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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【模块二】

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

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Unit 1 Tales of the unexplained

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	mysteries(神秘的事物)
功能	1. Asking for information to make a survey(收集信息进行调查) 2. Asking for opinions(征求意见)
情感态度与价值观	对目前中外科学不能解释的现象有理性的认识,培养对科学知识的兴趣,激发自己对未知现象进行探索的欲望,学会用辩证唯物主义的方法看待客观世界。
语法	1. The present perfect tense(现在完成时) 2. The present perfect continuous tense(现在完成进行时)
重点单词	tale <i>n.</i> 故事,传说 unexplained <i>adj.</i> 无法解释的,神秘的 puzzled <i>adj.</i> 困惑的,茫然的 search <i>n., vi., vt.</i> 搜索,搜寻,搜查 sighting <i>n.</i> 目击,目睹 puzzling <i>adj.</i> 令人困惑不解的 witness <i>n.</i> 目击者,证人 <i>vt.</i> 目击,见证 multi-coloured <i>adj.</i> 色彩繁多的 white-skinned <i>adj.</i> 白皮肤的 strange-looking <i>adj.</i> 怪模怪样的 creature <i>n.</i> 动物,人 UFO <i>abbr.</i> 不明飞行物 research <i>n., vt., vi.</i> 研究 frightening <i>adj.</i> 令人恐惧的 possibility <i>n.</i> 可能性 case <i>n.</i> 案子,案件 murder <i>n. & vt.</i> 谋杀,凶杀 convincing <i>adj.</i> 令人信服的 evidence <i>n.</i> 证据 outer <i>adj.</i> 外部的,外面的 progress <i>n.</i> 进展,进步 disappointed <i>adj.</i> 感到失望的 treasure <i>n.</i> 财宝,财富 lately <i>adv.</i> 最近,近来 website <i>n.</i> 网站 wild <i>adj.</i> 野生的,野性的 man-like <i>adj.</i> 样子像人的 similar <i>adj.</i> 相似的,类似的 hairy <i>adj.</i> 多毛的,毛茸茸的 villager <i>n.</i> 村民 thick <i>adj.</i> 浓密的,厚的 fur <i>n.</i> 皮毛,毛皮 shoulder <i>n.</i> 肩,肩部 national <i>adj.</i> 国家的 strength <i>n.</i> 力量,力气 footprint <i>n.</i> 脚印 state <i>n.</i> 州,国家 support <i>vt., n.</i> 支持,支撑,搀扶 existence <i>n.</i> 存在 inch <i>n.</i> 英寸(长度单位) exist <i>vi.</i> 存在 possibly <i>adv.</i> 可能 alien <i>adj.</i> 外星人的 <i>n.</i> 外星人 nightmare <i>n.</i> 噩梦 Yeti <i>n.</i> 雪人,野人 monster <i>n.</i> 怪物,怪兽 mysterious <i>adj.</i> 神秘的 comic strip 连环漫画 mystery <i>n.</i> 神秘,神秘的事物
重点短语	step up 加紧,加强,促进 due to 由于,因为 show up 出现,露面 according to 根据 full moon 满月 look into 调查,检查 make up 编造,捏造,杜撰 take charge of 负责,接管 outer space 外层空间,太空 mountain climber 登山者 run after 追,追赶 on average 平均 believe in 相信,信仰 do research on 对……做研究 give up 放弃 at least 至少 make progress 进步 space exploration 太空探险 artificial satellite 人造卫星 human beings 人类 dream of (doing) sth 梦想做 separate from 把……分开 in return 作为回报 take off 脱衣;起飞 take turns to 轮流 rule out 排除(可能性)

Welcome to the unit & Reading

课堂学习

合作探究

词汇知识

根据英语解释写单词。

- _____ story
- _____ examine in order to find sth
- _____ people from another planet
- _____ people or animal
- _____ unlawful killing of sb

根据词性和汉语意思写出单词。

- explain (*vt.*) 解释 → _____ (*n.*) 解释 → _____ (*adj.*) 无法解释的; 神秘的
- puzzle (*n. & v.*) 谜; 使困惑 → _____ (*adj.*) 令人困惑不解的 → _____ (*adj.*) 感到困惑的
- skin (*n.*) 皮肤 → _____ (*adj.*) 白皮肤的
- frighten (*v.*) 使恐惧 → _____ (*adj.*) 令人恐惧的; 感到恐惧的 → _____ (*n.*) 害怕; 发抖
- _____ (*n.*) 可能性 → possible (*adj.*) 可能的

重点短语

- _____ 加紧; 加强; 促进
- _____ 由于; 因为
- _____ 出现; 露面
- _____ 根据
- _____ 满月
- _____ 调查; 检查
- _____ 排除
- _____ 编造; 捏造; 杜撰
- _____ 负责; 接管
- _____ 偶遇

语篇理解

- () 1. The passage is mainly about _____.
 A. American police
 B. People in Dover, New Hampshire
 C. UFOs
 D. a missing teenager
- () 2. Why have so many people shown interest in a boy's disappearance? Because _____.
 A. he is Justin Foster
 B. his father called the police
 C. there was puzzling lights and reports about aliens

when he went missing

D. he went missing

- () 3. Mrs Foster became worried when _____.
 A. Justin was spending the night with a friend
 B. her husband was working that night
 C. her son didn't tell anyone he was staying out late
 D. her son didn't appear at the family lunch the next day
- () 4. According to Kelly, what did she see that night?
 A. A large space ship.
 B. Multi-colored light.
 C. White-skinned, strange-looking creatures.
 D. All the above.
- () 5. Police think _____.
 A. Justin was murdered
 B. Justin was at home
 C. Justin may have been taken by aliens
 D. Justin's appearance was due to a UFO

要点突破

1. Tales of the unexplained 未解之谜

(1) tale *n.* [C] 故事; 传说

拓展:

① tale 叙述; 谎话; 捏造的话

Grandpa told the children the tales of his childhood.

爷爷给孩子们讲他的童年故事。

Children shouldn't tell tales. 小孩不应该撒谎。

② tell its own tale 不言而喻; 显而易见

tell tales 揭人隐私; 散布流言

What he had said told its own tale.

他所说的一切不言而喻。

It's bad manners to tell tales.

揭人隐私是缺乏教养的。

辨析:

story, tale

① 这两个名词都可作“故事”解, story 是普通用语, 可以指口头的或书面的, 真实的或虚构的故事。story 还可表示人的“事迹”“经历”等。

This is a story from real life.

这是一篇取自真实生活的故事。

② tale 大致与 story 相近, 但它所叙述的多是幻想或传说的故事, 常译作“传说”“神话”。tale 一般不指较短的“故事”。

Only children will believe such fairy tales.

只有孩子们才会相信这种离奇的故事。

Do you like to hear tales of adventures?

你喜欢听历险的故事吗?

(2) unexplained *adj.* 未经说明的; 未经解释的; 未经讲解的

拓展:

explain *vt.* 解释, 说明, 阐明; 为……辩解, 说明……的理由(或原因) *vi.* 解释, 说明; 辩解

explanation *n.* 解释, 说明; 辩解

He explained that he had been cheated.

他解释说 he 上当受骗了。

Please explain this rule to me.

请给我讲解一下这条规则。

He made up a story to explain why he was absent.

他编造了一个故事, 为他的缺席辩解。

I've got to explain about it.

我得解释一下此事。

2. The world we live in is full of mysteries unsolved even by today's advanced science and technology.

The Loch Ness Monster in Scotland... could be a sunken ship!

我们生活的世界充满了今天的高科技都无法解决的谜。

苏格兰的尼斯湖怪物……可能是一只沉船!

(1) 这里的 unsolved 和 sunken 都是过去分词作定语。

如果单独一个过去分词作定语, 置于所修饰词的前面; 如果是分词短语作定语, 则放在所修饰词的后面, 相当于一个定语从句。

He likes drinking boiled water. 他喜欢喝开水。

The United States of America is a developed country.

美国是一个发达国家。

This is one of the houses built last year.

这是去年建的一所房子。

300 people are dying each day from illnesses caused by smoking.

每天有 300 人由于吸烟引起的疾病而死去。

(2) be full of 充满, 到处是

The room is full of children. 满屋都是孩子。

Here is a basket full of oranges.

这儿有一满篮橘子。

辨析:

be full of, be filled with

两者都有“充满的, 装满的”意思。

① be full of “充满的”, 表示状态。

② be filled with “充满的, 装满的”, 既可表示状态, 也可

以表示动作, 表示状态时可以与 be full of 互换。

The bottle is full of water.

= The bottle is filled with water. 瓶子里装满了水。

拓展:

in full 全部 full-address 礼服 to the full 完全地

a full moon 满月, 望月 full of oneself 狂妄的

(3) mystery *n.* 谜; 神秘, 神秘的事物; 难以理解的事物

Who built the Pyramid? It is still a mystery.

是谁建了金字塔? 这还是个谜。

The book includes many stories full of mystery.

这本书有许多充满神秘感的故事。

拓展:

mysterious *adj.* 神秘的, 难解的, 隐秘的

These are mysterious stories. 这些是难解的故事。

3. A spaceship from another planet?

一艘来自其他行星的宇宙飞船?

planet *n.* 行星

The planets move around the sun.

行星绕着太阳转。

4. That's why it is called a UFO!

那就是它被称作不明飞行物的原因!

why 在此引导的是表语从句。

表语从句位于主句中的系动词之后, 充当表语成分。

This is why he was late.

这就是他为什么迟到的原因。

拓展:

如果把 why 改为 the reason why... 就变成了由 why 引导的定语从句。

That's the reason why it is called a UFO. (这里 why 引导的是定语从句)

5. You might run into a Yeti in the Himalayas, or just see a few footprints, but you'd still be lucky!

你也许会在喜马拉雅山上遇见雪人, 或者只是见到几个脚印, 但你也还是幸运的!

run into 偶然遇到 (= happen to meet/meet sb by chance/come across)

拓展:

① 碰上(困难); 与……相撞; 碰到 (= come upon)

Who else ran into Susan? 谁还碰见了苏珊?

The car skidded and ran into a lamppost.

车子打滑, 撞上了灯柱。

We've just run into (= come across) an old friend we haven't seen for ages.

我们刚碰到了一位多年不见的老朋友。

We ran into (= came across) a new phrase.

我们遇到了一个新短语。

- ② run about 到处跑,自由玩耍
 run across 偶然遇到
 run after 追逐,追踪;追求(女性)
 run around 驾车到处游逛;有外遇
 run away with 失去对……的控制;轻易取胜;轻易接受;携……潜逃
 run down 往下跑;停止运转;减少
 run out(of) 用光,耗尽

6. The reason for building the pyramids in Egypt is still unknown even today.

埃及金字塔的建造原因至今仍未可知。

for building the pyramids 作后置定语,修饰 the reason.

常见搭配: the reason why... is/was that..., the reason for sth/doing sth 做某事的原因

辨析:

cause, reason

① cause 指造成某一事实或现象的直接原因,后接 of sth/doing sth.

② reason 用来解释某种现象或结果的理由,后接 for sth/doing sth.

The cause of the flood was all that heavy rain.

这次洪水都是由那场大雨引起的。

What is your reason for wanting to enter the country?

你想进入这个国家的动机是什么?

7. Do you believe in unexplained things such as UFOs, Yetis and monsters?

你相信像不明飞行物、雪人或者怪兽之类的未知事物吗?

辨析(1):

believe, believe in

① believe 指相信某人说的话或某件事,后接名词、代词、从句或带不定式的复合结构。

When I saw it, I just could not believe my eyes. 当我看见它的时候,我简直不能相信自己的眼睛。

Do you believe what he said? 你相信他所说的吗?

② believe in 指信任某人(着重品质)或信仰某一真理、宗教或原则,后接名词或代词。

You can believe in him; he is an honest man. 你可以信任他,他是个诚实的人。

We believe in Marxism. 我们信仰马克思主义。

辨析(2):

such as, namely, for example, like

① such as 作“例如”讲,用来列举同类人或事物中的几个例子。

Some of the European languages come from Latin, such

as French, Italian and Spanish. 有些欧洲语言来源于拉丁语,例如,法语、意大利语和西班牙语。

② 使用 such as 来举例子,只能举出其中的一部分,一般不能全部举出。若全部举出,要改用 namely, 意为“即”。

He knows four languages, namely Chinese, English, Russian and French.

他精通四门语言,即汉语、英语、俄语和法语。

③ for example 也作“例如”讲,一般只以同类事物或人中的“一个”为例,作插入语,用逗号隔开,可置于句首、句中或句末。

For example, air is invisible. 例如,空气是看不见的。

④ like 也常用来表示举例,可与 such as 互换。such as 用于举例时可以分开使用,这时与 like 不可互换。

Some warm-blooded animals, like /such as the cat, the dog or the wolf, do not need to hibernate.

一些温血动物,像猫、狗和狼都不需要冬眠。

He has several such reference books as dictionaries and handbooks. 他有几本像字典、手册之类的参考书。

8. If you saw a UFO or a monster some day, what would you do?

如果有一天你看见不明飞行物和怪兽,你会做什么?

该句为虚拟语气。虚拟语气是动词的一种形式,用来表示说话人所说的话不是客观事实,而是一种愿望、可能、猜测、建议、要求或假设等。

该句中虚拟语气是表示与将来相反的假设,从句中用过去式,主句用 would/ could/ should/ might + 动词原形。

表示与将来事实相反的谓语动词形式如下:

条件从句动词 should + 动词原形

were to + 动词原形

主句动词形式为 would/could/should/might + 动词原形

If that were to happen, all the money should go to an organization for helping the blind.

如果真有那样的事,这笔钱应全部属于一个盲人救助组织。

If you should pretend to be Clare, you would be able to get the money instead.

如果你能冒充克莱尔,你就可以得到这笔钱。

9. Do the police know what happened to Justin?

警察知道贾斯廷发生了什么事吗?

happen v. 发生

What has happened? 发生什么事了?

拓展:

happen to sb 某人碰巧发生某事

辨析:

happen, chance, occur, take place

这四个词都含有“发生”的意思,不能用于被动语态。

①happen 为常用词语,指“一切客观事物或情况偶然或未能预见地发生”。

The accident happened yesterday.

昨天发生了一起事故。

②chance 则指“偶然发生”“碰巧”。

He chanced to meet her. 他偶然遇见了她。

③occur 属正式用语,指“按计划使某事或效果发生”,通常所指的时间和事件都比较确定,在以具体事物、事件作主语时,可与 happen 互换,但在 It occurs to sb that... 句式里表达“某人突然想起什么”时,不可与 happen 互换。

These events occurred in 1909.

这些事件发生于 1909 年。

④take place 则表示“发生事先计划或预想到的事情”。

The meeting took place at 8:00 as planned.

按计划会议在 8 点举行了。

10. Boy missing, police puzzled 男孩失踪,警察困惑

(1)新闻的标题简洁、明了。完整句式为: A boy is missing; so the police are puzzled.

(2)missing *adj.* 失落的;丢失的

One of the duties of the police is to try to find the missing persons. 警察的任务之一就是设法找寻失踪的人。

拓展:

miss *v.* 错过;未击中

missed 错过的,漏掉的(常作定语)

An opportunity missed is gone forever.

失去的机会永远不会再来。

辨析:

gone, lost, missing

①gone 表示“丢了,没了”,含有一去不复返的意味,在句中可作表语和补语,但不能作定语。

My fever is gone, but I still have a cough.

我的烧已经退了,但还是有些咳嗽。

She looked down at her dress and found her necklace gone.

她低头看了一下自己的衣服,发现项链不见了。

②lost 表示“丢失”,含有失去后难以回归的意味,在句中可作定语、表语和补语。

The parents found the lost child at last.

父母终于找到了自己丢失的孩子。

③missing 表示“失踪了,不见了”,强调某人或某物不在原处,在句中可作定语、表语和补语。

My Japanese-Chinese dictionary is missing.

我的日汉词典不见了。

The police are trying their best to find the missing

school-girl.

警方正在尽力寻找这个失踪的女学生。

(3)puzzled *adj.* 困惑的;茫然的

He looked at her with a puzzled expression.

他带着困惑的表情看着她。

拓展:

①puzzling *adj.* 令人困惑的

puzzle *n.* 难题,谜,困惑(只用 a puzzle);智力测验;

(使)迷惑;(使)为难;(使)苦思

puzzlement *n.* 困惑

This is a puzzling problem and I'm really puzzled by it. 这是一个令人迷惑的问题,我正为它感到为难。

He stared at those sentences in complete puzzlement.

他完全茫然地呆视着那些句子。

What puzzles me is why they didn't show up.

令我百思不解的是他们为什么没有出现。

It is a puzzle to me how he could come here.

我不知他是怎么到这里来的。

②do a word puzzle 猜字谜

be puzzled about/over/at sth 对某事感到困惑、为难

to one's puzzlement 使某人感到迷惑的是……

in puzzlement “迷惑不解地”,常作方式状语。

puzzle over 苦苦思考

注意 puzzled/puzzling 的区别是考查的重点;另外还需要注意 to one's puzzlement(使某人感到困惑的是),这是一个介词短语,常放在句首或句中。

11. Police in America have stepped up their search for a fifteen-year-old boy who went missing two days ago in Dover, New Hampshire.

警察加快了寻找在新罕布什尔州多佛市两天前失踪了的一位 15 岁的小男孩的行动。

(1)step up 是动词短语,表示“加快,加紧,促进”。

拓展:

①step-up *adj.* 加速的;加强了的

Our trade with foreign countries is stepping up. 我们和外国贸易正在不断增加。

a step-up struggle against... 对……更进一步的斗争

②step on it(口语)赶快,加把劲;加大油门

step aside 避开,退让

step in 走进;插手帮助

step out 暂时离开;下台,辞职;加快脚步

(2)search *n., vt. & vi.* 搜索,搜寻,搜查

The police searched the man and found a gun in his pocket.

警察搜查那个人,在他的衣袋里找到了一支枪。

Will you help me search for that book I lost?

你愿帮助我寻找我丢失的那本书吗?

She was searching all the shops for Jim's present.

她为了给吉姆买件礼物,找遍了所有的店铺。

I searched everywhere for my pen.

我到处寻找我的钢笔。

拓展:

search sb 搜某人的身

search someplace 搜寻某地

search into=look into 调查

search for sth=look for sth 努力搜寻

search...for... 搜查……以找到

in search of=in one's search for 寻找

(3) go missing 失踪 (missing 作系动词 go 的表语)

The little girl went mad. 这个小女孩发疯了。

辨析:

get, turn, become, go

① get 常用于口语,表示进入或变成某种状态,后面通常跟形容词的比较级。

② turn 指在颜色和性质等方面变得与原来不同。

③ become 指身份、职位的变化。

④ go 常指肉体或精神上由强转弱或事物的某些性质由强变弱等方面的变化,强调变坏、变质。

12. People have shown great interest in his disappearance due to sightings of puzzling lights in the sky and reports of alien visits around the time of his disappearance.

公众对男孩的失踪表现出极大的兴趣,原因是在其失踪前后有人声称看到天空出现了让人迷惑不解的亮光,媒体也刊发了有关外星人造访地球的报道。

(1) show interest in 意为“对……显示兴趣”。类似的表达方式有: take interest in; have interest in; lose interest in.

The famous scientist showed great interest in science when he was young. 这位著名科学家小时候就对科学显示出浓厚的兴趣。

拓展:

take interest in 对……感兴趣

have interest in 对……有兴趣

lose interest in 对……失去兴趣

She takes interest in whatever he does.

不管他做什么,她都感兴趣。

I have lost interest in comic books.

我对连环画已失去兴趣。

(2) due to 由于,因为

The accident was due to careless driving.

这场车祸是粗心驾驶造成的。

He arrived late due to the storm.

他由于暴风雨而来迟了。

His success was largely due to his hard work.

他的成功在很大程度上归功于他的辛勤劳动。

The train is due to pull in at 5:30 a.m.

火车预定早上五点半到达。

拓展:

due adj. 到期的,应到的,预定的,由于

be due at five 预定在五点钟到达

be due for sth 期望得到某物

be due to do sth 按预定计划做某事

be due to sb 应给某人的

full due 到期,满期

in due course 及时地,在适当时候

in due time 适当地,按时地

辨析:

because of, due to, owing to, thanks to

① because of 意为“由于,因为”,强调因果关系,在句中仅作状语,修饰句中的一部分,与其他成分不用逗号隔开。

② owing to 与 because of 一样,也强调因果关系,除作状语外,也可作表语。作状语时修饰整个句子,可在句首或句末,用逗号隔开。

③ due to 引出造成后果的原因,在句中作表语、状语或定语。作表语或状语时与 owing to 同义,作状语时,一般不与其他成分分开。

④ thanks to 表示“幸亏,多亏”,多用于表达正面意思,相当于感谢,在句中作状语或表语。

13. Mr Foster, who was working that night, was surprised that his son did not tell anyone that he was staying out late.

福斯特先生那天晚上值夜班,惊奇地发现他儿子并没有告诉任何人他准备晚归。

(1) be surprised that... 属于“be+情感类形容词+that从句”句式;that从句是造成前面这种情感的原因。也可接不定式或 at, by, of 等介词。这类情感形容词有: pleased, glad, excited, puzzled 等。这样的形容词习惯上接不定式和 that 从句。

He was so surprised at being discovered that he did not even try to run away.

他由于被发现而非常吃惊,甚至都没有想起逃跑。

His colleagues were surprised at his absurd behaviour.

同事们对他那荒诞的行为感到吃惊。

(2) stay out 待在户外,不在家

Young children should not stay out after dark.

幼童在天黑后不应待在户外。

拓展:

stay up 熬夜, 保持在高处
 stay away 不在家, 外出, 离开
 stay behind (别人都走后) 留下不走
 stay in 留在原处, 待在家里
 stay together 保持在同一位置, 保持团结

I stayed up reading until midnight.

我读书一直读到半夜。

Why did you stay away from school?

你为什么逃学?

If her temperature stays up all day, call the doctor.

如果她的高烧整日不退, 就去叫医生。

The doctor advised me to stay in for a few days.

医生劝我在我家里待几天。

We must stay together in spite of different opinions.

尽管有分歧, 我们必须保持团结。

14. When Justin did not show up at the family lunch the next day, Mrs Foster became worried and told her husband to call the police.

到了第二天全家人在一起吃午饭的时候, 贾斯廷仍然没有露面, 福斯特夫人开始担心了, 就让丈夫打电话报警。

show up 出现, 露面; 使……难堪

We thought that you were never going to show up.

我们以为你永远都不会露面了。

拓展:

① show up sth(使)看得见, 变得明显
 show sb up 使人难堪, 使人丢脸

The sun shows up the dirty on the windows.

阳光下, 窗户上的污渍都显露了出来。

He showed his parents up rather badly.

他给他父母丢尽了脸。

② show in 领进(客人等)
 show off 炫耀, 夸耀, 卖弄, 显示
 show sb out 送出(客人等)
 show sb around 领某人(到处)参观

15. However, police found that Justin did in fact return home on Friday night at about 11 p. m.

然而, 警察发现贾斯廷确实在星期五晚上大约 11 点左右回家。

did 表示强调。

They did finish their homework. 他们确实完成作业了。

拓展:

① do 是助动词, 用来加强语气。助动词 do, does, did 可用于一般现在时和一般过去时的肯定陈述句中, 与动词原形连用, 以加强语气, 在句中要重读。翻译时将其强

调的意思表达出来。

If you do find the book, send it to me.

如果你真的找到了那本书, 给我送来。

I do think he is right. 我确实认为他是正确的。

The leaders did try their best to improve the working conditions. 领导们的确尽了最大努力改善工作环境。

② 在祈使句中运用“do+动词原形”往往不表示命令, 而表示强烈的请求, 有时表达更加客气的语气。

Do come on time next time. 下次请务必按时来。

Do come and sit down. 请快进来坐下。

如果对句子的主语、宾语、表语、定语和状语进行强调时, 用 it was/is... that... 句式。

It was she that came here just now.

刚才是她来这儿的。

It is the day before yesterday that they stayed out. 就是在前天, 他们待在外面。

It was in this city that he was born.

他就是在这个城市出生的。

16. Witnesses also say they saw Justin walking towards his home at 10 : 45 p. m.

目击者还说他们看见贾斯廷在晚上 10 : 45 左右正走回家。

hear/see + 宾语 + doing/do

He once heard someone talk about it/talking about it.

他有一次听到有人谈到过这件事/正在谈论这件事。

I like to hear you play the music.

我喜欢听你弹这首曲子。(不用 playing)

He heard someone playing his Sonata in F.

他听到有人正弹奏他的 F 调奏鸣曲。

I didn't see you come in. 我没看到你进来。

But I didn't feel the train moving.

但我没有感到火车在移动。

拓展:

① hear sb do sth 表示“听到某人做了某事”, hear sb doing sth 表示“听到某人正在做某事”, 一些感官动词如 hear, see, feel, watch 等后面既可以接宾语 + do sth, 也可接宾语 + 动词-ing 形式构成复合宾语。根据情景及句意的需要, 许多时候只能用一种, doing 表示正在进行的动作, do 表示一个完成的动作。

② 分词作宾语补足语是中学生易出错的地方, 关键要掌握 doing/done/to do 所表示的不同的时间概念和语态关系。这种考点常以单项填空和改错题的形式出现在考试中, 题干多以被动形式出现。

17. I didn't see him but I heard him put on his favourite CD.

我没有看见他, 但我听到他打开了他最喜欢的 CD 唱片。

put on 打开, 穿戴, 假装, 上演, 增加(体重), 增添, 上涨

He put on TV and began to search for the music chan-

nel. 他打开电视, 开始搜索音乐频道。

He put his coat on hurriedly and ran out of the house.

他匆忙穿上外套, 冲出了屋子。

He was not really angry. He was putting it on.

他并不是真生气, 他是假装的。

The actor put on a fine performance.

这位演员的表演非常精彩。

The senior class put on a dance.

高年级学生举行了一次舞会。

She put on a lot of weight last winter.

去年冬天她体重增加了很多。

拓展:

put away 把……收起来, 放好

put down 放下, 写下, 记下

put off 推迟

put up with 容忍, 忍受

put out 伸出, 取出, 关掉, 熄灭, 扑灭

put up 举起, 建造, 搭建, 张贴, 公布, 提出, 为……提供(膳宿)

18. According to Kelly, a bright light then appeared outside her window.

根据她所讲述的, 一道亮光在此之后出现在她的窗户外面。

according to 表示“根据”。

According to the weather report, we shall have cold weather next week.

根据天气预报, 下星期天气将要转冷。

You should act according to circumstances.

你们要随机应变。

According to the labor law, employees should have a five-day workweek.

根据劳动法, 雇员应当享受5天工作周。

19. At first, the young girl thought it was the light of the full moon, but then she realized that it was moving and coming closer.

开始, 这个女孩认为它是满月的光亮, 但是很快她意识到它在移动并且越来越近。

realize v. 意识到

She didn't realize that what she said had nothing to do with the problem. 她没有意识到她所说的话与此问题没有一点关系。

辨析:

know, recognize, realize

① know 指持续性动作, 强调早就认识或熟悉的人或物。

I have known Tom ever since he was a child.

汤姆还是小孩的时候, 我就认识了他。

Iron has been known since ancient times.

自远古时起, 人们就知道(造)铁。

② recognize 辨认出, 指一时的动作, 表示认出或看出曾见过或听到过的人或物。

Though she changed much, I recognized her at first sight. 虽然她变化很大, 我还是一眼就认出了她。

How are chemical changes recognized? —

如何辨认化学变化呢?

③ realize 指通过理解而认识到并相信某事。强调了解、领悟。

Till then I realized I was wrong.

到了那个时候, 我才认识到我错了。

It's our duty. I hope you can realize it.

这是我们的职责, 希望你能理解。

20. It had multi-coloured lights all around it and there were many windows. Standing inside were lots of white-skinned, strange-looking creatures with large black eyes.

飞船周围有各种各样颜色的灯, 四面还有很多窗户。飞船里面站着许多白皮肤、怪模样的动物, 一个个都长着又大又黑的眼睛。

(1) 复合形容词

multi-coloured adj. 色彩繁多的

white-skinned adj. 白皮肤的

strange-looking adj. 怪模怪样的

复合形容词常由 adj. + n. + -ed 或 adj. + v. + -ing 构成, 多用作定语。

UFOs sent out multi-coloured lights.

UFO 发出了色彩斑斓的光线。

A strange-looking creature came out.

一位相貌奇特的人走了出来。

Europeans are white-skinned nations.

欧洲人是白色皮肤的人种。

拓展:

构词形式多种多样, 其中合成形容词也是一种。合成形容词由连字符把两个或两个以上的词连接起来, 用作定语。如:

a south-facing window, a twelve-year-old girl

① 形容词 + 名词 + -ed

a bad-tempered man 脾气坏的人; a warm-hearted person 热心肠的人; a middle-aged woman 中年妇女; a left-handed man 用左手的人

② 形容词 + 现在分词

a familiar-sounding name 听来耳熟的名字

an ill-fitting dress 不合身的裙子

funny-looking boys 样子滑稽的男孩

an ordinary-looking girl 长相普通的女孩

(2) Standing inside were lots of... 为完全倒装句式。

完全倒装是指将句中的谓语动词完全置于主语之前。此结构通常只用于一般现在时和一般过去时。常见的情形有：

here, there, now, then, thus 等副词置于句首，谓语动词常用 be, come, go, lie, run.

There goes the bell. 铃响了。

Here is your letter. 这儿有你的信。

Out rushed a dog. 一条狗冲了出来。

Ahead sat an old woman. 前面坐着一位老太太。

Present at the meeting is our teacher.

我们的老师也参加了会议。

这类倒装往往是由表示“位置”或“方向”的介词短语、副词、形容词或分词提到句首而引起的。

(3) creature *n.* 动物；人

Birds are creatures which can fly.

鸟是会飞的动物。

Have you ever seen creatures from outer space?

你见过外星人吗？

辨析：

creature, animal, beast, man, human

① creature 生物，常指造物主创造的生命，常带有感情色彩。指人时，具有怜爱或轻蔑的感情色彩。在美国则常指家畜，如牛、马等。

② animal 动物，主要用来区别于植物、矿物等。

③ beast 野兽，通常指较大的四足兽，主要用来区别于爬行类动物，如昆虫等。尤其用于神话寓言中。

④ man 的单数形式不用冠词时，则是指“人类”。

⑤ human (human being) 人，人类，指有别于动物 (animal) 及鬼神的“人”，有单数、复数之分，其复数形式为 humans (human beings)。

21. I haven't seen Justin since.

自从那时以来，我再也没有见过贾斯廷。

since 在句中是副词，相当于 since then。since 不管是用作副词还是连词或介词，意思为“自……以来”，常与现在完成时连用。

I have received two letters from mother since I left home. 自我离家以后，我已接到妈妈的两封信。

No more stories about Loch Ness was heard of ever since. 自从那时以来，再也没有听说过尼斯湖怪物的故事。

拓展：

① since 还可引导原因状语从句，意为“既然”，表示是说话双方都明白的事实，并在这个事实的基础上，说话者提出的一个建议。

Since the weather turns warmer, let's go outing next weekend. 既然天已变暖，下个周末我们去郊游吧。

② since 引导原因状语从句，常常与 because/for 进行辨析，because 说出别人未知的原因，for 是并列连词，它放在两

个分句之间，后一分句为前一分句提供证据、说明。

22. Luckily, they returned me to my home.

幸运的是，他们让我回家了。

(1) luckily 是副词，在句中作插入语。

拓展：

像这样的插入语还有：indeed 的确，surely 无疑，obviously 显然，frankly 坦率地说，naturally 自然地，luckily (或 happily) for sb 算某人幸运，fortunately 幸好，strangely 奇怪地等。

Surely, I will keep the secret for my whole life.

当然，我会一辈子保守这个秘密的。

Strangely, he hasn't written to me for half a year.

奇怪，他已经有半年没有给我写信了。

Fortunately, we didn't lose our way in the deep forest.

幸运的是，在森林中，我们没有迷路。

(2) return *vi.* 回来，回去 *vt.* 归还，回答，获利

Spring will return. 春天会再来的。

Return the book to the library. 把书归还给图书馆。

"Can I return these two tickets?" he asked.

“我可以退掉这两张票吗？”他问道。

"No!" she returned. “不！”她回答。

Ask the sales manager to return my call when he comes back, please.

销售部经理回来后，请叫他给我回个电话。

These shares return a good rate of interest.

这些股票利率很高。

拓展：

return sth to sb 把某物归还某人

return + *adv.* 或者 return + to/for + *n.* 返回；回来

23. The whole experience was very frightening. I even get frightened when I hear a plane fly over.

整个经历非常恐怖，我甚至在飞机飞过的时候都会害怕。

frightening *adj.* 令人恐惧的

The film is very frightening. 这部影片非常恐怖。

The frightened children were calling for their mothers.

受惊的孩子们呼喊找妈妈。

When he saw the bear in the forest he was frightened to death. 当他在森林里看见熊时，他被吓坏了。

She was very frightened to look down from the top floor of the building.

她很害怕从那栋建筑物的顶楼往下看。

拓展：

① frighten *vt.* 使……害怕

fright *n.* 害怕

frightful *adj.* 吓人的，可怕的

frightened *adj.* 恐惧的，害怕的，受惊的 (常用来说明人的特征)

- ② give sb a fright 吓了某人一跳
 frighten sb into doing sth 吓唬某人做某事
 frighten sb out of doing sth 吓得某人不敢做某事
 be frightened + of... 害怕……
 be frightened + by... 被……吓坏(吓一跳)
 be frightened + at... 看到……感到惊恐
 be frightened + to do sth 害怕做某事
 be frightened to death 吓死

24. Police have not ruled out the possibility that Justin was taken by aliens, but are also looking into other possibilities.

警方还没有排除贾斯廷被外星人劫持的可能性,但同时也在调查其他的可能性。

(1) rule out 排除;取消

We can not rule out the possibility that he'll come after all. 我们不排除他最终会来的可能性。

A sudden storm ruled out the boat race.

突然来的暴风雨使划船比赛无法进行了。

That idea can be completely ruled out.

那种想法可以完全排除。

拓展:

rule off 画线隔开; 不准参加比赛
 rule over 治理; 统治

(2) look into 调查; 检查; 浏览; 顺便进入……看看

He promised me to look into the matter.

他答应我调查此事。

拓展:

① look into 还有“检查, 浏览, 顺便进入……看看”之意。

I usually look into a book before deciding whether to read it. 我通常在决定是否读某本书之前会先浏览一下。

I'll look into the library on the way home to borrow some books for my children. 在回家的路上, 我将顺便去图书馆给孩子们借几本书。

"Will you come to my party?" said she, looking into my eyes. 她注视着我的眼睛说: “你来参加我的宴会吗?”

- ② look about 环顾四周 look after 照顾, 照料
 look as if 看起来好像 look at 看
 look back 向后看, 回顾 look for 寻找
 look down upon 蔑视, 瞧不起
 look forward to 盼望, 期待
 look like 看起来像
 look out 向外面看, 当心, 注意
 look through 浏览, 仔细查阅
 look up 查阅, 向上看

(3) that Justin was taken by aliens 作为 the possibility 的同位语从句, 指的是同一件事。

拓展:

① 同位语从句通常由 that 引导, 可用于同位语从句的名词有 advice, demand, doubt, fact, hope, idea, information, message, news, order, problem, promise, question, request, suggestion, truth, wish, word 等。

The news that we won the game is exciting.

我们赢得这场比赛的消息令人激动。

② possibility n. [U, C] 可能性, 机会

Is there any possibility of you getting to Paris next week? 下周你有可能去巴黎吗?

③ possible adj. 可能的 impossible adj. 不可能的

possibly adv. 可能; 或许

25. 'Sometimes people make up such amazing stories,' says Detective Sam Peterson...

“人们有时候喜欢编造这类耸人听闻的故事,” 萨姆·彼得森侦探说……

make up 编造, 捏造, 杜撰

Jane made up stories to amuse her little brother. 简编故事逗她的小弟弟。

拓展:

make up 还有“化妆, 补充, 构成, 组成”等意思。

By hard work they made up the loss of time.

通过努力工作, 他们弥补了失去的时间。

Tom watched his sister make up her face for her date.

汤姆看着他姐姐化妆去赴约。

Six women and nineteen men make up the committee.

6 位妇女和 19 位男士组成了这个委员会。

辨析:

make... from, make... of, make... into, make up

① make... from 为“用……原料制成”, 介词的宾语是原材料, 用 from 表示从制成品上看不出原来的制作材料。

② make... of 为“用……材料制成”, 介词的宾语是某种材料, 用 of 表示从制成品上可以看出原来的材料。

③ make... into 为“把……做成”, 动词的宾语是某种原料和材料, 介词 into 的宾语是制成品。

④ make up 为“构成, 组成”, 主语为构成一个整体的各个个体, 宾语是一个集合体。此结构用于被动语态时, 需加介词 of, 构成 be made up of 短语。

26. So we've been looking at other possibilities too, such as murder.

所以, 我们也一直在考虑其他的可能性, 比如谋杀。

现在完成进行时是由“have/has been + 现在分词”构成的, 表示从过去持续到现在并且可能还将持续下去的动作。

He is ill. He's been lying in bed for three weeks.

他病了, 已经卧床 3 个星期了。

Your eyes are red. Have you been crying?

你眼睛红了, 你刚刚哭过了吗?

What have you been doing all this time?

这段时间你干什么来着?

27. We will not give up until we find convincing evidence.

直到找到了令人信服的证据,我们才会放弃。

(1) will 此处与第一人称连用表示意愿、意志和决心,属情态动词。

I will stop smoking. 我决心戒烟了。

Will you come this way, please?

您请这边儿走,好吗?

She won't open the door. 她不开门。

拓展:

will 作情态动词的用法:

I will 用来表达坚定的意图,作出保证或提出威胁。

Will you...? 用来提出要求或下命令,也可用来提出邀请。可用 won't 表示拒绝。

(2) give up 可用作及物或不及物,意为“放弃”。

I did want a holiday abroad, but I've given up the idea.

我确实想出过度假,但现在已放弃了这个想法。

Your health will break down if you don't give up smoking. 如果你现在不戒烟,你的身体会垮下来的。

拓展:

give off 发出,放出(蒸汽、气味等)

give out 分发,用完,宣布

give away 泄露(秘密),暴露;赠送

give in 屈服,投降;退让(to);交(呈)上

(3) convincing *adj.* 令人信服的

Can you give a convincing explanation?

你能给出令人信服的解释吗?

拓展:

convince *vt.* 使……相信,劝说 convinced *adj.* 相信的

convince sb of 使某人相信……

be convinced of/that... 相信……

He convinced me of his ability.

他使我相信了他的能力。

I was convinced that he knew the truth.

我确信他知道事实。

I convinced him that there was no danger.

我使他相信没有危险。

There is no convincing evidence to prove Diaoyu Island was once part of Japan. 没有任何可令人信服的证据证明钓鱼岛曾是日本的一部分。

28. This is a typical news story, written in an inverted pyramid format. The broadest, most general information is given first, and then the details.

这是一篇以倒金字塔结构呈现的典型新闻故事。最粗略的和最主要的信息首先给出,然后才是具体细节。

written in an inverted pyramid format 作 news story 的定语,属于过去分词短语作定语,置于被修饰词之后。如:

Those elected as committee members will attend the meeting. 当选为委员的人将出席这次会议。

拓展:

① 单个的过去分词在句子中作定语时,一般放在被修饰的名词之前,而过去分词短语作定语时,一般放在被修饰的名词之后。通常情况下,过去分词与被修饰的名词之间为被动关系,常可换成被动形式的定语从句。

spoken English 英语口语

written paper 写过了的纸

a wounded soldier 一个受了伤的士兵

moved tears 激动的泪水

a girl named Mary 一个叫玛丽的女孩

② 还有一些过去分词作定语时,并不一定与被修饰的名词间有被动关系,但只强调已完成或目前的状态。

a developed country 一个发达的国家

the risen sun 已升起的太阳

29. A newspaper article always gives details to support the main points of the story.

新闻报道一般会给出一些细节来支持故事的主要观点。

support *vt. & n.* 支持,支撑;搀扶;维持

That small chair isn't strong enough to support that heavy man. 那把小椅子撑不住那个大胖子。

He was supporting himself with a stick.

他拄着拐杖站着(或走路)。

Air, food and water are necessary to support life.

空气、食物和水是维持生命所不可缺少的。

Mr Donovan has to support a large family.

多诺万先生得养活一大家子人。

Identify the supporting details for each point below.

找出支持下面各个论点的细节要素。

拓展:

come to one's support 来支持某人

give support to 支持,支援

in support of 帮助(支援)……,为……辩护证明

30. Find these new words and expressions in the article. Guess their meanings from the context. Then match them with correct definitions.

在文章中找到这些生词和短语,通过上下文猜测它们的意思,然后把它们与正确的解释连接起来。

match 适合,相配

I'm ready to match my strength with (against) yours. 我准备和你比力气。

If you match that material against this, you will find that one is slightly lighter than the other.

如果你把那个材料同这个材料比较一下,你会看到那个

比这个略轻一些。

辨析:

match, fit, suit

① match 多指大小、色调、形状、性质等的搭配。

The People's Great Hall and the Historical Museum match the Tian An Men beautifully. 人民大会堂和历史博物馆把天安门陪衬得极为美丽。

② fit 既是及物动词,也是不及物动词,相当于 be fit (adj.) for. 常用于指大小、形状的合适,引申为“吻合,协调”。

This shirt fits her quite well.

她穿这条裙子很合适。

The weather is not fit for a football game.

这种天气不适合进行一场足球赛。

③ suit 指合乎需要、口味、条件、地位等,以及花色、款式等与某人的皮肤、气质、身材或身份相称。

This new jacket suits her beautifully.

这件夹克她穿着真漂亮。

31. I'm sure he came home that night at around 11 p. m.

我确定他那天大约 11 点左右回家。

be sure that-clause “相信,确信”

We are sure that we can finish the task in a day or two.

我们肯定能在一两天内完成这项任务。

I'm sure our neighbors will be helpful.

我相信邻居会帮忙的。

上面的句子也可以将宾语从句改为 be sure to do sth 的简单句形式表达:

We are sure to finish the task in a day or two.

Our neighbors are sure to be helpful.

拓展:

① be sure about/of 确信,自信,对于……有把握

—Are you sure about your answer?

你对你的答案有把握吗?

—No, I'm not sure about it. 不,没有把握。

I'm sure of my success in the exam this time.

这次我自信能/有把握通过考试。

② make sure (do what is necessary in order to feel sure), 感到确信无疑。

make sure 后跟一个宾语从句或介词短语。

Make sure that the gas is turned off and the door is locked before you leave home.

离家前要确定已经关闭煤气,锁好了门。

Please make sure of the time and the place.

请弄清时间和地点。

32. The police are not making much progress.

警察没有取得很大进展。

progress vi. & n. 进展,进步

John did not make much progress at school.

约翰在学业上确实进步不大。

He has made great progress in learning how to write.

他在学习写作上有了很大的进步。

The building of the railroad is progressing.

铁路正在建造中。

The boy has progressed in his studies.

这个男孩在学习方面有进步。

拓展:

in progress 在进行中,在举行中
make progress 取得进展,进步
make progress in 在……方面取得进步、进展
make progress towards 朝着……(目标)前进
make progress with 把……向前推进,在……(方面)取得进展,进行

33. Dad is very disappointed with them.

父亲对他们很失望。

disappointed adj. 感到失望的

She was disappointed when she heard the result.

当她听到结果时,她感到很失望。

拓展:

① disappoint vt. 使……失望
disappointing adj. 令人失望的
disappointment n. 沮丧,泄气,失望
be disappointed with 对……失望
be disappointed at/about 因为……而失望

The weather was disappointing.

天气令人扫兴。

—What do you think of the film?

你觉得这部电影怎么样?

—Very disappointing. 非常令人失望。

Are you very disappointed about losing the game?

你是不是因为比赛输了而感到很失望?

He was disappointed that other guests were not coming. 其他客人没有来,他感到失望。

② 由过去分词转换而来的形容词通常修饰人,表示人的情感,有被动含义;而由现在分词变换而来的形容词,常修饰事物(或人),表示令他人感到怎样,有主动含义。试比较:

boring 令人厌烦的

bored 感到厌烦的

exciting 令人激动的

excited 感到激动的

frightening 令人恐惧的

frightened 感到恐惧的

interesting 令人感兴趣的

interested 感兴趣的

relaxing 令人放松的

relaxed 放松的

同步练习

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. Mary doesn't like certain animals, _____ snakes and tortoises.
A. for example B. that is
C. as D. such as
- () 2. _____ excited all Chinese and even all Asians most in the Athens 2004 Olympics was _____ Liu Xiang won the gold medal of the men's 110m hurdles by clocking 12.91 seconds to equal the world record.
A. What; which B. What; that
C. Which; what D. Which; that
- () 3. Look at the trouble I am in! If only I _____ your advice.
A. followed B. would follow
C. had followed D. should follow
- () 4. The _____ why she had not stopped at the red light was that her eyes had become weak with old age, so that she had simply not seen it.
A. cause B. reason C. matter D. trouble
- () 5. Little boys _____ as cowboys or Indians would jump up from behind bushes.
A. looking B. pretending
C. dressed D. worn
- () 6. The sound doesn't _____ in Chinese so it's difficult for the students to pronounce.
A. happen B. take place
C. find D. occur
- () 7. The situation is more _____ than ever. I'm _____ about what to do next.
A. puzzled; puzzled B. puzzling; puzzling
C. puzzling; puzzled D. puzzled; puzzling
- () 8. They are _____ the construction of the light rails, hoping to complete them before 2008.
A. stepping out B. stepping up
C. stepping on D. carrying up
- () 9. The poor boy _____ blind at the age of three.
A. turned B. goes C. become D. went
- () 10. All villagers were out into the mountains to _____ the lost children.
A. search B. search for
C. search of D. research for

II. 单句改错。

1. They were all puzzling over the fact that he hadn't come yet.

2. I just can't believe in what he said.

3. If I was you, I would accept the gift.

4. The United States, such as US, is the superpower now.

5. You should drink cool boiling water in summer.

III. 近义辨析。

1. because of/thanks to/due to/owing to

- (1) We must not get discouraged _____ such a little trouble.
(2) _____ the heavy rain, we stayed home.
(3) _____ you, I was safe.
(4) He arrived late _____ the storm.

2. show up/off/around

- (1) He enjoys showing _____ his new car to people.
(2) They were taken to the house and shown _____.
(3) They show _____ wherever the work is difficult.

3. put 构成的习语

- (1) put _____ 存放
(2) put _____ 镇压; 记下
(3) put _____ 扑灭
(4) put _____ 推迟
(5) put _____ 举起; 张贴
(6) put _____ 提出
(7) put _____ 插嘴
(8) put _____ 接通电话
(9) put _____ 忍受

4. creature/human beings/man

- (1) The poor _____ has had a hard life.
(2) Without sunlight there would be neither plants nor animals and _____.
(3) Labour created _____ himself.
(4) Ail _____ should live in peace.
(5) _____ knowledge of things constantly develops.
(6) Won't someone help that poor pretty _____?

5. look up/into/through/out

- (1) Look _____ when you're crossing the street.
(2) Look _____ your notes before the examination.
(3) Can you look _____ the time of the next train to Beijing?
(4) The government officials are looking _____ the traffic problems.

6. make of/from/into/up/up of

- (1) Flour is made _____ wheat.
(2) Glass can be made _____ bottles.
(3) Life is made _____ both sweetness and sorrow.
(4) Nearly everything inside the room is made _____ bamboo.
(5) They make milk _____ butter and cheese.
(6) Don't believe him. He is only making _____ stories.
7. in the charge of/in charge of/take charge of
(1) The power station was _____ James.
(2) Mrs Rose was _____ these ladies.

- (3) Professor Smith _____ the literature class.
 8. keep/support/feed/raise
 (1) He had a large family to _____.
 (2) She was _____ in the countryside.
 (3) They're _____ more pigs than they did last year.
 (4) His father could not _____ him in the old days.
 (5) Cattle _____ chiefly on grass.

方法指导 知识拓展

典题解析

1. _____ I mean is _____ we should help each other.
 A. What; that B. That; what
 C. That; that D. What; what

【解析】本句含有一个主语从句和一个表语从句，前一分句中 mean 是及物动词，后缺宾语，that 引导主语从句时一般不做从句的成分，所以只能用 what。而后一分句中由于从句句子成分完整，不缺少主语或宾语，故用 that (that 在名词性从句中不作句子成分)。整句意为“我的意思是我们应该互相帮助”。故答案为 A。

2. When he was walking in the street, it _____ to him that he would like to buy a Christmas present for his mother.
 A. happened B. occurred
 C. took place D. chanced

【解析】sth happen to sb 意为“某人发生了某事”，chance 一般后接动词原形，意为“偶然发生，碰巧发生”。一般不说 take place to。sth occur to sb 意为“某人想起某事”，符合题意，全句意为“他在街上走时，他突然想到要为他妈妈买件圣诞礼物”。故答案为 B。

3. The customs were _____ drugs when I came through the airport and then they _____ the man in front of me from head to foot.
 A. searching for; searched
 B. searching; searched for
 C. searching for; searched for
 D. searching; searched

【解析】search sth/sp 意为“对某物/某地展开搜查”，而 search for 意为“搜查(要找到)某物”，即 search 后是接搜查的范围，而 search for 后接搜查的目标。全句意为“我穿越机场时海关正在搜查毒品，他们把我前面那个人从头到脚进行了彻底的搜查”。故答案为 A。

4. —You look so tired so you must _____ last night.
 —Yes, I have been preparing my paper.
 A. have stayed up B. have stayed away
 C. stayed behind D. have stayed in

【解析】stay up 熬夜(不睡觉); stay away (from) 远离，不靠近; stay behind (别人都走后) 留下不走; stay in 留在原处，待在家里。全句意为：“你看上去好累啊，肯定是昨晚熬夜了。”“是的，我一直在准备论文。”故答案为 A。

5. The missing boy was last seen _____ near the

lake.

- A. to playing B. playing
 C. play D. played

【解析】see sb doing sth 意为“看见某人正做某事”，see sb do sth 意为“看见某人做过某事”。变为被动语态分别为 sb be seen doing sth 和 sb be seen to do sth。全句意为：“那个走失的男孩最后被人看到在湖附近玩耍。”故答案为 B。

6. On the top of the hill _____ where I once visited a monk.
 A. a temple stands B. does a temple stand
 C. a temple stands there D. stands a temple

【解析】完全倒装句式有一条规则为“地点状语前置引导句子全部倒装”。A、C 项显然并非倒装形式。而 B 项为部分倒装。全句意为：“山顶上耸立着一座寺庙，我曾经拜访过寺里的和尚。”故答案为 D。

7. The building around the corner caught fire last night. The police are now _____ the matter.
 A. seeing through B. working out
 C. looking into D. watching over

【解析】see through 看穿，看透，把……进行到底; look out 想出，估算出，理解，弄懂; look into 调查; watch over 照看，看守，负责。全句意为：“角落里的建筑昨晚着火了，警察现正调查此事。”故答案为 C。

8. Are you _____ that he has been to three countries?
 A. believe B. convincing
 C. convinced D. convince

【解析】convince sb of sth 或 convince sb that 从句意为“使某人相信某事”。后者的被动式为“sb be convinced that 从句”意为“相信……”。are 与 believe 不能同时使用，全句意为：“你相信他曾经到过三个国家吗？”故答案为 C。

9. He tried his best to _____ his speech _____ his audience.
 A. suit; for B. suit; to
 C. fit; for D. fit; to

【解析】be fit for 适合，be suitable for 适合，suit A to B 使 A 适合 B。全句意为：“他尽力让他的发言适合听众。”故答案为 B。

10. He _____ to succeed after practising more.
 A. makes sure B. is sure
 C. be sure D. make sure

【解析】sb be sure to do sth 某人肯定会去做某事(说话者确信); sb be sure of sth 某人确信某事; make sure that... 确保(某事会发生)。全句意为：“他加强练习后肯定会成功。”故答案为 B。

巩固反思 分层训练

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. The reason _____ he was late is _____ he missed the early bus.
 A. that; why B. why; that

- C. for; that D. for; why
- () 12. The sight of the tall building made it _____ him that he had ever fallen from a skyscraper.
A. take place B. happen to
C. occur to D. chance to
- () 13. The soldiers were _____ the escaped prisoner and they almost _____ the whole woods.
A. searching for; searched
B. searching; searched for
C. searching for; searched for
D. searching; searched
- () 14. The respectable teacher _____ until the last student left the classroom during the earthquake.
A. stayed up B. stayed away
C. stayed behind D. stay together
- () 15. Nobody was heard _____ in the art classroom when we passed.
A. sing B. singing C. sung D. sang
- () 16. Outside our school _____ where I once worked.
A. lay a piece of farmland
B. did a piece of farmland lie
C. a piece of farmland lies
D. does a piece of farmland lie
- () 17. One third of the students are poisoned and now in hospital. Will the police come and _____ the matter?
A. look up B. look into
C. look out D. look through
- () 18. I am fully _____ that there will be _____ evidence to be found.
A. convinced; convinced
B. convincing; convincing
C. convinced; convincing
D. convincing; convinced
- () 19. We tried to _____ the applicants _____ suitable vacancies.
A. fit; for B. match; with
C. fit; to D. match; to
- () 10. I think the door's locked but you'd better go and _____ (it is).
A. be sure B. am sure
C. make sure D. makes sure

II. 阅读理解。

Look at your watch for just one minute. During that time the population of the world increased by eighty-five people. Perhaps you think that isn't much. In the next hour, more than 5,000 additional (另外的) people will be living on this planet. So it goes, hour after hour. In one day, there are about 120,000 additional mouths to feed. Multiply (乘) this by 365. What will happen in 100 years?

This population explosion (激增) may be the greatest

challenge of the present time. Within the next forty years, the world population may double. Can the new frontiers (尖端) of science meet the needs of the crowded world of tomorrow?

If the present rate of population increases for the next 600 or 700 years, there will be standing room only. Each person will have between 3 to 10 square feet of space in which to live. This includes the mountain tops, deserts, and the ice and snow fields of the polar regions (极地). Of course, no one expects such a thing to happen. War, plague (瘟疫), famine (饥荒), or some other catastrophe (灾祸) can be expected to occur (发生) long before the population reaches this point. Actually, the danger is not in an overcrowded world where people are huddled (挤) together so that they cannot move arms and legs, but in an upset balance between population and resources.

- () 1. This passage mainly talks about _____.
A. the rate of population increase
B. the total number of population in the world
C. the problems caused by population explosion
D. the relation of science and population
- () 2. According to the author, in a hundred years' time _____.
A. the world's population will be doubled
B. the world's population will be four thousand three hundred and eighty million
C. there will be standing room only on this planet
D. there will be four thousand three hundred and eighty million more people born on this planet
- () 3. Which of the following statements is not true?
A. Eighty-five people are born in this planet every minute.
B. There is about 120,000 more people in this planet in one day.
C. The world population will be twice as much as that of today in forty years.
D. Each person will only have standing room in 600 or 700 years.
- () 4. According to the passage, population control is necessary because _____.
A. too much population can cause trouble
B. our government objects to population explosion
C. there will not be enough food to meet the needs of the large population
D. most of people only want to have one child
- () 5. From the passage we know that _____.
A. more hands, more power
B. the world will one day be overpopulated
C. the author object to overpopulation
D. the new frontiers (尖端) of science can meet the needs of the crowded world of tomorrow