



新教材

◎ XINJIAOCAI WANQUANJIEDU ◎

完全解读

新课标·外研

与最新教材完全同步
重点难点详尽解读

英语



主 编：李欣娜
本册主编：于 威 温小东 丁品贤
 高 建 高训训

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全新改版
含教材习题解答



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高中(必修4)

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副主编：李欣娜 沙花滨

编 者：郝 玲 祝 凤 宋德梅 于洪雁 朱良波
徐 杜 王德秀 李士芝
高云凤 崔红国



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新教材完全解读

编写宗旨

1. 本书是一套与教材同步的讲解类图书。在编写中本着“精、细、透、全、新”的宗旨，首先落实知识点—连成知识线—形成知识面—结成知识网，对重点、难点详尽解读，同时还有兼知识性与趣味性于一体的辅助性知识，是一本可以代替教材的教辅书。

2. 完整的学习体系。通过基础全面解读、重难点层层突破等环节形成完整的能力培养体系，让学生在在学习知识的过程中形成能力。

3. 平时训练考试化。通过讲评最新高考真题、模拟题，练方法、练技巧、练速度、练准确度、练准确率。

4. 教材习题全面解答。本书全面解析教材课内和课后习题，注重解题思路的点拨，是您学习的好帮手。

栏目使用说明

本书栏目

栏目内容概览

栏目功能

单元导学

以表格的形式总结本单元学习的重难点，同时配有背景导读，以增强学生对本单元的学习兴趣。

提纲挈领

课前预习

根据课标要求，总结知识要点，并以填空的形式进行预习效果的检测，减少预习的盲目性和随意性，提高课堂学习效率。

积累整合

解读教材

实录课文原文，并给出精准翻译，言简意赅，语言流畅，并且对教材知识点进行细致梳理，在突出重难点的同时锁定高考，讲解深入，清晰易懂。

知识全解

教材习题解答

详细解答教材习题，答案准确规范，方便检索。

课本习题

单元总结

系统总结本单元重点语法并根据单元话题归纳写作内容，帮助学生更好地掌握语法知识，提升语言运用能力。

归纳整合

体验高考

根据本单元重难点，以释例的形式详尽分析最新高考真题和模拟题，让学习有的放矢。

典题精析

同样的教材，不一样的解读

NO.1 | 闭环的学习环节，知识体系完整无缺

本书从宏观的计划学习开始，贯串了学习过程中的课前预习、课堂学习、课后练习、总结复习所有环节，形成一个完整的闭环，学习知识的整个体系没有任何缺失。

NO.2 | 讲解分层重点突出，知识讲解全面系统

本书将基础知识、拓展知识进行分层讲解，梯度性大大加强，照顾到各个层面学生的不同需要，360°逐点扫描，让知识没有盲点。

NO.3 | 精选例题“点”“评”结合，名师伴你解典题

本书在精选例题时更加注重典型性，从知识点的覆盖面和难度上真正适合学生的需要，注重思路的“点”拨，并且增加了名师对最新高考真题的“评”析，解密高考题背后隐藏的命题立意和出题角度，通过评一题帮学生解一类题。

NO.4 | 易错易混点重点讲解，全面贯彻“零”失误

针对学生在学习过程中对知识理解和掌握上的易错点和易混点，通过〔图解助记〕、〔巧学妙用〕等小栏目以图文并茂的形式进行阐释，消灭各种容易丢分的可能因素，防患于未然。

NO.5 | 贴近高考紧扣考点，解读考势得高分

本书在讲解知识的同时，贯串了“高考能力培养在平时”的理念，即在平时的学习中时刻与高考对接，熟悉考点分布，从而有效地减少考试中的失误。

选择本书你会发现无限的惊喜和收获

本书详尽的知识点讲解，助你夯实基础
本书实用的方法技巧总结，助你拓展提高
本书完整的学习体系，助你成就卓越

梓耕寄语

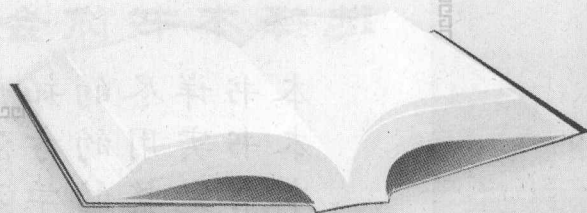
爱读书，善读书

读书是一种乐趣。“闲来无事常读书”，能够静静地、不受惊扰地沉入到书的世界，是一种快乐的享受。事实上，也只有书，才能让人游离出现实的烦恼和羁绊，天马行空，神游八方，纵跨古今，横跃东西。

古人就有“博百家所长，为我所用”的读书情怀。只要忙里偷闲，拥卷在手，就可以给心灵放假。凭着一腔怡然和恬淡的情怀，开始精神的遨游，实在是生活中十分惬意和快乐的事情。

读书更要善于选择。读书说起来简单，但要善于选择、善于思考、明辨是非、知所适从。读一本好书，让我们得以明净如水，开阔视野，丰富阅历，益于人生；读一本好书，可以给身心以滋补和调养，缓解思想的困顿和迷茫，洗去久居世事的尘埃和污垢，让心境超然物外，从而忘却诸多的纠缠和烦扰，心灵便有了一份宁静的依托、归属和安慰。

读书其实也是在读人，读人品、读情趣，是一个人在同另一个人、另一些人的思想和情趣进行沟通和交流，就像条条小溪汇成大海，让书中的点点滴滴、丝丝缕缕，如同涓涓细流，流淌到自己的心底，弥漫和浸染心扉。所以，读书不但是生活的一种享受，也是生命的一种安慰，更是心灵的一种需要！



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Module 1 Life in the Future

模块导学

提纲挈领

『模块要点预览』

话 题		Life in the future		
知 识 目 标	重 点 单 词	mud <i>n.</i> 泥 alternative <i>adj.</i> 替换的; 供选择的 crime <i>n.</i> 罪; 罪行 prediction <i>n.</i> 预测 risky <i>adj.</i> 危险的; 冒险的 material <i>n.</i> 材料 rely <i>vi.</i> 依赖; 依靠 solar <i>adj.</i> 太阳的 urban <i>adj.</i> 都市的; 城市的 load <i>vt.</i> 装; 装载 arrest <i>vt.</i> 逮捕; 拘留 criminal <i>n.</i> 罪犯; 犯人 fire <i>vt.</i> 开火; 启动 limit <i>n.</i> (<i>pl.</i>) 范围 catalogue <i>n.</i> 目录 command <i>n.</i> 命令; 指令	recreation <i>n.</i> 娱乐; 消遣 bowling <i>n.</i> 保龄球游戏 softball <i>n.</i> 垒球 charge <i>n.</i> 费用; 价钱 power <i>vt.</i> 供给动力 switch <i>n.</i> 开关; <i>vi.</i> 交换; 调换 surgery <i>n.</i> 外科手术 clinic <i>n.</i> 诊所 disability <i>n.</i> 失去能力; 伤残 attach <i>vt.</i> 系; 贴; 连接 optimistic <i>adj.</i> 乐观的; 乐观主义的 definitely <i>adv.</i> 无疑地; 确定地 eventually <i>adv.</i> 最后; 终于 colony <i>n.</i> 殖民地 predict <i>vt.</i> 预言; 预料 shape <i>vt.</i> 造成……形状	
	重 点 短 语	for sure 肯定地 run out(某物)用完; 不多了; 没有了 rely on 依靠 get rid of 除掉; 处理掉 free of charge 免费	use up 用完 look out 小心; 当心 for a start 首先 on the way out 即将被淘汰; 即将过时	
	重 点 句 型	1. Police will arrest criminals by firing nets instead of guns. 警察通过发射网状物而不是开枪逮捕罪犯。 2. ...no matter where they live. ...无论他们住在哪里。 3. I am too busy enjoying my life now to worry about the future! 现在我正忙于享受我的生活, 而不会为未来担心! 4. Not all predictions come true. 不是所有的预言都会成为现实。		
	难 点	run out 的用法; charge 的用法; refer to 的用法		
	易 错 点	“no matter+疑问词”的用法; force, strength, power 和 energy 的用法区别; 与 look 相关的短语		
	语 法	将来进行时		
	技 能 目 标	听	能听懂课文对未来世界的描述	
		说	能用一般将来时和将来进行时描述环境, 参与和本模块相关话题的讨论	
		读	能读懂课文, 获取信息并能摘录要点	
		写	写关于未来的文章	

『背景导读』

Life in the future

What life will be like in the future is difficult to predict. It is, however, possible to use models to make forecasts about future developments. One way to catch a glimpse of the future is to examine some of the major trends in contemporary society.

Transportation

Current trends indicate that transportation is becoming cleaner, faster and safer. Public transportation is already well developed in most urban areas of China. New technology is being used to make sure that the cars, taxis, buses and trains do not pollute the air. A good example of how transportation is changing is the new magnetic suspension train, which is the environmentally friendly, energy-saving and travels at 430km/h. To ensure safety, the train is controlled by an advanced computer system. Scientists are also developing new fuels and engines that will let us travel without worrying about whether we are polluting the environment.

Education and knowledge

Homework will always be homework, but the schools of the future will probably be quite different from what they are today. We can study at home by watching educators on TV or on a computer screen. In the future, there may be more "e-schools". Real classrooms will always be popular, but distance education will help people study whenever they have time and wherever they may be. The way we view learning and knowledge is also changing. Instead of being students only when we are young, we will be lifelong learners.

It is certain that things will change. We cannot be sure whether our dreams will come true, but we can at least be hopeful that our efforts to improve the world will be successful.

参考词汇: glimpse 一瞥, 一看 trend 趋势, 倾向 contemporary 当代的; 同时代的



Part I | INTRODUCTION & READING AND VOCABULARY

课前预习

积累整合

I. 重点单词

- _____ (n.) 混凝土 → _____ (adj.) 具体的; 确实的 → _____ (adj.) 抽象的
- _____ (adj.) 替换的; 供选择的; _____ (n.) 替代物 → _____ (v.) 改变, 更改
- _____ (n.) 罪; 罪行 → _____ (n.) 罪犯
- _____ (vi.) 依赖; 依靠 → _____ (adj.) 可依赖的
- _____ (n. & v.) 限制; 范围 → _____ (adj.) 有限的
- _____ (n.) 外科手术 → _____ (n.) 外科医生
- _____ (n.) 残疾; 伤残 → _____ (v.) 使丧失能力 → _____ (adj.) 残疾的
- _____ (vt.) 系; 贴; 附带 → _____ (n.) 附件; 附属物

II. 重点短语

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 9. _____ sure 肯定地 | 10. have no _____ but to do sth 别无选择只有做某事 |
| 11. run _____ 用完; 用光 | 12. rely _____ 依赖; 依靠 |
| 13. get _____ of 除掉; 处理掉 | 14. load sth _____ sth 把……装载到……上 |
| 15. fire _____ 向……开火 | 16. limit... _____ ...把……限制到……的范围 |
| 17. place _____ for sth 订购某物 | 18. _____ charge 免费 |
| 19. _____ the flick of... 轻轻一按…… | 20. attach... _____ ...把……系/绑/附到……上 |

III. 课本链接

根据课文内容选择正确答案

21. In the future, it's certain that _____ .
A. care for the environment will become very unimportant

- B. no smoking will be allowed within a future city's limits
C. people will waste more natural resources
D. the cities' are going to get bigger before they get smaller
22. Which of the following materials CANNOT be recycled?
A. Plastic and aluminum. B. Steel and glass.
C. Paint and building rubbish. D. Wood and paper.
23. According to the text, the following statements are true EXCEPT _____.
A. it is very common for ordinary citizens to travel in space in the future
B. smoking will be forbidden in the future
C. the future police will arrest criminals by firing nets
D. the future cars will not be powered by gas any more
24. In the text, "free of charge" means _____.
A. you have to pay much money B. something needs spending much money
C. something costs little D. you don't have to pay money
25. In the future, the garbage ships will go to _____.
A. the sun B. the moon C. the landfill D. the village

答案速查 1. concrete, concrete, abstract 2. alternative, alternative, alter 3. crime, criminal 4. rely, reliable 5. limit, limited 6. surgery, surgeon 7. disability, disable, disabled 8. attach, attachment 9. for 10. alternative/choice 11. out 12. on 13. rid 14. with 15. at 16. to 17. an order 18. free of 19. at 20. to 21. D 22. C 23. B 24. D 25. A

解读教材

知识全解

『重点课文翻译』

2 Read the passage and check your ideas.

The City of the Future

What will the city of the future look like? No one knows for sure, and making predictions is a risky business. But one thing is certain—they are going to get bigger before they get smaller. In the future, care for the environment will become very important as earth's natural resources run out. We will use lots of recycled materials, such as plastic, aluminium, steel, glass, wood and paper, and we will waste fewer natural resources. We will also have to rely more on alternative energy, such as solar and wind power. All this seems certain, but there are plenty of things about city life in the future which are not certain.

To find out what young people think about the future of urban life, a teacher at a university in Texas in the United States asked his students to think how they would run a city of 50,000 people in the year 2025.

Here are some of the ideas they had:

Garbage ships To get rid of garbage problems, the city will load huge spaceships with waste materials and send them towards the sun, preventing landfill and environmental problems.

Batman Nets Police will arrest criminals by firing nets instead of guns.

2 阅读这篇文章,核对一下你的看法。

未来的城市

未来的城市将是什么样子呢?没有人肯定地知道,而且预测是一件冒险的事。但有一件事是肯定的——它们在变得更小之前会变得更大。将来,关爱环境将会变得非常重要,因为地球的自然资源将濒临枯竭。我们将使用很多的可回收材料,例如塑料、铝、钢、玻璃、木头和纸,而且我们将会浪费更少的自然资源。我们也将不得不更多地依靠替代能源,例如太阳能和风能。所有这些看起来似乎是肯定的,可是有很多关于未来的城市生活不能确定的事情。

为了弄清年轻人是如何想象未来的都市生活的,美国得克萨斯州的一位大学教师让他的学生们考虑一下他们将如何管理一个在2025年拥有5万人口的城市。这里是他们的一些观点:

垃圾船 为了解决废弃物问题,城市将把废料装入大型的太空船并且把它们送往太阳,解决垃圾掩埋地和环境问题。

勤务兵之网 警察将通过发射网状物而不是用枪支来逮捕罪犯。

Forget smoking No smoking will be allowed within a future city's limits. Smoking will be possible only outside cities, and outdoors.

Forget the malls In the future all shopping will be done online, and catalogues will have voice commands to place orders.

Telephones for life Everyone will be given a telephone number at birth that will never change no matter where they live.

Recreation All forms of recreation, such as cinemas, bowling, softball, concerts and others, will be provided free of charge by the city.

Cars All cars will be powered by electricity, solar energy or wind, and it will be possible to change the colour of cars at the flick of a switch.

Telesurgery Distance surgery will become common as doctors carry out operations from thousands of miles away, with each city having its own telesurgery outpatient clinic.

Holidays at home Senior citizens and people with disabilities will be able to go anywhere in the world using high-tech cameras attached to their head.

Space travel Travelling in space by ordinary citizens will be common. Each city will have its own spaceport.

忘记吸烟 禁烟将在未来城市的限定中得到允许。吸烟将仅仅在城外和户外才成为可能。

忘掉购物中心 在未来,所有购物将在网上进行,目录将以语音指令进行订货。

电话人生 每个人在出生的时候都将被给予一个电话号码,这个电话号码永远不变,无论他们住在哪里。

娱乐 各种形式的娱乐,例如电影、保龄球、垒球、音乐会及其他娱乐活动将由城市免费提供。

小汽车 所有的小汽车都将采用电能、太阳能或风能发动引擎,而且只要轻轻一按开关,小汽车就有可能改变颜色。

远距离手术 远距离的外科手术将会成为平常事,因为医生可以在几千英里外为病人动手术,每个城市都有自己的远程诊所。

居家度假 老年人和身体有残疾的人将可以通过使用系在他们头上的高科技照相机周游世界。

太空畅游 普通市民在太空畅游将会成为平常事。每个城市都将拥有它自己的太空港。

『知识要点全解』

① **Bricks are often used to build walls.** 砖头常被用来建造墙壁。(P1)

be used to do sth 被用来做某事。

Bamboo can be used to build houses. 竹子可被用来建造房屋。

【辨析】 used to do, be used to doing, be used to do

used to do	意为“过去常常做……”,含有“现在不再……之意”,侧重于同现在对比
be used to doing	表示“习惯于做……”
be used to do	表示“被用来做……”

例1 I'm not _____ so much at lunchtime.

- A. used to eating B. use to eating
C. used eat D. using eating

【点拨】 A 句意为“我不习惯午饭吃太多”。根据题意,故选 A。

② **In the future, care for the environment will become very important as earth's natural resources run out.**

在未来,爱护环境将会变得很重要,因为地球的自然资源将濒临枯竭。(P2)

run out 用完,耗尽;协议(文件等)失效过期。

Water is running out. 水快要用完了。

【短语拓展】

- run across 偶然遇到
- run after 追逐;追求
- run away 走掉;跑开
- run into 碰到,遇上;撞上
- run over 碾过,压过

【辨析】 run out, use up, give out

run out	意为“用完”,是不及物动词短语,主语一般是“物”
use up	相当于 run out of,意为“用完,用光”
give out	意为“用完,耗尽,筋疲力尽”,是不及物动词短语

例2 —I'm still working on my project.

—Oh, you'll miss the deadline. Time is _____.

- A. running out B. going out
C. giving out D. losing out

【点拨】 A. run out (时间、金钱等)耗尽;give out 精疲力竭。由句意可知,A 项正确。

③ **We will also have to rely more on alternative energy, ...** 我们也将不得不更加依赖可替代能源,……(P2)

alternative adj. 可供替代的。

【知识拓展】 alternative n. 可供选择的事物。

We have no alternative but to fire you. 我们别无选择,只有辞退你。

“精力旺盛的”,符合题意。

9 Distance surgery will become common as doctors carry out operations from thousands of miles away, with each city having its own telesurgery outpatient clinic. 远距离的外科手术将会成为平常事,因为医生可以在几千英里以外为病人动手术,每个城市都有自己的远程诊所。(P2)

☑ common 普通的,平凡的。

Jackson is a common English name. 杰克逊是一个常见的英语人名。

【辨析】 common, ordinary, usual

common	指为许多人或事物所共同具备因而常见
ordinary	指由于与一般事物的性质或标准相同,因而显得平常,无奇特之处,反义词为 special
usual	指在某一方面或某一时间内所常见的,往往指常用的东西或常发生的事情,反义词为 unusual

☑ carry out 执行,实行,完成。

They decided to carry out the order at once. 他们决定立即执行命令。

【短语拓展】

- carry away 带走
- carry back 拿回,使回想起
- carry on 进行下去;继续下去
- carry through 进行到底

☑ with each city having... 是 with 的复合结构,在句中可以作为伴随状语、方式状语、原因状语、时间状语等。常用的结构形式有:

(1) with + 宾语 + 现在分词(分词与前面的宾语在逻辑上是主谓关系)

He fell asleep with the lamp burning. 他没有熄灯就睡着了。

(2) with + 宾语 + 过去分词(分词与宾语在逻辑上是动宾关系)

They felt very happy with work done. 工作做完了,他们感到很高兴。

(3) with + 宾语 + 形容词

He sleeps with the windows open even in winter. 他即使在冬天也开着窗户睡觉。

(4) with + 宾语 + 副词

A little boy is standing there with nothing on. 一个小男孩正一丝不挂地站在那里。

(5) with + 宾语 + 介词短语

She entered the train station, with a bag in her hand. 她进入了火车站,手中提着一个包。

(6) with + 宾语 + 不定式

You are sure to succeed with him to help you. 有他帮你们,你们一定会成功的。

例9 She sat in her _____ seat at the back.

- A. usual B. common C. usually D. ordinary

【点拨】 A 句意为“她坐在后排平时习惯坐的位子上”。usual 意为“通常的”。

例10 —It's a good idea, but who's going to _____ the plan?

—I think Tom and Grey will.

- A. set aside B. carry out
C. take in D. get through

【点拨】 B carry out 意为“执行”,符合题意。

例11 _____ the production up by 60%, the company has had another excellent year.

- A. As B. For
C. With D. Through

【点拨】 C 此处用 with 的复合结构表原因,可更改为 Because the production is up by 60%。

10 ... using high-tech cameras attached to their head. ... 使用附在他们头上的高科技照相机。(P2)

attach v. 把……系在,把……固定,与……有联系。

Please attach a label to each piece of luggage. 请将每件行李都加上标签。

No blame attaches to you in this affair. 这件事不怪你。

【短语拓展】

- attach... to... 把……连/拴/装/贴在……上面
- attach importance/significance to... 重视

例12 (2010·江西高考) Parents _____ much importance to education. They will do their best to give their children that priceless gift.

- A. attach B. pay
C. link D. apply

【点拨】 A attach importance to 在此处意为“重视”。

11 Which prediction will come true first? 哪个预言能最早实现?(P4)

come true(希望、预言等)实现,成为事实。

Finally his dream came true. 最后他的梦想实现了。

【短语拓展】

- come about 发生
- come across 碰见,偶然发现
- come along 到达
- come away 离开
- come back 回来
- come down 落下
- come from 来自
- come out 出现
- come together 联合
- come up with 提出

例13 —Have you _____ some new ideas?

—Yeah, I'll tell you later.

- A. come about B. come into
C. come up with D. come out with

【点拨】 C come up with 提出,符合题意。

『知能提升训练』

- Her money _____, the lazy middle-aged woman began to steal others' money at crowded places, such as bus stops, stations, airports and ports.
A. had run out B. running out
C. having been run out D. having run out
- John has got a fever these days, and he says he doesn't want to see a doctor, but I'm afraid he has no _____.
A. possibility B. compromise
C. treatment D. alternative
- The old lady _____ the shopkeeper of charging her too much for the goods she had bought.
A. accused B. charged C. blamed D. criticized
- There was a nice little gift for everyone, with a suitable poem _____ to it.
A. attached B. to be attaching C. to attach D. attaching
- Her friend I referred to just now was _____ for fraud.
A. suspected B. charged C. accused D. arrested
- He was so shocked by what happened to his parents that he lost the _____ of speech.
A. force B. power C. strength D. violence
- Mary wanted to travel around the world all by herself, but her parents did not _____ her to do so.
A. forbid B. allow C. follow D. ask
- This is my command that he _____ at once.
A. leaves B. to leave C. leave D. leaving
- They had a little rest on the rock and _____ walking forward.
A. moved on B. got along C. carried on D. stayed up
- _____ two exams to worry about, I have to work really hard this weekend.
A. With B. Besides C. As for D. Because
- Though he was ill, he worked hard in his office as _____.
A. common B. ordinary C. general D. usual

← 考查知识点 2

← 考查知识点 3

← 考查知识点 7

← 考查知识点 10

← 考查知识点 4

← 考查知识点 8

← 考查知识点 5

← 考查知识点 6

← 考查知识点 9

← 考查知识点 9

← 考查知识点 9



Part II | FUNCTION & LISTENING AND SPEAKING & GRAMMAR

课前预习

积累整合

I. 重点单词

- _____ (adj.) 乐观的; 乐观主义的 → _____ (n.) 乐观派
- _____ (vt.) 限制; 限定 → _____ (adj.) 有限的
- _____ (vt.) 使依附; 系上; 使依恋 → _____ (n.) 附件
- _____ (n.) 残疾; 无能 → _____ (vt.) 使失去能力; 使残疾

II. 重点短语

- run _____ 用光, 花完
- _____ on 依靠; 依赖
- in _____ with 同……一样
- _____ out 小心, 当心
- _____ of 摆脱; 除去

答案速查 1. optimistic, optimist 2. limit, limited 3. attach, attachment 4. disability, disable 5. out of 6. look 7. rely
8. get rid 9. common

解读教材 知识全解

『知识要点全解』

① **Look out! We're going to have an accident! 当心!**

我们要出事故! (P5)

look out 小心, 当心。

Look out! There's a car coming. 小心! 来了一辆小汽车。

【短语拓展】

- look into 调查
- look on 旁观
- look out for 提防
- look over 审阅; 翻阅
- look through... 透过... 看去; 彻底调查; 从头看到底
- look up to sb 尊敬某人

例1 We will _____ this matter together.

- A. look into
- B. look on
- C. look after
- D. look out

【点拨】 A look into 调查, 符合题意, 故选 A。

② **Listen to an architect talking about the home of the future and answer the questions. 听一位建筑师谈论未来的家并回答问题。(P5)**

talking about the home of the future 是现在分词短语作宾语补足语, 同宾语 an architect 存在逻辑上的主谓关系, 通常表示一个正在进行或持续的动作。当现在分词的被动式 (being done) 作宾语补足语时, 它仍表示一个正在进行或持续的动作, 但宾语与宾语补足语存在逻辑上的动宾关系。

I saw a boy crying there. 我看到一个男孩在那儿哭。

I saw the child being beaten by his father. 我看到那个孩子正在挨他父亲的打。

例2 After a knock at the door, the child heard his mother's voice _____ him.

- A. calling
- B. called
- C. being called
- D. to call

【点拨】 A 宾语与宾语补足语之间的关系在逻辑上为主动关系, 故排除 B、C 两项; 感官动词 hear 加宾语再加不定式作宾语补足语时, 要省略不定式符号 to, 故排除 D 项, 故选 A 项。

③ **what could happen to the dining room and the living room 餐厅和卧室会发生什么 (P6)**

happen v. 发生。

【知识拓展】

(1) happen to 表示“(某人/某物)发生(某事)”, 其中 to 是介词, 后面接名词和代词。

What happened to David last night? 昨天晚上戴维发生什么事了?

Accidents like this happen to him all the time. 此类事故在他身上一直发生。

(2) happen to 表示“碰巧, 巧遇”, 此时 to 是不定式符号, 后面接动词原形。

Do you happen to know his telephone number? 你碰巧知道他的电话号码吗?

例3 I was out of town at the time, so I don't know exactly how it _____.

- A. was happening
- B. happened
- C. happens
- D. has happened

【点拨】 B 本题考查时态, 后一句隐藏的时间状语是 at the time。

④ **We'll be living in houses and flats just as we do today. 我们将住在房屋与公寓内, 就像我们今天的样子。(P6)**

as 作连词和代词, 用法如下:

(1) as 作连词的用法:

① 作“当……的时候”讲, 引导时间状语从句, 表示从句的动作与主句的动作同时发生, 同时进行。

He rose as she entered. 当她进来时他站起来。

② 作“由于; 因为”讲, 引导原因状语从句, 表示比较明显的原因。as 引导的从句通常放在主句之前。

As you were out, I left a message. 你不在, 所以我留了一张字条儿。

③ 作“像……一样”讲, 引导方式状语从句或比较状语从句。

He does not speak as the other people do. 他不像其他人那样说话。

④ as 引导让步状语从句, 作“虽然; 尽管”讲, 这时常倒装。

Proud as these nobles are, they are afraid to see me. 尽管这些贵族很骄傲, 他们却不敢见我。

(2) as 作代词的用法:

① as 引导限制性定语从句。

I never heard such stories as he tells. 我从未听说过像他

