



精锐教育学科教师辅导讲义

辅导科目：英语		年 级：高一	课时数：3
课 题	Unit 2. Great minds 基础知识梳理		
教学目标	1. 使学生能够基本掌握 unit2 中的基础词汇及其拓展用法； 2. 帮助学生梳理课文中的一些重点句型，并且会做一些基础的单选题。		
教学内容			
<p>Step1: Greetings & Free talk</p> <p>Is there something interesting or important this week?</p> <p>Step2: Homework checking & Revision</p> <p>Step3: 知识梳理</p> <p>I. Key Words重点单词</p> <p>1. genius n. (1) 天才人物</p> <p>Tests showed that the child was a genius.测试表明，这个孩子是个天才。</p> <p>(2) 对（做）某事物的天生的非凡才能</p> <p>The girl has a genius for language.这个女孩有语言的天赋。</p> <p>【辨析】 genius, talent</p> <p>genius指“（天生的很高的）才能，才干或在某些领域的权威”；talent 则指“需培养发展的才能”。</p> <p>He is a genius in many fields.他在很多领域都是个天才。</p> <p>She allowed her dancing talent to go to waste.她荒废了她的舞蹈才能。</p> <p>2. attempt (1) n. 努力尝试</p> <p>【搭配】 { make an attempt to do sth. 试图做某事 make no attempt at(doing) sth 没有企图做某事</p>			



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His attempt is to learn to ski.他试图学习滑雪。

He failed in his attempt to win the first prize.他赢取第一名的尝试失败了。

(2)v. 试图, 尝试

【搭配】 attempt to do sth 试图做某事

The prisoners attempted an escape, but failed.这个囚犯企图逃跑, 但失败了。

He attempted to climb the mountain他试图爬上山。

3. universe n. 宇宙

One theory about the origin of the universe is that it began with a 'Big Bang'.

宇宙起源的理论之一是宇宙源于一次大爆炸。

【拓展】 universal adj. 宇宙的; 普遍的

- universal truth/rule/problem 普遍的真理/法则/问题
- universal language/peace 世界通用的语言/世界和平
- universal interest/weakness 共同的兴趣/弱点

4. nuclear adj. 原子能的; 核能的

Another nuclear power station is to be set up in that area.那个地区将再建一座核电站。

There are both good and bad aspects of nuclear energy.核能有利也有弊。

【拓展】 nucleus n. 核心, 中心

- nuclear weapon 核武器
- nuclear energy 核能; 原子能
- nuclear war 核战争
- nuclear explosion 核爆炸
- nuclear family 核心家庭

5. gift n. 天赋; 才能

【搭配】 have a gift for (doing) sth. 有做某事的天赋

I have no gift for foreign languages.我没有学习外语的天赋。



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【拓展】 gifted adj.有才能的

【搭配】 { be gifted in/at sth 在某方面有天赋
be gifted at doing sth 有.....的天赋

The composer is also a gifted pianist.这位作曲家也是位有才能的钢琴家。

6. curiosity n.好奇心; 求知欲

Curiosity is part of human nature.好奇是人类天性的一部分。

He did it out of curiosity.他这么做是出于好奇心。

【搭配】 show(great) curiosity about sth. 对.....显露出好奇心。

Don't show great curiosity about other people's affairs.不要对其他人的事情过于好奇。

【拓展】 curious adj.好奇的

Little children are curious about everything.小孩子对每一件事都很好奇。 ...

He was curious to know what was happening in the office.他很好奇, 想知道办公室里有什么事。

7. reputation n.名声; 名誉

【搭配】 { a man of reputation有名望的人
a man of no reputation默默无闻的人, 没有声望的人
have/enjoy a reputation(享)有名声/名誉
lose/ruin one's reputation失去/毁掉某人的名声
build up a reputation博得名声
live up to one's reputation不负盛名, 名副其实

The shop enjoys an excellent reputation.这家商店名声很好。

He has a good reputation as a doctor.他是个很有名望的医生

【拓展】 repute v.被公认为

He is reputed(as/to be)the best surgeon in Paris.他被公认为巴黎最好的外科医生。

8. theory n.理论



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The project sounds perfect in theory.这个项目从理论上来说是完美的。

【拓展】 theoretical adj.理论的；理论上的

This book is too theoretical; I need a practical guide.这本书理论性太强，我需要一本实用手册。

9. guide v.指引；带领

I guided him to the headmaster's office.我把他领到校长办公室。

【拓展】 guidance n.指引 be under sb's guidance在某人的指导下

10. perfectly adv.完美地

The dress fits her perfectly.这条连衣裙她穿非常合身。

【拓展】 perfect adj.完美的 Nobody is perfect.人无完人。

perfect v.使完美、完善

He is a violinist who spent years perfecting his technique.他是一位花了多年时间使演奏技术炉火纯青的小提琴手。

11. applause n.鼓掌，喝彩，赞许

His speech won the applause of the audience.他的讲话赢得了听众的掌声。

Let's have a good round of applause for the next performer.咱们为下一个表演者热烈鼓掌吧。

As the President's car arrived, the crowd broke into loud applause.

总统的汽车到达时，群众中爆发出热烈的掌声。

12. complex adj.复杂的；难懂的

At last, the little boy managed to answer the complex question.最终小男孩回答出了这个复杂的问题。

Life is getting more complex and difficult.生活正在变得更复杂而且更艰难。

【拓展】 complex n.复合体

The army is an extremely complex organism.军队是极其复杂的组织。



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13. offer v.主动提出



- 【搭配】** { offer to do sth主动提出做.....
offer sb sth/offer sth to sb给某人提供.....

He offered to help Mary when she had a problem当玛丽有困难时，他主动提出帮助她。

The company offered him a high salary, but he declined.这家公司出高薪聘用他，但他婉言谢绝了。

II. Key Expressions重点词组

1. regard ...as把.....视为

“Titanic” is regarded as his best film so far. “泰坦尼克号”被认为是到目前为止他拍得最好的影片。

He is generally regarded as one of the best basketball players in the NBA.

人们普遍认为他是NBA最优秀的球员之一。

You can't regard him as a friend but a business associate.你不能把他看作朋友，他只是个生意伙伴。

- 【拓展】** { consider (to be \ as)
regardas,
treat.....as

2. sense of humor 幽默感

e. g. A sense of humour is a great asset for a person. (喻) 幽默感是一个人的宝贵资产。

His sense of humour makes him popular with the students.幽默感让他很受学生欢迎。

What impressed us most was that the famous scholar had a sense of humour.

使我们印象最深刻的就是那个著名的学者很有幽默感。

- 【拓展】** { a good business sense有经济头脑
in a sense在某一方面；就某种意义来说
make sense有意义；意思清楚；有道理
make sense“理解；懂；明白



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3. let...down 使.....失望

The basketball team let everyone in the school down when they played poorly in the championship game.

篮球队在锦标赛中的糟糕表现让学校里的每个人都很失望。

【拓展】 { let sb in 让某人进来
let sb off 放过（饶恕）某人

The police let him off, but warned him not to do that again. 警察没有处罚他，但警告他不准再犯。

4. be in trouble 有麻烦；在困境中

Work hard, or you all will be in trouble at the end of this term 努力学习，否则到期末你们都会有麻烦。

He was in great trouble. He knocked down an old woman. 他有大麻烦了，他撞倒了一位老妇人。

【拓展】 { get into trouble 惹上麻烦；陷入困境
take the trouble to do sth 不辞辛劳地做某事
ask/look for trouble 自找麻烦

She is always getting into trouble. 她总是陷入麻烦之中。

He told a lie in order not to get into trouble. 他撒谎是为了避免惹麻烦。

We must thank him for taking the trouble to help us find the missing document.

我们一定要谢谢他不辞辛劳地帮我们找失踪的文件。

5. agree with 同意（某人的观点）

{ agree with sb/one's idea/one's words/what sb say 同意某人的话/想法
agree to sth 同意某事
agree with sb on/about sth 在某方面与某人取得一致意见
agree with sth 与某事物相一致，相符合
agree with sb (对某人的健康或胃口) 适合

e. g. I'm afraid I can't agree with you/your opinion/what you said. 恐怕我不能同意你 / 你的观点 / 你所说的。

They couldn't agree with each other on the date of their wedding ceremony.

他们对于在哪一天举行婚礼未能取得一致意见。



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His story does not agree with what I was told. 他的故事和我听说的不一致。

【例】

6. change places 换位置

Could you please change places with me? 你能和我换一下位置吗?

【拓展】 place 位置, 职位, 地位

If I were in your place, I wouldn't take a part-time job. 如果我是你的话, 我不会去做兼职。

take the place of sb/ sth = take sb's /sth's place 代替某人/某事物

Do you think E-mail will take the place of letters? 你认为电子邮件会取代书信吗?

When he was ill in hospital, Susan took his place. 在他生病住院时, 苏珊取代了他的位置。

7. know...by heart 记住(= remember)

e. g. It's easy to know these rules and formulas by heart but not as easy to understand them.

记住这些定律和公式很容易, 但要理解它们却不是那么容易的事。

【拓展】

- break one's heart 使人难过/心碎
- lose heart 失去信心 (注: lose与heart之间不能插入冠词或代词所有格)
- with one's whole heart 全心全意地
- put one's heart into sth 全神贯注于

III. Key Sentences 重难点句子

1. Einstein used to say that the only gift he had was curiosity, but this story about him shows that he also had a sense of humor.

【拓展】

- used to do 意为“过去常常做某事 (但现在一般已不再如此)”
- be used to do 被用来做某事
- be used to doing 现在习惯于做某事

I used to stay up late, but now I go to bed early. 我过去常常熬夜, 但现在睡得很早。

Wood can be used to make paper. 木材能被用来造纸。

He is used to listening to English news every morning. 他现在习惯于每天早上听英语新闻。



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活学活用：

In my opinion, life in the twenty-first century is much easier than_____.

- A. that used to be B. it is used to
C. it was used to D. it used to be

【解析】依我看，21世纪的生活比过去的生活轻松多了。“used to do”表示“过去常常”，可排除，B、C选项。it可以指代刚才出现的名词“life”。故选D。

【答案】D

2. As a young man with a growing reputation, Einstein received many invitations to explain his theories at different universities.

(1)句中中介词短语 with a growing reputation 作 young man 的定语

相当于：As a young man who enjoys a growing reputation

Everyone was astonished at the fact that the criminal was the professor **with a lot of honours.**

罪犯居然是那个有着很多荣誉称号的教授，这个事实让每个人都感到震惊。

(2) invitations后面的不定式是用来修饰它们作后置定语的。当我们需要对一个名词作进一步解释时，可以在这个名词后面加不定式来修饰。

Do you think he has the **ability to** control such a situation? 你认为他有能力控制这种局势吗？

His failure to be accepted by the company let his parents down. 他没有被公司录取这件事使他父母失望。

3. a man called Hans 一个叫汉斯的人

过去分词短语called Hans作man的定语，相当于：a man who was called Hans。

UFO is something called Unidentified Flying Objects. UFO是一种被叫作不明飞行物的东西。

4. One evening, on their way to a distant university, Einstein said, “I wish I didn’t have to give my lecture tonight, Hans.”

(1) **on one's/the way to** 在去……的路上，正在走向……

He is on his way to success.他正走向成功。



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He is on the way to becoming a famous biologist.他正要成为一名著名的生物学家。

(2)



wish用来表示不太可能实现的愿望，或未实现的愿望，后面的宾语从句中的谓语动词要用虚拟语气。具体来说，表示与过去事实相反的愿望，用过去完成时；表示与现在事实相反的愿望，用过去时，be动词用were；表示将来不太可能实现的愿望，用could/would/should+动词原形。

How I wish I had taken your advice! 我多么希望接受了你的建议啊！（事实上没有接受。）

I wish my mother could come back from abroad and spend Christmas with me.

但愿我母亲能从国外回来跟我一起过圣诞节。（事实是这个愿望未必能实现。）

5. He then asked a question so difficult that Hans had no idea about what he was talking about.

(1) so...that...意为“如此……以致……”。

He spoke so quickly that I can't follow him.他讲得太快了，我跟不上他。

so和后面的形容词或副词放到句首，句子倒装，如上面可改为：

So quickly did he speak that I can't follow him.

(2) have (no) idea短语，意思为“（不）知道；无能为力”，后面可以带of或about引导的介词短语，也可跟从句，但接that引导的从句时，of往往省略，而接wh-引导的从句，of可以保留也可省略。

-Have you got any idea (of) why he said so? 你知道他为什么这么说吗？

-I've got no idea of/about it at all.我根本不知道。

I have no idea (of) whether he will come today.我不知道他今天是否来。

6. They left the university, with Einstein driving

with +n. /pron. +doing/done为介词短语，在句中起伴随状语的作用。doing或done是分词结构作介词with后名词或代词的宾语补足语，doing表主动关系，done表被动关系。

With no one talking to him, the child soon fell asleep.因为无人跟他说话，孩子不久就睡着了。

The boy was thinking about something, with his head rested in his hand.男孩用手托着头在思考问题。

活学活用：

With a lot of difficult problems _____, the newly-elected president is having a hard time.

A. settled

B. settling

C. to settle

D. being settled



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答案： C



7. ...that even my driver knows how to answer it.

“what/when/where/which/who/whether/how+不定式”可以用来描述行为，这个结构在句子中可充当主语、表语或宾语。

In fact, it's so easy that even my driver knows how to answer it.

事实上，这个问题很简单，连我的司机都知道怎么回答。

More Reading

I. Key Words 重点单词

1. property n. 财产；资产

personal property 动产 real property 不动产

He inherited a large property. 他继承了大笔的地产。

The family had little property except an old house. 那家人除了一栋旧房子外没有什么财产。

【拓展】property n. (物体) 特性

The plant has the property of healing burns. 这种植物具有能治疗烫伤的特性。

2. worth adj. 值……钱

(1) be worth +n. 意思为“值……的，价值……的”，其中名词常用money, the time, effort等。

Her new necklace is worth \$2,000. 她的新项链价值2 000美金。

It is not worth a penny. 一文不值。

The job is worth the time and effort. 这份工作值得花时间和精力。

(2) be worth +doing, 意思为“值得做……”，值得注意的是，doing只能用主动形式表示。

The music is worth listening to. 这段音乐值得一听。

3. original adj. 原来的；起初的

It is important to make copies of your passport in case the original document gets lost.

为了避免护照原件丢失，复印原件很重要。

【拓展】original n. 原著，原物，原画



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He is studying Greek to read Homer in the original.他学习希腊文是为了读《荷马》原著。

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/967104100166006156>