



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：王晓燕

吉林人民出版社

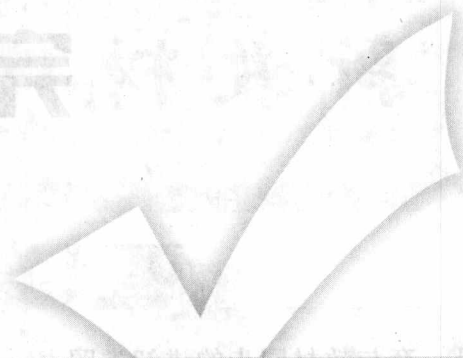
全新改版
含教材习题解答

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全新全宗

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新课标·外研
高中(选修6)

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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。

详解精析

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

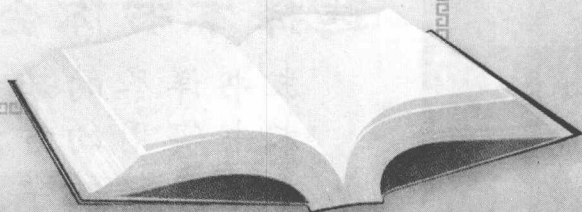
爱读书，善读书

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 Small Talk

模块导学

提纲挈领

『模块要点预览』

话题	Small Talk	
重点 单 词	informal <i>adj.</i> 非正式的 serious <i>adj.</i> 严肃的 confidently <i>adv.</i> 自信地 lack <i>v.</i> 缺乏, 缺少 opportunity <i>n.</i> 机会 obligation <i>n.</i> 责任; 义务 impolite <i>adj.</i> 不礼貌的 tidy <i>v.</i> 使……整洁, 整理 refund <i>n.</i> 退款 certain <i>pron.</i> 某些 reply <i>n.</i> 回答, 答复, 回信 shortcoming <i>n.</i> 缺点, 短处 absence <i>n.</i> 缺乏, 不存在 favour <i>n.</i> 恩惠, 照顾 reception <i>n.</i> 欢迎会; 招待会 systematic <i>adj.</i> 非偶然的, 经常的 mature <i>adj.</i> 成熟的 awkward <i>adj.</i> 尴尬的 tease <i>v.</i> 戏弄, 嘲弄, 揶揄 contradict <i>v.</i> 反驳	messy <i>adj.</i> 棘手的, 难办的 apology <i>n.</i> 道歉, 致歉 cautious <i>adj.</i> 谨慎的, 慎重的, 小心的 anyhow <i>adv.</i> 不管怎么说, 无论如何 modest <i>adj.</i> 谦虚的, 谦逊的 interrupt <i>v.</i> 打断 factual <i>adj.</i> 实际的, 事实的, 确实的 genuine <i>adj.</i> 纯粹的, 真正的, 真实的 hospitable <i>adj.</i> 好客的, 殷勤的 secretive <i>adj.</i> 秘而不宣的, 隐藏的 violate <i>v.</i> 骚扰, 妨碍, 侵犯 define <i>v.</i> 解释, 给……下定义 graciously <i>adv.</i> 优雅地 successful <i>adj.</i> 成功的 imagine <i>v.</i> 想象 purpose <i>n.</i> 目的 circumstance <i>n.</i> 情形, 情况 apologise <i>v.</i> 道歉 prize <i>n.</i> 奖品, 奖金 application <i>n.</i> 申请
	知识 目 标	make friends 交朋友, 建立友谊 small talk 闲谈, 聊天 (be) nervous about 对……神经紧张/害怕/胆怯/焦虑不安 think of 想起, 回忆起 body language 身体语言, 肢体语言 look away from 把目光从……移开 social rules 社交规则 in addition 除此之外, 另外
重点 句 型	1. I'm always worried about saying the wrong thing or making people feel bored. 我总是担心说错话或让人厌烦。 2. I wonder if you would be kind enough to answer these questions. 我想知道你是否能回答我这些问题。 3. Every time I open my mouth, I put my foot in it. 每次我一张开口就会说错话。 4. One of her acquaintances, a salesman, in the firm, was going through a very messy divorce and was very depressed. 和她在同一个公司做推销员的一个熟人, 正陷入离婚窘境, 他为此非常沮丧。 5. No, I guess they chose you to discourage you from spending your whole career with us. 不是的, 我猜想他们之所以挑中你是因为不想让你一辈子都跟我们干。	
难点	make + 宾语 + 宾语补足语; suggestion 的用法	
易错点	lack 的用法; income, salary, wage, pay 的用法区别; purpose, goal 的用法区别	
语法	need 的用法	

技能目标	听	听对话的主要思想
	说	讨论有关聊天的事
	读	评价课文
	写	电子邮件的写法

『背景导读』

Tips of Making Small Talk

Do you want to make good small talks? Here are some good tips to help you.

Keep up with current events.

Make small talk about the news, sports, your community, or the most important things that you are concerning.

Comment on a piece of clothing or accessory.

Ask where it came from, what the significance is. Making small talk is about being observant about people you don't know well.

Pay attention to what they're saying.

When you're making small talk, follow up on phrases; for instance, if they say they're "excellent", ask why — by asking, you may get some useful information. If they mention that they're exhausted, follow up on it by saying some comforting words or sympathy words. When you're making small talk, remember that great conversations should concern "call" and "response".

Share a story about your day.

Did you lose your keys or find \$ 10? Maybe you ate at a new restaurant recently, or found a great new CD. Making small talk is about sharing the little things.

Ask what movies or books they've seen or read recently.

Someone once asked me that at a party. Admittedly, at first it felt offensive, but then we had a fantastic conversation about the book I was reading! Making small talk is about trying new conversations.

Recall your past conversations with the same person.

Ask if their son is still ill or how the Mexican holiday went. Making small talk is easier when your memory is pleasing.

Ask open-ended questions that require an explanation.

Remember that anything is a potential topic of conversation. You can even talk about how uncomfortable you are making small talk — and ask them how they do it.

Relax.

Feel confident and enjoy small talk. People are interesting! If you combine these tips for making small talk with sincere interest, you'll get on a fascinating conversational ride.

参考词汇: observant 有注意力的 follow up on 加上 admittedly 公认地, 不可否认地 offensive 不愉快的, 讨厌的 open-ended 自由回答式的

Part I | INTRODUCTION & VOCABULARY AND READING

课前预习 积累整合

I. 重点单词

- _____ *adj.* 非正式的 → _____ *adv.* 非正式地 → _____ *adj.* 正式的
- _____ *adj.* 严肃的 → _____ *adv.* 严肃地, 认真地
- _____ *adv.* 自信地 → _____ *adj.* 自信的 → _____ *n.* 自信
- _____ *v.* 缺少 → _____ *n.* 缺少

II. 重点短语

- _____ 闲谈, 聊天
6. make _____ 交朋友, 建立友谊
7. (be) _____ about 对……紧张/焦虑不安
8. think _____ 想起, 回忆起
9. _____ language 肢体语言
10. look _____ from 把目光从……移开

11. social 社交规则 12. in 除此之外,另外
13. find 了解(到)
- III. 课本链接
- 根据课文内容完成句子
14. Would you love to go to a party and talk to every guest?
15. Small talk is very important and you more serious conversations.
16. Don't the person who's talking to you.
17. In some countries, you have to arrive on time at a party, in other countries, you
18. In most places, you don't have to take a gift to a party—but first!

答案速查 1. informal, informally, formal 2. serious, seriously 3. confidently, confident, confidence 4. lack, lack 5. small talk 6. friends 7. nervous 8. of 9. body 10. away 11. rules 12. addition 13. out 14. confidently 15. prepares, for 16. look away from 17. don't need to 18. find out

解读教材 知识全解

『重点课文翻译』

How Good Are Your Social Skills?

Have you ever crossed the road to avoid talking to someone you recognise? Would you love to go to a party and talk confidently to every guest? Do you want to make more friends but lack the confidence to talk to people you don't know? And are you nervous about the idea of being at a social event in another country? Don't worry—we can help you!

You needn't worry about situations like these if you have good social skills. And they are easy to learn. People with good social skills communicate well and know how to have a conversation. It helps if you do a little advance planning. Here are a few ideas to help you.

► Learn how to do small talk

Small talk is very important and prepares you for more serious conversations. Be prepared! Have some low-risk conversation openers ready. For example:

- think of a recent news story—not too serious, e. g. a story about a film star or sports star
- think of things to tell people about your studies
- think of “safe” things you can ask people's opinions about—music, sport, films, etc.
- think of topics that you would avoid if you were talking to strangers—and avoid talking about them! That way, you don't damage your confidence!

► Develop your listening skills

Listening is a skill which most people lack, but communication is a two-way process—it involves speaking AND listening. Always remember—you won't impress people if you talk too much. Here are some ideas to make you a better listener:

Do...

你的社交技能有多高?

你曾经看见认识的人以后,故意过马路以避免与其说话吗?你愿意参加聚会并自信地和每位来宾交谈吗?你想结交更多的朋友但又缺乏与陌生人交谈的信心吗?你是一想到要在别的国家参加社交活动就觉得忐忑不安吗?别担心——我们能帮助你!

如果你具备了良好的社交技能,就不用担心这些情况了。而这些技能是容易学的。具有良好社交技能的人能很好地与别人交流并且知道怎样与人交谈。要是预先做些准备,将会对你有所帮助。

下面为你出点主意。

► 学会怎样聊天

聊天是很重要的,并能帮助你为更严肃的谈话做准备。有备无患!准备好几句不太会出错的开场白。例如:

- 想出一个最近的新闻故事——不要太严肃,例如,一个有关电影明星或体育明星的故事
- 想出一些有关你学习的事情告诉别人
- 想出一些“不会出错”的事情询问别人的意见关于——音乐、体育、电影等
- 想出一些和陌生人谈话时要回避的话题——并且要避免谈论它们!那样,你就不会伤害你的自信心了!

► 提高你的倾听的技能

倾听是大多数人所缺乏的一种技巧,而交流是一个双向的过程——它涉及说和听两个方面。要永远记住——如果话太多并不会给人留下深刻的印象。下面是一些使你成为良好倾听者的方法:

做……

- show that you are listening by using encouraging noises and gestures — smiling, nodding, saying “uh-huh” and “OK”, etc.
- keep good eye contact
- use positive body language
- ask for more information to show your interest

Don't...

- look at your watch
- yawn
- sigh
- look away from the person who's talking to you
- change the subject
- finish other people's sentences for them

Always remember the words of Benjamin Disraeli, British Prime Minister in the 19th century: “Talk to a man about himself, and he will speak to you for hours!”

► Learn the rules

If you go to a social occasion in another country, remember that social rules can be different. In some countries, for example, you have to arrive on time at a party; in other countries, you don't need to. In addition, you need to know how long you should stay, and when you have to leave. Some hosts expect flowers or a small gift, but in other places, you can take things, but you needn't if you don't want to. Remember also that in some countries, you mustn't take flowers of a certain colour, because they're unlucky. In most places, you don't have to take a gift to a party — but find out first!

• 用一些鼓励的声音或姿势表示你正在倾听——微笑、点头、说一些“嗯”或“对啊”之类的话

- 保持得体的目光接触
- 使用积极肯定的体态语言
- 询问更多的信息来表示你的兴趣

不要做……

- 看你的手表
- 打哈欠
- 叹气
- 把眼光从正跟你说话的人身上移开
- 改变话题
- 替别人把话说完

要永远牢记 19 世纪英国首相本杰明·迪斯累里的话：“和一个人谈论他自己，他会和你说上几小时！”

► 学习规则

如果你在另一个国家去一个社交场合，记住社交规则是不同的。例如，在一些国家，你必须准时参加聚会；而在另一些国家就不需要。另外，你需要知道该待多久，还有该在何时离开。有的主人希望能得到一些鲜花或小礼品，而在另一些地方你可以给主人送东西，但如果你不想送也可以不送。还有，要记住在有些国家你一定不能带来某种颜色的鲜花，因为那是不吉利的。在大多数地方，参加聚会不必带礼物——但你得事先弄清楚。

『知识要点全解』

1 Which definitions make small talk sound like a positive thing? 哪些定义使得聊天听起来像是一件积极的事? (P1)

(1) sound *v.* 听起来；听上去，常接形容词作表语，不接副词。还可接名词、介词短语或从句。

Your cough sounds better. 你的咳嗽听起来好些了。

(2) sound *n.* 声音，有可数和不可数两种用法。

Strange sounds came from the next room. 奇怪的声音来自隔壁房间。

(3) sound *vt.* 发出声音，发(音)；*vi.* 发声，响。

The bell sounds for dinner at eight o'clock. 晚餐铃声八点钟响。

(4) sound *adj.* 健康的，完好的，正确的，彻底的。

children of sound mind and body 身心健康的孩子们

a sound sleep 酣睡

【例 1】—How about seeing the new movie at the theatre tonight?

— _____, but I've got to go over my notes for tomorrow's exam.

- A. All right B. Sounds great

- C. I can't D. No, I am terrible sorry

【点拨】 B 句意为“今晚到电影院看新电影怎么样？”“太棒了，可我得复习准备明天的考试”。答语可用 (It) sounds good/great. 或 It's a good idea.。

2 Which definitions refer to places where small talk might take place? 哪些定义提到了聊天可能发生的地点? (P1)

refer to 论及；谈到；参考；查询；涉及；有关，to 为介词。

In his speech, he referred to the Bible several times. 他在演说中好几次提到圣经。

Please refer to the last page of the book for the answer. 寻找答案，请查阅书的最后一页。

The rule refers only to special cases. 这条规则只涉及一些特殊的情况。

【短语拓展】

refer...to... 把……归功于……；把……交给……

refer to sb./sth. as... 把某人/某物当……看待；称某人/某物为……

They referred their success to their teachers. 他们把成功归功于他们的老师。

He referred to his students as good friends, 他把他的学生当好朋友看待。

例2 The president spoke at the business meeting for nearly an hour without _____ his notes.

- A. bringing up B. referring to
C. looking for D. trying on

【点拨】 B 句意为“主席在商务会议上发言近一个小时,没有参照他的演讲稿”。bring up 抚养长大;refer to 参考,参照;look for 寻找;try on 试穿。

3 informal conversation about things that are not important 关于不重要事情的非正式谈话(P1)

informal *adj.* 非正式的;(服装、态度)不正式的,不讲究形式的,不拘礼节的;口语的,会说话的,通俗的。

This is an informal meeting. 这是一次非正式的会议。

informal American English 通俗的美式英语

【知识拓展】 (1) informality *n.* 非正式;简略;不拘形式的行为。

His informality made him like a fool. 他不拘礼节的行為使他像个傻瓜。

(2) formal *adj.* 正式的;礼节上的;拘泥于形式的;刻板的;形式上的;表面的;徒有其表的。

The Prime Minister made a formal declaration. 首相发表了正式公告。

例3 _____ clothes are suitable for wearing at home or in ordinary situations.

- A. Informally B. Informal
C. Inform D. Informality

【点拨】 B 句意为“日常穿的衣服适合在家里或一般的场合穿”。此句中应该用形容词 informal 修饰名词。

4 If you talk about these topics, is the conversation serious or small talk? 如果你谈论这些话题,谈话是严肃的还是闲谈呢?(P1)

serious *adj.* 严肃的,庄重的,严重的。

He is a serious boy. 他是一个严肃的孩子。

The mistake is not very serious. 这个错误不太严重。

例4 (2010·江西联考) You put him in a(n) _____ position. You shouldn't have spoken ill of him in public.

- A. serious B. awkward
C. hospitable D. cautious

【点拨】 B serious 严肃的;awkward 令人尴尬的;hospitable 好客的;cautious 谨慎的。根据题意“你本不应该当众贬损他”可知“你让他处于一个尴尬的境地”。

5 Have you ever crossed the road to avoid talking to someone you recognise? 你曾经看见认识的人以后,故意过马路以避免与其说话吗?(P2)

avoid *vt.* 避免;逃避,后接名词或动名词,不接不定式。

To avoid the city centre, we may turn right here and take the beltway. 我们从这里往右拐走环形道以避开市中心。

Are you trying to avoid me? 你是不是企图躲开我?

【注意】 avoid 表示成功地避免,如果表示企图避免而未

成功,只能用 try to avoid。

例5 The pop singer managed to _____ those silly questions all afternoon.

- A. avoid answer B. avoid answered
C. avoid answering D. avoid to answer

【点拨】 C 本题考查 avoid 的用法。avoid 后接名词或动名词。

6 Do you want to make more friends but lack the confidence to talk to people you don't know? 你想结交更多的朋友但又缺乏与陌生人交谈的信心吗?(P2)

(1) lack *v.* 缺乏;缺少。

She lacked the experience to get the job. 她缺少经验,无法获得这份工作。

(2) lack *n.* 缺点;不足。

I've got dark rings under my eyes from lack of sleep. 我睡眠不足眼眶都发黑了。

【短语拓展】

- sb. lack sth. 某人缺某物(不用于被动语态)
- be lacking in sth. 缺乏某物(表示某人或某物缺乏本质上的特征)
- lack for sth. 缺乏某物(常用于否定句)
- lack for nothing 一无所缺
- for/through lack of 因缺少
- no lack of 不缺少,足够

【注意】 ① lack 作名词时,常接 of; 作动词时,常接 for 或 in。

② be lacking 不是进行时,其中 lacking 是形容词。

③ lack 不用于被动语态。

例6 (2010·福建高考) More and more high-rise buildings have been built in big cities _____ space.

- A. in search of B. in place of
C. for lack of D. for fear of

【点拨】 C 本题考查介词短语。句意为“由于缺少空间,大城市里建起了越来越多的摩天大楼”。for lack of 因缺乏;in search of 寻找;in place of 代替;for fear of 唯恐,以免。

7 And are you nervous about the idea of being at a social event in another country? 你是一想到要在别的国家参加社交活动就觉得忐忑不安吗?(P2)

be nervous about 担心;害怕,不寒而栗。

I'm nervous about my maths test. 我担心我的数学考试。

例7 They are nervous _____ their first trip abroad.

- A. to B. at
C. about D. into

【点拨】 C 句意为“对初次出国旅行他们感到紧张”。be nervous about 意为“对……感到紧张”。

8 It helps if you do a little advance planning. 要是预先做些准备,将会对你有所帮助。(P2)

(1) advance *adj.* 前面的,预先的。

This is an advance ticket. 这是一张预售票。

(2) advance *v.* 前进, 增进; 进展, 发展。

The troops advanced. 部队向前行进。

(3) advance *n.* 前进, 进展。

His advance was slow. 他的前进速度缓慢。

【知识拓展】 ① advanced *adj.* 先进的; 高级的。

an advanced worker 一个先进工作者

advanced maths 高等数学

② advancement *n.* [U] 推进; 促进; 增长, 含有“使……发展”的意味。

the advancement of learning 学问的长进

例8 It is wise for China to take in an _____

technology from some developed countries.

A. advance B. advanced

C. advancing D. advances

【点拨】 B 句意为“对中国来说, 从一些发达国家吸取先进的技术是明智的”。advanced 先进的, 高级的。

9 look away from the person who's talking to you 把眼光从正跟你说话的人身上移开(P3)

look away from 把眼光从……移开。

Look away from the terrible accident. 别看这可怕的故事。

【短语拓展】

- look after 照看, 照顾
- look back 回头看, 回顾
- look about/around 四下里看, 环顾
- look for 寻找
- look down upon 向下看, 俯视; 瞧不起
- look forward to 盼望
- look up 向上看, 仰视, 查找
- look through 翻阅, 看一遍

例9 “Goodbye, then,” she said, without even _____

from her book.

A. looking down B. looking up

C. looking away D. looking on

【点拨】 B 本题考查动词短语辨析。句意为“她说声再见, 甚至没放下书抬眼看”。look down 向下看; look up 向上看, 仰视, 查找; look away 将目光移开; look on 旁观。

10 In addition, you need to know how long you should stay, and when you have to leave. 另外, 你需要知道该待多久, 还有该在何时离开。(P3)

in addition 另外; 此外, 该短语意同 besides, what's more, 为副词性词语, 作状语, 可放在句首、句中或句末。在句中、句

末一般用逗号隔开。

You need money and time. In addition, you need diligence. 你需要钱和时间。此外, 你还需要努力。

【短语拓展】 in addition to 除……之外, 该短语为复合介词, 意同 besides, apart from, aside from, 后接名词或动名词作状语, 其宾语是整体的一部分。

In addition to English, I have to study a second foreign language. 除了英语之外, 我还得再学一门外语。

例10 The hotel itself can accommodate 80 guests and, _____, there are several self-catering apartments.

A. however B. therefore

C. in addition to D. in addition

【点拨】 D 句意为“旅馆本身能容纳 80 位客人, 此外, 还有几个可供自己做饭的套房”。in addition 此外, 另外; however 然而; therefore 因此; in addition to 除……之外, 其后常接名词或代词。

11 Remember also that in some countries, you mustn't take flowers of a certain colour, because they're unlucky. 还有, 要记住在有些国家你一定不能带来某种颜色的鲜花, 因为那是不吉利的。(P3)

“a certain + 单数名词”意为“某个……”; “certain + 复数名词”意为“某些……”。

I have a certain actress in mind for the role of Juliet. 我心中有个女演员可以饰演朱丽叶。

【短语拓展】

- make certain 弄清楚
- for certain 肯定的
- be certain of 确信
- be certain to do 一定做

巧学妙用

I'm certain that a certain Mr Smith is waiting for you. 我确信有个史密斯先生在等你。

例11 You can get cheaper fares on _____ days of the year.

A. certain B. some

C. usual D. important

【点拨】 A 句意为“每年的某些日子里, 你可以买到比较便宜的车票”。certain 后接单数名词或复数名词, 表示“某个或某些……”。

『知能提升训练』

1. Look, _____ the baby was sleeping!
A. how sound B. what sound C. how nice D. how soundly
2. He seems very _____, but in fact he has a delightful sense of humour.
A. happy B. sorry C. serious D. worried
3. She _____ from the snake, because she is afraid of it.
A. looks after B. looks out C. looks into D. looks away
4. The atmosphere at work is fairly _____.

← 考查知识点 1

← 考查知识点 4

← 考查知识点 9

← 考查知识点 3

- A. easy B. difficult C. informal D. well
5. He felt nervous _____ her health.
A. about B. in C. to D. /
6. This is not an economical way to get more water; _____ it is very expensive.
A. worse still B. on the contrary C. in short D. in addition
7. It was unwise of him to _____ the unreliable data in his speech.
A. refer to B. add to C. keep to D. point to
8. She will take a/an _____ class in English.
A. proceeded B. advanced C. progress D. active
9. I remember a _____ famous scientist said that we should believe in ourselves first of all.
A. some B. certain C. sure D. other
10. The bird flew away and avoided _____.
A. to be shot B. to shoot C. being shot D. shooting
11. Although _____ money at that time, I managed to buy the piano for my daughter.
A. lacked B. lacking C. lacking of D. lacked in

←考查知识点⑦

←考查知识点⑧

←考查知识点②

←考查知识点⑧

←考查知识点⑪

←考查知识点⑤

←考查知识点⑥



Part II | FUNCTION & READING AND LISTENING & GRAMMAR

课前预习

积累整合

I. 重点单词

1. _____ *n.* 申请 → _____ *v.* 申请, 请求
2. _____ *adj.* 不礼貌的 → _____ *adv.* 不礼貌地 → _____ *n.* 不礼貌 → _____ *adj.* 有礼貌的 → _____ *adv.* 有礼貌地 → _____ *n.* 礼貌
3. _____ *n.* 恩惠 → _____ *adj.* 称赞的 → _____ *n.* 最喜爱的人(或物) → _____ *vt.* 赞成, 支持

II. 重点短语

4. _____ time 准时 5. a _____ of 缺少 6. _____ the law 违反法律

答案速查 1. application, apply 2. impolite, impolitely, impoliteness, polite, politely, politeness 3. favour, favourable, favourite, favour 4. on 5. lack 6. break

解读教材

知识全解

『知识要点全解』

① They both indicate an obligation. 它们都表明了义务。(P4)

obligation *n.* (法律、道义、承诺等的)义务、责任、职责。
the obligations imposed by parenthood 为人父母的责任

【短语拓展】

be under an/no obligation (to sb./to do sth.) (没)有义务, (没)有道义上的责任
place/put sb. under an/no obligation (to sb./to do sth.) (不)使某人有义务(做某事); (不)使某人欠(某人的)人情或受(某人的)恩惠

His kindness places us under an obligation to him. 他待我们很好, 使我们觉得欠他一份人情。

例1 Parents are under an _____ to educate their children.

- A. responsibility B. duty
C. ability D. obligation

【点拨】 D 句意为“父母有义务教育他们的子女”。be under an obligation to do... 为固定搭配, 意为“有义务做……”。

② So...you wrote in your application form that you're interested in mountains. 因此……你在申请表里写道你对山脉很感兴趣。(P5)

application *n.* 申请; 申请书; 应用; 运用; 敷用(药); 努力; 专心。常用短语: make an application to sb. for sth. 为某事向某人申请; make an application to do... 申请去做……; accept

one's application 接受某人的申请。

The manager received ten applications for the position. 经理收到十封求职书。

【知识拓展】 apply *vi.* 申请, 请求, 适用; *vt.* 把……应用于, 使用, 把……敷于。常用结构: apply oneself/one's mind to 专心从事, 埋头于……; apply to sb. for sth. 向某人寻找某事/物, 向某人打听某事/物。

例2 If you _____ yourself to the textbook, you'll find the question is no more difficult.

- A. apply B. absorb
C. interest D. appeal

【点拨】 A 本题考查词组 apply oneself to, 意为“专心从事, 埋头干”。

3 Thank you for tidying the room — but it wasn't necessary. 谢谢你给我整理房间——但是你没有必要

要这样做。(P6)

(1) tidy *v.* 整理; 使……整洁。

I have to tidy the garden. 我得整理花园。

(2) tidy *adj.* 井井有条的, 整洁的, 有条不紊的。

This is a tidy room. 这是一个整洁的房间。

【短语拓展】

- tidy away 收起(某物), 放好
tidy out 清理
tidy up 收拾整齐

例3 Why didn't you _____ your bedroom before you attended the party?

- A. tidy out B. tidy up
C. tidy off D. tidy away

【点拨】 B 本题考查固定搭配。tidy up 收拾整齐。根据句意, B项正确。

『知能提升训练』

- Parents have a legal _____ to ensure that their children are provided with efficient education suitable to their age.
A. impulse B. influence C. obligation D. sympathy
- After a short holiday, he _____ himself once more to his studies.
A. applied B. converted C. engaged D. exerted
- You're not allowed to go out until you _____ your room.
A. make up B. tidy up C. turn up D. give up

← 考查知识点 ①

← 考查知识点 ②

← 考查知识点 ③



Part III

READING AND WRITING & READING AND VOCABULARY

积累整合

I. 重点单词

- _____ *n.* 缺乏, 不存在, 缺席 → _____ *adj.* 缺席的, 不在场的 → _____ *n.* 缺库存者; 不在场者
- _____ *n.* 傻瓜, 笨蛋 → _____ *adj.* 愚蠢的, 笨蛋的
- _____ *adj.* 实际的, 事实的 → _____ *adv.* 事实地, 确实地

II. 重点短语

- human _____ 人类
- as a _____ 因此, 结果
- leave _____ 省去, 删去
- put one's _____ in one's _____ 犯使人难堪的错误
- _____ sb. _____ 使某人高兴/振作起来

III. 课本链接

根据课文内容判断句子正(T)误(F)

- Esther Greenbaum's motto was "Every time I open my eyes, I put my foot in it".
- Esther Greenbaum hadn't shortcomings.
- Esther Greenbaum hadn't learnt the basic rules of social communication.
- Esther was cautious about other people's feelings.
- Esther met a very famous writer once.

- 答案速查** 1. absence, absent, absentee 2. fool, foolish 3. factual, factually 4. being 5. foot, mouth 6. consequence
7. cheer, up 8. out 9. F 10. F 11. T 12. F 13. T

『重点课文翻译』

The Wrong Kind of Small Talk

Esther Greenbaum was a saleswoman for a firm of fax machines and business supplies. But she was also the most outspoken human being in the world—well, Westchester County, at least. Her motto was “Every time I open my mouth, I put my foot in it.”

Esther Greenbaum's major shortcoming was that she had a complete absence of small talk. No, that's not quite true. She had small talk, but it was the wrong kind. In fact, she had never learnt the basic rules of social communication, and as a consequence, she made systematic mistakes every time she opened her mouth. It was no coincidence either that she wasn't a very good saleswoman.

One day during a meeting, Esther was introduced to an important customer, a mature woman.

“Nice to meet you,” she said. “How old are you?” The customer looked awkward.

“Forty? Forty-five?” said Esther. “You look much older. And your friend...she's older than you, but she looks much younger!”

On another occasion, Esther teased a typist, “Hey! When's your baby due?”

The typist went red and contradicted Esther. “Actually, I'm not pregnant,” she said.

“Oh, sorry,” said Esther without any apology. “Just putting on a little weight, huh?”

Esther was never cautious about other people's feelings.

One of her acquaintances, a salesman in the firm, was going through a very messy divorce and was very depressed. She tried to cheer him up.

“Forget her! She was a complete fool. No one liked her anyway.”

Much of the time, Esther said the first thing to come into her head. One day at work, a clerk came into the office with a new hairstyle.

“Nice haircut,” said Esther. “How much did it cost?”

The woman replied, “I'd rather not say.”

Esther replied, “Well, anyhow, either you paid too much or you paid too little.”

She met a very famous writer once. “Hey, what a coincidence!” she said. “You're writing a book and I'm reading one!”

The trouble with Esther was she said what she thought, and didn't think about what she said. A young man was trying to be modest about his new job many miles away.

“I guess the company chose me so they'd get some peace in the office,” he smiled.

错误的聊天类型

埃斯特·戈林鲍姆是一家传真机和商业用品公司的推销员。但她也是世界上最坦率的人——嗯，至少是在韦切斯特县。她的格言就是“每次我一张开口就会说错话。”

埃斯特·戈林鲍姆的主要缺点就是她完全不懂聊天。不，那不很确切。她聊天，但是是错误的那种。实际上，她从来就没有认识到社交的基本规则，因此，每次她一张口，就犯经常性的错误。她成不了一位非常优秀的推销员也就不是巧合了。

一天在开会时，埃斯特被介绍给了一位重要的客户，一个成熟的女士。

“很高兴见到你，”她说。“你多大了？”那位客户看上去很尴尬。

“四十？四十五岁？”埃斯特说。“你看上去显老。而你的朋友……她比你大，但她看上去年轻得多！”

在另一个场合，埃斯特取笑一位打字员，“嗨！你什么时候生宝宝呀？”

那位打字员一下子变得面红耳赤并反驳埃斯特。“实际上，我并没有怀孕，”她说。

“噢，对不起，”埃斯特并没有道歉。“只是有些发胖，是吗？”

埃斯特从来不慎慎地对待别人的感情。和她在同一个公司做推销员的一个熟人，正陷入离婚窘境，他为此非常沮丧。她试图使他振作起来。

“忘记她吧！她是一个十足的傻瓜。无论如何没有人喜欢她了。”

大多数时候，埃斯特说出了出现在她脑海里的第一件事。一天上班时，一位同事理了新发型走进办公室。

“好漂亮的发型，”埃斯特说。“花了多少钱？”

这位女士回答：“我是不会说的。”

埃斯特说：“嗯，不管怎么说，你要么花了很多钱，要么就很便宜。”

她曾经遇见了一位很著名的作家。“嗨，真是巧合！”她说。

“你在写书，而我在读书！”

埃斯特的的问题就在于她说出了她所想的，而并没有经过思考。一位年轻人正试图对他几英里以外的新工作表示出谦逊。

“我想公司选中了我，那么他们在办公室会得到一些安宁，”他微笑着说。