

课标本

教材完全解读

王后雄学案

总策划：熊辉



高中英语 必修4

配外研版

丛书主编：王后雄

本册主编：欧时才



全国优秀出版社
NATIONAL EXCELLENT PUBLISHING HOUSE IN CHINA

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教材完全解读

本书特点

基础教育新课标改革已如火如荼地展开，新课程教材助学助考的开发问题已成为人们关注的焦点。应广大读者的要求，我们特邀来自国家新课程改革试验区和国家级培训班的专家编写课标版《教材完全解读》丛书。该系列丛书能帮助学生掌握新的课程标准，让学生能够按照新课程理念和教材学习目标要求科学、高效地学习。该书以“透析全解、双栏对照、服务学生”为宗旨，助您走向成功。

该套丛书在整体设计上有两个突出的特点：一是双栏对照，对教材全解全析，在学科层次上力求讲深、讲透、讲出特色；另一个就是注重典型案例学习，突出鲜活、典型和示范的特点。

为了让您更充分地理解本书的特点，挑战学习的极限，请您在选购和使用本书时，先阅读本书的使用方法图示。

背景知识导读

概括单元相关的核心背景知识，链接背景资料，指明学习方向。让您能整体把握、合理规划、有的放矢，有利于破解教材知识难点，形成整体突破的学习策略。

双向双栏对照翻译

双栏对照翻译课文，利于整体阅读文章和培养英语思维能力，精美的译文让您深入理解课文内容，系统梳理课文知识，全程帮助您高效学习。

新典用题双栏探密

左栏深度精讲语言知识，右栏新典型考试用题诠释左栏知识，左右栏讲例直接对应，充分享受视角美感，降低学习难度。用题演绎举一反三之功效。

Unit 1 School life

课标单元知识

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目	
重点词汇	attend vt. 出席, 参加 earn vt. 获得; 赚, 挣得	former adj. 从前的, 以前的 recently adv. 最近, 近来
重点短语	on average 平均 for free 免费 prepare for 为……作准备	
日常用语归纳	1. How about/What about...? 2. Why don't you do...? 3. It's a good idea, but... 4. I am sorry/not sure... 5. You're welcome.	
语法	定语从句	

高考命题趋向

1. recently“最近, 近来”与完成时连用
2. pay attention to“注意”后接名词与动名词

背景知识导读

Brief Account of Education in the UK

In the UK, education is free and compulsory (义务的) for children up to the age of 16. Children usually attend the school nearest to their home. In some places there are residential (住宿的) schools, but many children do not choose to attend this kind of school because they have to pay for it.

Section A Welcome to the unit & Reading

1 课文英汉对译

School life in the UK

Going to a British high school for one year was a very enjoyable and exciting experience for me. I was very happy with the school hours in Britain because school starts around 9 a. m. and ends about 3:30 p. m. This means I could get up an hour later than usual as schools in China begin before 8 a. m.

英国中学生活印象

我在英国上了一年的中学。回想起来, 那是一段令我非常开心、非常兴奋的经历。我很喜欢英国中学的作息时间表, 因为学校每天上午大约9点上课, 下午3点半放学。这意味着我每天可以比以往晚一个小时起床, 因为在中国学校每天上午8点之前就开始上课了。

2 语言知识精讲

1. Do you know of any other differences between the lives of Chinese and British high school students? 你了解中国和英国中学生生活的其他区别吗?

know of
to have heard of/about 听说过; 了解
I know of him, but I can't really say that I know him.
我听说过他, 可是我不能说我认识他。
I don't know Mr Smith, but I know of him.
我不认识史密斯先生, 但我听说过他。
[辨析] know of, know 与 know about

◆ [考题 1] (1) Jin Zhaigou, _____ its unique beautiful scenery, has attracted thousands of overseas tourists.

- A. known for B. known to
C. known as D. known at

(2008 年湖北省重点中学联考)

[解析] 过去分词做后置定语, be known as 作为……出名; be known for 因为……出名; be known to 对……而言; be known at 是错误搭配。

[答案] A

教辅大师王后雄教授、特级教师科学超前的体例设置，帮您赢得学习起点，成就人生夙愿。

——题记

能力题型设计

掌握考试题型变化趋势，体现实践、综合、创新能力。对考试能力题型设计进行科学的探索和最新的预测。

对每道题目目标明能力层级，用A、B、C表示试题的难度系数，它们依次代表基础题、中难题、难题。

点击考点

双色凸现测试要点，方便您查阅解题依据，与讲例相互印证。当解题无措时，建议寻找解题依据和思路。

教材课后习题解答

帮助您弥补课堂上听课的疏漏。答案准确，讲解繁简适度、到位、透彻。

单元知识整合

单元知识与方法网络化，帮助您将本单元所学教材内容系统化，形成对考点知识的二次提炼与升华，全面提高学习效率。

最新5年高考名题诠解

汇集高考名题，讲解细致入微。教纲、考纲，双向例释；练习、考试，讲解透彻；多学、精练，效果显著。

考试高分保障

精心选编涵盖本章节或阶段性知识和能力要求的检测试题，梯度合理、层次分明，与同步考试接轨，利于您同步自我测评，查缺补漏。

点拨解题思路

试题皆提供详细的解题步骤和思路点拨，鼓励一题多解。知其然，且知其所以然。帮助您养成良好的规范的答题习惯。

3 能力题型设计

1. I don't _____ the Miller, but I _____ him.
 A. know; know B. know; know of
 C. know; know D. learn; know of
2. _____?
 —He is tall, strong and brave.
 A. Do you like him B. How do you like him
 C. What is he like D. What does he like

点击考点

1. 考查动词
 测试要点2
 作者自拟题

教材课后习题解答

- Reading
 A. 1 For one year. 2. Mr. Heywood. 3. A small table. C1 1 School begins at around 9 a. m. and ends at about 3:30 p. m.

单元知识梳理与能力整合

一、教材内课标外单词
 assembly n. 集会; 会议

二、词汇拓展
 1. attend → _____ n. _____ adj.

最新5年高考名题诠解

1. (2008年上海春季高考题) Every ton of this recycled paper uses 90 litres of water in its
 A. structure B. manufacture
 C. construction D. organization
- 【解析】考查名词辨析。句意：每“生产”一吨这种再生纸要使用90升水。A项表示“结构”；C项表示“建造”；D项表示“组织”，都不符合所给语境。
 【答案】B

Unit 1 知识与能力同步测控题

测试时间：90分钟 满分：120分

一、单项填空(本大题满分15分，每小题1分，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. This is the nurse who _____ to me when I was ill in hospital.

- A. accompanied B. attended
 C. entertained D. cared

期中测试卷

测试时间：120分钟 测试满分：150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。

1. What are the two speakers looking at?
 A. A shiny coin.
 B. A beautiful girl.

期末测试卷

测试时间：120分钟 测试满分：150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)
 1. What is the woman?

- A. A teacher.
 B. A journalist.
 C. An editor.

答案与提示

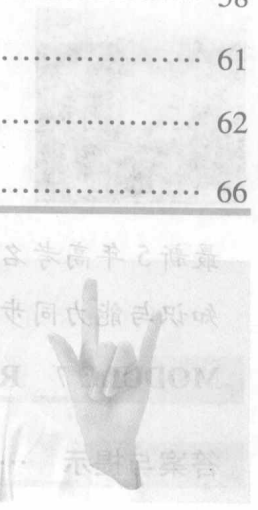
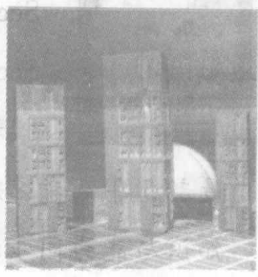
Unit 1 School life Section A

1. B know表示“认识某人”，而know of则表示“听说过或谈论过某人”。



2. C 根据答语，是在问他的长相。A项中like为动词“喜欢”(D项中like同)。B项表示“你认为他怎么样?”是表示对一个人的看法的。
 3. D There is no point in doing sth. 为固定句型，意为“做某事无意义”。argue with sb. 与某人争论。

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学法指津

本教材的编写旨在着重培养学生的创新精神和独立思维、实践能力,努力使学生获得适应社会所需的英语基础知识和基本技能。了解不同国家、民族的文化差异,发展健全的人格,培养学生的合作精神和社会公德意识。因此,本教材的编写体现了以下四个原则:

一、体现当今世界中小学英语学习的新潮流。

二、给中国学生以最行之有效的最新的学习语言的理念,并用这种观念来影响和指导中国学生学习英语。

三、提升中国中小学英语教师的教学水平。

四、激发学生学习语言的内在潜力,使其在语言的交流中起到积极的作用。

从本教材编写的原则来看,该教材的理念是十分先进的,那么,我们如何学好这套教材呢?要学好这套教材,首先要弄清本教材的体例,本教材分有六个模块(MODULE),每个模块都有它的主题。虽然内容各不相同,但学习方法却有待研究,现在我们就以“模块一”的内容和学习目的为例,来研究一下如何学好这本教材。

MODULE 1 Life in the Future

要想学好本模块,首先要弄清本模块的“两个目标”和“一个策略”,即:语言知识目标、语言技能目标和学习策略。本模块的主题为“未来的生活”。要求学生通过自己的想象描绘未来城市的发展前景,因此,通过此话题让学生学会使用将来进行时来谈论未来。语言技能目标是每个模块中最重要的一个部分,它主要包括听、说、读、写以及表达与展示。听:要求学生能识别对话和语段中所学的词汇、短语,并能正确理解其义,能听懂教材配套听力材料,并根据要求完成练习,要能听懂课文,理解课文中对未来世界的描述。说:要求学生能较完整地复述课文内容,并能用本单元的语法——将来进行时来描述自己想要表达的意境,能参与与本模块主题有关的讨论。读:能在阅读中识别,并掌握新学的词汇、短语并能理解其义,能够读懂课文,并能阅读和理解来自其他资源的相关文章。写:要求能运用本模块所学的词汇和短语,书面表达所预测的将来的环境。

学习是要讲究一定的策略的。因此在学习本模块之前,要制订好模块学习计划,根据自己的学习情况,确定学习重点,在学习的过程中不断地提取并加工有效信息,提高阅读效率和能力。另外,在对课文进行阅读的同时,还应尽量与同学交流学习心得和自己对模块主题内容(未来的生活)的看法。也可通过各种途径,如报刊、因特网、图书馆、电台等获取更多的有用信息。

作为一名当代中学生,只是学好课本知识是远远不够的,在学习课本知识之余还应该在听力、阅读和写作三个方面狠下工夫。

一、听:将“精听”和“泛听”相结合

“听”是语言学习过程中不可缺少的环节,听不懂就说不出来。每天要安排30分钟左右的听力训练,可以通过听听力模拟试题、课文录音,听英语节目,听英语歌曲等进行听力训练。在听录音材料时,注重对材料的主旨、要义的理解,注重对材料的背景、说话者之间的关系作出判断,遇到听不懂的地方,要反复精听,直到弄清楚所听语段的内容或找到没有听懂的原因为止(如对连读、爆破、不同语音的迟缓反应、对口语化词语意义的误解等)。听课文录音后,可以用简短的语言对所听材料作出概括。听英语电台或收看英语节目时,可以将节目用磁带或光盘录下,用于今后重新听,反复听,这样有利于增加考生对语言的辨别能力和快速反应能力,培养思维的敏捷性。

二、读:将“精读”和“泛读”相结合

读书既要仔细研究,又要博览群书,在精读的基础上进行泛读,才能提高自己的阅读能力。精读主要是加

强对文章主旨大意、文章结构、写作意图的理解,对语段中出现的词汇进行推测等等,提高语篇分析理解能力。泛读就是指广泛阅读和博览英语图书、报刊、杂志或国内出版的英语学习资料。广泛涉猎可以扩大考生的视野,增加对已学词汇的接触机会,了解更多的词义,提高对长句、难句等的理解能力,将所学的语言同现实生活融合在一起,培养学习英语的兴趣,增加学习英语的成就感。

在进行精读和泛读训练时应注意以下两点:

1. 阅读文章难易程度的递增。选择阅读材料必须注意由浅入深、由简到难、循序渐进地安排,读物的难易一方面是生词量,另一方面是句型。由于时间和能力限制,过多地扩大词汇量是不现实的,但如能多看些句型变化较多的读物则对提高阅读能力大有好处。要始终坚持由浅入深、从简到难的原则,即文章内容由短到长;生词量从少到多;句型从简单到复杂;内容从浅显易懂到内涵丰富。

2. 阅读技能的培养。注意逐步提高阅读速度。学会从上下文来猜测某个词或某个句子的意思。平时练习时,有意识地安排各种类型练习,进行大胆而谨慎的猜测。

三、写:将“口头”和“笔头”相结合

“写”是表达的重要手段,也是学习的高目标之一。写作在英语试卷中占25分,赋分值较高。高考书面表达题材主要来自考生的日常生活,如交通问题、学校变化、减负问题、学校学习生活等。考生可以每周给自己确定一个话题,即兴演讲几分钟,然后去找相关的材料,进行朗读、缩写或改写,再进行口头训练,直到能够流利、思维严密地围绕这一话题谈论几分钟。这样,会对写作能力的提高大有帮助。

在进行书面作文的训练时,应注意进行遣词造句、组句成篇的训练,能够依据情景或内容的变化而写出句式多样的语句。做书面表达时,对于呈现的材料不要逐字翻译,要写主要的、必不可少的内容,然后在构思中排列一下内容的先后顺序,针对内容,在自己所掌握的词汇范围内用地道的英语表达出来,最后再对文章进行修改、检查。

学习方法没有一个固定的模式,只有找到一套适合自己的学习方法才能把英语学得更好,希望同学们在今后的学习中不断地对自己的学习经验进行归纳、总结,同时又能借鉴他人良好的学习方法,努力使自己的学习成绩更上一层楼。

MODULE 1 Life in the Future

课标模块知识

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目		
重点单词	alternative <i>adj.</i> 替换的; 供选择的 risky <i>adj.</i> 危险的; 冒险的 rely <i>vi.</i> 依赖; 依靠 load <i>vt.</i> 装; 装载 criminal <i>n.</i> 罪犯; 犯人 outdoors <i>adv.</i> 户外 recreation <i>n.</i> 娱乐; 消遣 switch <i>n.</i> 开关 <i>vi.</i> 交换; 调换 disability <i>n.</i> 失去能力; 伤残 eventually <i>adv.</i> 最后; 终于	crime <i>n.</i> 罪; 罪行 resource <i>n.</i> (常作复数) 资源 solar <i>adj.</i> 太阳的 landfill <i>n.</i> 垃圾填埋地 fire <i>vt.</i> 开火; 启动 online <i>adv.</i> 联机地 charge <i>n.</i> 费用; 价钱 telesurgery <i>n.</i> 远距离手术 optimistic <i>adj.</i> 乐观的; 乐观主义的 predict <i>vt.</i> 预言; 预料	prediction <i>n.</i> 预测 material <i>n.</i> 材料 urban <i>adj.</i> 都市的; 城市的 arrest <i>vt.</i> 逮捕; 拘留 limit <i>n.</i> (常作复数) 范围 command <i>n.</i> 命令; 指令 power <i>vt.</i> 供给动力 outpatient <i>n.</i> 门诊病人 definitely <i>adv.</i> 无疑地; 确定地 shape <i>vi.</i> 造成……形状
重点短语	too...to... 太……而不能…… for sure 肯定地 run out 用完, 耗尽 use up 用完 within...limits 在……的范围内的 for a start 开始, 首先	as well 也, 又, 同样, 既……又…… make predictions 预言 place an order 订购 get rid of 除掉, 处理掉 free of charge 免费 on the way out 即将过时, 即将被淘汰	carry out 实施, 执行; 贯彻 care for sb./sth. 关心某人/某事 rely on 依赖, 依靠 instead of 代替 prevent sb. from doing sth. 阻止某人做某事 be attached to... 依恋……; 爱慕……
重点句式	1. do you think 用作插入语 3. 不定式作目的状语 5. 部分否定句	2. What...look like? 句式 4. too...to... 结构 6. here 放在句首引起的倒装	

高考命题趋向

- do you think 用作插入语在句中的使用
- 动词 use 的用法
- as 引导的从句
- what 引导的名词从句
- 现在分词作状语
- no matter 引导的状语从句
- 过去分词作定语
- with 的复合结构

背景知识导读

About Science Fictions

“Science Fiction” is the fictional treatment in print, films, television, or other media of the effects of science or future events on human beings. More precisely, science fiction deals with events that did not happen or have not yet happened; it considers these events rationally in terms both of explanation and of consequences; and it is concerned with the impact of change on people, often with its consequences for the human race. The most common subjects for science fiction are the future, travel through space or time, life on other planets, and crises created by technology or alien creatures and environments.

Some Famous Writers and Their Science Fictions in the Twentieth Century

Name of the novel	Author	Time of publication
<i>The Purple Cloud</i>	Matthew Phipps Shiel	1901
<i>Last and First Men</i>	Olaf Stapledon	1930
<i>Out of the Silent Planet</i>	C. S. Lewis	1938
<i>The Iron Heel</i>	Jack London	1907
<i>The Scarlet Plague</i>	Jack London	1912
<i>Brave New World</i>	Aldous Huxley	1932

续表

Name of the novel	Author	Time of publication
<i>Nineteen Eighty-four</i>	George Orwell	1949
<i>Childhood's End</i>	Arthur C. Clarke	1953
<i>The Green Hills of Earth</i>	Robert Heinlein	1951
<i>Stranger in a Strange Land</i>	Robert Heinlein	1961
<i>The Caves of Steel</i>	Isaac Asimov	1953
<i>The Martian Chronicles</i>	Ray Bradbury	1950
<i>Fahrenheit 451</i>	Ray Bradbury	1953
<i>The Man in the High Castle</i>	Philip K. Dick	1962
<i>The Left Hand of Darkness</i>	Ursula K. Le Guin	1969
<i>Dune</i>	Frank Herbert	1965
<i>Children of Dune</i>	Frank Herbert	1976
<i>God Emperor of Dune</i>	Frank Herbert	1981

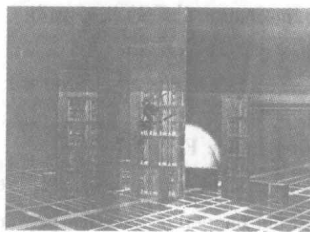
Section I Introduction, Reading and vocabulary

1 课文英汉对译

The City of the Future

What will the city of the future look like? No one knows for sure, and making predictions is a risky business. But one thing is certain—they are going to get bigger before they get smaller. In the future, care for the environment will become very important as earth's natural resources run out.

We will use lots of recycled materials, such as plastic, aluminium, steel, glass, wood and paper, and we will waste fewer natural resources. We will also have to rely more on alternative energy, such as solar and wind power. All this seems certain, but there are plenty of things about city life in the future which are not certain.



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

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

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

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

Forget the malls In the future all shopping will be done online, and

未来的城市

未来的城市将会是什么样子呢?谁也不说不准,并且预测也是一件很冒险的事。但有一件事是可以肯定的——它们将会先变大,然后再变小。在未来,爱护环境将会很重要,因为地球的资源将面临枯竭。我们将会使用大量的可回收材料,例如,塑料、铝、钢铁、玻璃、木头和纸。我们浪费自然资源的程度将会有所减弱。我们也将不得不更多地依赖其他能源。例如,太阳能和风能。所有的这些似乎是肯定的。但是还有许多关于城市生活的事情仍是未知的。

为了获知年轻人对未来城市生活的想法,美国得克萨斯州的一位大学老师让他的学生们思考如何管理一个在2025年拥有5万人口的城市,下面是他们的一些构想:

垃圾船:为了摆脱垃圾问题的困扰,城市将会用巨型宇宙飞船装载废弃材料,朝太阳发射,这样做防止了垃圾填埋和环境问题。

蝙蝠使网:警察逮捕罪犯时,将会向罪犯射出网状物而不是用枪。

戒烟:在未来城市范围内将禁止吸烟。只有在郊区和户外才有可能允许吸烟。

告别商厦:将来所有的购物将会在网上进行,商品目录将会有语音指令来排序。

电话人生:每个人一出生就会领到一个电话号

catalogues will have voice commands to place orders.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 语言知识精讲

1. Would you like to live in it? 你愿意住在里面吗?

would like 表示“想要做某事”,后面跟不定式或名词,多用于肯定句。

I'd like to visit the Great Wall. 我想要参观长城。

I'd like a bath. 我想洗个澡。

[相关链接]

辨析: feel like 和 would like

feel like 和 would like 都表示“想要干某事”,区别如下:

(1) feel like 中的 like 是介词,后跟名词或动名词。

I feel like sleeping/taking a walk. 我想睡觉/散步。

I don't feel like walking very much today.

今天我不想走太多的路了。

Do you feel like having something to eat?

你想要吃点东西吗?

I feel like a cup of tea. 我想喝杯茶。

(2) would like 中的 like 是动词,后跟不定式或名词。

What would you like to do now? 你现在想做什么?

I would like to have dinner with you. 我想和你一起吃饭。

I would like to talk to you for a minute. 我想和你谈一下。

Would you like some help? 你需要帮助吗?

2. Bricks are often used to build walls.

砖头经常被用来建造墙壁。

be used to do sth. 被用来做某事,此处是被动语态用法。

Bamboo can be used to build houses.

竹子可用来建造房屋。

[相关链接]

辨析: used to, be (get) used to 和 be used to do

(1) used to do... 意为“过去常常做……”,含有“现在不再……”,侧重于同现在对比。

码,将来无论他们居住在哪儿,这个电话号码都不会更改。

娱乐:所有的娱乐形式,例如:电影院、保龄球、垒球、音乐会和其他等等都将由该市政府免费提供。

汽车:所有的汽车都将由电能、太阳能或风能提供动力,并且只要轻轻按一下开关就能够改变汽车的颜色。

远程手术:随着每个城市拥有自己的远程手术门诊部,医生将能在数千里以外实施手术,远程手术将会变得十分普通。

居家度假:年长的市民和残疾人通过使用绑在头上的高新技术相机可以周游世界。

太空遨游:普通市民遨游太空将会变得很平常,每个城市都将有自己的太空港。

◆ [考题 1] (1) This book is too heavy, _____ give me a hand?

- A. would you mind B. would you please
C. will you like to D. will you please to

(2008 年东北三校)

[解析] A 项 would you mind 后应用动名词,被排除; C 项 will you like to 不够客气,应排除; D 项 will you please to 应去掉 to 才对,也被排除。句意:这个箱子太沉了,你能帮我一下吗?

[答案] B

(2) They said they _____ play football on Saturday, and they _____ like to win the game, but I said they wouldn't win.

- A. would; had B. will; would
C. would; will D. would; would

[解析] 句意:他们说星期六去踢球,还说会赢球,可我说他们赢不了。第一个空要求与主句时态一致,要用过去式 would; 第二个空要求与 like 搭配构成 would like to, 意为“想要……”。

[答案] D

◆ [考题 2] (1) As the twentieth century came to a close, the raw materials for a great national literature were at hand, waiting _____

- A. to use B. to be used
C. to have used D. to be using

(2006 年湖南)

[解析] “waiting to be used”为现在分词短语用作状语,表伴随, the raw materials 是它的逻辑主语,意思是“等待着被使用”。

[答案] B

(2) The old man _____ sit like that for hours, and now he is still used to sitting like that.

- A. had to B. was to C. used to D. would

We used to go sailing on the lake in summer.

以前夏天的时候,我们经常去湖上泛舟。

(2) be/get used to (doing) sth. 表示“习惯于”。

I didn't think I could ever get used to living in a big city after living in the country.

我觉得我在农村住了以后就无法再适应大城市的生活了。

(3) be used to do 表示“被用来做……”,被动语态用法。

Silk is used to weave cloth. 丝用于织布。

3. No smoking will be allowed within a future city's limits.

未来的城市市内将不允许吸烟。

allow

(1) v. 允许,准许

They do not allow smoking here. 他们不允许在这里抽烟。

They allowed her to go to the party. 他们允许她去参加聚会。

(2) v. 给予,提供(钱或时间)

He allows his son ten dollars a month. 他每月给儿子10元钱。

Your gift allows me to buy a car.

你的赠礼使我能够买一辆小轿车了。

The facts allow no other explanation. 这些事实不容做解释。

[相关链接]

辨析: allow, permit 和 let

allow 和 permit 都表示“允许”,用法也一样,在许多情况下可以互相换用,只是词义的强弱上有些差别。

allow 词义较弱,含有“听任”“默许”“不加阻止”的意思。

let 表示“让”,词义最弱,较口语化,用法也不同于 allow 和 permit; 在 let 后面的宾补为不带 to 的动词不定式; let 一般不能用于被动语态。

That teacher allows too much noise in the classroom.

那位老师听任教室里大声吵闹。

School does not permit smoking. 学校不准吸烟。

The nurse allowed him to remain there, thought it was not permitted.

护士让他留在那里,虽然这是(规定)不允许的。

Let me help you. 让我帮你吧。

[短语链接]

allow doing sth. 允许做某事

allow sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事

allow for 考虑到……,顾及……

4. Smoking will be possible only outside cities and outdoors. 只有在郊区和户外才有可能允许吸烟。

possible

(1) 用作形容词,意为“可能的,可能做到的,可能存在的”。

Come as quickly as possible. 尽快来吧。

Frost is possible, although unlikely, at this time of year.

在一年中的这个时候,下霜也是可能的,虽然可能性并不大。

There are several possible explanations.

存在几种合乎情理的解釋。

(2) 用作名词,意为“(工作、运动队等的)适合候选的人”。

They interviewed 30 people, of whom five were possible.

他们对30人进行了面试,其中有五人符合候选条件。

[解析] 句意:这位老人过去经常在这儿一坐就是几个小时,现在他仍然习惯这样做。此题中 used to 与 would 都可以表示过去的习惯动作或状态,但两者有以下区别:①used to 有较强的今昔对比的意味,而 would 没有。如: This sort of novel used to be very popular. ②used to 表示过去的习惯动作和情况, would 只能表示过去重复的动作。

[答案] C

◆ [考题3] (1) The growth of part-time and flexible working patterns, and of training and retraining schemes, _____ more women to take advantage of employment opportunities.

A. allow B. allows C. allowing D. have allowed

(2000年全国)

[解析] 该题是考查考生对主谓一致的掌握情况。此题中的主语“growth”在作“发展、增长、增大”解释时,是不可数名词,谓动词词应使用第三人称单数形式。句意:业余和灵活工作模式的增多,以及培训和再培训计划的增加使更多妇女有了就业的机会。

[答案] B

(2) Father will not _____ us to use his recorder.

A. have B. let C. agree D. allow

[解析] 句意:爸爸不允许我们用他的录像机。及物动词 allow 的意思是“允许、许可、承认、容许”,其后可跟名词、代词、v.-ing 或从句作宾语及由带 to 的不定式构成的复合宾语,但不可接动词不定式作宾语。

即: allow to do sth. (误)

allow sb. to do sth. (正)

allow doing sth. (正)

与 allow 有这种相同用法的动词还有 advise, admit, permit, ask 等。此题中 have, let 两词后不跟带 to 的不定式作宾补; agree 表示“同意”某人,与 with 搭配,也可直接跟不定式或 that 从句作宾语; allow 表示“允许”,其宾语后跟带 to 的不定式,所以 D 项正确。

[答案] D

◆ [考题4] (1) I'll help you _____.

A. as possible as I can

B. if possible

C. to do everything possible

D. as far as I can

[解析] 答案可为 B: 只要有可能,我会帮助你的。答案也可为 C: 我会帮助你做一切可能的事。答案还可为 D: 我会尽力帮助你的。A 项中的 possible 用法有误,表示“尽可能地”应用 as... as (it is) possible。B 项为 if it is possible 的省略形式。C 项中 possible 为后置定语。D 项中 far 为副词,表示程度。as far as sb. can 可表示为“尽可能地”。

[答案] B、C、D

(2) We're considering _____.

A. if it is possible to do the job ourselves

B. the possibility of doing the job ourselves

C. the possibility to do the job ourselves

D. possibly to do the job ourselves



注意: possible 作表语时,常只以事物而不以人作主语:

It is possible for him to pass the entrance examination.

他有可能通过大学入学考试。

在 It is possible that... 句型中,从句的谓语动词常用 should 加动词原形,should 可以省略。

It is possible that he (should) pass the exam.

他有可能通过考试。

辨析: likely, possible 与 probable

likely 系常用词,指“从表面迹象来看很有可能”。likely 比 probable 的可能性要小,比 possible 要大。

possible 指“由于有适当的条件和方法,某事可能发生或做到”,强调“客观上有可能”,但常含有“实际希望很小”的意思。

probable 语气比 possible 强,指“有根据、合情理、值得相信的事物”,带有“大概”“很可能”的意思。

5. Police will arrest criminals by firing nets instead of guns. 警察将不用手枪而是通过发射网状物来拘捕罪犯。

(1) fire *v.* 射击,解雇,激起(热情)

n. 火,失火,射击,火力

The car was now on fire. 小轿车在燃烧。

These thatched roofs frequently catch fire.

这些茅屋屋顶屡屡着火。

(2) instead *adv.* 作为替代,反而

He is too busy, let me go instead. 他太忙了,让我去吧。

Instead of disturbing her, the news had a strangely calming effect. 这消息非但没有令她不安,反而产生了一种奇怪的镇定效果。

[相关链接]

辨析: instead 和 instead of

① instead 是副词,意为“替代”“顶替”“反而,却”,一般放在句末,否定上文提到的事物,有时也可放在句首或句中,可单独在句中作状语。instead of 是介词短语,意为“代替”“而不是;而没有”,一般放在句首或句中,否定 of 后面的宾语。

instead of 还含有“对比”的意思,译成汉语时,“代替”一词不一定译出,但“代替”之意隐约可辨。

② 若要点明“被代替的人或物”,instead 之后则须加 of; 若不需要具体点出“被代替的人或物”,则不加 of。

③ instead of 后面一般接名词、代词、动名词作宾语,表示“代替、顶替、而不(是)”;但有时候 instead of 能起连词作用,其后可接与其前相对等的成分,如介词短语、形容词、副词等。

She said nothing, preferring instead to save her comments till later. 她什么也没说,而是想稍后再作评论。

I didn't have a pen, so I used a pencil instead.

我没有钢笔,因此我改用铅笔了。

If you cannot go, he'll go instead of you.

如果你不能去,他愿替你去。

We'll have tea in the garden instead of in the house.

我们将在花园里而不是在屋里喝茶。

[解析] 句意:我们正在考虑能否自己干。要表达“干某事的可能性”,可用 the possibility of (sb.'s) doing sth./be possible to do sth.,不用 the possibility to do sth.。

[答案] A、B

(3) Look, dark clouds are gathering. It is _____ to rain soon.

A. probably B. possibly C. likely D. perhaps

(2008年黄冈)

[解析] 句意:看,乌云密布,可能很快就要下雨了。不能说 It is perhaps to...; A、B 两项都是副词,所以不能选 A 项和 B 项。通常不用 It is probable to do sth.,但可以用 It is probable that 从句。

[答案] C

◆ [考题 5] (1) He has been playing computer games _____ getting on with his work.

A. in place of

B. instead

C. but

D. instead of

(2008年武汉)

[解析] 句意:他整个下午都在玩电脑游戏而不是继续工作。instead of 意为“而不是”;in place of 表示“代替”,用甲代替乙,不合题意;but 显然与句意不符。

[答案] D

[点拨] instead of 和 in place of 都有“代替”的意思,但 instead of 强调是甲而不是乙,有否定乙的意思,有时可以译成“不”;in place of 是以甲代替乙。

(2) You look tired. _____ working indoors you should go out for a walk.

A. Instead of

B. In spite of

C. Ahead of

D. Because of

(2008年长春)

[解析] 句意:你看起来有些疲倦,你应该出去走走,而不是在室内工作。instead of 代替,后面接名词或 *v.*-ing。

[答案] A

(3) —I'm really tired of jumping and running.

—Why not come and play football _____?

A. instead

B. instead of it

C. instead of

D. instead it

[解析] 句意:——我真的厌倦了跑呀跳的!——为什么不来踢足球呢? instead 作副词,可单独用。若其后接 of,则需要跟名词、代词或动名词作介词宾语。

[答案] A、B

◆ [考题 6] (1) She was complaining that the doctor was _____ too much for the treatment he was giving her.

A. expending

B. offering

C. costing

D. charging

(2008年海淀)

[解析] 本题考查动词词意。A 项 expend 花费(时间、精力、金钱等);B 项 offer 出价,开价;C 项 cost 使花费(主语为物)。句意:她抱怨医生的收费过高。

[答案] D



6. All forms of recreation, such as cinemas, bowling, ... provided free of charge by the city.

所有的娱乐形式,如电影院、保龄球……都将由该市政府免费提供。

charge v. 收费,要价;使承担(任务、责任);把……记入(账册等)

He charged off the mistake to inexperience.

他把错误归因于缺乏经验。

He does not charge at all for his service. 他完全不收服务费。

Storage will be charged on each piece of baggage remaining at stations over 24 hours.

每件行李在车站存放24小时以上都将收取寄存费。

He was charged in an action of waste. 他的浪费行为受到指责。

They charged the blunder on him. 他们把错误归咎于他。

He charged the accident to me.

他把这次事故的责任推到我头上。

The driver is charged with speeding. 司机被控告超速驾驶。

The air was charged with excitement. 气氛极为兴奋热烈。

[短语链接]

charge off 把……当作损耗注销;把……归因于

be falsely charged 被诬告

charge for 索价,要价

charge with 控告某人做某事,交付责任

free of charge 免费

in charge (of) 管理,负责,主管

in the charge of 由……管理

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

每个人一出生就会领到一个电话号码,将来无论他们生活在什么地方,这个号码都不会改变。

(1) at birth 出生时,一出生

The baby weighed seven pounds at birth. 婴儿出生时重七磅。

He was blind at birth. 他一出生就双目失明。

(2) that will never change 是一个定语从句,修饰先行词 number,关系代词 that 在从句中作主语。

(3) no matter where they live 是一个让步状语从句,意为“无论他们住在哪里”。

no matter 与 what/who/when/where/how/whether 等连用,表示“无论……,不管……”等意,引导一个让步状语从句。

no matter when = whenever 不管何时

no matter where = wherever 不管哪里

no matter how = however 不管如何

no matter who = whoever 无论谁

no matter which = whichever 不管哪一个

No matter what he says, I won't believe him.

无论他说什么,我都不会相信他。

No matter what difficulties you may meet, come to me for help.

无论遇到什么困难,来找我好了。

He failed again and again no matter how hard he tried.

无论他怎么努力,总是一次又一次的失败。

(2) The hotel _____ me £ 10 _____ a room _____ the night.

A. charges; of; in B. charged; for; at

C. charged; with; for D. charged; for; for

[解析] 句意:那家旅馆一间房一晚向我收费10英镑。“就某事物向某人索取费用”应用 charge sb. for sth.; at night 在晚上(=in the evening); for the night 当天晚上,就某晚而言。

[答案] D

(3) —The manager is away.

—Who's taking _____ of the company?

A. charge B. place C. part D. position

[解析] take charge of 是“管理”的意思。选项 B、C、D 的介词搭配分别是:take the place of (代替); take part in (参加); take position as... (担任……)。

[答案] A

(4) He charged five dollars _____ the red tie.

A. to B. for C. at D. on

[解析] 句意:这条红色的领带他卖了5美金。charge... for... 意为“收……钱,为……收费,为……索价”。

[答案] B

◆ [考题 7] (1) _____ words I use can not express my appreciation of your timely help.

A. Whatever B. How many

C. No matter what D. Whichever

(2008年天津模拟)

[解析] whatever 既可引导名词性从句,也可引导让步状语从句;no matter what 不可引导名词性从句,只能引导让步状语从句;本句用 whatever 引导主语从句。故选 A 项。

[答案] A

(2) If you leave this application form and go to another website, you will lose _____ you have already filled out on this form.

A. whatever B. no matter what

C. whichever D. no matter which

[解析] 本题考查疑问代词在复合句中的选用。及物动词后缺少宾语,whatever 引导宾语从句,相当于 anything that。B 项只能引导让步状语从句。故选 A 项。

[答案] A

(3) These wild flowers are so special that I would do _____ I can to save them.

A. whatever B. that

C. which D. whichever

[解析] 句中 I can 后省略了 do,即 I can do to save them, do 后缺宾语,所以应用 whatever,意为“任何事情;不论什么”。

[答案] A

(4) It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.

He left a bad name no matter where he stayed.
不管到了哪里,他总是臭名远扬。

注意: no matter + 疑问代词, 引导让步状语从句; 疑问代词 + ever 既可引导让步状语从句, 也可引导名词性从句。

You are always welcome no matter where you are.

无论在何地,您总是受欢迎的。

No matter what may happen, they've decided to leave this evening.

不管发生什么事,他们已决定今晚离开。

No matter where you go, you will always find the same thing.

无论你去哪里,你都会发现同样的事情。

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

医生在几千英里以外为病人动手术的远程治疗将会变得十分普通,因为每个城市都有自己的远程诊所。

(1) carry out 执行, 实行, 完成

They decided to carry out the order at once.

他们决定立即执行命令。

Extensive tests have been carried out on the patient.

已对患者进行了全面检查。

[短语链接]

carry away 带走, 拿回; 使激动得失自制能力

carry back 拿回, 使回想起

carry on (with...) 进行下去; 继续下去

[相关链接]

辨析: carry out, carry on 和 carry through

① carry out 用于对政策的“贯彻”, 以及“执行”命令、任务、决定等场合, 也可表示“进行”实验、建设、革命、履行诺言等。

Two kinds of ground strength tests are to be carried out.

要进行两种地面强度试验。

After liberation we carried out land reform.

新中国成立后我们实行了土地改革。

② carry on 是“进行”“继续进行”事业、斗争、战争、讨论、谈话等意思。有时还可后跟 with 短语。

After his father's death, Bill carried on with the business.

比尔在父亲死后, 继续做生意。

There is no one to carry on the work. We must overcome all difficulties and carry on the fight to the end.

现在没有人能接替这项工作。我们一定要战胜一切困难, 把斗争进行到底。

③ carry through 意为“将……进行到底”“渡过难关”“完成……”等。

They carried through the work in a month.

这项工作他们一个月就完成了。/ 他们一个月就完成了这项工作。

(2) with each city having... 是介词 with 引导的介词短语。在句中作状语, 也叫 with + 复合宾语结构, 在句中可以作伴随状语、方式状语、原因状语、时间状语等。常用的结构形式有:

- A. however
- B. whatever
- C. whichever
- D. whenever

[解析] 从属连词 whatever 引导的是一个宾语从句, 等于 anything that he or she wants, 且在从句中作宾语, 故 A、D 两项不可选。whichever 指在“大范围”已经确定的情况下的“任何一个”, 而这句话并没有确定大范围, 故用 whatever 表示“无论什么”。

[答案] B

◆ [考题 8] (1) Have you learned enough spoken English to _____ a conversation with the foreigners?

- A. carry on
- B. go on
- C. take on
- D. keep on

[解析] carry on a conversation 意为“进行(开展)交谈”, 故选 A 项。

[答案] A

(2) They _____ in spite of the extremely difficult conditions.

- A. carried out
- B. carried off
- C. carried on
- D. carried forward

[解析] 句意: 尽管条件非常困难, 他们还是继续下去。carry on 继续做; carry out 贯彻, 执行; carry off 运走, 获得(奖赏); carry forward 使(事业等)进展。

[答案] C

(3) The hospital is _____ tests to find out what's wrong with the little boy.

- A. carrying out
- B. carrying forward
- C. making up
- D. making out

[解析] 句意: 医院正在实施检测以找出那个小男孩的问题。carry out 执行, 实行; make up 构成, 组成, 弥补; make out 理解, 了解, 辨认, 区分等。

[答案] A

(4) —It's a good idea, but who's going to _____ the plan?
—I think Tom and Grey will.

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

[解析] 本题考查动词短语的含义。A 项意为“搁置”; B 项意为“执行”; C 项意为“收留, 订购”; D 项意为“完成”。

[答案] B

(5) I have offered to paint the house _____ a week's accommodation.

- A. in exchange for
- B. with regard to
- C. by means of
- D. in place of

(2007 年山东)
[解析] 句意: 我主动要求粉刷这座房子, 作为交换, 在这里住宿一周。A 项意为“交换”; B 项意为“关于, 至于 (concerning sb./sth.)”; C 项意为“借助……手段 (with the help of)”; D 项意为“代替、顶替 (instead of)”。

[答案] A

(6) Some people choose jobs for other reasons _____ money these days.

- A. for
- B. except
- C. besides
- D. with

(2007 年全国 II)