

人教课标版

资源型学案

zīyuánxíng xué'ān

高中英语(必修4)

- 要点预览
- 各个击破
- 融会贯通

安徽教育出版社

(人教课标版)

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高中英语 (必修4)

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写给同学们的话

亲爱的同学：

当你打开这本书时，你的眼前会为之—亮：呵，《资源型学案》，老朋友了！

它曾是你学习上的忠实助手，教你总览全局，掌握要领；帮你答疑解惑，顺利过关；指引你曲径寻芳，扩大视野。总之，它伴你走过了初中那紧张而愉快的三年岁月。

《资源型学案》是安徽教育出版社经过多年努力精心打造的一个成熟的知名教辅品牌，今天它又以一个老朋友的身份，将陪伴你共度高中的美好时光，与你一同成长，它更期盼你的支持和帮助。

老朋友，新面貌；老朋友，新内涵。让我们再重新认识一下这位新阶段的老朋友。现在我们荣幸地为你介绍本册书的主要特色：

一、套书宗旨

本书与人民教育出版社新课标版高中英语教材配套使用，力图贯彻《英语课程标准》精神，努力挖掘课程资源，提高学生的综合素质，体现“以学生为学习主体”的教学新理念。因此，它将成为你的课外家教和自学的好帮手。

二、套书编排

本书在编排上匠心独具，知识性强，趣味性强。知识讲解上做到先总览各个单元要点，再难点突破；题型安排上先基础，后综合，由易到难，循序渐进，力求让你做到对课本内容的融会贯通。这套书的栏目如下：

【要点预览】 总体展现本单元要学习的语言知识和要掌握的语言技能。

【各个击破】 下设“课文诠释”、“语法通关”、“考点链接”和“课后冲浪”（基础扫描、能力拓展）等内容。

“课文诠释”主要针对本单元课文中出现的语言重点、难点、高考常考热点进行讲解，并侧重语言的意义和运用。为了方便大家阅读，语言点的排列顺序与教材中出现的先后顺序保持一致。

“语法通关”主要针对本单元出现的重点语法进行系统的归纳，重点针对学生易错点，并把课本中零散出现的语法知识加以系统化、结构化、网络化。

“考点链接”主要为往年高考试题，所测试语言点基本上都是本单元教材中出现的。目的是引导学生从高考的高度去认识当前所学的基础知识。每道题均在题尾标明高考年份，并在答案中对其解题思路给予简析。

“课后冲浪”分为“反馈练习”、“基础扫描”和“能力拓展”三部分。“反馈练习”主要是边学边练，是按单元中的栏目设置的同步练习。“基础扫描”以主观基础训练题为主，主要就本单元的重点词汇、短语、同步语法、课本同步知识进行操练。“能力拓展”通过听、说、读、写的综合训练，让学生巩固本单元所学的课本知识，进一步提高运用英语的能力。

【融会贯通】 下设“学会学习”、“大开眼界”、“竞技平台”、“轻松一刻”等栏目，并通过这些学生感兴趣的栏目进一步拓展课本知识，扩充课程资源，掌握学习英语的方法和策略，增强文化意识，提高学习英语的自觉性。

总之，这套书一定会给你带来希望，带来成功。祝你在知识的攀登中更上一层楼。你若对《资源型学案》有什么意见、建议、需求和想法，请及时与我们联系。在每本书的最后配有“学生反馈卡”。我们的电话是：0551—2823521 或 0551—2846172。我们的电子信箱是 yih@ahep.cn。对于你的积极参与，我们将非常感谢。

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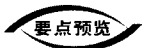


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Unit 1 Women of achievement



项目	知识要点梳理
话题	1. important women 2. great women
词汇	achieve, achievement, condition, welfare, institute, connection, campaign, organization, specialist, devote, behave, behaviour, worthwhile, nest, observe, observation, respect, argue, entertainment, inspire, support, communication, strike, upon, article, explain, rate, medical, kindness, consideration, deliver, modest, considerate
短语	concern oneself with, dress as, drive... out of, put to death, devote... to, wander off, be determined to do sth., communicate with, work out, argue for, fill sb. with, show regard for, have an opposite opinion, get rid of, look down upon, care for, deliver a baby, story after story, late at night, carry on, fill in, apply to, be useful for, make up of, choose to do sth.
句型	1. spend sth. on sth. / in doing sth. 2. see/observe sb. do 3. be of great importance 4. "Only + 状语"提前 的倒装结构。 5. It is ... that... 强调句型
功能	描述他人情况 (Describing people) What does she look like? What do you think about...? What are her strengths? What are her weaknesses? How would you describe her? How do her friends describe her? She is intelligent/determined/generous/kind/helpful/honest/unselfish/hard-working/brave/confident/energetic/modest/considerate, ...
语法	1. 主谓语一致 (Subject-verb agreement) Our group are all going to visit the chimps in the forest. Our group includes six boys and five girls. 2. 现在完成进行时 (The present perfect continuous tense) She has been reading all the afternoon.

【课文诠释】

Warming up

1. She concerned herself with welfare projects, leading China Welfare Institute especially for women and children. 她关心福利事业,领导中国的妇女儿童福利基金会。

concern 意思是“使关心;使挂念;使担心”。

◆concern oneself with 相当于 be busy with sth.; interest oneself in sth., 意为“忙于(某事);关心(某事)”。

He concerns himself with state affairs. 他关心国家大事。

There is no need to concern yourself with this problem of writing programs; we are dealing with it, 你不用管编写程序这件事了,我们正在处理。

【注意】

(1) 作“关心”讲的时候,通常要和反身代词连用: concern oneself with.

(2) 作“惦记”或者“焦虑”讲的时候,常用被动语态: I'm concerned that the little boy may have been cheated. 我担心那小孩可能被骗了。

Her son's failure in this examination is beginning to concern her. 她儿子这次考试的失败使她担心起来。

2. Jody Williams helped found an international campaign to stop the use of landmines. 乔迪·威廉斯帮助发起了一个国际运动来制止使用地雷。

campaign 用作名词时,意思是“运动;战役;活动”,用不及物动词意思是“作战;参加运动”。

【指点迷津】

fight, battle, campaign 与 war 的用法区别:

(1) 前三个词都指敌对势力之间的竞争和冲突,其中 fight(战斗;搏斗;斗争)最为普遍。词义范围从表示一个人或更多的人向着一个目标的奋斗(打仗的战斗),到表示人们双方之间真正的肉搏(日常不团结的打架)。可用作名词或动词。

A fight broke out between the two boys. 两个男孩间发生了斗殴。

They fought a bloody fight against the enemy. 他们和敌人进行了浴血奋战。

(2) battle 意思是“战斗;战役;交战”,多用来指这样一场特别的连续数小时或数天的激烈战斗(可包括许多的 fight),即它可能是一场更大的或持久的战争的一部分。可用作名词或动词。

On the night before the battle of Waterloo, it had rained heavily. 在滑铁卢战役前夜,下了很大的雨。

The war against Iraq is a battle between Saddam Hussein and George W. Bush and his ally, Tony Blair. 反对伊拉克的战争是在萨达姆与乔治·布什和他的支持者托尼·布莱尔之间的战斗。

(3) campaign 指带有特定目的的,通常在一个地区进行的一系列军事行为,即“战役”。

He fought in the North African campaign during the last war. 在上次战争中他在北非战役中参战。

campaign 也可指“运动”(为某一社会的、商业的或政治的目的而进行的一系列有计划的活动)。可用作名词或动词。

Thousands of young people joined the Send My Friend to School campaign organized by the Global Campaign for Education. 成千上万的年轻人参加了由全球教育运动联盟组织的“把我的朋友送到学校”的运动。

(4) war 是战争的总称。里面包括许多个 battle, 只能作名词用。

World War II resulted in the deaths of over sixty million people. 第二次世界大战导致六千万人死亡。

3. A girl from the countryside who dressed as a man and went to fight for the French and to drive the English out of France. 一个来自乡村,装扮成男人的女孩参加了法国的抵抗运动,把英国人赶出了法国。

◆dress as 意思是“装扮”。

He was dressed as a woman. 他男扮女装。

【注意】dress up 强调着意打扮,意为“穿上盛装;乔装打扮”,常用作不及物动词短语。

They all dressed up as clowns at the ball. 他们在舞会上都装扮成小丑。

◆drive sb. out of 意思是“把某人驱赶出去”。

The bad man was driven out of the club. 那个坏男人被驱逐出俱乐部。

4. She was caught and put to death by the English. 她被英国人抓住了并被处死。

◆put sb. to death 意思是“处死某人;杀死某人”。

The prisoner was put to death at dawn. 那囚犯在黎明时被处决。

5. She devoted all her life to medical work for Chinese women and children. 她致力于中国妇女和儿童医疗工作。

◆devote... to... 把……献给;把……用在……

◆devote all one's life to 把……一生献给

◆devote time/money/energy to sth./doing sth. 为某事/做某事付出时间/金钱/精力

Though she was very busy, she still devoted a lot of time to educating her daughter. 尽管她很忙,她仍然把大量时间花在对女儿的教育上。

◆devote oneself to 献身于;致力于;专心于

He has devoted himself entirely to music. 他毕生从事音乐工作。

◆be devoted to 专心致志于;献身于;忠于

He was still devoted to the study of literature. 他依然致力于文学的研究。

She is devoted to her friends. 她忠于朋友。

【注意】在 devote... to... 里, to 是介词,后加名词或动词的-ing形式。

She should not devote too much time to playing cards. 她应当把太多的时间花在打牌上。

【帮你归纳】

常见的含介词 to 的短语有:

stick to 坚持

devote oneself to 献身于

be devoted to 致力于

look forward to 盼望

pay attention to 注意

be used to 习惯于

turn to 开始;着手于

lead to 导致

prefer... to... 宁可……也不……

Reading

6. Watching a family of chimps wake up is our first activity of the day. 我们当天的首要任务就是观察黑猩猩是如何醒来的。

◆watch/observe/see/notice/hear 等感官动词后可跟宾语+(不带to)动词不定式。

The boy observed a stranger go into his house. 那个男孩看到一个陌生人进入他家。

I heard him go down the stairs. 我听见他走下楼去了。

【知识拓展】

watch/observe/see/notice/hear 等后还可接“宾语+ing形式或宾语+ed形式”

I saw her cross the road. 我看见她过了马路。(从一边到另一边,指我看到整个行动或整个事件。)

I saw her crossing the road. 我看见她正在过马路。(她正在路中间走着,指我看见行动的一部分。)

I heard the word "suffer" repeated several times in a strange voice. 我听到“痛苦”这个词被一个奇怪的声音重复了许多遍。

【注意】

①在前两句里 cross 的动作是主动的,后一句里 repeat 的动作是被动的。

②在 hear, see 和 observe 的被动形式之后要使用带 to 的动词不定式。

He was seen to come out of the house. 有人看见他从房子里走出来。

③被动语态的 watch 和 notice 之后不用动词不定式结构。

◆wake up 意思是“醒来”。

What time do you usually wake up in the morning? 你平常早晨几点钟醒?

7. This means going back to a place where we left the chimp family sleeping in a tree the night before. 这意味着我们要返回前一晚上我们离开时黑猩猩睡觉的大树旁。

mean doing sth. 意为“意思是”;“意味着”。

比较:mean to do sth. 意为“打算或意欲做某事”。

I mean to do that, one way or another. 不管怎样我决意要做那件事。

To raise wage means increasing purchasing power. 增加工资意味着增加购买力。

8. Then we follow as the family begins to wander off into the forest. 然后,我们跟随这个(黑猩猩)家庭向森林深处漫步而去。

wander off 离群;失散。在本句的意思是“漫步;闲逛”。

The child wandered off and got lost. 那个孩子自己走开而迷了路。

9. Most of the time, chimps either feed or clean each other as a way of showing love in their family. 在大部分时间里,黑猩猩或互相喂食,或彼此擦身,这在它们的家庭里是彼此表达爱的方式。

◆either... or... 用于表示在两个可能性中任择其一“或……或”;“不是……就是”;“既……也”。

I left it either on the table or in the drawer. 我不是

把它放在桌子上就是放在抽屉里了。

You can either write or phone to request a copy. 你既可以写信也可以打电话索取一本。

【注意】either...or...一般连接两个对称的结构,如果连接两个主语时,谓语通常和最邻近的主语一致。You can either come with me now or walk home. 你要么现在跟我一起走,要么步行回去。Either you leave this house or I'll call the police. 你要不离开这所房子,我就去叫警察来。Either you or Yang Lin is to do the work. 不是你就是杨林来做这个工作。

【帮你归纳】

类似的结构还有:

neither...nor 既不……也不; both...and 不但……而且; 既……又; not only...but also 不但……而且
Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Smith is at home. 史密斯先生和史密斯太太都不在家。

Both his brother and sister are married. 他的哥哥和姐姐都已结婚。

He plays not only the piano, but also the violin. 他不仅弹钢琴,而且还拉小提琴。

【注意】在这几个结构中,除 both...and 连接两个主语,谓动词应用复数外,其他三个都和最邻近的主语保持一致。

10. But the evening makes it all worthwhile. 但是到傍晚时分我们就觉得这一切都是值得的。

◆worthwhile 是形容词,意思是“值得做的;值得花费时间、精力的”,这里作宾语补足语。

【知识拓展】

worthwhile 还可充当表语或用作定语。

It is worthwhile to ask him to come to the meeting. 叫他来参加会议是很值得的。

It is worthwhile searching for the map. 去找那个地图是很值得的。

【注意】这两句里的 to ask him to come to the meeting 和 searching for the map 都是句子的真实主语,worthwhile 充当表语。

I think it is a worthwhile experiment. 我想这是值得做的实验(作定语)。

◆worth one's while 意思是“对某人有益或有好处”。

You will find it worth your while to read the book. 你会发现这本书是很值得一读的。

11. Jane spent many years observing and recording their daily activities. 简花了多年的时间来观察并记录黑猩猩的日常活动。

◆spend sth. on/in doing sth. 意思是“花时间/金钱做某事”,其中 ing 前的介词 on/in 可以省略。

He spent all day (on/in) writing. 他用整天的时间来写作。

◆spend sth. on sth. 把金钱花在……上

He spent all his money on new books. 他把他所有的钱都花在买新书上了。

【指点迷津】

◆spend 与 take 表示“花费(时间)”时的用法区别: spend 的主语总是表人的词语,而 take 的主语常是表示物或动作的词语。

He spent a lot of time sleeping. 他把大量的时间花在睡觉上了。

How long did the journey take you? 这次旅行花了你多长时间?

【注意】take 常用于下列结构: It takes sb. + 时间 + to do sth.

It only took me an hour to read the book. 我读这本书只花了一小时。

◆spend, pay 与 cost 当“花费(金钱)”解时的用法区别:

spend 只能以表人的词语为主语,表“某人在……上花多少金钱”; pay 总以表人的词为主语,当表示“某人花钱买某物”时,应使用 pay (sb.) (for sth.); pay sth. (to sb.) (for sth.) 句型; cost 只能以表物的词语为主语,表“某物或某事花去某人多少金钱(时间或精力)”。

比较:

它花了我 500 元申请新东方的课。

It cost me 500 yuan to apply for the lessons of new oriental. (✓)

I cost 500 yuan to apply for the lessons of new oriental. (×)

你付给他 100 元买他那辆旧自行车吗?

Did you pay 200 yuan to him for that old bike? (✓)

Did you pay for 200 yuan to him for that old bike? (×)

我在 T 恤衫上花 15 美元真是毫无道理。

It doesn't make sense to me to spend \$15 on a T-shirt. (✓)

It doesn't make sense to me to cost \$15 on a T-shirt. (×)

12. ... but she was determined to work with animals in their own environment. ...但她下定决心要在这些动物的栖息地进行研究。

◆be determined to do sth. 下定决心做某事

①这里的 determined 是形容词, be determined 是系表结构,表示的是心理状态。

②表“决心”或“决定”做某事的动词常和不定式连用。

◆decide to do sth. 决定做某事

He decided to go there alone. 他决定单独去那儿。

make up one's mind to do sth. 作出决定;拿定主意

My sister has made up her mind to live abroad. 我姐姐决定旅居国外。

13. Only after her mother came to help her for the first few months was she allowed to begin her project. 她母亲头几个月来帮过她的忙,这才使她得以开始自己的计划。

本句强调状语“Only after her mother came to help her for the first few months...”,状语提前,故用倒装语序。

以“Only+状语”开头的句子要用倒装,即将情态动词、助动词或连系动词置于主语之前。

Only in this way can we learn English better. 只有这样,我们才能学好英语。

Only then did they realize how dangerous the situation had been. 只有在那时他们才意识到情况曾是多么危险。

Only when he grows up does he understand the importance of learning. 只有当他长大后,才会理解学习的重要性。

【注意】

only 表示“只”、“才”时在句中的位置:

①修饰主语时,通常置于主语之前。

Only you could do a thing like that. 只有你才能做像那样的事。

②修饰状语以外时,置于 be 动词、助动词之后,其他动词之前。

He is only a child. 他只是一个小孩。

I've only been to Beijing once. 我只去过北京一次。

She only drinks milk. 她只喝牛奶。

③要更精确地表达意思,可把 only 置于所修饰的词、短语之前。

I phoned her only yesterday. 我只是在昨天给她打电话了。

He made only two spelling mistakes. 他只拼写错了两处。

14. Her work changed the way people think about chimps. 她的工作改变了人们对黑猩猩的看法。
people think about the chimps 是定语从句,修饰

the way. 在 way 之后跟有一个定语从句,而 way 在其中充当状语时,共有三种表达方式:

a, the way b, the way that c, the way in which

I don't like the way he talks.

I don't like the way that he talks.

I don't like the way in which he talks. 我不喜欢他谈话的方式。

【注意】其中第一种表达方式最为常用。

15. She also discovered how chimps communicate with each other and her study of their body language helped her work out their social system. 她还发现了黑猩猩之间是如何交流的,而她对黑猩猩身势语的研究帮助她勾勒出黑猩猩的社会体系。

◆communicate with sb. 与某人交流(情况);交换(消息);交流(思想)

He communicates with his friends by mobile phone. 他和朋友通过手机联络。

communicate 的名词是 communication.

◆work out 此处是“找出处理某事物的方法;解决某事物”。

Can you work out what the sentence means? 你能弄明白这句话是什么意思吗?

Work out a problem/puzzle/coded message, etc. 弄明白一难题/疑问/密码信息等。

另外,work out 还有“设计出;制定出;计算;算出”的意思。

You'd better work out a plan. 你最好制定出一个计划。

What does that work out at? 算下来是多少钱?

16. For forty years Jane Goodall has been helping the rest of the world understand and respect the life of these animals. 40年来,简·古多尔帮助世人了解并尊重这些动物的生活。

◆has been helping 是现在完成进行时,现在完成进行时态是用 has been 或 have been 加 v-ing 的形式构成的。这种时态是用来表示一个动作从过去一直持续到现在,可能还要继续下去。

People have been using computers to compute complex problems. 人们一直用电子计算机来计算复杂的问题。

◆the rest of 的后面可接可数名词,也可接不可数名词。the rest 既可替代可数名词,也可替代不可数名词。

The rest of the boys went home. 其余的男孩回家了。(接可数名词)

The rest of her life was poor. 她的余生是贫穷的。

(接不可数名词)

Some of the wheat is from Canada. What about the rest? 一些小麦来自加拿大。其余的来自哪里呢? (the rest 替代不可数名词 wheat)

Only six people were hurt in the accident; the rest were uninjured. 事故中仅六人受伤,其余皆无恙。(the rest 替代可数名词 people)

【注意】当 the rest 单独作主语时,谓动词是单数还是复数,要看上下文情境而定。如果在概念上暗含第一种含义(可数名词),则谓动词用复数;如果在概念上暗含第二种含义(不可数名词),则谓动词用单数。

I have done much of the work. The rest has to be finished by you in two days. 我已完成了大部分工作,其余的你得在两天内完成。(the rest 代替不可数名词 work)

About 70 percent of the students are interested in the lecture. The rest feel it dull. 大约百分之七十的学生对讲课感兴趣,其余的感觉乏味。(the rest 代替可数名词 students)

【注意】当 the rest 后接一个 of + 复数名词结构时,谓动词用复数;当 the rest 后接一个 of + 单数名词结构时,谓动词用单数。

The rest of the questions on the test paper were very easy. 试卷上其余的问题都很容易。

The rest of the time was spent singing. 剩下的时间用来唱歌。

17. She has argued for them to be left in the wild and not used for entertainment or advertisements. 她一直主张它们(黑猩猩)应该被留在野外生活,而不为娱乐和广告所用。
argue for sth. 意为“为……辩护”。

The lawyer argues for the poor young lady. 律师为这个可怜的年轻女人辩护。

【指点迷津】

(1) argue for, argue with 与 argue against 的用法区别:

① argue for 意为“为……辩护”。

The workers argued for higher pay. 工人们为高报酬辩护。

② argue with sb. 意为“与……争论”。

I am not going to argue with you about that tonight. 今天晚上我不打算同你争论那个问题了。

③ argue against sth. 意为“争辩”。

He knew it was useless to argue against his father's plan for traveling. 他知道反对他父亲的旅行

计划是没有用的。

(2) argue 与 quarrel 的区别:

argue 常指用激烈的语言来表达意见分歧,是“争辩”,“争论”的意思;quarrel 指尖锐的、气愤的言语交锋,是“争吵”、“吵架”之意。

Don't argue with your mother. She is considerate towards you. 不要和你母亲争辩,她是体贴你的。

He quarreled with her seriously. 他和她激烈地吵了起来。

18. Once I stop, it all comes crowding in... 我一旦停下来,所有的一切都会涌上心头……

Once you have seen that, you can never forget... 一旦你看到这些,你就永远不会忘记……

这里 once 是连词,意思是“一旦”;“一……就……”。

【指点迷津】

once 与 as soon as 的用法区别:

once 引出的是条件状语从句,as soon as 引出的是时间状语从句。

Once you've finished your work, you can go home. 你做完工作就可以回家。

As soon as he got home, he felt sick. 他一到家,就感到不舒服。

19. She inspires those who want to cheer the achievements of women. 她激励着人们为妇女们的成就而欢呼喝彩。

◆ inspire 意为“鼓舞;感动;激发;启示”。

① inspire sb. to do sth. 激发某人做某事

The beautiful scenery inspired him to write his greatest poetry. 那美丽的风景给了他灵感而创出了他最伟大的诗篇。

② inspire sb. (with sth.)/inspire sth. in sb. 激励或鼓舞某人

His words inspired her with courage. 他的话鼓起了她的勇气。

inspire hope/loyalty/enthusiasm/confidence in sb. 燃起某人的希望/唤起某人的忠诚/激起某人的热情/使人产生信心

His words inspired her with courage. 他的话鼓起了她的勇气。

The teacher's praise inspired confidence in her. 老师的表扬使她产生了信心。

Comprehending

20. Jane was permitted to begin her work after her mother came to support her. 在她母亲来帮她后,简才得以开始工作。

support 可当及物动词或名词,意为“支持;拥护;抚养”。

①support sb. (in sth.) 帮助某人(在某事上);支持
We all support you in this election. 我们支持你参加这次竞选。

The Chinese people support the government statement.
中国人民拥护政府的声明。

He has to work hard to support his family. 他不得不努力工作来抚养他一家人。

②support 当名词“支持;拥护;抚养”讲时,是不可数的;当“支撑物”讲时是可数的。

His proposal obtained much support. 他的建议得到很多支持。

Don't touch the supports holding up a collapsing wall. 不要碰那几根支撑危墙的柱子。

Learning about language

21. admire or show regard for someone 钦佩或对某人表示尊敬

regard 的意思是“尊重;敬重;尊敬”,同义词是 respect。

【帮你归纳】

有关 regard 的短语:

hold sb. in high regard 十分尊重某人

hold sb. in low regard 不尊重某人

have a great regard for somebody's judgement 极为尊重某人的判断

have a high regard for somebody's opinion 尊重某人的意见

have a low regard for somebody's opinion 不尊重某人的意见

22. _____ by her words, he decided to get rid of his bad habits. 被她的话_____他决定改掉他的坏习惯。

get rid of 意为“摆脱”,相当于 become free of。

They were willing, even eager, to get rid of the things they no longer wanted. 他们愿意,甚至渴望,摆脱掉他们不再想要的东西。

23. The key reason for the black people's strike was their poor living and working _____. 黑人罢工的主要原因是他们恶劣的生活和工作_____。

◆①strike 此处是名词,意思是“罢工”。

be/go on strike 举行/开始罢工

②strike 还可当名词,意为“袭击”,尤指用飞机和导弹的袭击。

◆air strike 空袭

【注意】strike 当动词用,意思是“打击;打动”或“(使某事物)突然遭遇到某事物”。

He was so angry that he struck the table a heavy blow with his fist. 他如此生气以至于用拳头猛击了一下桌子。

◆strike at sb./sth. 向某人/某物打去

The little boy picked up a stone and struck at the big dog. 小孩拾起了一块石头朝那条大狗打去。

The visitors were struck by the beauty of the West Lake. 游客被西湖的美景迷住了。

The ship struck a rock. 船触礁了。

The tree was struck by lightning. 那棵树被雷电击中了。

24. Good _____ is of great importance in a team. 良好的_____在一个团队里是非常重要的。

◆be of great importance 是 be+of+名词的结构,of 作“具有”、“属于”解,其中的短语为表语。这个结构常用于表示人或事物所具有的性质、特征或所属。of 后常跟两类名词:

(1)抽象名词 importance, use, help, value 等。这些名词与 be 动词连用时,of 不可以省去。

The books are of great help to the beginners. 这些书对初学者有很大的帮助。

It is of no use. 它没啥用。

(2)具体名词 age, colour, size, shape, height, length, kind, weight, quality 等。这些名词与联系动词 be 连用时,往往省略介词 of。

These computers are of good quality. 这些电脑质量很好。

The two boxes are of the same size. 这两只箱子同样大小。

They were the same age. 他们同龄。

Xiao Ming is medium height. 小明中等个儿。

25. Many people look down upon the poorer people of the world. 许多人看不起世上比较贫穷的人。

look down upon/on sb./sth. 的意思是“鄙视或看不起某人/某事物”。

He was looked down on because of his poor study. 他因为学习不好被人看不起。

Using Language

26. It was a small book explaining how to cut the death rate from having and caring for babies by following some simple rules for keeping babies clean and healthy. 这是一本小书,介绍如何在妇女怀孕到护理婴儿的过程中降低死亡率,办法就是遵循一些使婴儿保持清洁健康的简单规则。

◆explain 是“解释”的意思,当动词用时,结构是 explain sth. to sb., 意为“(对某人)解释;说明;阐

明”。explain 的名词形式是 explanation。

Please explain this problem to me. 请把这个问题给我讲解一下。

He explained to the girl that they would visit the school another time. 他对那个女孩解释说他们将会另找时间访问那个学校。

【注意】explain 后的 to 无论宾语放前、放后都不能省。

比较:我向他解释了我的困难。

I explained my difficulty to him. (✓)

I explained him my difficulty. (×)

◆explaining 为 v.-ing 形式作定语, 修饰 book. v.-ing 形式作定语, 常表示与谓语动词同时的行为, 相当于谓语动词为进行时或一般时的定语从句。

Who is the girl standing (who is standing) under the tree? 站在大树底下的那个女孩是谁?

Women caring (who care) for patients in hospital are called nurses. 医院里照料病人的妇女叫护士。

◆care for 的意思是“照顾; 照看; 喜爱”。

She moved back home to care for her old mother. 她搬回家住, 为了照料年迈的母亲。

He does not care much for politics. 他不大喜欢政治。

27. ... it was intended for women who lived in the countryside. ... 那是为了生活在农村的妇女写的。

intend 的名词形式是“intention”, 意思是“意图; 目的; 打算”。

My intention was to travel. 我原打算去旅游。

be intended for 是“为(某人/某事物)准备、计划或设计”。

This course is intended for adult learners. 这是为成人开设的课程。

【知识拓展】

intend to do sth. 是“打算/意欲/想要做某事”, 相当于 mean to do sth.。

What I intend to do next holiday is to visit Beijing. 我下个假期打算做的事是参观北京。

28. It struck me like lightning how difficult it must have been for a woman to get a medical training so long ago when women's education was always placed second to men's. 这个想法闪电般地划过我的脑海, 在那久远的年代, 当妇女的教育总是低于男性的时候, 一个女子去学医一定是相当困难的。

◆it 是形式主语, 真正的主语是由 how difficult 引导的主语从句。

◆must have been/done sth. 是表示对过去事情确

有把握的推测, 意为“一定, 准是”。

She must have arrived in Shanghai by now. 她现在一定已经到上海了。

若表示对现在的推测, 则用 must be/do sth.。

You must be a doctor. 你一定是个医生。

She must know him. 她一定认识他。

若表示对正在做的事情的推测, 则用 must be doing sth.。

Harry must be watering flowers in the garden. 哈里一定在花园里浇花。

【注意】在疑问句和否定句中要用 can 和 can't 替换 must 或 mustn't。

比较:

这决不会是真的。

Surely it mustn't be true. (×)

Surely it cannot be true. (✓)

◆place second to 中的 place 是动词“定出……名次”的意思, 当此意解时, place 常用于被动语态。

She was placed third. 她被评为第三名。

29. Further reading made me realise that it was hard work and determination as well as her good nature that had got her into medical school. 进一步阅读使我了解到, 是苦干、决心和善良的天性使她走进了医学院的大门。

realize 后是一个由 that 引导的宾语从句, 这个宾语从句由一个强调结构组成。

It is (was) + 被强调成分 + that (who)... 结构, 用来强调句子的某一成分, 通常强调主语、宾语或状语。

◆强调主语: It was I that (or who) saw a film in the Youth Palace last night. (强调人时, that / who 均可, 强调其他则用 that)

◆强调宾语: It was a film that I saw in the Youth Palace last night.

◆强调地点状语: It was in the Youth Palace that I saw a film last night.

◆强调时间状语: It was last night that I saw a film in the Youth Palace.

【注意】

①一般来说, 原句的谓语动词如果是现在或将来的各种时态, 用 It is ... that/who...; 如果原句谓语动词是过去各种时态, 则用 It was ... that/who...。

②即使被强调的主语是复数, 主句中的谓语动词也用单数。

It is they who often come to help the old lady. 就是

他们经常来帮助老太太的。

③在强调时间、地点、原因或方式状语时，不要用 when, where, why 或 how, 而要用 that。

It was because her mother was ill that she didn't come to the party. 她没来参加聚会是因为她母亲病了。

④对含有 not...until 句子强调时，必须把 not 放在强调部分中，从句谓语用肯定式。

I didn't understand the question until the teacher explained again and again.

It was not until the teacher explained again and again that I understood the question. 直到老师解释了一遍又一遍我才听懂那个问题。

⑤强调句式的一般疑问句形式为：“Is/Was + it + 被强调成分 + that/who + ...?”

Was it in the evening that they got to Shanghai?

强调句式的特殊疑问句形式为：“疑问词 + is/was + it + that + ...?”

When is it that we will have the tea party? 我们何时举行茶话会?

【注意】在强调句式的疑问句中，that 或 who 后面只能用陈述语序。

【指点击津】

关于强调句的判断：

去掉 it is/was 和 that/who/whom 后，句子结构仍然完整（不缺成分），可判断为强调句。

It is the film that we're talking about. (我们谈论的是那部电影。)→We are talking about the film. (我们谈论那部电影。)(强调句)

It is a fact that English is being accepted as an international language. 英语正被接受为国际语言，已成为一个事实。(此句去掉 it is...that 后，句子不成立，故不是强调句。it 是形式主语，that 从句是真实主语从句)

30. ... to deliver a baby for a poor family who could not pay her.去为贫苦家庭的产妇接生，而这些家庭常常是不能给她报酬的。

◆deliver a baby 这里是“接生”的意思，deliver 还可当“递送，传送(信件、包裹、货物等)”解。

◆deliver sth. to sb./sp. 送某物给某人/到某地
We deliver (your order) to your door. 我们送货上门!

You can deliver the parcels to our office. 你可以将包裹送到我们办公室。

31. I found that Lin Qiaozhi had devoted her whole life to her patients and had chosen not to have a family of

her own. 我发现林巧稚把毕生都奉献给了病人，而自己却选择了独身。

choose to do 宁愿；偏爱；决定(做一事而不做另一事)

We chose to go by train rather than by bus. 我们决定坐火车去而不是乘汽车。

Thinking is something you choose to do as a fish chooses to live in water. 思考是你愿做的事就像鱼愿生活在水里一样。

His daughter chooses to study at a medical college. 他女儿决意要上医学院。

【注意】choose 作“宁愿；偏爱；决定”解时，不用于被动语态。

【语 法 通 关】

谓语和主语的一致

集体名词 group, class, crew, family, crowd, public, army, company, enemy, audience, team, government, population 等作主语时，如果强调整体，谓语动词用单数形式；如果强调个体，用复数形式，如：

It was late, but the audience was increasing. 已经不早了，但观众还在增加。

The audience were all waving their programmes. 观众都挥舞着节目单。

The public consists of you and me. 公众包括你和我。

The public are tired of demonstration. 公众对示威已感到厌倦。

His family is very large. 他的家庭很大。

The boy is so interested in playing computer games that his family are very anxious about him. 那男孩对玩电子游戏如此感兴趣以至于他家里人都很替他担心。

现在完成进行时

现在完成进行时说明动作从过去某段时间到现在一直在进行着，该动作可能不再继续进行，也有可能还将持续下去。

— You look hot. 你看上去很热。

— Yes, I've been running. 是的，我一直在跑步呢。(动作还在继续)。

I've been reading this book all afternoon, and only finished 1/3 of it. 整个下午我都在读这本书，然而只完成了三分之一。(有可能还要继续)

【提醒注意】

现在完成时与现在完成进行时的区别:

(1) 现在完成时强调的是动作的完成, 而现在完成进行时强调的是动作的继续。

I've drawn a picture of a house. 我画了一所房子。

I've been drawing a picture of a house. 我一直在画一所房子。

(2) 在需要明确表明动作还要继续下去的时候, 不能使用现在完成时, 而要使用现在完成进行时。

比较:

那个男孩作文写了半个多小时了, 还没写好。

The boy has written the composition for more than half an hour, and he hasn't finished it yet. (×)

The boy has been writing the composition for more than half an hour, and he hasn't finished it yet. (✓)

(3) 表示状态、感觉和心理活动的静态动词一般不用现在完成进行时, 如果要表示状态一直继续到现在, 可用现在完成时。

比较:

他们从幼年时代起就互相熟识。

They have been knowing him since their childhood. (×)

They have known each other since their childhood. (✓)

(4) 现在完成时与现在完成进行时所使用的时间状语基本相同, 但现在完成进行时通常不可以和表示不确定时间的状语 never, ever, yet 等连用。

跟踪巩固

I. 判断正(T)误(F), 错误的请改正:

- The class was excited at the report by the famous professor.
- The group are working on their own projects now.
- The Wang family have moved to the new house.
- A new government has come into office.
- One third of the population here are workers.

II. 用括号中动词的适当时态填空:

- I am sorry I _____ (keep) you waiting so long.
- It is all right, I _____ (read) the news-

papers.

- I _____ (find) the book that I _____ (look for).
- She ought to stop work; she has a headache because she _____ (read) too long.
- There are a lot of different kinds of home computers on market now.
— How do you know that?
— I _____ (think of) buying a home computer.

【考点链接】

- It was with great joy _____, he received the news that his lost daughter had been found. (2004 福建卷)
A. because B. which
C. since D. that
- _____ most of the earth's surface is covered by water, fresh water is very rare and precious. (2006 上海卷)
A. As B. Once
C. If D. Although
- Tom graduated from college at a very young age.
— Oh, he _____ have been a very smart boy then. (2004 全国卷)
A. could B. should C. might D. must
- It was _____ back home after the experiment. (2004 湖北卷)
A. not until midnight did he go
B. until midnight that he didn't go
C. not until midnight that he went
D. until midnight when he didn't go
- It is pretty well understood _____ controls the flow of carbon dioxide in and out the atmosphere today. (2003 上海卷)
A. that B. when C. what D. how
- Only in this way _____ to make improvement in the operating system. (2003 上海卷)
A. you can hope B. you did hope
C. can you hope D. did you hope
- Some passengers complain that it usually _____ so long to fill in travel insurance documents. (2003 上海卷)
A. costs B. takes C. spends D. spares
- Why! I have nothing to confess. _____ you want me to say? (2004 上海卷)
A. What is it that B. What it is that
C. How is it that D. How it is that

9. They _____ on the program for almost one week before I joined them, and now we _____ it as no good results have come out so far. (2005 江苏卷)
- A. had been working; are still working
B. had worked; were still working
C. have been working; have worked
D. have worked; are still working
10. Modern plastics can _____ very high and very low temperatures.
A. stand B. hold C. carry D. support
11. I was on the highway when this car went past followed by a police car. They _____ at least 150 kilometers an hour. (2005 重庆卷)
- A. should have been doing B. must have been doing
C. could have done D. would have done
12. A poet and artist _____ coming to speak to us about Chinese literature and painting tomorrow afternoon. (2006 江苏卷)
- A. is B. are C. was D. were

答案与点拨

1. D 此题考查强调句式的用法。句意为：“他得知他丢失的女儿已经找到的消息时，欣喜若狂。”此句强调的是伴随状语。去掉 it was 和 that 后，原句为：He received the news that his lost daughter had been found with great joy.
2. D 句意为“尽管世界上大部分地区都被水覆盖着，淡水还是稀少和宝贵的。”
3. D “汤姆很年轻就从大学毕业了。”“哦，那么他一定很聪明。”对过去事情肯定的推测要用 must 后加不定式的完成形式。could 用在疑问句和否定句里，might 肯定程度不如 must；而 should + have done 则表示过去未完成的动作，可译为“本应该……”。
4. C 此题是对 not...until 句子的强调。not 必须放到强调部分中，that 从句中谓语用肯定式，从句不需要倒装。
5. C it 是形式主语，what 引导的是真正的主语从句。句意是“现已相当清楚是什么在控制着二氧化碳出入大气的流动。”
6. C only 引起的状语提前，句子要倒装。
7. B 此题考查对同义动词结构的辨义。cost; sth. cost sb. ... (花费); take: It takes sb. some time to do sth. (某人花了多长时间干……); spend; sb. spend money/time on sth. / in doing sth.; spare; sb. spare (sb.) sth. (for sb. / sth.) (为某人或某目的“提供”时间、金钱等)。
8. A 此题考查强调句式的特殊疑问句形式，被强调

部分是句子的宾语 what。

9. A 本题考查时态，I joined them 是已过去的动作，所以第一个空要用过去完成进行时，表示 work 这一动作从过去的过去开始，一直持续到过去，并将继续持续下去。第二个空用现在进行时表示现在正在进行的动作，有时间状语 now 提示。
10. A 该句意为：现代塑料可以忍受高温和低温，stand 意为“忍受，经受”，用此意时无进行时，故选 A。
11. B 本题考查对过去的肯定的推测，句意为“当这辆车被一辆警车追赶从我身边经过时，我正在高速公路上，他们当时的时速至少每小时 150 千米。”
12. A 此题考查主谓一致。并列主语如果指的是同一人、同一事物或同一概念，其谓语动词要用单数形式。“A poet and artist”意为“一位诗人兼艺术家”，故选 A。

【课后冲浪】

基础扫描(一)

I. 单词拼写:

根据句意及所给首字母或汉语提示，拼写出下列单词。

1. Li Siguang is a s _____ in geology.
2. Her b _____ towards him shows that she doesn't like him.
3. We should r _____ our teacher's opinions.
4. You can find the local e _____ in the local newspaper.
5. This type of activity can help you overcome c _____ problems.
6. I would do my best to _____ (支持) her.
7. He is engaged in the _____ (组织) of a new club.
8. She cared for public _____ (福利).
9. Do you know how to get to the Chinese People's _____ (学会) of Foreign Affairs?
10. What is the _____ (联系) between the two ideas?

II. 英汉互译:

1. put sb. to death _____
2. wake up _____
3. drive... out (of) _____
4. be determined to do sth. _____
5. wander off _____
6. 与……交流 _____
7. 献身于…… _____
8. 建起 _____

9. 制定出 _____

10. 获得博士学位 _____

II. 完成句子:

根据所给汉语的意思, 完成下列各句, 每空一词。

1. 圣女贞德女扮男装为她热爱的祖国而战。

Joan of Arc who _____ a man
fought for her motherland she loved.

2. 既然你很忙, 就不用管这事了。

Since you are very busy, there is no need to
_____ this matter.

3. 昨天夜里大约 12 点钟, 他看到一个小偷正从那间屋子里悄悄地走出来。

At about 12 o'clock last night, he _____ a
thief _____ out of that house.

4. 父亲对她说的话不断鼓舞着她取得更大的进步。

What her father said to her _____ her to
_____.

5. 这两个亲密的朋友经常通过电子邮件交流思想。

The two close friends often _____
each other by e-mail.

6. 他们将尽一切努力去改善恶劣的工作环境。

They will make every effort to _____
_____.

7. 他花了很多时间来准备这个晚会。

He _____ a lot of time _____ the evening
party.

8. 为自己选择的事业而努力工作是值得的。

It is _____ working hard for one's _____.

9. 只有这样, 你才能改善目前的处境。

_____ you hope to improve the present situa-
tion.

10. 你必须为你的文章而辩解, 那就是提供理由说服你的读者。

You must _____ your article,
which means _____ reasons to persuade your
readers.

IV. 用适当的介词填空:

1. I didn't know _____ it until you told me.

2. The chimps go to sleep together _____ the
night.3. He devoted his life _____ the study of English
literature.

4. She said _____ herself "The work is done."

5. The dog barks wildly _____ a way of showing
anger.6. It was unusual _____ a woman to do such kind
of work.

7. The sun is just rising _____ the beautiful lake.

8. Pandas should live _____ the wild.

基础扫描(二)

I. 单词拼写:

根据句意及所给首字母或汉语提示, 拼写出下列单词。

1. Can you _____ how the machine operates?

2. K _____ is more important than wisdom.

3. He is writing an interesting _____ on educa-
tion.4. You should take a _____ (医疗的) examina-
tion during the May Day holiday.

5. He appreciates her _____ (体贴) for others.

6. She is very _____ (谦虚) about the prizes she
has won.7. The workers went out on _____ (罢工) for
higher pay.8. The car factory produces cars at a _____ (速
度) of 2500 per year.

II. 英汉互译:

1. get rid of _____

2. show regard for _____

3. catch one's eye _____

4. refer to _____

5. make up of _____

6. 继续做某事 _____

7. 喜爱 _____

8. 做研究 _____

9. 接生 _____

10. 看不起 _____

III. 完成句子:

根据所给汉语的意思, 完成下列各句, 每空一词。

1. 我们必须尽力去减少患高血压的死亡率。

We must try our best to _____
_____ having high
blood pressure.

2. 在“五一”的一周长假里, 她决定待在家里。

During the week-long May Day holidays she
_____ stay at home.

3. 我突然想到我们可以请求王老师来帮助我们改善这种局面。

_____ we could ask Mr. Wang to help us im-
prove the situation.

4. 直到事故发生了他才意识到自己的愚蠢。