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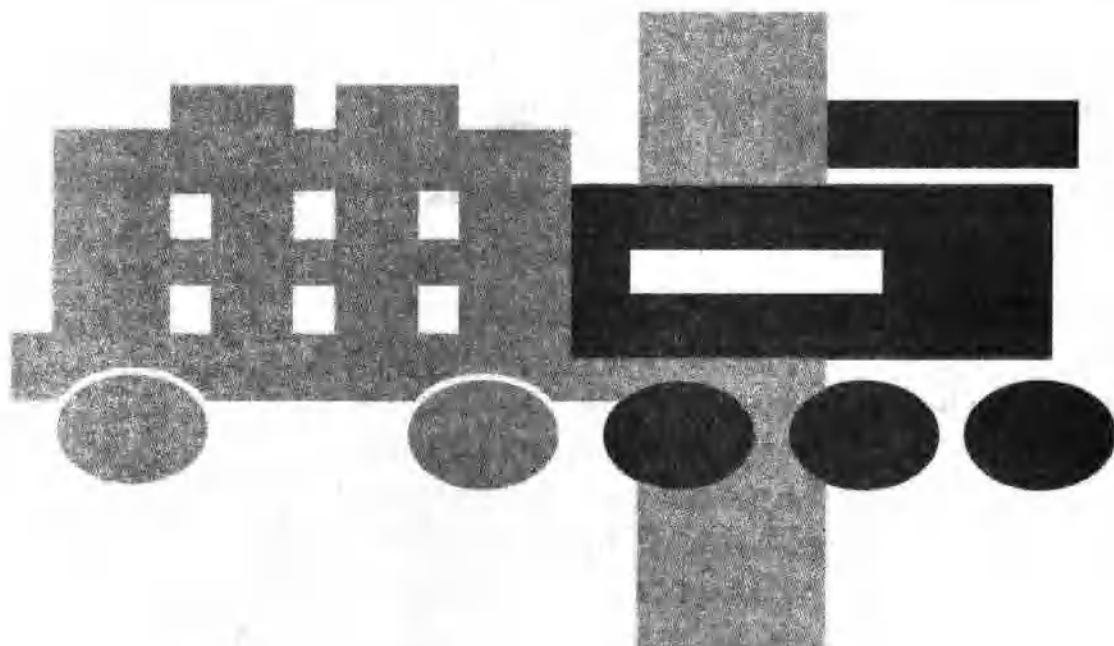
试验修订版

高一英语下

掀起题海的浪花

凝起知识的雨露

内蒙古少年儿童出版社



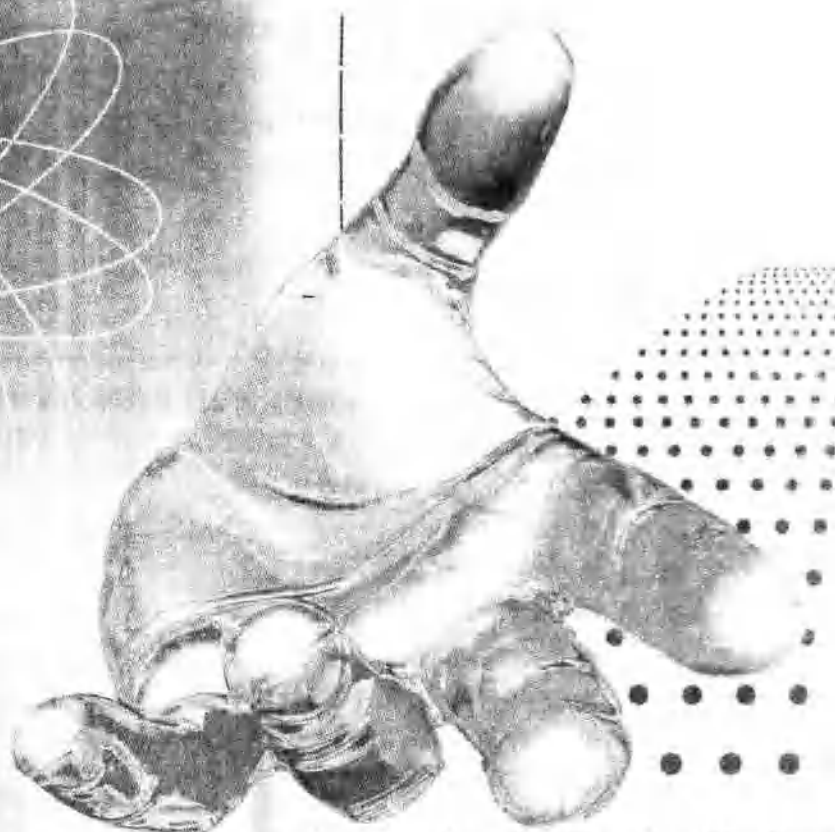
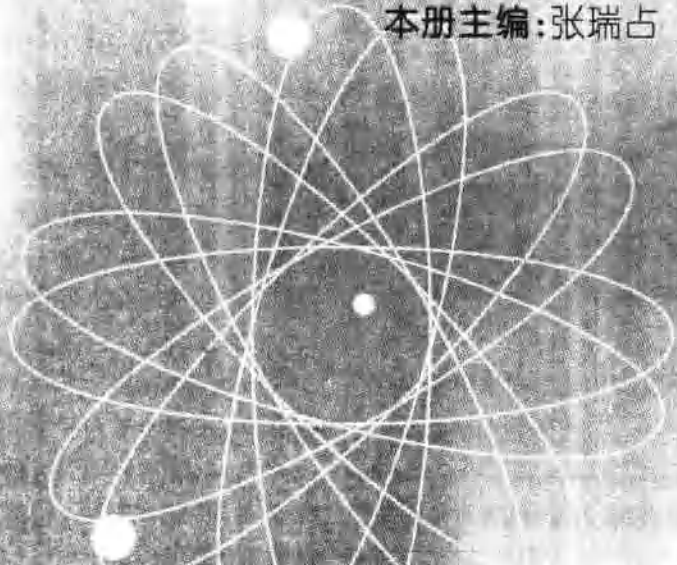
高一英语(下)

(试验修订版)

另配听力磁带

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鸟儿选择天空,因为它可以高飞
鱼儿选择大海,因为它可以畅游
骆驼选择沙漠,因为它可以跋涉
骏马选择草原,因为它可以驰骋
做最好的选择,才能展现最优秀的你

内蒙古少年儿童出版社

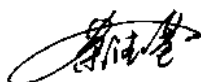
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一个橘子成就的梦想

悉尼歌剧院是与印度泰姬陵、埃及金字塔比肩的世界顶级建筑。它是20世纪建筑史上的奇迹。

而令人意想不到的，这样一个令世人惊叹的建筑，竟出自丹麦38岁建筑师琼·伍重的灵机一动，而这个灵机一动，竟然与一个橘子有关。

在征集悉尼歌剧院方案的时候，琼·伍重也得到了这个消息，他决定参加大赛。他研究了世界各地歌剧院的建造风格，尽管它们或气势宏伟，或华美壮丽，他都没有从那里获得一点灵感。

这是在南半球一个十分美丽的港湾都市海边建造的歌剧院，必须摒弃一切旧的模式，具有崭新的思维。

早上，晚上，一日三餐，他沉浸在设计里，一天一天过去，截稿日渐近，却仍无头绪。

一天，妻子见苦苦思索的他又没有及时进餐，就随手递给他一个橘子。沉浸在思索

中的他，随手接过橘子，一边思考一边漫无目的地用小刀在橘子上划来划去。橘子被他的小刀横的竖的划了一道又一道。无意中，橘子被切开了。当他回过神来，看着那一瓣一瓣的橘子，一道灵感闪电划过脑海上空。

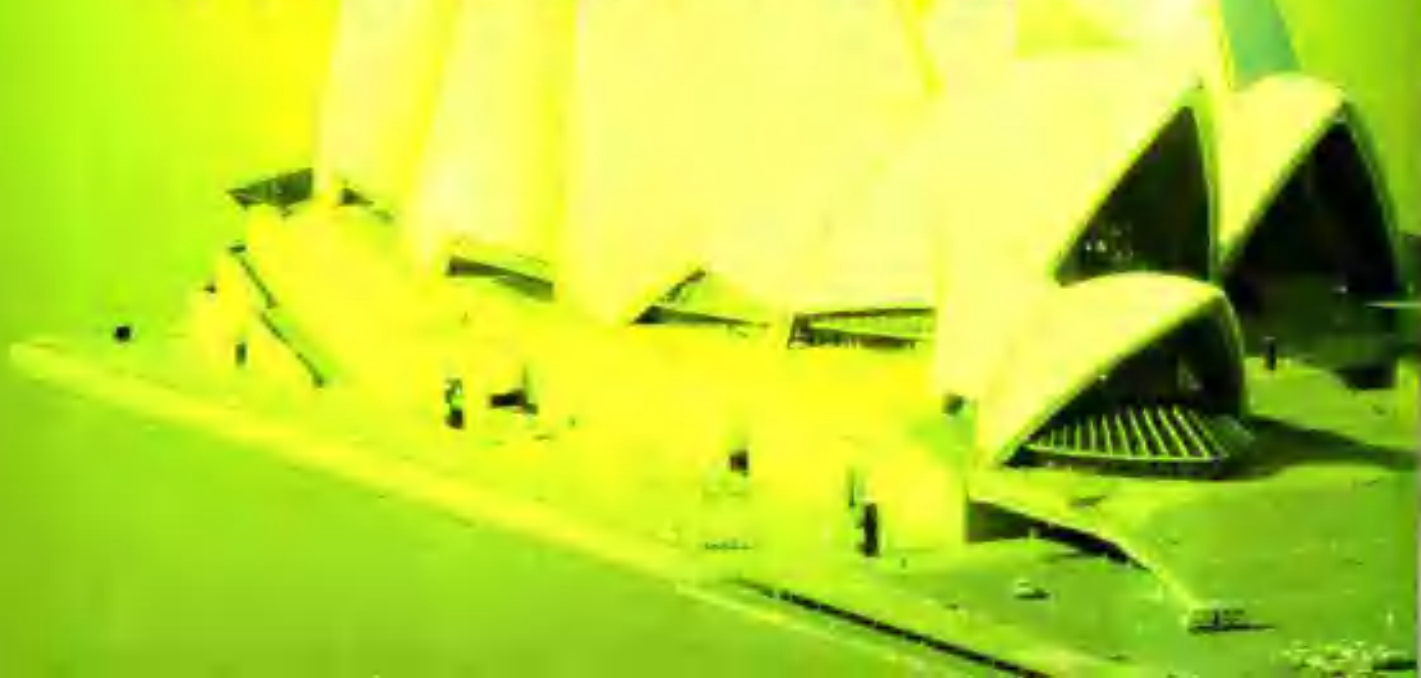
“啊，方案有了！”

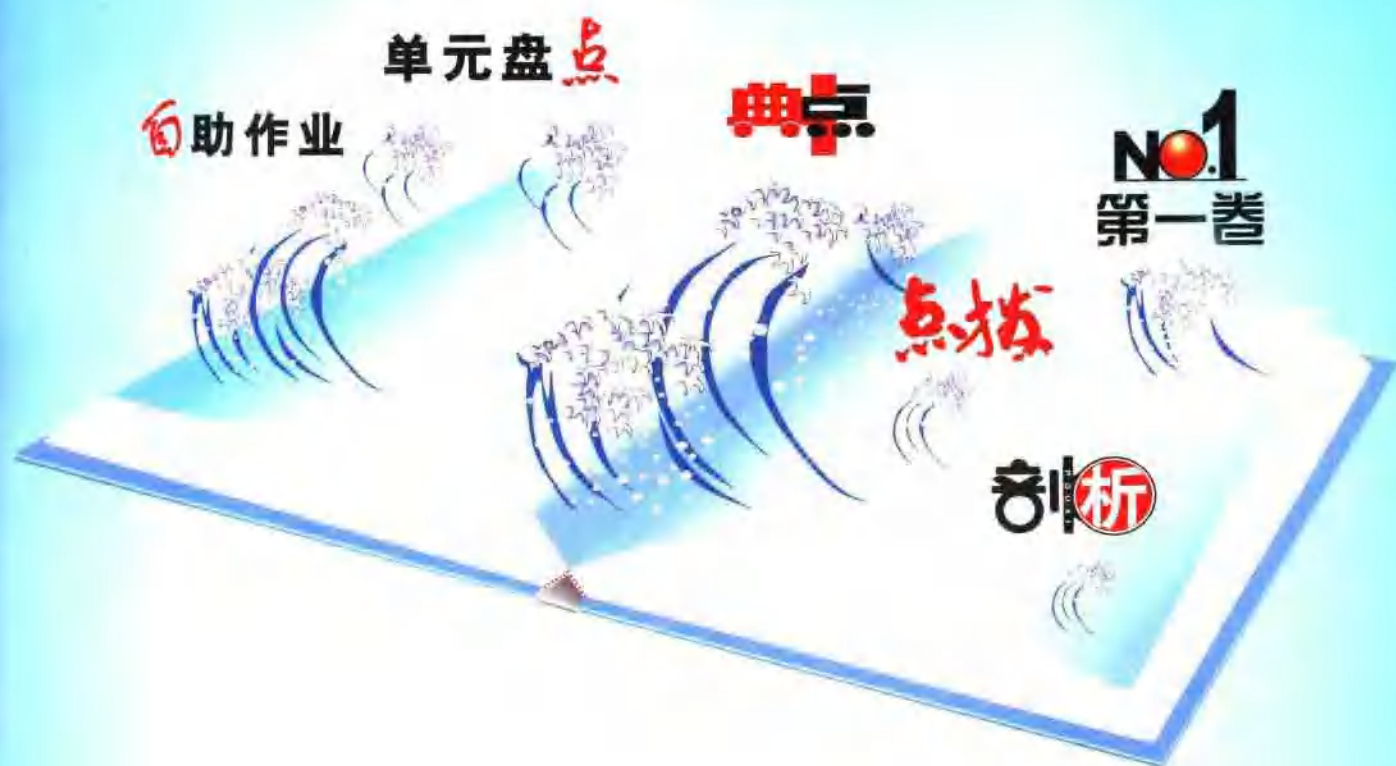
他迅疾设计好草图，寄往新南威尔士州。于是，20世纪世界上最伟大的建筑——悉尼歌剧院诞生了。在悉尼——这世界第一美港的贝尼朗岬角上，三面临海的歌剧院，不管它怎么样变幻着色彩都与周围景色浑然一体。它已经成为一种海的象征，艺术的象征，人类精神的象征。

奇迹就是奇迹。琼·伍重的小刀在橘子上划过，无意中获得了悉尼歌剧院的外观造型，他的小刀无意划过，触动了一个科学原理，球体网割弧线分割法。

或许这对我们每个人都有启示：

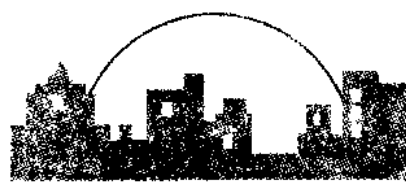
人，不能轻易丢掉自己的梦想。





在知识的海洋里汲取智慧的浪花

见过一片海，
用渊博的知识激荡起壮阔的海面；
采过一丛花，
因智慧的碰撞绽放开含蓄的花瓣；
有过一个梦，
决定从这里启程……



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Unit 13 Healthy eating



I. 单元知识点全览

工欲善其事，必先利其器。

项目	大纲要求与考纲目标
话题	1. Talking about healthy food and junk food(谈论健康食品和垃圾食品) 2. Talking about eating habits and health(谈论饮食习惯和健康)
功能	1. Seeing a doctor(看病) 2. Giving advice and making suggestions(提出意见和建议)
须掌握的单词	1. fat <i>n.</i> 脂肪[] 2. stomach <i>n.</i> 胃, 肚子[] 3. fever <i>n.</i> 发烧[] 4. salad <i>n.</i> 色拉[] 5. peach <i>n.</i> 桃子[] 6. ripe <i>adj.</i> 熟的, 成熟的[] 7. ought <i>n. aux.</i> 应该[] 8. examine <i>vt.</i> 检查[] 9. plenty <i>n.</i> 充足, 大量[] 10. energy <i>n.</i> 能量[] 11. soft <i>adj.</i> 不含酒精的[] 12. fuel <i>n.</i> 燃料, 营养物[] 13. diet <i>n.</i> 日常饮食[] 14. pace <i>n.</i> 步调[] 15. nutrition <i>n.</i> 营养[] 16. nutritious <i>adj.</i> 有营养的[] 17. product <i>n.</i> 产品[] 18. fibre <i>n.</i> 纤维 [] 19. mineral <i>n.</i> 矿物[] 20. function <i>n.</i> 功能[] 21. chemical <i>n.</i> 化学药品[] 22. balance <i>n.</i> 平衡[] 23. fit <i>adj.</i> 健康的, 合适的[] 24. digest <i>v.</i> 消化[] 25. gain <i>vt.</i> 增加, 获得[] 26. sleepy <i>adj.</i> 困乏的[] 27. brain <i>n.</i> 脑, 大脑[] 28. recipe <i>n.</i> 食谱[] 29. tasty <i>adj.</i> 好吃的[] 30. mushroom <i>n.</i> 蘑菇[] 31. steam <i>vt.</i> 蒸[] 32. boil <i>v.</i> 煮沸[] 33. mixture <i>n.</i> 混合物[] 34. spoonful <i>n.</i> 一匙的量[] 35. slice <i>n.</i> 片, 薄片[]
词汇拓展	1. examine → _____ (<i>n.</i>) 2. nutrition → _____ (<i>adj.</i>) 3. function → _____ (<i>adj.</i>) 4. chemical → _____ (<i>n.</i>) 化学 5. fit → _____ (<i>adj.</i>) 近义词 6. sleepy → _____ (<i>v. & n.</i>) 7. tasty → _____ (<i>v.</i>)
须掌握的短语	1. _____ a fever 发烧 2. ought _____ 应该 3. plenty _____ 许多, 大量 4. _____ drink 不含酒精的饮料 5. be _____ a diet 节食 6. _____ fit 保持健康 7. _____ sb. to do 建议某人做…… 8. make a _____ of 列出 清单 9. had _____ do... 最好做…… 10. _____ up with 跟上 11. make a _____ 作选择 12. go _____ 适用 于, 应用于 13. be _____ on 以……为依据 14. even _____ 即使 15. now and _____ 时不时地 16. be _____ for 对……有好处 17. _____ food 垃圾食品
须掌握的句型	1. You had better get some rest. 2. Choosing what to eat is no longer as easy as it once was. 3. Our eating habits have changed, as has our way of life, and the fuel we need for our bodies is also different. 4. Many people today make choices about their eating habits based on what they believe. 5. Only in that way will we be ready for the challenges and opportunities.
须掌握的语法	情态动词(1) had better, should, ought to 1. 就某事向某人提出建议或发表自己的观点使用 had better(not) 2. 劝说某人做某事或不要做某事, 向某人提出忠告使用 should(not)或 ought(not)to
书面表达实践	Write an article about eating (学写一篇有关饮食的文章)

答案: 须掌握的单词: 1. [æ] 2. [ʌ] 3. [ə] 4. [æ] 5. [i:] 6. [aɪ] 7. [ɔ:] 8. [ɪ] 9. [e] 10. [ə] 11. [o] 12. [ju:] 13. [aɪ]
14. [eɪ] 15. [ɪ] 16. [ju:] 17. [o] 18. [aɪ] 19. [ə] 20. [ʌ] 21. [e] 22. [æ] 23. [ɪ] 24. [(a)ɪ] 25. [eɪ] 26. [ɪ] 27. [eɪ]
28. [e] 29. [eɪ] 30. [ʌ] 31. [i:] 32. [ɔ:] 33. [ɪ] 34. [u:] 35. [aɪ]

词汇拓展: 1. examination 2. nutritious 3. functional 4. chemistry 5. healthy 6. sleep 7. taste

须掌握的短语: 1. have 2. to 3. of 4. soft 5. on 6. keep 7. advise 8. list 9. better 10. keep 11. choice 12. for 13. based
14. if/though 15. then 16. good 17. junk



II. 知识点过关

过关斩将，勇往直前。



Period 1 Warming up, Listening and Speaking

知识点详解

一、重点词汇

1. contain *vt.* 包含; 包括; 容纳; 控制(不用进行时) eg:
This kind of food contains Vitamin A and Vitamin C.
这种食物里含有维生素 A 和维生素 C。
Sea water contains salt. 海水含有盐分。
How much will this bottle contain? 这个瓶子的容量是多少?
My suitcase contains only a few warm-weather clothes.
我箱子里只有几件热天穿的衣服。
She couldn't contain herself for joy. 她高兴地难以自制。
2. examine *vt.* 仔细检查; 对……进行考核; 审查; 考试 eg:
The doctor examined her carefully. 医生仔细地给她做了检查。

案例练习

题1-1 这个大厅可容纳 200 人。(汉译英)

题1-2 这本书包含五十个年轻人喜欢的故事。(完成句子)
The book _____ fifty stories which are _____ with young people.

题2-1 我要去医院检查一下我的眼睛。(完成句子)
I'll go to hospital to _____ my eyes _____.

The witness was examined on her relationship with the accused. 证人被询问到她同被告的关系。

All job applicants are to be examined. 所有求职者都要经过考核。

The students will be examined in English. 学生们将考英语。

3. advise vt. 建议; 忠告; 劝告, 用法如下:

(1) advise + n. / pron. (2) advise sb. (not) to do sth.

(3) advise doing sth. (4) advise sb. against (doing) sth.

(5) advise (sb.) + clause (从句中用 should do 的虚拟语气, should 可以省略) eg: The doctor advises a change of air. 医生建议换换空气。

He advises me to start early. 他建议我早动身。

We advised waiting till the proper time. 我们建议等待适当的时机。

His parents advised him against (doing) wrong.

他父母告诫他不要做坏事。

I advised that he (should) leave at once. 我劝他马上动身。

Please advise me whether I (should) accept the offer.

请告诉我是否该接受这份帮助。

词义辨析: advice n. 建议(不可数)

词义辨析: give advice 提出建议

ask (for) one's advice 征求意见 take / follow one's advice 听从劝告

题1-1 点拨: The hall can contain two hundred people. **题1-2 点拨:** contains, popular

题2-1 点拨: have; examined **题2-2 点拨:** My bags were examined when I entered the country.

题2-3 点拨: 那位老师对学生的物理课进行了考试。

题3-1 点拨: 将 to have 改为 having. advise 后面加 doing 或 sb. to do 结构。

题3-2 点拨: 答案为 D. advise 后面加 that 从句时谓语动词用 should + 动词原形, should 可省略。 **题3-3 点拨:** should leave

二、短语

4. make a list of 列出清单 eg:

Please make a list of the things I must buy. 请列出我必须买的东西。

Try to make a list of the books which Philip is to read.

设法列出菲力普要读的那些书。

5. plenty of 许多的; 大量的 eg:

既可修饰不可数名词又可修饰可数名词, 相当于 a lot of. eg:

We have plenty of time to finish the plan. 我们有充足的时间完成这个计划。

There are plenty of eggs in the basket. 篮子里有很多鸡蛋。

词义辨析: in plenty “许多、丰富”, 用作状语。 eg:

They live in plenty. 他们生活富裕。

题4 点拨: You had better make a list of things you lent to other people.

题5-1 点拨: 去掉 a 或将 plenty 改为 lot. plenty of = a lot of “许多、大量”。

题5-2 点拨: 该地区有丰富的石油。

三、词语辨析

6. contain 与 include

contain 指作为组成部分而被“包含”或“容纳”在内。

include 侧重于作为整体中的一部分而被包括进去。 eg:

What does that box contain? 那个盒子里装的是什么?

Books contain knowledge. 书籍蕴含知识。

Everyone here took part in the fight against the flood, including old people.

这里所有的人, 包括老人, 都参加了抗洪斗争。

Everybody had something to say, me included.

所有的人, 包括我在内, 都有话要说。

7. a bit 与 a little

(1) a bit 可作程度副词用, 作“一点儿”解, 与 a little 同义, 用于口语。 eg:

I feel a bit tired; I'd like to have a rest. 我有点累了, 想休息一会儿。

Could you wait a bit? I still have something else to do.

能不能等一会儿? 我还有点别的事要做。

(2) a bit 还可修饰名词, 此时后面应跟介词 of, 即 a bit of 结构。 eg:

I have a bit of money. Don't waste any more.

我还有一点钱, 不要再浪费了。

(3) not a bit 一点儿也不。 eg:

题2-2 我进入那个国家时, 书包受到了检查。(汉译英)

题2-3 The teacher examined the students in physics. (英译汉)

题3-1 He advised to have a meeting at once. (单句改错)

题3-2 I advised that he _____ accept the offer but he lent no ear.

A. wouldn't

B. mustn't

C. can't

D. not

题3-3 I advised leaving at once. (句型转换)

I advised we _____ at once.

题4 你最好把你借给别人的东西列出清单。(汉译英)

题5-1 There are a plenty of good books to read. (单句改错)

题5-2 The district has oil in plenty. (英译汉)

题6-1 这个瓶子里有 5 个球, 其中包括 3 个红球。(完成句子) The bottle _____ five balls, _____ three red ones.

题6-2 They all have something to say, him including. (单句改错)

题7-1 你能给我一点建议吗? (完成句子) Could you give me _____?

题7-2 —Are you hungry at all?

—Yes. _____

A. Not a little.

B. I'm not.

C. Not a bit.

D. Too much.

I'm not a bit hungry, Mum. 妈妈,我一点也不饿。

(4) not a little 意为“很”“许多”。 eg:

I'm sorry to have given you not a little trouble.

很抱歉给你带来那么多麻烦。

The old mother was not a little worried about her son who worked in the city far away from his home.

那位老妈妈非常担心远离家乡在城里工作的儿子。

题6-1 点拨: contains; including

题6-2 点拨: 将 including 改为 included. him 与 include 之间为被动关系, 所以应该用过去分词。

题7-1 点拨: a bit of advice

题7-2 点拨: 答案为 A. 根据回答 Yes 可知现在很饿, 所以用 not a little “非常、很”。

题7-3 点拨: 她对这笔费用非常担心。

四、交际用语

8. 医生询问病人病情的常用语

What's wrong with sb./sth.? What's the matter with sb./sth.?

What's the trouble with sb./sth.? What happened to sb./sth.?

上述句型都表示“……怎么了?”, 是口语中常用的对某人或某事“出了毛病, 不正常”的情况的关切询问。 eg:

—What happened to the cat? 那猫怎么啦?

—It was poisoned. 它中毒了。

—What's the matter with your left arm? 你的左臂怎么啦?

My left arm is broken. It really hurts. 我的左臂骨折了, 非常疼。

9. 病人向医生描述自己病情的常用语

I've got a pain/cough/headache. 我疼痛/咳嗽/头疼。

This place hurts. 这个地方疼。

I don't feel well. 我感到不舒服。

There is something wrong with... 有些不大对劲(不正常)。

There is something wrong with my back. I don't feel well.

我的背部有些不对劲, 我感到不舒服。

10. 医生提出忠告的常用语

(1) 检查过程中的用语: Let me examine you. 让我给你检查一下。

Does it hurt here? 这儿疼吗?

It's nothing serious. 不要紧。/病情不严重。

(2) 检查后对病人提出嘱咐或安慰的用语:

You'd better have a good rest. 你最好好好休息一下。

Take this medicine three times a day. 这个药一天服三次。

And I advise you not to do... 我建议你不要……

You'll be well/all right soon. 不久你就会好的。

题8-1 点拨: “What's wrong with you?” “I have got a pain in my leg.”

题8-2 点拨: What do you think has happened to him?

题9 点拨: 答案为 A. wrong 修饰不定代词 anything, 放在其后面, 本句意为“你脑袋不舒服吗?”

题10-1 点拨: The teacher advised us not to stay up.

题10-2 点拨: 答案为 B. advise 后面加宾语从句时谓语动词用 should + 动词原形, 其中 should 可省略。

题7-3 She was not a little worried about the expense.

(英译汉)

题8-1 “你怎么了?” “我腿疼。” (汉译英)

题8-2 你认为他发生什么事情了? (汉译英)

题9 —Doctor, I feel terrible.

—Is there anything _____ your head?

A. wrong with

B. the wrong with

C. matter with

D. the matter to

题10-1 老师建议我们晚上别熬夜。(汉译英)

题10-2 I advised that he _____ at 8 o'clock.

A. starts B. start

C. started D. starting

五、句型及重难点句讲解

11. Decide whether the food shown in the photos is junk food or healthy

food. 判断一下图中的食物是垃圾食品还是健康食品。

whether 与 if 表示“是否”时的异同:

(1) 动词后引起宾语从句时, 二者可以换用。但是作介词宾语时连接词一般用 whether。 eg:

I wonder if/whether you've finished the work.

我不知道你是否完成了工作。

It all depends on whether they will come back.

这一切都取决于他们是否会回来。

(2) if 不和 or not 直接连用, whether 可以。 eg:

I didn't know whether or not he had arrived in Wuhan.

我不知道他是否到了武汉。

(3) 与不定式连用时, 只能用 whether。 eg:

He wonders whether to accept the advice.

他不知道是否该接受这个建议。

题11-1 _____ we'll go camping tomorrow depends on the weather.

A. If

B. Whether

C. That

D. What

题11-2 我们想知道的是他是否会准时来。(汉译英)

题11-3 We still don't know _____ he'll come back for a visit, but we are expecting him.

A. whether or not

B. if or not

C. why not

D. how is it

(4)引起主语从句、表语从句、同位语从句时,只能用 whether。 eg:

Whether the meeting will be put off has not been decided yet.

会议是否将被推迟现在还没有决定。

We ought to discuss carefully the question whether we can do it or not. 我们应该仔细讨论能不能做这件事的问题。

The question is whether they have so much money.

问题是他们是否有如此多的钱。

12. You'd better get some rest. 你最好休息一下。

You'd better 是 You had better 的省略形式,后面直接跟动词原形,

否定式一般在 better 后加 not,疑问句把 had 提前。 eg:

You'd better go to see a doctor. 你最好去看看医生。

Had we better go home now? 我们现在最好回家吗?

题12-1 你最好不要回家了,因为下大雨了。(汉译英)

题12-2 Why don't you go to school on foot? (句型转换)

You _____ go to school on foot.

题11-1 点拨:答案为 B。引导主语从句表“是否”之意时用 whether 而不用 if。

题11-2 点拨:What we want to know is whether he will come on time.

题11-3 点拨:答案为 A。if 引导宾语从句时不可与 or not 直接连用。

题12-1 点拨:You had better not go home, for it is raining hard.

题12-2 点拨:had better

Period 2 Pre-reading, Reading and Post-reading

知识点详解

一、重点词汇

13. offer

(1)vt. 提供;给予(表示主动给予) eg:

I have been offered a job in Spain. 有人给我在西班牙提供了一份工作。

He offered me his pencil. 他把自己的铅笔给了我。

offer 表示“(主动)提出”之意时,后接动词只用不定式。 eg:

He offered to lend me some books. 他提出借给我一些书。

She kindly offered to show us around. 她友好地主动提出带我们到处看看。

(2)vt. 出价;拿……出售 eg:

I offered him £1 000 for the house. 我出价 1000 英镑买那所房子。

The next morning we offered our boat for sale for six dollars.

第二天早上我们出售我们的小船,要价 6 美元。

(3)n. 提供;提出 eg: Thank you for your offer to help. 谢谢你提供帮助。

He promised to make an offer of support. 他答应给予支持。

14. diet n. 日常饮食;食物;节食 eg:

Proper diet and exercise are both important for health.

适当的饮食和锻炼对健康都很重要。

The Irish used to live on a diet of potatoes. 爱尔兰人从前以土豆为主食。

Her diet consisted of bread and fruit. 她的日常饮食由面包和水果构成。

用法拓展:常构成的一些短语有: a balanced diet 均衡的饮食

be/go on a diet 照规定饮食;在节食 eg:

I mustn't have chocolate—I'm on a diet. 我不能吃巧克力。我在节食。

She is on a special diet to lose weight. 她正在为了减肥节食。

15. function (1)n. [C]作用;功能;职责 eg:

What is the true function of education? 教育的真正作用是什么?

The brain performs a very important function; it controls the nervous system of the body. 大脑执行很重要的功能,它控制身体的神经系统。

Her function was to help others. 她的职责就是帮助他人。

(2)v. 运转;活动;起……作用(与 as 连用) eg:

The telephone isn't functioning. 电话有毛病。

16. balance (1)vt. 权衡;对比;使平衡;抵消,跟……相抵 eg:

We must balance the two plans. 我们必须把这两个计划对比一下。

Can you balance yourself on skates? 你穿了溜冰鞋能保持身体平衡吗?

The expenses balance the receipts. 支出跟收入相抵。

(2)n. 天平;秤;平衡;均势;收支平衡 eg: weigh sth. in the balance 用天平称某物

be out of balance 不平衡 a favourable balance of trade 贸易顺差

用法拓展: { keep one's balance 保持平衡
lose one's balance 失去平衡;心慌意乱
on balance = in balance 总的来说

解例练习

题13-1 They've _____ us \$ 120,000 for the house, shall we take it?

A. provided B. supplied
C. shown D. offered

题13-2 我向他出价 100 元买那本书。(汉译英)

题13-3 She promised the offer of marriage to the handsome young man. (英译汉)

题14-1 医生限制她的饮食。(完成句子) The doctor put her _____

题14-2 She is always dieting but she never seems to lose any weight. (英译汉)

题15-1 我的汽车运转正常。(汉译英)

题15-2 Some English adverbs function as adjectives. (英译汉)

题16-1 她失去平衡摔倒了。(汉译英)

题16-2 He can balance a ball on his finger. (英译汉)

题13-1 点拨: 答案为D。supply 和 provide 后加 sb. with sth. 而 offer 后加 sb. sth.。

题13-2 点拨: I offered him 100 yuan for the book. 题13-3 点拨: 她答应了那位英俊青年的求婚。

题14-1 点拨: on a diet 题14-2 点拨: 她总是在节食, 但体重好像并未减少。

题15-1 点拨: My car is functioning properly. 题15-2 点拨: 英语中有些副词起形容词作用。

题16-1 点拨: She lost her balance and fell over. 题16-2 点拨: 他能把球稳稳放在手指上。

二、短语

17. keep up with 跟上, 不落后 eg:

She had to run to keep up with them. 她得跑才能跟上他们。

At first, he couldn't keep up with the class. 开始时, 他跟不上班上其他同学。

We must read the papers every day to keep up with the time.

我们天天看报以跟上时代。

相关链接: catch up with 也有“跟上”的意义, 但一般指落后了往前追。 eg:

You go first; I will catch up with you. 你先走, 我一会儿赶上来。

We'll spare no effort to catch up with the advanced industrial countries. 我们将

竭尽全力赶上先进的工业国家。

18. make a choice 作出选择 相当于 make choices eg:

I'm confident that we made a good choice.

我深信我们做出的选择是合适的。

用法拓展: offer/give sb. a choice 向某人提供选择(的机会)

take one's choice 自己随便挑选

have no choice but to do sth. 别无选择(地)做某事 eg:

You are given a choice between a job or money.

你可以选择是要工作还是要钱。

You can have whichever you want—take your choice.

你想要哪件都可以, 随便挑吧。

We had no choice but to accept the majority decision.

除了接受大多数人的决定外, 我们别无选择。

19. keep sb./sth. doing 让某人/某物一直做某事 eg:

The teacher kept the boys staying in the classroom after school.

放学后老师让这些男孩一直留在教室里。

The young lady kept the dog running all the time.

那个年轻女士让那只狗一直跑着。

Add some more coal to keep the fire going. 再添些煤, 别让火灭了。

用法拓展: (1) keep(on) doing sth. 继续做某事; 重复做某事 eg:

Please keep(on) talking. 请继续谈。

Keep going until you find a corner. 一直走到拐角处。

(2) keep sb. from sth./doing sth. 使某人不能做某事 eg:

The noise kept me from sleeping. 噪音使我不能入睡。

20. go for 适用上, 应用于 eg:

I find the report badly done, and that goes for all the other work done in this office. 我发现这份报告写得很差, 这办公室里的其他工作做得也不好。

It goes for you too. 这对你也是适用的。

用法拓展: go for little 不大有用, go for much 大有用处, go for nothing 毫无用

处。 eg: All my hard work went for nothing. 我的辛苦全白费了。

题17-1 点拨: John finds it difficult for him to keep up with the rest of the class in mathematics.

题17-2 点拨: because of is catching up with

题18-1 点拨: After discussion they made the right choice. 题18-2 点拨: no choice but to

题19-1 点拨: I'm sorry to keep you waiting long. 题19-2 点拨: 将 for 改为 from. keep sb. from sth. 意为“使某人不能做某事”。

题20-1 点拨: 他认为这顿午餐糟透了, 我们也有同感。 题20-2 点拨: goes for

三、词语辨析

21. be good for, be good to 与 do good to

be good for 与 do good to 意义相同, 皆意为“对……有好处”。

be good to 意为“对……好”, 指一方对另一方的态度。 eg:

Take a bit of bread; it'll do good to you(=do you good; be good for you). 吃点面包, 这对你有好处。

Our English teacher is very good to us. 我们的英语老师待我们很好。

题17-1 约翰发现自己在数学方面很难跟上班里的其他同学。(汉译英)

题17-2 他因为生病学习落后了, 但现在正奋起直追。(完成句子) He was behind in his studies

illness, but he

the others now.

题18-1 讨论之后他们做出了正确的选择。(汉译英)

题18-2 你除了遵循老师的指导外别无选择。(完成句子) You have

follow your teacher's instructions.

题19-1 对不起, 让你久等了。(汉译英)

题19-2 Nothing can keep him for his work. (单句改错)

题20-1 He thought the lunch was terrible, and the same went for all the rest of us too. (英译汉)

题20-2 他关于你的一席话对我也适用。(完成句子) What he said about you

me too.

题21-1 多吃苹果对你有好处。(汉译英)

题21-2 Walking is good your health but smoking you harm.

A. for; does B. to; do

C. to; is D. for; do

用法提示: be good for 也可译为“对……有效或有用”。 eg:

The theatre ticket is good for next Saturday. 这张戏票下周六还有效。

The old man is still good for a further year's work. 老人还能再干上一年。

22. product, production 与 produce

product 指任何体力劳动或脑力劳动所生产的东西, 含义最广, 是可数名词。

production 指生产的动作或产量, 也指生产的结果, 还特指艺术作品。

produce 作名词时, 是农产品、天然产物或工业产品的总称, 是不可数名词。 eg:

They must have new markets for their products. 他们的产品必须有新市场。

The plan was the product of many hours of careful thought.

这个计划是数小时深思熟虑的产物。

The factory was built for the production of cars.

建造这家工厂是为了生产汽车。

The shop sells only fresh local produce. 这家商店专售当地的新鲜农产品。

23. choose 与 choose from

choose from 从……中选择, from 后接选择的范围。 eg:

There's a wide range to choose from. 有许多品种可供选择。

Customers generally have many dishes to choose from.

顾客通常有很多菜可以挑选。

而单独的 choose 就是“选择, 挑选; 推选, 选举”的意思。 eg:

Will you help to choose a new tie for me? 你能帮我挑一条新领带吗?

He was chosen chairman of the meeting. 他被选为会议的主席。

题21-1 点拨: Eating more apples will do good to you.

题21-2 点拨: 答案为 A。be good for 意为“对……有好处”, do sb. harm 意为“给某人造成伤害”。

题22-1 点拨: 这个月产量增长了。 **题22-2 点拨:** 答案为 B。根据主语 The farmers 可知应选 produce, 是“农产品的总称”。

题23 点拨: 答案为 A。问句的意思为“你想选哪一个?”故应用 choose。

四、句型及重难点句讲解

24. Choosing what to eat is no longer as easy as it once was.

选择吃什么东西不再跟以前一样简单了。

(1) 本句的结构比较复杂: Choosing what to eat 为动名词短语作主语, 其中 what to eat 作 Choosing 的宾语; is 为系动词; easy 作表语; as it once was 为比较状语从句。

(2) what to eat 是疑问词+不定式的结构, 在句中作宾语, 另外这一结构也可作主语、表语、定语等。 eg: I don't know what to buy. 我不知道该买些什么。(宾语)

Where to go hasn't been decided yet. 去哪儿还没有决定下来。(主语)

The question is how to deal with it. 问题是如何处理这件事。(表语)

The key with which to open the door has been lost. 开这扇门的钥匙不见了。(定语)

(3) no longer/no more 不再

① no longer=not...any longer 常指时间概念, 作状语, 常和持续性动词连用。no longer 置于句中。

② no more=not...any more 常与点动词连用。no more 常置于句末。 eg:

It is late. I can't wait any longer. 天晚了。我不能再等了。

China is no longer what she used to be. =China is not what she used to be any longer. 中国不再是过去的中国了。

Time lost will return no more. =Time lost will not return any more.

逝去的时间永远回不来了。

25. Our eating habits have changed, as has our way of life, and the fuel we need for our body is also different. 像我们的生活方式一样, 我们的饮食习惯已发生了变化, 我们身体所需要的营养也不同了。

as 在句中引起方式状语从句, 此处采用了省略形式, 并且是倒装结构, 若改用正常语序则为 as our way of life has changed.

as 引起的方式状语从句一般采用正常语序, 但在正式语体中, 也可采用倒装语序。

eg: She looks forward, as does her secretary, to the completion of the building. 她像她秘书那样盼望大楼竣工。

He believed, as did his family, that the king was their supreme lord.

他和她全家人一样, 都认为国王是他们至高无上的主人。

26. Many people today make choices about their eating habits based on what they believe.

今天, 许多人依据他们的信念做饮食习惯方面的选择。

based on what they believe 是过去分词短语作方式状语, 其中 what they believe 作介词 on 的宾语。

题22-1 Production is up this month. (英译汉)

题22-2 The farmers brought their _____ to town early each morning.

A. product B. produce

C. productivity

D. production

题23 Here are the books we have. Which would you like to _____?

A. choose

B. choose from

C. be chosen

D. be chosen from

题24-1 读书是一种好习惯。(汉译英)

题24-2 I can't decide which skirt I should buy. (句型转换)

I can't decide _____ skirt _____.

题24-3 He is no longer living in the countryside. (句型转换)

He is _____ living in the countryside

题25-1 They have all finished their work, as has she. (英译汉)

题25-2 大卫工作很卖力, 我的同事们也是这样。(完成句子) David works hard. _____ my fellows.

题26-1 这部电影是根据史实拍的。(汉译英)

be based on 以……为依据;以……为基础 eg:

My opinions are always based on what I have seen and heard.

我的(意见)见解总是建立在我所看到的和听到的事实上的。

注意:be based on 的主动形式为:base sth. on sth. “一事物以另一事物为根据” eg:

I based my hope on the good news we had yesterday.

我把希望寄托在我们昨天得到的好消息上。

They based their estimate on the figures for the last three years.

他们以过去三年的数据为根据进行估算。

27. Only in that way will we be ready for the challenges and opportunities in life. 只有那样我们才能做好充分准备,以应对生活中的挑战与机遇。

(1) only 引导的副词、介词短语或状语从句位于句首时,主句须倒装。 eg:

Only in this way are you able to do it well.

你只有用这种方法才能把它做好。

Only when he returned home did he realize what had happened.

他回到家后才知道出了什么事。

Only when school was over could he get back home. 直到放学,他才能够回家。

Only then did I realize my mistake. 直到那时我才意识到我的错误。

注意:only 修饰句子主语时句子不用倒装。 eg:

Only Tom knew the secret. 只有汤姆知道这个秘密。

(2) be ready for “为……做好充分准备” be ready to do sth. 乐意干某事 eg:

Are you ready for the match? 你为比赛做好准备了吗?

He is always ready to help others. 他总是乐于助人。

题26-2 You should base your conclusion upon careful research. (英译汉)

题27-1 Only when he told me _____ what trouble he was in.

A. did I realized

B. I realized

C. I did realize

D. did I realize

题27-2 今天下午我才写完这部小说。(完成句子) _____ this afternoon _____ finish the novel.

题27-3 晚会的一切准备好了吗?(汉译英)

题24-1 点拨:Reading is a good habit. 题24-2 点拨:which; to buy

题24-3 点拨:not; any longer

题25-1 点拨:他们都像她一样完成了工作。 题25-2 点拨:as do

题26-1 点拨:This movie is based on historical facts. 题26-2 点拨:你的结论应该以审慎的研究为基础。

题27-1 点拨:答案为D。only 引导的状语从句放在句首时,句子须倒装,本句为一般过去时故用 did I realize。

题27-2 点拨:Only; did I 题27-3 点拨:Is everything ready for the party?

Period 3 Language study

知识点详解

一、重点词汇

28. digest vt. & vi. 消化;领悟;理解 eg:

Mary can't digest fat. 玛丽不能消化脂肪性食物。

It took me some time to digest what I had heard.

我花了一些时间才把听到的东西弄明白。

29. gain vt. 获得;得到;增加 eg:

They have a chance to gain a fortune on the deal.

他们有机会在这次交易中发一笔大财。

The revolutionaries are gaining thousands of supporters for their cause. 革命者的事业得到了成千上万人的支持。

I think he's gaining weight. 我认为他的体重在增加。

题28-1 点拨:Cheese doesn't digest easily.

题28-2 点拨:It's impossible for you to fully digest the report that the professor made.

题29-1 点拨:gain; delaying 题29-2 点拨:这部车下山时速度加快了。

案例练习

题28-1 奶酪不易消化。(汉译英)

题28-2 对于你来讲完全理解这位教授所做的报告是不可能的。(汉译英)

题29-1 我们不会因推迟会议而有所收获。(完成句子)
We will get nothing to _____ by _____ the meeting.

题29-2 The car gained speed as it went down the hill. (英译汉)

二、知语

30. had better

had better 用在提出建议和劝告的句子中,表示“最好……”。这里的 had 不表示过去时态,不可换作 have/has。不可说:I have better go now.

用法拓展:情态动词 had better 的疑问句把 had 提到句前,否定句直接在 better 后加 not. eg: Had I better go now? 我该马上走吗?

You had better not go now. 你最好不要马上走。

值得注意的是, had better 语气较委婉,只可以用于上级对下级,师长对学生及亲密的朋友、同学之间,不可以对陌生人或上级、师长用。

题30-1 点拨:将 not better 改成 better not. had better do sth. 否定式应在 better 后加 not.

题30-2 点拨:Had we better not stop now?

题30-1 You'd not better wake him up. He is tired. (单句改错)

题30-2 We had better not stop now. (改成一般疑问句)

Period 4 Integrating skills

知识点详解

一、重点词汇

31. brain

(1) brain 表示“大脑, 头脑”时, 既可以是可数名词, 又可以是不可数名词。 eg:

He is nice, but hasn't got much brain. 他人不错, 但不怎么有头脑。

The man has a fine brain. 这人脑子很好用。

(2) 当 brain 表示“头脑, 智慧”时, 常用 brains, 此时是不可数名词。 eg:

Brains is more than just education. 有头脑不仅仅指受过教育。

He has much brains. 他很有头脑。

题31 点拨: 大脑是高级神经活动的中心。

二、短语

32. even if == even though 即使 eg:

He will come even if he is ill. 即使病了, 他也会来的。

Even if they offered to pay, I wouldn't accept any money from them.

即使他们主动提出付款, 我也不会收他们的钱的。

She understood what I was talking about, even though it was the first time we had spoken together. 尽管那是我们第一次谈话, 她还是明白了我在谈什么。

33. now and then now and again 有时, 时而, 偶尔 eg:

I don't think about my old home very much, only now and then. 我

不是非常想念我的老家, 只是偶尔想起。

We go to the films now and then. 我们不时去看电影。

They write to each other now and then. 他们时常互相通信。

题32-1 点拨: 答案为 D。even though 相当于 even if, 用于引导让步状语从句, 其余连词与句意不符。

题32-2 点拨: even if invited **题33-1 点拨:** I like to go to the opera now and then.

题33-2 点拨: 他不时与他过去的朋友见面去喝上一杯。

三、词语辨析

34. brains, head 与 mind

brains 是不可数名词, 强调智力。

head 为可数名词, 指智力时有时可与 brains 互换, 但它侧重单一实践能力。

mind 指主观意志、精神世界, 也指思维机能的强弱。 eg:

She has good brains. 她很有头脑。

She had a good head for figures. 她很有数学头脑。

He kept a cool head in face of danger. 在危险面前他保持冷静的头脑。

She is a good student with good mind. 她是个头脑清晰的好学生。

题34-1 点拨: suffered; brain damage **题34-2 点拨:** 答案为 B。brain 指大脑, 本句指使大脑得到休息。

四、句型及重难点句讲解

35. Most fruits are naturally sweet and we can eat them just the way they are—all we have to do is clean or peel them. 大部分水果是自然甘甜的。我们可直接食用——所有需要我们做的事就是洗一洗或去去皮。

(1) 这句话中含有两个定语从句。第一个是 they are, 修饰先行词 the way, 省略了引导词 that 或 in which; 第二个定语从句是 we have to do, 修饰先行词 all, 省略了引导词 that。

(2) clean or peel them 是不定式短语做表语, 省略了不定式符号 to。若表语用来解释前面 do 的内容, 则表语中的不定式符号 to 可以省略。 eg:

All that we want to do this morning is (to) go out for a swim.

我们今天上午想做的事就是去游泳。

What he can do is (to) open his mouth and eat the food you give him.

他所有能干的事就是饭来张口。

36. Other snacks take a bit longer to prepare, but they can give us a chance to practise our cooking skills. 其他小吃要多花些时间准备, 但它们能给我们练习厨艺的机会。

take 在本句中意为“花费, 需要”, 不定式 to prepare 与主语存在逻辑上的动宾关系, 所以此处采用了主动形式。 eg:

Writing books must take a great deal of time. 写书得花大量时间。

The wound took a long time to heal. 伤口愈合用了很长时间。

案例练习

题31 The brain is the centre of higher nervous activity. (英译汉)

题32-1 I'll finish the work in time _____ I meet with great difficulty.

- A. however B. no matter
C. as if D. even though

题32-2 即使被邀请了, 我也不会去参加她的舞会。(完成句子) I won't go to her party. _____

题33-1 我有时喜欢去看歌剧。(汉译英)

题33-2 He meets his old friend for a drink now and then. (英译汉)

题34-1 在事故中, 他的大脑受到严重伤害。(完成句子) He _____ severe _____ as a result of the accident.

题34-2 I wanted to leave London and rest my _____.
A. brains B. brain
C. head D. minds

题35-1 I don't like _____ you speak to her.

- A. the way B. the way in that
C. the way which D. the way of which

题35-2 他讲话的方式与我不同。(完成句子) He doesn't speak the _____

题35-3 我们所能做的就是耐心地等待。(完成句子) All _____ is _____ patience.

题36-1 If you work hard, it will _____ only 3 months to catch up with your classmates.

- A. cost B. take
C. spend D. spare

题36-2 乘飞机去上海只需一个小时。

用法拓展: take 常用于 It + takes + 名词 + to do 结构。 eg:

It took us long to work out the problem.

解出那个题花了我们很长时间。

It takes two to make a quarrel. 一个巴掌拍不响。

(汉译英)

37. When used to give advice or opinion about something, **had better** is less strong than **should** or **ought to**.

当用来对某件事提建议或发表观点的时候, had better 不如 should 和 ought to 的语气强。

句中 When used to give advice or opinion about something 是一个省略的时间状语从句,

完整结构应该是: When it is used to give advice or opinion about something. 在

英语中, 状语从句可以采用省略形式, 但必须是主从句的主语相同或从句的主语是

it 的时候, 才能省略主语和 be 动词。 eg:

Unless (you are) invited to speak, you should remain silent at the conference. 除非人

家请你讲话, 否则在会议上你应该保持沉默。

When (he was) still a boy of ten, he started working to support himself. 当还是个十

岁的孩子的时候, 他就开始工作养活自己了。

Taking such kind of medicine, if (it is) continued, will possibly do you great harm. 如

果继续吃这种药的话, 可能会对你有害。

题35-1 点拨: 答案为 A。本题考查 the way 后接定语从句的用法, 分析题意可知, 引导词在定语从句中作状语, 所以需用 in which 或 that, 也可以省略, D 项介词用法不对, B 项 in that 是明显的错误, 因为定语从句中介词后只能用 which。

题35-2 点拨: way I do **题35-3 点拨:** we can do, wait with

题36-1 点拨: 答案为 B。此处需构成 it takes some time to do sth. 的结构, 而 A 项主要用于花钱; spend 主语是人而不是物; spare 意为“抽出(时间)”。

题36-2 点拨: It takes only one hour to fly to Shanghai.

题37 点拨: 将 Giving 改为 Given。give 与主语 he 之间为被动关系。



III. 语法归纳讲解

语法归纳 重点难点

had better, should 与 ought to 的用法。

1. **had better** had better 在英语中表示“有义务做某事”(have duty to do sth.), 近似于 should, ought to, 因此, 它并不完全与汉语的“你最好”等值。 eg:

He warned me that I had better not say anything about it.

他警告我对这件事最好只字不提。

There's a cold wind this morning, you had better put on your coat.

今天早上有冷空气, 你最好穿上外衣。

The matter had better be left as it is, 这事最好任其自然。

用法拓展: (1) had better 有时可用 had best 替换。 eg:

I thought I had best have your opinion first. 我想我最好还是先听听你的意见。

(2) 有时可把 you had better do sth. 省略为 better do sth. eg:

Better stay at home and have a good rest. 你最好在家好好休息。

(3) had better 的否定形式为 had better not. eg:

You'd better not go inside. There might be snakes. 你最好不要进去, 也许有蛇。

(4) 疑问句中, had better 的否定形式有两种。 eg:

Hadn't you better go with her? 你跟她去不是更好吗?

Had we better not go? 我们不去不是更好吗?

2. **should** 与 **ought to**

两者都有“应该”的意思, 一般可通用, 但 should 含有“劝告”、“建议”的语气, 即“按我的想法应该如何”; ought to 语气更强, 强调“有责任、有义务(做某事)”或“按道理应该如何”。 eg: I'll start the work tomorrow. 我明天开始这项工作。

—I think you should start at once. 我想你应当立刻开始。

—I'll start the work tomorrow. 我明天开始这项工作。

—No, you ought to start at once. 不行, 你得立即开始。

The floor should/ought to be washed at least once a week.

这地板至少得一周擦洗一次。

should 与 ought to. 都可表示推测, 表示说话者根据某种情况做出肯定推测, 相当于汉语中的“应该”。 eg: The wind has stopped blowing; it should/ought to be warmer. 风停了, 天该暖和了。

If she took the 10:30 a. m. train, she should/ought to be arriving now.

假如她搭上了 10:30 的火车, 应该快到了。

特别提醒: (1) ought to 的否定式为 ought not to 或 oughtn't to. eg:

These books oughtn't to be left here. 这些书不该放在这儿。

题1-1 你最好去看看医生。(汉译英)

题1-2 吃午饭的时间你最好不要到处跑。

(完成句子) You'd _____ around at lunch time.

题1-3 我们最好不要现在停下来吗?(汉译英)

题2-1 Sir, you _____ be sitting in this waiting room. It is for women and children only.

A. oughtn't to B. can't
C. won't D. needn't

题2-2 你应把作业做完。(汉译英)

题2-3 —When can I come for the photos? I need them tomorrow afternoon.

—They _____ be ready by 12:00.

A. can B. should
C. might D. need

题2-4 Everyone _____ help his friends when they are in trouble.

A. must B. has to
C. ought to D. had better

(2) ask, suggest, insist, order, demand 等动词后接宾语从句时, 从句中用 should do 表示虚拟, should 可以省略。 eg:
He asked that it(should)be done right now. 他要求立即做这件事。
I suggest that he(should)apply for the job. 我建议他申请这份工作。
We insisted that he(should)change his clothes. 我们坚持要他换衣服。

题1-1点拨: You had better go to see a doctor. 题1-2点拨: better not run

题1-3点拨: Hadn't we better stop now? 或 Had we better not stop now?

题2-1点拨: 答案为A。分析题意可知, 句中需用“不该、不能”之意, 所以只能在A、B两项之间选择, 但 can't be doing 一般表示推测, 意为“不可能在做某事”, 所以只有A答案正确。 题2-2点拨: You should finish your homework.

题2-3点拨: 答案为B。因顾客明天下午要用照片, 所以商家理应在12点之前将照片洗出, should 在此表示“按理应当”之意。

题2-4点拨: 答案为C。must 意为“必须”, has 强调客观上强迫, 意为“不得不”; ought to 是反映客观情况, 表示根据法律, 义务“应当”; had better 意为“最好……”。而本句强调, 当朋友们身陷困境的时候, 每个人都有义务去帮助朋友, 所以选C最合适。



IV. 专题探究

——自拟题 万法归一——

专题探究一: 高考新题型——阅读填空题

专题讲解: 阅读填空题是2005年英语高考大纲增加的新题型。它本质上属于信息收集整理这一语言运用形态, 它不是语言层面的考查, 而是语言运用层面的考查, 说明高考在增加主观试题, 减少客观试题, 这是全球语言测试的大方向。阅读填空题是考查学生阅读信息材料、收集整理直接与间接信息、科学表达信息的能力。学生在平时训练中应在具备一般阅读能力的基础上重点培养获得间接信息的能力, 提高科学表达、概括信息的能力。学生做题时应注意以下技巧及方法:

1. 看清题目及要求, 做到有的放矢, 心中有数。
2. 注意表格前的小标题, 它通常是段落和表格的主题, 有助于理解文章。
3. 理解表格设计, 表格一般包括列标题和行标题, 通过阅读这些标题和表格中的内容, 可迅速了解表格的结构和设计原理, 确定考查内容。
4. 根据已填内容来推断所填词的形式, 是单词、词组, 还是句子。
5. 填写答案注意工整对称性, 注意时态、语态、句式等。
6. 全部填完后, 把文章看一遍, 检查所填词是否符合文章内容, 拼写是否正确。

题1 阅读短文, 根据所读内容, 在表中的空格处填上适当的单词或短语, 每空不超过3个单词。

SANTIAGO, Chile Jan 13, 2005 — A powerful earthquake struck Chile's remote (偏远的) northern Andes near the Bolivian border on Monday, killing at least eight people and causing widespread damage in several mountain villages. Interior Minister Jorge Correa said there could be more deaths in some separate communities, which can't be immediately known because of poor communications.

The quake had a magnitude (震级) of 7.9, according to both the US Geological Survey and Chilean officials, making it the world's third strongest one since the quake that set off an Asian tsunami in December, 2004.

Correa said a boulder (巨石) fell on an automobile, killing all five passengers — three adults and two children near Iquique, a port city, 1,200 miles north of Santiago, the capital. The other deaths were three elderly men, killed in two different Andean villages. One of them was a disabled 80-year-old man, killed when a wall fell down at his home.

The quake struck at 6:44 pm and was centered in an unpopulated Andean area, about 940 miles north of Santiago. It was also felt in several cities in southern Peru and Bolivia, but no deaths or major damage was reported in either neighboring country.

Power supply and communications were stopped in the port cities of Iquique, and Atica, near Chile's northern border with Peru, but were being gradually restored two hours after the quake.

Powerful quake in Chile

The time	(1)
The central place	Andes
The magnitude	(2)
The countries involved	Chile, (3), Bolivia
The deaths	At least (4) deaths
The damage	(5) and communications were cut off

题1点拨: (1) At 6:44 pm (2) 7.9 (3) Peru (4) eight (5) Power supply

专题探究二: 听——推断相关信息

专题讲解: 本单元听力呈现了Mike、妈妈和医生之间的对话。第一个对话设计的三个问题融合了听、说两方面的训练, 问题1、2要求学生有目的地去听, 并抓住要点; 问题3要求学生针对听力训练中的具体细节提出建议。第二个对话着重于听的训练, 但同时也隐含了另一个目的: 让学生明白良好的饮食习惯不仅指健康食品, 还应包括饮食适量。建议同学们在听之前把三个问题整体地连接在一起, 那么就很容易猜出材料所谈论的内容, 从而能更好地听懂材料。例如从第一段材料的第一个问题“*What's wrong with Mike?*”可推断出Mike病了; 从第二个问题“*What did Mike have for breakfast?*”可推断出Mike所吃的食物是致病的原因; 从第三个问题“*What should he eat less of?*”可推断出Mike多吃了某种食物。再把推断出的三个意思连接在一起, 材料的大意就清楚了。

题2 听下面一段对话, 回答第(1)~(3)题

- (1) What are the two speakers mainly talking about?
A. When they surf the Web.
B. What they do on the Internet.
C. How they look up information on line.
- (2) How often does the man probably surf the Internet?
A. Once a week. B. Twice a week.
C. Several times a week.
- (3) What do we know about the man?
A. He has never sent e-mails.
B. He gets some help from the Web.
C. He shows no interest in the Internet.