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特高级教师

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用科学的CETC差距理论策划创作

荣德基　总主编

新课标
高中英语
必修5　配人教版

学生用书

在思维里顿悟
在理解中通透
在运用上熟稳
——这就是点拨

荣德基 总主编

特高事教师

点拨

®

新课标

高中英语 必修5

（配人教版）

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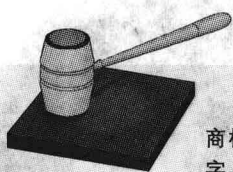
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2008年3月15日

优秀是一种 习惯

　　科学家曾做过一项实验，他们将一条非常凶猛的鲨鱼和一群热带鱼放进同一个池子，然后用强化玻璃将它们隔开。最初，鲨鱼每天不断地冲撞那块看不到的玻璃，但它始终不能到对面去，而实验人员每天都放一些鲤鱼在池子里，所以鲨鱼也没缺少猎物，只是它仍想到对面去，想尝尝那美丽热带鱼的滋味。它试了每个方位，每次都用尽全力，但每次总是弄得伤痕累累，甚至浑身破裂出血。

　　这样持续了一段日子，鲨鱼不再冲撞那块玻璃了，对那些五彩斑斓的热带鱼也不再注意，好像他们只是墙上会动的壁画。它开始等着每天固定出现的鲤鱼，然后用它敏捷的本能狩猎。

　　实验到了最后阶段，实验人员将玻璃取走，但鲨鱼却没有任何反应，每天仍是在固定的区域游着，它不但对那些热带鱼视若无睹，甚至当那些鲤鱼逃到对面去时，它就立刻放弃追逐，说什么也不愿再过去。

　　习惯的力量有多大，看了这个小故事，你心中肯定已经有了清晰的认识。习惯像一种无形的力量，影响着每一个人的学习和生活，关系着每一个人的成长与发展。有时候，习惯比制度更有效，比责任更重大，比意志更坚强，比理想更高远。据有关研究表明，所有成功人士都有一个共性，那就是——基于良好习惯构造的日常行为规律。各个领域中的杰出人士——成功的运动员、律师、政治家、医生、画家、音乐家、销售员……在他们身上都能发现这样一个共性，那就是有助于他们个人发展的良好习惯。正是这些良好的习惯，帮助他们比普通人更多地开发出了他们与生俱来的潜能。
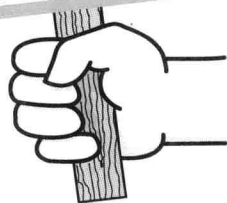
　　你是否也有你自己的梦想，想成为学习中的佼佼者，想考上理想的大学，甚至想考上顶尖的大学，想成为国家的栋梁之才？那么，你必须要明白，你的习惯决定着你的未来。一个坏习惯足以毁掉你的前程，而一个好习惯则会助你走向成功。

　　习惯如此重要，那你还等什么呢，赶快付诸行动吧！没有谁天生就习惯良好，也没有谁天生就有不良习惯。所以，只要我们努力，谁都可以成为一个拥有良好习惯的人。就从今天开始，选择一个你需要培养的好习惯吧，只要你能够认真坚持下去，一天，两天，三天……相信在不久的将来（据科学研究养成一个习惯需要坚持21天），这个习惯将彻底属于你，让你终身受益不尽。

　　下面列出一些好习惯，拥有这些好习惯几乎是成绩优异者的共性。你肯定也愿意养成这些习惯，走进优秀学生的行列，与自己的梦想相约吧？那么就用有限的时间养成这些良好的习惯，让我们一起来见证你的辉煌！

1　制订计划并完成计划的习惯
2　主动学习的习惯
3　预习的习惯
4　上课记笔记的习惯
5　及时完成作业和练后积累错题的习惯
6　课后复习的习惯
7　时常总结的习惯
8　多与老师、同学交流的习惯
9　使用错题本的习惯
10　学习、生活有规律的习惯

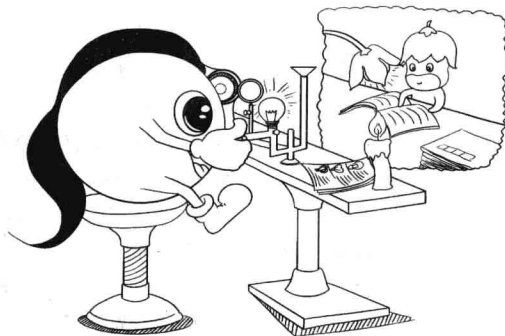　　优秀是一种习惯，用你的行动实践这些习惯，让这些习惯时刻伴随在你的左右，在可预见的将来你将收获幸福的成功！

2008年3月于北京

点拨

点拨训练

剖析 POUXI

典点

同一个事业　同一个梦想
One Enterprise　One Dream

目录

CONTENTS

Unit 1 Great scientists

I. Warming Up

美文美话

China launches a navigation satellite

XICHANG, Sichuan Province, April 14—China on early Saturday morning launched a navigation satellite, part of the country's "Compass" navigational system, which is expected to provide services to customers all over China and neighboring countries by 2008.

The carrier rocket, Long March 3-A, blasted off① from the Xichang Satellite Launch Center in southwest China's Sichuan Province at 4:11 a.m., and sources with the center said that the satellite had "accurately" entered its orbit, at the height of 21,500 km.

The "Compass" navigational system is mainly designed for the country's economic development, providing navigation and positioning services in transportation, meteorology②, petroleum prospecting③, forest fire monitoring, disaster forecast, telecommunications and public security, among others.

With more satellites to be sent into orbits in the coming years, the system will cover China and its neighboring countries by 2008, before being expanded into a global network of navigation and positioning.

On February 3, China successfully put a test "Compass" satellite into the orbit, the fourth of such experimental satellites launched since 2000.

Experts said the "Compass" navigation experimental system is operating well and has played a significant role in providing all-weather and all-day navigation and positioning information.

China is one of the few countries that are capable of developing the navigation satellite system on its own. Previous reports said it will provide clients with positioning accuracy within 10 meters, velocity④ accuracy with 0.2 meter per second and timing accuracy within 50 nanoseconds⑤.

The system can help clients know their location at any time and place with accurate longitude⑥, latitude⑦ and altitude data, and will offer "safer" positioning, velocity, timing communications for authorized users.

The system includes at least 35 satellites, five geostationary⑧

Earth orbit (GEO) and 30 medium Earth orbit (MEO) satellites, according to previous reports. （3edu 教育网）

一、及时充电

① blast off *vi.* （火箭等）发射升空

② meteorology /ˌmiːtjəˈrɒlədʒɪ/ *n.* 气象学，气象状态

③ petroleum prospecting 石油勘探

④ velocity /vɪˈlɒsɪtɪ/ *n.* 速度，速率，迅速，周转率

⑤ nanosecond /ˈnænəʊˌsekənd/ *n.* 十亿分之一秒

⑥ longitude /ˈlɒndʒɪtjuːd/ *n.* 经度，经线

⑦ latitude /ˈlætɪtjuːd/ *n.* 纬度，范围

⑧ geostationary /ˌdʒiːəʊˈsteɪʃənərɪ/ *adj.* 与地球的相对位置不变的

二、文脉领悟（10 分钟）☞（97）

1. When did China launch the navigation satellite, according to the essay?
   - A. Saturday April 14.
   - B. Sunday April 14.
   - C. Saturday February 3.
   - D. Sunday February 3.

2. Where did China launch the navigation satellite, according to the passage?
   - A. Xining, Sichuan Province.
   - B. Xichang, Sichuan Province.
   - C. Xichang, Shanxi Province.
   - D. Jiuquan, Shanxi Province.

3. The navigation satellite is part of the country's _____ navigational system.
   - A. Competition
   - B. Military
   - C. Compass
   - D. Economic

4. The mentioned navigational system in the essay is mainly designed for the following uses except _____ .
   - A. the country's economic development
   - B. positioning services in transportation
   - C. public security
   - D. forest fire forecast

三、直拨单词

characteristic *n.* 特色；特性；典型　eg:

Who used peas to show how physical characteristics are passed from parents to their children?

是谁用豌豆来说明体貌特征是如何由父母传给他们的孩子的？

A characteristic of the camel is its ability to live for a long time without water.

A great poem is a fountain forever overflowing with the waters of wisdom and delight.
伟大的诗篇即是永远喷出智慧和欢欣之水的喷泉。

骆驼的特点是不喝水也能活很长时间。

adj. 显著的；独特的 eg：

She spoke with characteristic enthusiasm.

她说话带着特有的热情。

There is the characteristic flavor of apples in the room.

房间里飘着苹果所特有的味道。

拓展记忆

native characteristic 天赋特征

natural characteristic 自然[固有]特性

mental characteristic 心理特征

相关链接

character *n.* (事物的)特性,性质,特征;(人的)品质

in character 符合某人的性格　out of character 不符合某人的性格 eg：

That was his behavior that was totally in character.

那就是与他性格完全相符的行为。

The response was so much out of character that it amazed me. 他的那次回答与其性格如此不符,使我感到吃惊。

四、直拨短语

put forward 提出(意见、建议);推荐;提名;推举;拨快 eg：

Who put forward a theory about black holes?

谁提出了"黑洞"理论?

In 1860,a better plan was put forward by an Englishman,William Low.

1860年,一个名叫威廉·娄的英国人提出了一项更好的计划。

Shall we put Mr Wellington forward as the candidate for chairman of the committee?

我们提名惠灵顿先生作为委员会主席的候选人,好吗?

拓展记忆

put forward 使(某人)被注意;使突出 eg：

Jerry is always putting himself forward.

吉瑞总爱出风头。

相关链接

put about 散布(消息);宣称

put away 储存(钱);储存……备用;储蓄

put aside 节省(钱、时间);储蓄;撇开;置之不理;把……放在一边

put down 写下;记下

put off 延期;推迟

put on 穿上;伪装;上演(戏剧)

put out 熄灭;扑灭

put up 举起;张贴;公布;接待

put up with 忍受;忍耐

Ⅱ. Reading

一、直拨单词

1. scientific *adj.* 科学(上)的;科学性的;合乎科学的;有专长的 eg：

Do you know how to prove a new idea in scientific research?

你知道如何通过科学研究的方法来证明一个新想法吗?

The factory improved its production by means of scientific management.

这家工厂通过科学的管理方法提高生产。

As we all know,he is a scientific boxer.

我们都知道他是有技术的拳击手。

拓展记忆

scientific studies 科学研究

相关链接

science *n.* 科学;自然科学;理科

scientist *n.* 科学家

sciential *adj.* 知识的;有学识的

2. examine *vt.* 检查;细查;审查;查问　*vi.* 调查(into);审问

Discuss in small groups the stages in examining a new scientific idea. 分小组讨论检查一个新的科学思想的各个阶段。

Yesterday the firemen examined the ground carefully,but were not able to find any broken glass. 昨天,消防队员们仔细地检查了地面,但未能找到任何碎玻璃。

The doctor examined her carefully.

医生给她做了仔细的检查。

拓展记忆

examine into a matter 调查事实

examining judge 预审法官

examine in 考(某人)在某一学科上所具有的知识

examine on 考(某人)在某一问题上所具有的知识

相关链接

check *vt.* 检查;核对 eg：

You should check your bicycle before you ride it.

你在骑自行车之前应该检查一下。

The police are checking out his alibi.

警察在查证他不在案发现场的证据。

注意:check,examine 这两个词都可以表示"检查",但 check 另含有"校对"或"找错"的意思。而 examine 另含有"察看或观察以了解情况"的意思。 eg：

Officials from Greenwich Observatory have the clock checked twice a day. 格林威治天文台的官员们每天对大钟检查两次。

Check your homework before you hand it in.

把你的家庭作业检查一下然后再交。

He went to the Congo to examine a new volcano.

他曾去刚果察看一座新火山。

The doctor examined the patient carefully.

医生对这位病人做了仔细检查。

3. conclusion *n.* 结束;缔结;结论 eg：

I think it is a false conclusion.

我认为那是个假结论。

I found the conclusion of her story very exciting.

我觉得她那故事的结尾很激动人心。

相关链接

conclude *vt.&vi.* 使结束;缔结;(议定;讨论);推论;断定 eg：

The president concluded his speech in the loud cheer.

总统在欢呼声中结束了演讲。

To conclude,I wish you all good health and a long life.

最后,我祝大家健康长寿。

The two countries concluded a peace treaty.

那两个国家缔结了和平条约。

The doctor concluded that the patient's disease was cancer.

医生断定病人患的是癌症。

4. attend *vi.&vt.* 注意;出席;照料 eg：

John Snow was a well-known doctor in London—so famous, indeed,that he attended Queen Victoria to ease the birth of her

baby. 约翰·斯诺是伦敦一位著名的医生——他的确太负盛名了，以至于维多利亚女王生孩子时都是他去照料，帮助女王顺利分娩。

Which doctor is attending you? 哪一个医生为你看病？

I will attend you to the classroom. 我将陪你到教室去。

May good luck attend you! 祝你幸运！

> **拓展记忆**
> attend school 上学　attend a lecture 听讲课
> attend church 去教堂　attend (at) a wedding 出席婚礼
> attend on 服侍，照料，陪，随从　attend upon 照料，陪，随从
> attend to 倾听，注意，关心，照顾，护理，办理

5. expose *vt.* 使暴[显]露；揭发；使面临；使遭受；招致；使曝[感]光　eg：

But he was inspired when he thought about helping ordinary people exposed to cholera. 但是当他想到去帮助受到霍乱威胁的普通百姓的时候，他就非常振奋。

The crime of the corrupt officials must be exposed without any reserve. 对贪官污吏的罪行一定要毫无保留地予以揭发。

The stupid officer exposed soldiers to unnecessary risks. 那个愚蠢的军官使士兵冒不必要的危险。

He exposed the plan to the newspapers. 他向几家报纸透露了这个计划。

This film has been exposed. 这片子已经感光。

> **拓展记忆**
> expose...to 使……受到，使……朝向；使……接触……

6. cure *n.* 药方；治疗，治愈；疗程；对策　eg：

The government has no cure for rising prices. 政府没有解决物价上涨的办法。

This is a temporary cure. 这只是临时措施。

Aspirin is a wonderful cure for colds. 阿司匹林是治感冒的妙药。

vt. & vi.（常与 of 连用）治愈；治疗　eg：

The doctor was trying to cure the patient. 那位医生正在努力治愈那个病人。

The wound can be cured easily. 这种伤很容易痊愈。

> **拓展记忆**
> beyond cure 不可救药　past cure 不可救药

> **相关链接**
> treat *vt.* 治疗　eg：treat an illness 治病

7. control *vt.* 控制；支配；管辖；抑制；克制；调节；操纵　eg：

All schools are under the control of the Ministry of Education. 所有学校统归教育部管辖。

The government wanted to control prices and wages. 政府想调节物价和工资。

n. 控制力；影响力；指导；支配　eg：

He was in control of the car. 他掌管这辆小汽车。

Unless it gets out of control, a certain amount of stress is vital to provide motivation and challenge. 除非你控制不了，一定的压力对于向人们提供动力和挑战极其重要。

8. absorb *vt.* 吸收（液体）；承受，承担；吸取（知识）；占有；吸引　eg：

The second suggested that people absorbed this disease into their bodies with their meals.

第二种理论认为人们是通过吃饭的途径感染这种疾病的。

We will not absorb these charges. 我们不能承担这些费用。

This job absorbs all of my time. 这件工作占用了我的全部时间。

> **拓展记忆**
> be absorbed by 被……吞并，为……所吸收
> be absorbed in 全神贯注在……上，一心从事，热衷于……
> absorb sb.'s attention 吸引某人的注意力

> **相关链接**
> absorbability *n.* 被吸收性
> absorbable *adj.* 易被吸收的
> absorbing *adj.* 吸引人的，非常有趣的

9. severe *adj.* 严厉的；剧烈的；严重的；困难的；朴素的　eg：

He found that in two particular streets, the cholera outbreak was so severe that more than 500 people had died in 10 days. 他发现在两条特殊的街道，霍乱是如此严重的爆发以至于在10天内有500多人死亡。

They all know that he is a severe master. 他们都知道他是个苛刻的主人。

The severe teacher has gone abroad. You can breathe freely again. 那位要求苛刻的教师已经出国了，你可以完全放心了。

> **拓展记忆**
> a severe style 朴素的文体
> be severe upon [on] sb. 对某人很严厉
> a severe storm 猛烈的暴风雨
> severe pain 剧痛
> severe competition 激烈的竞争
> severe reasoning 精确的推理

10. blame *n.* 过失，责备　eg：

We were ready to take the blame for what had happened. 我们准备对所发生的事承担责任。

v. 责备　eg：

It seemed that the water was to blame. 看来水是罪魁祸首。

The driver was not to blame for the accident. 这次事故怪不着司机。

They blamed the rise in oil prices for the big increase in inflation. 他们把通货膨胀大幅度增长归咎于石油价格的上涨。

> **拓展记忆**
> bear the blame 承担责任
> shift the blame on sb. 嫁祸于人
> take the blame 负过失的责任
> blame sb. for sth. 因某事责备某人
> blame sth. on sb. 把……怪到……头上；把某事的责任归咎于某人

> **相关链接**
> be to blame 应该受责备，这个结构不可以用被动形式。　eg：
> Either he or I am to blame. 不是他就是我该受责备。

11. immediately *adv.* 立即；直接地　eg：

Immediately John Snow told the astonished people in Broad Street to remove the handle from the water pump so it could not be used.

约翰·斯诺立刻告诉在宽街上吃惊的人们去掉抽水机上的把手以便它无法使用。

> A novel is a mirror walking along a main road.
> 一部小说犹如一面在大街上走的镜子。

All those who are immediately involved will be informed of the decision. 这个决定将被通知到所有直接有关的人。

The purpose may not be immediately evident.
这种目的不一定显而易见。

She immediately regretted her decision.
她做出决定后立即感到后悔。

conj. 一……（就） eg:
I came here immediately I had my supper.
我一吃完晚饭就来这里了。

相关链接
at once 立刻；同时 eg:
Everything happened at once. 所有的事都一起发生了。
The view of the skyline is at once awesome, grand, and disappointing. 天边立刻呈现出令人敬畏的、壮丽的和令人沮丧的景色。

12. **handle** *n.* 柄；把手 eg:
Pick up the typewriter case by the handle.
抓住把手，把打字机箱子拿起来。

v. 买卖；处理；操作；用手触摸 eg:
We don't handle that sort of book. 我们不经销那一类书。
Customers are asked not to handle the goods in the shop.
请顾客不要触摸商店里的货物。
He's not a very good teacher—he doesn't know how to handle children. 他不是一个好的老师——他不懂得如何对待孩子。

相关链接
deal in 从事于；经营，做……买卖；分给（某人）一份 eg:
Jack used to deal in tea. 杰克过去经营茶叶。

13. **announce** *v.* 发表；广播（电台节目）；通告；正式宣布 eg:
With this extra evidence, John Snow was able to announce with certainty that polluted water carried the disease.
有了这个额外的证据，约翰·斯诺可以有把握地宣布被污染的水中带有病菌。
The news was announced by Radio Beijing.
这条消息是由北京广播电台广播的。
Everyone was silent as he announced the winner of the competition.
当他宣布竞赛的优胜者时，大家都静静地倾听。
Footsteps announced his return.
听到脚步声，就知道他回来了。

拓展记忆
announce for 宣布参加竞选；宣布支持某人 eg:
He announced for governor.
他宣布竞选州长。

相关链接
announcement *n.* 宣告；发表
announcer *n.* 广播员；告知者；报幕员
announceable *adj.* 可宣布的
declare *vt. & vi.* 公告；郑重地说；断言；申报 eg:
One country declared war on another.
一个国家对另一个国家宣战。
The state declared the result of election.
那个国家公布了选举结果。
I declared at the meeting that I did not support him.
我在会上声明我不支持他。
注意 declare 经常用于正式场合，指"清楚，有力地，公开让人知道"。 eg:

He declared his intention to run for office.
他宣布了自己参加竞选的想法。
announce 指"把人们关心或感兴趣的事正式公布于众"。
eg: announce a sale 公布减价

二、直拨短语

1. draw a conclusion 得出结论；告一段落 eg:
He did a lot of experiments, thought carefully and then drew a conclusion. 他做了大量的实验，经过认真的思考然后得出了一个结论。

相关链接
arrive at a conclusion/come to a conclusion/reach a conclusion 得出结论；告一段落 eg:
We came to the conclusion that the room must have been empty.
我们得出的结论是：那个房间（当时）一定是空着的。

2. link...to... 连接；与……有关 eg:
The video cameras are linked to a powerful computer.
这些摄像机是与一台功能强大的计算机相连接的。
The new bridge will link the island to the mainland.
新的桥梁将把该岛与大陆连接在一起。

拓展记忆
link up（with）连接；结合 eg:
The two families linked up through the marriage of a daughter and son. 那两家因他们子女结婚而联结起来。
The new company linked up with several older ones in self-protection. 那家新公司与几家较老的公司联合以保护自己。

3. look into 窥视；浏览；观察；寻找；调查 eg:
He knew he would not be able to cure him immediately but promised he would look into the possibility of finding one in the future. 他知道他无法立即治好他的病，但是他许诺将来他会寻找到治愈他的病的方法。
The committee is looking into the cause of the accident.
委员会正在调查事故原因。
Don't look into others' room when you pass by.
路过别人的房间时不要窥视。

拓展记忆
look after 照料   look down on 轻视；看不起
look forward to 盼望；期待   look on 旁观；看作
look out 注意；找出；挑选出   look up 好转；在书中查到

相关链接
look for 寻找；期望 强调寻找的动作过程。 eg:
The children were looking for a ball. 孩子们正在找一个球。
I looked for my new dictionary for several days but haven't found it yet. 我找我新买的词典找了好几天，可至今仍未找到。

三、直拨重难点句

1. Neither its cause nor its cure was understood.
人们既不知道它的病源，也不了解它的治疗方法。
精讲 句中的 neither...nor... 意思是"既不……也不……"，注意 neither...nor... 在引导两个名词作主语时，句子的谓语动词要符合就近一致原则，在引导两个句子时，句子要用半倒装。另外，若需要表示多个"也不"的意思时，用 neither...nor...nor...结构。 eg:
Neither you nor I am wrong. 你和我都没错。
Neither you nor I, nor anybody else knows the answer.

你,我,其他任何人都不知道答案。

Neither could theory do without practice, nor could practice do without theory.

理论没有实践不行,实践没有理论也不行。

相关链接┄┄┄┄

either...or...不是……就是…… eg:

Either my father or my brothers are coming.

不是我父亲就是我兄弟要来。

I'm considering to buy my niece a Christmas present, either a dictionary or an encyclopedia. 我在考虑给我侄女买一件圣诞礼物,不是词典就是百科全书。

Either say you're sorry or get out! 你要么道歉,要么滚开!

2. He knew that cholera would never be controlled until its cause was found. 他知道直到霍乱的原因被找到才能控制住它。

精讲:句子中的 until 是一个连词,用来引导时间状语从句,until 还可以用作介词意思是"直到……为止"。如果 until 引导的时间状语从句所在的句子中的谓语动词是非延续性动词,此句应该是否定句;如果 until 引导的时间状语从句所在的句子中的谓语动词是延续性动词,此句应该是肯定句。 eg:

We can't go until Thursday. 我们要到星期四才能去。

I couldn't sew until I was six. 我直到六岁时才会缝东西。

We can't start the job until we have the approval from the authority concerned.

没有有关当局的批准我们不能开始这项工作。

He waited until the volcano became quiet and he was able to return two days later.

他一直等到火山平息下来,两天后他才得以重回火山上。

3. From the stomach the disease quickly attacked the body and soon the affected person died. 病从胃里发作而迅速殃及全身,患者就会很快死去。

精讲:句子中的介词短语 from the stomach 是状语,本应该放在主句 the disease attacked the body 之后,在本句的开头是为了起强调的作用。把句子中的一些成分提到显要的位置是强调的一种形式。 eg:

In the mountains he found the rare flowers.

他是在那些山区发现了这些珍稀的花。

4. To prevent this from happening again, John Snow suggested that the source of all the water supplies be examined. 为防止这种情况再度发生,约翰·斯诺建议,所有水源都要经过检测。

精讲:suggest 在句子中是"建议"的意思,作"建议"讲时 suggest 的宾语有两种情况:

①suggest+that sb. (should) do sth. eg:

She suggested that we should have lunch at the new restaurant. 她建议我们在那家新开的餐馆吃午饭。

②suggest (one's) doing sth. eg:

He suggested going out for a walk. 他建议出去走走。

四、同步反馈(15分钟)☞(97)

(一)单项选择

1. After the professor,＿＿＿＿＿ out the project, made a comment on the report, the media focused on it.

　A. was opposed to carry　　B. opposed to carry

　C. opposed to carrying　　D. opposed carrying

2. A long time ＿＿＿＿＿ a person, which is really a truth.

　A. examines　B. checks　C. tests　D. experiments

3. It is ＿＿＿＿＿ outbreaks of bird flu that many monitoring stations have been set up, not to disturb the living environment of the wildlife.

　A. controlling　　B. having controlled

　C. to control　　D. controlled

4. —He ought to have been warned of the danger.

　—＿＿＿＿＿, but he wouldn't listen to me.

　A. Yes, he ought to　　B. So he was

　C. So was he　　D. So it was with him

5. He said he would ＿＿＿＿＿ me to Professor Li as his postgraduate student.

　A. comment　　B. suggest

　C. command　　D. recommend

(二)根据汉语完成句子

1. 和善是他的特性之一。

　Kindness is ＿＿＿＿＿。

2. 他们正在实验室里做科学实验。

　They are ＿＿＿＿＿ in the lab.

3. 老师应当使学生接触美好的艺术和音乐。

　The teacher should ＿＿＿＿＿ good art and music.

4. 我希望医生能治好我肩上的疼痛。

　I hope the doctor can ＿＿＿＿＿ in my shoulder.

5. 你要克制自己,不要发火。

　＿＿＿＿＿; don't get angry.

6. 作家全神贯注地进行写作,忘了弹去雪茄烟的烟灰。

　The writer ＿＿＿＿＿ his writing that he forgot to flick the ashes from his cigar.

7. 牙痛的剧烈发作把他弄哭了。

　＿＿＿＿＿ of toothache made him cry.

8. 他态度顽固而招致许多责难。

　He incurred ＿＿＿＿＿ his stubborn attitude.

9. 我一听到这个消息,马上就来了。

　I came ＿＿＿＿＿。

10. 我希望马上宣布胜利者的名字。

　I hope to ＿＿＿＿＿ shortly.

11. 孩子们正盼望着圣诞节的到来。

　The children are ＿＿＿＿＿ the coming of Christmas.

(三)根据句意及首字母提示完成单词

1. The judge c＿＿＿＿＿ that the accused was innocent.

2. My suitcases were e＿＿＿＿＿ at the Customs when I entered the country.

3. Some countries may be d＿＿＿＿＿ but can never be conquered.

4. Please c＿＿＿＿＿ over the speech draft and correct the mistakes, if any.

5. This handle c＿＿＿＿＿ the flow of electricity.

6. To follow and a＿＿＿＿＿ a newspaper article is a little bit hard as it requires a high level of mental involvement.

7. The company took part in the s＿＿＿＿＿ competition.

8. The bank manager was really to b＿＿＿＿＿, though he tried to pin it on a clerk.

9. If you want to catch that train we'd better set off for the station i＿＿＿＿＿.

Humor has been well defined as "thinking in fun while feeling in earnest".

幽默被人正确地解释为"以诚挚表达感受,寓深思于嬉笑"。

异域风情

10. An officer must know how to h＿＿＿＿＿ his men.

Ⅲ. Learning about Language

一、直拨单词

1. **virus** *n.* 病毒；计算机病毒；（精神，道德方面的）毒素　eg:
   He put forward the theory that Li Heping had been exposed to a new virus.
   他提出了李和平感染了一种新病毒的说法。
   We should pay much attention to the pernicious virus of racism. 我们应该注意种族主义的有害影响。

2. **construction** *n.* 造句；建筑；建筑物；解释　eg:
   Look at these simple verbs and make another construction using "make＋a＋noun."
   看看这些简单的动词并用"make＋a＋noun"结构造句。
   The new airport is still under construction.
   新机场仍在修建中。
   This sentence bears no other construction.
   这个句子没有别的解释。

   拓展记忆
   > put a construction on sth.
   > 对某事物作某种解释（一般指对言语、行为等）
   > put the best（worst）construction on sth.
   > 往最好［最坏］的方面去解释某事物
   > put a false construction on 故意曲解
   > under construction （正在）修建中

   相关链接
   > construct *vt.* 建造；构筑；作（几何图）　eg:
   > That company is planning to construct a big bridge over the river. 那家公司正在计划在那条河上建一座大桥。
   > The maths teacher asked his students to construct a hexagon within a circle.
   > 那位数学老师要求他的学生在圆内作一个六边形。

3. **contribute** *v.* 贡献出；投（稿）；捐赠（款项等）；起作用；促成　eg:
   The Song Dynasty contributed three great inventions to world civilization.
   宋朝为世界文明贡献出三大发明。
   He contributed an article to *China Daily*.
   他为《中国日报》（投稿）撰写一篇文章。
   They contributed food and clothing for the refugees.
   他们向难民捐赠食品和衣物。
   Drink contributed to his ruin. 酗酒促使他毁灭。

   相关链接
   > contribution *n.* 贡献；捐赠
   > make a contribution to/towards 捐赠；作出贡献

二、直拨短语

apart from 远离；除……之外　eg:
Apart from the construction mentioned above, you have also learned the following phrases.
除了以上提到的结构之外，你还学过下列短语。
Apart from a few scratches, the car was undamaged.
除了几处刮痕外，汽车没有什么损坏。

拓展记忆
> take...apart 把……拆开
> tell...apart 区分；分辨（两种事物）
> fall apart 土崩瓦解

三、直拨重难点句

Simon Lee was a famous footballer but his career came to an end when he developed a severe illness. 西蒙·李是一位著名的足球运动员，但是当他得了一种严重的疾病的时候，他的事业走到了尽头。

精讲：come to an end 完结；终了；结束
关于 end 的短语还有：
①at an end 完结；耗尽　eg:
　Everything between them was at an end.
　他们间一切都结束了。
②end off 结束　eg:
　They ended the party off with a song.
　他们唱支歌结束了聚会。
③from end to end 从头到尾　eg:
　The ship was burning from end to end. 整条轮船都在燃烧。

四、同步反馈（10分钟）☞（97）

（一）根据句意及首字母提示完成单词
1. His computer was attacked by a computer v＿＿＿＿＿.
2. Jack's brother is an engineer trained in highway c＿＿＿＿＿.
3. He is always c＿＿＿＿＿ food and clothing for the relief of the poor.
4. They determined to make a c＿＿＿＿＿ to their country after they listened to his story.
5. A＿＿＿＿＿ from a few words, I do not know any French at all.

（二）根据汉语完成句子
1. 她在讨论中很少发言。
　She seldom＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿.
2. 我总是对他的回答作出很好的解释。
　I was inclined to＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ on his reply.
3. 新公路仍在修建中。
　The new highway is＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿.
4. 汤姆投了两篇故事给夏季版。
　Tom＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ to the summer issue.
5. 孩子们正盼望着圣诞节的到来。
　The children are＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ the coming of Christmas.
6. 这条裤子不但太大，而且我穿着也不合适。
　＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ too large, the trousers don't suit me.
7. 一般说来，这里夏天比较热。
　＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿, it's hot here in summer.

Ⅳ. Using Language

一、直拨单词

1. **positive** *adj.* 正面的；肯定的；明确的；绝对的；断然的；明显的；实际的　eg:
   I am positive that I gave you his address.
   我肯定把他的地址给你了。
   It was a positive delight to hear her sing so beautifully.
   听她美妙的歌声绝对是一种享受。
   The doctor told the nurse to call him if there was a positive change for the worse.
   医生告诉护士，如果病人病情明显恶化，就马上叫他。
   Light is a positive thing; darkness is only the absence of light.

光明是实在之物;黑暗只是光明的不存在。

拓展记忆 ⋯⋯⋯

be positive about [of] / that...确信,确知⋯⋯ *eg:*

Are you positive about [of] his honesty? = Are you positive that he is honest? 你确信他诚实吗?

相关链接 ⋯⋯⋯

negative *n.* 否定词;否定;拒绝 *eg:*

The ship signalled back a negative.

该船上发出否定的回答信号。

"No","not" and "neither" are negatives.

"no","not"和"neither"都是否定词。

vt. 否定;抵消;否决 *eg:*

His experiment negatived the theory.

他的实验驳斥了这个理论。

The deep mud negatived all the efforts to advance.

这路太泥泞使所有前进的努力都白费劲。

adj. 否定的,否认的;消极的;无用的;无益的 *eg:*

He gave us a negative answer.

他给了我们否定的答复。

One of the people at the meeting cast a negative vote.

参加会议的人中有一个人投了反对票。

Their negative attitude destroyed their business.

他们的消极的态度毁了他们的生意。

It is negative advice that only tells you what not to do.

那只是告诉你不要做某事的消极劝告。

2. movement *n.* 移动;动作;姿势;(社会、政治的)运动;趋向 *eg:*

Movements can be painful when you've hurt your back.

当你伤了背部时,动一动就可能感到疼痛。

She watched the dancer and tried to copy her movements.

她观察那个跳舞的人,想模仿她的动作。

He took part in the movement for national liberation.

他参加了民族解放运动。

拓展记忆 ⋯⋯⋯

in the movement 跟着潮流前进;不落后;符合时代潮流

3. god *n.* 神(女性为:goddess);受崇拜的人或物 *eg:*

God 上帝;真主

vt. (godded;godding) 神化,把...崇拜为神 *eg:*

They believed God had made the world and for that reason the earth was special and must be the centre of the solar system.

他们认为世界是上帝创造的,正因为如此,地球就具有特殊的意义,它必定要成为太阳系的中心。

God bless you! 愿上帝保佑你!

Money is the god of the bosses.

老板们崇拜的就是金钱。

This last old man loved me above the measure of a father,nay,godded me indeed.

这最后一位老人比父亲还要疼爱我;不,简直把我当成神。

拓展记忆 ⋯⋯⋯

God forbid! 但愿上帝阻止这样的事情!

God knows! 天晓得!

相关链接 ⋯⋯⋯

goddess *n.* 女神;绝世佳人;非常善良的女子 *eg:*

Venus was a goddess worshiped by the Romans.

维纳斯是罗马人所崇拜的女神。

4. backward *adv.* 向后;背朝前;回溯;反省;回到原状;倒着;退步地;每况愈下地 *eg:*

The problem arose because astronomers had noticed that some planets in the sky seemed to stop,move backward and then go forward in a loop.

这样,问题就来了,因为天文学家以前发现过,天上有些行星停顿下来,往后移动,然后再成环状向前移动。

You have put your hat backward. 你把帽子戴倒了。

He looked backward forty years. 他回顾到四十年前。

adj. 向后的,倒行的;返回的;落后的;迟钝的;没有自信的;羞怯的 *eg:*

Without a backward glance,he walked away.

他头也不回地走了。

At last,they began their backward journey.

最后他们踏上了回程。

The country is still in a backward state.

那个国家仍然处于落后状态。

The child was backward in learning to walk.

那孩子学步较晚。

拓展记忆 ⋯⋯⋯

bend over backward 或 lean over backward 竭尽全力

相关链接 ⋯⋯⋯

forward *adv.* 向前面;将来;提前地;强调地 *adj.* 向前的;靠前面的;前面的;早到的;早熟的 *eg:*

Take two steps forward. 向前走两步。

We look forward and try to plan wisely.

我们展望未来并设法计划得周到。

They moved the meeting forward from the 20th to the 18th.

他们把会议日期从 20 日提前到 18 日。

Tom is a forward child.

汤姆是个早熟的孩子。

The child is very forward at walking.

这孩子很早就会走路了。

5. complete *adj.* 完整的;全部的;结束的;完成的;终了的 *eg:*

So between 1510 and 1514 he worked on it,gradually improving his theory until he felt it was complete.

于是,他在1510—1514年期间连续从事这项研究,逐步修改他的理论,直到他感到完善为止。

This is a complete story. 这是一个完整的故事。

This year is now complete. 今年这一年到此结束。

vt. 完成;结束;使之完满 *eg:*

The railway is not completed yet. 铁路尚未完工。

I need one volume to complete my set of Dickens.

我只差一本书就可配齐狄更斯全集了。

He completed 17 passes in 33 attempts.

他在 33 次的传球中有 17 次成功。

拓展记忆 ⋯⋯⋯

complete with 包括,连同

相关链接 ⋯⋯⋯

complete,close,end,finish

这些动词都是指达到一个自然或适当的终点。

complete 暗指取得成功的最后一步。 *eg:*

Nothing worth doing is completed in our lifetime.

我们这辈子连一件有意义的事也没完成。

When one loves one's art,no service seems too hard.
一旦热爱艺术,什么奉献也不难。

异域风情

7

close 指正在进行的事件接近终点。 eg:

The orchestra closed the concert with an encore.

交响乐团在再来一次的欢呼声中结束了音乐会。

If there is a further falloff in ticket sales, the play will close.

如果门票销售进一步下跌,这个剧目就会停演。

end 强调结果。 eg:

We ended the meal with fruit and cheese.

我们最后吃的是水果和奶酪。

Where laws end, tyranny begins.

哪里没有法制,暴政就从哪里开始。

finish 有时可与 complete 互换,不过,它又常暗示着必须完成的另外一些细节。 eg:

Give us the tools, and we will finish the job.

给我们工具,我们就会干完这些工作。

I finished the pillowcase with a border of lace.

我给枕套加了一个花边。

6. **spin** v. 旋转;纺;纺纱;飞驶;飞跑 eg:

He also suggested that the earth was spinning as it went round the sun.... 他还提出地球在围绕着太阳转的同时,它本身还自转……。

The wheels of the car were spinning.

小汽车的轮子飞速旋转。

The car was spinning along the highway.

汽车在公路上奔驰。

n. 旋转;疾驰;兜风 eg:

We took a spin around town.

我们乘车在市区兜了一圈。

The car struck the patch of ice and went into a spin.

汽车碰上路面结冰处,轮子一阵空转。

7. **enthusiastic** adj. 热心的,满腔热情的 eg:

His friends were enthusiastic and encouraged him to publish his ideas, but Copernicus was cautious.

哥白尼的朋友都热情地鼓励他把他的想法公之于世,而他却小心谨慎。

The retired worker is very enthusiastic about neighbourhood affairs.

这个退休工人对街区工作非常热心。

拓展记忆

enthusiastically adv. 热情地

8. **cautious** adj. 谨慎的;细心的 eg:

..., but Copernicus was cautious.

……而哥白尼却小心谨慎。

He was cautious when he was riding the bicycle.

当他骑自行车的时候他很小心。

The schoolboys are more cautious not to make any mistakes in spelling than ever before.

男学生们在拼写时比以前更加小心,以避免发生错误。

9. **reject** vt. 拒绝;不接受 eg:

The Christian Church rejected his theory,...

基督教会拒绝接受他的理论,……

He rejected their invitation point-blank.

他直截了当地拒绝了他们的邀请。

We rejected his idea for a music club, and decided to have an art club instead.

我们没有采纳他关于成立音乐俱乐部的想法,而是决定成立艺术俱乐部。

10. **view** n. 视野;景色;风景画;概念;见解 eg:

Persuasive writing is about changing somebody else's point of view. 有说服力的作品是要改变别人的观点的。

The house has a view over the sea. 这座房子面向大海。

What is your view on school punishments?

你对学校的处罚有什么看法?

vt. 观看;仔细看;认为;把……看作是 eg:

Several possible buyers have come to view the house.

几个可能是买主的人来看过房子。

The plan was viewed favorably.

这项计划是受到称赞的。

拓展记忆

in view of 鉴于;考虑到

with a view of 为了;目的在于

in one's view 依照某人的见解

in view 呈现在眼前;在考虑中;目的在于;盼望中

二、直拨短语

1. **(be) strict with sb.** 对某人严厉 eg:

The new teacher is strict with his students.

那位新老师对他的学生很严厉。

拓展记忆

strict adj. 严格的;严厉的(规则或行为)

be strict in sth. 在……方面严格要求 eg:

He is always strict with us in our study.

他在学习方面对我们严格要求。

Our teacher is strict; we have to do what she says.

我们的老师很严格,我们不得不按她说的去做。

He explained that his diet was so strict that he had to reward himself occasionally.

他解释说,他的饮食节制得如此的严格,以至于他不得不偶尔犒劳犒劳自己。

2. **lead to** 导致;通往 eg:

The path leads to the village. 这条小路通到那村庄。

相关链接

lead up to 由一系列步骤导致 eg:

Events leading up to the coup should be noticed by the government. 政府应当注意导致政变的事件。

3. **make sense** 有意义;意思清楚;有道理 eg:

The sentence doesn't make any sense. 这个句子完全讲不通。

拓展记忆

in a sense 在某一方面;就某种意义来说

make sense of 理解;懂;明白 no sense in 没道理

in a sense 在某种意义上来说 in no sense 绝不是,绝非

in some sense 在某个意义上

三、直拨重难点句

1. **Although** he had tried to ignore them, all his mathematical calculations led to the same conclusion: that the earth was not the centre of the solar system. 虽然他曾经试着不去理睬那些数字,然而他所有的数学计算都得出一个同样的结论:地球不是太阳系的中心。

精讲:although是一个连词,引导让步状语从句。常用来引导让步状语从句的连词还有:though 和 as,但是这三个词的用法

不同：although 引导让步状语从句时，必须放在句首；as 引导让步状语从句时，必须放在句中，即把从句中的表语及单独用作状语的副词提到 as 前面；though 引导让步状语从句时，可以放在句首，也可以像 as 一样使用。　eg:

Although it was so cold, he went out without an overcoat.

天气虽然很冷，他没有穿大衣就出去了。

He still argues, though he knows he's wrong.

虽然他知道他错了，可仍在争辩。

Late though it was, we decided to set out.

虽然已经晚了，我们还是决定动身了。

Great as the author was, he proved a bad model.

这位作者尽管了不起，到头来却成了一个坏榜样。

2. <u>Only if</u> you put the sun there did the movements of the other planets in the sky make sense.

只有当你把太阳放在中心位置上时，天空中其他行星的运动才能说得清楚。

精讲：only 修饰状语放在句首时，主句要部分倒装。　eg:

Only after the anaesthetist gave the patient an anaesthetic, could the operation be conducted.

只有在麻醉师给病人施行麻醉以后，手术才能进行。

Only if I get the job can I have enough money to continue my studies at college.

我只有找到工作才能赚到足够的钱继续大学学业。

四、同步反馈（15 分钟）☞（97）

（一）用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空

| with, towards, although, though, as |

1. ＿＿＿＿ they are poor, they are happy.

2. ＿＿＿＿ they may not succeed, they will still try.

3. Ridiculous ＿＿＿＿ it seems, the tale is true.

4. The money will go ＿＿＿＿ a new school building.

5. He was in complete accord（同意）＿＿＿＿ the verdict.

（二）根据汉语完成句子

1. 天助自助者。

God helps ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿.

2. 这好消息使我太高兴了。

The good news completed ＿＿＿＿＿＿.

3. 猛烈的一击打得敌人晕头转向，倒在地上。

The heavy blow sent the enemy ＿＿＿＿＿＿.

4. 陀螺在轻快地旋转。

The top was ＿＿＿＿＿＿.

5. 政府应该从纳税人的立场来观察一件事。

The government should ＿＿＿＿＿＿ from the taxpayer's standpoint.

6. 他的丑闻导致他辞职。

His scandal ＿＿＿＿＿＿.

（三）单项选择

1. If the building project ＿＿＿＿ by the end of this month is delayed, the construction company will be fined.
   A. being completed　　　B. is completed
   C. to be completed　　　D. completed

2. My grandfather is as ＿＿＿＿ as a young man and hates sitting around doing nothing all day.
   A. enthusiastic　　　B. energetic
   C. talkative　　　　D. sensitive

3. The traditional view is ＿＿＿＿ we sleep because our brain is "programmed" to make us do so.
   A. when　　B. why　　C. whether　　D. that

4. —Was his father strict with him when he was at school?
   —Yes. He had never praised him ＿＿＿＿ he became one of the top students in his grade.
   A. after　　B. unless　　C. until　　D. when

5. Once a decision has been made, all of us should ＿＿＿＿ it.
   A. direct to　　B. stick to　　C. lead to　　D. refer to

6. I am sure David will be able to find the library—he has a pretty good ＿＿＿＿ of direction.
   A. idea　　B. feeling　　C. experience　　D. sense

7. ＿＿＿＿ he had not hurt his leg, John would have won the race.
   A. If　　B. Since　　C. Though　　D. When

Ⅴ.单元核心语法○○○○○

一、过去分词作定语

过去分词作定语有前置和后置两种情况。

1. 前置定语

单个的过去分词作定语，通常放在被修饰的名词之前，表示被动和完成意义。

A 类：被动意义　eg:

an honored guest 一位受尊敬的客人

The injured workers are now being taken good care of in the hospital. 那些受伤的工人现正在医院受到良好的照料。

B 类：完成意义　eg:

a retired teacher 一位退休的教师

They are cleaning the fallen leaves in the yard.

他们正在打扫院子里的落叶。

2. 后置定语

过去分词短语作定语时，通常放在被修饰的名词之后，它的作用相当于一个定语从句。　eg:

This will be the best novel of its kind ever written (＝that has ever been written). 这将是这类小说中写得最好的。

Who were the so-called guests invited (＝who had been invited) to your party last night?

昨晚被邀请参加你的晚会的那些所谓的客人是谁呀？

二、过去分词作表语

作表语的过去分词主要来自及物动词，在主-系-表句型中，说明主语所处的一种状态。其中系动词有包括 be 在内的多种形式。　eg:

You seem frightened. 你看样子受了惊吓。

少数不及物动词（如 go, come, set）的过去分词也能作表语，但它们不表示被动意义，只是表示动作完成。　eg:

They are gone for vacation. 他们度假去了。

注意：要区别"系动词＋过去分词（系表结构）"和"系动词＋过去分词（被动语态）"。　eg:

A. The library is now closed. 图书馆现在关门了。

B. The library is closed at six. 图书馆经常在六点钟关门。

说明：作表语用的过去分词表示主语的特点或所处的状态，强调主谓关系。这种结构中的过去分词前可加 quite, very, rather 等修饰词。系动词可有多种，表示不同的意义；被动语态表示动作，强调动宾关系，绝大多数被动结构中的行为执行者还可以用 by 短语来表示。因此，我们不难看出在上面两句中，A 句是系表结构，B 句是被动语态。

过去分词作表语用，相当于形容词，最常见有：delighted, disappointed, discouraged, drunk, amused, astonished, hurt, interested, crowded, tired, satisfied, pleased, surprised, worried, excited, married, puzzled, upset 等。

有些过去分词用作表语时，构成的谓语很接近被动结构。

异域风情

三、同步反馈(15分钟) ☞(97)

（一）英译汉

1. spoken English _____
2. a broken piece of glass _____
3. a written test _____
4. faded flowers _____
5. fallen leaves _____
6. a heated discussion _____
7. returned students _____
8. iced beer _____
9. a united front _____
10. a forced smile _____

（二）单项选择

1. Five people won the "China's Green Figure" award, a title _____ to ordinary people for their contributions to environmental protection.
   A. being given   B. is given
   C. given   D. was given

2. The prize of the game show is $30,000 and an all expenses _____ vacation to China.
   A. paying   B. paid
   C. to be paid   D. being paid

3. —How are the team playing?
   —They're playing well, but one of them _____ hurt yesterday.
   A. got   B. gets
   C. are   D. were

4. —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

5. A left-luggage office is a place where bags _____ be left for a short time, especially at a railway station.
   A. should   B. can
   C. must   D. will

6. The disc, digitally _____ in the studio, sounded fantastic at the party that night.
   A. recorded   B. recording
   C. to be recorded   D. having recorded

7. Linda worked for the Minnesota Manufacturing and Mining Company, _____ as 3 M.
   A. knowing   B. known
   C. being known   D. to be known

8. Did a man _____ Wang Lin ring me up this morning?
   A. call   B. called   C. calls   D. calling

Ⅵ. 考题互联网 ●○○○○○

1. —Julia said she sent you a birthday card yesterday. Have you got it ?
   —Oh, really! I haven't _____ my mailbox yet.
   A. examined   B. reviewed   (2005，天津，1分)
   C. tested   D. checked

2. Lucy has _____ all of the goals she set for herself in high school and is ready for new challenges at university.
   A. acquired   B. finished   (2007，天津，1分)
   C. concluded   D. achieved

3. _____ and no way to reduce her pain and suffering from the terrible disease, the patient sought her doctor's help to end her life.
   A. Having given up hope of cure   (2005，江西，1分)
   B. With no hope for cure
   C. There being hope for cure
   D. In the hope of cure

4. _____ for the breakdown of the school computer network, Alice was in low spirits.   (2006，福建，1分)
   A. Blaming   B. Blamed
   C. To blame   D. To be blamed

5. The committee is discussing the problem right now. It will _____ have been solved by the end of next week.
   A. eagerly   B. hopefully   (2006，江苏，1分)
   C. immediately   D. gradually

6. At the end of the meeting, it was announced that an agreement _____ .   (2007，江苏，1分)
   A. has been reached   B. had been reached
   C. has reached   D. had reached

7. Last week, only two people came to look at the house, _____ wanted to buy it.   (2007，安徽，1分)
   A. none of them   B. both of them
   C. none of whom   D. neither of whom

8. Does this meal cost $50? I _____ something far better than this!   (2007，全国Ⅰ，1分)
   A. prefer   B. expect
   C. suggest   D. suppose

9. The building around the corner caught fire last night. The police are now _____ the matter.   (2006，湖北，1分)
   A. seeing through   B. working out
   C. looking into   D. watching over

10. The Town Hall _____ in the 1800's was the most distinguished building at that time.   (2007，上海，1分)
    A. to be completed   B. having been completed
    C. completed   D. being completed

答案及点拨：

1. 答案：D 点拨：此题考查动词辨析。examine 仔细检查观察，查验事实，理论，考试；review 复习；test 测试，检验；check 用检查或调查的方法印证某事物，检验，核对，核实，此句意为：我还没看我的邮箱呢。故选 D。
链接教材：To prevent this from happening again, John Snow suggested that the source of all the water supplies be examined.

2. 答案：D 点拨：考查动词。实现目标应用"achieve"，其他三项 acquire"获得"，finish"完成"，conclude"得出结论"，都与 goal 不搭配。
链接教材：Draw a conclusion

3. 答案：B 点拨：本题考查 with 结构。C 项应在 hope 前面加 no。
链接教材：Neither its cause nor its cure was understood.

4. 答案：B 点拨：be blamed for 意为"为（某事）受责备"。动词＋-ed 形式作状语，表示被动，即表示 Alice 是 blame 动作的承受者。
链接教材：It seemed that the water was to blame.

5. 答案：B 点拨：hopefully 意为"有希望地"，根据所提供的情景"The committee is discussing the problem right now."可判断出很有希望在下周末解决问题。eagerly 意为"渴望地"。immediately 意为"马上，立刻"，与时间状语 by the end of next week 矛盾。gradually 意为"逐步地，逐渐地"。
链接教材：He immediately told the astonished people in Broad Street to remove the handle from the pump so that it could not be used.

6.答案:B　点拨:本题考查的是动词的时态和语态。协议与 reach 之间是被动关系,而这一动作又发生在 was announced 之前,故用过去完成时。命题立意:对于时态题一定要根据上下文及时间状语来判断。语态要根据主语与谓语动词之间的关系来判断。

链接教材:With this extra evidence John Snow was able to announce with certainty that polluted water carried the virus.

7.答案:D　点拨:考查定语从句和代词。抓住信息词 two 和逗号(,)故选 D 项:neither of whom... 表示"两者中任何一个都不……"。

链接教材:Neither its cause nor its cure was understood.

8.答案:B　点拨:本题考查动词的区别。prefer"更喜欢",expect "要求、指望、期望",suggest"提议",suppose"假设、猜想"。句意为:这顿饭花 50 美元?我要求得到比这更好的东西。此处表达说话者对现状的感慨。

链接教材:To prevent this from happening again,John Snow suggested that the source of all the water supplies be examined.

9.答案:C　点拨:此题考查动词短语。see through 是"看穿"的意思;work out 是"解决(问题),计算出"的意思;look into 是"观察、调查"的意思;watch over 是"看守、监视"的意思。从题意看应该选 C 项。

链接教材:Next,John Snow looked into the source of the water for these two streets.

10.答案:C　点拨:过去分词短语 completed in the 1800's 作定语修饰 the Town Hall。

链接教材:So between 1510 and 1514 he worked on it,gradually improving his theory until he felt it was complete.

Ⅶ.综合技能高效提升

一、听(Listening)

(一)听力方法技巧指导

概讲:本单元听力内容以介绍人物为主题,以介绍科学家为例文,向读者展示了介绍人物的表达法。建议听之前,先让同学们两个人一组进行介绍人物的对话练习,使学生熟悉描述人物的各种表达法,为听力练习做好准备。

【例】听下面一段材料,回答第 1～3 题

1. Which subject(s) does David find particularly difficult?
   A. Math.　　B. English.　　C. The sciences.

2. What does David do to help his uncle with the cows?
   A. He milks the cows on Sundays and cleans the cowshed sometimes.
   B. He drives the tractor on Sundays and does the milking sometimes.
   C. He cleans the cowshed on Sundays and drives the tractor sometimes.

3. What is David going to do now?
   A. He is going to work on his own farm.
   B. He is preparing to attend an agricultural college.
   C. He is going to study hard to pass the exams.

听力材料:

Hello,I am David from America,I am 16 years old and I go to Waslse high school in a small town. I am really interested in science,but I found Math especially English a bit hard. I am a good learner. I learned from the school team in the 1980s. My dad sells farm machinery. We live in countryside about four miles from our school,so our school-bus picks me up every morning.

My uncle has a farm and I spend my most free time help out there. He has got 50 cows and I like to help him with them. I hope to do some milking every Sunday and sometimes I have to clear the cowshed. It is hard work but to me it's good to see everything looking clean. I painted the house white somewhere and I am a good painter. My uncle has a tractor and I can drive it when I graduate from high school. I am looking forward to it.

On Monday,I go to Young Farmer Group which I belonged to when I was 10. It's mostly fun,but I also learn things like how to look after animals probably. Of course I want to work in countryside when I leave school. I wouldn't like to live in a city and sit in an office all day. My father thinks I should work in his business,but I want to work like my uncle and hope to have my own farm one day. My mother says I have to go to college at first,so I am going to work hard to pass all the exams.

本段文字是一段自我介绍的文字,文中 David 叙述了自己的一些情况。听介绍人物的材料时要注意根据题目的提示努力去听人物的相关细节,如:喜欢(不喜欢)的事、面临的困难、经历的趣闻等等。

答案:1. B　点拨:本题考查细节的把握——David 学习中觉得最难的科目,所以我们在听的过程中一定要注意捕捉与科目相关的词语,如:math,English,physics...。根据听力材料的第二句,可知本题应选 B。

2. A　点拨:本题考查 David 业余时间的活动。题干中有 to help his uncle with the cows,听时要注意与 uncle 和 cows 相关的内容。

3. C　点拨:本题考查 David 对将来的打算。题干中有 going to do,听时要注意与 going to do 相关的内容。

(二)听力同步反馈(10 分钟)☞(97)

第一节　听下面对话,选出最佳选项

1. Who will most possibly pay the bill?
   A. The man.　　B. The woman.
   C. Both the woman and the man.

2. According to the conversation,who is the best student of all?
   A. Tim.　　B. John.　　C. Jack.

3. Who will be absent at last?
   A. Mary and Lily.　　B. Lily.　　C. Mary.

第二节　听下面对话,选出最佳选项
听第 4 段材料,回答第 4～6 题

4. What subjects did Einstein begin to study at the age of ten?
   A. Medicine and violin.
   B. Physics and chemistry.
   C. Maths and science.

5. What can we learn from the conversation?
   A. Einstein was quite shy in his childhood.
   B. Einstein got well along with other boys.
   C. Einstein was poor in all subjects.

6. When did Einstein teach himself advanced mathematics?
   A. In his twenties.
   B. Before he was 20.
   C. In his thirties.

二、说(Speaking)

(一)口语学习方法技巧指导

概讲:描述人的表达法:

1. How will I recognize you? 我怎样认出你来?
2. You can recognize me because... 你可以认出我来,因为……
3. What will you wear? 你会穿着什么样的衣服?
4. I will wear a.... 我会穿着一件……。
5. What do you look like? 你长得什么样?
6. What special features do you have? 你有什么特征?

Liberty is the only thing you cannot have unless you give it to others.
自由就是这样的东西,不给别人你自己也无法得到。