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自主学习·导与学

——“高中学生自主学习与主动发展”系列校本学生学习辅助用书



高中英语【模块五】

Z I Z H U X U E X I D A O Y U X U E

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Unit 1 Getting along with others

单元要点 学习计划

单元学习计划与落实情况记载

学习内容	任务安排	完成情况	存在问题

知识要点与能力要求

类别	新课程标准要求掌握的项目
话题	1. 谈论朋友和友谊 2. 感情话题
功能	Agreement and disagreement(同意和不同意)的表达法
情感态度与价值观	1. 新学期结识新朋友,学会处理好同学间的关系,学会理解别人。 2. 树立良好的友谊观。
语法	1. 动词不定式的用法: ① 动词不定式作主语、宾语、表语、宾语补足语、定语或状语。 ② 动词不定式符号的省略 2. 动名词作主语、宾语、表语或定语的用法和意义。
重点单词	betray <i>vt.</i> 背叛,出卖 primary <i>adj.</i> 首要的,初级的 academic <i>adj.</i> 学院的,学术的 stupid <i>adj.</i> 愚蠢的,笨的 overlook <i>vt.</i> 眺望,忽略 admit <i>vt.</i> 承认,允许 swear <i>vi.</i> 发誓,宣誓 forgive <i>vt.</i> 原谅,宽恕 tease <i>vt.</i> 戏弄,逗弄,挑逗 friendship <i>n.</i> 友谊 focus <i>vt.</i> 使聚焦,使集中 absent-minded <i>adj.</i> 心不在焉的,健忘的 afterwards <i>adv.</i> 之后,后来 mean <i>adj.</i> 吝啬的,小气的 stand <i>vt.</i> (常用于否定句或疑问句)忍受,容忍 outgoing <i>adj.</i> 直率的,开朗的,外向的 apologize <i>vi.</i> 道歉 bitter <i>adj.</i> 苦的,痛苦的 athletic <i>adj.</i> 体格健壮的,活跃的 right <i>n.</i> 权利 jealous <i>adj.</i> 妒忌的,吃醋的 doubt <i>vt. & n.</i> 怀疑 stubborn <i>adj.</i> 倔强的,顽固的 strength <i>n.</i> 力量,力气 disagreement <i>n.</i> 意见不合,不调和 ruin <i>vt.</i> 毁灭,崩溃 persuade <i>vt.</i> 说服 behavior <i>n.</i> 行为,举止 amusement <i>n.</i> 娱乐,消遣 identity <i>n.</i> 身份 absurd <i>adj.</i> 不合理的,荒谬的 practical <i>adj.</i> 实践的,实际的,实用的 absorb <i>v.</i> 吸收,吸引 attitude <i>n.</i> 态度 hesitate <i>v.</i> 犹豫 respond <i>vt.</i> 作出反应,响应,回答 regardless <i>adv.</i> 不管,不顾 hesitation <i>n.</i> 犹豫
重点短语	make friends with 与……交朋友 stay up 熬夜 keep fit 保持健康 get along well with 与……相处好 for sure 一定 in advance 提前,事先 be determined to do sth 决定做某事 no doubt 不应怀疑 in silence 默默地 stare at 凝视 make it 成功 blame... for... 因为……而责备…… keep one's word 守信 come up with... 赶上;想出,提供 get through(电话)接通,通过,(工作)完成 as a result of 由于 cheer up 高兴起来,使高兴 disagree with 与……不同 apologize to sb for... 因为……向某人道歉 rather than 而不是 without hesitation 毫不犹豫 can't help doing 禁不住做某事



类别	新课程标准要求掌握的项目
重点 短语	would rather 宁愿 be ashamed of... 对……感到羞愧 take care 当心,小心 be proud of 对……感到自豪 in trouble 处于麻烦中 in public 在公共场所 before long 不久以后 if so 如果这样的话 discourage... from doing... 劝阻某人做某事 regardless of 不管,不顾

Welcome to the unit & Reading

名人名言

High expectations are the only key to everything.

—San Walton

远大理想是开启万物的钥匙。 —沃尔顿

Knowledge is a treasure, but practice is the key to it.

—Fuller

知识是宝库,而实践就是开启宝库大门的钥匙。

—富勒

If you want to understand today, you have to search yesterday.

—Pearl Buck

想要懂得今天,就必须探究昨天。

—美国女作家赛珍珠

Imagination is more important than knowledge.

—Albert Einstein

想象力比知识更为重要。

—爱因斯坦

The man of science does not discover in order to know; he wants to know in order to discover.

—A. N. Whitehead

科学家并非为了知道什么而寻求发现;他们是为了有所发现而想知道什么。

—哲学家怀特海

Try not to become a man of success but rather try to become a man of value.

—A. Einstein

不要为成功而努力,要为做一个有价值的人而努力。

—爱因斯坦

It will never rain roses. When we want to have more roses we must plant trees.

—G. Eliot

天上不会掉下玫瑰来,如果想要更多的玫瑰,必须自己种植。

—艾略特

课堂学习 合作探究

词汇知识

根据英语解释写单词。

1. _____ (*adj.*) fearful of being replaced, in position or in affection.
2. _____ (*n.*) the way an animal or human acts

3. _____ (*v.*) to concentrate one's attention

4. _____ (*v.*) destroy completely, damage irreparably

5. _____ (*v.*) cause somebody to adopt a certain position, belief, or course of action

根据词性和汉语意思写出单词。

6. _____ (*vt.*) 出卖 → _____ (*n.*) 出卖

7. _____ (*n.*) 朋友 → _____ (*n.*) 友谊 → _____ (*adj.*) 友好的

8. _____ (*n.*) 原因 → _____ (*adj.*) 合理的 → _____ (*adj.*) 不合理的

9. _____ (*n.*) 运动员 → _____ (*adj.*) 健壮的, 充满活力的

10. _____ (*adj.*) 令人尴尬的 → _____ (*adj.*) 感到尴尬的 → _____ (*n.*) 尴尬

重点短语

1. 与别人发展友谊 _____
2. 与……相处 _____
3. 一位很要好的朋友 _____
4. 互相帮助 _____
5. 觉得受某某的骗 _____
6. 获得好分数 _____
7. 答应某人不做某事 _____
8. 决定做某事 _____
9. 接下来做某事 _____
10. 结果, 因此 _____

语篇理解

- () 1. What can be inferred from the first passage as for the truth that Andrew failed in the math test?
- A. It must be the teacher who spoke out the truth.
 - B. It must be Hannah, Sarah's best friend who spoke out the truth.
 - C. It must be someone else who was hiding in the toilet who overheard the truth and spoke it out.
 - D. Nobody is certain who spoke out the truth.

- () 2. Which is true, when speaking of Sarah, according to the first passage?
- A. Sarah was stupid really.
B. Sarah was always too proud of herself.
C. Sarah was studying hard all the time, and often got good grades at school.
D. Sarah had failed in the examinations at school only several times.
- () 3. Which of the following statements is true according to the first passage?
- A. Hannah asked some of her classmates not to play with Sarah.
B. Hannah envied Sarah's good grades at school.
C. Hannah has been Sarah's best friend since kindergarten.
D. Hannah used to be one of her best friends.
- () 4. What can be inferred from the second passage?
- A. Beckham must have stayed in the same school as Andrew.
B. Without Mathew's bad performance, Andrew's team won't lose the football match.
C. What Andrew said to Mathew hurt him greatly.
D. Andrew's brother didn't think it necessary to be friends with Mathew.
- () 5. Which of the following phrases can't replace the phrase "as a result of"?
- A. because B. on account of
C. because of D. as the result of

要点突破

1. What do you think the proverbs tell us about friendship and getting along with others?

您怎么看这些谚语告诉我们有关友谊与与人相处的?

(1) 疑问词 + do you think (believe, suppose, guess, expect, etc) + 从句, 相当于 do you think (believe, suppose, guess, expect, etc) + 疑问词 + 从句, 只不过人们常用前一种表达方式而已。

Where do you believe he has gone?

你认为他到哪里了呢?

What do you think is happening outside?

您认为外面正在发生什么事?

(2) get along

① get along (with sb) “(同某人)相处”。在 get along 后可以加副词, 表示“相处得如何”。get along very well “相处得很好”。

He found it hard to get along with the other boys.

他发现自己很难与其他的男孩相处。

I can't get along with him. He likes to make fun of me.
我不能同他相处, 他喜欢嘲笑我。

The twins get along very nicely with their classmates.
这对双胞胎和同学们相处得很融洽。

My family are getting along well with my neighbors.
我的家人与邻居们关系很好。

② get along (with sth) 则表示“(某事)进展/进行”的意思。

The project is getting along much better now.

这项工程现在进展得好多了。

2. If you can buy a person's friendship, it's not worth having.

如果你可以用钱买到一个人的友谊, 这并不值得拥有。

(1) be worth 有(……的)价值, 值……; 值得(做……)

This necklace is worth 1,000 US dollars.

这条项链值一千美元。

That novel is not worth reading.

那部小说不值得一读。

The exhibition is worth a visit.

这展览值得一看。

(2) 辨析:

worth, worthy

① worth 意为“值得”, 一般只作表语, 后接名词或动名词, 不接动词不定式。接动名词时, 要用主动形式, 表示的意义却是被动的。例如:

The dictionary is worth 5 yuan.

这本词典值 5 元钱。

The play is worth seeing. (不能用 to see 或 being seen)
这场戏值得一看。

② worthy 除解作“值得”外, 还有“配得上、相称的”等意思。它既可作定语, 也可作表语。作表语时, 后跟 of 接名词或动名词的被动形式。worthy 后也可跟不定式, 如表示被动意思须接不定式的被动语态。例如:

The watch is worthy of being bought. (= The watch is worthy to be bought.)

这块表值得买。

The chain was even worthy of the watch.

这表链完全配得上那块表。

3. True friends have hearts that beat as one.

真正的朋友是和你心灵相通的。

辨析:

true, real



① **real** 强调人或物是真的,或事物是真实存在的,而不是想象的或虚构的。如:

Father Christmas isn't real.

圣诞老人不是真有其人。

I'm learning to skate on real ice.

我在真正的冰上学溜冰。

② **true** 则强调话语(事情)等抽象名词是真的,符合事实,是真的,是对的,而不是假的,不是错的,是相符的,而不是编造的。如:

Read through the passage first and then tell me which answer is true.

先通读一遍这篇文章,然后告诉我哪个答案是正确的。

4. I feel betrayed by my friend, Hannah.

我觉得我被我的朋友汉娜背叛了。

betray vt.

(1) 背叛,出卖,对……不忠

That man is capable of betraying his friends.

那家伙会出卖朋友。

(2) 泄露,透露

He would suffer death rather than betray the secret.

他宁死也不肯泄露机密。

(3) (无意中)暴露,显示

He tried to seem angry, but his smile betrayed him.

他尽力装出发怒的样子,但他的笑容使他露出了马脚。

Her red face betrayed her nervousness.

她涨红的脸显示她很紧张。

5. I must have sounded very proud of myself after the test, saying loudly how easy it was and how I was sure to get a good mark.

测试以后,我的口气听上去想必一定是自鸣得意的。因为我嚷嚷着说那份试卷有多么容易,还说我肯定能取得好的成绩。

(1) **must have done** 表示对发生过的事情的肯定推测,“过去一定……”。

He must have finished his homework last night because he went to bed early.

他昨晚一定做完了功课,因为他很早就上床睡觉了。

It must have rained yesterday, for the ground is quite wet now.

昨天一定下过雨,因为现在地面很湿。

(2) 拓展:

must have done 结构的反疑问句形式有如下两种:

You must have seen the film, haven't you? (句中没有一个具体的时间状语)

你一定看过这部电影了,是吗?

You must have seen the film last week, didn't you? (句中有具体的时间状语)

你上个星期一定已经看过这部电影了,是吗?

① **can't/couldn't have done** 表示对发生过的事情的否定推测。

He couldn't have spoken at the meeting this morning. He was in hospital at the time.

他今天早上不可能在会议上发言,他当时在住院。

② **might have done** 表示对没有做的事进行责备,意为“本可以做(竟没有做)……”。

He might have given you more help, even though he was very busy at that time.

尽管他那时很忙,他本来应该给你更多的帮助的。

③ **should have done** 本来应该做(结果没有做)

You should have come here five minutes earlier.

你本来应该在5分钟之前到的。

④ **could have done** 本来能够做

I could have helped you with your English, but I was too busy then.

我本来能够帮助你学习英语的,但是我那时太忙了。

6. I felt so ashamed; I must be really stupid if I couldn't even pass an easy Maths test!

我感到惭愧,如果我连一次简单的数学测试都及不了格,我一定是愚蠢至极了!

(1) **ashamed adj.** 羞愧的,感到难为情的

shameful 表示事物本身的客观性质是“可耻的”。如:

To steal money from a blind person is a shameful act.

偷盲人的钱是可耻的行为。

(2) 拓展:

be ashamed of sth 为……感到羞耻

feel ashamed for sb 替某人感到羞愧

be ashamed of oneself for 害羞,为……而害羞

be ashamed to do sth 以干……为耻; 因难为情而不愿做某事

be ashamed that 从句

She was ashamed of having failed in the examination.

她因考试不及格而感到羞愧。

He was ashamed of being unable to answer the question.

他因为不能回答那个问题而感到羞愧。

She was ashamed to tell anyone that she had fallen in love with him.

她羞于告诉任何人自己爱上了他。

7. I didn't feel like I was overlooking my studies, but maybe I

could work harder in Maths.

我并不觉得自己学习不用心啊。但或许我应该在数学上加把劲了。

feel like sth/doing sth 想要某物/想要做某事

I don't feel like beer tonight.

今天晚上我不想喝啤酒。

I was so upset that I felt like crying.

我难过得想哭。

I felt like I needed a walk.

我想去散散步。

8. I was determined to be cheerful, but Hannah sensed something was wrong.

我决心让自己开心起来,但汉娜还是感觉到哪儿有些不对劲。

(1) determine

① *vt.* 使做决定,下决心,事先确定,以(形状、性质)做决定,决心,决定(做某事)

This determined him to act immediately.

这使他下决心马上采取行动。

It is man's social being that determines his thinking (consciousness).

人们的社会存在决定人们的思想(意识)。

He has determined that nothing shall prevent him from going to work in the countryside.

他已经下了决心——没有什么能阻止他到农村去工作。

② *vi.* 决定,决心(做某事)

He determined to travel no farther that night.

他那天晚上决定不再往前走了。

We at last determined on/upon this question.

我们最后解决了这个问题。

(2) 拓展:

determine to do sth 决心做某事

determine that-clause/wh-clause 决心……

determine + *n.* 确定……,决心……

determine sb to do sth 使某人决心做某事

be determined to do sth 下定决心做某事

make up one's mind to do sth 决心做某事

She is determined to go to the USA.

她决心要去美国。

(3) sense

① *vt.* 感觉到,意识到,了解,领会

I sensed that I had made a serious mistake.

我意识到自己犯了个严重的错误。

He sensed that his proposals were unwelcome.

他觉得他的建议不受欢迎。

② *n.* 感官,官能,感觉,意识,观念

He has a good sense of smell.

他的嗅觉很灵敏。

She has no sense of time.

她没有时间观念。

9. We went to wash our hands in the girls' toilets before lunch and I admitted how badly I had done.

午饭前我们去女洗手间洗手时,我承认了我考得很差。

admit *vt.* 承认,供认;让进来

拓展:

admit doing sth 承认做了某事

admit that-clause 承认……

admit sb/sth to be + *n.* /*adj.* 承认某人/某事为……

admit sb in/into 准许某人进入

I admit him to be foolish. (= I consider him to be foolish.)

我认为他是个傻瓜。

He admitted having done wrong.

他承认做了错事。

I admit that I was rude and I am sorry. (= I admit being rude and I am sorry.)

我承认当时没礼貌,真是对不起。

He was admitted as a member of the Communist Youth League. 他加入共青团了。

How many students have been admitted to the university this year?

今年有多少学生获准进入大学?

10. I was so angry that I went straight to Hannah and told her we weren't going to be friends any more because she couldn't keep her word.

当时,我非常生气,我径直走到汉娜身边,跟她说我们不会再做朋友,因为她不守信用。

(1) keep one's word 履行诺言,遵守诺言(= keep one's promise)。keep 在此意为“履行,遵守,保守”。如:Everyone must keep the law. 每个人都必须守法。word 可作“诺言”解。如:He is a man of his word. 他是个信守诺言的人。

They failed to keep their word.

他们没能遵守诺言。

He always keeps his word.

他总是守信用。

(2) 拓展:



break one's word 违背诺言, 食言

Nobody believes in the person who often breaks his word.

没有人会信任那些经常违背诺言的人。

11. Now I've lost my best friend and everyone teases me.

现在我已经失去了我最要好的朋友, 每个人都嘲笑我。

tease *vt.* 戏弄, 取笑 *vi.* 戏弄, 取笑

The dog may bite you if you keep teasing him.

要是你不停地逗惹那条狗, 它也许会咬你。

Don't take it seriously—he was only teasing.

别当真, 他只是在戏弄你。

12. The other team was brilliant and we really had to focus.

另外的一队很厉害, 我们真的不得不集中精神。

focus

(1) *n.* (注意、活动等)的中心, 集中点, 重点

The focus of this chapter is the American Revolution.

本章的重点是讲美国独立战争。

She always wants to be the focus of attention.

她老想成为人们注意的焦点。

(2) *vt.* 使聚焦(+on), 使集中

You can focus your telescope on that distant television tower.

你可以对着那座远方的电视塔调节望远镜的镜头。

I can't focus my thoughts today.

今天我的思想集中不起来。

(3) *vi.* 聚焦, 集中

We must focus on increasing our home markets.

我们必须把注意力放在拓宽国内市场。

I'd like to focus on two points.

我主要讲两点。

13. I feel really guilty because I said some really cruel things too, but I can't stand seeing our team lose.

我觉得内疚, 因为我也说了一些很残忍的话, 但看到我们的队伍输, 我真的不能忍受。

(1) *guilty adj.*

① 有罪的, 犯……罪的(+of)

He was found guilty.

他被判有罪。

② 有过失的(+of)

The manager was guilty of an important misjudgment.

经理犯了一个重大的判断错误。

③ 自知有过错的, 内疚的(+about)

I felt guilty after breaking my promise.

我违背诺言后感到内疚。

(2) *stand*

① *vt.* (常用于否定句或疑问句)忍受, 容忍, 后常接动名词作宾语。

I just can't stand the cold.

我受不了那么冷。

I can't stand being laughed at in public.

我不能忍受在公开场合被人嘲笑。

② *vt. & vi.* (使)站立, (使)站起, 坐落

He stood the ladder against the wall.

他把梯子靠墙放着。

14. Yesterday, I saw him talking to another boy, Peter, and I cannot help wondering if he wants Peter to be his best friend instead of me.

昨天, 我看到他与另外一名男孩彼得说话, 我就不禁在想, 他是不是想让彼得做他最好的朋友来取代我。

辨析:

can't help doing sth, can not help to do sth

can't help doing sth 忍不住要做某事, 不禁要做某事

can not help to do sth 对做什么事情爱莫能助

I can't help falling in love.

我情不自禁坠入爱河。

15. If she is a good friend, you should apologize for blaming her.

如果她是个好朋友, 你应该为她责备她而道歉。

(1) *apologize vi.* 道歉

apologize to sb for (doing) sth 因为……向某人道歉

I apologized to her for stepping on her foot.

我因踩了她的脚而向她道歉。

I must apologize for not replying to your letter.

我没有给你回信必须向你道歉。

(2) *blame v. & n.* 责备, 谴责

blame sb for (doing) sth 因为(做)……而责备

某人 (= blame sth on sb)

sb be to blame (for sth) 某人该为……而受指责, 应该对……负责(无被动语态)

You are to blame for the accident.

你应对此事故负责。

Don't blame me if it doesn't work.

要是它不灵, 可别怪我。

They blamed the failure of talks on the Americans.

(= They blamed the American for the failure of the

talks.)

他们会把失败的归咎于美国人。

The children were not to blame for the accident.

那次事故不该怪孩子们。

The judge laid/put the blame for the accident on the driver of the car.

法官把事故的责任归咎于小车司机。

16. Did you feel jealous of your friend's mark?

你是否嫉妒你朋友的成绩?

jealous *adj.* 妒忌的, 羡慕的

When she kissed the baby, it made the older child jealous.

He is/feels jealous of their success.

他羡慕他们的成功。

Tom is/feels jealous of Annie because he thinks that he should have got the job.

汤姆妒忌安妮, 因为他认为他本应得到那份工作。

17. Don't let a small disagreement ruin your friendship.

不要让小分歧毁了你们的友谊。

(1) disagreement *n.* 分歧, 意见不同

Bill and I have been having a few disagreements on this plan.

比尔和我在这个计划上一直有分歧。

(2) 拓展:

in disagreement with ... 与……不同

They are in disagreement with each other.

他们之间有些不一致。

(3) ruin

① *v.* 破坏, 使毁灭

The rain ruined the holiday.

大雨毁了我们的假期。

You'll ruin your chances of job if you wear that shirt to the interview.

你如果穿着那件衬衫去面试, 你就会断送得到这份工作的机会。

② *n.* 毁坏, 废墟 (*pl.*)

The ancient temple had fallen into ruin.

这座古老的庙宇已经毁坏。

The castle now lies in ruins.

城堡现在已是废墟。

His career is in ruins.

他的事业前途尽毁。

同步练习

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. I can't stand _____ at by others in public.
A. being laughed B. to be laughed
C. laughing D. to laugh
- () 2. He says that if I _____ there, _____.
A. will go; so will he B. go; does he
C. will go; he does D. go; so will he
- () 3. You'd better apologize _____ your teacher _____ being late again.
A. to; for B. for; to C. /; for D. to; on
- () 4. Now that Bob has publicly _____ he was wrong, he is sharing the child-raising and household tasks with Pat.
A. admitted B. suggested
C. agreed D. explained
- () 5. Lily finally admitted _____ my umbrella by mistake.
A. to take B. to have taken
C. having taken D. have taken
- () 6. I still don't know why she stopped me _____ me such a strange question.
A. ask B. to ask
C. asking D. from asking
- () 7. _____ his hard work, he was admitted to Nanjing University.
A. In spite of B. As a result of
C. In place of D. Instead of
- () 8. It was such a good film that I think it worth _____ a second time.
A. to see B. to be seen
C. seeing D. being seen
- () 9. The tie doesn't _____ your jacket.
A. suit B. fit C. match D. adapt
- () 10. Over 69,000 people died _____ the Sichuan big earthquake in May 2008. Which of the following options is not right?
A. from B. in
C. for D. as a result of

II. 单句改错。

1. We were all determined to win them in the football match.

2. On the desk he saw a card, read "Happy Teachers' Day!"

3. Mr Green got out of his car, and went straightly to his office.

4. The children had their attention focus on the screen.

5. He shouldn't have said these, but he didn't mean hurting you.

6. I'm sorry, I can't help cleaning the classroom, for I have an important meeting to attend.

7. She didn't go to the cinema with us last night, because she felt like to sleep.

8. What surprised me was not what he said but in the way he said it.

9. After finished my homework, I went to bed.

10. The boy wanted to ride his bicycle in the street, but his mother told him not to do.

方法指导 知识拓展

典题解析

1. The film is not worth _____. I think it's boring.
A. of seeing B. being seen
C. seeing D. to be seen

【解析】sth is worth doing 为固定句型,用主动形式表示被动的含义,故答案为 C。

2. With the _____ of industry and agriculture, more and more waste is produced in _____ countries.
A. development; develop
B. developing; developed
C. developed; development
D. development; developing

【解析】with the development of industry and agriculture “随着工农业的发展”; in developing countries “在发展中

国家”,故答案为 D。

3. —You were driving at 100 km an hour, sir.
—But officer, I _____. My car can't go more than 80.
A. may not have been B. couldn't have been
C. wouldn't have been D. needn't have been

【解析】couldn't have done 表示对过去事情的否定推测,意思是“过去不可能做过某事”。“我的车速最大不超过 80 千米,所以我不可能以每小时 100 千米的速度驾驶。”故答案为 B。

4. _____ it is to jump into a swimming pool in summer!
A. What fun B. What a fun
C. How fun D. What funny

【解析】fun 在这里是不可数名词,意思是“有趣的事情”,故用 what 引导感叹句,故答案为 A。

5. Most teachers can't stand _____ the students do their homework carelessly.
A. seeing B. to see C. see D. to seeing

【解析】can't stand doing sth “不能容忍做某事”,故答案为 A。

6. She left the city, _____ never to return.
A. determined B. to determine
C. being determined D. having determined

【解析】determined 这里用作形容词,作伴随状语,故答案为 A。

7. I looked at him in _____. I didn't expect to see him again in such an occasion.
A. public B. person C. secret D. surprise

【解析】根据语意,应选 in surprise “惊奇地”,故答案为 D。

8. Only by _____ your attention _____ what you're learning can you learn it well.
A. focus; on B. focusing; on
C. paying; on D. pay; on

【解析】Only by doing sth 作状语,表方式。focus one's attention on sth 集中注意力在……上。答案为 B。

9. —I'm sorry, but I didn't mean _____ out your secret.

— But you know, letting out secret means _____ one's feelings.

- A. to let; to hurt B. letting; hurting
C. to let; hurting D. letting; to hurt

【解析】 mean to let out your secret 打算(有意)说穿你的秘密。mean hurting one's feelings 意味着伤害某人,故答案为 C。

10. — John won the first prize in the contest.

- _____.
A. So he did B. So did he
C. So he did, too D. So did he, too

【解析】 本题考查“so+助动词+主语”与“so+主语+助动词”的意义区别。“so+助动词+主语”表示“某人做某事,某人也做某事”,而“so+主语+助动词”则表示说话人赞同对方所讲的话,或对前面所发生的事情表示确定。本题上下句中的主语指的是同一人,故助动词不能放在主语前面,意为“他确实得了第一名”,故答案为 A。

巩固反思 分层训练

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. Quite a few people used to believe that disaster _____ if a mirror was broken.
A. was sure of striking
B. was sure of having struck
C. was sure to be struck
D. was sure to strike
- () 2. As your spoken English gets better, _____ your written English.
A. so does B. so will
C. such does D. such will
- () 3. He is good at making jokes. He always has others _____ at his jokes.
A. laughed B. to laugh
C. laughing D. to be laughed
- () 4. Do you know the boy _____ under the big tree?
A. lay B. lain C. laying D. lying
- () 5. I want to make _____ with him, but he is proud.
A. a friend B. friends

- C. the friend D. friend

- () 6. There were _____ deer at that time that the leaves of trees were eaten up.
A. so much B. so many
C. too many D. such much
- () 7. The river _____ such heavy pollution already, it may now be too late to clean it up.
A. having suffered B. suffering
C. to suffer D. suffered
- () 8. He failed in the driving test again. He _____.
A. must have disappointed
B. must have been disappointed
C. might be disappointed
D. couldn't be disappointed
- () 9. Sandy could do nothing but _____ to his teacher that he was wrong.
A. admit B. admitted
C. admitting D. to admit
- () 10. Paul strongly denied(否认) that he was guilty _____ cheating innocent customers.
A. against B. about C. of D. for

II. 阅读理解。

There are some very good things about open education. This way of teaching allows the students to grow as people, and to develop their own interests in many subjects. Open education allows students to be responsible for their own education, as they are responsible for what they do in life. Some students do badly in a traditional classroom. The open classroom may allow them to enjoy learning. Some students will be happier in an open education school. They will not have to worry about grades or rules. For students who worry about these things a lot, it is a good idea to be in an open classroom.

But many students will not do well in an open classroom. For some students, there are too few rules. These students will do little in school. They will not make good use of open education. Because open education is so different from traditional education, these students may have a problem getting used to making so many choices. For many



students it is important to have some rules in the classroom. They worry about the rules even when there are no rules. Even a few rules will help this kind of students. The last point about open education is that some traditional teachers do not like it. Many teachers do not believe in open education. Teachers who want to have an open classroom may have many problems at their schools.

You now know what open education is. Some of its good points and bad points have been explained. You may have your own opinion about open education. The writer thinks that open education is a good idea, but only in theory. In fact, it may not work very well in a real class or school. The writer believes that most students, but of course not all students, want some structure in their classes. They want and need to have rules. In some cases, they must be made to study some subjects. Many students are pleased to find subjects they have to study interesting. They would not study those subjects if they did not have to.

- () 1. Open education allows the students to _____.
 A. grow as the educated
 B. be responsible for their future
 C. develop their own interests
 D. discover subjects outside class
- () 2. Open education may be a good idea for the students who _____.
 A. enjoy learning
 B. worry about grades
 C. do well in a traditional classroom
 D. are responsible for what they do in life

- () 3. Some students will do little in an open classroom because _____.
 A. there are too few rules
 B. they hate activities
 C. they worry about the rules
 D. open education is similar to the traditional education
- () 4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
 A. Some traditional teachers do not like it.
 B. Many teachers do not believe in open education.
 C. Teachers may have problems in open education.
 D. The teacher's feelings and attitudes are important to the students.
- () 5. Which of the following best summarizes the passage?
 A. Open education is a really complex idea.
 B. Open education is better than traditional education.
 C. Teachers dislike open education.
 D. The writer thinks that open education is a good idea in practice.

Word power & Grammar



名人名言

You have to believe in yourself. That's the secret of success. We must accept finite disappointment, but we must never lose infinite hope.

—Martin Luther King

你必须相信自己,因为这是取得成功的秘诀。我们必须接受失望,因为它是有限的,但千万不可失去希望,因为它是无穷的。

—马丁·路德·金

Goals determine what you're going to be.

—Julius Erving

目标决定你将成为怎样的人。

All for one, one for all. —Alexander Dumas

人人为我,我为人人。

Character is what you are in the dark.

—Moody

暗处最能反映一个人的真正品格。

—穆迪

It is not enough to do good deed; one must do it the right way.

—John Morley

人不仅要做好事,更要以正确的方式做好事。

—J. 莫利

He who knows most speaks least.

懂得最多的说得最少。

课堂学习



合作探究

词汇知识

根据英语解释写单词。

- _____ (n.) a private or public box for delivering mail; letter box
- _____ (v.) cheat on; give away information about somebody
- _____ (n.) a person qualified to practice teeth op-

eration

- _____ (n.) performance given by a traveling company of acrobats clowns and trained animals
- _____ (n.) a feeling of delight at being entertained

根据词性和汉语意思写出单词。

- _____ (n.) 勇气 → _____ (v.) 使泄气 → _____ (v.) 鼓励
- _____ (n.) 情绪, 心情 → _____ (adj.) 情绪多变的
- _____ (n.) 确认 → _____ (v.) 确定身份 → _____ (adj.) 身份不明的
- _____ (v.) 想象 → _____ (n.) 想象 → _____ (adj.) 富有想象力的
- _____ (v.) 考虑 → _____ (n.) 考虑, 认为

重点短语

- 在……之初 _____
- 告诉某人某事 _____
- 晚上熬夜 _____
- 帮助某人做某事 _____
- 毫无疑问 _____
- 成功 _____
- 担心某人 _____
- 提出(看法等) _____
- 收到某人的来信 _____
- 盼望做某事 _____

要点突破

- But now I am more open-minded because I have new friends to spend time with too.

但现在我心情开朗多了,因为我也有新的朋友可以在一起玩了。

(1) open-minded *adj.* 心情开朗的,思想开放的,心胸开阔的

She is an open-minded girl and likes making friends with all kinds of people.



她是个思想开放的女孩,喜欢和各种人交朋友。

The manager is open-minded and he can accept different opinions.

经理心胸开阔,他可以接受不同的观点。

(2) 拓展:

复合形容词的几种构成形式:

- ① *adj.* + *n.* -ed: warm-hearted 热心的
cold-blooded 冷血的
- ② *adj.* + *v.* -ing: easy-going 容易相处的
ordinary-looking 相貌平平的
- ③ *adv.* + *v.* -ing: hard-working 勤奋的,努力工作的
long-lasting 持续很久的
- ④ *n.* + *adj.*: tax-free 免税的
world-famous 世界闻名的
- ⑤ *n.* + *v.* -ing: mouth-watering 流口水的
peace-loving 热爱和平的
- ⑥ *n.* + *v.* -ed: air-conditioned 调节空气的
man-made 人造的
- ⑦ *adj.* + *v.* -ed: soft-boiled 煮得半熟的
clear-cut 轮廓清楚的
- ⑧ *adv.* + *v.* -ed: well-educated 接受过良好教育的
well-paid 报酬好的
- ⑨ *num.* + *n.* -ed: three-legged 三条腿的
one-armed 独臂的
- ⑩ *num.* + *n.*: second-year 二年级的
400-meter 四百米的

(3) to spend time with 在这里是不定式短语,作定语,它和被修饰的名词有动宾关系,即 to spend time with new friends,所以介词 with 不能省去。

The pilot was looking for a safe place to land in.

飞行员在寻找一个安全的地方着陆。

2. I am doing fine here at university and I have made several good friends as well.

我在这儿的大学里一切安好,而且还交了几个好朋友。

(1) as well “也”,用在肯定句的结尾,前面不加逗号。

Mary received a bunch of flowers and a letter as well.
玛丽收到了一束鲜花和一封来信。

(2) 辨析:

also, too, either

① also 用于肯定句中。

② too 用于肯定句的末尾,前面一般没有逗号。

I also got one hundred points.

= I got one hundred points, too.

= I got one hundred points as well.

我也考了100分。

③ either 用于否定句的末尾,前面有逗号。

I didn't get one hundred points, either.

我也没有考100分。

(3) 拓展:

as well as... 和……一样好;除……之外,也

You draw the picture as well as that painter.

你的画画得和那个画家一样好。

He found a gun as well as some gold in the cave.

他在洞里除了发现一些金子之外,还找到了一支枪。

3. We get along very well because he is so easy-going.

我们相处得很好,因为他非常容易相处。

get on/along well (事情、工作等)进展得好,(和某人)相处得好

How are you getting along with your study now?

现在你的学习进展得怎么样?

John got on well with Chinese workers in his factory.

约翰和他厂里的中国工人相处得很好。

4. The professors are strict but they are kind.

教授们是严格的,但是很和善。

be strict in sth 对某事严格要求

be strict with sb 对某人严格要求

Miss Green is strict in her students' lessons.

格林小姐对学生的功课要求严格。

His parents are strict with him.

他的父母亲对他要求严格。

语法聚焦

动词不定式(The Infinitive)

1. 动词不定式的概念和形式

(1) 概念:动词不定式指由 to 加上动词原形(而且只能是动词原形)所构成的一种非谓语动词,但在有些情况下 to 可以省略。动词不定式在语法功能上可作主语、宾语、宾语补足语、表语、定语和状语等。

(2) 动词不定式的常用形式(以 do 为例)

时态\语态	主动	被动
一般式	to do	to be done
进行式	to be doing	/
完成式	to have done	to have been done
完成进行式	to have been doing	/

时态

①现在时：一般现在时表示的动词，有时与谓语动词表示的动作同时发生，有时发生在谓语动词的动作之后。

He seems to know this.

他好像知道这个。

I hope to see you again.

= I hope that I'll see you again.

我希望再见到你。

②完成时：表示的动作发生在谓语动词表示的动作之前。

I'm sorry to have given you so much trouble.

对不起，给您添了这么多麻烦。

He seems to have caught a cold.

他似乎得了感冒。

③进行时：表示动作正在进行，与谓语动词表示的动作同时发生。

He seems to be eating something.

他好像正在吃东西。

④完成进行时：

She is known to have been working on the problem for many years.

据说她研究这个问题已多年了。

语态

当不定式的动作表示被动的意义时，应该用被动语态。

It's an honor for me to be invited to speak here.

我很荣幸被邀请在这里讲话。

The novel is said to have been translated into many foreign languages.

据说，这部小说已被翻译成许多种外国语言了。

2. 动词不定式的用法

(1) 作主语

动词不定式作主语时，常用 it 作形式主语，而把真正的主语放在谓语动词的后面，当然也可以把不定式放在句首，即主语的位置上。

辨析：

It's for sb to do sth 和 It's of sb to do sth

for 与 of 的辨别方法：用介词后面的代词作主语，用介词前边的形容词作表语，造个句子。如果道理上通顺用 of，不通则用 for。

①for sb 常用于表示事物的特征、特点，常用于表示客观

形式的形容词之后，如 easy, difficult, hard, important, possible, impossible, comfortable, necessary, better; the first, the next, the last, the best, too much, too little, not enough 等。

It's easy (for me) to do that.

我做这事太容易了。

It's very hard for him to study two languages.

对他来说，学两门外语是很难的。

It's necessary for you to lock the car when you do not use it.

当你不用车的时候，锁车是有必要的。

②of sb 的句型一般用于表示人物的性格、品德，表示主观感情或态度的形容词，如 brave, clever, considerate(考虑周到的), foolish, kind, nice, stupid, rude, thoughtful, silly, selfish(自私的), right 等。

It's very nice of you to help me.

你来帮助我，真是太好了。

It was silly of us to believe him.

我们真愚蠢，竟然相信了他。

It seemed considerate of him to give you everything you need.

他给你们所需的任何东西，显得太体贴了。

(2) 作表语

不定式作表语用来表示主语的内容，或者表示未来的某种可能性或预定要发生的事。

Her wish is to marry an honest young man.

她的愿望是嫁给一个诚实的年轻人。

I was about to leave when the telephone rang.

我正要离开，这时，电话铃响了。

His dream is to be a doctor.

他的梦想是成为一名医生。

(3) 作宾语

①动词+带 to 的不定式作宾语

afford, aim, appear, agree, arrange, ask, decide, choose, come, dare, demand, determine, expect, elect, hope, fail, happen, help, hesitate, learn, long, mean, manage, offer, plan, prepare, pretend, promise, refuse, seem, tend, wait, wish 等。

The driver failed to see the other car in time.

司机没能及时看见另一辆车。

I happen to know the answer to your question.



我碰巧知道你那道问题的答案。

②动词+复合宾语(动词+宾语+带 to 的不定式作宾补)

advise, allow, appoint, ask, beg, believe, cause, challenge, choose, command, consider, declare, drive, enable, encourage, expect, find, forbid, force, guess, hate, help, hire, imagine, inform, instruct, intend, invite, judge, know, like, love, need, order, permit, persuade, prefer, promise, report, request, require, select, send, suppose, tell, think, train, trust, understand, urge, want, warn, wish 等。

Father will not allow us to play on the street.

父亲不让我们在街上玩耍。

We believe him to be guilty.

我们相信他是有罪的。

I like you to keep everything tidy.

我喜欢你把每件东西都保持整洁。

c. f. I like to keep everything tidy.

我喜欢每件东西都保持整洁。

I want you to speak to Tom.

我想让你和汤姆谈话。

c. f. I want to speak to Tom.

我想和汤姆谈话。

③动词+疑问词+带 to 的不定式作宾语

decide, know, consider, forget, learn, remember, show, understand, see, wonder, hear, find out, explain, tell 等。

Please show us how to do that.

请演示给我们如何做。

There are so many kinds of tape-recorders on sale that I can't decide which to buy.

有这么多的录音机,我都拿不定主意买哪一种。

注意:疑问词带不定式在句中作成分时,谓语动词用单数。

The question is how to put it into practice.

问题是怎样把它付诸实施。

(4)作宾语补足语或主语补足语。

①常用不定式作宾语补足语的动词有:

advise, allow, ask, beg, cause, command, enable, encourage, expect, find, force, hate, inform, invite, like, mean, need, oblige, order, permit, persuade, remind, request, require, send, teach, tell, urge, want, warn, wish 等。

Please remind me to take my medicine tomorrow.

明天请提醒我服药。

The librarian requested everyone to leave his/her schoolbag at the entrance.

图书管理员要求所有的人把书包留在入口处。

②还有一些短语动词后面也常跟不定式作宾语补足语。如:rely on, depend on, count on, call on, care for, long for, wait for, would like 等。

The team is counting on Brown to win the race.

这支队正指望布朗来赢这场比赛。

You may rely on your assistant to do his job, but don't depend on him for everything.

你可以放心地让你的助手做他的工作,但不要事事都依赖他。

③在有些动词以及一些短语动词的后面,不定式作宾语补足语时,要省去 to,这类动词通常有使役动词 make, let, have 和感官动词 see, hear, watch, notice, feel, smell, observe, listen to, look at 等。

Mary made me stay in Massachusetts for two more weeks.

玛丽留我在马萨诸塞州多住了两周。

当上述句子变为被动语态时,原来的宾语补足语则变为主语补足语。这时,原来作宾语补足语时要求省去的 to,在作主语补足语时要加上。

At that time, they were made to work day and night.

那时,他们被迫日夜干活。

He was seen to leave the house a few minutes ago.

几分钟以前,有人看到他离开了这座房子。

④有时常在 discover, imagine, suppose, think, understand 等词后,可以省去不定式 to be 结构。

He is supposed (to be) nice.

他应该是个好人。

(5) 作定语

①不定式常用作下列名词/代词的定语:

ability, ambition, anything, capability, chance, courage, curiosity, desire, decision, determination, effort, failure, intention, need, nothing, opportunity, order, place, plan, promise, reason, refusal, right, something, struggle, tendency, time, way, wish 等。

That's by no means the way to solve the problem.

那根本不是解决问题的办法。

Her attempt to persuade him out of his plans failed again.

她劝说他放弃其计划的尝试又一次失败了。

②由 only, last, next 以及序数词和形容词最高级修饰的名词常用不定式作定语。

He is always the first to come and the last to leave.

他总是第一个来,最后一个走。

Do you think he is the best man to do the job?

你认为他做这份工作最合适吗?

③有时不定式和不定式短语与它所修饰的名词有动宾关系。

I can't go out with you, because I have a lot of work to do this afternoon.

今天下午我不能和你们一块去了,因为我有许多工作要做。

He is a good colleague to work with.

他是一位很好共事的同行。

Is this something to be proud of?

这难道是可骄傲的事吗?

We haven't decided which hotel to stay at.

我们住哪家旅馆还没定下来。

注意:以上三句中的介词 with, of 和 at 必须保留。

(6)作状语

①不定式作状语,可表示目的、结果及原因。有时为了强调目的性,可用 in order to do 或 so as to do。

To earn more money for his family, he found a part-time job in the supermarket. (表目的)

为了给家里多挣钱,他找了一份在超市里的兼职工作。

They lifted a rock only to drop it on their own feet. (表结果)

他们搬起石头砸了自己的脚。

Be quiet so as not to wake the baby. (表目的)

轻一些,以免惊醒婴儿。

Tom kept quiet about the accident so as not to lose his job. (表目的)

汤姆对事故保持沉默是为了不丢掉他的工作。

I am sorry to hear that. (表原因)

听到这个消息我很难过。

用在 too...to...; enough to... 结构中(表结果)。

A man is never too old to learn.

活到老,学到老。

You are not old enough to drive a car.

你年纪尚小,不能开车。

②作结果状语,表事先没有预料到的,要放在句子后面。如:

He searched the room only to find nothing.

他将房子搜了一遍,却没找到任何东西。

He hurried to the school to find nobody there.

他匆忙赶到学校却没有发现那儿有人。

He is too excited to speak.

他太激动了,以致说不出话来。

③表原因

I'm glad to meet you here.

我很高兴在此遇见你。

3. 省去 to 的不定式

(1)情态动词(除 ought to 外)后接省略 to 的不定式;使役动词 let, have, make 后接省略 to 的不定式作宾语补足语;感官动词 see, watch, look at, notice, observe, hear, listen to, smell, feel, find 等后接省略 to 的不定式作宾语补足语。注意:在被动语态中,不定式 to 不能省掉,因为此时不定式作主语补足语。

I saw him dance. (= He was seen to dance.)

有人看到他跳舞。

The boss made them work the whole night. (= They were made to work the whole night.)

他们被迫整夜工作。

一些短语后也可以跟省去 to 的不定式,如: would rather, had better, why not, will you please, shall we 等。

I would rather stay at home today.

今天我宁愿待在家里。

Could you please teach us to play soccer?

请你教我们踢足球好吗?

Why not take a holiday?

干吗不去度假?

(2)当两个不定式被 and, except, but, than, rather than, or 等连接时,通常第二个不定式省去 to。

The old man prefers to buy a new car rather than repair the old one.

这个老人宁愿买辆新车,也不愿修理这辆旧车。

Do you want to go abroad or study in a domestic college?