

配新课标译林版

志鸿导学系列丛书

丛书主编 任志鸿



加 中 同 步

导学大课堂

新 课 标 版

渗透课标理念 凸现问题立意

实现同步探究 激活创新思维

尊重学生主体 构建互动平台

英语

必修 II

南方出版社

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参考答案

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美国有个叫摩根的人,据说他不怎么会讲课,但却能把教材内容设计成一个个问题,让学生照着去做,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,老师上课从不教给学生现成的东西,而是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。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,比老师现成说出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,不同的老师,上课效果是不同的。好老师能使你记忆犹新,轻松乐学,事半功倍;不好的老师则反之。基于这种思考,我们深入研究了最新的课改方向和高考动态,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
2005年8月

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Unit 1 Tales of the unexplained

话题导入

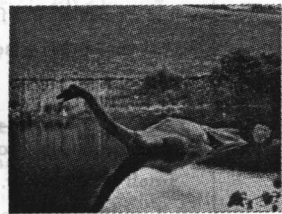
宇宙是个大迷宫,人类是个万花筒,真是奇妙无穷,许许多多的奇特现象简直不可思议,神秘莫测。虽然今天的科学技术日新月异,达到了很高程度,但还是难以圆满解答。人们都希望发现天机,破解人类的谜团。古今中外许许多多的科学先驱不断奋斗,一个个谜团不断解开,推进了科学技术的大发展,但新的谜团不断产生,又激起人们科学探索的热情。人们正是在这种不断探索的过程中,一步步向前迈进。本单元涉及了一些至今科学家尚未能够解释的一些自然现象,如水怪、野人、UFOs等等。在兴味盎然地领略宇宙神奇现象的同时,要正确了解和认识这个世界,以启迪智慧,开阔视野,增加知识,激发科学探索的热情。

请阅读下面两篇“未解之谜”,完成阅读任务,并谈一谈自己的观点。

Is there a monster in the water?

Does an ancient monster live in Scotland's Loch Ness(尼斯湖)? For centuries, many people have argued that "Nessie", the Loch Ness Monster, does exist.

On July 22, 1933, Mr and Mrs George Spicer were driving alongside the lake. All of a sudden, their car nearly struck a huge, black, long-necked creature, which then entered the lake. This was the first time Nessie was brought to public attention.



To date there have been over 3000 recorded sightings of the monster but no one has come up with any solid evidence that it does exist.

Scientists are still using high-tech equipment to search the lake and thousands of people visit the area each year in the hope of seeing the monster. And some believe they have got lucky: there are new sightings of Nessie every year.

The Stonehenge

Salisbury Plain in the county of Wiltshire. At various times regarded as a site built by the Druids, the Romans, the Danes and even the French, the first stage—a circular ditch and bank with an entrance flanked by a pair of small standing stones—is believed to have been built around 3000 B. C. The site was subsequently abandoned and rebuilt between 2100 B. C. and 1800 B. C.



There are many mysteries surrounding this ancient site. Some of the stones used are thought to have come from the Preseli mountains in Pembrokeshire, Wales—yet exactly how they were transported to the site in such a primitive age is a puzzle. Experts believe they may have been transported for most of the way by water, before being dragged overland for the last stage of the journey.

It has been suggested that Stonehenge once operated as a massive astronomical clock, and there are even suggestions that it was a landing site for UFOs(Unidentified Flying Objects)! A more likely explanation is

that Stonehenge was an important centre of worship connected with the sun.

把从上面两篇短文中获取的信息填入下面表格中。

	Places	Ages	Descriptions	Your own opinions
1. _____	England	2. _____	a circular ditch and bank with an entrance flanked by a pair of small standing stones	5. _____
Loch Ness Monster	3. _____	—	4. _____	6. _____

目标导读

	预习检测	答案提示
重 要 词 汇	Fill in the blanks with the correct form of each given word or phrase, one for one.	
	(1)puzzled (2)witness (3)creature (4)frightening (5)possibility (6)convincing (7)evidence (8)progress (9)disappointed (10)lately (11)strength (12)support (13)step up (14)due to (15)show up (16)rule out (17)look into (18)make up (19)take charge of (20)on average	参考答案: 1. possibility 可能性 2. making up 编造,捏造,杜撰 3. looking into 调查;检查 4. disappointed 感到失望的 5. On average 平均起来 6. puzzled 困惑的 7. due to 正因为 8. evidences 证据 9. strength 力量,力气 10. convincing 令人信服的 11. lately 最近 12. supported 被……扶着 13. witnesses 目击者 14. take charge of 负责 15. creature 生命 16. rule out 排除 17. progress 进行;进步 18. frightening 吓人的 19. stepping up 加快,加紧 20. show up 出现
	1. Scientists are trying to find water that can prove the _____ of life on Mars.	提示: 1. 词汇的运用要注意具体的形式。如: 进行时; 被动语态; 第三人称单数变化; 名词的单复数; 句首的字母要大写等等。 2. 要注意情感动词的-ing形式, 表示“令人……的”; 过去分词形式, 表示“感到……的”, 如: frightening(令人害怕的); frightened(感到害怕的); puzzling(令人困惑的); puzzled(困惑不解的); disappointing(令人失望的); disappointed(感到失望的)。
	2. Mrs Stanley is always _____ stories to tell her two daughters after dinner.	
	3. The police have been _____ the murder case for two months but in vain.	
	4. We can see that Jerry must have failed the chemistry test from his _____ look.	
	5. _____ 200 mobile phones are produced in this factory every day.	
	6. We are still _____ by a lot of natural mysteries and cannot find reasonable explanations for them.	
	7. All the tourism services have been stopped in Indonesia _____ the earthquake.	
	8. There are _____ that somebody has been living here.	
	9. The sandstorm lost its _____ when it reached to the eastern areas and finally died away.	
	10. I cannot believe the story of Yetis unless you offer plenty of _____ evidences.	
	11. There have been reports about sighting of aliens _____.	
	12. The old man entered the room _____ by his grandson.	
	13. Two _____ said that the aliens are small but with large heads.	
	14. Who will _____ our class when Mr Smith retires next week?	
	15. There was not a living _____ to be seen anywhere.	
	16. All the citizens are taking medical measures to _____ the chance of being struck by measles.	
	17. The preparations for the Beijing 2008 Olympics are in _____.	
	18. I can imagine it's a _____ experience to be run after by a so-called Yeti.	
19. The Chinese scientists are _____ their efforts to assure the successful launch of the Shenzhou.		
20. We had agreed to meet at the gym, but Larry didn't _____.		

重要句型	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mr Foster, who was working that night, <u>was surprised that</u> his son did not tell anyone that he was staying out late. However, Police found that Justin <u>did in fact return</u> home on Friday night at about 11 p. m. Justin's sister, Kelly, says she <u>heard her brother return</u> home at about 11 p. m. <u>Standing inside</u> were lots of white-skinned, strange-looking creatures with large black eyes. Maybe you <u>should have taken</u> the underground. We will <u>not give up until</u> we find convincing evidence. Yetis <u>are said to</u> be heavily built and hairy. They say that the footprints <u>could have been</u> made by bears or other animals. He <u>became convinced that</u> they exist <u>while studying</u> the footprints. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> be surprised that 因为……而感到好奇 do/did/does 对动词进行强调 hear/see sth./sb. do hear/see sth./sb. doing 完全倒装句式 should have done 本来应该做某事 not... until... be said to do 据说 could have been 表示对过去事件的猜测 be convinced that 相信 “while+分词”作状语
语	Present perfect tense and Present perfect continuous tense 现在完成时和现在完成进行时	
法 平 台	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Present perfect tense(现在完成时) Police in America <u>have stepped up</u> their search for a fifteen-year-old boy who went missing two days ago in Dover, New Hampshire. Present perfect continuous tense(现在完成进行时) I <u>haven't been sleeping</u> well since I returned home. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 现在完成时的构成: have/has+过去分词 现在完成进行时的构成是: have/has been+现在分词

课堂导学

基础巩固

一、词汇详解

1. puzzled *adj.* 困惑的; 茫然的

经典范例:

(1) This is a puzzling problem and I'm really puzzled by it.

这是一个令人迷惑的问题, 我正为它所为难。

(2) He stared at those sentences in complete puzzlement.

他完全茫然地呆视着这些句子。

(3) 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。

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

我不知他是怎么到这里来的。

相关链接:

puzzling *adj.* 令人困惑的; puzzle *vt.* 使某人感到困惑

puzzle *n.* 智力测验; puzzlement *n.* 困惑

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



考点分析:

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, 作原因状语。

应用探究

1. 单选

(1) 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

(2) _____, the teacher should have let me go without any punishment for my rude behavior.

- A. To my much puzzlement
B. Much to my puzzlement
C. To my great puzzle
D. By my great puzzlement

改错

(3) From her puzzling look, I knew that she hadn't expected she would get the first in the exam.

2. search *n.* & *vt.* & *vi.* 搜索, 搜寻, 搜查

经典范例:

(1) The police searched the man and found a gun in his pocket.
警察搜查那人, 在他的衣袋里找到了一枝枪。

(2) 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?

(3) She was searching the shops for Jim's present.
她为了给吉姆买件礼物, 找遍了所有的店铺。

(4) I searched everywhere for my pen.
我到处寻找我的钢笔。

同类辨析:

research *n.* & *vt.* & *vi.* 研究; research into 研究、探讨;
in search of 是习语, 意为“寻找”;
in their/the/his search for 也可表示“寻找”。

考点分析:

search 和 search for 是同学们容易混用的地方; in search of 中的 search 是抽象名词。

3. creature *n.* 动物; 人

经典范例:

(1) Birds are creatures which fly.
鸟是会飞的动物。

(2) Have you ever seen creatures from outer space?
你见过外星人吗?

同类辨析:

creature/animal/beast
creature“生物”, 常指造物主创造的生命, 常常带有感情色彩;
animal“动物”, 主要用来区别植物、矿物等;
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。
creature/man/human
man 的单数形式不用冠词时, 则是指“人类”;
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);
creature“人”, 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。

4. frightening *adj.* 令人恐惧的

经典范例:

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

(2) The frightened children were calling for their mothers.
受惊的孩子们呼喊着想找妈妈。

(3) 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。

(4) 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。

2. 单选

(1) Villagers were out into the mountains to _____ the lost children.

- A. search
- B. search for
- C. search of
- D. research for

改错

(2) Many men were sent out in the search of the missing planes near Bermuda Triangle.

(3) I searched for my drawers for the missing paper.

3. 填空

creature/human beings/man

(1) The poor _____ has had a hard life.

(2) Without sunlight there would be neither plants nor animals nor _____.

(3) Labour created _____ himself.

(4) All _____ should live in peace.

(5) _____'s knowledge of things constantly develops.

(6) Won't someone help that poor pretty _____?

4. 单选

(1) The man was not _____ when he heard the _____ words.

- A. frightening; frightening
- B. frightened; frightened
- C. frightening; frightened
- D. frightened; frightening

(2) The _____ lady burst into scream at the sight of the snake.

- A. frightening
- B. frightful
- C. fright
- D. frightened



知识归纳:

frighten *vt.* 使……害怕; fright *n.* 害怕
 frightful *adj.* 吓人的, 可怕的
 frightened 意为恐惧的、害怕的、受惊的, 常用来说明人的特征。
 frightening 意为令人惊恐的、恐怖的, 常用来说明事物的特征。
 be frightened + of... 意为害怕……
 be frightened + by... 意为被……吓坏(吓一跳)
 be frightened + at... 意为看到……感到惊恐
 be frightened + to do sth. 意为害怕做某事
 be frightened to death 吓死



frightened

5. convincing *adj.* 令人信服的

经典范例:

- (1) He convinced me of his ability. 他使我相信了他的能力。
 (2) I was convinced that he knew the truth. 我确信他知道事实。
 (3) I convinced him that there was no danger.
 我使他相信没有危险。
 (4) 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。

相关链接:

convince *vt.* 使……相信; 劝说
 convinced *adj.* 相信的
 convince sb. of 使某人相信……
 be convinced that... 相信……

考点分析:

convincing/convinced 的辨义和 be convinced of/be convinced that... 是考查的常见知识。如果在写作中使用该词, 也会给你的文章增色许多。

6. progress *vi. & n.* 进展, 进步

经典范例:

- (1) John did not make much progress at school.
 约翰在学业上进步不大。
 (2) He has made great progress in learning how to write.
 他在学习写作上有了很大的进步。
 (3) The building of the railroad is progressing.
 铁路正在建造中。
 (4) The boy has progressed in his studies.
 这个男孩在学习方面有进步。

知识归纳:

in progress 在进行中, 在举行
 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

考点分析:

progress 是抽象名词, 同义词 advance 是可数名词。如: make progress/make an advance/make advances

(3) Anny was _____ at the thought of the coming examination.

- A. frightening
 B. frightful
 C. frightened
 D. fright

5. 完成句子

(1) I _____ he knew the truth.

我确信他知道事实。

(2) She tried to make me _____ of her kindness.

她试图使我相信她的好意。

改错

(3) Advertisements should contain convinced information about products.

(4) July was finally convincing of the fact that she was not fit for the work.

6. 单选

He has made _____ in his work.

- A. a good progress
 B. good progresses
 C. good progress
 D. good a progress

自主实践

Have you made rapid progress in your English study? If not, try to find a way to assure your progress.



7. **disappointed adj.** 感到失望的

经典范例:

- (1) The weather was disappointing.
天气令人扫兴。
- (2) —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。
- (3) Are you very disappointed about losing the game?
你是不是因为比赛输了而感到很失望?
- (4) He was disappointed that other guests were not coming.
其他客人没有来,他感到失望。
- (5) Tom tried his best not to make his parents disappointed.
汤姆尽力不让他父母失望。
- (6) The disappointing news kept us silent.
这个令人失望的消息使我们哑口无言。

相关链接:

- disappoint *vt.* 使……失望
disappointment *n.* 沮丧,泄气,失望
be disappointed with 对……失望
be disappointed at/about 因为……而失望
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:
disappointing 令人失望的
disappointed 感到失望的
excited 兴奋的,激动的,情绪高涨的
exciting 令人兴奋的
interested 感兴趣的
interesting 有趣的

8. **lately adv.** 最近,近来

经典范例:

- (1) Have you been to Shanghai lately?
你最近到上海去过吗?
- (2) I haven't seen him lately.
我最近没有看见他。
- (3) I haven't written to my parents lately.
我近来没有给父母写信。

同类辨析:

- late/later/latter/lately/latest
late 作副词表示时间上的晚或迟。lately 作副词相当于 recently,表示“最近,近来”,多与现在完成时连用;
later 作形容词时,表示“以后的,后期的”;作副词时表示“后来,较晚地”,还可与表示时间的名词连用,表示“……之后”,用于过去和将来;
latter 用作形容词,常与定冠词 the 连用,表示列举的两个事物中的后面的一个,译为“后者”,与 the former 相对;
latest 是形容词,它指时间的先后中“最近的,最新的”。

9. **strength n.** 力量,力气

经典范例:

- (1) The little boy hasn't the strength to lift that heavy box.
这个小男孩没有那大力气把那个很重的箱子提起来。
- (2) He hadn't enough strength of mind to refuse.

7. 填空

disappoint/interest/excite

- (1) I was _____ not to be chosen.
- (2) Are you _____ in history?
- (3) Skiing is more _____ than skating.

读图

- (4) Why is the athlete dropping his head? He must be _____ at his failure in the games.



改错

- (5) This is really disappointed weather. We can't hold our sports meet as planned.
- (6) I was disappointing not to be chosen.

8. 填空

later/latest/lately/latter

- (1) His coat is the _____ style.
- (2) I haven't written to her _____.
- (3) Of the two choices, I prefer the _____.
- (4) He came back ten days _____.
- (5) He made no close friends during _____ years.
- (6) Dress of the _____ fashion is sure to be expensive.

9. 填空

strength/energy/force/
power

- (1) I shall do everything in my _____ to help you.



他意志不够坚强,无法拒绝。

(3) Filled for the moment with extraordinary strength he raised himself completely.

他一下子使出了惊人的力气,完全站了起来。

同类辨析:

energy 指物理学上的能的概念或生理上的精力;
force 常指运动所产生的“能”或“力”,着重力产生的实际效果;
power 着重行动所根据的职权或能力;
strength 指体力,强度,力量。

考点分析:

strength 与 energy/force/power 的区别是各类考试中经常见到的考点。常常出现在单项填空题中,同学们要注意这些词的常用搭配。

10. state n. 州,国家,状况

经典范例:

- (1) Mary was in a poor state of health. 玛丽的健康状况不好。
(2) Railways are owned by the state. 铁路归国家所有。
(3) How many states are there in the United States of America?
美国有多少个州?

同类辨析:

state/country/nation
nation 表示国家时,着重指人民,因此也可译作“民族、国民”。
the Chinese nation 中华民族;
country 表示国家时,着重指疆土、国土、家园;
state 表示国家时,着重指政权、国家机器。

11. support vt. & n. 支持;支撑,搀扶;维持

经典范例:

(1) That small chair isn't strong enough to support that heavy man.

那把小椅子经不住那个大胖子。

(2) He was supporting himself with a stick.

他拄着拐杖站着(或走路)。

(3) 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。

(4) Mr Donovan has to support a large family.

多诺万先生得养活一大家子人。

知识归纳:

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

考点分析:

对 support 的考查主要集中在与 raise/keep/feed 的语意辨析方面,常出现在单项填空和完形填空题中。keep 养活、饲养(一般用于养动物);raise 种植,饲养,养育;feed 喂养;support 抚养,赡养。

12. exist vi. 存在

经典范例:

(1) We cannot exist without air. 没有空气,我们就不能生存。

(2) Children usually have too much _____ so that they do not keep still.

读图

(3) Look at the man, he is full of _____.



10. 填空

state/country/nation

- (1) How many _____ are there in the world?
(2) All the natural resources are managed by the _____.
(3) We must greatly raise the cultural level of the whole _____.

11. 填空

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.
(6) They are _____ money for the floods sufferers in Heilongjiang Province.

12. 汉译英

(1) 物质常有三种形态:气态;液态和固态。



15. show up 出现,露面,使……难堪

经典例句:

(1) We thought that you were never going to show up.

我们以为你永远都不会露面了。

(2) The sun shows up the dirt on the windows.

阳光下,窗户上的污迹都显露了出来。

(3) He showed his parents up rather badly.

他给他父母丢尽了脸。

相关链接:

show off 炫耀,夸耀;卖弄;显示

show out 送出(客人)

show sb. round 领某人(到处)参观

16. rule out 排除;取消

经典范例:

(1) 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。

(2) 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。

(3) That idea can be completely ruled out. 那种想法可以完全排除。

相关链接:

rule off 划线隔开;不准参加比赛

rule over 治理;统治

17. look into 调查;检查;浏览;顺便进入……看看

经典范例:

(1) He promised me to look into the matter. 他答应我调查此事。

(2) I usually look into a book before deciding whether to read it.

我通常在决定是否读这本书之前先浏览一下。

(3) 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。

(4) "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?”

相关链接:

look after 照料

look down on 轻视,看不起

look forward to 盼望;期待

look on(常与 as 连用)旁观

look out 注意,小心

look up 查找

look through 浏览

18. make up 编造,捏造,杜撰

经典范例:

(1) Jane made up stories to amuse her little brother.

简编故事逗她的小弟弟。

(2) By hard work they made up the loss of time.

由于努力工作,他们弥补了失去的时间。

(3) Tom watched his sister make up her face for her date.

汤姆望着他姐姐化妆去赴约。

(4) Six women and nineteen men make up the committee.

六位妇女和十九位男士组成了这个委员会。

15. 填空

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.

16. 单选

All countries should work together to rule _____ terrorism.

- A. out
B. off
C. away
D. down

17. 填空

look up/into/through/out/on

(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.

(5) She's looked _____ as the leading authority(权威) on the subject.

18. 填空

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 _____ bam-