

外研版

新课标教材课时同步讲练

高中英语必修④

【主编】徐勤利



NORTHEAST NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS
WWW.JHEUP.COM

东北师范大学出版社

北大绿卡

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Permanent Resident Card

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□总策划：教育分社

□责任编辑：包瑞峰

□封面设计：宋超

□责任校对：雁涵

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

北大绿卡·高中英语·必修④·外研版/徐勤利等主编.
长春：东北师范大学出版社，2007.8
ISBN 978-7-5602-4861-5

I. 北… II. 徐… 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 (2007) 第 130817 号

东北师范大学出版社出版发行

长春市人民大街 5268 号 (130024)

电话：0431—85695744 85688470

传真：0431—85695744 85695734

网址：<http://www.nenup.com>

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东北师范大学出版社激光照排中心制版

长春新华印刷厂印装

长春市吉林大路 535 号 (130031)

2007 年 11 月第 1 版 2007 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

幅面尺寸：210 mm×296 mm 印张：8 字数：220 千

定价：12.00 元

如发现印装质量问题，影响阅读，可直接与承印厂联系调换

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Module 1 Life in the future

目标锁定 按照课程标准和大纲的要求，给出了本单元应掌握的单词、短语、句型和语法等内容，明确本单元学习目标。

单词

"brick, cement, mud, crime, prediction, resource, material, harmful, criminal, limit, catalogue, command, recreation, leaving, selfish, charge, tick, surgery, teleurgery, outpatient, clinic, disability, spaceship, dishwasher, colony, pad, theorem, rely, hand, arena, firm, power, attach, predict, shape, alternative, risky, solar, urban, optimistic, outdoors, online, definitely, eventually"

目标锁定

各个击破

课堂检测

- | 关键问题 | 情景训练 |
|--|----------|
| 1. What materials belong to recycled materials? | 1. _____ |
| 2. What materials belong to alternative materials? | 2. _____ |
| 3. What will we do with garbage in the future? | 3. _____ |
| 4. By what means will police arrest criminals? | 4. _____ |
| 5. Will smoking be allowed in the future city? | 5. _____ |

Introduction

课堂检测

- | 知识辨析 | 对应训练 |
|--|---|
| concrete
① adj. 具体的，实际的，事实上的
② n. 混凝土，灰，用钢筋之骨架，作结构—混凝土
a concrete road 混凝土路 concrete laws 具体法律
rather a concrete analysis of concrete problems 对具体问题作具体分析
concrete evidence 确凿的证据 concrete ideas 具体观念
concrete a good example 具体榜样
Beauty is not concrete, but a door is.
美丽不是具体物，门是。 | 1. His proposal is very _____. We do not need any explanation.
A. abstract
B. doubtful
C. loyal
D. concrete |

沙场练兵

知识考场

- A. 单词拼写**
- 根据首字母提示写出单词的完整形式。
- China is a country with rich r_____ such as coal, oil and iron.
 - This is a r_____ decision and whether the result is good or not is not certain.
 - Hong Kong was a c_____ of the United Kingdom before 1997.
 - Most young people like a _____ life and don't like rural life.
 - The v_____ was caught and put into prison the day before yesterday.
 - The society is always developing and we can't make exact _____ (预测) of the future.
 - He gets some money from the government every year because of his _____ (伤残) after an accident.
 - Now we all know that there are sun-planet in _____ (太阳的) system.
 - The young man broke the law and was _____ (逮捕) by the police.
 - He worked so hard that _____ (终于) his health became poor and he fell ill.

技能提高

第一部分：完形填空
 (满分30分)
 阅读下面短文，掌握大意，然后从1-11题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中，选出最佳选项。(每小题2分)
 James wrote a play for television about a family who came to England from Pakistan, and the difficulty they had _____ 1 _____ in England. The play was very _____ 2 _____, and it was bought by an American TV company.
 James was invited to go to New York to _____ 3 _____ the production. He lived in Dulwich, which was an hour's ride away from Heathrow Airport. This flight was to leave at 8:30 am. _____ 4 _____ he had to be at the airport at about 7:30 in the morning.
 He ordered _____ 5 _____ for 8:30. _____ 6 _____ his alarm clock for 5:45, and went to sleep. Unfortunately he forgot _____ 7 _____ the clock, and it stopped shortly after _____ 8 _____. Also the driver of the taxi had to work deep into the night and overslept.
 James _____ 9 _____ with the terrible feeling that something was wrong. He _____ 10 _____ his alarm clock. It stood there silently, with the hands _____ 11 _____ ten past twelve. He turned on _____ 12 _____ and discovered that it was _____ 13 _____ ten to nine. He switched on the electric kettle.
 He was just pouring the boiling water into the teapot _____ 14 _____ the nine o'clock pipe (定时闹钟), sounded _____ 15 _____ the radio. The announcer began to read the news. "_____ 16 _____ are coming in of a crash near Heathrow Airport. A Boeing 707 leaving for New York crashed shortly after _____ 17 _____ this morning. Flight number 2234. " James _____ 18 _____
 "_____ 19 _____" he said out loud. "If I hadn't _____ 20 _____ I would have been on that plane."

课文初探 是学生在预习了课文的基础上，利用较短的时间，对预习效果的一个检测。

知识考场 对本单元内各知识点的综合训练，是对上一个栏目的一个补充。

要点梳理 分左右两栏排列，左栏严格按照课程标准和大纲要求的知识点进行讲解，点拨例题，总结规律，紧扣教材，适当延伸。右栏则是左栏讲解内容所对应的练习，针对性强，灵活多样，以利于学生及时高效掌握和巩固所学内容。

技能擂台 给出了英语考试中的常考题型，也是最能体现学生综合能力的完形填空、阅读理解与写作三种题型。学生在学完每个单元后可以自我检测，通过解答题激发学生的思维潜能。



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参考答案



Module 1 Life in the future

目标锁定

单词	brick concrete mud crime prediction resource material landfill criminal limit catalogue command recreation bowling softball charge flick surgery telesurgery outpatient clinic disability spaceport dishwasher colony pad doormat rely load arrest fire power attach predict shape alternative risky solar urban optimistic outdoors online definitely eventually
词组	for sure run out rely on get rid of place order free of charge use up look out for a start on the way out
句型	1. no matter 跟疑问词引导让步状语从句 2. at the flick of a switch 3. with + 名词/代词 + 现在分词短语 4. attached to their head 过去分词短语做定语
语法	将来进行时

各个击破



→ 关键问题 →	→ 答案摘要 →
1. What materials belong to recycled materials?	1. _____
2. What materials belong to alternative materials?	2. _____
3. What will we do with garbage in the future?	3. _____
4. By what means will police arrest criminals?	4. _____
5. Will smoking be allowed in the future city?	5. _____
6. How will shopping be done in the future?	6. _____
7. What will the telephones for life be like?	7. _____
8. What will the cars look like in the future?	8. _____
9. Will space travel be common among ordinary people?	9. _____
10. How will people see the doctor in the future?	10. _____



Introduction

要点梳理

知识透析

1. concrete

adj. 具体的; 有形的; 混凝土制的

n. 混凝土 *v.* 用混凝土修筑; 浇混凝土; 凝结

a concrete noun 具体名词; concrete facts 具体事实

make a concrete analysis of concrete problems 对具体问题作具体分析

a concrete mass 凝结的团; concrete floor 水泥地; concrete a road 用水泥铺路

Beauty is not concrete but a door is.

美丽不是具体物, 但门是。

对应训练

- His proposal is very _____. We do not need any explanation.
A. abstract
B. faithful
C. loyal
D. concrete

Reading and Vocabulary

2. No one knows for sure, and making predictions is a risky business.

* *for sure* *adv.* 确实

No one knows for sure what happened to Bill.

没有人确切知道比尔出了什么事。

sure 构成的搭配: be sure and (= be sure to)

(1) 务必, 一定要: be sure to do sth. 一定要做到; 使有把握: be sure of oneself / feel sure of oneself 自信; 满怀信心: I am sure (100%) 的确, 真的; 一定: make sure 务必做到; 一定要做到: sure enough 果真。

* * * *prediction* *n.* *predict* *v.* 预测, 预言, 预报

weather prediction 天气预报

predict rain for tomorrow 预告明天有雨

* * * *risky* *adj.* 危险的

risk *vt.* 冒……的危险 *n.* 冒险

at risk 在危险中; at all risks (= at any risk) 无论

冒什么危险, 无论如何; at the risk of = at risk (of)

冒……之险; 不顾……之风险, run / take a risk; at

one's own / the owner's / the buyer's risk (损失, 风险等) 由自己(业主、买方)负责

risk one's fortune / health (life) 冒着财产/健康/性命

风险

risk 做动词用时, 后接 doing sth 做宾语, 不接不定式。

- 1) Be _____ to finish your homework before supper.
A. shy
B. sure
C. nervous
D. serious
- 2) They _____ tomorrow's weather a very hot day.
A. predicted
B. promised
C. permitted
D. suggested
- 3) He saved her at the _____ of his life.
A. loss
B. risk
C. sight
D. end
- 4) In spite of his own safety, the boy, _____, jumped into the river to save the girl in the water.
A. risked to be drowned
B. risked drowning
C. risking to be drowned
D. risking drowning
- 5) He thinks we shouldn't go ahead with this plan because of the _____ of failure.
A. future
B. pressure
C. worry
D. risk



3. In the future, care for the environment will become very important as earth's natural resources run out.

※care 在本句中是名词，意思是“爱护，关爱，关心”。如：

Take care of your brother while I am away.

care 做名词，还有其他意思。如：

Care killed a cat.

忧虑伤身。

Cross the road with care.

过马路要留神。

You left the child in the care of a neighbor while you were away.

你不在时让邻居照顾孩子。

※※run out 在句中是“用完，耗尽”（常与 of 连用）。

Though they are running out of food and drink, the men are cheerful.

他们虽然已经水尽粮绝，但情绪都很好。

The petrol is running out/We are running out of petrol.

汽油快用光了/我们的汽油快用光了。

4. We will use lots of recycled materials, such as, plastic, aluminium, steel, glass, wood and paper, and we will waste fewer natural resources. We will also have to rely more on alternative energy, such as solar and wind power.

※recycle v. n. 再循环，再生，重复利用
to recycle waste paper 反复使用废纸

※※rely on v. 依赖（信赖），依靠
rely on/upon sb to do sth = rely on/upon sb's doing sth 相信某人会做某事

They have to rely on the river for their water.

If Helen says she will complete the job on time you can always rely on her to deliver the goods.

如果海伦说她将按时完成任务的话，你可以永远信赖她，她会按时完成的。

5. To find out what young people think about the future of urban life, a teacher at a university in Texas in the United States asked his students to think how they would run a city of 50,000 people in the year 2025.

※run 在句中是“管理”的意思。

They have the right to run their own affairs.

他们有权管理自己的事务。

They ran the kindergarten extremely well.

他们把幼儿园办得很好。

3. 1) After the earthquake, the injured were cared _____ in the local hospitals.

- A. of B. for
C. after D. with

2) —How about going to the movies?

—I don't _____ movies.

- A. care much for
B. care much
C. care
D. care about

3) They have _____ ink.

- A. run down
B. run out of
C. run into
D. run to

4) Food supplies may _____ towards the end of the trip, so we can't waste any food.

- A. run out
B. run up
C. run in
D. run away

4. 1) Waste paper, waste glass, and waste iron can all be _____.

- A. made
B. taken
C. recorded
D. recycled

2) I rely _____ her to pay back the money.

- A. to B. for
C. upon D. at

3) In the modern society, computers are largely _____ to help us organize daily life and work.

- A. relying
B. relying on
C. relied
D. relied on

5. The school will be expensive _____.

- A. to run
B. running
C. to walk
D. to jump



6. To get rid of garbage problems, the city will load huge spaceships with waste materials and send them towards the sun.

※ get rid of 摆脱, 除去

The fat boy went on a diet to get rid of his excess weight.

这个胖男孩节制饮食以减轻过量的体重。

※ 句中的 load... with... 意思是“把……物装进/上……”。如:

load a truck/a ship/a train with goods 给卡车/轮船/火车装货

与此结构相同的动词还有: fill... with.../equip... with.../fit... with.../cover... with.../line... with...等。

7. Police will arrest criminals by firing nets instead of guns.

※ arrest *vt.* 逮捕, 拘留, 吸引 *n.* 逮捕, 拘留

When she was arrested, the detective found out that the shop-assistant was her daughter.

当她被捕时, 侦探才发现这个店员就是她的女儿。

※ 句中的 by 表示“方式, 手段”。如:

We can learn English by using it.

我们可以通过使用英语来学习英语。

8. No smoking will be allowed within a future city's limits.

※ limit *n.* 界限, 限度, 限制 *vt.* 限制, 限定

the city limits 市区范围; reach the limit of one's patience 达到了忍无可忍的地步

There is a limit to everything.

凡事都有限度。

limit the expense to 1,000 dollars

把开支限制到1 000 美元

9. Smoking will be possible only outside cities, and outdoors.

※ outside *prep.* 在……外 *n.* 外面, 外表, 外界 *adj.*

外面的, 外表的, 外界的 *adv.* 在外面, 外表

go outside the house 走出屋外; outside the law 超出法律范围

The outside of it looks all right.

它的外观还可以。

outside noises 外面的吵闹声

outside people 局外人

The house was painted green outside.

房子外面刷成绿色。

10. In the future all shopping will be done online, and catalogue will have voice commands to place orders.

※ *n.* 命令, 掌握, 司令部 *v.* 命令, 指挥, 克制, 支配
obey command 服从命令

6. 1) He can't _____ the cold.

- A. get across
B. get along with
C. get down to
D. get rid of

2) How can we _____ all these flies in the kitchen?

- A. get rid of B. send
C. throw away D. take

3) To keep the town clean, the truck _____ garbage is prevented _____ entering the town.

- A. loaded with; /
B. loading with; from
C. loaded of; from
D. loading of; /

7. 1) She was _____ for helping the murderer to escape.

- A. searched B. brought
C. arrested D. determined

2) He made a living _____ teaching.

- A. with B. by
C. to D. over

8. 1) There is a limit _____ my patience.

- A. within B. in
C. to D. with

2) We must set a limit _____ the expense of the trip.

- A. about B. to
C. in D. for

9. 1) Don't judge a thing from the _____ only.

- A. outside
B. outdoors
C. inside
D. outward

2) They ran outside _____ the burning building.

- A. out
B. of
C. from
D. /

10. 1) What _____ of English he _____ !

- A. good command; is at
B. a good command; has
C. good command; has



take command of an army 统帅军队
have a good command of 精通某应用
under (the) command of 由……指挥; 在……指挥之下

command 做动词后接宾语从句时, 从句中用 (should) + 动词原形的虚拟语气。

I command that he go at once.

我命令他立即就去。

I command you to start at once.

我命令你立即动身。

※ place an order for sth with v. 向……定购某物

I placed an order with them for 500 pair of shoes.

我向他们定购了 500 双鞋子。

I'd like to place an order for some tea with you.

我想从贵公司定购一些茶叶。

11. **Everyone will be given a telephone number at birth that will never change no matter where they live.**

※ at birth 出生, 诞生

Man's nature at birth is good.

人之初, 性本善。

by birth 在血统上, 生来, 天生地

French by birth 法国血统

give birth to 生, 产生, 引起, 造成

second birth 复兴, 再生

12. **All forms of recreation, such as cinemas, bowling, soft ball, concerts and others will be provided free of charge by the city.**

※ free of charge 在课文中意为“免费”。如:

Delivery is free of charge.

拓展

1) charge 做名词时, 搭配为 charge for sth, 意为“收费”。如:

We'd better make a small charge for our service.

2) charge 做动词时, 搭配为 charge sb for sth 意为“要价, 收费”。如:

How much did they charge you for the repairs?

13. **All cars will be powered by electricity, solar energy or wind, and it will be possible to change the color of cars at the flick of a switch.**

※ power 在句中是 *vt.* 使……有力量, 供以动力

The tractor is powered by a diesel engine.

这台牵引机是用柴油机发动的。

※ at 在句中意思是“一……(就会发生)”。如:

I'll go at your call.

你一叫我我就走。

They began shooting at the sight of the enemy plane.

D. good commands; has

- 2) He commanded that all the gates _____.

A. should shut B. would be shut
C. shut D. be shut

- 3) The army officer _____ his men to fire as soon as the enemies came up.

A. requested
B. commanded
C. begged
D. suggested

- 4) Why not _____ an order _____ a TV set of this new type?

A. placing; on B. place; on
C. place; for D. placing; for

11. The baby weighed seven pounds _____.

A. of birth
B. at birth
C. in birth
D. from birth

12. 1) You can take as many books as you like here for they are free of _____.

A. fare
B. charge
C. money
D. pay

- 2) The hotel _____ 50 yuan for a room for the night.

A. offered
B. charged
C. paid
D. gave

13. 1) I'm sure cars _____ by solar energy will be popular in the near future.

A. pressed
B. controlled
C. powered
D. pushed

- 2) I was surprised _____ the news.

A. in B. at
C. to D. with



※※switch *n.* 开关, 电闸, 转换 *vi.* 转换, 转变
switch off 意思是“关上(电器); 切断(电源)”等。与 turn off 基本相同。如:

Please switch the lights off when you leave.

switch on 为 switch off 的反义短语, 意为“打开(电器)”等。与 turn on 基本相同。如:

We switched on the TV and began to enjoy our favorite programmes.

switch from (to) 变换, 转移

They switched the talk to a more interesting subject.

他们把谈话转到比较有趣的题目上去了。

14. Distance surgery will become common as doctors carry out operations from thousands of miles away, with each city having its own telesurgery outpatient clinic.

※carry out *v.* 完成, 实现, 贯彻, 执行

He will carry out his plan.

他要执行他的计划。

I have carried out my work.

我已经完成了我的工作。

carry off (成功地) 对付, 轻易地完成; 得(奖品、荣誉等) carry on 继续; 连续

Carry on reading! 继续读!

15. Since citizens and people with disabilities will be able to go anywhere in the world using high-tech cameras attached to their head.

※attach *vt.* 缚上, 系上, 贴上 *vi.* 配属, 隶属于

attach to 加于……之上; 认为有(重要性、意义等); 归因于; 适用于

be attached to 连在……上; 附属于; 热爱, 依恋

attach label to parcel 给包裹贴标签

Mary was attached to her brother.

玛丽很喜爱她弟弟。

16. Traveling in space by ordinary citizens will be common.

※Ordinary 强调“平常的”, “平淡无奇的”, 指由于与一般事物的性质或标准相同, 因而显得平常, 无奇特, 反义词为 special.

She had on an ordinary dress.

她穿着平常的衣服。

Common 强调“常见的”, 指为许多人或事物所共同具备因而常见。

Snow is common in cold countries.

在寒冷的国家雪是常见的。

Smith is a very common last name in England.

在英国史密斯是很常见的姓。

in common 共同, 共同享有的, 共同使用的

- 3) At first, the speaker was referring to the problem of pollution in the country, but halfway in her speech she suddenly _____ another subject.

A. switched on
B. switched off
C. switched to
D. switched out of

14. Since you have made a perfect plan, you'd better _____ in no time.

A. carry it off
B. carry it out
C. carry it down
D. carry it up

15. We have grown very _____ to this house and would hate to move.

A. attached
B. determined
C. ready
D. open

16. 1) Letterboxes are much more _____ in the UK than in the US, where most people have a mailbox instead.

A. common B. normal
C. ordinary D. usual

- 2) The swimming pool is used _____ common by all the children in the neighbourhood.

A. at B. on C. in D. to

用 common 或 ordinary 填空

- 3) This is a very _____ idiom.

- 4) This is a (an) _____ event.

- 5) This was no _____ meeting; it would change the future of the world.



in common with 和……一样

17. to use up or finish completely.

※ use up 用完; 耗尽

We have used up all the paper

= All the paper has been used up.

我们把纸全用完了。

Don't use up all the soap. Leave me some to wash with.

18. What won't people have to pay for?

※ pay for 为……付钱

pay money for sth 花钱买……

pay sb for sth 因……给某人报酬

pay off 还清; 偿清

pay back 报复; 偿还; 偿付

pay cash 付现款; pay the taxi 付出租汽车费;

pay a bill for a room 付房租; pay one's debt

还债

17. All the money he had had been _____, so he had to make a living by begging.

- A. used up
- B. taken up
- C. stayed up
- D. brought up

18. You must pay _____ what you eat and drink.

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

Function

19. Look out! We're going to have an accident.

※ look out 在课文中意为“小心; 当心”, 常用在祈使句中, 提醒别人注意; 后面也可跟介词 for, 表示“当心……”。如:

Look out! There is danger ahead.

Look out for the fire.

类似短语: take care; be careful

20. The architect is very optimistic about the effect of the house on the environment.

※ optimistic *adj.* *adj.* 乐观的

She was always optimistic, even when things were at their worst.

即使在最糟糕的时候她也总是非常乐观。

We are still optimistic, whatever the result (may be).

我们仍然乐观, 不论结果如何。

21. How environment-friendly will it be?

※ environment-friendly 环保的

environment *n.* 环境, 外界

human environment 人类环境

socio-economic environment 社会经济环境

19. — _____ for the glass!

— It's OK. I'm wearing shoes.

- A. Look out
- B. Walk out
- C. Go out
- D. Get out

20. 1) He is _____ about his chances of winning the first prize in the English exam next week.

- A. optimistic
- B. crazy
- C. proud
- D. pleased

2) Wait till you are more _____. It's better to be sure than sorry.

- A. alternative
- B. satisfied
- C. optimistic
- D. certain

21. Green products are becoming more and more popular because they are environmentally _____.

- A. friendly
- B. various
- C. common
- D. changeable

Writing

22. But I can definitely tell you what I'll be doing next week—celebrating my birthday with friends.

22. 改 错

The couple congratulated their wedding with a



※celebrate *v.* 庆祝

celebrate, congratulate 两者含义相近, 但用法不同。

celebrate 意为“庆祝; 举行(仪式、庆典)”。如:

We celebrated her birthday with a party.

我们开个晚会来庆祝她的生日。

congratulate 意为“祝贺, 向……道贺”, 常用于

congratulate sb. or sth. 如:

We congratulated her on having come first in her exams.

23. Eventually, I'd like to become a surgeon.

※eventually *adv.* 最后, 终于

He worked so hard that eventually he made himself ill.

他工作太卖力, 最后自己病倒了。

wedding breakfast and a party for 100 guests in the evening, but not everyone shared their joy.

23. There was such a long queue for coffee at the interval that we _____ gave up.

- A. eventually B. unfortunately
C. generously D. purposely

● ● ● Everyday English ● ● ●

24. Thirty years from now people will be wearing clothes made of paper which they will be able to throw away after wearing them two or three times.

※throw away *v.* 扔掉, 丢弃, 因愚蠢或疏忽而失去

Don't throw your tickets away!

别把车票扔掉!

throw up 呕吐

25. With the first moon colonies predicted for the 1970's, work is now in progress on the types of building required for men to stay in when they're on the moon.

※require 及物动词, 意思是“需求, 要求”。如:

This job requires a clear head.

1) require 当“要求”讲时, 其后的宾语从句用 should 型虚拟语气。require sth of sb 要求某人做某事

The boss required that she (should) keep it a secret.

老板要求她对此事保密。

2) require 当“需要”讲时, sth + require + doing = sth + require + to be done 某物需要……

These temples require / want / need repairing next month.

= These temples require / want / need to be repaired next month.

这些庙宇下个月需要修缮。

24. My advice was _____ upon him.

- A. thrown away
B. thrown back
C. thrown up
D. thrown at

25. 1) He will agree to do what you require _____ him.

- A. of B. from
C. to D. for

2) It was required by the headmaster that all the students _____ at the ceremony.

- A. should present
B. present
C. be present
D. attend

3) It's true that most house plants require _____ regularly.

- A. watered
B. being watered
C. watering
D. to water



26. We don't like their sound and guitar music on the way out.

※ on the way out 过时。

This kind of dress is on the way out.

拓展

1) no way 别想, 没门, 常用在口语中。如:

There is no way I am going to help him, who never helps others.

2) in no way 决不。如:

I will apologize in no way.

3) on the / one's way (to) 在去……的途中。如:

On my way to the school, I came across my old friend.

27. By the year 2000, house wives will probably have a robot shaped like a box with one large eye on the top.

※ shape *vt.* 定形, 使成形, 塑造 *vi.* 成形 *n.* 外形,

形状, 形态, (尤指女子的) 体形, 身段

He shaped a pot out of the clay.

他用黏土塑成一只罐子。

shape the boat very long 把这船做得很长

in shape 在形状上, 在外型上

in the shape of 以……的形状/形式

take the shape of 呈……形状, 以……形式出现

26. —I think you should phone Jenny and say sorry to her.

—_____. It was her fault.

A. No way

B. Not possible

C. No chance

D. Not at all

27. 1) You have been sitting on my hat and now it is badly out of _____.

A. date

B. shape

C. order

D. balance

2) Walking and running are the oldest, and the newest, excellent _____ exercises suits all ages and fitness levels.

A. bodies shaping

B. body's shape

C. bodies shaping

D. body shaping

● ● ● Grammar ● ● ●

将来进行时表示在将来某一时刻或某段时间里正在进行, 可能发生或预计要发生的动作。其构成形式为: “will/shall + be + doing”, 在该结构中 will 可用于各种人称, shall 一般只用于第一人称。

将来进行时的基本用法:

(1) 表示在将来某一时刻正在进行的动作, 即表示将来某一特定时刻某事正在进行。将来进行时常与表示将来的时间状语连用, 常见的的时间状语有: soon, this evening, on Sunday, tomorrow, in two days, tomorrow evening 等。如果上下文已清楚地表明了将来时间, 时间状语也可以省略。如:

I will be watching TV at home this time tomorrow evening.

They will be waiting for us at the school gate.

(2) 表示安排要做或预计会发生的事, 将来进行时表示已经安排或者决定了的事情, 或者在正常情况下预计要发生的事情。将来进行时没有个人意图的含

1. — When can I see you, Mr Black? Three o'clock this afternoon?

— Oh, no. I _____ a meeting then.

A. will have

B. will be having

C. am having

D. have

2. — Hello! What about your journey tomorrow?

— You know, this time tomorrow I _____ on the beach in Hawaii.

A. will lie

B. is going to lie

C. will be lying

D. is lying

3. At this time tomorrow _____ over the Atlantic.

A. we're going to fly B. we'll be flying

C. we'll fly

D. we're to fly



义。如:

Tom will be taking over his father's job.

Some students of mine will be coming to see me tonight.

- (3) 将来进行时可以用来客气地询问别人的打算。在用法上比一般将来时更加委婉。如:

Will you need anything else? Will you be needing anything else? (语气较上句更加委婉)

- (4) 与一般将来时连用,表示稍后的动作。如:

School will be over at four o'clock and I will be returning home.

- (5) 将来进行时不用于表示“意志”,不能说 I'll be having a talk with her.

将来进行时的特殊用法

表示原因、结果或推测。

Please come tomorrow afternoon. Tomorrow morning,

I'll be having a meeting.

请你明天下午来吧。我明天上午有个会。(表原因)

Stop the child or he will be falling over.

抓住那个孩子,要不他会掉下去的。(表结果)

You will be making a mistake.

你会出错的。(表推测)

4. —What will you be doing at 4:00 tomorrow afternoon?

—I _____ in my office.

- A. will be typing
B. am typing
C. am about to type
D. will type

5. —I will come to attend your lecture at 10:00 tomorrow.

—I'm sorry, by then my lecture will have ended and I _____ my guests in my office.

- A. is being met
B. will meet
C. will be meeting
D. will have met

6. The train _____ at the present speed until it reaches the foot of the mountain at about nine o'clock tonight.

- A. went
B. is going
C. goes
D. will be going

● ● ● 沙场练兵 ● ● ●



A. 单词拼写

请根据汉语提示或首字母写出单词的正确形式。

- China is a country with rich r _____ such as coal, oil and iron.
- This is a r _____ decision and whether the result is good or not is not certain.
- Hong Kong was a c _____ of the United Kingdom before 1997.
- Most young people like u _____ life and don't like rural life.
- The c _____ was caught and put into prison the day before yesterday.
- The society is always developing and we can't make exact _____ (预测) of the future.
- He gets some money from the government every year because of his _____ (伤残) after an accident.
- Now we all know that there are nine planets in _____ (太阳的) system.

9. The young man broke the law and was _____ (逮捕) by the police.

10. He worked so hard that _____ (终于) his health became poor and he fell ill.

B. 句型转换

根据 A 句句意,用本单元所学的句型或短语完成 B 句,使其句意相同或相近。

- A: I think success depends on your own efforts.
B: I think success _____ your own efforts.
- A: We all agreed that the plan should be put in effect immediately.
B: We all agreed that the plan should be _____ immediately.
- A: It's time to get rid of these old toys.
B: It's time to _____ these old toys.
- A: Though they have used up food and drink, they are cheerful.