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高中生

[人教版]

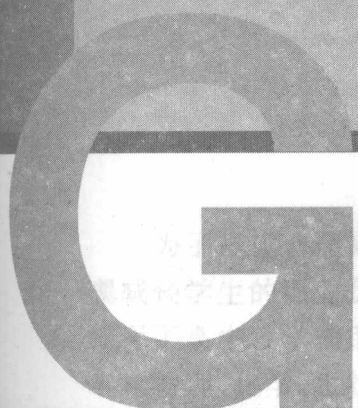
GAOZHONGSHENGXUEXIZHIDA

学习指导

英语 ③

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 ③

必修

辽宁师范大学出版社  
·大连·

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# 编写说明

## 目 录

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。

**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、段晓英任本册副主编。

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 Festivals around the world

### 单元概览

**单词:** mean, plenty, satisfy, lead, trick, custom, award, admire, apologize, lovely, couple, weep, forgive, promise, keep

**短语:** dress up, look forward to, be covered with, pick out, at least, turn up, keep one's word, get/be married to, set off, remind sb of sb/sth, put sb/sth down

**语法:** 情态动词

### Section I Warming up & Reading

#### 知识讲练

##### I. 单词用法

##### 1. mean vt. & vi. to intend as meaning 意思是

The red light means "stop". 红灯表示“停止”。

to have sth as a purpose 打算; 意欲

I mean to help him. 我打算帮他。

to have sth as a result 意味着; 意指

Accepting the job means living abroad.

接受这个工作就意味着要到国外生活。

adj. not generous 吝啬的, 小气的

He is very mean with money.

他在金钱方面很吝啬。

not kind 卑鄙的; 苛刻的

He is a mean man. 他是一个卑鄙的人。

n. a way of doing sth 方法; 手段; 工具

A car is a means of transportation.

汽车是一种交通工具。

by means of 用; 依靠

We express our feelings by means of words.

我们用语言来表达感情。

#### 同步操练

##### 单项填空

(1) In some parts of London, missing a bus

means \_\_\_\_\_ for another hour.

A. waiting

B. to wait

C. wait

D. to be waiting

(2) —Why didn't you buy any butter?

—I \_\_\_\_\_ to, but I forgot about it.

A. had liked

B. had wished

C. had meant

D. had expected

##### 句意理解

(3) I meant we'd have to leave early—that's all.

(4) It was mean of him not to invite you.

(5) I had no means of telling him I would be late.

##### 2. plenty n. a large amount 丰富; 充足; 大量

They live in plenty. 他们生活富裕。

adv. a lot; very 十分; 充分地

It is plenty big. 这足够大了。

plenty of + n. [C; U] = a lot of 大量的

只用于肯定句中。在疑问句中一般用 enough,

在否定句中用 much 或 many。

There is plenty of time. 时间充裕得很。

There are plenty of eggs in the basket.

篮子里有很多鸡蛋。

#### 同步操练

##### 单项填空

(1) As a result of destroying the forests, a large

\_\_\_\_\_ of desert \_\_\_\_\_ covered the land.

A. number, has

B. plenty, has

C. quantity, has

D. amount, have

##### 句意理解

(2) There was food and wine in plenty.

(3) I was plenty nervous.

(4) There's plenty to do and see in New York.

##### 3. satisfy vt. & vi. to make sb pleased by doing

or giving them what they want 使满意; 满意;

满足; 符合

That kind of life won't satisfy her.

那种生活不会使她满意的。

The government should satisfy people's needs.

政府应该满足人民的需要。

Some people are hard to satisfy.

有些人很难满足。

〈辨析〉satisfied 和 satisfying

satisfied 感到满意的 satisfying 令人满意的

Teacher Wang is satisfied with my progress.

王老师对我的进步感到很满意。

This is a satisfying result.

这是一个令人满意的结果。

satisfaction *n.* 满意; 满足[U]

乐趣; 乐事[C]

Tom smiled with satisfaction.

汤姆满意地笑了。

Being able to work with children is one of the greatest satisfactions of this job.

能够和孩子们在一起工作是这项工作最令人满意的一个方面。

**同步操练**

单项填空

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ about the result of the test, he sat in the classroom \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. To learn, satisfied  
B. Learning, satisfying  
C. Having learned, satisfied  
D. Having learned, satisfying
- (2) Nick is looking for another job because he feels that nothing he does \_\_\_\_\_ his boss.
- A. serves  
B. satisfies  
C. promises  
D. supports

句意理解

- (3) Nothing I did would ever satisfy my father.
- (4) I'm not satisfied with the way he cut my hair.
- (5) She got great satisfaction from helping people to learn.

**4. lead *vt. & vi.*** to go with or in front of a person or an animal to show the way 领导; 引路; 引领

The Party leads us from victory to victory.

党领导我们从胜利走向胜利。

to be the best at sth. 领先; 处于首位

Mary leads her class in English.

英语方面玛丽在全班数第一。

to have sth as a result 导致; 造成

What led you to change your idea?

什么使你改变了主意?

to have a particular type of life 过……生活

We are leading a happy life today.

今天我们过着幸福的生活。

lead to 导致; 通向

Smoking leads to lung disease.

吸烟会导致肺部疾病。

lead off 开始

Who would like to lead off the debate?

谁愿意带头开始辩论?

**同步操练**

单项填空

- (1) Once a decision has been made, all of us should \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- A. talk to  
B. lead to  
C. refer to  
D. stick to

句意理解

- (2) The manager led the way through the office.
- (3) The horses were led to safety.

**5. trick *n.*** sth you do to deceive sb or to annoy sb as a joke 诡计; 花招; 计谋

They had to think of a trick to get past the guard. 他们只好想出个计谋骗过岗哨。

a way of doing sth that works well 窍门; 习惯

He often learns the tricks of the stage.

他经常学习演戏的窍门。

play tricks on sb 戏弄某人

do the trick 达到目的; 奏效

trick or treat 是请吃糖, 还是想遭殃(是万圣节孩子们挨家要糖用语, 扬言若不给糖就搞恶作剧)

trick sb into (doing) sth 诱使某人做某事

trick sb out of sth 从某人处骗走某物

**同步操练**

完成句子

- (1) He often \_\_\_\_\_ others.
- (2) He tricked the old woman \_\_\_\_\_ 1,000 yuan.

句意理解

- (3) They were playing tricks on Tom.
- (4) I'm getting tired of your silly tricks.

6. **custom** *n.* [C/U] an accepted way of behaving or of doing things in a society or a community (社会或地区) 风俗; 习俗

It's a local custom. 这是当地的风俗习惯。

People have the custom of giving presents at Christmas. 圣诞节人们有送礼的习惯。

customs (常用大写) 海关

The Customs have seized large quantities of smuggled heroin.

海关查获了大量走私的海洛因。

a customs officer 海关官员

〈辨析〉

**habit**: means something that you do often because you have done it many times before 习惯, 习性; 指个人行为或特征, 有时含难以摆脱或改变之意。

He has the habit of taking a nap after lunch. 他有饭后午睡的习惯。

**custom**: means something that is done by people in a particular society because it is traditional 习惯; 习俗(指国家、集体或社会的传统习俗)

Social custom is greatly different from country to country. 国家不同, 社会风俗也不同。

**tradition**: means when the thing you are referring to has existed for many years, especially when it has been passed down from parents to children 传统

It is a tradition in his family for all first-born males to be called Peter.

他们家第一个出生的儿子按传统都叫彼得。

**同步操练**

用 **habit, custom, tradition** 填空

- (1) It's the \_\_\_\_\_ in the countryside for women to marry young.
- (2) I'm trying not to get into (= start) the \_\_\_\_\_ of always having biscuits with my coffee.
- (3) Fireworks have long been an American \_\_\_\_\_ on the 4th of July.

7. **award** *n.* a prize such as money, etc. for sth that sb has done 奖; 奖品

She won the award for this year's Best Actress. 她获得本年度最佳女演员奖。

money that students get to help pay for living while they study 奖学金

She got an award of 1,000 yuan this term.

这学期她获得一千元奖学金。

**award** *vt.* to give as the result of an official decision 授予; 判给

She has been awarded a scholarship to study at Oxford. 她获得了去牛津大学念书的奖学金。

**同步操练**

句意理解

- (1) She was awarded £ 3,500 for injury to her feelings.
- (2) He was awarded a prize for his contribution to world peace.

单项填空

- (3) She was \_\_\_\_\_ the prize for both films as the best actress.
- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. rewarded | B. supplied |
| C. shown    | D. awarded  |

8. **admire** *vt.* to think of or look at with pleasure and respect 钦佩; 仰慕; 赞美; 欣赏

I really admire your enthusiasm.

我确实钦佩你的热情。

The school is widely admired for its excellent teaching.

这所学校因其教学优秀而得到赞美。

She is always looking in the mirror, admiring herself.

她总是对着镜子自我欣赏。

I have to admire the way that he handled the situation.

我不得不佩服他处理这个局面的手段。

**同步操练**

翻译

- (1) 你给我妹妹那么多的帮助, 我佩服你。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (2) 我们很佩服那个出租车司机的勇敢。  
\_\_\_\_\_

II. 短语诠释

1. **dress up**

to wear clothes that are formal  
穿上盛装/礼服



He dressed up for the party.

他为这次聚会穿上了礼服。

dress sb up to put on special clothes, especially to pretend to be sb /sth different 装扮; 乔装打扮

He dressed up as an astronaut.

他装扮成宇航员。

be/get dressed in 穿着

The old lady was dressed in black.

这位老妇人穿着黑色的衣服。

dress sb 给某人穿衣

Could you please dress the baby for me?

你能帮我给这个婴儿穿衣服吗?

〈辨析〉

wear 穿着, 戴着, 梳着(发型) 表示状态, 可用于进行时

have on 穿着 表示状态, 无进行时

put on 穿上, 戴上 表示动作

be in 穿着 表示状态, 可接衣服、颜色等词

pull on 随便穿上 表示动作

try on 试穿

**同步操练**

单项填空

(1) The beautiful girl \_\_\_\_\_ a green dress \_\_\_\_\_ by a bike a moment ago.

- A. putting on, was knocked down
- B. pulling on, was hit at
- C. wearing, was taken down
- D. wearing, was knocked down

(2) You had better \_\_\_\_\_ more clothes, \_\_\_\_\_ you will catch a cold.

- A. put on, or
- B. dress, and
- C. have on, but
- D. wear, so

**2. look forward to**

to be thinking with pleasure about sth that is going to happen

期待; 盼望 (to 是介词)

We are really looking forward to seeing you again.

我们非常盼望能再见到你。

I am looking forward to the weekend.

我期待着周末。

look up 抬头看; 查找

look out (for) 朝外看; 当心

look on/upon... as 把……看作……

look into 朝……里面看; 调查; 浏览

look down upon/on 轻视

look back on 回顾

look for 寻找

look after 照顾; 看管

look about/around 环顾

**同步操练**

单项填空

(1) Li Ming was looking \_\_\_\_\_ a job, but he \_\_\_\_\_ any.

- A. at, find out
- B. for, could not find
- C. on, couldn't find
- D. around, can not be found

(2) — \_\_\_\_\_ for the glass!

— It's OK. I'm wearing shoes.

- A. Look out
- B. Look at
- C. Look for
- D. Look after

(3) She \_\_\_\_\_ his number in the phone book to make sure that she had got it right.

- A. looked for
- B. looked up
- C. looked out
- D. looked around

**3. be covered with 覆盖着**

The ground was covered with snow.

大地被雪覆盖。

He covered the body with a sheet.

他用床单盖住那具尸体。

cover for sb 代替某人工作

cover sth over (完全) 盖住; 遮盖

cover sth up 掩盖……真相

**同步操练**

完成句子

(1) She covered her face \_\_\_\_\_ her hands.

(2) She did not have enough nurses to cover \_\_\_\_\_ those who went ill or took holiday.

(3) They knew that they had done something terribly wrong and lied to cover it \_\_\_\_\_.

**4. pick out**

to choose sb/sth carefully from a group of people or things 精心挑选

He picked out the best apple for me.

他给我挑了个最好的苹果。

to recognize sb/sth from among other people or things 辨别出

See if you can pick me out in this photo.

看你能不能把我从这张照片上认出来。

pick off 去掉; 剪掉。

She picked off all the dead leaves.

她把枯叶全部摘掉了。

pick up 拾起; 收拾; 用车接(人); 恢复

Please pick me up at the hotel.

请到旅馆接我。

He picks up his room every day.

他每天都收拾他的房间。

**同步操练**

单项填空

(1) Jack's mother went to \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ from school today.

- A. call, up
- B. pick, up
- C. put, down
- D. lift, up

(2) Which tie did you \_\_\_\_\_ as a birthday present for your husband?

- A. find out
- B. pick up
- C. pick out
- D. take out

III. 句式归纳

It is the custom to decorate churches and town halls with flowers and fruit.

It is + *adj.* / *n.* + (for sb) to do sth 对某人来说做某事是……的 (it 作句中的形式主语)

It is not a good habit to stay up late.

熬夜不是好习惯。

It is + *adj.* / *n.* + that clause (it 是形式主语)

It is a pity that you didn't read the book.

遗憾的是你没有看这本书。

**同步操练**

单项填空

\_\_\_\_\_ is a fact that English is being accepted as an international language.

- A. There
- B. This
- C. That
- D. It

Section II Structure & Using Language

**知识讲练**

I. 单词用法

1. **apologize** *vi.* to say that you are sorry for doing sth wrong or causing a problem 道歉; 谢罪

Why should I apologize? 我为什么要道歉?

apologize to sb for (doing) sth 为某事向某人道歉

We apologize for the late departure of this flight.

本航班延误离境, 我们表示歉意。

apology *n.* [C; U] a word or statement saying

sorry for sth that has been done wrong 道歉; 谢罪

We received a letter of apology.

我们收到一封道歉信。

offer/make an apology for sth 为某事道歉

demand/accept an apology 要求/接受道歉

**同步操练**

翻译

(1) 你应该为你所说的话向她道歉。

句意理解

(2) Why should I apologize?

(3) She made her apologies and left early.

2. **couple** *n.* two people or things that are seen together or associated, esp a man and woman together 一对, 一双(尤指男女)

Several couples were on the dance floor.

有几对舞伴在跳舞。

two people/things 两个人/两件事物

I found a couple of socks in the bedroom.

我在卧室找到两只袜子。

a small number of people/things 几个人/事

She walks a couple of miles every morning.

她每天早晨要散步几英里。

<辨析> pair, couple

pair: means two things of the same size and shape that are used together or are both part of something, for example shoes, earrings, or parts of the body 指两件不能分开使用的东西。

couple: means two things or people of the same kind 指任何两件同类的东西或人,可以是两件互不相连的东西。

a pair of shoes 一双鞋

a pair of compasses 一把圆规

a couple of cats 两只猫

four couples of rabbits 四对兔子

**同步操练**

句意理解

- (1) a pair of gloves  
(2) I saw a couple of men get out.  
(3) We went there a couple of years ago.

3. **forgive vt.** to stop being angry with someone and stop blaming them, although they have done something wrong 原谅; 宽恕

Will you forgive my mistake?

你能原谅我的错误吗?

forgive sb for (doing) sth 原谅某人某事

I'll never forgive her for what she said.

我决不会原谅她说的话。

**同步操练**

句意理解

- (1) I have tried to forgive him for what he said.  
(2) He never forgave her for doing him wrong.

单项填空

- (3) I was very disappointed at what she said. I'd never \_\_\_\_\_ her.

- A. forget                      B. foresee  
C. force                         D. forgive

II. 短语诠释

1. **at (the) least** 无论如何; 至少; 最少

He may be slow but at least he is reliable.

他慢是慢, 但无论如何他很可靠。

You might at least be polite.

你至少该客气些。

It will take at least a year.

这至少需要一年时间。

not in the least 一点儿也不; 毫不

Really, I'm not in the least tired.

说真的, 我一点儿也不累。

It doesn't matter in the least. 那绝对不要紧。

at (the) most 至多; 不超过

He is at most 25 years old.

他最多 25 岁。

**同步操练**

单项填空

- (1) It will take \_\_\_\_\_ least two months to finish the work.

- A. for                              B. in  
C. at                                D. with

- (2) You may be busy, but you should be polite \_\_\_\_\_ least.

- A. at                                B. in  
C. on                                D. for

2. **turn up** to arrive 到达; 露面

She turned up at two o'clock.

她两点钟到了。

to be found especially by chance, after being lost 被发现; 出现

<注意>不用被动语态。

My book turned up in the waste basket.

我的书在废纸篓里找到了。

to increase the sound, heat, ect. of a piece of equipment 开大; 调高(音量等)

Turn the TV up, I can't hear what she is saying. 把电视音量调高, 我听不到她在说什么。

- |           |                 |
|-----------|-----------------|
| turn over | 反复考虑; 翻身        |
| turn out  | 翻出; 驱赶; 结果是; 生产 |
| turn on   | 打开(电灯等); 攻击     |
| turn off  | 关闭(电灯等)         |
| turn to   | 转向; 求助于         |
| turn in   | 上交              |
| turn down | 调低; 拒绝          |
| turn away | 走开; 避开          |
| turn back | 折回; 返回; 挡住      |
| turn into | 变成为             |

**同步操练**

单项填空

- (1) — You've left the light on.  
— Oh, so I have. I'll go and \_\_\_\_\_ it

- A. turn, on                        B. turn, off  
C. turn, up                        D. turn, in

(2) We wanted to get home before dark, but it didn't quite \_\_\_\_\_ as planned.

- A. make out                      B. go on  
C. turn to                         D. turn out

(3) In some western countries, demand (需求) for graduates from MBA courses has \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. turned down                  B. turned over  
C. fallen down                  D. fallen over

**3. keep one's word 守信**

You should keep your word. 你应该守信。

break one's word(s) 失信

get in a word 插话

have a word with sb 与某人谈一谈

in a word 总之

in other words 换句话说

leave word 留言

send word 捎信

word for word 逐字地

by word of mouth 口头地

waste one's words 白费口舌

in your own words 用你自己的话

**同步操练**

翻译

(1) 我可以和你谈一谈吗?

(2) 他没通过这次考试, 换句话说他失败了。

**单项填空**

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ came \_\_\_\_\_ our duties would be changed.

- A. Word, that                      B. The word, that  
C. A word, what                    D. Words, which

(4) Have you had \_\_\_\_\_ from Paul since he went to New York?

- A. word                              B. words  
C. the word                          D. any words

**4. get/be married to 和某人结婚**

They are getting married next month.

他们下个月结婚。

Tom has been married to Mary for ten years.

汤姆和玛丽结婚十年了。

marry sb 嫁; 娶; 和某人结婚

She married a German. 她和一个德国人结了婚。

marry sb to sb 把某人嫁给……

She married her daughter to a rich man.

她把女儿嫁给了一位有钱人。

**同步操练**

**单项填空**

(1) They \_\_\_\_\_ last week after they had been engaged (订婚) several years.

- A. married with                  B. were marrying  
C. married to                      D. got married

(2) Tom was said to \_\_\_\_\_ Mary for 40 years.

- A. have been married to  
B. have married with  
C. has been married  
D. had married with

**5. set off**

to begin a journey 出发; 动身

We will set off for Shanghai tomorrow.

明天我们启程去上海。

set about (doing) sth 着手做某事

I have to set about preparing supper.

我不得不开始准备晚饭。

set out 动身; 着手; 开始

They set out to examine the machine.

他们开始检查这台机器。

set up 搭起; 建立

Edison set up his own chemistry lab at the age of

ten. 爱迪生十岁就建立了自己的化学实验室。

**同步操练**

**单项填空**

(1) If I \_\_\_\_\_ early, I will arrive early.

- A. set out                            B. set up  
C. set about                         D. set to

(2) It's ten years since the scientist \_\_\_\_\_ on his life's work of discovering the valuable chemical.

- A. made for                         B. set out  
C. took off                            D. turned up

**6. remind sb of sb/sth**

to help sb remember sth important that they must do 使某人想起某事

The picture reminds me of my childhood.

这张照片使我想起了自己的童年。

remind sb that... 提醒某人某事

He reminded me that I must go home before 8 o'clock. 他提醒我必须在八点前回家。

remind sb to do sth 提醒某人做某事

He always reminds me to listen carefully in class. 他总是提醒我课堂上要认真听讲。

**同步操练**

翻译

(1) 请提醒我给母亲打电话。

(2) 这股气味使我想起了法国。

单项填空

(3) The old picture reminds me \_\_\_\_\_ the happy days in the countryside.

- A. of
- B. to
- C. into
- D. with

(4) Please remind him \_\_\_\_\_ the window when he leaves.

- A. of closing
- B. closing
- C. to close
- D. close

**III. 句式归纳**

There is/are + sb/sth + doing...

There were ten people standing at the door.

有 10 个人站在门口。

There were many people lying on the ground.

有许多人躺在地上。

There is/ are + sb/sth...

There is a boy in the classroom.

教室里有个男孩。

There live/exist/remain/stand/come + sb/sth

There stood a tall tree on the top of the hill.

那座小山上曾有过一棵大树。

There came shouts for help from the river.

从河里传来呼救声。

There + used to/must/seem to/ought to be...

There used to be two schools here 30 years ago.

30 年前这里有两所学校。

There seems to be nothing to worry about.

似乎没有什么可担心的。

There is/are no + n. + (in) doing sth

There is no use (in) doing this.

这样做毫无用处。

There is no doing...

There is no stopping him. 无法阻止他。

**IV. 难句解读**

1. The country is covered with cherry tree flowers so that it looks as though it might be covered with pink snow. 整个国家到处是樱花盛开, 看上去就像罩上了一层粉红色的雪。

这是一个复合句。其中 so that 引导的从句是结果状语从句, as though 引导的从句是表语从句。

It looked as if it was going to snow so that I didn't set out before 8 o'clock.

2. People in China hope that the weather will be fine on that day, because if it is raining, it means that Zhinu is weeping and that the couple won't be able to meet. 中国人希望这天天气晴朗, 因为如果下雨, 这就意味着织女在哭泣, 两个恋人不能见面。

这是一个复合句。在 hope that... 中, that 引导的是宾语从句, because 引导的是原因状语从句, if 引导的是条件状语从句。在 it means that... and that... 中, 两个 that 引导的都是宾语从句。and 连接两个或两个以上宾语从句的时候, 第一个 that 可以省略, and 后的 that 不可以省略。

Everyone should know (that) life is not easy and that we should value it.

**V. 语法解码**

情态动词 (参考教材, 92 页)

补充如下:

1. can—could

can/could + do

can/could + have done

表示猜测时主要用于否定句和疑问句中。

Can it be true? 这能是真的吗?

You can't be right. 你不可能对。

He couldn't get to that town.

他不可能去过那个城镇。

Can he get the book?

他能买到那本书吗?

could 用于疑问句中, 回答用 can。

—Could you answer the question?

—Yes, I can.

2. may—might

表示许可 might 比 may 语气更婉转。

—Might I borrow your car?

我可以借用你的车吗?

—Yes, you may. 可以。

—No, you mustn't. 不行。

may/might + have done 表示对过去事情的猜测。

He might have been to Shanghai.

他也许去过上海。

He might not have finished the work.

他可能还没有完成这项工作。

〈注意〉might/may 只用于肯定句和否定句中。

3. must—have to

must 表示必须, 强调的是一种主观看法; 也表示责任或义务。have to 表示必须, 强调的是客观需要。

You have to take your teacher's advice.

你必须采纳老师的建议。

—Must I hand in my homework today?

我必须今天交家庭作业吗?

—Yes, you must. 是的, 必须交。

—No, you needn't/don't have to. 不, 不必。

表示推测, 用于肯定句中。

This must be his car.

这应该是他的车。

must + have done 用于肯定句中表示对过去事情的推测。

She must have been to Beijing.

她一定去过北京。

have to 可用于各种不同时代。

I had to work when I was your age.

我在你这个年龄时必须工作。

另外, mustn't “一定不要”, don't have to “不必”。

You mustn't go alone. 你一定不能自己去。

You don't have to go alone. 你不必自己去。

4. will—would

表示请求、建议等, 但 would 比 will 语气委婉客气。

Would you pass me the book?

你能把那本书递给我吗?

表示意志、愿望和决心。

I will help you. 我愿意帮你。

would 和 used to 都可以表示过去习惯性动

作, 但用法略有不同。

used to 表示过去经常做但现在不做了。

I used to have a car. 过去我有过一辆车。

would 表示过去习惯性动作, 但不强调现在是否还做。常跟表示过去的时间状语连用。

During the meeting he would look out of the window. 开会期间他总是往窗外看。

5. shall—should

shall 用于第一、三人称, 表示征求对方意见。

When shall I be able to leave the hospital?

我什么时候能离开医院?

shall 用于第二、三人称, 表示说话人给对方的命令、警告、允诺或威胁。

He shall have the book when I have finished reading. 我看完之后就把手这本书给他。

should 表示推测或可能。

Your photos should be developed (冲洗) by now. 到现在你的照片应该能冲洗出来。

表示义务、劝告、建议和命令, 此时 should = ought to.

You should help her. 你应该帮助她。

should + have done 表示过去本应该做某事而实际上未做。

You should have started earlier.

你本应该早点动身。

同步操练

用情态动词填空

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ you be healthy!

(2) I didn't see her in the meeting room this morning. She \_\_\_\_\_ have spoken at the meeting.

(3) You \_\_\_\_\_ not always be smoking so much.

(4) The plant is dead. I \_\_\_\_\_ have given it more water.

(5) —Could I borrow your book?

—Yes, you \_\_\_\_\_.

(6) A computer \_\_\_\_\_ think for itself; it must be told what to do.

(7) —Where is John?

—He \_\_\_\_\_ be in the library, I'm sure.

(8) I \_\_\_\_\_ like going to pop concerts when I was a teenager.

(9) Business people \_\_\_\_\_ watch what their competitors are doing with great interest.

- (10) —Do you know where Mark left the car key?  
—He \_\_\_\_\_ have left them on the table, but I'm not sure.
- (11) The little girl \_\_\_\_\_ make a living all by herself, for both of her parents had died.

**Section III Workbook & Reading**

**知识讲练**

I. 单词用法

1. **promise** *n.* [C] a statement that tells sb that you will definitely do or not do sth  
允诺; 承诺; 诺言  
We received many promises of help.  
许多人答应帮助我们。
- n.* [U] a sign that sb/sth will be successful  
获得成功的迹象  
He shows great promise. 他大有前途。
- n.* [C/U] to be possible 可能性  
There is a promise of better weather tomorrow.  
明天天气可能更好。
- promise** *vt.* to tell sb that you will definitely do or not do sth, or that sth will definitely happen 答应; 许诺  
He promised that he would help me.  
他答应帮助我。
- to make sth seem likely to happen; to show signs of sth (使)很有可能  
It promises to be warm this afternoon.  
今天下午有可能转暖。
- promise sb to do sth 答应某人做某事  
My mother promised me not to say that.  
母亲答应我不说那件事。
- promising** *adj.* showing signs of being good or successful 有希望的; 有前途的  
He is a promising young man.  
他是一个有前途的年轻人。

**同步操练**

单项填空

- (1) Unless he \_\_\_\_\_ to help us, we shall lose the game.  
A. promises                      B. will promise  
C. would promise                D. had promised

- (2) — Nancy is not coming tonight.  
— But she' \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. promises                      B. promised  
C. will promise                  D. had promised
- (3) My father \_\_\_\_\_ me to buy a new bike, but he changed his mind.  
A. cared                          B. minded  
C. considered                    D. promised

2. **keep** *v.* to continue to have sth and not give it back or throw it away 保留; 不归还  
Keep the change. 零钱不用找了。  
to know sth and not tell it to anyone 保守  
Can you keep a secret? 你能保守秘密吗?  
to own and care for animals 饲养  
They keep sheep on their farm.  
他们在自家的农场养羊。  
to celebrate an event 庆祝  
The Chinese keep the Spring Festival in January or February.  
中国人在一月份或二月份庆祝春节。  
to write down sth 记录  
He keeps what happens every day.  
他把每天发生的事情都记了下来。  
*v.* + 宾语 + 宾语补足语 (doing/done/adj./adv./prep. phrase)  
I'm sorry to have kept you waiting outside.  
很抱歉让你在外面等着。  
She kept the children amused for hours.  
她陪孩子们玩了好几个小时。  
Keep the door open. 让门开着。  
You kept your coat on. 你把大衣一直穿着(别脱)。  
She kept her child at home all day.  
她让孩子在家待了一整天。

**同步操练**

单项填空

- (1) The evening news comes on at seven o'clock and \_\_\_\_\_ only thirty minutes.  
A. keeps                          B. continues  
C. finishes                        D. lasts
- (2) The taxi driver often reminds his passengers to \_\_\_\_\_ their belongings when they leave the car.  
A. take                            B. hold

C. catch D. keep

(3) —Mummy, can I put the peaches in the cupboard?

—No, dear. They don't \_\_\_\_\_ well. Put them in the fridge instead.

A. keep B. fit  
C. get D. last

II. 短语诠释

put sb/sth down

to stop holding sth and place it on a table, shelf, etc. 放下

Put down the knife. 放下那把刀子。

to land 降落

He put the glider down in a field.

他把滑翔机降落在田地里。

to make sb look or feel stupid, especially in front of other people 羞辱

He is always putting his wife down in public.  
他总是当众羞辱他妻子。

to write down 记下

Put me down for 100 yuan.

记下我捐款 100 元。

to stop sth by force 镇压

The policemen put down the riot.

警察镇压了这场暴动。

put away 把……暂时收起来

put back 阻碍; 把(钟,表)调慢; 把……放回原处

put off 推迟; 延期

put on 穿上; 装作; 增加; 上演

put out 熄灭; 出版; 激怒

put up 搭起; 张贴; 抬高(价格等); 提供膳宿

put up with 容忍

同步操练

单项填空

(1) It took the police three hours to \_\_\_\_\_ the strike.

A. put up B. put down  
C. put up with D. put off

(2) You can take anything from the shelf and read, but please \_\_\_\_\_ the books when you have finished them.

A. put on B. put down  
C. put back D. put off

(3) The forest guards often find campfires that

have not been \_\_\_\_\_ completely.

A. turned down B. put out  
C. put away D. turned over

(4) Before the war broke out, many people \_\_\_\_\_ in safe places possessions (所有物) they couldn't take with them.

A. threw away B. put away  
C. gave away D. carried away

III. 句式归纳

1. 表示请求/建议/询问的句子

Would / Could you like to help me?

你能帮我个忙吗?

Might / May I suggest going out to play?

可以出去玩吗?

Can you see the words on the blackboard?

你能看见黑板上的字吗?

May I speak to Alice? 请问爱丽斯在吗?

Could you help me with my work?

你能帮我做这项工作吗?

2. one... the other... (两者中的) 一个……另一个……

There are two flowers here. One is red, the other (one) is white.

这里有两朵花。一朵是红色的,另一朵是白色的。

He has two sisters. One is a teacher, the other is a doctor.

他有两个姐姐,一个当老师,另一个做医生。

这里特别强调的是 one 的用法。它可泛指一个人,还可用来代替上文提过的名词以避免重复。在 one 前可以加 *adj.*, *the*, *that* 和 *this*。它必须指代可数名词。它的复数是 *ones*, 物主代词是 *one's*, 反身代词是 *oneself*。

One should wash oneself regularly.

一个人应该经常洗澡。

This book is not as good as the one I read yesterday.

这本书不像我昨天读的那本好。

This is one of the best books that I have read.

这是我读过的最好的书之一。

both... and... 二者都; 既……又……

neither... nor... 既不……又不……

either... or... 或者……或者……

whether... or... 不管……还是……



**同步操练**

**单项填空**

- (1) We need a new cupboard for the kitchen. So Peter made \_\_\_\_\_ from some wood we had.  
A. it B. one  
C. himself D. another
- (2) I like \_\_\_\_\_ in the autumn when the weather is clear and bright.  
A. this B. that  
C. it D. one
- (3) —There is coffee and tea; you can have \_\_\_\_\_.  
—Thanks.  
A. either B. each  
C. one D. it
- (4) Meeting my uncle after all these years was an unforgettable moment, \_\_\_\_\_ I will always treasure (珍惜).  
A. that B. one  
C. it D. what
- (5) He advised farmers to choose the best seed-heads, the \_\_\_\_\_ that had the best colour.  
A. one B. that  
C. those D. ones

**改错**

- (6) Whether you believe it not, the man signed the contract (合同).
- (7) Both her mother and her father was at home.
- (8) Neither Tom nor Lily like the singer's songs.
- (9) He doesn't buy either cotton nor silk.

**基础训练**

**I. 填单词**

- He was a \_\_\_\_\_ a medal for bravery.
- He wanted to change a job because whatever he did never s \_\_\_\_\_ his boss.
- When will the dinner be ready? I'm s \_\_\_\_\_.
- It is o \_\_\_\_\_ that he is crazy about her.
- He was praised for saving the d \_\_\_\_\_ girl.
- Don't play a t \_\_\_\_\_ on him. He will get angry.
- We all a \_\_\_\_\_ him for his technical skills.
- Children should ask their parents' p \_\_\_\_\_

before buying things.

9. It was with great s \_\_\_\_\_ that they announced the death of him.
10. They are making a study of the o \_\_\_\_\_ of life on the earth.

**II. 选短语**

take place	in memory of
lead to	think of
look forward to	plenty of
day and night	keep one's word
turn up	hold one's breath
have fun	dress up

- Don't worry about the letter. I am sure that it will \_\_\_\_\_.
- The film festival \_\_\_\_\_ in October.
- The machines are kept running \_\_\_\_\_.
- She is \_\_\_\_\_ as a great writer.
- Laziness \_\_\_\_\_ failure.
- Children love \_\_\_\_\_ during the Spring Festival.
- This building was built \_\_\_\_\_ him.
- I am \_\_\_\_\_ seeing you again.
- He promised me to help and he \_\_\_\_\_.
- Don't worry. We have \_\_\_\_\_ time to get to the station.

**III. 单项填空**

1. The test pilot must find out exactly what happens when the engines are all shut off \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. at once B. at most  
C. at least D. at first
2. You can take anything from the shelf and read, but please put \_\_\_\_\_ the books when you have finished them.
- A. up B. out  
C. off D. back
3. My father \_\_\_\_\_ that old chair and bought a new one.
- A. threw up B. took up  
C. threw away D. put down
4. "The interest \_\_\_\_\_ be divided into five parts, according to the agreement made by both sides," declared the judge.
- A. may B. should