

Unit 1

1. Harvest the crops= get in the crops

2. Starve

Starve for 渴望得到

Be starved of 非常需要，没有

The engine **was starved of petrol
and wouldn't start.**

He **was starving for sympathy.**

3. Origin/original/originally

**There are a number of words in the
English which were French **in origin**.**

I had been full of **original** ideas and eager for challenges. (有创造性的)

4. Feast

A feast for eyes

The evening was a real feast for music lovers.

5. Dress up

1. 穿着盛装 vi

There is no need to **dress up**---
come as you are.

**2. Dress up/ dress sb up (as) 装扮;
乔装打扮**

Kids love dressing up.

**The boys dressed up as/ were
dressed up as pirates.**

**6. Trick : A way of doing sth that
works well; a good method 技巧;
窍门; 诀窍**

**The trick is to pick the animal up
by the back of its neck.**

7. Gather

The storm clouds were gathering.
(聚集)

Gather evidence 收集情报

Gather the harvest

Gather:使做好准备

I sat down for a moment to **gather my strength**. (积蓄力量)

She was trying to **gather her thoughts** together when the door opened. (集中精神)

8. It is obvious/evident that...

9. Keep one's word

Break one's word

I **give you my word** that this won't happen again.

Word came that.....

Words failed me

10. Weave

Weave a story 编造故事

She was **weaving** in and out of the traffic. (穿行)

11. Forgive sb for sth/doing

Forgive doing

Forgive my interrupting, but I really don't agree with that.

12. Be meant to do

应做；照道理，照规矩应该做；
注定要

Do you really think life **is meant to** be fair?

Women **are meant to** be loved, not to be understood.

13. Gain time 反义词 lose time

My watch **loses** three minutes a

day.

语法：情态动词

高考链接

(2007) 40. It is possible that the King of Stonehenge was linked to the stones: he _____ (可能参与) in planning the monument, or in helping transport and pull up the stones. (hand)

The key: **may/might/could have had a hand**

考查 may/might/could have done 结构表推测，表示“过去可能做了某

事”

(2008) 39. He looks sleepy. He must _____(熬夜了) last night, writing the essay. (stay)

The key: **must have stayed up**

考查 must have done 结构， 表示
“过去一定做了某事”

(2010) 79. It's said that they have swum to the island from the continent, but they _____ (不可能做到) because the ocean in between is too

wide.(do)

The key: **can't/couldn't have done it/so/this/that**

考查 **can't/couldn't have done** 结构，
表示“过去不可能做了某事”

归纳情态动词+have done 的含义

I. 表推测

1. **Must have done** “**过去肯定干了某事**”

It **must have rained** last night, for the ground is wet.

2. **Can /could not have done** “**过**

去不可能；肯定没做某事”

Mr. Smith can't/couldn't have gone to Beijing, for I saw him in the library just now.

Can/ could have done 用于疑问句中，“过去可能干了某事吗”

**There is nowhere to find them.
Where can they have gone?**

**3. May/might/could have done
“过去可能做了某事”**

—What has happened to George?

—I don't know. He **may**
/might/could have got lost.

May/might not have done “**过去可能没做某事**”

They **may not have known** it
beforehand.

II. 表虚拟

1. Could have done **本来能够/可以**
做某事，实际动作并未发生

He **could have passed** the exam, but
he was too careless.

2. Might have done 动作本来可能会发生，实际上并未发生

She **might have achieved** greater progress, if you had given her more chances.

3. Should /ought to have done 本来应该做某事，实际上并未做。

Tom, you are too lazy. The work **should have been finished** yesterday.

I **ought to have gone** home last

Sunday.

Should have done 还可表示：过去竟然做了某事

The painting considered to have been copied should have won the prize.

Should not/ought not to have done
过去不应该做某事，实际上却做了

Look, Tom is crying. I shouldn't have been so harsh on him.

4. Needn't have done 过去没必要
做某事，实际却做了

I **needn't have bought** so much
wine—only five people came.

5. Would rather have done 愿过去
做了某事，实际上却没做

Would rather not have done 愿过
去没做了某事，实际上却做了

We went by sea but I **would
rather have gone** by air.

6. Would have done 如果某个动作
在过去发生了，某种情况就会

发生

Unit 2

1. Balance

Vt 权衡重要性

Balance A against B

The cost of obtaining legal advice
needs to be **balanced against** its
benefits.

Strike a balance between A and B

(在对立二者之间)找到折中办法;
使两全其美

2. Slim : not as big as you would like or expect; small

微薄的；不足的；小的

A slim chance of success

成功的可能性不大

3. Strength

1. 实力

Political power depends upon economic strength.

2. 长处；优点

Strengths and weaknesses

4. get away with/do away with

Do away with sb/oneself :kill

Do away with sth 废除；取消；结束

He think it is time we did away with the monarchy.

5. consult

Consult sb about sth 咨询某人某事

Consult (with) sb. about/on sth 和某人商量某事

Consult /refer to the dictionary

Look up a word in the dictionary

6. combine

Combine sth with sth

Combine A and B (together)

Combine A and/with B 兼有； 使融合（或并存）

Combined efforts 通力合作

7. ingredient : one of the things or qualities that are necessary to make sth. successful.

(成功的)因素， 要素

The essential ingredients for success

8. flavor

A particular quality or atmosphere

特点；特色；气氛

The stories have a strong **regional flavour**.

Foreign visitors help to give a truly **international flavor** of the argument.

（国际性的气氛）

9. cut up (usu. Passive)

使伤心；使悲伤

She **was pretty cut up** about them leaving.

10. P10. Curiosity **drove** Wang Peng

inside.

Drive 迫使；驱使

The urge to survive **drove** them on.

You're **driving** yourself too hard.

P11. Wang peng's **regular customers** often became fat.

Regular customer 常客

补充讲情态动词的进行时

情态动词+行为动词进行式（即情态动词+ **be + doing** 形式），表示推测或评论某动作现在是否正在进行。

Must be doing 肯定正在干某事

Can't/couldn't be doing 不可能在
做某事

May/might/could be doing 或许在
做某事

Should be doing 按理因该在干某
事

You must be joking.

**The manager can't be having a
meeting. He is still in his office.**

情态动词+行为动词完成进行式
(即情态动词+ **have been + v-ing** 形
式), 表示推测或评论过去某动作是

否正在进行或一直在进行。

Must have been doing 过去肯定在做

Can't/couldn't have been doing 过去不可能在做

May/might/could have been doing 过去可能/或许在做

The car **must have been running** at least 100 miles an hour when it crashed into a tree by the roadside.

He **may / might have been buying** stamps in the post office when you saw him.

Unit 3

1. Novel

Adj. 新颖的；与众不同的；珍奇的

A novel idea/feature/design 新观点/特征/设计

2. Wander

vi 走神；神智恍惚；（思想）开小车

It's easy to be distracted and let your attention wander.

Try not to let your mind wander.

Her thoughts **wandered** back to her youth.

3. Go ahead

1. 走在前面；先走

2. 发生；进行

The building of the new bridge will **go ahead** as planned.

3. 开始做；着手干

“May I start now?”

“Yes, **go ahead.**”

The government intends to **go ahead with** its tax cutting plans.

政府拟开始执行其减税计划。

4. fault

It is one's fault that.....

Find fault with 找某人毛病

His wife is constantly **finding fault**
with him.

5. by (pure) accident/chance/
accidentally

They met **by pure chance/accident.**

Purely by accident/chance

6. account for

1. The poor weather may have
accounted for the small crowd.

(是.....的原因)

2. How do you **account for** the show's success. (解释; 说明)

3. The Japanese market **accounts for** 35% of the company's revenue. (数量; 比例) 占

4. All the passengers have now been **accounted for**.
(了解; 查明)

7. contrary

Be contrary to 与.....相对立, 相反

Contrary to popular belief, many cats

dislike milk.

On the contrary 与此相反； 恰恰相反

8. take a chance (on sth) /Take one's chance

We took a chance on the weather and planned to have the party outside.

9. genuine

1. 真的； 名副其实的

Is the painting a genuine Picasso?

Opp. Fake

2. 真诚的；诚实的；可信赖的

He **made a genuine attempt** to improve conditions.

Mr. Smith had a **genuine** passion for music.

10. P18. I wonder, Mr Adams, if you'd mind **us asking** a few questions.

I have written him an urgent letter and suggested **his /him sending** it to Tagore.

His being elected president made his supporters very excited.

11. I found myself carried out to sea...

When he woke up, he found himself surrounded by a group of journalists.

接过去分词作宾语补足语的动词有：

See/hear/feel/watch/notice/find

Have/get/make/keep

Like/want/wish/ expect

语法： 宾语从句/表语从句

宾语从句重点：

1. 时态一致和语序

She explained that she had lost her way.

She has made it clear that the sports meeting will not put off.

2. 常用 it 做形式宾语的情况。

(1).若 find, feel, consider, make, think 等动词后

He has made it clear that the meeting will not be postponed.

(2)表示爱憎的动词 like, love, hate, dislike+it+when

I hate it when they talk with their mouth full of food.

(3)

介词

except/but/besides/in 后可以直接接
that 引导的宾语从句。除此之外，
that 引导的从句一般不直接作介词的
宾语；要接 **that** 从句需用 **it** 做形
式宾语。

You may **depend on it that** I should
always help you.

see to it that...

rely on it that...

Insist on it that...

(4) 其他句式

Bring it to one's attention that...

Take it for granted that.....

Would appreciate it if 从句用过去
式

3. 只用 **whether** 不用 **if** 的情况。

(1). 所引导的从句作**介词宾语**时，用 **whether**，不用 **if**。例如：

I worry about whether I hurt her feelings.

(2). 引导宾语从句，从句置于句首表示强调时，用 **whether**，不用 **if**。例如：

Whether this is true (or not), I

can't tell.

(3). 和动词不定式连用时，用 whether，不用 if。例如：

I don't know whether to accept or refuse.

(4). 直接与 or not 连用时，用 whether，不用 if。例如：

I didn't say whether or not he'll be staying at home.

(5). 引导主语从句时，从句位于句首用 whether，不用 if。例如：

Whether she comes or not
doesn't concern me.

但用 **it** 作形式主语，将主语从句
置于后面时，**whether** 和 **if** 可以
换用。例如：

It is not clear to me **whether/if**
she likes the present.

(6). 引导表语从句时，用
whether，不用 **if**。例如：

His first question was **whether**
Holmes had arrived yet.

(7). 引导同位语从句时，用
whether，不用 **if**。例如：

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