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Unit 11 Scientific achievement

单元知识要览

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目
功能	A. 讨论科学与科学成就: 1. Discuss the scientific achievements that have changed the world. 2. Discuss what is in common that these achievements have. B. 表达意图和希望: If I got the money, I would... My plan is to... I hope to... I'd like to... I want/ wish/ hope/ intend/ plan to... I'm thinking of...
词汇	engineering, solar, constitution, likely, zone, private, grasp, master, prefect, arrange, rely, failure, locate, valley, brand, luggage, organ, boom, break-through, agency, announce, evolution, supercomputer
	in common, set up, work with, hear about, set foot (in), rely on, deal with, learn from, put forward
语法	构词法(1): 派生与缩略构词法。

教材全解

●Part One Warming up 热身

These are some great scientific achievements that have changed the world. 这些是已经改变了这个世界的伟大的科学成就。

重点疏导

1. scientific 是由名词 science 构成的形容词,意为:科学的。例如:
I like to read some scientific papers. 我喜欢阅读一些科学论文。
They made the school a place for scientific experiments. 他们把学校变成了科学

实验的场所。

2. achievement 用作可数名词时,意为:成绩,成就。

例如:

Climbing Mount Everest is a great achievement. 登上埃非尔山峰是一个重大成就。

The invention of the computer is a great achievement. 发明电脑是一大成就。

achievement 的动词形式为:achieve,意为“完成,实现”,或“达到,赢得”。例如:

You will never achieve anything if you spend your time that way. 你若总是这样消磨时间,就永远不会有所成就。

The actor achieved fame when he was only nineteen. 那位演员十九岁时就成名了

3. change 作及物动词使用时,这个词有“改变,交换”的意思;用作不及物动词时,意为:改变,变化。例如:

On second thoughts he changed his mind. 进一步考虑后,他改变了主意。

We changed seats in the interval. 中间休息时,我们交换了一下座位。

You'll have to change planes at Seattle. 你得在西雅图换乘另一架飞机。

Do these achievements have anything in common? If so, what? 这些成就都有一些共同点吗? 如果有,是什么呢?

重点疏导

1. 短语 in common 意为:共同的,共有的。例如:

Those two have something in common. 两者有共同之处。

Do the two of you have interests in common? 你们两个有共同的爱好吗?

2. if so 中的 so 用做代词,用来指代上文中所提到的内容。例如:

It looks as if it is going to rain. If so, we have to put off the sports meeting. (If so = If it rains.) 天好像要下雨了。如果下雨,我们将不得不推迟运动会。

Our teacher will arrive in half an hour. If so, we can work out the problem

提醒

achievement 用做不可数名词时,意为:达成,完成。例如: It is impossible of a-chievement. 这是不可能做到的。

提醒

change 也可以用做名词,意为:零钱。例如: “Here's your change,” said the saleswoman. “这是找你的零钱,”女店员说道。

提醒

在短语 in common 中,在 common 前没有任何冠词;人们常把 have something in common 作为一个短语使用,意为:有共同点,共有。

quickly. 我们老师在半个小时内会来的。如果这样的话,我们能够很快地解决这个问题。

【典题欣赏】I hear that we're going to have a test next week. If _____, we'll have to review our lessons carefully this week.

- A it B is C so D is so

【解析】本题考查代词的用法。“复习功课”是“下星期要考试”的原因,所以,代词所代替的对象是“下星期要考试”这件事情。分析四个备选项,可以知道只有 so 可以用来代替上个句子的内容。

【答案】C

●Part Two Listening 听

What would you say if you were the first person on Mars? 如果你是去火星上的第一人,你会说什么呢?

文化点击

火星与地球是十分相似的,它的直径为 6790 千米,是地球直径的一半多一点;体积是地球的 15%,质量是地球的 11%;火星绕太阳一周需要 687 天;火星自转一周要 24 小时 37 分;与地球一样,火星也是侧着身子绕着太阳转,因此它也有春夏秋冬的四季变化;火星的两极存在着白色的“极冠”。通过研究,科学家们推测在火星上存在着水,也就预示着在火星上可能存在生命。



重点疏导

1. 本句中的谓语动词使用的是虚拟语气。虚拟语气表示的是不可能实现或实现的可能性很小的事实。表示“与现在的事实相反”主句应该使用“should/ would/ could + 动词原形”,从句中用一般过去时(从句中的谓语动词是 be 的话,多使用 were)。例如:

If I were you, I would take his advice. 如果我是你的话,我会接受他的意见的。

If he were/ was here now, we could solve the problem. 如果他现在在这儿,我们可能会解决这个问题的。

2. Mars 火星,太阳系中的第四颗行星,位于地球和木星之间。

●Part Three Speaking 说

学习策略

本单元中要求学生练习并运用英语中表示“意图”或“打算”的说法。表示“意图”或“打算”可以使用以下句型:

If I got the money, I would... My plan is to...

I hope that... I'd like to...
I want/ wish/ hope/ intend/ plan to... I'm thinking of...

You and your team are working on a cure for AIDS. Your research is extremely important because _____. 你和你的小组正在研究对艾滋病的治疗。你们的研究非常重要因为_____。

重点疏导

1. cure 在本句中是名词,意为:疗法;治好;治愈。例如:
Sports provide a cure for the disease. 运动能治好这种病。
They came to the hot springs for a cure. 他们到温泉来治病。
cure 也可以用做动词,意为:治愈。例如:
I can give you some medicine to cure your headache. 我可以给你点药治你的头痛。
My cold cures itself automatically. 我的感冒不治而愈。

提醒
AIDS: 艾滋病又称获得性免疫缺陷综合症(Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, AIDS), AIDS 病是由艾滋病病毒(HIV)感染引起的一种传染病。

2. extremely 常用做副词,意为:极度地;非常地。例如:
It pains me extremely to have to leave you. 不得不离开你,这使我极感痛苦。
It was an extremely fine day in May. 那是五月里一个非常晴朗的日子。

You are working on sending a manned spaceship to Mars. 你正在从事发送载人宇宙飞船到火星上去的研究。

重点疏导

1. work on 意为:“继续工作”或“从事……(工作/研究)”,这个短语中的 on 是介词,其后应该接一个名词、代词或动名词(短语)。例如:
The builders are still working on the house. 建筑工人们仍在造房子。
This scientist is known to have been working on this problem for about ten years. 人们知道,这位科学家研究这一问题已达十年之久。
The scientists are working on teaching the wolf-child learning walking like a man. 这些科学家正在研究教狼孩象人类行走的工作。
2. a manned spaceship 载人宇宙飞船。这个短语中的 manned 是形容词,作定语,意为:有人驾驶的,载人的。例如:

提醒
和 work 相关的短语:work out 制定;安排;解决;找到(答案);at work 在工作;忙于……;out of work 失业;work at 从事;致力于……。

China sent a manned spaceship last year. 去年中国发射了载人宇宙飞船。

【典题欣赏】The research center _____ a new plan and decided to _____ immediately.

- A works on ; carry out it B worked on; carry out it
C worked for ; carry it out D worked out; carry it out

【解析】“制定出(计划等)”应该使用动词短语 work out; “实施”应用短语 carry out 表示; 从本题的后一个分句看, 本句是使用一般过去时表达的, 短语 carry out 后接人称代词作宾语时, 应将人称代词放在动词和副词之间。

【答案】D

●Part Four Reading 读

If you wanted to do research or start a company, what kind of support and environment would you need? 如果你想作研究工作或开办一个公司, 你需要哪方面的支持或怎样的环境?

重点疏导

1. research 常用作不可数名词, 也可以用做动词, 意为: 研究; 调查; 探究; 表示“在(某方面的)研究”时, 其后可以接介词: in/ into/ on 等。例如:

She's doing cancer research. 她在从事癌症研究。

He is researching into the causes of cancer. 他正在研究癌症的起因。

It is necessary to research into the cause of cancer. 深入研究癌症起因很有必要。

2. start a company 开办公司; 这里的 start 意为: 开办, 创办; 常指创办一个公司、机构等。例如:

The society was started in 1957. 这个协会是一九五七年成立的。

He started a newspaper. 他创办了一份报纸。

【辨析】search 和 research 的区别

search 用做动词时, 意为: look carefully at a person or thing because you want to find something; 而 research 用做动词时, 意为: studying to find out more about things, life, etc. 应该注意它们在意思上的区别。

【典题欣赏】The customs officer _____ his bags for drugs.

- A searched B searched for C researched D researched for

【解析】本题句子的含义是: 这个海关官员搜查他的包裹, 寻查毒品。表示“搜查(某对象)”时, 应使用及物动词 search, 而 search for 意为: 试图找到(某人或某物); research 意为: 研究或调查, 不符合本句的含义。

【答案】A

Whatever great achievements the future may have in store for China, it is likely that many of them will be born in northwestern Beijing. 无论将来中国会有什么样的

伟大成就,其中许多将会诞生在北京的西北部。

重点疏導

1. whatever 在本句中用作连词,引导让步状语从句,意为“无论什么,无论怎样的”。例如:

Whatever he says, don't believe him. 无论他说什么,都不要相信他。

whatever 用做连接代词时,可以用来引导名词性从句,让步状语从句等。又如:

He'll push on with his project whatever the difficulties may be. 不管有什么困难,他都要继续推行他的计划。(引导让步状语从句)

I'll post that letter whatever Wilson says. 不管威尔逊讲什么,我都要寄出那封信。(引导让步状语从句)

He read whatever books he could get. 他不论什么书都看。(引导宾语从句)

Whatever excuse he makes will not be believed. 不管他找什么借口都没有人相信。(引导主语从句)

You must do whatever is best for you. 什么对你最有利你就得做什么。(引导宾语从句)

2. in store (for) 意为:saved for future use; be about to happen,即:贮藏着;必将发生;就要到来。例如:

We must keep some of these in store for next year. 我们得贮存一些供明年使用。

There will be plenty in store. 会有不少贮备的。

There's a (pleasant, unpleasant) surprise in store for you. 这有一件想不到的(好、坏)事在等着(或要告诉)你呢。

3. likely 是个形容词,意为:很有希望发生;用 likely 可以构成如下句型:

{ It is likely that-clause 很可能……,
 { sb. is likely to do sth. 很可能……;

例如:

It's likely to rain. 有可能下雨。

It's likely that I shall go to Shanghai tomorrow. 很可能明天我要去上海。

Tony is likely to win. 托尼很可能取胜。

It isn't likely that I should accept such an offer as that. 要我接受这样的建议是不大可能的。

【典题欣赏】 You are _____ to have forgotten what I

提醒

与 whatever 类似的词还有: whichever (无论哪一个), whoever (无论是谁), whenever (无论什么时候), wherever (无论哪里), however (无论怎样)。

提醒

possible 作表语时,主语只能是“事”或“物”,此时,“人”不能作它的主语。例如:

不能说: He is possible to do it.

应该说: It is possible for him to do it. 他做这件事情是可能的。

told you.

- ☐ A possible ☐ B likely ☐ C probably ☐ D like

【解析】本题的所选的对象作表语,因此要选择形容词,probably 是副词、like 是介词或动词,故都不能使用在本句中,possible 和 likely 都是形容词,但 possible 作表语时,它的主语只能是物,不是人。

【答案】B

It is home to the Chinese Academy of Sciences and more than ten famous universities, including Peking University and Tsinghua University. 它是中国科学研究院和北京大学、清华大学等十几所大学的所在地。

重点疏導

1. home 在这里用作名词,意为:“所在地,大本营,根据地,发源地”。home to 是……的发源地/所在地。例如:

The nursery is the home to these homeless children. 这个托儿所是这些无家可归的儿童的家。

Is that the home to these refugees? 那是这些难民的家园吗?

提醒

这个短语中的 home 前不能使用任何冠词,home 后使用介词 to,而不是介词 of。

拓展

home to 还可以引申为:是……的要害。例如:

His question struck the home to the problem. 他的问题击中了问题的要害。

2. including Peking University and Tsinghua University 是现在分词短语作定语,起说明的作用,相当于:which include Peking University and Tsinghua University; include 意为:包括,包含。例如:

There are 54 students in our class, including 20 girls. 我们班包括 20 个女生在内共有 54 个学生。

Four people, including the famous scientist, will give a talk on universe. 四个人,包括这个著名的科学家在内,将要给我们作一个关于宇宙的报告。

【典题欣赏】The price of the house is \$100,000, _____ both house and furniture.

- ☐ A includes ☐ B included
☐ C including ☐ D to include

【解析】从句子的结构看,The price of the house is \$100,000 是个完整的句子,而这个句子又不是并列句,只能选择分词短语作定语,

提醒

include 用分词短语作定语或状语时,如在名词的后面时,应用 included。例如:

A medical team will go to that village next week, two AIDS experts included. 一个包括两个艾滋病专家在内的医疗小组将在下个星期去那个村里。

说明 the price, 因此只能选择其现在分词形式。

【答案】C

Zhongguancun was set up as a special economic zone in the late 1990s and quickly became the leader of China's hi-tech industry. 中关村是在二十世纪九十年代末建立的经济特区, 很快它就成为中国高技术工业的龙头。

重点疏导

1. set up 在这里意为“建立, 树立, 建起”。例如:

We set up a monument to the memory of the revolutionary martyrs. 我们建立了一座革命烈士纪念碑。

When the sun started to go down, he stopped and set up a tent. 太阳开始下山了, 他停下来, 竖起帐篷。

Microphones were set up in front of the speaker's stand. 讲台前安装了麦克风。

2. as 在这里是介词, 意为“作为, 当作”。例如:

He is famous as a physicist. 他以物理学家而闻名。

I regard him as a guest. 我把他当作客人。

3. leader 意为: 领导人, 领袖; 这里引申为“发展得最快的对象”。例如:

The captain is the leader of the team. 队长是全队的领导(者)。

A good leader is always in close contact with the broad masses of the people. 一个好的领导人总是和广大人民群众保持密切联系的。

提醒

as 也常用作连词, 引导一个时间、比较、原因等状语从句。例如:

I am late as it's raining hard.

He dances as well as she.

I saw him as he came in.

【典题欣赏】The desk was _____ before the window.

A set up

B set down

C set back

D set about

【解析】本题中考查含动词 set 的短语的意义和用法。set up 意为: 建立, 树起, 搭起; set down 意为: 放下, 安置; set back 意为: 使回转, 退回; set about 意为: 开始, 着手; 根据本句的含义: 书桌放在了窗子的前面。

【答案】B

The center itself got started in the early 1980s, when Chen Chunxian, a researcher at the Chinese Academy of Science, opened a private research and development institute. 这个中心创建于二十世纪八十年代早期, 那时, 中科院的一名研究员陈春先开办了一家私人研究发展机构。

重点疏导

1. got started 中的 get 是个连系动词, 用来代替 be 动词, 和过去分词一起构成被动语态形式; 所以本句中的 got started 相当于 was started。又如:

Do you think that the Tories will get / be re-elected? 你认为保守党会再一次当选吗?

I wouldn't go there after dark; you might get/ be mugged. 天黑之后我就不到那里去了,怕有人抢劫。

2. when 引导的是一个非限制性定语从句,其先行词是:in the early 1980s;

3. a researcher at the Chinese Academy of Science 是从句中的主语 Chen Chunxian 的同位语,用来解释说明 Chen Chunxian 的身份。又如:

This is Mr. Zhou, director of our hospital. 这是我们医院院长周先生。

Chinghai, the largest inland body of salt water in China, lies 3,198 metres above sea-level. 我国最大的内陆咸水湖青海海拔 3,198 米。

【友好提示】Chen Chunxian (陈春先):在前苏联莫斯科大学物理系留学,以优异成绩毕业。1959 年—1966 年在中科院物理所从事理论物理、激光新型半导体等新领域的研究开拓工作。1978 年被破格提拔为正研究员。1978 年—1981 年三次访问美国,受美国“硅谷”现象的启发,在 1980 年 10 月提出要在中关村建立“中国的硅谷”,并身体力行成立了“先进技术服务部”。1980 年—1984 年由于

“中国硅谷”和“先进技术服务部”事件在中科院引发了争论,中央政治局领导做了明确批复,肯定“陈春先的大方向是完全正确的”。此举大大推进了中关村高新技术企业的发展,并导致后来北京新技术产业开发试验区和中关村园区的成立。陈春先被誉为“中关村民营科技第一人”。1986 年调离了中科院,全力从事新技术产业的开发。1998 年起与美国硅谷的企业家和科学家共同发起成立了的金门桥科技发展中心,集中全力推进新技术产业重大项目的开发。

They all have their own characteristics, but they all share the spirit of creativity and scientific skill that has made Zhongguancun a success. 它们都有自己的特点,但是他们又都具有使中关村成功的创造精神和科学能力。

重点疏导

1. their own characteristics 中的 own 是形容词,和形容词性物主代词或名词的所有格连用,起加强语气的作用;characteristic 可以用作形容词或名词,意为:特征,特性。例如:

This is my own camera, which I bought with my own money. 这个照相机是我自己的,是我用自己钱买的。

She likes to have her own way. 她喜欢按自己的主意行事。

提醒

同位语在句中主要起说明事物的内涵等或人的身份等作用。



Sympathy is the feeling characteristic of mankind. 同情心是人类特有的感情。

It is characteristic of him to talk nonsense. 胡说八道是他的特征。

The characteristic I like best in him is his cheerfulness. 他的愉悦气质是我最喜欢的特点。

2. share 在本句中用作动词,意为:合用,共同拥有,分享。例如:

I share a bedroom with my sister. 我和我姐姐合住一间卧室。

You don't have to buy a newspaper; you can share mine. 你不必买报纸,可以和我合看。

Try to get some more, we'll share them. 再弄一些,咱俩分享吧。

We must share the joys and hardships of the masses. 我们必须和群众同甘共苦。

3. a success 在这里用作可数名词,意为:成功的人或事。例如:

The new sports center is a big success. 新建的体育中心获得巨大成功。

He has had several successes with his plays. 他几个剧本都很成功。

The play we saw last night was a success. 我们昨晚看的那场戏很成功。

【典题欣赏】In the hardest time of my life, my wife _____ with me in distress (危难).

A spared

B passed

C shared

D spent

【解析】本题考查动词的含义和用法。作动词时,spare 用意为:节省,免除;pass 意为:经过,路过,传递;spend 意为:花费(时间、金钱等);share 意为:共同分享,共同承担。本题句子的含义为:在我一生最困难的时期,我的妻子与我共度危难。本题选项只有 share 可以表示“共同拥有”这个意义。

【答案】C

The science park is also home to a growing number of overseas Chinese who have grasped the opportunity to develop their ideas at home. 科技园也是大量不断增长的海外归国人员的聚集地,他们抓住机会在国内逐步实现他们的梦想。

重点疏导

1. a growing number of overseas Chinese 中的短语 a number of 意为:大量的,只能修饰可数名词的复数形式;growing 是现在分词作定语,意为“正在不断增长”。例如:

A number of boys have passed the exam. 许多男学生考试及格了。

提醒

character 也用作名词,但它的意思为:性格,品质。例如:

He seems to be a man of good character. 看来他是一个品格优良的人。

A number of my friends came to the party. 我的一些朋友参加了这次聚会。

I have a number of letters to write. 我有一些信要写。

We went to sea to see the rising sun. 我们到海边去看冉冉升起的太阳。

拓展

短语 the number of 意为:……的数量;这个短语作主语时,谓语动词只能使用单数形式;但 a number of + n. 作主语时,谓语动词应用复数形式。

2. grasp 用作动词,在这里意为:抓住,把握。例如:

The shop grasped the opportunity to make some money. 这家商店抓住机会赚钱。

这个词还有“抓住要领,理解”的意思。例如:

When you listen, you must try to grasp the main point. 你听的时候一定要努力抓住要点。

I don't quite grasp your meaning. 我不十分理解你的意思。

3. develop 用作动词时,意为:生长,使(逐步)形成,使发展。例如:

This had made it necessary for agriculture and industry to develop very quickly. 这就使得工农业飞速发展。

Bees developed their amazing “language”. 蜜蜂发展了它们的巧妙的“语言”。

He developed the little shop into a big store. 他把小铺子发展成一个大商店。

拓展

develop 还有一个非常重要的意思:冲洗(胶片等)。如:

The photos we took have not been developed yet. 我们照的相片还没有冲洗出来。

【典题欣赏】_____ scientists invited to the meeting was fifty, but _____ them were absent.

A The number of ; a number of

B A number of; the number of

C The number of; a number of

D A number of; A number of

【解析】本题很显然是考查由 number 构成的短语的用法;本题是一个由 but 连接的并列句,第一个分句中 invited to the meeting 是过去分词短语作定语。第一空表示“……的数量”,用 the number of,第二空表示“很多,大量的”,用 a number of。

【答案】A

【注意】解答本题时,请你分析一下谓语动词的数。

Zhongguancun made it possible for him to follow his dreams and help the country he loves. 中关村使他可以追寻他的梦想、报效国家。

重点疏导

1. 在 make 后接形容词作宾语补足语。本句中的 it 是形式宾语,句末的复合不

定式短语 for him to follow his dreams and help the country he loves 是真正的宾语。在动词 find, make, keep 等后面均可以接形容词作宾语补足语。例如:

I found it important to read English loudly in the morning. 我发现早晨朗读英语非常重要。

He made it clear why we should finish the task ahead of time. 他讲清楚了我们为什么要提前完成任务。

I kept myself warm by walking up and down. 我踱来踱去暖和身子。

2. follow 在这里意为:沿着……前进。例如:

Follow the road until you come to the post office, and you will find the library around the corner. 顺着马路走到邮政局,拐弯的地方就是图书馆。

I came to the school to follow my dream to be a teacher. 我来到这所学校,实现我当老师的梦想。

拓展

follow 还有“跟随,听从,领会”的意思。例如:

The boy followed his father out. 孩子跟着他父亲走了出去。

I couldn't follow that French film. 那个法国电影我听不懂。

I worked abroad for a few years and then I heard about Zhongguancun, I knew it was perfect for me. 我在海外工作了几年,后来听说了中关村,我知道这里正适合我。

重点疏导

1. abroad adv. 出国,在国外。例如:

Guy came back to Scotland after studying abroad. 盖伊在国外学习后回到了苏格兰。

He is going abroad for his holiday this year. 今年他将要到国外度假。

2. hear about 听说,在意思上相当于 hear of。例如:

I have never heard about him. 我从来没听人说起过他。

I've heard a lot about it. 这事我听人谈了很多。

【典题欣赏】Who is the man? I have never _____ him.

A heard B heard about C heard from D hear out

【解析】本题中所涉及的是含动词 hear 的短语。hear 意为:听到,听见(某人或某事);hear about 意为:听说;hear from 意为:收到(某人的)来信;hear out 意为:听(某人)把话说完。根据本题的意思:我从来也没有听说过他,用 hear about 合乎题意。

【答案】B

I was so happy. It was wonderful, like a dream come true. 我太愉快了。这真是太好了,就象是梦想实现了。

重点疏导

1. 本句中的 like 用作连词,与 as if 的意思相同,引导一个让步状语从句,在主语 a dream 后省略了助动词 would;这一部分相当于:as if a dream would come true。不过,like 的这种用法一般只用在口语中。例如:

It looks like he means to go. 他看来好像是有意要去。

She dances like she had years of experience. 她跳舞好像有多年经验似的。

It looks like a storm come soon. 似乎暴风雨就要来了。

2. come true 实现。例如:

Her dream came true thirty years later. 三十年之后她的梦想实现了。

His words came true later. 后来他的话应验了。

I will never forget how happy I was when I set foot in China again and was back with my friends and family. 我永远也不会忘记当再次踏上中国的土地和我的朋友及亲人团聚时,那种感觉有多幸福。

重点疏导

1. set foot in/ on 进入,踏进,到达。例如:

I told him never to set foot in my house again. 我告诉他再也别踏进我家的门。

My mother embraced me as soon as I set foot in my house. 我一踏进家门我妈妈就和我拥抱。

After that Einstein never set foot on German soil. 自那之后,爱因斯坦再也没有踏上德国的土地。

2. be back with . 和……一起回来/返回;. 回来/返回(和……)在一起。例如:

We will be back with each other in three days. 三天后我们一起回来。

I will be back with my parents for half a month. 我将回来和我的父母一起住半个月。

Zhongguancun has had a positive effect on business as well as science. 中关村无论是对商业还是对科学都产生了积极的影响。

重点疏导

1. have an effect on sth. 对……有影响;起作用。例如:

Her illness has had a bad effect on her work. 她的病对工作有很大的影响。

This had a great effect upon the future of both mother and son. 这对母子俩的将来影响很大。

His words had a positive effect on the students. 他的话对这些学生产生了积极的作用。

提醒

短语 set foot in/on 中的 foot 只能使用单数形式,不能使用复数形式。

2. as well as 用作连词,意为:即,也,而且。例如:

She's clever as well as beautiful. 她不但漂亮,而且聪明。

He has experience as well as knowledge. 他既有知识又有经验。

Scott has a flat in London as well as a house in Edinburgh. 斯科特不仅在爱丁堡有座房子,而且在伦敦有个套间。

as well as 还有“同样,同样好的”。例如:

I, as well as you, know that. 我和你一样,也知道那件事。

He said he could sing as well as the birds. 他说,他和鸟儿一样能唱歌。

拓展

1. as well as 和 not only... but also 的意思相同,但是这两个短语所连接的句子的侧重点是不同的。

{ A as well as B 意为:不但 B,而且 A;(侧重点在 A 上)
not only A but also B 意为:不但 A,而且 B;(侧重点在 B 上)

例如:

Peter can speak Chinese as well as French. = Peter can speak not only French but also Chinese. 彼特不仅会说法语而且会说汉语。

2. 当 as well as 连接两个并列的主语的时候,谓语动词应和 as well as 前面的第一个主语在人称和数上相一致;而在 not only... but also 句型中应遵循就近一致的原则。例如:

He as well as his parents is kind to me.

Not only he but also his parents are kind to me. 他和他的父母对我都很好。

【典题欣赏】 He speaks English, French _____.

A also B but also C as well as D as well

【解析】从本题的各选项可以看出,本句的答案涉及到表示“也”这个意义,选项中的 as well as 是个连词,应连接两个相并列的句子成分,故不能用在本题中;also 常用在靠近动词的地方,而 but also 后也应该接一个名词或代词等,故 as well 是正确答案。

【答案】D

One of the mottos for the park — “Relying on science, technology, and knowledge to increase economic power” makes it clear that science and business can and must work together to build the future. 这个园区的口号之一是:依靠科学技术知识发展经济,它

提醒

as well 是副词短语,意为:也;和 too 的意思相同,也用在肯定句的末尾。如:

Yvonne is learning French and English as well. 伊冯在学法语,也在学英语。

阐明了科学和商业能够结合在一起共创未来。

重点疏导

1. motto 是名词,意为:座右铭;格言;训言。例如:

Her motto is "Never say die". 她的座右铭是“永不气馁”。

2. rely on 意为:依赖,依靠。例如:

You can't rely on the weather. 这天气可靠不住。

We must rely on ourselves to finish the task. 我们必须依赖我们自己完成这项任务。

3. make sth. clear 意为:表明,讲清楚。例如:

Can you make your idea clear? 你能够把你的想法讲清楚吗?

I will make the matter clear to you. 我将把事情给你讲清楚。

Many people have made it clear that they will support Bush in the Election. 许多人都表明他们将在大选中支持布什。

The researchers and scientists at Zhongguancun know that they can only reach the top if they are ready to deal with and learn from failure. 在中关村的研究者和科学家们都知 道他们只有时刻准备着对待失败并从失败中吸取教训他们才能达到顶峰。

重点疏导

1. be ready to do sth. 乐于做(某事)。例如:

He is always ready to help his classmates with their lessons. 他总是乐于帮助同学们复习功课。

The teacher was always ready to help the children in their work. 老师随时都乐于帮助学生学功课。

2. deal with 意为:处理,处置。例如:

How will you deal with this matter? 这件事你将如何处理?

My friend went up to the room and I dealt with the baggage. 我的朋友上楼到房间里去了,我处理行李。

3. learn from 意为:向……学习。例如:

We should learn from his mistakes. 我们应该从他的错误中接受教训。

The Party asks us to learn from Comrade Lei Feng. 党要求我们向雷锋同志学习。

提醒

在 make sth. clear 中, clear 是个形容词,在句中作宾语补足语。

提醒

短语 deal with 还有“与(某人)相处/打交道”的意思。例如: That man is easy to deal with. 那人容易打交道。