

学生用书



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高中同步

导学大课堂

配 新 课 标 译 林 版

英语
必修IV

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编读飞鸿

亲爱的读者朋友：

风雨十年，磨砺出“志鸿优化”系列精品图书，教改大潮，又催生了其姊妹篇——“志鸿导学”系列丛书。当您拿起本书时，我们的手就握在了一起，我们的心也就连在了一起。志鸿图书已与广大读者建立了足够的心理默契和情感依恋，但愿这种默契和依恋能够源远流长！

在使用本书的过程中，相信您一定会有许多收获和心得，也可能激发您一些灵感或想法，我们愿与您分享，比如：

在学习中发现了特别的思路和方法；

发现本书中的疏漏或问题；

对书中的内容有一些疑问；

遇到了喜欢的特色栏目和内容；

有关本书的更好的编写建议和方法；

.....

欢迎您与我们联系，我们将虚心听取您的批评和建议，竭诚为您排忧解难，详细、耐心地解答您的问题，本书各学科指导教师时刻期待着与您沟通！

同时我们也希望您留下联系方式，以便及时与您联系交流。

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我们愿与全国广大师生携手共勉、切磋探讨，在相互交流和沟通中建立友谊，共同打造“志鸿导学”系列精品图书。

志鸿导学，关注每个角落，每个人的教育！

竭诚希望您的学习将因为有她而变得更加精彩！



邮购热线

“志鸿导学”系列以其对教考信息的敏锐反映、科学实用的备考模式以及秉承不断创新的精品意识，在纷繁多杂的各类教辅用书中亮眼、独树一帜。

本书由山东世纪天鸿书业有限公司发行，为满足偏远地区读者的购书要求，我们特开通邮购图书服务热线，以期更方便、快捷地满足读者需求。



邮购书目简介

导学大课堂系列图书

设计理念：

教材内容问题化，基础知识能力化。

丛书特点：

- 1.问题立意，同步探究。挖掘教材知识，设置问题情景，通过自主探究学习，获取知识、结论。
- 2.循序渐进，逐级提升。由浅入深，由易到难，实现“巩固基础，提升能力，发散思维”的跳跃转变。
- 3.瞄准高考，贴近学生。吃透教材、考纲；题目新颖实用，具前瞻性；附带趣味小故事，拓宽学生认知，激活潜藏智能。

高中同步导学大课堂·必修Ⅳ

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前言

美国有个叫摩根的人,善于导引学生学习,把教材内容设计成一个个问题,让学生试着去做,结果学生不仅学得好而且乐意学,后来他竟成为美国著名的教育家。近年来“洋思中学”的名字几乎响彻了中国大地,在这个学校,老师将课本知识转化成问题,让学生通过解决问题来掌握知识,形成能力,取得了较好的教学。这里,我们不想去探究摩根的教育思想和洋思的课改经验,但却悟出了一个浅显而又深刻的道理:那就是学生自己思索得出的东西,比老师直接灌输的东西印象要深刻得多,效果要好得多。

目前围绕新课标教材编写的教辅书,可算的上琳琅满目,但内容方面却大同小异,真正“编”出特色和新意的并不多见。教辅书就如同一个身边的老师,他能告诉你问题的结果、答题的步骤、解题的思路和方法,帮助你理解知识、学会运用、提升能力。但这也和老师上课一样,不同的授课方式,上课效果是不同的。好的授课方式能使你记忆犹新,轻松乐学,事半功倍。基于这种思考,我们深入研究了最新的课改方向和高考试动态,汇集了最先进的教研成果及课标教材使用情况,全力打造出一套完全体现新课标理念,透彻解读高中新课标教材,重在培养学生学科素养和学习能力的全新式助学用书——导学大课堂新课标版。

本丛书按照“教材内容问题化,基本知识能力化”的编写思路,将“导学”与“学案”特点并重凸显,力图体现这样的理念:一是立足于学生自主学习、自主探索,以学案方式将教材内容问题化,通过一系列问题的解决使学生的学习能力得到升华;二是重在方法立说和学法指导,目的是教会学生学习——会读、会记、会想(思)、会练(做),最终达到会考的目的。丛书主体栏目在对教材内容的处理上,采用大量的图表、材料、网络等,设计情景问题,注重形式创新,并采用大单元、小课时(或节)的编写模式,做到与课堂教学同步,起到堂堂达标、单元过关的作用。

本丛书具有以下特点：

源于基础，构建网络

深入挖掘教材的基础知识和基本能力点，并梳理知识间的内在联系，使零散、孤立的知识交汇，编制成具有系统性、条理性的网络结构，便于学生学习、记忆、检索、提取和应用。

贴近学生，激活思维

丛书内容及难度贴近学生的实际水平，贴近学生的经验和心理。各科内容以本学科为核心，将触角伸向其他学科和现实社会，联系当前生产和生活实际，拓宽学生的认知领域和思维空间，挖掘知识技能并激活潜在的智力因素。

循序渐进，逐级提升

本丛书遵循由浅入深、由易到难的原则，例题和练习题设置合理、注重梯度，能够兼顾不同层面和水平的学生，既让一般学力水平的“吃好”，又能使学有余力的“吃饱”。尊重个体，照顾差异，是现代教育理念下人本思想的一个重要体现。

思想统一，风格各异

各科既遵循统一的设计思想和编写理念，又在突出核心栏目的基础上彰显学科特点，在栏目组合、体例设置、布局谋篇上形成各自独特的风格，使九科分册异彩纷呈、百花争妍，又自然和谐地组成一个有机的整体。

总之，本丛书以超前的理念、创新的品质、高效的策略、实用的价值，引领广大师生进入学习的最佳境界。也许当您用过这本书后才会知道：原来学习竟可以这样轻松、有趣！

诚然，我们还不够成熟，我们正在成长；因为成长，我们才具有生命力！因为成长，才更需要大家的呵护！请把您使用过程中发现的欠缺和不足记录下来，告诉我们，我们会虚心倾听，努力改进。请记住，您的意见对我们很重要噢。

编者

2006年1月

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Unit 1 Advertising

话题导入

广告在我们当下社会环境中无所不在的弥漫,已是一个不争的事实。广告不但进入了我们的日常生活,甚至全面地影响着我们的日常生活,这也已是一个常识性的问题。可以毫不夸张地说,广告给我们单调而刻板的生活带来了根本性的改变,使我们的生活充满了新的色彩和声音,带来了新的情调和气象,它无疑也扩大了我们的知识和视野。但勿庸讳言,它也给我们带来了烦恼和不安。它有力地、甚至是强暴地干扰着我们的正常生活。但不管人们接受与否,简单、迅速、冲动、感性的广告正以一种强势姿态渗透到我们生活的各个领域,它对我们的影响不仅仅是物质层面上的,甚至波及精神领域和情感生活。

请同学们阅读下面一篇文章,并就后面的问题谈一谈自己的观点。

With the development of the economy, there are more and more advertisements around us, which makes a great difference in our life.

To tell the truth, the advertisements do good to our life and economy to some extent. But, on the other hand, some negative advertisements are leading us to a bad way.



They not only influence us in our life, but more to change our value system, which make us be concerned less about spiritual and intellectual enlightenment. What is more, the advertisements fill up our life. Also some advertisements are not fit for the children.

Maybe different people greet the advertisement with different opinions, but I think they have badly changed our life and value system.

As is shown in the drawing we may see that the whole city has been filled with various boring advertisements. With the rapid flourishing of advertising nowadays, people find themselves exposed to various advertisements that nearly blanket everywhere.



To some extent, advertisement has become an indispensable part of our everyday life. It may effectively guide our consumption in the product market of every hue. Just for this reason the enterprises will try their utmost to compete in the field of advertising. However, as the competition drives the manufacturers crazy, advertising campaign starts to lose its bearings, advertisements of poor quality and even false advertisements emerge.



So, large sum of poor advertisements have terribly devastated our national culture. As we all know, an excellent nation without splendid culture can never go far, splendid national culture requires high quality advertisements.

While we walk on the street and see that nearly all the writings on board are "Have you eaten today" "Have you drunken today", nobody can believe that our culture is becoming impoverished.



Questions:

According to the statements about ads, can you see what the ads actually bring to us? The benefits or the troubles? And how can we make full use of them? Try to give your own judgements and opinions.

知识导引



知识看板



要点提示

一、词汇扫描

用所给单词或词组的适当形式填空(只用一次)

intended for be used to share claim persuade comment create
creativity fall for aware of even if deal with lead/live connect
convenience play tricks on satisfaction original choice
smart about commit up to appealing to fascinating unforgettable
get across highly determined bored available

1. They found that the life they had _____ was not really unbearable.
2. The true friends should be those who can _____ sorrow as well as happiness.
3. He was _____ into buying the product even though he was not really in need.
4. His humor really _____ an atmosphere of warmth.
5. Nobody believed his _____ that he was innocent.
6. Have you been ever _____ your wrongs after all these accidents?
7. I will never give up _____ there is no one else to help me.
8. I don't like the movie _____ female only.
9. What are your _____ on this new camera?
10. A new railway has been built, _____ the small town to the capital city of the province.
11. Never _____ those who boast they are capable in everything.
12. It is wrong to _____ those disabled people.
13. Unique _____ is badly needed in working out the problem, for it is not for normal thinking.
14. I still think that the _____ one is much better than the reworked.
15. He used to _____ a hard life in a faraway village.
16. No one knows how to _____ this problem.
17. It is really sad news to hear that he _____ suicide after the loss.
18. It is believed that business man is _____ everything.
19. The teacher expressed his _____ with our homework.
20. What a _____ scene with thousands of birds flying around!
21. It is your _____ to continue or to give up.

参考答案:

1. been used to 习惯于……
2. share 分担, 承担
3. persuaded 说服
4. created 创造, 产生
5. claim 宣称, 声称
6. aware of 察觉, 意识到
7. even if 即使, 尽管
8. intended for 为……而 (专设)
9. comments 评论, 评价
10. connecting 连接
11. fall for 为……所骗, 轻信
12. play tricks on 捉弄
13. creativity 创造力
14. original 原先的, 原来的
15. lead/live 过着
16. deal with 处理, 对付
17. committed 作, 犯
18. smart about 在……精明
19. satisfaction 满意
20. fascinating 迷人的, 令人着迷的
21. choice 选择



22. Visiting the poor family is really an _____ experience.
23. Does looking or _____ come first in your choosing a sofa.
24. The work of art was _____ spoken of.
25. _____ 1200 people lost their lives in the big fire.
26. Everyone present was _____ with his endless complaints.
27. The newest notebook is _____ for only RMB 5000.
28. He was _____ to help those in trouble anytime and anywhere.
29. Someone is actually fond of _____ those who are up him in position.
30. I cannot _____ myself _____ in spite of several explanations.

二、句型归纳

观察下列句子中的画线部分,试着归纳其中所包含的句型结构。

1. Also important are the sales targets—the amount which they think they will sell in a future period.
2. When listening for statistics, you may hear;...
3. As you know, sales of our Snowman ice cream have increased after repackaging.
4. That is why we are considering repackaging our chocolate bar as well.

三、语法平台

观察下列句子的转换,并试着总结其基本规律

1. She said, "I'm used to ads."
→ She said that she was used to ads.
2. She asked, "Are you used to ads?"
→ She asked if I was used to ads.
3. She asked, "What can I do for you, Mary?"
→ She asked Mary what she could do for her.
4. She said, "Dress yourself as soon as possible, Tom."
→ She ordered Tom to dress himself as soon as possible.

22. unforgettable 无法忘怀的
23. convenience 方便,便利
24. highly 高度的
25. Up to 高达,多达
26. bored 厌烦的
27. available 可以得到的
28. determined 有决心的
29. appealing to 取悦,讨好
30. get across 弄清楚,使明白

1. 倒装句

为了强调表语或保持结构上的平衡关系。

2. 助动词在状语从句中的省略,注意动作发出者须一致,且从句中有系动词。
3. 简单句子用作插入语,可以置于句中或句尾。
4. as well 同;和;并;也,一般只能置于句末,有时可置于句中,加强语气。

1. 直接引语为陈述句改为间接引语,用 that 引导从句。

2. 直接引语为一般疑问句改为间接引语,用 if (或 whether) 引导从句。

3. 直接引语为特殊疑问句改为间接引语,语序变化为陈述句语序。

4. 直接引语为祈使句改为间接引语,变 say 为 order sb. to do sth.。

课堂导学



问题导读

1. Advertisements

1. Which of the following ad belongs to PSAs?

- A. One soup to buy, another will be given for free.
- B. Charming smiles shine from film stars.
- C. Yes to life, no to drugs.

- D. TCL. Today China Lion.
2. Which of the following statement is true about ads according to the text?
- A. There are only two types of ads — commercial ads and public service ones.
- B. Ads usually tell us the true things because of the power of the laws.
- C. "Bright-teeth fights bad breath" means the toothpaste can cure bad breath.
- D. One of the goals of the ads is to attract customers to believe what the sellers wish.
3. What's the main goal of the PSAs?
- A. To play tricks on customers.
- B. To serve the public.
- C. To teach and help us lead better lives.
- D. Both B and C.
4. Why do you think the author suggest we be smart about ads?
- A. Some of them may trick us.
- B. We may do not need some of the products they promote.
- C. Some of the contents of the ads may not be true.
- D. All above.
5. From the text we may guess that the author's attitude towards the ads is ____.
- A. criticized sharply
- B. ironic and hated
- C. welcome
- D. sensitive and practical
- C. The audience you are aiming at.
- D. The most possible customers who may need your products or service.
3. In choosing the things your ad campaign want to say, it is important ____.
- A. to do some research about the audience
- B. to know well the reaction the audience may have
- C. to gather information about your audience
- D. to know what your audience really thinks.
4. In presenting your PSAs, you need to know ____.
- A. what people already know about the issue
- B. what they are most interested in about the issue
- C. if they are interested in the history behind the issue
- D. all above
5. ____ will get your message across better in your building an ad campaign.
- A. To use lots of different ways, the more, the better
- B. To choose the approach suited to your ad most
- C. To make your programme at the right place at the right time
- D. None above



难句透视

1. We are so used to them that we often do not even realize how many we see and hear in a day.

我们对于广告是如此的耳濡目染,以至于我们都意识不到在一天中我们看到和听到了多少。

剖析:这个句子中要注意:(1)so 修饰其后的形容词 used,并与后面的 that 构成固定句型,意为“如此习惯于……,以至于……”。(2)used to 为固定短语,意为“习惯于……”,to 为介词,其后要接名词(短语)或动名词(短语)。

2. PSAs are often placed for free, and are intended to educate people about health, safety, or any other issue which affects public welfare.

公益广告通常免费刊登或播放,其目的是在



健康、安全或其他一些能够影响公众福利的方面教育人们。

剖析:这个句子中要注意:(1)which 引导一个非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 issue。(2)for free “免费的”,be intended for “为……专设”,educate “教育”,affect “影响”,这几个词的意思和用法都需要注意。

3. China has strong laws to protect people from advertisements that lie or try to make people believe untrue claims about products or services.

中国有强有力的法律来保护人们免于受那些虚假或试图使人们相信关于产品或服务不真实的承诺的广告的欺骗。

剖析:这个句子中要注意:(1)to protect 和 that lie or... 都是用作后置定语(从句)来对其前面的名词进行修饰。(2)protect... from... 为固定短语,意为“保护……以免遭受……”。

4. They just hope that when you read the ad, you will feel good about their nice comment and remember the words “freshest food” and connect them to the food in the supermarket.

他们只是希望当你读到广告的时候,会对他们诱人的评论产生好感,并记住“最新鲜的食物”这几个字眼,从而能与超市里出售的食品联系起来。

剖析:这个句子中要注意:(1)hope 后接宾语从句,when 引导的从句作 hope 的宾语。(2)feel good about (对……有好感)和 connect... to... (把……与……联系在一起)是两个需要记忆的短语。

5. The author will follow this information

with a concluding statement, which tells you what you are supposed to learn from the passage.

作者将会紧随这一信息之后来一个结束语,告诉你应该从这篇文章中学到什么。

剖析:这个句子中要注意:(1)which tells you what you are supposed to learn from the passage 在句中充当非限制性定语从句,修饰其前面的名词 a concluding statement。(2)从句中引导的名词性宾语从句和 be supposed to do sth. 这一短语结构都需特别注意。

6. Before our talk, I did not think very much about how an advertiser might be trying to trick customers into buying a product or service.

在我们的交谈之前,我并没有过多的考虑过一个广告人可能会如何试图的诱骗顾客买他们的产品或服务。

剖析:这个句子中要注意:(1)think 后面的 very much 以及 about 后接的 how 结构需要仔细辨别清楚。(2)trick sb. into doing sth. “诱骗某人做某事”,这一结构需要特别关注并记忆。

7. In an ad campaign you have the chance to advertise using different kinds of media including newspapers.

在一次广告活动中,你有机会使用包括报纸在内的各种不同的媒介来进行广告宣传。

剖析:句中 using different kinds of media including newspapers 为 v. ing 短语作方式状语,其中的 including newspapers 亦为 v. ing 短语,作定语修饰 media. have the chance to do sth. 为一个固定短语,意为“有机会做某事”。



知识感悟

一、词汇详解

1. be used to 习惯于

典型例句:

I'm used to walking because I haven't got a car.

我习惯于步行,因为我没有汽车。

The work was difficult until I became used to it.

工作起先很困难,后来我就习惯了。

After three weeks she had got used to the extreme heat.

三个星期以后她就适应酷热的环境了。



随堂演练

单项选择

- (1) When I was a boy, I _____ often go to that river to have a swim.
A. was used to B. would
C. should D. could
- (2) Anna _____ be a heavy smoker, which damaged her health badly.



要点归纳:

be used to 中的 to 为介词, 接动词要用-ing 形式。

相关链接:

(1) used to do sth. 过去常常做某事

used to do 的疑问形式: Did he use to do...?

used to do 的反意疑问形式: usedn't...? 或 didn't...?

used to 的否定形式: didn't use to, 或 usedn't to

(2) be used to do sth. 被用来做某事

例如:

The paper is used to write on. 纸是用来写字的。

2. product *n.* 产品; 成果; 结果

典型例句:

Coffee is Brazil's main product.

咖啡是巴西的主要产物。

This is the product of his labour.

这是他劳动的成果。

相关链接:

(1) 辨析 production, product 和 produce

production *n.* 指生产的行为、产量时为抽象的不可数名词, 指艺术作品时为可数名词; product *n.* 指工业产品、农业加工品、任何的脑力劳动所创造的产品; produce *n.* 农产品; 天然产品。不用复数, 不加冠词。例如:

They saw several National Theatre production.

他们看了国家剧院上演的几出戏。

The field produce is shipped by train to other parts of the country.

火车把农产品运送到全国的其他地方。

(2) 辨析 create, invent 和 produce

create 指有目的地把原材料制成新产品; 也指“创造出原来不存在或与众不同的事物”。creator 指“创造者, 上帝”, 例如:

We've created a beautiful new building from out of an old ruin.

我们从废墟上创建了一幢漂亮的新楼。

invent 指“通过想像、研究、劳动, 创造出前所未有的东西”, 尤指“科技上的发明创造”, 例如:

Edison invented the light bulb.

爱迪生发明了电灯泡。

produce 指“通过劳动加工而生产产品”, 尤指“工农业产品”,

例如:

We must produce more food for ourselves and importless.

我们必须增产食品, 减少进口。

A. would

B. used to

C. had to

D. managed to

(3) Once you _____ getting up early and taking exercise, you'll become strong.

A. are used to B. used to

C. insist D. addict

填空

用 produce/product/production 填空

(1) Some people don't believe that advertising can increase _____.

(2) This novel is the _____ of ten years of labour.

(3) We can buy farm _____ on the market.

单项选择

(4) An artist should _____ beautiful things.

A. invent B. create

C. make D. produce

(5) Your ideas will indeed increase our production, but it also can _____ unexpected side effects.

A. make

B. result from

C. lead in

D. produce

(6) Now as a result of the bad weather, our cows _____ less milk.

A. produce

B. make

C. create

D. offer



3. share n. 份

v. 合用; 分配; 分份(儿)

典型例句:

I did my share of the work.

我干完了分给我的工作。

I share a bedroom with my sister.

我和我姐姐合住一间卧室。

We must share the joys and hardships of the masses.

我们必须和群众同甘共苦。

You don't have to buy a newspaper; you can share mine.

你不必买报纸, 可以和我合看。

要点归纳:

share (sth.) with sb. 意为“与别人共有或合用某物”。

相关链接:

share in 分享, 分担

share out 分配; 分发

例如:

Let's share in our troubles as well as in our joys.

让我们同甘共苦吧。

Food and clothing were shared out to the peasants.

把食品和衣服分给农民。

4. consider 考虑, 顾及

典型例句:

He has never considered how to solve the problem.

他从未考虑过如何解决那个问题。

All of you should consider the feelings of other people.

你们必须顾及他人的感情。

We are considering going to Hainan for the Spring Festival.

我们在考虑赴海南过春节。

We consider that you are not to blame.

我们认为这不是你的错。

It was not considered lawful to act that way.

大家认为这样做是不合法的。

She is considered to lack experience.

人们认为她经验不足。

They consider Jim (to be) the cleverest boy in their class.

他们认为吉姆是他们班最聪明的学生。

We consider his suggestion as having possibilities.

我们认为他的建议具有可行性。

要点归纳:

(1) consider 作“思考, 考虑”(= think about)解, 后面可接动名词、how(what 等)+动词不定式或者从句作宾语。但要特别注意, consider 后面不能直接跟动词不定式作宾语。

(2) consider 还可作“顾虑到, 顾及, 体谅”(= take into account)“

单项选择

(1) We shared _____ his joy.

A. in B. out

C. with D. /

(2) Alice, let others play with

your toy—you should

learn to _____.

A. share

B. spare

C. save

D. spend

翻译句子

(3) I'll bear my share of the expenses.

(4) Here is your share of the cake.

单项选择

(1) Now that she is out of a

job, Lucy _____ going

back to school, but she

hasn't decided yet.

A. had considered

B. has been considering

C. considered

D. is going to consider

(2) The whole matter is _____.

A. considering

B. being considered

C. to consider

D. considered

(3) —He failed his exam again.

—But what did you

_____? Had he ever

been working hard?

A. think

B. expect

C. consider

D. regard

(4) Although he has made

such a stupid mistake,



解,这时其后用名词或动名词作宾语。

(3)作“认为,以为,觉得(=be of the opinion, regard as)”解时,后面多接宾语从句,这时一般不接动名词作宾语。

(4)consider作“认为”解时,后面还可以接一个宾语和一个动词不定式作宾语补足语,构成复合宾语结构,但这种结构的动词不定式主要是“to be+名词/形容词”;有时也可以是其他不定式,不过这种不定式多用完成时。

(5)固定结构“consider...as+to be+名词/形容词”多侧重于表示经过思考“认为……是……”。

5. persuasive *adj.* 有说服力的,动人心弦的

典型例句:

She has a persuasive manner.

她有令人信服的态度。

This is a persuasive fact that no one can deny.

这是一个令人信服的事实,没人能够否认它。

It is so persuasive that everyone present accepted it.

它是如此的令人信服,以至于在场的每个人都接受了它。

相关链接:

(1)persuade *vt.* 说服;使相信;劝导

Thank you for persuading my mother to let me join the army.

谢谢你说服了我的妈妈让我参军。

I persuaded him into doing it.

我说服他去做这件事。

(2)persuasion *n.* 说服;劝说;说服力

It is my persuasion that men are all created equal.

我相信人生来是平等的。

6. promote 提升;促销;增进

典型例句:

The boys in Form III will soon be promoted to Form IV.

三年级的男孩们很快就会升上四年级了。

Major Graves has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. 格雷弗斯少校已晋升为中校。

He was promoted manager of the new workshop.

他晋升为新工厂的经理。

Kindness promotes peace.

亲切的行为可以促进和睦。

要点归纳:

(1)*vt.* promote sb. to... 使某人升级,擢升某人

(2)*vt.* promote sb. sth. 使某人升级为……

相关链接:

promotion *n.* 晋升,进级;促进;提倡;奖励;振兴[*of*];促销[*of*];促销的商品

the promotion of health 健康的增进

the promotion of learning 学术的促进[学习的奖励]

_____ his youth, let him be.

A. considering

B. to consider

C. we consider

D. considered

单项选择题

(1)I _____ Robert that the

journey was too dangerous and he didn't go.

A. advised B. suggested

C. persuaded D. asked

(2) He has persuaded me

_____ its truth.

A. into B. of

C. to D. for

(3) Men of various _____

should be treated equally.

A. persuade

B. persuasive

C. persuasion

D. persuasions

翻译句子

(1) Our teacher has been promoted to headmaster.

(2) The young army officer was promoted (to the rank of) captain.

(3) Who is promoting this boxing match?

(4) Do you have any idea how to promote the sales of this product?

(5) We should promote the love of learning.

7. intended *adj.* 故意的; 预期的

典型例句:

His remark had the intended effect.

他的话产生预期的效果。

This book is intended for beginners.

这本书专为初学者而编。

相关链接:

(1) intend *vt.* 想要, 打算

We intend to attend a summer course.

我们打算参加一个暑期班。

We intend this article as teaching material.

我们打算把这篇文章作为教材。

We don't intend doing it this year. 我们今年不打算这样做。

He hadn't intended that we should all be there.

他没有意思让我们都到那里。

(2) intention *n.* 意图, 动机, 目的

His intention is to be a teacher. 他打算当一名教师。

He went to Paris with the intention of learning French.

他去巴黎, 目的是学法语。

It is my intention to go for a tour. 我想要去旅行。

8. claim *vt.* 认领; 提出要求; 宣布某事实, 声言

n. 要求(所有权)

典型例句:

I lost my umbrella, but claimed it at the lost property office.

我把伞丢了, 后来在失物招领处认领回来了。

He can fairly claim to have more.

他可以正当地要求多给些。

He claimed that he wasn't told to come.

他声称说他没有被通知到这里来。

He has the best claim to the honour.

他最有资格获得这一荣誉。

He has no claim upon our sympathy.

他无权要求我们同情。

9. be aware of 注意到, 觉察到; 知道

典型例句:

He was/became aware of the danger.

他意识/注意到了危险。

I was aware of what he was aiming at.

我知道他在打什么主意/他的意图是什么我一清二楚。

How can you make a fool aware that he is a fool?

你怎么能够使一个傻瓜知道他是个傻瓜?

相关链接:

be conscious of, awake to, realize, to know, to understand 都

单项选择

(1) Small children don't like books _____ for adults.

- A. to intend B. intended
C. intending D. intend

(2) Do you have any _____ going there?

- A. intention of
B. intention to
C. intending to
D. intend of

短语翻译

(3) with good intentions

(4) be quite without intention

(5) carry out one's intention

单句改错

(1) Has anyone claimed of this pencil box?

(2) He claims having written the article in two days.

(3) He claimed he has not been at the scene of the crime.

(4) These are the advantages claiming for this machine.

完成句子

用左栏所学的相关词或短语的适当形式完成句子。

(1) We were quite _____ how you would respond to our terms.

(2) The man laughed when he _____ what had happened.

(3) He is _____ the serious



有类似于 be aware of 的含义。例如:

I was fully awake to the danger.

我深知那很危险。

I didn't realize how late it was.

我没有意识到天已经多么晚了。

10. even if 即使; 纵然

典型例句:

Even if we could afford it, we wouldn't go abroad for our holidays.

即使我们有能力支付,也不去国外度假。

Myra wouldn't forget her mother's birthday, even if she seldom wrote at other time.

迈拉尽管在别的时候绝少写信,可母亲的生日她是不会忘记的。

I'll help you, even if I don't sleep for a night.

即使我一夜不睡觉,也还要帮助你。

知识归纳:

(1) even if 可以引导让步状语从句,意为“纵使;即使……也”,相当于 even though。例如:

Even though they're a little expensive, I'll take them.

即使鞋有点儿贵,我也将买它们。

(2) even if, even though 还可用于虚拟语气,意为“即使”,引导从句。例如:

Even if he were here, he could not solve the problem at once, too.

即使他在这里,他也不能立即解决这个问题。

11. breath n. [t] 呼吸; 气息; 微风

典型例句:

He drew a deep breath.

他深深地吸了一口气。

He ran so fast that he had no breath left.

他跑得这么快,气都接不上了。

There is not a breath of air. 没有一点风。

相关链接:

(1) 常用短语:

at a breath 一口气

catch one's breath 恢复呼吸,歇一口气

draw a breath 深深地吸一口气

take a breath 深深地吸一口气

hold one's breath 屏息

out of breath 上气不接下气

(2) breathe vi. 呼吸 vt. 使呼吸; 使松一口气; 使休息 例如:

He was breathing hard when he finished the race.

当他跑完赛跑时,他在费力地喘着气。

We breathe air. 我们呼吸空气。

problem.

(4) She was not _____ his presence in the room.

(5) I _____ that is true.

单项选择

(1) —This dress was last year's style.

—I think it still looks perfect _____ it has gone out this year.

A. so that

B. even though

C. as if

D. ever since

(2) Even though she _____ very busy, she would have helped us.

A. will be

B. had been

C. were to be

D. were

比较句子

下面两个句子在意义上有什么不同?

(1) We breathe in order to live.

(2) We paused to take a breath.

单项选择

(3) After we had climbed to the top of the hill, we stopped to gather _____.

A. breathe B. breath

C. a breath D. the breath

(4) After all that running, he was _____ breath.

A. at a breath

B. out of the breath

C. short of

D. taking a breath