

译林版

# N 新课程 NEW COURSE 导航

主编：贺楚炎

高中英语

(模块3、模块4)



首都师范大学出版社  
CAPITAL NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

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# NEW 新课程 COURSE 导航

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## 模块 3

## Unit 1 The world of our senses

## Welcome to the unit

## 语言点突破

1. People have five senses: sight, hearing, taste, smell and touch. 人有 5 种感觉: 视觉、听觉、味觉、嗅觉和触觉。

## ▲ sense

① *n.* 感觉; 感官; 意义

A blind man usually has a good sense of hearing.  
盲人一般有好的听觉。

② *vt.* 感觉到, 觉察到, 意识到

He sensed that he was in danger.  
他意识到他处在危险之中。

## 拓展

与 sense 相关的短语:

be out of one's senses 神志不清

come to one's senses 神志恢复正常

make sense 讲得通; 有道理; 有意义

common sense 常识

make sense of 理解, 懂得

in a sense 在某种意义上

a sense of... 一种……感(觉)

2. However, even if we have good senses, they can still confuse us. 不过, 即使我们具备好的感官, 它们还是会把我们搞糊涂。

▲ confuse *vt.* 使糊涂, 使迷惑

What he said confused me. 他说的话令我困惑不解。

## 拓展

confusing *adj.* 使人迷惑的, 使人感到混乱的

confused *adj.* 指人感到迷惑的、糊涂的

confused 有时还可表示“混乱的, 混淆的, 分不清

的”。

His explanation was very confusing.

他的解释令人困惑不解。

The little boy was very confused by the noises.

那小男孩被吵闹声搞得很糊涂。

3. Do you know of any people who have made great achievements even if they have lost one of their senses? 你听说过一些人即使失去了他们的某一种感觉也取得了伟大的成就吗?

## ▲ know of... 听说有……, 知道有……

Do you know of the famous basketball player?

你听说过那位著名的篮球运动员吗?

## 针对性练习

## I. 单项填空

- I'm sure David will be able to find the library—he has a pretty good \_\_\_\_\_ of direction.  
A. idea B. feeling  
C. experience D. sense
- All the students often learn from \_\_\_\_\_ and both of them help \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. one another; each other  
B. each other; one another  
C. one by one; the other  
D. another one; each other
- Blind people can read by \_\_\_\_\_ letters in \_\_\_\_\_ dots called Braille.  
A. touched; raising  
B. touching; raised  
C. touching; raising  
D. touched; raised

4. Do you know one of your senses more than \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. other B. the other  
C. others D. the others

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ words made me \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. confusing; confused  
B. confused; confusing  
C. confusing; confusing  
D. confused; confused

## II. 完成对话

Mary: Excuse me, may I ask you something about 1?

Jack: Of course, you can.

Mary: Do you use one of your senses more than the 2?

Jack: Yes, I use sight more than touch. 3 to the sense of touch I always use my eyes to see the world most of the time.

Mary: Well, 4 do you think has made great achievements even if he or she has lost one of their senses?

Jack: Er, Hellen Keller, the famous American writer and lecturer who was deaf and 5. Another one is Louis Braille, a Frenchman, who 6 the famous writing system of Braille.

Jack: Have you ever heard of the "sixth sense" of the people?

Mary: I know little. What's your 7?

Jack: I do think animals have the sixth sense.

Mary: Can you tell me the 8?

Jack: It is 9 in the newspaper that countless pet owners claimed to have seen their cats and dogs acting 10 before the earthquake came.

Mary: Thank you for telling me so much. Bye.

Jack: Bye.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_



## 语言点突破

### 1. She wondered if the buses would still be running.

她想知道公交车是否仍在正常运行。

#### ▲wonder

① *vt.* 对……感到疑惑, 想要知道, 后面跟宾语从句, 通常由 what, when, why, where, how, whether, if 等引导。

I wonder what will happen next.

我想知道接下来会发生什么。

She wondered how they would go on a trip.

她想知道他们将怎么去旅行。

② *vi.* 对……感到惊讶、好奇、疑惑 (常与 at, about 连用)

I wonder at his learning.

我对他的学问感到惊奇。

What are you wondering about?

你对什么感到疑惑呀?

#### ③ *n.* 惊叹, 惊奇, 奇迹

The Great Wall is one of the greatest wonders in the world.

长城是世界上最伟大的奇迹之一。

No wonder he was late. 难怪他迟到了。

It's no wonder you are so excited.

难怪你这么兴奋。

#### 拓展

① wonderful *adj.* 极好的, 精彩的

What a wonderful book it is!

多好的一本书啊!

② 与 wonder 相关的短语:

do/work wonders 创造奇迹

wonder at... 对……感到惊奇

have a wonderful time 玩得快乐

no wonder 难怪

▲ would still be running 是过去将来进行时。过去将来进行时表示在过去的将来的某一时刻或某段时间正在进行的动作。

He said that they would be flying over the In-

dian Ocean the next day.

他说他们明天这个时候将正飞越印度洋。

2. Once out in the street, she walked quickly towards her usual bus stop. 一出去到街上,她就急匆匆地向她通常乘车的公共汽车站走去。

▲Once out in the street 是一个省略形式的时间状语从句,相当于 Once she was out in the street. once conj. “一……就……”,引导时间状语从句。当从句的主语与主句的主语一致时,从句可省略主语,若不一致则不可以省略。类似的词还有 if, unless, when, while 等。

Once my sister arrives, we can start.

我妹妹一到我们就可以出发。(此时的 my sister 不可以省略)

He won't go to the party unless (he is) invited.

除非邀请他,否则他不会参加这个聚会的。

While (he was) walking in the street, he came across his old classmate.

当他在街上走时,他遇到了他的老同学。

3. ...replied the man, "the truth is that the fog is too thick for the bus to run that far."……售票员答道,“现实情况是雾太大了,公交车开不了那么远。”

▲这是一个主从复合句,that the fog is... 是一个表语从句,that 不作成分,但不能省略,在从句中,用了 too... to... 结构,意思为“太……以至于不能……”。

The trouble is that he has no experience.

麻烦在于他没有经验。

too... to... “太……而不能”,后面的不定式作结果状语,含有否定意义。

The ice is too thin for us to skate on.

这冰太薄了,我们不能在上面滑。

注意:too... to 结构不表否定意义的情况有如下两种:

- ①当 too 后面接形容词 anxious, ready, eager, pleased, glad 等表示心理活动、情感态度等的词语时,则表示肯定含义,意为“非常”。

She is too anxious to know the result.

她极想知道结果。

I am too glad to help you.

我很高兴帮助你。

- ②only/never/not/all/but too... to... 表示肯定意义,意为“非常”。

They are only too glad to do so.

他们很高兴这样做。

▲truth n. 事实,真相,实质,真实性,真理

He taught this as a truth to his students.

他把这个作为真理教给他的学生。

Nobody knows the truth of the matter.

没有人知道此事的真实性。

#### 拓展

true adj. 真的 truthful adj. 诚实的,真实的

truthfully adv. 真实地,真正地

▲that far “那么远”,that 是副词,“那么,那样”,用来修饰形容词或副词,表示程度,常用于否定句和疑问句中。

Can hard work change a person that much?

艰辛会使人变化得那么大大吗?

4. As Polly observed the passengers on the train, she sensed that she was being watched by a tall man in a dark coat. 正当波莉打量着火车里的乘客时,她感觉到有一个穿黑色外套的高个子男人在注视她。

▲这是一个由 as 引导的时间状语从句,主句中带有 a that 引导的宾语从句。

▲observe v. 观察,留心到,注意到,看到

observe + n. / pron. / + sb. doing / do sth. / that-clause

Did you observe anything strange?

你刚才注意到奇怪的东西了吗?

I observed a woman walking on the opposite side of the street.

我注意到一个妇女在街对面走着。

The man wasn't observed to enter the room.

没有人注意那人进入了房间。

注意:主动时用 observe sb. do sth., 被动时用 sb. be observed to do sth., 不定式符号 to 需加上去。

Suddenly they observed that it had turned cloudy. 突然他们注意到天气转阴了。

▲watch v. 注视着,凝视着



keep one's eyes fixed on sth. /sb. 监视着某物/某人

was being watched 是过去进行时的被动语态. 其构成形式是 was/were + being done, 表示过去某段时间内正在发生的动作。

They felt that they were being followed by a tall man.

他们感到正在被一个高个子男人跟着。

▲in a dark coat 穿着黑色外套

"in + 衣服或颜色"表示人的穿戴。

My sister is the girl in red.

我妹妹是那个穿红色衣服的女孩。

5. While the rest of the passengers were getting out, she glanced at the faces around her. 当其他乘客陆续下车的时候,她扫视了一下她周围的面孔。

▲the rest (of...) 剩余的,其余的。用作主语时,谓语动词可用单数,也可用复数。取决于 of 后面的名词的形式或 the rest 所指代的意义。

The rest of the apples went bad.

剩余的苹果都坏了。

How did the old man spend his rest of life?

那位老人是怎么度过他的余生的?

拓展

与 rest 相关的短语:

have a rest 休息一下

rest on 依靠于;寄托于

at rest 停止;平静;安息

▲glance at 匆匆一看,一瞥

Before he got on the bus, he glanced at his watch. 在他上车前,他匆匆地看了一下手表。

辨析

stare at, look at, glare at 与 glance at

①stare at 是由于吃惊、高兴或有趣而注视。

He doesn't like being stared at.

他不喜欢被别人盯着看。

②look at 为普通用词,指为了看而把视线转向目标。

He looked at the blackboard carefully.

他仔细地看黑板。

③glare at 怒视

"Who was late?" said the teacher angrily, glaring at the students.

"谁迟到了?"老师盯着学生生气地说。

6. The tall man was nowhere to be seen. 高个子男人不见了。

▲sb. /sth. is nowhere to be seen/found 到处都找不着某人/某物

When he arrived at the cinema, Mr Black was nowhere to be seen. 当他到电影院的时候,到处都没有看到布莱克先生。

The pen was nowhere to be found.

到处都找不到那枝钢笔了。

7. When Polly got to the station entrance, it was deserted. 当波莉到达车站入口处时,那里已空无一人。

▲deserted adj. 荒芜一人的,被舍弃的,空的,无人的

Robinson stayed on the deserted island for two years. 罗宾逊在这荒芜的岛上呆了两年。

desert /dɪ'zɜ:t/ vt. 舍弃,遗弃

Don't desert your friend in trouble.

不要抛弃你遇到麻烦的朋友。

desert /'dezət/ n. [C] 沙漠,荒地

There are lots of deserts in that country.

那个国家有很多沙漠。

拓展

类似词归纳:

transport { /'træns'pɔ:t/ n. 运输  
/træns'pɔ:t/ vt. 运输,运送,输送

content { /'kɒntent/ n. 内容  
/kən'tent/ adj. 满足的,满意的

separate { /'sepə'reɪt/ vt. 分开;隔离  
/'sepə'reɪt/ adj. 分离的;单独的;独立的

close { /klaʊz/ vt. & vi. 关;关闭  
/klaʊs/ adj. 亲近的 adv. 靠近地

record { /'rekɔ:d/ n. 记录;记载;唱片  
/rɪ'kɔ:d/ vt. & vi. 记录;记载;录音/像

export { /'eks'pɔ:t/ n. 出口;输出  
/'ɪk'spɔ:t/ vt. 输出;带走;出口

progress { /'prəʊɡres/n. 前进; 进展  
/prə'gres/vi. 前进; 进行; 进展; 进步  
produce { /prə'dju:s/vt. & vi. 产生; 生产; 制造; 提出  
/ˈprɒdʒu:s/n. 产量; 出产, (总称) 产品; 农产品  
lead { /li:d/vt. 领导 n. 领先, 首先  
/led/n. 铅; 石墨

8. Outside, the fog lay like a thick, grey cloud. 外面的大雾就像一片浓密的灰云笼罩着天空。

▲ lay 是 lie 的过去式。

意思	原形	过去式	过去分词	现在分词
躺; 位于	lie	lay	lain	lying
撒谎	lie	lied	lied	lying
搁, 放, 下蛋	lay	laid	laid	laying

At the foot of the hill lay a small village two years ago. 两年前, 在山脚下有一个小村庄。

He lied to me that he was ill.

他向我撒谎说他病了。

Where did you lay the book?

你把那本书放在哪儿了?

#### 拓展

与 lie 相关的短语:

lie in/on 位于

lay a table 摆桌子

lay hold of 紧紧抓住

big lie 弥天大谎

black lie 用心险恶的谎言

white lie 无恶意的谎言, 善意的谎言

9. Polly set off towards Park Street. 波莉向公园街走去。

▲ set off 出发, 动身 (= set out / set forth) 燃放 (鞭炮等), 引发

The group set off in search of the lost boy at once. 这组人立即动身寻找那个不见了的男孩。

#### 拓展

与 set 相关的短语:

set out to do sth. = set about doing sth. 开始做某事

set up 建立, 建起; 安装

set an example 树立榜样

set foot in 进入

set aside 搁置

a set of 一套

10. As she walked along, she heard the sound of footsteps, but by the time she reached the corner of the street, the footsteps were gone. 当她沿着街道走时, 波莉听到了一阵脚步声, 可当她走到街道拐角处时, 脚步声又消失了。

▲ by the time 引导时间状语从句, “到……时候”, 主句通常用过去完成时或将来完成时态。

By the time he was 20, he had finished teaching himself medicine.

到他 20 岁时, 他已经自学了医学。

▲ be gone 为系表结构, gone 为形容词, “离去了的, 不见了的” = be missing / lost.

Gone are the days when we played together.

我们在一起玩的日子一去不复返了。

My pencil is gone / missing / lost.

我的铅笔不见了。

11. She could feel her heart beating with fear. 她能感到由于害怕自己的心在怦怦直跳。

▲ with fear 由于恐惧, with 表示原因。

Her face turned white with fear.

她的脸都吓白了。

When she heard the news, she jumped with joy.

当她听到这个消息时, 她高兴得跳了起来。

▲ fear n. 害怕, 恐惧, 忧虑, 担心; v. 害怕, 畏惧

feel no fear 什么也不怕

Never fear. 不用怕。

—Is he going to die? 他就要死了吗?

—I fear so. 恐怕如此。

#### 拓展

与 fear 相关的短语:

be in fear (of) ... (为……而) 提心吊胆

for fear 由于害怕

▲ feel sth. / sb. doing 感觉某物 / 某人在做……

I feel something moving in the dark.

我感觉黑暗里有东西在移动。

feel sth. /sb. do... 感觉某物/某人做……

She felt a rough hand brush her face.

她感觉到一只粗糙的手擦过她的脸。

feel... done 表示“感觉到……被做”。

12. A minute before, she had wished for someone to come along. 刚才她还盼望着能有什么人朝她这里走来。

▲wish *n.* & *vt.* 愿望, 意愿, 祝愿, 希望

Who can satisfy your wish?

谁能满足你的愿望呢?

I wish to visit the exhibition.

我希望参观展览会。

He wished he had gone abroad last year.

他希望去年他就出国了。

I wish you could go with me.

我希望你能和我一起去。

拓展

与 wish 相关的短语:

wish to do sth. 希望做某事

wish for... 希望得到……, 渴望……

wish sb. sth. 愿某人得到某物

give one's best wishes to... 向……表示最美好的祝愿

We keep wishing for a chance to go abroad.

我们一直盼望有机会出国。

辨析

hope, wish 与 expect

wish, expect 和 hope 都可用作动词, 三者都可接不定式作宾语, 不可接动名词作宾语。wish for, hope for 都表示“希望得到, 渴望”之意。

He wishes/hopes/expects to be a pop star.

他希望成为一名流行歌手。

People all over the world wish for/hope for peace. 世界人民渴望和平。

三者的用法区别有:

- ①wish, expect 可接不定式作宾补, 而 hope 不能接不定式作宾补。

I wish him to help me. 我希望他能帮助我。

He expects me to pass the exam.

他希望我能通过考试。

- ②expect 强调“期待, 等待”。

I expect you to live with us because we all like you. 我希望你能跟我们在一起住, 因为我们都喜欢你。

We are expecting a letter.

我们正在等一封信。

- ③wish 后常接双宾语, 表示“祝愿”, 而 hope, expect 没有这种用法。

I wish you good luck. 我祝你好运。

- ④wish 和 hope 后面都可接宾语从句, 但 wish 后面的宾语从句需用虚拟语气, 表示愿望没有真正实现, 而 hope 后面的宾语从句要用陈述语气。

I wish I could fly like a bird.

但愿我会像鸟一样飞。

I hope you will be well very soon.

我祝你早日康复。

13. Now she wanted to run, but fear held her still. 现在她想逃跑, 但是由于恐惧, 她站在那里一动也不能动。

▲still *adj.*

- ①不动或无声的, 静止的, 寂静的

Keep still while we are taking photos.

我们拍照时不要动。

- ②adv. 仍然, 依旧, 还是

He's still surfing the Internet now.

他现在还在上网。

▲hold *vt.* 使(某人)处于某种状态

His talk held us silent.

他的讲话使我们安静下来了。

14. The footsteps seemed close now. 脚步声这会儿好像近了。

▲seem 似乎, 好像

- ①seem (to be) + *n.* / *adj.*

She seems to be a kind girl.

她似乎是个好女孩。

- ②seem + to do/to be doing/to have done

They seemed to be eating something.

他们似乎在吃东西。

She seemed to have finished her diary.

她似乎已写完了日记。

③ seem like...

It seems like many years since we saw you last time. 自从上次我们见到你以来,似乎有许多年了。

④ It seems that... 看起来……, 似乎……

It seems that it is going to rain.  
天似乎要下雨了。

⑤ There seems (to be)... 似乎有……

There seems to be a big fight.  
似乎有一场大的战斗。

⑥ It seems as if... 看起来(仿佛)……(常用虚拟语气)

It seems as if we had never seen each other before. 仿佛我们以前从未见过面。

辨析

appear, look 与 seem

appear, look 与 seem 都有“似乎”“好像”的意思,但其含义不尽相同。appear 强调根据事物的表面现象而得出的判断,但实质上可能并非如此;look 是指根据视觉印象而得出的判断,实际上可能如此;seem 是指暗含有一定的根据或从某种迹象来看,往往接近事实的判断,后常接形容词,并常和 like 连用。试比较:

他看起来很强壮。

He appears quite strong. (其实他身体可能不强壮。)

He seems quite strong. (他身体的确很强壮。)

He looks quite strong. (他身体可能很强壮。)

15. A few seconds later, a hand reached out and touched her arm. 几秒钟后,有一只手伸了过来,碰了碰她的胳膊。

▲ later *adj.* 更迟的,往后的 *adv.* 稍后,随后

She often comes back later than me.  
她常常比我回来得迟。

We found the missing book a week later.  
一周后我们找到了那本不见了的书。

拓展

与 later 相关的短语:

later on 稍后 sooner or later 迟早,早晚

See you later! 再见!

辨析

late, latter, later, latest 与 lately

① late—later—latest (最迟的,最晚的;最新的)

He got to school the latest but he heard the latest news.

他到校最迟但听到了最新的消息。

② latter (与 former 相对) 后者的;后面的,后来的

In the latter part of his life, he led a happy life. 他在后半生中过得很幸福。

③ lately = recently “最近”。常与现在完成时连用。

Have you heard from them recently?  
最近你收到他们的来信了吗?

▲ reach out 伸出手

He reached out and took down a picture.  
他伸出手取下一张图片。

16. Polly found herself staring up at a man standing with his hand resting on her arm. 波莉发现自己身后站着个男人,他的手搭在她的胳膊上。

▲ find sb. doing sth. 发现某人在做某事,分词作宾语补足语,standing 作定语,修饰 a man, with his hand 是 with 复合结构,作伴随状语。

拓展

with 所构成的复合结构,常用作伴随、原因、目的等状语,常有如下几种形式:

① with + n. + doing

With the boy leading, we found the house easily. 在那个男孩的带领下,我们很容易地找到了那所房子。

② with + n. + done

With his hand tied back, the man came in.  
那个男人走了进来,手被绑在背后。

③ with + n. + to do

With a lot of homework to do, he decided not to go out.

由于有很多作业要做,他决定不出去了。

④ with + n. + *adj.* / *adv.* / *n.*

He likes sleeping with the window open.

他喜欢睡觉时窗户开着。

17. Watch out for the step here. 当心这儿有台阶。

▲watch out (for) “当心, 注意”, 相当于 look out.

Watch out/Look out! There's an iceberg ahead. 当心! 前面有冰山。

Watch out for a thief on the bus. 车上当心小偷。

拓展

与 watch 相关的短语:

watch one's step 小心、谨慎行事

watch for 寻求, 期待

watch over 照看, 看守

keep watch 看守, 值班

be on the watch (for) 留神, 提防着

18. Are you sure you know the way? 你肯定你认识路吗?

▲sure adj. 确信的; 有把握的

拓展

与 sure 相关的短语:

be sure of/about sth. 对某事有把握, 确信

be sure to do sth. 一定做某事

be sure that... 确信……

make sure 确保, 安排妥当, 务必, 确定, 查清, 弄明白

I'm sure of his coming tomorrow.

我确信他明天会来。

I'm sure to get a good mark because it is easy.

因为试卷容易我一定会得高分。

I'm sure that running is good for my health.

我确信跑步对我身体有益。

Will you make sure of his return?

你能确保他会返回吗?

注意: certain “肯定的”, 多指根据客观理由和依据而相信的一种肯定存在的事实。主语可以是 it 或人, 而 sure 的主语不可以是 it, 只能是人。

It is certain that they will win the match.

他们一定能赢得这场比赛。

19. It gives me the chance to pay back the help that people give me when it's sunny. 这给了我一个

机会, 我可以回报在晴天里给予我帮助的人们了。

▲chance n. [C] 机会, 可能性

have the/a chance to do sth. 有机会做某事

There is a chance that they will soon get well. 他们可能很快会康复的。

拓展

与 chance 相关的短语:

by chance 碰巧

There is a chance that... 有可能……

the main chance 绝好的机会

▲pay vi. & vt. 给予, 付款 n. [U] 工资

People should pay their taxes.

人们应该交税。

拓展

与 pay 相关的短语:

pay a visit to... = pay... a visit 拜访

pay attention to 注意

pay away 不负债

pay back 偿还; 报复, 回报

pay for 付出……的代价, 赔偿

pay off 付清(工资), 还清(欠款等), 回报

She has paid back all her debts.

她付清了她所有的债务。

I'll pay back what you have done for me.

我将报答你为我所做的一切。

20. You spoke to me and offered help. 你对我说话并提供了帮助。

▲offer vt. (主动) 提出做某事(后跟不定式),

(主动) 拿给, 给予; 提供, 出价

He offered to lend them ¥ 200.

他主动提出借 200 元钱给他们。

He has been offered a job in China.

他在中国得到了一个工作机会。

辨析

offer, supply 与 provide

①offer 表主动甚至免费提供, 具体翻译时可以做“(主动) 提出, 献给”等解, 习惯搭配是 offer sth. to sb.。

She offered me a cup of tea. = She offered a cup of tea to me. 她给了我一杯茶。

- ②supply 的实际含义是“供应”，无“主动”和“免费”之意，习惯搭配是 supply sb. with sth. 或 supply sth. for/to sb.。

It is the sun that supplies all the living things on the earth with light and heat. 太阳为地球上所有的生物提供光和热。

- ③provide 的意思是“提供，供给，规定”，习惯搭配是 provide sth. for sb. 或 provide sb. with sth.。

The school provided food for the students. = The school provided students with food.

这所学校为学生提供食物。

21. Weather that bad is really rare these days. 这些日子里那样坏的天气真是少见。

▲that/this *adv.* 这么，这样，那么，那样。如前文中的 that far.

The bridge is this long. 桥有这么长。

She is not that poor. 她并非那么穷。

22. I was frozen with fear for a moment. 我一度因为恐惧而吓呆了。

▲be frozen with... 因……而呆住了

He was frozen with surprise.

他由于惊讶而呆住了。

#### 拓展

freeze 的过去式为 froze, 过去分词为 frozen.

freezing *adj.* 冰点的

I felt frozen because the weather was freezing.

由于天气很冷，我冻僵了。

The river is frozen over. 河被封冻了。

▲for a moment 一会儿

23. If anyone knows this kind man, please contact me through the newspaper so I can thank him personally. 如果有人知道这个好心的男人，请通过报纸与我联系，以便我能当面感谢他。

▲contact *n.* 接触，联系 *vt.* & *vi.* 和……联系，接触

His job was to make contact with the manager.

他的工作是和那位经理联系。

Please contact me by phone. 请用电话联系我。

#### 拓展

与 contact 相关的短语：

come into contact with 接触，碰上

lose contact with... 与……失去联系

make contact with... 和……接触、联系

have contact with... 接触到……，和……有联系

be in/out of contact with... 与……有联系/失去联系

24. Which sense do you think would be the worst to lose? 你认为失去哪一种感觉最不好？

▲do you think 是插入语成分，本句式为插入式特殊疑问句，注意句子的语序。

Wh- + do you think/believe/suppose + 陈述句语序？

When do you think he will return?

你认为他何时会回来？

Why do you believe they are here for help?

为什么你认为他们是来这儿求助的？

25. But I don't think it would be too hard to lose my sense of taste. 不过我认为失去味觉不会很难过的。

▲这是一个否定前移的句子，翻译时要把主句中的否定意思转到从句中去。

He doesn't think you will come back.

他认为你不会回来。

#### 阅读策略

##### 阅读故事

故事有各种不同的类型。故事通常有下面的共同元素。以教材中的故事为例：情节——一位在雾中迷路的妇女得到一位老人的帮助；主要角色——一位妇女和一位老人；特定时间——一个下午；地点——一个多雾的城市；要解决的问题或议题——她应该如何回家；高潮或出人意料的结局——这个老人是盲人。学习辨别这些因素将有助于你更好地理解你阅读的文章。

### 如何阅读故事

我们讲故事,往往要交代时间、地点、人物、情节、矛盾冲突和高潮等要素。与一般的记叙文相比,故事要具备的是风趣和幽默及令人吃惊或意料之外的结局。这类题材是我们经常遇到的,也是高考考查的内容。

解答好这类问题要注意以下几个方面:

首先,阅读故事要学会理清文章的结构。故事多以人物为中心,以时间或空间为线索,按事件的发生、发展、结局展开故事,所以我们可以以时间、地点、事件、因果等为线索,找出关键的词语,勾画出一幅完整清晰的故事细节认知图。

其次,了解故事的语言特点。一般来说故事语言比较幽默、风趣。故事通常来自日常生活,使人感到故事很熟悉,好像在生活中听到过。但随着故事的发展、矛盾的展开、意外结局的到来,我们就会感觉其幽默所在,同学们要注意幽默的“灵魂”,即幽默故事中含蓄而风趣的对话。注意弄清楚这些句子哪些是起铺垫作用的,哪些是对应前面内容的,哪些句子是能真正体现幽默之处的。注意作者对人物的外貌、语言、动作和思想的描写,这些都反映了人物的性格。特别要注意人物的最后几句话,结局耐人寻味。

最后,注意这类文章的题目设计特色。从形式上看故事一般比较短,但其含义却比较复杂。因为它往往描述的是一个片段的情景,其前因后果的说明都往往被省略。而命题者往往利用这些省去的情节,来考查能否根据故事的发展和结局进行推测。这也是我们本单元要求同学们学会的技能,学会推理判断,从命题方面来看,幽默故事往往是推理性的,通常有一两道推理题。所以我们要学会如何根据故事情节的展开、发展、结局进行合理的推断。

#### 针对性练习

#### I. 单项填空

1. The mother \_\_\_\_\_ the train until it disappeared in the distance.

- A. observed                      B. watched  
C. noticed                      D. saw
2. Beibei has gone to the reading-room, \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom.  
A. The rest of the students are  
B. The rest of the students is  
C. The rest of the student is  
D. The rest of the student are
3. They haven't moved into the room because it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. painted                      B. is painted  
C. is being painted              D. had been painted
4. The little girl is afraid to walk down a \_\_\_\_\_ street at midnight.  
A. deserted                      B. deserved  
C. preserved                      D. crowded
5. When we got to seaport, the ship wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ any longer.  
A. in common                      B. in sight  
C. in addition                      D. in brief
6. It is ten years since the scientist \_\_\_\_\_ on his life's work of discovering the valuable chemical.  
A. made for                      B. set out  
C. took off                      D. turned up
7. The little boy \_\_\_\_\_ the toys in the window.  
A. glanced at                      B. glared at  
C. stared at                      D. aimed at
8. I don't think Peter is \_\_\_\_\_ stupid. He is really clever.  
A. quite                      B. fairly  
C. that                      D. rather
9. The names of the students \_\_\_\_\_ are all listed on this piece of paper.  
A. to invite                      B. inviting  
C. to be invited                      D. to be inviting
10. They are too busy \_\_\_\_\_ my question when \_\_\_\_\_ on the project.

- A. to answer; working  
B. to answering; working  
C. answer; working  
D. to answer; work

## II. 完形填空

James wrote a play for television about a family who came to England from Pakistan, and the difficulty they had 1 in England. The play was very 2, and it was bought by an American TV company. James was invited to go to New York to 3 the production. He lived in Dulwich, which was an hour's ride away from Heathrow Airport. The flight was to leave at 8:30 a. m., 4 he had to be at the airport at about 7:30 in the morning.

He ordered 5 for 6:30, 6 his alarm clock for 5:45, and went to sleep. Unfortunately he forgot 7 the clock, and it stopped shortly after 8. Also the driver of the taxi had to work deep into the night and overslept.

James 9 with that terrible feeling that something was wrong. He 10 his alarm clock. It stood there silently, with the hands 11 ten past twelve. He turned on 12 and discovered that it was 13 ten to nine. He switched on the electric kettle.

He was just pouring the boiling water into the teapot 14 the nine o'clock pips sounded 15 the radio. The announcer began to read the news... "16 are coming in of a crash near Heathrow Airport. A Boeing 707 leaving for New York crashed shortly after 17 this morning. Flight number 2234..." James 18.

"19," he said out loud. "If I hadn't 20, I would have been on that plane."

1. A. settled                      B. to settle down  
C. been settled down        D. settling down  
2. A. long                        B. interesting

- C. successful                      D. well  
3. A. help for                      B. help with  
C. help to                        D. help making  
4. A. so                            B. therefore  
C. for                              D. though  
5. A. a taxi                        B. a driver  
C. a ticket                        D. his breakfast  
6. A. fixing                        B. fixed  
C. setting                        D. set  
7. A. to have winded              B. having winded  
C. winding                        D. to wind  
8. A. he fell asleep                B. he woke up  
C. midnight                        D. his work  
9. A. dreamed                      B. awoke  
C. went to sleep                    D. lay down  
10. A. looked for                    B. looked through  
C. looked at                        D. looked forward to  
11. A. pointing at                    B. pointing to  
C. striking to                        D. striking  
12. A. the radio                      B. the light  
C. the TV set                        D. the water  
13. A. already                        B. truly  
C. as the matter of fact        D. in fact  
14. A. as                            B. until  
C. while                            D. when  
15. A. by                            B. on  
C. above                            D. from  
16. A. Words                        B. News  
C. Information                        D. Reports  
17. A. taking up                      B. taking off  
C. taking away                        D. taking place  
18. A. turned pale                    B. turned red  
C. turned up                        D. turned around  
19. A. My play                        B. My ticket  
C. My flight                        D. My mum  
20. A. made tea                        B. slept  
C. woke up                        D. overslept

## III. 阅读理解

Marx could read all the leading European



languages and write in three: German, French and English. He liked to repeat the saying: "A foreign language is a weapon in the struggle of life." He took up the study of Russian when he was already 50 years old, and in six months he knew it well enough to get pleasure from reading Russian books.

In spite of the late hour when Marx went to bed, he was always up between eight and nine in the morning, had some black coffee, read through his newspapers and then went to his study. He worked there till two or three in the afternoon. He stopped his work only for meals and when the weather was allowed he went out for a walk in the evening. During the day he sometimes slept for an hour or two on the sofa. In his youth he often worked the whole night through.

- Marx could read \_\_\_\_\_ the European languages.  
A. a few                      B. three of  
C. most of                    D. none of
- Marx considered a foreign language as a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. joy                        B. weapon  
C. struggle                   D. reading
- It was \_\_\_\_\_ hard work that Marx could read Russian books.  
A. less than half a year  
B. after six months'  
C. six months before  
D. during the six months'
- When he was young, Marx often \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stayed up throughout the night  
B. got up very early  
C. went to bed between eight and nine in the morning  
D. stayed up at eight or nine at night
- When the weather \_\_\_\_\_ Marx went out for a walk in the evening.

- A. was warm                      B. were allowed  
C. was well                        D. was fine

#### IV. 阅读简答

The 2008 Olympic Game has been the most cheerful and anticipated(预先的) event throughout Beijing ever since Beijing was rewarded the right to host the 2008 Summer Olympic Games, yet the focus should be shifted from making a promise to carrying out the promise made.

In my point of view, to bridge the gap between the promise and reality, Beijing still has a long way to go. To begin with, basic-structure construction should be the primary concern. Such basic-structures as communications and transportation system and facilities ought to draw our constant attention. For example, traffic jam has been an age-old headache in Beijing. The scene of long queues of vehicles worming their way inch by inch will surely cause great disorder, and impair the image of the city meanwhile. Next, to add charm to convenience, overall city planning is quite necessary. Time permitting, a redesign of city plan and adjustment of architectural style would provide a better environment for cultivating the characteristic, mixing oriental elegance(东方的雅致) with international greatness, will tower aloft(在高处) among surrounding architectures. To achieve such effect, Beijing shall seek opinions from first-rate architects and make an overall plan. Thirdly, quality of the population should be improved. To make an international metropolis, both "hardware" and "software" are important.

However, Rome was not built in a day. To carry out the promise of "New Beijing, Great Olympics", deeds speak louder than words.

- Find in the passage a word closest in meaning to the underlined word "metropolis".