

新课练 16 Unit 2 English around the world



【重点词汇、短语】

1. because of 因为、由于

2. come up 走近、上来、提出

3. actually 实际上、事实上

4. base 以...为基础, 根基

5. at present 目前

6. make use of 利用

7. such as 例如

8. command 命令、指令、掌握

9. request 请求、要求

10. play a part/role in 扮演一个角色

11. recognize 辨认出、承认、公认

12. straight 直接、挺直、笔直的

13. be different from 与...不同

be the same as 和...一样

14. one another 相互,彼此 (=each other)

15. at the end of 在...结束时

16. because of 因为 (后接名词或名词性短语)

because 因为 (后接句子)

17. be based on 根据, 依据

18. at present 目前; 当今

19. especially 特别, 尤其

specially 专门地

20. make use of 利用...

make the best of 充分利用...

21. a large number of 大量的, 很多 (作主语时,

谓语动词用复数)

the number of ...的数量 (作主语时, 谓语动词用

单数)

22. in fact = actually= as a matter of fact 事实上

23. make lists of... 列清单

24. included 包括 (前面接包括的对象)

including 包括 (后面接包括的对象)

25. command sb. to do sth. 命令某人去做某事

command + that 从句 (从句用 should+V 原)

26. request sb. to do sth. 要求某人做某事

request + that 从句(从句用 should+V 原)

【重点句型】

1. World English comes from those countries where English plays an important role as a first or second language, either because of foreign rule or because of its special role as an international language. (定语 从句)

世界英语来自那些以英语为第一或第二语言的国家,英语在这些国家起重要作用,或是因为外国的统治,或是因为其作为国际语言的特殊地位。

2. All languages change when cultures communicate with one another.

当不同的语言互相沟通时, 所有的语言都会发生变化。

3. Actually, the English spoken between about AD 450 and 1150 was based more on German than present day English.

实际上,从公元450年到1150年,人们所说的英语更多的是以德语为基础的,而现代英语不是。

4. Would you please come up to my flat for a visit?

请到我的公寓里来坐坐,好吗?

5. Believe it or not, he cheated in the exams.

信不信由你,他在考试中作弊。

6. Native English speakers can understand each other even if they don't speak the same kind of English.

以英语作为母语的人,即使他们所讲的语言不尽相同,也可以互相交流。

7. Today the number of people learning English in China is larger than even before.

目前在中国学习英语的人数比以往任何时候都多。

8. It is the duty of a government to provide education for the children of its country. (it 作形式主语)

政府的责任是为其国家的小孩提供教育。

9. Reading is one of the best ways of improving your vocabulary and usage.



阅读是帮助你改善词汇及其用法的最好方法之一。

10. Giving commands is less polite than making a request.

发号命令比发出请求粗鲁。

11. We asked her for directions and she told us to go round the corner on the left and keep going straight for two blocks.

我们向她问路,她告诉我们往左边拐弯后直走两个街区。

12. He knows several languages, such as English, French and German.

他懂几种语言,例如英语、法语和德语。

【语法总结】

直接引语和间接引语 (二)

如果直接引语是祈使句,变为间接引语时,要将祈使句的动词原形变为带 to 的不定式,并根据句子意思在不定式前加上 tell/ask/order 等动词,如果祈使句是否定句,在不定式前面还要加上 not。

例: The hostess said to us, "Please sit down."

 \rightarrow The hostess asked us to sit down.

He said, "Don't make so much noise, boys."

→ He told the boys not to make so much noise.



一、单项选择

1	Vou chould	try to get a goo	d night's sleen	much work you have to d	40
	YOU SHOULD	irv io gera god	a nigni s sieen	much work voll have to c	10

A. however

B. no matter

C. although

D. Whatever

1. A

【解析】



考查让步状语从句。句意:无论你有多少工作要做,你都应该尽量睡个好觉。A. however 无论怎样; B. no matter 不要紧; C. although 虽然; D. whatever 无论什么。however 相当于 no matter how"无论怎样",修饰后面的形容词或副词,引导让步状语从句,本句中修饰形容词 much。故选 A。

2. America is an	country. You can hear	everywhere
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- A. English-spoken; English speaking
- B. English-speaking; English spoken
- C. speaking-English; English spoken
- D. spoken English; English speaking

2. B

【解析】

考查复合形容词和宾语补足语用法。句意: 美国是个说英语的国家。你到处都能听到人们说英语。复合形容词 English-speaking 讲英语的..; 第二空的 English 与 speak 构成被动关系,故使用过去分词的形式。句意: 美国是一个讲英语的国家。你到处都可以听见英语被讲。故 B 正确。

- 3. He asked me _____ with me.
 - A. what the matter is
 - B. what the matter was
 - C. what is the matter
 - D. what was the matter

3. D

【解析】

考查宾语从句。句意:他问我怎么了?宾语从句应用陈述句语序,what is the matter 比较特殊,它在变成间接引语的时候,语序不变,时态变,故选 D。

4. —I heard your father had gone to Beijing on business.

—Yes. And he _____ in three weeks.

A. will return B. has returned C. returned D. Returns

4. A

【解析】

考查一般将来时。句意: ——我听说你爸爸去北京出差了。——是的,他三周之后回来。句中 in three weeks 意为"三周之后",是将来的时间,故用一般将来时。故选 A 项。



5. Stop smoking, Joe! You yourself if you keep on doing it like that!						
A. will kill	B. have killed	C. kill	D. Killed			
5. A						

【解析】

考查一般将来时。句意:不要抽烟了,Joe!如果你再继续抽,会害死你自己的。句中 if 引导条件状语从句,意为"如果"。条件状语从句要满足主将从现的原则,从句 if you keep on doing it like that.是一般现在时,故主句用一般将来时。故选 A 项。



四、根据所给汉语意思完成句子

根据汉语意思完成句子,每空一词

6.	你认为我们的新班长怎么样?							
	you	our new	monitor?					
7.	既然这些岛屿不属于你们国家,你们就不应该登陆这些岛屿。							
	these islands		your country, you sho	uldn't land on them.				
8.	3. 我的决心是尽快找到我学习英语的最好方法。							
	My determination	the b	est way	learn English.				
9.	9. 我国有越来越多的高速公路,使得人们出行变得更加容易。							
	In China there are more and more h	ghways,	it for peop	le around.				
10	10. 我们应该尽可能多地收集有用信息。							
	We should gather			<u>.</u>				
6.	What do think of							
7.	Since are lost to							
8.	is to find for r	ne to						
9.	making easier to tr	avel						
10	as much useful ir	formation as	possible					

【解析】

【分析】

- 7. 考查固定句式。根据汉语提示可知,该句考查 What do you think of...? 和 How do you like...? 译为"...怎么样?",向他人征求意见的句式。结合句子所给空格,故填①What ②do ③think ④of。
- 8. 考查原因状语从句及主谓一致。根据汉语提示可知, since 译为"既然"引导原因状语从句,且该从句一般放在主句之前。而短语 be lost to 译为"不属于…所有",句中 these islands 是从句主语为复数形式,要将 be变成 are,故填①Since ②are ③lost ④to。
- 9. 考查不定式做表语和定语。根据汉语提示可知,此处使用不定式做表语表示目的这一用法,常见句型为: 主语+be+不定式(做表语)表示主语的具体内容。the best way to do sth 为固定搭配,译为"做某事最好的方 法",此处的不定式做 the best way 的后置定语。而句中"找到"这个动词使用 find。故填①is ②to ③find ④for ⑤me ⑥to。
- 10. 考查固定句式及比较级。根据汉语提示,可知此句考查 make+it+adj(for\to sb)+to do sth 句型,考虑 make 在该句中成分为非谓语动词,其逻辑主语为 highways,二者构成主谓关系,故使用 making,形容词部分根据汉语提示应该使用比较级 easier。故填①making ②easier ③to ④travel。
- 11. 考查副词短语用法。根据汉语提示可知,此处考查 as... as possible 译为"尽可能...的",其结构为 as+adj\adv+as possible。故填①as ②much ③useful ④information ⑤as ⑥possible。

【点睛】

since 可以引导时间状语从句和原因状语从句,不能引导定语从句。

引导时间状语从句一般放在后面,指从说话前某一时刻到说话时刻这一段时间,常用于完成时态。Eg:He has been living in Beijing since he was five.五岁后一直住在北京。

引导原因状语从句,主要是说明已知的必然性理由。只能放在前面引导,不能出现在后面。在后面常用 as。 另外记住,because 常用来引导未知性必然理由。Eg:Since you are ill,you had better not go to school.既然病了, 就别去学校了。本题中的第二小题,考查 since 引导的原因状语从句。

三、短文改错

文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。增加:在缺词 处加一个漏字符号(八),并在其下面写出该加的词。删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。修改:在错的词下划 一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。



Ladies and gentlemen,

It's my honor to give a speech here. After-school activities play a important part in our school life. Proper activities help enrich our lives, broaden our horizons or develop our personalities.

Mine own experience can serve as a case in point. When I was in Senior One, I become a member of our drama club, that I used to visit on weekends. Since my participation in various activities organizing by the club, I achieved a lot.

These activities bring me a lot of fun, provide me with good opportunities to develop new friendships and open a window through which I have a brand-new outlook. With so much advantages shown above, why not to join us at once?

【小题 1】a→an

【小题 2】or→and

【小题 3】Mine→My

【小题 4】become→became

【小题 5】that→which

【小题 6】organizing→organized

【小题 7】I 前添加 have

【小题 8】funs→fun

【小题 9】much→many

【小题 10】去掉 to

【解析】

【分析】

本篇是一篇演讲。作者讲述了自己的课后活动及对自己的影响。

【详解】

第一处: 考查冠词。important 的发音开头是元音,故要用不定冠词 an。故 a 改为 an。

第二处:考查连词。句意:适当的活动有助于丰富我们的生活,拓宽我们的视野,并且可以培养我们的性格。enrich our lives,broaden our horizons 和 develop our personalities 是并列关系,故要将 or 改为 and。

第三处:考查代词。mine 是名词性物主代词,相当于 " my+名词 " 。该处后面有名词 experience,故要将 Mine 改为 My。

第四处:考查动词时态。该句的时间状语为 "When I was in Senior One ",是过去的时间,故主句要用一般



过去时态,故应将 become 改为 became。

第五处:考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,"which I used to visit on weekends"是非限制性定语从句,修饰 our drama club,引导词在从句中作 visit 的宾语,故要用关系代词 which 引导从句。that 不能引导非限制性定语从句。故 that 改为 which。

第六处:考查过去分词。organized by the club 是定语,修饰 various activities,various activities 和 organize 之间是被动关系,要用过去分词作定语。故 organizing 改为 organized。

第七处:考查动词时态。 该句的时间状语为 "Since my participation in various activities ", since 引出时间状语,主句用现在完成时态,故要在 I 后加 have。

第八处:考查不可数名词。fun 是不可数名词,没有复数形式,故要将 funs 改为 fun。

第九处:考查形容词。much 修饰不可数名词,many 修饰可数名词复数。advantages 是复数名词,故要将much 改为 many。

第十处:考查固定句型。why not do sth.意为 " 为什么不做……呢? " ,是固定句式,故 to 多余,应去掉。