



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 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

## 知识清单破

### I. 核心单词

#### (A) 写作词汇—写词形

1. disaster *n.* 灾难; 灾害
2. drought *n.* 旱灾; 久旱
3. flood *n.* 洪水; 大量 *vi.* 淹没; 大量涌入 *vt.* 使灌满水; 淹没
4. rescue *n. & vt.* 营救; 救援
5. damage *vt.* 损害; 破坏 *n.* 损坏; 损失
6. destroy *vt.* 摧毁; 毁灭
7. affect *vt.* 影响; (疾病) 侵袭; 深深打动
8. shelter *n.* 避难处; 居所; 庇护 *vt.* 保护; 掩蔽 *vi.* 躲避(风雨或危险)
9. ruin *n. & vt.* 破坏; 毁坏
10. percent *n.* 百分之…… *adj. & adv.* 每一百中

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11. electricity *n.* 电; 电能
12. trap *vt.* 使落入险境; 使陷入圈套 *n.* 险境; 陷阱
13. bury *vt.* 埋葬; 安葬
14. effort *n.* 努力; 艰难的尝试; 尽力
15. supply *n.* 供应(量); 补给; [pl.] 补给品 *vt.* 供应; 供给
16. emergency *n.* 突发事件; 紧急情况
17. calm *adj.* 镇静的; 沉着的 *vt.* 使平静; 使镇静
18. aid *n.* 帮忙; 援助; 救援物资 *vi. & vt. (formal)* 帮助; 援助
19. crash *vt. & vi.* 碰撞; 撞击 *n.* 撞车; 碰撞
20. sweep *vt. & vi. (swept, swept)* 打扫; 清扫
21. wave *n.* 海浪; 波浪 *vi. & vt.* 挥手; 招手
22. strike *vi. & vt. (struck, struck/stricken)* 侵袭; 突击; 击打 *n.* 罢工; 罢课; 袭击

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23. deliver *vt. & vi.* 递送; 传达 *vt.* 发表

24. summary *n.* 总结; 概括; 概要

(B) 阅读词汇—明词义

1. tornado *n.* 龙卷风; 旋风

2. landslide *n.* (山地或悬崖的) 崩塌; 滑坡

3. slide *vi. & vt.* (slid, slid) (使) 滑行; 滑动

4. tsunami *n.* 海啸

5. magnitude *n.* (地) 震级; 重大

6. evacuate *vt.* 疏散; 撤出 *vi.* 撤离

7. helicopter *n.* 直升机

8. crack *n.* 裂纹; 裂缝 *vi. & vt.* (使) 破裂

9. brick *n.* 砖; 砖块

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10. metal *n.* 金属

11. unify *vi. & vt.* 统一; (使) 成一体

12. context *n.* 上下文; 语境; 背景

13. volcano *n.* 火山

14. typhoon *n.* 台风

15. hurricane *n.* (尤指西大西洋的) 飓风

16. tap *vi. & vt.* 轻叩; 轻敲; 轻拍 *n.* 水龙头; 轻叩; 轻敲

17. pipe *n.* 管子; 管道

18. whistle *vi.* 吹口哨; 发出笛声 *vt.* 吹口哨 *n.* 哨子(声); 呼啸声

19. kit *n.* 成套工具; 成套设备

(C) 拓展词汇—灵活用

1. death *n.* 死; 死亡 → die *v.* 死亡; 凋谢; 消亡 → dead *adj.* 死的;

枯萎的

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2. shock *n.* 震惊;令人震惊的事;休克 *vt.* (使)震惊 → shocking *adj.* 令人震惊的 → shocked *adj.* 感到震惊的
3. breathe *vi. & vt.* 呼吸 → breath *n.* 呼吸
4. revive *vt. & vi.* 复活;(使)苏醒 → revival *n.* 振兴;复苏
5. wisdom *n.* 智慧;才智 → wise *adj.* 明智的;聪明的
6. suffer *vt.* 遭受;蒙受 *vi.* (因疾病、痛苦、悲伤等)受苦 → suffering *n.* 苦难;痛苦
7. erupt *vi. & vt.* (火山)爆发;(岩浆、烟等)喷出 → eruption *n.* 爆发;喷发
8. survive *vi.* 生存;存活 *vt.* 幸存;艰难度过 → survival *n.* 生存,幸存;残存物 → survivor *n.* 幸存者;生还者
9. power *n.* 电力供应;能量;力量;控制力 → powerful *adj.* 力量大的;强有力的

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10. effect *n.* 影响;结果;效果 → effective *adj.* 有效的

11. length *n.* 长;长度 → long *adj.* 长的;长期的 → lengthen *vt. & vi.*

(使)变长

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### II.重点短语

1. volcanic eruption 火山喷发
2. refer to 谈及;参考;涉及
3. rise and fall 升升降降,起起伏伏
4. as usual 像往常一样;照例
5. as if 似乎;好像;仿佛
6. come to an end 结束;终结
7. in ruins 严重受损;破败不堪
8. thousands of 数以千计的
9. blow away 吹走
10. millions of 数以百万计的
11. in shock 震惊;吃惊

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12. suffer from 患……病;受……苦
13. go through 经历;检查
14. in the open air 露天;在户外
15. take turns to do sth. 轮流做某事
16. first aid kit 急救箱
17. on hand 现有(尤指帮助)
18. sweep away 消灭;彻底消除
19. at least 至少
20. the number of... ……的数量
21. carry out 执行;实施;完成
22. prepare for... 为……做准备
23. set up 建起; 建立

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24.dig out 挖出；挖掘

25.get up on one's feet 站起来

26.first of all 首先

27.stay away from... 远离.....

28.make sure... 确保.....

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### III.经典结构

1.至少有一口水井冒出臭气。

At least one well had some smelly gas coming out of it.

2.鸡甚至猪都太焦躁而不吃食,狗拒绝进入屋内。

Chickens and even pigs were too nervous to eat, and dogs refused to go inside buildings.

3.似乎世界末日即将来临!

It seemed as if the world were coming to an end!

4.水、食物和电都很难弄到。

Water, food, and electricity were hard to get.

5.工人们为那些家园被毁的幸存者盖起了避难所。

Workers built shelters for survivors whose homes had been destroyed.

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6.准备一个急救箱也是非常重要的。

Having an emergency kit prepared is also very important.

7.我和我的三个孩子正在吃早餐,这时海水突然开始涌进我的家里。

I was having breakfast with my three children when water started filling my home.

8.然而,危险的环境和受损的道路将使运送食物和补给品变得困难。

However, dangerous conditions and damaged roads will make it difficult to deliver food and supplies.

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### IV.长难句分析

1.Eleven kilometres directly below the city, one of the most deadly earthquakes of the 20th century had begun, a quake that even caused damage more than 150 kilometres away in Beijing.

分析:该句是一个主从复合句。句中Eleven kilometres directly below the city作地点状语;a quake...作同位语,其中that引导的是定语从句,修饰先行词a quake,关系词that在从句中作主语。

句意:在城市正下方的11千米处,20世纪伤亡最严重之一的一场地震爆发了,远在150多千米以外的北京都受到了这场地震的破坏。

2.The most powerful earthquake in the past 40 years caused a tsunami that crashed into coastlines across Asia yesterday, killing more than 6,500 people in Indonesia, India, Thailand, Malaysia, and at least four other countries.

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分析:本句为主从复合句。主句的主语为earthquake,谓语动词为 caused,宾语为 a tsunami,that引导 定语从句,先行词为a tsunami,从句中killing...为现在分词短语作 结果 状语。

句意:昨天,过去40年来最强烈的地震引发了海啸,海啸袭击了亚洲各地的沿海地区,造成印度尼西亚、印度、泰国、马来西亚以及至少其他四个国家的6,500多人死亡。

3.Fishermen, tourists, hotels, homes, and cars were swept away by huge waves caused by the strong earthquake that reached a magnitude of 9.0.

分析:句中were swept away为 被动 语态;caused by...为过去分词短语作 后置定语,修饰 waves,that reached a magnitude of 9.0为that引导的 定语从句,修饰先行词 earthquake。

句意:渔民、游客、旅馆、住宅和汽车都被达到9.0级的强烈地震引起的巨浪冲走了。

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### V. 必备语法

限制性定语从句(1)(that, which, who, whom, whose)

1. There were deep cracks that/which appeared in the well walls.
2. Two thirds of the people who/that lived there were dead or injured.
3. Mr Li is an architect whose designs for the new town have won praise.
4. A doctor with whom James used to work died in the 2016 earthquake in Ecuador.
5. The supplies which/that were provided to the disaster area were collected from around the country.

# UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

## 词汇 ▸ 情景破

### **知识点** 1 | ruin *n. & vt.* 破坏; 毁坏

In less than one minute, a large city lay in ruins. (教材P50)

不到一分钟,一座大城市就成了一片废墟。

### 情景导学

The bad weather ruined our trip. 恶劣的天气破坏了我们的旅行。

They let that palace fall into ruin. 他们任凭那座宫殿破败下去。

(*China Daily*, 2020年11月) The ruins at the Old Summer Palace hold greater meaning to us than any reconstruction because they can remind us of the crimes left by Western invaders. 圆明园遗址对我们来说比任何重建都更有意义,因为它们能让我们想起西方侵略者留下的罪行。

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## 归纳拓展

①            **in**            ruins 严重受损;破败不堪

② fall            **into**            ruin 衰落;破败

## 易混辨析

damage	多指带来轻度损坏,所带来的损坏一般是可修复的
ruin	多指自然因素对建筑物、动植物、城镇等带来严重破坏,破坏的后果往往是使事物丧失价值;也可用于指使假期、希望、梦想、前程等美好的事物尽毁或严重危害健康等
destroy	指彻底毁坏某事物,使事物丧失功能或不复存在;也可用于指使希望、计划等落空

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### 链接高考

#### 单句语法填空

1-1 (2016北京,阅读理解B, ) When they returned to Rockaway the next day, they found their neighborhood in ruins (ruin).

**解析** 考查固定短语。句意：第二天，当他们回到Rockaway时，他们发现他们的社区破败不堪。固定短语in ruins表示“破败不堪”，故填ruins。

1-2 () Many village communities feel their countryside is being ruined (ruin) by the power-producing machines of wind farms.

**解析** 考查过去分词。句意：许多乡村社区觉得他们的乡村正在被风力发电场的发电机器破坏。动词ruin与their countryside之间构成被动关系，且由设空处前的is being 可知此处应填ruined。

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选词填空

(damage, destroy, ruin)

1-3 (2018天津,阅读理解A, ) Irresponsible use of a fire extinguisher can create a dangerous situation for other residents and could result in damage to personal property.

**解析** 句意：不负责任地使用灭火器可能会给其他居民造成危险的情况，并可能给个人财产造成损失。此处指财产损失，应用damage。

1-4 (2017浙江,完形填空, ) When the war was near, Alia was worried that the fires of war would destroy the books...

**解析** 句意：当战争临近时，Alia担心战火会把这些书毁掉.....。此处指不可修复的损伤，故填destroy。

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

1-5 () Don't let negativity ruin your motivation.

**解析** 句意：别让消极思想毁了你的积极性。此处指美好的事物遭到毁坏。故用 ruin。

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

### 知识点 2 | breathe *vi.* & *vt.* 呼吸

Slowly, the city began to breathe again. (教材P50) 慢慢地,这座城市又开始恢复了生机。

### 情景导学

When the final result was announced, everyone present held their breath.

当宣布最终结果时,在场的每个人都屏住了呼吸。

Reaching the top of the tower, he was out of breath.

到达塔顶时,他上气不接下气。

### 归纳拓展

① breathe a sigh of relief 松了一口气

② breathe in/out 吸气/呼气

③ breath *n.* 呼吸

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

④take a deep breath=breathe deeply深吸一口气

⑤hold one's breath 屏住呼吸

⑥lose one's breath喘不过气来

⑦out of breath 上气不接下气

⑧breathless *adj.*上气不接下气的

单句语法填空

2-1 (2019课标全国 II, 阅读理解B, ) Still, most of us volunteers breathe

(breath) a sigh of relief when the season comes to a close.

**解析** 考查词性转换。句意:不过,当赛季快要结束时,我们大多数志愿者还是松了一口气。分析句子结构可知,设空处在主句中作谓语,应用动词,根据从句的时态可知,主句应该用一般现在时态。故填**breathe**。

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2-2 (2019课标全国 I ,七选五  ) If you exercise out of doors, your body will learn to breathe (breathe) more deeply, allowing even more oxygen to get to your muscles(肌肉) and your brain.

**解析** 考查非谓语动词。句意:如果你在户外锻炼,你的身体会学会更深地呼吸,允许更多的氧气进入你的肌肉和大脑。learn to do sth.意为“学会做某事”。故填to breathe。

完成句子

2-3 (  ) 我上气不接下气地打开门,迎来一股使我立刻感到凉爽的冷空气。

Out of breath, I opened the door and got a blast of cold air that instantly cooled me off.

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

**知识点** 3 | effort *n.* 努力; 艰难的尝试; 尽力

With strong support from the government and the tireless efforts of the city's people...  
(教材P50)在政府的大力支持和全市人民的不懈努力下……

 情景导学

I will make efforts to achieve my goal. 我将努力实现我的目标。

They promised to spare no effort to help those who are in poverty.

他们承诺会不遗余力地帮助那些生活贫困的人。

They've been working day and night in an effort to get the bridge ready on time.

为了能使桥准时完工,他们一直夜以继日地工作。

The old lady spoke slowly and with effort.

这个老太太讲话慢且吃力。

The boy always worked hard, so he passed the exam without effort. 这个男孩总是努力学习,所以他毫不费力地通过了考试。

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

### 归纳拓展

- ① make efforts to do sth. =make an effort to do sth.努力做某事
- ② make every effort to do sth.尽一切努力做某事
- ③ spare no effort to do sth. 不遗余力地做某事
- ④ in an effort to do sth.为了做某事
- ⑤ with/without effort 费力地/毫不费力地
- ⑥ be worth the effort 值得付出努力

### 单句语法填空

3-1 (2020全国 I ,阅读理解A ) While Queensland Rail makes every effort to ensure (ensure) trains run as scheduled, there can be no guarantee of connections between trains or between train services and bus services.

**解析** 考查非谓语动词。句意：尽管昆士兰铁路尽一切努力保证列车按预定时间运行，但是不能保证列车与列车之间或者列车服务与公共汽车服务之间的衔接。make every effort to do sth.意为“尽一切努力做某事”。故填to ensure。

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

3-2 (2018课标全国III,阅读理解C, )...many excellent Chinese architects are making great efforts to take (take) the center stage.

**解析** 考查非谓语动词。句意:.....许多优秀的中国建筑师正在非常努力地占据中心舞台。make efforts to do sth.意为“努力做某事”,故填to take。

3-3 () In an effort to clean up quickly, Mrs Byrnes tossed all the dishes into a big bread pan, covered them with a cloth, and stuck them in the oven.

**解析** 考查固定搭配。句意:为了迅速清理干净,Byrnes夫人把所有的盘子都扔进一个大的面包烤盘里,用一块布把它们盖住,然后塞进了烤箱里。in an effort to do sth.意为“为了做某事”,故填In。

完成句子

3-4 (2020全国II,七选五, )好消息是,它简单易学,值得付出努力。

The good news is that it's simple to learn and can be worth the effort.

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

### 知识点

4 | suffer *vt.*遭受;蒙受 *vi.*(因疾病、痛苦、悲伤等)受苦

What kind of help do you think people who have suffered an earthquake need?(教材 P51)你认为遭受了地震的人们需要什么样的帮助?

### 情景导学

After suffering, please never forget your original intention.

历经磨难,请不要忘记你的初心。

He associated the negative impact of substandard online education with children's eye health. Data shows 53.6 percent of children in China suffered from myopia in 2018.

他把不达标的在线教育的负面影响和儿童的眼睛健康联系起来。数据显示在2018年中国53.6%的儿童患有近视。

### 归纳拓展

①suffer                      **from** ...患……病;受……苦

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

② suffering *n.* 疼痛;苦难,痛苦

③ sufferer *n.* 受苦者;受难者

④ suffer 用作及物动词时后常接的宾语有 pain、loss、injury、punishment、hunger 等,而 suffer from 表示遭受战争、自然灾害带来的苦难及患病之意。

单句语法填空

4-1 (2020江苏,完形填空, ) Later, he worked in Africa, where many people suffered from blindness for lack of proper treatment.

**解析** 考查介词。句意:后来,他在非洲工作,那里有很多人因缺少恰当的治疗而失明。suffer from 后接表示疾病的具体名词,表示“患……病”。故填 from。

4-2 (2020全国新高考 I,读后续写改编 ) I wish we could help Bernard to earn money because his family is suffering (suffer) so much at present.

**解析** 考查动词的时态。句意:我希望我们能帮助 Bernard 挣钱,因为他的家庭现在正饱受煎熬。分析句子结构可知,设空处在句中作谓语且由时间状语 at present 可知此处应用现在进行时态,故填 is suffering。

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

4-3 (2019江苏,阅读理解D, ) The 65-year-old Steve Goodwin was found suffering (suffer) from early Alzheimer's (阿尔兹海默症). He was losing his memory.

**解析** 考查非谓语动词。句意：65岁的Steve Goodwin被发现患有早期阿尔兹海默症。他正在丧失记忆。此处是“find+宾语+宾补”结构的被动形式，Steve Goodwin与suffer之间为主动关系，故填现在分词suffering。

翻译句子

4-4 () We all want to do something to help those sufferers who are suffering a lot out of their sufferings.

我们都想做些事去帮助那些正在遭受很多苦难的受苦者摆脱痛苦。

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

### 知识点

5 | supply *n.* 供应(量); 补给; [pl.] 补给品 *vt.* 供应; 供给

The supplies which were provided to the disaster area were collected from around the country. (教材P52) 向灾区提供的补给品是从全国各地收集来的。

### 💡 情景导学

The company supplied us with the necessary money.

公司给我们提供了必要的钱。

With most of the country stuck at home during the pandemic, baking has increased.

Yeast is in short supply. 在疫情期间, 大部分国民被困在了家里, 烘焙增加。酵母供应短缺。

### 📎 归纳拓展

① be in short supply 供应短缺

② supply sb. with sth./supply sth. to sb. 给某人提供某物

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### 易混辨析

supply	补给不足的人员或设备
provide	事先准备好必需品来供应,或者表示提供建议或指导,常用搭配 provide sb. with sth./provide sth. for sb.
offer	强调主动提供的,常用搭配offer sb. sth./offer sth. to sb.

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

### 选词填空

5-1 (2019北京,完形填空,★☆☆)A retired engineer, 76-year-old Wilson has been offering free rides to college students for the past eight years.(providing/offering)

**解析** 句意：76岁的退休工程师Wilson在过去的八年里一直为大学生提供免费乘车（服务）。offer sth. to sb.意为“主动提供某物给某人”，故选填offering。

5-2 (★☆☆)The purpose of this passage is to provide guidance on leading a meaningful life.(supply/provide)

**解析** 句意：这篇文章的目的是提供关于过有意义的生活的指导。表示提供建议或指导常用provide。

### 单句语法填空

5-3 (2020天津,阅读理解A改编,★☆☆)Your local library can help you start a business by supplying (supply) useful information of your potential buyers.

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**解析** 考查非谓语动词。句意：你们当地的图书馆可以通过提供你潜在买家的有用的信息来帮助你创业。by为介词，故设空处用动名词形式作宾语。

5-4 (★) Water is in short supply, pollution is worsening, and there is no affordable housing left for them to buy.

**解析** 考查固定搭配。句意：水资源短缺，污染正在恶化，而且没有剩下的可供他们购买的价格合理的住宅。be in short supply不足，短缺。

5-5 (★) The main purpose of the passage is to supply visitors with hotel information.

**解析** 考查固定搭配。句意：这篇文章的主要目的是给游客提供旅馆信息。supply sb. with sth.给某人提供某物。

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

### 知识点

6 | survive *vi.* 生存;存活 *vt.* 幸存;艰难度过

She's feeding the baby who survived the earthquake.(教材P52)

她正在给这个在地震中幸存的婴儿喂奶。

### 情景导学

Some strange customs have survived from earlier times.

有些奇怪的风俗是从早年留存下来的。

In Germany, especially during Oktoberfest, beer is the drink everyone is enjoying but you can't survive on just beer.

在德国,特别是在十月节期间,啤酒是每个人都喜欢的饮料,但是你不能只靠啤酒生存。

### 归纳拓展

① A survive B by...A比B活得长……

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

②survive from...从……存活下来/留存下来

③survive sth.幸免于某事;从某事中挺过来/活过来

④survive on...依靠……生存/维持生活

⑤survivor *n.*幸存者

⑥survival *n.*[U]幸存;生存;[C]残存物;幸存事物

单句语法填空

6-1 (2019浙江,完形填空, )Baptiste Dubanchet is biking across Europe, surviving entirely on discarded(丢弃) food.

**解析** 考查介词。句意: Baptiste Dubanchet正骑自行车穿越欧洲,完全靠被丢弃的食物生存。survive on...依靠……生存。故填on。

6-2 (2019江苏,完形填空, )After all, not everyone has realized that wildlife has thoughts, feelings, and most importantly, equal rights to survive (survive).

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

**解析** 考查非谓语动词。句意：毕竟，并不是每个人都意识到了野生动物有思想、感情，最重要的是，有平等的生存权利。设空处需用不定式作后置定语，修饰equal rights，故填to survive。

6-3 (2017北京,阅读理解A改编,  ) For a sudden heart failure, the best chance for survival (survive) is having someone nearby step in and do CPR quickly.

**解析** 考查名词。句意：对于突发的心力衰竭，最好的生存机会是让附近的人介入，并迅速做心肺复苏。由句意可知，介词for后需用名词survival，意为“生存”。

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

**知识点** 7 | strike(struck, struck/stricken) v. 侵袭; 突击; 击打; 罢工; 突然想到; 划(火柴); 敲; 鸣; 把……迷住 n. 罢工; 罢课; 袭击

The undersea quake struck around 7:00 a.m., Sunday off the west coast of Indonesia's Sumatra Island.(教材P54)印度尼西亚苏门答腊岛的西海岸附近的海域于周日上午7点左右发生了海底地震。

 情景导学

It suddenly struck me how we could improve the situation.

我一下子明白我们如何能改善局面了。

Lucy was struck by the beauty of the Yellow Crane Tower.

Lucy被黄鹤楼的美吸引住了。

Half the workforce are now on strike. 现在有半数职工罢工。

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

### 归纳拓展

① be struck by /on... 被……打动; 迷恋……

② on strike 在罢工

③ It strikes/struck sb. ... 某人突然想起

④ striking *adj.* 引人注目的; 显著的; 俊秀的

### 单句语法填空

7-1 (2020浙江1月, 语法填空, ) For Japan, the numbers are more striking (strike)—22 in 1950, 46 today and 53 in 2050.

**解析** 考查词性转换。句意: 对日本来说, 这些数字更显著——1950年为22, 现在为46, 2050年为53。分析句子可知, 设空处需用形容词作表语, 由句意可知应填 **striking**。

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

7-2 (2016课标全国III,完形填空. ) Just before September, Miller was struck (strike) by a car and lost his right arm.

**解析** 考查动词的时态和语态。句意：就在9月之前，Miller被一辆汽车撞了，失去了他的右臂。结合句意和句中的by可知是被撞了，再结合lost his right arm可知此处需用一般过去时，故填was struck。

7-3 () Struck (strike) by the beauty of the West Lake, he decided to stay there.

**解析** 句意：被西湖的美吸引了，他决定待在那里。设空处需用非谓语动词作原因状语，strike与其逻辑主语he之间为被动关系，所以设空处需用过去分词Struck。

翻译句子

7-4 () 昨天,我突然想到我应该去拜访我的老师。

Yesterday, it struck me that I should pay a visit to my teacher.

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## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

### 知识点

8 | deliver vt.& vi.递送;传达 vt.发表(演说等);生孩子;接生

However,dangerous conditions and damaged roads will make it difficult to deliver food and supplies.(教材P54)然而,危险的环境和损坏的道路将使运送食物和补给品变得困难。

### 情景导学

It is very considerate of you to deliver milk to our door every morning.你真是太体贴了,每天早上把牛奶送到我们家门口。

(*China Daily*,2020年11月)In his speech delivered at the opening ceremony of the third CIIE, he said this event can supply exhibitors with more investment opportunities.

他在第三届中国国际进口博览会开幕式上的讲话中表示,本届博览会能为参展商提供更多的投资机会。

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

### 归纳拓展

- ① deliver a speech /lecture 发表演讲
- ② deliver sth. to sb./sp. 投递/运送某物给某人/至某处
- ③ delivery *n.* 传递;递送;交付;分娩

### 单句语法填空

8-1 (2020天津,阅读理解A, ) Once the book you've requested is delivered to the nearest branch, they will inform you by e-mail, so you can pick it up.

**解析** 考查固定搭配。句意:一旦你所要求的书籍被运送到最近的分部,他们会通过电子邮件告知你,这样你就可以去取了。deliver sth. to sp. 运送某物至某处,此处是其被动形式,故填to。

8-2 (2018课标全国III,语法填空, ) Once his message was delivered (deliver), he allowed me to stay and watch.

**解析** 考查时态和语态。句意:一旦它的信息被传递出去了,它就允许我留下来观察(它们)。分析句子可知,是信息被发出去,需用被动语态,再结合句中时态可知此处应用一般过去时,故填was delivered。

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

8-3 (2017江苏,阅读理解C, ) Few want to live without search engines or a quick delivery (deliver).

**解析** 考查名词。句意：很少有人想在没有搜索引擎或快递的情况下生活。由设空处前的a quick和句意可知此处需填名词，故填delivery。

8-4 () To help students deal with learning problems, we will hold a lecture delivered (deliver) by a professor from London.

**解析** 考查过去分词。句意：为了帮助学生们处理学习问题，我们会举办一场由一位来自伦敦的教授发表的演讲。设空处作后置定语修饰lecture，deliver与lecture之间为被动关系，故用过去分词delivered。

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

**知识点** 9 | effect *n.* 影响;结果;效果

 情景导学

Oil price rises will have a knock-on effect on the economy.

油价上涨会引发经济上的连锁反应。

A law in France banning the use of unhealthily thin fashion models has come into effect.

在法国,一项禁止用病态瘦的时装模特的法律已经生效了。

The suggestions were adopted and would be brought/put into effect.

这些建议得到了采纳,并将付诸实施。

In effect, that would kill two birds with one stone.

事实上,那样会有一石二鸟的效果。

We should take effective measures to prevent similar accidents from happening again.

我们应该采取有效措施防止类似事故的再次发生。

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

### 归纳拓展

- ① come into effect/take effect 生效; 开始实施
- ② in effect 事实上, 实际上; 在实行中, 有效
- ③ bring/put... into effect 使生效; 实行, 实施
- ④ have an effect on ...对.....有影响
- ⑤ cause and effect 因果
- ⑥ effective *adj.* 有效的; 产生预期结果的; 有影响力的
- ⑦ affect *vt.* 影响; (疾病) 侵袭; 深深打动

### 单句语法填空

9-1 (2020全国新高考 I, 七选五 ) However, the majority of people are effective (effect) speakers because they train to be.

**解析** 考查词性转换。句意：然而，大多数的人是因为他们受过训练才成为有影响力的演说家的。分析句子结构可知，设空处在句中作定语修饰复数名词speakers，故填形容词effective，意为“有影响力的”。

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

9-2 (2019江苏,27, ) Favorable(有利的) policies are in effect to encourage employees' professional development.

**解析** 考查介词。句意：为了鼓励员工的职业发展，一些有利的政策在实行中。In effect意为“在实行中”。

9-3 (2017课标全国 I ,语法填空改编 ) This trend has had some unintended side effects (effect) such as overweight and heart disease.

**解析** 考查名词复数。句意：这种趋势已经产生了一些意想不到的副作用，如超重和心脏病。side effect意为“副作用”，分析句子结构可知，设空处在句中作has had的宾语，且前面有some修饰，故填名词复数effects。

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

选词填空

(affect/effect)

9-4 (2020全国新高考 I ,阅读理解D ) To test the effect of social influence on eating habits, the researchers conducted(实施) two experiments.

**解析** 句意：为了测试社会影响对饮食习惯的影响，研究人员实施了两项实验。分析句子结构可知，设空处在句中作test的宾语，且由空前的the和空后的of可知应用名词effect。

9-5 (2020全国新高考 I ,阅读理解D改编 ) The researchers hire(雇用) the actor to see how she would affect the participants(参与者).

**解析** 句意：研究者雇用这位演员是为了观察她会如何影响这些参与者。情态动词后面应用动词原形，结合句意可知此处应用动词affect。

# UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

## 结构 ▸ 情景破

### 知识点 1 | as if仿佛,好像

It seemed as if the world were coming to an end!(教材P50)

仿佛到了世界末日!

### 情景导学

He looks as if he is going to cry.他看上去好像快要哭了。

He talked about the Great Wall as if he had been there before.

他说起长城来好像他以前去过那里一样。

### 归纳拓展

①as if可以引导表语从句,还可以引导 方式状语从句。

②as if从句用陈述语气时从句表示的情况是 真实的或极有可能发生的。

③as if从句用虚拟语气的三种情况:

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- ▲表示与现在的事实相反的情况时,从句用 一般过去时;
- ▲表示与过去的事实相反的情况时,从句用 过去完成时;
- ▲表示与将来的事实相反的情况时,从句用“would/could/might+动词原形”。

### 链接高考

#### 单句语法填空

1-1 (2020浙江1月,听力, ) By doing this, we can form a closer relationship with our customers as if they were (be) our neighbors or relatives.

**解析** 考查虚拟语气。句意：通过这样做，我们可以与客户建立更紧密的关系，就好像他们是我们的邻居或亲戚一样。结合句意可知，“客户”并不是“我们的邻居或亲戚”，此处as if引导的从句表示与现在事实相反的情况，故填were。

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

1-2 (  ) Look at the dark clouds in the sky! It looks as if it is (be) going to rain. Let's hurry up.

**解析** 句意：看看天上的乌云！看起来像是要下雨了。咱们快一点。分析可知，乌云来了，就是要下雨的征兆，此时不用使用虚拟语气，故填is。

1-3 (  ) Jack wasn't saying anything, but the teacher smiled at him as if he had done (do) something very clever.

**解析** 句意：Jack什么也没说，但老师向他笑了笑，好像他做了什么明智之举一样。此处as if引导的从句表示与过去事实相反的情况，故填had done。

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

### 知识点

2 | be doing sth. when...正在做某事,这时……

I was having breakfast with my three children when water started filling my home.

(教材P54)我和我的三个孩子正在吃早餐,这时水开始涌进我的家里。

### 情景导学

He was about to watch/was on the point of watching TV when there was a power failure.他正要看电视,这时突然停电了。

I had (just) finished my exam paper when the bell rang.

我刚做完试卷,这时铃声突然响了。

### 归纳拓展

when用作并列连词常用于下列句型中:

①sb. had(just) done sth. when...某人刚做完某事,这时(突然)……

②sb. was/were on the point of doing / was/were about to do sth. when...某人正要做

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某事,这时(突然)……

③sb. was/were doing sth. when...某人正在做某事,这时(突然)……

单句语法填空

2-1 (2019天津,完形填空改编, ) I was about to pay for my bananas at the grocery one night, when fear seized me. My wallet was gone.

**解析** 考查并列连词。句意:一天晚上,我在食品杂货店正要付账买香蕉,这时突然恐惧袭来。我的钱包不见了。sb. was/were about to do sth. when...意为“某人正要做某事,这时(突然)……”。故填when。

2-2 (2017天津,8, ) I was driving (drive) down to London when I suddenly found that I was on the wrong road.

**解析** 考查动词的时态。句意:我正开车去伦敦,这时我突然发现我走错路了。sb. was/were doing sth. when...意为“某人正在做某事,这时(突然)……”。故填was driving。

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

完成句子

2-3 (  )我正要放弃,这时父亲过来鼓励我坚持下去。

(1) I was about to give up when my father came and encouraged me to keep going.

(2) I was on the point of giving up when my father came and encouraged me to keep going.

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

### 语法 ▶ 精讲破

限制性定语从句(1)(that, which, who, whom, whose)

定语从句在主从复合句中修饰名词、代词,充当定语,其位置在其所修饰的词之后。定语从句所修饰的词叫先行词。引导定语从句的词叫关系词,包括关系代词和关系副词。关系词指代前面的先行词,并在从句中充当一定的成分。关系代词在从句中通常作主语、宾语、表语或定语。常见的关系代词有that、which、who、whom和whose。

#### 【观察】

They ignored the details which/that might result in the accident.

他们忽略了可能会导致事故的细节。

This is the suitcase that/which she is looking for.

这是她正在找的手提箱。

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

The number of the people who/that come to visit this city each year reaches one million. 每年来参观这座城市的人的数量达到一百万。

Danny was the man who/whom/that we rescued from the ruins.

丹尼是我们从废墟中救出来的那个人。

I know the person whose house was totally destroyed in the earthquake. 认识那个人,他的房子在地震中被完全摧毁了。

### 【归纳】

关系代词	先行词	在从句中所作成分	能否省略
that	① <u>人/物</u>	主语、宾语、表语	作宾语时可以省略
which	② <u>事/物</u>	主语、宾语、定语	作宾语时可以省略,但作介词的宾语且介词提到其前面时,which不能省略

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

关系代词	先行词	在从句中所作成分	能否省略
who	③ 人	主语、宾语	作宾语时可以省略,作主语时不能省略
whom	人	④ 宾语	作宾语时可以省略,但作介词的宾语且介词提到其前面时,whom不能省略
whose	人/物	⑤ 定语	不能省略

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

一、宜用that不宜用which的情况

### 【观察】

You should hand in all that you have.

你应该把你有的全部东西都交上来。

This is the most interesting story that I have ever read.

这是我读过的最有趣的故事。

The first thing that we should do is to work out a plan.

我们应该做的第一件事是制订一个计划。

Which is the bike that you lost?

哪一辆是你丢的自行车？

### 【归纳】

1.先行词既有人又有物时用that。

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

2.先行词为 everything、something、nothing、anything、little、few、⑥ all 等不定代词时或被 few、little、much、the only、the very、all、every、any 等修饰时,常用关系代词 that 来引导定语从句。

3.先行词是序数词或形容词最高级或被⑦ 形容词最高级、⑧ 序数词 修饰时,用关系代词 that 引导定语从句。

4.当主句是以⑨ which 开头的特殊疑问句时用 that。

二、宜用 who 而不宜用 that 的情况

### 【观察】

Those who were not fit to do the work got fired.

那些不能胜任这项工作的人被解雇了。

### 【归纳】

先行词是指人的⑩ those 时。

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

### 三、定语从句中的主谓一致

#### 【观察】

Tommy is the only one of the pupils that has failed the exam.

汤米是那些学生中唯一考试不及格的人。

She is one of those students who sing well.

她是唱歌唱得好的学生之一。

#### 【归纳】

关系代词在定语从句中作<sup>⑪</sup>           主语          时,从句的谓语动词在人称和数方面应与前面的<sup>⑫</sup>           先行词          保持一致。

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

### 链接高考

#### 单句语法填空

1.(2020全国新高考 I ,语法填空  )The 80,000 objects collected by Sir Hans Sloane, for example, formed the core collection of the British Museum which/that opened in 1759.

**解析** 句意：例如，Hans Sloane爵士收藏的8万件藏品构成了1759年开放的大英博物馆的核心藏品。分析句子结构可知，设空处引导定语从句，修饰先行词the British Museum，且关系词在从句中作主语，故填关系代词which或that。

2.(2020全国新高考 I ,阅读理解  )And contrary to existing research that says you should avoid eating with heavier people who/that order large portions(份),it's the beanpoles(瘦高个子) with big appetites(食欲) you really need to avoid.

**解析** 句意：和说你应该避免和点得多的更重的人一起吃饭的现有研究相反，你真正需要避免的是那些大胃口的瘦高个子。分析句子结构可知，设空处引导定语从句，修饰先行词heavier people，且关系词在从句中作主语，故填关系代词who或that。

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

3.(2020全国III,语法填空, )In ancient China lived an artist whose paintings were almost lifelike(逼真的,栩栩如生的).

**解析** 句意：中国古代有一位画家，他的画几乎栩栩如生。分析句子结构可知，paintings were almost lifelike为定语从句，修饰先行词an artist，且关系词在从句中作定语，故应用关系代词whose。

4.(2019浙江,语法填空, )On the edge of the jacket, there is a piece of cloth that/which gives off light in the dark.

**解析** 句意：在夹克的边上，有一块在黑暗中会发光的布。分析句子结构可知,设空处引导定语从句,先行词为cloth,指物，且定语从句中缺少主语,故填关系代词that或which。

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

5.(2019天津,完形填空, )No sooner did she leave my doorstep than I had e-mails from two women whose kids go to my son's nursery and who recognized my face.

**解析** 句意：她刚离开我的家门口，我就收到了两个女人的电子邮件，她们的孩子去了我儿子的托儿所，她们认出了我的脸。分析句子结构可知，设空处引导定语从句，先行词为 **two women**，关系词在从句中作定语，故填关系代词 **whose**。

6.(2019课标全国 I ,阅读理解B )What you need is a great teacher who/that lets you make mistakes.

**解析** 句意：你需要的是一位允许你犯错误的优秀老师。设空处引导定语从句且在从句中作主语，先行词为 **teacher**，指人，故填 **who** 或 **that**。

7.(2019天津,3, )A study shows the students who are engaged in after-school activities are happier than those who are not.

**解析** 句意：一项研究表明参加课外活动的学生比那些不参加的学生更快乐。先行词为 **those**，此处指代 **students**，从句中缺少主语，故填关系代词 **who**。

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

8.(2018课标全国 I ,语法填空  )Two of the authors of the review also made a study published in 2014 which/that showed a mere five to 10 minutes a day of running reduced the risk of heart disease and early deaths from all causes.

**解析** 句意：这个报告的其中两位作者在2014年还发表了一项研究，这项研究表明每天仅跑5到10分钟便可以降低患心脏病及由于各种原因导致过早死亡的危险。分析句子结构可知，设空处引导定语从句，先行词是a study，指物，关系词在定语从句中作主语，故填which或that。

9.(2018浙江,语法填空,  )Many westerners who/that come to China cook much less than in their own countries...

**解析** 句意：很多来到中国的西方人（自己）做饭的次数大大少于他们在自己国家做饭的次数.....。设空处引导定语从句，修饰先行词Many westerners，定语从句中缺少主语，且先行词指人，故填who或that。

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

10.(2017北京,31, )The little problems that/which we meet in our daily lives may be inspirations for great inventions.

**解析** 句意：我们在日常生活中遇到的小麻烦有可能成为伟大发明的灵感。先行词是problems，关系词在定语从句中作宾语，此处little表示“小的”，因此用that或which均可。

11.(2017浙江,七选五改编, )Every interview that you get on the street shouldn't be longer than ten minutes.

**解析** 句意：你在街上进行的每个采访不应该超过十分钟。设空处在定语从句中作宾语，先行词指物且被Every修饰，因此用that。

选词填空

12.(2018课标全国II,阅读理解D, )The results showed that those who (who/that/whom) chatted with their server reported significantly higher positive feelings and a better coffee shop experience.

## UNIT 4 NATURAL DISASTERS

**解析** 句意：结果表明，那些与服务员闲聊的人说明有明显的积极感受和较好的咖啡店体验。先行词为those，指人，关系词在从句中作主语，故选填who。

13.(2017北京,35, ) Many people who (who/whom/which) live along the coast make a living in fishing industry.

**解析** 句意：许多居住在沿海的人都从事捕鱼业谋生。先行词是people，关系词在定语从句中作主语，故选填who。

14.(2016课标全国 II, 书面表达, ) Any student that (that/which/whom) is interested is welcome to participate.

**解析** 句意：欢迎任何有兴趣的学生参加。先行词是student且被Any修饰，关系词在定语从句中作主语，故选填that。

15.(2016北京,22, ) I live next door to a couple whose (that/whom/whose) children often make a lot of noise.

**解析** 句意：我的隔壁住着一对夫妇，他们的孩子经常制造很多噪音。关系词在定语从句中作定语，故选填whose。