

探究  
课堂

# 主体探究

## 学习方略

十五规划教育部重点课题 编著  
实施研究性学习专题研究课题组

### 高中新课程

# 英语

配外研版 必修4



科学理念

全新思维

启迪智能

开阔视野

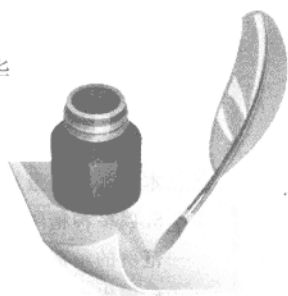
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## 出版说明

CHU BAN SHUO MING

国家教育大纲(纲要)是教育工作的“准宪法”,也是这套丛书所有作者的共同信条。我国新课改纲要以及新课标,不仅对课程、教法,而且对考试(包括中考、高考)都揭示了改革方向以及最终要达到的目标。新课改大力推进以培养创新精神和实践能力为主的素质教育,以让学生更多地在探究中学习,在实践中学习,扭转长期以来教学脱离科研实际和社会实践的局面,并大力提倡学生自主学习、合作学习,以学习者为中心的现代教学理念。新课改精神和新课标,是策划编写本书的出发点,又是归宿。因此,编者树立了新的编写理念,确定了新的编写目标,选择了新的编写视角,采取了新的编写方法。

除了上述“四新”以外,本丛书还有“六个特点”:

**1. 编写宗旨——改变学生的学习方式。**

即从根本上改变以接受知识为主的传统学习方式。

**2. 推进以探究为主的多元学习方式。**

多元学习包括探究的、实践的、合作的、自学的、接受的学习。探究既是科学的操作方式,又是科学的本质。科学学习和科学探究过程的不分离,越来越被视为学生掌握完整的知识,培养各种能力和优良品质品德的最佳途径。

**3. 贯彻“以学习者为中心”理念。**

本丛书以学生为直接的读者对象,为学生课内外探究实践、自学、合作、备考、应考提供最好的“援助”。

**4. 紧扣新课标新教材的每章节、每节课的教学任务。**

本丛书既是最好的学生用书,又是最好的教师用书。

**5. 以多种精彩的学习范例启导学生。**

范例的示范、启导作用无可估量,远远胜于直接传授。

**6. 提出大量探究题和训练题,充分发扬传统教学“精讲多练”等优良传统。**

尽可能地增加学生自主地探究、拓展、巩固知识和技能的契机。

本丛书作为全国教育科学“十五”规划重点课题“实施研究性学习专题研究”科研成果的重大推广项目,遵循从教学第一线中来到教学第一线中去的思路。课题组长崔相录研究员,十多年来潜心从事有关素质教育和探究教学的开创性研究工作。本丛书编写工作严格执行专家——教研员——第一线教师三结合原则。所有的作者,都是多年来接受过有关培训,在实验和实践研究中涌现出来的探究学习专才。

我们相信和期待,本丛书能够引领数以万计的中学生和教师走进充满生机的探究世界,踏上从根本上改变学习方式和教学方式,全面提高学习和教学质量的征程。

总主编

2009年1月

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## Module 1

# Life in the Future



作为二十一世纪的年轻人,我们对未来有着美好的憧憬和渴望。面对新的世界,全新的视角,你会思考些什么呢? 对于未来的生活,你在期望什么? 你想怎样设计未来?

### 三维目标

**知识与技能:**学习有关未来生活的知识,了解未来城市的发展前景,并能掌握有关的表达技能。

**过程与方法:**作为信息时代的一员,在科技高度发达的今天,通过各种方式和途径,借助各种信息资源,了解未来生活的发展趋势,大胆预测我们将来的世界。

**情感与态度:**了解世界发展的趋势,了解可持续发展的必要性,培养乐观的生活态度。为了了解未来的生活,我们应该学会借助多种途径来获取信息,以博大的胸怀和奔放的想象去设计未来。



## 主题一

## Theme 1 A Day in 2025 (for the task of Speaking)

【情景导入】让我们先来读读这篇短文

It's Friday morning in the year 2025, and you're running late. You got distracted(分心) watching the music video that is playing in the corner of your bathroom mirror while you were brushing your teeth. How will you get to your office at Mega Giga Industries on time?

A quick check of your Internet-connected refrigerator magnet tells you your train, which travels at speeds up to 250 miles an hour as it electromagnetically hovers(盘旋) above its guide track—is a bit behind schedule, too. So you decide to drive your environmentally-friendly hydrogen fuel cell car instead—or rather, let your car drive you. It's programmed to know the way, and it will get you there without speeding, getting lost, or crashing.

Settling into your office chair, which changes color to match what you're wearing, you pick up yesterday morning's newspaper. Printed on reusable electronic paper, it instantly rewrites itself with today's headlines. Now it's time for your big meeting. Uh-oh! You've left your handwritten notes at home. No problem. The digital ink pen you used has stored an electronic copy of what you wrote.

Your wristwatch videophone suddenly rings. Your best friend's face pops up on the organic light-emitting diode screen asking what you're doing this weekend. Will you slap(拍) on your 3-D contact lenses and play virtual(实况的) soccer with the U. S. Olympic Team? No, no. Your friend says, so you have to take the new nanotube elevator (made of microscopic fibers many times stronger than steel) 60,000 miles into space.

Could this scene really take place in just a couple of decades? The researchers who are currently developing all this stuff think so. These gadgets may be as common in 20 years as cell phones and DVD players are today.

【探究要点】Discuss with your partner what you think the future life should be.

Talk with your friends/classmates/partner about your dream.

Try to answer these three questions in your own words:

1. What should the future life be like?
2. What are your plans to make your future life colorful?
3. How do you build a better world?

【尝试探究】你的答案是:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

建议:  
结合上下文和所学  
知识,猜测文中生词  
的意思。

### 我的感悟

请用简短的一段文字表达你如何展望未来生活,和你今后的打算。  
(within 80 words) (These words and expressions may help you: I think, I'll try my best... , in the future, spare no effort...)

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### 主题二

### Theme II (for the task speed Reading)

Every year thousands of tourists visit Pompeii, Italy. They see the sights that Pompeii is famous for—its stadium and theatres, its shops and restaurants. The tourists do not, however, see Pompeii's people. They do not see them because Pompeii has no people. No one has lived in Pompeii for almost 2,000 years.

Once, Pompeii, a busy city of 22,000 people, lay at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, a grass-covered volcano. Mount Vesuvius had not erupted for centuries, so the people of Pompeii felt safe. But they were not.

In August of 79 A. D., Mount Vesuvius erupted. The entire top of the mountain exploded, and a huge black cloud rose into the air. Soon stones and hot ash began to fall on Pompeii. When the eruption ended two days later, Pompeii was buried under 20 feet of stones and ashes. Almost all of its people were dead.

For centuries, Pompeii lay buried under stone and ash. Then, in the year 1861, an Italian scientist named Ginseppe began to uncover Pompeii. Slowly, carefully, Ginseppe and his men dug. The city looked almost the same as it had looked in 79 A. D.. There were streets and fountains, houses and shops. There was a stadium with 20,000 seats. Perhaps the most important of all, there were everyday objects, which tell us a great deal about the people who lived in Pompeii. Many glasses and jars had some dark blue colour in the bottom, so we know that the people of Pompeii liked wine. They liked bread, too; metal bread pans were in every bakery. In one bakery there were 81 round, flat loaves of bread—a type of bread that is still sold in Italy today. Tiny boxes filled with a dark, shiny powder tell us that women liked to wear eye-makeup.

Ginseppe has died, but his work continues. One fourth has not been uncovered yet. Scientists are still digging, still making discoveries that draw the tourists to Pompeii.

**【探究要点】** Please discuss the following questions with your partner and then give the answers to the questions according to the above passage.

1. Why do large numbers of people come to Pompeii each year?
2. Why did the city uncovered look almost the same as it had looked in 79 A. D.?
3. What do we know about the Pompeitians who lived 2,000 years ago?

#### 【尝试探究】

1. They come to Pompeii to see stadium, theaters, shops and restaurants.
2. Because it has been buried under stone and ash.
3. They lived a wealthy life and enjoyed themselves very much.

### 主题三

### Theme III (for the task of Writing)

写作要求: 请你用本单元所学的重点单词和短语各造一个句子(每句不少于10个单词):

alternative, for sure, run out, rely on, place an order, free of charge, use up, carry out, load, waste, online, operation, energy, recycle

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

提示: 时态要正确, 还需一定的语境哟! 所以太短的句子嘛, 就可能缺乏生动。





6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_

## 教材精析

### 【情景交际】(Communications) Ways of talking about the future:

What will the city of the future look like?

Are they going to get bigger before they get smaller?

Suppose you are talking about the city of the future. You are to discuss the possible ways of the development of the cities and share your feelings. (using the sentences above)

你能用以上用语设计一段对话吗?

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### 【词汇聚焦】(Focusing on Vocabulary)

alternative (a. & n.)    load (vt.)    waste (v. n. & a.)    share (vt. vi. & n.)  
energy (n.)    trust (n. & vt.)    recycle (vt. & vi.)  
carry out    for sure    run out    place order    rely on    use up    get rid of

如: As the oil and coal are running out, people are trying making use of alternative energy.  
石油和煤炭快耗完了, 人们正在尝试使用替代能源。

Because of the heavy fog, we went there by an alternative way.

因为大雾, 我们从另一条路去那儿。

如: There is no alternative to help him.

这是帮助他的唯一办法。

They had no alternative but to pray.

除了祈祷, 他们没有别的选择。

如: They are loading bags of rice onto the lorry.

他们正在把一袋袋大米装上卡车。

The goods were loaded into the truck.

货物装上了卡车。

The spaceship was loaded with a lot of equipment.

飞船上搭载了許多设备。

He loaded the camera with film.

他给相机装上了胶卷。

如: He wastes a lot of time on things that have no importance.

他在不重要的事情上浪费许多时间。

#### ★ alternative

(1) a. 可替代的, 供选择的。

(2) n. 替代物, 可供选择的对象。

【构词知识】alternate v. 使轮流, 使代替。

#### ★ load

vt. 装, 装载, 装运, 把……装入……。

#### ★ waste

(1) vt. 浪费。

All his efforts were wasted.

他的努力全都白费了。

Don't waste your efforts in helping him.

别白费力气去帮助他。

She never wasted time daydreaming.

她从不把时间浪费在幻想上。

如:He wastes too much time playing computer games.

他把太多时间浪费在玩电脑游戏上。

如:He wasted no time in seizing the good chance. 他不失时机地抓住了这个好机会。

如:Her words of advice were wasted on me. 她的劝告对我不起任何作用。

Waste not, want not. 勤俭节约,吃穿不缺。

如:Being unable to work in this field is a waste of your talent.

不能在这个领域工作简直是对你才能的浪费。

如:It's a good idea to recycle the waste. 回收利用废弃物是个好主意。

如:You should not have tried to persuade him—it's a waste of time.

你不必试图去说服他——那完全是浪费时间。

It's a waste of money buying such a useless machine. 买这样一台无用的机器是浪费钱。

如:One ton of waste paper can be made into 0.8 ton of fine paper. 一吨废纸能制成0.8吨优质纸。

The waste land has been turned into farmland. 荒地已经被改造成了农田。

如:The teacher shared the task among the students. 老师把任务均分给学生。

He shared his water with his friends. 他和朋友们把水分着喝了。

如:They shared the same room last night. 昨天晚上他们住在一个房间里。

Tell us the good news so that we can share the joy. 快告诉我们这个好消息,让我们也高兴高兴。

Stubbornness was a characteristic he shared with his mother.

固执是他和他母亲共有的一个特征。

如:We share in happiness and suffering. 我们有福同享,有难同当。

如:Don't worry—you will have your fair share. 不要担心——你会得到同样多的一份。

He decided to sell his shares in the company. 他决定卖掉他在这家公司的股票。

如:She is full of energy after the vacation from Hawaii. 从夏威夷度假回来后,她精力充沛。

He devoted all his energy to the experiment. 他把全部精力都投入到实验中去了。

如:That country is lacking in natural energy. 那个国家缺乏自然能源。

如:Early to bed and early to rise, you will be full of energy. 早睡早起,使你精力充沛。

如:He is an able and energetic politician. 他是个能干又精力充沛的政治家。

如:You shouldn't put your trust in a man like that. 你不该信任一个那样的人。

如:I just had to take it on trust that he would deliver the money. 我只好凭空相信他会把那笔钱送来。

如:Can they be trusted to look after the house? 能相信他们会把房子照看好吗?

I trust that your family is well. 我希望你的家人都好。

### 【短语拓展】waste time (in)

doing sth. 浪费时间做某事。

waste no time (in) doing sth. 不失时机地做某事,赶紧做某事。

be wasted on sb. (某物)浪费在某人身上。

(2) *n.*

① 未充分利用,浪费,滥用。

② 废料,废弃物。

### 【短语拓展】It is / was a waste

of time/money/effort doing...

……是浪费时间、金钱、精力等。

(3) *a.* 废弃的,无用的;荒芜的,不毛的。

### ★ share

1. *vt.*

(1) 均分,分配,让……分用,让……分吃。

(2) 共用,共有;分享,分担。

2. *vi.* 分享,分担。

3. *n.* (某人应得或应承担的)一部分,股份。

### ★ energy *n.*

(1) 力量,活力,精力。

(2) 能,能量,能源。

【短语拓展】full of energy 精力充沛。

【构词知识】energetic *a.* 充满活力的,精力充沛的。

### ★ trust

1. *n.* 信赖,信任。

【短语拓展】take sth on trust “凭空相信”。

2. *v.* 信任,相信;希望。

① trust sb to do sth “信任某人干某事”。



② trust you/him/them etc. to do sth(口语) 知道你/他/他们等肯定(不会有好的表现)。

③ trust in 信仰;信赖。

### 【构词知识】

trustworthy *adj.* 可信赖的,可信任的

trustee *n.* 托管人,保管人,理事

★ recycle *v.* 再利用,回收利用

### 【构词知识】

recycled *a.* 再生的。

recyclable *a.* 可回收利用的

★ for sure

(1) 肯定地,确定地。

(2) 毫无疑问。

★ run out 用完,用尽。

run out of 用完,用尽。

★ place order 订购,订货。

★ rely on/upon

(1) 依靠,依赖。

(2) 信任,信赖。

如:Trust you to be late. 我就知道你肯定会迟到。

如:We trust in God. 我们信仰上帝。

如:to recycle waste paper 循环利用废纸

Waste such as glass and paper can be recycled. 废弃物如玻璃和纸可以回收利用。

如:recycled paper 再生纸

如:Nobody knows for sure what really happened. 没有人确切地知道到底发生了什么事。

如:Someone will be unhappy with the decision. That's for sure.

有人会对这个决定感到不快,这一点肯定无疑。

如:All my money has run out, so I have to borrow some from a friend.

我所有的钱都花光了,所以我不得不向朋友借一些。

如:We are running out of petrol, so we can't go much further.

我们的汽油快用完了,所以我们走不了多远。

如:We have placed an order for 2,000 computers with that company.

我们已经向那家公司订购了2,000台电脑。

如:Many young people rely on their parents for money. 很多年轻人花钱依赖于父母。

如:I think we can rely on him not to tell anyone.

我认为我们可以信赖他,他不会告诉任何人的。

## 【重点结构】(Key Structures)

1. What will the city of the future look like?
2. They are going to get bigger before they get smaller.
3. Where will we be living in twenty years' time?
4. We won't be living underground or in space.

## 【教材精析】

## READING AND VOCABULARY

### 1. No one knows for sure, and making predictions is a risky business.

没有人确切地知道,而且做出预言是一件有风险的事情。

句中 making predictions 是 v-ing 短语,在句中作主语。如:

Playing tennis is a good way to keep fit. 打网球是一种保持健康的好方法。

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

在将来,随着自然资源消耗殆尽,对于环境的保护将变得越来越重要。

for 介词短语做定语,修饰 care。如:

His answer to this question made the teacher satisfied. 他对这个问题的回答使老师很满意。

What will be your explanation to this result? 你对这个结局做何解释?

### 3. ...to think how they would run a city of 50,000 people in the year 2025.

……考虑在2025年他们将如何管理一座50,000人口的城市。

句中 run 是“经营,管理”的意思。如:

He is running a sports equipment company. 他目前经营着一家运动装备公司。

A well-run city should not allow such things to happen.

一座管理有方的城市不应允许此类事情发生。

另外,run 还可作“延伸,伸展”讲。如:

The road runs parallel to the river. 这条公路同这条河流是平行的。

**4. 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.**

为了解决垃圾问题,城市的人们将会把废弃物装上巨大的太空船并把它们送往太阳,以防止垃圾填埋和环境问题。

(1) the city “城里人”,表示地方或单位的词,常可表示这个地方或单位的人。如:

The whole village are trying to bring water to the top of the mountain.

全村的人在努力把水引上山顶。

(2) to get rid of garbage problems 在句中做目的状语。get rid of “摆脱,除去,处理掉”。如:

I've had a cold for several days and I can't get rid of it. 我感冒好几天了,老也不好。

How to get rid of these things is a big problem. 怎样清除这些东西是个大问题。

(3) preventing landfill and environmental problems 是 v-ing 短语,在句中做状语。如:

The young man went to the city, hoping to live a better life.

那个年轻人去了城市,希望能过上更好的生活。

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

所有形式的娱乐,像电影、保龄球、垒球、音乐会等等,都由城市免费提供。

free of charge “免费”,相当于 for free。如:

Members with VIP cards of the club will be offered 3 glasses of drinks free of charge.

持有贵宾卡的俱乐部成员将免费获得三杯饮料。

Citizens of that country enjoy medical care free of charge. 那个国家的公民享受免费医疗。

## WRITING

**1. I'm too busy enjoying my life now to worry about the future!**

我现在正忙着享受生活,没有功夫去担心未来!

too...to... “太……以至于不能……”。如:

He is too old to walk about. 他年事已高,无法到处走动。

It's too late for the shop to be open. 天太晚了,商店不会营业了。

【注意】(1) 这个结构中如含有 eager, easy, ready, willing, happy 等形容词,有时形容词由 only/but 修饰,后接不定式,表示“很,十分”的意思,而不是“太……不……”之意,应注意区分。如:

I'm too pleased to meet you here. 能在这儿见到你我真是太高兴了。

He is only too ready to accept what the book says. 他太容易接受书上说的了。

(2) too...not to 意为“太……不能不”表示肯定。如: You are too angry not to say it. 你在气愤之下,不免要说出这样的话来。

(3) not too...to 意为“并非太……而不能”,表示肯定。如:

His grandfather is not too old to walk there.

他的爷爷并没有老到不能走到那儿。

**2. Hopefully I will be living somewhere completely different in ten years.**

希望 10 年后,我将生活在一个完全不同的地方。

(1) will be living 将在进行时,表示在将来某一时间正在进行的动作。如:

I will be travelling in Beijing at this time tomorrow. 明天这个时候我将在北京旅游。

(2) hopefully adv. “如果顺利的话,有望”。如:

Hopefully we can solve the problem. 顺利的话,我们有望解决这个问题。

此句相当于 It is hoped that we can solve the problem.

## CULTURAL CORNER

**1. Not all predictions come true.** 并非所有的预言都会成为现实。

(1) 句中 come true 意为“实现”,come 为连系动词。如:

Your dream is going to come true. 你的梦想很快就要实现了。



She is sleepy and her voice has come thick and unclear. 她困了,声音也变得含混不清了。

(2) not 与 all 连用在此表示部分否定,除此之外,both, everyone, everywhere, everybody 等与否定词连用也表示部分否定。

如:

Both of us are not teachers. 我们俩不都是老师。

Everyone here doesn't like him. 并不是这儿所有的人都喜欢他。

2. "We don't like their sound, and guitar music is on the way out". "我们不喜欢它们的音,吉他音乐即将被淘汰"。

on the way out 即将被淘汰,即将过时

### 【短语拓展】

in (out of) the (one's) way 挡(不挡)路

on the way 在途中

by the way 顺便问(说)一下;在路边

in one's own way 以某人自己的方式

(in) this (that, the other, another) way 向这(那、另一)边;以这种(那种、另一种)方法

in a way 在某种程度上;从某种意义上

in no way 决不

in a bad way 身体(或情绪)不好

in a small way 小规模地,简朴地

There is no way + to do/for sb. to do/从句 无法……如:

There is no way to solve the problem. 没办法解决这一问题。

### 聚焦语法(Focusing on Grammar)

#### 1. 将来进行时

(1) 表示在将来的某一个时间点或时间段正在进行的动作。有时没有明确的时间状语。其构成形式为:will/ shall + be + 现在分词。如:

We shall be traveling in Britain this time next summer. 明年夏天这个时候,我们将在英国旅行。

He will be studying in New York next year. (= throughout next week) 明年他将在纽约学习。

Mary will be taking care of my children while I'm on vacation. 我度假时玛丽将照顾我的孩子。

We shall be meeting again at the school. 将来我们还将在学校里相遇。

(2) 预测将来会发生的事情,表示将来的某种可能性。如:

You will be making mistakes if you insist doing like this. 如果你坚持这样做,你是会犯错误的。

The manager will be meeting me in his office this evening. 今晚,经理会在他的办公室里见我。

(3) 除了表示未来以外,还可表示亲切或委婉的语气。如:

We shall be thinking of you in China. 我们在中国会想念你的。

Will you be staying in Japan very long? 你在日本会呆很长时间吗?

Shall I be disturbing you? 我会打扰你吗?

#### 2. 将来进行时与现在进行时的区别

(1) 现在进行时表示一种经过考虑的、将来要进行的动作,而将来进行时通常表示正常过程中会发生的动作,因此将来进行时不如现在进行时那样肯定,比后者偶然性要大一些。如:

I am seeing Tom off at the airport tomorrow. 明天我要到飞机场给汤姆送行。

I'll be meeting one of my classmates at the conference tomorrow. 明天在会上我会见到我的一个同学。

第一句意指说话人已经特意安排了送行,而第二句则意指说话人将在开会过程中见面。不过这种差别并不是在任何情况下都很重要,而且常常两者都可以使用。可以这样说:

He'll be taking his exam next week. 他下周要参加考试。

也可以这样说:

He is taking his exam next week.

He won't be coming to the party. 他不参加这次聚会。

也可以这样说:He isn't coming to the party.

(2) 现在进行时通常用于表示最近将来的动作,必须有确定的时间,而将来进行时可以和确定的时间状语连用,也可以不连用;将来进行时既可以表示最近将来的动作,也可以表示较远将来的动作。可以说:

We are meeting him tomorrow. 但不说: We are meeting him next year.

若使用将来进行时,我们可以说: We will be meeting him tomorrow/next year.



### 【典型引路】

#### I. 你能写出下列句子中所缺单词吗?

- The c \_\_\_\_\_ was a \_\_\_\_\_ for hijacking a plane.
- People with d \_\_\_\_\_ should not be looked down upon and be treated equal.
- Clothes made of this m \_\_\_\_\_ can't be seen by people who are stupid.
- The government encourages the use of s \_\_\_\_\_ energy.
- Now many young people do shopping o \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (塑料) bags cause serious pollution and are hard to get rid of.
- He runs an \_\_\_\_\_ (娱乐) company and has made many famous TV plays.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ (外科手术) is going on to save the patient who has a heart attack.
- R \_\_\_\_\_ (塑造) is necessary because it can keep you e \_\_\_\_\_ (精力充沛的).
- U \_\_\_\_\_ (城市的) population are growing all the time because of the development of cities.

#### II. 以下各句中各有一个错误,你能找到并改正吗?

- Our food and money will be \_\_\_\_\_ run out in a few days. 火眼金睛: 单句改错
- Cars powering by natural gas cause little pollution to the environment.
- The lorry loaded by sand knocked into a tree.
- I enjoyed the evening when we spent together talking about the book.
- Wondered what the word meant, he turned to a dictionary.
- When the telephone rang, I was seating by the table, drinking tea.
- As a child was born in the country I knew almost nothing about the outside.
- He devotes most of his time to practise playing piano.
- On the net, we can learn news both home and abroad and other information.
- I prefer black coffee to white one.

#### III. 把下列句子翻译成英语。

- 政府将为贫困地区的学生提供免费教育。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 这里的村民用水全靠这口井。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 这部法律将在明年一月一日开始生效。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 经常迟到会给人留下不好的印象。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 这个计划什么时候实施还不确定。  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 【高考链接】

- Students should be encouraged to use \_\_\_\_\_ Internet as \_\_\_\_\_ resource. (2008 年全国高考山东卷)

- A. 不填; a                      B. 不填; the  
C. the; the                      D. the; a



**简析** D. 考查冠词。Internet 为独一无二的事物,

所以与定冠词连用; resource (something that can be used for support or help) 为可数名词, 在此意为“可帮助实现目标的手段, 帮手”, 可用作单数, 但当“资源”讲时, 常用复数形式, 如: natural resources 自然资源。

- The meal over, the managers went back to the meeting room to \_\_\_\_\_ their discussion. (2008 年全国高考天津卷)

- A. put away                      B. take down  
C. look over                      D. carry on



**简析** D. 考查动词短语。由题干中的“went

back”可知“午餐过后, 经理们返回办公室继续他们的讨论”。“carry on”与“went back”相对应; put away“储存, 放好, 收拾好”; take down“取下, 记下, 拆除”; look over“检查, 检阅”。

- I'm still working on my project.

—Oh, you'll miss the deadline. Time is \_\_\_\_\_. (2008 年全国高考江苏卷)

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



**简析** A. 考查动词短语辨析。run out 跑出, 离

开, 完成, (被) 用完; go out 出去, 熄灭, 罢工, 倒塌; give out 分发, 发出(气味、热等), 发表, 用尽, 精疲力竭; lose out 失败, 输掉, 在这个句子中, 意思是“你将要超过最终期限了, 时间快用完了。”run out 当表示用光、用完讲时没有被动。因此选 A。

- Don't be so discouraged. If you \_\_\_\_\_ such feelings, you will do better next time. (2008 年全国高考安徽卷)

- A. carry on                      B. get back  
C. break down                      D. put away



**简析** D. 考查动词短语辨析。carry on 继续开

展, 坚持; get back 回来, 恢复, 找回(失物等); break down 毁掉, 制服, 垮掉, 分解; put away 放好, 储存……备用, 放弃, 抛弃。在本句话中, 意思是“不要灰心, 只要你抛弃那样的情感, 下次你会做得更好。”所以选 D。

- Do you think we should accept that offer?

—Yes, we should, for we \_\_\_\_\_ such bad luck up till now, and time \_\_\_\_\_ out. (2008 年全国高考江西卷)

- A. have had; is running  
B. had; is running  
C. have; has been run



D. have had; has been run



**简析** A. 考查时态和动词短语用法。run out 跑出, 离开, 完成, (被) 用完, 用进行时态时表示一个逐渐变化的过程。up till now 直到现在, 以现在为标准, 所以用完成时态。因此选 A。

6. After a knock at the door, the child heard his mother's voice \_\_\_\_\_ him. (2007 全国高考上海卷)
- A. calling                      B. called  
C. being called                D. to call



**简析** A. 考查非谓语形式作宾语补足语。Mother's voice 发出 call 的动作, 构成主谓关系, 所以用 doing 形式。因此选择 A。

7. —Come on, please give me some ideas about the project.  
—Sorry. With so much work \_\_\_\_\_ my mind, I almost break down. (2007 全国高考福建卷)
- A. filled                        B. filling  
C. to fill                        D. being filled



**简析** B. 考查 with 的复合结构。因为 so much work 填满了我的头脑, 与 fill 构成主谓关系, 因此用 doing 形式。因此选择 B。

8. \_\_\_\_\_ felt funny watching myself on TV. (2007 全国高考卷 II)
- A. One                        B. This  
C. It                            D. That



**简析** C. 考查代词 it 作形式主语的用法。在这个句子中 it 代替 watching myself on TV, 为了平衡句子, 真正的主语 watching myself on TV 放在了句子的末尾, 因此选择 C。

9. We haven't enough books for \_\_\_\_\_; some of you will have to share. (2005 全国高考卷 I)
- A. somebody                B. anybody  
C. everybody                D. nobody



**简析** C. 考查部分否定。not 与 everybody 连用表示部分否定, 在本句中意思是“我们没有足够的书给每个人, 你们当中部分人必须共用(一本书)”, 因此选 C。

10. —Are you still busy?  
—Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ my work, and it won't take long. (2005 年全国高考浙江卷)
- A. just finish                B. am just finishing  
C. have just finished        D. am just going to finish



**简析** B. 考查时态。B 项进行时态表示将来, 像这类用法的动词有: come, go, leave 等表示动作的词。答案为 B。

#### 【同步闯关】

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. 2,000 yuan \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money in the 1980s in China.

A. is                            B. has been  
C. was                        D. were

2. \_\_\_\_\_ of the population of China \_\_\_\_\_ farmers.  
A. Three-quarters; are      B. Three quarter; is  
C. Three quarters; is        D. Three quarters; are
3. He spent \_\_\_\_\_ in finishing his homework.  
A. an hour and one half      B. one and a half hour  
C. one hour and one half     D. one and a half hours
4. The square itself is five hundred yards wide, \_\_\_\_\_ of St. Peter's in Rome.  
A. five times so large as      B. five times as bigger as  
C. five times the size        D. five times
5. Is he \_\_\_\_\_ better after a whole week in hospital?  
A. much                      B. any                      C. lots                      D. some
6. The government reacted fast \_\_\_\_\_ the serious accident.  
A. with                        B. on  
C. to                            D. at
7. \_\_\_\_\_, I should like to thank all those who have worked so hard to bring about this result.  
A. In conclusion              B. In the conclusion  
C. To conclude                D. At the end
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ becoming a pilot and therefore carries on working hard.  
A. aimed at                    B. is aimed to  
C. aims at                      D. aims to
9. The visiting foreign president finished his speech with "Thank you", \_\_\_\_\_ that he enjoyed the stay in China.  
A. added                      B. add  
C. adding                      D. and add
10. Another earthquake \_\_\_\_\_ the difficulty which was brought by the terrible tsunami caused by an earthquake.  
A. added to                    B. added up to  
C. adding                      D. adding to
11. To do a piece of work well, you must \_\_\_\_\_ work out a practical plan, then do as you have planned.  
A. firstly                        B. at first  
C. in all                        D. first of all
12. He is supposed \_\_\_\_\_ home by now.  
A. to drive                      B. to have driven  
C. being driven                D. having driven
13. This terrible traffic accident \_\_\_\_\_ careless driving.  
A. result in                      B. resulted from  
C. results from                D. resulted in
14. The painting looks better \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in the distance              B. at a distance  
C. from a distance              D. in a distance
15. The man deserted his wife and children, \_\_\_\_\_ them completely in despair(绝望).  
A. left                        B. to leave                C. and                      D. leaving



### 课外拓展

#### 改变未来世界的五大科技

哪些领域的新科技,可能改变明日的世界呢?

计算机科技类:公用运算、有意识的计算机、防治垃圾信的软件

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请和你的同学分组讨论一下,然后和全班交流。

It is fun to predict what the future world will be like. Set your mind free and try to let it work out the world and life which may seem crazy to people of today.





## 第一单元测试题

### 第 I 卷(三部分;共 105 分)

#### 第一部分:听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

##### 第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话只读一遍。

- Where are the speakers?  
A. At home.  
B. At a shop.  
C. At school.
- What will the man probably do?  
A. Have dinner.  
B. Clean the table.  
C. Read the notebook.
- How long have the speakers been waiting?  
A. For 30 minutes.  
B. For 1 hour.  
C. For 1.5 hours.
- What does the woman suggest that the man should do?  
A. Wait in the corner.  
B. Take a taxi.  
C. Telephone the hotel.
- What does the woman mean?  
A. She can help the man.  
B. The machine is just being repaired.  
C. The clerk doesn't like to be troubled.

##### 第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段材料,回答第 6 和第 7 题。

- What number is John calling to?  
A. 17141. B. 14714. C. 17414.
- Where is John calling from?  
A. 01-929-6636.  
B. 01-992-6636.  
C. 01-992-6366.

听下面一段材料,回答第 8 至第 10 题。

- What are the two speakers talking about?

- Clothes.
- The room.
- The price.

- Why does the man make the call?

- He needs room service.
- He is changing.
- He is leaving tomorrow.

- What can we learn from the conversation?

- The hotel is not careful enough.
- The man is not careful enough.
- The clothes are expensive.

听下面一段材料,回答第 11 至第 13 题。

- Why does the man like his present job?

- The good pay.
- The fresh air.
- Both A and B.

- Where did the man graduate?

- A vocational school.
- A high school.
- A university.

- Which of the following jobs is the one the man wants to do the least?

- Gardening.
- Teaching.
- Doctor.

听下面一段材料,回答第 14 至第 16 题。

- What subject should Peter start his conversation with?

- His family.
- The pubs.
- The weather.

- Why does Peter say that English people never speak to him?

- Peter's English is too poor.
- English people hate to be talked to.
- Peter never speaks first.

- What can you infer from the advice of Peter's friend?

- English people like to talk about nothing but weather.
- Learning a foreign language requires a lot of practice.
- A foreign language learner should try to find more chances to meet with native speakers.

听下面一段材料,回答第 17 至第 20 题。

- What does the speaker like to know about a new play?

- The price.
- Whether it is worth seeing.
- How long it lasts.

- Why were they late for the theatre?

- Because they missed the bus.
- Because his wife spent too much time deciding what to wear.
- Because there was too much traffic on the way.

- Which of the following is true according to the conversation?