaign. \_\_\_\_\_

7. **considerate** *adj.* careful not to hurt or inconvenience others; thoughtful 为他人着想的;考虑周到的

【教材原句】 Joe was a **considerate** guy, and apologized as Sackler left, sniffing and weeping, either in pain or in frustration. (P11) 乔是个体谅他人的人,当塞克勒离开时,他不停地道歉,抽泣着,或许因为疼痛,或许因为失意。

## 【词块记忆】

be considerate of sb. to do sth. 某人做某事是考虑周到的

## 【词块运用】

It was considerate of you not to play the piano while I was asleep.

在我睡觉时你不弹钢琴,真是体贴入微。



【教材回顾】

He was a very **considerate** boy for someone so young. (P36, B6)

对于那样幼小的年纪,他算得上是相当体贴的一个男孩了。

【相关扩展】

considerable *adj.* 值得考虑的;重要的;大量的  
 considered *adj.* 经过深思熟虑的  
 consideration *n.* 考虑,思考  
 considering *prep. & conj.* 就……而论,考虑到,鉴于

【扩展运用】

He brought to the job not just **considerable** experience but passionate enthusiasm.

他不仅给这一工作带来了不少经验,而且倾注了极大的热情。

In my **considered** opinion, "Trainspotting" is one of the best British movies ever made.

仔细想来,我认为《猜火车》是英国最好的电影之一。

He said there should be careful **consideration** of the future role of the BBC.

他说应该认真思考英国广播公司将来要扮演的角色。

**Considering** he's only just started, he knows quite a lot about it.

考虑到他只是刚刚开始,他对此的了解已经不少了。

【练一练 7】

(1) 选择填空

① It was \_\_\_\_\_ of Michael to inform us of his delay in case we got worried. (2015. 福建卷)

A. careless                      B. considerate                      C. patient                      D. generous

② Listening is thus an active, not a \_\_\_\_\_, behavior consisting of hearing, understanding and remembering. (2015. 浙江卷)

A. considerate                      B. sensitive                      C. reliable                      D. passive

(2) 选择适当的单词填空 considerate/considered/considering/considerable

③ \_\_\_\_\_ his home situation, he had to tolerate his wife.

④ It is my \_\_\_\_\_ opinion that we can't afford to do it.

⑤ They have given the plan \_\_\_\_\_ attention.

⑥ I've always understood one should try and be \_\_\_\_\_ of other people.

练一练答案:

1. ①protect ②guards ③defending ④protects

2. ①will attend an outdoor concert ②attend to several cars entering and leaving ③join ④attend

⑤take part in/join in ⑥joined

3. ①deserve to be, deserve ②deserve supporting, deserve to be supported ③C

4. ①理解,掌握 ②并吞,兼并 ③减轻,缓冲 ④吸

5. ①was appointed ②appointed ③appointment ④appointee ⑤appointed

6. ①表态 ②移交 ③犯罪 ④承诺,决定

7. ①B ②D ③Considering ④considered ⑤considerable ⑥considerate

短语荟萃

all the time be based on be rude to at one point be used to rely on refer to  
 draw sb's attention to used to do look forward to bring up grow up if necessary  
 in the history of take possession of There's no doubt that... with an average of



## 1. at one point 一度, 曾经; 在某处

【教材原句】 **At one point**, Chamberlain was so much better than all the other players that they changed the rules of the game to try to stop him. 一度, 张伯伦比其他所有球员都优秀得多, 以至于他们改变了比赛规则来试图限制他。(P3)

### 【词块运用】

He became very depressed and even got suicidal **at one point**.

他变得十分消沉, 甚至一度想自杀。

**At one point** we quarrelled, over something silly.

我们一度为一件愚蠢的小事吵了起来。

### 【相关扩展】

to the point 中肯, 切题

off the point 不切正题

on the point of 正要(去做某事)

come to the point 谈正题

There's no point in doing 做……没有意义

### 【扩展运用】

I hope to be brief and **to the point**. 我希望简明扼要, 抓住重点。

He bit his tongue as he found himself **on the point of** saying "follow that car".

他说“跟上那辆车”, 话到嘴边又咽了回去。

In spite of all your talk, you never seem to **come to the point**.

你虽然说了那么多话, 但好像一直没贴题。

**There is no point in pushing** them unless they are talented and they enjoy it.

除非他们很有才华而且自己喜欢, 否则逼迫他们是没有意义的。

【练一练 1】 选用 point 的相关短语填空。

① As I was in a hurry I asked him \_\_\_\_\_ at once.

② I \_\_\_\_\_ of going to bed when you rang.

③ My friend and I saw a film yesterday and \_\_\_\_\_ she was moved to tears.

④ I'm afraid what you're saying now is \_\_\_\_\_.

## 2. rely on 信任, 依赖

【教材原句】 The Chicago Bulls used to **rely** too much **on** Michael Jordan. (P8) 芝加哥公牛队过去太依赖迈克尔·乔丹了。

### 【词块运用】

No one can say which brand will work best for you or feel best on your feet, so you have to **rely on** your experience and on the feel of each pair as you shop. (2015·全国新课标 II 卷)

没有人能告诉你哪个品牌对你来说效果最好或者穿上感觉最好, 所以你只有依靠自己的经验或者你逛商店时对每双鞋子的感觉。

### 【词块记忆】

(1) rely on/upon+ sb./sth. (+for sth.) 指望某人(某事)

(2) rely on/upon+(one's)doing 相信/指望某人做某事

(3) rely on/upon+ sb.+to do 相信/指望某人做某事

(4) rely on/upon it that... 相信……



【扩展运用】

You can **rely on** me for help. 你可指望我来帮忙。

We **rely on his finishing** the work today. 我们相信他今天能完工。

Don't always **rely on** others **to** understand and sympathize.

不要老是指望别人的理解和同情。

You may **rely on it that** the work will be finished ahead of time.

你可以放心,这项工作将提前完成。

【相关扩展】 表示“依赖,指望”的短语还有:

- (1) depend on/upon
- (2) count on/upon

【教材回顾】

But to **rely on** a few cloned animals or crops would restrict the biodiversity of the breed. (P65, B6)

但是,仅仅依靠少数克隆的动植物会限制生物品种的多样性。

The awards **depend on** how many votes each artist receives from members of the Recording Academy. (P55, B6)

该奖项取决于每个参选艺术家从美国唱片学院的成员那里获取的票数多少。

【练一练 2】 翻译句子,一空一词

①父母过去常常靠体罚去管理他们的孩子的糟糕行为,这些已被证明是很有害的。

Parents \_\_\_\_\_ physical punishments \_\_\_\_\_ control their children's bad behavior, \_\_\_\_\_ has been proven to be very harmful.

②我得仰仗你来使国王获知各方面的消息,并取得他的批准。

I must \_\_\_\_\_ the king informed at every angle and obtain his approval.

③不要指望去国外度假,我们可能负担不起费用。

Don't \_\_\_\_\_ for our holiday—we may not be able to \_\_\_\_\_ it.

3. be used to 习惯于……; 适应于……

【教材原句】 I'm not quite **used to** it yet. (P9) 我还不太适应这种方式。

【词块点拨】

be used to (doing) sth. 表示“习惯于,适应于”,强调状态,其中的 to 是介词,后接名词、代词、动名词或名词性从句,可以有多种时态。也可用 get/become used to (doing) sth., 这一结构强调从不习惯到习惯这一过程的转变,着重动作。

【点拨运用】

We **are used to** the noise from traffic now.

现在我们已经习惯了车辆发出的噪音了。

Don't worry—you will soon **get used to** his sense of humour.

别担心——你不久就会适应他的幽默感的。

【相关扩展】 “习惯于”的相关短语:

- be/become/grow accustomed(oneself) to (doing) sth.
- be/feel at home with sth.
- adapt(oneself) to (doing) sth.



### 【扩展运用】

The team has **accustomed itself to** the pace of first division rugby.

球队适应了英式橄榄球甲级联赛的节奏。

My eyes were **becoming accustomed to** the gloom.

我的眼睛渐渐适应了黑暗。

He added philosophically that one should **adapt oneself to** the changed conditions.

他富于哲理地补充说,一个人应该适应变化了的情况。

Charles and John enjoy working together because they **feel at home with** each other.

查尔斯和约翰愿意一起工作,因为他们彼此很熟悉。

### 【易混辨析】

(1) be used to (doing) sth. 表示“习惯于”, to 为介词, used 在此结构中为形容词。

(2) be used to do sth. 是被动语态结构, 意为“被用来做……”, to 为不定式符号。

(3) used to do sth. 表示“过去常常……”, to 为不定式符号, 暗含现在不再这样了, 只用于过去时态。

### 【辨析运用】

The food in England is strange at first but you'll soon **get used to** it.

英国食物乍一吃很不习惯, 但不久就能适应了。

Massage **is used to** relax muscles, relieve stress and improve the circulation.

按摩可以使肌肉放松, 缓解压力和促进血液循环。

I **used to** be a very self-centered person, but in the past two years I have really changed. (2013 · 山东卷)

我过去是一个以自我为中心的人, 但在过去的两年里我真的变了。

### 【练一练 3 · 教材回顾】

(1) 翻译句子

①这一新技术已经被用来鉴别胎儿的性别。

The new technique \_\_\_\_\_ identify the sex of foetuses.

②娜奥米以前每个星期天都去格兰维尔的教堂做礼拜。

Naomi \_\_\_\_\_ church in Granville every Sunday.

③往日此处曾有一影院, 不知是与不是?

There \_\_\_\_\_ a cinema here, usedn't there?

④在午餐时, 我不习惯吃太多。

I \_\_\_\_\_ so much at lunchtime.

⑤过去, 我从未喜欢过科学, 但去年我转了学, 新学校的科学老师棒极了。(P49, B1)

I never \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy science, \_\_\_\_\_ last year I changed schools, \_\_\_\_\_ the science teachers at my new school are excellent.

(2) 单句改错

⑥After three weeks, she had used to the extreme heat.

⑦I didn't think I could ever get used to live in a big city after living in the country.

### 4. draw sb's attention to... 引起某人注意……

【教材原句】 I like the fact that the article **draws attention to**... (P9) 我喜欢这篇文章让人们注意……