

# 课标本

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# 教材完全解读

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王后雄学案

总策划：熊辉



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## 高中英语 必修4

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配人教版

丛书主编：王后雄

本册主编：林秋咏



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

新课标系列丛书

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# 教材完全解读

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高中英语 必修4

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 导航 丛书系列

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# 教育类图书系列

本系列图书由我社自主策划、编辑、出版，旨在为读者提供高质量的教材教辅资源。

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教材完全解读

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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

双向对照翻译课文,利于整体阅读文章和培养英语思维能力,精准、优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 <i>vt.</i> 出席,参加 earn <i>vt.</i> 获得;赚,挣得 on average 平均 for free 免费 prepare for 为……作准备	former <i>adj.</i> 以前的;以前的 recently <i>adv.</i> 最近,近来
重点短语		
日常用语归纳	1. How about/What about...? 4. I am sorry/not sure...	2. Why don't you do...? 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,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点之前就开班上课了。

#### 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 with know about

◆【考题1】 (1) Jiu Zhaigou, \_\_\_\_\_ its unique beautiful scenery, has attracted thousands of overseas tourists.

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

(2008年湖北省重点中学联考)

【解析】 过去分词做后置定语, he known as 作为……出名; he known for 因为……出名; he known to 对……而言; he 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。帮助您养成良好规范的答题习惯。

· 2 · 教材完全解读 高中英语 必修1 配译林牛津版

**3 能力题型设计**

1A I don't \_\_\_\_\_ the Writer, but I \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. know of; know B. know; know of  
C. know; know D. learn; know of

2A \_\_\_\_\_?  
—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

**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**

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为“像”)。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。

**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”。

# X导航丛书系列最新教辅

**讲** 《中考完全解读》 复习讲解—紧抱中考的脉搏

**练** 《中考完全学案》 难点突破—挑战思维的极限



《中考完全学案》



《高考完全学案》

**讲** 《高考完全解读》 精湛解析—把握高考的方向

**练** 《高考完全学案》 阶段测试—进入实战的演练



**讲** 《教材完全解读》 细致讲解—汲取教材的精髓

**例** 《课标导航基础知识手册》透析题型—掌握知识的法宝

**练** 《教材完全学案》 夯实基础—奠定能力的基石

伴随着新的课程标准问世及新版教材的推广，经过多年的锤炼与优化，数次的修订与改版，如今的“X导航”丛书系列以精益求精的质量、独具匠心的创意，已成为备受广大读者青睐的品牌图书。今天，我们已形成了高效、实用的同步练习与应试复习丛书体系，如果您能结合自身的实际情况配套使用，一定能取得立竿见影的效果。

# 目 录

学法指津.....1

Unit 1 Women of achievement .....3

Section A Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending.....5

Section B Learning about Language(Grammar).....13

Section C Using Language.....16

教材课后习题解答.....20

单元知识梳理与能力整合.....25

最新5年高考名题诠解.....28

知识与能力同步测控题.....31



Unit 2 Working the land.....36



Section A Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending.....37

Section B Learning about Language(Grammar).....43

Section C Using Language.....46

教材课后习题解答.....51

单元知识梳理与能力整合.....56

最新5年高考名题诠解.....59

知识与能力同步测控题.....61

Unit 3 A taste of English humour .....65

Section A Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending.....67

Section B Learning about Language(Grammar).....73

Section C Using Language.....76

教材课后习题解答.....79

单元知识梳理与能力整合.....84

最新5年高考名题诠解.....89

知识与能力同步测控题.....91



# 目

# 录

## Unit 4 Body language.....95

Section A Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending.....96

Section B Learning about Language(Grammar).....103

Section C Using Language.....106

教材课后习题解答.....110

单元知识梳理与能力整合.....115

最新5年高考名题诠解.....117

知识与能力同步测控题.....119



## Unit 5 Theme parks.....124



Section A Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending.....126

Section B Learning about Language(Grammar).....131

Section C Using Language.....134

教材课后习题解答.....137

单元知识梳理与能力整合.....141

最新5年高考名题诠解.....144

知识与能力同步测控题.....146

## 综合测试卷.....150

## 答案与提示.....155





# 学法指津

## ——英语学习三部曲

20世纪30年代,中国的方言有467种。如今你只要会讲普通话,就可以畅通无阻。因为由于全国性的广播电视的推广,大家都已听得懂、讲得出普通话。未来十年,网际网络将变成全球性的广播系统,已经流行的英语将演变成世界的普通话。很多人都已经、正在或将要学英语。但是,人们用了很多方法,却未学好英语。学英语的最终目标,就是要能读、写、听、讲句子。想到就会讲,听到就会答,就表示你会这种语言。没有达到这一目标,那就跟没有学一样。

瑞士著名教育家皮亚杰说过:“所有智力方面的活动都要依赖于兴趣。”这句话道出了兴趣对于学习的重要性。兴趣是人们力求认识某种事物或爱好某种活动并伴有积极情绪色彩的心理倾向,是推动人们进行活动的最现实、最活跃的内部动机。浓厚的兴趣可以培养求知欲,激发强大的学习动力,顽强拼搏、努力学习。古今中外凡是取得巨大成就的人,无一不是对自己所从事的职业产生浓厚的、强烈的兴趣。有关调查表明,随着年级的升高,初中学生的英语学习兴趣水平下降,其中初一与初二、初二与初三之间差异显著。兴趣的丧失导致了部分学生失去继续学习英语的动力,从而产生厌学的倾向,使得两极分化现象日益严重。

学会学习是素质教育的重要目标之一,也是顺应时代发展的需要。今天的学生在走出校门之后要适应社会、适应时代,就必须不断学习。全国中小学正在积极开展教育改革,努力探索和实施素质教育。素质教育是教育事业的一次深刻的变革,是教育思想和人才培养模式的重大进步。“我们今天知道的东西,到明天就会过时。如果我们停止学习,就会停滞不前。”许多未来学家认为,将来的“文盲”不再是目不识丁的人,而是不会学习的人。当今社会,科技高速发展,人类社会已进入信息时代、知识经济时代,知识将成为生产的要素,这就要求人们不能只有现有的知识,而应该不断创新、补充和更新知识,因此终身学习已成为时代的需要。对今天的学生来说,最重要的学习是学会学习。学生进入高中阶段后,从心理上来说已有朦胧的成人感,拥有独立与创造的愿望,对自己的能力越来越有信心。但在外语学习方面,虽然有了初中3年打下的基础,掌握了一定的词汇与基础语法,但由于缺乏外语的实践能力和自学能力,很多学生还是过于依赖老师,外语学习的广阔天地还未真正对他们展开,他们的学习方法仍然停留在比较简单的重复阶段。

如何做到自主、轻松的学习?下面跟同学们谈几点学习的方法:

### (一) 培养良好的学习习惯

良好的学习习惯是掌握有效的学习方法的前提条件和必要保证。培养良好的学习习惯可从以下几个方面做起:

#### 1. 制订计划

要学习好,首先要制订一个切实可行的学习计划,用以指导自己的学习。古人说:“凡事预则立,不预则废。”因为有计划就不会打乱仗,就可以合理安排时间,恰当分配精力;有计划就有了学习目标,也就有了学习动力和努力方向。要给自己制订一个“跳一跳,才能够得着”的长远目标,还要学会根据不同课型确定每节课或每一个单元的认知小目标,使自己不断受到目标的激励,积极主动地学习,提高学习效率。

#### 2. 课前自学

课前自学是学好新课、取得高效率的学习成果的基础。如果不搞好课前自学,上新课时就会心中无数,不得要领,反之如果做好了课前自学,不仅可以培养自学能力(主要是独立思考问题的能力),而且还可以提高学习新课的兴趣,掌握学习的主动权。课前自学可以发现疑难问题,引起思考,减少听课的盲目性,增强听课效果。在学会学习的前提下,课前自学应改变只停留在单词识记及课文阅读的程度上的这种状况,要学会自己查词典,自己记例句,自己用新词造句,自己找漂亮的句型、典型的表达法进行模仿,自己找句子进行诠释,自己找出课文中的难点,在充分利用课本的过程中,保证课前自学的程度。



### 3. 专心上课

课堂是教师实施素质教育的渠道,上课是学生理解和掌握基础知识的基本技能、并在此基础上发展认识能力的一个关键环节,学生要始终保持高度集中的注意力,积极思维,尽量做到心到、眼到、耳到、口到、手到,积极培养自主意识,在课内有意识地识记该课生词、短语、句型、重点句子,力争在课内就把这节课最重要的学习内容记住,当堂消化。

### 4. 勤记笔记

18世纪著名作家塞缪尔·约翰逊称作笔记为“必要的痛苦”。做笔记是比较痛苦的事情,但非常有必要。因为笔记是一种永久性的、系统性的记录,对于复习已学过的知识非常重要,对于克服头脑记忆储存知识的局限性非常重要。记笔记的过程就是对信息进行筛选、浓缩的过程,有利于锻炼学生的思维,提高学生捕捉重要信息的能力和浓缩信息的能力。要做好听课笔记,学生的思想进程必须与教师的思想进程一致,必须抛开与听课无关的杂念,思想不能溜号,笔记内容要注意重点、难点、疑点、新观点,听课笔记可用自己的话、用关键词和线索性语句提纲挈领地记录。

#### (二) 培养和锻炼记忆能力

在经过了前一阶段的学习过程之后,就要做好记忆储存工作。

##### 1. 适时进行瞬间记忆训练

教育心理学者研究“痕迹理论”所得出的结论指出:“凡是已经识记过的事物都有在大脑组织中以某种形式留下痕迹。”记忆痕迹在脑中的储存分3种情况:瞬间记忆、短时记忆和长时记忆。瞬间记忆储存时间很短,但在记忆过程中占有主要地位。在这个基础上,只要稍经启发,就能引起联想和回忆,转化为长时记忆。即使成绩差的学生,瞬间记忆的效果也很好。适时进行这种训练,可以增加单位时间内的信息接纳量,提高记忆效果。

##### 2. 化机械记忆为理解记忆

理解了的内容,就容易记住,理解得越深刻,记忆得就越牢固。在学习单词时,注意单词的音、形、义,努力对单词有一个全面的了解,使所学的词在一定的情景中呈现,达到理解记忆。把抽象概念的词放在短语、句子或课文中,以便对词的理解具体化。采用归纳比较的方法,以新带旧、以旧学新,新旧知识联系起来以加深理解和记忆。通过归纳比较与前后联系,正确理解词组,避免只会在单词表中对其各种意义死记硬背的做法,达到“温故而知新”的效果,同时也提高了记忆力;还可以通过同义词和反义词的辨析、同音异形词和词类转换的比较归纳等方式,想方设法将机械记忆转化为理解记忆,从而加深记忆痕迹,提高记忆效率。

##### 3. 根据遗忘规律,在有计划地“重现”中巩固英语单词,增强记忆力

德国心理学家艾宾浩斯的实验证明:遗忘的规律是先快后慢,刚记住的材料,最初几个小时内遗忘的速度最快。如果4~7天内不复现,记忆将受到抑制,甚至完全消失。因此,要有计划地经常复现英语词汇,克服遗忘现象。

记忆力的训练方法是多种多样的,也是因人而异的,我们要在英语学习实践中努力探索,使之更加有利于自己的语言学习,只有这样,才能提高学习效率,做到事半功倍。

#### (三) 坚持及时的复习、练习

##### 1. 及时复习

课后及时复习能加深和巩固对新学知识的理解和记忆,系统地掌握新知识,达到灵活运用目的。所以,科学的、高效的学习,必须把握“及时复习”这一环节。心理学研究表明,学过知识后的短时间内遗忘很快,而往后遗忘的速度则减慢,因此复习要及时,要在学后当天进行。复习可分为课后复习、阶段复习和期中、期末复习,复习要注意分散复习与集中复习相结合,分散复习比集中复习效果好,但集中复习也不可少,复习时可先尝试回忆,然后反复阅读教材,对照笔记,记忆掌握重点内容。

##### 2. 反复练习

语言不是教会的,而是在使用中学会的,交际能力只有在交际中才能得到最有效的训练和培养。学生要争取各种训练机会反复练习,以提高自己的英语水平,如在课堂上、课后、英语角、各种英语俱乐部多多练习和使用英语,培养真正的交际能力。

## 课标单元知识

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目	
重点单词	achievement <i>n.</i> 成就; 功绩 welfare <i>n.</i> 福利; 福利事业 project <i>n.</i> 项目; 工程; 规划 institute <i>n.</i> 学会; 学院; 协会 specialist <i>n.</i> 专家; 专业工作者 connection <i>n.</i> 连接; 关系 campaign <i>n.</i> 运动; 战役 <i>vi.</i> 作战; 参加运动 organization <i>n.</i> 组织; 机构; 团体 behave <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i> 举动; (举止或行为) 表现 behaviour <i>n.</i> (= behavior) 行为; 举止; 习性 shade <i>n.</i> 荫; 阴凉处 <i>vt.</i> 遮住光线 worthwhile <i>adj.</i> 值得的; 值得做的 nest <i>n.</i> 巢; 窝 bond <i>n.</i> 联系; 关系; 结合; 纽带 observe <i>vt.</i> 观察; 观测; 遵守 observation <i>n.</i> 观察; 观测 childhood <i>n.</i> 童年; 幼年时代 outspoken <i>adj.</i> 直言的; 坦诚	respect <i>vt. &amp; n.</i> 尊敬; 尊重; 敬意 argue <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i> 讨论; 辩论; 争论 argument <i>n.</i> 争论; 争辩; 争吵 entertainment <i>n.</i> 款待; 娱乐; 娱乐表演 crowd <i>n.</i> 人群; 观众 <i>vt.</i> 挤满; 使拥挤 inspire <i>vt.</i> 鼓舞; 激发; 启示 support <i>n. &amp; vt.</i> 支持; 拥护 refer <i>vi.</i> 谈到; 查阅; 参考 audience <i>n.</i> 观众; 听众; 读者 rate <i>n.</i> 比率; 速度 sickness <i>n.</i> 疾病; 恶心 intend <i>vt.</i> 计划; 打算 emergency <i>n.</i> 突发事件; 紧急情况 generation <i>n.</i> 一代; 一辈 kindness <i>n.</i> 仁慈; 好意 considerate <i>adj.</i> 考虑周到的 consideration <i>n.</i> 考虑; 体谅 deliver <i>vt.</i> 递送; 生(小孩儿); 接生; 发表(演说等) modest <i>adj.</i> 谦虚的; 谦让的; 适度的
重点词组	human beings 人类    move off 离开; 起程; 出发    lead a... life 过着……的生活    crowd in (想法、问题等) 涌上心头; 涌入脑海    look down upon/on 蔑视; 瞧不起    refer to 查阅; 参考; 谈到    by chance 碰巧; 凑巧    come across (偶然) 遇见; 碰见    carry on 继续; 坚持	
语言功能	描述他人情况 (Describing people) What does she look like? Why do you admire her? What did she do to impress you most? How would you describe her? Why did she choose to...? What are her strengths/weaknesses? Can you give an example to show...? She is hard-working/energetic/active/determined/intelligent/fair/generous/kind/helpful/modest/confident/brave/honest/considerate/unselfish/devoted/educated/warm-hearted...	
语法	主谓一致 (Subject-verb agreement) ... our group are all going to visit them in the forest. ... our group is going to be very tired and dirty by the afternoon... Everybody sits and waits in the shade of the trees while the family begins to wake up and move off.	

## 高考命题趋向

1. 主谓一致的用法
2. concern 的用法
3. as... as possible 结构的用法
4. worthwhile 的用法

5. only 置于句首出现倒装的情况
7. determine 的用法
9. “情态动词 + have + 过去分词”的用法
11. achieve 的用法

6. look 构成的词组辨异
8. intend 的用法
10. seem 的用法
12. campaign 的用法

### 背景知识导读

#### A. The Nobel Peace Prize

The ways and means to achieve peace are as diverse as the individuals and organizations rewarded with the Nobel Peace Prize. Henry Dunant, founder of the Red Cross, shared the first prize in 1901 with Frederic Passy, leading international pacifist of the time. Aside from humanitarian work and peace movements, the Prize has been awarded to a wide field of work including advocacy of human rights, mediation of international conflicts and arms control and disarmament.

##### 诺贝尔和平奖

获得和平的方式方法与获得诺贝尔和平奖的个人或组织一样,不分国籍和性别。亨利·杜南,红十字会的创始人,在1901年与当时的国际和平主义领袖弗雷德里克·帕西分享了第一个诺贝尔和平奖。除了人道主义工作与和平运动外,该奖还涉及包括维护人权、解决国际争端以及控制和裁减武器装备在内的广泛领域。

#### B. Soong Chingling's Information

Soong Chingling (pinyin: Song Qingling) (January 27, 1893 ~ May 29, 1981), was one of the Soong sisters, also known as Madame Sun Yat-sen. She was born in Kunshan, Jiangsu, attended high school in Shanghai, and graduated from Wesleyan College in Macon, Georgia, United States. She married Sun Yat-sen in Japan on October 25, 1915. After Sun's death in 1925, she was elected to the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee in 1926. After the establishment of the People's Republic of China, she became the Vice President of the People's Republic of China, head of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and Honorary President of the All-China Women's Federation. In 1951, she was awarded the Stalin Peace Prize. From 1968 to 1972 she acted jointly with Dong Biwu as head of state.

On May 16, 1981, two weeks before her death, she was admitted to the Communist Party and was named Honorary President of the People's Republic of China.

##### 关于宋庆龄

宋庆龄(1893.1.27~1981.5.29)是宋氏三姐妹之一,是孙中山的夫人。她生于江苏昆山,在上海读中学,毕业于美国佐治亚州卫斯理大学。她1915年10月25日在日本与孙中山结婚。孙中山1925年去世后,她于1926年被选入国民党中央委员会。新中国成立后,她出任中华人民共和国副主席、中苏友谊协会会长以及中国妇女联合会名誉主席等职。1951年,她被授予斯大林和平奖。1968至1972年她同董必武共同担任国家副主席。

1981年5月16日,在她逝世前两周,她被吸收为中国共产党党员,并被授予中华人民共和国名誉主席称号。

#### C. China Welfare Institute

The China Welfare Institute (CWI) was founded by Soong Chingling in Hong Kong on June 14, 1938. It rallied people who had deep love for peace and justice both at home and abroad to support Chinese people's anti-Japanese war morally and materially. Later, it set up its office in Shanghai to work continuously for supporting the just cause of the liberation of the Chinese people, at the same time initiating the programs of children's culture and welfare activities. On August 15, 1950, China Welfare Institute set the policies of running pilot and experimental projects in women and children's health care and hygiene, children's culture and education, enhancing scientific researches, as well as continuing its international friendly contacts. Since the passing away of Soong Chingling in 1981, the CWI has been carrying on and keeping up her lofty idea and selfless spirit of working whole-heartedly for women and children. The CWI will do its work best in Shanghai, serve the people throughout the country, exchange and cooperate with other countries in the world.

##### 中国福利基金会

中国福利基金会由宋庆龄于1938年6月14日在香港创建。它召集国内外热爱和平与正义的人士从精神和物质上支持中国人民的抗日战争。后来,在上海设立了办事处,继续为支持中国人民正义的解放事业而工作,同时着手开展儿童文化与福利活动。1950年8月15日,中国福利基金会制定了试验计划政策,涉及妇女儿童健康护理与保健、儿童文化与教育、促进科学研究以及继续其国际友好交往。自从1981年宋庆龄逝世后,基金会继续保持她全心全意为妇女儿童工作的崇高思想和无私精神。中国福利基金会将立足上海,尽力工作,为全国人民服务,并加强与世界其他国家的交流与合作。

#### D. Mother Teresa

Mother Teresa was born in Yugoslavia on August 27, 1910. She attended the government school near her home until she was eighteen.



At that time, some doctors and nurses from Yugoslavia were working in India, and they often wrote to the school about their work. She decided to join them one day.

When she left school, she went first to Britain. Then a year later she went to India, where she began to train to be a teacher. After the training, she was sent to Calcutta, where she taught geography at a school and soon after became headmistress.

However, although she loved teaching, in 1946, Mother Teresa left the school and went to work in the poor parts in Calcutta. Later she trained to become a nurse in Patna, and then began her work helping the poor and comforting the dying in the streets of the city. Slowly others came to help her, and her work spread to other parts of India.

Mother Teresa is now a well-known person. Many photos have been taken of her, and she travels the world to open new schools and hospitals in poor countries. In 1979, she was given the Nobel Peace Prize for the lifetime of love and service she has given to the poor.

#### 特里萨嬷嬷

特里萨嬷嬷, 1910年8月27日生于南斯拉夫。18岁之前她在家乡附近的政府学校学习。当时, 有些南斯拉夫医生和护士在印度工作, 他们经常给学校写信谈论他们的工作。她决定某一天去同他们一起工作。

她离校后, 先去了英国。一年后, 她去了印度, 并开始培训准备当教师。培训结束后, 她被派往加尔各答, 在一所学校教地理, 并在不久后当了校长。

然而, 虽然她喜欢教学, 但特里萨嬷嬷还是在1946年离开了学校到加尔各答的贫困地区工作。后来, 她经过培训在巴特那当了一名护士, 开始了她帮助穷人和慰问街头垂死的人的工作。逐渐地, 其他人也来帮助她, 她的工作扩展到了印度的其他地区。

特里萨嬷嬷现在出了名。许多人给她拍照, 她到世界各地的贫困国家开办新的学校和医院。1979年, 因为她毕生对穷人的爱和他们所提供的救助, 她被授予诺贝尔和平奖。

#### E. Gombe National Park

This is the smallest of Tanzania's national parks and was formed in 1968 to give protection to its resident chimpanzees, made famous by Dr Jane Goodall.

It is a narrow strip of land along the shores of lake Tanzania, which rises into mountainous folds and valleys full of towering oil nut palms and tall indigenous trees dangling with intertwining vines. There are no roads, no phones and no electricity. This is real jungle and in it the creatures of Africa rule. It is a real life Tarzan movie set.

#### 贡贝国家公园

这个公园是坦桑尼亚最小的国家公园, 始建于1968年, 目的是保护生活在那里的黑猩猩, 它因简·古多尔博士而出名。

这个公园地处坦桑尼亚湖沿岸的狭长地带, 向上延伸到长满了参天的油棕和高高的天然缠藤树的崇山峡谷之中。这里没有路, 没有电话, 也没有电。这是一个真正的丛林, 它的主人是非洲的动物。它是电影《人猿泰山》的背景的真实写照。

## Section A Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending

### 课文英汉对译

#### A STUDENT OF AFRICAN WILDLIFE

It is 5:45 am and the sun is just rising over Gombe National Park in East Africa. Following Jane's way of studying chimps, our group are all going to visit them in the forest. Jane has studied these families of chimps for many years and helped people understand how much they behave like humans. Watching a family of chimps wake up is our first activity of the day. This means going back to the place where we left the family sleeping in a tree the night before. Everybody sits and waits in the shade of the trees while the family begins to wake up and move off. Then we follow as they wander into the forest. Most of the time, chimps either feed or clean each other as a way of showing love in their family. Jane warns us that our group is going to be very tired and dirty by the afternoon and she is right. However, the evening makes it all worthwhile. We watch the mother

#### 非洲野生动物研究者

清晨5点45分, 太阳刚从东非的贡贝国家公园的上空升起, 我们一行人准备按照简研究黑猩猩的方法去森林里拜访它们。简研究这些黑猩猩家族已经很多年了, 她帮助人们了解了黑猩猩跟人类的行为是多么的相似。我们当天的首要任务就是观察黑猩猩一家是如何醒来的。这意味着我们要返回前一天晚上我们离开黑猩猩一家睡觉的大树旁。大家坐在树荫下等待着, 这时候猩猩们睡醒了, 准备离开。然后这群黑猩猩向森林深处漫步而去, 我们尾随其后。在大部分时间里, 黑猩猩或互相喂食, 或彼此擦身, 这在它们的家庭里是表达爱的方式。简预先提醒我们, 到下午的时候我们就会又脏又累。她说对了。不过到傍晚时分我们觉得这一

chimp and her babies play in the tree. Then we see them go to sleep together in their nest for the night. We realize that the bond between members of a chimp family is as strong as in a human family.

Nobody before Jane fully understood chimp behaviour. She spent years observing and recording their daily activities. Since her childhood she had wanted to work with animals in their own environment. However, this was not easy. When she first arrived in Gombe in 1960, it was unusual for a woman to live in the forest. Only after her mother came to help her for the first few months was she allowed to begin her project. Her work changed the way people think about chimps. 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. She actually observed chimps as a group hunting a monkey and then eating it. She also discovered how chimps communicate with each other, and her study of their body language helped her work out their social system.

For forty years Jane Goodall has been outspoken about making the rest of the world understand and respect the life of these animals. She has argued that wild animals should be left in the wild and not used for entertainment or advertisements. She has helped to set up special places where they can live safely. She is leading a busy life but she says:

*"Once I stop, it all comes crowding in and I remember the chimps in laboratories. It's terrible. It affects me when I watch the wild chimps. I say to myself, 'Aren't they lucky?' And then I think about small chimps in cages though they have done nothing wrong. Once you have seen that you can never forget..."*

She has achieved everything she wanted to do; working with animals in their own environment, gaining a doctor's degree and showing that women can live in the forest as men can. She inspires those who want to cheer the achievements of women.

一切都是值得的。我们看到黑猩猩妈妈跟她的幼子们在树上玩耍,后来看见他们一起回窝里睡觉了。我们明白了猩猩家庭成员之间的联系像人类家庭一样紧密。

在简之前没有人完全了解黑猩猩的行为。她花了多年的时间来观察并记录黑猩猩的日常生活。从孩提时代起,简就想在动物生活的环境中研究它们。但是,这不是一件简单的事。当她1960年最初来到贡贝时,对女性来说,住进大森林还是很稀罕的事情。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。她的工作改变了人们对黑猩猩的看法。比方说,她的一个重要发现是黑猩猩猎杀动物。而在此之前,人们一直认为黑猩猩只吃水果和坚果。她曾经亲眼看到过一群黑猩猩捕杀一只猴子,然后把它吃掉。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。

40年来,简·古道尔一直在呼吁世人了解并尊重这些动物的生活。她主张应该让野生动物留在野外生活,而不能用于娱乐或广告。她还为黑猩猩建起了可以安全生活的专门的保护区。她的生活是忙忙碌碌的,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。我就会想起实验室的黑猩猩,太可怕了。每当我看着野生黑猩猩时,这个念头总是萦绕着我。我会对自己说:‘难道它们不幸运吗?’然后我就想起那些没有任何过错却被关在笼子里的小黑猩猩。一旦你看到这些,你就永远不会忘记……”

简已经得到了她想要得到的一切:在动物的栖息地工作;获得博士学位;还向世人证明女人和男人一样也能在森林里生活。她激励着人们为妇女们的成就而欢呼喝彩。

## 2 语言知识精讲

### 1. Examine the following six women using the rules about what makes a great person.

用关于怎样才算得上是一个伟大的人的标准衡量下列六位女性。

句中的 using the rules about... 为现在分词短语,在句中作伴随状语。现在分词 using 与主语(you)有逻辑上的主谓关系。

e. g. He sat at the desk reading a newspaper.

他坐在桌子旁看报纸。

Please fill in this form, giving your age, name, address and so on. 请把这个表填一下,写下你的年龄、姓名、住址等。

### 2. put... to 的三个主要含义

(1) 使(某人)在(某地或某种状况中,尤指睡觉、休息或死亡)

e. g. She put the child to bed. 她让孩子上床睡觉。

◆ [考题 1] "We can't go out in this weather." said Bob, \_\_\_\_\_ out of the window.

A. looking

B. to look

C. looked

D. having looked

(NMET 2004)

[解析] 此题考查非谓语动词作伴随状语。句意为“鲍勃看着窗外说‘我们不能在这种天气外出’”。鲍勃说话的同时看着窗外,应用现在分词的一般式。B项表示主动、将来的动作;C项在 looked 前加 and 才对;D项表示已完成的主动动作。

[答案] A

◆ [考题 2] At last the government put the criminal \_\_\_\_\_ by hanging him.

A. to die

B. to death

(2) 问(问题), 提(建议)

e. g. I put a question to him. 我向他提出了一个问题。

(3) 以某种方式试验(某人或某事物)

e. g. Let's put the matter to a vote.

我们以投票的方式解决这件事好了。

**3. devote vt.** 献身, 致力于。表示把自己、时间、精力奉献给某种工作、事业等, 常与介词 **to** 搭配

e. g. We shouldn't devote any more time to this question.

我们不该再多花时间在这个问题上了。

He has devoted all his life to helping blind people.

他一生致力于帮助盲人。

[拓展]

devote one's abilities to 把自己的才干用在……上

devote one's attention to 专注于……

devote oneself to 献身于……

devote one's knowledge to 把自己的知识用于……

be devoted to 专心于……, 热心于……, 忠于……

e. g. The Welsh are the only people in the world whose only national festival is devoted to music and poetry. 威尔士人是世界上把自己唯一的民族节日用于音乐和诗歌表演的唯一民族。

**4. concern vt.** 关心, 挂念; 事关……, 关系到……, 影响到……; 关于 **n.** 关系, 利害关系

e. g. She concerns herself about her son's future.

她担忧着她儿子的将来。

That doesn't concern us. 那与我们无关。

I have no concern with the accident.

我与那起事故没有任何关系。

A good doctor should always concern himself with your health.

一个好的医生应该随时关心你的健康。

[拓展]

concern oneself with 关心, 挂念

be concerned about/for 对……关心, 对……担心

as far as I'm concerned 就我个人的看法而言

as concerns 关于……

As concerns that matter, I would like to say...

关于那件事, 我想说……

**5. connection n.** [C; U] 关系, 关联; 连接, 衔接; 亲戚。其动词形式为 **connect**

[拓展]

make a connection 建立关系

break a connection 断绝关系

form a connection 成为亲戚; 搭上关系

in connection (电话) 接通的

in connection with 与……相关联; 关于

in this / that connection 关于这 / 那一点

be connected with 与……有关系

C. to be dying

D. into death

[解析] 解答本题应抓住的要点是与 put 构成短语句的是介词。故 A 项为干扰项, C、D 两项搭配不当。本题意为“最后政府以绞刑处决了这名罪犯”。

[答案] B

◆ [考题 3] (1) Her son, to whom she was so \_\_\_\_\_, went abroad ten years ago.

A. loved

B. cared

C. devoted

D. affected

(2001 年上海)

(2) His whole life has been devoted \_\_\_\_\_ the cause of cancer.

A. to study

B. to studying

C. to the study of

D. both B and C

[解析] (1) 题意为“她深爱着的儿子 10 年前出国了”。A 项本身意思正确, 但题干空白处需填表语, 要用形容词, 而不是过去分词, 且 love 不与介词 to 搭配; B、D 两项也不与介词 to 搭配; C 项为形容词, 与介词 to 搭配。根据左栏的讲析及题意可找出答案。

(2) 解答本题的关键在于掌握与 devote 连用的词是介词, 因此, 其后必须是名词或动名词。A 项 study 为名词, 不能带宾语, 如带宾语则需加介词 of, 表动宾关系。故 B、C 结构正确。

[答案] (1) C (2) D

◆ [考题 4] (1) When she finished working, she concerned herself \_\_\_\_\_ looking after the old people in her area.

A. in

B. with

C. at

D. on

(2) The result of a presidential election often \_\_\_\_\_ the whole nation.

A. concerns

B. shows

C. satisfies

D. disappoints

[解析] (1) concern 用作动词表示“关心, 挂念”时, 其宾语后常连用的介词为 with 或 about。本题意为“她工作完后又去照顾她那个地区内的老年人”。

(2) 根据句意“一次总统选举结果常使全国人民关心”, 选 A 为最佳答案。并没有说具体的某次选举使全国人民满意, 故不能选 C。

[答案] (1) B (2) A

◆ [考题 5] (1) The two countries have made up and \_\_\_\_\_ a connection.

A. broken

B. connected

C. made

D. set

(2) Before repairing the water pipe, the worker cut off the \_\_\_\_\_ of the house pipes to the water supply.

A. gas

B. electricity

C. heating

D. connection

## 6. protect vt. 保护

[拓展]

protect { sb./sth. from + n.  
sb./oneself from + doing  
A against B 保护A免遭B的危害

e. g. Protect your eyes from the sun.  
保护你的眼睛免受阳光的侵害。

I'll protect you / myself from being insulted.  
我将保护你/我自己免受侮辱。

These tree belts protect 500,000 acres of farmland against shifting sand.

这些防护林带保护了五十万英亩的农田不受流沙的侵袭。

## 7. She also worked hard to make as many countries as possible agree not to use them.

她努力劝说尽可能多的国家同意不使用它们。

句中的 as... as possible 短语也可以写成 as... as she could, 意为“她尽可能……”, 第一个 as 可接 adj./adv./many (few) + pl./much(little) + [U]。

e. g. Be as kind to her as possible. 对她尽可能和蔼。

Do your homework as carefully as possible / you can.

你做家庭作业时要尽可能地细心。

## 8. content

(1) adj. 满足, 满意

be content { with sb./sth. 对某人/某物满意  
to do sth. 对做……感到满意; 愿意做某事

e. g. Are you content with your present job?

你对你目前的工作满意吗?

John seems content just to sit in front of the television all day.

约翰好像整天坐在电视机前就满足了。

(2) vt. 使满意, 使满足 (可与 with 搭配)

e. g. The baby contented himself with a new toy.

这个婴儿有了新玩具就满足了。

[拓展]

content n. 满意, 满足; (pl.) 内容; 含量; 目录  
satisfied/pleased adj. 满意的, 高兴的  
contented adj. 满意的, 安心的  
contentment n. 满足, 知足

## 9. behave vi. &amp; vt. 行为; 举止; 举止适当或有礼, (指事物)有某种作用

e. g. He behaved badly to the customers.

他对顾客的态度不好。

You should learn to behave. 你应该学会举止得体。

My camera has been behaving well since it was repaired.

我的摄像机自从修好后一直正常工作。

## 10. mean vt. 意味着, 打算

(1) mean doing sth. 意味着做某事

e. g. Accepting the job means living abroad.

接受这个工作意味着在国外居住。

[解析] (1)根据前一短语 make up 表示“组成”的含义(在本题中可理解成“联合”),可知 and 后面应构成表示“建立关系”的短语。

(2)仔细阅读该题后可知句意为“在修理水管之前,那位工人切断了房子的水管与水源之间的连接处”,故其他选项就自然可排除。

[答案] (1)C (2)D

◆ [考题6] (1) A line of forts (炮台) was built along the border to protect the country \_\_\_\_\_ attack.

A. against B. by C. off D. on

(2) Flowers in our garden are well protected \_\_\_\_\_ the weather.

A. on B. to C. against D. with

[解析] (1)根据左栏的讲解可知,本题中只有 against 可以与 protect 搭配使用。

(2)本题考查 protect 的用法搭配,其后与介词 from 或 against 连用,该介词含有“免遭,不被(受)……”等含义。

[答案] (1)A (2)C

◆ [考题7] He worked carefully to make \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes \_\_\_\_\_ in order to get the test passed.

A. as many; as possible B. as much; as possible

C. many more; / D. as fewer; as possible

[解析] 若从结构考虑,B项不符,因为 mistake 是可数名词,不能用 much 修饰。其他选项的结构均正确,但是从语意分析来看,为了通过测试,当然应该尽量少出错,故 A、C 两项不难排除。

[答案] D

◆ [考题8] (1) Young people are not \_\_\_\_\_ to stand and look at works of art; they want art they can participate in.

A. conservative B. content

C. confident D. generous

(2) He slipped and the \_\_\_\_\_ of his bag spilled all over the floor.

A. content B. consent

C. contents D. contest

[解析] (1)题意:年轻人不满足于作为旁观者观看那些艺术品,他们想自己参与艺术。content 满足的; conservative 保守的; confident 确信的,有信心的。

(2)题意:他滑倒了,包里的东西散得满地都是。content 用复数形式时,表示“……里面所装的东西”; consent 同意; contest 比赛,竞争。

[答案] (1)B (2)C

◆ [考题9] Tom, \_\_\_\_\_ yourself. Did you forget the school rules?

A. behave

B. believe

C. perform

D. conduct

(2001年上海)

[解析] 本题为词义辨析题。根据后一句的意思“你忘了学校的规则吗?”来推断,可知前一句与“遵守规则”有关。behave oneself 意为“规矩点”。

[答案] A



(2) mean to do sth. 打算/想要做某事

e. g. Sorry, I didn't mean to be rude to you.

对不起,我不是有意对你不礼貌。

[比较]

—That would mean wasting a lot of labour. 那将意味着浪费许多劳动力。

—Really? I don't mean to waste any labour. 是吗? 我没打算浪费劳动力。

11. **worthwhile** *adj.* 值得做的,值得一试的。可作表语或定语,作表语时可替换为 **worth one's while**,后接 **doing / to do**

其近义词有 **worth** 和 **worthy**,但表达的结构不一样。

get one's money's worth 使某人的钱花得有价值

worth one's salt 称职的,胜任的

worth it 有用的,值得的

be worth doing 值得一做

be worth (one's) while doing / to do 值得做

be worthy of being done / to be done 值得被做

be worthy of sth. 值得,配

12. **She spent years observing and recording their daily activities.** 她用了许多年的时间观察并记录了它们每天的活动。

句中含有句型: **spend time/energy/money (in) doing sth. / on sth.**, 意为“在……方面花费某人……”。

e. g. She spent too much money on clothes.

她在衣着上花费了太多的钱。

I have spent all my energy cleaning the house.

我打扫房子用尽了力气。

表示“花费”的常用句型还有:

(1) It takes/took sb. some time to do sth.

某人做某事花费多少时间

e. g. It took me a whole afternoon to do my homework.

我花了一下午的时间做家庭作业。

(2) sth. costs/cost (sb.) sth. 某物花费某人多少钱

e. g. The meal cost us \$ 30. 这顿饭花了我们30美元。

(3) It cost sb. money to do sth. 做某事花费某人多少钱

e. g. It costs them 1,000 yuan a month to run a car.

开车每个月要花费他们1,000元。

(4) sb. pays/paid (sb.) money for sth. 某人为某物花费多少钱

e. g. How much did you pay for your house? 你买房花了多少钱?

[注意]

(1) spend 的主语通常是人。

(2) take 句型通常是 it 作形式主语,后面的不定式为真正的主语。其主语也可以是名词。

(3) cost 的主语是物,不能是人。

(4) pay 的主语是人。

13. **observe** *vt.*

(1) 注意到,观察到

e. g. He observed a stranger enter his house.

他看到一个陌生人进了他家。

(2) 遵守,奉行(法律、协议或习俗)

e. g. Do people observe Christmas Day in this country?

这个国家的人们庆祝圣诞节吗?

[拓展]

observe sb.  $\begin{cases} \text{do sth.} \\ \text{doing sth.} \end{cases}$  观察到某人  $\begin{cases} \text{做了某事} \\ \text{在做某事} \end{cases}$

◆ [考题 10] In some parts of London, missing a bus means \_\_\_\_\_ for another hour.

A. waiting B. to wait

C. wait D. to be waiting

[解析] 句意为“在伦敦的某些地方,错过一班车意味着再等一个小时”。注意区分 mean doing 和 mean to do 的用法。mean doing sth. 意味着做某事。

[答案] A

◆ [考题 11] (1) The problem he put forth at the meeting was \_\_\_\_\_. Which one of the following is WRONG?

A. worth thinking over

B. worthy to consider

C. worthy of being thought over

D. worthy of consideration

(2) These results were not \_\_\_\_\_ at all.

A. worth

B. worthy

C. worthwhile

D. worthwhile

[解析] (1) 根据左栏的讲解可知, B 项错误,即 worthy 后应接被动式。其他三项结构均对,题目要求选出错误选项,故选 B。

(2) 虽然 A、B 两项可以用作表语,但其后通常要接名词或动名词等,而题中的 at all 只作状语。

[答案] (1) B (2) C

◆ [考题 12] (1) Some passengers complain that it usually \_\_\_\_\_ so long to fill in travel insurance documents.

A. costs B. takes C. spends D. spares

(2) She has spent forty years \_\_\_\_\_ research on chimps' activities.

A. do B. to do C. done D. doing

(3) Tom spent the whole day \_\_\_\_\_ in the room.

A. lock B. to lock C. locking D. locked

[解析] (1) 动词词义及用法的辨析是高考中常见的内容,平日要加以积累。本题考查表示“花费”的动词词义的辨析。cost 的主语是物, take 的主语一般是 it, 而 spare 和 spend 的主语一般是人。cost 花费的多指金钱, 而 take 可指花费时间和金钱。

(2) spend time (in) doing sth. 为固定句型。

(3) 本题易犯思维定式的错误,但仔细研读句意,不难发现其句意应理解为“汤姆被锁在室内度过了一天”。因此应用过去分词作伴随状语,而不能用 spend time doing。

[答案] (1) B (2) D (3) D

◆ [考题 13] She has \_\_\_\_\_ the stars all her life, which she is proud of.

A. noticed B. observed C. discovered D. seen

[解析] 句意:她一生观察星体,也引以为豪。observe 意为“观察”;discover 指发现客观事物的存在,特别是科学上的新发现;notice 意为“注意到……”;see 强调结果。

[答案] B