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Unit 11 Scientific achievements

整体感知



单元要点

Word study	1. engineering 2. solar 3. significant 4. mankind 5. constitution 6. zone 7. private 8. grasp 9. master 10. perfect 11. arrange 12. rely 13. failure 14. locate 15. valley 16. brand 17. luggage 18. achieve 19. organ 20. boom 21. breakthrough 22. agency 23. announce 24. evolution 25. supercomputer 26. likely 27. achievement 28. rejuvenate	1. 工程;工程学 2. 太阳的;日光的 3. 意义重大的 4. 人类 5. 宪法 6. 区域;地带 7. 私人的;非公开的 8. 抓住;理解 9. 硕士;主人 10. 完美的;理想的 11. 安排;整理;布置 12. 依靠;指望 13. 失败;失败的人 14. 把……设置在;使……坐落于;指出……的位置 15. 山谷 16. 商标;牌子 17. 行李 18. 大道;实现;完成 19. 器官;机关;风琴 20. 繁荣期;迅速发展期 21. 重大突破 22. 代理(机构) 23. 宣布;宣告 24. 发展;展开 25. 超级计算机 26. 可能的;预期的 27. 成就(可数 & 不可数) 28. 使年轻/恢复活力
Useful expressions	1. genetic engineering 2. the theory of gravity 3. nuclear science 4. solar energy 5. great scientific achievements 6. have something in common 7. the first person to travel in time 8. a cure for AIDS 9. a manned space ship 10. start a company 11. spend time doing sth. 12. in store 13. it is likely that 14. more than 15. set up 16. in the late 1990s 17. the Chinese Academy of sciences 18. within the next ten years 19. a growing number of	1. 基因工程 2. 万有引力理论 3. 核科学 4. 太阳能 5. 伟大的科学成就 6. 有共同之处 7. 时间旅行第一人 8. 艾滋病治疗方法 9. 载人飞船 10. 开办一家公司 11. 花时间做某事 12. 存储 13. 很有可能…… 14. 不仅仅,多于 15. 建立 16. 在20世纪90年代末 17. 中科院 18. 在接下来的十年里 19. 不停增加数量的

续表

Useful expressions	20. make it possible for sb. to do sth. 21. follow one's dreams 22. top scientists 23. master's degree 24. a dream come true 25. set foot in... 26. run a small company 27. have a positive effect on... 28. rely on 29. build the future 30. deal with 31. learn from... 32. be excited about... 33. be located in... 34. contribute to... 35. in the near future 36. be filled with 37. enjoy a boom 38. put forward a plan 39. make many breakthroughs 40. sth. be used to do 41. manned space flight 42. allow sb. to do sth. 43. human genetic project 44. for the first time ever 45. the deadly disease 46. make sth. a success 47. be home to 48. come to life 49. see much of the world	20. 使某人做某事成为可能 21. 追寻某人的梦想 22. 顶级科学家 23. 硕士学位 24. 一个梦想实现 25. 涉足于…… 26. 开办一家小公司 27. 对于……有积极影响 28. 依靠于 29. 创造未来 30. 处理 31. 向……学习 32. 对于……很兴奋 33. 位于…… 34. 作贡献于…… 35. 在不久的将来 36. 充满 37. 经历迅速发展期 38. 提出一个计划 39. 取得许多突破 40. 某物被用来做 41. 载人太空飞行 42. 允许某人做某事 43. 人类基因组计划 44. 第一次 45. 致命的疾病 46. 让某事成功 47. 是……的发源地/根据地 48. 恢复生气, 活跃起来 49. 了解人生
Sentence patterns & Communicative English	(1) Whatever great achievements the future may have in store for China, it is likely that ... I'll find a company where I could use what I have learnt. I worked abroad for a few years, and has has been in China for three years now and is doing well. (2) when 引导非限定性定语从句。 (3) 目的、意图和愿望的表达方式: If I got the money, I would ... My plan is to ... I hope that ... I want/wish/hope/intend/plan to ... I'd like to ... I'm thinking of ... What would you say if you were the first person to travel in time ?	

续表

Grammar	Word-formation(1) 1. prefix and suffix 2. compounds	构词法: 1. 前缀, 后缀 2. 合成词
Topics & Writing	1. Talk about science and scientific achievement. 2. Practise expressing intentions and wishes. 3. Write a persuasion essay.	

细说教材



PPPPPPPPP

These are some great scientific achievements that have changed the world.

这是一些改变了世界的重大科学成就。

点拨:一般来说,物质名词和抽象名词是不可数名词,没有复数形式,如:information, progress, courage, poverty, milk, equipment, homework 等,但是某些这类名词有时可以以复数形式出现,这时表示若干类或表示数量之多。

They gained great achievements/successes in developing their national economies and cultures.

他们在发展本国的经济文化方面取得了重大成就/成功。

She told him of all her hopes and fears.

她把自己的希望与担心告诉了他。

另外,有些抽象名词可以转变来表示具体的东西。

They carried on the work in spite of the difficulties.

尽管有困难,他们还是继续工作。

After many failures they finally succeeded.

历经很多失败,他们最终成功了。

He had an unforgettable experience on the sea.

他在海上有一次难忘的经历。

有些名词表示某一类别的总称,单复数形式不变,如:cattle, clothing, fruit, furniture, jewelry, luggage 等。

He had to a few articles of clothing to sell. 他有几件衣服要卖。

此为试读, 需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

The room had little furniture. 房间里的家俱很少。

We shall fetch your luggage from the airport.

我们将从机场为你取行李。

考考你:

改错 以下每小题均有一处错误,请找出错误并改正。

1. She was doing her homeworks on Sunday morning when she smelt something burning.
2. Without enough knowledges, you can never learn well.
3. I saw your wife and children waiting for me with warm smile of welcome on their faces.
4. They make their living by collecting and selling used thing.

答案: 1. homeworks→homework(不可数名词)

2. knowledges→knowledge(不可数名词)

3. smile→smiles(可数名词,此处用复数)

4. thing→things(可数名词,用复数)

Do these achievements have anything in common ?

这些成就有共同之处吗?

点拨: have... in common

have something in common 的意思是“(与……)有共同处;(和……)一样”。类似的词组还有: have much/a lot in common“有许多相同之处”;相反意思的词组有: have nothing/little in common “没有共同之处”。

They have the same tutor, so they have many things/much in common.

他们同出一师,所以有许多共同之处。

They are brothers, but they have nothing in common.

他们虽然是兄弟,但毫无共同之处。

Kate and I have one thing in common—we like the movies.

我和凯特有一个共同点,那就是我们都喜欢看电影。

in common with... 意思是“和……一样”。

In common with many other people, he prefers classical music to pop music.

和其他许多人一样,他喜欢古典音乐,而不喜欢流行音乐。

In common with her mother, she is good at singing and dancing.

和她妈妈一样,她擅长唱歌和跳舞。

Their views have much in common with mine.

他们的观点和我的有许多共同之处。

in common 还可以作“公有；共用”解。

Real friends should share everything in common.

真正的朋友应该不分彼此。

考考你：

选上文出现过的词组(have something/much/a lot/nothing/little in common; in common with; in common)填空：

_____ many other twins, they _____.

答案：In common with; have a lot in common

该句的意思是：和其他许多双胞胎一样，他们有很多相似之处。



KKKKKKKK

the first person to travel in time

第一个穿越时空的人

点拨：the first...to do sth. 表示“第一个做……的人”。

He is always the first to come to class and the last to leave.

他总是第一个来上课，最后一个走。

如果非谓语动词与 the first(+n.) 是被动关系，则用过去分词作定语。

This was the first English dictionary published in the USA.

这是在美国出版的第一部英语辞典。



KKKKKKKK

You are working on sending a manned spaceship to Mars.

你们正致力于向火星上发射人造宇宙飞船。

点拨：send 有很多种含义，这里是“发射(子弹、球、箭等)”的意思。

send 还有“送；寄发”的意思。

send a message to sb. = send sb. a message 给某人送个信

send 还可以表示“使陷于；使处于”的意思。

send sb. mad/crazy 使某人发狂

send 的意思还可以是“派遣；打发”的意思。

send a delegation to the UN 派代表团到联合国去

The child was tired, so I sent him to bed. 孩子累了，我打发他去睡觉了。

识记：send for sb. 派人去叫；send out 派遣/发出；send off 寄出/派遣；send up

发出/发射



GGGGGGG

Whatever great achievements the future may have in store for China, it is likely that many of them will be born in northwestern Beijing.

无论中国将来会有什么样的伟大成就,其中很多有可能将诞生在北京的西北部。

点拨:whatever 是一个关系形容词,是“无论什么样”的意思。

You can take whatever farm tools you need.

你们需要什么农具,都可以拿。

Whatever dictionary you have, lend it to me.

不管你有什么字典,借给我。

点拨:in store 的意思是“必将发生的;就要到来的;注定的”。

Who knows what the future has in store for us?

谁知道我们将来注定会如何?

Whatever the future brings in store for us, take it.

不管将来会给我们什么,都要接受它。

in store 还有“准备着;备用的;供将来用的”的意思。

That's a treat in store, a pleasure still to come.

那是往后还会再有的乐事。

Keep the dry hay in store, we'll need them in winter.

把那些干草存起来,冬天我们还需要它们呢。

点拨:likely 是一个形容词,意思是“很可能发生的”。

常构成的句型是:

It is likely that...

sb. is likely to do sth.

It is likely that he will come. 他很有可能会来。

可以说成:He is likely to come. 他可能会来。

考考你:

Tomorrow is Sunday and he has a day off, so he is _____ to attend our party.

A. probable B. possible C. likely D. possibility

答案:C

C. no more than

D. less more than

答案:C

辨析:more than 的意思是“比……多”;not more than 的意思是“不比……多”;而 no more than 的意思是否定的“不多于”或“和……一样少”。

The science center got started in the early 1980s, when Chen Chunxian, a researcher at the Chinese Academy of Sciences, opened a private research and development institute.

这个科技中心早在 20 世纪 80 年代初期就开始创建了,当时陈春先——一位中科院的研究员,开办了一所私人研究发展机构。

点拨:本句中 when 引导非限定性定语从句。when 可以引导限定性和非限定性定语从句、名词从句、状语从句等。

When we shall have the meeting is not decided.

我们什么时候开会还没有决定。

Have you decided when to go sightseeing?

你们是否已定下来什么时候去观光?

The moment when we were to take off finally came.

我们起飞的时刻终于到了。

Sunday is a holiday, when people don't have to work.

周日是假日,届时人们不上班。

When he telephones, I'll tell him to fetch the police.

他来电话的时候我会让他报警。

when 可以表示对比,作“可是;而;即然;考虑到”解。

Why are you here when you should be in school?

你此时本该上学的,怎么会在这里?

Why do you use metal when you can use plastic?

你们本可以用塑料,为何却用金属?

be doing sth. when 表示“正在做某事时突然”。

I was getting up when the phone rang.

我正要起床时电话响了。

have just/hardly done sth. when 表示“刚……就;还没……就”,主句常为过去完成时,从句为过去时。

I had just/hardly finished writing my letter when I heard a knock on the door.

我刚写完信,突然听见有人敲门。

be about to do sth. when 表示“正要做某事时突然”。

I was just about to start when it began to rain.

我刚要出发,突然开始下雨了。

考考你:

(2003 全国卷)Don't be afraid of asking for help _____ it is needed.

A. unless B. since C. although D. when

答案:D 从句意分析,此处用 when 引导时间状语从句表示“在需要的时候”,而不是条件或让步状语。

They all have their own characteristics, but they all share the spirit of creativity and scientific skill that have made Zhongguancun a success.

他们都有各自的特点,但他们都共同具备创新精神和科学技能,这使得中关村成为一个成功的范例。

点拨:share 可以作名词,意为“分得的一份;股份”,是可数名词。

She owns fifty shares in the business.

她在这家企业中占有五十股。

They divided the money into equal shares. 他们把钱分成若干等份。

share 作“一份责任/功劳”解释时,是不可数名词,但可与 a 连用,表示具体的一种。

What share did he have in their success?

在他们的成功中他有什么贡献?

You must take your share of the blame.

你必须承担你那一份额过失。

share 作为动词时,解释为“分给;共有;分享”。

He would share his last penny with me.

即使他只有一分钱,也会分给我用。

He hated having to share the hotel bedroom with a stranger.

他不喜欢和陌生人同住这个旅馆的房间。

I will share (in) the cost with you. 我将与你分摊费用。

She shares (in) my troubles as well as (in) my joys.

她与我同甘共苦。

考考你:

Oh, please, I only want to have my _____ of the money but nothing more.

A. share

B. piece

C. bar

D. own

答案:A

Zhongguancun has had a positive effect on business as well as science.

中关村对商业和科技都已经产生了积极的影响。

点拨:have an effect on 意思是“对……有影响;对……起作用”。effect 后跟介词 on 或 upon, effect 前也可以用形容词作定语。

These agreements have an effect on both the buyers and the sellers.

这些协议对买卖双方都起作用。

The arrival of the European settlers had a great effect on the life of Native Americans.

欧洲移民的到来对美洲土著人的生活有很大的影响。

The snow in early spring usually has a good effect on the growth of plants.

早春的雪通常对植物的生长很有利。

The medicine had no side effects on you. 这种药对你的身体没有副作用。

Sunspots also have an effect on the earth's magnetic field.

太阳耀斑对于地球磁场也有作用。

affect 和 effect 用法辨析

① effect *n.* 意为“结果;效力;影响”,常用在 have effect on 的词组中。

The medicine has little effect on the old man. 这药对那老人几乎没有效果。

Punishment almost had no effect on the naughty boy.

惩罚对那个顽皮的男孩几乎不起作用。

Our arguments had some effect on them. 我们的议论对他们有一些影响。

② affect *v.* 作“影响”解,通常指对身体、思想或情绪带来不良影响。

The rise in prices will affect all classes.

物价的上涨使各阶层的人都受到影响。

The climate affected his health. 气候影响了他的健康。

③ affect *v.* 还有“感动;触动”之意,相当于 move.

I was too much affected to answer. 我感动得无言以对。

Music affects some people very strongly. 音乐对一些人有很强的感染力。

She was affected at seeing such a scene. 她看到这种场面深受感动。



WWW-WWWWWW

It is located in Haidian District in northwestern Beijing.

它位于北京西部的海淀区。

点拨:locate 是一个及物动词,意思是“在某一地点设置”。

A new school will be located in the suburbs. 一所新学校将在郊区设立。

Where is the new factory to be located? 新工厂将设于何处?

They can also locate places where you might not want your kids to go.

他们也有可能位于你不想让孩子去的地方。



WWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWW

...a new kind of rice which allows farmers to increase production.

……一种新的,能够使农民提高产量的水稻。

点拨:allow 在此处是“允许;可能”的意思。

比较:permit 与 allow 都有“允许”的意思;permit 与 allow 不同的是,它强调“得到上级或文件正式认可的允许”,意为“正式批准、许可”,比 allow 正式;allow 所表示的允许,含有“听任;默许”之意。但在实际语言运用中的区别并不那么严格,在很多情况下可以交换使用。

I'll visit him tomorrow if weather permits.

=I'll visit him tomorrow weather permitting.

如果天气条件许可,明天我要去拜访他。

Each student was allowed five minutes for free talk.

每个学生被允许有五分钟的自由谈话。

Smoking is not permitted in this cinema. 本电影院不许吸烟。



WWWWWWW

要求:

“现代科学”杂志让你帮他们选择最伟大的科学成就。写一篇议论文说明你选的伟大成就。给出至少两个原因解释为什么它最重要,你既可以选本单元所给出的成就也可以使用其他资源。

写作提示:

当你想说服你的读者时,你必须把你的观点陈述清楚,使你的文章有说服力。你应该告诉读者为什么你的观点是正确的,并且给出理由来支持你的观点。找出两三个理由并用事实和例子来帮助读者理解你的观点。

下面的提示会帮助你完成此文:

a wonderful machine store information take out make computer smaller
work faster do business work in scientific research work in science of medicine
become popular



本单元出现了关于构词法的内容。主要有三种构词法:

1. 转化:动词转化为名词,名词用作动词,形容词用作动词等。

They had completed mapping out their part of the human genome project.

他们完成了绘制人类基因组工程中自己的那部分工作。

It pictures the life of the workers. 它描绘了工人的生活。

This is really a decisive move. 这堪称为具有决定性的一步。

I want to further my study in Tsinghua University.

我想到清华大学继续深造。

2. 派生:由词根加前缀、后缀构成(见下一单元讲解)

3. 合成:

合成名词,如:heart-trouble, bloodtest(*n.* + *n.*)

handwriting, sun-bathing(*n.* + *v.* -ing)

get-together, letdown, breakthrough(*v.* + *adv.*)

outbreak, downfall(*adv.* + *v.*)

hi-tech, e-school(*adj.* + *n.*)

复合形容词,如:noble-minded, absent-minded(*adj.* + *n.* -ed)

easy-going, good-looking(*daj.* + *v.* -ing)

far-reaching, hardworking(*adv.* + *v.* -ing)

heart-felt, man-made(*n.* + 过去分词)

high-class, full-time(*adj.* + *n.*)

seven-colored, three-legged(*num.* + *n.* -ed)

复合动词,如:mass-produce, baby-sit, chain-smoke

构词法构成了英语的丰富词汇,也是提高我们阅读能力的重要方面。如:home-sick, the breakdown of the car, a part-time employee等。在阅读文章中我们会碰到大量的复合词、生成词和词义转换,而掌握了构词法能迅速提升我们的阅读能力。

考考你:

Walking and running are the oldest and the newest excellent _____ exercise for all ages and fitness levels.

A. bodies-shaping B. body's shape C. bodies-shaped D. body-shaping

答案:D 从四个选项判断,本题与复合词有关。健身是 shape one's body,因此其复合形容词形式应该是 body-shaping exercise,用名词+现在分词形式。

考题档案

1. (2004 年湖北卷) There was _____ time _____ I hated to go to school.
A. a; that B. a; when C. the; that D. the; when
2. (2004 年江苏卷) Sales of CDs have greatly increased since the early 1990s, when people _____ to enjoy the advantages of this new technology.
A. begin B. began C. have begun D. had begun
3. (2005 年山东卷) It was some time _____ we realized the truth.
A. when B. until C. since D. before
4. (2005 年天津卷) Last month, part of Southeast Asia was struck by floods, from _____ effects the people are still suffering.
A. that B. whose C. those D. what
5. (2003 年上海卷) He transplanted the little tree to the garden _____ it was the best time for it.
A. where B. when C. that D. until
6. (2005 年广东卷) Some researchers believe that there is no doubt _____ a cure for AIDS will be found.
A. which B. that C. what D. whether
7. _____ Kate and Joan who taught Tom the nice song last night?
A. Was it B. Were there
C. Will it be D. Must it have been
8. The best job is _____ which uses your skill in doing something together with your interest in the job.
A. something B. one C. the one D. it
9. (2003 年上海卷) He usually keeps the dress at the back of the wardrobe(衣柜), _____ it stays till summer, _____ he gives it an airing.
A. there; when B. where; when
C. where; then D. there; then