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山东潍坊学校课程行动计划系列丛书

GAOZHONGXINKEBIAO
DAOXUELIAN

高中 新课标 导学练

潍坊市教育科学研究院 编

英语

4

[必修]

人教版



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GAOZHONGXINKEBIAODAOXUELIAN

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④

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编者的话

A Note from the Author



基础教育新课程改革的启动,给高中教育教学带来了新的生机与活力。新课程所蕴涵的教育理念,反映了当今时代变迁的特点,体现了世界教育发展的趋势。为了适应这一改革,我们特聘新课程教学研究与实践专家,认真分析,精心组织,推出了这套理念创新、内容实用的“高中新课标导学练”丛书,保证让您用有所益、学有所成。

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根据高中最新课程标准,创设“导”、“学”、“练”三个环节。导:名师点拨,学海指航,导得准,使您高效学习;学:诱思探究,活学活用,学得巧,让您举一反三;练:拓展视野,兼顾知能,练得精,助您步步为营。

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我们由衷地希望本丛书能成为您迈向成功彼岸的金桥。

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Unit 1

Women of achievement

目标聚焦

1. 了解伟大女性所具有的品质和特点。
2. 学会使用描述性的语言介绍人物。
3. 学会主谓一致的用法。
4. 掌握本单元出现的词汇。

学法导引

单词记忆诀窍: 音节

英语单词由以元音为中心构成的音节组成,因此,掌握单词应从音节开始。在英语 26 个字母中,元音字母有 a, e, i(y), o, u, 元音由元音字母发出;其他是辅音字母,辅音字母发辅音。

1. 开音节:开音节有两种,一是由“元音字母+辅音字母+不发音的 e”构成,如:Jane, behave, shade, rate, bike, type, stone, tube 等;另一种由“辅音字母+元音字母”构成,如:by, sky, human 等。元音字母在开音节(指重读音节)中读字母的名称音。

2. 闭音节:以辅音字母结尾的重读音节叫闭音节。例如:map, but, institute, sickness, intend 等。元音字母在闭音节中分别读 a/æ/, e/e/, i(y)/i/, o/o/, u/ʌ/。

3. -r 音节:由“元音字母+r”构成的音节叫-r 音节。如:organization, observe, argue, support, refer, emergency, bird, purpose 等。元音字母在-r 音节中读长音,分别读作 ar/a:/, er/ə:/, ir/ɪ:/, or/ɔ:/, ur/ʊ:/。

以上三种音节指的都是重读音节。另外,还有次重读音节、非重读音节等。应注意元音字母组合, (achievement, consideration, welfare, campaign 等)和辅音字母组合(achievement, shade, worthwhile 等)。同时,大量不符合读音规则的常用词,需要平时扎实记忆。

格言集萃

1. If you educate a man you educate a person, but if you educate a woman you educate a family.
——Ruby Manikan
教育男人教育的是一个人,但教育女人教育的是一家。
2. Mothers are the most instinctive philosophers.
——Harriet Beecher Stowe
所有的母亲都是最有哲学家本能的人。
3. From birth to age 18, a girl needs good parents. From 18 to 35 she needs good looks. From 35 to 55 she needs a good personality. From 55 on, she needs good cash.
——Sophie Tucker
从生下来到 18 岁,一个女孩需要的是不错的父母。从 18 岁到 35 岁,她需要的是姣好的容貌。从 35 岁到 55 岁,她需要的是宜人的性格。55 岁之后,她需要的是充裕的现金。
4. I'm not happy, I'm cheerful. There's a difference. A happy woman has no cares at all. A cheerful woman has cares but has learned how to deal with them.
——Beverly Sills
我不是幸福的,我是快乐的。这可有区别。一个幸福的女人根本没有什么操心的事。一个快乐的女人有操心的东西,但已经懂得如何去处理它们。

——贝弗利·西尔斯

有错必纠

Part 1 Warming Up—Reading

目标导航

词汇	connection, behave, worthwhile, observe, respect, argue, inspire, support
短语	move off, lead a... life, crowd in/into, dress as, in common, rather than, be concerned with/about, fight for
句式	(1) Examine the following six women using the rules about what makes a great person. (2) She devoted all her life to medical work for Chinese women and children. (3) Watching a family of chimps wake up is our first activity of the day. (4) Only after her mother came to help her for the first few months was she allowed to begin her project.

请思导学

单词突破

★ 1. connection *n.*

1) 连接, 联结; 联系

Do you believe that there's a connection between smoking and heart disease? 你相信吸烟与心脏病有关系吗?

We have connections with various international corporations in Europe. 我们与多个欧洲国际公司有联系。

2) 亲戚, 亲属

She's English but has Scottish connections. 她是英格兰人, 但有苏格兰的亲戚。

【派生词】connect *vt. & vi.* (常与 to, with 连用) 连接; 结合; 联结; 有关

Will you connect this wire to the television? 你把这根电线和电视机连上好吗?

This flight connects with New York one. 这班飞机在纽约可接上另一班机。

★ 2. behave *vt. & vi.* (behaved, behaved, behaving, behaves)1) *vt.* behave oneself 守规矩; 举止适当有礼

The children do not know how to behave themselves politely. 小孩子不懂得怎样举止得体。

Please behave yourself. 请礼貌点儿。

2) *vi.* 行为; 举止

The boy behaved very well last night. 孩子昨天晚上表现挺好。

I hope you will behave with good manners at the wedding. 我希望你在婚礼上做到得体有礼。

I think you behaved very badly toward your father. 我认为你对待你父亲的态度很恶劣。

【派生词】behaviour *n.* 行为; 举止; 习性

★ 3. worthwhile *adj.* 值得的; 值得做的

I'd rather the money went to a worthwhile cause. 我宁愿把钱花在有价值的事上。

The smile on her face made it all worthwhile. 她脸上的笑容使得这一切都非常值得。

It didn't seem worthwhile writing it all out. 把这都写出来似乎不必要。

【辨析】worthy, worth, worthwhile

1) 与 worthy 有关的句型:

be worthy of sth. 值得……的事;

be worthy to do 值得干某事;

be worthy of being done 值得被干某事;

be worthy to be done 值得被干某事。

如:

He is worthy to have a place in the team. 他值得成为该球队的队员。

This book is worthy of being read. 这本书值得一读。

The film is worthy to be seen twice. 这部电影值得看两遍。

2) 与 worth 有关的句型:

be worth doing sth. 某事值得干;

be worth the price/sth. 某物值这个价。

如:

The film is worth seeing twice. 这部电影值得看两遍。

The house is worth the price. 这所房子值这个价。

3) worthwhile 既可以作表语, 又可以作定语。
如: a worthwhile job 值得做的工作。

★ 4. observe *vt.* (observed, observed, observing, observes)

1) 观察; 观测

We observed the birds throughout the breeding season. 整个繁殖季节, 我们都在观察那些鸟类。



2) 看到

A man and a woman were observed leaving by the back door. 人们看到一男一女从后门离开。

3) 遵守

You must observe the speed limit while driving. 开车时,你必须遵守车速限制。

【派生词】 observer *n.* 观察者

Political observers have been predicting trouble for some time. 在过去一段时间里,政治观察家一直预言会出问题。

【辨析】 observe, watch, notice, see, look

1) observe 可用作及物动词或不及物动词,主要侧重于为了科学研究而进行的“观察”。如:

He observes keenly but says very little. 他观察敏锐,却很少发言。

He observed the stars all his life. 他一生都在观察星星。

Observe wildlife from a distance. 远观,勿尾随或靠近野生动植物。

2) watch 可用作及物动词或不及物动词,主要侧重于为了欣赏、等待(机会等)或模仿而“看”,也可以表示“注视,目送”等。如:

Do you often watch television? 你常看电视吗?

She watched her moment to cross the road. 她看准时机横穿马路。

3) notice 可用作及物动词或不及物动词,主要含义是“无意间注意到”。表示“有意注意”时用 take notice of。如:

Did you notice him leave the house? 你看到他离开房间了吗?

He noticed that a river of liquid rock was coming towards him. 他发现有一股岩浆正朝他涌来。

4) see(saw, seen)可用作及物动词或不及物动词,侧重于结果,表示“看见,看到;发觉,发现”等。如:

I looked but saw nothing. 我注意了,但是什么也没看到。

I can see two ships in the harbor. 我可以看见港口有两艘船。

5) look 可用作及物动词或不及物动词,主要表示“看”的动作,不表示结果。如:

Would you like to look round? 你想各处看看吗?

★ 5. respect *vt. & n.* (respected, respected, respecting, respects)

1) *vt.* 尊敬;尊重

We should learn to respect life and nature. 我们应该学会尊敬生命和自然。

We should respect other people's cultures and values. 我们应该尊重其他民族的文化和价值观。

2) *n.* 尊重;敬意

We must pay respect to the needs of the general reader. 我们必须关心一般读者的需要。

They stood in silence for one minute as a mark of respect for the dead. 他们站立静默了一分钟,以表示对死者的尊敬。

【拓展】 out of respect for sb. 出于对某人的尊敬

We invited him to speak here out of respect for him. 我们邀请他来这儿讲话是出于对他的尊敬。

★ 6. argue *vt. & vi.* (argued, argued, arguing, argues)

1) *vt.* 讨论;辩论;争论

(1) argue *n.* /that... 辩论

Others argue that more bus routes should be opened up because buses can take more passengers. 其他人列举理由证明应该建造更多的公交线路,因为公共汽车能够承载更多的乘客。

(2) argue sb. to be /that... 表明某人是……

The way he spends money argues him to be a rich man. 他花钱的方式显示出他是一位有钱人。

2) *vi.* 讨论;辩论;争论

(1) argue with sb. about sth. 为了某事与某人争论

I argued with her for a long time, but she refused to listen to reason. 我和她辩论了好久,但她还是不听。

(2) argue for/against a proposal 辩论赞成(反对)某项建议

He argued against buying a new computer. 他反对买新电脑。

【派生词】 argument *n.* 争论;争吵;理由;论据;说服

The argument between the two parties was blown up by the press. 双方的争论被新闻界夸大了。

★ 7. inspire *vt.* (inspired, inspired, inspiring, inspires)

1) 鼓励

I was inspired to work harder than ever before. 因受到激励,我比以往任何时候都更加努力地工作。

2) 激发

She is also a woman who has inspired millions. 她也是一位激励了几百万人的妇女。

3) 启发

His novel was inspired by his relationship with his first wife. 他的小说受到了他前妻的启发。

有错必纠

【拓展】(1) inspiring *adj.* 鼓动的;激励的;令人鼓舞的;振奋人心的

I'm afraid it was not an inspiring speech. 恐怕那不是一场鼓舞人心的演讲。

(2) inspired *adj.* 有灵感的;受神感召的

I didn't know the answer. It was just an inspired guess. 我并不知道答案,我只是凭感觉猜中的。

(3) inspiration *n.* 灵感;鼓舞

★ 8. support *n. & vt.* (supported, supported, supporting, supports)

1) *n.* 支持;拥护

Her family and friends have given her lots of support. 她的家人和朋友给了她很多支持。

There are two large wooden supports that hold up the roof. 有两根大木柱支撑着房顶。

2) *vt.*

(1) 拥护;支持

Which football team do you support? 你支持哪个足球队?

(2) 支撑;托住

These posts support the roof. 这些柱子支撑着房顶。

The boy hurried to support his mother. 男孩赶忙去搀扶他的母亲。

(3) 养活

He has a large family to support. 他要养一大家子。

短语精讲

★ 1. move off 离开;启程;出发

The signal was given and the cars moved off. 信号一发出,车就出发了。

The conductor blew the whistle and the train slowly moved off. 列车员吹响了哨子,火车徐徐开动了。

【拓展】(1) move away 搬走

Her children had moved away and she was left on her own. 她的孩子都搬走了,只剩她一个人独自生活。

(2) move in 搬进新居

We decided not to move in until we'd finished decorating. 我们决定装修完后再搬进去。

(3) move on 继续

That's enough rest—it's time to move on. 休息够了——该继续赶路了。

★ 2. lead a... life 过着……生活

We have been leading a very quiet life since Ralph retired. 自从拉尔夫退休后,我们过着非常平

静的生活。

In the old days, Chinese farmers led a hard life. 在旧社会,中国农民过着艰难的生活。

【同义短语】live a... life 过着……生活

★ 3. crowd in/into (想法、问题等)涌上心头;涌入脑海

Some confused thoughts crowded in on me. 我心乱如麻。

Memories crowded in on him. 往事涌上他的心头。

★ 4. dress as 打扮

We dressed him up as a gorilla. 我们把他装扮成大猩猩。

He went to the party dressed up as a Chicago gangster. 他装扮成一个芝加哥歹徒去参加晚会。

★ 5. in common 共同;共同享有的;共同使用的

The twins, now studying in the same high school, have many things in common. 这对求学于同一所中学的孪生兄弟在许多方面有共同之处。

They seem to be good friends although they have few interests in common. 他们虽然没有什么共同兴趣,但看来相当友爱。

【拓展】(1) have something(nothing) in common (with)(与……)有(没有)共同之处

The couple have nothing in common with each other. 这对夫妇彼此毫无共同之处。

2) in common with 和……一样

This company, in common with many others, is losing a lot of money. 这家公司和其他许多公司一样严重亏本。

In common with most of his classmates, he prefers pop music to classical music. 与他的大多数同学一样,他喜欢流行音乐而不喜欢古典音乐。

★ 6. rather than 而不是;胜于

These shoes are comfortable rather than pretty. 这双鞋不好看,但是舒服。

He resigned rather than take part in such a dishonest matter. 他宁愿辞职也不愿意参加这样一种欺骗的交易。

I, rather than you, should do the work. 该做工作的是我,而不是你。

★ 7. be concerned with/about 对……关心

We're rather concerned about father's health. 我们相当担心父亲的健康。

★ 8. fight for 为……而战

She fought for her life, and finally pulled herself up. 她与死神作斗争,并最终胜利了。

People often have to fight for their liberty. 人们往往不得不为自由而战。



【辨析】fight 和 struggle

fight, struggle 这两个词并非同义词,只是含义相近。fight 在表示“斗争”的意思时,包含着体力与勇猛的因素;而 struggle 在表示“斗争”的意思时,包含着“奋力挣扎”的因素。如:

The soldiers fought bravely in the battle. 这些战士在那次战斗中打得很勇敢。

The struggle for independence was long and hard. 争取独立的战争是长期而艰苦的。

句式点击

- ★ 1. Examine the following six women using the rules about what makes a great person. 用什么东西使人成为伟人的规则,仔细研究下面六位妇女。

【解析】此处 make 的意思是“成为;会成为”。

如:

A good son makes a good husband. 好儿子会成为好丈夫。

I'm sure she can make a good teacher. 我可以肯定她能成为一名好老师。

【提示】make 的另一个常用的短语是:make it 作成某事(赶上;取得成功;能参加;活下来;挺过来)。如:

If we run, we should make it. 如果跑着去的话,我们应该还能赶得上。

I never thought Clare would make it as an actress. 我从来没想到克莱尔会成为一名成功的女演员。

- ★ 2. She devoted all her life to medical work for Chinese women and children. 她一生致力于中国妇女儿童的医疗保健工作。

【解析】devote 的常用句型是 devote one's life/oneself to (doing) sth. “献身;专心于……”; devote time/money to (doing) sth. “花费时间(金钱)干某事”。如:

Professor Stevenson, who has devoted himself to protecting the milu deer, gave a talk to Chinese college students in Beijing. 一生致力于保护麋鹿的史蒂芬教授在北京给中国的大学生做了一场讲座。

He devoted a great sum of money to books. 他花了大笔钱买书。

He has devoted his whole life to benefiting mankind. 他为全人类的利益献出了自己的一生。

【提示】注意 devote 用作状语的两种情况:

Devoted to his job (Devoting himself to his job), he is always busy. 专心于他的工作,他总是很忙。

【高考链接】She devoted herself _____ to

the research and it earned her a good reputation in her field. (2007 湖北)

- A. strongly B. extremely
C. entirely D. freely

【解析】此题考查副词辨析。entirely “完全地”,修饰 devoted。

答案:C

- ★ 3. Watching a family of chimps wake up is our first activity of the day. 观察一个猩猩家庭的醒来是这一天的第一项活动。

【解析】Watching a family of chimps wake up 是动词的-ing 形式用作主语,谓语用单数形式。如:

Talking is easier than doing. 说比做容易。

Jumping out of an airplane at ten thousand feet is quite an exciting experience. 从一万英尺高的飞机里跳出来是一次激动人心的经历。

【提示】上述情况下,也可用 it 作形式主语,把真正的主语放在后面。如:

It's no use talking about it. 谈论这件事没用。

- ★ 4. Only after her mother came to help her for the first few months was she allowed to begin her project. 只有母亲前几个月来帮她以后,她才被允许开始她的研究。

【解析】“only+状语”在句首引导倒装句,状语可以是副词、介词短语或状语从句。如:

Only then did he realize his mistake. 只有那时他才认识到自己的错误。

Only by this means can you succeed. 只有通过这种方式,你才能成功。

Only after the anaesthetist gave the patient an anaesthetic, could the operation be conducted. 只有在麻醉师给病人施行麻醉以后,手术才能进行。

【提示】“only+主语”不倒装。如:

Only a doctor can do it. 只有医生才能干这件事。

自我测评

I. 单词拼写

- Flying across the Atlantic for the first time was a great _____ (功绩).
- A cinema is a place of _____ (娱乐).
- She is devoting herself to _____ (福利) work.
- A cancer research _____ (协会) has been founded.
- Much money is spent on the advertising _____ (活动) for a new product.
- This country is a member of the United Nations _____ (组织).

灵机一动

有错必纠

7. Her good _____ (举止) is worth praising.
 8. Store the bottle of medicine in the _____ (阴凉处).
 9. He is honest and _____ (直言不讳) in his remarks.
 10. Teaching is a _____ (值得的) job.

II. 用适当的介词、副词或连词填空

1. She helped drive the English _____ of France.
 2. She concerned herself _____ welfare projects, especially the China Welfare Institute for women and children.
 3. We'll have tea in the garden instead _____ in the house.
 4. _____ astonishment and joy, she couldn't help bursting into tears.
 5. She also worked hard to make as many countries _____ possible agree not to use them.
 6. Most of the time, chimps _____ feed or clean each other as a way of showing love in their family.
 7. She also discovered how chimps communicate _____ each other.
 8. _____ I stop, it all comes crowding in and I remember the chimps in laboratories.
 9. She has argued that wild animals should be left _____ the wild.
 10. Have you thought _____ what job you are going to do?

III. 词语辨析

- A) common, ordinary, general
 1. Colds are _____ in winter. 感冒在冬天很常见。
 2. His _____ supper consists of only bread and milk. 他通常的晚餐不过是面包和牛奶。
 3. This book is intended for the _____ reader, not for the specialist. 这本书是为一般读者写的, 不是为专家写的。
 B) would rather... than, other than, more than
 1. There's nobody here _____ me. 除了我, 这里没人。
 2. I'm afraid I've eaten _____ enough. 我怕我是吃得过多了。
 3. We _____ receive money _____ the usual gifts. 我们宁可接受钱而不希望收到通常的礼物。

IV. 单项选择

1. _____ walk is expected to last all day, so bring _____ packed lunch. (2007 山东)
 A. A; a B. The; 不填
 C. The; a D. A; 不填
 2. —There is still a copy of the book in the library. Will you go and borrow _____? (2007

陕西)

—No, I'd rather buy _____ in the bookstore.

- A. it; one B. one; one
 C. one; it D. it; it
 3. Does this meal cost \$50? I _____ something far better than this! (2007 全国)
 A. prefer B. expect
 C. suggest D. suppose
 4. Hardly could he _____ this amount of work in such a short time. (2007 天津)
 A. get through B. get off
 C. get into D. get down
 5. —How's your tour around the North Lake? Is it beautiful? (2007 全国)
 —It _____ be, but it is now heavily polluted.
 A. will B. would
 C. should D. must
 6. —Do you need any help, Lucy? (2007 福建)
 —Yes, the job is _____ I could do myself.
 A. less than B. more than
 C. no more than D. not more than
 7. The new group of students is better behaved than the other group who stayed here _____. (2007 北京)
 A. early B. earlier
 C. earliest D. the earliest
 8. Some people choose jobs for other reasons _____ money these days. (2007 全国)
 A. for B. except
 C. besides D. with
 9. —I have got a headache. (2007 江西)
 —No wonder. You _____ in front of that computer too long.
 A. work B. are working
 C. have been working D. worked
 10. The flowers were so lovely that they _____ in no time. (2007 全国)
 A. sold B. had been sold
 C. were sold D. would sell
 11. —Excuse me, sir, where's Room 301? (2007 北京)
 —Just a minute. I'll have Bob _____ you to your room.
 A. show B. shows
 C. to show D. showing
 12. The field research will take Joan and Paul about five months; it will be a long time _____ we meet again. (2007 安徽)
 A. after B. before
 C. since D. when



13. The village has developed a lot _____ we learned farming two years ago. (2007 福建)
A. when B. which
C. that D. where
14. Could I speak to _____ is in charge of International Sales, please? (2007 山东)
A. anyone B. someone
C. whoever D. no matter who
15. —My room gets very cool at night.
—_____. (2007 江苏)
A. So is mine B. So mine is
C. So does mine D. So mine does
- V. 汉译英
- 他们之间没有什么关系。(connection)
 - 她宁死不屈。(rather than)
 - 他因谋杀被处死。(put to death)
 - 我会全力支持你。(support)
 - 好消息激起我们的希望。(inspire)

Part II Learning about Language



目标导航

词汇	observation, argument, audience
短语	look down upon, refer to, enjoy oneself, work out
句式	(1) I think everyone is settled in London, although neither the weather nor the food is good. (2) Either rain or snow fell every day this week but everybody has tried to ignore it.



请思导学

单词突破

★ 1. observation n.

1) 注意; 监视; 观察

There was an observation post to watch the enemy. 有一个对敌人进行监视的观察所。

The observation of animals in their natural surroundings enabled us to understand them better. 在自然环境下对动物生活的观察能使我们更好地理解它们。

2) 观察力

He was a man of keen observation. 他是个观察力敏锐的人。

3) (复数) 观察资料, 观测数据; (观察后的) 意见

Give me your observations on what's happened. 把发生的事情给我报告一下。

4) be under observation 小心观察; 受监视

The police are keeping the house under observation. 警察继续监视那座房子。

★ 2. argument n.

1) 理由; 论据

There are many arguments against smoking. 有

许多理由反对吸烟。

This argument, however, does not hold water. 但是, 这种观点是站不住脚的。

2) 说服

We must settle this by argument not by fighting. 我们应当用说服而不是用打架来解决问题。

3) 争论; 争吵

The argument between the two parties was blown up by the press. 双方的争论被新闻界夸大了。

4) It is beyond argument that... 无可争辩的是……, 不容争辩的是……

★ 3. audience n. 听众; 观众

The audience is/are always very excited by a wonderful goal. 一个精彩的进球总会使观众们非常激动。

There was a large audience in the theatre. 剧院中观众甚多。

[提示] 1) 当 audience 作主语时, 谓语既可用复数, 也可用单数。如:

The audience were/was wild with excitement. 观众十分狂热。

2) audience 是可数名词, 前面可加 the 或 an。如:

Television can reach an audience of millions. 电视可以到达千家万户。

有错必纠

短语精讲

★ 1. look down upon 蔑视, 瞧不起; 轻视

She thought that they looked down upon her because she didn't go to university. 因为她没有上大学, 所以他们认为别人瞧不起她。

Women were looked down upon in the old days. 旧社会妇女被瞧不起。

【拓展】与 look 有关的短语归纳:

look down upon/on 瞧不起; 轻视

look into 调查

look out 当心

look up 查询

look forward to 期待

look through 浏览

look up to 敬仰

★ 2. refer to

1) 提到, 谈到, 涉及

What I have to say refers to all of you. 我要说的话涉及你们大家。

2) 参考, 查阅

If you don't understand a word you may refer to your dictionary. 遇到不认识的字, 你可以查阅字典。

3) 归功于

He referred his success to the good education he had had. 他把他的成功归于他以前所受的良好教育。

4) refer to sb. (sth.) as 称某人(物)为

Many people still referred to Germany as West Germany. 很多人仍然称德国为西德。

★ 3. enjoy oneself 过得快乐

One can't enjoy oneself if one/he is too tired. 一个人如果太疲倦, 就不能尽情享受。

She enjoyed herself making the assistant bring almost everything in the window before finally buying the dress she had first asked for. 她开心地迫使这位售货员几乎把橱窗内所有的东西都拿出来看看, 最后才买下她最初要看的那件衣服。

★ 4. work out 算出(总数); 带来好结果; 有预期的结果

I can't work out the problem. 我算不出这道题。

Things will work out well. 事情会有好结果的。

They've worked out a method of sending a spaceship to Mars. 他们已经研制出一种向火星发射太空船的方法。

【拓展】与 work 有关的短语归纳:

work out 算出

work on 从事

work with 与……共事, 与……合作; 对……起作用

句式点击

★ 1. I think everyone is settled in London, although neither the weather nor the food is good. 我认为每个人都定居在伦敦, 尽管无论是天气还是食物都不好。

【解析】neither... nor... 是并列连词“既不……也不……”, 引导两个并列成分。如:

I know you want a bigger house, but that's neither here nor there, we can't afford it now. 我知道你想要一幢大一点的房子, 但你说了也没有用, 因为我们现在买不起。

He answered me, but he spoke neither slowly nor clearly. 他回答了我的问题, 但是他说得又快又不清楚。

【提示】1) 注意主谓一致: 如果 neither... nor... 引导两个并列主语, 谓语依据就近原则。如:

Neither you nor I am wrong. 你和我都没错。

Neither you nor I, nor anybody else knows the answer. 你、我, 其他任何人都不知道这答案。

2) 如果 neither... nor... 引导两个句子, 因为是否定副词在句首, 故谓语要倒装。如:

Neither could theory do without practice, nor could practice do without theory. 理论没有实践不行, 实践没有理论也不行。

3) neither... nor... 的反义短语是 both... and... “不但……而且……; 既……又……”。如:

Both New York and London have traffic problems. 纽约和伦敦都存在交通问题。

★ 2. Either rain or snow fell every day this week but everybody has tried to ignore it. 本周每天要么下雨要么下雪, 但是每个人都尽量不去管它。

【解析】either... or... 是并列连词“要么……要么……”, 引导两个并列成分。如:

I'm considering buying my niece a Christmas present, either a dictionary or an encyclopedia. 我在考虑给我侄女买一样圣诞礼物, 不是词典就是百科全书。

Either say you're sorry or else get out! 你要么道歉, 要么滚开!

【提示】注意主谓一致: 如果 either... or... 引导两个并列主语, 谓语遵循就近原则。如:

Either my father or my brothers are coming. 不是我父亲就是我兄弟要来。

If either David or Janet comes, they will want a drink. 如果大卫或珍妮特来, 他们就要喝酒。



语法分析

主谓一致

谓语动词必须在人称和数上与主语一致。如:

Between the two buildings stands a monument.
两座楼之间坐落着一座纪念碑。(倒装句)

特别注意下列主谓一致的情况:

★ 1. 动名词、不定式、句子或书名作主语时, 谓语用单数。

Growing vegetables needs constant watering.
种菜需要经常浇水。

That we have made great progress is an exciting fact.
我们已取得很大进展, 这是一件令人兴奋的事实。

To see is to believe. 眼见为实。

Arabian Nights is a good book. 《天方夜谭》是一本好书。

★ 2. 当 and 连接两个名词时, 如果只有第一个名词有冠词, 指的是一个人或一件事, 则谓语用单数; 如果两个名词都有冠词, 指的是两个人或两件事, 则谓语用复数。

The iron and steel works plays an important part.
钢铁厂起重要作用。(钢铁厂, 指的是一家工厂)

The iron and the steel works play an important part.
铁厂和钢厂起重要作用。(铁厂和钢厂, 指的是两家工厂)

A(The) singer and dancer is coming to visit our school.
这(一)位歌唱家兼舞蹈家要来我们学校访问。(指一个人)

A(The) singer and a(the) dancer are coming.
这(一)位歌唱家和这(一)位舞蹈家要来。(指两个人)

★ 3. 由 with, but, as well as 等介词引导的名词与谓语无关。

An expert, together with some students, was sent to help in this work.
一位专家和一些学生被派来帮助做这项工作。

Nobody but Xiao Li and Xiao Wang was there.
除小李和小王之外没人在那儿。

He as well as we knows the secret. 他, 还有我们, 都知道这个秘密。

★ 4. which, what 引导疑问句时, 句子谓语要由后面表语的单复数来决定。

Which is your room? 哪个是你的房间?

Which are your rooms? 哪是你们的房间?

What he said is correct. 他所说的是正确的。

What he left me are a few old books. 他留给我的是一本旧书。

★ 5. none 作主语时, 谓语用单数、复数都行。

None of us has got a camera. 我们都没有照相机。

None of the books are easy enough for us. 这些书对我们来说都不简单。

★ 6. either, neither 作主语, 谓语用单数。

Has either of them told you? 他俩有人告诉你吗?

Neither of us has gone through regular training. 我们俩都没有通过正规培训。

★ 7. many a, more than one 作主语, 谓语用单数。

Many a person has had that kind of experience.
许多人都有那种经历。

More than one person has something to do with the matter. 不止一个人与这件事有关。

★ 8. people, police, cattle 作主语, 谓语用复数。

The police are looking for him. 警察在通缉他。

★ 9. public, family, class, audience(观众), crew, army 等作主语, 谓语由意思来确定。

The public includes you and me. 公众包括你和我。

The public are tired of the strike. 公众对罢工感到厌烦。

The family is large. 这个家庭很大。

The family are watching TV now. 全家人在看电视。

★ 10. Chinese, Japanese, sheep, fish, means 等单数、复数同形, 作主语时, 谓语看实际情况。

This means was discussed at the meeting. 这种方法在会上讨论过。

These means are to be discussed at the meeting. 这些措施要在会上讨论。

★ 11. 时间、重量、长度、价值的复数当一整体来看, 作主语时, 谓语用单数。

Ten years was a long time. 十年是很长的一段时间。

但是: Two times five are ten. 2 乘 5 得十。

There are two hours left. 还剩两小时。

★ 12. either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also 等作主语时, 谓语遵循就近原则。

Either you or he is to do the work. 不是你就是他来做这件工作。

Are either you or he to do the work? 不是你就是他来做这件工作吗?

★ 13. there, here 引导句子, 主语不止一个时, 谓语与邻近一致。

Here is a pen, and a few envelopes for you. 给你一支钢笔和几个信封。

There is a desk, two chairs and a bed in the room. 房间里有一张桌子、两把椅子和一张床。