



高中课程标准实验教科书 配套助学用书
GaoZhong KeCheng BiaoZhun ShiYan JiaoKeShu PeiTao ZhuXue YongShu

教材知识详解TM

一直在寻找这样的老师

总主编 | 刘增利[®]



高中英语 | 必修④
配人教版

开明出版社

教材知识详解TM

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配人教版

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一直在寻找这样的老师

当你面对教材茫然无绪，当你面对试卷百般无措，你可能需要这样一位老师：他满腹经纶，旁征博引，点石成金；他主张分享，强调深挖，激活潜能；他记忆超强，真才实学，出口成章；他久经沙场，经验丰富，秘技超群；他机敏过人，见解独到，妙语如珠，帮你拉近教材与考试之间的距离。

1 单元准备



▶ 背景知识

选取与课文主题相关的英文短文进行赏析，并附加释义，让你对课文中所涉及的相关知识有较好的了解。

▶ 学习目标

全面概括单元的重点单词、重点短语、交际用语、语法、写作，分清主次，明确学习目标，排除识记干扰，提高学习效率。

2 细品教材



▶ 课文英汉对译

全部课文英汉互译，精准、优美的译文助你深入理解课文内容，排除阅读障碍。

▶ 教材知识详解

逐个梳理课文中重要的单词和词组，能使你清晰、明了、循序渐进地掌握重点词汇；分层次、有梯度地讲解课文中的重要语段句型；附有针对性的高考真题实时例解，帮你准确对接高考。

3 及时训练



▶ 素质提升训练

基础训练：紧扣双基，针对选题，全面验收过关。
能力提升：针对考点要求，选编与高考同等能力的习题，与高考零距离。

4 阶段总结



▶ 单元知识整合

交际用语、语法规律、主题写作及时总结，查漏补缺，专题突破；高考题型解析针对高考常考题型进行解题方法指导，轻松实现高分梦想。

▶ 单元自我测评

精选涵盖学段知识和能力要求的检测题，梯度合理，难易适中，随时检测学习成果。

你想要教材原文？**我给你！** 你想要教材课后答案详解？**我给你！**

你想轻松**突破**高考考点，**我也给你！**

课内重难点精透剖析，课外知识巧妙迁移……你还想要什么？**我通通都给你！**

我还用结构图、清单图来帮你记忆！**我这么给力，我就要你好成绩！**

你的学习方法适合你吗



请你根据我们的学习方法测试表来检验一下吧！本套测试主要是对中学生的学习方法适应性的初步检测，请你根据自己学习的实际情况，做出你的选择。如所列的内容符合自己的情况，则选择“是”，不符合的选择“否”，无法确定的可选择“不确定”。

学习方法测试表

序号	测试问题	你的选择		
		是	否	不确定
1	你是否觉得学习很有趣味？			
2	你是否经常感到睡眠不足？			
3	你是否很容易就进入学习状态？			
4	你是否喜欢参加学校的集体活动？			
5	你是否觉得自己在学习上有些压抑？时常被打扰？			
6	你学习上有了困难是否能得到家长的帮助？			
7	你是否觉得自己在学习上比较轻松？			
8	你是否对不喜欢的学科就不愿意学？			
9	你是否经常与成绩好的同学进行比较？			
10	你是否学习上经常受到鼓励和表扬？			
11	你是否每天学习都有固定的时间？			
12	你是否上课时经常有些内容听不懂？			
13	你是否觉得学习主要就是上课和写作业？			
14	你是否觉得听课时总不能抓住主要的内容？			
15	你是否觉得学的知识不扎实，甚至前面学后面忘？			
16	你的作业是否都是独立完成的？			
17	你是否觉得补课没有太大的作用？			
18	你是否觉得平时学的还不错，但就是考不好？			
19	你是否只要有时间就经常看各种书？			
20	你是否会认真分析做过的试卷？			
21	你是否知道自己什么时间的记忆效果最好？			
22	你是否做过的题过段时间又不会做了？			
23	你是否觉得记单词、背课文很容易？			
24	你是否遇到学习上不懂的问题就会设法弄明白？			
25	你是否觉得有些公式定理很难记住？			
26	你是否常与同学讨论学习上的问题？			
27	你是否觉得许多不懂的问题只要多读几遍就明白了？			
28	你是否在学习上常有些应付或得过且过？			
29	你是否考虑过改进自己的学习方法？			
30	你是否经常独立思考一些问题？			

记分标准

□ 2、5、8、12、13、14、15、18、22、25、28题选择“否”记2分，选择“是”记0分，选择“不确定”记1分；其他的题选择“是”记2分，选择“否”记0分，选择“不确定”记1分。

将各测试题分数相加，算出总分。

测试分析

60—50分

学习方法很好，学习效率比较高。多关注书中的高考专题，会使你的学习目标更明确，成绩提高更迅速。

49—30分

学习方法较好，学习效率一般。需要对书中的例题和方法点拨部分多加揣摩，理解例题所对应的知识应用策略。

29—10分

学习方法一般，学习成绩时好时坏。除了对书中的例题进行研读外，还应有针对性地选择例题对应的习题进行适时演练，达到不断巩固的目的。

10分以下

学习方法很原始，学习效率很低。有必要对书中教材详解部分逐字逐句地进行研读，尤其要对重点问题的注意事项多加关注，理解课本知识的本质。

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金牌全解

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Unit 1 Women of achievement

背景知识

Madame Curie

Madame Curie is a French professor of physics. Madame Curie will always be remembered as the discoverer of radium. Marie Curie was born in Poland, on November 7th, 1867. When she was young, she became interested in physics and read as many books as she could on the subject. At that time women were not admitted to universities in Poland, so she was determined to go to Paris University and study there. She arrived in Paris in 1891. She had very little money to live on, ate very little and was always cold in winter. There was a small fire in her room, but she had to carry coal up six floors and wear an overcoat in her small room to keep warm. However, she worked very hard and succeeded in taking a first class degree in physics two years after arriving in Paris. After graduation she took another degree in mathematics. In 1895 she married Pierre Curie, a very bright scientist who was teaching at the School of Physics and Industrial Chemistry at Paris. And then they worked together on the research into radioactive matter. They discovered two kinds of radioactive matters—Polonium and Radium. In 1904 she and her husband received the Nobel Prize for Physics. In 1906 Pierre died. Marie was deeply shocked by Pierre's death but determined to go on working. She received a second Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1911. So she became the first scientist in the world to win two Nobel Prizes.



居里夫人 弱者坐待时机 强者创造时机

居里夫人



居里夫人是法国物理学教授。居里夫人作为镭的发现者将永远为人们所怀念。玛丽·居里于1867年11月7日生于波兰。她年轻时就对物理很感兴趣,并尽可能多地阅读有关物理学方面的书籍。因为当时在波兰妇女不能上大学,所以她决定去巴黎大学学习。她于1891年到达巴黎。她的生活费很少,吃的也很少,冬天经常挨冻。房间里只有一小盆火,但她还得把煤搬上六楼,在她那间小房里,她得穿上大衣来保暖。但她学习非常努力,到巴黎两年后,她顺利地取得一级物理学位,毕业后她又取得了数学学位。1895年,她同一位非常聪明的科学家皮埃尔·居里结婚,皮埃尔当时在巴黎理化工学院教书。然后二人共同对放射性物质进行研究。她们发现了钋和镭两种放射性物质。1904年,她和丈夫获得了诺贝尔物理学奖。1906年,皮埃尔逝世,这使玛丽极为震惊,但她决心继续工作。1911年,她再度获得诺贝尔化学奖,于是她成为世界上第一位两次获得诺贝尔奖的科学家。

学习目标

重点单词	condition <i>n.</i> 环境;境况;条件;状态;状况(陕西高考·2009) 4	inspire <i>vt.</i> 鼓舞;激发;启示 11
	especially <i>adv.</i> 尤其;特别(浙江高考·2010) 5	support <i>n.</i> & <i>vt.</i> 支持;拥护(浙江高考·2010) 14
	connection <i>n.</i> 连接;关系 5	none <i>pron.</i> 毫无;没有一个,无一(上海高考·2009) 18
	behave <i>vt.</i> & <i>vi.</i> 举动;(举止或行为)表现 8	generation <i>n.</i> 一代;一辈 23
	worthwhile <i>adj.</i> 值得的;值得做的(湖北高考·2010) 9	consideration <i>n.</i> 考虑;体谅(福建高考·2009) 23
	observe <i>vt.</i> 观察;观测;遵守(湖北高考·2008) 9	deliver <i>vt.</i> 递送;生(小孩儿);接生;发表(演说等)(全国高考 I·2010) 23
	respect <i>vt.</i> & <i>n.</i> 尊敬;尊重;敬意(湖北高考·2009) 10	

重点短语	<p>have... in common (与……)有共同之处;(和……)一样(江西高考·2008) 4</p> <p>fight for 为……而奋斗(竞争)(福建高考·2009) 4</p> <p>instead of (用……)代替……;(是……)而不是……(浙江高考·2007) 5</p> <p>as... as possible 尽可能……(上海高考·2011) 5</p> <p>rather than 与其,而不是(全国高考 I·2011,浙江高考·2009) 8</p> <p>either... or... 不是……就是……(福建高考·2011,重庆高考·2009) 9</p>	<p>communicate with 与……交流 10</p> <p>work out 算出;计算出;产生结果(陕西高考·2007) 10</p> <p>set up 成立;建立(陕西高考·2009) 10</p> <p>wake up 醒来;唤醒,弄醒(山东高考·2010) 14</p> <p>look down upon/on 蔑视;瞧不起(安徽高考·2010) 18</p> <p>refer to 查阅;参考;谈到(安徽高考·2010) 18</p> <p>by chance 碰巧;凑巧(浙江高考·2010) 22</p> <p>come across (偶然)遇见;碰见(湖北高考·2007) 22</p> <p>care for 喜欢;照顾;照料 23</p> <p>carry on 继续,坚持(天津高考·2008) 24</p>
交际用语	<p>在英语中用来描述他人情况的常用语如下:</p> <p>What does she look like? 她长什么模样?</p> <p>Why do you admire her? 你为什么崇拜她?</p> <p>What did she do to impress you most? 她做的什么事给你留下的印象最深刻?</p> <p>How would you describe her? 你如何描述她?</p> <p>Why did she choose to...? 她为什么选择……?</p> <p>What are her strengths/ weaknesses? 她的优点/缺点是什么?</p> <p>Can you give an example to show...? 你能举个例子来说明……吗?</p>	
语法	<p>主谓一致</p> <p>... our group are all going to visit them in the forest. ……我们一行人准备去森林里拜访它们。</p> <p>... our group is going to be very tired and dirty by the afternoon... ……到下午的时候我们就会又脏又累……</p> <p>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,这时候黑猩猩们睡醒了,准备离开。</p> <p>The only people who are interested in the book seem to be lawyers. 唯一对这本书感兴趣的人好像是律师。</p> <p>The majority of primary school teachers are women. 大多数小学老师都是女的。</p> <p>Neither he nor I am willing to go shopping today. 他和我今天都不愿去购物。</p> <p>His family are waiting for him. 他的家人正在等他。</p> <p>But the man's family was small—only himself and his wife. 但那人的家庭很小,只有他本人和妻子。</p> <p>More than one person has known the news. 不止一个人知道了这个消息。</p> <p>More students than one are for your proposal. 很多学生同意你的计划。</p>	
写作	<p>描述一位成功的人物</p>	



Warming Up

I. 课文英汉对译

课文原文

Examine the following six women using the rules about what makes a great person. In pairs discuss what they have in common and what makes them great. Give your reasons.

1 Joan of Arc (1412-1431), France

Joan of Arc was a girl from the countryside who dressed as a man and went to fight for the French. She helped drive the English out of France. She was caught and put to death by the English.

2 Elizabeth Fry (1780-1845), Britain

Elizabeth Fry was a Quaker. She helped improve prison conditions and gave prisoners work and education. Her work helped the Quakers get the Nobel Peace Prize in 1947.

3 Song Qingling (1893-1981), China

Song Qingling, Dr Sun Yat-sen's wife, was one of the top leaders in modern Chinese history. She concerned herself with welfare projects, especially the China Welfare Institute for women and children.

4 Lin Qiaozhi (1901-1983), China

Lin Qiaozhi was a doctor who became a specialist in women's illnesses. She devoted all her life to medical work for Chinese women and children. Her work encouraged many other women to become doctors.

5 Jane Goodall (1934-), Britain

As a young girl, she always wanted to study animals. She went to Africa and studied chimps instead of going to university. Her research showed the connections between chimps and human beings. She works to protect chimps everywhere.

6 Jody Williams (1950-), USA

Jody Williams helped found an international campaign to stop the making of landmines. She also worked hard to make as many countries as possible agree not to use them. She and her organization were given the Nobel Peace Prize in 1997.

翻译

借助有关造就伟人的规则,仔细研究以下关于六位女性的陈述。两人一组,讨论她们有什么共同点以及是什么使她们成为伟人。给出你的理由。

1 圣女贞德(1412-1431),法国

圣女贞德是一个来自农村的女孩,她假扮男子为法国人民而战。她帮忙把英国侵略者驱逐出法国,但她不幸被俘并且被英国侵略者处死。

2 伊丽莎白·弗赖伊(1780-1845),英国

伊丽莎白·弗赖伊是一名贵格会教徒。她帮助改善监狱条件,并给犯人提供工作和教育的机会。她的工作帮助贵格会于1947年获得诺贝尔和平奖。

3 宋庆龄(1893-1981),中国

宋庆龄是孙中山先生的夫人,她是中国现代史上的杰出领袖之一。她关注社会福利工程,尤其是专门为妇女和儿童设立的中国福利基金会。

4 林巧稚(1901-1983),中国

林巧稚是妇科疾病专家。为了中国妇女和儿童的健康,她把自己的一生都奉献给了医疗事业。她的工作鼓舞了更多的女性成为医生。

5 简·古道尔(1934-),英国

当简·古道尔还是一个小女孩的时候,她就一直想着研究动物。她不去上大学而去了非洲,并在那儿研究黑猩猩。她的研究揭示了人类和黑猩猩的关系。她致力于保护各地的黑猩猩。

6 乔迪·威廉斯(1950-),美国

乔迪·威廉斯帮助发起一场全球性的停止使用地雷的运动。同时她也努力说服尽可能多的国家同意不使用地雷。她和她的组织于1997年被授予了诺贝尔和平奖。

英国简介

►英国的北部和西部主要是高地,东部和东南部主要是低地。(The north and west of Britain are mainly highlands; the east and southeast are mostly lowlands.)

►本尼维斯山为英国最高峰,海拔1343米。[Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in Britain (1,343m).]

教材知识详解

生词词组

1. have... in common (与……)有共同之处;(和……)一样
have 后面常有 much, little, a lot, nothing 等词,意为“与……有许多/几乎没有/很多/没有共同之处”;我们也经常用 have... in common with sth 的搭配。

Jane and I have nothing in common. (= I have nothing in common with Jane.)

我与简毫无共同之处。

Humans and apes have much in common.

人和猿有很多相似之处。

◆常用短语

与 common 有关的常用短语:

in common 共有(在句中多做状语)

in common with 和……一样

common sense 常识

◆妙辨异同

normal, common, ordinary, general 和 usual 的区别:

这五个词都可表示“普通的;平常的”。区别如下:

①normal 相对于“有问题”,“不正常”而言,意为“正常的”。

The doctor said the child's temperature was normal.

医生说孩子体温正常。

②common 含经常发生、经常遇见的意思,指因许多事情或许多人所共同具备而显得平淡无奇。

The word used in this sense is quite common in our textbook.

这个单词取这个意思,在我们课本中是很普遍的。

③ordinary 指事物的性质、标准或人的性格、风度等和普通的没有两样,因而显得平常,随处可见,多用做定语。

Einstein was an ordinary man with great achievements.

爱因斯坦是一个有伟大成就的平常人。

④general 指较少例外,和 common 相比意味较强,含“普及,大众化,多数”的意思。

Watching TV has become general. 看电视已变得普遍。

⑤usual 指由于长时间没有变化而形成的一种习惯和制度,这种习惯可能是好习惯也可能是恶习,但总之是司空见惯的。

Such behavior is quite usual with children.

这样的行为对孩子们来说是相当平常的。

对接高考

【例1】(江西高考·2008) Jack is late again. It is _____ of him to keep others waiting.

A. normal B. ordinary C. common D. typical

答案:D 解析:考查形容词词义辨析。句意为“杰克又迟到了,让别人等是他的典型特点”。typical of 意为“是……的典型特点”,符合句意。normal 意为“正常的”;ordinary 意为“普通的”;common 意为“普遍的”。

2. fight for 为……而战斗(竞争)

They fought for their country. 他们为祖国而战斗。

They joined forces to fight for peace.

他们联合起来为和平而战。

◆常用短语

与 fight 有关的常用短语:

fight against 与……作斗争;反对……

◆妙辨异同

fight 和 struggle 的区别:

fight, struggle 这两个词并非同义词,只是含义相近。fight 在表示“斗争”的含义时,包含着体力与勇猛的因素;而 struggle 在表示“斗争”的含义时,包含着“奋力挣扎”的因素。

The soldiers fought bravely in the battle.

这些战士在那次战斗中打得很勇敢。

On arriving at the shore, the girl struggled up the cliff towards the light she had seen.

一到海岸,那个女孩就向着她自己所看到的灯光的方向挣扎着往峭壁上爬去。

对接高考

【例2】(福建高考·2009) The Somali robbers' frequent attacks on the sea urged the United Nations to _____ all nations to take immediate action.

A. fight for B. apply for
C. call on D. wait on

答案:C 解析:考查动词短语辨析。句意为“索马里海盗在海上频繁的抢劫促使联合国号召所有国家立即采取行动”。fight for 意为“与……作斗争;为……而战”;apply for 意为“申请”;call on 意为“拜访(某人);号召;等待,伺候,服侍”;wait on 意为“继续等候”。

3. condition /kən'diʃən/ n. 环境;境况;条件;状态;状况

condition 意为“环境;境况;条件”时,是可数名词,常用复数形式 conditions;意为“状态;状况”时,是不可数名词。

Weather conditions are good. 天气情况良好。

You look like in perfect condition. 你最近看起来状态不错。

◆知识拓展

condition 意为“条件”时,常用于短语 on condition that, 意为“如果;在……条件下”;在美国英语中,也经常用 under the condition that。

You can use the bike on condition that you return it tomorrow.

你可以用这辆自行车,条件是明天必须归还。

◆常用短语

be in good condition 处于良好的状态

be out of condition 健康状况不佳

对接高考

【例3】(陕西高考·2009) From their _____ on the top of the



TV Tower, visitors can have a better view of the city.

A. stage B. position C. condition D. situation

答案:B 解析:考查名词词义辨析。句意为“从他们在电视塔顶部的位置,游客们可以更好地看到这座城市的景色”。stage意为“舞台;时期,阶段”;position意为“位置”;condition意为“条件,情况”;situation意为“形式,情况;情景”;根据空前的物主代词their及句意可以推断出此处选B项。

4. especially /ɪ'speʃəli/ adv. 尤其;特别

Travel is an edifying experience, especially for young people.

旅游可以使人增长见识,尤其是对年轻人而言。

The rising sun is especially beautiful to look at from this angle.

旭日从这个角度看起来特别美。

◆妙辨异同

especially, especially and particularly的区别:

这三个副词均可表示“特别地”之意。

①specially着重指为做某事而“专门地,特意地”,相当于on purpose。

I came here specially to see you.

我特地到这里来就是为了看你。

②especially较多地用于正式文体,侧重超过其他全部,突出到“特别地”的程度,相当于in particular。

The car is quite small, especially if you have children.

这辆汽车很小,如果有孩子就尤其显得小。

③particularly用来指同类中特别突出的一个。

He isn't particularly clever.

他并不特别聪明。

对接高考

【例4】(浙江高考·2010) Do you think shopping online will _____ take the place of shopping in stores?

A. especially B. frequently
C. merely D. finally

答案:D 解析:本题考查副词词义辨析。句意为“你认为网上购物最终会替代商场购物吗?”especially意为“特别,尤其”;frequently意为“经常”;merely意为“仅仅”;finally意为“最终”。

5. instead of (用……)代替……;(是……)而不是……

Will you go to the party instead of me? 你替我赴宴好吗?

Shall we have fish instead of meat today?

今天我们不吃肉吃鱼好吗?

◆知识拓展

表“代替”的短语还有:take one's place/ take the place of/ in place of.

对接高考

【例5】(浙江高考·2007) The open-air celebration has been put off _____ the bad weather.

A. in case of B. in spite of
C. instead of D. because of

答案:D 解析:本题考查短语辨析。句意为“由于天气糟

糕,露天的庆祝活动已经被取消了”。because of意为“由于”,符合句意。in case of意为“以防”;in spite of意为“尽管”;instead of意为“代替,而不是”。

6. connection /kə'nekʃn/ n. 连接;关系

How long will the connection of the telephone take?

接通电话需要多长时间呢?

The company has connections with a number of American firms.

这家公司与许多美国公司有往来。

◆知识拓展

connect为connection的动词形式,意为“连接;把……联系起来;与……接通电话;衔接”。

The two cities are connected by a railway.

这两座城市之间由一条铁路连接。

◆常用短语

与connection有关的常用短语:

have connection with 与……有关系

in connection with 与……有关;关于

对接高考

【例6】(山西太原五中第一次月考·2011) When asked about the secret about staying young, he said that a balanced diet _____ with exercise was the recipe for a healthy life.

A. conducted B. concluded
C. combined D. connected

答案:C 解析:本题考查动词词义辨析。句意为“当被问到保持年轻的秘密时,他说均衡的饮食与锻炼相结合是保持健康的诀窍”。combine with意为“与……结合”,符合语境。conduct意为“引导;控制”;conclude意为“结束;推断出”;connect意为“连接”。

7. as... as possible 尽可能……

常指达到某种程度或符合某要求的程度,还可以换成“as... as one can”。

I'll be back as soon as possible. 我会尽快回来。

I'll work as hard as I can. 我会尽量努力工作。

◆常用短语

与as... as...有关的常用短语:

as... as usual / before 像通常/以前一样……

as long as 达……之久;和……一样长;只要(引导条件状语从句)

as far as 远至;就……而论,据……

as well as 和……一样好;也;既……又……;除……外,还……

对接高考

【例7】(上海高考·2011) In ancient times, people rarely travelled long distances and most farmers only travelled _____ the local market.

A. longer than B. more than
C. as much as D. as far as

答案:D 解析:句意为“古时候人们很少会进行远程旅行,大多数农民只去逛逛当地的市场”。as far as意为“远到(至)……”。故选D。

▶ 不列颠岛是由两个大岛和几百个小岛组成的。两个大岛是大不列颠和爱尔兰。大不列颠是两个岛中较大的一个。(The British Isles are made up of two large islands and hundreds of small ones. The two large islands are Great Britain and Ireland. Great Britain is the larger of the two islands.)

语段句型

1. In pairs discuss what they have in common and what makes them great. 两人一组,讨论她们有什么共同点以及是什么使她们成为伟人。

此句中谓语动词后跟了两个宾语从句,连接代词 what 在从句中分别做宾语和主语。

◆妙辨异同

名词性从句中的 what 和 that 的区别:

what 还可以引导其他名词性从句,在从句中可做主语、宾语和表语;但 that 在引导名词性从句时,只起连接作用,在从句中不做句子成分。

What you need is more practice.

你需要的是更多的练习。

That we need more equipment is quite obvious.

我们需要更多的设备,这是很明显的。

对接高考

【例8】(江苏高考·2009) Many young people in the West are expected to leave _____ could be life's most important decision—marriage—almost entirely up to luck.

- A. as B. that C. which D. what

答案:D 解析:考查宾语从句。句意为“许多西方年轻人都

把人生中最重要决定——婚姻——交付给运气。”句中 what 引导的从句做 leave 的宾语,且 what 在从句中做主语。故选 D。

2. She also worked hard to make as many countries as possible agree not to use them. 同时她也努力说服尽可能多的国家同意不使用地雷。

make 后接 as many countries as possible 做宾语,agree 为省略了 to 的不定式做宾语补足语。使役动词 let, have, make 和感官动词 see, watch, look at, notice, observe, hear, listen to, smell, feel, find 等后接动词不定式做宾语补足语时,省略 to。

A woman saw it happen when she was walking past.

一位妇女经过时看见了这件事的发生。

His mother made him sweep the floor every day.

他母亲要他每天扫地板。



动词 let, have, make, watch, see, hear 等后接省略 to 的不定式做宾语补足语,当改为被动语态时,原句的宾语补足语变成了主语补足语,此时,不定式符号 to 要加上。

He was made to sing an English song at the party.

他被指定要在晚会上唱一首英文歌。



素质提升训练

基础训练 (答案见 153 页)

一、根据句意及首字母提示补全单词

- Over the years many great a _____ have been made in different fields of science.
- The astronauts soon got used to the c _____ of weightlessness.
- The plan of c _____ had been made long before the war broke out.
- His failure has no c _____ with the quality of his work.
- At that time, there were many m _____ teams organized by the local government.

二、用所给动词的适当形式填空

- Song Qingling _____ (devote) all her life to the Chinese revolution and construction.
- My father often _____ (encourage) me to overcome the difficulties.
- Jody Williams and her _____ (organize) were given the Nobel Peace Prize in 1997.
- The thief was _____ (catch) and put into prison last night.
- The Chinese fought hard for 8 years and _____ (drive) the Japanese aggressors out of China.

能力提升 (答案见 153 页)

三、单项选择

- (山东枣庄八中第一次调研·2011) Ballet is highly technical and it _____ professional dancers years to train.

- A. takes B. achieves C. deserves D. needs
- (江西白鹭洲中学上学期期中考试·2011) Can you imagine what difficulty people had this year _____ against the severe natural disasters?
A. fighting B. to fight C. fought D. fight
- (浙江苍南中学期中考试·2011) Wenzhou is _____ in natural resources, _____ sea foods and water resources, and is a good place to live.
A. rich; specially B. abundant; specially
C. plenty; especially D. abundant; especially
- (江西鹰潭一中、新余一中 1 月联考·2010) He didn't go into detail on this subject; he spoke _____.
A. in common B. in particular
C. in general D. in short
- (江西鹰潭一中、新余一中 1 月联考·2010) Those flowers are _____ for your mother on her seventieth birthday.
A. intended B. devoted C. supplied D. produced
- (天津高考·2009) It is obvious to the students _____ they should get well prepared for their future.
A. as B. which C. whether D. that
- (辽宁模拟·2009) School children must be taught how to deal with dangerous _____.
A. states B. conditions C. situations D. positions



► 环绕四周的海水在冬天可使岛内气温升高,夏天则使气温降低,从而起到平衡季节温差的作用。(The surrounding waters tend to balance the seasonal differences by heating up the land in winter and cooling it off in summer.)

► 处于降雪地带的城市每年冬季都有降雪日,那时人们可以不去上学或工作。(Cities in the Snow Belt have several snow days each winter, when people do not go to school or work.)



Pre-reading & Reading

I. 课文英汉对译

课文原文

翻译

Pre-reading

- 1 Why do you think Jane Goodall went to Africa to study chimps rather than to university? Do you think she was right? Give your reasons.
- 2 Look at the title and pictures of the passage and predict the content. Then skim the passage and check if you were right.

Reading

A STUDENT OF AFRICAN WILDLIFE

It is 5:45 am and the sun is just rising over Gombe National Park in East Africa. Following Jane's way of studying chimps, 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 like humans. Watching a family of chimps wake up is our first activity of the day. This means going back to the place where we left the family sleeping in a tree the night before. Everybody sits and waits in the shade of the trees while the family begins to wake up and move off. Then we follow as they wander into the forest. Most of the time, chimps either feed or 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. We watch the mother chimp and her babies play in the tree. Then we see them go to sleep together in their nest for the night. We realize that the bond 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 and recording their daily activities. Since her childhood she had wanted to work with 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 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. For example, one important thing she discovered was that chimps hunt and eat meat. Until then everyone had thought chimps ate only fruit and nuts. She actually observed chimps as a group hunting a monkey and then eating it. She also discovered how chimps communicate with each other, and her study of their body language helped her work out their social system.

阅读前

- 1 你认为简·古道尔为什么去非洲研究黑猩猩,而不去上大学?你认为她的做法正确吗?给出你的理由。
- 2 看短文标题及图画,预测短文内容。然后浏览短文核对你的预测是否正确。

阅读

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,她帮助人们了解黑猩猩与人类的行为是多么的相似。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。大家坐在树荫下等待着,这时候黑猩猩们睡醒了,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一切都是值得的。我们看黑猩猩妈妈跟她的幼子们在树上玩耍,后来看见她们一起回窝里睡觉了。我们明白了黑猩猩家族成员之间的联系像人类家庭一样紧密。

在简之前没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它们的日常生活。从孩提时代起,简就想在动物生活的环境中研究它们。但是,这不是一件简单的事。当她1960年最初来到贡贝时,对女性来说,住进大森林还是稀罕的事情。她母亲头几个月来帮她的忙,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。比如,她发现的一个重要现象是黑猩猩猎食动物。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。

▶ 苏格兰人通常被认为严肃、谨慎而且节俭,但是他们同样也很热情、大方而且友好。(The Scots are said to be a serious, cautious and thrifty people, but they are also hospitable, generous and friendly.)

▶ 克莱德河是苏格兰最重要的河流。(River Clyde is the most important river in Scotland.)

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

"Once I stop, it all comes crowding in and I remember the chimps in laboratories. It's terrible. It affects me when I watch the wild chimps. I say to myself, '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 and showing that women can live in the forest as men can. She inspires those who want to cheer the achievements of women.

四十年来,简·古道尔一直呼吁世人了解并尊重这些动物的生活。她主张让野生动物留在野外生活,而不是被用于娱乐或广告。她还为黑猩猩建起了可以安全生活的专门保护区。她的生活是忙忙碌碌的,然而,正如她所说:

"我一旦停下来,所有的一切都会涌上心头,我就会想起实验室的黑猩猩。太可怕了。每当我观察野生黑猩猩时,这个念头总是萦绕着我。我会对自己说:'难道它们不幸运吗?'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,并向世人证明女人和男人一样也能在森林里生活。她激励着人们为妇女们的成就而欢呼喝彩。

II 教材知识详解

生词组

1. rather than 与其,而不是

I think you, rather than Mary, are to be punished.

我认为该受惩罚的是你,而不是玛丽。

Rather than fish, we'll have fried eggs and meat for lunch.

今天午餐吃煎鸡蛋和肉,而不是鱼。

◆知识拓展

rather than 可以和 would 连用,构成 would rather... than... 或 would... rather than..., 这时要注意“平衡”问题,即 rather than 前后必须用相同的语法单位。

I'd rather have the red one than (have) the green one.

我宁愿要红的,不愿要绿的。

I'd take the slowest train rather than go there by air.

我宁可乘坐最慢的火车也不愿坐飞机去那儿。

对接高考

【例1】(全国高考 I·2011) The form cannot be signed by anyone _____ yourself.

- A. rather than B. other than
C. more than D. better than

答案:B 解析:考查介词短语辨析。句意为“这个表格不能由除你以外的任何人签字”。rather than“而不是”;other than“除了”;more than“多于,超过”;better than“优于”。故选 B 项。

【例2】(浙江高考·2009) It took _____ building supplies to construct these energy-saving houses. It took brains, too.

- A. other than B. more than
C. rather than D. less than

答案:B 解析:句意为“要建造这些节省能源的房子需要的不仅仅是建筑材料,还需要智慧”。more than 意为“不仅仅”,符合题意。other than 意为“除了”;rather than 意为“而不是”;less than 意为“不足”。

2. behave /br'heiv/ vt. & vi. 举动;(举止或行为)表现

He has behaved well at school. 他在学校表现良好。

He behaved with great courage in the battle.

他在这次战斗中表现得非常勇敢。

◆常用短语

behave oneself 使举止好;使举止规矩

◆联想记忆

behaviour n. (=behavior) 行为;举止;习性

对接高考

【例3】(四川成都第一次诊断性检测·2010)—The moon cake is really delicious. Can I have another piece?

—_____, since you are at your close friend's home.

- A. You can B. Behave yourself
C. Go ahead D. Do it yourself

答案:C 解析:句意为“——这月饼真的很好吃,我能再吃一块吗?——吃吧,你可是在你好朋友的家。”go ahead 意为



“可以,请吧”,符合语境。

3. either...or...不是……就是……

either...or...连接两个平行结构,可以连接主语、宾语、状语、句子等。

Either you or I am wrong. 要么是你错了,要么是我错了。
You may go to visit the museum either on Saturday or on Sunday.
你可以在星期六或星期天去参观博物馆。

◆知识拓展

①either 表示“也”时,只用于否定句或否定词组末尾;在肯定句中则表示“也”时用 too。

Dad didn't go and Mum didn't go either.

爸爸没去,妈妈也没去。

②either...or...连接并列主语时,谓语动词的单复数根据就近的主语而定。同类用法的还有:neither...nor...“既不……也不……”;not only...but also...“不但……而且……”。

Either you or your twin sister has broken the glass.
不是你就是你的双胞胎姐姐打碎了玻璃杯子。

◆对接高考

【例4】(福建高考·2011)—Would you like tea or coffee?

—_____, thank you. I've just had some water.

- A. Either
- B. Both
- C. Any
- D. Neither

答案:D 解析:考查代词用法。句意为“——你想要茶还是咖啡?——都不要,谢谢。我刚喝过一些水。”根据答语中的 I've just had some water 可知此处表示两者都不要,故用 neither。

【例5】(重庆高考·2009)Over the past 20 years, the Internet has helped change our world in _____ way or another for the better.

- A. any
- B. one
- C. every
- D. either

答案:B 解析:考查代词用法。句意为“在过去的20年里,因特网用这样或那样的方式帮助把我们的世界变得更好”。in one way or another 表示“以某种方式;用这样或那样的方式,不管怎样;无论如何”,故选 B。

4. worthwhile /wɜ:θ'weɪl/ adj. 值得的;值得做的

worthwhile 既可做表语,又可做定语,表示某事因重要、有趣或受益大而值得花时间、金钱或努力去做,一般作“值得的,值得做的,有意义的”解。常用于句型 It is worthwhile doing sth/to do sth.

It is worthwhile visiting/to visit the Summer Palace.

颐和园值得去参观一下。

Helping old people is a worthwhile activity.

帮助老人是一个有价值的活动。

◆妙辨异同

worthwhile, worth 和 worthy 的区别:

①worthwhile 意为“值得”,指花时间、精力、金钱等去做某事是值得的。

It is worthwhile to read the book.

=It is worthwhile reading the book.

=Reading the book is worthwhile.

这本书值得一读。(但不可以说 The book is worthwhile reading.)

②worth 表示“价值……”时,后接价值数量词;当表示“值得”时,后接名词、代词或动名词(不能接不定式)。修饰 worth 常用 well,不用 very。

This laptop is worth 10,000 yuan and it is well worth buying.
这台笔记本电脑值 10 000 元,很值得买。

③worthy 表示“有价值的;可尊敬的”时,常做定语;表示“值得”时,常做表语,结构为 worthy of sth. worthy 的常用搭配有:worthy of being done 和 worthy to be done。

It is a worthy cause and worthy of our hardworking.

这是一份高尚的事业,值得我们努力。

The incident is worthy of being remembered.

=The incident is worthy to be remembered.

这次事件值得纪念。

◆对接高考

【例6】(湖北高考·2010)Mistakes don't just happen; they occur for a reason. Find out the reason, and then making the mistake becomes _____.

- A. favourable
- B. precious
- C. essential
- D. worthwhile

答案:D 解析:考查形容词词义辨析。句意为“错误不是偶然发生的,它们的发生都是有原因的。如果能找出其中的原因,犯个错误也是值得的”。worthwhile 表示“值得的,有价值的”,在此表示犯错误是值得的。A 项表示“喜爱的,赞同的”;B 项表示“珍贵的”;C 项表示“本质的”。

5. observe /əb'zɜ:v/ vt. 观察;观测;遵守

observe+宾语+宾语补足语(不带 to 的不定式/动词的-ing 形式),被动语态中用不定式做补足语时要带 to。observe 后也可接从句。

The woman was observed to follow him closely.

有人看到那女子紧跟着他。

They faithfully observed the rules.

他们忠实地遵守规则。

The police observed the man entering/enter the bank.

警方监视着那男子进入银行的情况。

◆联想记忆

observer n. 观察者

observatory n. 天文台;气象台

◆妙辨异同

observe, watch, see 和 notice 的区别:

①observe 相当于 watch carefully,指从不同的角度长时间地看并研究,尤其用于实验或研究等场合,如 observe the stars(观察星星),observe the behavior of birds(观察鸟类的习性)等;

②watch 意为“看;观看,特别留意、感兴趣地看”运动着的东

►爱尔兰人充满魅力,生性活泼。(The Irish are full of charm and vivacity.)

英国的政治

►君主政体实际并无实权,它的权力受限于法律和议会。君主立宪制从 1688 年的“光荣革命”后开始。(The monarch actually has no real power. Its power is limited by law and Parliament. Constitutional monarchy began after the Glorious Revolution in 1688.)