Unit2

1. Words:

unite v. – united a. – union, unity n.

kingdom n.

province n.

divide v. – division n.

clarify v. – clarity n.

accomplish v. – accomplished a. – accomplishment n.

conflict v. /n.

unwilling a.

credit n.

currency n. – current n./a.

institution n.

convenience n. – convenient a.

rough a. – roughly adv.

nationwide a.

attract v. – attractive a. – attraction n.

historical a. (有关历史的) – historic a. (重要的)

architecture n. – architect n. (建筑师)

collection n.

administration n. – administrative a. – administrator n.

port n.

countryside n.

enjoyable a.

opportunity n.

description n. – describe v.

furnished a. – furnish v. – furniture n.

fax n./v.

possibility n. – possible a. – possibly adv.

plus v.

quarrel v./n.

alike adj.

arrange v. – arrangement n.

wedding n.

fold v.

sightseeing n.

delight n./v. – delighted, delightful a.

royal a. – royalty n.

uniform n.

splendid a.

statue n. (雕像) – status n. (地位)

longitude n. (经度) – latitude n. (纬度) – altitude n. (海拔)

imaginary a. (虚构的) – imaginative a. (有想象力的)

navigation n. – navigate v. – navigator n.

communism n.

thrill v./n. – thrilled a. – thriller n. (惊悚片)

pot n.

error n.

tense n.

consistent a.

1. phrases:

**consist of 由…组成（主动语态）**

**divide into 把…分成**

**conflict with 与…冲突**

**break away (from) 脱离**

**to one’s credit 值得赞赏；在…名下**

**at sb.’s convenience 在某人方便的时候**

**for one’s convenience 为了方便某人**

**leave out 省去**

**take the place of 代替**

**break down 坏了，降解**

**arrange (for sb.) to do sth. 安排（某人）做某事**

**be inconsistent with 与…一致的**

**keep one’s eyes open 留心看**

be made up of/ be composed of 由…组成（被动语态）

separate from 把…分开

be in conflict with与…冲突

break up 分手

break out 爆发

break in 中断

break into 闯入

quarrel with sb. 争吵

be in the place of 代替

in place 在适合的地方，准备好了

out of place 不在原来的地方

to sb.’s delight 令人愉快的

with delight 愉快的

3． sentences

1. To their credit the four countries do work together in some areas,...

**强调谓语动词时使用助动词do, does, did**

2. Although, nationwide, these cities are not as large as those in China, they have world-famous football teams and some of them even have two!

**not as large as…: not so large as…表示同级比较**

3. Worried about the time available, Zhang Pingyu had made a list of the sites she wanted to see in London.

So Pingyu had a photo taken standing on either side of the line.

**非谓语动词做状语，考虑非谓语动词和主句中主语的主被动关系。**

4. This solid stone, square tower had remained standing for one thousand years.

Although the buildings had expanded around it, it remained part of a royal palace and prison combined.

**remain + adj./p.p./n./to do**

5. There followed St. Paul’s Cathedral built after the terrible fire of London in 1666.

**表示地点的副词或短语作状语位于句首，句子完全倒装，即主语和谓语动词直接调换位置。**

6. What interested her most was the longitude line.

**名词性从句中缺少成分，指物时用what。**

7. It seemed strange that the man who had developed communism should have lived and died in London.

**should + have done表示对过去发生事情的惊讶和质疑。**

8. The next day Pingyu was leaving London for Windsor Castle.

**进行时态表示将来，说明计划中即将发生的事。**