



浙江省

CANPOINT<sup>®</sup>

# 全品 复习方案

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听课手册  
英语



延边教育出版社

# 做好已知 才是最好 (代序)

英语 浙江省

- 什么是有效的一轮复习？
- 关键是弄明白一轮复习的定位是什么。

经过多年的一线调研分析，我们从一线教学中找到了答案：一轮复习更像后勤工作，它开展得充分与否，影响着考生获得高考战役成果的大小。

好的后勤工作，关键在于以下三点：

1. 扎实性：知识重积累与落实，解题重规律与本质；
2. 全面性：脑中建立完整的知识体系，复习题型的过程中渗透文化、思维等核心要素；
3. 熟练性：通过分类、分层、合理定量的训练，知识能灵活运用，为二、三轮复习以及考前模拟做好充分铺垫。

## 2021版《全品高考复习方案》图书结构与特点：



我是变了 / 我又没变 / 从始至终 / 择真而求

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## 必修 1

- Unit 1 1. before 引导的时间状语从句 听 004  
2. It is/was the... time + that 从句. 听 004
- Unit 2 1. more... than... 与其说……倒不如说…… 听 008  
2. There is no such + n. + (as) ... 没有像……的…… 听 008
- Unit 3 1. ①insist that + 陈述语气 “坚持说/认为”  
②insist that + 虚拟语气 “坚决要求, 坚决主张” 听 011  
2. “主语 + be + 形容词 + 不定式”结构 听 011
- Unit 4 1. too... to... 太……而不能…… 听 014  
2. It seems/seemed as though/if... 看起来好像…… 听 015  
3. not all/both/everything 并非都(部分否定) 听 015
- Unit 5 only + 状语 + 助动词/系动词/情态动词 + 主语 + 其他 听 018

## 必修 2

- Unit 1 1. could have done sth 本可以/能够做而实际未做某事(虚拟)  
could not/never have done 不可能做过某事(推测) 听 022  
2. There is no doubt that...  
There is (some) doubt whether... 听 022  
3. 疑问词 + 不定式 听 023
- Unit 2 1. what = the thing (place, time, person, money, amount, speed...) that... 听 026  
2. not only... but (also) ... 不仅……而且…… 听 026  
3. the + 比较级..., the + 比较级... 越……, 就越…… 听 027
- Unit 3 1. It took/was + 一段时间 + before 从句 ……之后才…… 听 029  
2. as time went by = with time going by 随着时间的流逝 听 029  
3. so/such... that... 如此……以至于…… 听 029
- Unit 4 1. ①as 引导的方式状语从句 听 033  
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## 必修 3

- Unit 1 1. It is obvious that... 显而易见/显然…… 听 039  
2. hear + 宾语 + doing/done/do 听 040
- Unit 2 1. 否定词 + 比较级 = 最高级 听 042  
2. have sb doing sth 听 043
- Unit 3 1. whenever 引导的让步状语从句 听 046  
2. find + 宾语 + 宾补 听 046  
3. had just done... when... 听 046
- Unit 4 1. ... 倍数 + as + 形容词/副词原级 + as... 听 049  
2. make it possible... 使……成为可能 听 049
- Unit 5 1. rather than 而不是 听 052  
2. 名词/代词 + 非谓语形式/名词/介词短语... 听 052

## 必修 4

- Unit 1 1. only + 状语 + 部分倒装 听 056  
2. It hit/hits sb + 从句. 某人突然想到…… 听 056
- Unit 2 1. If so/not... 听 059  
2. make + it + adj. / n. + to do sth/that... 听 059

- Unit 3 1. (thus) doing... 顺其自然的结果  
(only) to do... 出乎意料的结果 听 062  
2. so... that... 如此……以至于…… 听 063
- Unit 4 neither/nor/so + 系动词/情态动词/助动词 + 主语 听 065
- Unit 5 No wonder (that) ... = It's no wonder (that) ... 难怪……; ……不足为奇。 听 068

## 必修 5

- Unit 1 1. neither... nor... 既不……也不…… 听 072  
2. every time... 每当…… 听 072  
3. Only + 状语(从句) + 助动词/情态动词/be 动词 + 主语 + 其他. 听 072
- Unit 2 1. find + 宾语 + 宾语补足语 听 076  
2. “It seems strange that + 主语 + (should) + 动词原形...”意为“……似乎很奇怪。” 听 076  
3. 过去分词短语作原因状语 听 077
- Unit 3 1. what 引导的宾语从句 听 079  
2. 形容词(短语)作状语 听 080
- Unit 4 1. be to do 注定会……; 一定会…… 听 083  
2. ①be supposed to do sth 应当做某事; 认为做某事是必须的  
②be supposed to have done sth 理应做过某事(但可能没有做) 听 083
- Unit 5 主语 + be doing... when... 正在做……这时…… 听 086

## 必修 6

- Unit 1 倒装句式: 介词短语 + 系动词 + 主语 听 091
- Unit 2 1. reason(s) why... 的原因 听 094  
2. with 的复合结构作状语 听 094  
3. while 的语义功能 听 094
- Unit 3 1. It's time to do sth. 到了做……的时间了。 听 098  
2. “as + adj. + a/an + 单数可数名词 + as”结构 听 098
- Unit 4 1. even if/though... 即使…… 听 101  
2. as/so long as 只要 听 102
- Unit 5 1. 分词作状语 听 105  
2. It is said that... 据说…… 听 105

## 必修 7

- Unit 1 1. 现在分词短语作伴随状语 听 109  
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- Unit 2 “状语 + 谓语 + 主语”式的完全倒装结构 听 113
- Unit 3 1. see + 宾语 + being done 听 116  
2. where..., there be... 听 116
- Unit 4 from where... 从那里…… 听 120
- Unit 5 1. as far as sb is concerned 就某人而言 听 123  
2. 祈使句 听 123

## 必修 8

- Unit 1 1. That is why... 那就是为什么…… 听 126  
2. It's believed that... 人们认为…… 听 127
- Unit 2 1. the fact that... 的事实 听 130  
2. The advantage is that... “其优势是……”, 此处 that 引导表语从句。 听 130
- Unit 3 1. 祈使句 + and + 陈述句 听 134  
2. It is/was not until + 被强调部分 + that + 其他. 听 134
- Unit 4 1. What if...? 如果……会怎样/怎么样? 听 137  
2. 形容词(短语)作状语 听 137
- Unit 5 only to do/to be done... 不料/结果却…… 听 139

## Unit 1 Friendship

### 基础自主梳理

/ 自测自评 夯实基础 /

#### I. 单词荟萃

- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 心烦意乱的; 不安的; 不适的 *vt.* 使不安; 使心烦 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 令人心烦意乱的; 令人不安的; 令人不适的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt. & vi.* (使) 平静; (使) 镇定 *adj.* 平静的; 镇静的; 沉着的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 镇定地; 冷静地
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 连续; 系列
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt. & vi.* 遭受; 忍受; 经历 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 折磨; 苦难
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt. & vi.* 包装; 压紧; 捆扎 *n.* 背包; 包裹
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 感激的; 表示谢意的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 不理睬; 忽视 → *ignorance n.* 无知; 愚昧 → *ignorant adj.* 无知的; 愚昧的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* (使) 担忧; 涉及; 关系到 *n.* 担心; 关注; (利害) 关系 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 担忧的 → *concerning prep.* 关于; 涉及
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 提示; 技巧; 尖; 尖端; 小费 *vt.* 倾斜; 翻倒
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 德国的; 德国人的; 德语的 *n.* 德国人 (复数) \_\_\_\_\_; 德语 → *Germany n.* 德国
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 在户外; 在野外 → *outdoor adj.* 户外的; 露天的; 野外的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 积满灰尘的 → *dust n.* 灰尘
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 整个的; 完全的; 全部的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 完全地; 全然地; 整个地
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 能力; 力量; 权力 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 强有力的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 孤单; 寂寞 → *lonely adj.* 寂寞的; 偏僻的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj. & adv.* 独自; 独力; 单独; 孤苦伶仃; 无依无靠; 孤独; 寂寞
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vi.* 安家; 定居; 停留 *vt.* 使定居; 安排; 解决 → *settlement n.* 解决; 殖民; 定居点 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 不大可能变动的; 稳定的; 舒适自在的; (对住所、工作、生活方式等) 习惯的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vi. & vt.* 痊愈; 恢复 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 恢复; 治愈
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 确实如此; 确切地 → *exact adj.* 精确的; 确切的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vi.* 不同意 → \_\_\_\_\_ *vi.* 同意 → *disagreement n.* 不赞成

20. \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 不喜欢; 厌恶 *n.* 厌恶; 反感; 不喜爱 → *like vt.* 喜欢; 希望

#### II. 短语检测

- 合计 \_\_\_\_\_
- (使) 平静下来; (使) 镇定下来 \_\_\_\_\_
- 关心; 挂念 \_\_\_\_\_
- 遭受; 患病 \_\_\_\_\_
- 经历; 经受 \_\_\_\_\_
- 记下; 放下; 登记 \_\_\_\_\_
- 一连串的; 一系列; 一套 \_\_\_\_\_
- 故意 \_\_\_\_\_
- 在黄昏时刻 \_\_\_\_\_
- 参加; 加入 \_\_\_\_\_
- 对……厌烦 \_\_\_\_\_
- 将(东西)装箱打包 \_\_\_\_\_
- 与……相处; 进展 \_\_\_\_\_
- 碰巧做某事 \_\_\_\_\_
- 做某事有困难 \_\_\_\_\_

#### III. 佳句再现

- 状语从句的省略: **while doing...**  
\_\_\_\_\_ (遛狗的时候), you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car.
- 固定句型: **There was a time when...** 有一段……时期……  
I can well remember that \_\_\_\_\_ (有一段……时期) a deep blue sky, the song of the birds...
- before** 引导时间状语从句, 意为“在……之后才……”  
She and her family hid away for nearly twenty-five months \_\_\_\_\_ (他们才被发现).
- 强调句型: **It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who...**  
I wonder if \_\_\_\_\_ because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long \_\_\_\_\_ (我变得对……无比狂热) everything to do with nature.
- 固定句型: **It/This/That is/was the first time that sb has (have)/had done sth.** 这/那是某人第一次做某事。  
...it was the first time in a year and a half that \_\_\_\_\_ (我目睹夜晚) face to face...

## 考点互动探究

/ 直击重点 突破考点 /

## ◎ 单词点睛 ◎

- ① **upset** *adj.* 心烦意乱的; 不安的; 不适的 *vt.* 使不安; 使心烦; 弄翻, 打翻; 打乱, 扰乱(计划等)

(1) be upset about/over/at sth	为某事烦心
be upset to do sth/that...	对做某事/……感到心烦
(2) ...upset sb	……使某人心烦意乱
upset oneself about sth	为某事而烦恼
It upsets sb that.../to do sth.	让某人心烦的是……/做某事让某人心烦。
upset a plan/an arrangement	打乱计划/安排

【温馨提示】 upset 的过去式和过去分词形式仍为 upset; 其现在分词形式为 upsetting。

## 【活学活用】

(1) Walking towards the scene, Tenyson **became** very **upset about** what had happened to the couple.

朝着现场走去的时候, Tenyson 对这对夫妻的遭遇感到十分难过。

(2) 单句填空

① Our plan \_\_\_\_\_ by the sudden change in the weather, so we had to stay at home.

② He stormed into the room, \_\_\_\_\_ (upset) the flower vase on the table.

(3) 一句多译

① \_\_\_\_\_ was that he didn't win a prize in the English competition. (名词性从句)

② \_\_\_\_\_ that he didn't win a prize in the English competition. (it 作形式主语)

③ He didn't win a prize in the English competition, \_\_\_\_\_. (定语从句)  
最使他难过的是他在英语竞赛中没得奖。

- ② **calm** *v.* 使镇静; 平静下来 *adj.* 沉着的, 镇静的; (天气、海洋等) 平静的

remain/keep/stay calm	保持冷静
calm (...) down	(使) 平静下来; (使) 镇定下来

## 【活学活用】

(1) Lucy and her assistant hid in their car until the angry bees had **calmed down**.

露西和她的助理一直藏在车里, 直到那些愤怒的蜜蜂平静

下来。

(2) The gunmen \_\_\_\_\_ walked away and escaped in a waiting car.

持枪歹徒不慌不忙地走开, 坐上一辆等候他们的汽车逃走了。

(3) She sighed, and then continued \_\_\_\_\_.

她叹了口气, 然后继续用温柔、平静的声音说下去。

(4) She has done her best to \_\_\_\_\_ but finds herself trembling with tension.

她尽力保持镇定, 但还是紧张得直发抖。

(5) She was breathing quickly and tried to \_\_\_\_\_.

她呼吸急促, 尽力让自己平静下来。

- ③ **concern** *vt.* 使……担忧; 涉及; 关系到 *n.* [U] 关心, 关注; [C] 关心的人或事; 负责的事

(1) concern oneself about/for sth	担忧/关心某事
(2) be concerned about	关心, 忧虑
so/as far as sb be concerned	就某人来说/而论
(3) have/express concern for/about...	对……表示关心/担心
(4) concerning <i>prep.</i>	关于

## 【活学活用】

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ his sick wife, he hurried home immediately after the meeting.

他担心生病的妻子, 所以开完会后就立刻赶回家了。

(2) The sales manager asked his men to inform him of everything \_\_\_\_\_ the sales in time.

销售经理让他手下的人把关于销售量的一切情况及时报告给他。

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ is whether these injured wild animals will be able to receive timely treatment.

人们所担心的是这些受了伤的野生动物能否得到及时的救治。

- ④ **suffer** *vt.* 遭受; 忍受; 容忍 *vi.* 受苦; 患病; 遭受损失

(1) suffer pain/defeat/loss/poverty/hunger/hardship	遭受痛苦/失败/损失/贫穷/饥饿/苦难
suffer from...	受……之苦; 患……病
(2) suffering <i>n.</i>	(指肉体或精神上遭受的) 痛苦, 疼痛, 困难



## 【活学活用】

(1) Having **suffered** a huge loss in the last financial year, the company is now **suffering from** a shortage of skilled staff.

公司在上一财政年遭受巨额亏损, 当前苦于缺乏熟练员工。

(2) The war has caused widespread human \_\_\_\_\_. 这场战争给许许多多的人带来了苦难。

(3) Had you not dropped me such a line, I \_\_\_\_\_ so much trouble.

你要是没有给我留下这样一张便条, 我也就不会遭受这么多的麻烦了。

## ◎ 短语储存 ◎

## ① add up 合计; 把……加起来

add up to	加起来等于; 总计为, 意味着
add to	增加; 增添
add sth to sth	把……加到/进……里
add that...	补充说……

## 【活学活用】

(1) Let's **add up** all the numbers and the total bill **adds up to** ¥500. Let's go Dutch and each pays for his share.

让我们把所有数字加起来, 整个账单总计 500 元。让我们分摊费用, 每个人支付他自己的份额。

(2) All the lights \_\_\_\_\_ the festive atmosphere of New Year and let's keep \_\_\_\_\_ more \_\_\_\_\_ it. 所有的灯饰增加了新年的节日气氛, 让我们再增加一些。

(3) The captain \_\_\_\_\_ the engine was out of order then and the bad weather \_\_\_\_\_ the helplessness of the crew at sea.

船长补充说当时发动机出了问题, 糟糕的天气又增加了海上船员的无助。

(4) 句式升级

The Spring Festival plays a major role in the lives of Chinese people, so various activities are indispensable for \_\_\_\_\_ a flavour \_\_\_\_\_ the festival.

春节在中国人的生活中起着重要的作用, 因此为增添节日气氛而进行的各种活动也必不可少。

## ② go through 经受, 经历; 完成(一件事); 通过; 检查

go against	违背
go ahead	先走; 开始做, 着手做
go by	走过
go in for	赞成, 支持; 参加
go _____	仔细检查; 复习, 重温

## 【活学活用】

(1) You have to **go through** the worst to get the best.

你只有经历过最糟糕的才能得到最好的。

(2) 写出 go through 在句中的不同含义

① The plan **went through**, which made us all happy.

② This year we have **gone through** too many natural disasters. \_\_\_\_\_

③ I had just **gone through** my homework when the telephone rang. \_\_\_\_\_

④ I always start the day by **going through** my mail.

## ③ set down 记下, 写下; 放下; 让……下车

set aside	留出; 拨出(时间、金钱等); 不顾; 把……置于一边
set up	设立; 建立; 成立
set _____	出发; 动身; 引起; 使爆炸
set out to do sth	开始/着手做某事
set about doing sth	着手做某事

## 【活学活用】

(1) All I remembered of the previous few days were the dull characterizations I had **set down** in my diary.

所有我记得的有关前几天的事情就是我在日记里写下的那些枯燥的描述性文字。

(2) 用 set 相关短语的适当形式填空

① You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ your idea before you forget it. (写下)

② With high-speed trains, people will \_\_\_\_\_ factories and business centres in the west once and for all. (建设)

③ From a long-term point of view, it is time for us to \_\_\_\_\_ solving this problem. (开始)

## ④ get along with 与……和睦相处; 进展

get down to	认真做; 开始着手做
get _____	克服; 解决
get rid of	消灭; 摆脱; 除掉
get through	电话接通; 用完; 正式/顺利通过; (设法) 处理; 完成
get together	举行社交聚会; 开会
get up	起身; 起床

【温馨提示】 get along 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 意为“进展; 前进; 对付”。

## 【活学活用】

(1) Her mother is quiet and good-natured, so she is the easiest person in the world to **get along with**.

她的母亲性格文静, 和蔼可亲, 因此她是世界上最易相处的人。

(2) We were held up for materials at first, but now we are \_\_\_\_\_ quite nicely.

我们起初因为材料问题停了工,但是现在进行得十分顺利。

(3) 用 get 相关短语的适当形式填空

① We'll soon \_\_\_\_\_ (开会) to discuss how to \_\_\_\_\_ (去除) all these disgusting flies here.

② There's such a lot to \_\_\_\_\_ (完成)! Let's \_\_\_\_\_ (着手干) business right here and now!

③ He is disappointed at not getting the job, but he'll soon \_\_\_\_\_ (克服) it.

### ◎ 句型透视 ◎

- ① **She and her family hid away for nearly twenty-five months before they were discovered.** 她和她的家人躲藏了近 25 个月之后才被发现。

#### 句型公式

before 引导的时间状语从句

#### 【句式点拨】

before conj. 用于表示从句动作发生之前的时间,译法灵活。

(1) 与情态动词 can/could 连用,意为“不等……就……”。

(2) 在特定的情景中,意为“趁着……”或“过了……才……”。

(3) “It + be + 时间段 + before 引导的从句.”意为“……之后才……”。

(4) “It + be + not + long + before 引导的从句.”意为“不久就……”。

(5) 在“hardly... before...”结构中, before 相当于 when,意为“刚……就……”,同“no sooner... than...”。主句通常用过去完成时,也常将 hardly 或 no sooner 置于句首,构成倒装句。

#### 【活学活用】

(1) I'm sorry you've been waiting so long, but **it'll still be some time before Brian gets back.**

我很抱歉让你等了这么长时间,但是布赖恩还要过一会儿才能回来。

(2) —Why didn't you tell him the news?

—He rushed out of the room \_\_\_\_\_.

“你为什么不要把消息告诉他?”

“我还没来得及说一句话他就冲出了房间。”

(3) John thinks \_\_\_\_\_ he is ready for his new job.

约翰认为不久之后他就会为他的新工作做好准备。

(4) He had hardly entered the room \_\_\_\_\_.

他刚进屋子就听到一声巨响。

(5) \_\_\_\_\_ sat down than he said that he had to leave. (用 no sooner 倒装)

他刚坐下就说必须要走了。

- ② **... it was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face...**……这是我一年半以来第一次目睹夜晚……

#### 句型公式

It is/was the... time + that 从句.

#### 【句式点拨】

(1) 该句型的反意疑问句句式为 isn't it 或 wasn't it.

(2) “It is + (high) time + that 从句.”中,从句用一般过去时或“should + 动词原形”。

(3) the first time “第一次”,用作连词,后接时间状语从句。

(4) for the first time “第一次”,用作介词短语,单独作状语,不接从句。

#### 【活学活用】

(1) It was the first time that I \_\_\_\_\_ to a foreigner, so I became very nervous.

这是我第一次和一个外国人说话,因此我变得非常紧张。

(2) This is the first time that the young singer \_\_\_\_\_ in his hometown since his rise to fame.

这是这位年轻的歌手自成名以来第一次在他的家乡表演。

(3) Obviously, it is high time that we \_\_\_\_\_ some measures to solve the problem.

很明显,是我们该采取一些措施来解决这个问题的的时候了。

(4) 单句填空

① It is the second time that you \_\_\_\_\_ (fail) in the experiment.

② There was a time \_\_\_\_\_ New York City buildings were almost all the same height.

③ I guess it is time \_\_\_\_\_ (rush) out to Nanjing Road to sweep the stores for the last-minute discount.

④ The first time I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) Yangshuo, I \_\_\_\_\_ (strike) by its breathtaking scenery.

请完成

早练 | 双基固本 (一)  
晚练 | 课时作业 (一)

# Unit 2 English around the world

## 基础自主梳理

/ 自测自评 夯实基础 /

### I. 单词荟萃

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 航行;航海;航天
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 本国的;本地的 *n.* 本地人;本国
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 词汇;词汇量;单词表
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 本身;本体;身份→ \_\_\_\_\_ *v.* 确认;认出;鉴定;找到;发现
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 词语;表示;表达;表情→ \_\_\_\_\_ *v.* 表示;表达;表露→ *expressive adj.* 富于表情的;有表现力的;意味深长的
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ *n. & vt.* 命令;指令;掌握
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_ *n. & vt.* 请求;要求
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 口音;重音;腔调
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 直接;挺直 *adj.* 直的;笔直的;正直的
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 街区;块;木块;石块;大厦;障碍物 *vt.* 阻碍,挡住(某人的路等)
- 11. \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 官方的;正式的;公务的 *n.* 要员;官员;高级职员→ *officially adv.* 官方地;正式地
- 12. \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 实际上;事实上→ *actual adj.* 实际的;真实的
- 13. \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 以……为基础 *n.* 基部;基地→ \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 基本的→ *basis n.* 基础
- 14. \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 逐渐的;逐步的→ *gradually adv.* 逐渐地;逐步地
- 15. \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 使充实;使肥沃;使富足→ *rich adj.* 富有的;肥沃的;华丽而昂贵的
- 16. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 拼写;拼字;拼法→ *spell vi. & vt.* 拼;拼写
- 17. \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 较后的;后半的;(两者中)后者的→ *former* (反义词)→ \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 后期的;后来的→ \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 最近的;最新的→ \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 最近;近来
- 18. \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 流利的;流畅的→ \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 流利地;流畅地→ *fluency n.* 流利;流畅
- 19. *frequent adj.* 频繁的;常见的→ \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 常常,频繁地
- 20. \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 辨认出→ *recognition n.* 承认;公认

### II. 短语检测

- 1. 超过;不只是;很 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. 因为;由于 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. 走近;上来;提出 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. 以……为基础 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. 现在;目前 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. 利用;使用 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. 例如……;像这样的 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. 不假思索;毫不犹豫 \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. 在……中扮演一个角色;参与 \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. 信不信由你 \_\_\_\_\_
- 11. 与……不同 \_\_\_\_\_
- 12. 和……相同 \_\_\_\_\_
- 13. 转过拐角 \_\_\_\_\_
- 14. 直走 \_\_\_\_\_

### III. 佳句再现

- 1. **even if** 引导让步状语从句,意为“即使”  
Native English speakers can understand each other \_\_\_\_\_ (即使他们不说) the same kind of English.
- 2. **more...than...** 引导比较状语从句,意为“与其说……倒不如说……”  
It was \_\_\_\_\_ (更多的是以德语为基础) the English we speak at present.
- 3. “**no such + 可数名词单数**”意为“没有这样的……”,相当于“**not + such a(n) + 可数名词单数**”  
Believe it or not, there is \_\_\_\_\_ (没有这样的标准英语).
- 4. **This is because ...** 意为“这是因为……”,**because** 引导表语从句  
\_\_\_\_\_ (这是因为) in the early days of radio, those \_\_\_\_\_ reported the news \_\_\_\_\_ (被期望) speak excellent English.
- 5. **the way** 作先行词引导定语从句,并在从句中作状语时,关系词有三种形式:**that, in which** 或不填  
However, on TV and the radio you will hear differences in \_\_\_\_\_ (人们说话的方式).



## 考点互动探究

/ 直击重点 突破考点 /

## ◎ 单词点睛 ◎

## ① base vt. 根据, 基于 n. 基部; 基础; 基地

- (1) base... on/upon... (= be based on/upon...)  
根据……; 以……为基础
- (2) basic adj. 基本的; 基础的
- (3) basis n. 准则; 方式; 基础; 要点  
on the basis of (= based on) ...  
根据; 在……的基础上; 基于

[温馨提示] 在“base... on/upon...”结构中, base 是及物动词, base 后要跟宾语, 否则要用被动形式 be based on/upon.

## 【活学活用】

(1) Loosely **based on** the Ming Dynasty novel *Fengshen Yanyi*, the film, *Ne Zha*, is about a mythological figure who fights against the unfair destiny.

电影《哪吒》大致上以明朝小说《封神演义》为基础, 讲述的是一位反抗不公命运的神话人物。

(2) The theory he put up \_\_\_\_\_ his many years' research, so it was practical.

他提出的理论是以他多年的研究为依据的, 因此它是客观的。

(3) 单句填空

① They have to have a \_\_\_\_\_ (base) understanding of computers in order to use the advanced technology.

② The research group produced two reports on the \_\_\_\_\_ (base) of the survey, but neither contained any useful suggestions.

## ② command n. 命令; 控制, 掌握 vt. 命令, 指挥; 把握, 掌握

- (1) take command of... 控制; 担任……的指挥  
have a good command of 很好地掌握, 精通
- (2) command sb to do sth 命令某人做某事  
command that... (should) do...  
命令……做……

[温馨提示] command 所接宾语从句的谓语动词用“(should) do”, 能这样使用的动词可用以下口诀来记忆:

一坚持: insist

二命令: order, command

三建议: advise, suggest, recommend

四要求: request, require, demand, desire

## 【活学活用】

(1) The guard **commanded** the poor old man to show his identity card. = The guard **commanded that** the poor old man **(should) show** his identity card.

警卫命令这个可怜的老人出示身份证。

(2) Only when you \_\_\_\_\_ vocabulary will reading no longer be your obstacle.

只有当你掌握了充足的词汇后, 阅读才不再是你的障碍。

(3) The boss commanded Henry \_\_\_\_\_ some important work, but Henry forgot his command.

老板吩咐亨利完成一些重要的工作, 但亨利忘了老板的命令。

(4) 句式转换

The government commanded the buildings in the old market to be pulled down to make room for a new park in our city.

→ The government commanded that the buildings in the old market \_\_\_\_\_ to make room for a new park in our city.

## ③ request n. &amp; vt. 请求, 要求

- (1) at one's request (= at the request of sb)  
应某人的请求  
make a request/requests 发出请求
- (2) request sb (not) to do sth  
要求某人(不要)做某事  
request that sb (should) do...  
要求/请求某人做……  
It is requested that... (should) do...  
要求……

## 【活学活用】

(1) You can talk to the robot, ask it questions, and **make requests for** it to perform different tasks.

你可以跟机器人对话, 问它问题, 并要求它执行不同的任务。

(2) \_\_\_\_\_, the writer made a speech on the square after his book signing.

应市长的要求, 这位作家在签名售书之后在广场上做了演讲。

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ every guest present at tonight's party (should) bring a gift with him/her.

请出席今晚宴会的每位客人自带一份礼物。

(4) 句式转换

The patient requested the door to her room to be left open to let more fresh air in.

→ The patient requested that the door to her room \_\_\_\_\_ to let more fresh air in.

(5) 素养金句

We \_\_\_\_\_ a full refund.

我们要求全额退款。

#### ④ recognize vt. 辨认出; 承认; 公认

- (1) recognize one's voice/handwriting/sb  
辨认出某人的声音/笔迹/某人  
recognize sb/sth as/to be...  
承认某人/某物是……  
be recognized as/to be...  
被大家承认/被普遍接受是……  
It is (generally) recognized that...  
人们公认……
- (2) beyond/out of recognition  
难以认出

##### 【活学活用】

(1) A man I easily **recognized** as Luke's father sat with a newspaper on his lap.

我一眼就认出那人是卢克的父亲,他坐在那里,膝盖上放着一份报纸。

(2) Bach died in 1750, but it was not until the early 19th century that his musical gift \_\_\_\_\_.  
巴赫死于1750年,但是直到19世纪早期他的音乐天赋才被完全认可。

(3) She had changed so much that I could hardly recognize her.

→ She had changed \_\_\_\_\_.

她变得让我简直认不出来了。

#### ◎ 短语储存 ◎

#### ① because of 因为

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| thanks to                                   | 多亏,由于   |
| owing to                                    | 由于      |
| as a result of...                           | 作为……的结果 |
| due to                                      | 由于      |
| on account of                               | 因为      |
| in consequence of.../as a consequence of... | 作为……的结果 |

【温馨提示】 because of 是介词短语,表示原因,意为“因为”,后接名词、代词或宾语从句,在句中作状语;because 是从属连词,引导原因状语从句,表示主句的根本原因。

##### 【活学活用】

(1) I did so **because of** my own interest, not **because** I was told to.

我这样做是由于自己的兴趣爱好,而不是因为有人要我这么做。

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ his mother being there, I didn't mention it at all.

因为他母亲在场,我就根本没提此事。

(3) He knew she was crying \_\_\_\_\_ what he had said.

他知道她哭是因为他所说的话。

##### (4) 单句填空

① The manager had to step down \_\_\_\_\_ account of poor health.

② \_\_\_\_\_ (owe) to the engine trouble, the plane had to make a forced landing.

③ Thanks \_\_\_\_\_ your help, we arrived at the train station on time.

#### ② make use of 利用

- |                               |          |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| (1) make full use of          | 充分利用     |
| make good use of              | 好好利用     |
| make the most/best of         | 充分利用     |
| (2) make use of sth to do sth | 利用某物做某事  |
| sth be made use of to do sth  | 某物被用来做某事 |

##### 【活学活用】

(1) Scientists are developing new ways to **make full use of** the solar energy more effectively.

科学家们正在开发新的方法来更加有效地充分利用太阳能。

(2) The value of life lies not in the length of days, but in the use \_\_\_\_\_.

生命的价值不在于能活多少天,而在于我们如何利用这些日子。

(3) In my opinion, every chance should be made full use of \_\_\_\_\_ (practise) our oral English.

#### ③ play a part in 在……中起作用;在……中担任角色

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| play an important role/part in...               | 在……中起重要作用    |
| play a leading role                             | 起主要/带头作用     |
| play the role of sb (= play/act the part of sb) | (在剧中)扮演某人的角色 |

##### 【活学活用】

(1) It is true that advertisements \_\_\_\_\_ economic activities.

广告在经济活动中确实扮演了重要角色。

##### (2) 单句填空

① Experts say the way you design your home could play \_\_\_\_\_ part in whether you pack on the pounds or keep them off.

② When Willis was in high school, he played \_\_\_\_\_ part of a radio announcer in a school play.

③ Life is just like an unending journey, in which we all have a part \_\_\_\_\_ (play).

#### ◎ 句型透视 ◎

#### ① It was based more on German than the English we speak at present. 当时的英语更多情况下是以德

语为基础的,而我们现在所说的英语不是。

句型公式

more... than... 与其说……倒不如说……

【相关拓展】

- more than + 数词或从句 超过
- more than + 形容词 非常
- more than + 名词 不只是,不仅仅是
- no more than + 数词 仅仅;只有

【活学活用】

- (1) She was **more** sad **than** angry when her son lied.  
当她的儿子撒谎时,与其说她在生气,不如说她在伤心。
- (2) He is \_\_\_\_\_; he is also a poet. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to get to know him.  
他不仅仅是一位科学家,还是一位诗人。我非常高兴认识他。
- (3) Abraham Lincoln's whole school education added up to \_\_\_\_\_ one year.  
亚伯拉罕·林肯所受的全部学校教育加起来只有一年的时间。
- (4) She was \_\_\_\_\_ (annoy) than worried when they didn't come on time.  
当他们没有按时到达时,与其说她为此担心,不如说她为此恼火。

② Believe it or not, there is no such thing as standard English. 信不信由你,(世界上)没有什么标准英语。

句型公式

There is no such + n. + (as) ... 没有像……的……

【句式点拨】

“There is no such... as...”是固定句式,表示“没有像……的……”,其中的“no such + 可数名词单数”相当于“not such a(n) + 可数名词单数”。

【活学活用】

- (1) **There is no such thing as** failure. Failure is just life trying to move us in another direction.  
世上没有失败,失败只不过是命运努力将我们推向另一个方向罢了。
- (2) It may help you to know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
它也许能帮助你认识到根本就没有完美的演讲。
- (3) Lucy was admitted to Tsinghua University, while I \_\_\_\_\_.  
露西被清华大学录取了,然而我却没这么幸运。

请完成

早练 | 双基固本(二)  
晚练 | 课时作业(二)

Unit 3 Travel journal

基础自主梳理

/ 自测自评 夯实基础 /

I. 单词荟萃

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ *vi.* 流动;流出 *n.* 流动;流量
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 旅行;旅程
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 时间表;进度表 *vt.* 为某事安排时间
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ *vi.* 缓慢而行;踱步 *n.* 一步;速度;步调
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 弯;拐角 *vt. & vi.* 使弯曲;弯身;弯腰
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 观点;视野;意见;风景 *vt.* 观看;考虑;注视
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 日记;杂志;定期刊物 → *journalist* *n.* 记者
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_ *n. & vt.* 运送;运输 → *transportation* *n.* 运输业
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 更喜欢;选择某事物(而不选择其他的事物) → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 更喜欢;偏爱
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 不利条件;不便之处 → (反义词) *advantage* *n.* 优势;有利条件
- 11. \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 说服;劝说 → *persuasion* *n.* 说服;劝说 → *persuasive* *adj.* 有说服力的;令人信服的
- 12. \_\_\_\_\_ *vi.* 毕业 *n.* 大学毕业生 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 毕业
- 13. \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 组织;成立 → *organization* *n.* 组织 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 组织者

- 14. \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 决定;确定;下定决心 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 有决心的 → *determination* *n.* 决心
- 15. \_\_\_\_\_ *vi.* (指液体)沸腾;(水)开 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 沸腾的 → *boiled* *adj.* 烧开的
- 16. \_\_\_\_\_ *vt. & n.* 预测;预报 → *forecast/forecasted* (过去式) → *forecast/forecasted* (过去分词)
- 17. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 态度 → (形近词) *altitude* *n.* 海拔高度
- 18. \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 可信赖的;可靠的 → *rely* *vi.* 依赖;依靠
- 19. \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 最后;终于 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 最后的;最终的;决定性的
- 20. \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 顽固的,固执的

II. 短语检测

- 1. 自从;自……以后 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. 梦想 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. 毕业于 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. 喜爱;喜欢 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. 关心;忧虑;惦念 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. 改变主意 \_\_\_\_\_

7. 下决心;决定
8. 投降;屈服;让步
9. 在海拔……的高度
10. 感觉像……;想要
11. 照常
12. 在午夜
13. 搭起
14. 陪伴;做伴
15. 迫不及待地做某事

III. 佳句再现

1. ever since 与完成时连用,意为“自……以后”  
Ever since middle school, my sister Wang Wei and I \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (梦想) taking a great bike trip.
2. 强调句型:It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who...

- \_\_\_\_\_ (是我姐姐首先想到这个主意)  
to cycle along the entire Mekong River from where it  
begins to where it ends.
3. 固定句式:insist that sb should do sth 坚决主张某人做某事  
Although she didn't know the best way of getting to places,  
she \_\_\_\_\_ (坚持要自己把这次旅游安  
排得尽善尽美).
4. 固定句式:主语 + 系动词 + adj. + to do...  
When I told her \_\_\_\_\_ (空气稀薄,  
呼吸困难) and it would be very cold, she said it would be  
an interesting experience.
5. once 引导条件状语从句,意为“一旦”  
\_\_\_\_\_ (一旦她下定决心), nothing can  
change it.

考点互动探究

/ 直击重点 突破考点 /

◎ 单词点睛 ◎

① persuade vt. 劝说,劝服;使信服;使相信

persuade sb to do sth  
= persuade/talk sb into doing sth  
说服某人做某事  
persuade sb not to do sth  
= persuade/talk sb out of sth/doing sth  
说服某人不做某事  
try to persuade sb to do sth = advise sb to do sth  
尽力劝说某人做某事

[温馨提示] persuade 表示“成功说服”,强调劝服的结果。如  
果要表示“说而不服”,则要用 try to persuade/advise sb to  
do sth。

【活学活用】

- (1) I allowed myself to **be persuaded to** enter the coming  
English speech contest.  
我禁不住别人的劝说,要参加即将到来的英语演讲比赛。
- (2) My friends \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor, but he  
refused all of them. Who can \_\_\_\_\_ him?  
我的朋友们建议他去看医生,但他拒绝了所有的人。谁能  
说服他?
- (3) He is very stubborn. Seldom \_\_\_\_\_ to do  
whatever he dislikes.  
他很固执,很少有人能说服他去做他不喜欢做的事情。
- (4) Can you \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ her foolish  
plans?  
你能劝她放弃那些愚蠢的计划吗?

② graduate vi. 毕业 n. 大学毕业生

graduate from 毕业于(大学);毕业(尤指中学)  
graduation n. 毕业;获得学位

[温馨提示] 表示毕业于某所大学通常用介词 from;表示毕业

于某专业通常用介词 in。

【活学活用】

- (1) Eventually the girls all **graduated from** college and  
went away to work for themselves, but one by one, the  
daughters returned to work in the family business.  
最后,这几个女孩都从大学毕业了,并且都独自谋生去了,  
但是她们又一个接一个地回到家族企业里工作了。
- (2) He has been engaged in construction work since \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ college.  
大学毕业后,他就在从事建筑工作。
- (3) He was supposed to \_\_\_\_\_ college two years  
ago.  
他本该两年以前大学毕业。

③ schedule n. 时间表;进度表 v. 为某事安排时间

(1) ahead of schedule = ahead of time  
(进度上)提前  
on schedule (= on time) 准时  
behind schedule (= behind time)  
落后  
have a tight/busy schedule 工作日程紧,工作非  
常忙碌  
according to schedule 按照预定计划  
(2) be scheduled for sth 为某事做安排  
be scheduled to do sth 安排做某事  
as scheduled 按照预定时间

【活学活用】

- (1) The train \_\_\_\_\_ arrive at 8:45, but it's  
running twenty minutes late.  
这列火车预定于 8:45 到达,但是它晚点了二十分钟。
- (2) Thanks to your help, we accomplished the task \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
多亏了你们的帮忙,我们提前完成了任务。

## (3) 素养金句

\_\_\_\_\_, we will meet at the school gate at 8:30 on Sunday morning.

按照预定的时间,我们将于周日早上八点半在学校门口集合。

④ **determine** *vt.* 决定;下定决心

- |                             |          |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| (1) determine to do sth     | 决心做某事    |
| (2) determined <i>adj.</i>  | 坚决的,有决心的 |
| be determined to do sth     | 决心做某事    |
| (3) determination <i>n.</i> | 决心,果断    |
| with great determination    | 以极大的决心   |

## 【活学活用】

(1) The old man **was determined**, even at his age, **to** cross the water to see his youngest son in New Zealand. 这位老人不顾自己年事已高,决心乘船去新西兰看他的小儿子。

(2) I am in the belief that it is my diligence rather than wisdom \_\_\_\_\_ my success.

我相信是我的勤奋而非智慧决定了我的成功。

(3) Once I've made up my mind to do something, I'll make my dream come true with great \_\_\_\_\_ (determine).

⑤ **view** *n.* 风景;视野;观点;见解 *vt.* 观看;注视;考虑

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| (1) in view                              | 在视线之内       |
| come into view                           | 映入眼帘        |
| in view of                               | 鉴于……        |
| in one's view = from one's point of view | 在某人看来       |
| take the view that...                    | 以为,认为;持……观点 |
| (2) view sb/sth as...                    | 把……视为……     |

## 【活学活用】

(1) When we stood on the top of the mountain, the whole city **came into our view**.

我们站在山顶时,整个城市尽收眼底。

(2) Education is so important in modern society that it can \_\_\_\_\_ a lifelong process. 在现代社会教育是非常重要的,它可以被看作是一个终身的过程。

(3) He stood up \_\_\_\_\_ the blackboard. 为了更清楚地看到黑板上的内容,他站了起来。

## (4) 素养金句

\_\_\_\_\_, you should definitely put Beijing at the top of the list.

以我的观点来看,你一定要把北京放在清单的首位。

## ◎ 短语储存 ◎

① **put up** 支起;举起;张贴;建起;为……提供食宿;提出

- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| put aside   | 放在一边;储存;保留      |
| put away    | 放好;储存           |
| put down    | 写下;记下;镇压        |
| put forward | 提出;推荐;把……提前     |
| put _____   | 延期;推迟;阻止;妨碍     |
| put on      | 穿上;戴上;上演;增加(体重) |

put out 熄灭,扑灭;生产;出版

put up with 忍受;容忍

## 【活学活用】

(1) I like the quotation so much that I had it **put up** on the wall to remind and motivate myself every day.

我十分喜欢这句引语,所以我将它贴在墙上,让它每天提醒和激励我自己。

(2) I was hoping Tom could put me \_\_\_\_\_ for a few days. 我希望汤姆能让我留宿几天。

(3) 用 put 相关短语的适当形式填空

① They are \_\_\_\_\_ several new buildings in that block. (建设)

② I often misplace something that I should have \_\_\_\_\_. (收好)

③ Just because of the rain, the sports meeting was \_\_\_\_\_. (延期)

④ Why is it that you've come out against the proposal he \_\_\_\_\_? (提出)

② **give in** 屈服;让步;上交(试卷等)

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| give in to sb       | 对某人让步                 |
| give up (doing) sth | 放弃(做)某事;停止(做)某事       |
| give _____          | 分发;发出(热、光等);耗尽        |
| give off            | 发出,放出(气味、热、光等)        |
| give back           | 归还;送回;使恢复             |
| give way to         | 让路                    |
| give _____          | 赠送,捐赠;分发(奖品等);泄露(秘密等) |

【温馨提示】(1) give in“屈服”,如果接宾语,后面常接介词 to,表示“向……屈服”。

(2) give up“放弃”,既可作不及物动词短语,也可作及物动词短语。用作及物动词短语时,后面常跟 *pron./n./doing sth.* 表示“放弃某物/做某事”。

## 【活学活用】

(1) Although he was ill, he stuck at his work and refused to **give in**.

虽然生病了,但他仍然坚持工作,并不肯认输。

(2) He would like \_\_\_\_\_ large amounts of money to the local charity in case their food supplies \_\_\_\_\_.

他愿意向当地的慈善机构捐赠大量的钱,以免他们的食物供给消耗殆尽。

(3) The doctor advised him \_\_\_\_\_ smoking because of his bad health.

由于他的身体不好,医生劝他戒烟。

③ **care about** 关心;忧虑;惦念

- |              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| care for     | 喜欢;照料;关心 |
| take care    | 当心       |
| take care of | 照料       |



## 【活学活用】

(1) The text is especially helpful for those who **care about** their body shape.

这篇文章对那些关注自己身材的人特别有用。

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ is not what he can learn at school but whether he can build up his confidence in the new environment. 我所关心的不是他在学校能学到什么东西,而是他能否在新的环境中建立起他的自信心。

(3) With three children \_\_\_\_\_, Mary's mother has her hands full.

玛丽的母亲要照顾三个孩子,忙得不可开交。

## ◎ 句型透视 ◎

- ① **Although she didn't know the best way of getting to places, she insisted that she organize the trip properly.** 虽然她对去某些地方的最佳路线并不清楚,她却坚持要自己把这次旅游安排得尽善尽美。

## 句型公式

① insist that + 陈述语气 “坚持说/认为”

② insist that + 虚拟语气 “坚决要求,坚决主张”

## 【句式点拨】

insist 意为“坚持要求;坚决主张”,后接宾语从句。宾语从句常用虚拟语气,即谓语结构为“should + 动词原形”,should 可以省略。当 insist 后接宾语从句,其内容为“一种说法、看法或事实”时,从句则不采用虚拟语气,而是要用陈述语气。insist on doing sth 则表示“坚持做某事”。

## 【活学活用】

(1) The boss **insisted that** the man **had stolen** the money and **insisted that he (should) leave** the company at once. 老板坚持说那个人偷了钱并坚决要求他立刻离开公司。

(2) She \_\_\_\_\_ the Christmas lunch she gives every year.

她坚持要她所有的员工都参加她每年举办的圣诞午宴。

(3) 单句填空

① Jenny insisted that the doctor who operated on her husband \_\_\_\_\_ (take) full responsibility for this medical accident.

② The lady insisted that she \_\_\_\_\_ (do) nothing wrong and that she \_\_\_\_\_ (treat) properly.

③ Despite my attempts to get him to call me by my English name he insisted \_\_\_\_\_ addressing me as “Li Hua”.

- ② **When I told her the air would be hard to breathe and it would be very cold, she said it would be an interesting experience.** 当我告诉她那里空气稀薄、呼吸困难,而且天气很冷时,她却说这将是一次有趣的经历。

“主语 + be + 形容词 + 不定式”结构

## 句型公式

## 【句式点拨】

在“主语 + be + *adj.* + to do”结构中,不定式用主动形式表示被动意义。如果后面的动词是不及物动词,则要加上适当的介词或副词。能用于该句型的形容词有 easy, hard, difficult, fit, heavy, light, nice, unfit, good, sweet, interesting, pleasant, cheap, expensive 等。

## 【活学活用】

(1) Just after he had gone down the cellar, he felt it very **hard to breathe**.

就在他下到地窖里面之后,他感到呼吸困难。

(2) A man who is so difficult to please must be \_\_\_\_\_.

一个很难取悦的人一定很难与之共事。

(3) 单句填空

① Those air conditioners are our best-selling products because they are easy \_\_\_\_\_ (handle) and work with little noise.

② Also, lack of money has reduced the number of animals used in laboratory tests—they are expensive \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) and expensive \_\_\_\_\_ (keep).

请完成

早练 | 双基固本 (三)  
晚练 | 课时作业 (三)

## Unit 4 Earthquakes

## 基础自主梳理

/ 自测自评 夯实基础 /

## I. 单词荟萃

- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 废墟;毁灭 *vt.* 毁灭;使破产
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 破坏;毁坏;消灭 → *destruction* *n.* 破坏,毁灭,消灭 → *destructive* *adj.* 破坏性的,毁灭性的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 使陷入困境 (trapped, trapped) *n.* 陷阱;困境

4. \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 埋葬;掩埋;隐藏

5. \_\_\_\_\_ *vi.* 爆裂;爆发;突然发作 → *burst* (过去式) → *burst* (过去分词)

6. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 民族;国家;国民 → *national* *adj.* 国家的;民族的 → *nationality* *n.* 国籍

7. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 苦难;痛苦→*suffer vt. & vi.* 遭受
8. \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 极度的→*extremely adv.* 极度地
9. \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 损害;伤害→*injury n.* 损害;伤害→*injured adj.* 受伤的
10. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 幸存者;生还者;残存物→*survive v.* 幸存;生还→*survival n.* 幸存;继续生存
11. \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 无用的;无效的;无益的→*useful adj.* 有用的;有益的;有帮助的
12. \_\_\_\_\_ *vt. & vi.* (使)震惊;震动 *n.* 震惊;惊愕;令人震惊的事;休克;(由爆炸、地震等引起的)剧烈震动,剧烈震荡→*shocking adj.* 令人震惊的→*shocked adj.* 震惊的
13. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 污垢;灰尘→*dirty adj.* 脏的;弄脏的
14. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 电;电流;电学→*electric adj.* 电的;用电的→*electrical adj.* 发电的
15. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 矿;矿山→*miner n.* 矿工
16. \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 使惊吓;吓唬→*frightened adj.* 受惊的→*fright n.* 惊吓;恐怖;使人惊吓的经历;恐怖的经历→*frightening adj.* 令人恐惧的
17. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 祝贺;(复数)贺词→*congratulate v.* 祝贺
18. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 裁判员;法官 *vt.* 断定;判断;判决→*judgement n.* 判断;评价
19. \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 表示;表达 *n.* 特快列车;快件服务;快递服务;快运服务 *adj.* 特快的;快速的;快递的;用快递寄送的;提供快递服务的→*expression n.* 表达;表示;词语
20. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 骑自行车的人→*cycle vi.* 骑自行车

II. 短语检测

1. 掘出;发现 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 不在意;轻视 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 许多 \_\_\_\_\_

4. 立刻;马上 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 仿佛;好像 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 结束;终结 \_\_\_\_\_
7. 严重受损;破败不堪 \_\_\_\_\_
8. 代替;而不是 \_\_\_\_\_
9. 数以万计的 \_\_\_\_\_
10. 从……判断 \_\_\_\_\_
11. 为……而自豪;引以为荣 \_\_\_\_\_
12. 分发;发出(热、气味等);耗尽;精疲力竭 \_\_\_\_\_
13. 受困 \_\_\_\_\_
14. 灾区 \_\_\_\_\_

III. 佳句再现

1. 固定结构: **too + adj. + to...** 太……而不能……  
In the farmyards, the chickens and even the pigs were \_\_\_\_\_ (太紧张了而不吃东西).
2. 固定句型: **It seems/seemed as if...** 看起来似乎……  
\_\_\_\_\_ (看起来似乎) the world was at an end!
3. **everywhere** 引导让步状语从句,意为“无论什么地方”  
\_\_\_\_\_ (无论他们朝哪里看) nearly everything was destroyed.
4. **not** 与 **all** 连用表部分否定  
\_\_\_\_\_ (不是所有的希望都破灭了).
5. “介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句  
Your speech was heard by a group of five judges, \_\_\_\_\_ (所有的评委同意) that it was the best one this year.

考点互动探究

/ 直击重点 突破考点 /

◎ 单词点睛 ◎

- ① **burst** *vt. & vi.* (使)破裂;爆发;突然发作 *n.* [C] 爆炸;迸发;爆发

- (1) burst into tears/laughter = burst out crying/laughing  
突然大哭/大笑起来
- burst into flames 突然着火/起火
- burst into cheers 爆发出欢呼声
- (2) burst with anger/joy 勃然大怒/乐不可支
- (3) burst in/into 突然闯入

【温馨提示】 burst into 与 burst out 都有“突然进入某种状态或发生某种情况”的意思,但 burst into 后面接名词, burst out 后面接动词名词。

【活学活用】

- (1) I have eaten so much that I feel ready to **burst**!  
我吃了太多,感觉(肚子)马上就要爆炸了!

- (2) Do you fear that you'll \_\_\_\_\_ or explode with anger in front of her?

你担心会在她面前突然大哭或是勃然大怒吗?

- (3) The hall \_\_\_\_\_ when the singer appeared.

当歌手出现时,大厅里爆发出欢呼声。

- (4) The door was suddenly pushed open and he \_\_\_\_\_.

门忽然被推开,他闯进了屋子。

- ② **ruin** *vt.* (使)毁灭;(使)破产;毁坏 *n.* 毁灭;(常用复数)废墟;遗迹;残余

- (1) be/lie in ruins 严重受损,破败不堪  
fall into ruins/be reduced to ruins 成为废墟

- (2) ruin oneself 自取灭亡  
ruin one's health/fame 毁坏某人的健康/声誉

## 【巧学助记】

After the Wenchuan earthquake, many buildings were **destroyed**, but the local people still repaired the **damaged** ones and rebuilt the new ones to keep their hometown from coming to **ruin**.

汶川地震后,许多建筑都遭到了毁坏,但是当地居民还是修复了一些被损坏的建筑,而且新建了一些建筑以使他们的家乡免遭毁灭。

【温馨提示】destroy 着重指“摧毁,毁坏”,破坏程度很严重,一般不可修复;damage 指破坏程度较轻,或事物的功能受到部分损坏,一般可以修复;ruin 指逐渐毁坏,强调长期影响所造成的结果。

## 【活学活用】

(1) Many village communities feel their countryside is being **ruined** by the power-producing machines of wind farms. 许多乡村社区觉得他们的乡村正在被风电场的发电机器所毁坏。

(2) Having gone through two world wars, the castle \_\_\_\_\_.  
经历了两次世界大战后,那座城堡已经破败不堪了。

(3) It rained for two weeks continuously, completely \_\_\_\_\_.  
雨连续下了两个星期,把我们的假期全给毁了。

③ **injure** *vt.* 损害,伤害;使受伤

- (1) injured *adj.* 受伤的  
the injured 受伤的人(集合概念)  
(2) do sb an injury/do an injury to sb  
伤害某人

## 【巧学助记】

He retired from the army because of being **wounded** in a fight. Soon after, he met with a car accident, where he was not **injured** luckily but was **hurt** to some degree.

他因在一场战斗中受伤而退伍了。不久他遭遇了一次车祸,幸运的是他的身体没有受伤,但他的精神在某种程度上受到了创伤。

## 【活学活用】

(1) Luckily he was only slightly **injured** in the earthquake. 幸运的是,他在地震中只受了点轻伤。

(2) Teachers should learn how to avoid \_\_\_\_\_ to children's self-esteem.

老师们应懂得如何避免伤害孩子们的自尊。

(3) Ambulances rushed \_\_\_\_\_ to the hospital.  
救护车把受伤的人火速送往医院。

④ **shock** *n.* 打击;震动;震惊 *vt. & vi.* (使)震惊;(使)惊愕;(使)触电

- (1) (be) a shock to sb 对某人来说是一个打击  
culture shock 文化冲击  
(2) shocked *adj.* (主语多为人)感到吃惊的,感到惊讶的  
be shocked at/by... 被……震惊  
be shocked to do sth 惧怕做某事

- (3) shocking *adj.* (主语多为物)令人震惊的,令人惊讶的

## 【活学活用】

(1) He has never recovered from the **shock** of your brother's death.

他从未从你哥哥去世的打击中恢复过来。

(2) It's \_\_\_\_\_ that his wife died in the traffic accident.

他的妻子在车祸中丧生,这对他来说是个可怕的打击。

(3) The whole world \_\_\_\_\_ the news that 140,000 people in Bangladesh were affected by the severe storm.

孟加拉国 14 万人因严重的暴风雨而受灾的消息震惊了全世界。

⑤ **trap** *vt.* 使陷入困境;设陷阱捕捉 *n.* 陷阱;困境;捕捉器

- (1) be trapped in... 陷入……  
trap sb into doing sth 诱使某人做某事  
(2) fall into a trap (= be caught in a trap)  
掉入陷阱;落入圈套  
lay/set a trap (for) 安装捕捉机,设陷阱;设计  
陷害,设圈套

## 【活学活用】

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ in the mine for two days, the miners finally were rescued.

在矿井里被困了两天后,矿工们终于获救了。

(2) Think carefully before you answer his questions. You may \_\_\_\_\_ giving away vital information.

回答他的问题前要仔细思考。你可能会被诱导把重要信息泄露出去。

(3) It was a wonder that the worker \_\_\_\_\_ underground for a week was found alive.

那个被困在地底下一个星期的工人被发现还活着,这真是个奇迹。

⑥ **bury** *vt.* 埋葬;掩埋;隐藏

- be buried alive 被活埋  
bury one's face in hands 双手掩面  
be buried in (doing) sth = bury oneself in (doing) sth  
埋头于(做)某事;专心于(做)某事  
be buried in thought 陷入沉思

【温馨提示】表示“专心于,致力于”的表达还有: be devoted to; be absorbed in; be lost in; be occupied in; focus/concentrate on; fix one's attention on.

## 【活学活用】

(1) It's his wish that he should \_\_\_\_\_ (bury) together with his wife after his death.

他希望死后能和他的妻子葬在一起。



(2) \_\_\_\_\_ his study, he didn't know that all the others had left.

他埋头学习,并不知道其他人都已经离开了。

(3) She sat there silently, with \_\_\_\_\_ .  
她双手掩面,安静地坐在那儿。

(4) He stood on the sidewalk with his hands \_\_\_\_\_ in the pockets of his dark overcoat.

他站在人行道上,双手插在深色大衣的口袋里。

## ⑦ judge *n.* 法官;裁判员 *vt. & vi.* 判决;判断;断定

- (1) judging from/by... 根据……来判断  
(2) judge sb/sth by/on 以……来判断……  
    judge + sb/sth (+ to be) + *n.* / *adj.*  
        判定……为……  
(3) as far as I can judge 我认为;依我判断

【温馨提示】 judging from/by... 置于句首作状语。*v.-ing* 形式不受主语的限制,构成独立成分。类似用法的词或短语还有: generally speaking 一般来说; frankly speaking 坦白地说; considering... 考虑到……。

### 【活学活用】

(1) As far as I can judge, it is difficult to **judge** between the two handicraft articles; they're both charming. 依我看,很难判定这两件手工艺品孰优孰劣,它们都很好看。

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ his accent, he must be from the south.  
从他的口音判断,他一定来自南方。

(3) If he had played a part in the film, he \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ to be the best actor this year.

如果他当时出演了那部电影的话,他就会被评为今年的最佳男演员了。

## ◎ 短语储存 ◎

### ① at an end 结束;终结

- on end 连续(地);直立  
in the end 最后,终于  
at the end of... 在……的末端,在……结束时  
by the end of... 到……为止(常与完成时态连用)  
put an end to 结束……  
bring/put... to an end 使……结束  
come to an end 结束

### 【活学活用】

(1) I must warn you that my patience is almost **at an end**.  
我必须警告你我已快没有耐心了。

(2) 用 end 相关短语的适当形式填空

① We had studied English for three years \_\_\_\_\_  
last term.

② He tried many times to pass the exam and \_\_\_\_\_  
he succeeded.

③ We must \_\_\_\_\_ this foolish behaviour.

## ② a (large) number of 许多的,大量的

表示“许多”的短语可分为三类:

修饰可数 名词复数	a large/great/good number of, a good/great many, quite a few, dozens of, scores of
修饰不可 数名词	a good/great deal of, a large amount of
修饰可数或 不可数名词	a lot of, lots of, a large quantity of, large quantities of, plenty of

【温馨提示】 (1) “a number of + *n.* (pl.)”作主语,谓语动词用复数,表示“许多……;大量……”。

“the number of + *n.* (pl.)”作主语,谓语动词用单数,表示“……的数目”。形容数量的“多少”要用 large, small 或 high, low, 不用 many, few。

(2) “large quantities/amounts of + *n.*”作主语时谓语动词用复数,而“a large quantity/amount of + *n.*”作主语时谓语动词用单数。

### 【活学活用】

(1) As it is, **a number of** them have admitted that despite their success, they aren't happy.

事实是,很多人承认,尽管他们很成功,但他们并不快乐。

(2) The number of people invited to the party \_\_\_\_\_  
fifty, but a number of them \_\_\_\_\_ absent for different reasons.

被邀请参加聚会的有 50 人,但其中许多人由于不同的原因而没有出席。

(3) After we use the new recycling method, a large number of trees \_\_\_\_\_ and large quantities of energy \_\_\_\_\_.

我们利用新的回收方法后,大量的树木已被拯救,大量的能源被再利用了。

## ◎ 句型透视 ◎

### ① In the farmyards, the chickens and even the pigs were too nervous to eat. 在农家院子里,鸡甚至是猪都紧张得不吃东西。

#### 句型公式

too... to... 太……而不能……

### 【句式点拨】

(1) 在“too... to...”结构中, too 后接表达人的态度、情绪和倾向的形容词(如 anxious, eager, glad, happy, pleased, ready, willing 等)时,不定式表示肯定意义,该结构意为“非常”,其前经常加 only。

(2) can't/can never be too... = can't/can never be ... enough 再怎么……也不过分。

### 【活学活用】

(1) The boy is **too weak to** lift the heavy box.

这个男孩太虚弱,举不起那个重箱子。

(2) We are \_\_\_\_\_ take your advice.

我们都非常乐意接受你的建议。

(3) You \_\_\_\_\_ while crossing the road.  
过马路时你再怎么小心也不过分。

② **It seemed as if the world was at an end!** 看起来仿佛到了世界末日!

句型公式

It seems/seemed as though/if... 看起来好像……

【句式点拨】

as if “仿佛,好像”,既可以引导表语从句,也可以引导方式状语从句。本句中 as if 引导的是表语从句。as if 从句所表示的情况是事实或具有很大的可能性时,通常用陈述语气;当其所表示的情况不是事实,而是主观的想象或夸大性的比喻时,通常用虚拟语气。

与现在事实相反	从句谓语动词用一般过去时 (be 动词用 were)
与过去事实相反	从句谓语动词用过去完成时
与将来事实相反	从句谓语用 “would/could/might + 动词原形”

It looks as if we'll be late.  
看起来我们好像要迟到了。(可能性极大)

It looks as if it were going to rain.  
看样子好像要下雨了。(可能性不大)

When the movie star shook hands with him, he felt as if he were walking on air. 当那位电影明星和他握手的时候,他高兴得有些飘飘然了。(非真实情况)

【温馨提示】 as if 后面有时候还可以跟 to do, 如: The patient opened his mouth as if to say something. 病人张开了嘴,好像要说什么。

【活学活用】

(1) I remember the story **as if** I had just read it.  
我记得这个故事,就好像刚刚读过一样。

(2) When a pencil is partly in a glass of water, it looks as if it \_\_\_\_\_.  
当一支铅笔的一部分在一杯水里时,它看起来好像折断了似的。

(3) I suggest that you should stay here as if nothing \_\_\_\_\_.

我建议你待在这儿,就像什么事都没有发生过一样。

③ **All hope was not lost.** 不是所有的希望都破灭了。

句型公式

not all/both/everything 并非都(部分否定)

【句式点拨】

该句是表示部分否定的句型。all...not... = not all..., 意为“并非所有的……都……”。英语中的 all, both, each, every, everybody, everything, completely, always, whole, entirely 等具有总括意义的代词、形容词或副词与否定词 not 连用,无论 not 位置如何,均构成部分否定,表示“并非都”。而 no, none, never, nobody, nothing, neither, no one, nowhere, no more 等表否定的词(组)与肯定式谓语一起使用均构成全部否定。

【活学活用】

(1) **Not all** the efforts will be harvested, but all the harvest must be paid. 不是所有的付出都会有所收获,但所有的收获都必须有付出。

(2) 句式转换

① Not all the universities allow students to drop out.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_ to drop out.

② I love running, but not everybody is born to be a runner.  
→ I love running, but \_\_\_\_\_ to be a runner.

请完成

早练 | 双基固本(四)  
晚练 | 课时作业(四)

# Unit 5 Nelson Mandela—a modern hero

## 基础自主梳理

/ 自测自评 夯实基础 /

### I. 单词荟萃

- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 建立;建设
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 舞台;阶段;时期
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt. & vi.* 投票;选举 *n.* 投票;选票;表决
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vi. & vt.* 逃脱;逃走;避开
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 积极的;活跃的 → *actively* *adv.* 积极地;活跃地 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 活动
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 报酬;奖金 *v.* 酬劳;奖赏 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 有酬劳的;值得的

- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 献身;专心于 → *devoted* *adj.* 忠实的;深爱的  
→ \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 奉献;忠诚
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 和平的;平静的;安宁的 → *peace* *n.* 和平 →  
\_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 和平地
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 律师 → *law* *n.* 法律;规律
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 指导;领导 → *guide* *vt.* 引导;带领;操纵 *n.* 指南;向导;入门书
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 法律的;依照法律的 → (反) *illegal* *adj.* 非法的;违法的;违反规则的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 怀有希望的;有希望的 → \_\_\_\_\_ (反) 绝

望的→hope *n.* & *v.* 希望;盼望

13. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 暴力;暴行→violent *adj.* 暴力的→  
\_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 暴力地;狂暴地
14. \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 相等的;平等的 *vt.* (大小、数量、价值等)  
与……相等,等于;比得上;敌得过→equally *adv.* 相等  
地;平等地→\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 平等;相等
15. \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 乐意的;自愿的→(反) unwilling *adj.* 不愿  
意的;不情愿的;勉强的→\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 意志;毅力;自制  
力;意愿;心愿;遗嘱
16. \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 不公正的;不公平的→(反) fair *adj.* 公正  
的;公平的
17. \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 教育;训练→educated *adj.* 受过教育的;有  
教养的→\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 教育→\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 教育家;教育  
工作者
18. \_\_\_\_\_ *vi.* 请求;乞求→beggar *n.* 乞丐
19. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 亲戚;亲属→relation *n.* 血缘关系;亲属→  
\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 关系
20. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 残忍;残酷→cruel *adj.* 残忍的;残酷的→  
\_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 残酷地;凶残地

## II. 短语检测

1. 把……奉献于;专心于 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 对……慷慨 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 对……感激 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 失业 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 实际上 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 使充气;爆炸 \_\_\_\_\_
7. 把……投入监狱/入狱 \_\_\_\_\_
8. 在危险、受罚、痛苦、忧虑等的处境中 \_\_\_\_\_

9. 求助于;致力于 \_\_\_\_\_

10. 丧失信心 \_\_\_\_\_

11. 当权;上台 \_\_\_\_\_

12. 乞求 \_\_\_\_\_

13. 设立;建立 \_\_\_\_\_

14. 被判处……(徒刑) \_\_\_\_\_

15. 以某人之见 \_\_\_\_\_

## III. 佳句再现

1. “介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句

(1) It was in 1952 and Mandela was the black lawyer  
\_\_\_\_\_ (我向他寻求建议).

(2) ... we were put into a position \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (要么被迫接受低人一等的现实), or fight the  
government.

2. where 引导的定语从句

The last thirty years have seen the greatest number of laws  
stopping our rights and progress, until today we have  
reached a stage \_\_\_\_\_ (几乎什么权  
利都没有的阶段).

3. “only+状语”置于句首要倒装

... \_\_\_\_\_ (只有那个时候我们才决  
定) answer violence with violence.

4. should have done sth 本应该做某事

He taught us during the lunch breaks and the evenings  
\_\_\_\_\_ (我们本应该睡觉的时候).

5. the first time 引导时间状语从句,意为“第一次”

I felt bad \_\_\_\_\_ (在我第一次给一个  
小组讲解时).

## 考点互动探究

/ 直击重点 突破考点 /

### ◎ 单词点睛 ◎

① devote *vt.* 投身于;献身

(1) devote oneself/one's energy/time/attention/life  
to sth/doing sth 奉献于……;献身于……

(2) devoted *adj.* 忠诚的;深爱的

be devoted to sth/doing sth  
忠诚于;专心于

(3) devotion *n.* 挚爱;关爱;关照;奉献  
devotion to... 对……的忠诚/关爱

#### 【语境助记】

Mrs White, a devoted friend of mine, devoted herself to  
her career and her devotion to children made us vote  
for her.

怀特夫人,我的一位忠实的朋友,献身于她的事业。她对  
孩子们的关爱使我们投票支持她。

【温馨提示】(1) devote 作为及物动词,后面的宾语可以是  
time, life, money, energy,也可以是 oneself; devote 也可以用于  
系表结构 be devoted to 中。

(2) devote... to... 中的 to 为介词,后跟名词或动名词等。类似用  
法的短语还有: look forward to, get down to, be/get used to,  
lead to, pay attention to, adapt to, adjust to, have access to 等。

#### 【活学活用】

(1) You will never gain success unless you are fully devoted  
to (= fully devote yourself to) your work. 如果你不是全  
身心地投入到工作中去,你永远不可能获得成功。

(2) Her \_\_\_\_\_ to the job left her with very little spare  
time.

她全身心投入工作,几乎没有闲暇。

(3) 一句多译

① The professor \_\_\_\_\_ the experiment and  
wasn't aware of the weather change. (并列句)

② \_\_\_\_\_ the experiment, the professor

wasn't aware of the weather change. (分词作状语)  
教授完全投入到实验中,没有意识到天气的变化。

② **equal** *v.* 等于;抵得上 *adj.* 相等的;胜任的 *n.* 同等的人;相等物

- (1) A equals B in... 在……方面 A 比得上 B  
be equal to + *n.* /doing sth  
等于;与……相等;胜任  
be without equal/have no equal  
无与伦比;无敌
- (2) equality *n.* 相等;平等  
equally *adv.* 相等地;平等地

【活学活用】  
(1) They are of **equal** height, but I think Robert **is equal to**/fit for/qualified for the job.  
虽然他们一般高,但我认为罗伯特能胜任这项工作。  
(2) The film \_\_\_\_\_ in cinema history.  
那部电影在电影史上无与伦比。  
(3) 单句填空  
① None of us can be equal to her, either \_\_\_\_\_ beauty or as a dancer.  
② Little pleasure can be equal to \_\_\_\_\_ of a cool drink in hot summer.  
③ Our manager was now very busy and didn't feel equal to \_\_\_\_\_ (receive) visitors today.  
④ Success doesn't only depend on what you do. What you don't do is \_\_\_\_\_ (equal) important.

③ **escape** *n.* 逃跑;逸出;漏出 *vi.* 逃脱,避开 *vt.* 逃避,摆脱;被遗忘,未被注意

- (1) escape from 从……中逃脱  
escape (doing) sth 逃避(做)某事
- (2) have a narrow escape 九死一生,幸免于难

【活学活用】  
(1) As the months went by, the rabbits saw that I was no threat and didn't **escape**.  
几个月过去了,兔子们看到我它们没有威胁,也就不再逃走了。  
(2) It is an actor whose name \_\_\_\_\_ for the moment.  
那个男演员的名字我一时想不起来了。  
(3) Whoever breaks the law won't escape \_\_\_\_\_.  
不管是谁违反了法律都将无法逃避惩罚。

④ **reward** *n.* 报酬,报答;酬金 *vt.* 酬劳;报答;奖赏

- (1) as a reward (for) 作为(对……的)报酬/奖赏  
in reward (for) = in return (for)  
作为(对……的)回报
- (2) reward sb for sth 因某事酬谢某人  
reward sb with sth 用某物酬谢某人

【易混辨析】  
reward 与 award

	动 词	名 词
reward	“给予报酬”,指因对方的工作、服务、帮助而给予报酬或奖赏,常用搭配: reward sb for sth	赏金、酬金或一些非金钱的报酬
award	“授予,颁发”,常用搭配: award sb sth = award sth to sb	“奖品,奖励”,其意义与 prize 相近,两者都指因为做出杰出贡献而受到奖励

【活学活用】  
(1) Make the extra effort to impress the buyer and you will **be rewarded with** a quicker sale.  
多用心去打动顾客,货物就会更快售出。  
(2) The police offered 10,000 *yuan* as a \_\_\_\_\_ for those who provided convincing testimony.  
警方拿出一万元悬赏那些提供可靠证据的人。  
(3) 用 reward 或 award 的适当形式填空  
① Anyone providing information which leads to the recovery of the painting will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
② She \_\_\_\_\_ a scholarship to study at Harvard.  
她获得了去哈佛大学读书的奖学金。  
③ We should \_\_\_\_\_ them generously \_\_\_\_\_ a hard day's work.  
他们辛苦工作了一天,我们应该慷慨地酬谢他们。

◎ 短语储存 ◎

- ① **in trouble** 处于不幸中;处于困难或苦恼中(表状态)
- get into trouble 陷入困境(表动作)  
ask/look for trouble 找麻烦  
take the trouble to do sth 费时间、精力做某事  
make trouble 捣乱,惹事  
have trouble (in) doing sth 做某事有困难

【活学活用】  
(1) Mum and I became mad with him for placing our family **in trouble**.  
妈妈和我因为他使我们家陷入困境而生他的气。  
(2) Don't listen to him; he wants to get you \_\_\_\_\_.  
不要听他的话,他想使你陷入困境。  
(3) I have some trouble \_\_\_\_\_ the letter. His handwriting is very bad.  
我读这封信有困难,因为他的书写很差。

- ② **turn to** 把(注意力等)转到;求助于;致力于;开始工作
- turn up 出现;露面;(把音量等)调大  
turn down 调小(音量等);拒绝  
turn in 上交

turn out	结果是……;证明是……
turn...into...	把……变成……
turn over	翻转;翻过来
turn away	拒绝;不准(某人)进入

【温馨提示】在短语 turn to 中, to 为介词,其后可以跟名词、代词或动名词。

#### 【活学活用】

(1) We had intended to **turn to** Mr Green for advice, but not knowing his telephone number, we had to give up.

我们原打算找格林先生征求意见,但是由于不知道他的电话号码,我们只好放弃。

(2) 用 turn 相关短语的适当形式填空

① Paul \_\_\_\_\_ drinking alcohol to try to forget his problems at work.

② Don't always \_\_\_\_\_ the dictionary when you come across a new word.

③ What a pity you didn't \_\_\_\_\_ at the party, which \_\_\_\_\_ to be very successful!

### ◎ 句型透视 ◎

- ① **"The last thirty years have seen the greatest number of laws stopping our rights and progress, until today we have reached a stage where we have almost no rights at all."**“过去30年来所出现的大量法律剥夺我们的权利,阻挡我们的进步,一直到今天,我们还处在几乎什么权利都没有的阶段。”

#### 【句式点拨】

(1) see, find 等一些动词,可以用地点或时间名词作主语,表示某地或某时“经历、发生、目睹”了某事。该句是一个无生命的名词作主语的句式。

(2) 当先行词是 stage, situation, case, point, position 等词且从句缺少状语时,定语从句常用 where 或 in which 来引导,表示抽象的地点。

#### 【活学活用】

(1) **History has witnessed the endless productions of Shakespearean plays in every major language of the world.** 历史见证了莎士比亚戏剧在世界各种主要语言中的无尽的创造。

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ the first appearance of a real flying

ship in the world.

1959 年世界上出现了第一艘真正的飞船。

(3) We're in a stage \_\_\_\_\_ it's still too early to say who will win the most votes and become the new president.

我们还处于这样的一个阶段,说谁会赢得最多的选票而成为新的总统为时尚早。

- ② **... only then did we decide to answer violence with violence.**……只有到这个时候,我们才决定用暴力反抗暴力。

#### 句型公式

only + 状语 + 助动词/系动词/情态动词 + 主语 + 其他

#### 【句式点拨】

当 only 放在句首修饰状语(通常是副词、介词短语或从句)时,句子需要部分倒装。但如果 only 放在句首修饰的是句子的主语,句子则不需要倒装。如: Only I know him here. 在这里,只有我认识他。

#### 【活学活用】

(1) **Only when we are no longer afraid do we begin** to live. 直到我们不再害怕时,我们才真正开始生活。

(2) 单句填空

① Only after we'd had the car for a few days \_\_\_\_\_ we realize we'd been taken in by the dealer.

② Only in this way \_\_\_\_\_ we live in more comfortable and beautiful surroundings.

③ Only then \_\_\_\_\_ he realize that the train might have hit something.

直到那时,他才意识到火车可能撞到了什么东西。

④ Only if you are modest \_\_\_\_\_ make progress. 谦虚使人进步。

(3) 句式升级

Only when we take action to change our behaviour, \_\_\_\_\_.

只有当我们采取行动改变我们的行为,我们才能在未来做出重大的改变。

**请完成**

早练 | 双基固本(五)  
晚练 | 课时作业(五)

## Unit 1 Cultural relics

### 基础自主梳理

/ 自测自评 夯实基础 /

#### I. 单词荟萃

- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 移动; 搬开
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vi.* (sank, sunk) 下沉; 沉下
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 争论; 辩论 *vi.* 争论; 辩论
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 稀罕的, 稀有的 → *rarely* *adv.* 很少地; 罕有地, 不常
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 艺术家 → *art* *n.* 艺术 → *artistic* *adj.* 艺术的; 艺术家的; 有艺术天赋的; (尤指) 有美术才能的; 有艺术性的; 精美的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 贵重的; 有价值的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 价值; 重要性 *v.* 重视; 评价
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vi.* 幸免; 幸存; 生还 → *survivor* *n.* 幸存者 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 幸存; 存活
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 使吃惊; 惊讶 → *amazing* *adj.* 令人吃惊的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 感到吃惊的 → *amazement* *n.* 惊奇; 惊异
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 挑选; 选择 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 选择 → *selective* *adj.* 有选择性的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 设计; 图案; 构思 *vt.* 设计; 计划; 构思 → *designer* *n.* 设计者
- \_\_\_\_\_ *v.* 装饰; 装修 → *decoration* *n.* 装饰; 装饰物
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 珠宝; 宝石 (可数) → *jewellery* *n.* 珠宝 (总称)
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 接待; 招待会; 接收 → *receive* *v.* 接待; 接受; 收到 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 接待员 → *receiver* *n.* 接收器; 接受者
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 木制的 → *wood* *n.* 木; 木材
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 怀疑; 疑惑 *vt.* 怀疑; 不信 → *doubtful* *adj.* 怀疑的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *prep.* 值得的; 相当于……的价值 *n.* 价值; 作用 *adj.* [古] 值钱的 → *worthy* *adj.* 值得……的 → *worthwhile* *adj.* 值得做的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 绘画; 画 → *paint* *v.* 绘画
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 根据; 证据 → *evident* *adj.* 明显的; 有线索的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vi.* 爆炸 → *explosion* *n.* 爆炸
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 非正式的 → (反义词) *formal* *adj.* 正式的

#### II. 短语检测

- 寻找 \_\_\_\_\_
- 属于 \_\_\_\_\_
- 作为报答; 回报 \_\_\_\_\_
- 处于交战状态 \_\_\_\_\_
- 少于 \_\_\_\_\_
- 把……添加到…… \_\_\_\_\_
- 值得做…… \_\_\_\_\_
- 充当, 起作用 \_\_\_\_\_
- 拆开; 分开 \_\_\_\_\_
- 看重; 器重 \_\_\_\_\_
- 与某人辩论某事 \_\_\_\_\_
- 在审判中 \_\_\_\_\_
- 关心; 在乎 \_\_\_\_\_
- 而不是 \_\_\_\_\_
- ……的入口 \_\_\_\_\_

#### III. 佳句再现

- could not/never have done sth** 不可能做过某事  
Frederick William I, the King of Prussia, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (不可能想到) that his greatest gift to the  
Russian people would have such an amazing history.
- 固定句型: **There is no doubt that...** 毫无疑问……  
\_\_\_\_\_ (毫无疑问) the boxes were  
then put on a train for Königsberg, which was at that time a  
German city on the Baltic Sea.
- what** 引导的主语从句  
After that, \_\_\_\_\_ (琥珀屋发生了什么)  
remains a mystery.
- nor** 位于句首引起倒装  
\_\_\_\_\_ (我也不认为) they should  
give it to any government.
- “疑问词 + 不定式”结构  
In a trial, a judge must decide which eyewitnesses to  
believe and \_\_\_\_\_ (哪些证人不能相信).



## 考点互动探究

/ 直击重点 突破考点 /

## ◎ 单词点睛 ◎

- ① **survive** *vt.* 从……逃生; 比……活得长 *vi.* 幸存; 幸免于难

survive the accident/war/earthquake  
经过事故/战争/地震后还活着  
survive sb (by...) 比某人活得长(……)  
survive on... 靠……存活下来

## 【语境助记】

As far as I know, the old man **survived** the earthquake, but nobody knew how he **survived**. Finally, he **survived** his wife by 10 years.

据我所知,这位老人在地震中幸免于难,但是没有人知道他是如何幸存下来的。最后,他比他的妻子多活了10年。

## 【活学活用】

(1) Human life is regarded as part of nature and, as such, the only way for us to **survive** is to live in harmony with nature.

人类生活被认为是自然的一部分,因此我们生存下去的唯一方式是与自然和谐相处。

(2) The 10-year-old girl was one of three children known \_\_\_\_\_ the disaster.

这个十岁的女孩是这次灾难中已知的三个幸存的孩子之一。

(3) Her only \_\_\_\_\_ is a heart transplant.

只有进行心脏移植,她才有望活下去。

- ② **amaze** *vt.* 使吃惊; 惊讶

(1) be amazed at/by sth 对……感到惊讶  
be amazed to do sth 因做某事而感到惊讶  
(2) in amazement 惊奇地  
to one's amazement 令某人惊讶的是

## 【活学活用】

(1) It never ceases to **amaze** me how he can talk for so long without ever saying anything interesting.

他怎么能讲这么长时间却没有说出任何有趣的东西,这总是令我感到惊奇。

(2) I \_\_\_\_\_ how generous people are when giving red packets here.

我总是惊奇地看到这里的人们在给红包时是那么慷慨。

(3) 一句多译

① \_\_\_\_\_ that he was the only one not staring at a mobile device. (what 主语从句)

② \_\_\_\_\_ that he was the only one not staring at a mobile device. (it 形式主语)

③ He was the only one not staring at a mobile device, \_\_\_\_\_ . (定语从句)

④ \_\_\_\_\_, he was the only one not staring at a mobile device. (介词短语)

令他惊讶的是,他是唯一一个没紧盯着手机的人。

- ③ **design** *vt.* 设计; 计划; 构思 *n.* 设计; 图案

(1) be designed for... 为……而设计  
be designed to do 目的是做……; 被设计用于做……  
(2) by design (= on purpose) 故意地, 有意地  
(3) designer *n.* 设计师

## 【活学活用】

(1) The Jibo robot, arranged to ship later this year, is **designed** to be a personalized assistant.

被安排在今年晚些时候上市的 Jibo 机器人, 被设计成了私人助理。

(2) Computer security systems \_\_\_\_\_ by independent technicians.

计算机安全系统将由独立的技术员来设计。

(3) Mary wore a low-cut dress \_\_\_\_\_ because she knew it would make her the centre of attention.

玛丽故意穿了件低领的裙子, 因为她知道这会使她成为人们关注的焦点。

- ④ **remain** *vi.* 剩余, 残存; 逗留, 留下 *vt.* 仍然是, 保持

(1) remain to do 有待, 尚需, 尚未……  
It remains to be seen... ……拭目以待, ……有待证实  
remain unchanged 保持不变  
(2) the remaining money/seats 剩下的钱/座位

【温馨提示】(1) remain 用作系动词时, 意为“仍然(处于某种状态); 保持”, 后面常跟 *adj.* / *n.* / *v.* -ing/done/to be done 等形式。

(2) remain 用作不及物动词时, 意为“剩余; 残留; 逗留”, 不能用于被动语态。

(3) remain 还经常用于 there be 句型中, 代替 be 动词。

(4) remaining (*adj.*) “剩下的”, 作前置定语; left (*adj.*) 作“剩余的”讲时, 作后置定语。

## 【活学活用】

(1) While there's a lot of promise, the result **remains** to be seen.

虽然大有希望, 但结果仍有待证实。

(2) What are you going to \_\_\_\_\_ ?

你打算怎么处理余下的捐赠?

(3) 一句多译

① \_\_\_\_\_ whether the show will still find favour with a 1990s audience. (it)

② \_\_\_\_\_ is whether the show will still find favour with a 1990s audience. (what)  
这个节目是否能继续赢得 90 后观众的喜爱,还要拭目以待。

⑤ **worth** *adj.* 值钱的;值得的;有价值的 *n.* 价值;用处

(1) **worth it** 值得一做,值得花精力/时间  
**worth sb's while** 对……有好处(或用处),值得花时间/精力

(2) **be (well) worth doing sth**  
(很)值得做某事  
**be worth the money/effort/a try**  
值得花钱/努力/一试

**【易混辨析】**  
worth, worthy 与 worthwhile  
这三个词都可以表示“值得的”,但各自的用法或搭配关系不同。

worth	只能作表语,意为“值得的,有……价值的”,其后接名词或主动语态的动名词(表示被动的含义)作宾语
worthy	可以作表语或定语。用作定语时,意为“有价值的,值得尊敬的,应受到赏识的”;用作表语时,意为“值得……的,应受到……的”,常用于以下结构:be worthy of sth/being done 或 be worthy to be done
worthwhile	既可以作表语,也可以作定语。用作定语时,表示某事因为重要、有趣或有益而值得花时间、钱财或努力去做好,一般作“值得的,值得做的,有意义的”讲;用作表语时,常用于以下结构:be worthwhile to do/doing sth

**【语境助记】**  
What has just happened **is well worth focusing on**. It **is also worthy of being thought about** by everyone present. **Is it worthwhile to spend** so much money on a very expensive wedding? We don't think it is **worth it** at all.  
刚刚所发生的事情很值得关注。这件事也值得在场的每个人思考。花这么多钱举办这样一个豪华的婚礼是否值得?我们认为这根本就不值得。  
**【活学活用】**  
(1) We believe the time and hard work involved in completing such an assignment are **worthwhile**.  
我们认为完成这样的任务所付出的时间与辛苦都是值得的。  
(2) You'll find it well \_\_\_\_\_ to learn something of each island's special features before visiting them.  
你会发现游览之前先了解一下各岛的特色是非常有帮助的。  
(3) This article is well worth \_\_\_\_\_, but it is not worthy of \_\_\_\_\_.  
这篇文章很值得一读,但是并不值得翻译。

◎ 短语储存 ◎

① **belong to** 属于;是……的成员;应归入

(1) a sense/feeling of belonging 归属感

(2) belongings *n.* 财产

**【温馨提示】** 该短语无被动语态和进行时,后接名词或代词宾格,不跟名词性物主代词(如 mine, hers, his, yours 等)。表示“某东西属于某人”用 belong to sb,而不用 belong to sb's。  
**【活学活用】**  
(1) Some years ago, the group **to which Sparrow belonged** was taken over by another company.  
几年前,Sparrow 所属的集团被另一家公司接管了。  
(2) Normally, after I finish reading a book, I will put it back \_\_\_\_\_.  
通常情况下,我看完书后都要把它放回原处。  
(3) Because there is no label on the luggage, we don't know \_\_\_\_\_ it belongs.  
因为行李上没贴标签,所以我们不知道它是谁的。

② **in return** 作为报答;回报

in return for... 作为……的交换;作为……的报答

in turn 轮流,依次;反过来

by turns 轮流;时而……时而……

**【活学活用】**  
(1) While staying in the village, James unselfishly shared whatever he had with the villagers without asking for anything **in return**. 住在那个村子期间,詹姆斯无私地同村民分享他的一切东西,不求任何回报。  
(2) I wish I could do something \_\_\_\_\_ the kindness I have received from him.  
我希望我能做点儿什么来报答他对我恩情。  
(3) People try to avoid public transportation delays by using their own cars, and this \_\_\_\_\_ creates further problems.  
为了避免公共交通所带来的延误,人们尽量使用自己的汽车,而这反过来又增添了更多的问题。

③ **think highly of** 看重,器重;高度评价

think highly/well/much of sb/sth 对某人/某物评价很高

think badly/little/ill/lightly of sb/sth 对某人/某物评价很低(印象不好)

think poorly of 不放在眼里;轻视

think nothing of 轻视;认为……无所谓

**【温馨提示】** 当 think highly/well/much of 用于被动结构时,副词置于 thought 之前,即构成 be highly/well/much thought of。如:  
In spite of his failure in the experiment, he is still highly/well/much thought of by his colleagues. 尽管他在实验中失败了,他仍然受到同事们的高度赞扬。



## 【活学活用】

(1) “Mr Elliot is an exceedingly agreeable man, and in many respects I **think highly of** him,” said Anne.

“埃利奥特先生是个极其和蔼可亲的人,我在许多方面都很器重他,”安妮说道。

(2) He is a political leader who \_\_\_\_\_ by people all over the world.

他是一位受到全世界人民高度评价的政治领袖。

(3) He often tells lies, which makes others think \_\_\_\_\_ of him. 他经常撒谎,这使得别人对他评价很低。

(4) With his work being well \_\_\_\_\_ by his boss, he quickly got promoted in the company.

因为他的工作受到老板的好评,他很快在公司里得到了晋升。

## ◎ 句型透视 ◎

- ① **Frederick William I, the King of Prussia, could never have imagined that his greatest gift to the Russian people would have such an amazing history.** 普鲁士国王腓特烈·威廉一世绝不可能想到他送给俄罗斯人民的厚礼会有这样一段令人惊讶的历史。

## 句型公式

could have done sth 本可以/能够做而实际未做某事(虚拟)

could not/never have done 不可能做过某事(推测)

## 【句式点拨】

本句中 could never have imagined 意为“不可能想到”。英语中 could have done 意为“本可以……;本来能够……”,表示某事过去有可能发生,但事实上并没有发生。couldn't have done 表示“过去不可能做过……,一定没有做过……”。

## 【相关拓展】

(1) must have done 过去一定做过(无否定形式)

may/might have done 过去可能做过

(2) should have done 过去本应该做(实际上没有做)

shouldn't have done 过去不应该做(实际上却做了)

needn't have done 过去没有必要做(实际上却做了)

ought to have done 过去本应该做(实际没有做)

oughtn't to have done 过去不应该做(实际上却做了)

## 【活学活用】

(1) Even in her wildest dreams Mother **could never have imagined** that her son would become a world-famous pianist.

母亲即使做梦也没想到她的儿子会成为一名世界著名的钢琴家。

(2) We \_\_\_\_\_ together, but why didn't you tell me?

我们本来能一起面对困难的,但你为什么没告诉我?

(3) I \_\_\_\_\_ got to the meeting on time—unless I had caught an earlier train.

我不可能按时赶到会场,除非我赶上了较早的一趟火车。

(4) I'm merely trying to say that you \_\_\_\_\_ it differently.

我只是想说你本可以用不同的方式做这件事。

- ② **There is no doubt that the boxes were then put on a train for Königsberg, which was at that time a German city on the Baltic Sea.** 毫无疑问,这些箱子后来被装上火车运往哥尼斯堡——当时德国在波罗的海边的一个城市。

## 句型公式

There is no doubt that...

There is (some) doubt whether...

## 【句式点拨】

“There is no doubt that...”为固定句型,意为“毫无疑问……”,that后面的从句为同位语从句,说明doubt的内容。doubt用作名词时,在肯定句中用whether(不可用if)引导同位语从句;在否定句中用that引导同位语从句。

## 【相关拓展】

There is + { no point (in) doing sth. 做某事没有意义。  
no need to do sth. 没有必要做某事。  
a/no possibility that... 有/没有可能……  
a chance that... 有可能……  
no hurry to do sth. 不急于做某事。

It is no use/no good doing sth. 做某事没有用处/好处。

It is no/little wonder that... (= No/Little wonder that...) 难怪;怪不得……

## 【活学活用】

(1) This doesn't mean we are becoming either more or less intelligent, but **there is no doubt that** the way we use memory is changing.

这并不意味着我们变得更聪明或更不聪明了,但毫无疑问,我们使用记忆的方式正在改变。

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ our educational system leaves too much to be desired.

毫无疑问,我们的教育制度令人不满意。

(3) 单句填空

① You can phone the doctor. However, I doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he will come out on a Saturday night.

② I never doubt \_\_\_\_\_ special classes can help the gifted children to graduate earlier and take their place in life sooner.

③ There is no need \_\_\_\_\_ (put) the meeting ahead because we still have three weeks before the end of the term.

④ It is no use \_\_\_\_\_ (blame), and we should do

something to protect the balance of zoology.  
(4)同义替换  
It goes without saying that modern technology brings us convenience and comfort in life.  
\_\_\_\_\_ modern technology brings us convenience and comfort in life.

3 In a trial, a judge must decide which eyewitnesses to believe and which not to believe. 在审判中,法官必须断定哪些目击者的话可以相信,哪些不可以相信。

句型公式  
疑问词 + 不定式

【句式点拨】  
疑问代词 who, what, which 等和疑问副词 when, where, how 等后面跟不定式,构成不定式短语,在句中可作主语、宾语、表语、宾语补足语等句子成分,其功能相当于一个从句。常用于该结构的动词(短语)有 tell, show, know, learn, teach, find out, forget, wonder, remember 等。

【活学活用】  
(1) We must first solve the problem of whom to serve.  
= We must first solve the problem of whom we serve.  
我们必须首先解决为谁服务的问题。  
(2) How to divide labour among the workers is still a question.  
= How labour is/will be divided among the workers is still a question.  
在这些工人之间如何分工仍是个问题。  
(3) How to begin is more difficult than \_\_\_\_\_.  
如何开始比在哪里停止更困难。  
(4) 素养金句  
I worked as a volunteer in the G20 Summit last year, so I know \_\_\_\_\_ in my job. (expect)  
去年我做过 G20 峰会志愿者,因此我知道我的工作需要什么。

请完成 早练 | 双基固本 (六)  
晚练 | 课时作业 (六)

Unit 2 The Olympic Games

基础自主梳理

/ 自测自评 夯实基础 /

I. 单词荟萃

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ n. 志愿者; 志愿兵 vt. & vi. 自愿 → \_\_\_\_\_ adj. 志愿的; 义务的
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ vt. 取代; 替换; 代替
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ vt. & vi. 收费; 控诉; 给……充电; (向……) 要价; 把……记在账上; 在某人账上记入 n. 费用; 主管
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ vt. 罚款
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ vi. & vt. 应受(报答或惩罚); 值得
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ vi. 比赛; 竞争 → \_\_\_\_\_ n. 比赛; 竞争 → competitive adj. 有竞争性的 → competitor n. 竞争者
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_ adj. 巫术的; 魔术的; 有魔力的 → \_\_\_\_\_ adj. 魔术的; 不可思议的 n. 魔法; 魔术 → magician n. 魔术师
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_ adj. 规则的; 定期的; 常规的 → regularly adv. 规则地; 定期地; 常规地
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_ n. 基础; 根据 → basic adj. 基础的; 基本的 → \_\_\_\_\_ n. 基部; 基础; 总部; 基地
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_ vt. & vi. 容许; 承认; 接纳 → \_\_\_\_\_ n. 准许进入; 承认; 入场费
- 11. \_\_\_\_\_ n. 奴隶 → slavery n. 奴隶制度
- 12. \_\_\_\_\_ vt. 做东; 主办; 招待 n. 男主持人; 男主人 → hostess n. 女主人; 女主持人

- 13. \_\_\_\_\_ n. 责任; 职责 → responsible adj. 有责任的; 负责的 → irresponsible adj. 不负责任的
- 14. \_\_\_\_\_ n. 相像性; 相似点 → similar adj. 相似的
- 15. \_\_\_\_\_ adj. 快的; 迅速的 → swiftly adv. 快速地
- 16. \_\_\_\_\_ adj. 物理的; 身体的 → \_\_\_\_\_ n. 物理 → physicist n. 物理学家 → \_\_\_\_\_ n. 内科医生
- 17. \_\_\_\_\_ vt. & vi. 做广告; 登广告 → advertisement n. 广告 → advertiser n. 广告商; 广告人员
- 18. \_\_\_\_\_ adj. 没有希望的; 绝望的 → hope v. & n. 希望 → \_\_\_\_\_ adj. 充满希望的
- 19. \_\_\_\_\_ adj. 愚蠢的; 傻的 → fool v. 愚弄 n. 傻瓜
- 20. \_\_\_\_\_ n. 疼痛; 痛苦 → \_\_\_\_\_ adj. 痛的

II. 短语检测

- 1. 参加; 参与 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. 代表; 象征; 表示 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. 也; 又; 还 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. 被……录取; 获准进入(某处) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. 与某人竞争 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. 每四年 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. 在……中起重要作用 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. 事实上; 实际上 \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. 陆续地; 一个接一个地 \_\_\_\_\_

- 10. 和某人达成协议 \_\_\_\_\_
- 11. 除了……;除了……之外 \_\_\_\_\_
- 12. 达到标准 \_\_\_\_\_
- 13. 接收;拾起 \_\_\_\_\_
- 14. 手拉手 \_\_\_\_\_
- 15. 主管;看管;负责 \_\_\_\_\_

III. 佳句再现

- 1. **what** 引导的名词性从句  
I lived in \_\_\_\_\_ (你们叫作古希腊的地方) and I used to write about the Olympic Games a long time ago.
- 2. **nor** 放在句首,引起部分倒装  
No other countries could join in, \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_ (奴隶和妇女也不能参加)!
- 3. 固定结构:**not only... but (also)...** 不仅……而且……  
Women \_\_\_\_\_ (不仅被允许), but play a very important role in gymnastics, athletics, team sports and...
- 4. 固定结构:**as + adj. + n. + as...** 和……一样……  
There's \_\_\_\_\_ (和……一样多的竞争) among countries to host the Olympics \_\_\_\_\_ to win Olympic medals.
- 5. 固定句型:**the + 比较级... , the + 比较级...** 表示“越……就越……”  
This is important because \_\_\_\_\_ (越多) you speak English, \_\_\_\_\_ (越好) your English will become.

考点互动探究

/ 直击重点 突破考点 /

◎ 单词点睛 ◎

① **compete** *vi.* 竞争;比赛

(1) compete with/against	和……竞争
compete for	为了……而比赛
compete in	参加……比赛,在某方面竞争
(2) competitive <i>adj.</i>	竞争的
competition <i>n.</i>	竞争
competitor <i>n.</i>	竞争者

【语境助记】

As the youngest **competitor**, I had to **compete in** the writing contest against 20 other top students for the annual writing award. I must be very **competitive** to be the winner.

作为最年轻的参赛者,我必须和另外 20 个顶尖的学生在写作比赛中竞争,以获得这次的年度写作奖。要成为获胜者,我必须有很强的竞争力。

【温馨提示】 compete 多用作不及物动词,必须跟适当的介词才能跟宾语。表示“与某人比赛”用 with 或 against;表示比赛的目的用 for;表示比赛参与的项目时用 in。

【活学活用】

(1) Like many young athletes, she had Olympic dreams, but a serious illness kept her from **competing in** the Games.

和许多年轻的运动员一样,她也有奥运梦想,但严重的疾病使她无法参加奥运会比赛。

(2) How can we \_\_\_\_\_ that company? They have the best team of experts in the industry.

我们怎么跟那家公司竞争呢?他们拥有这一行业里最好的专家团队。

(3) Runners from many countries \_\_\_\_\_ the

international prize.

来自许多国家的赛跑运动员正在为这项国际奖项而竞争。

② **admit** *vt. & vi.* 承认;准许进入;允许;容纳

(1) admit + <i>n.</i> /doing sth/having done sth/that 从句	承认某事/(已经)做了某事
admit sb/sth to be...	承认某人/物是……
be admitted as	作为……被接受
be admitted to/into	获准进入/加入
It is admitted that...	人们公认……
(2) admission <i>n.</i>	进入;许可;入场券;承认,坦白

【语境助记】

Though the public are against the park's **charging an admission**(收门票) before they **are admitted to**(允许进入) it, the park doesn't **admit**(承认) that they are making a profit from the public.

【活学活用】

(1) I told him that he should be man enough to **admit** that he had done wrong.

我对他说,他应该勇于承认错误。

(2) She \_\_\_\_\_ hospital with a soaring temperature.

她因发高烧被送进医院。

(3) When the police questioned him, George \_\_\_\_\_ the car.

当警察审讯他时,乔治承认他偷了那辆车。

③ **charge** *vt. & vi.* 收费;控诉;充(电) *n.* 费用;负责,管理;控告

(1) charge sb for sth	因某物向某人收费,要价
charge sb with sth/doing sth	指控/起诉/指责某人(做)某事

- (2) in charge of 主管,负责  
in the charge of... 由……负责/掌管  
take charge of 主管,负责  
(3) free of charge = for free 免费

## 【活学活用】

(1) They normally **charge** three hundred pounds but we got it for half price.

他们通常要价 300 英镑,但我们按半价买到了。

(2) A new manager will come to take charge of this company, which was \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Wang.

一位新经理将要负责这家公司,它原来由王先生掌管。

(3) You don't have to go out into the rain since the store delivers goods \_\_\_\_\_.

下雨时你不需要外出,因为商店可以免费送货。

④ **deserve** *vi. & vt.* 应受(报答或惩罚); 值得; 值得做……

- deserve doing/to be done 值得被做  
get what you deserve 罪有应得  
deserve a reward 应受奖励

【温馨提示】deserve 作“应受,值得”讲时,其后跟动名词的主动形式表示被动意义。与 deserve 有相同用法的词汇还有: need, want, require 等。

## 【词汇助记】

The thief **deserves punishing**. = The thief **deserves punishment**. = The thief **deserves to be punished**.

## 【活学活用】

(1) It's very good of you to say so, but I don't **deserve** such praise.

您这么说真是太好了,但您这样称赞我,真是不敢当。

(2) There is no doubt that none \_\_\_\_\_ more than Mr Green.

毫无疑问,没有人比格林先生更值得我尊敬。

(3) —It's better for you to listen more in your spare time.  
—I think your suggestion **deserves** \_\_\_\_\_.

“在空闲时间多听对你来说更好。”

“我想你的建议值得考虑。”

(4) —Have you heard that Tom was given a good beating by his father last night?

— \_\_\_\_\_! He was making trouble everywhere all the time.

“你有没有听说昨晚汤姆被他父亲狠狠地打了一顿?”

“他活该! 他一直到处制造麻烦。”

## ◎ 短语储存 ◎

① **used to** 过去常常,过去曾经(后接动词原形)

There used to be... 过去曾经有……,过去曾存在……

【温馨提示】(1) used to 有两种否定和疑问形式,一种直接使用 used; 一种借助助动词 did。

(2) used to 用于否定句时,其后的反意疑问句在形式上要前后一致。

(3) used to 后面有 be 与 have 的时候,不能省略。

It worries the parents a lot that their only daughter doesn't study hard as she used to and is not so active as she used to be.

使那对父母非常担心的是,他们的独生女儿不像以前一样学习刻苦,而且没有以前活跃了。

(4) get/be used to sth/doing sth (现在)习惯于某事物/做某事;  
get/grow/become/be accustomed to sth/doing sth 习惯于某事物/做某事。

## 【易混辨析】

used to 与 would

used to	表示过去持续的状态或情况,现在动作或习惯已不存在,强调现在与过去的对比
would	表示过去的习惯、习性、倾向等,意思是“过去常常……”,表示过去反复发生的动作,或主语的关心、感慨等,主观因素较强,常与 often, sometimes, frequently, for hours 等连用,但不与表状态的动词连用

## 【活学活用】

(1) That is mainly because shopping is a very different experience from what it **used to be**.

那主要是因为现在的购物与过去相比是一种非常不同的体验。

(2) There \_\_\_\_\_ be a stone tower near the old pine tree, in front of which she \_\_\_\_\_ sit there for hours doing nothing at all.

在老松树附近曾有一座石塔(表状态)。在石塔前,她常常一连几个小时坐在那儿,什么也不做。(现在是否还有这个习惯不清楚)

(3) We \_\_\_\_\_ in touch by writing letters. Nowadays, most people \_\_\_\_\_ e-mails or cellphones.

我们过去常通过写信保持联系。如今,大多数人习惯了电子邮件或手机。

(4) Her eyes, \_\_\_\_\_ what was usual in the aspect of the room, saw instantly what was unusual.

她的眼睛习惯于这间屋子平常的样子,立刻就看出了不同寻常的地方。

② **every**... 每……

- every four years = every fourth year 每四年  
every + other + 单数名词 每隔一……  
= every two... = every second...  
every + few + 复数名词 每隔几……

## 【活学活用】

(1) They go abroad for travelling **every three years**.

他们每三年出国旅行一次。

(2) We are told to write \_\_\_\_\_.

我们被告知隔行写。

(3) They planted trees along the road \_\_\_\_\_.

他们沿路每隔几米就种一些树。

### ③ as well 也;又;还

(1) as well as 既……又;也,又;和……一样好

(2) may/might as well do sth = had better do sth

最好做某事;做某事倒也无妨

【温馨提示】(1) as well 常放在句子末尾,作为副词短语使用。

(2) as well as 意为“既……又;也,又”,可连接两个并列成分,强调其前面的内容,因此连接并列成分时,谓语应与前面的成分保持人称和数的一致。

(3) as well as 可用作介词,相当于 besides/in addition to,意为“除……之外”,后面通常接名词或动名词。

#### 【活学活用】

(1) A desk dictionary is medium-sized, generally containing over 170,000 entries **as well as** extra features.

一本案头词典大小中等,所含词条一般超过 170 000 个,并且还有其他的功能。

(2) Often life is much slower outside the big cities, as is true in other countries \_\_\_\_\_.

大都市外面的生活步调往往缓慢得多,在其他国家也是如此。

(3) The movie star **as well as** a lot of fans \_\_\_\_\_ photographed a lot by TV stations and newspapers.

电视台和报纸给那位电影明星及其众多支持者拍了许多照片。

### ④ pick up 拾起;捡起

pick up (偶然)学会;获得;用车接某人;

中途搭载;收听;接收;感染;好

转,恢复;整理,取回

pick out 挑出,辨认出

#### 【活学活用】

(1) On hearing the news through the telephone she **picked up** her kit and dashed out of the door.

从电话里听到这个消息后她拿起药箱冲出门去。

(2) It's not easy \_\_\_\_\_ the best actors for this play, because they're all so good.

要在这出戏里选出最佳演员可真不容易,因为他们都演得十分出色。

(3) 写出 pick up 在句中的含义

① I'll **pick you up** at your place at eight o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_

② She soon **picked up** German when she went to live in Germany. \_\_\_\_\_

③ This medicine will help to **pick up** your health. \_\_\_\_\_

④ I don't want to **pick up** any bad habits from those people. \_\_\_\_\_

⑤ Trade usually **picks up** in the spring. \_\_\_\_\_

⑥ She went over to her parents' house to **pick up** some

clean clothes. \_\_\_\_\_

⑦ He is beginning to **pick up** after the operation.

## ◎ 句型透视 ◎

### ① I lived in what you call “Ancient Greece” and I used to write about the Olympic Games a long time ago. 我生活在你们所说的“古希腊”,很久以前我常常写关于奥运会的报道。

#### 句型公式

what = the thing (place, time, person, money, amount, speed...) that...

#### 【活学活用】

(1) He drinks **what** is left in his glass as if it were water. 他把杯子里剩下的东西当水一样全喝了下去。

(2) He is \_\_\_\_\_ (= the person that) is generally called a traitor. 他就是人们通常所说的叛徒。

(3) After \_\_\_\_\_ (= the time that) seemed like hours he came out with a bitter smile.

似乎过了几个小时他才苦笑着出来。

(4) 一句多译

A new school was set up at \_\_\_\_\_.

(宾语从句)

A new school was set up at the place \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ (定语从句)

A new school was set up \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ (状语从句)

一所新学校建在了过去是教堂的地方。

### ② Women are not only allowed, but play a very important role in gymnastics, athletics, team sports and ... 女性不仅被允许参加,而且她们还在体操、田径和团体项目等比赛中起着非常重要的作用……

#### 句型公式

not only... but (also)... 不仅……而且……

#### 【句式点拨】

(1) not only... but also... 是并列连词,连接两个相对称的并列成分(如:主语、谓语、表语、宾语、状语),也可以用来连接两个句子,强调的是后者。also 有时可以省略。

(2) not only... but (also)... 放在句首连接两个句子时,not only 后的句子用部分倒装,but (also)后的句子不用倒装。not only 修饰主语置于句首时,不用倒装。

(3) 当连接两个主语时,谓语动词一般要与 but (also)后的主语保持人称和数的一致。

#### 【活学活用】

(1) **Not only** does the sun give us light, **but also** it gives us heat.

太阳不仅给我们提供光,还提供热。



(2) Not only \_\_\_\_\_, but also he kept it.

他不仅做出了承诺,而且履行了诺言。

(3) Not only I but also Jane and Mary \_\_\_\_\_ of

having one exam after another.

不仅仅是我,简和玛丽也都厌烦一个接一个的考试。

### ③ This is important because the more you speak English, the better your English will become.

这是重要的,因为你讲英语越多,你的英语将变得越好。

#### 句型公式

the + 比较级..., the + 比较级... 越……,就越……

#### 【句式点拨】

第一个“the + 比较级...”是表示比较的状语从句,第二个“the + 比较级...”是主句。这个句型表示从句和主句的变

化是同时进行的,指主句的情况随着从句表示的程度的变化而变化。

#### 【活学活用】

(1) The more you talked, the less attention he paid to you. 你说得越多,他越不注意你。

(2) The more you hurry, \_\_\_\_\_ progress you are likely to make.

欲速则不达。

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ people have been unemployed, \_\_\_\_\_ it is for them to compete in the labour market.

人们失业的时间越长,就越难在劳动力市场与别人竞争。

请完成

早练 | 双基固本(七)  
晚练 | 课时作业(七)

## Unit 3 Computers

### 基础自主梳理

/ 自测自评 夯实基础 /

#### I. 单词荟萃

- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 普遍的;通用的;宇宙的→*universally adv.* 全体地;一致地;共同地→\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 宇宙
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 简化→*simple adj.* 简单的→\_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 简单地;仅仅
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* (电脑)操作员;接线员→*operate v.* 运转;操作;起作用;管理→\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 运转;操作;手术
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 合逻辑的;合情理的→(反义词) *illogical adj.* 不合逻辑的→*logically adv.* 逻辑上;合逻辑地
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 工艺;科技;技术→*technological adj.* 科技的→\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 技巧;技能
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 革命→*revolutionary adj.* 革命的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 智力;聪明;智能→*intelligent adj.* 智能的;聪明的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 真实;事实;现实→*real adj.* 真实的;真正的;实际存在的→\_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 实际上;真正地
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 私人的;个人的;亲自的→*personally adv.* 就个人而言;亲自→\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 人格;人物;名人
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 总的;整个的 *v.* 总数达;共计;把……加起来;计算……的总和 *n.* 总数;合计→*totally adv.* 完全地;整个地
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 应用;用途;申请→*apply v.* 应用;涉及;申请→*applicant n.* 申请人;求职者
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 金融;财经→*financial adj.* 金融的;财政的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt. & vi.* 探索;探测;探究→*explorer n.* 探险家;勘探者→\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 探索
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vt.* 计算→\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 计算→*calculator n.* 计算器

- \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 不管怎样;无论如何( anyway)
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 类型 *vt. & vi.* 打字→*typical adj.* 典型的;有代表性的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *vi.* 出现;发生→*arose (过去式)*→*arisen (过去分词)*
- \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 电子的→*electrical adj.* 电气的→*electricity n.* 电→\_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 电的;用电的
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 外观;外貌;出现→*appear vi.* 出现
- \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 性格;特点→*characteristic adj.* 典型的;特有的

#### II. 短语检测

- 从……时起 \_\_\_\_\_
- 结果 \_\_\_\_\_
- 如此……以至于…… \_\_\_\_\_
- 毕竟;终究 \_\_\_\_\_
- 有共同之处 \_\_\_\_\_
- 把……与……相比 \_\_\_\_\_
- 与某人分享某物 \_\_\_\_\_
- 在某种程度上 \_\_\_\_\_
- 在……的帮助下 \_\_\_\_\_
- 处理;安排;对付 \_\_\_\_\_
- 看守;监视 \_\_\_\_\_
- 编造;构成;化妆;弥补 \_\_\_\_\_

#### III. 佳句再现

- before** 引导时间状语从句,意为“……之后才……”

I developed very slowly and it took nearly two hundred years \_\_\_\_\_ (之后我才被制成) as