

● 丛书主编 任志鸿



高中同步

导学大课堂

配新课标人教版

英语

(选修)8

华文出版社





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答案





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美国有个叫摩根的人,善于引导学生学习,他把教材内容精心设计成各种鲜活的问题,让学生尝试着自己去做。结果,学生不仅学得好,而且乐意学,后来他成了美国著名的教育家。近年来,"洋思中学"的名字几乎响彻了中国大地,在这个学校,老师让学生通过解决问题的方式来掌握知识,形成能力,学生们进步很快。这里,我们无暇深刻探讨摩根的教育思想和洋思中学的课改经验,但这里所包含的一个深刻的道理对我们很有启发意义,通过自己思索探究的知识,要比老师直接灌输的深刻得多。

目前围绕新课标教材编写的教辅书琳琅满目,但内容大同小异,真正"编"出特色和新意的并不多见。教辅书就如同您身边的老师,他能告诉您解题的思路和方法、答题的步骤、推演的结果,帮助您理解知识、学会运用和提升能力。但这也正如课堂教学一样,不同的授课方式,就有不同的效果。好的授课方式能使您记忆犹新,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"教材知识问题化,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、自主探究,以学案方式将教材内容问题化,使学生通过解决一系列问题尽快提升自己的学习能力。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的处理上,采用大单元、小课时(或节)的编写模式,努力做到逻辑严密、内容丰实、形式创新、方法灵活,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:

" 深入挖掘教材的基础知识和基本能力点,梳理知识间的内在联系,将零散、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。

本丛书内容及难度贴近学生的实际水平,贴近学生的认知心理。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,拓展学生的认知领域和思维空间,提高知识运用技能并激活潜在的智力因素。

本丛书遵循由浅入深、由易到难的原则,例题和练习题设置科学、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学生"吃好",又能使学有余力的学生"吃饱"。尊重个体,照顾差异,是现代教育理念下人本思想的重要体现。

总之,本丛书以超前的设计思想和编写理念,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,使各科分册 异彩纷呈、百花争艳,自然和谐地组成一个有机的整体。

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,我们才需要大家的呵护!请把您使用过程中发现的欠缺和不足记录下来并告诉我们,我们会虚心倾听,努力改进。我们一直真诚期待着,期待着我们之间真诚的交流。

编 者 2006年3月



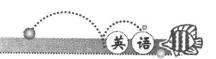
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Unit 1 A land of diversity
目标导读
课堂导学
单元导练
文化导游
Unit 2 Cloning
目标导读
课堂导学
单元导练
文化导游
Unit 3 Inventors and inventions
目标导读
课堂导学
单元导练 ······ 58
文化导游
Unit 4 Pygmalion
目标导读
课堂导学 72
单元导练
文化导游 ······ 90
Unit 5 Meeting your ancestors
目标导读
课堂导学92
单元导练
文化导游
综合测试
参考答案

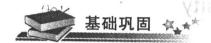


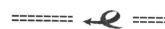
Unit 1 A land of diversity

	预习检测	要 点 提 示
	Fill in the blanks with the correct form of each given word or phrase.	
	(1)arrival (2)rent (3)exist (4)majority (5)influence (6)attract	
	(7)establish (8)mix (9)mixture (10)nationality (11)exhaust	
	(12)attempt (13)occur to (14)make a life (15)keep up	
	1. Literature and art have a great upon people's ideology.	1. influence 影响
	2. What is his?) 2. nationality 国籍
	3. At his, his mother was so surprised.	3. arrival n. 到达
要	4. The idea only in the minds of poets.	4. exists 存在,生存
_	5. The new play a lot of people's attention.	5. attracted 吸引,引起
	6. The doctor me some medicine.	6. mixed 配制
词	7. They a room this term.	7. rent 租
	8. The students made an to copy other students' homework.	8. attempt 努力,尝试
	9. The enemy troops were and demoralized.	9. exhausted 筋疲力尽的
汇	10. What him this morning?	10. occured to 发生
	11. Our teacher put his finger into the and sucked it.	11. mixture 混合物
	12. All the students high spirits.	12. keep up 保持
	13. They all went to Beijing to	13. make a life 谋生
	14. The are for the plan.	14. majority 大多数
	15. Our school new rules and regulations.	15. established 制定
-	1. By the time California became the thirty-first state of the United States	1. 在含有 by the time 引导的时间
1	of America in 1850, it was already a multicultural Society.	状语从句的句子中,主句多用完
	2. It was the building of the railway that brought even larger numbers to	成时态,但有时也用一般过去时
要	California in the 1860s.	或一般将来时。
旬	3. It is believed that before long the mix of	2. 强调句型
~	4. It is likely that Native Americans were living in California at least fif-	3. 主语从句
型	teen thousand years ago.	4. It is likely that
		是很有可能的。
谱		
法		
平	Noun Clauses	名词性从句
<u>+</u>		



。。《课堂导学》。。。







一、词汇详解

1. exist vi. 存在,生存

【典型例句】

One can't exist without air. 人没有空气就不能生存。

【相关链接】

existance n. 存在
bring into existance 使产生
come into existance 开始存在
in existance 存在的,现存的
exist in 存在于……中
exist on 靠……生活

2. by means of 通过,借助于

【典型例句】

He climbed the tree by means of a ladder. 他用梯子爬上了树。

【相关链接】

means, method, way

辨析:这组词的一般含义是"方法"或"方式"。

(1) means(单复数同形)含义为"手段,工具",不仅用于具体的东西,也可以用于抽象的概念。例如:

means of production 生产资料

means of living 生活资料

The next step would be to develop means for sending television pictures.

下一步将要开发发送电视图像的手段。

(2) method 所表示的"方法"可以指做某件事的具体步骤或程序,也可以指抽象概念的"条理",比 way 更正式。例如:

To do this, scientists have to devise methods of using radar and underwater television.

为此,科学家还要设计出使用雷达和水下电视的方法。

(3)way 是个最通用但最不正式的词,可以用来代替前面的任何一个词。在不少含有 way 的词组中,从理论上讲使用 means 或 method 可能表意更准确些,但是那样却损害了生动性。例如:

He always has his own way. 他总是随心所欲。

· 翻译	
(1)许多东西中存在着盐分。	
(2)那里有许多树。(exist)	
(3)矛盾处处存在。	
(4)罗马帝国存在了好了 世纪。	 L 个
(5)羊靠吃草生活。	
完成句子	
(1)我们用语言来表达感情。 We express our feel	ings
(1)我们用语言来表达感情。 We express our feel —————————————————	_
(1)我们用语言来表达感情。 We express our feel (2)工人们用起重机把重物吊起	-
(1)我们用语言来表达感情。 We express our feel —————————————————	-
(1)我们用语言来表达感情。 We express our feel (2)工人们用起重机把重物吊起	- load
(1)我们用语言来表达感情。 We express our feel ——————————————————————————————————	- load _ a
(1)我们用语言来表达感情。 We express our feel ——————————————————————————————————	- load _ a





The only way to do this was to operate.

要做到这一点的唯一方法就是动手术。(这里的 way 可换成 means)

Civilized men like such a way of living. 有文化的人喜欢这样的生活方式。

3. include vt. 包括

【典型例句】

Your duty includes checking the post and delivering it. 你的职责是检查和发送邮件。

My job doesn't include making cake for the boss. 为老板做蛋糕不是我工作分内的事情。(接 doing 形式) Detailed instructions are included in the booklet. 小册子中有详细说明。

【要点归纳】

include 为及物动词,表示"包括",不用于进行时,常用结构 include sb./sth. (in/among sth.)表示"使某人/某物成为整体中的一部分。" 其后还可加 doing 的形式,即"include + doing sth."。

【相关链接】

(1) including 是介词,表示"(其中)包括"。例如: Seven people, including four children, will come tomorrow. 7个人,其中包括 4 名儿童,明天要来。(作介词) (2) include 的过去分词表示"被包括在内"。例如: Most shops are open every day, Sunday included. 大部分商店每天都开门,包括星期天在内。 (3) 同义词: contain vt. 包含

4. a great many 许多,非常多

【典型例句】

He has made a great many friends here. 他已在这里交了很多朋友了。

【相关链接】

英语中,有很多词可以表示"许多;非常多;大量的",一般按 用途分三类:

(1)修饰可数名词。如:many,a good many,a great many, a good number of,a large number of,a great number of, quite a few, numbers of, many a, scores of 等。例如:

Quite a few people can operate computers.

相当多的人会电脑。

He tried many a time but he failed.

他试了许多次,但还是失败了。

Many a book has been translated into English.

许多书被译成了英文。

(2)修饰不可数名词。如:much, a great/good deal of, a large amount of, large amounts of 等。例如:

单项选择
(1) The tour a visit to
the Science Museum.
A. included
B. is included
C. including
D. have included
(2) The band played many songs,
some of my favou-
rites.
A. including
B. included
C. was including
D. was included
I fought with her against him
我和她一起对骨他。
They are fighting for freedom
他们在另首直流战。17.0
He and his prother are always
6.6
翻译
(1)老师刚才同你谈了许多吗?
(2)她花了很多钱买衣服。
(3)大量的水都被浪费了。
(4)这家公司因偷税被罚了许多
钱。(evade taxes)

Unit 1 A land of diversity



I have a great deal of homework to do; I have not much time to watch TV.

我可没那么多的时间看电视,我有很多作业要做。

(3)既可修饰可数名词也可修饰不可数名词。如 a lot of, lots of, plenty of, a large quantity of, large quantities of 等。例如:

Lots of workers are laid-off. 许多工人下岗了。

A large quantity of children's reading books has come out in recent years.

这几年出版了许多儿童读物。

注意:(1)"a quantity of+可数/不可数名词",谓语动词用单数。"quantities of+可数/不可数名词",谓语动词用复数。(2) much 和 many 常用于否定句中,若用在肯定句中其前常用 as, so, too 或 how 等来修饰。否定句中一般不用 of 构成的词组,如:a lot of, a great deal of 等。

5. fight vt. vi. 作战,争吵

【典型例句】

Great Britain fought against/with German in two wars. 英国曾在两次大战中与德国交战。

I fought with her against him.

我和她一起对付他。

They are fighting for freedom now.

他们在为自由而战。

He and his brother are always fighting over trifling matters. 他和他兄弟总是为琐事争吵。

【要点归纳】

fight 当"作战"讲,常用搭配为 fight with/against/for sb./sth.。

fight against/with...与 ······战斗

fight with ... against ... 与 ····· 一起对付 ······

fight for...为·····而战斗

fight about/over... 因 而争吵/战斗

【相关链接】

(1)fight 作名词时常为可数名词,意思是"打仗;斗争",如: We should put up a fight against waste.

我们应开展反浪费斗争。

(2) fight one's way through 是"奋力通过"的意思。例如: The boy had to fight his way through the crowd to talk to President.

这小男孩不得不拼命地挤过人群去和总统说句话。

6. accident n. 意外的事,事故

【典型例句】

Accidents will happen in the best regulated families.

改错

- (5) A plenty of books were handed out.
- (6) He has been to a lots of places in and out of China.

翻译

- (1)他和他妻子总是在为由谁来 照看孩子而吵架。
- (2) 别让那些孩子们互相打个 不停。
- (3)我们得从街道上熙熙攘攘的 人群中挤过去。

					100	2 /	٠.
Apparent.	MICH SAL	MITHER AN	alle bearing	-		E	1
					62.	La	A.

(4) Britain fought

France

German

in World War II.

A. with, against

B. against, against

C. about, with

D. with, over





[谚]家规再严,丑事难免。

【相关链接】

event, incident 和 accident

辨析:(1) event 作"事件"解释,即可指历史上的重大事件,及国际、国内的重大事件,也可指日常事件。同时 event 也可表示体育运动的"比赛项目"。例如:

We had a heated discussion over current events yesterday evening. 昨天晚上我们热烈讨论了当前局势。

field and track events 田径比赛

(2)incident 指与某人、某物或某重要事件有关的、独立的、 不太重要的事情或叙述中的一件事。例如:

That was one of the strangest incidents in my life.

那是我一生中最奇怪的事之一。

(3)accident 意为"事故""灾祸",通常指不愉快的、意外的不测之事,常导致不良后果。例如:

A traffic accident happened yesterday, three killed and five wounded. 昨天发生了一起交通事故,三死五伤。

7. so that 以便,为了……

【典型例句】

Ask her to hurry up with these letters so that I can sign them.

让她把这几封信快点打好,我好签字。

He got up early so that he could get to the station in time. 他早早起床,以便能够及时赶到车站。

【要点归纳】

so that 引导目的状语从句,意为"以便,为了……",常含有情态动词 can,will,may,should 等。

【相关链接】

(1)"so… that"和"such… that…"一样都表示"如此……以至于"的意思,用来引导结果状语从句,但他们的结构不同,通常有如下三种情况:

①
$$such+$$
 $\begin{cases} a/an+adj.+$ 单数可数名词 $adj.+$ 复数名词 $adj.+$ 不可数名词

②so
$$\left\{ egin{array}{l} adj./adv. \\ adj.+a/an+单数可数名词 \end{array}
ight\} + that 从句$$

③so
$$\begin{cases} many+名词复数\\ much+不可数名词\\ little+不可数名词\\ few+名词复数 \end{cases} + that 从句$$

(2) in order that 可替换 so that 引导目的状语从句。例如:

She did everything in order that he could pay off the debt. 为了还债,她什么事都做了。

200	-	1	
15	-	E 34	0
-346	м.	12	~
1	т	3. L	4

- (1)认识你是她一生中的一件大事。
- (2)去年你参加了哪个比赛项目?
- (3)这只是一位普通小事而已。
- (4)那次火车车祸是件可怕的 事情。

单顶选择

- (1) get higher pay,
 - A. In order to
 - B. So as to
 - C. In order that
 - D. So that besies of
- (2) We sent the letter by E-mail it might reach

them in time.

A. so as that

B. in order to

C. in order that

D. so as to



8. make a life=make a living 谋生

【典型例句】

They went to big cities to make a life. 他们去了大城市谋牛。

【相关链接】

(1) make use of 利用
make of/from 用……制造
make into 将……制成
make up 弥补,化装
be made in ……制造
make it 成功办到

(2)make 的用法小结:

①make 后接动词不定式作宾语,通常前面不用 to,但变为被动语态时,要带 to。例如:

They were made to work all night.

他们被迫整夜地干活。

②make 后接动词不定式短语作宾语,通常可用"make+it (形式宾语)+形容词或名词(作宾补)+不定式短语(真正宾语)"结构。例如:

She made it a rule to go shopping every week.

她每周上街买一次东西,这已成习惯。

③make 还常用于"make+oneself+动词的过去分词"结构中,表示"某人自己被别人……"。例如:

He raised his voice to make himself heard.

他提高嗓音使每个人都能听清楚。

9. keep up ①维持,坚持,继续 ②(斗志,价格等)不低落 ③使(某人)熬夜

【典型例句】

Keep it up! 坚持下去。

The students keep up their courage.

同学们都鼓足勇气。

【相关链接】

(1)keep up high spirits 情绪高涨

keep up with 跟上,赶上

keep off 让开,不接近

keep on 继续

keep out (使)在外

keep in touch with 与某人保持联系

keep from 阻止,使免于

keep back 留在后面,隐瞒,留下

(2) keep 用法小结:

keep 作及物动词,表示"使……保持(某种状态);使得……"时,常用以下几种结构:

①keep+宾语(由人或物充当)+形容词。例如:

•	翻译
(1)	小男孩站在桌子上,使大家
	都能看到他。
(2)	
(3)	他们被迫一天干几个小时的活。
(4)	我们应该好好利用业余时间。
(5)	他以教书为生。
- (6)	玻璃可以制成瓶子。
-	
	400

选择				
(1) He studies hard to			
	the others.	980,400°A J. M. Haller Tu		
	A keep up with			

A. keep up with

B. keep off

C. keep on

D. keep out

(2)It's cold outside. Close the window to _____ the cold .

A. keep ... out

B. keep ... off

C. keep ... on

D. keep ... back

(3) Never keep me ,OK?

A. to wait

B. waiting

C. waited

D. to be waited



Keep your hands clean. 手要保持干净。

②keep+宾语+副词。例如:

What have kept you away for so long?

什么事使你离开这么久?

③keep+宾语+v.-ing。例如:

I'm sorry to have kept you waiting.

对不起,让你久等了。

④keep+宾语+v.-ed。例如:

Keep the door closed. 让门关着。

⑤keep+宾语+介词短语。例如:

Don't keep your hands in your pockets.

不要把手插在口袋里。

10. occur(occurred occurring)vi. 发生,出现,被想到【典型图句】

Don't let the mistake occur again.

不要让这样的错误再次发生。

These plants occur in Africa only.

这些植物只在非洲才有。

It never occurred to me to phone you.

我根本没有想到要打电话给你。

【要点归纳】

occur 作"想到,想起"解时常用于下列结构:

sth. occurs to sb.

it occurs to sb. to do sth.

it occurs to sb. that clause

【相关链接】

occur, take place, happen 和 break out, come about 辨析:这些词都可表示"发生",且都没有被动语态。

- (1)occur 文言味较浓,常指某特定事情发生。
- (2) happen 意为"发生;碰巧",强调事物的偶然性。例如: The accident happened at the corner.

那事故发生在拐角处。

(3)take place 可以是有计划安排,也可表无计划安排,即偶然发生。例如:

When will the wedding take place?

婚礼什么时候开始?

A strong earthquake took place.

- 一场强烈的地震发生了。
- (4) break out 指"(火灾、战争等)突然发生,爆发"。例如:

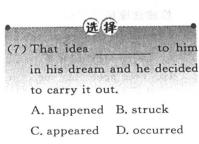
Fire broke out in the neighborhood last night.

昨晚附近发生了火灾。

(5) come about 发生,导致。例如:How did it come about? 那事是怎么发生的?

(4)	When the class began the
	teacher kept us
	for a long time.
	A. reading the text
	B. to read the text
	C. to be reading the text
	D. read the text

完成句 字
(1)我们家乡发生了很大变化。
Great changes
in our
hometown.
(2)他还没露面,发生什么事了?
He hasn't turned up now,
what him?
(3)我根本没有想到再回来的。
It never
me to be back again.
(4)几天前,影院附近发生了火灾。
Fire near a
cinema a few days ago.
(5)他想到了一个新主意。
A fresh ideahim.
(6)在他们的语言中不存在那文盲。
That sound
in their language.
选择



(8)Do you remember when was the accident occurred?

Unit 1 A land of diversity



11. majority n. 大多数

【典型例句】

The majority were(was) for the plan. 大多数人赞成这个计划。

【要点归纳】

the majority 作主语,谓语动词用单、复数均可。

【相关链接】

be in the majority 占多数

12. spend vt. 花费

【典型例句】

We spend a lot of time reading. 我们花很多时间搞阅读。

【相关链接】

spend, take, cost 和 pay 的用法区别:现将四个词的用法列表如下:

词别	句子主语	句型结构
spend	sb.	sb. spends some money/time+ on sth.
pay	sb.	sb. pays (some money) for sth.
take	it/sth.	It takes(sb.) some time to do sth.
cost	sth.	sth.costs(sb.) some money/time

例如:

The composition cost (took) me three hours.

我用了三个小时才写成这篇作文。

How much did the radio cost you?

这台无线电花了你多少钱? (不用 take)

The work cost them much labour.

这件工作花费他们很大的劳动。

It took them over two years to build the bridge.

修建这座桥花了他们两年多的时间。

I spend 50 dollars on the camera.

买这架照相机,我花了50美元。

He often spent his spare time (in) helping the poor.

他经常利用业余时间帮助穷人。

13. arrival n. 到达(的人或物)

【典型例句】

He was dead on arrival at the nearby hospital.

她被送进附近医院时已经死了。

Late arrivals must wait in the hall. 来晚的人要在大厅等候。

【要点归纳】

arrival 当"到达,抵达"的意思时,是不可数名词,可以与介

	()
(1)赞成该提案	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	а пож.
-	
(2)大多数的人	喜欢看电视而不
喜欢听收音	机。
-	
选	4
(1) Careless d	
him his life	₽.
A. spend	B. cost
C. pay	D. take
(2) It	us three hours
to walk hon	ne.
A. spends	B. pays
C. takes	
	z. pays
(3)I 5 the book.	
	in the book.
	ook 50 yuan.
(6) I the b	ook
	50 yuan.
-6	3 X statestatistatistatistatistatistatistati
(7)这件上衣我都	
①	
	110
	110 00
(5)	
	
	译
(1)我们等候来算	《的到达。
(2)他们期盼着不久	、将添一个新生儿。





词 at/in 搭配。当"到达的人或物"的意思时,是可数名词。

14. influence n. 影响

【典型例句】

The idea has influence among statesmen. 这种观点在政治家中间有影响。

【要点归纳】

influence 作名词,表示"影响;作用",常与不定冠词及介词 on 或 among 连用,构成 have an influence on 意为"对……有影响"。

【相关链接】

(1) influence 作名词,还可以表示"势力;权势"。例如:

Tony got a job in the factory because his uncle had influence there.

托尼在那个工厂里找到了一个工作,因为他叔叔在那里有权势。

(2)作名词,表示"有影响或权威的人或事"。例如:

Dick is a big influence on his younger brother.

迪克对他弟弟有很大的影响。

(3)作及物动词,表示"影响;感化;左右"。例如:

What we read influences our thinking.

我们所阅读的书籍会影响我们的思想。

二、句型必背

1. By the time California became the thirty-first state of the United States of America in 1850, it was already a multicultural society.

到加利福尼亚在 1850 年成为美国第 31 个州的时候,它已 经是一个多文化的社会了。

【要点提示】

by the time 引导时间状语从句主句多用完成时态,但有时 也用一般过去时或一般将来时态。

【典型例句】

By the time he was ten, he had learnt 2,000 English words. 当他 10 岁时,他已学会 2,000 个英语单词了。 We'll finish the work by the time you come. 你来时我们将已完成了任务。

It was the building of the railway from the west to the east that brought even larger numbers to California in the 1860s.

是贯穿东西海岸铁路的修筑,于 19 世纪 60 年代将更多的 人带到了加利福尼亚。

【要点提示】

It is/was+被强调部分+that/who+其他成分,构成强调句型强调人时可用 who,强调任何成分都可用 that。

【典型例句】

It was through the window that we entered the room. 我们是从窗子进屋的。

A State of the last	poten.	and street,	More
10	/But	100	换
fol.	ישרו	35	ADD AND
(1)c.	Alt.	87 4 .	At 1598

(1) What the teacher said has a great influence on me.

What the teacher said me greatly.

	选择
(2)Be carefu	l of the tall man.
He	in this area.
A. has in	fluence

C. has an influenceD. is an influence

B. is influence

	Tel Installed	翻泊	养 。	T. P. SANS	
1)在他	12	岁时	,他已	能够	自1
其力	0				

(2)他再回	来时,	,我	们	已	搬	到	新
房子了	0						

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Weme	t Tom	in the park
1	2	3)

1	2	3	
yester	lay		
4			

①	 	
2		

(J)	 	
4	 	



3. It is believed that before long the mix of nationalities will be so great that there will be no major racial or cultural groups, but simply a mixture of many cultures.

人们相信,过不了多久国籍间相混的程度将会很大,以致于 不再有大的种族或文化团体,而仅仅是一个多文化的混合体。

【要点提示】

It is said/believed/supposed/reported/hoped/guessed/expleted/concluded/announced/arranged \pm that clause.

据说/认为/猜测/报道/希望/估计/预测/推论/宣布/安排······it 为形式主语, that clause 为主语从句。

【典型例句】

It is believed that he is honest. = People believe that he is honest. 人们相信他是诚实的。

4. Did so much exploring at Fisherman's wharf, am exhausted and don't feel like doing anything else.

对渔夫码头做了如此多的探究,(我)感到疲惫不堪,什么都不愿做。

【要点提示】

feel like doing sth. 喜欢做某事

【典型例句】

He feels like reading novels.

他喜欢看小说。

【相关链接】

would like to do sth. 愿意做某事。例如:

We would like to read the passage again in order to find the right answer.

为了找到正确答案,我们愿意再读一遍文章内容。

5. However, it is likely that Native Americans were living in California at least fifteen thousand years ago.

然而,很有可能美洲土著人生活在加利福尼亚至少是在 15,000 年前。

【要点提示】

It is likely that ... ······是很有可能的。

【典型例句】

It is likely that if all of us study hard, most of us can go to college. 如果我们都刻苦学习,绝大部分都能考上大学是很可能的。

三、典句剖析

1. Two centuries later, the Spanish had settled in most parts of South America and along the northwest coast of what we now call the United States.

两个世纪后,西班牙人已在南美的大部分地区和我们现在 称为美国的西北沿岸定居下来。

(1)据报		翻译			
	, MI 11C		, , , <u>c</u>			
(2)据说	我们	学校	大多	数学生	者
	通过	了考	试。			

(3)人们相信他的话是正确的。

单项选择 (1)Nobody feels like	at,
A. laughing	
B. laughed	
C. being laughed	

- D. being laughing
- (2)—Would you like some more coffee?
 - A. Yes, I would
 - B. No, I wouldn't
 - C. Thank you. I've had enough
 - D. No, Just a little

(1)	天	很有	可能	要下	耐。	

		- m	~ ~	
	(句型的	专换	
3) H e	is lik	cely to	come	soon.

	选择
(1)We agreed to accept
	they thought was the best
	tourist guide.
	A. whatever B. whomever

C. whichever D. however