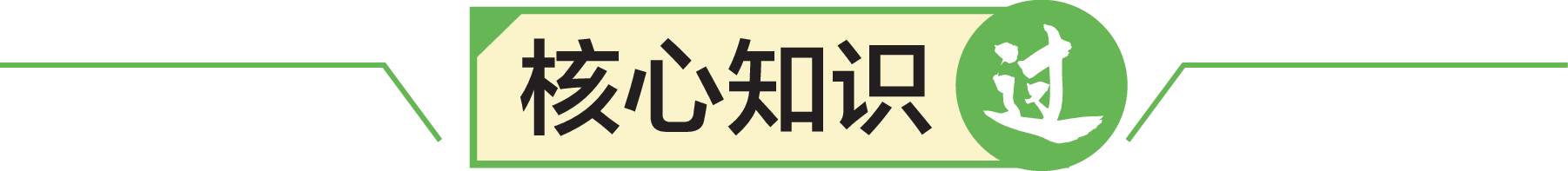
UNIT 7　CAREERS

@核心知识



　Part 1　TOPIC TALK　



**reliable** *adj*. 可信赖的，可靠的

I’m reliable and I always get on well with everyone I meet. 我是个值得信赖的人，总能和遇到的每一个人融洽相处。

·He is my schoolmate and also my reliable friend.

他是我的校友，也是我值得信赖的朋友。

rely *v*. 依靠；信赖

rely on依赖，依靠；信赖

rely on it that 指望……，相信……

reliability *n*. 可靠性

·You may rely on his words absolutely，for he always speaks the truth.你可以绝对相信他的话，因为他总是说实话。

**persuade** *vt*. 说服，劝服

I’m fascinated by how companies develop under the market economy and how they persuade clients to buy products. 我对公司在市场经济中如何发展，以及他们怎样说服顾客购买产品很着迷。

·She would try to persuade local business leaders to contribute money to the cause. 她会尝试劝说当地的商界领导人为该事业捐款。

·I persuaded him of my honesty.我说服他相信我的诚实。

persuade sb to do sth/persuade sb into doing sth说服某人做某事

persuade sb not to do sth/out of doing sth说服某人不做某事

persuade sb of sth 使某人相信某事

persuade sb/oneself＋that从句使某人/某人自己相信……

persuasive *adj*. 有说服力的，令人信服的

persuasion *n*. 说服，劝说

persuade，advise

persuade 意为“说服”，强调结果；

advise 意为“劝告，建议”，强调动作，对方不一定接受。

表示“劝说但不一定有效果”，可用advise sb to do sth或try to persuade sb to do sth。

·The doctor advised/tried to persuade him to exercise regularly，but he wouldn’t listen. 医生劝他进行规律的锻炼，但他不听。

**impressive** *adj*. 给人印象深刻的，令人敬佩的

You got your bachelor’s degree at the University of Cambridge and your master’s at the University of London—that’s impressive.你在剑桥大学获得了学士学位，在伦敦大学获得了硕士学位，这令人敬佩。

·Their success is all the more impressive when you consider the efforts they’ve made. 如果你考虑到他们所付出的努力，你就会觉得他们的成功更加了不起。

impress *v*. 使留下深刻印象；使钦佩

impress sb with/by sth 某物给某人留下深刻印象

be impressed by/with/by 对……印象深刻

impress sth on sb 使某人了解某事的重要性

impression *n*. 印象

·I am very impressed with the clown’s performance.小丑的表演给我留下了深刻的印象。



**get** **on** **well** **with** 与某人相处融洽

I’m reliable and I always get on well with everyone I meet. 我是个值得信赖的人，总能和遇到的每一个人融洽相处。

·You should get on well with your classmates in your new school. 在新学校里，你应该和同学融洽相处。

get away from 离开，摆脱

get down to开始，着手

get through 通过，办完，完成

get together 聚集；召集

get over 越过；克服

get up 起来；起床

**apply** **for** 申请，请求

I see you’ve applied for the position of sales consultant in our international sales department... 我知道你已经在我们国际销售部申请了销售顾问这一职位……

·I’m writing to apply for the position of your assistant. 我写信是为了申请你的助理这个职位。

apply sth to sth 将某物应用于某物

apply for 申请，请求

apply to... for... 向……申请……

apply oneself to 专心致志于……

be applied to 适用于，应用于，施加于

application *n*. 申请，应用



❶And what was it that you studied at university again？ 你又在大学学习什么呢？

本句使用了强调句句型。

（1）强调句句型的基本结构为：It is/was＋被强调部分＋that/who＋其他部分（若被强调的是人，可用that或who；若被强调的部分是其他时，一律用that）。

（2）强调句句型的一般疑问句结构为：Is/Was it＋被强调部分＋that/who ...？

（3）强调句句型的特殊疑问句结构为：特殊疑问词＋is/was it＋that ...？

（4）对not ...until ...句型中的时间状语（从句）进行强调时的结构为：It is/was not until＋被强调部分＋that＋其他部分。

·It was at the railway station that I met Li Ming yesterday. 昨天我是在火车站遇到李明的。

·I just wonder what it is that makes him so excited.我只是想知道是什么事让他如此兴奋。

·It was not until she spoke that I recognized she was Mary. 直到她开口说话我才认出她是玛丽。

　Part 2　LESSON 1　



**employ** *vt*.*&n*. 雇用

...at work，it is IQ that gets you employed，but it is EQ that gets you promoted.……在工作方面，帮你找到工作的是智商，但让你升职的是情商。

·Every autumn，they employ casual workers to pick the fruit.每年秋天，他们雇用临时工摘水果。

employ sb as...雇用某人为……

employ sb to do sth 雇用某人做某事

be employed in （doing） sth 从事于，忙于（做）某事

·The children should be taught how to employ their spare time properly.孩子们应该被教会怎样合理利用他们的空闲时间。

·She was employed in making a list of all the work to be done this week. 她忙着把这周所有要做的工作列一个清单。

employee *n*. 受雇者，雇工，雇员

employer *n*. 雇用者，雇主，老板

employment *n*. [U，C]工作，职业，受雇；[U]就业；雇用

·More local employment will be created，particularly in service industries.当地会创造出更多的就业机会，尤其是服务行业。

**determine** *vt*. 决定，直接影响；测定，确定

Even if they never see their results，they feel that their IQ is what determines how well they are going to do in life. 即使从未看到过自己的测试结果，他们也认为是智商决定了自己日后在生活中的表现。

·How hard the swimmers work now will determine how they perform in the Olympics.游泳运动员现在的努力程度将决定他们在奥运会上的表现。



determine to do sth （表示动作）决心做某事，决定做某事

be determined to do sth决心做某事

determine on sth 决心/决定……

·Greatly encouraged by what the teacher said，the boy returned to his seat，determined to study harder.老师的话使这个男孩深受鼓舞，他回到座位上，决心更加努力地学习。

·They determined on an early start in order to catch the early bus.为了能赶上早班车，他们决定早点出发。

determination *n*. 决心，果断，坚定；决定，确定

with determination顽强地，有决心地

determined *adj*. 决心；决意

**deserve** *vt*. 应得，应受到（奖赏或惩罚）

For example，have you ever wondered why some of the smartest students in your class，who you

think deserve good grades，sometimes end up failing exams？ 举个例子，你有没有想过班里那些最聪明的学生，那些你认为本应取得好成绩的学生，有时却考试不及格？

·Emotional and mental problems arising from physical causes deserve our attention. 由生理原因引起的情绪和精神问题值得我们注意。



deserve to do sth 应该做某事，值得做某事（主语通常为sb）

deserve doing/to be done 值得被做……（主语通常为sth）

deserve attention/consideration/sympathy/respect

值得注意/考虑/同情/尊重

·Those who are willing to give rather than receive deserve respecting/to be respected. 那些乐于给予而非索取的人值得尊重。

**announce** *vt*. 宣布，宣告，公布

Professor Mayer，...recently announced the results of a study on senior secondary school students.梅尔教授，……最近公布了一项针对高中生的研究结果。

·The teacher announced to us the result of the experiment at the beginning of the first class.在第一节课开始的时候，老师向我们宣布了实验结果。



announce sth to sb＝announce to sb sth向某人宣布某事

It’s announced that...据宣布……（It为形式主语，真正的主语为that引导的主语从句）

注意：announce常用于announce sth to sb或announce to sb sth结构，类似的动词还有explain，suggest，say，whisper，propose（提议）等。

announcement *n*.[U]宣布；[C]通告

make an announcement 发表公告

announcer *n*.播音员，广播员



**end** **up**最终成为，最后处于

For example，have you ever wondered why some of the smartest students in your class，who you think deserve good grades，sometimes end up failing exams？举个例子，你有没有想过班里那些最聪明的学生，那些你认为本应取得好成绩的学生，有时却考试不及格？

·If you know what you want，you might end up getting something you want.如果你知道自己想要什么，你最终可能会得到自己想要的东西。

end up doing... 最终做……

end up＋*adj*. 以……结束

end up with... 以……结尾（侧重以某种方式结束）

end up in...以……告终（侧重以某种结果结束）

·Smell the flowers before you go to sleep，and you may just end up with sweet dreams.睡觉之前闻一闻花儿，这样你可能会做好梦。

·According to scientists，more than eight million tons of plastic end up in the ocean each year.据科学家称，每年有超过800万吨的塑料最终流入海洋。

**in** **terms** **of** 谈及；就……方面；在……方面

Some are trying to study the possibility of improving a person’s EQ，especially in terms of “people skills”，such as understanding and communication.一些社会学家正试图研究提高情商的可能性，特别是“社交技能”方面，比如理解和沟通。

·It is wrong to try to judge happiness in terms of worldly success.用世俗的成功来判断一个人是否快乐是错误的。

in honor of 为纪念；为向某人表示敬意

in support of 支持

in memory of 为纪念

in consideration of 考虑到；由于



❶This association can exist，but it is just as possible for someone with a low IQ to have a high EQ or someone with a high IQ to have a low EQ.

这种关联可能存在，但同样也有可能一个低智商的人拥有高情商，或者一个高智商的人拥有低情商。

本句是一个并列句，由并列连词but连接两个并列分句。第二个分句为“It is possible for sb to do sth”句型，it在句中作形式主语，真正的主语为不定式短语“to have a high EQ”和“to have a low EQ”，其逻辑主语分别是“someone with a low IQ”和“someone with a high IQ”。

it是形式主语，后面的不定式是真正的主语。常见形式有：

“It is＋*adj*.＋for sb＋to do sth”句式中的形容词通常表示事物的性质，如：easy，difficult，important，necessary，possible等。

“It is＋*adj*.＋of sb＋to do sth”句式中的形容词通常表示人的品格或特点，如：kind，polite，rude，foolish等。

·Elephants need large living spaces，so it’s difficult for them to adapt to the changes.大象需要很大的生存空间，所以它们很难适应这些变化。

·It’s really kind of you to help me out of such trouble. 你帮我摆脱这么大的麻烦，真是太好心了。

❷ ，Professor Salovey suggests that when predicting someone’s future success，their characters， ，might actually matter more than their IQ. 在其研究的基础上，沙洛维教授建议，在预测某人未来的成功时，有情商测定的性格实际上可能比智商更重要。

（1）as引导非限制性定语从句时，如果as后为“be＋过去分词”构成的被动语态，be常省略。例如：

·The material is elastic，as shown in the figure. 如图所示，这种材料富有弹性。

（2）as 引导非限制性定语从句常见搭配：

as is known/well-known to all 众所周知

as is reported 正如报道的那样

as is often the case 情况常常如此

as often happens 这种情况常常发生

as has been said before 如前所述

as is expected 正如所预料的

❸It is generally believed that people with high EQs are open to new ideas and have positive attitudes towards life.人们普遍认为，情商高的人容易接纳新的想法，并且对生活的态度更积极.

本句运用了“It＋be＋过去分词（said，reported，thought，expected，announced，decided，ranged...）＋that 从句。”

·It is not decided who will give the operation on the patient. 谁给病人做手术还没有决定。

❹A high EQ is necessary for this—the higher the better. 高情商对这是必要的——越高越好。

“the＋比较级...the＋比较级...”是固定句型，意为“越……越……”。

·I was getting more and more annoyed and of course，the more upset I got，the less I was able to concentrate. 我变得越来越心烦，当然，我越是感到心烦，我就越难集中精力。

（1）第一个“the＋比较级……”相当于条件状语从句，第二个“the＋比较级……”相当于主句。

（2）如果第二个“the＋比较级……”用一般将来时，则第一个“the＋比较级……”通常用一般现在时表将来。当句意明确时，此句型结构常以省略形式出现。

·The more careful you are，the fewer mistakes you’ll make.你越仔细，犯的错误就越少。

·The sooner，the better.越快越好。

　Part 3　LESSON 2　



**guarantee** *v*. 保证，担保；*n*. 保修单

Going to university does not guarantee a job. 上大学并不能保证找到工作。

·Not every stranger you meet is guaranteed to turn into a real friend. 并不是你通到的每一个陌生人都能成为你真正的朋友。



guarantee sb sth 向某人保证某事

guarantee to do sth 保证做某事

be guaranteed to do sth 肯定/必定会做某事

guarantee that...保证

provide a guarantee 提供担保

under guarantee 在保修期内

a guarantee of ……的保障/保证

·He gave me a guarantee that it would never happen again.他向我保证这种事情绝对不会再发生。



**keep** **up** **with** 赶上，跟上

...keeping up with technology developments will

be very important. ……跟上科技发展的步伐非常重要。

·I am a bit worried about keeping up with the other students in my advanced course.我有点担心在高级课程上无法跟上其他同学。

keep away from 远离，避免接近

keep sb from doing sth 阻止某人做某事

keep on doing 持续/反复做某事

keep off 避开，不接近

keep up 保持，继续

keep to 遵守

·There is no point in trying to keep him away form alcohol. 试图使他远离酒精是没有用的。

**adapt** **to** 使适应，使适合

We all need to keep developing and adapting to a changing world，don’t we？ 我们都需要继续发展并适应一个变化着的世界，不是吗？

·As time went by，I gradually adapted myself to the school life.随着时间的推移，我逐渐适应了学校的生活。

·The good thing about children is that they adapt very easily to new environments.对孩子们来说，好事情就是他们很容易适应新环境。



The truth is that you are the boss of your career，and it is up to you to decide what you can do and how well you do it.事实是你是自己职业生涯的

老板，由你决定是你要做什么、做的怎么样。

what you can do 和 how well you do it是分别有what和how 引导的宾语从句，作decide的宾语。

·His songs express exactly what people feel about love，life and relationships.他的歌曲准确表达了人们对爱、生活和情感的感觉。

·I don’t know how I should solve this problem.

我不知道如何解决这个问题。

　Part 4　LESSON 3　



**occupation** *n*. 工作，职业

Jobs and occupations come and go at an amazing pace these days. 如今，工作更换、职业更替的速度惊人。

·I suppose I was looking for an occupation which was going to be an adventure.我想我在找的是一份具有冒险性的工作。

occupy （＝take up）*vt*.占用（时间、空间、面积等）；使忙于（做某事），忙着（做某事）

occupy oneself in/with doing sth 忙于做某事

occupy oneself with sth 忙于某事

be occupied （in/with） doing sth 忙于做某事

be occupied in/with sth 忙于某事

·The rest of his time was occupied with writing a report. 他用剩下的时间写了份报告。

·She occupied herself in writing a novel last year.

去年，她忙于写一部小说。

**qualify** *vi*. *&* *vt*.（使）有资格，有权利；取得资格，达到标准

You may have to go back to the classroom and be retrained in order to qualify to work in another field. 你可能不得不重新回到教室，接受再培训，以便获得在其他领域工作的资格。

·Neither his training nor his experience qualified him for his job as a railway engineer.他所受的训练和他的经验都不能使他胜任铁路工程师的工作。



qualify as... 取得……资格

qualify （sb） for...（使某人） 能胜任……；（使某人）有权……

qualify （sb） to do...（使某人）有资格做……

·He qualified as a doctor last year.他去年获得了医师资格。

qualification *n*.[C，usually *pl*.]资格，学历；[C]资历

acquire/gain/obtain qualifications 获得资格

have （no） qualifications for （doing） sth （没）有（做）某事的资格

have （no） qualifications to do sth （没）有做某事的资格

qualified *adj*.具备……的资历/学历；具备……的知识/技能，符合资格

be （highly/fully） qualified for

（高度/完全）具备……的资格

be qualified to do sth　有资格做某事

·Tom has qualifications for teaching English.＝Tom has qualifications to teach English. 汤姆有教英语的资格。

·Having read the job advertisement，he wondered whether he was qualified to apply for it.读了这则招聘广告，他想知道他是否有资格申请这份工作。



**follow** **in** **one**’**s** **footsteps** 继承某人的事业，步某人的后尘

Most people now have no intention of following in their parents’ footsteps or even staying at one job for very long. 如今大多数人不想再子承父业，甚至不愿长时间做同一份工作。

·Never follow in their footsteps. 永远不要步他们的后尘。

follow one’s advice 听某人的建议

as follows 如下　follow up 继续做；追究

·I decided on science as my main subject of study. The reasons are as follows.我决定主修理科，理由如下。

**out** **of** **date** 过时的，陈旧的

In fact，they will probably be out of date very soon.事实上，它们（这些技能）可能很快就会过时。

·The dictionary is out of date： many words have been added to the language since it was published.

这本词典过时了：自出版以来，语言中又增加了许多词汇。

up to date 最新的，时髦的

date back to/date from 追溯到



Keep doing this，and you can become an expert or a specialist in something one day. 持之以恒，这样有一天你才会成为某个行业的专家或专业人士。

1. “祈使句＋and/or/otherwise＋陈述句”中，陈述句常用一般将来时。祈使句表示条件，陈述句表示结果。

2. 表示顺承关系时用and，表转折关系时用or。

·Stand over there and you’ll be able to see the oil painting better.＝If you stand over there，you’ll be able to see the oil painting better.站到那边去，你会更清楚地看到那幅油画。

　Part 5　WRITING WORKSHOP～READING CLUB　



**respectfully** *adv*. 有礼貌地，恭敬地

Also，treat your team members respectfully as equals.同时，有礼貌地平等对待团队成员。

·Students rose respectfully when the scientist entered the classroom.当科学家走进教室时，学生们恭敬地站了起来。

respect *vt*. *&* *n*. 尊重，尊敬；敬意；细节，方面，敬意；问候

respect sb for sth 因某事而尊重某人

have/show respect for sb 对某人表现尊重

out of respect for sb出于对某人的尊敬

with respect受到尊重地

in all/many respects在各个/许多方面

in respect of/with respect to 关于；就……而言

**option** *n*. 选择；（计算机的）选项，选择

There are few transportation options and it’s bad for health. 交通工具很少，而且对身体不好。

·Several options are offered for the students’ senior year. 好几门选修课开给毕业班的学生。



have no option but to do sth 别无选择只能做某事

keep/leave one’s options open 暂不表态，留有回旋余地



**participate** **in** 参加，参与

I have participated in a volunteer programme，visiting elderly people in my area for the last three years. 在过去的三年里，我参加了一个志愿者项目，探访我所在地区的老年人。

·I’ll have to participate in a sporting activity that day. 那天我得参加一项体育运动。

·Each child had participated in extracurricular activities at school.每个孩子都参加了学校的课外活动。

·She never participated in obtaining or copying any classified documents for anyone. 她从未参与过为任何人获取或复制机密文件之事。

participation *n*. 参加；参与

participant *n*. 参加者；参与者

“参加，参与”的同义表达：

take part in，take an active part in，join in，compete in



，you need to have a good sense of judgement when joining a discussion or making a decision.在一个新环境中

学习或工作，参加讨论或做决定时，你需要有良好的判断力。

当时间、条件、让步、方式等状语从句的主语与主句主语一致（或从句主语是it）、且从句谓语含有be动词时，可以把从句主语和be动词一起省略。状语从句省略后的结构：

连词＋现在分词/过去分词/介词短语/名词/代词/形容词/副词

·When comparing different cultures，we often pay attention only to the differences.在比较不同的文化时，我们往往只注意差异。

·If given more time，we would be able to do the work much better.如果给我们更多的时间，我们就能把工作做得更好。

·When in trouble，the composer always turns to his friends for help.遇到困难时，这位作曲家总是向他的朋友们求助。

@语法疑难破



动词-ed形式

一、 动词-**ed**形式作状语

1. 动词-ed形式作状语时，动词-ed形式的动词与句子主语之间是逻辑上的动宾关系。

2. 动词-ed形式作状语时，可表示时间、原因、条件、伴随和结果等，也可以改为相应的从句或并列句。如：

Given enough money（If I am given enough money），I’d buy that car at once.如果有足够的钱，我会马上买下那辆车。（条件状语）

When combined with practice （When it is combined with practice），theory becomes easier to learn. 当与实践相结合时，理论就变得更容易学。（时间状语）

注意：

（1）在when，while，if，as if，though，as，until，once，whether，unless，where等连词连接的状语从句中，常省略跟主句主语相同的主语和be动词，构成“连词＋分词短语”结构。如：

When treated with kindness，he was very lovely. 当（别人）友好地对待他时，他很可爱。

（2）部分过去分词来源于系表结构，作状语时不表示被动关系，其前不用being。这样的过去分词及短语常见的有：seated （坐着的），hidden （躲着的），stationed （驻扎的），absorbed/lost in （沉溺于），born in （出身于），dressed in （穿着），faced with （面对），tired of （厌烦了），以及表示心理状态的动词。如：interested，surprised，satisfied，moved等。

Absorbed in his book，he didn’t notice me enter the room.他专心读书，没注意到我进了房间。

Faced with a gradual rise of seawater，some nations in the Pacific are considering moving in the near future.面对海水不断上涨（的情况），有些位于太平洋的国家正考虑在不久的将来搬迁。

二、 动词-**ed**形式作定语

1. 及物动词的动词-ed形式（短语）作定语时，与它所修饰的名词之间存在被动关系，表示该动作的被动或完成。如：

Tsinghua University，founded in 1911，is home to a great number of outstanding figures.建于1911年的清华大学是无数杰出人物的摇篮。

From the library I borrowed a book written by Mark Twain. （＝From the library I borrowed a book which/that was written by Mark Twain.）

我从图书馆里借了一本马克·吐温写的书。

2. 不及物动词的动词-ed形式作定语：不及物动词没有被动语态，因此作定语时只表示动作的完成，不表示被动意义，且只作前置定语。如：

When I woke up the next morning，I found the ground was covered with fallen leaves.我第二天早上醒来时，发现地上全是落叶。（fallen只表示完成）

3. 形容词化的动词-ed形式作定语：英语中某些表示感觉的动词，其动词-ed形式表示“感到……的”，表示被修饰词所处的状态。如：

There was a frightened horse in the street. 街上有一匹受惊的马。

The scared boy told me the news in a scared voice. 那个吓坏了的男孩用惊恐的声音告诉了我这个消息。

三、 动词-**ed**形式作宾补

1. 及物动词的动词-ed形式作宾语补足语时，宾语和构成动词-ed形式的动词之间存在逻辑上的动宾关系。如：

I want the letter posted.我想把这封信寄出去。

2. 少数不及物动词如go，fall等的动词-ed形式作宾语补足语时，仅表示动作已完成。如：

She found her necklace gone on her way home. 她在回家的路上发现项链不见了。

3. 动词seat，hide，dress等的动词-ed形式作宾语补足语时一般表示状态，不表示被动意义。如：

When I came in，I found a strange girl seated in the corner. 我进来时发现一个陌生的女孩坐在角落里。

注意：动词-ed形式作宾补的情况

（1）感官动词后的动词-ed形式作宾补：在see，notice，watch，hear，feel等感官动词后作宾补的动词-ed形式与宾语之间为逻辑上的动宾关系，表示被动动作的完成或只表示被动。如：

I heard the English song sung twice in the next room. 我听到隔壁房间里唱了两遍这首英文歌。（表示被动、已完成）

I’d like to see the plan carried out.我想看到这个计划得到实施。（只表示被动）

（2）使役动词后的动词-ed形式作宾补：在make，have，get，leave，keep等动词后作宾补的动词-ed形式与宾语之间为逻辑上的动宾关系。如：

He tried to speak slowly to make himself understood.他试图慢慢地说话，以使别人明白他的意思。

Please keep us informed of the latest developments. 请将最新的发展情况不断通报给我们。

四、 动词-**ed**形式作表语

1. 动词-ed形式作表语，多表示主语所处的状态，多位于系动词之后。这些系动词有be，remain，feel，seem，look，become等。如：

The door remained locked. 门仍然锁着。

2. 有些动词-ed形式作表语时，已经具有了形容词的性质，最常见的有：amazed，delighted，disappointed，discouraged，amused，astonished，tired，satisfied，pleased，surprised，worried，excited，annoyed，puzzled等。如：

We were amazed at the beauty of the lake.这个湖泊的美使我们感到惊奇。

He looked puzzled so I repeated the question.他好像没听懂，所以我把问题重复了一遍。

3. 英语中有很多与感觉有关的及物动词，其动词-ing形式意为“令人……的”，多用来形容物；其动词-ed形式意为“（人）感到……的”，多用来形容人、人的声音或表情等。这类词常见的有：

surprising令人吃惊的　　surprised惊讶的

frightening令人惊恐的 frightened受惊的

interesting有趣的 interested感兴趣的

pleasing令人满意的 pleased满意的

@核心素养通





　　2017年版《普通高中课程标准》首次提出“学科核心素养”。英语学科核心素养由语言能力、文化意识、思维品质和学习能力构成。随之而来，以后的英语考试将更加坚持能力立意，突出核心素养的考查。

下面文段就是围绕“学习能力”这一学科素养展开的。旨在提高学生分析和解决问题的能力。

主题：人与社会

学科素养：学习能力

难度系数：★★★★

　　There are dozens of action and horror films，all focusing on artificial intelligence and what happens when robots take over. While this makes for great entertainment，some people take this idea to heart and are terrified of robots taking over their work. This slight panic by some mirrors what we know from history；when electricity was discovered and mass produced，everyone worried about candlestick makers. When cars became popular，carriage makers were worried they would be out in the cold.

Technology advancements do sometimes mean that certain jobs become less needed over time，but that doesn’t mean entire industries are just out of luck. In fact，research shows that automation doesn’t reduce the number of jobs available，and it can even add more jobs to the workforce.

Many of these jobs are in the information technology industries. If you’re considering going into IT，now is an ideal time to get the education you need to pursue that career. AI and tech advancements are only going to keep moving forward. As new technology is created，more jobs are needed. Having an IT degree will mean you’re ready to be part of these advancements and can feel secure in your future.

Currently many of these new exciting AI advancements haven’t trickled（流） into everyday life. For example，self-driving cars are an exciting and developing technology，but you can’t buy one and likely won’t be able to anytime soon. If being involved in these current developments sounds exciting to you，it could be the perfect time to get an IT degree and move into a field where you’d be on the cusp（尖端） of all the technology advances ahead.

With new technology，some jobs eventually do become less necessary （there aren’t many carriage makers today）. But change is the only constant in the world. And ultimately，technology advancements of the past and present are hugely beneficial for society.



There are dozens of action and horror films，all focusing on artificial intelligence and what happens when robots take over.

　本句是简单句there be句式；all focusing on artificial intelligence是独立主格结构作伴随状语；what happens是宾语从句，作focusing on的宾语；when robots take over是时间状语从句。

　有几十部动作片和恐怖片都聚焦于人工智能和机器人接管（世界）后会发生什么。



intelligence *n*.智力　　 　entertainment *n*.娱乐

advancement *n*.发展 pursue *v*. 追求

career *n*. 职业 secure *adj*. 安全的

currently *adv*. 当前 ultimately *adv*. 最终

be involved in投入，加入 terrified of 害怕

dozens of 几十个



focus on 专注于 take over接管

advancement *n*. 进步 available *adj*.可以利用的

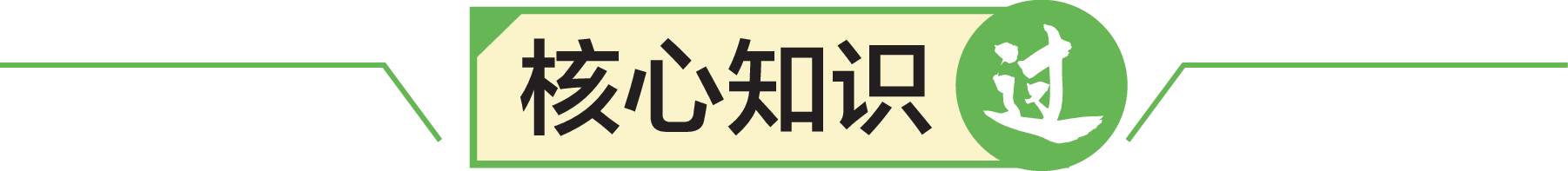
eventually *adv*.最终 constant *adj*.持续的

ultimately *adv*.最终的 beneficial *adj*.有益的

society *n*. 社会

UNIT 8　LITERATURE

@核心知识



　Part 1　TOPIC TALK　



**adventure** *n*. 历险，奇遇

I like reading literary works the most，such as adventure stories.我最喜欢读文学作品，比如历险故事。

·Life can be so wonderful，full of adventure and joy.生活如此美妙，充满了冒险和欢乐。

adventurous *adj*. 有冒险精神的

adventurer *n*. 冒险家

adventure多用作抽象名词，常用作不可数名词；如果用于指具体冒险的事和行为，则可用作可数名词。

**absorbing** *adj*. 十分吸引人的，引人入胜的

 Reasons for reading： absorbing 读书的理由：引人入胜

·It became the absorbing topic of village talk immediately.这立刻成为全村人谈论的热门话题。

absorb *vt*. 吸收；吸引；使专心

absorb one’s attention 吸引某人的注意

absorb...from... 从……中吸收……

absorb oneself in＝be absorbed in 全神贯注于

be absorbed by/into 被……所吸引，被……吞并

**contradictory** *adj*. 矛盾的，抵触的

Try to figure out contradictory messages.试图弄明白矛盾的信息。

·Often people find the information in these books contradictory.通常人们发现这些书上的信息是相互矛盾的。



be contradictory to 与……矛盾/对立

contradict *v*. 反驳；相矛盾

contradiction *n*. 不一致，矛盾

in contradiction to 与……相矛盾；反之

contradict oneself 自相矛盾



**a** **variety** **of**（**＝varieties** **of**）种种的；各种各样的

I read a wide variety of books.我读各种各样的书。

·The Amazon rainforest is home to a wide variety of plant life.亚马逊雨林是各种植物的家园。

variety *n*.种类；多样性；变化

a variety of（＝varieties of）种种的；各种各样的

vary *v*. 变化；改变

vary from ...to ...由……到……不等

**be** **used** **to** **doing** **sth** 习惯于做某事

 Nowadays，many of my friends have e-readers or read articles online instead of reading real books，but I’m still used to holding books in my hands.如今，我的很多朋友拥有电子阅读器或在网上读文章，而不是读真正的书，但是我仍然习惯于手里拿着书。

·Human beings are used to living in the day light.

人类习惯于在白天生活。

be used to do...被用来做……

used to do...过去常常做……

be/get used to doing 习惯于做……

·The wood can be used to make desks and chairs.

木头可以用来制作桌椅。

·We used to work more than ten hours a day.

我们过去常常一天工作十几个小时。

含有used to（过去常常）的句子的否定式和疑问式有两种形式：

主语＋didn’t use to...或主语＋usedn’t to...

Did＋主语＋use to do...？或Used＋主语＋to do...？



❶Hello，this is the first time that I have come to this library.你好，这是我第一次来这个图书馆。



本句使用了 “It/This/That＋be＋the first/second/...time （＋that）...”句型。



|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 句型结构 | 从句时态 | 意义 |
| It was the first/second/...time that... | 过去完成时 | 这是某人第  一/二/……  次…… |
| It is the first/second/...time that... | 现在完成时 |

·It was the first time that he had got such a good chance.这是他第一次得到了这样的一个好机会。

·It is the first time that they have visited this city.

这是他们第一次参观这座城市。

❷I find detective stories exciting and stimulating.我发现侦探小说令人激动和兴奋。

本句使用了“find＋宾语＋形容词/副词/介词短语/现在分词/过去分词”句型。

·She returned to her East London home only to find the door forced open.

她回到了在伦敦东区的住所，却发现门被撬开了。（过去分词）

（1）find＋宾语＋形容词/副词/介词短语/现在分词/过去分词

（2）find＋it（形式宾语）＋宾补＋真正的宾语

·When day broke，we found ourselves in a small village at the foot of the mountain.破晓时，我们发现自己在山脚下的一个小村子里。（介词短语）

·In order for us to be back at work on Monday，we found ourselves driving the 400 miles back home to Los Angeles on Christmas Day.为了星期一能回去上班，我们不得不在圣诞节当天驱车400英里赶回洛杉矶的家。（现在分词）

　Part 2　LESSON 1　



**fetch** *v*. （去）请来；（去）拿来；（去）找来

Then she went to fetch her neighbor，Mr Behrman，to be a model for her drawing.然后她去叫邻居伯曼先生来做绘画模特。

·Would you mind going to fetch the kids from school？你去接孩子们放学好吗？



fetch sb sth/fetch sth for sb 拿来某物给某人

·Fetch me some coffee while you’re up. 你起来后给我拿点咖啡来。

·Be a dear and fetch me my coat. 劳驾把外套给拿来。

take，bring，fetch，carry

take 拿走，带走，指把某物从说话人所在的地方带走。

bring 带来，指把东西带到说话人所在的地方。

fetch 去取，有去有回。

carry 携带，伴随其他动作发生。

**stare** *vi*.凝视，盯着看

Instead，she stared out the window and counted backwards：“Ten，nine，eight，seven...”然而，她凝视着窗外，倒数着：“十，九，八，七……”

·He stared at the words in complete puzzlement.

他注视着那些语句，茫然不解。

stare at 凝视；盯着

stare out凝视着……外

stare sb up and down上下打量某人

be staring sb in the face显而易见；必定发生

**disbelief** *n*. 不信，怀疑

 Behrman cried with disbelief. 伯曼不可置信地哭喊道。

·Liz stared at us in disbelief as we told her what had happened.当我们告诉利兹所发生的事时，她用怀疑的眼光盯着我们。



in disbelief 难以置信地，怀疑地

·She gazed at me in disbelief when I told her the news. 我告诉她这消息时，她以怀疑的目光注视着我。

belief *n*. 信仰；信念；相信，信心

beyond belief 令人难以置信

It’s one’s belief that...＝One’s belief is that... 某人相信……

·We are devastated，shocked beyond belief.

我们极为震惊，无法相信所发生的一切。

·It’s my belief that constant dripping wears away a stone. “水滴石穿”是我所坚持的信念。



**in** **an** **attempt** **to** **do...** 试图做……

 Sue took some paper and a pen into Johnsy’s room and began a pen drawing，in an attempt to raise Johnsy’s spirits. 苏拿了几张纸和一支钢笔来到约翰西的房间，开始用钢笔绘画，试着让约翰西打起精神。

·The town is banning plastic bags in an attempt to improve the environment.为改善环境，这个城市禁用塑料袋。

attempt to do sth 尝试/努力做某事

make an attempt to do/at doing sth 试图/努力做某事

at the first attempt 第一次尝试时

attempted *adj*. 未遂的

attempted murder 谋杀未遂

**make** **up** **one**’**s** **mind** 下决心；决定

 But Johnsy’s mind was made up.但是约翰西决心已定。

·I can’t made up my mind whether to accept the job offer.我还没有决定是否接受这份工作。

be made up of由……组成

make up for 弥补

make sense of意识到

make the most/best of充分利用

make full use of充分利用



❶Greenwich Village is a place where the art people came together，hunting for apartments with north-facing windows and low rents.格林威治村是艺术人士聚集的地方，他们在那里寻找窗户朝北（阴面）且低租金的公寓。

where 引导定语从句，在从句中作地点状语，修饰先行词place。

hunt for sth意为“寻找某物”。hunting for...是现在分词作伴随状语，与句子主语the art people构成逻辑上的主谓关系。

❷This is not a place in which Miss Johnsy shall lie sick.这里不是琼西小姐生病躺着的地方。

本句是“介词＋关系代词”引导的定语从句。在“介词＋关系代词”结构中，如果先行词是人，关系代词用whom；如果先行词是物，关系代词用which。

介词的确定要根据三个原则：根据先行词的某种习惯搭配；根据定语从句中动词或形容词的某种习惯搭配；根据定语从句的意义。

· Do you still remember the day on which we met for the first day？你还记得我们第一次见面的那一天吗？（on the day）

·China has lots of nations，one of which is Tujia.

中国有许多民族，其中之一为土家族。（one of which）

　Part 3　LESSON 2　



**frozen** *adj*. （河、湖等）结冰的；冷冻的，冷藏的

 Between the woods and frozen lake.在森林和冰冻的湖面之间。

·Americans always drive to supermarkets to buy canned and frozen foods for the week.美国人总是开车去超市买一个星期所需的罐头食品和冷冻食品。

nearly freeze to death 差点冻死

freeze with horror 吓呆了

freeze *v*. （使）结冰；（人）冻僵；（天气）冰冷；冷冻；冷藏

one’s frozen face 某人冻僵的脸

freezing *adj*. 极冷的，严寒的；冰冻的，冰点以下的

freezing cold 严寒；相当冷

the freezing point 冰点

**appreciation** *n*. 欣赏；感激；理解，认识

 Discuss the different ways they expressed their appreciation. 讨论他们表达感谢的不同方式。

·I would like to express thanks to you all.

我向所有的人表示感谢。

in appreciation of 感谢……

appreciate *v*. 欣赏，赏识；感激，感谢；理解；意识到

appreciate （sb/sb’s） doing... 感激（某人）做……

sb would appreciate it if... （＝sb would be grateful if...） 如果……，某人将不胜感激

**wander** *vi*.*&vt*. 徘徊，闲逛；漫步于

 I wandered lonely as a cloud. 我像一片云孤独地闲逛。

·Without wandering minds，we wouldn’t have relativity，Coke or Post-it notes.如果没有遐想，我们就不会有相对论、可乐或便利贴。

wander around 徘徊

形近词 wonder *v*. 想知道；*n*.奇迹



**fill** **up** **with** 充满；（使）填满；装满

 To watch his woods fill up with snow.去看森林白雪皑皑。

·The canal would soon fill up with mud if not regularly cleaned.这条运河如果不经常清理很快就会积满淤泥。

catch up with赶上

keep up with跟上；与……保持联系

put up with容忍；忍受

end up with 以……而告终



❶How is the beauty of the daffodils depicted in the poem？这首诗是如何描绘黄水仙之美的？

 过去分词（短语）作后置定语。过去分词（短语）作定语时，其逻辑主语就是它所修饰的名词。分词所表示的动作与其所修饰的名词构成动宾关系。

·Most colleges now offer first-year students a course specially designed to help them succeed academically and personally.如今，大多数大学都为一年级学生开设一门课程，这门课程专门为他们设计，以帮助他们在学业和个人发展方面取得成功。

❷Discuss the different ways they expressed their appreciation.讨论他们表达感谢的不同方式。

本句含有定语从句，they expressed their appreciation为ways的定语从句部分。

way后接定语从句的用法

引导词在从句中作主语或宾语时，用that/which，作宾语时可省略。

引导词在从句中作方式状语时，用that/in which 或省略。

·We admired the way （in which/that） he solved the problem.我们钦佩他解决那个问题的方法。

　Part 4　LESSON 3　



**desperation** *n*. 绝望；拼命，不顾一切

“Help！ Help！”I shouted，swimming towards the boat in desperation.“救命啊，救命啊！”我大喊着，绝望地朝船游去。

·In desperation，I’m desperate for a solution，but desperately，we didn’t come up with anything.绝望之下，我非常想要一个解决方法，但令人绝望的是，我们却什么都没有想出来。

in desperation 绝望地，不顾一切地

desperate *adj*. 不顾一切的，令人绝望的；极度渴望的

be desperate for/to do sth极度渴望做……

desperately *adv*. 拼命地；绝望地；极度地

**strike** *vi*.*&vt*. 打，击，撞；突然发生不幸 *n*. 罢工；打击

 At this moment a hard body struck me.

就在这时，一个坚硬的东西撞了我一下。

·Strike while the iron is hot. （谚语）趁热打铁。

strike sb＋in/on the＋身体部位　 打某人（身体）某处

be struck by/on/with... 被……打动，迷恋……

It strikes sb that/how ... 某人突然想到……

strike on/upon 突然想到（某个想法）

strike back 回击，反击

be on strike 罢工

go on strike 举行罢工



**depend** **on** 依靠；依赖；取决于

Conseil had to keep me up，and our preservation depended on him alone.康赛尔不得不托着我，保全我们两个人生命的重担落在他一个人身上。

·With the first job，he wouldn’t depend on his parents for money any more. 由于有了第一份工作，他花钱不再依靠父母了。

depend on sb for sth依靠某人供给某物

depend on/upon it that...指望；对……深信不疑

·That depends./It all depends.视情况而定。

·Happiness doesn’t depend upon who you are or what you have；it merely depends upon what you think.幸福不是取决于你是谁或者你拥有什么，而仅仅取决于你的心态。

**so/such...as** **to** 如此……以至于

If master would be so good as to hold onto my shoulder，master would swim with much greater ease. 如果主人能抓牢我的肩膀，主人会游得轻松很多。

·The girl was so kind as to help the old man get off the bus.这个女孩心地如此善良，帮助那位老人下了公交车。

该结构意为“如此……以至于”，其中不定式充当结果状语，so一般修饰形容词或副词，such 修饰名词。



❶The crash was so violent that I have no clear recollection of falling from the boat.撞击实在是太猛烈了，我记不清自己是怎么从船上摔下来的。

 句中包含了“so...that...”这一固定结构，意为“如此……以至于……”。

· It was such bad weather that we had to stay home all the day.天气是如此糟糕，以至于我们不得不整天待在家里。

·And my memory became so large that even I couldn’t believe it！我的记忆存储量变得如此之大，连我自己都不能相信！

1. so...that...句型的常见形式：

so＋*adj*./*adv*.＋that...

so＋*adj*.＋a/an＋*n*.＋that...

so＋many/much/few/little（少）＋*n*.＋that...

2. such...that...句型的常见形式：

such＋a/an＋*adj*.＋*n*.＋that...

such＋*adj*.＋*n*.（可数名词复数或不可数名词）＋that...

3. 当so/such放在句首时，主句要用部分倒装语序。

❷I held onto it； then I felt that I was being drawn up，that I was brought to the surface of the water，

that my chest collapsed—my eyes closed，unconscious.我紧紧地抓住了它；接着，我觉得有人往上拉我，把我拉出了水面，我的胸部不胀了——眼睛紧闭，失去了知觉。

 句中unconscious为形容词作状语，表示主语的状态或情况。

· They returned home，tired and hungry.他们回到了家，又累又饿。

形容词（短语）作状语：

1. 分析谓语动词发生时，主语所处的状态或情况。

2. 形容词作状语在句中还可以表示行为方式或伴随状况、原因、时间或条件等。

·For a moment I just stood there，and saw the deep water，afraid.我在那儿呆呆地站了一会儿，非常害怕地看着深水。

❸The blow produced a sound of metal； and，incredible though it may be，it seemed as if it was made of metal plates. 撞击时，这东西发出金属的声音；虽然听起来不可思议，但它似乎就像用铁板做成的。

 句式“It seemed/seems（to sb） that/as if...”意为“（对某人来说）似乎……”，引导表语从句或方式状语从句。

·“It seemed to me as if a cry，” answered him. “对我来说似乎是哭声，”他回答道。

·Listen to the thunder！It seems as if it is going to rain.听这雷声！天似乎要下雨了。

as though意为“似乎，好像”，与as if用法相同。

　Part 5　WRITING WORKSHOP～READING CLUB　



**aboard** *adv*. *&* *prep*. 在（飞机，火车，船）上；上 （飞机，火车，船）

We were aboard the machine now，and I shook with cold in the darkness.我们现在在机器上，我在黑暗中冷得发抖。

·After five hours of waiting，they finally went aboard the ship. 等待5个小时后，他们最终上船了。

abroad *adv*. 在国外，到国外

board *vi*.*&vt*. 上船（火车、飞机、公共汽车等）；*vi*.寄宿；*n*.木板

broad *adj*. 宽的，广阔的

**comfort** *vt*. 安慰；抚慰 *n*. 舒适感，满足感

 I did not completely believe the words I said，but I knew they would comfort Ned and Conseil.我并不完全相信我所说的话，但我知道他们会安慰奈德和康塞尔。

· Within hours of the news，Helen arrived to comfort her heartbroken friends.得到消息几小时后，海伦赶来安慰她心碎的朋友。



in comfort（＝comfortably）舒服地

take comfort from从……中得到安慰

comfortable *adj*.舒适的，安逸的

comfortably *adv*.舒服地



**respond** **to** 对……做出回应

 How did they respond to the news？他们会对新闻有何反应呢？

response *n*.回答；反应

make （no） response to...对……不予/给予回答

in response to作为对……的回应

respond主要用作不及物动词，若后接宾语应借助介词to；作及物动词时，后接that从句可引出直接引语。

**more** **than**多于，超过；不仅仅；非常；超过……所能

Once I play games for more than an hour，a bell rings to remind me that my time is up.一旦我玩游戏超过一个小时，铃响就提醒我时间到了。

·They were more than willing to help.

他们非常愿意帮忙。

·It was also much more than we could afford，but far less than the original asking price.我们还是负担不起，但是比最初的价格低多了。

“more than＋数词”表示“以上”或“不止”之意，相当于over。

“more than＋名词”表示“不仅仅，不只是”，强调后面的名词。

“more than＋形容词/副词/动词”表示“极其，非常，很”，相当于very，extremely。

“more than＋含can（could）的从句”意思是“使……难以……；不能，远非……”，表示超出某人力量、知识等的范围，含否定意义。

**take** **sth** **for** **granted** 视……为理所当然（而对其不重视）

 I would never again take my home for granted.我再也不会不把家当回事了。

·You can’t take it for granted that they’ll listen to you. 不能想当然地认为他们会听你的话。



❶It was the king who poisoned the wine your mother drank.你妈妈喝的毒酒就是国王所赐。

 本句使用了强调句式“it be＋被强调部分＋that/who...”。

·It was not until Caroline Unger，one of the singers，took his arm and turned him to face the audience that the great man realised his symphony was a success.直到其中一名歌手卡洛琳·昂格尔拉住他的手臂让他转向观众，这位伟人才意识到他的交响乐取得了成功。

1. 强调句型的基本结构为：It is/was＋被强调部分＋that/who＋其他部分（若被强调的是人，可用that或who；若被强调的部分是其他时，一律用that）。

2. 强调句型的一般疑问句结构为：Is/Was it＋被强调部分＋that/who...？

3. 强调句型的特殊疑问句结构为：特殊疑问词＋is/was it＋that...？

4. 对not...until...句型中的时间状语（从句）进行强调时的结构为：It is/was not until＋被强调部分＋that＋其他部分。

注意：本句型不能用于强调原句的谓语动词，如要强调谓语动词，可在动词前加do，does或did。

❷Then came the sound of a heavy door opening，and two seamen appeared.接着，传来了沉重的开门声，两个水手出现了。

 这是全部倒装句。有时，为了引起注意，把here，there，out，in，up，down，away，now，then等副词置于句首，句子用全部倒装。如：

·Here comes the bus.车来了。

·Away flew the bird. 鸟飞走了。

❸I couldn’t say where I was，nor could I imagine.我无法说出我在哪里，我也无法想象。

neither/nor表示“也不”，引导的句子用部分倒装语序，用于对前面所说的否定内容表示同样的看法，结构为“neither/nor＋be动词/助动词/情态动词等＋主语＋其他成分”

·There is no perfect thing in the world，nor/neither will there ever be.世间无完美之物，以后也不会有。

so 表示“也”，用于倒装语序中，对前面所说的肯定内容表示同样的看法，结构为“so＋be动词/助动词/情态动词等＋主语＋其他成分” 。例如：

·He attended the meeting，so did his wife. 他参加了会议，他妻子也参加了。

·They had a wonderful time and so did I.他们玩得很开心，我也一样。

·You are young and so am I. 你年轻，我也年轻。

·She likes music and so do I. 她喜欢音乐，我也喜欢。

@语法疑难破



状态动词和动作动词

一、状态动词

　　状态动词描述状态，一般不用于进行时态。以下是最常见的状态动词：

1. 表达思维活动的动词：admit，agree，believe，know，mean，prefer，realise，remember，think，understand，want等。

He admitted taking the money，but promised never to do it again.他承认拿了钱，但他保证再也不会做这样的事了。

2. 表达情感的动词：adore，care，like，dislike，love，hate，hope等。

Cultural note： we adore potatoes in the UK. They are a comfort food.文化便签：在英国，我们非常喜欢土豆。土豆是一种非常适宜的食物。

3. 表示拥有和存在的动词：appear，be，belong，contain，have，include，need，seem，possess，stand，lie等。

We’ve bought the house，but we can’t possess it before July.我们买下了这栋房子，但要到7月份才能拥有它。

4. 感官动词：feel，hear，look，see，smell，sound，taste等。

This kind of cloth feels very soft.这种布摸上去很软。

This flower smells very sweet.这朵花闻起来很香。

注意：

1. 有些状态动词也可以表示动作。在这种语境下，这些动词可以用于进行时态。

2. 感官连系动词feel，smell，sound，taste，look等，其后要使用形容词，而不用副词。

二、动作动词

　　动作动词描述动作，可用于一般时态和进行时态。动作动词分为持续性动词和终止性动词。

1. 持续性动词

持续性动词又称延续性动词，表示一种可以持续的行为过程或状态。常见的持续性动词：burn，drink，eat，fly，have，keep，know，lie，live，play，rain，read，run，sing，sleep，smoke，snow，stand，study，talk，wait，walk，wear，work等。

2. 终止性动词

终止性动词又称非延续性动词，表示行为或过程是瞬间完成的。常见的终止性动词：admit，arrive，begin，borrow，buy，break，close，come，die，fall，go，hit，join，jump，leave，lose，move，marry，open，put，return，reach，start，stop等。

注意：

终止性动词的否定式表示动作的否定，此时可同表示一段时间的状语搭配。

3. 持续性动词与终止性动词的用法

（1）持续性动词可用表示一段时间的状语修饰，而终止性动词则不可。

How long can I keep the book？这本书我可以借多久？

They will work here till next Friday.他们要在这里工作到下周五。

He was a French traveller who lived in Italy for some time.他是一位法国旅行家，在意大利生活过一段时间。

（2）有时，终止性动词也可同表示一段时间的时间状语搭配。但这种表示一段时间的状语，实质上是表示一段时间内的某个时间“点”。

The play will start in half an hour.戏剧将在半个小时内开始。

The fire broke out during the night.火灾是夜间发生的。

（3）终止性动词一般不用于while引起的时间状语从句。

While I came home，she was cooking dinner. （×）

When I came home，she was cooking dinner. （√）

我到家时，她正在做饭。

（4）持续性动词前加 get/begin/come to等可表示短暂性动作。

When did you get to know him？

你什么时候认识他的？

They began to see that they had made a serious mistake.他们开始认识到自己犯了一个严重的错误。

（5）常用的持续性动词与终止性动词的对照：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 词义 | 终止性动词 | 持续性动词 |
| 爱上 | fall in love with | be in love with |
| 联系 | get in touch with | keep in touch with |
| 穿 | put on | wear |
| 结婚 | marry | be married |
| 认识 | get to know | know |
| 回来 | come back | be back |
| 离开 | leave | be away |
| 死 | die | be dead |

@核心素养通





2017年版《普通高中课程标准》首次提出“学科核心素养”。英语学科核心素养由语言能力，文化意识、思维品质和学习能力构成。随之而来，以后的英语考试将更加坚持能力立意，突出核心素养的考查。

　　下面文段就是围绕“学习能力”这一学科素养展开的。旨在提高学生分析和解决问题的能力。

主题：人与社会

学科素养：学习能力

难度系数：★★★★★

　　The outstanding biography portrays the life of the complicated Renaissance artist in detail. We come to see da Vinci as not only an inventor of musical instruments and early flying machines，but also a notebook keeper and vegetarian，who had trouble finishing many of the projects and paintings he started.

Yet what is most thrilling is getting to know da Vinci the scientist. Isaacson explains how loving science and applying the scientific method to observing the world was really what made da Vinci a great artist and，Isaacson argues，a genius. Da Vinci was fascinated with observing and understanding phenomena in nature. He wanted to know about everything around him，in minute detail，Isaacson writes. He wondered about questions “most people over the age of ten no longer puzzle about”—for instance，how the tongue of a woodpecker works.

To learn about the world，da Vinci combined his own observations with experimentation. Never formally schooled，“he preferred to induce from experiments rather than deduce from theoretical principles，” Isaacson explains. He recorded his observations，looked for patterns among them，and then tested those patterns through additional observation and experimentation.

When he became fascinated with the idea that he could invent flying machines，he observed various birds and filled notebooks with the function and speed at which their wings flapped. That’s why Isaacson calls da Vinci an exemplar of this scientific method. He goes on： “Galileo，born 112 years after Leonardo，is usually credited with being the first to develop this kind of approach and is often regarded as the father of modern science.” There can be no doubt that this honor would have been bestowed on Leonardo da Vinci had he published his scientific writings during his lifetime.

Da Vinci’s emphasis on empirical observation also helped him improve his *art*. First，he was able to use what he learned from looking at nature to paint and draw. His studies of the body，animals，motion，shadow and light，perspective and proportion helped him better understand what he was seeing in front of him，and render it in art more accurately and finely than anyone else of his time. Most importantly，his ability to connect art and science，helped him innovate in his work. Da Vinci made surprisingly diverse series of discoveries，including conceptualizing the helicopter and solar power and advancing knowledge about everything from the reproductive organs to botany. This genius is also what drew Isaacson to Albert Einstein and Steve Jobs as subjects： They’re all innovators who were inspired by and drew connections between art and science.

“Leonardo da Vinci is the ultimate example of the main theme of my previous biographies： how the ability to make connections across disciplines—arts and sciences，humanities and technology—is a key to innovation，imagination，and genius，” Isaacson writes. And this wonderful book is a reminder，in a time of increasingly narrow specialization and focus，that the methods of Renaissance men like da Vinci are as relevant as ever.



We come to see da Vinci as not only an inventor of musical instruments and early flying machines，but also a notebook keeper and vegetarian，who had trouble finishing many of the projects and paintings he started.

　本句是复合句。主句谓语是come to see，see...as意为“把……看作”，后面not only，but also连接并列的成分作as的宾语；who had trouble...是由who引导的定语从句，修饰先行词da Vinci，并在从句中作主语；he started也是定语从句，修饰先行词projects and paintings，关系词which/that在从句中作started的宾语，可以省略。

　我们看到达·芬奇不仅是乐器和早期飞行机器的发明者，还是一个笔记记录者和素食主义者，他很难完成他开始的诸多项目和绘画。



outstanding *adj*. 杰出的　　portray *v*. 描绘

complicated *adj*. 复杂的 thrilling *adj*. 惊险的

phenomena *n*.现象 additional *adj*.额外的

emphasis *n*.重点强调 innovate *v*. 创新

ultimate *adj*.最后的



theoretical *adj*. 理论的

perspective *n*. 观点

have trouble doing sth做某事有困难

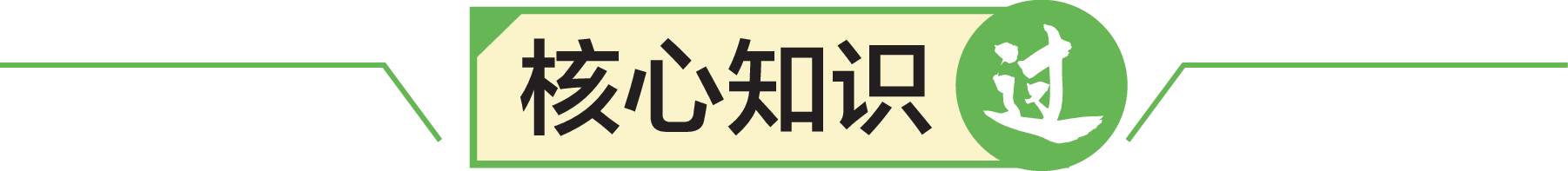
apply ...to...应用于

prefer to do rather than do 宁可做某事而不做另一事

be fascinated with着迷

UNIT 9　HUMAN BIOLOGY

@核心知识



　Part 1　TOPIC TALK　



**capability** *n*.（完成困难事情的）能力，才能

Capabilities of the Human Body：running very fast 人体的能力：跑得很快

·Within the children’s capabilities，they are capable of these tasks very well. 在孩子们的能力范围内，他们能够很好地完成这些任务。



the capability to do sth/of doing sth

做……的能力/才能

beyond the capability 超出能力范围

within the capability 在能力范围内

capable *adj*. 有能力的，有资格的

be capable of 能够

**calculate** *vt*.计算，核算

Capabilities of the Human Mind：calculate 人类大脑的能力：计算

·Mothers’ devotion to children can hardly be calculated. 母亲对孩子的奉献几乎无法计算。



calculate that... 算出……

it has been calculated that... 据估算……

be calculated to do sth 打算做某事

calculator *n*. 计算器

calculation *n*. 计算

**participant** *n*.参加者，参与者

We trained the experiments’ participants to do special breathing exercises... 我们训练实验参与者进行特殊的呼吸练习……

·The researchers examined various levels of noise on participants as they completed tests of creative thinking. 研究人员在参与者完成创造性思维测试时对他们进行了不同程度的噪音测试。

participate *vi*. 参与，参加

participate in 参加

participate with sb in sth 与某人分担某事

participation *n*. 参与，参加



**be** **capable** **of**有能力做

The human body is capable of doing many things，such as jumping high，running very fast. 人体能够做很多事情，比如跳得高，跑得很快。

·Actually，we are capable of preventing the disease from spreading. 实际上我们有能力阻止疾病蔓延。

be able to do sth 有能力做某事

have the ability to do sth 有能力做某事

**stop** **doing** **&** **stop** **to** **do** 停止做某事

When the participants started to feel tired，they stopped doing the exercises properly. 当参与者开始感到疲劳时，他们便不在正确完成动作。

·He stopped to see whether he was being followed. 他停下来看看是不是被跟踪了。

提示：stop doing sth

停止做某事，其中动名词作宾语

stop to do sth

停下来做某事，其中不定式作目的状语



❶Isn’t it amazing what the human mind and body are capable of？人类大脑和身体的能力是多么惊人，不是吗？

·After that，what happened to the Amber room remains a mystery. 从那以后，琥珀屋发生了什么事情仍然是个谜。

 what引导名词性从句，在主句中作主语、宾语、表语、同位语等成分。例如：

·What he said was what he would do. 他说的话也就是他要做的。

❷After they’d been doing the breathing exercises

for about twenty minutes，we noticed something very interesting... 在他们做了大约20分钟的呼吸练习后，我们注意到一些非常有趣的事情……

 本句的从句是过去完成进行时，句式是had been doing，表示在过去的某个时间点以前一直在进行的动作或状态。例如：

·When I moved into the new house，I felt the happy life I had been dreaming of came at last. 当我搬进新家时，我感到我一直梦想的幸福生活终于到来了。

·I had been working on maths for the whole afternoon and the numbers swam before my eyes.

一整个下午我都在做数学题，所以我眼前全是数字。

　Part 2　LESSON 1　



**identical** *adj*.完全相同的，非常相似的

Another example of natural cloning is identical twins，who are produced from the same egg. 自然克隆的另一个例子是同卵双胞胎，它们是由一个卵子受精产生的。

·There are no two leaves which are identical in the world. 世界上没有两片完全相同的树叶。



be identical to/with sb/sth

与某人/某物完全相同

identity *n*. 特征，身份；同一性，相同

a sense of national/cultural/social identity 民族/文化/社会认同感

identity card （ID card） 身份证

**bound** *adj*.很有可能，肯定会

They believe it is bound to lead to cloning of other species，and they worry about the ethical questions this raises. 他们认为这项技术必将导

致其他物种的克隆，担心由此会引发伦理问题。

·The announcement is bound to shake the confidence of the industry. 这个声明必将动摇这一行业的信心。



be bound to do sth 肯定会做

It is bound to be 当然，早应料到

be bound for 准备前往，开往

be bound by 受……约束

**crucial** *adj*.至关重要的，关键性的

While some people believe it is crucial for scientific advancement，others raise moral concerns. 尽管有些人认为这对于科学的进步至关重要，但也有人提出了道德方面的担忧。

·Winning this contract is crucial to the success of the company. 赢得这份合同对这家公司的成功至关重要。



be crucial for/to 对……至关重要

It is crucial that... 至关重要的是……

play a crucial role/part in

在……中起至关重要的作用



**be** **devoted** **to**献身于，致力于

... they had been wholly devoted to the research ……他们全身心地投入到研究中

·She devoted all her life to medical work for Chinese women and children. 她把一生都奉献给了中国妇女和儿童的医疗工作。

devote *vt*. 把……用于；致力于，献身于

devote...to... 把……投入到/奉献于……

devote oneself to 献身于；致力于

devoted *adj*. 挚爱的；忠实的，忠诚的

be devoted to 致力于；献身于，热爱……

devotion *n*. 奉献；关照；忠诚

**in** **comparison** （**with/to** **sth**）与……相比

In comparison with other species，cloning primates has proved to be “much harder”，and doing so with non-reproductive cells was even more complicated. 与其他的物种相比，克隆灵长类动物要“难得多”，而使用非生殖细胞克隆则更为复杂。

·In comparison to other recent video games，this one isn’t very exciting. 和其他近来的游戏相比，这款游戏并不令人兴奋。

compare *v*. 比较，相比，比得上

compare （sth） with/to

把……比作；和……比起来/相比

be compared with/to 与……比起来/相比

comparison *n*. 比较

comparable *adj*. 类似的，可比较的

comparative *adj*. 比较而言的，相对的；比较的，相比的

**depend** **on**依靠；依赖；取决于

How it is used，whether it is a blessing or a curse to mankind，depends on mankind and not on the instrument. 怎样使用它，究竟是给人类带来幸福还是带来灾难，取决于人类自己，而不是取决于工具。

·With the first job，he wouldn’t depend on his parents for money any more. 由于有了第一份工作，他不再依靠父母花钱了。

depend on sb for sth 依靠某人供给某物

depend on/upon it that... 指望；对……深信不疑

That depends./It all depends. 视情况而定。

rely on/count on 依靠

·Happiness doesn’t depend upon who you are or what you have；it merely depends upon what you think. 幸福不是取决于你是谁或者你拥有什么，而仅仅取决于你的心态。



❶How it is used，whether it is a blessing or a curse to mankind，depends on mankind and not on the instrument. 怎样使用它，究竟是给人类带来幸福还是带来灾难，取决于人类自己，而不是取决于工具。

 本句中whether... or...引导让步状语从句，意为“不管是……还……”。还可以引导名词性从句。例如：

·Every student should consider their own situation to choose whether to do a part-time job or not. 每个学生都应该根据他们的自身情况来选择是否要做兼职工作。

❷While some people believe it is crucial for scientific advancement，others raise moral concerns. 尽管有些人认为这对于科学的进步至关重要，但也有人提出了道德方面的担忧。

 while意为“虽然，尽管”，引导让步状语从句，相当于though/although。例如：

·While willing to help，I do not have much time available.虽然我愿意帮忙，但是没有多少时间。

1. while意为“当……的时候”，引导时间状语从句，谓语一般用延续性动词。

While she was writing a letter，the children were playing outside.

当她在写信时，孩子们在外面玩。

2. while意为“而，然而”，作并列连词，表达两个分句前后意义上的对比或转折。

There is plenty of rain in the southeast，while there’s little in the northwest.

东南部雨量充足，而西北部很少下雨。

❸They were the first-ever primates （the order of mammals which include apes，monkeys，and humans） to have been cloned. 他们是有史以来首次被克隆的灵长类动物（哺乳动物的一个类别，包括猿、猴子和人类）。

 当名词或代词被序数词修饰时，常用不定式作后置定语。被修饰词与不定式之间是逻辑上的主谓、动宾、同位或动状关系。例如：

·She was the first woman to win a gold medal in the Olympic Games. 她是第一位在奥运会上赢得金牌的女性。

❹Researchers insist that the science of cloning should be further explored and advanced. 研究人员认为，克隆科学应进一步得到探索与发展。

 insist表示“坚持，坚决要求”时，从句用“（should）＋动词原形”的虚拟语气，should可以省略。例如：

·Our English teacher insists that we （should） speak English in class. 我们的英语老师坚持让我们在课堂上讲英语。

insist表示“坚持说，坚持认为”时，从句用陈述语气。

·He insisted that the identity of a person couldn’t be changed. 他坚持认为，一个人的身份是不能改变的。

　Part 3　LESSON 2　



**contain** *vt*.包含，容纳，装盛

It uses twenty percent of the body’s energy and it contains over one hundred billion cells. 它消耗了人体20％的能量，包含了超过1000亿个细胞。

·Some plants and animals contain natural poisons that are harmful to people. 有些动植物体内含有对人类有害的天然毒素。

contain，include

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| contain | 表示所含之物的全部或一部分，侧重于所含有的数量或成分，不用于进行时。 |
| include | 指作为整体中的一部分而被包括进去，通常指同类。常使用“including＋被包括部分”或“被包括部分＋included”。 |

**locate** *vi*. & *vt*.找出……的准确位置

But even more interesting than locating different areas of the brain is...但比定位大脑的不同区域更有趣的是……

·Located in the northwest of China，Xi’an is seen as the birthplace of the country’s civilization.

西安位于中国西北部，被视为华夏文明的发祥地。

be located in/on坐落于；位于（＝lie in/on）

location *n*. 位置；地点

the location of ……的位置



**consist** **of**由……组成**/**构成

It consists of grey and white matter. 大脑是由灰质和白质组成的。

·Life consists of not only sunshine，but also hard times. 生活中不仅有阳光，还有艰难的时候。

1. 表示“由……组成”的常见短语：

be made up of

be composed of

be comprised of

2. consist in＝lie in 存在于；在于

**be** **responsible** **for**对……负责

Like explorers exploring the world，they’ve found that there are different areas in the brain and these areas are responsible for different functions. 就像探索世界的探险家一样，他们发现大脑中有不同的区域，这些区域负责不同的功能。

·The drunk driver is responsible for the accident that happened on a foggy morning. 这名醉酒司机应对这起发生在一个有雾的早晨的交通事故负责。

responsibility *n*. 责任；职责；义务

take responsibility for 对……有责任；对……负责

it is one’s responsibility to do sth

做……是某人的职责

a sense of responsibility 责任意识

**used** **to** **do**过去常常；曾经

Yes，I’ve noticed that my memory isn’t as good as it used to be，and I’ve read about brain exercises. 是的，我注意到我的记忆力没有以前好了，我读了一些关于锻炼脑子的书。

·When we were young we used to go skating every winter. 小时候我们每年冬天都去滑冰。

be/get used to doing sth 习惯于做……

be used to do sth 被用来做

used to do sth 过去常常做（暗指现在不做了）

注意：含有used to（过去常常）的句子的否定式和疑问式有两种形式：

主语＋didn’t use to...或主语＋usedn’t to...

Did＋主语＋use to do...？或Used＋主语＋to do...？

·He didn’t use/usedn’t to come.他过去不常来。

·Did there use to be/Used there to be a hotel on that corner？那个拐角处过去有家宾馆吗？



These kinds of exercises increase the amount of oxygen in the blood，which is also good for the brain. 这些运动可以增加血液中的氧气含量，这对大脑也有好处。

 本句含有which引导的非限制性定语从句，which 代替前面的说话内容，在从句中作主语。例如：

·I take an active part in outdoor activities，which makes my life more interesting. 我积极参加户外活动，这使我的生活更加有趣。

注意：本句中，that不能代替which，因为that不能引导非限制性定语从句。

　Part 4　LESSON 3　



**classify** *vt*.将……分类；把……归于一类

Each disease can only officially be classified as an epidemic once a certain number of deaths have occurred from the disease. 只有致死病例达到一定数量，一种疾病才能会被正式定性为流行病。

·With the teacher’s help，soon all the students took part in the activity of classifying rubbish. 在老师的帮助下，很快所有的学生都加入到了垃圾分类的活动中。



classify... into 把……分类为/归类为

be classified as 被归类为

classification *n*. 归类，分类，分级

classified *adj*. 分类的

classifiable *adj*. 可分类的

**depressing** *adj*.令人沮丧的；让人忧愁的

Jim Smith looks at the sometimes depressing history of epidemics for clues... 吉姆·史密斯着眼于有时令人沮丧的流行病历史来寻找线索……

·Everything is a bit depressing at the moment，but I carry on in the belief that good times are just around the corner. 目前事事令人沮丧，但我仍相信好日子就在前面。

depress *vt*. 使沮丧

depressed *adj*. 感到沮丧的；抑郁的

be depressed about 对……感到沮丧

depression *n*. 沮丧；抑郁

**occur** *vi*.发生；存在，出现；（想法）产生

Each disease can only officially be classified as an epidemic once a certain number of deaths have occurred from the disease. 只有致死病例达到一定数量，一种疾病才能会被正式定性为流行病。

·And the fifth event，which occurred 66 million years ago，caused the death of the dinosaurs. 6600万年前发生的第五次灭绝导致了恐龙的灭亡。



1. occur to （主意或想法突然）浮现于脑中；被想起，被想到

It occurs to sb to do sth 使某人想到做某事

It occurs to/strikes/hits sb that ...

某人突然想起……

2. sth occurs to/comes to/strikes sb

某人想起某事

sth comes into one’s mind 某人想起某事

3. sb comes up with sth

某人想出（答案，计划）

·It occurs to me to tell you that the Nile is not just a river in Egypt！ 我突然想到尼罗河不仅仅是埃及的一条河！

·It has just occurred to me that there is still another possibility to ensure a prompt delivery of the goods. 我突然想起还有另一个确保这批货物迅速交货的可能性。

·The figure he came up with was really just a shot in the dark. 他得出的数字实际上只是瞎猜而已。

occurrence *n*. 出现；发生；事件

**bury** *vt*.埋葬，安葬；埋藏

Families who had only just got through the war now had to bury their loved ones who had died of the disease. 刚刚熬过战争的人们现在不得不埋葬他们死于疾病的亲人。

·He held her closely，burying his head against her shoulder. 他紧紧地抱着她，把头靠在她的肩上。



bury... in... 把……埋到……里

bury one’s face/head in one’s hands

双手掩面/抱头

be buried in＝bury oneself in 埋头于，专心于

表示“专心于”的其他表达：

be absorbed in

be lost in

be devoted to/devote oneself to

concentrate/focus on



**result** **in**导致

... which resulted in a major loss of life in a number of west African countries.

……这导致了西非多个国家的许多人失去生命。

·Laziness results in failure. 懒惰导致失败。

result in （原因）导致（结果）

result from （结果）由（原因）引起

as a result （of） 结果是

·Failure to comply with these conditions will result in termination of the contract. 不遵守这些条件将导致合同终止。

·The traffic accident resulted from negligent driving. 这起车祸起因于驾驶疏忽。

·These data show that most cancers are detected as a result of clinical follow-up. 这些数据表明多数癌症是由临床随访查出的。

**come** **up** **with**想出；提出；提供

... and come up with cures as soon as possible. ……并尽早想出治愈方法。

·Our class came up with the idea to make better use of used materials. 我们班的同学提出了这一想法，以更好地利用废旧材料。

come about 发生，产生

come across 偶然遇见，碰到

come down to 归结为，传到……手里

come from 来自

come on 快点；进展；算了吧

come out 出来；出版

·I just wanted to know how the problem came about. 我只想知道这个问题是怎么产生的。

·I came across a group of children playing.

我碰到一群正在玩耍的小孩。

·Actually，it all comes down to a fairly simple question. 其实这一切都归结为一个相当简单的问题。

·The book came out of his experiences in India. 这本书取材于他在印度的经历。

**get** **through**度过，熬过（困难或不快的时期）；完成（工作）；通过（考试或检测）；（用电话）联系上

Families who had only just got through the war now had to bury their loved ones who had died of the disease. 刚刚熬过战争的人们现在不得不埋葬他们死于疾病的亲人。

·We got through half the application forms this morning. 我们今天上午完成了一半的申请表格。

·I tried phoning her office，but I couldn’t get through. 我试着给她办公室打电话，但没有接通。

get across （使）通过；（使）被理解

get over 恢复；越过；克服

get together 聚集；相聚；召集

get along/on well with 与……相处融洽

get down to 开始做；开始认真对待

get away from 离开；摆脱



❶Having killed up to 50 million people in 18 months，the Spanish Flu is believed to have been the most severe epidemic in history. 西班牙流感在18个月内造成5000万人死亡，成为历史上最严重的流行病。

（1）本句中having killed 为现在分词短语的完成时，作状语，分词所表示的动作先于句子的谓语动词所表示的动作发生。例如：

·Having lived in Beijing for five years，I have fallen in love with the beautiful modern city. 在北京居住了5年，我爱上了这个美丽的现代化城市。

（2）the Spanish Flu is believed to have...是“主语＋be＋过去分词＋不定式”句型。

·The new airport is said to be completed next year，which will help promote tourism in this area. 据说这个新机场将于明年竣工，这将有助于促进该地区的旅游业。

❷With recent press reports drawing parallels between bird flu and killer epidemics of the past，Jim Smith looks at the sometimes depressing history of epidemics for clues about how we can create a more positive future without epidemics. 最近有新闻报道将禽流感与过去致命的流行病作对比，吉姆·史密斯在屡屡令人感到沮丧的流行病史中寻找线索，从而创造一个没有流行病的更美好的未来。

With recent press reports drawing parallels...是with复合结构“with＋宾语＋宾语补足语（现在分词）”，其中宾语reports与宾补drawing存在逻辑上的主谓关系，故用现在分词。例如：

·The weather was even colder with the wind blowing.因为刮着风，天气更冷了。



“with复合结构”在句中多作状语，也可以作定语。常见的结构有：

with＋宾语＋介词短语（表状态）

with＋宾语＋doing（表示主动或正在进行的动作）

with＋宾语＋done（表示被动或已完成的动作）

with＋宾语＋to do（表示将来的动作）

with＋宾语＋*adj*.（表状态）

with＋宾语＋*adv*.（表状态）

·With all the work finished，they hurried back home for lunch.所有的工作都做完了，他们匆忙赶回家吃午饭。

❸Centuries later，the Great Flu Epidemic of 1918，also called the Spanish Flu，struck near the end of World War Ⅰ. 几个世纪后，第一次世界大战快结束时爆发了1918年大流感，又称西班牙流感。

also called the Spanish Flu是过去分词短语作后置定语，修饰 the Great Flu Epidemic of 1918，call与被修饰的名词存在逻辑上的被动关系。例如：

·They finally accepted the proposal put forward at the meeting. 他们最终接受了会上提出的建议。

·Most of the artists invited to the party were from America. 被邀请参加会议的大部分艺术家来自美国。

　Part 5　WRITING WORKSHOP～READING CLUB　



**identify** *vt*.确定，发现；认出，识别

Globally，researchers are coming together to try to identify the causes for epidemics and help to find effective treatments. 在全球范围内，研究人员正聚集在一起，试图确定流行病的原因，并帮助找到有效的治疗方法。

·The robber was identified by the police according to the fingerprints left on the scene of the crime. 警方根据现场留下的指纹确认了盗贼（的身份）。

·Scientists have identified a link between diet and cancer. 科学家发现了饮食与癌症之间的关联。



identify with sb 与某人产生共鸣；谅解；同情

·I couldn’t identify with any of the main characters in this book. 我无法与这本书中的任何一个主要角色产生共鸣。

identify sb with sth 把某人视为

·She was not the cold-blooded person the public identified her with. 她并不是人们所认定的那种冷血的人。

**suspect** *n*.（犯罪）嫌疑人，可疑分子

The DNA is stored in a database，where policemen can find the same or similar DNA to track down suspects and victims. 这些DNA被储存在数据库中，警察可以在那里找到相同或相似的DNA来追踪嫌疑人和受害人。

·He is the prime suspect in the case. 他是这个案子的首要嫌疑人。

*v*. 疑有，觉得（尤指坏事可能属实或发生）

If you suspect a gas leak，do not strike a match or even turn on an electric light. 如果你怀疑有煤气泄漏，不要点火，甚至连电灯都不要开。

*v*. 怀疑（某人有罪）

He was suspected of theft.人们怀疑他有盗窃行为。



**according** **to**按……所说，根据

According to official records EVD has killed more than 11，310 people in West Africa alone. 根据官方记录，仅在西非，埃博拉就造成11310多人死亡。

·You will be paid according to the amount of work you do. 你们的报酬视工作量而定。

**the** **number** **of** ……的数量

An epidemic is the rapid spread of an infectious disease over a short period of time，causing a large number of deaths，the number of which differs for different diseases. 流行病是指传染病在短时间内迅速传播，导致大量死亡，不同疾病的死亡人数不同。

·The number of the students in our school is more than 10，000.

我们学校的学生人数有一万多人。

a number of，the number of

a number of＋复数名词，意为“很多，大量”，作主语时，谓语用复数形式；

the number of＋复数名词，意为“……的数量”，作主语时，谓语用单数形式。

·The number of scientists invited to the party was 45，but a number of them were absent for different reasons. 应邀参加晚会的科学家是45人，但很多人因不同的原因缺席了。

**belong** **to**属于；是……的成员；应归于

The skull was used for identification and experts found that it had belonged to a 70-year-old man with a broken nose and a cut above his left eye.

头骨被用于鉴定，专家发现它属于一名70岁的男子，他鼻子骨折，左眼上方有一道伤口。

·We all want to be part of a group and feel like we belong to our community. 我们都想成为集体的一部分，想要获得归属感。

belong to属于；是……的成员；应归入 belong to中to为介词，后接名词或代词宾格

belong to 无被动语态，无进行时态

belongings *n*. 所有物，财产

a sense/feeling of belonging 归属感

**as** **a** **result** **of**作为……的结果，由于

Copernicus died at seventy，had a broken nose as

a result of a childhood accident. 哥白尼在70岁时去世，因童年时期的一次意外导致鼻子骨折。

·As a result，we remember them much better，as retelling events helps fix experiences in our memories. 重复事件能加强我们对事件的印象，结果是我们能更好地记住这些经历。

1. result from 由……引起

result in 导致

2. as a result 作为结果

without result 毫无结果地



... as it is the mother’s DNA that is passed on intact to her child. ……因为母亲的DNA完整地传给了孩子。

·Everyone can fail but it’s how you deal with failure that counts.

每个人都可能失败，但是如何对付失败才是重要的。

 本句是强调句型，强调的是句子的主语 the mother’s DNA。若把it is和that去掉，句意和结构仍然完整。

1. 强调句型的基本结构为：It is/was＋被强调部分＋that/who＋其他部分（若被强调的是人，可用that或who；若被强调的部分是其他时，一律用that）。

2. 强调句型的一般疑问句结构为：Is/Was it＋被强调部分＋that/who...？

3. 强调句型的特殊疑问句结构为：特殊疑问词＋is/was it＋that...？

4. 对not... until...句型中的时间状语（从句）进行强调时的结构为：It is/was not until＋被强调部分＋that＋其他部分。

注意：本句型不能用于强调原句的谓语动词，如要强调谓语动词，可在动词前加do，does或did。

·Bach died in 1750，but it was not until the early 19th century that his musical gift was fully recognized.巴赫于1750年去世，但是他的音乐才能一直到19世纪早期才被完全认可。

@语法疑难破



完成时

　　完成时表示一个完成的动作，用来表示现在、过去或者未来某个时间点已经或者将会完成的动作。完成时包括现在完成时、现在完成进行时、过去完成时和过去完成进行时四种时态。

一、 现在完成时

1. 现在完成时的构成为have/has＋done，表示发生在过去的动作或存在的状态到说话时刚刚完成或结束。现在完成时常与up to now、so far、already、yet、now、recently、in the past few years、just等表示时间的短语连用。

2. 在条件、时间或让步状语从句中，表示将来某时之前已完成的动作。

3. 下列情况下常用现在完成时：

（1）It is/has been＋一段时间＋since从句

（2）This/That/It is the first/second/...time that＋现在完成时

（3）It/This is the best/worst/most interesting/...＋名词＋从句（现在完成时）

It is/has been twenty years since I saw her. 我已经二十年没见她了。

This is the first time that we have seen a film in the cinema as a family. 这是我们全家第一次在电影院看电影。

This is the most interesting novel he has ever written. 这是他写的最有趣的一部小说。

二、 现在完成进行时

1. 现在完成进行时的构成为have/has＋been＋doing，表示过去的动作持续到现在并有可能延续下去，常和for、since引导的时间状语连用。

2. 表示重复性动作。

3. 表示某种感情色彩。

The manager has been telling the workers how to improve the program since 9 am. 从上午9点开始，经理就一直在告诉工人如何改善这一方案。

Too much has been happening today. 今天真是一个多事的日子。

注意：现在完成进行时和现在完成时的区别：

（1）现在完成进行时可以表示动作的重复，而现在完成时表示动作发生过。

Someone has phoned you. 有人给你打电话了。

Someone has been phoning you. 有人一直在给你打电话。

（2）现在完成进行时强调动作，而现在完成时则强调结果。

He has been cleaning the street. 他一直在打扫这条街。

He has cleaned the street. 他已经打扫过这条街了。

三、 过去完成时

1. 过去完成时的构成为had＋done，表示过去某个时间之前已经完成的动作，即过去完成时的动作发生在“过去的过去”，句中有明显的参照动作或时间状语（before、after、by、up till），过去完成时不孤立使用。

2. 动词hope、expect、think、intend、mean、want、suppose、plan用过去完成时，表示未实现的愿望、打算或意图。

3. 在hardly/scarcely...when...、no sooner...than...句型结构中，主句用过去完成时，从句用一般过去时，意为“一……就……”。

4. by、by the end of、by the time、until、before、since后接表示过去某一时间的短语或从句时，主句用过去完成时。

5. 表示“第几次做某事”时，主句用一般过去时，从句用过去完成时。

Tom and I became friends in 2020，although we had met several years before. 汤姆和我在2020年成为朋友，尽管在几年前我们就见过面。

I had intended to call on you，but I had an unexpected visitor. 我本来打算去看你，但是我有一位不速之客。

Hardly had the speaker finished his speech when the audience kept asking him questions. 演讲者一结束他的讲话，观众就不停地向他提问。

That was the second time that she had seen her grandfather. 那是她第二次看见她的祖父。

四、 过去完成进行时

过去完成进行时的构成为had＋been＋doing，主要表示过去某一时间以前一直在进行的动作或表示动作在过去某一时间之前开始并延续到过去某一时间，这一动作可能已经停止也可能还在进行。

When Alice came to herself，she did not know how long she had been lying there. 当爱丽丝苏醒过来的时候，她不知道自己已经在那儿躺了多久。（表示lie这一动作先于did not know，且lie这一动作还在进行）

She told me that she had been studying French for 5 years. 她告诉我她已经学习法语5年了。（动作仍继续）

She told me that she had been waiting for me for an hour. 她告诉我她已经等我一个小时了。（动作不再继续）

注意：过去完成时和过去完成进行时的区别：

（1）过去完成时：表示动作在过去的某一时间或某一动作之前已经完成。

Tom was disappointed that most of the guests had left when he arrived at the party. 当汤姆到达派对现场的时候，大部分客人都走了，他很失望。

（2）过去完成进行时：表示在过去某一特定时间以前发生的动作一直持续到这个特定时间，或者刚刚结束，或者还要延续。但是，绝不会延续到现在。

It had been raining hard for three weeks. Nearly all the little trees on the mountain were washed away. 大雨一连下了三个星期，山上的小树差不多都给冲走了。

特别提醒：时间点的确定以及是否强调动作的持续性是判断完成时态和完成进行时态的关键。

@核心素养通





2017年版《普通高中课程标准》首次提出“学科核心素养”。英语学科核心素养由语言能力、文化意识、思维品质和学习能力构成。随之而来，以后的英语考试将更加坚持能力立意，突出核心素养的考查。

　　下面文段就是围绕“学习能力”这一学科素养展开的，旨在提高学生分析和解决问题的能力。

主题：人与社会

学科素养：学习能力

难度系数：★★★★☆

Infectious diseases and associated deaths have reduced，but they remain a significant threat throughout the world. Infectious diseases’ outbreak and the fear and panic that accompany them present various economic risks.

First，there are costs to the health system，both public and private，of medical treatment of the infected and of outbreak control. Concern over the spread of a relatively contained outbreak can lead to decreased trade. Travel and tourism to regions affected by outbreaks are also likely to decline. Some long-running outbreaks，such as HIV，prevent foreign direct investment.

The economic risks are large. It is estimated that the expected yearly cost of infectious diseases is at roughly $500 billion. Even when the health impact of an outbreak is relatively limited，its economic consequences can quickly become expanded. Liberia，for example，saw GDP growth decline 8 percentages from 2013 to 2014 during the Ebola outbreak in Africa.

The risk is complex，but policymakers have tools in response.

Investing in improved health care，supply of clean water，and better health systems can reduce the frequency of human contact with viruses. Investment in reliable disease monitoring in both human and animal populations is also critical. Within formal global watch systems，instead of discouraging reporting possible outbreaks，it may be beneficial to develop incentives for reporting suspected cases，as countries may reasonably fear the effects of such reporting on trade，tourism，and other economic outcomes. Informal monitoring systems，social media for example，which collect information from official reports，media reports，online discussions，and eyewitness observations，can also help national health systems and international responders get ahead of the outbreak news during the early stages. Cooperations for monitoring infectious diseases readiness at the national level provide information national governments can use to react timely to their outbreaks.

There is a significant market failure when it comes to vaccines against individual low-probability viruses that collectively are likely to cause panic. Given the low probability that any single vaccine of this type will be needed，high Research and Development （R&D） costs，and delayed returns，medical companies hesitate to invest in their development. However，responsible international corporations such as CFPI can overcome this market failure. Its goals include advancing candidate vaccines against specific low-probability，high-severity viruses through proof of concept to enable rapid clinical testing in the event of outbreaks. It also aims to fund development of institutional and technical platforms to speed R&D in response to outbreaks for which there are no vaccines.

Undoubtedly，humans and infectious viruses will coexist. However，we can take effective measures to manage the risk of the diseases. Joint action now at the local，national，and multinational levels can go a long way toward protecting our collective well-being in the future.



There is a significant market failure when it comes

to vaccines against individual low-probability viruses that collectively are likely to cause panic.

　本句是主从复合句。There is a significant market failure是there be句式，表示“某处某地存在有”；when it comes to vaccines是由when引导的时间状语从句。

　当涉及到针对个别低概率病毒的疫苗时，市场出现了重大失败，这些病毒共同可能会引起恐慌。



associated *adj*. 联系的

significant *adj*. 重要的

accompany *v*. 伴随

economic *adj*. 经济的

relatively *adv*. 相对地

consequence *n*. 结果；后果

invest *v*. 投资

frequency *n*. 频率

probability *n*. 概率；可能性

individual *adj*. 单独的

undoubtedly *adv*. 毋庸置疑地

beneficial *adj*. 有益的

specific *adj*. 具体的



affect *v*. 影响

decline *v*. 减少

impact *n*. 影响

complex *adj*. 复杂的

in response to... 对……做出反应

delay *v*. 延迟

take measures 采取措施

when it comes to 当谈到；当涉及到

hesitate *v*. 犹豫

overcome *v*. 克服