



曲一线科学备考



# 疑难破

千疑万难 破则不难

高中英语 必修第一册 人教版

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

### 知识 ▸ 清单破

#### I. 核心单词

##### (A) 写作词汇—写词形

1. castle *n.* 城堡; 堡垒
2. rent *vt.* 租用; 出租 *vi.* 租用; 租金为 *n.* 租金
3. pack *vi. & vt.* 收拾(行李) *vt.* 包装 *n.* (商品的) 纸包; 纸袋; 大包
4. source *n.* 来源; 出处
5. flat *adj.* 平坦的; 扁平的 *n.* 公寓; 单元房
6. site *n.* 地点; 位置; 现场
7. official *adj.* 官方的; 正式的; 公务的 *n.* 官员; 要员
8. type *n.* 类型; 种类 *vi. & vt.* 打字
9. flight *n.* 空中航行; 航班; 航程
10. unique *adj.* 唯一的; 独特的; 特有的

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11. path *n.* 小路;路线;道路
12. destination *n.* 目的地;终点
13. package *n.* 包裹;包装盒 *vt.* 将……包装好
14. contact *vt.* 联络;联系 *n.* 联系;接触
15. civilisation *n.* 文明;文明世界
16. transport *n.* 交通运输系统 *vt.* 运输;运送
17. hike *vi.* 徒步旅行 *vt.* 去……远足 *n.* 远足;徒步旅行
18. credit *n.* 借款;信用;称赞;学分
19. detail *n.* 细节;详情;细微之处
20. request *n.* (正式或礼貌的)要求;请求 *vt.* (正式或礼貌地)要求;请求
21. view *n.* 视野;景色;看法
22. sight *n.* 景象;视野;视力

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23. statue *n.* 雕塑; 雕像

24. comment *n.* 议论; 评论 *vi. & vt.* 发表意见; 评论

### (B) 阅读词汇—明词义

1. visa *n.* 签证

2. accommodation *n.* 住处; 停留处; 膳宿

3. brochure *n.* 资料 (或广告) 手册

4. soldier *n.* 士兵; 军人

5. tomb *n.* 坟墓

6. unearth *vt.* 挖掘; 发掘

### (C) 拓展词汇—灵活用

1. apply *vi. & vt.* 申请; 请求 *vt.* 应用; 涂 (油漆、乳剂) → application *n.* 申请; 申请书; 应用; 涂抹

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2. amazing *adj.*令人惊奇的;令人惊喜的→ amazed *adj.*惊奇的;惊喜的→  
amaze *vt.*使惊讶→ amazement *n.*惊奇;惊诧
3. arrangement *n.*安排;筹备→ arrange *v.*安排
4. extremely *adv.*极其;非常→ extreme *adj.*极端的,极度的
5. narrow *adj.*狭窄的 *vi.& vt.*(使)变窄→ narrowly *adv.*狭隘地;勉强地
6. powerful *adj.*强有力的;有权势的;有影响力的→ power *n.*力量,能力→  
powerless *adj.*无能为力的;无权的
7. emperor *n.*皇帝→ empire *n.*帝国
8. recognise *vt.*辨别出;承认;认可→ recognition *n.*承认;认出
9. admire *vt.*钦佩;赞赏→ admiration *n.*钦佩;赞赏
10. architect *n.*建筑设计师→ architecture *n.*建筑设计;建筑学
11. economic *adj.*经济(上)的;经济学的→ economy *n.*经济;节约

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

### II.重点短语

1. apply for 申请
2. focus on 集中;特别关注
3. look forward to 盼望;期待
4. take control of 控制
5. spend time (in) doing sth. 花费时间做某事
6. other than 除……以外
7. make up 构成;形成
8. credit card 信用卡
9. check in (在旅馆、机场等)登记
10. check out 结账离开(旅馆等)
11. can't wait to do sth. 迫不及待地做某事

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12. be known as 作为……而出名
13. hear from 收到……的来信
14. get around 四处走动; 传播; 流传
15. get ready for... 为……做好准备
16. look through 浏览
17. be unique to... (某人、地或事物) 独特的; 独有的
18. package tour 包价旅游
19. be based on/upon... 以……为基础/根据
20. in modern times 在现代
21. right away 立刻; 马上
22. so far 迄今为止
23. in order to 为了
24. apart from 除了……外; 此外

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

### III.经典结构

1.下面是两篇关于秘鲁的文章。

Below are two texts about Peru.

2.正是出于这个原因,西班牙语是秘鲁的主要官方语言。

It is for this reason that Spanish is the main official language of Peru.

3.在接下来的三天里,您可以在当地导游的陪同下,深入雨林进行探索,欣赏雨林特有的动植物。

You can then spend three days exploring the rainforest with a local guide and enjoying the plants and animals unique to the rainforest.

4.尤其令人惊叹的是印加人的干式石头搭砌的建造方法。

Especially amazing is the Incas' dry stone method of building.



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5.印加的建筑工人将石头切割成精确的尺寸,因此除了石头间的完美契合之外,不需要任何东西来稳固墙体。

Inca builders cut stones to exact sizes so that nothing was needed to hold walls together other than the perfect fit of the stones.

6.令人惊讶的是,有8,000多座雕塑,直到20世纪70年代,现代的人才知道它们。

It's amazing that there are more than 8,000 statues, and no one in modern times knew about them until the 1970s.

7.每尊雕塑面部都不同,使得研究人员相信每尊雕塑都是一个真实的士兵的复制品。

Each statue has a different face, leading researchers to believe that each one is a copy of a real soldier.

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

8.然而,直到1974年,一些农民在挖一口井时发现了这座陵墓,现代的人才知道这座陵墓和陶俑!

However, no one in modern times knew about the tomb or the terracotta statues until 1974, when some farmers discovered the tomb while they were digging a well !

9.我要去看长城,但除此之外,我不确定要去哪儿。

I'm going to see the Great Wall, but other than that, I'm not sure where to go .

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

### IV.长难句分析

1.Enjoy the beautiful countryside as you spend a day driving along the new highway connecting Cusco to Lake Titicaca.

分析:本句是一个主从复合句。句中as引导时间状语从句, connecting Cusco to Lake Titicaca为现在分词短语作后置定语,修饰the new highway。

句意:当你花一天的时间驱车沿着连接库斯科和的的喀喀湖的新修的公路行驶时,你可以欣赏美丽的乡村风光。

2.My dad and I are both looking forward to going to the Shaanxi History Museum, because my dad loves history and I have heard that this museum is known as a “Chinese treasure house” !

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

分析:本句是一个主从复合句。because my dad...为because引导的原因状语从句,在该从句中又含有一个that引导的宾语从句。

句意:爸爸和我都期待着参观陕西历史博物馆,因为我爸爸热爱历史,而我听说这家博物馆被誉为“中国宝库”!

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

### V. 必备语法

现在进行时表示将来

1. Over the October holiday, my parents and I are planning (plan) to go to Xi'an to see the Terracotta Army.
2. We are taking (take) the train, leaving the day before the October holiday begins.
3. We are arriving (arrive) at 9:30 a.m. and will start sightseeing right away...

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

### 词汇 ▸ 情景破

#### 知识点

1 | apply vi.& vt. 申请;请求 vt. 应用;涂(油漆、乳剂)

apply for a visa(教材P24)申请一个签证

#### 情景导学

(*Global Times*, 2020年11月) China from Friday will allow citizens over 70 to apply for driving licenses if their health meets the requirements for safe driving.

从周五开始,中国将允许70岁以上的公民申请驾照,前提是他们的健康状况符合安全驾驶的要求。

The rules of safe driving apply to everyone.

安全驾驶规则适用于每一个人。

Over the next months, he applied himself to improving the technique.

在接下来的几个月里,他一门心思改进这项技术。

New technologies are being applied to almost every field.

新技术正被应用于几乎每一个领域。

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND




### 归纳拓展

- ① apply (to sb.) for sth. (向某人) 申请某物
- ② apply to sth./sb. 适用于/涉及某物/某人
- ③ apply... to ... 把.....应用于.....
- ④ apply oneself to (doing)... 致力于(做).....
- ⑤ apply to do sth. 申请做某事
- ⑥ application *n.* 应用; 申请
- ⑦ applicant *n.* 申请人(尤指求职、进高等学校等)


## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

### 链接高考

#### 单句语法填空

1-1 (2019天津,阅读理解A, ) However, technology is also the application (apply) of scientific knowledge to solve a problem, touching lives in countless ways.


**解析** 考查名词。句意：然而，技术也是科学知识解决问题的应用，以无数种方式影响着（人们的）生活。the application of...表示“.....的应用”，因此需要用名词形式。

1-2 (2019课标全国 I ,阅读理解A ) You could apply to be (be) a Stewardship Youth Ranger and work on local natural resource- management projects for eight weeks this summer.


**解析** 考查非谓语动词。句意：今年夏天你可以申请成为Stewardship Youth Ranger的一员，并为当地自然资源管理项目工作8周。apply to do sth.申请做某事，是固定用法。




## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

1-3(2018课标全国 I ,完形填空 )...we had to write a paper on how we plan to apply what we would learn in class to our future professions and, eventually, to our lives.

**解析** 考查介词。句意：.....我们必须写一篇关于我们计划如何将课堂上所学的东西应用于我们未来的职业，并最终应用到我们的生活中的论文。 **apply...to...** 把.....应用于.....。

1-4 (2016浙江,14, )When the time came to make the final decision for a course, I decided to apply for the one that reflected my interest.

**解析** 考查介词。句意：到了最后决定课程的时候，我决定申请反映我的兴趣的那门课。 **apply for**申请。

1-5 ( )After knocking politely at the door, the applicant (apply)entered the office of the general manager.

**解析** 考查名词。句意：礼貌地敲门后，申请人进入总经理的办公室。本空在句中作主语，根据句意可知应用名词**applicant**，意为“申请人”。


## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

### 知识点

2| take control of 控制;接管

Spain took control of Peru in the 16th century and ruled until 1821.(教材P26)

在16世纪西班牙控制了秘鲁,并统治到了1821年。

 情景导学

(*Global Times*, 2020年11月) Zhang Wenhong, a well-known Shanghai-based infectious disease expert, on Sunday said the current epidemic is under control.

上海著名传染病专家张文宏周日表示,目前疫情控制住了。

There has been some violence after the football match, but the police are now in control of the situation. 足球比赛后发生了一些暴力事件,但是现在警方已经控制了局势。

It took the new teacher several months to bring her class under control.

这位新老师花了几个月的时间才控制住她的班级。

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

He had a terrible temper, and sometimes he would completely lose control. 他脾气暴躁,有时会完全失控。

### 归纳拓展

① control *n.* 控制权;控制能力 *v.* 控制;掌管;支配 (过去式:controlled;过去分词:controlled)

② lose control 失去控制

③ be under control 被控制住;处于控制之下

④ bring/keep... under control 将……控制住

⑤ be/go out of control 失控

⑥ beyond one's control 某人无法控制

⑦ in/take control of... 控制……


⑧ in the control of... 为……所控制

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

完成句子

2-1 (2020浙江1月,读后续写改编, )他的父母不太能控制得住自己的情绪。

His parents were not quite able to keep their emotions under control.

2-2 (2017课标全国III,完形填空, )这完全失去了控制,成千上万的电子邮件,来自世界各地的人们分享他们的旅行故事。


It was absolutely out of control, thousands of e-mails, people around the world sharing their stories of travel.

2-3 ( )长城帮助士兵阻止敌人控制这座大城市。

The Great Wall helped soldiers stop enemies from taking control of the big city.

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

### 单句语法填空

2-4 (2019课标全国III,完形填空, ) The mirrors are controlled (control) by a computer that directs them to turn along with the sun throughout the day and to close during windy weather.

**解析** 考查动词的时态和语态。句意：这些镜子是由一台电脑控制的，它指示这些镜子在整个白天都随着太阳转动并在有风的天气里关闭。主句缺少谓语动词，control与The mirrors之间为被动关系，又通过后面that从句的时态可以判断，主句应该使用一般现在时，故填are controlled。

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

### 知识点

3| recognise(recognize) vt.辨别出;承认;意识到;认可

Recognise text type(教材P26)识别课文类型

### 情景导学

(*China Daily*, 2021年4月) The guqin has for thousands of years been widely recognised as/to be a refined instrument, and young people are expected to resonate with its music. 几千年来, 古琴一直被广泛认为是一种高雅的乐器, 年轻人被期望与它的音乐产生共鸣。

It is widely recognised that drug abuse will cause a huge loss of both life and wealth. 人们普遍认识到滥用毒品会造成巨大的生命和财产损失。


My hometown has changed out of recognition since I was here last time. 自从我上次离开这里以来, 我的家乡已经变得让人认不出来了。

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

### 归纳拓展


- ① recognise... as/to be ...承认/认为……是……
- ② It is recognised that...人们意识到/认识到……
- ③ recognise sb./sth. (by/from...)(通过……)认出某人/某物
- ④ recognition *n.* 识别; 认可; 正式承认; 赞赏
- ⑤ out of /beyond recognition 变得面目全非; 沧海桑田

### 单句语法填空

3-1 (2019课标全国 I, 语法填空 ) Of the nineteen recognized (recognize) polar bear subpopulations(亚种群), three are declining(下降), six are stable, one is increasing, and nine lack enough data.

**解析** 考查过去分词。句意：在被认出来的19个北极熊亚种群中，有3个正在减少，6个保持稳定，1个在增加，还有9个缺乏足够的数据。the nineteen polar bear subpopulations为名词短语，故此处缺少定语，且因polar bear subpopulations与recognize之间为被动关系，故使用过去分词recognized作定语。


## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

3-2(2018江苏,阅读理解B, ) When a dark-colored cake was served on a black plate rather than a white one, customers recognized (recognize) it as sweeter and more tasty.

**解析** 考查动词的时态。句意：当一块深色的蛋糕被放在黑盘子里而不是白盘子里端上来时，顾客会认为它更甜、更美味。分析句子结构可知设空处是谓语动词，根据从句时态可知主句用一般过去时态。故填 **recognized**。

3-3 (2017课标全国 II, 阅读理解A, ) Since 1958, they have been recognised as the national theatre of Israel.

**解析** 考查固定搭配。句意：自1958年以来，它们就被认为是以色列的国家剧院。recognise...as...认为.....是.....。此处是该搭配的被动形式。故填 **as**。

3-4 (2017北京, 完形填空, ) For example, she received the 2007 BRICK Award recognizing (recognize) the efforts of young people to change the world.

**解析** 考查现在分词。句意：.....该奖认可年轻人为改变世界做出的努力。the 2007 BRICK Award与recognize之间为逻辑上的主动关系，故应用现在分词短语作定语。



## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

### 知识点

4 | admire vt. 钦佩; 赞赏; 欣赏

Stay in a local hotel, visit the museums, admire the architecture, enjoy the excellent local food, and go shopping at the local markets.(教材P27)待在一家当地的宾馆,参观博物馆,欣赏建筑,享受当地的美味佳肴并去当地市场购物。

### 情景导学

(*Global Times*, 2020年4月) I admire the thousands of doctors who have given up their family time and put themselves in harm's way to help those who are suffering.

我钦佩成千上万的医生,他们放弃了与家人在一起的时间,把自己置于危险之中来帮助那些正在受苦的人。

The school is widely admired for its excellent teaching.

这所学校因其出色的教学而广受赞誉。

She did an admirable job. 她做了件令人钦佩的事。

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

I have great admiration for her as a writer.

我十分钦佩她这位作家。



归纳拓展


①admire sb./sth. for sth. 因某事而钦佩/赞赏某人/某物

②admire sb. for doing sth. 因做某事而钦佩/赞赏某人

③ admirable *adj.* 令人钦佩的; 值得赞赏的


④ admiration *n.* 钦佩; 赞赏; 羡慕

单句语法填空


4-1 (2020天津5月, 完形填空, ) However, later when I learned from my friends that my dad defeated all competitors and won everyone's admiration (admire), I found that mixed in with my embarrassment(尴尬) was a touch of pride.

**解析** 考查名词。句意：然而，后来当我从朋友那里得知我的父亲击败了所有的对手并赢得了所有人的赞赏时，我发现我在尴尬中夹杂着一丝骄傲。everyone's后应接名词，作won的宾语，故填admiration。


## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

4-2 (2019 天津,阅读理解D. ) But doing any ordinary job as well as one can is in itself an admirable (admire) commitment(承诺).

**解析** 考查形容词。句意：但是，竭尽全力做好任何一项普通工作本身就是一种令人钦佩的承诺。设空处作定语，修饰名词commitment，故使用形容词admirable。

4-3 (2018北京改编,6. ) During the Mid-Autumn Festival, family members often gather together to admire (admire) the moon and enjoy moon cakes.

**解析** 考查不定式。句意：在中秋节期间，家庭成员经常聚在一起赏月 and 吃月饼。设空处用动词不定式表示目的。故填to admire。

4-4( ) I admired her very much for her kindness to a stranger the other day.

**解析** 考查介词。句意：我因她前几天对一个陌生人的友好举动非常钦佩她。admire sb. for sth.因某事而钦佩某人，是固定搭配。故填for。

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

### 知识点

5 | be made up of由……组成

These Inca roads were made up of two north-south highways and many small roads crossing the mountains east to west.(教材P27)

这些印加的道路是由两条南北通向的公路和多条由东向西横穿山脉的小路组成的。

### 💡情景导学

They quarrelled the other day but they made up soon.

他们前几天吵架了,但很快就和好了。

I don't like to see people make up in public.

我不喜欢看到人们在公众场合化妆。

He made up some excuses for his being late for school.

他为上学迟到编造了一些借口。

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

Nothing can make up for what they have suffered.

没有什么能弥补他们遭受的一切。





归纳拓展

①make up构成;组成; 和好; 化妆; 编造; 补上(失去的东西)

②make up for 补偿; 弥补(用其他方式进行弥补、使平衡)

写出下列句子中make up 的含义

5-1 (2017江苏,任务型阅读改编, ) You might think that developing nations would make up the loss, but you'd be wrong. 补上

5-2 ( ) Farmers make up only 30% of the total population(人口) of the country.  
构成

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

完成句子

5-3 (2017课标全国 I ,语法填空 ) 因此,人们会吃更多的食物来努力弥补缺失的东西。

As a result, people will eat more food to try to make up for that something missing.

5-4 () Caroline没有音乐天赋,但她靠刻苦用功来弥补它。

Caroline doesn't have a gift for music, but she makes up for it with hard work.

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

### 知识点

6 | request *n.* (正式或礼貌的) 要求; 请求

*vt.* (正式或礼貌地) 要求; 请求

Special requests (教材P29) 特殊要求

### 💡 情景导学

(*Global Times*, 2020年11月) Under new measures in Greece, people can only leave home if they make a mobile phone request and receive authorization. 根据希腊的新措施, 人们只有在发出手机请求并获得批准后才能离开家。

The woman came to the party at her friend's request.

应朋友的请求, 这位女士参加了聚会。

Visitors are requested not to walk on the grass.

游客们被要求不许践踏草地。

She requested that no one (should) be told of her decision.


她要求不要告诉任何人她的决定。

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

### 归纳拓展

- ① make a request (for sth.) 请求 (得到某物)
- ② at one's request = at the request of sb. 应某人的请求
- ③ request + that 从句 [从句使用虚拟语气, 即谓语动词要用 “(should+) 动词原形” 形式, 其中 should 可以省略。]
- ④ request sb. to do sth. 请求某人做某事

### 单句语法填空

6-1 (2020 天津, 阅读理解A, ) If a popular magazine you want isn't offered and the library keeps a list of such requests (request), they may bring it in when enough interest is shown.


**解析** 考查名词复数。句意：如果你想要的一本流行杂志图书馆没有提供, 且它把这类需求列成清单, 当有足够的关注时, 他们会引进这本书。a list of 后应接名词, 且因 request 表示“请求”时为可数名词, 故使用 requests。



## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND


6-2 (2019课标全国 II, 阅读理解B改编 ) This was an actual reply from a parent after I made a request for volunteers for my kids' lacrosse(长曲棍球) club.

**解析** 考查介词。句意：这是来自一位家长在我为我的孩子们的长曲棍球俱乐部寻求志愿者后的真实回复。**make a request for...**是固定搭配，意为“请求得到.....”。

6-3(2018天津, 阅读理解B, ) She had requested the community to turn (turn) it into a museum upon her death.

**解析** 考查非谓语动词。句意：她请求社区在她去世后把它变成一个博物馆。**request...to do sth.**请求.....做某事，故填**to turn**。

完成句子

6-4() 班长要求公共汽车费由大家来分担。

The monitor requested that bus fares be shared by everyone.

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

### 知识点

7 | view *n.* 视野; 景色; 看法 *vt.* 观看, 欣赏

a view(教材P29)景色

### 情景导学

We have viewed the video recording of the incident.

我们已经观看了该事件的录像。

The lake soon came into view.

那个湖很快映入眼帘。

In my view, the greatest happiness lies in one's satisfaction with their life.

在我看来, 最大的幸福在于人们对生活的满足。

She is viewed as a strong candidate for the job.


她被认为是那个职位的有力候选人。

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND


### 归纳拓展

- ① come into view 进入视野
- ② in one's view 在某人看来
- ③ view... as ...把……视为……
- ④ have a good view of...清楚地看到……

写出下列句子中view的含义


7-1 (2020 江苏,阅读理解D, ) In looking for the stories of discovery, I found the stories of these people and how their lives changed our view of the world. 看法

7-2 (2018课标全国 I ,阅读理解A, ) Join a guided bike tour and view some of the most popular monuments in Washington,D.C. 观看, 欣赏

7-3 (2018课标全国III,阅读理解C, ) The curves(曲线) of the buildings perfectly match the rise and fall of hills, forming a unique view. 景色, 风景

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

### 单句语法填空

7-4 () A young couple viewing (view) the paintings ahead of me chatted nonstop.

**解析** 考查非谓语动词。句意：一对在我前面看画的年轻夫妇不停地聊天。句子的谓语是chatted, 设空处为非谓语，A young couple 与view是逻辑上的主动关系，因此用现在分词，构成现在分词短语，作后置定语，修饰A young couple。

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

### 知识点

8 | sight *n.* 景象; 视野; 视力

I've heard that it is an amazing sight...(教材P30)

我听说它是一个令人惊讶的景象……

### 情景导学

A bicycle came into sight on the road.

路上出现了一辆自行车。

We waved until the car was out of sight.

我们挥着手,直到汽车驶出了我们的视野。

They finally lost sight of land.

他们终于看不见陆地了。

We fell in love at first sight. 我们一见钟情。

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

### 归纳拓展


- ① come into sight 出现
- ② catch sight of... 看见……; 瞥见……
- ③ lose sight of... 再也看不见……
- ④ at first sight 初次见到; 乍一看; 初看时
- ⑤ out of sight 看不见; 在视线外
- ⑥ in/within sight 看得见; 在视线内
- ⑦ at the sight of... 一看到……

### 单句语法填空


8-1 (2020浙江1月, 读后续写, ) Poppy jumped with joy at the sight of the little dog.

**解析** 考查介词。句意: 一看到那只小狗, Poppy高兴地跳了起来。at the sight of... 一看到……。故填at。

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

8-2 (2020浙江1月,读后续写,) When the boy caught sight of Poppy, he went rushing toward the dog and bent down to give her a big hug.

**解析** 考查介词。句意：当小男孩看到Poppy时，他冲向那只狗，并俯下身来给了它一个大大的拥抱。catch sight of...看见……。故填of。

8-3 (2020全国新高考 I ,语法填空) At the Jorvik Centre in York, the city's Viking settlement is recreated, and people experience the sights (sight), sounds and smells of the old town.

**解析** 考查名词复数。句意：在约克的约维克中心，这座城市的维京人定居点被重建，人们体验到旧城的景象、声音和气味。设空处作experience的宾语。sight当“景象”讲时为可数名词，由语境和后面的sounds和smells可知此处应用名词复数形式，故填sights。

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

8-4 (★☆☆) She did reach the station just as the train came into sight.

**解析** 考查介词。句意：正当火车出现的时候，她确实到了车站。come into sight出现。故填into。

完成句子

8-5 (2020江苏,完形填空,★☆☆) He lose his sight (失明了) but found a vision(看法).



## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND


### 结构 ▸ 情景破

#### 知识点

#### 1 | 强调句型

It is for this reason that Spanish is the main official language of Peru.(教材P26)

正是出于这个原因,西班牙语是秘鲁的主要官方语言。(此强调句强调的是状语)

 情景导学

It was my grandmother who/that helped me with the letter to Santa when I was young.

在我小时候是奶奶帮我给圣诞老人写信的。

Was it in the office that he saw you just now?

他刚才是在办公室看见你的吗?

When was it that they went abroad?

他们是什么时候出国的?

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

### 归纳拓展

①强调句的基本句型: It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who + 其余部分。

被强调的部分可以是宾语、主语、状语, 一般不能用来强调谓语、表语、补足语等。当被强调的部分指人时, 既可用that, 也可用who。强调句中的时态要依据原句的时态而定, 即原句为过去的某种时态, 则强调句中的be就用was; 原句为现在的某种时态, 强调句中的be就用is。


②强调句的一般疑问句式: Is/Was it + 被强调部分 + that/who + 其余部分?

③强调句的特殊疑问句式: 疑问词 + is/was it + that + 其余部分?


## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

### 链接高考

#### 单句语法填空


1-1 (2020 江苏,阅读理解C, ) But it was the effects deep within the fat cells that may have been the most significant(重要的), the researchers found.

**解析** 考查强调句型。句意：但研究人员发现，正是脂肪细胞深处的影响可能才是最重要的。强调句型结构为：It is/was+被强调部分+that/who(当被强调的部分指人时)+其他部分。此处强调主语the effects deep within the fat cells，指物，故应填that。


1-2 (2019浙江,概要写作, ) One thing to remember is that it's the process not the end product that matters.

**解析** 考查强调句型。句意：要记住的一件事是，重要的不是最终产品，而是过程。此处是强调句型，强调的是主语，不指人，故填that。

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

1-3 (2018天津,14, ) It was only when the car pulled up in front of our house  
\_\_\_\_\_ **that** \_\_\_\_\_ we saw Lily in the passenger seat.

**解析** 考查强调句型。句意：直到汽车停在我们家房前时，我们才看到莉莉坐在乘客位上。本句中“only when the car pulled up in front of our house”为被强调部分，被强调的是状语。故填**that**。

1-4 (2017天津,11, ) \_\_\_\_\_ **It** \_\_\_\_\_ was when I got back to my apartment that I first came across my new neighbors.


**解析** 考查强调句型。句意：就在我回到我的公寓的时候，我第一次遇见了我的新邻居。强调句型结构为：It is/was+被强调部分+that/who(当被强调部分指人时)+其他部分。故填**It**。

1-5 () In a good relationship, it \_\_\_\_\_ **is** \_\_\_\_\_ really the little things that count.

**解析** 考查强调句型。句意：在一段良好的关系中，重要的确实是一些小事。此处是强调句型，由count可知原句为一般现在时，强调句中的be用现在式，因此用is。

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

### 句型转换

1-6 (2016天津改编, 13, ) It is at the hotel that the coach picks up tourists.

→(1) Is it at the hotel that the coach picks up tourists? (改为一般疑问句)

→(2) Where is it that the coach picks up tourists? (对画线部分提问)

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

### 知识点

### 2| 完全倒装

Especially amazing is the Incas' dry stone method of building.(教材P26)尤其令人惊奇的是印加人的干式石头搭砌的建造方法。

### 情景导学

Here comes the bus!

公交车来了!

There are still plenty of shortcomings in our work.

我们的工作中还有很多缺点。

Under the big tree stand some farmers.

大树下站着一些农民。

Seated in the front were the guests.

坐在前排的是客人。

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND


### 归纳拓展

完全倒装是把整个谓语放到主语之前。常使用完全倒装的情况:

- ① 地点 副词there、here和 时间 副词now、then等放于句首,且主语是名词而不是代词时,句子进行完全倒装;
- ② there引出完全倒装句,除了最常见的there be 句型以外,there还可以接appear、exist、lie、remain、seem to be、stand等,一般译成“有”的含义;
- ③ 为了保持句子平衡或使上下文衔接紧密,表示地点的 介词短语 置于句首时,句子进行完全倒装;
- ④ 有时为了强调,可将谓语部分的现在分词短语、 过去分词 短语置于句首,句子进行完全倒装;
- ⑤ “表语+系动词+主语”也是一种完全倒装的形式。

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

### 单句语法填空

2-1 (2017天津,阅读理解A, ) Here are (be) four common email accidents, and how to recover.

**解析** 考查完全倒装。句意：这里有四个常见的电子邮件事故，以及如何恢复。本句为地点副词Here置于句首引起的完全倒装句，谓语动词be的单复数要和其后的主语four common email accidents保持一致，故填are。

2-2 () At the meeting place of the Yangtze River and the Jialing River lies (lie) Chongqing, one of the ten largest cities in China.

**解析** 考查完全倒装。句意：中国十大城市之一——重庆坐落于长江和嘉陵江的交汇处。本句为介词短语At the meeting place of the Yangtze River and the Jialing River置于句首引起的完全倒装句，谓语动词lie的单复数要和其后的主语Chongqing保持一致，故填lies。




## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

将下列句子改为完全倒装句

2-3 (2016课标全国 I ,阅读理解C改编. ) Some stem cells that are urgently needed for a patient are in this box.

→ In this box are some stem cells that are urgently needed for a patient.

2-4 () The teacher's sweet voice came into the complete silence of the waiting class.

→ Into the complete silence of the waiting class came the teacher's sweet voice.

2-5 () My tips for you are here.

→ Here are my tips for you.

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

### 语法 ▸ 精讲破

现在进行时表示将来

一、现在进行时的基本结构和常见用法

#### 【观察】

The passenger is looking out of the window at the moment.

How are you getting on with your physics this term?

#### 【归纳】

(1)结构:现在进行时由“① am/is/are+现在分词”构成。

(2)常见用法:表示说话时或现阶段② 正在进行 的动作。

二、现在进行时表示将来

1.表示按计划或安排将要发生的动作

#### 【观察】

I am seeing him off this afternoon.

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

The young man is meeting his girlfriend this afternoon.

I am publishing a book this year.

### 【归纳】

现在进行时表示将来,主要用于表示按计划或安排将要发生的动作或事件,句中一般要有表示③ 将来的时间状语。

2.表示马上就要发生的动作

### 【观察】

Let's hurry up. It is beginning to rain.

Keep calm, please. I am arriving.

### 【归纳】

一些表示动作转换的非延续性动词,如come、go、leave、start、begin、arrive、return等用于进行时态时,常表示“马上就……”。

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

三、be doing表示将来与be going to do 和will do  
的区别

1.be doing与be going to do

【观察】

My mother is buying me a bike soon.

I'm going to sell this old car, and buy a new one.

Listen to the wind. We are going to have a rough navigation(航行).

【归纳】

be doing与be going to do都可以表示即将要做的事情。前者更强调④事先计划好  
的安排、确定要做的事情;后者表示说话者的⑤打算或意图,还可表示根据当前  
情况给出的预言。

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

2.be doing与will do

【观察】

What are you doing next Sunday?

—Where is the telephone book?

—I'll go and get it for you.


【归纳】

be doing与will do表示即将发生的事情时,will更强调个人意愿和⑥ 瞬间 的决定。


## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

### 链接高考

#### 单句语法填空


1.(2020江苏改编,27, ) There will be (be) lots of challenges if we are to classify garbage in a short time.

**解析** 考查动词的时态。句意：我们如果要在短时间内对垃圾进行分类，会有很多挑战。根据if条件状语从句中的are to classify可知，从句表达的是将来的动作，故主句也应该使用一般将来时，故填will be。


2.(2020天津,阅读理解B, ) I cannot make my decision immediately, but you will hear (hear) from me soon.

**解析** 考查动词的时态。句意：我无法立即做决定，但是你很快就会收到我的消息的。根据I cannot make...及时间状语soon可知，but后的分句应用一般将来时。


## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

3.(2016北京,30, ) The students have been working hard on their lessons and their efforts will be rewarded (reward) with success in the end.

**解析** 考查动词的时态和语态。句意：学生们一直在努力学习功课，最终回报他们的努力的将是成功。根据句意可知，回报是将来要发生的事情，应该用一般将来时；efforts和reward之间是被动关系，应该使用被动语态。


4.(2016天津,12, ) I'm going to take (take) advantage of this tour to explore the history of the castle.

**解析** 考查固定用法。句意：我打算利用这次旅行来探索这个城堡的历史。be going to do sth.表示“打算做某事”，因此填to take。


5.() —Dr. Jackson is not in his office at the moment.  
—All right. I will call (call) him later.

**解析** 考查动词的时态。句意：——Jackson博士现在不在办公室。——好的。我稍后给他打电话。根据句中的later可知，本空表示即将发生的事情，且侧重表示瞬间所做的决定，故填will call。

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND


6. () As you go through this book, you will find (find) that each of the millions of people who lived through World War II had a different experience.

**解析** 考查动词的时态。句意:当你在浏览这本书的时候你会发现,数百万人中的每一个经历过第二次世界大战的人都有不同的经历。分析句子结构可知As引导时间状语从句,主句表示即将发生的事情,故填will find。

7. () —Hi, let's go skating.

—Sorry, I'm busy right now. I am filling (fill) in an application form for a new job.

**解析** 考查动词的时态。句意:——嗨,我们去滑冰吧。——抱歉,我现在很忙。我正在填一份新工作的申请表。本空表示说话时正在发生的动作,用现在进行时。

8. () The water supply has been cut off temporarily because the workers are repairing (repair) one of the main pipes.

**解析** 考查动词的时态。句意:因为工人们正在修其中一条主管道,所以供水系统暂时被切断了。根据语境可知设空处表示现在正在发生的情况,应用现在进行时,表示正在进行的动作。



## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

9. (★☆☆) “The moment is coming (come) soon,” he thought to himself, waiting nervously.

**解析** 考查动词的时态。句意：“这一时刻很快就要到来了，”他一边焦急地等待着，一边暗自思忖。由soon可判断本空表示将来的动作，come用于现在进行时表示“马上就……”，故填is coming。

10. (★☆☆) By the time you have finished this book, your meal will get (get) cold.

**解析** 考查动词的时态。句意：到你读完这本书的时候，你的饭菜就凉了。By the time引导的是时间状语从句，从句中用的是现在完成时，说明主句的动作是发生在将来的，故主句应用一般将来时。

11. (★☆☆) —I hear you are working (work) in a pub. What's it like?

—Well, it's very hard work and I'm always tired, but I don't mind.

**解析** 考查动词的时态。句意：——我听说你正在一家酒吧工作。怎么样？

——嗯，工作很辛苦，我总是很累，但是我不介意。根据句意可知本空表示现阶段正在进行的动作，故用现在进行时。

## UNIT 2 TRAVELLING AROUND

12. (★) That piece of music sounds quite familiar. Who is playing (play) the piano upstairs?

**解析** 考查动词的时态。句意：那首曲子听起来很熟悉。谁在楼上弹钢琴？本空表示说话时动作正在进行，应用现在进行时。