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# G 高中生

[人教版]

GAOZHONGSHENGXUEXIZHIDA

## 学习指导

# 英语 5

必修

辽宁师范大学出版

# 高中生

[人教版]

GAOZHONGSHENGXUEXIZHIDAO

# 学习指导

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# 英语⑤

必修

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·大连·

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## 编写说明

为了适应普通高中课程改革和使用新教材的需要,切实提高高中教学质量,并努力实现减轻学生的课业负担,我们组织辽宁省部分示范性高中、重点高中的知名教师,按学科编写了高中教学辅助用书《高中生学习指导》丛书。目前,完成了语文、数学、英语(两个版本)、物理、化学、生物、思想政治、历史、地理等9个学科必修教材的配套用书,共37册,供高中教师、学生选用。

### 丛书体例:

《高中生学习指导》按教材的章节(或单元)顺序编排,包括以下几个部分:

**单元概览:**对本单元的重点单词、短语、语法等项目进行归纳,让学生对本单元的学习内容有个清晰的了解。

**要点预览:**对本部分需要掌握的单词、短语、句式进行归纳,给予学生预习提示。

**知识讲练:**包括单词用法、短语诠释、难句解读、句式归纳、语法解码几个项目,使学生掌握重要知识,并通过同步操练、拓展归纳得到举一反三的练习。

**基础训练:**结合本课学习内容,有针对性地精选习题,体现习题的基础性、层次性、选择性。

**单元评估:**对本单元内容进行测试,检验学生对本单元知识的掌握情况。

**模块检测:**对本模块教学内容进行综合测试,考查学生对模块教学内容的掌握情况。

**参考答案:**对全书的基础训练、单元评估及模块检测中的习题给出正确答案,对易错题进行思路点拨。

### 丛书特点:

与新教材紧密配合,与课程计划同步;体现课改理念,符合课程标准要求;体现教辅用书的科学性、基础性、层次性、选择性;引导学生主动探究学科知识,指导学生掌握正确的学习方法;精选习题,注意减轻学生的学习负担;充分体现名校、名师的教学经验,实现资源共享。

本册由抚顺二中编写,由关强任本册主编,杨洛、关向欣、靳慧琴任本册副主编。

本套丛书的编写力求贴近学生学习的实际需要,有效提高学生自主学习的能力和运用所学知识分析问题、解决问题的能力。希望老师和同学们能在使用过程中,提出宝贵的补充意见和修改建议,以使本丛书在修订后更臻完善。

杜贵忠



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## Unit 1 Great scientists

### 单元概览

单词: examine, expose, absorb, blame, instruct, contribute, suggest, affect, strict, figure

短语: put forward, in addition (to), apart from, lead to, make sense

语法: 过去分词作定语和表语

### Section I Warming up & Reading

### 要点预览

单词: examine, expose, absorb, blame, instruct, contribute, suggest, affect

短语: put forward, in addition (to), apart from

句式: 由 if necessary, every time 引导的时间状语从句

### 知识讲练

#### I. 单词用法

##### 1. examine vt.

- ▲ to look at a person or thing carefully or in detail in order to discover sth. 检查; 审查  
He examined her passport and stamped it.  
他仔细检查了她的护照然后上面盖了戳。  
Another doctor examined her and could still find nothing wrong.

另一个医生给她做了检查, 没发现什么问题。

- ▲ to test someone's knowledge or skill in a subject 对……进行考查; 考试  
These students were examined in a total of six subjects.

这些学生接受了总共六个学科的考生。

examination n. 检查; 考试

examinee 被测试者

examiner 主考人; 考试官

#### [ 拓展归纳 ]

check vt.

to find out if something is correct, safe or true  
检查; 核对

Please check your answers.

请核对一下答案。

We've double-checked it and we still can't find anything wrong.

我们复核了一下, 依然没有发现任何差错。

test vt.

- ▲ to do something in order to see how well it works 试验; 检验

The drug is quite safe; we have tested it on gorillas.

这种药很安全; 我们已在大猩猩身上试验过。

- ▲ to give someone a set of questions, in order to measure their knowledge or ability 测验

Will you test me on the chemical formula I've been learning?

你考一考我学过的化学公式好吗?

- ▲ to provide difficult conditions for 考验

These wet roads really test a car's tyres.

这些泥泞的路对汽车轮胎是真正的考验。

investigate v.

to examine a crime, problem, statement, etc. carefully, to discover the truth 调查; 侦查

The FBI has been called in to investigate possible links between the murders.

联邦调查局奉命调查这些谋杀案之间可能存在的关联。

look into

to examine the facts about a problem or situation 调查

We're looking into the possibility of combining the two departments.

我们正在调查两个部门兼并的可能性。

### 同步操练

#### 单项选择

- (1) The detective \_\_\_\_\_ the window frame for fingerprints.

- A. examined                      B. tested  
C. checked                        D. investigated

(2) Many people are against new drugs being \_\_\_\_\_ on animals.

- A. examined                      B. tested  
C. checked                        D. investigated

(3) He must \_\_\_\_\_ his work more carefully—it's full of mistakes.

- A. examine                        B. test  
C. check                           D. investigate

(4)—Julia said she sent you a birthday card yesterday. Have you got it?

—Oh, really! I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ my mail-box yet. (2005 天津)

- A. examined                      B. reviewed  
C. tested                           D. checked

## 2. expose vt.

▲ to show something hidden 暴露; 显露

The soil was washed away by the flood, exposing bare rock.

土壤被洪水冲走, 露出岩石。

▲ to make known a guilty person or action 揭露; 揭穿

The detective exposed the criminal.

侦探揭穿了这个罪犯。

▲ to allow light onto the film inside a camera 曝光

The film has been exposed.

胶卷曝光了。

exposure n. 暴露; 显露

After only a short exposure to sunlight he began to turn red.

在阳光下晒了一会儿, 他的皮肤开始变红。

## 同步操练

### 完成句子

- (1) He smiled suddenly, \_\_\_\_\_ (露出) a set of amazingly white teeth.  
(2) She threatened to \_\_\_\_\_ (揭露) him to the police.

### 单项选择

- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to sunlight for too much time will do harm to one's skin. (2002 上海)  
A. Exposed

- B. Having exposed  
C. Being exposed  
D. After being exposed

## 3. absorb vt.

▲ to take or suck something in 吸收; 吸进

Plants absorb oxygen.

植物吸收氧气。

The cream is easily absorbed into the skin.

这种乳霜皮肤易吸收。

▲ to combine with 合并; 吞并

The big company has gradually absorbed these small companies.

这家大公司渐渐把这些小公司吞并了。

▲ to interest somebody very much so that they pay no attention to anything else 吸引(注意力); 使专心; 使全神贯注

This work had absorbed him for several years but he didn't achieve any success.

这项工作曾使他沉迷了好几年, 却没有成功。

absorbed adj.

be absorbed in 被……吸引; 专心致志

I was absorbed in a book and didn't hear you call me.

我被这本书迷住了, 没有听见你叫我。

## 同步操练

### 完成句子

- (1) Leather gloves are best because they \_\_\_\_\_ (吸汗).  
(2) An aeroplane over the West Lake completely \_\_\_\_\_ (吸引了大家的注意).  
(3) The surrounding small towns \_\_\_\_\_ (已并入) the city.

## 4. blame vt.

▲ to consider somebody or something responsible for something bad 责怪; 把……归咎于  
Don't blame me if it doesn't work—it's not my fault.

如果它不好用, 别怨我——那不是我的错。

A bad workman always blames his tools.

〈谚〉拙匠常怪工具差。

blame sb. for sth. / blame sth. on sb. 因某事责备某人

He didn't blame anyone for his failure.  
= He didn't blame his failure on anyone.  
他没有把他的失败归罪于任何人。  
A dropped cigarette end is being blamed for the fire.  
一根乱扔的烟头是引起这场火灾的罪魁祸首。

▲ (be) to blame  
to be responsible for something bad 应为……  
承担责任, 该为……受责备

注意:

此短语用主动代替被动

In this matter he seems to be in no way to blame.

在这件事上, 看来他没有什么责任。

blame *n.* [U] (对坏事所应负的) 责任  
take/bear the blame for 对某事承担责任  
lay/put the blame for 把某事归咎于某人

**同步操练**

单项选择

- (1) It is the child who \_\_\_\_\_ for the accident.  
A. should blame      B. is to be blamed  
C. is to blame      D. is going to blame
- (2) Mr Green stood up in defence of the 16-year-old boy, saying that he was not the one \_\_\_\_\_. (2006 安徽)  
A. blamed      B. blaming  
C. to blame      D. to be blamed
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ for the breakdown of the school computer network, Alice was in low spirits. (2006 福建)  
A. Blaming      B. Blamed  
C. To blame      D. To be blamed

5. **instruct** *vt.*

▲ to teach somebody a school subject, a skill, etc. 教授、教导、传授某人技巧等  
He instructs us in geography.  
他教我们地理。  
▲ to give orders or directions to somebody 命令; 指示  
Instruct these children to wait there.  
让这些孩子在那儿等。

instruction *n.*

▲ [C] something that somebody tells you to do

命令; 指示

▲ follow/obey/carry out instructions 遵循/服从/执行命令  
give/receive instructions to do sth. 下达/接受做某事的命令  
▲ instructions [pl.] detailed information on how to do or use something (= directions) 操作指南; 用法说明

instructor *n.* 指导员; 讲师

instructive *adj.* 有教育意义的; 有启发性的

**同步操练**

完成句子

- (1) His father \_\_\_\_\_ (教他) math, when he was a child.
- (2) He \_\_\_\_\_ (命令我们) to finish the job as soon as possible before he left.
- (3) I didn't follow the \_\_\_\_\_ (用法说明) printed on the box, and broke the machine.

单项选择

- (4) Always read the \_\_\_\_\_ on the bottle carefully and take the right amount of medicine. (2006 福建)  
A. explanations      B. instructions  
C. descriptions      D. introductions

6. **contribute** *vi. & vt.*

contribute (sth.) to/toward(s) sth.

▲ to join with others in giving (money, help, etc.) 捐献; 捐助; 贡献  
I contributed ten pounds to a charity.  
我捐献了 10 英镑给慈善机构。  
▲ to increase something, add to something 增加; 促成  
Exercise contributes to better health.  
锻炼能促成更强健的体魄。  
▲ to write (articles, etc.) to publication 撰稿; 投稿  
She has contributed several poems to literary magazines.  
她给文学刊物投了几首诗。

contribution *n.*

[U/C] 捐款; [C] 贡献; [C] 投稿

make a contribution to 对……作出贡献



He has made an important contribution to the company's success.

他对公司的成功作出了重要的贡献。

The editor is short of contributions for the May issue.

编辑缺少五月号刊物用的稿件。

contributor *n.* 撰稿人; 投稿者

**同步操练**

**单项选择**

(1) George was always \_\_\_\_\_ Democratic Party Funds (民主党基金).

- A. contributing to      B. contributed to  
C. leading to            D. devoting to

(2) He was one of the writers \_\_\_\_\_ the book.

- A. contributing to      B. contributed to  
C. contributing          D. contributed

**II. 短语诠释**

**1. put forward**

▲ to state an idea or opinion, or to suggest a plan or person, for other people to consider  
提出论点, 建议; 推荐

They have put forward a plan for reducing the level of traffic.

他们提出一项减少交通流量的计划。

▲ to move something to an earlier time or date  
将……提前

The warm weather has put the harvest forward.

温暖的天气使庄稼提前收成。

▲ to adjust a clock or watch to make it show a later time 将钟表向前拨

If you don't want to be late, put your watch forward by ten minutes.

如果你不想迟到, 就把表向前拨 10 分钟。

**同步操练**

**完成句子**

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (你提出的那些建议) deserves serious consideration.

(2) Most European countries \_\_\_\_\_ (把钟表提前) in the spring.

**2. in addition *adv.* 除了**

in addition to *prep.*

= as well as, besides 也; 另外

They eat, in addition to leaves, a great deal of fruit.

除了树叶以外, 它们还吃大量的水果。

He didn't like to go. In addition, it was raining hard.

他不想去。另外, 天还下着大雨。

**同步操练**

**完成句子**

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (而且), there was a crop failure in many provinces.

(2) We saw a Mickey Mouse cartoon \_\_\_\_\_ (除了) the cowboy movie.

**3. apart from**

▲ except 除了……之外

Apart from them, I had no one to talk to.  
除了他们, 再没有人可以跟我说话了。

▲ except for 除了……以外

It is a good piece of work, apart from a few slight faults.

除了一些小缺点外, 这还不失为一件好作品。

▲ besides, as well as, in addition to 除了……之外(还)

Apart from being too large, it just doesn't suit me.

除了太大之外, 它对我也不合适。

**注意:**

except 通常接名词、代词、介词短语、不定式作宾语

except for 通常接名词、代词作宾语

apart from 通常接名词、代词、动名词作宾语

**同步操练**

**单项选择**

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ giving a general introduction to computers, the course also provides practical experience.

- A. Apart from            B. Except for  
C. For the sake of        D. In spite of

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ some spelling mistakes, the composition is fairly good.

- A. Beside B. Besides  
C. Apart from D. Except

### III. 句式归纳

#### I. Repeat if necessary.

此句是省略结构。全句为 Repeat if it is necessary.

在一些状语从句,如时间(when, while, once, as, until等)、地点(where等)、条件(if, unless等)、方式(as if, as though等)、让步(whether, though, although, whatever等)或比较(than等)等状语从句中,如果谓语动词是be动词,从句的主语又和主句的主语一致,或从句的主语是it时,可以把从句的主语和be同时省略。

Look out for cars when (you are) crossing the street.

过马路时小心车辆。

Fill in the blanks with the proper words where (it is) necessary.

在必要的空白处填入适当的词。

I won't go to the party unless (I am) invited.

如果不被邀请,我不会去参加那个聚会。

Whether (you are) old or young, you have to take part in the activity.

无论年龄大小都要参加这项活动。

#### 同步操练

##### 单项选择

- (1) Unless \_\_\_\_\_ to speak, you should remain silent at the conference. (2003 上海春季)  
A. invited B. inviting  
C. being invited D. having invited
- (2) It shames me to say it, but I told a lie when \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting by my boss. (2004 全国 IV)  
A. questioning B. having questioned  
C. questioned D. to be questioned
- (3) Sugar, when \_\_\_\_\_ with water, dissolves quickly. (2005 上海春季)  
A. mixed B. mixing  
C. mix D. is mixed

2. So many thousands of terrified people died every time there was an outbreak.

每次(霍乱)爆发时,就有大批惊恐的老百姓

死亡。

一些名词、名词短语或副词有时起连词的作用,用来引导时间状语从句。

- ▲ immediately, directly, instantly, the moment, the minute, the instant, the second, etc. —……就……,相当于 as soon as

The moment I saw him, I knew what had happened.

我看到他的那一刻,就知道发生了什么事。

We'll start off directly darkness falls.

天一黑我们就出发。

- ▲ every/each time, any time, the first time, the second time, (the) next time, the last time, etc. 每一次,任何一次,第一次,第二次,下一次,最后一次等

Every/Each time he came late, he always excused himself for one reason or another.

他每次迟到,总是找各种各样的借口。

The first time I met her, I fell in love with her.

我对她一见钟情。

#### 同步操练

##### 单项选择

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ he climbed to the top of the tree, he found the enemy soldiers had arrived.  
A. Though B. Unless  
C. Immediately D. Even if
- (2) He is a good director. \_\_\_\_\_ he makes a film, it is well received.  
A. While B. Since  
C. As D. Every time

#### IV. 难句解读

1. The first suggested that cholera multiplied in the air without reason.

第一种看法是霍乱病毒在空气中无缘无故地繁殖着。

suggest vt.

- ▲ to give signs 暗示;表明

接宾语从句,从句用陈述语气,不用虚拟

The expression on his face suggested that he was very angry.

他脸上的表情表明他很生气。

- ▲ to mention an idea 建议

suggest + n. / pron. / doing / that sb. (should)

do (虚拟语气)

She suggested an early start.

她建议早一点出发。

They suggested (us) waiting until the proper time.

他们建议(我们)等到恰当时机才行动。

We suggested that he (should) go and make an apology to his teacher.

我们建议他去向老师道歉。

suggest sth. to sb. 向某人建议

**注意:**

在主语从句 It is suggested that 及名词 suggestion 后的表语从句、同位语从句中都应用 should + 动词原形, should 可以省略。

It was suggested that we (should) give a performance at the party.

人们建议我们在晚会上表演节目。

His suggestion was that the debts (should) be paid off first.

他的建议是先把债务还清。

The doctors made a suggestion that the new hospital (should) not be set up on the hill.

医生们建议不要把新医院建在山上。

**[拓展归纳]**

类似用法的动词还有一些, 口诀如下:

一坚持: insist

二命令: command, order

三要求: demand, request, require

四建议: advise, propose, recommend, suggest

**同步操练**

**单项选择**

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ be sent to work there? (2002 上海)

- A. Who do you suggest
- B. Who do you suggest that should
- C. Do you suggest who should
- D. Do you suggest whom should

(2) —How do you \_\_\_\_\_ we go to Beijing for our holidays?

—I think we'd better fly there. It's much more comfortable. (2004 浙江)

- A. insist                      B. want
- C. suppose                    D. suggest

2. From the stomach the disease attacked the

body quickly and soon the **affected** person was dead.

病从胃里发作并迅速殃及全身, 患者就会很快地死去。

affected 作 person 的定语

affect vt.

▲ to have an influence on; produce an effect on  
影响

Your opinion will not affect my decision.

你的意见不会影响我的决定。

▲ (of a disease) to attack, infect (指疾病) 侵袭; 感染

Cancer has affected his lungs.

癌细胞侵袭了他的肺。

▲ to cause feelings of sorrow, anger, love, etc.

使产生悲伤、愤怒、喜爱等情感; 使感动

She was deeply affected by the news of his death.

他死亡的消息使她很悲伤。

an affecting experience 一次感人的经历

**同步操练**

**单项选择**

(1) We are interested in the weather because it \_\_\_\_\_ us so directly—what we wear, what we do, and even how we feel.

- A. benefits                      B. causes
- C. affects                        D. guides

(2) Once out of the earth's gravity, the astronaut is \_\_\_\_\_ by the problem of weightlessness.

- A. caused                        B. related
- C. benefited                    D. affected

**Section II Structure & Using language**

**要点预览**

单词: strict

短语: lead to, make sense, lie dying

句式: only 引起的倒装句

**知识讲练**

**I. 单词用法**

strict adj.

▲ severe and demanding obedience 严格的; 严厉的

a strict teacher 严师

a strict rule against smoking 禁止吸烟的严格规定

be strict with sb. 对某人严厉

be strict in (about) sth. 对某事严格

He is strict with his children.

他对孩子们很严格。

He is strict in everything he does.

他办事非常严谨。

▲ exact, precise 精确的; 确凿的; 明确的  
the strict truth 确凿的事实

strictly *adv.*

strictly speaking 严格说来

Strictly speaking, he is not qualified for the job.

严格说来, 他不胜任这份工作。

### 同步操练

#### 句意理解

(1) She's a strict vegetarian and refuses to eat any meat or fish.

(2) It wasn't illegal in the strict sense.

(3) This professor is always very strict with his students.

### II. 短语诠释

#### 1. lead to

▲ to result in, to cause 导致(无被动语态)

Too much work and too little rest often lead to illness.

过度工作和很少休息会导致疾病。

The scandal led to him resigning.

这一丑闻导致他辞职。

▲ to be the means of reaching a place 通向

All roads lead to Rome.

条条道路通罗马。

#### [拓展归纳]

lead sb. to a place 带某人到某地

He led us to a room upstairs.

他领着我们到了楼上的房间。

lead sb. to do sth. 使/导致某人做某事

What led him to run away?

什么使得他逃跑了?

The news leads me to believe that they will

come.

这消息使我相信他们会来的。

lead a... life = live/have a... life 过……的生活

### 同步操练

#### 完成句子

(1) It was his income policy that finally \_\_\_\_\_ (导致) his downfall.

(2) Success \_\_\_\_\_ (在于) hard work while laziness can \_\_\_\_\_ (导致) failure.

#### 单项选择

(3) The discovery of new evidence led to \_\_\_\_\_. (2003 上海)

A. the thief having caught

B. catch the thief

C. the thief being caught

D. the thief to be caught

#### 2. make sense

▲ to have a clear meaning 有道理; 讲得通

What you say makes no sense.

你说的话没有道理。

The sentence doesn't make sense.

这个句子讲不通。

▲ to be sensible 是明智的; 是合情理的

It makes sense to take care of your health.

注意身体健康是应该的。

#### [拓展归纳]

make sense of = understand 理解; 懂得

I can't make much sense of the message.

我读不懂这条信息。

### 同步操练

#### 完成句子

(1) Under those conditions it \_\_\_\_\_ (切合实际的) to adopt labor-saving methods.

(2) It often \_\_\_\_\_ (是经济划算的) to borrow extra money.

(3) Philip read it through, but \_\_\_\_\_ (不能理解) it.

#### III. 句式归纳

Only if you put the sun there did the movements of the other planets in the sky make sense.

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。

only 修饰的状态语放在句首, 句子需要部分倒装, 即助动词、情态动词或 be 动词提前, 如果是复合句, 注意需主句, 而非从句倒装。

Only when you have grown up can you understand what this is all about.

只有等长大了, 你才能明白这所有的一切。

Only at that time did he realize that he was wrong.

他在那时才意识到他错了。

Only by working hard can you catch up with the others in your class.

只有努力学习, 你才能赶上班里的其他同学。

注意:

only 修饰主语时不倒装。

Only women and children were saved from the fire.

只有女人和孩子从火灾中被救了出来。

### 同步操练

#### 单项选择

- (1) Only when your identity has been checked, \_\_\_\_\_. (2003 上海)
  - A. you are allowed in
  - B. you will be allowed in
  - C. will you allow in
  - D. will you be allowed in
- (2) Only in this way \_\_\_\_\_ to make improvement in the operating system. (2003 上海春季)
  - A. you can hope
  - B. you did hope
  - C. can you hope
  - D. did you hope
- (3) Only after my friend came \_\_\_\_\_ . (2005 福建)
  - A. did the computer repair
  - B. he repaired the computer
  - C. was the computer repaired
  - D. the computer was repaired

#### IV. 难句解读

He did not want to be attacked by the Christian Church, so he only published it as he lay dying in 1543.

他不想遭到基督教会势力的攻击, 所以他直到 1543 年临终之前才把它公布出来。

lay dying 中 dying 是 die 的现在分词, 在句子中作伴随状语(也有的语法书上称 lay dying 为系表

结构)。意思是“奄奄一息的”、“快要死了的”。

lay 是 lie(vi.) 的过去式, 意为“躺”。

### 同步操练

#### 单项选择

- (1) The manager, \_\_\_\_\_ his factory's products were poor in quality, decided to give his workers further training. (2003 北京春季)
  - A. knowing
  - B. known
  - C. to know
  - D. being known
- (2) Whenever he was asked why he was late for class, he would answer carelessly, always \_\_\_\_\_ the same thing. (2006 江苏)
  - A. saying
  - B. said
  - C. to say
  - D. having said
- (3) "Can't you read?" Mary said \_\_\_\_\_ to the notice.
  - A. angrily pointing
  - B. and point angrily
  - C. angrily pointed
  - D. and angrily pointing

#### V. 语法解码

##### 过去分词作表语和定语

##### 1. 过去分词的形式和性质

过去分词是非谓语动词的一种形式, 没有时态、语态的变化。一般由动词的过去分词构成, 主要起着形容词或副词的作用, 在句子中可用作定语、表语、补语或状语等。

##### 2. 过去分词的意义

表示“被动”或“已经完成”的动作, 如:

a broken cup 破碎的杯子(被动、完成)

a lost dog 丢失的狗(被动、完成)

fallen leaves 落叶(完成)

a developed country 发达国家(完成)

##### 3. 过去分词在句子中的作用

##### ▲ 过去分词作表语

作表语的过去分词相当于一个形容词, 虽然过去分词和它的逻辑主语(句子的主语)存在着逻辑上的被动关系, 但重点是在说明某一动作发生后主语所处的“某种状态”。常见的作表语的过去分词有: interested, delighted, disappointed, bored, encouraged, pleased, puzzled, excited, satisfied, surprised, frightened, worried, moved, astonished 等。

I'm interested in this book.

我对这本书很感兴趣。

She is much encouraged.

她很受鼓舞。

She looked much disappointed.

她看起来很失望。

### [ 拓展归纳 ]

过去分词和现在分词作表语的区别

过去分词作表语,多表示主语所处的心理状态,主语往往是人或一些与人有关的表情、声音、眼泪等,常译成“感到……的”;现在分词作表语,往往表示主语所具有的特征,常译成“令人……的”。

The story is exciting; you are excited when you read it.

这个故事令人兴奋;你读时会感到兴奋的。

### ▲ 过去分词作定语

过去分词作定语,它的逻辑主语就是它所修饰的词,有以下三个特点:和它的逻辑主语存在着“被动关系”;说明逻辑主语的状态;或过去分词所表示的动作“已完成”。一般情况下,及物动词表示该动作是被动、完成;不及物动词表示动作完成。

The glasses broken by my little brother belong to my father.

我弟弟打碎的眼镜是我父亲的。(被动、完成)

We showed the foreign visitors around the public gymnasium completed last year.

我们带领外国游客参观了去年竣工的公共体育馆。(被动、完成)

More and more returned overseas students are employed to work in government offices.

越来越多的从海外回来的学生在政府部门工作。(完成)

注意:

▲ 单个过去分词作定语,放在被修饰的名词前;过去分词短语作定语时,放在被修饰的名词后。

polluted water 被污染的水

death caused by the accident 意外引起的死亡  
有些单个的过去分词如 left, involved (牵涉到的), given, concerned (有关的) 等,习惯用作后置定语。

the money left 剩下的钱

the students involved 牵涉到的学生

the people concerned 有关的人员

▲ 正如过去分词和现在分词作表语时的区别一样,过去分词作定语在修饰一些与人有关的表情、声音、眼泪等时,如 smile, expression, look, face, voice, shout, tears, eyes 等,表示人的某种情绪。

a frightened face 害怕的表情

a puzzled expression 迷惑的表情

### 同步操练

#### 单项选择题

- (1) —How do you deal with the disagreement between the company and the customs?  
—The key \_\_\_\_\_ the problem is to meet the demand \_\_\_\_\_ by the customers. (2003 全国)  
A. to solving; making  
B. to solving; made  
C. to solve; making  
D. to solve; made
- (2) Sarah, hurry up. I'm afraid you can't have time to \_\_\_\_\_ before the party. (2004 全国)  
A. get changed  
B. get change  
C. get changing  
D. get to change
- (3) The prize of the game show is 30,000 and an all expenses \_\_\_\_\_ vacation to China. (2005 北京)  
A. paying  
B. paid  
C. to be paid  
D. being paid
- (4) Five people won the "China's Green Figure" award, a title \_\_\_\_\_ to ordinary people for their contributions to environmental protection. (2006 山东)  
A. being given  
B. is given  
C. given  
D. was given

### Section III Workbook

单词: figure

### 知识讲练

#### I. 单词用法

figure n. [C]

▲ a diagram of illustration 图表, 图解



▲ any of the number signs 数字, 数字符号

▲ person of a particular type 人物

He was one of the leading figures of this century.

他是本世纪主要的政治人物之一。

▲ the shape of the human body 人影

I could see a figure in the far distance, but I couldn't make out who it was.

我看到远处一个人影, 但认不出那是谁。

▲ a woman's body shape 体形

She's got a lovely figure.

她体形很漂亮。

### 同步操练

句意理解

(1) He earns a six-figure salary (= an amount of money with six figures).

(2) She got her figure back (= returned to her usual shape) a couple of months after having the baby.

(3) I could see two tall figures in the distance.

(4) Please see Figure 9.

(5) Film stars are public figures.

### 基础训练

I. 根据所给的首字母填写单词

1. She received s \_\_\_\_\_ head injuries in the accident.

2. New fashions are e \_\_\_\_\_ more and more of the body.

3. An i \_\_\_\_\_ disease is one that can be passed from one person to another.

4. My mother a \_\_\_\_\_ to me when I was ill in hospital.

5. "It's very urgent," said the policeman. "You must come to the police station i \_\_\_\_\_."

6. There is still no c. \_\_\_\_\_ for the common cold.

7. They had to e \_\_\_\_\_ the dead fish before they had a p \_\_\_\_\_ answer as to what killed them.

8. If your body r \_\_\_\_\_ an organ put in by an operation, it tries to attack and destroy it.

9. He is completely a \_\_\_\_\_ in his work.

10. They are s \_\_\_\_\_ with their son.

## II. 选短语

put forward, be absorbed in, be strict with, in addition(to), link... to..., apart from, make sense, point of view, lead to, blame sb. for sth., make sense of, contribute to

1. These are the roads \_\_\_\_\_ the valley.

2. Does the sentence \_\_\_\_\_ or nonsense?

3. The government leaders will hold a meeting to discuss the proposal \_\_\_\_\_ by the worker.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ her mouth, she is good-looking.

5. Which driver was to \_\_\_\_\_ the accident?

6. He found his uncle \_\_\_\_\_ the reading of a workers' newspaper.

7. From your \_\_\_\_\_ this may be important, but from mine it is not.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ such subjects, the department also taught mathematics and geography.

9. You must not mind if your aunt \_\_\_\_\_ you.

10. Plenty of fresh air \_\_\_\_\_ good health.

## III. 单项选择

1. She was so \_\_\_\_\_ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.

- A. attracted      B. absorbed  
C. drawn      D. concentrated

2. The computer centre, \_\_\_\_\_ last year, is very popular among the students in this school.

- A. open      B. opening  
C. having opened      D. opened

3. Poor food \_\_\_\_\_ his poor health and made it impossible for him to go on with work.

- A. devoted to      B. contributed to  
C. turned to      D. made up

4. Mother didn't know who \_\_\_\_\_ for the broken vase.

- A. to be blamed      B. was to be blamed  
C. was to blame      D. should blame

5. Six \_\_\_\_\_ five makes eleven.

- A. adds to      B. added by  
C. added to      D. adding to

6. The bus crash in Shenzhen last week resulted in 26 injured and it caused 19 \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. death                      B. deaths  
C. dying                      D. died
7. He is always kind, never cruel, \_\_\_\_\_ to people \_\_\_\_\_ to animals.  
A. neither; nor              B. either; or  
C. from; to                  D. not; but
8. Corruption (腐败) in the running of the city's largest bank was \_\_\_\_\_ in *People's Daily* yesterday.  
A. examined                  B. discovered  
C. found                      D. exposed
9. Only when \_\_\_\_\_ possible to settle the problem.  
A. does the chief editor come will it be  
B. the chief editor comes will it be  
C. has the chief editor come it will be  
D. the chief editor comes it will be
10. She is \_\_\_\_\_ on her son when he tells lies because she hates dishonesty.  
A. strict                      B. tight  
C. heavy                      D. hard

## 单元评估

## I. 单项选择 (共 15 题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

1. —Where have you been?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ in the heavy traffic, or I \_\_\_\_\_ here earlier.  
A. got stuck; had been                      B. had got stuck; would have been  
C. got stuck; would have been              D. get stuck; were
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you and me, I don't think there was anyone there under thirty.  
A. Including                      B. Besides                      C. In addition                      D. Apart from
3. The suggestion that we \_\_\_\_\_ another talk with them was of no value.  
A. had                              B. should have                      C. would have                      D. shall have
4. The invention of \_\_\_\_\_ typewriter was \_\_\_\_\_ great contribution to communication and printing.  
A. the; a                              B. a; the                              C. the; the                              D. a; a
5. You'll be \_\_\_\_\_ in three main areas: speaking, listening and reading comprehension.  
A. looked into                      B. investigated                      C. examined                      D. checked
6. The dictionary still \_\_\_\_\_ where I \_\_\_\_\_ it a moment ago.  
A. lies; laid                              B. lied; lay                              C. laid; laid                              D. lie; lay
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ the two friends have kept in with each other is getting closer and closer.  
A. relation                              B. tie                              C. link                              D. touch
8. The Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad says he will consider proposals \_\_\_\_\_ by leading world powers to end the dispute over Teheran's nuclear ambitions.  
A. put back                              B. put up                              C. put forward                              D. put through
9. The little girl with a \_\_\_\_\_ look on her face sat in the corner, almost \_\_\_\_\_ to cry.  
A. frightening; began                              B. frightening; beginning  
C. frightened; beginning                              D. frightened; began
10. Lizzy refused \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ clothes.  
A. to be accepted; rejected                              B. to accept; rejected  
C. accepting; rejecting                              D. that she accepted; rejecting
11. With online course Crazy English has over 20 million students all over China \_\_\_\_\_ the class through the Internet.  
A. attend                              B. attended                              C. attending                              D. to be attended
12. How I regret the hours \_\_\_\_\_ in playing computer games.

- A. which wasted      B. wasted      C. which wasting      D. having wasted
13. \_\_\_\_\_ to nuclear radiation, even for a short time, may produce variants (变异性) of genes in human bodies.  
A. Being exposed      B. Having exposed  
C. Exposed      D. After being exposed
14. —I will be examined as to the present state of my education tomorrow.  
— \_\_\_\_\_!  
A. Good-bye and good luck      B. May good luck attend you  
C. You have so much bad luck      D. Better luck next time
15. Studies shows the things that contribute most to a \_\_\_\_\_ of happiness cannot be bought.  
A. thought      B. cause      C. suggestion      D. sense

II. 完形填空 (共 20 小题, 满分 30 分)

What is intelligence (智力) anyway? When I was in the army I 16 an intelligence test that all soldiers took, and, against 17 of 100, scored 160.

I had an auto-repair man once, who, on these intelligence tests, could not 18 have scored more than 80. 19, when anything went wrong with my car I hurried to him—and he always 20 it.

Well, then suppose my auto-repair man 21 questions for some intelligence tests. By every one of them I'd prove myself a 22. In a world where I have to work with my 23, I'd do poorly.

Consider my auto-repair man 24. He had a habit of telling 25. One time he said, "Doc, a deaf-and-dumb (聋哑) man 26 some nails. Having entered a store, he put two fingers together on the counter and made 27 movements with the other hand. The clerk brought him a hammer. He 28 his head and pointed to the two fingers he was hammering. The clerk 29 him some nails. He picked out the right size and left. Well, Doc, the 30 man who came in was blind. He wanted scissors (剪刀). 31 do you suppose he asked for them?" I lifted my right hand and made scissoring movements with my first two fingers. He burst out laughing and said, "Why, you fool, he used his 32 and asked for them. I've been 33 that on all my customers today, but I knew 34 I'd catch you." "Why is that?" I asked. "Because you are so goddamned educated, Doc. I knew you couldn't be very 35."

And I have an uneasy feeling he had something there.

- |                   |              |              |               |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 16. A. failed     | B. wrote     | C. received  | D. chose      |
| 17. A. an average | B. a total   | C. an exam   | D. a number   |
| 18. A. always     | B. possibly  | C. certainly | D. frequently |
| 19. A. Then       | B. Thus      | C. Therefore | D. Yet        |
| 20. A. fixed      | B. checked   | C. drove     | D. changed    |
| 21. A. answered   | B. practiced | C. designed  | D. tried      |
| 22. A. teacher    | B. doctor    | C. winner    | D. fool       |
| 23. A. brains     | B. effort    | C. hands     | D. attention  |
| 24. A. again      | B. as usual  | C. too       | D. as well    |
| 25. A. lies       | B. jokes     | C. news      | D. tales      |
| 26. A. bought     | B. tested    | C. found     | D. needed     |
| 27. A. cutting    | B. hammering | C. waving    | D. circling   |
| 28. A. nodded     | B. raised    | C. shook     | D. turned     |
| 29. A. brought    | B. packed    | C. sent      | D. sold       |