



丛书主编 凯歌

导学与评价

高中必修 4

英 语



人教版

学生用书

XINKEBIAO

DAOXUEYUPINGJIA



星球地图出版社

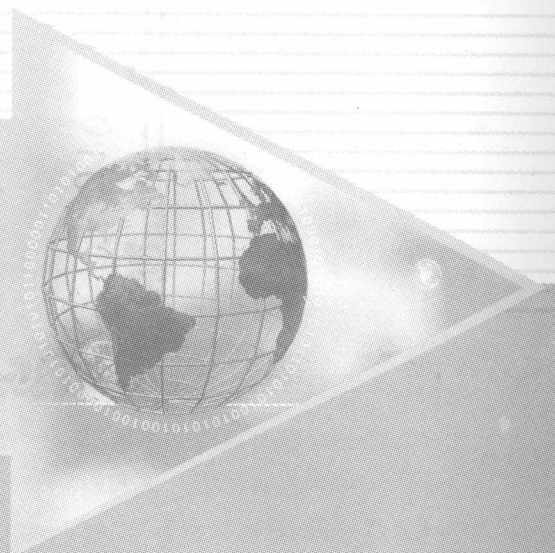


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Unit 4 Body Language



心愿

XIN YUAN

DAOXUE YU PINGJIA

国家基础教育课程改革已经全面启动,它给学科教材带来了实质性变革。自主、合作、探究、创新等新理念得到积极提倡和实行,教育、教学、考试也发生了重大变化,这引起全社会、特别是教师和学生的广泛关注。为了帮助广大师生适应全新的课改理念,提高教育教学质量,我们由专家引领、一线教师执笔,特编写这套集新理念和新课标为一体、熔科学性与实用性为一炉的教辅丛书《导学与评价》。该丛书有以下特点:

1. 最新的课改理念。丛书充分融入课改新理念和新课标要求,广泛汲取教育专家对课改的思想认识;着眼三维目标,注重人文、情感态度与价值观的渗透和融合;体现知识、能力、素质合一,方法、实践、创新一体。

2. 全新的作者队伍。我们精心组织的所有作者全都来自新课标教材实验区,均为各地学科带头人,多为一线特高级教师;他们既有对新课标理念深刻的认识又有丰富的实际教育教学经验,他们用自己选择教辅、评判教辅的标准严格要求自己的写作。

3. 科学的编排体例。丛书在体例设计时,充分遵循课改理念和吸收专家的教育智慧,充分考虑课堂教学的实际需要,注重学生自主学习和教师精要导学相结合,注重知识构建与能力提升相结合,注重素质培养、思维训练和考试能力相结合,从而达到科学性和实用性的完美统一。

【赢在起点】

设置启智名言、话题导入、背景搜索,激发学生兴趣,启迪学习动力,拓展文化视野,激情导入,蓄势待发。

【突破难点,轻松闯关】

自主学习重点单词、短语、句型,思考课文重点语法现象,自觉了解单元学习目标,从而培养学生动手动脑的良好习惯;精要导学,名师解读,语法聚焦,突出重点,精析教材重难点,突破疑难易错点,引领成功之路;互动练习,课后强化,精编习题,循序渐进,夯实基础,彰显学生主体性,以达到知识和能力的自然转化、过程和方法的有机统一、思维和素质的综合提升。

【无限提升,冲刺终点】

回眸高考,对近三年高考真题详尽解读,把握考查重点,明确能力发展方向;科学准确的策略整合,提升学生技能技巧;精选最新高考题或各地模拟题,沙场实兵训练,使能力达到有效提升,为冲刺终点积蓄无限力量。

4. 新颖的成书模式。我们充分遵循一线广大师生的需求,丛书各学科的“学生用书”将单元测试卷、综合测试卷独立成册,夹放在学科教辅书中,并提供“教师用书”,补充丰富的教学参考资料,方便老师们在教学过程中灵活使用。

编写一套师生满意的教辅资料是我们最大的心愿,为实现这个心愿,我们一直孜孜以求,精益求精。“精诚所至,金石为开”,我们这套教辅丛书,希望得到您的关注和厚爱!

《导学与评价》丛书编委会

星球地图出版社

二〇〇七年十二月



英语必修④(人教版)

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Unit 1

Women of achievement



启智名言

1. Faith is the bird that feels the light when the dawn is still dark.

信心是一只鸟，它在黎明仍然黑暗时，就能感受到光明。

—Tagore

——泰戈尔

2. Perseverance is vital to success.

毅力是成功的重要条件。

话题导入

In the past, women could work only on such jobs as teaching and nursing. People used to say, "A woman's place is in the home." It has changed now. Women today hold many kinds of jobs and positions of leadership. Many women are lawyer or doctors. They have also entered politics. Many women are running for public offices. Some women have been elected mayors or governors. Others have been appointed as judges. In business, women are CEOs of many large corporations. Military services are now open to women. Women are graduating from the Air Force Academy and West Point.

Do you want to know more? Get down to this unit then.

背景搜索

★ **Marie Skłodowska Curie** developed the science of radioactivity. She is best known for discovering the radioactive elements—polonium(钋) and radium and as the only person to win two Nobel prizes. She did not patent (申请专利) her discoveries but made them available to everyone. She encouraged the use of X-rays for medical treatment. But she was not sufficiently(充分) aware of the dangers of radium and died of leukemia(白血病) brought on by too much contact with radium.

★ **Margaret Thatcher** was the longest serving British Prime Minister since 1827. She was the leader of the country from 1979 to 1990. Her conservative(保守的) politics led to the implementation(实行) of such policies as the poll tax(人头税). The Falkland Islands war was fought while she was Prime Minister. Her introduction of Poll Tax caused a riot(暴乱). When her party leadership was challenged in 1990, she resigned, later also retiring from the House of Commons.

突破难点 轻松闯关

自主学习

I. 单词 (Words)

1. _____ *vt.* 完成; 达到
2. _____ *n.* 成就; 功绩
3. _____ *n.* 福利; 福利事业
4. _____ *n.* 项目; 工程; 规划
5. _____ *n.* 学会; 学院; 协会
6. _____ *n.* 连接; 关系; 亲戚
7. _____ *n. & vi.* 运动; 战役; 活动; 作战; 参加运动
8. _____ *n.* 组织; 机构; 团体
9. _____ *n.* 荫; 阴凉处 *vt.* 遮住光线
10. _____ *n.* 联系; 关系; 结合; 纽带
11. _____ *vt. & vi.* 举动; 举止; 行为表现
12. _____ *n.* 行为; 举止; 习性
13. _____ *adj.* 值得做的; 值得出力的
14. _____ *n.* 巢; 窝
15. _____ *vt.* 观察; 观测; 遵守
16. _____ *n.* 观察; 观测
17. _____ *vt. & n.* 尊敬; 尊重; 敬意
18. _____ *vi. & vt.* 争论; 辩论; 说服
19. _____ *n.* 款待; 娱乐; 娱乐表演
20. _____ *vt.* 鼓舞; 感动; 激发; 启示
21. _____ *vt. & n.* 支持; 拥护
22. _____ *vi* 谈到; 查阅; 参考
23. _____ *n.* 观众; 听众; 读者
24. _____ *n.* 人群; 观众 *vt.* 挤满; 使拥挤
25. _____ *n.* 比率; 速度
26. _____ *n.* 疾病; 恶心
27. _____ *vt.* 计划; 计算
28. _____ *n.* 突发事件; 紧急情况
29. _____ *n.* 一代; 一辈
30. _____ *n.* 仁慈; 好意
31. _____ *vt.* 递送; 生(小孩); 发表(演说等)
32. _____ *adj.* 谦虚的; 谦让的; 适度的
33. _____ *adj.* 考虑周到的

II. 短语 (Phrases)

1. _____ 蔑视; 瞧不起
2. _____ 照顾; 照看; 喜爱
3. _____ 接生
4. _____ 建立
5. _____ 例如
6. _____ 处以死刑
7. _____ 把……赶出去
8. _____ 打扮成
9. _____ 查阅; 谈到; 参考
10. _____ 为……辩护
11. _____ 引起某人的注意
12. _____ 保持……清洁
13. _____ 继续开展; 进行下去

III. 句式 (Sentence Patterns)

1. _____ after her mother came to help her for the

first few months _____ she allowed to begin her project.

2. _____ a family of chimps wake up is our first activity of the day.

3. Further reading made me realize that it _____ hard work and determination as well as her good nature _____ had got her into medical school.

IV. 语法 (Grammar)

主谓一致

Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading and Comprehending

精要导学

1. Examine the following six women, using the rules about what makes a great person.

用关于怎样才算得上一个伟大的人的标准衡量下列 6 位女性。

名师解读

现在分词短语作方式或伴随状语

(1) using the rules about... 为现在分词短语, 在句中作方式或伴随状语。现在分词与主语有逻辑上的主谓关系。

He sat at the desk reading a newspaper.

他坐在桌子旁看报纸。

Please fill in this form, giving your age, name, address and so on.

请把这份表填一下, 写下你的年龄、姓名、住址等。

注意: 在这种用法中, 分词表示的动作必须是主语发出的一个动作, 要么与句子的谓语表示的动作(或状态)同时发生, 要么对谓语表示的动作(或状态)加以说明。

(2) 现在分词(短语)作状语, 除可用来表示方式或伴随外, 还可表示时间、原因、结果、条件等。

Hearing the good news (= When he heard the good news), he jumped with joy. (表时间)

听到这个好消息, 他高兴地跳了起来。

His parents died in the earthquake, leaving him an orphan. (表结果)

他父母在地震中丧生, 撇下他一人成了孤儿。

互动练习

单项填空

- () There was a terrible noise _____ the sudden burst of light.
- A. followed B. following
- C. to be followed D. being followed

2. She helped improve prison conditions and gave prisoners work and education.

她帮助改善监狱条件并给犯人提供工作和受教育的机会。

名师解读

help (sb.) (to) do sth.

help 常接不带 to 的动词不定式作宾补(有时也可以带 to)。表示“帮助(某人)做某事”, 如:

All this arguing isn't going to help us(to) win the election.

这样争论下去将无助于我们赢得这次选举。

注意:有时接 with, off, into 等介词短语, 相当于意义相等的动词不定式。如:

Could you help me with this suitcase? = Could you help me (to) carry up this suitcase?

你帮我把箱子搬一下好吗?

互动练习

单项填空

() (1) I can't help _____ your room because I have something else to do.

- A. cleaning B. to clean
C. to be cleaned D. to be cleaning

condition *n.*

(1)[U]状况, 状态

The condition of my health prevents me from working.

我的健康状况不容许我工作。

(2)(*pl.*) (居住、工作或做事情的) 环境, 条件; (影响某事发生的) 物质环境, 状态

The conditions have changed greatly since my last visit to the city.

自从我上次到这个城市来过之后, 情况有了很大变化。

Ability and effort are conditions of success.

才能和努力是成功的条件。

拓展: in/out of condition 健康状况好/不佳
make it a condition that... 以……为条件

on/upon condition that 如果, 在……条件下, 只要

on no condition 在任何条件下都不, 决不

weather conditions 天气情况

互动练习

单项填空

() (2) He promised to do that for me. _____ I allowed him _____ computer games.

- A. on condition that; to play
B. on condition of; to play
C. on condition that; play
D. on condition that; playing

3. She concerned herself with welfare projects, especially the China welfare Institute for women and children.

她关心福利事业, 尤其是妇女和儿童的中国福利机构。

名师解读

concern

(1)*vt.* 关心, 挂念(常与 with 或 about 搭配)

She concerns herself about her son's future.

她担忧儿子的将来。

(2)*vt.* 关系到……, 影响到……

That doesn't concern us.

那与我们无关。

(3)*vt.* 关于

This story concerns a man who is wrongly imprisoned.

这个故事是关于一个被冤枉入狱的人。

注意: 这种用法无被动语态。

(4)*n.* 关系, 利害关系; 担心, 忧虑

I have no concern with the accident.

我与那起事故无任何关系。

联想: (派) concerned *adj.* 担心的, 挂念的; 有关的, 涉及的
concerning *prep.* (比 about 正式) 有关, 关于; 论及

There was a concerned look on her face.

她脸上带有焦虑的表情。

拓展: as concerns (= concerning) 关于……

as far as... be concerned 就……而言

be concerned about 关心; 挂念

互动练习

单项填空

() The meeting was concerned _____ reforms and everyone present was concerned _____ their own interests.

- A. with; with B. for; about
C. with; for D. about; with

4. Her research showed the connections between chimps and human beings.

她的研究向人们说明了黑猩猩与人类之间的关系。

名师解读

connection *n.*

(1)[C, U]关系, 关联

Is there a connection between the sun and the seasons?

太阳与季节有关吗?

We must know the connection of the word with the sentence.

我们必须知道词与句的关系。

(2)[C, U]连接, 接合

The worker cut off the connection of the house pipes to the water supply.

那个工人切断了房子水管与水源的连接。

The light goes on and off. Is there a loose connection?

灯忽明忽灭, 是不是线路接触不良?

(3)[C](*pl.*) 亲戚

She's English but has Irish connections.

她是英国人, 但有爱尔兰血统。

联想: (根) connect *vt. & vi.* (把……) 连接

(派) connected *adj.* 连接的; 有关联的; 有亲戚关系的
connective *adj.* 结合的, 连接的; *n.* 结合物, 连接物

拓展: connect... with... 把……和……连接起来

connect with 相连, 衔接

be connected with 与……有关系; 与……有亲戚关系

make a connection 建立关系

break a connection 断绝关系

互动练习

单项填空

() Would you please _____ me with your manager's office? I'd like to have a word with him.

- A. take B. connect
C. put D. relate

5. Why do you think Jane Goodall went to Africa to study chimps rather than to a university?

你认为简·古多尔为什么去非洲研究黑猩猩而不到一所大学里去工作?

名师解读

(1) 复杂特殊疑问句

上面的句子是一个复杂特殊疑问句,事实上可以看做是一个含有宾语从句的主从复合句,句中的 do you think 是主句,而不是插入语。Why Jane Goodall went to Africa... a university? 是一个宾语从句,作 think 的宾语。在 Warming Up 部分也有一个复杂特殊疑问句: Which of these women do you think is a great woman?

What does she say we should do next?

她说我们下一步应该做些什么呢?

When and where do you think we should have a picnic?

你认为我们该在何时何地野餐?

How do you guess he passed the exam?

你猜他是如何通过考试的?

(2) rather than 更,较……;而不是

John ought to go rather than Peter.

约翰比彼得更应该去。

John rather than Peter ought to go.

是约翰而不是彼得应该去。

These shoes are comfortable rather than pretty.

这些鞋不好看可是舒服。

辨析: rather 与 fairly

都是“很,颇,相当”之意, fairly 修饰形容词或副词,一般修饰理想的情形; rather 指不理想的情形。

Tom is fairly diligent, but Peter is rather lazy.

汤姆很勤奋而彼得很懒惰。

rather 可修饰比较级或 too; fairly 则不能。

rather hot 太热了

rather too large 相当大

互动练习

单项填空

() (1) _____ be sent to work there?

- 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) —Do you mind if I open the window?

—_____ I feel a bit cold.

- A. Of course not.
- B. I'd rather you didn't.
- C. Go ahead.
- D. Why not?

6. Watching a family of chimps wake up is our first activity of the day.

我们当天的首要任务就是观察黑猩猩是如何醒来的。

名师解读

句中的 Watching a family of chimps wake up 为动名词短语作主语。

Smoking does harm to our health.

吸烟有害健康。

Seeing is believing.

眼见为实。

注意: 动名词(短语)做主语, 谓语动词用单数形式。有时做主语的动名词(短语)有自己的逻辑主语。

His coming here added to our trouble.

他的到来给我们添了麻烦。

His accounting for his silly actions was unbelievable.

他对他的愚蠢行为所作出的解释是令人难以置信的。

拓展: 动名词的复合结构

两种构成形式: (1) 名词的所有格或形容词性物主代词 + 动名词(短语)。

该结构在句中常做主语、宾语或表语。

(2) 名词的普通格或人称代词宾格 + 动名词(短语)。该结构在句中常做宾语。

Would you mind Tom's coming late? (宾语)

汤姆来晚了,你介意吗?

His failing the exam didn't surprise me, for he had been absent from school from time to time. (主语)

他考试不及格并不使我惊讶,因为他经常逃学。

Would you mind us asking a few questions?

我们问你几个问题你介意吗?

I hate people being unhappy.

我不愿人们不快乐。

互动练习

单项填空

() _____ is not the only way to a brighter future.

- A. Go to college
- B. Going to college
- C. Goes to college
- D. Having gone to college

7. This means going back to a place where we left the chimp family sleeping in a tree the night before.

这意味着我们要返回前一天晚上我们离开时黑猩猩在上面睡觉的大树旁。

名师解读

mean vt. 意思是: 有……的意见; 意味着; 打算(后可接名词、动名词、不定式或从句)

What does this red mark mean?

这个红色标记表示什么意思?

She means that she wants your help.

她的意思是她需要你帮忙。

I had meant to help you, but I arrived too late.

我本想帮你,但我到得太晚了。

联想: (派) meaning n. 意义, 含义, 重要性

means n. 方式, 方法

拓展: be meant to 不得不, 必须

mean well 没有恶意, 出于好意

What do you mean by...? 你……是什么意思? 你怎么竟然……?

mean to do 打算做……

mean doing 意味着……

互动练习

单项填空

() (1) I meant _____ you, but I was so busy.

- A. to call on
- B. calling on
- C. to call at
- D. calling at

名师解读

leave the family sleeping in the tree 中的“leave... doing...”为一常见结构,意为“使……处于某种状态;听任”的意思。

I'm sorry to have kept you waiting for so long.

我很抱歉让你等这么长时间。

Don't leave the water running all the time.

别让水一直淌着。

注意:leave 还可表示:

(1)把……交给;委托,构成短语:leave sb. sth. 或 leave sth. to sb. 委托;leave a message to sb. 给某人留言。

Please leave a message to my secretary if you get a reply.

如果你得到答复,请留话给我的秘书。

(2)忽略拿、带或做;遗忘

I left my book on the table.

我把书忘在桌子上了。

(3)其过去分词 left 作后置定语,表示“剩下的”的意思。

There was \$500 left after his death.

他死后留下了500美元。

互动练习

单项填空

() (2) Don't leave your child _____ on the road alone; it's very dangerous.

A. to play

B. playing

C. plays

D. to be played

8. Everybody sits and waits in the shade of the trees while the family begins to wake up and move off.

每个人都坐在树阴里等着,这时猩猩开始苏醒和活动。

名师解读

while

(1)conj. 当……的时候,在……的时候,和……同时;只要

He fell asleep while (he was) watching TV.

他在看电视的时候睡着了。

While (he was) in America he studied medicine.

他在美国时研究医学。

注意:while 用来引导时间或条件状语从句,从句中要用延续性动词,当主句与从句的主语一致时,从句可省略为 while + doing/ prep. - phr. / adv. 形式。

(2)conj. 虽然,尽管(在主句前引导从句);可是,而(表对比)

While I understand what you say, I can't agree with you.

尽管我明白你的话,但我还是不同意。

You like sports, while I like reading.

你喜欢运动,而我喜欢读书。

拓展:after a while 过一会儿

in a while 过不了多久,不久

for a while 一会儿

all the while 始终,一直

辨析:when, while 与 as

when “当/在……的时候”,可表示瞬间或时间段,引导句子时可用非延续性动词,也可用延续性动词,主从句所述动作、事情可同时发生,也可有先后。

while “正当/在……的时候”,指同时,用于同时进行的两个延续性动作相伴而发生,常对同类的两个动作进行对比。

as “当……时”,不指先后,而强调同时发生,尤指短时间的动作或事情同时发生,还可说明两种正在发展或变化的情况。

三者中表示时间较长的“背景”情况时可互换。

互动练习

单项填空

() I do every single bit of housework _____ my husband Bob just does the dishes now and then.

A. since

B. while

C. when

D. as

9. However, the evening makes it all worthwhile.

然而到傍晚时分我们就觉得这一切都是值得的。

名师解读

worthwhile adj. 值得的;值得做的

These results were not worthwhile at all.

这些结果一点都不合算。

It's really a worthwhile task.

这真是一件值得做的工作。

注意:worthwhile 作表语时,可替换为 worth one's while.

It isn't worth your while going there/to go there.

你去那儿是不值得的。

联想:worth adj. 值……的,值得……的;n. 价值

worthy adj. 值得,配;受人崇敬的

辨析:worth, worthy 与 worthwhile

三者都可用作形容词,作表语。

(1)worth 意为“值得……的”,其后常接名词(代词)、动名词或 what 从句,但不能接动词不定式。

This book is worth reading.

这本书值得一读。

此句中 reading 是主动形式表示被动意义,这种结构中动名词不可用被动形式。

(2)worthy 意为“值得……的;值得尊敬的”,其后不能直接跟名词或动名词充当宾语,而必须加上 of,且其后可直接接动词不定式,worthy 后的不定式或动名词如果和句子的主语存在逻辑上的动宾关系,则不定式或动名词应用被动形式。

即:be worthy $\begin{cases} \text{of sth.} \\ \text{of being done} \\ \text{to be done} \end{cases}$

a worthy gentleman 受人敬仰的绅士

(3)worthwhile 意为“值得做的;有意义的”,常用于 It's worthwhile doing/to do sth. “值得做某事”结构中。

The film is well worth seeing a second time.

这部电影值得再看一遍。

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

It's worthwhile reading/to read this book.

这本书值得一读。

互动练习

完成句子

这个城市值得一游。(用 worth/worthy/worthwhile 三个词翻译句子)

(1) This city is _____.

(2) This city is _____.

(3) This city is _____.

(4) It is _____.

(5) It is _____.

10. She spent years observing and recording their daily activities.

她花了多年的时间来观察并记录黑猩猩的日常活动。

名师解读

observe *vt.* 遵守; 观察, 注意到; 举行(仪式等), 庆祝(节日等)

We must observe the traffic rules.

我们必须遵守交通规则。

I observed him entering the bank with a gun.

我看到他带着枪进了银行。

联想: observer *n.* 观察者, 观测者; 观察员; 遵守者

observing *adj.* 观察仔细的, 观察力敏锐的

observable *adj.* 看得见的; 引人注目的

observably *adv.* 显著地; 明显地

observation *n.* 观察, 观测, 观察力; 觉察

拓展: observe sb. doing sth. 看到某人在干某事

互动练习

单项填空

- () He was observed _____ with a crowd of teenagers.
- A. play B. played
C. playing D. to be played

11. Only after her mother came to help her for the first few months

was she allowed to begin her project.

她母亲头几个月来帮过她的忙, 这才使她得以开始自己的计划。

名师解读

这是一个倒装句。正常语序应是: She was allowed to begin her project after her mother came to help her for the first few months. only 在句首修饰做状语的副词或介词短语时, 句子要倒装。only 在句首修饰状语从句时, 主句要用倒装语序, 从句不用倒装语序。only 在句首修饰句子的主语时, 不用倒装语序。

Only then did I realize that I was wrong.

只有在那时我才认识到是我错了。

Only in this way can you work out the problem.

你只有用这种方法才能解出这道题。

Only when he comes back will we start the discussion.

只有当他回来时我们才开始讨论。

拓展: only 表示“只, 才”时在句中的位置:

(1) 修饰主语时, 通常放在主语前。

Only you understand me.

只有你了解我。

(2) 修饰主语以外的词时, 放在 be 动词、助动词之后, 其他动词之前。

She only eats vegetables.

她只吃蔬菜。

I have only seen him once.

我只见过他一次。

(3) 要确定所修饰的事物时, 则放在所修饰的词、短语之前。

I met her only yesterday.

我只在昨天见过她。



互动练习

单项填空

() _____ the task ahead of time.

- A. Only can you finish B. Only you can finish
C. Can you only finish D. You only can finish

12. For forty years Jane Goodall has been outspoken about making the rest of the world understand and respect the life of these animals.

40 年来, 简·古道尔一直坦诚地帮助世人了解并尊重这些动物的生活。



名师解读

respect

(1) *vt.* 尊敬; 尊重

I respect Jack's opinion on most subjects.

我在大多数事情上尊重杰克的意见。

She has always been honest with me, and I respect her for that.

她一直很诚实, 我非常敬重她这一点。

(2) *n.* [U] 尊敬; 尊重, 敬意(常与介词 for 搭配)

We should show respect for our parents.

我们应该尊敬父母。

We have high respect for him.

我们非常尊敬他。

拓展: 与 respect 有关的词组

in all respects 在各个方面

in this respect 在这个方面

in respect of 关于, 就……而论

with respect to 至于; 关于, 就……而言



互动练习

完成句子

(1) The headmaster promised to _____

(尊重我的意愿).

(2) The teachers and students should _____

(互相尊重).



名师解读

the rest of

the rest of 后面可接可数名词, 也可接不可数名词。

the rest (of...) 作主语时, 谓语动词可用单数, 也可用复数, 取决于 of 后面的名词形式或 the rest 所指代的内容。

Alice and Betty will go to a movie and the rest of the girls are to go shopping.

爱丽丝和贝蒂要去看电影, 其余的女孩要去购物。

I finished 70% of the work. The rest was done by Tom.

我完成了工作的 70%, 其余是由汤姆完成的。

拓展:
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{most of} \\ \text{percent of} \\ \text{part of} \\ \text{half of} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n. [\text{pl.}] + v. [\text{pl.}] \\ n. [\text{U.}] + v. [\text{sing.}] \end{array} \right.$$



互动练习

单项填空

() (3) Some of the wheat is from Canada. What about

_____?

A. another B. the other

C. others D. the rest

13. She has achieved everything she wanted to do...

她已经得到了她想得到的一切……



名师解读

achieve *vt.* 完成; 实现; 获得; 得到 (后面可接 much, a little, a great deal, nothing 等)

He hopes to achieve all his aims by the end of the year.

他希望到年底达到所有的目标。

They have achieved great success in the experiment.

他们在实验上取得了巨大的成功。

No one can achieve anything without effort.

没有人能不努力而有所成就。

联想: (派) achievement *n.* 完成; 成就; 成绩

互动练习

单项填空

() He went back home without having _____ any success.

A. completed

B. achieved

C. finished

D. accomplished

14. She has argued for them to be left in the wild and not used for entertainment or achievement.

她一直主张它们(黑猩猩)应该留在野外生活,而不是为娱乐和广告所利用。



名师解读

argue

(1) argue 常作不及物动词,接 with 短语,表示“与……争论/争辩”;接 over/about 短语,表示“就/为……争论/争吵”;接 for 短语,表示“为……辩护”;接 against 短语,表示“争辩……”。

I'm not going to argue with you about it tonight.

我今晚不想与你争论这件事。

They are always arguing about/over money.

他们总是为钱而争吵。

(2) argue 也可接 that 从句或某些名词,表示“辩解;辩论;议论”。

The driver argued that he should not answer for the accident.

那位司机辩解说他不应该为事故负责任。

拓展: argue over/about 辩论/争论某事

argue on 辩论/争论某事

argue against 反驳; 显示与……相反的结论

argue for 赞成; 为……而斗争

argue sb. into 说服某人(做或接受)

argue sb. out of 说服某人不做某事

辨析: argue, quarrel 与 discuss

argue 强调通过陈述理由、证据来说明自己的观点和立场, quarrel 为不及物动词,意为“争吵”“吵架”,而 discuss 为及物动词,意为“讨论,商谈”。试比较:

They are arguing about the matter.

关于这件事他们正在辩论。(就自己的看法或立场提出论证和人家辩论。)

They are discussing the matter.

他们正在讨论这件事。(强调互动性)

They are quarrelling.

他们正在吵架。(强调不和或意见的不同,甚至激烈或唇枪舌剑的场面。)



互动练习

单项填空

() Do what you are told and don't _____ me.

A. argue with

B. argue against

C. argue about

D. argue into

15. Jane was permitted to begin her work after her mother came to support her.

简的母亲来帮她的忙,她才得以开始自己的工作。



名师解读

support *vt.* 支持,拥护;养活;资助;支撑;证实

I think it's important to support local businesses.

我认为支持本地企业是很重要的。

The old man supports himself with a stick.

那位老人拄着手杖。

He supports a big family.

他支撑着一个大家族。

联想: support *n.* 支撑;支柱;支持,拥护(派) supporter *n.* 拥护者;捧场者

拓展: in support of 为了支持……,为了拥护……

support	{	oneself 自力更生
		one's family 养家
		one's suggestion 赞同某人的建议
		one's opinion 支持某人的看法



互动练习

单项填空

() He was drunk and had to be _____ home.

A. brought up

B. raised

C. supported

D. made



课后强化

I. 单词拼写

- The scientist o _____ nothing in the sky through the telescope.
- Stand in the s _____ of the tree and you'll feel a bit cooler.
- He _____ (打算) to go outing tomorrow.
- My parents _____ (激励) me to study harder.
- A cinema is a place of _____ (娱乐).

II. 完成句子

- All the people in the room _____ (感动得流了泪).
- We must _____ (尊重他们的民族风俗).
- His encouraging remarks _____ (激起了我的信心).
- _____ (没有价值的东西) are not worth doing.
- The actor was dressed in a funny way, _____

(观众们感到有趣极了)。

III. 单项填空

- () 1. The company launched a large advertising _____ for their new product.
A. camp B. campaign
C. campus D. combat
- () 2. The apples may soon rot under the present _____.
A. conditions B. condition
C. position D. situation
- () 3. While driving we must _____ the speed limit.
A. observe B. celebrate
C. conduct D. remind
- () 4. I have a great _____ and admiration for my former English teacher.
A. passion B. dislike
C. contempt D. respect
- () 5. There are strong _____ for and against capital punishment.
A. arguments B. statements
C. assignments D. appointments
- () 6. A terrible thought suddenly _____ me—had anyone broken into the house?
A. struck B. beat
C. knocked D. attacked
- () 7. Recycling wastes slows down the rate _____ which we use up the earth's finite resources.
A. in B. of
C. with D. at
- () 8. We should be _____ of the comfort of old people.
A. thoughtful B. considerate
C. considerable D. sceptical
- () 9. "You can't catch me!" Janet shouted, _____ away.
A. run B. running
C. to run D. ran
- () 10. In some parts of London, missing a bus means _____ for another hour.
A. waiting B. to wait
C. wait D. to be waiting

IV. 阅读理解

Audrey Hepburn was born on May 4, 1929 in Brussels, Belgium. Her father was a wealthy English banker. After her parents divorced, Audrey went to London with her mother where she went to a private girls school. While vacationing with her mother in Holland, Hitler's army suddenly took over the town. It was here that she fell on hard times during the Nazi occupation. After the liberation, Audrey went to a ballet school in London on a scholarship and later began a modeling career. As a model, she was graceful and, it seemed, she had found her *niche* (位置) in life—until the film producers came calling. After being spotted modeling by a producer, she was signed to a bit part in the European film *Nederlands in 7 lessen* in 1948. Later, she headed to America to try her luck there.

Audrey gained immediate prominence in the US with her role in *Roman Holiday* in 1953. This film turned out to be a big success as she won an Oscar as Best Actress. This gained her enor-

mous popularity and more plum roles. *Roman Holiday* was followed by another similarly wonderful performance in the 1957 classic *Funny Face* (1957). In 1959, she received yet another nomination (提名) for her role in *Nun's Story*. Audrey reached the top of her career when she played Holly Golightly in the film *Breakfast at Tiffany's* in 1961. For this she received another nomination. One of Audrey's most radiant (辉煌的) roles was in the fine production of *My Fair Lady* in 1964. Her co-star Rex Harrison once was asked to identify his favorite leading lady. Without hesitation, he replied, "Audrey Hepburn in *MY FAIR LADY*."

By the end of the sixties, after her divorce from actor Mel Ferrer, Audrey decided to retire while she was on top. Later she married Dr Andrea Dotti. In 1988, Audrey became a special ambassador to the United Nations UNICEF fund helping children in Latin America and Africa, a position she retained until 1993. She was named to *People's* magazine as one of the 50 most beautiful people in the world. Audrey Hepburn died on January 20, 1993 in Switzerland. She had made a total 31 high quality movies.

- () 1. Where did Audrey Hepburn become famous?
A. England. B. R America.
C. Switzerland. D. Belgium.
- () 2. We can infer that Audrey Hepburn _____.
A. was a learned woman
B. was satisfied with her marriage
C. was a woman with sympathy
D. was very popular as a model
- () 3. Which is the right order about the life of Audrey Hepburn?
a. Audrey began a modeling career.
b. Audrey went to London with her mother.
c. Audrey became popular in the film *Roman Holiday*.
d. Audrey became a special ambassador to the United Nations UNICEF fund.
e. Hitler's army suddenly took over the town.
f. Audrey married Dr Andrea Dotti.
A. a, b, c, d, e, f B. b, e, a, c, f, d
C. c, a, h, f, e, d D. b, e, f, c, a, d
- () 4. The underlined word "spotted" can be replaced by _____.
A. seen B. shot
C. small mark D. dropped

Learning about Language and Using Language

精要导学

1. Many people look down upon poor people.

许多人看不起穷人。

名师解读

look down upon 意为“看下面，俯视；蔑视，看不起”，upon 也可用。

No one likes to be looked down upon/on.

谁也不喜欢被别人看不起。

Teachers are no longer looked down upon. Instead, they are be-

ing more and more looked up to.

老师不再被瞧不起。相反,他们越来越受到尊重。

拓展:look around 回头看;环顾

look through 浏览

look out 查出;当心

look on 旁观

look forward to 盼望

look into 调查

look up 查找,好转

look up to 尊重;重视

互动练习

单项填空

() New Year's Day is the time when people _____ the past year.

- A. look down upon B. look back upon
C. look forward to D. look up to

2. If the word group refer to different members use a plural verb.

如果“group”这一单词指的是不同的成员,则谓语用复数形式。

名师解读

refer to

(1)涉及;与……有关;关系到某人/某事

What do these numbers refer to?

这些数字表示什么意思?

The new law does not refer to land used for farming.

这条新的法律不适用于农用地。

(2)提及;谈到

In his speech, he didn't refer to the problem at all.

在他的演说中丝毫未触及那个问题。

(3)参考;查阅

For further particulars, please refer to Chapter Ten.

详情请看第10章。

拓展:refer to... as... 将……称为/看作……

reference to 关于……

reference book(百科全书等)参考书

make a reference to 谈到

互动练习

单项填空

() The girl _____ just now will become the young man's wife.

- A. refer to B. prefer to
C. referred to D. preferred to

3. It was a small book explaining how to cut the death rate from having and caring for babies.

这是一本小书,介绍如何在妇女怀孕到护理婴儿的过程中降低死亡率的事情。

名师解读

explain *vt.* 解释,说明;辩解,辩护

I was asked to explain the meaning of the sentence.

我被要求解释那个句子的意思。

He explained that he had been delayed by the weather.

他解释说因为他天气被耽搁了。

How do you explain your rude behavior?

你如何为自己的粗鲁行为辩解?

注意:explain 不能跟双宾语结构,不能说 explain sb. sth., 而只能用于 explain sth. to sb. 或 explain to sb. sth., 与它用法相同的动词还有 suggest, announce, report, whisper 等。

联想:(派)explanation *n.* 解释,说明

explainable *adj.* 可说明的,可解释的

拓展:explain sth. to sb. = explain to sb. sth. 向某人解释某事

explain oneself 解释;交代清楚

互动练习

单句改错

The manager has explained customers why the goods were late.

4. I looked carefully at the text and realised that it was intended for women in the countryside.

我细细地看了这篇文章,了解到那是为农村的妇女写的。

名师解读

intend

(1)*vt.* 意指,愿意要(常用被动语态)

The chair was intended for you but she took it away.

这把椅子是为你准备的,但被她拿走了。

The dish was intended to be cooked slowly.

这道菜本来是要慢火做的。

(2)计划,打算,意欲

intend to do sth. / doing sth. (want to do sth.)

想要做某事

intend sb. to do sth.

想让某人做某事

intend sb. for

希望某人……

intend 作“建议;主张”讲,后接宾语从句。其谓语动词用“should+动词原形”或只用动词原形。

I intended that he (should) do it at once.

我主张他马上做那件事。

She intends to go/going abroad next year.

她打算明年出国。

My father intended me to become a doctor.

我的父亲想让我做个医生。

联想:(同)mean *vt.* 打算,意欲

plan *vt.* 计划,打算

(派)intention *n.* 意向,意图;计划,目的

intended *adj.* 有意的,故意的,有计划的

互动练习

单项填空

() I've made a mistake, though I didn't _____.

- A. intend B. intend to
C. intend so D. intend making

5. Further reading made me realise that it was hard work and determination as well as her gentle nature that got her into medical school.

进一步阅读使我了解到,是苦干、决心和温柔的天性使她走进医学院的大门。

名师解读

further/farther

(1)二者都是 far 的比较级,既是形容词也是副词,表示距离时可用。

I can throw the ball further/farther than you can.

我比你扔球扔得远。

(2)further 还可表程度,意为“进一步,进一层”,不能用 farther 替换。

I may be able to give you further information.

我或许能为你提供进一步的信息。

互动练习

完成句子(用 further 或 farther 填空)

(1)I can walk _____ than I planned.

(2)They want to get _____ information about the event.

(3)How much _____ do we have to walk?

(4)We're told to stay here until _____ notice.

名师解读

realise vt.

(1)领悟,认识到

He hasn't realised his mistakes.

他还没有认识到自己的错误。

Do you realise that he needs your help?

你知道他需要你的帮助吗?

(2)实现,达成

She realised her dream of becoming an actress.

她实现了当女演员的梦想。

联想:achieve vt. 实现,达到

realism n. 现实主义

reality n. 现实,真实

realistic adj. 现实主义的,逼真的

拓展:come into reality 实现,变为现实

come true 实现

in reality 事实上,实际上

互动练习

单项填空

() (5) At last her dream _____.

A. was come true

B. realised

C. was realised

D. comes true

6. What made her succeed later on was the kindness and consideration she showed to all her patients.

使她后来成功的是她对所有病人献出的爱心和体贴。

名师解读

consideration

(1)[C]理由,因素;需要考虑的事;报酬

He did it for a consideration.

他是为报酬才做这件事的。

Time is an important consideration in this plan.

这个计划中,时间是个很重要的因素。

(2)[U]体谅,顾及;深思,考虑;重要性

Have you no consideration for others?

你难道不会考虑一下别人吗?

Mary never showed any consideration for her mother's feelings.

玛丽从来就没有体谅过她母亲的感受。

拓展:in consideration of 顾及;体谅;由于

take into consideration 考虑到;顾及

on no consideration 决不

联想:(派)considerate adj. 考虑周到的

consider v. 考虑;认为

(1)consider (认为;以为) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sb. (sth.)} + \text{adj. / n.} \\ \text{sb. (sth.)} + \text{to be} \dots \\ \text{sb. (sth.)} + \text{as} \dots \\ \text{that-clause} \end{array} \right.$

(2)consider (考虑) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} + n. \\ + \text{doing sth.} \\ + \text{疑问词} + \text{to do sth.} \end{array} \right.$

(3)consider... as... = think of... as...

= look on (upon)... as... = take... as...

= regard... as...

= treat... as... 把... 当做...

He considered studying further in Beijing University.

他考虑过要去北京大学深造。

He is considered to be the best person for the job.

他被认为是做这项工作的最合适的人选。

Have you considered how to solve this problem?

你们考虑过如何解决这个问题吗?

互动练习

单项填空

() (1) The students _____ Mr Yang _____ the best one in teaching.

A. consider; as

B. consider; being

C. considers; /

D. considering; to be

() (2) —Is your brother going camping?

—He's signed up but he's considering _____.

A. not to go

B. not going

C. won't go

D. not go

7. Why not study at medical college like Lin Qiaozhi and carry on her good work?

为什么不像林巧稚那样去读医学院,继续她的事业呢?

名师解读

carry on 继续开展,进行下去;经营处理

We'll carry on as arranged.

我们还按我们的计划办事。

After his death, his children will certainly carry on his career.

百年之后,他的孩子一定会继承他的事业。

拓展:carry away 拿走;冲走,掠走;吸引住(某人)

carry off 运走;带走

carry out 搬出;实施,执行,履行