



丛书主编 任志鸿

高中同步

导学大课堂

依据《普通高中课程标准》和最新高考信息编写
8000名一线特高级教师倾心打造，持续创新，畅销10年
与读者建立了足够心理默契与情感依恋的图书品牌
CCTV助学读物知名上线品牌，“希望之星”指定教辅

配 新 课 标 译 林 版

英语
必修Ⅲ

华文出版社



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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高中同步导学大课堂. 英语. 3:必修:新课标译林版/任志鸿主编. —北京:
华文出版社, 2006. 11

(志鸿导学系列丛书)

ISBN 7-5075-2095-1

I. 高... II. 任... III. 英语课—高中—教学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 132888 号

装帧设计:邢 丽

责任编辑:方明亮 赵连荣

华文出版社 出版

(邮编:100055 北京市宣武区广安门外大街 305 号 8 区 5 号楼)

网址:<http://www.hwubs.com.cn>

网络实名:华文出版社

电子信箱:hwubs@263.net

电话:010-63370154

山东滨州汇泉印务有限公司印刷

山东世纪天鸿书业有限公司总发行

890×1240 16 开本 印张:52 字数:1839 千字

2006 年 11 月第 1 版 2006 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

全套定价:93.80 元

(如有印装质量问题请与承印厂调换)



思路决定出路

(代前言)

思路决定出路,创路决定活路。

不同的教学思路,就有不同的教学效果。不同的编写思路,就有不同的教辅用书。

正确的教学思路能使你好学乐学、如沐春风。科学的思维模式,能使你左右逢源、绝处逢生。

基于这种思考,我们深入研究了最新的课改精神和高考动态,吸收了最先进的教研成果,汇集了大批实力派名家名师全力打造、倾心推出了这套《导学大课堂》系列丛书。

丛书采用大单元、小课时的编写模式,设置“课前预习、课堂互动、课后集训”三大板块,充分体现“导学”的思想。“情境导学”设置学生熟悉的情境,以激发其自主学习的兴趣和动力;“问题导学”本着“教材内容问题化,基本知识能力化”的原则,将教材内容设置成一系列的问题,引导学生自主探究,并在探究的过程中体验到成功的喜悦和学习的快乐;“案例导学”通过经典案例的剖析来突破重难点,打通思维通道,掌握学习要领。本丛书具有以下特点:

● **科学设计 全程优化** 丛书与课堂教学同步,并在宏观上进行了科学安排,以达到“堂堂达标、单元过关”的目标。这不仅符合学生的认知规律和学习特点,还符合大多数地方的教学实际,尤其适合有教师指导下的课堂教学使用。

● **问题立意 激活思维** 学生解决问题的过程就是思考的过程、提高认识的过程。丛书通过对教材知识的挖掘和梳理,将知识设置成了一个一个问题。学生在探究问题的过程中,不仅激活了思维,挖掘出了潜能,还能改变传统的学习方式,提高学习的效率。



FOREWORD

● **源于基础 构建网络** 丛书在深入挖掘学科知识点的基础上,还特别注意梳理各部分知识间的内在联系,使零散、孤立的知识汇聚在一起,并形成了具有系统性、条理性的网络结构,供学生在解决问题时迅速地检索、提取和应用。

● **循序渐进 逐级提升** 丛书遵循由浅入深、由易到难、由简到繁的原则,例题和习题都设置了科学、合理的梯度与坡度,最大限度地兼顾了不同层次和不同水平的学生,既能让一般水平的学生吃饱、吃好,又能使学有余力的学生胃口大开。

● **一种思想 万千气象** 丛书的各学科既遵循统一的指导思想和编写理念,又根据各自的特点和创编者的个性,在栏目设置、体例设计、布局谋篇上形成自己独特的风格,使各学科分册在呈现出异彩纷呈、百花争妍态势的同时,又与其他学科自然和谐地组成一个有机的整体。

愿《学大课堂》成就你的梦想!

丛书编委会

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THE MAP OF READING

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话题背景
摄趣诱思
洞悉奥秘
先睹为快

知识导引

新知预习
系统梳理
循序渐进
步步为营

课堂导学

突出重点
突破难点
学以致用
教学合一

课后导练

分步精听
识文断字
书面表达
各个击破

学力测评

沙场练兵
夯实基础
系统提升
轻巧夺冠



编读飞鸿

Editor And Reader

志鸿导学，关注每个角落，每个人的教育！

亲爱的读者朋友：

风雨十年，磨砺出“志鸿导学”系列精品图书，当你拿起本书时，我们的手就握在了一起，我们的心也就连在了一起。

在使用本书的过程中，相信你一定会有许多收获和心得，也可能激发你一些灵感或想法，我们愿与你分享，比如：

- 在学习中发现了特别的思路和方法；
- 发现本书中的疏漏或问题；
- 对书中的内容有一些疑问；
- 遇到了喜欢的特色栏目和内容；
- 有关本书的更好的编写建议和方法；

.....

欢迎你与我们联系，我们将虚心听取你的批评和建议，竭诚为你排忧解难，详细、耐心地解答你的问题，本书各学科指导教师时刻期待着与你沟通！

同时我们也希望你留下联系方式，以便及时与你联系交流。

竭诚希望你的学习将因为有她而变得更加精彩！

导学大课堂编写组

★各学科指导教师姓名及联系方式★

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Unit 1 The world of our senses



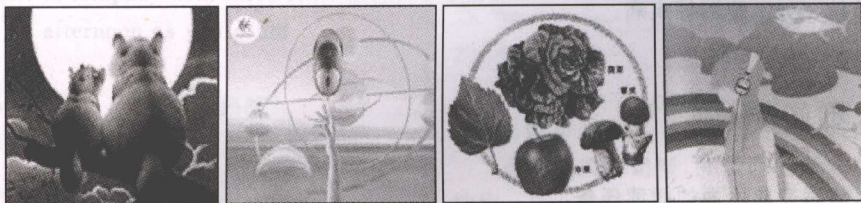
话题导入

口香糖之所以受到人们的青睐,自然有不少好处,其中一个功能就是可以暂时改善一下口腔内的不良气味,这既避免了许多场合下的尴尬,也使我们感觉口气清新舒爽。另外,嚼口香糖时,反复咬合的动作可以使我们的颌骨咀嚼肌和牙齿得到锻炼。那么,这小小的口香糖还有什么用处呢?用在打猎方面又会怎样?



背景知识

人类只有味觉、视觉、听觉、嗅觉和触觉五感吗



味觉、视觉、听觉、嗅觉和触觉,这是人们常说的“五感”。问题是,这五感是人类体验世界仅有的途径吗?

试着一手抓起冰块,一手握住炙热的火钳,你通过五种感官能说出得到的是什么体验吗?在令人炫目的迪斯尼主题公园玩紧张刺激的游乐项目,你所感到的一切都能用这五感来形容吗?显而易见,除了这五种功能,我们还有更多的感觉。

那么,人类究竟有多少种感觉呢?

在某种程度上,答案取决于我们如何对感官系统进行分类。我们可以按刺激物的特性把人的感官分为3类:化学的(如:味觉、嗅觉)、机械的(如:触觉、听觉)和光学的(如:视觉)。

我们还可以对上述分类进行进一步细分。例如,味觉是5种而不是一种感觉——甜、咸、酸、苦和旨(鲜味,或谷氨酸盐的味道,这种味觉使我们能够品出肉的味道);视觉可以被看成一种感觉(光),或两种感觉(光和色),或四种感觉(光、红色、绿色、蓝色)。

触觉也是复杂的。比如,神经学者按疼痛的位置,将痛觉分为皮肤的痛觉和内脏的痛觉。此外,很多人都能感到体温、血压和身体平衡的变化,以及膀胱鼓胀、腹中空空或口干舌燥的感觉。但,人体内还有很多我们永远都感觉不到的监测系统,例如脑脊髓液的pH。

再说听觉。它可以是一种感觉,也可以是几百种感觉,如果每一个耳蜗毛细胞都代表一种的话。通常,丧失高频音听觉的人,其低频音的听觉却完好无损,反之亦然。因此,也许真的应该把听觉分开来看。

随着对感觉器官结构研究的深入,人类似乎拥有越来越多的感觉。然而,当我们讲到感觉的时候,我们指的其实是主观感受——大脑向原始的感官数据添加的“附加值”。感受不仅仅是感觉的混合,它还包括记忆、经验和更高层次的信息处理。

目前已经发现,人类至少有21种感觉。根据经验,科学总是不断挑战人们习以为常的观念,而这种挑战的结果似乎总和我们的直觉相悖。我们能否忘掉感觉而关注感受呢?我们有视觉、听觉、触觉……说它们没有意义乍听起来似乎很傻,然而,说不定哪一天,我们的各种感觉就和“地心说”一样,被丢进科学的垃圾箱。

植物的气味与健康



植物不仅具有维持生态平衡、美化环境、消除污染及减轻噪音等功能,而且它所散发出来的一些气味,还能调节人的生理和心理机能,有利于身体健康和疾病的康复。因此,大千世界,倘若没有植物,其后果是不堪设想的。

有许多树木,如樟树、桉树、松树、杉树等,会分泌出某种浓烈的气味,这种气味具有抑制细菌繁殖和驱散害虫的功效。茉莉、玫瑰、紫罗兰、蔷薇、铃兰、木屏草等,都以香气芬芳而出名,不仅能够净化空气,而且对杀灭结核菌、肺炎球菌、葡萄球菌以及预防感冒和减少呼吸系统疾病等均有一定的作用。菖蒲所散发出来的气味,对慢性支气管炎具有平喘的效果;茉莉花香具有理气、避邪的作用,其香气使人感到轻松、文静和唤起美好回忆的感觉;香叶天竹葵的香气能够安定神经、消除疲劳和促进睡眠;丁香花对牙痛患者具有镇痛、安静的作用,是抑制细菌的“克星”;玫瑰、香水草的芳香有除臭、避秽的功效;罗兰、玫瑰之香能使人身心爽朗、欢快;水仙、荷花之香能诱人产生温柔缠绵之感;桂花的芬芳能沁人心脾,使人疲劳顿消;菊花、薄荷之香能使人思维敏捷;浓烈芳郁的夜来香能够驱散夏秋夜晚蚊虫的侵扰。

不过,也有些花香会对人体健康产生一些不利的影 响。比如,有些人对丁香的香气会有过敏反应,容易引起哮喘、心烦意乱、记忆力减退等现象;兰花、百合花的香气会使人处于偏激状态;过浓的夜来香会使人产生过度兴奋而导致失眠。

我们的祖先早就认识到可以运用植物的气味来防治疾病。古代名医把丁香花、檀香等用绸制成香囊悬挂于室内,可防治肺结核、呕吐、腹泻等疾病。

引入型阅读

阅读下面的短文,然后完成后面的阅读任务。

A wild smell

An American deer hunter is marketing a new type of *chewing gum* (口香糖). He says it can cover the smell of human breath and help hunters move closer to their *target* (目标).



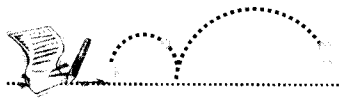
The gum was invented by Neil Bretl, a life-long deer hunter and his chemist friend. It is made of *chlorophyll* (叶绿素) as well as three kinds of pine oil.

Bretl said his gum hid human scent from animals' sensitive noses. He has found the gum to be effective after smoking, drinking beer and eating onions.

Questions:

1. If you are a hunter, what senses will you use?

2. Why did they invent the gum?



一、词汇扫描

根据句意及各题后括号中所给的汉语意思,从下面的方框中选择合适的单词或词组,用其适当形式填空。

likely; method; deeply; make the most of; volunteer; personally; wish for; observe; glance; darkness; pay back; experiment; can't help (doing); accept; distance; nowhere; reach out; reduce; weatherman; destination; whisper; avoid; jewellery; ignore; be related to; be frozen with; stare up at; deserted; make progress; feed on

- 1. She _____ (注意到,观察到) that the pond was drying up.
2. He will be able to tell if the diamonds are genuine at a _____ (瞥,扫视).
3. I have no job and _____ (无处) to live.
4. Her husband had been sleeping in a _____ (被离弃的) little room, in company with three other men.
5. It was as fine an afternoon as you could _____ (盼望,企盼).
6. The light bulb went out _____ (黑暗).
7. She _____ (伸出) and touched the thick glove.
8. What are you _____ (抬头凝视)? There's nothing in the sky.
9. The managing director wrote _____ (亲自;当面) to thank me.
10. Can you lend me £10? I'll _____ you _____ (偿还) on Friday.
11. We were hoping that they would _____ (减少) the rent a little.
12. The noise was so terrible that all of us _____ (由于……而惊呆) fright.
13. I need some _____ (志愿者) to clean up the kitchen.
14. Joule carried out a series of simple _____ (试验,实验) to test his theory.
15. The heart attack could _____ (和……有关) his car crash last year.
16. You should be outside _____ (利用) the sunshine.
17. The _____ (气象员) reports that it will be raining tomorrow.
18. The boy went on with his chat _____ (不理睬;忽视) the warning of his teacher.

- 19. He breathed _____ (深深地) and dived into the water.
20. Hearing the joke, he _____ (禁不住大笑).
21. He arrived in Paris at last, which was his _____ (目的地).
22. With your help, he has _____ a lot of _____ (取得进步) in English.
23. He has introduced a new _____ (方法) of teaching a foreign language.
24. I received his gift, but I didn't _____ (接受) it.
25. He _____ (低声说) a word in my ear, "Keep quiet".
26. We buy _____ (珠宝) from a jeweler's shop.
27. Some insects _____ (吃;以……为食) vegetation.
28. John is _____ (可能的) to be in London this autumn.
29. What's the _____ (距离) from here to Beijing.
30. She tried to _____ (避开) answering my question.

二、句型聚焦

翻译画线的句型,并试着归纳其中所包含的句型结构:

- 1. By the time she reached the corner of the street, the footsteps were gone.
2. Polly found herself staring up at a man standing with his hand resting on her arm.
3. A blind person like me can't get across the road without help, except in a fog like this.

三、语法平台

翻译下列句子,归纳并指明画线部分的从句类型:

- 1. She wondered if the buses would still be running.
译文:
从句类型:
2. The truth is that the fog is too thick for the bus to run that far.
译文:
从句类型:





文本感知



I. Fog

- It was _____ that Polly had her fantastic experience.
 - on the way to work
 - on her way back home from work
 - on the way to visit her friend
 - on her way to the shop
- How did Polly get to the street she wanted to go to?
 - By bus.
 - Taking a taxi.
 - On the train.
 - Led by a strange man.
- The following statements are true except that _____.
 - the man watching Polly on the train made her nervous
 - that a man brushed Polly's face around the corner was not on purpose
 - it was the right man who followed Polly and led her way out
 - the man leading Polly's way was blind
- The sentence "I can't remember some terrible fogs" means _____.
 - I have bad memory that I can't remember what happened before
 - I forgot there were some fogs like that ever before
 - I ever remembered that there were several such heavy fogs years ago
 - the heavy fogs like that were not frequently seen before
- What can we infer from the last sentence of the passage?
 - Polly must be surprised and thankful when she heard it.
 - The blind man must have been helped by some people before the fog.
 - The blind man was kind and helpful.
 - All above.

【开放性问题】

- Have you ever been caught in a heavy fog? If so, can you give us some descriptions about your feelings then?

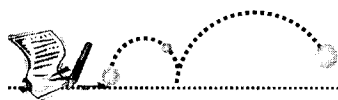
- Is there anything else behind the fog, or rather Polly's experience in the fog?

II. Shark attacks

- Which of the following statements is true about sharks?
 - Among the 400 different types of sharks, only about 30 types attack human beings.
 - The most fierce sharks are the tiger shark and the bull shark.
 - The shark's attack is the leading cause of people's death in the sea.
 - The chances of being attacked by sharks are rather small compared to others.
- Which of the following ways can help you out of the attacks from sharks?
 - No swimming in dark, especially alone at night.
 - The less people, the less chances to attract sharks.
 - Colorful or shining wears.
 - Swimming when you have a fresh wound.
- _____ is the way to save you out of a shark attack.
 - To keep still, not to stir or make angry the shark
 - To pull aside the shark's jaws to pull yourself out of its mouth
 - To hit the shark on the head to drive it away
 - To hit the shark in some frail (脆弱的) parts, nose or eyes for example
- We can conclude from the passage that _____.
 - people's scares to sharks manily come from the movie "Jaws"
 - many people died of drawing or lightning
 - knowing the ways sharks attack people and the ways to save oneself can prevent the attacks totally
 - the attack events from the sharks are the main topics of the passage

【开放性问题】

Even though there are many attacks from the sharks, can we make the conclusion that they are the fiercest animals in the sea, and they should be deracinated (灭绝) totally?



难句透视

1. The truth is that the fog is too thick for the bus to run that far.

事实是雾太大了汽车跑不了那么远。

剖析:that 引导表语从句,这种表语从句经常位于连系动词 be, seem, remain 等后。

2. As Polly observed the passengers on the train, she sensed that she was being watched by a tall man in a dark coat.

当 Polly 观察火车上的乘客时,她注意到一个穿黑衣服的大个子男人在注视着她。

剖析:(1)as 引导的是时间状语从句,as 在此为连词,意思是“当……时”,例如:As I was coming here, I met your brother. 我到这儿来的路上,遇见了你弟弟。作连词时 as 还有其他的意义:①“和……一样;象”如:He doesn't speak as other people. 他说的话和别人(说的)不一样。②“按照”如:He told his men to do as the boy asked. 他叫他的佣人按照孩子要求的办。③表示“比较”等 如:One is light as the other is heavy. 一个很轻,另一个则很重。④“因为;由于;鉴于” 如:As he wasn't ready, we left without him. 由于他没有准备好,我们就自己走了。⑤“虽然;尽管;然而” 如:Cold as it was, they went on working. 尽管天气很冷,他们仍不停地工作。⑥“被认为;作为” 如:He was hanged as a murderer. 他作为一个杀人犯而被绞死了。

(2)sense “注意到”为感官动词,后接 that 引导的宾语从句,从句中使用了进行时的被动语态,表示“正被……”。

3. While the rest of the passengers were getting out, she glanced at the faces around her.

当其余的乘客往外走的时候,她扫视了一下周围的面孔。

剖析:(1)while 与上个句子中的 as 用法相似,都是引导时间状语从句,while 更侧重于动作的同时发生,意思是“正当……时”。另外 while 的常见用法还有:①“而;然而”,表示转折。如:He was not able to hatch chickens while the hens could. 母鸡能孵出小鸡来,而他却不能。②“虽然,尽管”,表示让步。如:While I like the color of the hat, I do not like its shape. 我虽然喜欢这顶帽子的颜色,但却不喜欢它的样式。

(2)glance at 是本句中一个需要记忆的短语,意思是“扫视”,注意这个短语与 stare at, look at, fix one's eyes on 等短语的区别。

4. The tall man was nowhere to be seen.

哪儿都见不到那个高个子男人了。

剖析:(1)nowhere+动词不定式的被动形式,意为“哪儿都不……”等。

(2)to be done 为不定式作定语,通常要放在被修饰的词后,往往表示未发生的动作。例如:I have a lot of work to do. 我有许多事要做。There was nothing to bring home that morning. 那天早上(他回家时)两手空空。

5. She could feel her heart beating with fear.

她能感到她的心吓得直跳。

剖析:(1)feel her heart beating 为感官动词的一种常见用法,注意区别 feel sb./sth. do... 两者都是感觉到……,前者更强调整个事情发生,后者更强调瞬间的动作。如:I saw him climbing the tree. 我看见他的时候他正在爬树。(强调事情正在进行) I saw him climb the tree. 我看见了爬树的这件事。(是完整的事情)类似的感官动词还有 see, find, hear, watch, sense 等。

(2)with fear 为介词短语作原因状语,意思是“由于害怕”。延伸用法一般常见于 with 引导的复杂结构中,例如:Don't become dizzy with success to come along. 别因随后而来的胜利而冲昏了头脑。

6. Polly found herself staring up at a man standing with his hand resting on her arm.

波莉发现自己在抬头凝视着一个站着的人,这个人正把手放在她的胳膊上。

剖析:(1)本句中有三个现在分词 staring, standing, resting, 三者用法各异。第一个为动词 found 的宾语补足语,也就是我们在第五个句中所提及到的动词的现在分词充当感官动词的宾语补足语;第二个动词为名词 a man 的后置定语,与所修饰的名词构成逻辑上的主动关系;第三个分词也是宾语补足语,不过它充当的不是动词,而是介词 with 的宾语补足语,共同与它前面的结构构成方式状语。

(2)stare at(盯着……看)与 rest on(放在……之上)是两个需要记忆的短语。

7. Scientists say that making the most of our senses when we are young can keep us healthy later on in life.

科学家们说当我们年轻时充分利用我们的感官能使健康永驻。

剖析:(1)本句中需要特别注意 that 从句中 making the most of our senses when we are young 这一名词短语在宾语从句中充当主语,此时,它所对应的谓语动词多为第三人称单数形式。充当主语,且谓语动词多为单数的词还有:that, whether, what, whatever, who, whoever, whose, which, when, where, how, why 等。

(2)make the most of (充分利用)和 keep... on (使……永驻)是两个需要记忆的短语。

Unit 1

The world of our senses



8. During this time, different methods are being used to help the patient's hand muscles get strong, according to the doctor.

在这期间,根据医生的建议采用了不同的方法锻炼病人的手部肌肉。

剖析:(1)different methods are being used 为被动结构的现在进行时,表示目前正在进行的状况。

(2)according to the doctor 中的 according to 习惯上被视为一个介词,如:You still have to pay \$100, according to our records. 根据我们的记录,你还要付100美金。

9. The chances of being attacked by a shark are very small compared to other dangers.

与其他危险相比,受到鲨鱼攻击的可能性是很小的。

剖析:(1)the chances of 意思是“……的可能性……”其中 chance 为名词,意思是“可能性”。例如:The chances of his passing the exam are rare because he has done no work. 他没有学习,不可能通过考试。

(2)compared to other dangers 为过去分词短语作

状语。例如:Compared with that book, this one is better. 如果你比较一下这两本书,你会发现这一本好一些。

10. I felt so tired that I couldn't help wondering whether or not I could get to my destination.

我感觉如此累以至于禁不住想是否能到达目的地。

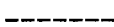
剖析:(1)so... that 为一常见用法,意思是“如此……以至于……”。例如:It was so cold that I wore two sweaters. 天气是那么冷,我穿了两件毛衣。

(2)couldn't help doing ... “忍不住/情不自禁……”,例如:We couldn't help laughing at our appearance after we fell in the water. 看到我们掉到水里样子时,我们忍不住大笑起来。注意区别 can't help do... “无法帮忙做……”例如:The children can't help do the housework with too much homework. 孩子们的功课太多,没法帮忙做家务。

(3)whether or not I could get to my destination 为 whether or not 引导的宾语从句,充当 wonder 的宾语。



知识感悟



活学巧用

一、词汇详解

1. sense n. 意思;感觉;见识;意识。vt. 意识到

【典型例句】

People have five senses: sight, hearing, taste, smell and touch.

人们有五种感官:视觉、听觉、味觉、嗅觉和触觉。

He had a sense that a storm was coming. = He sensed that a storm was coming.

他觉得一场暴风雨即将来临。

Everyone has a sense of guilt/ honor/ beauty/ humor.

每个人都有罪恶感/荣誉感/美感/幽默感。

It / There is no sense (in) worrying about the past.

为过去担忧是没有意义的。

【相关链接】

there is no sense in (doing) sth. (做)某事是不明智的
make sense 有意义

make no sense 讲不通;无意义

make sense of sth. 了解某事的意义;理解某事物

in a sense 在某种意义上

2. observe vt. 观察;观察到;注意到

【典型例句】

I observed him enter the bank. → He was observed to enter the bank. 我看到他进入了那家银行。

I observed a stranger entering the house. → A stranger was

1. (1)完成句子

①现在为这件事苦恼是没有意义的。

②能省钱时就节省,这是明智的。

③我感觉到有人和我在房间里。

(2)单项选择

④In a word, I don't think what you said _____ at all.

- A. makes sense
- B. makes no sense
- C. in a sense
- D. has a sense

2. 单项选择

(1) He was observed _____ of his watch.

- A. rob
- B. to rob



observed entering the house.

我看到一个陌生人进入该屋。

I observed that it looked like rain.

我注意到似乎要下雨。

Please observe how to use it. 请注意如何使用它。

【要点归纳】

observe 与 see, hear, watch, feel, notice, listen to, look at 一样, 同属感官动词, 在主动语态中, 后面接 sb. do, 在被动句中时, 其后面接 to do, 表示动作已发生过; 也可接 sb. doing sth., 表示动作正在发生; 还可以接宾语从句及 wh- + to do 结构。

3. glance vi. & n. 瞥; 扫视 vt. 用(眼睛)瞥视

【典型例句】

He glanced nervously at his watch.

他紧张不安地看了一下表。

He gave her a quick glance as she walked into the room. 她走进房间时, 他朝她看了一眼。

At first glance the place seemed deserted.

乍一看, 这地方似乎被废弃了。

He glanced his eyes down/ over/ through the list of names. 他把那份名单大略过目了一下。

【相关链接】

glance at/ towards/ up etc. 一瞥……

give/ take/ shoot/ throw a glance at... (朝……)一瞥; 看……

一眼

at a glance 看一眼便知道

at first glance 乍一看; 最初看到时

4. in sight 看见, 在视力范围之内

【典型例句】

The ship was soon in/out of sight.

船很快就看(不)见了。

There was no one in sight. 一个人人都看不见。

【相关链接】

out of sight 看不见

catch sight of 看见

at the sight of 看见

at first sight 初见; 乍见

例如: I always faint at the sight of blood.

我看见血就要犯晕。

We fell in love with the cottage at first sight.

我们一见到那个小屋就喜爱上它了。

lose one's sight 失明

lose sight of 看不见; 忽略或未考虑做某事。



C. robbed

D. robbing

(2) The woman was observed _____ him closely.

A. to follow

B. followed

C. have followed

D. follow

3. 单项选择

(1) _____ him and then try to copy what he does.

A. Mind

B. Glance at

C. Stare at

D. Watch

(2) The old man fixed his eyes on us without saying a word. (What does the underlined part mean?)

A. glared at

B. stared at

C. glanced at

D. looked

4. 单项选择

(1) When I raised my head to look at the train again, it was almost _____.

A. out of the sight

B. out sight

C. out of a sight

D. out of sight

(2) I _____ Mary in the crowd.

A. was in the sight of

B. lost sight

C. caught sight of

D. was out of sight of

(3) There was no boat _____.

A. can't be seen

B. to appear

C. in sight

D. in the sight



5. beat *n.* 心跳; 节拍 *v.* 跳动; 打; 打击; 打败

【典型例句】

The American's heart beats fast.

这个美国人的心跳得很快。

Occasionally the master beat the table with his heavy ruler as he cried, "Silence, please silence!"

老师偶尔会用他沉重的戒尺敲着桌子, 一边喊道: “肃静, 请肃静!”

He beat me at chess. 他下棋赢了我。

【要点归纳】

beat 为不规则动词, 过去式、过去分词分别为: beat, beaten. 作不及物动词意为“(心脏)跳动”; 作及物动词意为“打; 敲; 打赢; 胜过”。

【相关链接】

辨析 defeat/ beat/ win/ gain

defeat/ beat 的宾语必须是人或一个集体, 如 a team, a class, a school, an army 等, 二者常可替换。defeat 多指“在战场上打败敌人”, beat 常用于游戏比赛中;

win 表示“在较强的竞争中取得胜利”, 常跟的宾语有 game, war, prize, fame, battle, victory 等;

gain 表示“获得需要之物”, 常跟的宾语有 one's living, experience, strength, time, knowledge, attention, admiration 等。

6. with fear 因为害怕

【典型例句】

She could feel her heart beating with fear.

她能感到她的心吓得直跳。

She trembled with fear at the sight of a snake.

看到蛇, 她吓得浑身发抖。

【要点归纳】

with fear 因为害怕。with 表示“为……; 因……而……”。这种语义的 with 多与表示情绪的词连用。例如:

Mary cried with emotion. 玛丽激动地叫起来。

He was red with anger. 他气得脸发红。

He jumped with excitement. 他兴奋得跳了起来。

【相关链接】

without fear 无畏的; for fear of... 因害怕……; in fear of... 害怕……

7. watch out for 留意; 留心; 密切注意

【典型例句】

Watch out for the step here. 小心这儿的台阶。

Watch out for cars when you cross the road!

过马路时当心车辆!

You have to watch out for the tall man in a black hat. 你得当心那个戴黑帽子的高个子男人。

【相关链接】

watch out, look out, take care, be careful 都相当于不及物动词, 后面不能直接接名词, 但可接不定式或 for + 名词, 注意 take care, be careful 后接 of + 名词; for 后为需注意或戒备的对象。

5. 单项选择

(1) Japan _____ in the war with China.

A. was beaten

B. was defeating

C. was won

D. had been beaten

(2) She _____ the record in the race.

A. has beat

B. has beaten

C. was beat

D. was beaten

(3) His pulse _____ fast.

A. strikes

B. hits

C. beats

D. jumps

6. 单项选择

The poor woman was trembling _____ terror.

A. by

B. in

C. on

D. with



7. 完成句子

(1) In those days you would be cheated easily _____ (如果你不提防).

(2) _____ (留心那条狗). It sometimes bites people.

(3) _____ not to spoil your clothes. 当心, 不要把衣服弄脏了。

(4) I shall _____ in deciding what to do. 我要谨慎地决定怎么办。

look out “注意,小心”,语气较强,往往用于某种紧急的情况或可能出现危险的场合;take care 语气没有 look out 强,多用于对可能出现的情况作预先警告;be careful 为一般用语,可用于各种场合。

8. pay back 报答;偿还(借款)

【典型例句】

It gives me the chance to pay back the help that people give me when it's sunny.

它提供给我这个机会去报答晴天时所给我帮助的人们。

She paid me back the money. = She paid the money back to me. 她把那笔钱还给了我。

I'll pay you back for this. 我会为此事报答你。

【相关链接】

pay for sth. 为某事吃苦头或受惩罚

pay money for sth. 付……的钱

pay sb. for sth. 因……给某人报酬

pay back 报答;偿还(借款)

pay off 偿清(债务)

9. add *vt.* 加;添加;进一步说(或写) *vi.* 增添

【典型例句】

"I don't believe it," he added. 他补充说:“我不相信。”

Will you add more sugar to your coffee?

你的咖啡要多加些糖吗?

His illness added to the family's trouble.

他的病给家里增加了负担。

These figures don't add up right.

这些数字加起来不对。

His whole school education added up to no more than one year. 他所受的全部学校教育加起来不过一年。

【相关链接】

add 在句中意为“补充说”时,后加 that 从句或直接引语。

add 还可以用作“加;增加;加起来”解,可构成下列词组:

add... to... 给……加上……,往……添加……;

add to 增加;

add up to 总共有,总计达;

add up 合计,加起来

10. make the most of 充分利用

【典型例句】

Scientists say that making the most of our senses when we are young can keep us healthy later on in life. 科学家们说当我们年轻时充分利用我们的感官能使健康永驻。

We must make the most (use) of the resources we have. 我们必须充分利用我们现有的资源。

【要点归纳】

make the most of = make the most use of 充分利用。例如:Make the most (use) of your brains. 要充分利用你的头脑。

【相关链接】

make use of... 中间除了 good 这一修饰词之外,有时还可以用 full, the best 等词。

8. 单项选择

After three years of hard work, they had at last all the money they had borrowed.

- A. paid for
- B. paid out
- C. paid in
- D. paid back



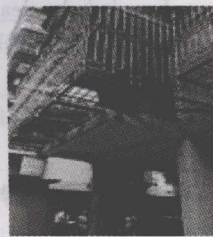
9. 单项选择

(1) 5 2, and you will get 7.

- A. Adding; and
- B. Add; up to
- C. Add; to
- D. Adding; up

(2) The house has been from time to time.

- A. added
- B. added to
- C. added up to
- D. added up



10. (1) 单项选择

① Their demand is the most use we our spare time for our study of science and technology.

- A. make from
- B. make of
- C. make out
- D. make into

(2) 翻译句子

② 请充分利用你的课堂时间。