

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

新
课标

夯实基础

提高能力

拓展知识

发展智力

英语

基础训练

选修 7

山东省教学研究室 编

人教版



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使用指南

Unit

单元目标锁定

课前预览，使你做到胸中有数，有的放矢；课后回眸，助你评估学习效果。

求知全程设计

从细节到整体理解课文，由感性到理性感悟知识，边学边练，即时运用——你的每单元的学习过程都将成为自主探索、自觉实践、自我发展的过程。

● **课文理解** 快速阅读，把握主旨；潜心研读，明了细节；推理判断，洞察意图——用心去做，每篇课文都会是你培养阅读技能的好工具！

● **知识探索** 观察范例→动脑思考→归纳规则→即时运用——本书编者遵循学习规律，为你提供了语言知识学案，尝试一下，看看是否学得快、记得牢、用得活。

* **词汇学习** 观察重点单词和短语的经典例句，归纳其用法，即时巩固运用，动脑、动口、动手，练就词汇运用基本功。

* **句型研究** 教材中的固定句式、长句难句均为你呈现出来，先由你观察思考，再为你分析讲解。积累句型知识，为你的写作添彩；学会分析复杂句型，为你的阅读铺就坦途。

* **语法专攻** 为每单元语法项目提供专门的讲解与练习，并通过“高考链接”栏目，让你提炼考点，总结规律。

学习效果评估

通过灵活多样的题型让你自查评估各单元知识目标和技能目标的落实。

● **知识目标** 通过单词拼写、词组活用、句型翻译（或句型转换）、课文重组等题型使你将基础知识落到实处。

● **能力目标** 编者用最新山东高考题型为你精心设计了听、读、写练习，认真、定时去做，你的综合语言运用能力就会不断提高。

国际视野开拓

对各单元涉及的文化现象给予解释，补充必要的文化背景知识，帮你探究背景知识、拓宽学习渠道、增强文化意识、提高人文修养。

策略方法借鉴

系统介绍各种行之有效的英语学习策略和方法技巧，使你在学习中小走弯路、事半功倍。

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Unit 1 | Living well

单元目标锁定

话题	Disability Life of disabled people	
词汇	单词	disability disabled eyesight lap ambition ambitious dictation noisy suitable entry beneficial clumsy outgoing adapt bench microscope absence fellow annoy annoyed firm software parrot tank tortoise psychology psychologically encouragement conduct politics abolish resign slavery literature companion assistance congratulate congratulation bowling graduation certificate architect adequate access accessible handy row basement outwards exit approval dignity profit community
	词组	in other words adapt to cut out out of breath all in all sit around as well as in many ways make fun of never mind all the best meet with
句型	1. be proud to have done... 2. as+adj. +a+n. +as 与……同样的…… 3. whether...or... 无论……, 还是……	
语法	动词不定式	

求知全程设计

课文理解

Text A

★ 主旨归纳

- What is the main idea of Martin's story?
 - His disease is a mystery to doctors.
 - The disabled should live a full life instead of giving up the hope.
 - People around should not make fun of the disabled ones.
 - Doctors should work hard to treat the unknown diseases.

★ 细节理解

2. When was Martin a patient of the unknown disease?
 - A. Not until he was ten.
 - B. Shortly after was born.
 - C. When he was in high school.
 - D. After he invented the football computer game.
3. Martin's life was easier at high school because _____.
 - A. he got better with the help of the doctors
 - B. found more things enjoyable in life
 - C. some students just ignored him
 - D. he invented a computer program to help him
4. What does Martin often do in his life now?
 - A. He sits around feeling sorry for himself.
 - B. He works in the computer industry.
 - C. He makes up the lessons he has missed.
 - D. He keeps a pet and works hard to live a normal life.

★ 推理判断

5. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
 - A. The disabled have to work to support themselves as people don't like to take care of them.
 - B. Healthy kids should have a chance to feel what disability is.
 - C. Healthy people should give money to the disabled to make them happy.
 - D. With determination and encouragement, the disabled can live a rich life.

Text B

★ 主旨归纳

1. What does the letter mainly tell us?
 - A. The architect should not treat the disabled people unfairly.
 - B. More facilities should be designed in the cinema for the convenience of the disabled people.
 - C. If the architect does a good thing for the disabled people, he will be praised by the public.
 - D. The disabled people should enjoy the cinema with dignity.

★ 细节理解

2. The buttons of the lifts should be _____.
 - A. in red color
 - B. easy to press
 - C. at the back of the cinema
 - D. attractive and comfortable
3. The seats at the back should be raised because _____.
 - A. the disabled people are often seated there

- B. the disabled people can be seen with dignity
 C. short people often sit there
 D. everyone, whether tall or short, can enjoy the movie better
4. The disabled toilet is _____.
 A. near the entrances to the cinema
 B. in the basement
 C. in the parking area
 D. in the sweet shop

★ 推理判断

5. From the passage we know that _____.
 A. the disabled people have a special area in the cinema
 B. there are earphones at the back row
 C. hearing-impaired people can enjoy the movies
 D. there are plenty of toilets for the disabled people

知识探索

★ 词汇学习

A. 重点单词

1. ambition

【观察思考】

He is a young man filled with ambition to become famous. 他立志要成名。

Bob had great ambitions when he was a child. 当还是个孩子的时候,鲍勃就有远大的志向。

【归纳用法】

- ◇ ambition to do sth. 有做某事的志向
 ◇ achieve/realize/fulfill one's ambition 达到目标/实现抱负/得偿夙愿
 ◇ ambitious *adj.* 有雄心的,有野心的
 ambitious to do sth. /ambitious for sth. 做/对……有雄心
 ◇ ambitiously *adv.* 有野心地;有雄心地

【巩固运用】

翻译句子

- 1) 她儿子一心想成为伟大的发明家。

- 2) 她一心追求的是做电影明星。

2. beneficial

【观察思考】

A good diet is beneficial to one's health. 好的饮食有益于人的健康。

Is this method beneficial to your study? 这个方法对你的学习有好处吗?

Our country's economy has benefited from the opening and reform policy. 我们国家的经济发展得益于改革开放的政策。



The computer technology has benefited the development of the society. 计算机技术有益于社会的发展。

I have typed out some lecture notes for the benefit of those people who were absent last week. 我打印了一些讲座的笔记,上周缺席的人會因此获益。

【归纳用法】

◇ beneficial *adj.* 有利的,有帮助的

◇ benefit *n. & vt.* 利益,好处;使受益,对……有益

◇ 常用结构:

sth. be beneficial to sth. /sb. 某物对某物/人有好处

sth. /sb. benefit from sth. 某人/物从某物获得好处/益处

sth. benefit sth. /sb. 某物对某人/物有好处/利

for sb. 's benefit 为帮助某人,为某人的利益

【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) 医生说这种药有益于你的睡眠。

The doctor says this kind of medicine _____ your sleep.

单项填空

2) The business people benefit a lot _____ the Internet, which provides them with plenty of information.

A. to B. from C. on D. for

3. adapt

【观察思考】

We had to adapt quickly to the new system. 我们必须快一点适应新的制度。

A large organization can be slow to adapt to change. 大机构可能应变迟缓。

The stairs must be adapted for the disabled people. 应该对楼梯进行改造供残疾人使用。

J. K. Rowling's works have been adapted for films. J. K. 罗琳的作品被改编成了电影。

This adaptation of *Hamlet* is very popular among students of literature. 《哈姆雷特》的改编本很受文学专业学生的欢迎。

【归纳用法】

◇ adapt to sth. 适应某物(天气、环境、习俗等)

◇ adapt oneself to sth. 适应某物

◇ adapt sth. for sb. /sth. 改编/改造以适应

◇ adaptation *n.* 改编本;适应

【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) 小明很难适应俄罗斯严寒的冬天。

It was very hard for Xiao Ming to _____ to the freezing winter in Russia.

单项填空

2) Compared with adults, children _____ the new surroundings better.

A. come to B. turn to C. adapt to D. contribute to

4. absence

【观察思考】

I don't agree to this decision as it was made in my absence. 我不同意这个决定,因为它是我不在场的时候做出的。

Absence from work leads to deduct of payment. 旷工的结果是扣除工资。

We did not receive any news during his long absence. 他长期缺席期间,我们没有得到一点他的消息。

He had to make up the lessons he had missed as he had been absent from class for three weeks. 他必须补上由于旷课三个星期所耽误的课程。

【归纳用法】

◇ in one's absence (from) 当某人不在的时候

◇ absent *adj.* 不在的, 缺席的

◇ be absent from 不在, 不出席, 旷(课、工、会)

【巩固运用】

翻译句子

1) 汤姆没有参加她的生日晚会使苏很失望。

2) 父母很想知道他们不在的时候家里会发生什么事。

3) 缺席的人太多了,会议不得不推迟。

5. annoy

【观察思考】

It really annoys me when people forget to say thank you. 有人连谢谢都忘记说时,我确实感到不愉快。

It annoys me to see him getting ahead of me. 看见他领先于我,我心里就不痛快。

The noise outside the window annoyed the boy who was reading in the room. 窗外嘈杂的声音让房间里读书的那个男孩很生气。

I was annoyed that they hadn't turned up. 我恼怒的是他们没有如期露面。

He was annoyed to find himself going red. 他因为发现自己脸红而懊恼。

Her most annoying habit was eating with her mouth open. 她最让人讨厌的习惯就是张着嘴吃东西。

【归纳用法】

◇ It annoys sb. that... 某事让某人烦恼。it 为形式主语,that 从句为真正主语。

◇ It annoys sb. to do sth. 做某事让某人烦恼。it 为形式主语,to do sth. 为真正主语。

◇ be/feel annoyed that/to do sth. 某事/做某事让某人感到烦恼。

◇ annoying *adj.* 令人讨厌的;令人烦恼的(修饰事物)。

【巩固运用】

单项填空

1) Even these _____ programs provide enough relaxation for the students during

their breaks between classes.

A. entertaining

B. amusing

C. annoying

D. interesting

2) 让他烦恼的是,他度假的时候没有人照顾他的宠物。

6. resign

【观察思考】

The Minister resigned from office last month. 那位部长上个月辞职了。

She resigned her directorship and left the firm. 她辞去了主任职务,离开了那家公司。

He has resigned himself to the possibility that he may never walk again. 对于自己永远也不能走路这种可能性,他只好认命了。

We have to resign ourselves to being ordered about. 我们不得不任人摆布。

【归纳用法】

◇ resign *vi.* & *vt.* 辞职;辞去(工作、职位等);使顺从,后面直接接宾语;做不及物动词时后面常接 from。

◇ resignation *n.* 听从;辞职;辞呈。

◇ resign oneself to 顺从;听任摆布;甘受……(后面接名词或动名词)。

【巩固运用】

单项填空

1) After a number of disagreements with the committee, the chairman decided to _____.

A. retire

B. retreat

C. withdraw

D. resign

翻译句子

2) 他宁愿辞职也不愿意被炒鱿鱼。

7. assistance

【观察思考】

Despite his cries, no one came to his assistance. 尽管他在叫喊,没有人来帮助他。

The company offered Professor Smith practical assistance with his research. 该公司向史密斯教授提供了研究方面的实际援助。

The girl is assisting the old man in filling in the forms. 姑娘正在帮老人填表。

Some foreign experts assisted them in carrying out this project. 一些外国专家协助他们完成这项工程。

【归纳用法】

◇ assistance (with sth.)/(in doing)/(to do) 帮助;援助;支持

◇ technical/economic/military assistance 技术/经济/军事援助

◇ come to one's assistance 帮助某人

◇ assist *v.* 帮助;支援

assist sb. with sth. /in doing sth. /to do sth. 帮助某人做某事

【巩固运用】

单项填空

1) He asked us to _____ them in getting over the difficulties in their work.

A. provide

B. arouse

C. assist

D. persist

翻译句子

2) 我们对您在研究中给予我们的援助深表感激。

8. companion

【观察思考】

A dog is a faithful companion to a person. 狗是人类忠实的朋友。

The doctor recommended a companion for the elderly man. 医生建议为这位老人找一位陪护。

You might as well make a companion of Mr Wang, who is very honest and trustworthy. 你也可以和王先生做伴,他很诚实,值得信赖。

A companion volume is going to be published. 这本书的姊妹篇即将出版。

【归纳用法】

◇ companion *n.* 同事;伙伴;看护

make a companion of sb. 与……做伴;与……为友

a life-long companion 终身伴侣

a faithful companion 忠实伴侣

a companion volume/article 姊妹卷/姊妹篇

a companion to a sock 一只袜子的另一只

◇ companionship *n.* 友情;友谊

【巩固运用】

单项填空

1) I used to have a _____ to that vase, but I broke it.

A. company

B. accompany

C. companion

D. community

翻译句子

2) 旅行中有一位善谈的伴侣可以减轻旅途中的疲劳(fatigue)。

9. accessible

【观察思考】

The remote desert area is accessible only by helicopter. 只有直升飞机才能够到达遥远的沙漠地带。

These documents are not accessible to the public. 公众是无法接近这些文件的。

He gained access to/into the building through the window. 他从窗户进入了那个建筑物。

I had no access to education when I was young. 我年轻时没有接受教育。

The president is not easy of access as he is engaged in state affairs all the time. 因为总统整天忙于国事,要见到他是不容易的。

【归纳用法】

◇ accessible *adj.* 可接近的;可进入的;可使用的

be accessible to 易接近;能进入;易受影响

◇ access *n.* 接近, 通路; 接近(进入的)方法

◇ 词组:

access to 接近……的机会, 进入……的权力

gain/get/have/obtain access to 得以接近, 得以会见, 得以进入, 得以使用

give access to 接见, 准许使用

be easy/hard of access 容易/难接近

【巩固运用】

单项填空

Before liberation the laboring people had no _____ to education.

A. access

B. approach

C. entrance

D. admission

B. 重点词组

1. out of breath

【观察思考】

He ran into the classroom, out of breath. 他上气不接下气地跑进教室。

His heart condition made him out of breath after running. 他心脏状况不佳使他跑步后上气不接下气。

【归纳用法】

◇ have a deep breath 深呼吸

◇ take a breath 吸气

◇ take breath 休息一会儿

◇ keep/hold one's breath 屏住呼吸

◇ catch one's breath (因惊恐或激动)一时屏住呼吸

◇ take one's breath away 使某人吃惊或惊奇

【巩固运用】

翻译句子

奔上楼梯我气喘吁吁。

2. in other words

【观察思考】

Beethoven wrote many world-famous musical compositions. In other words, Beethoven was a great musician. 贝多芬创作了许多世界闻名的乐曲, 也就是说, 贝多芬是一位伟大的音乐家。

Peter made great progress this term. In other words, he did better in the exam this time. 彼得本学期取得了很大的进步, 换句话说, 他这学期考试成绩比上学期要好。

Word came that Chang'e 1, the first Chinese lunar orbiter, was successfully launched on the afternoon of October 24, 2007. 有消息说 2007 年 10 月 24 日下午, 中国成功发射了第一颗绕月卫星——嫦娥一号。

Don't worry. Jack is a man who always keeps his word. 不要担心, 杰克是一个守信用的人。

【归纳用法】

◇ in other words 换句话说

◇ 比较:

in a / one word 总而言之;简言之
 break one's word 食言,违背诺言
 have a word with sb. 与某人谈话
 in words 用文字

keep one's word 遵守诺言
 break one's promise 食言,违背诺言
 have words with sb. 与某人吵架

【巩固运用】

单项填空

I'm not used to the way you speak to me. _____, I don't want to continue our conversation.

A. In words

B. In a word

C. In your own words

D. In other words

3. all in all

【观察思考】

All in all it was a great success. 总的来说,这是一个巨大的成功。

All in all he is a talented and fortunate biologist. 总的来说,他是一位有天赋的、幸运的生物学家。

Above all, make sure you keep in touch. 最要紧的是,你们一定要保持联系。

Don't scold him. He is a child after all. 别责骂他了,他还是个孩子。

I don't enjoy collecting stamps at all. 我一点都不喜欢集邮。

The content of any article, first of all, needs to be relevant to the readers. 任何文章的内容首先都要与读者有关。

【归纳用法】

◇ all in all 总而言之

◇ 区别: above all 最重要的是;首先;尤其是;特别是

after all 毕竟,终究,归根结底(句首);别忘了(句尾或句中)

at all 完全,全然;究竟;竟然;在任何程度上(用于否定或疑问句中)

first of all 首先

【巩固运用】

翻译句子

1) 总的来说这次月球卫星发射是非常成功的。

单项填空

2) _____, the supermarket can satisfy the demand of the consumers when the Christmas season is coming. There is no need to worry about any lack of goods.

A. First of all

B. Above all

C. After all

D. All in all

4. as well

【观察思考】

The president was on a visit to Russia. Some ministers went as well. 总统正在访问俄罗斯,一些部长们也随同前往。

You might as well call my aunt for more details about the arrangement. 你不妨给我姑妈



打电话,了解安排的具体情况。

Professor Thompson, as well as his assistants, was conducting an experiment in the laboratory. 汤普森教授和他的助手们正在实验室里做实验。

You can also buy some souvenirs at the entrance of the park. 你也可以在公园入口处买纪念品。

Mary got an A in the exam. Tom got an A, too. 玛丽考试得了 A, 汤姆也得了 A。

I haven't met such a person as you described, either. 我没有见过你描述的那个人。

【归纳用法】

◇ as well 也, 位于句末或句中, 不用逗号隔开。

◇ 区别: as well as 也, 和, 相当于介词使用。also 也, 位于动词之前或 be 动词、助动词及情态动词之后, 用于肯定句中。too 也, 位于句末, 前面有逗号, 用于肯定句。either 也, 位于句末, 前面有逗号, 用于否定句。

【巩固运用】

用 as well, as well as, also, too, either 填空。

1) We ate and we _____ drank.

2) China is a socialist country and a developing country _____.

3) He didn't go to school, _____.

4) He grows flowers _____ vegetables.

5) I can dance. I can sing, _____.

5. make fun of

【观察思考】

They made fun of her because she wore such strange clothes. 他们取笑她穿着如此怪异的衣服。

It's cruel to make fun of people who stammer. 嘲笑口吃的人未免不近人情。

【归纳用法】

◇ for/in fun 闹着玩, 非认真地(做状语)

◇ have fun 玩得愉快

【巩固运用】

翻译句子

1) 我做那件事只是为了好玩而已。

2) 他们取笑他的怪嗓音。



句型研究

A. 固定句型

1. be proud to have done 因为做了某事而感到很荣耀

【观察思考】

I'm very happy to have received you in my home. 今天在家里款待各位, 我感到很高兴。

I'm proud to have won the first prize in the oral English contest. 在英语口语比赛中获得一等奖, 我感到很自豪。

He is said to have finished his design of the government office building. 据说他已经完成了政府办公大楼的设计工作。

Yao Ming was reported to have returned to Shanghai last week. 据报道,姚明于上周回到了上海。

The computer system seems to have broken down. 电脑系统好像出故障了。

【归纳用法】

- ◇ to have done/been 为不定式的完成时形式,表示某一动作/状态已经成为过去。
- ◇ 与这一结构有关的形容词有: glad, happy, sorry, regretful, pleased, proud, honored, privileged.
- ◇ 有些动词的被动形式也用于这一结构的,这些动词有: say, report, believe, consider, suppose, expect. happen, seem, appear 三词也常用于这一结构,但不可用于被动语态。

【巩固运用】

1) 据说,这本清代的书被偷运到了巴黎。

2) Mr Smith was considered _____ the money as well as the accounting books.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| A. stealing | B. to steal |
| C. to have stolen | D. having stolen |

2. as+adj. +a+n. +as...

【观察思考】

He bought as expensive a car as mine. 他买的汽车跟我的那辆车一样贵。

It is as accurate an watch as one made in Switzerland. 这块手表跟瑞士表一样准确无误。

This film is as thrilling as King Kong. 这部电影跟《金刚》一样惊险。

He will come as soon as possible. 他将尽快赶到。

My hometown is as far as 300 miles from here. 我的家乡离这儿有 300 英里远。

It was so fine a day that many people went out in the park. 那是一个好天气,很多人都到公园里来了。

It was too difficult a project for the government to carry out. 那个工程太困难了,政府难以实施。

【归纳用法】

- ◇ as+adj. +a+n. +as=as+adj. +as+sth. 为比较状语,当形容词置于 as 之后时,不定冠词放在形容词之后。
- ◇ so good a+n. +that=such+a+adj. +n. +that...
- ◇ ... too+adj. +a+n. +for...
- ◇ 常见的其它比较结构还有: as good as, as cheap as, as fast as, as fashionable as 等。

【巩固运用】

翻译句子

1) 你的这本参考书和那一本同样有用。

A: _____

B: _____

2) 这颗绕月卫星和阿波罗三号具有同样的价值。

A: _____

B: _____

3. **whether... or not**

【观察思考】

I will be waiting for you at the entrance of the cinema whether you call me or not. 你打不打电话我都会在影院门口等你。

Whether computer works slowly or fast, it is a piece of machinery that man can't replace. 无论电脑运行快慢,它是人类所无法取代的。

I will stick to my opinion whether you agree with me or not. 不管你同意不同意,我会坚持我的意见。

No matter where you sleep, comfort is the first thing to be considered. 无论在什么地方睡觉,首先考虑的事情应该是舒适。

【归纳用法】

◇ whether (or not) 引导让步状语从句,意思是“无论”。

◇ no matter 结构也引导让步状语,后接 wh-从句。

【巩固运用】

翻译句子

1) 无论你是否努力,明天总会来临的。

单项选择

2) Prices are going up, _____ you are able to stand it.

A. no matter how B. however

C. whatever

D. whether

B. 长句难句

1. **I think I had at least a billion tests while I was there, including one in which they cut out a piece of muscle from my leg and looked at it under a microscope.** 我想在住院期间我作了不知多少次化验,包括有一次医生们从我的腿部切了一块肉,通过显微镜进行观察。

I think I had at least a billion tests 为主句,while I was there 为时间状语,including one 为 tests 的后置定语,in which 引导的是一个定语从句,修饰先行词 one。

2. **So sometimes some children in my primary school would laugh, when I got out of breath after running a short way or had to stop and rest halfway up the stairs.** 所以当我跑了一小段路而气喘吁吁,或是上楼中途停下来休息的时候,我的一些同学就会取笑我。这是一个 when 引导的时间状语从句。got out of breath after running a short way 和 had to stop and rest halfway up the stairs 是由 or 连接的并列句。So sometimes some children in my primary school would laugh 是主句,句中“would+*v.*”表示过去习惯性的动作。

3. **Disabled people should have the same opportunities as able-bodied people to enjoy the cinema and they should be able to do so with dignity.** 残疾人应该跟体格健全的人同样有机会去看电影,同时能保持自己的尊严。

这是一个由 and 连接的并列句。不定式 to enjoy the cinema 为 opportunities 的定语,as able-bodied people 为比较状语的逻辑主语。

★ 语法专攻

【语法精析】

动词不定式的用法

1. 不定式作主语,谓语用单数。例如:

To learn foreign language is difficult. 学一门外语很难。

注意:在 It's+*adj.* +for/(of) sb. +to do sth. 结构中,不定式作为真正主语。例如:

It is necessary for us to complete the design before National Day. 我们在国庆节前完成这项设计很有必要。

It is very foolish of you to behave like that. 你这样做真是太傻啦。

2. 不定式作表语,放在系动词 be, seem, appear, get, remain 的后面。例如:

Her job was to do the cleaning of the passage and stairs. 她的工作是清扫走廊和楼梯。

Having a trip abroad is certainly good for the old couple, but it remains to be seen whether they will enjoy it. 这对对老夫妇来说,到国外的一次旅行确实很好,但是他们是否喜欢还有待于考虑。

3. 不定式作宾语。

- (1) 能直接跟不定式作宾语的动词有 offer, learn, plan, ask, promise, agree, help, prepare, hope, decide, choose, refuse, manage, wish, want, expect, demand, determine, pretend 等。例如:

We agreed to meet here, but so far she hasn't turned up yet. 我们说好在这里会面的,可是到目前她还没有出现。

The little boy expects to have an ice cream. 那个小男孩希望吃到冰激凌。

- (2) 动词+疑问词+不定式也可以放在动词后作宾语,这些动词有 decide, forget, know, learn, remember, see, think, understand, wonder 等。例如:

I've worked with children before, so I know what to expect in my new job. 我以前做过与孩子相处的工作,我知道我应该做什么。

It is said in Australia there is more land than the government knows what to do with it. 据说,在澳大利亚有足够多的土地,政府不知道怎么处理。

- (3) 有些动词后既可接也可接动名词,但含义不同。

短语	含义	短语	含义
go on doing	继续做(不更换内容)	go on to do	继续做(另外一件事)
stop doing sth.	停止做某事	stop to do	停下来开始做另一件事
forget doing sth.	忘记曾做过某事	forget to do	忘了去做某事
remember doing sth.	记得曾做过某事	remember to do	想着去做
try doing sth.	尝试做某事	try to do	企图去做
mean doing sth.	意味着要做某事	mean to do	打算去做
can't help doing sth.	禁不住做某事	can't help to do	无法帮助做
regret doing sth.	后悔曾做过某事	regret to do	遗憾地去做



4. 不定式作宾语补足语

接不定式做宾补的动词有 ask, observe, make, hear, feel, allow, permit, order, tell, advise, expect, wish, force, beg, invite, encourage, persuade 等。例如:

They won't allow you to enter the building unless you show them your certificate.

你不出示证明,他们是不会让你进入大楼的。

The teacher encouraged the boy to have a try. 老师鼓励那孩子去试一试。

Have you noticed a stranger enter this building? 你看到有陌生人进入大楼吗?

5. 不定式作定语

当被修饰的动词是不定式的逻辑宾语时,不定式用主动形式;若不定式是不及物动词,但与所修饰的词有意义上的动宾关系,其后应加一个适当的介词。不定式可用在 the first, the second 以及 the last, the only 和最高级等后面作定语。例如:

There are five pairs to choose from, but I'm at a loss which to buy. 有五双可供选择,可是我不知道买哪一双。

She likes to listen to Mr Li's lessons, so she is always the first to come and the last to leave. 她喜欢听李老师的课,所以每次都是第一个来,最后一个走。

6. 不定式作状语(主要表示目的,也可表示结果和原因。为了强调目的,有时可把不定式放在句首,或在不定式前加 in order 或 so as)。例如:

To sleep late in the morning, Bob turned off the alarm. 为了早上睡懒觉,鲍勃把闹钟关掉了。

【注意事项】

1. 下列短语后接不带 to 的不定式: had better, would rather, why not, cannot help but, rather than, other than。例如:

In that case, there is nothing you can do other than wait. 如果那样的话,你只能等待啦。

Liu Hulan would rather die than give in. 刘胡兰宁死不屈。

2. 不定式的省略

(1) 形容词后不定式的省略: happy, glad, ready, eager, anxious 等。例如:

—I'll be away on a business trip. Would you mind looking after my cat? 我要去出差,你帮我照看一下猫怎么样?

—Not at all. I'd be happy to. 好的,我很乐意。

(2) 动词后不定式的省略: like, love, hope, wish, mean, want, refuse, try, advise, persuade 等。例如:

—Will you go to the theatre, Miss Brown? 布朗小姐,你去电影院吗?

—Sorry, I don't want to. 抱歉,我不想去。

(3) 固定词组 ought to, have to, used to, be able to, be going to 等后也可省略不定式。例如:

—Alice, why didn't you come yesterday? 爱丽丝,你昨天怎么没来呢?

—I was going to, but I had an unexpected visitor. 我正要来,可是有人来访了。

注意:这种省略必须有上下文或一定的语境,否则不能省略。

【巩固运用】

1. As they are retired, Mr and Mrs Scott prefer a house in the country to _____ their