



曲一线科学备考



疑难破

千疑万难 破则不难

高中英语 必修第二册 人教版

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

知识 ▸ 清单破

I. 核心单词

(A) 写作词汇—写词形

1. _____ *adj.* 单独的; 个别的 *n.* 个人
2. _____ *adj.* 最重要的; 最高级别的 *n.* (公司或机构的) 首领; 酋长
3. _____ *adj.* 附近的; 邻近的 *adv.* 在附近
4. _____ *n.* 通货; 货币
5. _____ *adj.* 军事的; 军用的
6. _____ *vt.* 占领; 征服; 控制
7. _____ *n.* 战役; 搏斗 *vi. & vt.* 搏斗; 奋斗

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8. harbour *n.* 港口(城市)

9. charge *n.* 收费;指控;主管 *vt.* 收费;控告;充电

10. sum *n.* 金额;数量

11. gallery *n.* (艺术作品的)展览馆;画廊

12. approach *n.* 方法;途径;接近 *vt.* 接近;接洽;着手处理 *vi.* 靠近

13. guarantee *vt.* 保证;确保;担保

14. landscape *n.* (陆上,尤指乡村的)风景

15. ancestry *n.* 祖宗;祖先

16. posture *n.* 位置;姿态;职位

17. roll *vi. & vt.* (使)翻滚;(使)滚动 *n.* 卷(轴);翻滚

18. custom *n.* 风俗;习俗;习惯

19. transition *n.* 过渡;转变;变迁

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(B) 阅读词汇—明词义

1. Confucius *n.* _____

2. mansion *n.* 宅第, 豪宅

3. cemetery *n.* 墓地, 坟地

4. philosophy *n.* 哲学

5. descendant *n.* 后裔, 子孙, 后代

6. heel *n.* 足跟, 脚后跟, 世界的足跟

7. kingdom *n.* _____

8. butter *n.* _____ *vt.* 涂黄油

9. honey *n.* 蜂蜜

10. courtyard *n.* 庭院, 院子

11. snack *n.* 小吃, 点心

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12. county *n.* 县级行政区

13. feast *n.* 宴会

14. dot *n.* 点 *vt.* 点

15. cattle *n.* 牛

16. roar *vi. & n.* 咆哮

17. ocean *n.* 海洋

18. scent *n.* 气味

19. pub *n.* 酒吧

20. wine *n.* 葡萄酒

21. beer *n.* 啤酒

22. stew *n.* 炖菜 *vt. & vi.* 炖

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(C)拓展词汇—灵活用

1. _____ *n.*谜;智力游戏;疑问 *vt.*迷惑;使困惑→_____ *adj.*困惑的;
迷惑不解的→_____ *adj.*令人迷惑不解的
2. _____ *vi.*应在(某处);适应→_____ *n.*动产;财物
3. _____ *n.*防御;保卫→_____ *vt.*保卫;辩护
4. _____ *adj.*法律的;合法的→_____ *adj.*违法的
5. _____ *vt.*围绕;包围→_____ *adj.*周围的;附近的→_____
_____ *n.*环境
6. _____ *n.*证据;证明→_____ *adj.*清楚的;显而易见的
7. _____ *n.*成就;成绩;达到—_____ *vt.*达到;完成
8. _____ *n.*地方;地点;位置→_____ *vt.*找出……的准确位置;确定
……的准确地点

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9. _____ *adj.* 极有吸引力的;迷人的 → _____ *v.* 深深吸引;迷住
→ _____ *adj.* 入迷的;极感兴趣的
10. _____ *vt.* 宣布;通知;声称 → _____ *n.* 宣布;通告
11. _____ *adj.* 慷慨的;大方的;丰富的 → _____ *n.* 慷慨
12. _____ *adj.* 热切的;渴望的 → _____ *adv.* 渴望地;热切地 → _____
_____ *n.* 渴望
13. _____ *n.* 诗人 → _____ *n.* 诗 → _____ *n.* 诗歌;诗集
14. _____ *vt.* 问候;迎接 → _____ *n.* 问候;致意
15. _____ *adj.* 感觉的;感官的 → _____ *n.* 感觉;意识 *vt.* 感觉到
16. _____ *adj.* 引人注目的;显著的 → _____ *vt.* 碰撞;打;击 *n.* 罢工;袭击
17. _____ *n.* 人群;一群人;民众 *vt.* 挤满;使……拥挤 → _____ *adj.* 拥挤的

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

II.重点短语

1. be similar to 与……相似
2. hold on 坚持住;抓紧;稍等
3. connect...to... 把……和……连接或联结起来
4. break away from 脱离;背叛;逃脱
5. belong to 属于
6. be the same as 同(一样也);和;还
7. be surrounded by 被……包围
8. take over 接管;接替
9. leave behind 留下;忘了带;把……抛在后面
10. date back to 追溯到
11. keep one's eyes open (for) 留心;留意

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12. 把……添加到……中
13. 对……有影响
14. 组成;补上;编造
15. 毁坏;严重受损;破败不堪
16. lead to
17. refer to...as...
18. be known as
19. fix one's eyes on
20. attend to
21. be dotted with
22. breathe in
23. be more than likely to do...

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

III.经典结构

1.那么,如果它们之间存在差异的话,是哪些地方不一样呢?

So what is the difference between them, ?

2.以首都伦敦为第一站是个不错的选择,因为它是一个古老的港口城市,其历史可以一直追溯到罗马时代。

The capital city London is a great place to start, as it is an ancient port city that has a history _____.

3.它的美丽乡村给所有人以激情和灵感,满足各种感官享受。

Its beautiful countryside excites and inspires all, _____.

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4.“绿宝石(爱尔兰)岛”风光宁静秀美,郡县草木葱茏,青山连绵起伏,牛羊点缀其中,堪称一场名副其实的视觉盛宴。

The peaceful landscape of the “Emerald Isle” and its many green counties is a true feast for the eyes, _____.

5.为了有机会体验这一切,可以去一家乡村酒吧,喝一杯葡萄酒或本地的啤酒,放松身心。

_____, stop by a village pub and relax with a glass of wine or a local beer.

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IV.长难句分析

1.Finally, in the 20th century, the southern part of Ireland broke away from the UK, which resulted in the full name we have today:the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

分析:本句是一个主从复合句。the southern part of Ireland是主句的主语。which引导的是_____,修饰前面整个主句的内容。we have today是省略了关系词that/which的_____,修饰先行词the full name。

句意:最后,在二十世纪,爱尔兰的南部脱离了联合王国,这形成了今天的英国全称:大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国。

2.Almost everywhere you go in the UK, you will be surrounded by evidence of four different groups of people who took over at different times throughout history.

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分析:本句是一个主从复合句。everywhere引导的是_____。who引导的是_____,修饰先行词people。

句意:历史上有四个不同民族在不同时期执掌这个国家。无论你身处英国何方,这些民族的遗迹都随处可见。

3. With all this beauty, it is not surprising that Ireland has developed strong traditions that include music, dancing, and dining.

分析:本句是一个主从复合句。With all this beauty作原因状语。it是_____,第一个that引导的从句是真正的主语。主语从句中,traditions后是that引导的_____。

句意:有这般美景,爱尔兰形成有影响力的包括音乐、舞蹈与菜肴的传统就不令人惊奇了。

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V. 必备语法

过去分词作定语和宾语补足语

1. Most people just use the _____ (shorten) name: “the United Kingdom” or “the UK” .
2. They use the same flag, _____ (know) as the Union Jack, ...
3. They had castles _____ (build) all around England, ...
4. Judy and I had our car _____ (park) in an underground car park near Trafalgar Square, where we could get our car battery _____ (charge).
5. We found ourselves very _____ (surprise) by the large number of visitors and the amount of noise at the entrance of the National Gallery.

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

词汇 ▸ 情景破

知识点


1

|puzzle *n.* 谜;智力游戏;疑问 *vt.* 迷惑;使困惑

Getting to know a little bit about British history will help you solve this puzzle.

(教材P40)

稍微了解一下英国历史就会帮助你解开这个谜。

 情景导学

She puzzled over/about the postmark on the letter.

她仔细琢磨了信件上的邮戳。

Joe looked puzzled so I repeated the question.

乔看上去迷惑不解,于是我把问题重复了一遍。

This whole business is very puzzling.

这整件事很让人费解。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS



归纳拓展

① puzzle _____ 仔细琢磨;苦苦思索


② _____ *adj.* 令人迷惑不解的

③ _____ *adj.* 迷惑不解的;困惑的

④ be puzzled about/at 对……迷惑不解

链接高考

单句语法填空


1-1 (2020全国II, 阅读理解B, ) Some parents will buy any high-tech toy if they think it will help their child, but researchers said _____ (puzzle) help children with math-related skills.

解析 考查名词的数。句意:假如一些家长认为任何高科技玩具对孩子有帮助,他们就会购买,但研究人员称,智力游戏有助于提高孩子的与数学相关的技能。

分析句子结构可知,设空处作宾语从句的主语,puzzle为可数名词,且由谓语动词

help可知应用其复数形式。故填puzzles

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

1-2 (2019江苏,阅读理解B, ) Bob Christiansen became _____ (puzzle) about something that, oddly, had not troubled anyone before.

解析 考查形容词。句意:鲍勃·克里斯蒂安森变得对有些事很迷惑,奇怪的是这些事以前没有让任何人烦恼过。became是系动词,其后应用形容词作表语,且主语是人,故填puzzled。

1-3 (2017课标全国 I ,书面表达, ) Furthermore, when you meet with some _____ (puzzle) questions, don't hesitate to turn to me.

解析 考查形容词。句意:而且,当你遇到一些令你困惑的问题时,尽管向我求助。修饰指物的名词questions,应用-ing形式的形容词,故填puzzling。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

1-4 (★) People have long puzzled _____ how the Egyptians moved such huge rocks.

解析 考查介词。句意:人们长期琢磨埃及人是如何移动如此巨大的石头的。
puzzle over/about 仔细琢磨;苦苦思索。

知识点 2

|break away from 脱离;背叛;逃脱

Finally, in the 20th century, the southern part of Ireland broke away from the UK...(教材P40)最后,在二十世纪,爱尔兰的南部脱离了联合王国……

💡情景导学

Talks with business leaders broke down last night.

昨晚与商界领导人的谈判失败了。

Some families break up because of a lack of money.

一些家庭由于缺钱而破裂。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

归纳拓展

①break _____ 失败;出故障;垮掉;使分解

②break in破门而入


③break out(战争、火灾等)爆发;突然开始

④break _____ 破碎;结束;解散;拆开

⑤break through突破


⑥break off中断;折断

用适当的介词或副词填空


2-1 (2018北京,阅读理解C, ) It is not surprising that such worms can break _____ polyethylene.

解析 句意:这种幼虫可以分解聚乙烯并不令人惊讶。break down使分解;出故障;垮掉。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS


2-2 (2017江苏,阅读理解C, ) Such situations have led to calls for the tech giants to be broken _____.

解析 句意:这样的情况导致(人们)呼吁解散这些科技巨头。**break up**破碎;解散;拆开。

2-3 () See, your computer has broken _____ again! It doesn't make sense to buy the cheapest brand of computer just to save a few dollars.

解析 句意:看,你的电脑又出故障了!只为了节省几美元而买最便宜的品牌电脑是不明智的。**break down**出故障。

完成句子

2-4 () 为了提高你的英语水平,你首先应该改掉你的坏的学习习惯。

In order to improve your English, you should first ~~break away from~~ your bad study habits.

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS


知识点

3

|belong *vi.* 应在(某处);适应

The four countries that belong to the United Kingdom work together in some areas. (教材P40)

同属于联合王国的这四个国家在某些领域紧密合作。

 情景导学

She packed her few belongings in a bag and left.

她把她的几件东西装进包里便离开了。

As we all know, lions and tigers belong to the cat family.

众所周知,狮子和老虎属于猫科。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS




归纳拓展

①belong 属于(无被动语态,不用于进行时)

② *n.*动产;财物

③a sense of belonging 一种归属感

单句语法填空

3-1 (2020天津5月,阅读理解D, ) Many people feel like they need a sense of cultural (belong).

解析 考查固定搭配。句意:许多人觉得他们需要一种文化归属感。由固定搭配 **a sense of belonging** “一种归属感”可知,填**belonging**。


3-2 (2019浙江,语法填空, ) The students feel that they belong particular group.

解析 考查介词。句意:学生感觉他们属于一个特定的团体。**belong to**属于。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

3-3 (2017课标全国 I ,阅读理解A, ) Lockers are available to store any _____
_____ (belong) during your visit.

解析 考查名词。句意:在你游览的过程中,可以使用有锁储物柜来储存任何财物。**belongings**财物。

3-4 () We are forbidden to play on the grass belonging (belong) to him.

解析 考查现在分词。句意:他不准我们在他的草地上玩耍。分析句子可知,此处是非谓语动词,**belong to**无被动语态且不用于进行时,故此处应用现在分词作后置定语。

知识点 4 | defence *n.* 防御;保卫

They use the same flag, known as the Union Jack, as well as share the same currency and military defence.(教材P40)除拥有同样的货币和国防,他们还使用同一面国旗,被称为联合王国国旗。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

情景导学

Here we are well defended against/from a surprise attack.

在这里我们受到很好的保护,免受意外攻击。

The whole country united in defence of the endangered wildlife.

全国团结起来保护濒危的野生动物。



归纳拓展


① defence of...为了保护.....;为.....辩护

② defend *vt. & vi.* 保卫,防御 *vt.* 为.....辩护

③ defend... ...保护.....免受.....


UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

单句语法填空

4-1 (2020天津,阅读理解B, ) She realized she looked like a child, with her tiny figure. “Small does not mean weak, sir,” she defended (defend) herself.


解析 考查动词的时态。句意:有着娇小的身材,她意识到她看起来像个孩子。

“小并不意味着弱,先生,”她为自己辩解道。分析句子结构可知,设空处在句中充当谓语,由第一句的时态和整体语境可知用一般过去时,故填defended。

4-2 (2016四川,七选五, ) They help the body defend itself against some kinds of infections.

解析 考查介词。句意:它们帮助身体抵御一些类型的感染。defend...against/ from...保护……免受……

完成句子

4-3 () 她为了保护言论自由而勇敢发声。

She spoke bravely in defense of freedom of speech.

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

知识点 5 |surround vt. 围绕; 包围

Almost everywhere you go in the UK, you will be surrounded by evidence of four different groups of people who took over at different times throughout history. (教材P40)英国历史上有四个不同民族在不同历史时期执掌这个国家,无论你身处英国何方,这些民族的遗迹都随处可见。

情景导学

With the village surrounded by/with mountains, its transportation is not convenient. 由于这个村庄被群山围绕,它的交通不便利。

(*China Daily*, 2021年3月) China will work to deepen cultural exchanges surrounding tea and allow more people to enjoy lives accompanied by tea. 中国将努力深化围绕茶的文化交流,让更多的人享受与茶相伴的生活。

归纳拓展

①surround...with...用……包围……


②be surrounded ~~by/with~~ ...被……包围/环绕

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS


③surrounding *adj.* 周围的;附近的

④surroundings *n.* 环境

单句语法填空


5-1 (2020浙江,读后续写,) The hungry bear followed his nose to our camp, which was surrounded _____ a high wire fence.

解析 考查介词。句意:这只饥饿的熊凭着嗅觉来到我们的营地,营地四周围着一道高高的铁丝网。be surrounded by/with...被……包围/环绕。


5-2 (2020全国III,语法填空,) And when he saw the mists rising from the river and the soft clouds _____ (surround) the mountain tops, he was reduced to tears.

解析 考查现在分词。句意:当他看到水汽从河上兴起,柔软的云环绕着山顶,他不禁流下了眼泪。分析句子结构可知,此处是“see+宾语+宾补”结构。宾语the soft clouds与surround之间是主动关系,且根据前面的rising可知surround表示的动作正在进行,故用现在分词作宾补。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

5-3 (2020全国 II, 书面表达, ) _____ (surround) by green trees, the farm is located at the foot of the hill near our school.

解析 考查过去分词。句意:这个农场位于我们学校附近的一座山脚下,四周绿树环绕。分析句子结构可知,设空处在句中作状语,且主语the farm与动词surround之间为被动关系,所以此处应用过去分词,故填Surrounded。

5-4 () That means a transparent object doesn't look very different from the _____ (surround) air or water.

解析 考查形容词。句意:那意味着一个透明的物体看起来和周围的空气或水没有很大的不同。修饰名词air应用形容词。故填surrounding。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

知识点 6

|charge *n.* 收费;指控;主管 *vt.* 收费;控告;充电 *v.* 猛冲

Judy and I had our car parked in an underground car park near Trafalgar Square, where we could get our car battery charged. (教材P42)朱迪和我把我们的车停在特拉法加广场附近的一个地下停车场里,在那里我们可以给我们的车充电。

情景导学

Beijing currently has more than 1,000 parks, 88 percent of which are open to the public free of charge. 目前北京有1,000多个公园,其中的80%对公众免费开放。

He will be in charge of the department. =The department will be in the charge of him.
他将主管这个部门。

The restaurant charged us \$50 for the dish.

这家饭店这道菜收了我们50美元。

归纳拓展

①charge sb. (some money) sth. 为某物向某人收取(多少)费用

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

②take charge of掌管;负责


③in charge_____照管;主管

④in_____charge_____由……负责/掌管

⑤free charge=for free免费


⑥be charged with=be accused of被控告……

单句语法填空


6-1 (2020天津5月,阅读理解A, ) If your card has been lost, a fee of £ 5 _____
_____ (charge) for the production of a replacement card.

解析 考查动词的时态和语态。句意:如果你的卡丢了,补办卡要收5英镑的制作费。分析句子结构可知,设空处在主句中充当谓语,由语境可知描述一般事实应用一般现在时,且主语a fee of £ 5与动词charge之间是被动关系,所以用被动语态。故填is charged。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS


6-2 (2020天津5月,阅读理解A, ) Your replacement card will be produced free _____ charge.

解析 考查固定搭配。句意:你的补办卡将免费制作。free of charge免费。故填of。


6-3 (2020天津5月,阅读表达, ) Suppose you are in charge _____ the Shy and Mighty Society, what will you do to help other shy people?

解析 考查固定搭配。句意:假设你负责the Shy and Mighty Society,你会做什么来帮助其他害羞的人?in charge of主管,负责。故填of。

写出下列句中charge的词性和词义

6-4 (2018课标全国III,语法填空改编, ) The male gorilla screams the loudest of all. The noise shakes the trees as the male gorilla beats his chest and charges toward me. _____

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

6-5 (2017江苏,26, ) We choose this hotel because the price for a night here is down to \$20, half of what it used to charge. _____

知识点

7

announce vt. 宣布;通知;声称

When we finally reached the service desk to ask for audio guides, we heard it announced that there were no audio guides left.(教材P42)

当我们最后到达服务台去要语音导览机时,我们听到通知说没有剩余的语音导览机了。

情景导学

There has been no formal announcement made by either government. 双方政府都未做出正式通告。

It is announced that the groups have agreed to stop the war.

据宣布,这些团体已经同意停止战争。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

The Cambridge Dictionary has announced the word of the year 2020 “quarantine(隔离)”. 剑桥词典宣布了2020年度词汇“隔离”。


 归纳拓展

① It is/was _____ that...据宣布……

② *n.* 公告; 通告

③ make an announcement 发表公告

单句语法填空

7-1 (2017课标全国III, 完形填空, ) He said the lucky woman will be announced (announce) on the website and the trip will be shared online.

解析 考查语态。句意: 他说那个幸运的女士将在网站上公布出来, 这次旅行也会在线分享。woman和announce之间是被动关系, 故用被动语态。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

7-2 (2016天津,完形填空,★) As the ceremony was nearing the end, I suddenly heard the head coach _____ (announce), “The highest honor goes to Cathy!”

解析 考查现在分词。句意:随着仪式接近尾声,我突然听到主教练宣布:“最高荣誉归凯西!”根据句意可知这里指听到主教练正在宣布,故用announcing。

7-3 (★) One day, armed with a basket of vegetables, he _____ (announce) he was going to make stew(炖菜).

解析 考查时态。句意:一天,他准备了一篮子蔬菜,宣布他要做炖菜。根据was可知此处应用一般过去时,故填announced。

完成句子

7-4 (★) 据宣布,运动会将在下周二举行。

It is announced that the sports meeting will be held next Tuesday.


UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

知识点

8 | eager *adj.* 热切的; 渴望的

I was eager/surprised to see...(教材P43)

我渴望/吃惊地看到……

 情景导学

Kate was in a hurry to grow up, eager for knowledge and experience. 凯特急于长大, 渴望获得知识和经验。

Many students are eager to find a good way to improve their English writing in a short period. 许多学生渴望找到一种在短时间内提高英语写作水平的好方法。

 归纳拓展

① be eager sth. 渴望得到某物


② be eager sth. 渴望做某事

③ eagerly *adv.* 热切地; 渴望地


UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

④eagerness *n.* 热切;渴望

单句语法填空


8-1 (2021浙江1月,阅读理解B, ) Most parents will have (eager) asked their child about their day, only to meet with a “good”, quickly followed by “I'm hungry”.

解析 考查副词。句意:大多数父母都将会热切地问他们的孩子一天过得怎么样,结果得到的回答是一个“好”,紧接着是“我饿了”。分析句子结构可知,设空处在句中作状语修饰asked,故填副词eagerly。

8-2 (2020浙江1月,书面表达, ) If you are available and have the (eager), please sign up for it by email.

解析 考查名词。句意:如果您有空并且有这种渴望,请通过电子邮件报名。分析句子结构可知,设空处在句中作及物动词 have 的宾语,故填名词eagerness。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

8-3 (2020天津5月,阅读理解B, ) He is eager _____ (show) others his new skills.

解析 考查不定式。句意:他渴望向其他人展示他的新技能。be eager to do sth. 渴望做某事。故填to show。

知识点

9

|crowded *adj.*拥挤的;挤满的;充满的

Dave could not find a seat in the room. It was very crowded.(教材P46)戴夫在房间里找不到座位。里面太挤了。

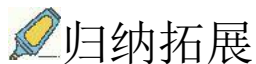
情景导学

The roads are crowded with vehicles of all kinds.

马路上挤满了各种车辆。

Hundreds of thousands of people have crowded into the centre of the city.几十万人涌入了市中心。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS



归纳拓展

①crowd *n.* 人群; 一群人; 民众 *vt.* 挤满; 使……拥挤

②crowd 涌入

③a crowd of/crowds of 一群/成群


④be crowded 挤满; 充满

单句语法填空

9-1 (2018课标全国III, 阅读理解B, ) The city was crowded disappointed people with no interest in settling down.

解析 考查介词。句意: 这个城市充满了失望的人, 他们没有兴趣定居下来。be crowded with 充满。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

9-2 (2017课标全国 II,语法填空, ) It ran for just under seven kilometers and allowed people to avoid terrible _____ (crowd) on the roads above as they travelled to and from work.

解析 考查名词复数。句意:它只运行不到七公里,让人们避免了上下班时道路上可怕的拥堵。根据空前面的形容词terrible可知此处填名词,crowd表示“人群”时,是可数名词,前面没有限定词,所以用复数形式。

单句改错

9-3 (2016课标全国 I,短文改错改编 ) It is always crowding with customers at meal times.

解析 考查固定搭配。句意:在吃饭的时间,这里总是挤满了顾客。be crowded with充满,挤满。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

结构 ▸ 情景破

知识点

1 现在分词(短语)作定语

The capital city London is a great place to start, as it is an ancient port city that has a history dating all the way back to Roman times. (教材P41)以首都伦敦为第一站是个不错的选择,因为它是一个古老的港口城市,其历史可以一直追溯到罗马时代。

情景导学

Have you seen the bridge being built over the river?

你看见那条河上正在修建的桥了吗?

The approaching final examination made all the students feel anxious.临近的期末考试让所有的学生感到焦虑。

(*China Daily*, 2021年2月) The exciting news came that the smog-prone northern Chinese province of Hebei reported a record-low average PM 2.5 density last year.令人

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

兴奋的消息传来了,雾霾多发的中国北方省份河北报道去年PM 2.5平均浓度创历史最低纪录。


归纳拓展

- ①一般来说,现在分词短语作定语时,放在被修饰的名词之 ;单个现在分词作定语时,放在被修饰的名词之 。
- ②有些现在分词已经形容词化,常作定语用来修饰 ,表示“令人……的”。
- ③如果现在分词表示的动作与被修饰词之间是被动关系,就用它的被动式,即 ,表示正在被做,常作后置定语。


UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

链接高考

单句语法填空


1-1 (2020全国 I ,阅读理解A, ) All customers _____ (travel) on TransLink services must be in possession of a valid ticket before boarding.

解析 考查非谓语动词。句意:所有使用TransLink服务旅行的乘客在上车前必须持有有效的车票。句中谓语动词为must be,故此处应填非谓语动词。名词customers与动词travel之间为主动关系,所以用现在分词作后置定语。故填travelling。

1-2 (2020全国 I ,阅读理解C, ) According to most calculations, race walkers _____ (move) at a pace of six miles per hour would burn about 800 calories(卡路里)per hour.

解析 考查非谓语动词。句意:根据大多数计算,竞走者以每小时6英里的速度行走,每小时大约燃烧800卡路里。句中谓语动词为would burn,故此处应填非谓语动词。名词race walkers与动词move之间为主动关系,所以用现在分词作后置定语。故填moving。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

1-3 (2020全国 I ,阅读理解C, ) In fact, anyone _____ (wish) to try race walking should probably first consult a coach or experienced racer to learn proper technique.

解析 考查非谓语动词。句意:事实上,任何想尝试竞走的人可能都应该先咨询教练或有经验的竞走者来学习正确的技术。句中谓语动词为**should consult**,故此处应填非谓语动词。不定代词**anyone**与动词**wish**之间为主动关系,所以用现在分词作后置定语。故填**wishing**。

1-4 (2019课标全国 I ,阅读理解A, ) If you are a teenager _____ (live) in certain parts of the province, you could be eligible(符合条件) for this program.

解析 考查非谓语动词。句意:如果你是生活在本省某些地方的青少年,你就有可能符合这个项目的条件。**teenager**与**live**之间为逻辑上的主动关系,故用现在分词作后置定语。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

1-5 (2019课标全国 II,语法填空, ) When we got a call _____ (say) she was short-listed, we thought it was a joke.

解析 考查非谓语动词。句意:当我们接到一个电话说她入围了,我们认为这是一个玩笑。分析句子结构可知,_____ she was short-listed 作定语修饰前面的名词 call,且 say 与 call 之间为逻辑上的主动关系,故使用现在分词形式。

知识点

2

|with 的复合结构

The peaceful landscape of the “Emerald Isle” and its many green counties is a true feast for the eyes, with its rolling green hills dotted with sheep and cattle. (教材 P44) “绿宝石岛”风光宁静秀美,郡县草木葱茏,青山连绵起伏,牛羊点缀其中,堪称一场名副其实的视觉盛宴。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

情景导学

With a lot of work to do, he wasn't allowed to go out.

因为有很多工作要做,他没有被允许外出。

With prices going up so fast, we can't afford luxuries.

由于物价上涨很快,我们买不起奢侈品。

With all the things she needed bought, she went home.

买了她需要的所有东西后,她就回家了。

He often sleeps with the windows open. 他经常开着窗户睡觉。

On the first day of my first grade, I stood by the door with butterflies in my stomach.

在我上一年级的第一天,我站在门口,心里七上八下的。

归纳拓展

①with的复合结构由“with+ + ”构成,常在句中作 ,表示伴随、时间、原因等。with的复合结构也可作定语。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS


②with的复合结构中的宾语补足语通常由_____ (表示将来的动作)、
_____ (表示主动或正在进行的动作)、_____ (表示被动或已完成
的动作)、形容词、副词、介词短语充当。

单句语法填空


2-1 (2020全国 II,完形填空改编, ) His son thought that there was something
unusual about the painting with a young girl _____ (sit) on a garden chair.

解析 考查现在分词作宾语补足语。句意:他的儿子认为一个年轻姑娘坐在花园椅子上的那幅画有点儿不寻常。分析句子结构可知,with a young girl _____
___ on a garden chair为“with+宾语+宾语补足语”结构,且a young girl与sit之间为
主动关系,故用现在分词sitting。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS


2-2 (2020全国III,阅读理解C, ) The number of households with three generations _____ (live) together had risen from 325,000 in 2001 to 419,000 in 2013.

解析 考查现在分词作宾语补足语。句意:三代同堂的家庭数量从2001年的32.5万户增加到2013年的41.9万户。分析句子结构可知,with three generations _____ together为“with+宾语+宾语补足语”结构,且three generations与live之间为主动关系,故用现在分词living。


2-3 (2019天津,完形填空, ) In my husband's hand was my wallet, with not a penny _____ (miss).

解析 考查形容词作宾语补足语。句意:我丈夫手里拿着我的钱包,一分钱也没丢。分析句子结构可知,此处应用形容词作宾补,说明宾语 a penny 的状态,故用missing,意为“丢失的”。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

2-4 (2018课标全国I,阅读理解C, ) Already well over 400 of the total of 6,800 languages are close to extinction (消亡), with only a few elderly speakers _____ (leave).

解析 考查过去分词作宾语补足语。句意:总共6800种语言中已经有远远超过400种濒临消亡,只剩下一些年长的会说这些语言的人。分析句子结构可知, **only a few elderly speakers**与 **leave**之间为被动关系,故用过去分词作宾语补足语。

2-5 (2018课标全国III,书面表达, ) Moreover, with the stadium built (build), a wide range of sports events are able to be held.

解析 考查过去分词作宾语补足语。句意:此外,随着体育场的建成,可以举办各种各样的体育活动。分析句子结构可知, **the stadium**和 **build**之间是被动关系,故用过去分词作宾语补足语。

2-6 () With a lot of work to do (do), I can't go out with you.

解析 考查动词不定式作宾语补足语。句意:因为有很多工作要做,我不能和你一起出去了。根据句意可知此处表示将来的动作,故填动词不定式 **to do**。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS



语法 ▸ 精讲破

过去分词作定语和宾语补足语

一、过去分词作定语

(一)过去分词作定语时的位置

观察

The injured passengers were sent to hospital quickly.

The evidence found by this policeman proved Tom innocent.

There are few tigers left. It is time for the departments concerned to take measures to protect them from dying out.

归纳

1.一般情况下,单个过去分词作① 定语,即放在被修饰词之② 。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

2.过去分词短语作定语时往往作③_____定语,即放在被修饰词之④_____,它的作用相当于一个定语从句。

3.注意:有些过去分词表示特定含义时,单独作定语放在被修饰的名词之后,如left(剩余的)、concerned(有关的)等。

(二)过去分词作定语时的意义

观察

The plan put forward at the meeting will be carried out soon. (表示被动和完成)

Our retired soccer coach went to watch us play a game last week.(表示完成)

归纳

1.⑤_____动词的过去分词作定语往往表示被动和完成。

2.⑥_____动词的过去分词作定语不表示被动,只表示完成。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

(三)现在分词与过去分词作定语的区别

观察

The cellphone belonging to me was stolen last week.

The bridge built in 2020 was designed by a local company.

归纳

⑦ 分词作定语表示主动或正在进行;而⑧ 分词作定语时表示被动或完成。

(四)done、being done、to be done作定语的区别

观察

The meeting held yesterday is very important.

All the members of the team have attended the meeting being held.

It is said that there is a meeting to be held in the hall tomorrow.

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

归纳

done	被动或⑨ _____
being done	被动的动作⑩ _____
to be done	被动的动作⑪ _____

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

二、过去分词作宾语补足语

(一)特征及含义

观察

People are glad to see the problems solved within seven days.

They found all the guests gone when they woke up.

归纳

- 1.及物动词的过去分词作宾语补足语时,与宾语之间有逻辑上的⑫_____关系,表示被动意义或已完成的意义,有时两者兼有。
- 2.不及物动词的过去分词作宾语补足语时,与宾语之间没有逻辑上的被动关系,只表示宾语的性质或状态。

(二)过去分词作宾语补足语的几种情况

- 1.在感官动词(词组)后,如see、watch、observe、find、look at、hear、listen to、

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

feel、notice等。

观察

I often hear the idioms spoken in conversations.

He found his house broken into when he got back home.

归纳

如果宾语和动词之间是逻辑上的⑬_____关系,用过去分词作宾语补足语。

拓展

I heard her singing an English song when I passed by her room yesterday.

I heard her sing an English song just now.

感官动词后也可用现在分词和省略to的不定式作宾语补足语。

2.在使役动词后,如have、make、get、keep、leave等。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

观察

My elder sister had her wallet stolen on a bus last month.

I made myself known to my new colleagues.

归纳

如果宾语和动词之间是逻辑上的⑭ 关系,用过去分词作宾语补足语,意为“让/使……被做”。

拓展

The teacher made me keep my eyes open for these mistakes.

Mother had me go to the shop and buy some salt.

He had us laughing all through the meal.

make后可用省略to的不定式作宾语补足语;have后可用省略to的不定式或现在分词作宾语补足语。

3.在表示“希望、意愿”等意义的动词后,如like、want、wish、expect等,可省略

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

过去分词前的to be,从而使语气显得更加坚决。

The teacher doesn't wish such questions (to be) discussed in class.

4.用在“with+宾语+宾语补足语”结构中。该结构通常在句中作时间、方式、条件、原因等状语。

观察

With his work finished, John went out for a walk.

归纳

在“with+宾语+宾语补足语”结构中,如果宾语和动词之间是逻辑上的⑮_____
_____关系,应用过去分词作宾语补足语。


拓展

在with的复合结构中,也可以用现在分词或不定式作宾语补足语。


UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

链接高考

单句语法填空


1.(2020全国 I ,短文改错改编, ) I like eating _____ (fry) tomatoes with eggs, and I thought it must be easy to cook.

解析 句意:我喜欢吃西红柿炒鸡蛋,我认为这一定很容易做。动词fry与名词tomatoes之间是被动关系,所以此处应用过去分词作定语,故填fried。


2.(2020全国 II ,语法填空改编, ) Orange trees make great gifts and you see them many times _____ (decorate) with red envelopes and messages of good fortune.

解析 句意:橘子树是很好的礼物,你会经常看到它们上装饰着红包和祝福好运的信息。句中代词them(指代orange trees)与动词decorate之间为被动关系,所以用过去分词作宾语补足语。故填decorated。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

3.(2020天津,阅读理解A, )Many libraries will help you with locally _____
_____ (supply) information about business management.

解析 句意:许多图书馆将帮你找到本地提供的有关商业管理的信息。分析句子结构可知,设空处作定语修饰名词 **information**,且**information**与动词**supply**之间为被动关系,所以用过去分词。故填**supplied**。

4.(2020全国 I ,阅读理解D, )A study _____ (conduct) in
Youngstown,Ohio,for example,discovered that greener areas of the city experienced
less crime.

解析 句意:例如,在俄亥俄州扬斯敦进行的一项研究发现,城市绿化较好的地区犯罪率较低。分析句子结构可知,主句中谓语动词为**discovered**,故此处应填非谓语动词。名词**study**与动词**conduct**之间为被动关系,所以用过去分词作后置定语。故填**conducted**。


UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

5.(2019课标全国 I ,阅读理解C )Data _____(collect) from the device could be used to recognize different participants based on how they typed,with very low error rates.

解析 句意:从设备上收集的数据能够用于基于他们的打字方式识别不同的参与者,错误率很低。Data与collect之间为被动关系,故用过去分词作后置定语。


6.(2019课标全国III,阅读理解C, )It took a few youthful and daring businessmen to get the ball _____(roll).

解析 句意:需要几位年轻而勇敢的商人使这球滚动起来。ball与roll之间为主动关系,故用现在分词作宾语补足语。


7.(2019天津,10, )Most colleges now offer first-year students a course specially _____(design) to help them succeed academically and personally.

解析 句意:大多数大学现在给大学一年级的学生提供一门课程,这门课程是专门为了帮助他们在学业方面和个人方面取得成功而设计的。course与design之间为被动关系,故用过去分词作后置定语。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

8.(2019江苏,32, )China's image is improving steadily, with more countries _____(recognize) its role in international affairs.

解析 句意:中国的形象正在稳步提升,更多的国家认识到中国在国际事务中的作用。**countries**和**recognize**之间是主动关系,所以用现在分词作宾语补足语,构成“**with+名词+现在分词**”结构,故填**recognizing**。

9.(2019天津3月,阅读理解A, ) Each level has a _____(share) area with a TV,a study desk and easy chairs.

解析 句意:每一层都有一个配有一台电视、一张学习桌和几把舒适的椅子的共享区。**area**和**share**之间是被动关系,故应用过去分词作定语。


10.(2019浙江,阅读理解B, )But at Union Station in Los Angeles last month,a board went up with dollar bills_____ (attach) to it with pins.

解析 句意:但是上个月在洛杉矶联合车站,立起了一个上面钉着一些美元钞票的公告牌。此处是**with**的复合结构。**bills**和**attach**之间是被动关系,故用过去分词作宾语补足语。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS


11.(2019北京,完形填空, ) A _____(retire) engineer, 76-year-old Wilson has been offering free rides to college students for the past eight years.

解析 句意:76岁的威尔逊是一位退休的工程师,他在过去的八年里一直在为大学生提供免费乘车服务。retire是动词,意为“退休”。过去分词retired意为“已退休的”。


12.(2019江苏,完形填空, ) Chris and Tim work at a zoo, helping _____(endanger) cranes with their reproduction.

解析 句意:克里斯和蒂姆在动物园里工作,帮助濒危的鹤繁殖。endangered是形容词化的过去分词,意为“濒危的”,此处作定语修饰cranes。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS


13.(2018天津,阅读理解B, ) When I was 17, I read a magazine article about a museum _____ (call) the McNay, once the home of a watercolorist named Marian McNay.

解析 句意:当我17岁时,我在杂志上读到一篇文章,是关于一座被称为McNay的博物馆,它曾经是一位名叫Marian McNay的水彩画家的家。museum与call之间为被动关系,故用过去分词作后置定语。


14.(2018北京,阅读理解B, ) More than 750,000 have graduated from SAC, with many _____ (seek) employment in engineering, aviation, education, medicine and a wide variety of other professions.

解析 句意:75万多人已经从SAC毕业,其中很多人在工程、航空、教育、医学以及其他的各种行业中找工作。many与seek之间为主动关系,故用现在分词作宾语补足语。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

15.(2018浙江,阅读理解A, ) In 1812,the year Charles Dickens was born, there were 66 novels _____(publish) in Britain.

解析 句意:1812年,也就是查尔斯·狄更斯出生的那一年,在英国出版了66部小说。**novels**与**publish**之间为被动关系,故用过去分词作后置定语。


16.(2018课标全国 II,阅读理解C, ) But the amount of time _____(spend) in reading each session has declined, from closer to an hour or more to closer to a half hour per session.

解析 句意:但每次用在阅读上的时间有所减少,每次从更接近一小时或更多减少到更接近半小时。**time**与**spend**之间为被动关系,故用过去分词作后置定语。


17.(2018天津,7, ) I need a new passport so I will have to have my photograph _____(take).

解析 句意:我需要一本新护照,因此我将不得不拍照片。**photograph**与**take**之间为被动关系,因此用过去分词作宾补。**have sth. done**使某事被做。


UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

18.(2018天津,阅读理解C, )Future 3D food printers could make _____
_____(process) food healthier.

解析 句意:未来的3D食物打印机能够使加工的食物更健康。food和process之间是被动关系,故应用过去分词作定语。


19.(2017北京, 32, )Jim has retired,but he still remembers the happy time
_____ (spend) with his students.

解析 句意:吉姆已经退休了,但是他依然记得和学生们一起度过的快乐时光。根据句子结构可知,设空处作名词time的后置定语,动词spend与time之间是被动关系,应该使用过去分词形式。


20.(2016江苏,28, )In art criticism,you must assume the artist has a secret mes-
sage_____ (hide) within the work.

解析 句意:在艺术评论中,你一定认为艺术家在作品中隐藏了一个秘密信息。message与hide之间是被动关系,故用过去分词作宾语补足语。

UNIT 4 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

21.(2016浙江,10, ) To return to the problem of water pollution, I'd like you to look at a study _____ (conduct) in Australia in 2012.

解析 句意:为了回到水污染问题,我想让你们看一下2012年在澳大利亚进行的一项研究。study与conduct之间为被动关系,由in 2012可知此项研究已经完成,故用过去分词作后置定语。

22.() Back from his two-year medical service in Africa, Dr. Lee was very happy to see his mother _____ (take) good care of at home.

解析 句意:在非洲提供了两年的医疗服务,李医生回来后看到他的妈妈在家受到了很好的照顾,他很高兴。see...done看到……被做, his mother与take good care of之间是被动关系,故用taken。