

北师大高二英语 Unit 22 重点词汇

一、重点单词:

1. beyond 在……那边、超出、在远处、迟于。

短语: beyond the river 在河那边; look beyond 向远处看; beyond midnight 半夜以后; beyond one's power 力所不及; beyond one's reach 某人够不着; get beyond 超越; go beyond 超越; see beyond 看得比...远; beyond belief 不可置信; beyond comparison 无法比; beyond conception 不可思议;

用法: beyond 常用于否定句、疑问句中,意为“除……之外”。如: I know nothing of it beyond what he told me.

配套练习:

- ① Solving the problem is ___ my capacity.
A. more than B. over C. out of D. beyond
- ② I am sorry it's ___ my power to make a final decision on the project.
A. over B. above C. off D. beyond
- ③ The job he did was ___ praise.
A. more than B. over C. out of D. beyond
- ④ Mary has already achieved success ___ her wildest dreams.
A. at B. beyond C. within D. upon

2. claim (v/ n) (根据权利) 要求、认领、声称; 要求、主张、索赔;

短语: claim payment from/ of sb 要某人付款; It is claimed that ... 有人主张(据说)……; lay claim to 要求、主张、自以为; put in a claim for sth 认领某物; set up a claim to sth 提出对某事物的要求; claim sb's attention 要求某人注意; claim fairly 正当地要求; claim repeatedly 再三要求; claim for damage 要求赔偿损失; accept a claim 接受要求; reject sb's claim 拒绝某人的要求; satisfy one's claim 满足要求; legal claim 合法要求; compensation claim 赔偿要求;

用法: ① claim 用作动词时的基本意思是“声称,断言”,可接动词不定式、that 从句作宾语,也可接由“to be/as n./adj.”充当补足语的复合宾语。

② claim 作“对...提出要求,索取”解时,多是指根据权利要求对方承认身份、所有权等,其语气表现出不卑不亢的特点。

③ claim 作动词,其宾语后接 against, 动词宾语为索赔的东西,介词宾语为人,表示“向……索赔”。如: He claimed damages against the driver. 作名词,后接 for, 表示“……的要求”。如: They accepted her claim for compensation (赔偿). 后接 on, 表示“有资格得到”。如: You have a claim on his friendship. 后接 to, 表示“对……提出要求”,介词宾语为名词或动名词。如: Does anyone make a claim to this purse?

配套练习:

- ① When the singer appeared, the audience started to ___ loudly.
A. claim B. crack C. clap D. crash
- ② During a visit to the Forbidden City, she was heard to ___ “it's so beautiful” three times.
A. have grasped B. have gripped
C. have claimed D. have exclaimed
- ③ A police officer claimed that the young man had attempted to _____ paying his fare.
A. avoid B. reject C. refuse D. neglect
- ④ The government spokesman ___ publicly that offenders would be punished.

- A. pronounced B. announced C. claimed D. demanded
- ⑤The survivors _____ to a floating tree in hopes of rescue.
A. tied B. seized C. claimed D. clung
- ⑥She _____ the troubles ahead and took steps to avoid them.
A. assumed B. proclaimed C. foresaw D. claimed

3. relevant adj. 有关的；切题的

短语： be relevant to = have sth. to do with 与……有关； have relevance to 与……有关； have no relevance to=have nothing to do with 与……无关； relevant to the present question 和目前问题有关； relevant to the case 与这案子有关；

用法 relevant 表示“与……相关”时，后接 to，作表语或后置修饰语。如：The film was relevant to what was being discussed in class.

配套练习：

- ①Topics for compositions should be _____ to the experiences and interests of the students.
A. concerned B. dependent C. concerning D. relevant
- ②Not until I completed the form _____ that half questions were not relevant to me.
A. had I realized B. I had realized C. I realized D. did I realize
- ③—Sir, I feel it complicated to apply to a university abroad.
—Why not read our guide? This is _____ the relevant information is available.
A. what B. how C. where D. why
- ④What you say has no relevance _____ the subject.
A. in B. at C. to D. on

4. pin 大头针、（用别针等）别住、钉住。

短语： be not worth a pin 一钱不值； pin a flower to the coat 把花别在衣服上； pin somebody against the wall 使某人无处可逃； pin a badge on the jacket 把徽章别在外套上； in the pin of health 极为健康； head of a pin 针头； the point of a pin 针尖； on pins and needles 如坐针毡； pin sb against the wall 把某人按在墙上； pin beneath the car 压在车底下； pin on one's coat 别在上衣上； pin sb to a promise 要某人遵守诺言； pin sb under sth 把某人压在某物底下；
用法： ①pin 的基本意思是“大头针”，也可指“饰针”“有别针的徽章”，是可数名词。引申可表示没有价值的东西。pin 也可作“锁，钉，插头，门”解，还可指手榴弹上的“保险针”或“保险栓”。

②pin 的复数形式 pins 有“腿”的意思。

③pin 用作动词意思是“(用别针)把…别住,把…钉住”,也可作“使固定”“使不能动”解。

④pin 是及物动词,接名词或代词作宾语。

⑤pin down 意为“钉住,压住;明确说出;使受约束”; pin sth on sb 意为“把某事(如错误、罪名等)强加在某人身上”。

配套练习：

- ①At the present time, most parents ___ their hopes ___ their children.
A. put; in B. pin; with C. pin; on D. put; with
- ②His friend kept him ___ to the door until he took back the insult.
A. pinning B. pinned C. to pin D. to be pinned
- ③He lost his gold watch and he was on ____.
A. a pin and a needle B. the pin and the needle C. pins and needles D. pin and needle
- ④When I got back home I saw a message pinned to the door _____ “Sorry to miss you; I’ll call

later.”

- A. read B. reads C. to read D. reading

5. condemn vt. 责难；责备；谴责某人；判处……有罪；

短语 condemn sb./sth. as 谴责/指责某人/某事为……；condemn sb. to sth.判处某人某种刑罚；condemn sb. to do sth. 把……逼入某状态，使某人注定……；be condemned/sentenced to death 被判处死刑；condemnation n. 责难；判罪；condemn as traitors 宣告犯有叛逆罪；condemn for 因…而宣告…有罪；condemn for stealing 因偷…被宣告有罪；condemn sb for theft 判某人盗窃罪；condemn sb for treacherous behaviour 因为…背信弃义而谴责…；condemn sb to death 判某人死刑；condemn sb to hard labor 判苦役；condemn sb to a life imprisonment 判无期徒刑；condemn sb to prison for ten years 判处十年徒刑；

用法：①condemn 的基本意思是责备或非难某人的不良行为,其批评的含义较强。condemn 主要指最后的决定性的评价,所以常可用于表示“判罪”“处刑”,有时 condemn 也可指随意地、令人不快地评价。

②condemn 作“谴责”“责备”解时接名词或代词作宾语,宾语后常接介词 for 表示原因,不能接词 for 表示判罪的原因;作“宣布…不能使用/不适用”解时,可接名词或代词作宾语,还可接以 as 短语充当补足语的复合宾语。

③condemn 可用于被动结构。

配套练习：

(1). 完成句子

- ①She knew that society would _____ (指责) her for leaving her children.
 ②There was widespread international _____ (国际谴责) of the bombing.
 ③He was found guilty and condemned _____ death. (判处死刑)

(2). 单项填空：

- ①The September 11 Attack has been _____ by the entire international community.
 A. condemned B. scolded C. criticized D. blamed
 ②Anyone who wants to separate Tibet from our motherland should be _____ .
 A. blamed B. condemned C. accused D. charged
 ③His bad leg condemned him _____ a wheelchair.
 A. on B. in C. under D. to
 ④Would you _____ this woman to a life where people look at her face when they talk to her?
 A. blame B. condemn C. accuse D. charge

6. reservation (n)预订、保留；

短语：Reservations can be arranged through ... 可通过……进行预定；accept your statement without reservation 完全相信你的话；cancel reservations 取消预订；hotel reservations 旅馆房间的预订；with (without) reservation 有(无)保留地；

用法：在美国 reservation 常表示在旅馆、火车、餐厅等预定的房间或席位。如：We made a reservation for dinner at the restaurant.

配套练习：

- ①Of all the soldiers they had the _____ of being the fiercest, the most patriotic, the toughest.D
 A. recognition B. reservation C. recreation D. reputation
 ②The problem with the country is how to lift its economy out of _____.
 A. reservation B. recreation C. reversion D. recession

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