



鼎尖系列丛书之二

新课标·高中同步

# 鼎尖学案

人教版

英语

必修4

个性化学案

- 课前预习
- 课堂笔记
- 课后作业

师生同修

学教互动

师生同修 学教互动

DING JIAN XUE AN

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延边教育出版社



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藏书章

- 个性化学案
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# 沉淀七年 浓情奉献 个性教辅 鼎尖学案

## 开创中国教辅个性化新时代

新课程改革要求教师在尊重学生差异性的前提下，利用和发挥自身特长，体现自身特色，采用相应的教学模式，提倡教学模式的个性化、多样化。

如何顺应新课程改革的要求，实现教学模式多样化和教辅图书个性化，一直是我们近年来研究的课题。

2001年6月，在国家义务教育课程改革伊始，延边教育出版社“世纪鼎尖教育研究中心”便成立了专门的课题组，开始着手研究如何实现教辅图书个性化这一问题。

2002年，继上海市自主命题高考以后，北京市成为第二个自主命题的省份，随后，高考自主命题的范围不断扩大，高考模式多样化特征日益明显。

2004年秋，新课程改革开始在高中稳步推进；2007年，山东、广东、海南、宁夏开始首轮新课标高考。2008年，高中新课标的省份不断增加。

教材版本的多样化和高考的地方化，要求我们必须推进教辅图书的地方化和个性化。同时，国家新课程改革，对教辅图书的个性化也提出了许多新的要求。

新课程改革不断推进的七年，是教师对于个性化教辅的需求不断增加的七年，也是我们密切关注新课程改革动向、不断深入研究的七年。经过七年的不断研究、探索与实践，2008年4月，我们推出了沉淀了七年的研究成果：《鼎尖教案》《鼎尖学案》系列丛书。

《鼎尖学案》系列丛书，以资料性、工具性、完备性的教师用书《鼎尖教案》为基础，按照一般的教学规律，将教学过程分为“课前预习”“课堂教学”“课后作业”三个阶段，将课程类型划分为“新授课”“讲评课”“复习课”三种基本类型。使用时，可依据不同教师的教学习惯和学生的差异性，结合每个教学环节的实际要求，将课程类型划分为不同的模式。

教师在《鼎尖教案》基础上，根据自身的教学习惯和学生的实际情况，可以将不同课程类型的不同模式进行组合，选择自己需要的学案模式。我们可根据不同地区、不同教师的不同需求进行制作，提供个性化教辅。这样，教师通过对“教案”内容的选择使用，与自选学生用书的“个性化学案”模式一起进行个性化教学，由此实现教辅图书的个性化。

最后，我们衷心地感谢七年以来，在推进教学模式多样化和教辅图书个性化的过程中，给予我们热情支持和无私帮助的广大一线教师和教育专家。同时，也希望有更多的一线教师和教育专家在使用本书之后，提出宝贵意见，与我们共同探索更多、更实用的学案模式，促进本系列丛书的不断完善与发展。

北京世纪鼎尖教育研究中心



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# Unit 1 Women of achievement

## 自主学习

### 单元预习

#### I. 根据英语释义写出正确的单词。

- \_\_\_\_\_ a battle; a movement with a political or business purpose
- \_\_\_\_\_ place where it is dark because the sun does not shine directly
- \_\_\_\_\_ good enough for the time, effort, etc. that you spend
- \_\_\_\_\_ keep something or someone up; hold the weight of something
- \_\_\_\_\_ say why one thinks something is right or wrong
- \_\_\_\_\_ the amount of one thing measured in relation to another
- \_\_\_\_\_ the quality of being kind
- \_\_\_\_\_ to help in the birth of
- \_\_\_\_\_ not thinking too well of oneself
- \_\_\_\_\_ kind; thinking and caring about other people

#### II. 单项选择。

- I can't imagine \_\_\_\_\_ with that terrible man for such a long time.  
A. stay      B. to stay      C. staying      D. being stayed

- Is \_\_\_\_\_ necessary to tell his mother everything that he did?  
A. It      B. that      C. what      D. he
- Tom graduated from college at a very young age.  
—Oh, he \_\_\_\_\_ have been a very smart boy then.  
A. could      B. should      C. might      D. must
- It \_\_\_\_\_ her why not ask the telephone company for her teacher's number.  
A. hit      B. struck      C. knocked      D. caught
- This football team had won five matches \_\_\_\_\_ last weekend.  
A. till      B. at      C. by      D. /
- After saying goodbye, the couple moved off and \_\_\_\_\_ in the crowd.  
A. was lost      B. were lost  
C. had lost      D. lost

#### 问题发现

## 第1课时

### 探究新知

#### Warming Up

- Examine the following six women using the rules about what makes a great person. 运用造就一个伟大人物的规则来考察下面六名女性。

【导学】(1)examine 在本句不是“考试”之意,而是含有“审视,考察,仔细看”之意。

【导学】(2)make 造就,使成功。

#### 例示

#### 单项选择:

Someone who lacks staying power and perseverance is unlikely to \_\_\_\_\_ a good researcher.  
A. make      B. turn      C. get      D. grow

- Joan of Arc was a girl from the countryside who dressed as a man and went to fight for the French. She helped drive the English out of France. (她是)一个来自农村的、打扮得像男子的姑娘,她帮助把英国人赶出法国。

【导学】(1)dress (sb) as (把……)打扮成……模样。

●过去分词 dressed 可作表语, be dressed (in) 表示穿着状况,但 get dressed (in) 仍表示动作,相当于 dress (oneself) in。

●辨析: dress, put on, wear 与 have on

①dress 表动作,意思是“(给自己或帮别人)穿衣服”,可单独用作不及物动词,接宾语则用表示人的名词、代词或反身代词。(be)dressed 表状态。

②put on 表动作,意思是“穿上,戴上”,是终止性短语,其宾语是衣服、鞋、帽、手套、袜子、眼镜等。

③wear 表状态,意思是“穿着,戴着”,用一般现在/过去时表示经常的状态;用现在/过去进行时表示一时的状态;用现在完成时表示把衣服穿到了什么程度。除接普通服饰外,还可指佩戴手表、首饰、徽章、花儿以及留长发、胡须等,含义最广。

④have on 表状态,且是静态,意思是“穿着,戴着”,多用于口语,是比较普通的用语,无进行时。

【导学】(2)drive... out of 把……从……赶出去,把……驱赶出……。

例示

改错:He dressed in uniform.

3. She was caught and put to death by the English. 她被英国人抓住了,被判处了死刑。

【导学】put sb to... 判处某人……。

●同义词组:sentence sb to death 判处某人死刑

例示

改错:The murderer put to death.

4. She helped improve prison conditions and gave prisoners work and education. 她帮助改善了监狱的条件并给囚犯工作,让他们受教育。

【导学】condition n. 条件,状况,环境,情形。

●be in good/poor/excellent condition 处于好的/坏的/极佳的状况

●在表示“条件”时,作可数名词;在表示“情况,状态”时,作不可数名词;在表示“环境,情形”时,常用 conditions。

例示

改错:He is on good condition.

5. Song Chingling, Dr Sun Yat-sen's wife, was one of the top leaders in modern Chinese history. 宋庆龄,孙逸仙博士的夫人,是现代中国历史上最伟大的领导人之一。

【导学】(1)Dr Sun Yat-sen's wife 是 Song Chingling 的同位语,对 Song Chingling 作进一步的说明。这种同位语的构成是:紧跟在前面一个同位的名词后,前后有逗号隔开。

【导学】(2)top+名词,表示“最高的……,最好的……,最伟大的……,顶尖的……”等意思。

●top 的常见搭配:

at the top of one's voice 高声地

on the top floor 在顶层

at the top speed 以最快的速度

on (the) top of 在……的上面

be / feel on top of the world 高兴至极

例示

单项选择:

I will never forget that day, \_\_\_\_\_ we spent together two years ago.

A. one B. it C. when D. where

6. She concerned herself with welfare projects, especially the China Welfare Institute for women and children. 她关心福利事业,领导着中国福利基金会,尤其是妇女儿童福利基金会。

【导学】 (1)concern *vt.* 关心,关怀;关系到,关于  
concern oneself with / about... 关心,关怀。

●be concerned with 关心,关怀;关系到,与……有关。

●be concerned about / for 也有“关心,关怀”之意。

●关系到,关于。

●concern 能作名词用,常见搭配如下:  
show / express concern about 对……表示关心  
have a concern in 和……有利害关系  
cause / give concern 引起忧虑  
serious concern 极度关心

【导学】 (2)welfare *n.* 福利,福利事业;救济金(不可数)。

例示

完成句子:

\_\_\_\_\_(就我来说) his vision is a failure.

7. She devoted all her life to medical work for Chinese women and children. 为了中国妇女儿童的健康,她把自己的一生都献给了医学事业。

【导学】 devote one's time/life/energy to=give one's time/

life/energy to 把时间/一生/精力用于……,其中 to 是介词,后面接名词、代词或 *v.-ing* 形式。

●devoted *adj.* 献身的,专心的,忠诚的  
be devoted to... 献身于……的,对……忠诚的

例示

改错:He is a devoting Marxist.

8. As a young girl, she always wanted to study animals. 当还是个小女孩时,她就一直想研究动物。

【导学】 as 此处用作连词,表示“当……时候”,多用于从句的省略形式。

●as 还可以用作介词,表示“作为……”。

例示

单项选择:

Rose was very happy \_\_\_\_\_ the result of the examination.  
A. as B. to C. at D. by

9. connection *n.* 连接,关系,亲戚

【导学】 (1)连接(不可数,有时可与不定冠词连用)。

【导学】 (2)关系,联系(不可数,有时可与不定冠词连用)。

【导学】 (3)亲戚,有关系的人(可数)。

**【导学】** (4) in connection with 关于, 有关, 和……联系起来。

10. She also worked hard to make as many countries as possible agree not to use them. 她努力工作, 使尽可能多的国家同意不使用它们。

**【导学】** (1) to make as many countries as possible agree not to use them 是不定式短语作状语, 说明 worked hard 的目的。这个不定式的主要结构是 make... agree not to use them 译为“使……同意不使用它们”。make 后的宾语是 as many countries as possible。

**【导学】** (2) as... as possible 尽可能……。

● as... as possible 的其他常见搭配:

as soon as possible 尽可能快

as early as possible 尽可能早

as fast / quickly as possible 尽可能快

as hard as possible 尽力

**例示**

(1) 改错: He earns as many as 2000 dollars each month.

(2) 单项选择:

—Did you take enough money with you.

—No, I needed \_\_\_\_\_ I thought I would.

A. not so much as

B. as much as

C. much more than

D. much less than

11. women of achievement 具有伟大成就的女性

**【导学】** achievement n. 成就, 功绩(可数)。

● achieve vt. 获得, 取得; 达到, 实现

① 获得, 取得(胜利、成功、成就、成果等)。

② 达到, 实现(目标、目的等)。

**例示**

单项选择:

Although medical science \_\_\_\_\_ control over several dangerous diseases, what worries us is that some of them are returning.

A. achieved

B. has achieved

C. will achieve

D. had achieve

## Pre-reading and Reading

12. Why do you think Jane Goodall went to Africa to study chimps rather than to university? 你认为简·古多尔为什么到非洲去研究黑猩猩而不是去读大学?

**【导学】** (1) Why / When / Where / How do you think...? 是个常见的、很有用的句型, 意为“你认为某人或某事为什么/何时/在哪里/如何……?”, suppose 也能用于这一句型。

● 动词是 know 的句式是: Do you know why / when / where / how...

**【导学】** (2) rather than 用于连接两个并列的成分, 表示“而不是”。在本句连接两个地点状语 to Africa 和 to university。to study chimps 是目的状语。

**例示**

改错: You rather than I am to blame.

13. Following Jone's way of studying chimps, our group are all going to visit them in the forest. 根据简研究黑猩猩的方法, 我们一行人就准备去拜访森林里的黑猩猩。

**【导学】** 作主语时, group 如果是指整个小组, 谓语句动词用单数; 如果指小组内的成员, 谓语句动词用复数。在本句, 指小组内的成员, 故用复数动词 are。

例示

改错: The group is discussing the plan.

14. Jane has studied these families of chimps for many years and helped people understand how much they behave like humans. 简已经研究它们很多年了,她帮助人们了解了黑猩猩跟人类的行为是多么的相似。

【导学】(1)and 连接两个谓语: has studied these animals for many years 和 helped people understand how much they behave like humans 是 understand 的宾语从句。

【导学】(2)how much 是状语,修饰 like humans。修饰介词 like 用 much 或 very much,而不用 very。

【导学】(3)behave *vi.* 举动,举止,行为表现。

●behaviour *n.* 行为,举止;习性,性能(不可数)

①行为,举止(不可数)。

②习性,性能(不可数)。

例示

翻译:

老实点: \_\_\_\_\_ yourself

15. Watching a family of chimps wake up is our first activity of the day. 我们当天的首要任务就是观察黑猩猩一家是如何醒来的。

【导学】Watching a family... 是动名词短语作主语。

●动名词作主语时,有时还可以用 it 作形式主语。

●动名词还可以在句子中充当表语、宾语等。

【导学】(2)watch; look at sb/sth 看人(物); observe 观察。

watch 为感官动词,后面的不定式 wake up 作宾语补足语,在主动语态中不用 to。

●辨析: observe 与 watch

①当“观察”讲时,observe 相当于 watch carefully,尤其用于实验或研究等场合。

②observe 意为“察觉到”(see and notice), watch 意为“盯着看”(keep one's eyes fixed on)。

③watch 意为“观看(比赛、电视、电影)等”, observe 没有此意。

④watch 还有“照料”之意,相当于 take care of; 也可译为“当心”,相当于 be careful with 和 pay attention to, observe 没有此意。

【导学】(3)family *n.* (动植物)科,族

例示

It is no good \_\_\_\_\_ (cheat) in the exam.

16. This means going back to the place where we left the family sleeping in a tree the night before. 这意味着我们要返回前一天晚上我们离开时黑猩猩睡觉的大树旁。

【导学】(1)mean 后跟动名词和不定式的情况均有,但含义不同:



mean doing 意味着……

mean to do 打算做……,意欲做……。

**【导学】** (2) where we left the chimp family sleeping in a tree the night before 是由 where 引导的定语从句,修饰先行词 place。where 引导定语从句时,先行词是表示地点的名词,where 在定语从句中作地点状语。

**【导学】** (3) 在这个定语从句中有 leave sb or sth doing 的搭配, leave 含有“离开,留下”的意思,这个词组意为“离开……让……在做……”。常用于下列句式:

句式结构	意义	说明
leave... doing	离开…… 让……在做……	doing 与其前的名词是主动关系,表示动作正在进行。
leave... to do	让……做……	to do 与其前的名词是主动关系,指整个动作而不是正在进行。
leave... done	让……被……	done 与其前的名词是被动关系,表示动作已完成。

例示

单项选择:

Why haven't you bought any butter?

—I \_\_\_\_\_ to, but I forgot about it.

A. liked B. wished C. meant D. expected

17. Then we follow as they wander into the forest. 然后这群黑猩猩向森林深处漫步而去,我们尾随其后。

**【导学】** (1) follow *vi. & vt.* 跟随;跟着到来,接着发生。

**【导学】** (2) as 当……时,引导时间状语从句。

**【导学】** (3) wander *vt.* 漫步,游荡。

●注意:wonder 与 wander 相差第二个字母。wonder 意为“对……感到迷惑,不知道,想知道”。

**【导学】** (4) off 可以表示离去,移去,离开。

●off 还可以表示距离,到(远至某处),离开或时间上的距离。

例示

单项选择:

There is a village \_\_\_\_\_ the railway.

A. in B. on C. of D. off

18. Most of the time, chimps either feed or clean each other as a way of showing love in their family. 在大部分时间里,黑猩猩或互相喂食,或彼此擦身,这在它们的家族里是彼此表达爱的方式。

**【导学】** (1) most of the time 是名词词组作时间状语。

**【导学】** (2) either... or... 或者……或者……,用于连接两个并列的句子或句子成分,表示两者中选择其一。在本句,连接两个谓语动词 feed 和 clean each other,其中 feed 后省去了 each other。

**【导学】** (3) as *prep.* 作为

**【导学】** (4) a way of doing sth 或 a way to do sth 表示:(做……的)方法、方式或手段。

例示

单项选择:

I feel that one of my main duties \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher is to help the students to become better learners.

A. for B. by C. as D. with

19. Jane warns us that our group is going to be very tired and dirty by the afternoon and she is right. 简预先告诉我们,到下午的时候我们就会感到又脏又累,她说对了。

【导学】(1)warn *vt. & vi.* 预先告知有某种危险或不利情况,告诫,警告。常用于下列句式:

warn sb (not) to do 提醒/警告某人(不要)做某事

warn sb of / about sth(warn sb that there is...)

提醒/警告某人有……

warn sb against (doing) sth(warn sb not to do)

提醒/告诫某人别做……

warn sb + that-clause 告知/提醒/警告某人……

【导学】(2)在 that 引导的宾语从句中,时间状语 by the afternoon 是将来的时间,故谓语动词用将来时 will be。

【导学】(3)by 引导时间状语时的动词时态

by 引导时间状语时,谓语动词的时态取决于:①by 引导时间状语是指过去、还是现在、将来;②谓语动词是动作动词、还是状态动词。

①by 引导的时间状语指过去某时

谓语动词是动作动词,多用过去完成时,表示该动作到 by 所表示的时间为止,动作已完成。

②by 引导的时间状语指现在

谓语动词是动作动词,用现在完成时,表示到现在该动作已经完成。

③by 引导的时间状语指将来某时

谓语动词是状态动词,用一般将来时,表示到 by 所表示的时间时,该状态将会出现。

例示

(1)改错 She warns me the time of the meeting.

(2)单项选择:

The train leaves at 6:00 p.m. So I have to be at the station \_\_\_\_\_ 5:40 p.m. at the latest.

A. until B. after C. by D. around

20. However, the evening makes it all worthwhile. 但是到傍晚时分我们就觉得这一切都是值得的。

【导学】(1)本句主语是表示时间的名词 the evening,字面意思是“那个傍晚使得一切都值得”。实际上,主语表明的是时间状语,真正的主语 we 已被隐去。这种写法能突出时间,使文笔生动。

【导学】(2)make it all worthwhile 使得所有这一切都值得。it 指我们来森林里观察黑猩猩这件事。

【导学】(3)worthwhile *adj.* 值得做的,值得出力的,有价值的

①可作表语、定语、宾补。

②注意下列表达用法上的区别:

be worth + 名词

sth be worth doing, 值得做……,主语与 doing 是动宾关系,但 doing 用主动式。

It is worthwhile to do / doing sth 值得做……

be worthy of sth 值得……,配得上……

sth be worthy to be done 值得做……

sth be worthy of being done 值得被……

例示

改错: This book is worthy reading.

21. We watch the mother chimp and her babies play in the tree.

Then we see them go to sleep together in their nest for the night. 我们看到黑猩猩妈妈跟她的幼子们在树上玩耍。后来小猩猩投入母亲的怀里,一起回窝里睡觉了。

【导学】 (1) the mother chimp 母黑猩猩。类似的表达还有:

the mother ant 母蚁

the mother panda 母熊猫, 熊猫妈妈

the mother monkey 母猴, 猴子妈妈

【导学】 (2) go into / to sleep 通常表示“入睡, 睡着”, 有时表示“去睡觉”, 本句即如此。

●相关词组:

go to bed 去睡觉

fall asleep 睡着, 入睡

(be) in a sound sleep 熟睡中, 睡得正香

sleep like a log 睡得很沉, 睡得死死的

22. She spent many years observing and recording their daily activities. 她花了多年的时间来观察并记录黑猩猩的日常活动。

【导学】 (1) spend 作“花费”解的用法:

spend money on sth 把钱花在……上

spend time on sth 把时间花在……上

spend time in doing sth 花时间做……, in 可省略。

●注意: spend money 后面不跟 doing, 但可以用不定式作目的状语。

【导学】 (2) observe *vt.* 观察, 观测; 观察到, 看到, 注意到; 遵守

① 观察, 观测。后跟名词。

② 观察到, 看到, 注意到。后可跟复合宾语。

observe... doing 看到……在做……

observe... do 看到……做了……。变成被动语态时不定式前补上 to。

③ 遵守。

● observation *n.* 观察, 观测。

例示

单项选择:

Do you \_\_\_\_\_ the Spring Festival in America?

A. spend B. cost C. pass D. observe

23. When she first arrived in Gombe in 1960, it was unusual for a woman to live in the forest. 她 1960 年来到贡贝时, 对一个女子来说, 住进大森林还是很稀罕的事情。

【导学】 It is + 形容词 + (for sb) to do 是个很有用的句型, 其中 it 是形式主语, 真正的主语是后面的不定式。for sb to do 是不定式的复合结构, sb 是 to do 的逻辑主语。

24. Only after her mother came to help her for the first few months was she allowed to begin her project. 她母亲头几个月来帮过她的忙, 这才使她得以开始自己的计划。

【导学】 句子以 only + 状语开头, 起到强调这个状语的作用, 同时句子要采用倒装结构。

结构: 表示时态的助动词(如 did, will, has, have)或情态动词 + 主语 + 主要动词。

● only 后也可跟状语从句, 但这个状语从句本身不要倒装, 主句要倒装。

● only 修饰名词、代词时, 句子不倒装。



### 例示

单项选择:

- Only when your identity has been checked \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. you are allowed in      B. you will be allowed in  
C. will you allow in      D. will you be allowed in

25. Her work changed the way people think about chimps. 她的工作改变了人们对黑猩猩的看法。

【导学】 people think about chimps 是定语从句,先行词是 way。先行词是 way 时,定语从句由 that, in which 引导或省略。

### ● way 的常见搭配:

- all the way 一直,全程地  
by the way 顺便说  
give way to 给……让路  
in a / one way 在某种程度上,就某个意义来说  
in any way 在任何方面  
in many ways 在很多方面  
in some ways 在某些方面,在某种程度上  
in one's own way 按自己的方式  
in a... way 以……的方式  
lead the way 领路  
ask the way 问路  
lose one's way 迷路  
show the way (to) 指明到……的路  
on the way to 在去……的路上;就要,快要  
in the way of / in one's way 挡道,碍事

### 例示

单项选择:

- What surprised me most was not what he said but \_\_\_\_\_ he said it.
- A. the way      B. the way which  
C. the way what      D. in the way

26. For example, one important thing she discovered was that chimps hunt and eat meat. Until then everyone had thought chimps ate only fruit and nuts. 比方说,她的一项重要发现就是黑猩猩猎食动物,而在此之前,人们一直认为黑猩猩只吃水果和坚果。

【导学】 (1)前面一个句子的主句部分是 one thing was... she discovered 是定语从句,修饰 one thing,已省略了关系代词 which, that。that 引导的是表语从句。that 引导表语从句或其他名词性从句时,只起引导的作用,在从句中不作句子成分。

【导学】 (2)第二句把时间状语 until then 提到句首,为的是与前一旬衔接紧密,then 指“她发现……”的时候。在这个句子中,谓语动词用过去完成时 had thought,是因为“认为”发生在“she discovered”之前。

### 例示

单项选择:

- \_\_\_\_\_ made the school proud was \_\_\_\_\_ more than 90% of the students had been admitted to key universities.
- A. What, because      B. What, that  
C. That, what      D. That, because

27. She also discovered how chimps communicate with each other, and her study of their body language helped her work out their social system. 她还发现了黑猩猩之间是如何交流的,而她对黑猩猩身势语的研究帮助她勾勒出黑猩猩的社会体系。

【导学】 (1)本句是由 and 连接的两个分句的并列句。在第一个分句中,how chimps communicate with each other 是名词性从句,作 discovered 的宾语。在第二个分句中,主语是 her study of their body language,谓语部分用了 help sb do sth 的结构。

【导学】 (2)work out 解出,算出,制定出,研究出。

### 例示

单项选择:

- Lose one hour in the morning \_\_\_\_\_ you will be looking for it the rest of the day.
- A. but      B. and      C. or      D. so

28. For forty years Jane Goodall has been outspoken about making the rest of the world understand and respect the life of these animals. 四十年来,简·古多尔一直很坦诚,使世人了解并尊重这些动物的生活。

【导学】 (1)the world 在此表示世界上的人们,the rest of the world 指除她之外的其他世人。

【导学】 (2) respect *vt. & n.* 尊敬, 尊重; 敬意

① *vt.*

●过去分词 respected 可作定语用, 受人尊敬的。

② *n.* (不可数, 有时可加不定冠词)

●常用语:

have respect for 尊敬……, 尊重……

show respect to 向……表示尊重/ 尊敬

③ *n.* 敬意(用复数形式)

例示

改错: Please give my respect to your parents.

29. She has argued that wild animals should be left in the wild and not used for entertainment or advertisements. 她一直主张它们(黑猩猩)应该留在野外生活, 而不为娱乐和广告所利用。

【导学】 (1) 本句的 argue 是不及物动词, 有“争辩, 力主”之意。后面的不定式复合结构 for them to be left in the wild and not used for entertainment or advertisements 是目的状语, 使全句表达“为了……而一直争辩着”。

【导学】 (2) argue *vi. & vt.* express an opposite opinion; exchange angry words; quarrel; discuss 争论; 争辩; 争吵; 辩论; 讨论; 表明。常用于下列句式:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{argue (vi.) + with sb about/over sth} \\ \text{同某人辩论某事} \\ \text{argue (vt.) + n./clause (从句)/sb to be...} \\ \text{argue for/against 为/为反对……而辩论。} \end{array} \right.$$

●argue 的名词形式为 argument(论点, 争论, 论据)。

【导学】 (3) entertainment *n.* 款待; 娱乐, 娱乐表演

① 款待(不可数)。

② 娱乐(总称, 不可数), 娱乐活动, 娱乐表演(可数)。

例示

改错:

They argued each other about the answer to the question.

30. She is leading a busy life but she says: "Once I stop, it all comes crowding in and I remember the chimps in laboratories." 她的生活是繁忙的, 然而, 正如她所说的: “我一旦停下来, 所有的一切都会涌上心头。我就会想起实验室里的黑猩猩, 太可怕了。”

【导学】 (1) it 在此含义较为笼统, 从上下文看, 它是指在特别保护区里的黑猩猩们的自由自在的生活以及在建立保护区之前受到人类侵害的悲惨状况等。

【导学】 (2) once 引导时间状语从句或条件状语从句, 意为“一旦”。

●因 once 引导的是时间状语从句, 所以从句中不能用将来时态, 而用一般时态来代替将来时。

●once 从句还可用省略形式:

【导学】(3) crowding in 是方式状语,说明 comes 的方式。这时,主要动词多见 come。

【导学】(4) remember 在此不是“记得,记住”之意,而是“记起,想起”之意,相当于 think of。

例示

单项选择:

\_\_\_\_\_ environmental damage is done, it takes many years for the ecosystem to recover.

A. Even if B. If only C. While D. Once

31. It affects me when I watch the wild chimps. 每当我观察野生黑猩猩时,这件事都会萦绕着我。

【导学】affect *vt.* 影响;引起感情波动,感染。在本句为后者之意,故译作“萦绕”。

32. She inspires those who want to cheer the achievements of women. 她激励着人们为妇女们的成就而欢呼喝彩。

【导学】(1) who want to cheer the achievements of women 是由 who 引导的定语从句,修饰 those。who 引导定语从句时,先行词是指人的名词或代词,who 在定语从句中作主语。

【导学】(2) inspire *vt.* 鼓舞,感动。

●inspiring 鼓舞人的,感动人的。

【导学】(3) cheer *vt. & vi.* 欢呼,喝彩;为……欢呼,为……喝彩;使……高兴,使……鼓舞。

例示

单项选择:

The famous basketball star, \_\_\_\_\_ tried to make a come-back, attracted a lot of attention.

A. where B. when C. which D. who



随堂练习

I. 单项选择。

1. You are sure to understand what this sentence means once you \_\_\_\_\_ the whole passage.

A. have read B. are reading  
C. will have read D. had read

2. Once you have found ways to cure all kinds of cancers, you \_\_\_\_\_ famous in the world.

A. are B. are going to be  
C. are to be D. are about to be

3. Suddenly a strange woman \_\_\_\_\_ and he followed her secretly, wanting to find what she was going to do.

A. held his eyes B. held his eye  
C. caught his eyes D. caught his eye

4. These experiments \_\_\_\_\_ the theory.

A. intend to test B. are intended testing  
C. are intended to test D. are intended to testing

5. It \_\_\_\_\_ her why not ask the telephone company for her teacher's number.

A. hit B. struck C. knocked D. caught

6. —I have to go to the station to meet a guest. Will you lend me your car?

—I'm going to use it soon. \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi?

A. Why don't take B. Why not taking  
C. Why not to take D. Why not take

7. He was so weak that walking 500 meters left him \_\_\_\_\_ tired, breathing heavily.

A. feeling B. felt C. feel D. to feel

8. Lin Qiaozhi worked hard to give \_\_\_\_\_ good treatment.

A. patients as many as possible  
B. as many patients as possible  
C. as many as possible patients  
D. as possible patients as many

II. 同义句转换。

1. When he talked of the book, I suddenly remembered it—I read it three years ago.

When he talked of the book, I suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ it—I read it three years ago.

2. Scientists researched the dances of bees and found out what they meant.

Scientists \_\_\_\_\_ the dances of bees and found out what they meant.

3. Though told not to do that, he seemed not to have heard it.

It seemed that he \_\_\_\_\_ it though told not to do that.



课时训练

基础训练

I. 单项选择。

- They came out for their morning exercises. I also \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. joined B. took part in  
C. joined in D. attended
- Every player tried his best to \_\_\_\_\_ the game.  
A. take B. beat C. win D. get
- Rather than \_\_\_\_\_ on a train, he always prefers \_\_\_\_\_ home.  
A. ride; walk B. riding; walk  
C. ride; to walk D. to ride; waling
- In this forest there are more or less 15 kinds of snakes, \_\_\_\_\_ 5 are extremely dangerous.  
A. which B. where  
C. of which D. in which
- No one can \_\_\_\_\_ the wheel (车轮) of history however powerful he is.  
A. put back B. take back  
C. pick up D. hold back
- The bike my father bought me \_\_\_\_\_ him about one thousand yuan.  
A. took B. spent C. paid D. cost
- These plants are watered \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. each other day B. every other day  
C. each of two days D. every of two days
- This story \_\_\_\_\_ next class.  
A. will retold B. will be retell  
C. retold D. will be retold
- The Olympic Games \_\_\_\_\_ held every four years.  
A. are B. were C. is D. was
- What do you think of the book?  
—Oh, excellent. It's worth \_\_\_\_\_ a second time.  
A. to read B. to be read  
C. reading D. being read
- Russian, \_\_\_\_\_ I know nothing, is said to be a very difficult language to learn.  
A. at which B. that  
C. of which D. how
- \_\_\_\_\_ his opinion, those \_\_\_\_\_ had done a lot to help the homeless people in the earthquake should get rich prize.  
A. On; that B. In; that  
C. In; who D. On; who
- Our sports meeting will \_\_\_\_\_ in a few weeks.  
A. take the place B. be happened  
C. be held D. have
- When will you \_\_\_\_\_ the entrance examinations, next June or next July?  
A. join B. join in  
C. take D. take part in

15. All \_\_\_\_\_ is needed is a supply of oil.  
A. the thing B. that C. what D. which

II. 根据提示完成下面的短语。

- 献身于; 专心于 \_\_\_\_\_ oneself/sth to
- (偶然) 遇见, 碰见 come \_\_\_\_\_
- 向森林深处漫步而去 wander \_\_\_\_\_ into the forest
- 花(时间, 金钱等)在……上面 spend (time/money) \_\_\_\_\_ sth/ \_\_\_\_\_ doing sth
- 弄清, 理解 \_\_\_\_\_ out
- 决心做……, 坚决做…… be \_\_\_\_\_ to do sth
- 为……而辩论, 主张 \_\_\_\_\_ for
- 看不起 look down \_\_\_\_\_
- 研究 do \_\_\_\_\_ on
- 查阅, 参考 refer \_\_\_\_\_
- 照顾, 照看 care \_\_\_\_\_
- 为……所准备的 be \_\_\_\_\_ for
- 碰巧 \_\_\_\_\_ chance
- 体贴某人 show \_\_\_\_\_ to sb
- 接生 \_\_\_\_\_ a baby
- 继续 \_\_\_\_\_ on with sth

能力提升

I. 阅读理解。

The plastic identification cards (ID, 身份证) carried by all Chinese citizens over 16 are to be replaced with electronic cards from next year.

The new cards, which most people will have by 2005, contain a microchip (微芯片) on which personal information is stored. This can be checked against databases (资料库) kept by the government.

"The information will be locked into the card so that people won't be able to use false identities," said Ren Tianbu, a security official in Shenyang.

China's present plastic identity cards were introduced 17 years ago, and a similar system is used by many other countries. However, the information shown on a card differs from nation to nation. Most ID cards show the holder's name, sex, date of birth and photograph, as well as the card's expiry (失效) date and number.

Germany, France and Spain all use ID cards, but there are some developed nations who dislike the idea. The US, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Sweden and Britain are among those with no national ID cards. However, some of the countries have ID cards for particular uses. For example, Australia and the United States use a driving licence (驾照) to identify people.

Identity cards are introduced for a variety of reasons. Race, politics and religion were often at the heart of older ID systems. In recent years, though, ID cards have been linked to national information databases, which form the basis of how a government manages a country.

The US, Britain and some other countries are considering a national ID system as a way of preventing possible terrorist attacks.