



◎金星教育系列丛书 全心全意解疑解难◎

总主编 / 薛金星

中学教材全解

ZHONGXUE JIAOCAI QUANJIE

学案版

高中英语

必修4

配套人民教育出版社实验教科书



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金星教育

精品图书的追求者



金星教育研发中心



《中(小)学教材全解》《图解新教材》的社会荣誉和商标注册证书

金星教育以“关爱华夏学子，服务民族教育”为宗旨，先后研发、出版、发行了《基础知识手册》《中(小)学教材全解》《图解新教材》等十几个系列精品图书，为中国亿万幼儿、小学、中学、大学师生提供了教、学、练、考整体解决方案。金星教育将继续坚持“教考研发在先，出版发行在后”的出版理念，做精品图书的坚定追求者，为中国教育事业的发展贡献全部力量。

研发理念 金星教育研发中心全面关注和研究中国教育改革最新动态，专注教育研发出版工作，不断创新，打造精品，全心全意为中国师生家长服务。

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出版前言

《中学教材全解》(学案版)是一线教育专家和名师倾情打造的优秀品牌,是各地优秀教学成果的科学总结,是专为全国广大师生奉献的教与学的经典。它具有“精、准、透、实、新”的特点。

精

首先是教材内容讲解精细周到。根据课程标准和高考考纲要求确立编写理念,针对性强。切实做到了围绕重点,突破难点,启迪思维,培养能力。其次是问题设置精要。注重典型性,避免随意性;注重迁移性,避免孤立性。强调过程与方法,真正实现了由知识到技能的转化。

准

首先是重点、难点选得准。按照课标和考纲要求确定重点、难点,分析学情采取方法和措施。其次是对各章节要点讲解精准到位,不枝不蔓。例题的选择与讲解针对性强,有助于难点的突破和能力的形成。再次是高考脉搏把得准。依循高考命题趋势,引导学生体验高考考点,典题演练,积累实战经验。

透

首先表现在透彻研究课标与高考考纲。全面把握教材,立足教材而不拘泥于教材,注重知识间“点”与“面”的广泛联系。其次是透彻研究学生的知识架构,在讲透知识点的基础上注重迁移、延伸和拓展,切实贯彻落实三维目标的培养。再次是对问题讲解透彻。一题多问,一题多解,培养求异思维和创新思维能力。学习目标科学可行,达标方略提纲挈领。

实

首先是讲解追求实效。从课前预习设计到知识探究,从基础演练到拓展和提升,都注重知识的连贯性和系统性,力求温故而知新,温故而解难,逐渐形成知识网络。其次是内容实用。实现了教案学案一体化设计,既可供教师作教学参考,也可供学生随堂自学和全程备考。

新

首先是理念新,充分体现三维目标的要求和课改理念,紧密联系时代变化,结合高考新趋势,精选最新材料和题型,与时俱进。其次是编写新,教材解读和知能演练设计新颖独到,真正将各地名师的经验与智慧转化为原创成果,引领学生思考与探究,师生思维互动。

零距离直击 高考

模块考点及对应高考题分布概览

单元类别	考点	经典考题分布、题号及本书页码		
Unit 1	单词	worthwhile	湖北高考,24[第34页]	北京高考,35[第7页]
		devote	四川高考,19[第34页]	
		argue		陕西高考,11[第35页]
		warn	天津高考,13[第34页]	
		observe		湖北高考,23[第34页]
	短语	carry on		天津高考,7[第24页]
		catch sb. 's eye(eye 搭配)	江西高考,24[第25页]	
		look up to(look 短语)	安徽高考,22[第35页]	
	句型	come across	安徽高考,34[第35页]	
	句型	Why not...?	新课标全国高考,21[第35页]	宁夏高考,24[第23页]
语法	主谓一致	江苏高考,22[第18页]	湖南高考,33[第17页]	
		安徽高考,27[第18页]	浙江高考,17[第17页]	
Unit 2	单词	regret		安徽高考,30[第50页]
		discovery		上海高考,30[第59页]
		reduce		全国高考II,14[第60页]
	短语	lead(up) to	山东高考,27[第70页]	浙江高考,11[第58页]
		turn to		陕西高考,14[第59页]
		build up		浙江高考,16[第70页]
	句型	if so	江苏高考,33[第68页]	江西高考,35[第40页]
		what 引导的名词性从句	重庆高考,34[第69页]	山东高考,26[第41页] 天津高考,14[第41页]
		the first+n. +to do		全国高考I,25[第41页]
	语法	动词-ing 形式作主语和宾语		北京高考,35[第53页] 山东高考,26[第85页]
Unit 3	单词	occasion		四川高考,28[第100页]
		whisper		北京高考,33[第80页]
		cut off		四川高考,33[第80页]
	短语	pick out		
		look up	四川高考,14[第91页]	
	句型	find+it+adj. +to do	山东高考,24[第99页]	
语法	v. -ing 形式的用法(1)	江西高考,32[第87页]	浙江高考,20[第87页]	
		陕西高考,20[第99页]	北京高考,25[第87页]	
Unit 4	单词	approach		湖北高考,24[第107页]
		curious	天津高考,5[第130页]	
		simply		浙江高考,18[第131页]
	短语	particular	江西高考,33[第131页]	
		put up	浙江高考,12[第130页]	
	句型	as if 后的省略		全国高考I,28[第108页]
		be likely to do		陕西高考,22[第131页]
语法	You must... v. -ing 形式的用法(2)	福建高考,35[第133页] 江苏高考,31[第115页]	安徽高考,30[第116页]	
Unit 5	单词	various		上海高考,43[第136页]
		whichever		山东高考,27[第137页]
		wherever		江西高考,27[第139页]
		preserve		上海高考,41[第140页]
	短语	within reach of		山东高考,33[第163页]
		together with		陕西高考,7[第163页]
	句型	although 引导的让步状语从句	天津高考,5[第162页]	
语法	构词法		上海高考,44[第146页]	

说明:

表中[第x页]表示该题在本书中的页码。所选题目具有典型性、新颖性的特点,读者通过这些题目足以洞悉、把握该考点在历年高考中的地位,并通过其分布情况的分析,预测在未来高考中的趋势。

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admission	(154)	discovery	(59)	on the contrary	(110)
advance	(152)	disturbing	(43)	ordinary	(78)
advanced	(152)	ease	(121)	output	(41)
amuse	(91)	emergency	(26)	outspoken	(9)
amusement	(139)	entertaining	(78)	outstanding	(82)
approach	(107)	entertainment	(10)	overcome	(79)
argue	(10)	equip	(46)	particularly	(85)
argument	(15)	expand	(43)	pick out	(80)
association	(106)	export	(47)	play on/upon words	(91)
astonish	(77)	facial	(120)	preserve	(140)
astonishing	(76)	failure	(79)	react	(92)
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attraction	(139)	focus on	(59)	refer to	(16)
available	(154)	function	(121)	regret	(50)
badly off	(77)	general	(111)	represent	(106)
battle	(44)	get close to	(152)	respect	(9)
be familiar with	(138)	greet	(105)	rid	(45)
be famous for	(136)	hands-on	(153)	settler	(144)
be modelled after	(142)	hug	(123)	shade	(7)
be satisfied with...	(45)	hunger	(42)	simply	(110)
behave	(6)	if so	(40)	slide	(86)
bored	(78)	in addition	(59)	so that	(47)
build up	(58)	in advance	(154)	star in	(82)
by chance	(24)	in general	(112)	statement	(105)
campaign	(6)	inspire	(11)	struggle	(40)
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carry on	(24)	keep... free of/from	(60)	super	(41)
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depressed	(75)	observe	(8)		
difficulty	(79)	occasion	(85)		

Unit 1 Women of achievement

学考目标导航

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目		
重点单词	welfare <i>n.</i> 福利;福利事业 specialist <i>n.</i> 专家;专业工作者 organization <i>n.</i> 组织;机构;团体 observation <i>n.</i> 观察;观测 audience <i>n.</i> 观众;听众;读者 emergency <i>n.</i> 突发事件;紧急情况 considerate <i>adj.</i> 考虑周到的	project <i>n.</i> 项目;工程;规划 specialize <i>vi.</i> 专攻;专门从事;专注于 behaviour <i>n.</i> 行为;举止;习性 childhood <i>n.</i> 童年;幼年时代 career <i>n.</i> 事业;生涯 generation <i>n.</i> 一代;一辈 consideration <i>n.</i> 考虑;体谅	institute <i>n.</i> 学会;学院;协会 landmine <i>n.</i> 地雷 nest <i>n.</i> 巢;窝 inspiration <i>n.</i> 灵感;鼓舞 sickness <i>n.</i> 疾病;恶心 determination <i>n.</i> 决心;果断 modest <i>adj.</i> 谦虚的;谦让的;适度的
	achievement <i>n.</i> 成就;功绩 behave <i>vt. & vi.</i> 举动;(举止或行为)表现 worthwhile <i>adj.</i> 值得的;值得做的 outspoken <i>adj.</i> 直言的;坦诚 entertainment <i>n.</i> 款待;娱乐;娱乐表演 support <i>n. & vt.</i> 支持;拥护 intend <i>vt.</i> 计划;打算	connection <i>n.</i> 连接;关系 respect <i>vt. & n.</i> 尊敬;尊重;敬意 refer <i>vi.</i> 谈到;查阅;参考 kindness <i>n.</i> 仁慈;好意	campaign <i>n.</i> 运动;战役; <i>vi.</i> 作战;参加运动 shade <i>n.</i> 荫;阴凉处; <i>vt.</i> 遮住光线 observe <i>vt.</i> 观察;观测;遵守 argue <i>vt. & vi.</i> 讨论;辩论;争论 inspire <i>vt.</i> 鼓舞;激发;启示 rate <i>n.</i> 比率;速度 deliver <i>vt.</i> 递送;生(小孩儿);接生;发表(演说等)
重点短语	have... in common 在...方面有共同之处 China Welfare Institute 中国福利基金会 as... as possible 尽可能... think about 关心;考虑 set up 建立;创立	human being(s) 人类 look down upon/on 蔑视;瞧不起 by chance 碰巧;凑巧 carry on 继续;坚持 show respect for sb. 尊重(敬)某人 crowd in(想法、问题等)涌上心头	put sb. to death 处死某人 specialize in 专攻;主攻 warn sb. of sth. 提醒某人某事 work out 算出;设计;制订 say to oneself 心里想 lead a(n)... life 过着...的生活 refer to 查阅;参考;谈到 come across(偶然)遇见;碰见 behave oneself 表现良好;守规矩 argue with sb. about sth. 就某事与某人争论 be intended for 专门为...打算(设计)
	human being(s) 人类 look down upon/on 蔑视;瞧不起 by chance 碰巧;凑巧 carry on 继续;坚持 show respect for sb. 尊重(敬)某人 crowd in(想法、问题等)涌上心头	human being(s) 人类 look down upon/on 蔑视;瞧不起 by chance 碰巧;凑巧 carry on 继续;坚持 show respect for sb. 尊重(敬)某人 crowd in(想法、问题等)涌上心头	put sb. to death 处死某人 specialize in 专攻;主攻 warn sb. of sth. 提醒某人某事 work out 算出;设计;制订 say to oneself 心里想 lead a(n)... life 过着...的生活 refer to 查阅;参考;谈到 come across(偶然)遇见;碰见 behave oneself 表现良好;守规矩 argue with sb. about sth. 就某事与某人争论 be intended for 专门为...打算(设计)
重点句型	1. She <u>spent years observing and recording their daily activities.</u> (spend time doing sth.) 2. ... <u>it was unusual for a woman to live in the forest.</u> (It is/was + <i>adj.</i> + for sb. to do sth.) 3. <u>Only after her mother came to... was she allowed</u> to begin her project. (“only+状语从句”位于句首,引起主句的倒装) 4. <u>It seemed that she had been very busy in her chosen career...</u> (It seems/seemed that... 句型)		
情景交际	1. 描写人物个性品质的词语: hard-working energetic active determined intelligent fair generous kind helpful modest confident brave honest considerate unselfish devoted educated warm-hearted 2. 描写人物的常用句型: What does she look like? Why do you admire her? What did she do to impress you most? How would you describe her? Why did she choose to...? What are her strengths/weaknesses? Can you give an example to show...?		
重点语法	Agreement(主谓一致)		
写作指导	How to describe a person(如何描写人物)		

背景知识导读

BEIJINGZHISHIDAQDU

Great Women, Great Quality

We have to admit that greatness in womanhood is an ancient and modern quality. They venture, they dare, they have courage to begin new things. They have faith in their work because they know they work for the good of their quality and from inborn instincts. The followings are two typical examples of great women.

(1) Marie Curie researched into the science of radioactivity. She is best known for discovering the radioactive elements—polonium and radium and as the only person to win two Nobel Prizes. She did not patent her discoveries but made them available to everyone. She encouraged the use of X-rays for medical treatment. But she was not sufficiently aware of the dangers of radium and died of leukemia brought on by too much contact with radium.

(2) Florence Nightingale was the daughter of a wealthy British landowner, William Nightingale. She was born in Florence, Italy, on 12th May, 1820. Florence wanted to become a nurse, but it was not considered a proper profession for a young lady at that time. In 1851 Florence's father gave her permission to train as a nurse and in 1853 she went to Crimea to help the soldiers during the war. There she became known as "the lady with the lamp" for the concern she showed to the sick soldiers. Back in England, she started working to improve the training and status of nurses. She is considered a pioneer of nursing care.

伟大的女性,伟大的品质

我们不得不承认伟大在女性当中是一种既古老又现代的品质。她们敢于冒险,勇于担当,并拥有尝试新事物的勇气。她们对工作抱有信念,因为她们深知她们是为了她们的这种优良品质和天生的才能而工作。下面是两位伟大女性的典型例子。

(1) 玛丽·居里研究的是放射性科学。她作为放射性元素钋和镭的发现者以及诺贝尔奖的唯一两次获得者而闻名于世。她并没有为自己的发现申请专利,而是将其应用于每一个人。她鼓励人们将X射线用于医学治疗,但她并不十分清楚镭的危害,由于接触大量的镭而患白血病,最终因其病逝。

(2) 弗洛伦斯·南丁格尔是富有的英国土地所有者威廉·南丁格尔的女儿。她于1820年5月12日出生于意大利的佛罗伦萨。弗洛伦斯想当一名护士,但是在当时护士这一职业对于年轻女子而言被认为是不合适的职业。1851年,弗洛伦斯的父亲答应她作为一名护士接受培训,1853年她前往克里米亚半岛去帮助战争中的士兵。在那儿,她因为对生病的战士的关心、爱护而成为众人皆知的“提灯女神”。回到英国后,她开始为了改进护士的培训和提高护士的地位而努力工作。她被认为是护理的先驱。

Section A Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending

课文预习必读

KEWENYUXIBIDU

原文再现

YUANWENZAIXIAN

A STUDENT^① OF AFRICAN WILDLIFE

It is 5:45 am and the sun is just rising over^② Gombe National Park in East Africa. Following Jane's way of studying chimps^③, our group are all going to visit them in the forest. Jane has studied these families of chimps for many years and helped people understand how much they **behave**^④ like humans. Watching a family of chimps wake up^⑤ is our first activity of the day. This means going back to the place where we left the

预习障碍清

- ① student 在此不当“(中)学生”讲,而是意为“研究者”“学者”,常构成短语 a student of...,意为“……的研究者”或“对……极感兴趣的人”。
- ② over 在此处为介词,表示位置,意为“在……上方”。
- ③ 现在分词短语 following Jane's... chimps 作状语,表示方式。
- ④ **behave**/bɪ'hev/vt. & vi. 举动;(举止或行为)表现
behaviour/bɪ'hevɪə/n. (= behavior) 行为;举止;习性

课文翻译

KEWENFANYI

非洲野生动物研究者

清晨5点45分,太阳刚从东非的贡贝国家公园的上空升起。我们一行人都准备按照简研究黑猩猩的方法去森林里拜访它们。简研究这些黑猩猩家族已经很多年了,她帮助人们了解了黑猩猩跟人类的行为是多么相似。我们当天的首要任务就是观察黑猩猩一家是如何醒来的。这意味着我们要返回前一天晚上我们离开时黑猩猩一家睡觉的大树旁。大家坐

family sleeping in a tree the night before^⑥. Everybody sits and waits in the shade^⑦ of the trees while the family begins to wake up and move off^⑧. Then we follow as they wander into the forest. Most of the time, chimps either feed or^⑨ clean each other as a way of showing love in their family. Jane warns us that our group is going to be very tired and dirty by the afternoon and she is right. However, the evening makes it all worthwhile^⑩. We watch the mother chimp and her babies play in the tree. Then we see them go to sleep together in their nest^⑪ for the night. We realize that the bond^⑫ between members of a chimp family is as strong as in a human family.

Nobody before Jane fully understood chimp behaviour. She spent years observing^⑬ and recording their daily activities. Since her childhood^⑭ she had wanted to work with^⑮ animals in their own environment. However, this was not easy. When she first arrived in Gombe in 1960, it was unusual for a woman to live in the forest. Only^⑯ after her mother came to help her for the first few months was she allowed to begin her project. Her work changed the way people think about chimps^⑰. For example, one important thing she discovered was that chimps hunt and eat meat. Until then everyone had thought^⑱ chimps ate only fruit and nuts. She actually observed chimps as a group hunting a monkey and then eating it^⑲. She also discovered how chimps communicate with each other, and her study of their body language helped her work out^⑳ their social system.

For forty years Jane Goodall has been outspoken^㉑ about making the rest of the world understand and respect^㉒ the life of these animals. She has argued^㉓ that wild animals should be left in the wild and not used for entertainment^㉔ or advertisements. She has helped to set up^㉕ special places where they can live safely. She is leading a busy life^㉖ but she says:

"Once I stop, it all comes crowding in^㉗ and I remember the chimps in laboratories. It's terrible. It affects me when^㉘ I watch the wild chimps. I say to myself^㉙, 'Aren't they lucky?' And then I think about small chimps in cages though they have done nothing wrong. Once you have seen that you can never forget..."

She has achieved everything she wanted to do; working with animals in their own environment, gaining a doctor's degree^㉚ and showing that women can live in the forest as men can. She inspires^㉛ those who want to cheer the achievements of women^㉜.

※ behave oneself 守规矩; 举止得体

⑤ 动名词短语 watching... up 作主语, 谓语动词用单数形式。

⑥ 动名词短语 going back... before 作宾语。

⑦ in the shade of... 在……阴凉处

shade/ʃeɪd/ n. 荫; 阴凉处; vt. 遮住光线

⑧ move off 离开; 起程; 出发

⑨ either... or... 或者(要么)……或者(要么)……, 为并列连词, 连接两个相同的成分。此处连接两个谓语动词。

⑩ worthwhile/wɜːθ'waɪl/adj. 值得的; 值得做的

※ be worthwhile to do sth. /doing sth. 值得做某事

= be worth doing sth.

= be worthy of being done

= be worthy to be done

⑪ nest/nest/n. 巢; 窝

⑫ bond/bɒnd/n. 联系; 关系; 结合; 纽带

※ the bond between A and B A与B之间的联系(关系)

⑬ observe/əb'zɜ:v/vt. 观察; 观测; 遵守

observation/əbzə'veɪʃn/n. 观察; 观测

※ observe sb. do sth. 观察某人做了某事

observe sb. doing sth. 观察某人正在做某事

⑭ childhood/'tʃaɪldhʊd/n. 童年; 幼年时代

※ in one's childhood 在某人的童年时代

⑮ work with... 与……共事(一起工作)

⑯ only 在句首修饰状语(副词、介词短语或状语从句)表示强调时, 句子须用部分倒装语序。

⑰ 定语从句 people think about chimps 修饰先行词 the way, 省略了引导词 that 或在 which。

⑱ had thought 原来认为(想), 即现在不这样认为(想)了。

⑲ 现在分词短语 hunting a monkey and then eating it 在 observe sb./sth. doing sth. 结构中作宾语补足语。

⑳ work out 计算, 算出; 找出……答案, 处理, 解决; 理解(某人的性格); 制订(计划); 弄清楚

㉑ outspoken/aut'spəʊkən/adj. 直言的; 坦诚

㉒ respect/rɪ'spekt/vt. & n. 尊敬; 尊重; 敬意

※ respect sb./sth. (= show respect for sb./sth.) 尊重(敬)某人/某事物

㉓ argue/'ɑ:gju:/vt. & vi. 讨论; 辩论; 争论

argument/'ɑ:gjʊmənt/n. 争论; 争辩; 争吵

※ argue with sb. about sth. 就某事与某人争论/争辩/争吵

㉔ entertainment/entə'teɪnmənt/n. 款待; 娱乐; 娱乐表演

㉕ set up (+n./pron.) 建立; 创办; 成立

㉖ lead a(n)... life 过着……的生活

㉗ crowd/kraʊd/n. 人群; 观众; vt. 挤满; 使拥挤

crowd in (想法、问题等) 涌上心头; 涌入脑海

㉘ 此处 when 引导的是时间状语从句。

㉙ say to oneself (= think to oneself) 心里想

※ talk to oneself 自言自语

㉚ gain a doctor's degree 获得博士学位

㉛ inspire/in'spaɪə/vt. 鼓舞; 激发; 启示

inspiration/ɪnspə'reɪʃn/n. 灵感; 鼓舞

㉜ cheer sth./sb. 为某事/某人喝彩

在树荫下等待着, 这时候猩猩们睡醒了, 准备离开。然后这群黑猩猩向森林深处漫步而去, 我们尾随其后。在大部分时间里, 黑猩猩或互相喂食, 或彼此擦身, 这在它们的家族里是表达爱的方式。简预先提醒我们, 到下午的时候我们就会又脏又累, 她说对了。但是, 到傍晚时分我们就觉得这一切都是值得的。我们看到黑猩猩妈妈跟她的幼子们在树上玩耍, 后来看见他们一起回窝里睡觉了。我们明白了黑猩猩家庭成员之间的联系像人类家庭一样紧密。

在简之前没有人完全了解黑猩猩的行为。她花了多年的时间来观察并记录黑猩猩的日常活动。从孩提时代起, 她就想在动物生活的环境中研究它们。但是, 这不是一件容易的事。当她1960年最初来到贡贝时, 对一名女性来说, 住进大森林还是很寻常的事情。她母亲前几个月来帮过她的忙, 这才使她得以开始自己的计划。她的工作改变了人们对黑猩猩的看法。比方说, 她的一个重要发现是黑猩猩捕猎并吃肉。而在此之前, 人们一直认为黑猩猩只吃水果和坚果。她曾经亲眼看到过一群黑猩猩捕杀一只猴子, 然后把它吃掉。她还发现了黑猩猩之间是如何交流的, 而她对黑猩猩身势语的研究帮助她勾勒出黑猩猩的社会体系。

40年来, 简·古道尔一直在呼吁世人了解并尊重这些动物的生活。她主张应该让野生动物留在野外生活, 而不能用于娱乐或广告。她帮助建起了黑猩猩可以安全生活的专门的保护区。她的生活是忙忙碌碌的, 然而, 她却说:

"我一旦停下来, 所有的一切都会涌上心头, 我就会想起实验室里的黑猩猩, 太可怕了。每当我看着野生黑猩猩时, 这个念头总是萦绕着我。我对自己说: '难道它们不幸吗?' 然后我就想起那些没有任何过错却被关在笼子里的小黑猩猩。一旦你看到这些, 你就永远不会忘记……"

简已经得到了她想要得到的一切: 在动物的栖息地工作; 获得博士学位; 还向世人证明女人和男人一样也能在森林里生活。她激励着那些为妇女们的成就而欢呼喝彩的人们。



课文整体理解
KEWENZHENG TILIJIE

I. 正误判断(根据课文内容判断正“T”误“F”) p. 191

- The chimps show love in their family by talking to each other. ()
- She has helped to set up special places for the wild animals to live in. ()
- She has argued that chimps should be left in the forest. ()
- She supposes that people should not use chimps for entertainment. ()
- She has spent less than forty years helping people understand her work. ()

II. 阅读理解(根据课文内容选择最佳答案) p. 191

- Where is Gombe National Park?
 - It is in West Africa.
 - It is in East Africa.
 - It is in South Africa.
 - It is in North Africa.
- In what way do the chimps show love in their family most of the time?
 - Through sitting and waiting in the shade of the trees.
 - Through playing with each other in the trees.
 - Through hunting and eating monkeys.
 - Through feeding or cleaning each other.
- Nobody before Jane fully understood chimp behaviour, but now many people do. Why?
 - Because they observe chimp behaviour by themselves.
 - Because Jane Goodall helps them learn about chimp behaviour in school.
 - Because Jane's mother helps them learn about chimp behaviour.
 - Because Jane Goodall observes and records chimps' daily activities and helps people know more about chimp behaviour.
- Do you think Jane Goodall is a woman of achievement? How do you know?
 - Yes, I think so. She has achieved everything she wanted to do and inspires those who want to cheer the achievements of women.
 - No, I don't think so. Although she has achieved great achievements in animal study, in other aspects she has achieved nothing.
 - Yes, I think so. She has achieved everything.

D. No, I don't think so. She has just done what she should do.

III. 阅读表达(根据课文内容完成下列各题) p. 191

- What's the main idea of the third paragraph?

- Which sentence in the passage is the closest in meaning to the following one?
Jane wasn't permitted to begin her work until her mother came to help her.

- Fill in the blanks according to the passage.
The passage is mainly about how Jane Goodall worked with _____ and helped people _____ the life of these animals.
- What did Jane Goodall achieve?

IV. 短文填空(根据课文内容完成下面短文) p. 191

Jane Goodall has studied the 1 for many years in Africa and helped people 2 how much they 3 like humans. Jane worked with animals in their own 4. She spent many years 5 and 6 their daily activities. For 40 years, Jane has been 7 about making the rest of the world understand and 8 the life of these animals. She 9 those who want to 10 the achievements of women.

V. 阅读填空(根据课文内容完成下面表格) p. 191

Character	Jane Goodall
What she did	Worked with chimps in their own <u>1</u>
	Lived in the forest in order to <u>2</u> the chimps and record their daily activities
	Found what chimps eat and their social <u>3</u>
	Discovered how chimps <u>4</u> with each other
	Tried to make people aware that it is wrong to use chimps for <u>5</u> or advertisements
What she achieved	Helped people understand how much they <u>6</u> like humans
	Helped to set up special places where chimps can live <u>7</u> in the wild
	Gained a doctor's <u>8</u>
	Showed that women can live in the <u>9</u> to study wild animals as men can
	<u>10</u> those who want to cheer the achievements of women

课文考点精解

KEWENKAODIANJINGJIE

1. Women of achievement 卓有成就的女性

教材 p. 1

achievement *n.*

(1)[C] a thing that sb. has done successfully, especially using his/her own effort and skill 成就, 成绩, 功绩

搭配 { quite an achievement 了不起的成就
sense of achievement 成就感

The first walk on the moon was quite an achievement.

第一次在月球上行走是一项了不起的成就。

Even a small success gives you a sense of achievement.

即便是小小的成功也给人一种成就感。

(2)[U] the action of achieving sth. 达到, 完成

They are holding a party to celebrate the achievement of their first year's goals. 他们正举办聚会以庆祝第一年目标的实现。

【单词积累】

achieve *vt.* 完成; 达到, 赢得 achieveable *adj.* 可完成的, 可达到的

【助记】

achieve *v.* 实现——achievement *n.* 成就

manage *v.* 经营——management *n.* 经营, 管理

argue *v.* 争吵——argument *n.* 争吵, 争论

excite *v.* 使兴奋——excitement *n.* 兴奋

① 学法点拨: achievement 作“成就; 功绩”讲时, 很多同学易受汉语的影响, 误认为其是不可数名词而错用。因此要注意 achievement 前冠词的使用。

2. Her research showed the connections between chimps and human beings.

教材 p. 1

她的研究说明了黑猩猩与人类之间的关系。

【句法分析】本句是个简单句, 用了主谓宾结构, 其中介词短语 between chimps and human beings 作定语, 修饰 connections。

connection *n.* [C, U] relationship 关系, 联系; the act of being connected 连接, 接合, 衔接

搭配 { a connection between A and B A 与 B 之间的关系(联系)
the connection of A with B A 与 B 的关系(联系)
a connection with/to... 与……的关系(联系)

Is there a connection between smoking and heart trouble?

吸烟与心脏病之间有关联吗?

His question had no direct connection with our discussion.

他的问题和我们的讨论没有直接关系。

【拓展】

a close connection 密切的关系 a loose connection 疏远的关系

in connection with... 与……相关联; 关于……

be connected with... 与……有关系

① 误区警示: connect 后接 with 还是 to 取决于主语。当主语是人时, 既可用 with 也可以用 to; 当主语是物时, connect 后只接 with。

The worker must connect this wire with/to that one.

This wire connects with(不用 to)that one.

【链接】

“与……有关系”的其他表达法:

be related to be linked with

② 考法提示: achievement 的可数和不可数的用法固然是重要考点, 但其动词 achieve 的用法更为常见, 主要考查其时态、语态判断。

【典例剖析】

典例 Although medical science _____ control over several dangerous diseases, what worries us is that some of them are returning.

A. achieved B. has achieved
C. will achieve D. had achieved

剖析: 句意: 尽管医疗科学已成功地控制了几种危险疾病, 但令我们担心的是其中有一些会反复。根据语境, 用现在完成时表示动作 achieve 已经发生并对现在有影响, 因此选 B 项。

答案: B

③ 解题指导: 解答有关时态、语态的题时, 宜用“语境法”, 前后兼顾, 通盘考虑, 准确把握语境内涵, 抓住可能隐藏于字里行间的信息。

④ 考法提示: connection 的考点有两个。一是它与其他名词的词义辨析; 二是它自身的各种搭配形式。

【典例剖析】

典例 1 Before repairing the water pipe, the worker cut off the _____ of the house pipes to the water supply.

A. gas B. electricity
C. heating D. connection

剖析: A. 气体; B. 电; C. 供暖系统; D. 接合, 衔接。仔细研读该题后可知句意: 在修理水管之前, 那位工人切断了房子的水管与水源之间的连接处。故其他选项就可自然排除。

答案: D

典例 2 The two countries have made up and _____ a connection.

A. broken B. connected
C. made D. set

剖析: 前面的 make up 表示“和好”, 故 and 后面应表示“建立关系”, 即 make a connection。

be involved in be in relation to

【单词积累】

connect *vt. & vi.* (把……)连接,(将电话)接通
 connected *adj.* 连接的,连续的;有关联的;有亲戚关系的
 connective *adj.* 结合的,连接的;*n.* 关联词,连接词

3. Jody Williams helped found an international **campaign** to stop the making of landmines.

乔迪·威廉斯协助发起了一个“国际禁止地雷运动”。

教材 p. 1

campaign *n. & vi.*

(1) *n.* [C] a series of planned activities 运动

搭配 { a campaign for... 争取……的运动
 a campaign against... 反对……的运动
 a campaign to do... 为了做……而进行的运动

Today the police launched a campaign to reduce road accidents.
 警方今天开展了一场减少道路交通事故的运动。
 Our office starts a campaign against smoking.
 我们办公室发起了一项禁止吸烟的运动。
 They ran a campaign to prevent a new airport from being built.
 他们开展了一场阻止建造新机场的运动。

! 误区警示: be on campaign 表示“在开展活动(的状态)”, on 后不加冠词。

(2) *vi.* to take part in or go on a campaign 参加运动

搭配 { campaign for... 参加争取……的运动
 campaign against... 参加反对……的运动
 campaign to do... 为了做……而参加运动

Joan is campaigning for equal rights for women.
 琼正在参加为妇女争取平等权利的运动。
 We have campaigned against whaling for the last 15 years.
 我们最近 15 年一直参加反对捕鲸的运动。
 They are campaigning to save the area from building development.
 他们正开展一场反对在这个地区进行房地产开发的运动。

【辨析】campaign 与 movement

易混词	辨析	例句
campaign	指为达到特定目标而进行的运动	She took part in a campaign against smoking. 她参加了禁烟运动。
movement	指历史上的一些重要的运动(事件), 尤指政治上的运动	The May Fourth Movement is a historic event for the Chinese people. 五四运动对中国人民来说是一次重大历史事件。

4. Jane has studied these families of chimps for many years and helped people understand how much they **behave** like humans. 简研究这些黑猩猩家族已经很多年了, 她帮助人们了解了黑猩猩跟人类的行为是多么相似。 教材 p. 2

【句法分析】and 连接了前后两个并列的谓语; 第二个谓语后的 how much 至句末是 understand 的宾语。

behave *vi. & vt.*

(1) to do things in a particular way(举止或行为)表现

搭配: behave { like... 表现得像……
 well/badly 表现好/不好
 with great courage 表现出极大的勇气

I'm sorry about last night—I behaved like a child.
 对不起, 昨天晚上我表现得太幼稚了。
 They behaved badly towards/to the foreigners. 他们对外国人很不礼貌。
 The little girl behaved with great courage in the face of the gunman.
 在持枪歹徒面前这个小女孩表现得极有勇气。

(2) to be polite and not to be rude or cause trouble 举止得体; 守规矩; 检点

答案: C

一 解题指导: 典例 1 中修水管前先切断水源, 这是生活常识, 也体现了一种生活逻辑, 所有这些都帮你解题!

一 考法提示: 对 campaign 的考查, 主要是它与近义词 battle, conflict, fight, struggle 和 war 的区别。本组词的根本区别在于它们各自的规模及场所不同。campaign 既可指人文社会的“运动”, 也可指战争场合的“战役”; 在一场 war 中, 会有多次 battle“战斗”“会战”; conflict 既指人文社会中的“冲突, 不和”, 又指战争场合中的小型的“战斗, 斗争”(fight)。

【典例剖析】

典例 Almost everyone is for the anti-smoking _____.

- A. war B. battle
 C. campaign D. fight

剖析: 句意: 几乎人人都支持反对吸烟的运动。campaign 可特指为社会、商业或政治目的而进行的一系列有计划的活动。A、B、D 三项多指战场上的武力战, 不合此处语境, 故排除。

答案: C

一 解题指导: 由于英汉两种语言的差异, 同一个汉语词汇译成英语时有很多对应的英语单词, 但每个单词所表达的含义和运用语境会有一些细微差别, 这些细微差别就是我们解题的关键所在。就本题来说, “战争、战役、运动、冲突”是否具有“政治性、人文性”, 是否具有“战争”性质, 这就是“关键”。

一 考法提示: behave 的考查方式侧重于对其自身搭配、结构的考查。behave oneself 是个常考点。

【典例剖析】

典例 Tom, _____ yourself. Did you forget the school rules?

- A. behave B. believe
 C. perform D. conduct

剖析: 本题为词义辨析题。句意: 汤姆, 规矩点儿。你忘了校规了吗? behave oneself 守规矩。believe oneself 相信自己; perform 作

搭配: behave oneself 守规矩; 举止适当(得体)

I was told to behave myself at the party.

有人告诉我聚会时举止要得体。

学法点拨: 口语中常用 Do behave! 或 Behave yourself! (规矩点儿!)

5. Everybody sits and waits in the shade of the trees while the family begins to wake up and move off.

大家坐在树荫下等待着, 这时候猩猩们睡醒了, 准备离开。

教材 p. 2

【句法分析】 该句是一个复合句, 其中的 while the family begins to wake up and move off 是时间状语从句。

shade n. & vt.

(1) n. [U] slight darkness or shelter from direct light, esp. from sunlight outdoors, made by something blocking it 荫, 阴凉处

搭配 { in the shade 在阴凉处
under/in the shade of a tree 在树荫下

I saw them playing cards in the shade of a tree. 我看见他们在树荫下打牌。

(2) vt. to protect something from direct light 遮蔽, 挡光

搭配 { shade... from/against... 使... 免受... 的照射
shade into 渐渐与... 分辨不清, 逐渐变成

She shaded her eyes against the sun. 她遮住眼睛避免阳光直射。

His impatience shaded into anger. 他由不耐烦逐渐变成了愤怒。

【辨析】 shade 与 shadow

易混词	词义	辨析	例句
shade	阴凉处, 树荫	指任何遮住阳光的地方, 指一个立体空间	She sat in the shade to have a rest. 她坐在阴凉处休息了一会儿。
shadow	影子, 阴影	指因挡住光线而形成的阴影, 指一个平面	The shadows of the trees grew longer. 树影越来越长。

move off 离开, 起程, 出发

The signal was given and they moved off. 信号一发出, 他们就出发了。

Last night he moved off without saying goodbye to me.

昨晚他没有向我道别就离开了。

The troops moved off at dawn. 部队在黎明时出发。

【拓展】

move about 四处走动; 到处旅行

move into 搬进(新居)

move away 搬走

move over/up 挪开, 让位

move on(to sth.) 开始做, 换(话题)

move out 搬出去; 迁出

学法点拨: 表示“动身, 出发, 起程”的说法有: start out, start off, set off, set out, start, move off 等。要注意这种归类记忆方法。

6. However, the evening makes it all worthwhile. 但是, 到傍晚时分我们就觉得这一切都是值得的。

教材 p. 2

【句法分析】 本句用了“make+宾语+宾补”结构。此处的宾补为形容词。

worthwhile adj. worth doing; worth the trouble taken 值得做的, 值得一试的

句式 { It is worthwhile to do sth. 做某事是值得的。
It is worthwhile doing sth.

I'd like the money to go to a worthwhile cause.

我很想把钱花在有价值的事业上。

It is not worthwhile quarreling with/to quarrel with him. 和他吵不值得。

【比较】

注意下列句型的差别:

(1) be worth+n. = be worthy of +n.

The matter is worth consideration.

= The matter is worthy of consideration.

这件事值得考虑。

“表现”讲时, 为不及物动词, 其后不能跟反身代词; conduct 进行, 实施, 不合句意。故排除 B、C、D 三项。

答案: A

考法提示: shade 的考点在于它与 shadow, dark, darkness 之间的用法辨析及其固定搭配。

【典例剖析】

典例 1 It's too hot in the sun; let's go into the _____.

A. shadow B. shade

C. dark D. darkness

剖析: 句意: 在太阳下太热了, 我们到阴凉处吧。shadow 影子; shade 阴凉处; dark 黑暗, 暗处; darkness 黑暗, 阴暗。

答案: B

解题指导: 要学会利用题干中的对照关系, 如本题中的 too hot in the sun 与后句中的 go into the _____。要注意这种前后句意的衔接。

典例 2 They had planned to _____ in the morning but were stopped by the storm.

A. move out B. move away

C. move off D. move over

剖析: 句意: 他们本打算在早上起程, 但是却因为暴风雨而未能出行。A. 迁出; B. 搬走; C. 动身, 起程; D. 挪开, 让位。根据语境, 应选 move off。

答案: C

考法提示: 主要考查 worth, worthy 与 worthwhile 的句式结构。

【典例剖析】

典例 1 (北京高考) It is worth considering what makes “convenience” foods so popular, and _____ better ones of your own.

A. introduces B. to introduce

C. introducing D. introduced

剖析: 句意: 值得考虑一下什么使得“方便”食品这么受人欢迎, 并且介绍一下你自己比较喜欢的那些食品。本题考查 It is worth doing... 句式。and 连接 consider 与 introduce, 故 introduce 也要用 v.-ing 形式。