

高二英语短语与词组的检测

【复习检测一】

1. 期望某人做某事 _____
2. 向某人鞠躬 _____
3. 一直, 自始至终 _____
4. 说到, 谈到 _____
5. 在期末典礼上 _____
6. 参加 _____
7. 适应做某事 _____
8. 离线 _____
9. 毕竟 _____
10. 有……共同之处 _____
11. 难以置信/理解 _____
12. 换句话说 _____

【复习检测二】

1. 事件 _____
2. 统治 _____
3. 与……有关的 _____
4. 同样地平等地 _____
5. 适当的, 正确的 _____
6. 描述, 叙述 _____
7. 少数民族 _____
8. 说, 谈论, 评述 _____

短语:

1. show ab. around _____
2. 占据, 开始从事 _____
3. 释放, 散发, 分发 _____
4. go through _____
5. 延迟, 阻碍, 举起, 搀扶 _____
6. 名片 _____
7. with palms pressed together _____
8. 与...接触, 联系 _____
9. 参加 _____
10. take turns to do sth. _____
11. 打猎, 搜捕 _____
12. 碰见, 遇见 _____
13. 属于 _____
14. 控制, 支配 _____
15. be home to _____
16. over an open fire _____

Step 1 lead in

Ask the following questions to stimulate students' interests

1. Every country has some or many ethnic groups. How many ethnic groups do we have in China? _
2. Do you know any different cultures and customs between these groups? _____
3. What about the ethnic groups in other countries in the world? _____

Step 2 Reading: Part A

1. Go through the passage quickly and try to find the topic of each tour.

- Tour—1 _____
- Tour—2 _____
- Tour—3 _____
- Tour—4 _____

2. Scan and skim the four tours and find out in which countries these ethnic groups live. Read the travel brochure carefully and finish the table below.

Ethnic group	In which country	What to eat	Where to live	Specific events

Step 3 sentence structures:

A. I have no idea what he will do with them and it took up a lot of time.

译文: _____

2. In Thailand and other parts of South-east Asia, the normal greeting is a slight bow with palms pressed together.

译文: _____

B. While these different forms of greetings and customs might seem strange to you, remember that what you consider normal probably seems equally strange to others.

译文: _____

Step4 language points

Word power (page 38) 1. One reason that there are so many French words in English **is that** the French ruled English for quite a number of years.

▲the reason is that... “原因是...” that 引导的是_____从句,解释 reason 的内容.

①他没有去上学,原因是他生病了. _____

区别:That is because... “那是因为...”, 表语从句承前,解释上文事实的原因.

That is why... “那就是为什么...” 表语从句承前说明一个结果.

②他哭是因为他失去了钱包. _____

③他丢失了钱包,那就是他哭得原因. _____

Grammar (page 40)

1. We also use unreal conditional to **refer to** an imaginary past actions.

▲refer to 的意思: _____

▲refer... to....的意思 _____

1) The person referred to at the meeting is famous as an actor. _____

2) 当我说某些人很蠢时,我并不是指你。 _____

3) Let me refer to my dictionary to find out the meaning of the words. _____

区别:refer to 与 look up 这两个短语都有“查阅, 参考”之意

refer to + a book/ dictionary = look up + sth + in a book/dictionary

2. anyway adv. _____

a) 无论如何, 现在商店已经关了。_____

1) 至少你可以试试。_____

拓展: anyhow 相当于_____, 但 anyhow 还有“_____”意思.

屋里的书都乱放在书架上。_____

somehow 的意思是“_____”

3) I am afraid we can't come, but thanks for the invitation.

A. anyway B. anybody C. however D. though

4) I'm certain David's told you his business troubles. _____, it's no secret that he owes a lot of money to the bank. A. However B. Anyway C. Therefore D. Though

Task In Thailand and other parts of South-east Asia. The normal greeting is a slight bow **with palms pressed** together.

“with + 复合结构”在句中常做定语和状语, 常见的“with + 复合结构”有:

1) with + 宾语 + 形容词

He likes sleeping with the window open. _____

2) with + 宾语 + 副词

He feel asleep with the light on. _____

3) with + 宾语 + 现在分词 (表示主动)

With so many children laughing and talking, the room was lively. _____

4) with + 宾语 + 过去分词 (表示被动)

The boy went out to play with his homework unfinished. _____

5) with + 宾语+ 不定式 (表示将来)

With a nurse to look after his sick mother, he was able to go to work. _____

6) with + 宾语 + 介词短语

Miss Gao came into the classroom with a book in her hand. _____