



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 5 MUSIC



知识清单破

I. 核心单词

(A) 写作词汇—写词形

1. _____ *n.* 古典的;经典的
2. _____ *n.* 灵魂;心灵
3. _____ *adj.* 很接近的;事实上的;虚拟的
4. _____ *n.* 机会;时机
5. _____ *prep.* (朝)向
6. _____ *n.* 演播室;(音乐的)录音棚;工作室
7. _____ *adj.* 普通的;平凡的
8. _____ *vt.* 使能够;使可能

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9. _____ *vt.*授予 *n.*奖品
10. _____ *n.*现象
11. _____ *n.*(发展或进展的)时期;阶段;(多指剧场中的)舞台
12. _____ *adv.*(用以强调)全部;总共
13. _____ *adv.*如此;因此
14. _____ *n.*乐队;带子
15. _____ *adv.*现在;目前
16. _____ *vt.*治愈;治好(疾病);解决(问题) *n.*药物;治疗;(解决问题、改善糟糕情况的)措施
17. _____ *adj.*先前的;以往的
18. _____ *adj.*浪漫的 *n.*浪漫的人
19. _____ *n.*巨大影响;强大作用;冲击力

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20. _____ *n.* (疾)病
21. _____ *vi. & n.* 疼痛
22. _____ *adv.* 而且;此外
23. _____ *adv.* 以某种方式(或方法);不知怎么地

(B) 阅读词汇—明词义

1. hip-hop *n.* _____
2. techno *n.* _____
3. bagpipes *n.* [pl.] _____
4. stringed *adj.* _____
5. rap *n.* _____ *vi. & vt.* _____
6. album *n.* _____
7. lean *vt.* _____

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8.being *n.* _____

9.rhetorical *adj.* _____

10.metaphor *n.* _____

11.personification *n.* _____

12.simile *n.* _____

(C)拓展词汇—灵活用

1. _____ *n.* 能源;能量;精力 → _____ *adj.* 精力充沛的;积极的

2. _____ *vi. & vt.* 表演;履行;执行 → _____ *n.* 表演者;演员 → _____ *n.* 表演;演技;表现

3. _____ *vt.* 证明;展现 → _____ *n.* 证据

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4. _____ *n.* 作曲者;作曲家 → _____ *v.* 作曲 → _____
_____ *n.* (音乐、艺术、诗歌的) 作品;作曲;创作;成分
5. _____ *n.* (乐队、合唱团等的) 指挥; (公共汽车的) 售票员 →
_____ *v.* 组织; 安排; 指挥
6. _____ *adj.* 原来的; 独创的; 原作的 *n.* 原件; 原作 → _____ *n.*
起源; 起因
7. _____ *adj.* 逐渐的; 渐进的 → _____ *adv.* 逐渐地
8. _____ *adj.* 有能力的; 有才能的 → _____ *n.* 能力; 才能
9. _____ *n.* (焦虑、痛苦的) 减轻或消除; (不快过后的) 宽慰、轻松或解脱
→ _____ *vt.* 减轻, 缓解 → relieved *adj.* 感到宽慰的
10. _____ *adj.* 失业的; 待业的 → _____ *v.* 雇用 →
employment *n.* 雇用; 工作

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11. _____ *n.* 目标;目的 *vi.& vt.* 瞄准;力求达到;力争做到 *vt.* 目的是;旨在→
_____ *adj.* 无目标的;没有方向的
12. _____ *n.* 设备;装备→_____ *vt.* 装备;配备
13. _____ *n.* 天才;天资;天赋→_____ *adj.* 有才能的;天才的
14. _____ *n.* 钢琴→_____ *n.* 钢琴家
15. _____ *vt.* 以为;假设→_____ *n.* 假定;假设
16. _____ *n.* 添加;加法;增加物→_____ *v.* 添加;加
17. _____ *n.* 治疗;对待;处理→_____ *v.* 治疗;对待;处理

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18. _____ *n.*满意;满足;欣慰→ _____ *vt.*使满意;使满足

→ _____ *adj.*满意的;满足的

19. _____ *adj.*各种各样的;各种不同的→ _____ *n.*多样化;
品种

20. _____ *n.*重复;重做→ _____ *v.*重复;重做→ _____
*adj.*重复的;反复发生的

21. _____ *n.*反应;回应→ _____ *v.*起反应;回应

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II.重点短语

1. enable sb. to do sth. 使某人能够做某事
2. add...to... 把……加到……里
3. fall in love with... 爱上
4. for the first time 第一次
5. lead to 导致
6. perform on stage 在舞台上
7. be attracted to sb./sth. 被……吸引住;专心致志
8. aim to do sth. 力争做到
9. set sth. up 安装好(设备或机器)
10. try out 参加……选拔(或试演)
11. in addition to sb./sth. 除……之外(还)

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12. from then on 从(那)时起
13. rely on 依靠;依赖
14. deal with (设法)处理;完成
15. come up with 想出;提出
16. virtual choir 虚拟合唱团
17. take part in 参加
18. be satisfied with 对……感到满意
19. from time to time 不时;有时
20. concentrate on 集中精力于
21. have a great impact on 对……产生巨大影响
22. turn out 结果是;证明是
23. pay off 成功;奏效;付清

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III.经典结构

1.古典音乐让我感觉似乎我正坐在一条安静的小溪边享受大自然。

Classical music _____ I'm sitting beside a quiet stream and enjoying nature.

2.当你想要向某人解释一些困难的事情时,使用具有相同意思的更加简单的词汇是有帮助的。

When you want to explain something difficult to somebody, _____ is helpful
_____ easier words with the same meaning.

3.这将帮助你使它更容易理解。

This will help you make it easier _____.

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4.想象一下,当你独自在家时,有机会和几百个其他人一起唱歌。

Imagine having the opportunity _____ together with hundreds of other people _____ you are at home alone.

5.这证明她为她的工作付出的所有努力是值得的。

This proves that all the effort she put into her work was _____.

6.很荣幸来到这里,与大家分享音乐是如何影响了我的人生的故事。

_____ here and to share with you the story of how music has had an impact on my life.

7.两年前,我被告知我得了一种很难治愈的严重疾病。

Two years ago, I was told I had a serious disease which was _____.

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8.这首歌让我感觉好多了,以至于从那时起我开始一直听音乐。

The song _____ from then on I began to listen to music all the time.

9.为了做一个好女儿,我同意学习,尽管我对学习一点也不感兴趣。

To be a good daughter, I agreed to learn _____ I wasn't interested in it at all.

10.事实证明,没有必要紧张,因为我所有的努力都得到了回报,我弹奏得非常好。

As it turned out, _____ nervous because all my hard work paid off and I played perfectly.

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IV.长难句分析

1. These videos are uploaded onto the Internet, and then they are put together into one video that you can see online—a virtual choir.

分析:本句是一个复合句。and连接两个并列的分句。前一个分句为简单句;后一个分句中that引导的是定语从句,修饰先行词video。

句意:这些视频被上传到互联网上,然后它们被合并成一个你可以在线观看的视频——虚拟合唱团。

2. Inspired, he asked his fans to make videos, which he then joined together into one performance.

分析:本句是一个复合句。句中Inspired为过去分词作状语;which引导的是定语从句,修饰先行词videos。

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句意:受到启发,他邀请粉丝们录制视频,然后他将这些视频拼接成一场演出。

3.Experienced in reading her students' minds, my piano teacher could tell after a couple of lessons that my heart was not in it.

分析:本句是一个_____。句中Experienced in reading her students' minds为过去分词短语作_____,that引导的是_____。

句意:我的钢琴老师在读学生的心思上很有经验,上过几节课后,她就能看出我心不在焉。

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V. 必备语法

过去分词作表语和状语

1. (bear) in the USA on 2 January 1970, Whitacre began studying music at the University of Nevada in 1988.
2. (move) by this music, he said, “It was like seeing color for the first time.”
3. Henry was highly (interest) in music and began to write original compositions when he was in high school.
4. They were (please) with his music and songs and finally invited him to perform in the Silver Hall.
5. Well (know) as a successful band, the Impact members show quite a few striking qualities.

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词汇 ▸ 情景破

知识点

1

|award vt.授予 n.奖品

The virtual choir was the idea of award-winning composer and conductor Eric Whitacre.(教材P52)虚拟合唱团是获奖作曲家兼指挥家埃里克·惠塔克的主意。



情景导学

He was awarded a medal for his excellent performance in the composition contest.他因在作文比赛中的优异表现被授予一枚奖牌。

The mayor congratulated the awarded model workers and individuals at a gathering.市长在大会上向被表彰的劳动模范和个人表示祝贺。



归纳拓展

award sb. sth. _____ ...=award sth. to sb. for...因……授予某人某物

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易混辨析

award	作动词,意为“授予;奖励”,多指正式地或官方地授予/奖励。作名词,意为“奖;奖品;奖金”,多指因在工作或任务中达到某种成就而收到的奖励
reward	作动词,意为“给以报酬;奖励”,多指对别人的工作、服务或帮助等回报或酬谢,常用搭配:be rewarded with sth.;reward sb. for(doing) sth.。作名词,意为“回报;报酬”
prize	作动词,意为“珍视,高度重视”,常用于被动语态。作名词,意为“奖;奖赏;奖励;奖品;奖金”,多指在各类竞赛、竞争或抽奖中所赢得的奖金或奖品

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链接高考

单句语法填空


1-1 (2020江苏,完形填空,★☆☆)Wilson received several international_____ (award) for his great contributions.

解析 考查名词的数。句意:威尔逊因其杰出的贡献而获得多个国际奖项。设空处作动词received的宾语且由several修饰,故填名词复数awards。


1-2 (2019课标全国II,语法填空,★☆☆)A 90-year-old has been awarded “Woman Of The Year” _____being Britain's oldest full-time employee—still working 40 hours a week.

解析 考查介词。句意:一位90岁的老人被授予“年度女性”称号,因为她是英国最年长的全职员工——仍每周工作40个小时。award sb. sth. for...因……授予某人某物,此处为其被动形式,故填for。

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1-3 (2018天津,9, ) The gold medal will be awarded _____ whoever wins the first place in the bicycle race.


解析 考查介词。句意:这块金牌将授予任何在这场自行车比赛中获得第一名的人。award sth. to sb.意为“授予某物给某人”,此处为sth. be awarded to sb.的形式,故填to。

1-4 (2016北京,30, ) The students have been working hard on their lessons and their efforts will be rewarded _____ success in the end.

解析 考查介词。句意:学生们一直努力学习他们的课程,最终回报他们的努力的将是成功。be rewarded with...意为“被报以……”,故填with。

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选词填空 (award/reward/prize)

1-5 (2016浙江,2, ) The _____ for the winner of the competition is a two-week holiday in Paris.

解析 句意:这次比赛的获胜者的奖励是一个在巴黎为期两周的假期。根据for the winner of the competition可知,此处表示在竞赛中获得的奖励,故选prize,而award表示在工作或任务中达到某种成就而收到的奖励,reward表示报酬,都不符合题意。

知识点

2

|relief *n.*(焦虑、痛苦的)减轻或消除;(不快过后的)宽慰、轻松

或解脱

...he found that creating music was a relief and cure for his illness.(教材P54) ...

...他发现创作音乐可以缓解和治愈他的疾病。



情景导学

To her great relief, the officer immediately realized the coming danger.令她十分宽慰的是,这位官员立即意识到即将到来的危险。

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Hearing that he had passed the exam, the boy sighed with relief.

听说自己通过了考试,男孩松了口气。

The new secretary will relieve us of some of the paperwork.

新来的秘书会减轻我们文案工作的一些负担。




归纳拓展

- ① with relief relief 如释重负;松了口气;宽慰地
- ② to one's relief one's relief 让某人宽慰的是;令某人如释重负的是
- ③ breathe a sigh of relief 松一口气
- ④ relieve *vt.* 解除;减轻;缓解
- ⑤ relieve sb. of sth. 帮助某人减轻(负担);替某人拿重物
- ⑥ relieved *adj.* 感到宽慰的;放心的

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单句语法填空

2-1 (2020天津,阅读表达, ) I'm _____ (relieve) to know that

“cool” has a much broader definition than what I used to think.


解析 考查形容词。句意:知道“酷”的定义比我过去认为的要广泛得多,我感到很宽慰。分析句子结构可知,设空处在句中作表语,故填形容词relieved,意为“感到宽慰的”。

2-2 (2019课标全国 II,阅读理解B, ) Still, most of us volunteers breathe a sigh of _____ (relieve) when the season comes to a close.

解析 考查名词。句意:不过,当赛季接近尾声时,我们大多数志愿者都松了一口气。breathe a sigh of relief松一口气,故填relief。

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完成句子

2-3 (2017浙江,读后续写, ) 一团鲜红的云笼罩着这只动物,让Mac如释重负的是,它摇着头退了回去。

A bright red cloud enveloped the animal, and _____, it fell back, shaking its head.

知识点 3 | aim *n.* 目标;目的 *vi.& vt.* 力求达到;力争做到;瞄准 *vt.* 目的是;旨在

Filled with team spirit, they act as a whole, always aiming for glory.(教材P54)
他们充满了团队精神,作为一个整体,他们总是努力争取荣耀。

 情景导学

You should have a goal to aim for/at.

你应该有一个要努力达到的目标。

They are aiming to reduce unemployment by 50%.

他们正力争使失业人数下降50%。

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He set up the factory with the aim of developing national industry.他开办了这家工厂目的是发展民族工业。

BMW launched a new department entitled “Digital Car” in October, 2020, aimed at integrating all its divisions and functions related to digitalization.宝马于2020年10月成立了一个名为“数字汽车”的新部门,旨在整合所有与数字化相关的部门和职能。

归纳拓展

①aim 力求达到;瞄准

②aim sth. 力争做某事

③aim at doing sth. 力求做某事

④be aimed doing sth. 旨在做某事;目的是做某事

⑤ the aim of doing sth. 目的是做某事


⑥aimless *adj.* 无目标的 ⑦aimlessly *adv.* 漫无目的地

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单句语法填空


3-1 (2020浙江1月,阅读理解C改编, ) The BYU professors' study last year _____ (aim) to improve kids' achievement in school.

解析 考查动词的时态。句意:杨百翰大学的教授们去年的研究力争提高孩子们的学习成绩。分析句子结构可知,设空处在句中充当谓语,由时间状语last year可知,此处应用一般过去时。故填aimed。

3-2 (2019课标全国III, 阅读理解B 改编, ) Earlier this year, the *China Through A Looking Glass* exhibition in New York exhibited 140 pieces of China-inspired fashionable clothing, _____ the aim of exploring the influence of Chinese aesthetics(美学) on Western fashion.

解析 考查固定搭配。句意:今年早些时候,在纽约举办的“中国镜花水月”展上,展出了140件受中国启发的时装,目的是探索中国美学对西方时尚的影响。with the aim of doing sth.意为“目的是做某事”,故填with。


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3-3 (2019北京,阅读理解A, ) All our projects aim _____ (promote) the development of poor and remote communities.

解析 考查动词不定式。句意:我们所有的项目都力争促进贫困和偏远社区的发展。aim to do sth.意为“力争做某事”,故填to promote。

3-4 (2017北京,26, ) Jane moved _____ (aim) down the tree-lined street, not knowing where she was heading.

解析 考查副词。句意:简漫无目的地走在绿树成荫的街道上,不知道她要去哪里。此处修饰动词moved,故用副词形式,由句意可知应填aimlessly。

3-5 (2017北京,完形填空, ) She started the Ladybug Foundation, an organization aiming _____ getting rid of homelessness.

解析 考查介词。句意:她创办了瓢虫基金会,这是一个力求消除无家可归现象的组织。aim at doing sth.力求做某事,故填at。

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知识点

4 | equipment *n.* 设备;装备

people to set up equipment(教材P55)安装设备的人员



情景导学

(*China Daily*, 2021年3月) A 62-year-old woman from Guangzhou said the music in the gyms was loud and that she couldn't find any equipment that suited her. 一位来自广州的62岁的女士说体育馆的音乐很吵,她找不到适合她的设备。

Every classroom in this modern school is equipped with a new computer. 在这所现代化的学校里,每间教室都装有一台新电脑。




归纳拓展

① equip *v.* 装备;使有能力

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②be equipped _____...配有……

单句语法填空

4-1 (2019江苏,阅读理解C, ) This has led companies and individuals to donate money to developing countries to buy computer _____ (equip) and internet facilities.

解析 考查名词。句意:这导致公司和个人向发展中国家捐款来购买计算机设备和互联网设施。buy是及物动词,所以此处应用名词作宾语, equipment意为“设备”,是不可数名词,故填equipment。

4-2 (2018课标全国 I ,阅读理解A, ) All riders are equipped _____ reflective(反光的) vests and safety lights.

解析 考查固定搭配。句意:所有的骑手都配备了反光背心和安全灯。be equipped with...配有……”。故填with。

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知识点

5 | assume vt. 以为; 假设

So can I assume that the aim of the festival is to raise money?(教材P55) 那么我能不能假设这个节日的目的是筹集资金呢?



情景导学

Assuming (that) smokers do see the health warnings, I wonder if they will mind. 假定吸烟者确实看到了那些健康警示,我想知道他们是否会在意。

It is generally assumed that stress is caused by too much work.

人们普遍认为,压力是工作过重所致。

As far as I know, a great many people assume him to be right.

据我所知,许多人认为他是正确的。

We are working on the assumption that everyone invited will turn up. 我们假定了每一个人都会应邀出席并正就此做出安排。

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归纳拓展

①assume sb./sth. _____...假设/认为某人/某物是.....


②assuming (that)..._____

③It is (generally) assumed that..._____

④assumption *n.*假定;假设

⑤_____the assumption that... 假定.....

单句语法填空

5-1 (2019江苏,阅读理解B, ) A thoughtful official passed on some of the copies to the park authorities on the _____ (assume) that they might make a nice blow-up(放大的照片) for one of the visitors' centers.

解析 考查名词。句意:一位考虑周到的官员把一些副本转交给了公园的管理人员,假定他们可能会为其中一个游客中心做一个精美的放大照片。on the assumption that “假定,假设”。

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5-2 (★) In the past, scientists _____ (assume) such social structures required a lot of brainpower.

解析 考查动词的时态。句意:在过去,科学家们认为这样的社会结构需要大量的脑力。分析句子结构可知,设空处在主句中充当谓语,由时间状语In the past可知,应用一般过去时,故填assumed。

完成句子

5-3 (★) 人们认为,那些把志愿者的角色作为自己大部分的个人身份的人,也将最有可能继续志愿者工作。

_____ those people for whom the role of volunteer was most part of their personal identity would also be most likely to continue volunteer work.

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知识点 6

|get through(设法)处理;完成

It was the rock I leant on to become strong and to get through those hard times.

(教材P56)它(音乐)是岩石,我倚靠着它变得坚强,熬过那些艰难的时期。



情景导学

You know, it is hard to get through the summer. It's very hot.

你知道的,熬过这个夏天很难。太热了。

Try your best to get through the first two chapters of the book.

尽你最大的努力来完成这本书的前两章。




归纳拓展


get through 用完;顺利通过(考试等)

UNIT 5 MUSIC

写出下列句中get through的含义

6-1 () After that, he knew he could get through any emergency by doing what he could to the best of his ability. _____

解析 句意:在那之后,他知道他能够通过尽自己最大的能力来熬过任何紧急情况。

6-2 () This is good advice for a new adventure or just getting through today's challenges. _____

解析 句意:这对一场新冒险或仅仅是完成今天的挑战来说是个好建议。

知识点

7

|various *adj.*各种不同的;各种各样的

At the same time, we all go through various periods when we feel sad or alone.

(教材P56)然而,我们都会经历各种各样的感到悲伤或孤独的时期。



情景导学

Voluntary tree planting has changed with time. People nowadays not only plant trees but maintain them in various forms

UNIT 5 MUSIC

义务植树已随时间发生了改变。如今人们不仅植树,而且以各种形式养护它们。

The spending power of young people varies from person to person. 年轻人的消费能力因人而异。

There is a wide variety of patterns to choose from.

有种类繁多的图案可供选择。



归纳拓展

①vary v.不同;相异;变化

②vary with...随着……而变化


③vary from...to... 从……到……不同

④variety n.不同种类;多样化;变体


⑤a variety of =varieties of 各种各样的

UNIT 5 MUSIC

单句语法填空

7-1(2020天津5月,阅读表达, ) I will encourage them to take part in _____
(variety) activities to improve their social skills.

解析 考查形容词。句意:我会鼓励他们参加各种活动来提高他们的社交技能。
分析句子结构可知,设空处作定语修饰复数名词activities,故填形容词various,表示
“各种各样的”。

7-2 (2020全国III,阅读理解C, ) Other _____ (variety) of multigen-
erational(与多代人有关的) family are more common. Some people live with their
elderly parents;many more adult children are returning to the family home.

解析 考查名词的数。句意:其他形式的多代同堂家庭更为常见。一些人和他们
年迈的父母住在一起,更多的成年子女正在回归父母的家。此处表示“变体”,
设空处应填名词,且句子谓语动词是are,故填名词复数varieties。

UNIT 5 MUSIC

7-3 (2019课标全国 I ,阅读理解C改编,  That typing patterns vary from person _____ person makes the invention of the smart keyboard possible.

解析 考查介词。句意:打字方式因人而异,这使得智能键盘的发明成为可能。

vary from...to...从……到……不同。故填to。

7-4 (2018课标全国III, 阅读理解A, ) Join us to taste a _____ (vary) of fresh local food and drinks.

解析 考查固定搭配。句意:和我们一起品尝当地各种各样的新鲜食物和饮料吧。a variety of 各种各样的。

知识点

8

|reaction *n.* 反应;回应

Encouraged by this first performance and the positive reaction of the audience...

(教材 P58)受到这第一次表演和观众们的积极反应的鼓励……



情景导学

The changes were not in reaction to the company's recent losses.这些变动不是针对公司最近的损失而作出的反应。

UNIT 5 MUSIC


How did Wilson react to your idea? 威尔逊对你的想法有什么反应?



归纳拓展


- ① react _____ 对……作出反应
- ② (the) reaction to 对……的反应
- ③ reaction to 作为对……的反应

单句语法填空

8-1 (2020天津5月, 阅读表达, ) My immediate (react) was to assume I was listening to someone else's recording.

解析 考查名词。句意:我的第一反应是以为自己在听别人的录音。分析句子结构可知,设空处在主句中作主语,且谓语动词为was,故填单数名词reaction。

UNIT 5 MUSIC

8-2 (2019北京, 阅读理解B, ) How did Moore react _____ her dad's warning?

解析 考查介词。句意: Moore对她父亲的警告是如何反应的? react to sth. 意为“对某事作出反应”。

8-3 (2016课标全国 I, 阅读理解B, ) What was the reaction of the public _____ Mrs. Robinson's decision?

解析 考查介词。句意: 公众对于罗宾逊太太的决定是什么反应? the reaction to... 对……的反应。故填to。



结构 ▶ 情景破

知识点

1

| make + 宾语 + 宾语补足语

Classical music makes me feel like I'm sitting beside a quiet stream and enjoying nature. (教材 P50) 古典音乐让我感觉好像我正坐在一条安静的小溪边享受大自然。

UNIT 5 MUSIC

情景导学

The teacher spoke slowly to make herself understood.

为了使自己的话被理解,老师讲得很慢。

His timely help made it possible for us to finish the task on time.他及时的帮助使我们能够按时完成任务。

The COVID-19 epidemic has made all our country's traditional enterprises increasingly aware of the fact that they need to be armed with as many advanced technologies as possible.新冠疫情使我国所有的传统企业越来越意识到这样一事实——它们需要用尽可能多的先进技术来武装自己。

归纳拓展

①make sb./sth. done 使某人/某物被……

②make sb./sth. do ...使某人/某物做……(变为被动语态时,省略的不定式符号to要还原,即sb./sth. be made to do...某人/某物被要求做……)

UNIT 5 MUSIC


③make sb.+形容词 使某人处于一种什么状态

④make sb.+名词 使某人成为……(如果宾补是表示独一无二的职位或头衔的名词,则名词前一般不用冠词)

⑤在“make+宾语+宾补”结构中,当宾语是不定式或从句时,常在宾补前使用形式宾语 ,将真正的宾语移至句末,其基本结构为“make+形式宾语it+宾补+真正的宾语”。


链接高考

单句语法填空


1-1 (2020天津,书面表达, ) We are determined to follow the examples of our excellent schoolmates and make ourselves (use) to the whole society.

解析 考查形容词作宾语补足语。句意:我们决心以优秀的同学为榜样,做一个对全社会有用的人。分析句子结构可知,设空处在句中作宾语补足语,由句意可知,此处应用形容词作宾补。故填useful,意为“有用的”。

UNIT 5 MUSIC


1-2 (2019江苏,书面表达, ) It's an opportunity to make the Chinese culture better (know) to international students.

解析 考查过去分词作宾语补足语。句意:这是一个使中国文化被留学生们更好地了解的机会。know 与宾语the Chinese culture之间是被动关系,所以用过去分词作宾语补足语。


1-3(2017天津,完形填空, ) I had a very poor relationship with food: I used it to kill bad feelings, to make myself (feel) better, and to celebrate.

解析 考查不带to的不定式作宾语补足语。句意:我和食物的关系非常不好:我用它来消灭坏情绪,让自己感觉更好以及庆祝。此处是“make sb. do sth.”结构。故填feel。

UNIT 5 MUSIC


1-4()According to the passage, children's fear and dislike of books may result from being made _____ (read) aloud before others.

解析 考查不定式。句意:根据本文,孩子们害怕且不喜欢书可能是由于被要求在别人面前朗读。be made to do sth.被要求做某事,应用带to的不定式。故填to read。

1-5 ()Susan made _____ clear to me that she wished to make a new life for herself.

解析 考查it作形式宾语。句意:苏珊明确地告诉我,她希望为自己开创一个新生活。此处应用it作形式宾语,真正的宾语是“that she wished to make a new life for herself”,故填it。

完成句子

1-6 (2020江苏,任务型阅读, )研究表明,良好的幽默感甚至会让你看起来更聪明。

Studies show that a good sense of humor even _____

UNIT 5 MUSIC

知识点

2

|so...that... 如此……以至于……

However, by 1800, his musical works were so popular that he was thought of by many as the most important composer of his generation. (教材P59)但是,到1800年,他的音乐作品如此受欢迎以至于他被许多人认为是他那一代最重要的作曲家。



情景导学

Tony has made so much progress in his Chinese study that he can write in the language now. 托尼在汉语学习上已经取得如此大的进步,以至于现在都能用汉语写作了。

Tony has made such rapid progress in his Chinese study that he can write in the language now. 托尼在汉语学习上已经取得如此迅速的进步,以至于现在都能用汉语写作了。

UNIT 5 MUSIC

It's so difficult a problem that many students get confused.

=It's such a difficult problem that many students get confused.

这是一个如此难的问题,以至于很多学生感到困惑。



归纳拓展

1.so...that...表示“如此……以至于……”,引导结果状语从句,常见结构如下:

①so+形容词+_____+可数名词单数+that从句

②so+many/few+可数名词复数+that从句

③so+_____/little+不可数名词+that从句

④so+形容词/副词+that从句

2.such...that...也可表示“如此……以至于……”,引导结果状语从句,其结构如下:

①such+a/an+形容词+可数名词单数+that从句

UNIT 5 MUSIC


②such+形容词+可数名词复数+that从句

③such+形容词+_____+that从句

单句语法填空


2-1 (2019课标全国III,语法填空,  On our way to the house, it was raining _____ hard that we couldn't help wondering how long it would take to get there.

解析 句意:在我们去那所房子的路上,雨下得如此大以至于我们忍不住想要知道到那里会花多久。设空处后的hard为副词,所以填so。


2-2 (2019江苏,阅读理解B改编, ) These volcanoes are _____ explosive that they burst open in a single big crack, leaving behind a vast hole, the caldera(破火山口).

解析 句意:这些火山如此有爆发力,以至于它们从一个大裂缝中爆裂开来,留下了一个巨大的洞——破火山口。此处修饰形容词explosive,故填so。


UNIT 5 MUSIC

2-3 (2018北京,七选五,  Triggering(触发) events for anger are so many _____ to describe them all would take hundreds of pages.

解析 句意:愤怒的触发事件如此之多,以至于把它们全部描述出来会需要几百页。so...that...意为“如此……以至于……”。

2-4 () Tiger sharks are so strong and aggressive _____ they can easily hit a person.

解析 句意:虎鲨如此强壮并且具有攻击性,它们很容易袭击人。so...that...意为“如此……以至于……”,引导结果状语从句。

2-5 () I have _____ a good command of Mandarin that not only was I elected the broadcaster of the radio station of our school, but I also won the second prize in the Mandarin Contest held in our city last year.

解析 句意:我如此精通普通话,以至于我不仅被选为我们学校广播站的播音员,而且去年我还在我市举办的普通话比赛中获得了二等奖。such...that...如此……以至于……,此处修饰的中心词为名词 **command**,故填 **such**。

UNIT 5 MUSIC

完成句子

2-6 (2020全国新高考 I ,读后续写, )当他发现这一切都属于他的时候,他是如此高兴以至于几乎说不出话来。

When he found that it was all to be his, he _____ he could hardly speak.

UNIT 5 MUSIC



语法 ▶ 精讲破

过去分词作表语和状语

一、过去分词作表语

观察

They are all deeply moved by the old man's story.

他们都被那位老人的故事深深地打动了。

Please remain seated until all the lights are on.

请坐好,直到灯全都亮起为止。

归纳

过去分词作表语时一般位于① _____ (如be、become、remain、look、feel、seem等)之后,多表示② 形容词的状态或特点,此时的过去分词大多已形容词化。

UNIT 5 MUSIC

1.过去分词作表语与被动语态的区别

观察

The cup is broken. 杯子碎了。(系表结构)

The cup was broken by Tom. 杯子被汤姆打碎了。(被动语态)

归纳

过去分词作表语时,强调主语③_____,而动词的被动语态表示主语是④_____,强调动作。

2.现在分词与过去分词作表语时的区别

观察

They became so worried that they stayed awake all night.

他们变得如此担心,以至于一整晚都没有睡觉。

The situation became so worrying that measures should be taken at once.形势变得如此令人担忧,(我们)应该立刻采取措施。

UNIT 5 MUSIC

归纳

现在分词作表语时,一般是⑤_____作主语,通常表示某事/某物“令人……的”;而过去分词作表语时,一般是⑥_____作主语,表示人的感受,意为“感到……的”。

二、过去分词作状语

观察

Seriously injured, she was sent to hospital at once.

=Because she was seriously injured, she was sent to hospital at once. 由于受伤严重,她被立刻送往医院了。

Used with care, one tin will last for six weeks.

=If used with care, one tin will last for six weeks.

如果小心使用的话,一罐可以持续六周。

Defeated by his opponent, he never gave up hope.

The old man walked into the room, supported by his son.

UNIT 5 MUSIC

=Although defeated by his opponent, he never gave up hope.

尽管被对手击败,但是他从未放弃希望。

这个老人在儿子的搀扶下走进了房间。

归纳

过去分词作状语,可以表示时间、⑦ 、⑧ 、⑨

 、方式或伴随等,相当于一个状语从句。其逻辑主语通常为句子的主语,

且与句子的主语之间构成逻辑上的被动关系。根据需要,过去分词前面可加上

when、while、until、although等词。

过去分词的独立主格结构作状语

观察

Extra money given to the poor, he felt very happy.

因为把额外的钱给了穷人,他感到很高兴。

归纳

过去分词作状语时,有时在分词前加上自己的逻辑主语,这种带有自身主语的过

UNIT 5 MUSIC

去分词被称为过去分词的独立主格结构。过去分词的独立主格结构在句中作状语时,通常可表示⑩_____、时间、条件等。

过去分词与现在分词作状语的区别

观察

Used for a long time, the book looks old.

由于用了很长时间,这本书看上去很旧。

Using the book, I found it very useful.

在使用这本书时,我发现它很有用。

归纳

过去分词表示的动作与句子的主语之间存在逻辑上的⑪_____关系;现在分词表示的动作与句子的主语之间存在逻辑上的⑫_____关系。

UNIT 5 MUSIC

链接高考

单句语法填空


1.(2020天津5月,阅读理解B,★☆☆)Susan burst into tears after her baby's operation because she was _____ (move).

解析 考查过去分词作表语。句意:苏珊在她的宝宝手术后突然大哭起来,因为她被感动了。此处表示人的感受,故填过去分词**moved**。


2.(2020全国III,阅读理解D,★☆☆)We were so _____ (amaze) that they could stay underwater much longer than us local islanders.

解析 考查过去分词作表语。句意:我们很惊讶,他们在水下待的时间比我们这些当地岛民长得多。分析句子结构可知,设空处在句中作表语,且主语为**We**,故填形容词**amazed**,意为“(感到)惊讶的”。

UNIT 5 MUSIC


3.(2020浙江,读后续写,  A few minutes later, the bear headed back to our camp. This time, we were so _____ (scare).

解析 考查过去分词作表语。句意:几分钟后,那头熊回到我们的营地。这一次,我们非常害怕。分析句子结构可知,设空处在句中作表语,且主语为we,故填形容词scared,意为“(感到)害怕的”。


4.(2020江苏,31, ) Technological innovations, _____ (combine) with good marketing, will promote the sales of these products.

解析 考查过去分词作状语。句意:技术创新与良好的市场营销相结合,将促进这些产品的销售量。分析句子结构可知,_____ with good marketing在句中作状语,且Technological innovations与combine之间为被动关系,故用过去分词作状语。故填combined。

UNIT 5 MUSIC


5.(2020天津5月,5, ) _____ (complete) in 1931, the Empire State Building, the highest skyscraper until 1954, inspired the imagination of the world.

解析 考查过去分词作状语。句意:1931年完工的帝国大厦是1954年之前最高的摩天大楼,它激发了世界的想象力。句中谓语动词是inspired,故此处应用非谓语动词;且主语the Empire State Building和complete之间是被动关系,故用过去分词作状语。


6.(2019北京,语法填空A, )Nervously _____ (face) challenges, I know I will whisper to myself the two simple words “Be yourself” .

解析 考查现在分词作状语。句意:当紧张地面对挑战的时候,我知道我将低声对自己说这两个简单的词“Be yourself”。主语I与face之间为主动关系,所以此处用现在分词作时间状语,相当于when I face challenges。故填facing。


UNIT 5 MUSIC

7. (2016北京, 28, ) _____ (order) over a week ago, the books are expected to arrive any time now.

解析 考查过去分词作状语。句意: 一个多星期前订的书预计现在随时到来。本句的主语是 **the books**, 与 **order** 之间为被动关系, 所以用过去分词作状语。故填 **Ordered**。


8. () _____ (raise) in the poorest area of Glasgow, he had a long, hard road to becoming a football star.

解析 考查过去分词作状语。句意: 他是在格拉斯哥最贫穷的地区长大的, 经过一条漫长而艰难的道路才成了一名足球明星。 **raise** 与句子主语 **he** 之间为被动关系, 故用过去分词作状语, 故填 **Raised**。


9. () Like ancient sailors, birds can find their way _____ (use) the sun and the stars.

解析 考查现在分词作状语。句意: 和古代的水手一样, 鸟类能借助太阳和星星找到它们的路。 **use** 与句子主语 **birds** 之间为主动关系, 应该用现在分词作状语。

UNIT 5 MUSIC


10. () Clearly and thoughtfully _____ (write), the book inspires confidence in students who wish to seek their own answers.

解析 考查过去分词作状语。句意:由于这本书写得清晰易懂且思维缜密,它激起了那些想寻求他们自己的答案的学生的自信心。因为主语the book和write之间是逻辑上的被动关系,所以用过去分词作状语。故填written。


11. () _____ (ask) why they lied, the most common reason was to “impress” someone they were speaking to.

解析 考查过去分词作状语。句意:当被问及他们为什么撒谎时,最常见的原因是为了给与之谈话的人“留下深刻的印象”。分析句子可知,ask与其逻辑主语they之间是被动关系,故用过去分词形式,故填Asked。

UNIT 5 MUSIC

12. () Film has a much shorter history, especially when _____
(compare) to such art forms as music and painting.

解析 考查过去分词作状语。句意:电影的历史短暂得多,尤其是与音乐和绘画这样的艺术形式相比时。compare与其逻辑主语film之间是被动关系,因此用过去分词形式,故填compared。

13. () When _____ (ask) for his views about his teaching job, Philip said he found it very interesting and rewarding.

解析 考查过去分词作状语。句意:当被问及对教学工作的看法时,菲利普说他发现教学工作非常有趣而且很值得做。主语Philip与ask之间为被动关系,所以用过去分词作状语。When asked...相当于状语从句When he was asked...。

UNIT 5 MUSIC

14. (★☆☆) _____ (offer) an important role in a new movie, Andy has got a chance to become famous.

解析 考查过去分词作状语。句意:安迪被给了一部新影片里的一个重要角色,他有机会出名了。动词offer与句子的主语Andy之间是被动关系,故用过去分词作状语。

15. (★☆☆) For those with family members far away, the personal computer and the phone are important in staying _____ (connect).

解析 考查过去分词作表语。句意:对于那些与家人相距遥远的人来说,个人电脑和电话在保持联系方面很重要。根据staying可知后面为表语,表示状态,connect与其逻辑主语those with family members far away之间是被动关系,故填connected。