

Xin Lu jing [人教版]

# 新路径

高中新课程同步学习辅导

本册主编 王岸华

英语 3

必修

辽宁师范大学出版社

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英语

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## 写在前面的话

**按**教育部要求,辽宁省从2006年秋季开始进行普通高中课程改革。为适应高中课程改革深入发展的要求,根据教育部《普通高中课程改革方案(实验)》和最新课程标准教材,我们组织编写了《新路径高中新课程同步学习辅导》系列丛书,为学生和教师提供一套真正的教、学辅助用书。

丛书共包括语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、思想政治、历史、地理、生物九个分册。本书为该丛书的英语分册。其主要特点是:

**突出新颖性。**紧扣课程标准和教材,体现新课程理念,体现课标对学生在本学段所要掌握的必要知识和要达到的能力要求。课程标准提出“要使学生形成自主、合作、探究的学习方式”,为了贯彻这一精神,本书在知识的引出、归纳、训练等环节完全从学生的认知特点和语言的学习规律出发,引导学生在学习过程中,逐步养成适合于自身特点的良好学习习惯和科学的学习方式,体现个性发展。如词汇学习部分,克服了单纯读单词、背单词的不良做法,把单词放到句子中来训练,使学生在理解句意,掌握句子结构的过程中,掌握单词的用法,符合“词不离句”的原则。

本书与所学教材完全同步。书中所列知识点,完全源自于教材。从释疑、解惑思路出发,先列出重点和难点,然后进行分析和点拨,并以此为线索进行拓展——适当的加深、加宽。目的是扩大学生的知识面,增强对知识的理性认识,构成知识网络,增进对英语语言的理解,尽快形成语感,直至最后形成灵活运用英语进行交际的能力。

**突出基础性。**注重培养学生学习英语的兴趣。考虑到学生英语基础和学力的差异,本书以基本知识和基本技能为出发点,面向全体学生。一是在材料选择上力求贴近学生生活,贴近单元话题涉及的内容,使他们觉得很熟悉、很亲切,从而产生学习的欲望和热情,激发学习的积极性;二是在知识的解析、点拨和习题的编选,设计上本着由浅入深、先易后难、循序渐进的原则。如在习题的安排上,设A级和B级两个不同难度的训练层级,A级习题重点帮助学生进一步巩固基础知识,B级习题难度有所增加,突出灵活性和综合性,注重知识的迁移训练。这些都有利于学生在使用本书的过程中,知识不断积累,能力不断提高。

在“典题精析”栏目,编者筛选了一些与知识点相关,难度与学生现有英语水平相当的各地高考题加以阐述和分析。从不同角度渗透高考信息,使学生对高考命题的思路和方向有了初步的了解,拉近了学生与高考的距离,有利于消除学生对高考的神秘感。

参加本书的编写人员均为有多年从事英语教学工作经验的特级教师和高级教师。但由于正处于探索时,或许书中会存在不当之处,衷心恳请各位专家和同行雅正。

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## Unit 1 Festivals around the world



## 内容导读

类别	新课标要求
话题	festivals 节日 how festival began 节日由来 how to celebrate festival 如何庆祝节日
功能	Request 请求; Thanks 感谢
重点 短语	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. mean to do sth 打算做某事</li> <li>2. take place 发生</li> <li>3. years of plenty 富裕的年月</li> <li>4. be satisfied with 对……感到满意</li> <li>5. do harm to 伤害</li> <li>6. in memory of 纪念; 作为对……的纪念</li> <li>7. lead...to 引导……到; 导致; 通向</li> <li>8. offer sth to sb (主动)提供某物</li> <li>9. dress up 穿上盛装</li> <li>10. play a trick 诈骗; 开玩笑</li> <li>11. admire sb for sth 因某事羡慕某人</li> <li>12. look forward to doing sth 期待做某事</li> <li>13. award sth to sb (给)某人颁发</li> <li>14. day and night 日日夜夜; 昼夜</li> <li>15. as though 好像</li> <li>16. turn up 出现; 露面</li> <li>17. keep one's word 遵守诺言</li> <li>18. hold one's breath 屏住呼吸</li> <li>19. apologise to sb for sth 因某事向某人道歉</li> <li>20. drown one's sadness in 借……解愁</li> <li>21. remind sb of sth 提醒某人某事</li> <li>22. throw sth away 扔掉; 匆匆脱掉</li> </ol>
重点 语法	The use of can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, can't 一些情态动词用法
写作 任务	Persuasive writing; letter of an invitation



## 名师导航

1. Festivals are meant to celebrate important events. 节日就是庆祝重要事件的活动。

be meant to do sth 是为了……而做

## 知识拓展

mean sb to do sth 打算/想使某人做某事。

mean to do sth 打算做某事

mean (doing) sth 意味着(做)某事

I mean you to work as our spokesman. 我想请你做我们的发言人。

You didn't mean to say so! 你不是存心这么说的!

His nodding meant agreeing with us. 他点头就意味着他同意我们的意见。

2. Discuss when they take place, what they celebrate and one thing that people do at that time.

讨论它们(中国节日)是什么时间举行,庆祝的是什么事件,并说出人们在那天所做的一件事。

take place 发生;举行

The May 4th Movement took place in 1919. 五四运动发生在1919年。

Where will the 29th Olympic Games take place? 第29届奥运会在哪举行?

## 知识拓展

take the place of 代替某人的位置

take one's place 代替

in place 适当的

out of place 不适当的

## 辨析驿站

## take place, happen

两者都有“发生”之意, take place 指某事有计划地进行、发生;而 happen 则指某事偶然发生或自行发生。

The strike took place last Sunday. 罢工发生在上周日。

The accident happened at 9:30 am. 事故发生在上午9:30。

注意: take place 和 happen 作“发生”解时均为非及物动词,不可用于被动语态。

3. They would starve if food was difficult to find... 如果食物难以找到,他们就会挨饿……

starve v. 饿死;挨饿      starvation n. 饿死;挨饿

When will the dinner be ready? I'm starving. 饭什么时候做好? 我快饿死了。



## 必修③

## 知识拓展

(1) starve to death 饿死

Millions of people starved to death during the war. 战争期间数百万人饿死了。

(2) starve for sth; be starved of 缺乏; 渴望获得

The homeless children were starving for (were starved of) love. 这些无家可归的孩子渴望获得爱。

4. They lit fires and made music because they thought these festivals would bring a year of plenty. 他们点燃篝火, 奏起音乐, 因为他们认为这些节日活动会带来丰收的一年。

days/years/life of plenty 富裕的日子, 年月, 生活等

You have a life of plenty, what would you be worried? 你丰衣足食, 还有什么担忧的?

5. Some festivals are held to honour the dead, or satisfy and please the ancestors, who could return either to help or to do harm. 还有一些节日, 是为了纪念祖先, 取悦祖先, 使他们得到满足, 因为祖先有可能回来帮助也可能带来危害。

satisfy v. 使满足; 使满意

His answer satisfied his teacher. 他的回答使老师感到满意。

## 知识拓展

satisfaction n. 满意 satisfying adj. 令人满意的 satisfied adj. 感到满意的

(1) be satisfied with 对……感到满意

He was not satisfied with the result. 他对这个结果不满意。

(2) be satisfied to do sth 对做某事感到满意

He was satisfied to win the race. 他对赢得赛跑感到满意。

## 知识拓展

(1) "satisfying" and "satisfied" 二者均可作表语和定语, 但 satisfying "令人满意的" 一般与物有关, satisfied "感到满意的" 一般与人有关。

a satisfying result 令人满意的结果; a satisfied customer 感到满意的顾客

(2) harm n. & v. 损害; 伤害

do harm to sb = harm sb

Don't learn to smoke, or it will do harm to you. 不要吸烟, 否则对你不利。

## 知识拓展

harmful adj. 有害的; 伤害的

harmless adj. 无害的

be harmful to 对……有害

Your smoking can be harmful to the health of your children. 你吸烟会影响你孩子的健康。

6. They light lamps and play music because they think that this will lead the ancestors back to earth. 他们点起灯笼,奏响乐曲,认为这样就可以把祖先引回到世上。

lead... to 领往

Our guide led us to the temple, 导游把我们带到这座寺庙。

知识拓展

(1) lead to 通往, 导致

All roads lead to Rome. (谚) 条条大路通罗马。

His laziness led to his failure. 懒惰导致了他的失败。

(2) lead (sb) to do sth 使(某人)做某事

What led you to believe it? 什么事使你相信它?

7. They offer food, flowers and gifts to the dead. 他们向亡者祭献食物、鲜花和礼品。

offer sth to sb (主动) 提供……

He offered his help to me. 他表示愿意帮助我。

知识拓展

(1) offer to do sth 主动要求做某事

(2) offer sb some money for sth 出价买某物

(3) offer sb sth for some money 以……价格向某人出售

(4) make an offer to do sth 表示愿意做某事

8. The festival of Halloween had its origin as an event in memory of the dead. 万圣节盛会也是源自于纪念亡者的祭事活动。

in memory of/to the memory of sb 作为对某人的纪念; 纪念某人

The museum was built in memory of the famous scientist. 这个博物馆是为纪念那位著名的科学家而建的。

9. They dress up and try to frighten people. 他们乔装打扮去吓唬人。

dress (sb) up 穿上盛装; 化妆打扮

Children love dressing up. 孩子们喜欢化妆打扮。

The actors are dressing themselves up now. 演员们正在化妆。

知识拓展

dress n. [C] 连衣裙, (上下) 女装 [U] 衣服(男女装) v. 穿衣服

(1) dress oneself/sb 给自己/别人穿衣服

She dresses her baby every morning. 她每天早晨为她孩子穿衣服。

(2) be dressed in (正) 穿着……

The lady was dressed in white at the party. 这位女士在晚会上穿着白色衣服。

dress well (badly) 穿着考究(糟糕)

## 时修③

10. If they are not given anything, the children might play a trick. 如果你什么也不发给孩子们,他们就可能捉弄人了。

play a trick (tricks) on sb 捉弄某人

Playing tricks on others is something we should never do. 捉弄别人是我们不该做的。

## 知识拓展

- (1) play a joke / jokes on sb 开某人的玩笑  
 (2) make fun of 耍弄  
 (3) make a fool of 愚弄,嘲笑

11. People are grateful because their food is gathered for the winter, and because a season of agricultural work is over. 越冬的粮食收集起来了,而农活季节已经过去,人们都怀着感激之情。

grateful *adj.* 感激的,感谢的

be grateful to sb for sth 因为某事而感激某人

I'm very grateful to you for your help. 非常感激你对我的帮助。

gather *v.* 采集,收割,收获 常与 in 或 up 连用

The farmers are gathering in the rice. 农民们正在收割稻子。

The children gathered round the teacher. 孩子们聚集在老师的周围。

12. Some people might win awards for their animals, ..., like the biggest watermelon or the most handsome rooster. 有些人还可能因为他们的动物……(参加各种评选)而获奖,比如最大的西瓜或最帅的火鸡。

award *n.* 奖金,奖品 *v.* 授予,判定

## 知识拓展

award sth (to sb) 颁发,授予,给予,判定

The judges awarded both finalists equal points. 裁判判定决赛双方分数相同。

13. In China and Japan there are mid-autumn festivals, when people admire the moon and give gifts of mooncakes. 在中国和日本都有中秋节,这时,人们会赏月并互赠月饼。

the mid-autumn festival 中秋节

admire sb/sth 羡慕某人/某物,喜欢某人/某物

They admire the heroes who gave lives for the country. 他们钦佩那些为国捐躯的英雄们。

## 知识拓展

admire sb for sth 因某事羡慕某人

admire to do sth 喜欢做某事

admire that, ... 喜欢(接从句)

14. The most energetic and important festivals are the ones that look forward to the end of winter and to the coming of spring. 最富有生气而又最重要的节日就是冬去春来的日子。

look forward to (doing) sth 期待/盼望(做)某事

I'm looking forward to seeing you again. 我盼望再次见到你。

### 知识拓展

带介词 to 的一些短语

lead to 导致, 通向

devote oneself to 献身于

get (he) close to 接近, 靠近

be used to 习惯于

pay a visit to 拜访, 参观

pay attention to 注意

15. They might include parades, dancing in the streets day and night, loud music and colourful clothing of all kinds. 人们身穿各种艳丽的节日盛装, 伴随着鼓噪的音乐, 在街头游行, 昼夜跳舞。

day and night 日夜; 昼夜; 整天

clothing 衣服

The shop sells only children's clothing. 这家商店只卖儿童服装。

### 精新驿站

clothing, clothes, cloth

(1) clothing [U] 衣服的总称。笼统指代, 仅有单数形式, 作主语时谓语动词用单数。

Clothing protects us against the cold. 衣服帮我们御寒。

(2) clothes n. 指包括上下衣及内外衣的总称。无单数形式且不与数词连用, 作主语时谓语动词用复数。

可以说 a suit (two suits) of clothes 一(两)套衣服, 不可说 one (two) clothes 但可以说 a few (many / those) clothes.

Her clothes were made by herself. 她的衣服是自己做的。

(3) cloth [U, C] “布料”没有复数形式, 但表示“抹布”“台布”时有单复数形式。

She bought some cloth and made a suit of clothes for her son. 她买了些布为她的儿子做了一套衣服。

She cleaned the floor with an old cloth. 她用一块旧抹布擦地板。

16. The country is covered with cherry tree flowers so that it looks as though it might be covered with pink snow. (节日里) 整个国度到处是樱花盛开, 看上去就像罩上了一层粉红色的雪。

as though / as if 好像; 仿佛……似的

It looks as though he doesn't know the rules here. 他好像不懂这里的规则。

## 必修③

He talks as if he knew all about it. 他说话的样子好像全了解这事似的。

## 语法驿站

as if / as though, even though / even if

as if / as though 是“好像, 仿佛”的意思, 引导方式状语从句, 而 even if / even though 则是“尽管, 即使”的意思, 引导让步状语从句。

Even though it began to rain they continued playing football on the playground.  
尽管天开始下雨, 他们仍在操场上踢足球。

17. People love to get together to eat, drink and have fun with each other. 人们喜欢聚在一起吃、喝、玩耍。

have fun with 玩得开心

The children were having a lot of fun with the building blocks.  
孩子们玩搭房子积木玩得很开心。

## 知识拓展

fun *n.* [U] 玩笑, 嬉戏, 乐趣。不与冠词连用。

What fun it is to play the game! 做这个游戏真有趣!

(1) make fun of 取笑……

No one likes being made fun of. 没人愿意被人取笑。

(2) for fun 为了好玩

We do it just for fun. 我们做这件事只是为了好玩。

(3) in fun 开玩笑

It wasn't serious—it was all done in fun. 那不是认真的——全是闹着玩的。

18. The teacher said that we could not leave without his permission. 老师说没有他的允许我们不能离开。

permission *n.* permit *v.* 允许, 容许

## 知识拓展

with one's permission / with the permission of 经某人允许

With the permission of the teacher, the students entered the lab. 在老师的允许下学生们进入了实验室。

without permission 未经允许

ask for permission 请求允许

permit sb to do sth 允许某人做某事

permit doing sth 允许做某事

19. I see the possibility of his success. 我看到了他成功的可能性。

possibility *n.* 可能性 possible *adj.* 可能的 impossible *adj.* 不可能的 possibly *adv.* 可能地 impossibly *adv.* 不可能地

知识拓展

(1) There is some / no possibility of doing sth 有(没有)可能做某事。

Is there any possibility of our getting there on time? 我们可能按时到那里吗?

(2) It's possible / impossible for him to buy this book. 他有(不)可能买到这本书。

It's impossible to fulfill the task ahead of time, 提前完成这项任务是不可能的。

(3) It's possible that... 有……可能

It is possible that he will be here in time. 他及时赶到这是很可能的。

20. But she didn't turn up. 可是她没来。

turn up 出现; 到达

He finally turned up, but he was several hours late.

他终于来了, 但是迟到了几个小时。

知识拓展

(1) turn up 调大; 调高(水、电器); 向上(翻、翘)

(2) turn down 调小; 调低(水、电器); 拒绝(提议)

The baby is sleeping. Please turn down the radio a bit. 小孩在睡觉, 把收音机声音开小一点。

(3) turn on / off 打开/关闭(水、电器)

(4) turn in 上交

(5) turn to sb for help 向某人求助

21. ..., and he thought she would keep her word. ……他认为她会守信用的。

keep one's word = keep one's promise 守信用; 遵守诺言

Mother, you have consented. You must keep your word.

妈妈, 你同意的, 你得守诺言。

知识拓展

(1) make one's promise 许诺; 承诺

(2) break one's promise = break one's word 失信; 毁约

22. Well, he was not going to hold his breath for her to apologise. 他不想屏息等她来道歉。

hold one's breath 屏住呼吸

## 知识拓展

breath *n.* 呼吸 breathe *v.* 呼吸

(1) take a deep breath = breathe deeply 深呼吸

(2) out of breath 上气不接下气

(3) lose one's breath 喘不过气来

(4) apologise to sb for (doing) sth 因(做)某事向某人道歉

You must apologise to your mother for your fault. 你必须因你的过错向妈妈道歉。

apologise = apologize *v.* 道歉

apology *n.* 道歉 make an apology to sb for sth 因某事向某人道歉

23. He would drown his sadness in coffee. 他要用咖啡来解愁。

drown one's sadness /sorrow in 借(酒等)消愁

The girl doesn't want to drown her sadness in alcohol. 这个女孩不想借酒消愁。

24. It was obvious that the manager of the coffee shop was waiting for Li Fang to leave—he wiped the tables, then... 很明显咖啡馆经理在等李方离开——他擦好桌子,然后……

wipe *v.* 擦,抹

Would you please wipe (off) the table? 请你擦擦桌子好吗?

## 知识拓展

wipe 与 away, off, over, out, up 等副词连用,意思是“抹掉、消除”。

She wiped her tears away with her handkerchief. 她用手帕擦眼泪。

Could you wipe the basin out? 把脸盆擦干净好吗?

wipe out 还有“消灭”之意

About 20 enemies were wiped out in the battle. 战斗中,消灭了 20 名敌兵。

If people can get better education, much of the poverty can be wiped out. 如果人们得到更好的教育,那么就会消除更多的贫穷。

25. I don't want them to remind me of her. 我可不能因它们想起她来。

remind sb of sth 使某人想起某事

He reminded me of his father. 他使我想起了他的父亲。

## 知识拓展

(1) remind sb to do sth 提醒某人做某事

Please remind me to have a meeting this afternoon. 请提醒我今天下午开会。

(2) remind sb that... 提醒某人……

He reminded me that I hadn't watered the flowers. 他提醒我还没浇花。

26. She would never forgive him. 她永远也不会原谅他的。

forgive sb for (doing) sth 为……事原谅某人

He didn't forgive me for losing his notebook. 他不原谅我遗失他的笔记本。



情态动词 can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, can't 等用法。

### 1. can, could

(1) 表示能力。

Some of us can use the computer now, but we couldn't last year.  
我们中的一些人会用电脑了,可去年还不会呢。

(2) 表示请求和允许。

—Can I go now? 我可以走吗?

—Yes, you can. 可以。

注意:表示请求时,口语中常用 could 代替 can,使语气更委婉,但回答时用 can 而不用 could。

—Could you come to my house this afternoon? 今天下午能来我家吗?

—Yes, I can. 是的,我能。

(3) 表示惊讶,怀疑,不相信的态度。(主要用于否定句,疑问句和感叹句中)

—Can this news be true? 这消息是真的吗?

### 2. may and might

(1) 表示允许,请求,might 比 may 的语气更委婉。

—May / Might I use your telephone? 我可以用一下你的电话吗?

—Yes, you may / can.

对 May / Might I...? 的否定回答一般用 mustn't,有“禁止”的意思。

May I watch TV after supper? 晚饭后我可以看电视吗?

No, you mustn't. 不,不可以。

(2) 表示可能性的推测,含有“或许,大概,可能”之意。Might 比 may 的语气更加不肯定。

He is very busy, but he may come tomorrow.

他很忙,不过他明天也许能来。

### 3. will, would

(1) 表示习惯性的动作“总是,惯于”。will 指现在,would 指过去。

Fish will die without water. 鱼离开水会死的。

(2) 表示请求,建议,would 比 will 委婉。

Will / Would you please pass me the book? 请你把书递给我好吗?

(3) 表示意志,意愿,will 指现在,would 指过去。

I will never do that again. 我再也不会那么做了。

He said he would visit the Great Wall next week. 他说下周去参观长城。

### 4. shall, should

(1) shall

①用于第一人称,征求对方意见。

What shall I do next? 我下一步做什么呢?

②用于第一,三人称疑问句中,表示征求对方意见或向对方请示。





Shall the driver wait? 让司机等着吗?

④用于第二, 三人称陈述句中, 表示给对方命令、警告、允许等。

You shall go with me. 你得跟我走。

## (2) should

①表示劝告和建议。

You should keep your promise. 你应该遵守诺言。

②should have done 意思是“本来应该做某事”(但事实上没做)。

They should have arrived by two o'clock. 他们本应该两点前到的。

## 5. must, can't

### (1) must

①表示“必须, 应该”的意思, 其否定形式 mustn't, 表示“不准, 禁止”等意。

We mustn't waste any more time. 我们一定不要再浪费时间了。

注意: 在回答带有 must 的问句中, 否定回答常用 needn't 或 don't have to 表示, 而不用 mustn't。

—Must I come back before ten? 我必须十点前回来吗?

—Yes, you must. / No, you needn't (don't have to). 是的, 必须。/ 不必了。

②表示有把握的推测, 意思是“一定、准是、想必”用于肯定句中, 否定句用 can't 或 couldn't。

He must have seen the film. 他一定看过这个电影了。

### (2) can't 表示对事情的否定推测, 意思是“一定没(不)”。

He can't be at home now. 他现在一定不在家。

He can't have finished his homework. 他一定没完成作业。



## 典题精析

[例 1] With no one to \_\_\_\_\_ in such a frightening situation, she felt very helpless. (2006, 陕西)

- A. turn to      B. turn on      C. turn off      D. turn over

精析 A 句意: 在这样可怕的情况下她没有可以求助的人, 她感到无助。注意 with no one to... 是“with 的复合结构”, 在句中作状语。turn to 意为“求助于”(ask for help); turn on 意为“打开”; turn off 意为“关掉”; turn over 意为“翻转过来”。

[例 2] —Do you know where David is? I wouldn't find him anywhere.

—Well, he \_\_\_\_\_ have gone far—his coat is still here. (2005, 湖北)

- A. shouldn't      B. mustn't      C. can't      D. wouldn't

精析 C 句意: “你知道 David 在哪吗? 我到处找他都没找到。”“他不可能走远, 他的衣服还在这呢。”shouldn't “不应该”, mustn't “绝对不可”, can't “不可能”, wouldn't “不愿意”。

[例 3] This cake is very sweet. You \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of sugar in it. (2005, 辽宁)

- A. should put      B. could have put  
C. might put      D. must have put

精析 D 句意: 蛋糕很甜, 你一定在里面放了很多糖。must have done 表示对过去情况的肯定推测。