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高二英语

上册

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Unit 1 Making a difference

Warming up ,Listening and Speaking

学 法 导 引

1. 掌握单词 undertake ,analysis ,obvious ,within ,phrase ,similar ,gravity ,debate 等的用法。
2. 掌握词组 make a list of ,be known for ,be similar to ,have...in common 等的用法。
3. 掌握陈述个人看法—赞成和不赞成的交际用语：
(1) That's correct. (2) It's clear that... (3) I doubt that...
(4) There is no doubt that... (5) It's hard to say. (6) Well ,maybe ,but...
(7) That's true. (8) What's your idea? (9) Have you thought about...?

知 识 要 点 精 讲

1. **undertake** [ˌʌndə'teɪk] *v.* undertook undertaken *v.* to take up (a position) start on (work) 担任 ,从事 ,着手 (工作) to promise or agree 答应 ,同意。
He undertook the responsibility for changes. 他承担改革的责任。
He undertook to improve the working arrangements. 他答应改善工作方式。
[延伸拓展] undertake 是一个副词 + 动词型的合成动词 ,类似的有 over hear (无意中听到、偷听) underline (在.....下划线 ,强调 ,加强表露)
2. **analysis** [ə'neɪləsɪs] *n.* a separation of a substance into parts 分析、分解 an examination of something together with thoughts and judgments about it 包括评价的分析。复数是 analyses。
The analysis of the food showed the presence of poison. 食物在分析后显示含有毒素。
[延伸拓展] 其对应的动词是 analyse 或 analyze
3. **similar** [ˈsɪmɪl(ə)] *adj.* like or alike of the same kind ,partly or almost the same 近似的 , 类似的 相似的 exactly the same in shape but not size 形状 而非大小 完全相似的。
We have similar opinions. 我们都有类似的意见。
Similar triangles have equal angles. 相似三角形有相等的角。
[延伸拓展] be similar to 和.....相似 类似。
My opinions are similar to his. 我的意见和他的意见相似。
4. **debate** [dɪ'beɪt] *v.* to argue about (something) with (someone) usually in an effort to persuade oth-

er people 辩论 to consider in one's mind the arguments against something 考虑 思考。

We debated until the bar closed. 我们辩论到酒吧关门为止。

I debated the idea in my mind until I fell asleep. 我入睡前心中一再考虑这个问题。

[延伸拓展] debate (upon 或 about something with someone 和某人辩论某事 , 其中 upon 或 about 可以省略。

I debated (upon/about) the question with Mary. 我和玛丽辩论这个问题。

5. Make a list of what you already know and what you would like to know.

把你已知道和你想知道 (描述一个成功科学家) 的单词和短语列出一个清单。

make a list of 表示“列出清单、名单 列举出来”。

Please make a list of things to buy. 请列出购物清单。

6. What do these three great minds have in common ?

这三个伟大的科学家有什么共同之处 ?

in common 共有 , 共同

They have a lot in common. 他们有很多共同之处。

mind 有才智的人

Great minds think alike. 英雄所见略同。

[延伸拓展] mind 作名词时 , 常可构成如下短语 be of the same mind 指 (一人) 意见不变、心意不变 (指两人或多人) 同意、意见相同 call/bring to mind 想起、忆起 change one's mind 改变心意、意见或愿望 go out of someone's mind 被忘记 have a good mind to 非常想去做 ; 几次 keep/bear something in mind 不忘记 列入考虑 make up one's mind to doing sth. 其中 mind 有单复数 , 意为“决定、决心”。

put one's mind to sth 或 give one's mind to something 专注于某事 set one's mind on sth. / on doing sth. 一心想 ; 决心要。

mind 还可作动词 , 意为“留心、注意 ; 反对、介意 ; 照顾、照管”等。当其作“反对、介意”时 , 其后接 v. -ing 作其宾语 , 而不能用 to do。



同、近义词辨析

be known for , be known as , be known to 与 be known by

be known as 意思是“作为……而出名” , as 后接表示人身份、职业等的名词。句子主语和 for 后介词宾语是同位关系。be known to 意为“为/被……所知” , 后接表示人的名词 , be known for 意为“因……而著名” , for 表示原因 , 后接表示人或物的特点或特长的名词 , 句子的主语和 for 之后的介词宾语之间是所属关系 ; be known by 意为“凭……而知” , by 表示手段或标准 , 意为“通过、按照”等意。

Newton is known as a successful scientist. 牛顿是一个举世闻名的科学家。

The use of paper was known to the Chinese before the Europeans. 中国人知道纸的用途先于欧洲人。

He is known for his will to help others. 他因乐于助人而出名。

A friend indeed is known by sharing hardships. 患难是朋友的试金石。

类似的短语有 be famous as 和 be famous for。



精典例题再现

例 1 Although they are twins ,they have little _____ in qualities.

A. in return B. in common C. in advance D. in time

[解析] 尽管他们是双胞胎 ,但他们在性格上相似较少

[答案] B

[点拨] in return“ 作为交换 酬谢 ”. in advance“ 预先 ,在……之前 ”.

例 2 He _____ the first prize in the speech contest.

A. win B. beat C. defeat D. won

[解析] 此题考查动词词义和辨析。这句意思是“ 他在演讲比赛中获得第一名。”

[答案] D

[点拨] win 的含义是“ 赢、获得、赢取 ”,其后宾语一般是奖品、比赛、胜利、奖牌、名次等。beat 或 defeat 其后的宾语一般是某人或某队。A 中 win 时态不正确。

例 3 (2001 全国春季) _____ late in the morning ,Bob turned off the alarm.

A. To sleep B. Sleeping C. Sleep D. Having lost

[解析] 由题意可知 ,Bob 关掉闹钟的目的是睡晚一点儿才起床。

[答案] A

[点拨] 本题考查不定式作目的状语。解题的关键在于正确掌握 sleep late 这个短语和 Bob turned off the alarm 之间的关系。

例 4 (黄冈质量检测)Robert is said _____ abroad ,but I don 't know what country he studied in.

A. to have studied B. to study C. to be studying D. to have been studying

[解析] 本题考查不定式时态的用法 ,从文中“ studied ”一词可以看出 ,“ study ”这个动作已结束。

[答案] A

[点拨] to do 表示动作发生在将来或未发生。to be doing 表示某阶段正在进行的动作。to have done 表示动作已经发生或完成。to have been doing 表示动作开始于某一过去时间 ,但一直持续到现在 ,还将继续进行下去。

例 5 (2001 上海)Do let your mother know all the truth. She appears _____ everything.

[解析] 本题题意是 :你一定要把一切真相都告诉你妈妈 ,由题意得知 ,she 和 tell 之间是被动关系 ,要使用被动语态。

[答案] D

[点拨] B 项是一般式 ,表示动作即将发生 ,不合题意。

例 6 —The light in the office is still on.—Oh I forgot _____.

[解析] 根据“The light in the office is still on.”可知“我忘了把灯关掉。”

[答案] C

[点拨] 动词 forget 后接不定式表示“忘记了要去做某事”，不定式动作实际上并未发生；接 v.-ing 时表示“忘记做过某事”，v.-ing 的动作已发生。类似的动词有 remember to do, remember doing, regret to do, regret doing.



教材跟踪训练

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- Do you mind _____ a suggestion?
A. me to make B. my making C. for me to make D. I make
- I bitterly regret _____ him the story yesterday.
A. to tell B. have told C. telling D. having been told
- She's known _____ a great singer _____ everyone.
A. as to B. to as C. for as D. by for
- Would you mind if I _____ here? —I'm sorry you'd better not.
A. smoke B. smoked C. smoking D. to smoke
- Michael Jackson is well-known _____ his songs _____ a popular singer.
A. for, to B. as, for C. for, as D. with, for
- She _____ his number in the phone book to make sure that she had got it right.
A. looked up B. took for C. pick out D. picked up
- He stood there with his eyes _____ on the TV programmes.
A. fixed B. fixing C. to be fixed D. to fix
- The shop owner will have all these ordered TV sets _____ to the customers today.
A. delivered B. passed C. shown D. worked
- David has made great progress recently.— _____ and _____.
A. So he has, so you have B. So he has, so have you
C. So has he, so have you D. So has he, so you have
- (2001 北京春季) _____ can you expect to get a pay rise?
A. With hard work B. Although work hard
C. Only with hard work D. Now that he works hard



参考答案与点拨

1. B 点拨：“do you mind doing”意为“对……做某事你介意吗？”其中 my 是“make”的逻辑主语。

2. C 点拨：“regret doing”表示“后悔做了某事”。请访问：www.ertongbo.com

3. A 点拨 be known as 后接表身份、地位的名词 be known to sb. 意为“被人所知”。
5. C 点拨 be well-known for 由于什么而出名。be well-known as 由于身份、职业而出名。
6. A 点拨 look up 查阅 ;take...for... 假定.....为 ;pick out 挑选人(物), 分辨出人(物) ;pick up 接(某人)获悉 ;拾起 ;买到 ;学会等。
7. A 点拨 在‘with + 宾语 + 宾语补足语’结构中, fix 为及物动词, 故用过去分词作宾语补足语。
8. A 点拨 句意为“把所有订购的电视机送到客户手中”。
9. B 点拨 so 后可接正装句与倒装句式。如果 so 的意思是“某某也如此”, 用倒装结构 ;如果其意为“是的, 的确如此”, 就用原句语序, 对上文加以肯定和强调。
10. C 点拨 题干 can you expect to get a pay rise 是倒装句, 要填 only with hard work。以 only 后接状语或状语从句的句子要倒装。

Pre-reading Reading and Post-reading

学 法 导 引

1. 掌握单词 boundary ,exploration ,lecture ,disable ,theory ,seek ,misunderstand ,scientific ,predict ,observe ,methord ,observe 和 match 等的用法。
2. 掌握词组 go on with ,dream of ,according to ,turn out 等的用法。

知 识 要 点 精 讲

1. Instead of giving up ,Hawking went on with his research ,got his PhD and married the girl.

霍金没有放弃,继续坚持他的研究,取得哲学博士学位,还娶了那名姑娘。

go on with sth. 表示某事中断后又继续做某事(指干同一件事),后面接名词。

[延伸拓展] go on 后可接 with sth. ,doing sth. ,to do sth. 它们的区别是 :go on doing sth. 继续干某事(做同一件事) go on to do sth. 做某一件事后接着去干另一件事。

Go on to do the other exercise after you have finished this one.

当你做完这道练习题后,接着做其它练习。

Please go on reading Lesson 8. 请继续读第八课。

After a short break ,we went on with the lesson. 短暂休息后,我们继续上课。

2. Nor did he let the disease stop him from living the kind of life he had always dreamt of.

他不让疾病阻止他去过自己一直梦寐以求的生活。

从语序上看这是一个倒装句,从复合句上看是一个定语从句。先行词是 the kind of

life. 关系代词 that 或 which 在从句中作宾语省略了。

[延伸拓展] 把否定词或否定结构 not , little , hardly , never , no sooner . . . than , hardly . . . when . . . , not only . . . but also , at no time , by no means , under no condition , in no case , no-where , nor , seldom , few 等置于句首时 , 常使用部分倒装结构。

By no means will this method be satisfactory. 无论怎样这种方法都不会使人满意。

Never has heard such a beautiful English song.

他从未听过这么优美的一曲英文歌曲。

No sooner had we got the railway station than the train left.

我们一到火车站 , 火车就离开了

If you won 't do , nor shall I. 你不做 , 我也不会去做。

stop sb. from doing sth. = keep sb. from doing sth. = prevent sb. (from) doing sth. 阻止某人做某事 , 在主动时态中 stop sb. from doing sth. 和 prevent sb. from doing sth. 中的 from 都可以省略 , 但在被动语态中不可省。keep sb. from doing sth. 中 from 在主动和被动语态中都不能省略 , 如果省略了 , 则表示“让某人一直做某事”。

She stopped (prevented) us (from) doing it. 他阻止我们做这件事。(from 可以省去)

They were stopped (prevented) from going by the thick snow.

厚雪阻止了我们去。(from 不可以省去)

Don 't keep Bob from telling us the truth. 不要阻止 Bob 向我们道出真相。

The boss kept his workers working all day. 那个老板让他的工人全天一直工作。

dream of 梦想 , 做梦

Little did I dream of reading such an exciting football game.

我做梦都很少看到这么精彩的足球赛。

3. **Sitting in his now-famous wheel chair-his disease has disabled him and he has to speak through a computer—Hawking told the students about his theories and thoughts on some of the greatest questions , What is time , how did the universe begin , and what exactly are black holes ?** 坐在他那一张现在非常出名的轮椅上 , 他的疾病使他残疾 , 他不得不通过电脑说话 , 他向学生阐述他对一些重大的问题的所创立的理论和看法 , 如时间是什么 , 宇宙是怎样开始的 , 黑洞究竟是什么。

disable / dis'eibl / vt . 使丧失能力

[延伸拓展] dis- 是一个前缀 , 表“不 , 无”用以构成反义词 , like—dislike (不喜欢) , agree—disagree (不同意) , appear—disappear (消失) 等。

4. **Hawking became famous in the early 1970s , when he and American Roger Penrose made new discoveries about the Big Bang and black holes.** 霍金是在 20 世纪 70 年代早期出名的 , 当时他和美国人罗杰·彭罗斯发现了宇宙大爆炸和黑洞的理论。

in the early 1970s 在 20 世纪 70 年代早期

[延伸拓展] in the early 1970s 也可写成 in the early 1970 's。表示某人在十几岁 / 二十几岁 / 三十几岁 / 四十几岁 九十几岁 “时” , 用介词 in , 即构成 in one 's teens /

twenties/thirties/forties...nineties.

It is not rare in the 90s that people in their fifties are going to university for further education.
在 90 年代,五十多岁的人打算上大学继续深造,这不算少。

5. Science according to Hawking is often misunderstood.

在霍金看来,人们经常误解科学。

according to 如……所说或所显示,按照,视……而定。misunderstand/misʌndə'stænd/
误解,误会。

[延伸拓展] according to 介词短语,后常接名词(组)、代词(组)及从句。

According to my watch, it is 5 o'clock. 我的表显示的是五点钟。

Each man will be paid according to his ability. 每个人的工资将视其能力而定。

misunderstand 是由前缀 mis + understand 构成的派生词。

mis-表示(1)坏的、不好的 "misfortune(倒霉)

(2)错的 "misapply(错用,误用) misprint(印错,误值)

(3)表事实相反或不足 "mistrust(不信任、怀疑)

6. Scientists on the other hand, Hawking writes, know that their job is never finished and

that even the best theory can turn out to be wrong. 霍金写道,从另一个方面上讲,科学家知道他们的工作是永无止境的,即便是最完美的理论也可能是错误的。

turn out

(1)将(煤气、油、电灯、暖气装置)关上、熄灭

Please turn out the light. 请关上电灯。

(2)生产、出产

The factory can turn out 100 cars a day. 那个工厂一天能生产一百辆小汽车。

(3)指参加会议、庆典、到场、出席、到、去

Crowds turned out for the procession. 群众到场参加游行行列。

(4)结果等

His statement turned out to be false. 他的陈述证明是虚假的。



同、近义词辨析

in order to, so as to, so that 与 in order that

in order to, so as to 作目的状态,表示“以便、为了”。

而 in order to 和 so as to 比 to 语气要强烈,目的更明确。这两者在意思上基本一致,但 so as to 一般不放在句首,而 in order to 则可放于句首。如表否定时,可作 to 前加 not。

In order to catch the early bus, they run as fast as they could.

为了赶上那趟早班车,他们尽力快跑。

He came early in order to (so as to) see me. 他早点来是为了看我。

Meetings are held in order not to destroy the forests. 为了不毁坏森林, 村民们召开了会议。
so that 和 in order that 引导目的状语从句, 表示“为的是, 以便”。两者可互换, 但 in order that 常用于正式文体中。从句中常与情态动词 can, could, may, might 等连用。in order that 可置于句首, 但 so that 一般不放在句首。in order to, so as to 后接动词短语, in order that, so that 后接一个从句。

We went to the theatre early in order that we could get a good seat.

我们很早去剧院以便能得到一个好位置。

The cows are kept away from the trees so that they won't knock them down.

人们让母牛远离树木以防它们将树踩坏。



精典例题再现

例 1 (2001 上海春季) In order to improve English, _____.

- A. Jenny's father bought her a lot of tapes
- B. Jenny bought a lot of tapes for herself
- C. a lot of tapes were bought by Jenny
- D. a lot of tapes were bought by Jenny's father

[解析] in order to improve English 在句子中作状语, 它的逻辑状语要和句子主语一致。

[答案] D

[点拨] in order to improve English 的逻辑主语就是句子的主语。

例 2 When he moved to Germany in _____, he was already in _____.

- A. the fifties, his sixty
- B. fifties, his sixties
- C. the fifties, his sixties
- D. fifty, sixty

[解析] 在多少世纪多少年代, 要把十位数变成复数形式。在表示某人几十岁时也需将十位数变成复数形式。

[答案] C

[点拨] 在年代前应加“the”, 在多少、几十岁前加“one's”。



教材跟踪训练

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. We didn't plan our exhibition like that but it _____ very well.

- A. turned out B. tried out C. went on D. carried on
2. _____ sleep late in the morning ,Bob turn off the alarm clock.
A. In order that B. In order to C. In order D. So as to
3. (2003 全国) If anybody calls ,tell them I 'm not ,and ask them to _____ their name and address.
A. pass B. write C. take D. leave
4. (2003 上海) Some passengers complain that it usually _____ so long to fill in insurance documents.
A. costs B. takes C. spends D. spares
5. Have a good ,you need to _____ your energy for the tennis match this afternoon.
A. leave B. save C. hold D. get
6. As we joined the big crowd I got _____ form my friends
A. separated B. spared C. lost D. missed
7. (2003 北京) Don 't mention that at the beginning of the story ,or it may _____ the shocking ending.
A. give away B. give out C. give up D. give off
8. (2003 全国) News reports say peace tacks between the two countries _____ with no agreement reached.
A. have broken down B. have broken out C. have broken in D. have broken up



参考答案与点拨

1. A 点拨 :turn out = work out“ 结果是 ,证明是 ”,指事情发展的结果。
2. B 点拨 :in order that 后接从句 ,so as to = in order to ,但不能位于句首。
3. D 点拨 :leave 作“ 留下 ”。 write 后应加 down 才能与其后宾语连用。
4. B 点拨 :cost 的主语是物 ,spend 和 spare 主语应为人。 take 作“ 花费 ”解时 ,通常用形式主语 it。
5. B 点拨 :save your energy 意为“ 节约体能 ”。
6. A 点拨 :句意为“ 当我进入人群中 ,我和我的朋友分开了 ”。
7. A 点拨 :give away 泄露 ,give out 用完 ,耗尽 ,give up 放弃 ,give off 发出(火热、气体等)。
8. A 点拨 :break out (战争、灾祸)突然爆发 ,break in 破门而入 ,插话 ,break up 停止 ,分解 ,break down 失败 ,瓦解。

Language Study and Integrating Skills

学 法 导 引

1. 掌握单词 predict ,astronomer ,curious ,microscope ,telescope ,punish ,intelligent 和 patient 的用法。
2. 掌握词组 what if ,the other way around ,be satisfied with ,believe in ,come up with 等词组的用法。
3. 学习并掌握不定式的用法。

知 识 要 点 精 讲

1. The Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei was so curious that he invented both a microscope and a telescope in order to be able to take a closer look at things great and small.

意大利的天文学家伽利略是如此好奇,以致他发明了显微镜和望远镜,用来对大的东西和小的东西进行更近的观察。

so...that 如此.....以致 microscope 显微镜 telescope 望远镜

[延伸拓展] so...that 的常用句型 so + 形容词 + that... so + 副词 + that... so many/few/much/little + 名词 + that... so + 动词 + that...

The book was so boring that I gave up reading it half way through.

这本书真是单调乏味,我读到一半便放弃了。

He drove so carelessly that he narrowly lost his life. 他开车太粗心,以致差点丧了命。

He made so many mistakes that he failed the exam once more.

他出了很多错误,考试又未能及格。

It so happened that he didn't receive my letter. 真巧,他没收到我写给他的信。

注意区别和 such...that...的异同,such...that 常用于以下结构:

such + a(n) + 形容词 + 可数名词单数 + that...

such + 形容词 + 可数名词复数/不可数名词 + that...

It was such an awful day that we couldn't find an excuse for going out to play.

天气太糟糕了,我们找不到任何理由出去玩了。

They are such hard-working students that we all love them.

这些学生如此,我们大家都喜欢他们。

This was such fine music that it was worthy of being listened to many time.

这音乐太动听了,很值得听多遍。

so/such 引导的结果状语从句置于句首时,主句用倒装语序。

So excited was he that he could not calm down. 他太激动以致不能平静下来。

microscope 是一个前缀 micro + scope(测量仪器)派生词, telescope 是一个 tele + scope

型派生词。micro-极小的,微小的 microfilm 缩微胶卷, microwave 微波

tele-远距离, telephotograph 远距离照片, 电视, tele cast 电视广播

2. By asking why how and what if, curious minds find new ideas and solutions.

通过寻求为什么,怎样和怎么办,好奇的有心人总有新想法,总能找到解决办法。

What if...? 要是.....怎么样,怎么办?

What if we move the picture over here? 我们把画移到这儿来怎么样?

by 通过 by + v. -ing.

I can tell by looking at you. 看着你,我就知道。

3. We must also believe in what we do. 我们也必须相信我们所做的。

believe in 信任,信仰,认为某物有价值

Christians believe in God. 基督徒信任耶稣。

Do you believe in everything that Bible says? 你相信圣经上的每句话吗?

Jim believes in fresh air and exercise for his health.

吉姆认为新鲜空气和运动有益于健康。

4. Everyone has his or her special skills and interests, and only by discovering what we best

can we hope to reach our goals and truly make a difference. 每个人都有他的专长和兴趣,只有通过找到我们做得最好的方面,我们才能希望达到我们的目标,才能希望真正地与人不同。

...and only by discovering what we do best can we hope to reach our goals and truly make a difference. 是一个倒装句。

[延伸拓展] only 修饰状语置于句首引导部分倒装。

Only lately did I see the professor. 只是最近我才见到这位教授。

Only when the war was over did people live a peaceful life.

只是在战争结束以后,人们才过上了和平的生活。

Only in this way can we solve the problem on time.

只有这样,我们才能按时解决问题。

注意,由 only 修饰的短语或句子不是状语一般不引起倒装。

Only some of the students seemed happy. 仅有几个学生似乎很高兴。

5. Great scientists use their creativity and imagination to come up with new ideas.

伟大的科学家使用他们的想像和创造去产生新的主意。

come up with 想出(计划,答案)回答。

He couldn't come up with an answer when I asked him why he was late.

我问他为什么迟到时,他答不上来。

[延伸拓展] come up

(1) 被提出,要注意,被考虑

Your question came up at the meeting. 你的问题在会议中提了出来。

(2) 发生

I'll let you know if anything comes up. 如果有事会发生,我将告诉你。

(3) 走到附近

He came up and said: "Pleased to see you." 他走过来说: "很高兴见到你。"



同、近义词辨析

mean to do 与 mean doing

mean to do 想要做,打算做。mean doing sth. 意味着。

Wasting time means killing life. 浪费时间意味着浪费生命。

He meant to become a lawyer after graduation. 毕业后,他打算成为一名律师。



精典例题再现

例 1

Not until all the fish died in the river _____ how serious the pollution was

A. did the villagers realize

B. the villagers realized

C. the villagers did realize

D. didn't the villagers realize

[解析] 本题考查否定状语从句置于句首时应用倒装。

[答案] A

[点拨] only 引导的状语从句置于句首,主句须采用倒装结构。

例 2

The purpose of new technologies is to make life easier, _____ it more difficult.

A. not make

B. not to make

C. not making

D. do not make

[解析] 本题考查不定式充当表语的用法,句子意思为“新技术的目的是使生活变得更容易,而不是变得更难。”

[答案] B

[点拨] 并列不定式在表示强烈对比的情况下,第二个不定式不能省略 to 符号。

例 3 (2003 上海) It is these poisonous products _____ can cause the symptoms of the flu, such as headache and aching muscles.

A. who B. that C. how D. what

[解析] 本题考查强调句用法。根据强调句的判断规则:即去掉 it is/was 和关联词 who or that,剩下的部分仍为一个完整的句子,则该句为强调句。

[答案] B

[点拨] 当被强调部分是人时,关联词可以用 who 或 that,当被强调部分是物时,只能用 that,products“产品”是物,故用 that。



教材跟踪训练

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. The number of the employees has grown from 1,000 to 1,200. This means it has risen _____ 20%.

A. by B. at C. to D. with

2. I agree with most of what said, but I don't agree with _____.

A. everything B. anything C. something D. nothing

3. I would love _____ to the party last night, but I had to work extra hours to finish a report.

A. to go B. to have gone C. going D. having gone

4. The little time we have together we try _____ wisely.

A. spending B. to spend it C. to spend D. spending that

5. I don't know the restaurant, but it's _____ to be quite a good one.

A. said B. told C. spoken D. talked

6. The women water the trees _____ they will grow well.

A. so as to B. in order to C. so that D. to

7. We couldn't eat in a restaurant because _____ of us had _____ money with us.

A. all; no B. any; no C. none; any D. no one; any

8. Although he is considered as a great writer, _____.

A. his works are not widely read B. but his works are not widely read

C. however his works are wisely read D. still works are not wisely read



参考答案与点拨

1. A 点拨 20%指的是增减的幅度,应用 by rise to“增加到”。
2. A 点拨 依据题干中前一句的提示,可知后句表示“我并不同意你所讲的一切”,这种部分否定含义要用 not 与表示全体含义的 all, everything, everyone, both 等代词连用。
3. B 点拨 动词不定式一般式 to go 表动作发生在谓语动词之后, to have done 表示动作发生在谓语动词之前。这里有“愿意做某事但未做成之意”。
4. C 点拨 句意为“在一块儿的时间很短,我们要尽量过得有意义一些。”try spending “试一试”,与句意不吻合。
5. A 点拨 本题考查习惯表达法。sb./sth. is said to do sth.“据说……”。
6. C 点拨 本题的目的状语是一个从句,而 A、B、D 只能连接短语,故 C 为正确答案。
7. C 点拨 本题考查部分否定与全部否定的区别,选项 A 表示部分否定,与题意不合,选项 D 中的 no one 通常不与 of 连用。
8. A 点拨 although 引导的让步状语从句,不可与连词 but, and 等用在同一个句中,故不选 B。however 表示句子与句子之间的转折,故 C 项不行。D 项中应在 works 前加 his 才可。although 可与副词 yet, still 等连用。