

高中课程新学案

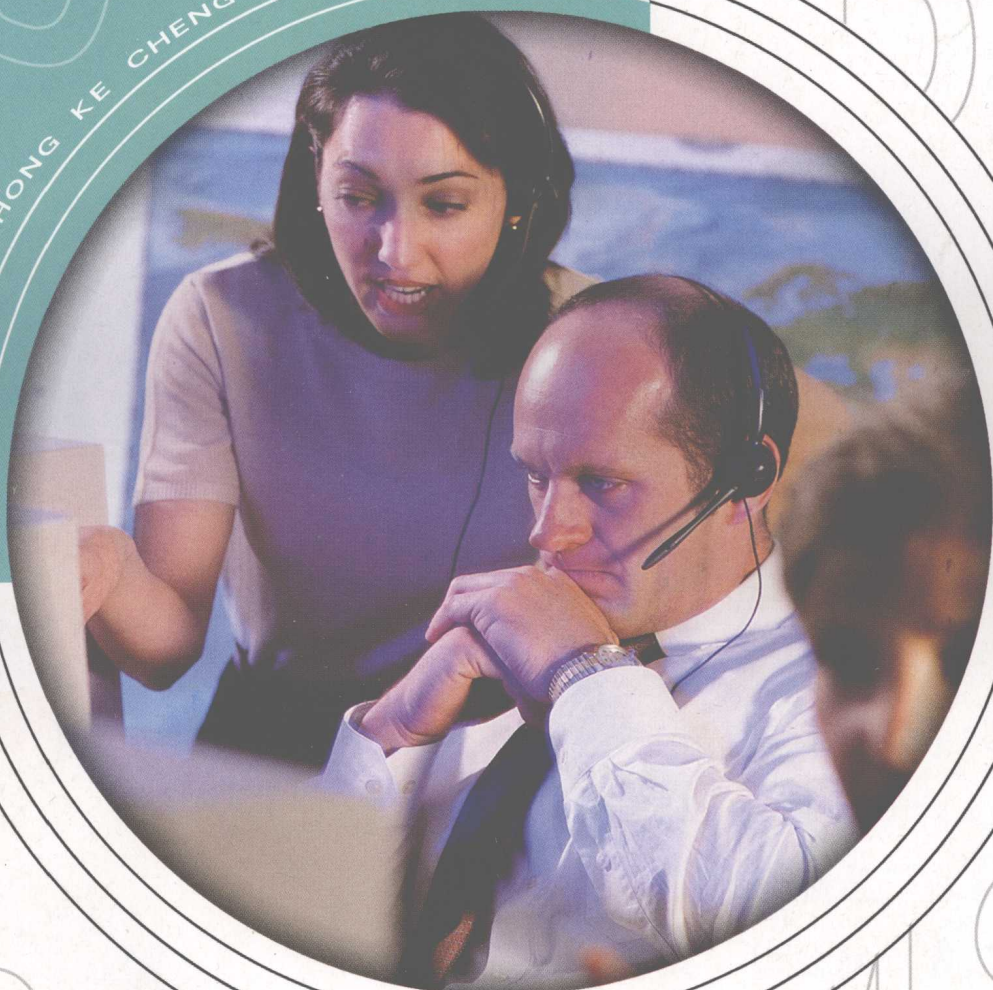
YINGYU 英语

必修 5

选修 6, 7

主 编 孟庆涛 崔广进

GAO ZHONG KE CHENG XIN XUE AN



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G高中课程新学案
GAO ZHONG KE CHENG XIN XUE AN

英 语

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主 编:崔广进

副主编:刘福军 朱宝余 张 静 王自新

编 者:(按编写顺序)

刘福军	朱宝余	王自新	陈庆增
庄肃萍	刘佰喜	张 静	王 博
焦圣贤	吴国庆	宋开玉	马保东
潘广田	孟令美	高冬梅	杜媛媛
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GAO ZHONG KE CHENG XIN XUE AN

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高中课程新学案

英语

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(电话:0539—2925659)

前言

我省在全国率先开始的国家普通高中新课程改革实验现在已经进入了第二轮,高中英语教学内容和教学方式发生了深刻变化。为了适应新形势,推进素质教育的深入发展,进一步提高高中英语教育教学的质量和效率,我们组织精干力量,认真学习了新课程的精神,对《普通高中英语课程标准》和《普通高中英语课程标准实验教科书·英语》(人教版)进行了认真研究,编写了这套《高中课程新学案·英语》。

高中英语新课程教学要立足学生生活实际,着眼于学生的长远发展,注重培养学生的自主学习的意识和能力,全面落实教学目标。为进一步体现新课程教育教学理念,充分发挥学案对教与学的引领作用,促进教学方式的转变,我们在充分调研、总结高中学校教改经验的基础上,组织优秀教师和教研人员,对英语新学案的编写思路和编写体例进行了较大调整,从而能够更好地为课堂教学服务。

本书按教材顺序和新授课的要求编写,每单元(UNIT)设计编写五个部分:Reading, Language Study, Listening and Speaking, Writing 和 Unit Test。除 Unit Test 外,每部分又分“学海导航”、“学习探究”、“自我测评”和“拓展提高”四个栏目。各栏目中的任务设置注重针对性和实用性,旨在帮助学生明确学习目标,优化学习过程,以学案提供的问题为线索,理解、掌握和巩固教材中的基础知识,并在自我测评和拓展提高的实战演练中发展综合运用能力。

为贯彻“学案导学,自主探究”的教学思想,本书力求紧扣教材内容,创设情景搭建探究平台,让学生通过思考、讨论、质疑、探究和运用,经历知识的形成过程,开阔学生的思维和视野,从而真正培养综合语言运用能力。本书既可以作为学生自学教材使用,也可以在教师指导下作为课堂练习使用。

本册书与《普通高中英语课程标准实验教科书·英语》(人教版)必修5、选修6、7配套使用。

参加本书编写的人员都是在教学一线多年从事高中英语教学的骨干教师或教研员,在新课程教育教学实验方面取得了一定的成绩。在编写此书时,各位编者搜集整理了大量的资料。为保证质量和效果,选入本书的题目,大多经过了同学们的试做。但是由于教材部分内容调整造成时间紧迫,加之编者水平所限,书中不足和疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大师生批评指正,提出宝贵意见和建议,以便今后进一步提高编写质量。

编者
2008年7月

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Book 5

Unit 1 Great Scientists

临沂四中 刘福军 兰山教研室 王自新

Part One Reading



I. Match the words and phrases with their proper meanings.

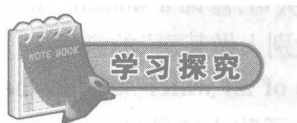
- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. examine | A. to put sb./sth. in a place or situation where they are not protected |
| 2. conclude | B. to look at sth./sb. closely |
| 3. analyse | C. to make a person or an animal healthy again after an illness |
| 4. expose | D. to have power over a person, company, country, etc. |
| 5. cure | E. to decide or believe sth. as a result of what you have heard or seen |
| 6. control | F. to examine or think about something carefully, in order to understand it |
| 7. absorb | G. to think or say that sb./sth. is responsible for sth. bad |
| 8. severe | H. to tell sb. to do sth., especially in a formal or official way |
| 9. blame | I. to refuse to accept, believe in, or agree with sth. |
| 10. announce | J. to take in a liquid, gas or other substance from the surface or space around |
| 11. instruct | K. extremely bad or serious |
| 12. reject | L. to tell people sth. officially, especially about a decision, a plan, etc. |

II. Pair work: Do you know how to prove a new idea in scientific research? Discuss in groups the stages in examining a new scientific idea. What order would you put them in?

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Draw a conclusion | B. Think of a method | C. Collect results |
| D. Make up a question | E. Find a problem | F. Analyse the results |
| G. Find supporting evidence | H. Repeat if necessary | _____ |

III. Background knowledge

John Snow (1813 – 1858) was born and worked as a doctor in Great Britain. He was originally an anesthetist (麻醉师). He was so famous that he became the doctor for Queen Victoria at the births of her many children. Four outbreaks of cholera in the 1830s and 1840s killed many people in England. In 1854, “the most terrible outbreak of cholera which ever occurred in the kingdom” began. It was so violent and sudden that 127 people died in the first three days.



Passage One John Snow defeats “King Cholera”

I. Skim the text and choose the main idea of the passage.

- A. John Snow was a well-known doctor in London.

- B. The cause of cholera was polluted water.
 C. The source of all drinking water should be examined.
 D. How John Snow collected, analyzed data to find the cause of the disease and solved it.

II. Read the text quickly again and do the true or false questions.

1. Cholera was the most deadly disease of its day.
2. John Snow attended Queen Elizabeth I to ease the birth of her babies.
3. The second theory suggested that cholera multiplied in the air without reason.
4. In 1854, the cholera outbreak was so severe that 500 people had died in 10 days in London.
5. John Snow told people to remove the handle from the water pump so no water could be used.
6. John Snow found that the polluted water was the cause of the cholera.

III. Read the text carefully and then fill in the chart with the information in the text. (OR: Do Ex 1 on P3)

Para.	Stages in an experiment	Example in this investigation
1	Find a problem	<u>1</u>
2	Make up a question	Which <u>2</u> is correct?
3	Think of a method	Collect data on those who fell ill or died and where they <u>3</u> .
4	<u>4</u>	Plot information on a <u>5</u> to find out where people died or did not die.
5	Analyse the results	Analyse the water to see if that is the <u>6</u> of the illness.
6	<u>7</u>	Find other evidence to confirm the conclusion.
7	Draw a conclusion	The <u>8</u> is to blame. The <u>9</u> of all drinking water should be examined so that it is safe.
8	<u>10</u>	Not necessary in this experiment as the conclusions were so clear.

IV. Analyze the following difficult sentences in the text.

1. **So many thousands of terrified people died every time there was an outbreak.** (P2) 每次爆发霍乱时,就有大批惊恐的老百姓病死。

terrified 是过去分词,在句子中作定语,修饰 people。every time 在这里是连词,引导时间状语从句,意为“每次,每当”。类似的连词还有:every/each/next/the first/any time, the moment/minute/instant, all the time。

2. **A woman, who had moved away from Broad Street, liked the water so much that she had had it delivered from the pump to her house every day.** (P3) 有一位妇女是从宽街搬过来的,她特别喜欢那里的水,每天都要派人从水泵打水运到家里来。

本句的主句结构是:A woman liked the water。who 引导的是非限制性定语从句,修饰 a woman。that 从句是结果状语从句,其中 had had it delivered 是 have sth. done 的用法,是“让别人做某事”的意思。

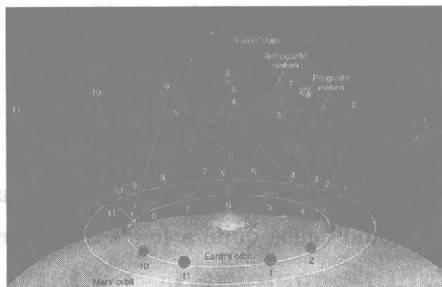
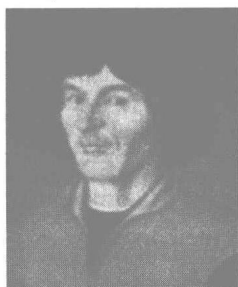
3. **To prevent this from happening again, John Snow suggested that the source of all water supplies be examined and new methods of dealing with polluted water be found.** (P4) 为了防止这种情况再度发生,约翰·斯诺建议,所有的水源都要经过检测,而且要寻找处理污水的新方法。

逗号前面的不定式短语作目的状语。suggested 有两个宾语从句,分别是 the source of all water supplies be examined 和 new methods of dealing with polluted water be found。请思考:两个宾语从句中的谓语动词分别是 be examined 和 be found,为什么不是 was examined 和 were found?



Passage Two Copernicus's Revolutionary Theory

V. Leading-in: Look at the two pictures and discuss the following questions.



1. What is the center of the solar system? Who found it?
2. Who is the gentleman on the left? How much do you know about him?

VI. Fast-reading: Go through the text quickly and judge whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Nicolaus Copernicus was excited and happy when he found his theory.
2. Christian Church believed the earth must be the centre of the solar system.
3. Nicolaus Copernicus worked hard on his theory.
4. In 1510 Nicolaus Copernicus showed his theory privately to his friends.
5. His friends were very angry and stopped him publishing his ideas.
6. The Christian Church accepted Copernicus' theory at last.

VII. Careful reading: Read the text again and answer the following questions.

1. What conclusion did Copernicus' mathematical calculations lead to?
2. Why couldn't he tell anyone about the theory?
3. How many years did Copernicus work on the problem to complete his theory?
4. When did Copernicus publish his theory?
5. How is his theory important?

VIII. Pair-work: Work in pairs to tell the main idea of each paragraph.

Column A	Column B
Para. 1	A. the result of Copernicus' study
Para. 2	B. the cause of Copernicus' study
Para. 3	C. the procedure of Copernicus' study
Para. 4	D. the background of Copernicus' study
Para. 5	E. Copernicus' theory replaced the Christian idea and proved correct

IX. Try to understand the following difficult sentences.

1. The problem arose because astronomers had noticed that some planets in the sky seemed to stop, move backward and then go forward in a loop. (P6) 这样,问题就来了,因为天文学家以前发现过,天上有些行星停顿下来,往后移动,然后再成环状向前移动。

本句的主句是 The problem arose。because 引导的是原因状语从句,其中它又有由 that 引导的宾语从句。seemed 后接了三个不定式作它的表语,它们分别是 stop, move, go。

2. He also suggested that the earth was spinning as it went round the sun and this explained changes in the movement of the planets and in the brightness of the stars. (P7) 他还提出地球在围绕太阳转的同时,它本身还自转,这样就说明了行星运动的变化情况以及星球的亮度问题。

that 引导的宾语从句分为两个内容,由 and 连接。其中第一个部分又含有由 as 引导的时间状语从句;第二个部分有两个介词短语,它们作定语,修饰 changes。

X. Group discussion: If you were Nicolaus Copernicus, would you have hidden your theory for so many years? Why?



I. Find out the sentences similar in meaning to the ones below in Passage One.

1. Whenever cholera broke out, it would cause quite a few terrified people to lose their lives.
2. He understood that only after he discovered what led to the disease could he control it.
3. Before long the spread of the disease started to become slower.
4. Having found this special example, John Snow was sure of the reason of cholera that it was the polluted water that spread the disease and made it public.

II. Fill in the missing information according to the text.

John Snow was a well-known _____ in London in the _____ century. He wanted to find the _____ of cholera in order to defeat it. When another cholera broke out in _____, he began to gather _____. He marked on a _____ where all the dead people had lived and he found that many people who had drunk the dirty water from the _____ died. So he decided that _____ carried cholera. He suggested that the _____ of all water supplies be _____ and new _____ of dealing with polluted water be found. Finally, "King Cholera" was defeated.

III. Discuss the following questions and write down your answers.

Cholera was a 19th century disease. What disease do you think is similar to cholera today? Why? _____



选词填空: 选用括号内恰当的词填入下文的空白处。

catches protection evidence protect producing passed while since handling cooked dangerous

The ABC's of staying healthy

One of the best ways to 1 yourself against the flu is by learning more about it. Here are the basics need to know.

Q: What is bird flu?

A: Like humans, birds can also catch the flu. 2 bird flu was first recognized in Italy a century ago, 15 types have been identified(鉴定). Some are almost harmless, 3 others kill the bird within hours. The "bird flu", H5N1 form, is the most 4.

Q: Can bird flu be 5 from person to person?

A: There are indications(迹象) that it can. Bird flu can become a human flu in two ways. If a person 6 normal flu and the "bird flu" at the same time, the two viruses could mix, 7 a new version of the bird flu. It could also evolve into another form by itself, as happened in the 1918 flu pandemic(蔓延全国的). There's 8



that the H5N1 bird flu virus has begun this process, but scientists say it isn't yet far along.

Q: Can you get it from eating chicken or eggs?

A: No, you can't catch the flu if the meat or egg is fully 9. People have caught bird flu from 10 infected poultry and from surfaces polluted with poultry faeces (家禽排泄物). There are a few suspected cases of human-to-human bird flu transmission.

Q: Is there a bird flu vaccine(疫苗) for humans?

A: There is not yet a definitive vaccine, but products which offer 11 against the H5N1 strain are being made. In the meantime, it's best to get a normal flu vaccine.

Part Two Language Study



I. Write out the words in Column A according to the meanings in Column B.

- | Column A | Column B |
|-----------|---|
| 1. _____ | A. careful to avoid danger or risks |
| 2. _____ | B. worth a lot of money |
| 3. _____ | C. to be present at an event; to go regularly to a place |
| 4. _____ | D. to win a victory over someone in a war, competition, game etc. |
| 5. _____ | E. involving science; connected with science |
| 6. _____ | F. to give sth, especially money or goods, to help sb./sth. |
| 7. _____ | G. to deal with a situation or problem |
| 8. _____ | H. a typical feature or quality that sth./sb. has |
| 9. _____ | I. extremely bad or serious |
| 10. _____ | K. to suggest a plan, proposal etc. for other people to consider or discuss |
| 11. _____ | L. besides, in addition to |
| 12. _____ | M. to have a clear meaning and be easy to understand |

II. Translate the following phrases into Chinese.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. put forward _____ | 2. draw a conclusion _____ | 3. absorb...into... _____ |
| 4. expose...to... _____ | 5. in addition (to...) _____ | 6. link...to... _____ |
| 7. slow down _____ | 8. look into _____ | 9. apart from _____ |
| 10. (be) strict with _____ | 11. lead to _____ | 12. make sense _____ |



I. Words and expressions

1. Who **put forward** a theory about black holes? (P1) 谁提出了一个有关黑洞的理论?

点拨 put forward 是“提出; 提前”的意思。再如:

They put forward a number of suggestions. 他们提出了很多建议。

The men's final has been put forward to 13:30. 男子决赛被提前到 13:30。

拓展 put aside 把……放在一旁; 搁置

put away 收起来; 贮存, 储蓄

put down 放下; 写下, 记下

put off 推迟; 延期

put on 穿上;增加;上演(戏剧)

put out 熄灭;扑灭

put through 接通;完成

put up with 忍耐,容忍

put up 张贴;撑开(帐篷);提供(住宿)

运用 选用以上短语填空

- 1) We have got a spare room upstairs and we can _____ you _____ for the night if you like. (04 江苏)
A. put ;through B. put; up C. put ;down D. put; aside
- 2) Don't be so discouraged. If you _____ such feelings, you will do better next time. (08 安徽)
A. carry on B. get back C. break down D. put away

2. draw a conclusion (P1)得出结论

点拨 同义的短语还有: reach/arrive at/come to a conclusion. 再如: What conclusion did you draw/come to/arrive at/reach from the discussion? 从讨论中你得出什么结论?

拓展 有关 conclusion 的短语还有:

at the conclusion of 当……完结时 bring to a conclusion 使结束;谈定(买卖等)

in conclusion 最后,总之 jump to a conclusion 冒然断定,过早下结论

come to the conclusion that... 所得结论是……,断定

conclude v. 结束;推断, 断定;决定;作出结论

运用 根据括号内的汉语提示完成下列句子

- 1) I soon came to the _____ (结论) that she was lying.
 - 2) _____ (最后), I would like to say how much I have enjoyed myself today.
 - 3) _____ (在……的最后) the book, the reader is still not certain whether Markham is guilty or not.
 - 4) The concert _____ (结束) successfully with the audience standing up clapping their hands.
3. ...he **attended** Queen Victoria to ease the birth of her babies. (P2) 他照料维多利亚女皇, 帮助她顺利分娩。

点拨 attend 有三层意思: 出席, 参加; 看护, 照料; 注意, 倾听。例如:

Please let us know if you are unable to attend the meeting. 如果你不能参加会议, 请通知我们。

Which doctor is attending you? 哪一个医生为你看病?

Were you attending (to what she was saying)? 你有没有注意听(她说的话)?

拓展 attend to 料理; 照顾; 专心致力于……例如:

You'd better attend to the children first—it is time they had breakfast. 你最好还是先去照料孩子——他们要吃早餐了。

运用 翻译下列句子

- 1) 一千多人参加了这次会议。 _____
 - 2) 这位病人由两个护士照料。 _____
4. ...when he thought about helping ordinary people **exposed** to cholera. (P2) 当他一想到那些患了霍乱的普通老百姓时……

点拨 expose 有“暴露”“揭露”“接触”“使曝光”的意思, 常常和 to 连用。例如:

Keep indoors and don't expose your skin to the sun. 留在屋里, 不要让皮肤在阳光下暴晒。

Some children are never exposed to the classical music. 有些孩子从未接触过古典音乐。

I threatened to expose him to the police. 我威胁要向警察检举他。

The photograph is too light; it must have been over-exposed. 相片色太浅, 一定曝光过度了。

运用 选择正确答案



_____ to sunlight for too much time will do harm to one's skin.

A. Exposed B. Being exposed C. Having exposed D. After being exposed

5. **Neither** its cause, **nor** its cure was understood. (P2) 人们既不知道它的病因,也不知道它的治疗方法。

点拨 neither...nor...意为“既不……也不……”,连接两个并列成分,表示对两者的否定。连接两个名词或代词作主语时,句中的谓语动词在人称和数上要与后一个名词或代词保持一致。如:

Neither you nor he knows about it. (连接两个主语,符合就近原则)

He neither knows nor cares what is happening. (连接两个谓语)

She seemed neither surprised nor worried. (连接两个表语)

I have neither time nor money. (连接两个宾语)

Mary came just at the right time, neither too early nor too late. (连接两个状语)

I can't drive a car. Neither/Nor can Mary. (使用倒装结构)

辨析 “so + 倒装结构”意为“也如此”。“so + 主语 + 助动词”,是对前半句的再次肯定,常译为“是的,的确如此”。

运用 选择正确答案

1) Bill wasn't happy about the delay of the report by Jason, and _____. (2008 辽宁卷)

A. I was neither B. neither was I C. I was either D. either was I

2) —My room gets very cold at night. — _____. (2007 江苏卷)

A. So is mine B. So mine is C. So does mine D. So mine does

3) —It's burning hot today, isn't it?

— Yes. _____ yesterday. (2006 福建卷)

A. So was it B. So it was C. So it is D. So is it

6. He knew it would never be **controlled** until its cause was found. (P2) 他知道,在找到病源之前,疫情是无法控制的。

点拨 control 既可以作动词,也可以作名词,其意义为“控制;支配”。例如:

By the age of 21 he controlled the company. 21 岁时他掌控了公司。

She struggled to keep control of her voice. 她努力控制自己的声音。

拓展 有关 control 的短语还有:

be in control (of sth.) 掌管,控制(某事或局势) be in/under the control (of sth.) 被……控制/掌管

be/get/run/etc. out of control 失控 bring/get/keep sth. under control 把……控制住

lose control of/be out of control 失去对……的控制

运用 用适当的介词填空

1) The children are completely _____ control since their father left.

2) There has been some violence after the match, but the police are now _____ control of the situation.

3) It took two hours to bring the fire _____ control.

4) Students are encouraged to take control _____ their own learning, rather than just depending on the teacher.

7. The second suggested that people **absorbed** this disease into their bodies with their meals. (P2) 第二种看法是在吃饭的时候,人们把这种病毒吸入体内的。

点拨 absorb 作动词,其意思是“吸收”“吸引”“使专心”。例如:

The clever boy absorbed all the knowledge that his teacher could give him. 那个聪明的小男孩把老师所教给他的知识完全吸收了。

For the next two hours she was absorbed in the film, which turned out to be as good as she had hoped. 在随

后的两个小时,她完全沉浸在电影中。电影和她预期的一样好。

拓展 absorb 的常见搭配是:

be absorbed into sth. 被吸收到……里 be absorbed in sth. 全神贯注于……,热衷于……

be absorbed by sth. 被……吞并,为……所吸收

运用 用 absorb 短语完成下列句子

1) He _____ his reading that he didn't hear the knock at the door.

2) This drug is quickly _____ the body.

8. It seemed the water **was to blame**. (P2) 看来霍乱的流行要归罪于饮用水了。

点拨 blame 既可以作名词,也可以作动词。

Why do I always get the blame for everything that goes wrong?

为什么一出事大家总认为是我的过失?

Don't blame me—it's not my fault. 不要责怪我,不是我的错。

拓展 blame 的常用短语有:

blame sb. for sth. 因某事而责备某人 lay/put the blame on sb. for sth. 把某事归咎于某人

blame sth. on sb. 把某事归咎于某人 be to blame for sth. (因某事)应受到责备

运用 选择正确答案

1) Mr. Green stood up in defence of the 16-year-old boy, saying that he was not the one _____.

A. blamed B. blaming C. to blame D. to be blamed (2006 安徽卷)

2) Which driver was _____ the accident?

A. to blame for B. to blame C. blame D. blamed with

3) If you lose your job, you'll only have yourself _____.

A. blame B. blamed C. blaming D. to blame

9. Next, John Snow **looked into** the source of the water for these two streets. (P3) 其次,约翰·斯诺还调查了这两条街的水源情况。

点拨 look into 意思是“调查”。除此之外,还有“向……里看”的意思。例如:

Police are looking into the disappearance of two children. 警察正调查两个孩子失踪的情况。

I stood before the gate a while and looked into the courtyard. 我在门外站了一会,向院子里看了看。

拓展 look 的常用短语还有:

look down upon 蔑视,瞧不起 look up to 仰慕;尊重 look forward to 盼望,期待

look on 旁观 look out 向外看;注意,当心 look through 浏览;查看 look after 照顾

look for 寻找 look up 查找;拜访 look in 看望;顺道访问

运用 选择正确答案

1) The building around the corner caught fire last night. The police are now _____ the matter.

A. getting through B. working out C. looking into D. watching over (2006 湖北卷)

2) "Goodbye, then," she said, without even _____ from her book. (2007 全国 I)

A. looking down B. looking up C. looking away D. looking on

3) I have _____ all my papers but I still can't find my notes. (2007 全国 II)

A. looked through B. looked for C. looked after D. looked out

10. **Immediately** John Snow told the astonished people in Broad Street. (P3) 约翰·斯诺马上告诉宽街上惊慌失措的人们。

点拨 immediately 作副词,意为“立即,马上”,相当于 at once, without delay。它还可以作连词,相当



于 as soon as, 作“一……就……”讲。

The telephone rang, and he answered it immediately. 电话一响, 他马上接了。

Immediately you begin to speak, he gives you his full attention. 你一开口讲话, 他就全神贯注。

运用 同义句转换(每空一词)

1) I'll tell him the news as soon as I see him. → I'll tell him the news _____ I see him.

2) Please come to my office after class without any delay. → _____

Please come to my office after class _____.

11. In addition, he found two other deaths in another part of London. (P3) 除此之外, 他发现在伦敦的另外一个地方有两个死亡的病例。

Apart from the construction mentioned above, you have also learned the following phrases. (P4) 除了上面的结构外, 你还学过下列短语。

点拨 in addition 意为“也; 另外; 加上”; in addition to 后接宾语, 相当于 besides, as well as。例如:

There is, in addition, one further point to make. 另外, 还有一点我要补充。

In addition to French, he has to study Japanese. 除了法语外, 他还得学日语。

辨析: besides, except, but, except for, except that, as well as, in addition to, apart from

1) “除……之外还有”的表达有: besides, as well as, in addition to

2) “除……之外没有”的表达有: but, except

3) apart from 既可以表“除……之外还有”, 也可以表“除……之外没有”。

4) except for 并非同类事物比较, 而是对整体进行部分修正。except that 后接从句。

运用 选择正确答案

1) I know nothing about the young lady _____ she is from Beijing.

A. except B. except for C. except that D. besides

2) _____ being a little large, the hat looks nice.

A. Apart from B. Except that C. In addition to D. Besides for

3) We need fifteen more people _____ our team to do the job.

A. besides B. except for C. except that D. except

12. A woman liked the water so much that she had had it delivered from the pump to her house every day.

(P3) 有一位妇女特别喜欢那里的水, 每天都要派人从水泵打水运到家里。

点拨 have sth. done 有两层意思: 一是“让别人做某事”, 二是表“遭受”之意。例如:

The patient is going to have his temperature taken. 这个病人准备让人量体温。

Workers in some industries have their hearing harmed by the noise of the machines.

在有些工厂里, 工人们的听力常常受到机器噪音的损害。

辨析: have sb. do sth. 和 have sb./sth. doing sth.

have sb. do sth. 是“让某人做某事”的意思, 相当于 let sb. do sth., 但应该说 get sb. to do sth.

have sb./sth. doing sth. 意为“让某人某物保持某种状态”, 在否定句中表“不允许”、“不容忍”。

The boss often has them work for 14 hours a day. 老板经常要他们一天工作 14 个小时。

I'm terribly sorry to have had you standing outside so long. 很抱歉让你在外面等了这么久。

We won't have that happening again. 我们不允许那事再次发生。

运用 选择正确答案

1) Jenny hopes that Mr. Smith will suggest a good way to have her written English _____ in a short period. (2007 福建卷)

A. improved B. improving C. to improve D. improve

2) —Excuse me, sir. Where is Room 301?

—Just a minute. I'll have Bob _____ you to your room. (2007 北京卷)

A. show B. shows C. to show D. showing

3) To tell you the truth, I won't have you _____ to our teachers like that.

A. talk B. to talk C. talking D. talked

13. All his mathematical calculations **led to** the same conclusion. (P6) 他所有的数学计算都得出了同样的结论。

点拨 lead to 是“导致”的意思, 它还作“通向”讲。例如:

Your carelessness led to this traffic accident. 你的粗心导致了这次交通事故。

All roads lead to Rome. 条条大路通罗马。

拓展 1) lead to 在作“导致”讲时, 相当于 result in, 其反义短语是 lie in (= result from)。

例如: His laziness led to (resulted in) his failure. = His failure lay in (resulted from) his laziness.

2) lead sb. to (do) sth. 诱使……, 做……; 领某人到……。例如:

What led you to this conclusion? 什么使你得出这个结论?

A nurse took her arm and led her to a chair. 一个护士拉着她的胳膊, 领她到椅子上坐下。

What led him to kill his wife? 什么让他杀死了自己的妻子?

运用 翻译下列句子。

1) 吃太多的糖可能会导致健康问题。_____

2) 什么使你相信她是个贼? _____

3) 我们的研究使我们得出结论: 目前的系统不合理。_____

14. **Only if** you put the sun there did the movements of the other planets in the sky make sense. (P6) 只有你把太阳放在中心位置上, 天空中其他行星的运动才能说得清楚。

点拨 1): only 修饰副词、介词短语或状语从句, 放于句首时, 句子需要倒装。例如:

Only then did we realize we were lost.

Only by shouting and waving his hands could he be noticed.

Only when he returned did we find the truth.

辨析 only if 意为“只有; 只要”, 强调条件。注意其倒装语序。if only 则是“要是……就好了”, 常常和虚拟语气连用。注意虚拟的形式会有所不同, 要分清是与什么时间的事实相反。例如: Only if a teacher has given permission is a student allowed to leave the room. 只有老师许可了, 学生才能离开这个房间。If only he had talked to her sooner! 他要是早些跟她谈谈就好了。If only I weren't so tired! 要是我不这么疲劳就好了。

点拨 2): make sense 讲得通; 有道理 make sense of 了解……的意义, 懂得

It doesn't make sense to drive if you can walk. 如果你能步行, 开车则没有道理。

Can you make any sense of this article? 你能理解这篇文章吗?

运用 选择正确答案

1) _____ you eat the correct foods _____ be able to keep fit and stay healthy. (2008 江苏卷)

A. Only if; will you B. Only if; you will C. Unless; will you D. Unless; you will

2) Only then _____ how much damage had been caused.

A. she realized B. she had realized C. had she realized D. did she realize

15. Others appeared brighter **at times** and less bright at others. (P6—7) 其它行星看上去有时亮些, 有时又不怎么亮。

点拨 at times 是“有时”的意思, 相当于 sometimes。例如: He can be really bad-tempered at times. 他有时脾气可能很糟糕。



拓展 all the time 一直;始终

at all times 不论什么时候,老是

at no time 永不……,在任何时候都不

at the same time 同时;尽管如此

in time 及时;最后,终于

at a time 一次;同时;每次

(at) any time 随时;无论何时

at one time (过去)有个时期;曾经,一度

on time 准时

运用 选择正确答案或选用上面恰当的短语填空。

1) Experts have been warning _____ of the health risks caused by passive smoking. (2007 江西卷)

A. at a time B. at one time C. for some time D. for the time

2) We had to go and see the principal one _____.

3) _____ she wanted to be a nurse, but the thought of working at night put her off.

4) _____ did anyone involved speak to the media.

16. ... with the planets going around it and only the moon still going round the earth. (P7) 行星则围绕着太阳转,只有月球仍然绕着地球转。

点拨 这是“with + 宾语 + 宾补”结构,这句介词 with 有两个宾语(the planets 和 the moon)和宾补(going around it 和 going round the earth)。例如:

1) He sat there with a smile on his face.

2) With Mr. Smith away, we've got more room.

3) With so much work to do, he could not go home.

4) The street was quiet with no buses running.

5) In came a man with his hands tied back.

6) He wore a shirt, with the neck open, showing his bare chest.

从以上例句中,我们可以看出作“with + 宾语 + 宾补”结构宾补的可以是_____,_____,_____,_____,_____等,这一结构在句中常作_____或_____。注意体会动词的不同形式表示的不同含义。

运用 选择正确答案

1) You have no idea how she finished the relay race _____ her foot wounded so much.

A. for B. when C. with D. while (2008 福建卷)

2) —Come on, please give me some ideas about the project.

—Sorry. With so much work _____ my mind, I almost break down. (2007 福建卷)

A. filled B. filling C. to fill D. being filled

3) John received an invitation to dinner, and with his work _____, he gladly accepted it. (2007 安徽卷)

A. finished B. finishing C. having finished D. was finished

17. ...But Copernicus was **cautious**. (P7) 但哥白尼却小心谨慎。

点拨 cautious 是形容词,意为“小心的;谨慎的”。

常见结构是:be cautious about (doing) sth. 例如:

If we're too cautious, we might lose a good business opportunity.

如果我们过度谨慎,我们可能失去一个很好的生意机会。

I've always been cautious about giving people my phone number.

我总是很谨慎给别人我的电话号码。

拓展 cautiously adj. caution n.

She looked cautiously around and then walked away from the house.

她小心地环顾四周,然后从房子中走了出来。

运用 1) Keller _____ (小心) making predictions for the success of the program.

2) They treated the story of his escape with some/ extreme _____ (cautious, cautiously, caution).

II. Grammar

1. Study the rule

Underline the past participles in the following sentences and tell their functions.

- 1) You shouldn't try to stand up if you are badly hurt.
- 2) So many thousands of terrified people died every time there was an outbreak.
- 3) John Snow told the astonished people in Broad Street to remove.
- 4) But he became inspired when he thought about helping ordinary people.

2. Find the rule

过去分词是非谓语动词的一种形式,表示完成和被动的动作。它在句子中可以充当表语、定语、宾补、状语等多种成份。

1) 过去分词作定语:过去分词作定语有前置和后置两种情况。

①前置定语:单个的过去分词作定语,通常放在被修饰的名词之前,表示被动和完成意义。

A类:被动意义:

an honored guest 一位受尊敬的客人 the added fund 增加了资金

The injured workers are now being taken good care of in the hospital.

受伤的工人现正在医院受到良好的照料。

B类:完成意义:

a retired teacher 一位退休的教师 a broken glass 一只打碎的杯子

They are cleaning the fallen leaves in the yard. 他们正在打扫院子里的落叶。

②后置定语:过去分词短语作定语时,通常放在被修饰的名词之后,它的作用相当于一个定语从句。如:

This will be the best novel of its kind ever written (= that has ever been written).

这将是这类小说中写得最好的。

Who were the so-called guests invited (= who had been invited) to your party last night?

昨晚被邀请参加你的晚会的那些所谓的客人是谁呀?

2) 过去分词作表语

①作表语的过去分词主要来自及物动词,在“主-系-表”句型中,说明主语所处的一种状态。其中系动词有包括 be 在内的多种形式。如: You seem frightened. 你看样子受了惊吓。常见的表语形容词有: amused, connected, broken, closed, astonished, covered, crowded, delighted, disappointed, dressed, drunk, experienced, gone, lost, worried, interested, tired, pleased, satisfied, surprised, married, known, 等等。

②少数不及物动词(如 go, come, turn, remain, get)的过去分词也能作表语,但它们不表示被动意义,只是表示动作完成。如: They are gone for vacation. 他们度假去了。

③区别“系动词+过去分词(系表结构)”和“系动词+过去分词(被动语态)”。

如:A. This book is well written. 这本书写得很好。(作表语)

B. This book was written by a soldier. 这本书是一位战士写的。(表被动)

归纳:作表语用的过去分词表示主语的特点或所处的状态,强调主谓关系。这种结构中的过去分词前可加 quite, very, rather 等修饰词。被动语态表示动作,强调动宾关系,绝大多数被动结构中的行为执行者还可以用 by 短语来表示。

④区别-ing 分词作表语和过去分词作表语

过去分词作表语通常表示主语所处的状态或感受,而-ing 分词作表语多表示主语所具有的特征,如: The news is very surprising. 这个消息很令人惊讶。