



英语

必修5

(配北师大版)

主 编：泓 翰

课时1+3

学案与测评



WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

武汉大学出版社



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GAO ZHONG XIN KE BIAO

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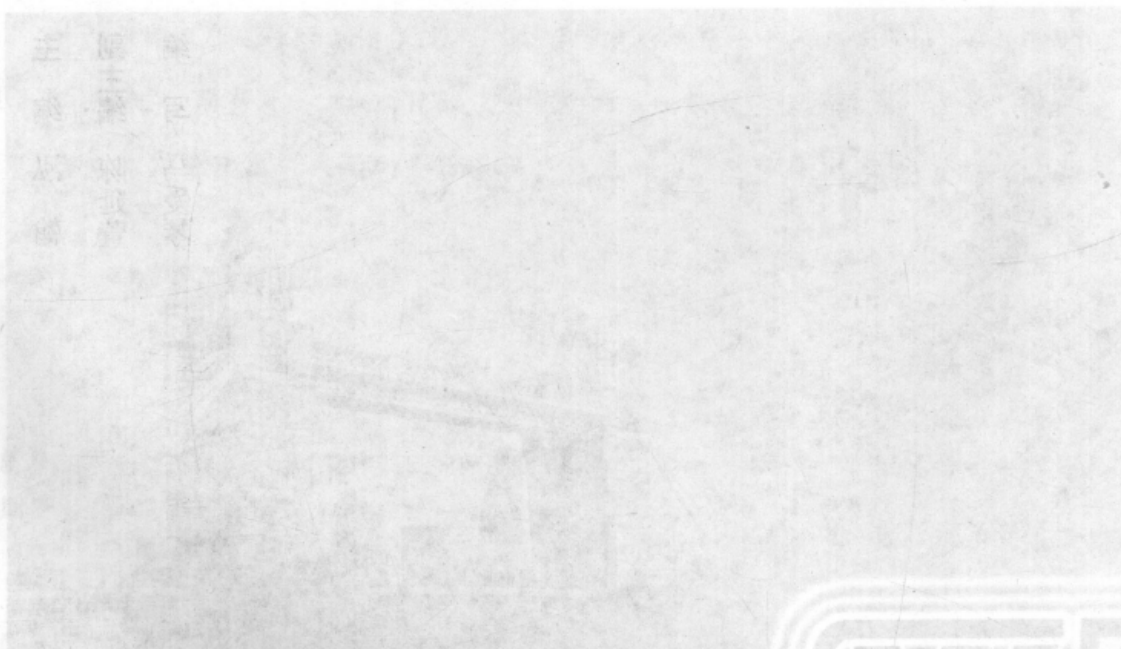
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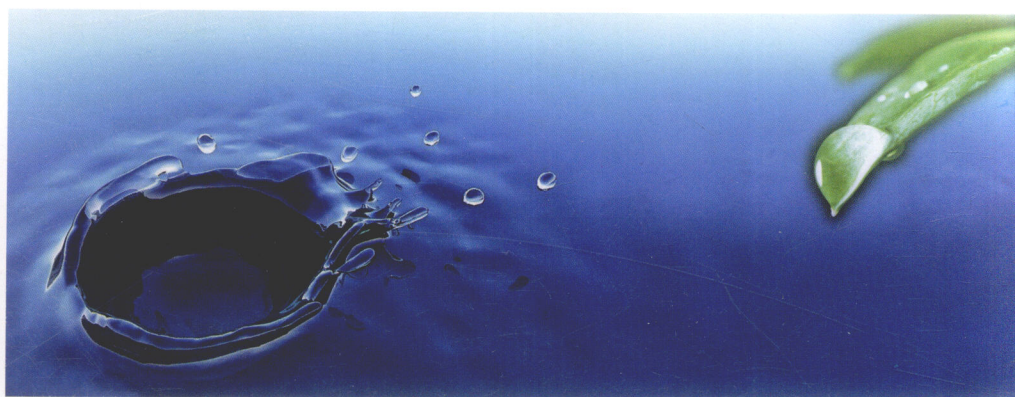
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泓翰絮语



智者乐水，水是智者灵性的涌动。

敞开你的心扉，让一泓清泉流入。聆听溪流的欢乐吟唱，品味那份甘冽的绵软悠长，在青春无悔的鲜花岁月中，细心地放飞自己的希冀，默默憧憬永远属于自己的梦想。

如果你企望梦想收获后的那份美丽，就应该首先勇敢地说出你心中的梦想：

成就梦想，你需要一个足可以撼动整个地球的支点。

你的支点是哪一所大学？

成就梦想，你需要一个个坚实脚印铸成的前进阶梯。

你期望本学科在学期末所要达到的成绩？

成就梦想，你还需要一个切实可行的具体计划。

你用什么计划来缩小现实与目标的距离？

成就梦想，你更需超人的勤奋和努力。

你将要采取哪些具体行动？

梦想经营人生！





泓翰回声

细数往昔岁月，得失自在心头。风雨过后，我们邀你坐下来一起共赏天空的澄明，
让挫折与痛苦幻化成一缕淡淡的暮霭随风而逝，让胜利和成功的喜悦涌上心头……

难道你不曾为自己的成长而感动吗？

只有懂得欣赏自己，才能不断奋然前行。

距离是一种迷人的诱惑，相遇是一种激情的对接。
你现在离自己的目标究竟还有多远？

沟通是一种彼此的关怀，坦诚是一种友谊的持续。
你是否取得了自己所期望的结果？

成绩是一种暂时的骄傲，不足是一种永远的顽敌。
你认为自己在本学科还有哪些不足？

调整是一种航向的修正，完善是一种渐进的永恒。
你现在有哪些解决问题的具体行动？

思考是一种沉思的美丽，
自省是一种成功的接力。
我们希望与你共同分享：
成长的快乐，睿智的美丽。



《学案与测评》是高中同步教学辅导用书，它以国家教育部新课程改革精神为指导，按照教育教学规律，科学地将教学与学习过程划分为课前、课中、课后三个阶段，并根据每个阶段的不同特点，确定浏览、研读、尝试、检测、评价等不同学习方式。本书循序渐进的合理设计，科学严谨的规范操作，将会确保广大学子在体味成长快乐的同时，享受成绩飞升的喜悦！

同步到课时，精确到课堂。
关怀到细节，服务到全程！

使用阶段	栏目名称		使用建议	使用效果
 课前	文化视窗		学生自读	了解单元话题，培养阅读兴趣
	自主预览	词海拾贝	尝试应用	掌握重点单词，打好学习基础
		短语呈现	整理记忆	了解重点词组，明确学习目标
		句型展示	归纳整理	了解重点句型，明确学习要点
 课中	互动学案		师生互动	巩固基础知识，解决知识疑点
			语法指南	即学即练
 课后	写作指导		讲练结合	掌握写作技巧，提高写作水平
	高考链接		体验尝试	了解经典题型，探究高考规律
	同步测评		自我检测	回顾学习重点，夯实基础知识
	单元测试		正规测试	加强实战演练，提高应试能力

高中新课标·学案与测评[编委会]

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教师问卷

友情链接

您在学习过程中遇到的最大困惑是什么？（请选择：A. 基础知识记忆不牢固 B. 重、难点知识不能掌握 C. 不能掌握解答相关知识的方法技巧 D. 稍有难度的训练题就不会做 E. 其他_____）

针对您在学习过程中遇到的困惑，希望我们为您提供怎样的帮助呢？

请您提供

任课老师姓名及电话：

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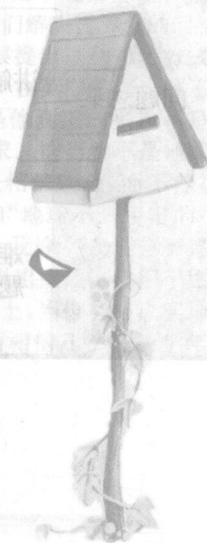
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文化视窗

Prometheus

Ancient Greek Mythology

Prometheus was a Titan. In the war between Zeus and the giants, he had stood on the side of the new Olympian gods. Out of the clay he made the first man, to whom Athena gave soul and holy breath. Prometheus spent a lot of time and energy in creating the gift of fire. And fire raised man above all animals. Zeus felt displeased at the Prometheus' favour towards men. So in a masterful way he took away the gift of fire from mankind. However, Prometheus managed to steal fire from heaven and secretly brought it down to men. Flying into an anger at this unjustified act of rebellion(背叛), Zeus let the other gods chain Prometheus to a rock on Mountain Caucasus, where a hungry eagle ever tore at his liver which ever grew again. At last Heracles made Prometheus and Zeus restore(恢复) to friendship and set the friend of mankind free.

普罗米修斯

古希腊神话

普罗米修斯是泰坦巨人之一。在宙斯与巨人的战争中,他站在新的奥林匹亚山神一边。他用黏土造出了第一个男人。雅典娜赋予了这个男人灵魂和神圣的生命。普罗米修斯还花费很多时间和精力创造了火,并将之赠予人类。火使人类成为万物之灵。普罗米修斯偏袒人类,这使宙斯感到不快。因此,他专横地把火从人类手中夺走。然而,普罗米修斯设法窃走了天火,偷偷地又把它带给人类。宙斯对他这种肆无忌惮的违抗行为大发雷霆。他命令其他的山神把普罗米修斯用锁链缚在高加索山脉的一块岩石上。一只饥饿的老鹰天天来啄食他的肝脏,而他的肝脏又总是重新长出来。最后,赫拉克勒斯使普罗米修斯与宙斯恢复了他们之间的友谊,因而解救了人类的老朋友。

Warm-up and Lesson 1

自主预览

预习本节内容,感知课标要点

词海拾贝

根据首字母或汉语提示,用单词的适当形式填空

- He is wearing s _____ to protect his eyes from the strong sunlight.
- There was no e _____ on her face.
- Yao Ming is a g _____ hoopman.
- F _____ is the mother of success.
- Look at the cloud. There is a good p _____ of rain tonight.
- The _____ (连接;联系) of our telephone took several hours.
- In an _____ (紧急情况), call 110.
- He _____ (预言;预测) that an earthquake was coming.

短语呈现

- They are wrong so they _____ (应得;值得) to be punished.
- The police _____ (控告;谴责) him of stealing a car yesterday.
- in one's _____ 在某人二十多岁时
- take _____ to do sth. 轮流做某事
- talk sb. _____ doing sth. 说服某人做某事
- _____ up 起草
- have positive _____ sth. 对某事有积极的态度
- on the other _____ 另一方面
- in _____ of 就……而论;在……方面
- be _____ to do sth. 自愿做某事
- get _____ 获得成功;取得进步
- _____ to sth. 对某事做出反应

句型展示

1. However, new research into EQ _____ that success _____ not simply the result of a high IQ.
然而,对情商的最新研究表明成功并不仅仅是高智商的结果。
2. ..., it _____ IQ _____ gets you hired but _____ EQ that gets you promoted.
.....一个人的智商决定了他能否被录用,而情商则决定了他能否得到提拔。
3. On the other hand, _____ is little _____ that people with low EQs often have problems getting on with other people ...
另一方面,毫无疑问的是低情商的人经常在与别人相处方面有问题.....

互动学案

重点难点突破,创设互动课堂

知识点击

1. Work in pairs. Take turns to describe people in the photos above. (P₇)

两人一组,轮流描述上面照片中的人物。

▲ take turns to do sth. 轮流做某事

turn 作名词时的固定用法还有:

It's one's turn to do sth. 轮到某人做某事了。

in turn 依次;反过来

by turns 轮流;交替地

They take turns to sing songs. 他们轮流唱歌。

We read the poem in turn. 我们依次读这首诗。

He grew pale and red by turns.

他的脸一会儿白一会儿红。

【联想拓展】

turn 作动词时,常构成以下短语:

turn down 拒不接受;关小

turn in 上交

turn into 变成;使成为

turn off 关掉

turn on 打开

turn to 求助于

【即学即练】

(1) 翻译句子

他们轮流帮助老人打扫房间。(take turns)

答案: They take turns to help the old man clean the room.

(2) 单项填空

It has been raining every day so far, I hope tomorrow it will _____ fine.

A. turn over

B. turn out

C. turn into

D. turn up

答案: B

解析: turn into 变成; turn over 翻身; 翻转; turn out 结果是, 证明是; 成为; turn up 出现。

2. Even if they never see their results, they feel that their IQ is what determines how well they are going to do in life. (P₈)
即使永远看不到自己的测验结果, 他们仍然感觉到自己的智

商决定了将来在生活中的发展状况。

▲ even if = even though, 表示“虽然, 即使, 尽管”之意。引导让步状语从句。

Even though it was raining, she walked to work.

尽管正下着雨, 她还是步行去工作。

I'll visit him this evening even if I can stay only a few minutes.
今晚我将去拜访他, 即使我只能停留一小会儿。

【联想拓展】

as, though, although 也可引导让步状语从句。as 引导的让步状语从句需用倒装结构; though 引导的让步状语从句可以倒装也可以不倒装; although 引导的让步状语从句则不可以倒装。

Child as he is, he can tell black from white.

尽管他是个孩子, 他却能分辨是非。

注意: 倒装时要省去单数名词前的冠词。

Brave as he is, he trembles at the sight of snakes.

尽管他很勇敢, 但当他看到蛇的时候还是吓得发抖。

Though it is short (= Short though it is), the article is important. 文章尽管短, 但很重要。

▲ 句中 what 引导的从句作 is 的表语, 在表语从句中, what 作主语, “how well they are going to do in life” 作 determine 的宾语, 是宾语从句。表语从句与宾语从句都属于名词性从句。

The question is what they will do to help us.

问题是他们会做些什么来帮助我们。

▲ determine v. 决心; 决定

determine to do sth. 决定做某事

He determined to go to the front.

他决定到前线去。

I have to determine a date for the meeting.

我不得不决定会议的日期。

be determined to do sth. 决心做某事

I'm determined to go and nothing can stop me.

我下定决心要去, 没有什么可以阻止我。

比较下面两句话在含义上的差别:

I have determined to go abroad.

I am determined to go abroad.

在前一句中, determine 作行为动词, 强调一时的动作;

在第二句中, determined 用作形容词, 说明的是一种状态, 即一种坚定不移的决心。

【即学即练】

(1) 单项填空

① There was never any time for Kate to feel lonely, _____ she was an only child.

A. ever since

B. now that

C. even though

D. even as

答案: C

解析: 由句意可知, 空格处应填引导让步状语从句的连词, 四个选项中只有 even though 可引导让步状语从句。ever since 自从……; now that 既然……; even as 正当; 恰好在……的时候。

② The energy is _____ makes cells able to do their work.

A. that

B. which

C. what

D. such

答案: C

解析: 本题为 what 引导的表语从句, 从句中缺少主语, 所以用 what 引导。句意为: 能量就是能使细胞工作的东西。

(2) 完成句子

我下定决心告诉他我所知道的。

I was determined to tell him what I had known.

答案: was determined to

3. However, new research into EQ suggests that success is not simply the result of a high IQ. (P₈)

然而, 对情商的最新研究表明成功并不仅仅是高智商的结果。

▲ **suggest v.** 表示“暗示, 表明”时其后宾语从句不用虚拟语气。

What he said suggested that he was a cheat.

他的话表明他是个骗子。

【联想拓展】

① **suggest v.** 表示“建议”。

suggest one's doing sth. 建议某人做某事

不能用 suggest sb. to do sth. 结构。

suggest+that 从句中常用虚拟语气。谓动词用“should+动词原形”, should 可以省略。

He suggested our leaving early.

= He suggested that we (should) leave early.

他建议我们早点离开。

② **suggestion n.** “建议”, 引导表语从句和同位语从句时也要用虚拟语气。

He agreed with my suggestion that we (should) change the date.

他同意我提出的更改日期的建议。

【即学即练】单项填空

① She suggested getting up early so that we could catch the first train.

A. go to get up

B. getting up

C. get up

D. to getting up

答案: B

解析: suggest 表示“建议”时, 后接动名词或从句作宾语, 不接不定式。

② Presently he made the suggestion that they carry on their conversation in French.

A. carry on

B. carried on

C. to carry on

D. carrying on

答案: A

解析: suggestion 表示“建议”时后接 that 引导的同位语从句, 从句中应使用“should+动词原形”的虚拟语气, should 可以省略。carry on 继续进行。

4. At work, it is IQ that gets you hired but it is EQ that gets you promoted. (P₈)

在职场上, 一个人的智商决定了他能否被录用, 而情商则决定了他能否得到提拔。

▲ **It is/was+被强调部分+who/that...** 构成强调句, 用来突出说话人想加强的部分。强调句的特征为: 当去掉 It is/was... that/who 成分时, 原句的句子结构仍是完整的, 否则

就不是强调句, 而是从句。

It is from the sun that we get light and heat.

我们是从太阳那儿得到的光和热。

如果去掉“It is... that”, 原句的句子结构完整, 所以是强调句。若将“that”换成“where”, 句子就变成了一个从句。

【联想拓展】

① 强调句强调人时, 可用 who, 强调其他只能用 that。

It is I who/that am right. 正确的人是我。

② 强调句的一般疑问句是把 is/was 提前。

Was it in the lab that my father did the experiment?

这就是我父亲曾经在里面做过实验的实验室吗?

③ 强调句的特殊疑问句为特殊疑问词加一般疑问句。

When was it that the Long March started?

长征是从什么时候开始的?

④ 在强调 until 引导的状语时, not 常被一起强调。

It was not until I had read your letter that I understood

the true state of affairs.

直到读了你的信, 我才知道真实的情况。

【即学即练】单项填空

① It was last night when I saw the comet.

A. the time

B. when

C. that

D. which

答案: C

解析: 考查强调句, 被强调部分为“last night”, 在句中作时间状语。

② It was with great joy that he received the news that his lost daughter had been found.

A. because

B. which

C. since

D. that

答案: D

解析: 考查强调句, 被强调部分为“with great joy”, 在句中作状语。

5. ... why some of the smartest students in your class, who you think deserve good grades, sometimes end up failing exams? (P₈)

为什么班里有些你认为应该考高分的最聪明的学生有时却难过考试?

▲ **deserve v.** 应得, 值得, 既可用作褒义也可用作贬义。

I think you're playing with fire. You deserve it!

我认为你这是在玩火, 你自作自受!

The good girl married her “prince” finally. She deserved it.

那个好女孩终于嫁给了心上人。她是好人有好报。

▲ **end up doing sth.** 以做某事而结束

We'll end up paying much more.

结果我们会花费更多。

【联想拓展】

end up with 以……来结尾

end up in ... 以……(状况)而告终

end up as ... 最后成为了……

at the end of ... 在……的末尾; 在……的尽头

by the end of ... 在……结束时; 到……时为止

in the end 最后; 终于

How does the story end up? 这个故事是怎样结束的?

【指点迷津】

in the end, by the end 与 at the end

in the end=at last 最后

by the end 一般后接 of... 表示“到……末为止”, 句子常用完成时态。

at the end 一般后接 of... 表示“在……的末端”。

At the end of the road, you will see the post office.

在路的尽头, 你会看到那个邮局。

By the end of last month, we had learned 8,000 English words.

到上个月末为止, 我们已经学了 8 000 个英语单词。

【即学即练】完成句子

①你很有能力, 应该找到更好的工作才是。

You're very able. You _____ a better job.

②现在, 我们最后吃一点水果。

Now, we'll _____ some fruit.

答案: ①deserve ②end up with

6. On the other hand, there is little doubt that people with low EQs often have problems getting on with other people and dealing with difficult situations ... (P₉)

另一方面, 毫无疑问的是低情商的人经常在与别人相处和处理困难形势时有问题。

▲on the other hand 另一方面。用来表示除了已经提到过的观点或事实以外的观点或事实。

I'd like to eat out, but on the other hand I should be trying to save money.

我想出去吃饭, 但另一方面我也应该努力省钱。

▲there is little/no doubt that “很少/毫无疑问……”, 为固定句型。可省略为 “no doubt”。

类似的句型还有:

It is no wonder 难怪, 可省略为 “No wonder”。

There is no need to do sth. 没必要做某事。

There is no doubt that he is a genius.

毫无疑问, 他是个天才。

【即学即练】单项填空

—John has got a very good job in the government.

—_____ he looks so happy.

A. No doubt

B. No wonder

C. That's because

D. It's natural

答案: B

解析: 根据第一句“约翰在政府部门得到了一份好工作”可知, 第二句应为“难怪他那么高兴”。故选 B。

▲have problems (in) doing sth. 做某事有困难

【联想拓展】

have a hard time (in) doing sth.

have difficulty (in) doing sth.

have trouble (in) doing sth.

做某事有困难

▲deal with sb./sth. 与某人打交道/处理某事

Don't worry, I'll deal with this.

别担心, 我会处理这件事的。

【即学即练】完成句子

市政部门没能处理城市里无家可归的问题。

The council has failed to _____ the problem of homelessness in the city.

答案: deal with

7. Professor Mayer, recognised by many as a leading expert in the study of changes to people's EQs, recently announced the results of a study on senior high school students. (P₉)

梅耶教授被公认为是情商变化这一研究领域的权威专家, 他最近公布了一项针对中学生的研究结果。

▲recognised by... EQs 是过去分词作定语, 相当于一个非限制性定语从句 “who was recognized by...”, 修饰 “Professor Mayer”。

【联想拓展】

recognise... as... 把……看作是……; 认出……是……

Everybody recognised John as the lawful heir.

大家都认为约翰是合法继承人。

【即学即练】单项填空

—Oh, it's you! I _____ you.

—I've just had my hair cut.

A. didn't recognise

B. hadn't recognise

C. haven't recognise

D. don't recognise

答案: A

解析: 由 “it's you!” 可知, 时间的起点是现在, “没有认出来” 是发生在过去的动作, 故用一般过去时; recognise 在此处是 “辨认; 认出” 的意思。

8. They also showed a better understanding of the disabled students' feelings compared to students who had not been involved in the study. (P₉)

同其他没有参加研究的学生相比, 他们更能理解残疾学生的情感。

▲compared to... study 是过去分词短语作状语。who 引导定语从句修饰 students。

【指点迷津】

compare... to... 与 compare... with...

compare... to... 除了表示 “把……与……比较” 之外, 还可以表示 “把……比作……”。

compare... with... 把……与……进行比较 (相比)

People compared him to Lei Feng.

人们把他比作雷锋。

二者作状语时, 常用过去分词形式, 表示被动。

Compared with America, China is a developing country.

与美国相比较, 中国还是个发展中国家。

【即学即练】完成句子

和许多人比起来, 她确实很幸运。

_____ many people, she was really fortunate.

答案: Compared to

9. The results of studies such as these show that EQ is as important, if not more important than IQ. (P₉)

像这样的研究结果表明: 情商如果不比智商更重要, 也是与智商同样重要。

▲that 引导的宾语从句为省略句。完整句式应为: EQ is as important as IQ, if EQ is not more important than IQ.

【即学即练】单项填空

Jack plays football as well as, if not better than his brother.

- A. as well as B. as well
C. as good D. better

答案:A

解析:as well as “与……一样好”,后面省略了 his brother.

10. To get ahead in the world and lead a happy successful life means getting on with other people and being able to understand and react to situations in the best way possible. (P₉)

在这个世界上生存并快乐地生活意味着能够与其他人很好地相处,能够理解形势并以最好的方式作出反应。

▲To get ahead... life 为动词不定式短语作主语。getting... 与 being... 两个短语并列作 means 的宾语。

To master a language in a short time is not an easy thing. 在短时间内掌握一门语言并不是一件容易的事情。

▲mean doing sth. 意味着做某事

mean to do sth. 打算做某事

had meant to do sth. 本打算做某事

Missing the exam means failing in maths.

错过这场考试意味着数学不及格。

I had meant to come, but he didn't invite me.

我本打算来的,但他没有邀请我。

【联想拓展】

by all means 用各种方法

by means of... 用……办法/方式

by no means 决不

【即学即练】完成句子

- ①你身无分文就想去吗?

Do you mean _____ without money?

- ②提高工资意味着增加购买力。

To raise wages means _____ purchasing power.

答案:①to go ②increasing

语法指南

过去分词

过去分词即通常所说的动词的过去分词。它在句子中所能承担的成分基本与现在分词相同,可以作表语、定语、状语,也可以用在复合结构中。不管它作什么成分,其最基本的含义是“被动”的。过去分词在语法功能和意义上与现在分词有一定的区别:

(1)过去分词作表语

过去分词作表语一般用来表示感受、状态(系动词+分词)。

We were very interested in the novel she gave us yesterday.

我们对她昨天给我们的小说非常感兴趣。

She was quite frightened by the sudden noise outside the door.

她被门外突然响起的吵闹声吓到了。

(2)过去分词作定语

过去分词可以作前置定语也可以作后置定语,作后置定语时相当于一个定语从句。

This is a newly-developed device.

这是一个新开发的工具。

She likes to drink cold boiled water.

她喜欢喝凉白开水。

They were inspecting the houses damaged by the storm.

他们正在视察被暴风雨毁坏的房屋。

(3)过去分词作状语

这样的过去分词通常由及物动词构成。过去分词用作状语时,跟过去分词作状语时一样,修饰主句中的谓语动词,意义上相当于状语从句,表示时间、条件、原因、伴随状况等。过去分词结构作状语,前边往往可以加 when, while, if, as if, though 等。这时,我们可以把过去分词结构理解为一个省略句,即省去了“主语和 be 的变化形式”。一般说来,这种结构的逻辑主语必须与主句的主语一致。

①表示时间

Seen from a distance, the mountain looked like a lion.

从远处看时,这座山像一头狮子。

②表示原因

Criticized unfairly, she left the office without saying a word.

由于受到不公正的批评,她一句话也没说就离开了办公室。

③表示条件

Watered once a day, the flower will grow very well.

如果每天浇一次水,这花就会长得很好。

④表示伴随状况

He stood there, fascinated by the singing.

他站在那儿,被歌声所吸引。

(4)独立结构

如果过去分词短语或现在分词短语的逻辑主语与句子主语不同,即过去分词短语或现在分词短语本身带有主语,这就构成了独立结构(也叫独立主格结构或垂悬结构),这种结构也可作状语表示时间、原因等。

Her eyes filled with tears, she did not notice his coming.

眼里含着泪水,她没有注意到他的到来。

【即学即练】单项填空

- ①On his return from his _____ house, he found the college.

- A. deserting B. deserted
C. desert D. to be deserted

答案:B

解析:此句中的“房子”是被“遗弃的,没人住的”,是被动的意义,而 A 和 C 都不符合这一点。D 是动词不定式,一般表示将来或具体的动作,故选 B。

- ②_____ under a microscope, a fresh snowflake has a delicate six pointed shape.

- A. Seen B. Sees
C. Seeing D. To see

答案:A

解析:本句的意思是“在显微镜下看,雪花……”,显然这里的雪花是“被观察”的。B、C、D 三项表示主动,故选 A。

- ③_____ enough food and water, they could have beaten the enemy.

- A. Being given B. Given
C. Give D. To give

答案:B

解析:given 短语与主语 they 之间构成被动关系,且动作已完成,故选 B。

- ④Encouraged by his mother, _____.

- A. art was studied in Florence by John

B. Florence was where John studied art

C. the study of art in Florence by John

D. John studied art in Florence

答案: D

解析: 四个选项中, 只有 D 的主语为 John, 而只有人才能被“encouraged(鼓舞)”, 也就是说, 只有主语为人, 才能与 encouraged 构成逻辑上的被动关系, 故选 D。

⑤ _____ by the decision, the lawyer quickly left the courtroom (法庭).

A. Angering

B. Angered

C. Being angry

D. Having angered

答案: B

解析: 空白处只能用过去分词才可以和后面的“by”短语构成联系, 并且其逻辑主语和主句主语一致。

⑥ Anna was reading a piece of science fiction, _____ completely to the outside world.

A. being lost

B. having lost

C. lost

D. losing

答案: C

解析: lost 为过去分词作伴随状语, 表示主语 Anna 所处的状态, 相当于“she was lost completely to the outside world”。

⑦ Blair, _____ born in Kentucky, lived and practiced law in Missouri.

A. was

B. he was

C. although

D. who he was

答案: D

Lesson 2 and Lesson 3

自主预览

预习本节内容, 感知课标要点

词海拾贝

根据首字母或汉语提示, 用单词的适当形式填空

- His clothes were always n _____ and clean.
- You only think of yourself. How can you so s _____ ?
- A journalist should always keep a s _____ mind.
- We all felt u _____ about what she had done to us.
- No one was hurt, and we all breathed a sigh of r _____.
- He likes many kinds of sports. He is _____ (喜爱运动的).
- Ann is an _____ (独立的) young lady.
- The _____ (渴望, 欲望) to win drives him crazy.
- The tears ran down her _____ (脸颊).
- When he was in university, he majored in _____ (天文学).

短语呈现

- be good _____ 对……有好处
- give _____ 放弃
- give sb. a _____ 拥抱某人

答案: C

解析: 过去分词表示时间、条件、原因、伴随状况等, 前面常可以加 when, while, if, as if, though 等。此句表示让步关系, 所以选 C。

⑧ _____ in all parts of the state, pines are the most common trees in Georgia.

A. Found

B. Finding them

C. To find them

D. They are found

答案: A

解析: 本句的主语为 pines(松树), 这样就排除了 B 项, 因为-ing 分词表示主动, 而“松树”不可能是“找”(find)这个动作的逻辑主语, 即动作发出者。故只有“Found”(被发现)的逻辑主语与“pines”一致。

⑨ They should be kept here _____ this matter.

A. informing about

B. be informed

C. be informed of

D. informed of

答案: D

解析: inform sb. of sth. 通知某人某事

⑩ This _____, we went out to play.

A. was done

B. did

C. was doing

D. done

答案: D

解析: 如果 we 前加上 and, 才能选 A。D 项构成独立主格结构。

4. be _____ about sth. /sb.

对某物/人感到不安或心烦

5. at the _____

此刻, 现在

6. _____ one's own

单独地, 独自地; 独立地

7. _____ behind

落后

8. _____ one's way

迷路

句型展示

- Their friends are really _____ and _____ waiting anxiously for more news.
他们的朋友真的非常不安, 一直在焦急地等待着更多消息。
- Or they could _____ exploring _____ and _____ their way back to the group.
或者他们可能是在自己探索调查时迷了路, 无法赶回小组。

互动学案

重点难点突破, 创设互动课堂

知识点击

- Li Liang said, “They must never give up.” (P₁₀)
李亮说, “他们决不能放弃”。
▲give up 放弃; 戒除; 停止

【联想拓展】

give in 认输; 投降

give way to 退却; 让路于

give away 赠送

give off 发出; 散发

give out 分发; 宣布

give back 归还

【指点迷津】

give up 与 give in

give up 指主动放弃, 可用作及物动词或不及物动词。
give in 指不再坚持自己的观点或行为等, 而按别人的要求去做, 一般作不及物动词。向某人屈服用 give in to sb.。

【即学即练】用与 give 相关的短语填空

① The roses _____ a nice smell.

② I'm going to _____ some of my books.

③ He _____ to her request.

④ The teacher _____ the exam papers.

⑤ _____ to the car coming from right!

答案: ① give off ② give away ③ gave in ④ gave out

⑤ Give way

2. Their friends are really upset and have been waiting anxiously for more news. (P₁₂)

他们的朋友真的非常不安, 一直在焦急地等待着更多消息。

▲ **upset** adj. 不安的; 不快的

Do you know why he is so upset?

你知道他为什么这么不安吗?

be upset by/about/at ... 对……感到不安/不快

She was really upset about the way her father treated her.

她对父亲对待她的方式感到十分不快。

be upset that ... 对……不高兴

She's most upset that you can't come.

你不能来, 她很不高兴。

be upset with sb. 生某人的气

Are you still upset with me? 你还在生我的气吗?

Mom was rather upset with me yesterday because I came home late again. 妈妈昨天很生气, 因为我又回家晚了。

【即学即练】

(1) 翻译句子

他为他妻子的病感到不安。

答案: He was upset about his wife's illness.

(2) 单项填空

—Why are you so _____?

—I lost my precious pen.

A. happy

B. confused

C. upset

D. confident

答案: C

解析: confused 迷惑的; upset 不安的; confident 有信心的。

▲ **have been doing**

① 为现在完成进行时态, 表示动作从过去某一时间开始一直持续到现在并有可能继续持续下去。

I have been learning English for 8 years.

我学英语已经八年了。

② 现在完成进行时也可以表示刚刚结束的动作。

Where have you been? I have been waiting for you for one hour.

你去哪里了? 我已经等你一个小时了。

【指点迷津】

现在完成时与现在完成进行时

① 现在完成时强调的是动作的完成或对现在的影响。

② 现在完成进行时强调动作持续到现在, 并且还有可能继续下去。

【即学即练】单项填空

Now that she is out of job, Lucy _____ going back to school, but she has't decided yet.

A. had considered

B. has been considering

C. considered

D. is going to consider

答案: B

解析: 考查时态辨析。应该是先“考虑”, 才能“做决定”; “她现在还没有做出决定”说明她到现在一直处于考虑中, 应用现在完成进行时态。

3. I wonder how they got lost and whose fault it was. (P₁₂)

我想知道他们是怎么迷路的并且想知道这是谁的错。

▲ **get lost** 迷路

“get+过去分词”表示突发性的, 意想不到的结果。

Last night I got caught in the rain.

昨天晚上我被雨淋了。(表示意料之外)

“get+过去分词”还表示自身所做的事情。

get dressed 穿衣; get lost 迷失; get wounded 受伤。

【指点迷津】

missing, gone 与 lost

① missing 丢失, 遗漏。作表语, 强调不在场, 不见了。

② gone 表示“走了, 不在了, 丢了”。作表语。有“主动离去, 一去不复返”之意。

③ lost 表示“丧失的, 失去的”。

After the earthquake, 5,000 people were found missing.

地震过后, 有 5 000 人下落不明。

It's no use looking back to one's lost youth.

回顾流逝的青春是没有用的。

My pain in the arm is gone now.

我的胳膊现在不痛了。

【即学即练】从 missing, lost, gone 中选词填空

① _____ time will never be found again.

② Someone reported to the police that a child was _____.

③ The old times are _____ forever.

答案: ① Lost ② missing ③ gone

▲ **fault** n. 过失, 过错

It will be your own fault if you don't pass your exam.

如果你没通过考试, 那是你自己的错。

【指点迷津】

mistake, error, fault 与 wrong

四个词都可表示“错误”, 但侧重点不同。

① mistake 强调日常生活中判断或看法有错误。

It was a mistake buying that house.