

Xin Ke Biao Mingshi Da Ketang 名师课堂同步

高中 英语



· 必修 5 ·

与人教版教材配套

浙江科学技术出版社

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新课标 名师大课堂

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前言

高中英语正在进行深层次、大范围的课程改革,我们顺应课程改革趋势,依据《普通高中课程标准实验教科书 英语 必修5》,精心编写了本书,在编写过程中体现了以下特点。

1. 体例科学,编排独到

本书打破了一单元一练的常规,实行一课时一练,避免了单元学习中没有练习做,而单元学习后练习又太集中的问题,而且尊重学习规律,精心设计梯度,每课时练习分两组,由浅入深,循序渐进,稳步提高。

2. 讲练结合,题量适中

每课时前面的“知识梳理”对本课时所要掌握的重要知识点作了言简意赅的讲解,而“名师点拨”则以讨论题的方式对某些重点和难点问题进行了精辟的分析。随后在紧扣教材知识点的基础上,设计了两组“同步训练”,A组注重巩固基础,B组注重提高能力,且题量适中。每练30分钟左右,符合学科日作业量的基本标准。

3. 尊重教材,同步解读

本书按教材顺序编写,对教材中出现的语言现象进行同步解读,选材新颖丰富,用语科学规范,在尊重教材的同时又略高于教材,对部分热点问题作了更为细致的前瞻性解析,以扩大同学们的知识面。

4. 选题经典,题型丰富

在进行知识点的讲解举例和同步训练的习题编排中,都精选了一些典型的例句和习题,以提高同学们的学习兴趣和把握考试趋向。在题型方面,既有单项选择、完形填空、阅读理解、单词拼写、短文改错、书面表达等高考题型,又有单句翻译、完成句子、单句改错、试题精选等较多题型。

5. 答案详解,方便自学

本书以活页形式提供全部“同步训练”的参考答案,其中单项选择、完形填空、阅读理解、短文改错等都附有答案解析,不仅告诉同学们该填该选什么,还讲解了为什么,这样既可以起到适当的点拨作用,又可以大大减少苦思冥想的时间和询问他人的麻烦,自学起来极为方便。

我们相信,这部由众多专家和名师共同编著而成的作品,一定会成为同学们案头不可缺少的学习资料,也会成为老师们课后的得力助手。但由于编写时间仓促,书中难免会有不足之处,恳请广大师生在使用本书的过程中多提宝贵意见,以便今后进一步完善。

编者

2007年7月

课
时
同
步

英
语



Unit

1

Great scientists

Unit 1 - 1 Warming Up

知识梳理

1. characteristic *n.* 特色, 特征, 特性;
adj. 显著的, 独特的。be characteristic of
sb./sth. 是……的特征、品质。

Kindness is one of his characteristics. 和
蔼可亲是他的特征之一。

I heard my friend's characteristic laugh.
我听到我朋友独特的笑声。

To communicate is a key characteristic
of human society. 交流是人类社会主要的特
征。

2. put forward 提出(意见、建议、观点
等), 推荐, 提名, 提前, 把(钟表)往前拨。

He put forward a new plan. 他提出一个
新计划。

We shall have to put the meeting for-
ward. 我们得把会议提前。

My watch was slow, so I put it forward
ten minutes. 我的表慢了, 所以我把它朝前拨
了 10 分钟。

May I put your name forward as a possi-
ble chairman of the committee? 我能否提名
你当委员会主席?

与 put 相关的其他词组有: put in 打断,
插嘴; put off 推迟, 延期; put out 生产, 扑灭;
put away 把……收起来, 放好, 储存(备将来
使用); put through 做成, 成功到达终点, 接
通; put up with 忍受。

3. conclude *vt.* 断定, 决定, 得出结论, 结
束; conclusion *n.* 结论。come to/arrive at/
draw/reach a conclusion 得出结论; jump/lead
to a conclusion 贸然得出结论, 仓促下结论。

The teacher concluded from her words
that she was lying. 老师根据她的话得出她撒
谎的结论。

Britain concluded a trade agreement
with China. 英国和中国签署了贸易协定。

The meeting concluded at 8 o'clock. 会
议 8 点钟结束。



老师点拨

例1 正确区分 discover, invent, find
和 find out

【解析】 discover 是指发现客观存在的
事物, 包括已经存在而不为人知的事物;
invent 是指发明原来没有的东西; find 是指偶
然发现, 发觉, 碰到, 后可接名词、复合结构或
从句; find out 是指通过观察、探索而发现事
实、真相、实情, 通过调查找到原因或发现秘
密。例如:

Columbus discovered America in 1492.
哥伦布于 1492 年发现了美洲。

Who invented the telephone? 谁发明了
电话?

I found my pen on my desk. 我在课桌上
找到了我的钢笔。

Please go and find out when the train
arrives. 请去看看火车什么时候到。

Tom had been cheating in the exams and
was found out at last. 汤姆考试一直作弊, 最
后终于被发现了。

例2 选择正确答案

When I _____ my shopping list, I
found that I had forgotten to buy some sugar.

- A. checked B. examined
C. tested D. corrected

【解析】 本句意思是：当我核查购物单时，发现忘了买糖。答案选 A。本题考查词义间的区别：check 核查，核对，核实，查明是否正确，合乎要求；examine 检查，审查，找出毛病或错误；test 试验，检验，测试（性能、性质、效能等）；correct 改正，纠正。

同步训练

A 组

一、单词拼写

1. May I put your name f _____ as a possible monitor of our class? I think you'll be fit for it.
2. The doctor e _____ his patient carefully.
3. The professors are doing _____ (科学的) research on dogs.
4. When the T _____ of Relativity was put forward, almost nobody could understand it.
5. The e _____ of his car was out of order, so he had to go to work by bus that morning.

二、单句翻译

6. 这两组儿童具有截然不同的特点。
7. 平衡的饮食可以让你保持健康。
8. 政府已经提出一个新的经济政策。
9. To be friends, the most important is to understand each other.
10. Do not waste time, otherwise you will regret in vain when you turn old.

三、完成句子

11. 他们试图找到解决这个问题的办法。
They tried to _____ a way _____ solving the problem.
12. 你知道在科学研究中怎样证明一个新的观点吗?
Do you know _____ to _____ a new idea in _____ research?
13. 有可能的话，记着给我打个电话。
_____, remember to call me _____.
14. 我不能再忍受你这无礼的态度，请离开房间。
I can't _____ your rudeness any more; please leave the room.
15. 他从他做过的试验中得出了一个伟大的结论。
He _____ from the experiments that he did.

四、单句改错

16. I will take you in my car to your college if possibly, but I'm not sure. ()
17. There are so many TV sets in the shops that I really don't know what one to buy. ()
18. Please go and find when the train leaves. ()
19. Gilbert discovered the electricity and Edison discovered the electricity bulb (灯泡). ()
20. She came to the conclusion which he forgot what he had promised. ()

B 组

五、单项选择

21. I ordered him not to be late, so he _____ his clock.

- A. put back B. put off
C. put forward D. put away
22. The _____ I like best in him is his humor.
A. characteristic B. state
C. appearance D. case
23. After a careful thought, the general _____ the conclusion that the enemy was fleeing north.
A. came B. arrived
C. got D. drew
24. When _____ different cultures, we often pay attention only to the differences without noticing the many similarities.
A. compared B. being compared
C. comparing D. having compared
25. I was told that there were about 50 foreign students _____ Chinese in the school, most _____ were from Germany.
A. study; of whom
B. study; of them
C. studying; of them
D. studying; of whom
26. _____ more about university course, call (920)7463789.
A. To find out B. Finding out
C. Find out D. Having found out
27. —Do you mind my smoking here?

A. No. thanks. B. No, good idea.
C. Yes, please. D. Yes, better not.
28. —Did you enjoy yourself at the party?
—Yes. I've never been to _____ one before.
A. a more excited B. the most excited
C. a more exciting D. the most exciting
29. The form is very important to you, so you'd better _____ it carefully before you hand it in.
A. examine B. check

C. test D. correct

30. The _____ of the wind blocked over a tree.

A. energy B. force
C. power D. strength

六、阅读理解

A

During the 19th century, scientists found that when certain parts of a person's brain were injured, he would lose the power to do something. And so people thought that each part of the brain did a different job. But modern research has found out that this is not true, for it is not easy to say exactly what each part of the brain does.

In the past fifty years, there has been a great increase in the amount of researches done on the brain. Chemists and biologists have discovered that the way the brain works is not so simple as people in general may think. Chemists tell us that about 100,000 chemical changes take place in the brain every second. Some recent researches also suggest that we can remember everything that happens to us. We may not be able to recall the things we've heard and seen, but it is all kept there in the storehouse of the mind.

Earlier scientists thought that the power of one's brain got weaker and weaker as one grew older. But it is now thought that it is not true. As long as the brain is given plenty of exercise, it keeps its power. It has been established that an old person who has always been active in the mind has a quicker mind than a young man who has only done some physical work without using much of his brain.

31. In the 19th century, scientists found that a person would lose the power to do certain things _____.

A. when he had drunk too much
B. if certain parts of his brain were hurt

- C. after he did a quite different job
D. if he had been greatly frightened

32. Scientists today are still unable to show exactly _____.
A. how many chemical changes take place in the brain each second
B. whether each part of the brain does the same work
C. what each part of the brain is doing
D. which part of the brain is the most important
33. It has been found that the brain usually works _____.
A. in a fairly complicated(复杂的) way
B. a little now and a little then
C. without any rest all day long
D. in a very simple way
34. Which of the following is not true?
A. Scientists are working hard to solve the mysteries of the brain.
B. As many as six million changes take place in the brain every minute.
C. A young man doing physical labor is sure to have a much slower mind.
D. Even an old man may have a quick mind if his brain is given much exercise.
35. The more work our brains do, _____.
A. the less result we will gain
B. the more tired they will feel
C. the weaker their power will get
D. the more work they are able to do

B

Atomic (原子的) energy is a great discovery of last century and many people have played a part in its development. Albert Einstein told the world about its basic idea in his famous Theory of Relativity in 1905. As he and other scientists began to discover more about the atom, they learned that a great amount of energy could be released(释放) by splitting an atom. However, it is also necessary

that this energy be controlled. If it were not, it could be very dangerous.

Now atomic energy is used to move ships, and it may also prove useful for spaceships in fact, this new source(来源) of power has so many uses that it is almost impossible to imagine all the great changes it will bring into our lives.

Some scientists say the world needn't be afraid of a possible shortage(短缺) of coal, oil, natural gas or other sources of fuel for the future. They said that if these were used up, there would be enough of this type of energy to last forever.

36. Atomic energy was discovered _____.
A. in the nineteenth century
B. in the twentieth century
C. in the century before the last
D. in the century after the next
37. Many people _____ the development of atomic energy.
A. have taken part in
B. have devoted themselves to
C. have contributed a little to
D. had added something to
38. If it were not controlled, atomic energy would _____ us.
A. take aim at B. make fun of
C. take care of D. do harm to
39. People would have no trouble in using atomic energy _____.
A. if it were not controlled
B. unless it were split
C. if it were not discovered
D. as long as it were well controlled
40. The underlined word in the first paragraph means _____.
A. breaking up with force
B. closing tightly
C. moving slowly
D. gathering

七、预习练习

41. From the reading, which is wrong about cholera?
- A. It was the most deadly disease of its day.
B. It was spread by germs.
C. It multiplied in the air without reason.
D. It could be controlled.
42. At first, John Snow believed in _____.
A. the first theory B. the second theory
C. both D. neither
43. John Snow found a valuable clue from _____.
A. the food the dead people ate
B. the water the dead people drank
C. the streets where they lived
D. the air they breathed
44. The terrible cholera was caused by _____.
A. the polluted water
B. the polluted food
C. the polluted air
D. nothing
45. From the story people _____.
A. can't drink water in the river
B. can't live by the river
C. can't swim in the river
D. must protect the environment

Unit 1 - 2 Reading

课
时
同
步

1. attend *vt. & vi.* 参加, 出席, 关心, 留意, 办理, 照料, 护理, 侍候。attend a ceremony/a funeral/a lecture/school/church 参加(出席)典礼、葬礼、演讲, 上学、去教堂; attend on/upon sb. 照料、看护某人; attend to sb. 接待、招待某人; attend to sth. 处理(倾听、专心于)某事。

We'll attend to the problem later. 稍后我们将关注那个问题。

Attend carefully to what he is saying. 注意听他说话。

You must attend to your work. 你必须专心于工作。

She was so sick that she didn't attend her classes. 她生病了, 所以没上学。

She has two nurses attending on her. 有两位护士看护着她。

2. expose *vt.* (与 to 连用) to make visible 暴露; to reveal the guilt or wrong doing of 揭露。expose sth./sb./oneself to sth. 显露(暴

露)某物、某人、自己。

Don't expose your skin to the strong sunlight. 不要把你的皮肤暴露于强烈的日光下。

As a nurse in the war, she was exposed to many dangers. 作为战地护士, 她置身于多种危险中。

They exposed the plot to the police. 他们向警方揭发了那个阴谋。

3. every/each/any/next/the first/the last time 作连词用, 引导时间状语从句。类似的还有: the moment/the second/the minute/the instant /immediately /instantly /directly就.....。

He paid me a visit every time he came to Beijing. 他每次来北京, 都到我这儿来。

The young man fell in love with the lovely girl the first time he saw her. 那个年轻人对那个可爱的姑娘一见钟情。

I recognized him the moment I heard his voice on the phone. 我在电话中一听到他的声音就认出他了。

英
语

4. control *vt.* 控制,操纵,支配,管理;
n. 控制,支配,管理,抑制。be in control of
指挥,管理,支配;be in the control of = be
under the control of 被……控制、管理;lose
control of/be out of control of 失去控制。

Can't you control that child? 你管不了那个孩子吗?

The government try to control prices and wages. 政府努力调节物价和工资。

The bus was out of control and ran into a wall. 车失去控制,撞到了墙上。

The money is under the control of Mr. Brown. 钱财由布朗先生掌管。

5. absorb *vt.* 吸收,接收,并吞,领会,吸引,使专心。absorb oneself in = be absorbed in 全神贯注于……。

The new drug is absorbed into the body quickly. 这种药很快被人体吸收。

Anything black absorbs light that falls on it. 任何黑色的东西都能吸收投射到它上面的光线。

This new corporation absorbed many small companies. 这家新公司合并了许多小公司。

It took them several seconds to absorb what had been said. 过了好几秒钟,他们才弄懂人家说的是什么。

He was absorbed in the book. 他在全神贯注地读那本书。

6. in addition (to); besides, as well as 除了……以外,此外。辨析 in addition to, besides, except 和 except for; in addition to = besides 除了……以外(还有); except 除了……以外(没有),表示从整体中除去一部分;except for 是指对主要部分的肯定和局部的否定,在整体中除去一部分。

In addition, the course also provides practical experience. 此外,这门功课还提供了实践经验。

We must learn maths, Chinese and so on besides English. 我们除了学英语,还必须学

数学、语文等。

Nobody knew the secret except Mr. Wang. 只有王先生知道这个秘密。

Your composition is very good except for some spelling mistakes. 你写的作文很好,就是有些拼写错误。

7. blame *v.* 责备,指责,责难,归咎于;
n. 责备,指责,责难。blame sb. for sth./doing sth. 责备某人做某事;blame sth. on sb. 把某事归咎于某人身上;be to blame (for)该受指责,应负责;accept/bear/take the blame for 承担……的责任;lay/put the blame on 把……归咎于。

She blamed him for the failure of their marriage. 她把婚姻的失败归咎于他。

Which driver was to blame for the accident? 这场事故由哪个司机负责?

He put the blame for his failure in the exam on his teachers. 他将这次考试失败归咎于他的老师。

8. link...to 把……与……连接起来,联系;be linked to 与……有联系;link up 联合,连接。

Fingerprints linked the suspect to the crime. 指纹证实嫌疑犯的犯罪行为。

I don't think his success is linked to his father. 我认为他的成功与他的父亲没有关系。

The two railways will link up here next year. 两条铁路线明年将在这里连接。



例1 选择正确答案

How do you _____ we go to Beijing for our holidays?

—I think we'd better fly there. It's much more comfortable.

- A. insist B. want
C. suppose D. suggest

【解析】 答案选 D。suggest 的意思是

“建议”，符合上下文语境。insist 坚持；suppose 以为，假定。

当 suggest 表示“建议”时，后跟宾语从句，从句中用虚拟语气，从句的谓语动词形式用 should+动词原形，should 可以省略。如：He suggested to them that the work (should) be started at once. 他建议他们立即动工。当 suggest 解释为“暗示，表明”时，后接宾语从句，用陈述语气。如：The look on his face suggested that he was angry. 他脸上的表情说明他很生气。

例2 选择正确答案

_____ the occasional visit, what does Alan do for his kids? Which of the following is wrong?

- A. As well as B. In addition to
C. Apart from D. Except that

【解析】 答案选 D。本句意思为：Alan 除了偶尔去探望一下，还为孩子做了些什么？as well as 与 in addition to 相当于 besides，而 apart from 既可以作 besides 解释，又可以解释为 except，根据句义和句子结构只有 except that 不符合，其后应接从句。如：I know nothing about him except that he lives here. 除了他住在这里以外，我对他一无所知。



A 组

一、单词拼写

1. They _____ (宣布，公布) the date of their wedding in the newspaper.
2. The boy is no longer in the c _____ of his parents.
3. The meeting our manager _____ (参加) last month was a very important one.
4. The manager took the b _____ for the accident, although it was not really his fault.
5. I'll ring you i _____ I arrive in New York.

6. Do you know how to h _____ the computer?

7. Television stations around the world are l _____ to each other by satellite.

8. She _____ (指导) me in the use of the telephone.

9. The doctor gave him some painkillers to e _____ the pain.

10. Clouds are g _____, and it's going to rain. Let's go home.

二、单句翻译

11. 他学习如此投入，以致他不知道外面发生了什么。

12. 每次洪水发生时，都有数以千计的人被迫离开家园。

13. 除了薪水以外，每周她还能得到 30 美元的额外收入。

14. One bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

15. As a man sows, so he shall reap.

三、完成句子

16. 我和他都没有看过那部电影。
_____ I _____ he has seen the film.

17. 我无法肯定地说哪个队会赢得比赛。
I can't say _____ which team will _____ the match.

18. 你最好还是先去照料孩子们，他们需要吃早餐。

You'd better _____ the children first—they need their breakfast.

19. 婴儿被遗弃在风雨之中。

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The baby was left _____ the wind and rain.

20. 医生治好了他的癌症。

The doctor _____ him _____.

四、单句改错

21. The teacher suggested that we came another day. ()

22. Who do you think will defeat the beauty contest? ()

23. You must keep us informing of how things are going here. ()

24. Nobody was to be blamed for the accident. ()

25. It is sure that our team will win. ()

B组

五、单项选择

26. I recognized the man _____ he was shown into the room.

- A. at once B. suddenly
C. immediately D. quickly

27. The bad weather was partly _____ for crop failure this year.

- A. blame B. to blame
C. blaming D. to have blamed

28. As he had to _____ the summer camp, he didn't go on a visit to Qingdao with his parents.

- A. join B. attend
C. take part D. join in

29. Einstein was usually _____ in his scientific study that he even forgot to eat.

- A. very absorbing B. very absorbed
C. so absorbed D. such absorbed

30. Do you want to take the black one or the white one?

—I'll take _____ the black one _____ the white one because I have already had one.

- A. both; and
B. neither; nor
C. not; but
D. not only; but also

31. The plane was _____ and smashed.

- A. in good control B. lost control
C. out of control D. under control

32. The doctor suggested he _____ with a serious disease and that he _____ to hospital at once.

- A. be infected; be sent
B. was infected; be sent
C. should be infected; was sent
D. be infected; was sent

33. Measures have been taken to _____ the river being polluted.

- A. prevent B. keep
C. stop D. pretend

34. You must read the _____ with great care to see if the drug contains PPA before it is taken.

- A. instructions B. introductions
C. explanations D. expressions

35. The relationship between the two countries has _____ since the beginning of the talks on the border conflicts.

- A. eased B. reduced
C. lessened D. comforted

六、完形填空

When a person is curious about something, it means he is 36 in it and wishes to know more about it. There is 37 wrong with curiosity in itself. Whether it is good or bad depends on what people are curious about.

Curiosity is 38 silly or wrong. Some persons with nothing to do are full of curiosity about what their 39 are doing. They are 40 to know that they are eating or drinking, what they are 41 home or taking outside, or 42 they have come so early or late. To be interested in these things

is 43 because they are 44 at all. It is none of their 45 to know that their neighbors do or doing. Such curiosity is 46 not only 47 but also harmful. For most probably, it 48 to small talk which often brings harm, shame of disrespect to others, and thus 49 their feelings.

On the other hand, there is a 50 curiosity the curiosity of wise men, who wonder at all the great things and try to 51 all they can about them. Columbus could never have found America if he had not been 52. James Watt would not have made the steam engine 53 his curiosity about the raising of the kettle lid. All the discoveries in human history have been made 54 a result of curiosity, 55 the curiosity is never unimportant things which have nothing to do with the happiness of the public.

36. A. interesting B. engaged
C. excited D. interested
37. A. something B. nothing
C. much D. anything
38. A. often B. sometimes
C. seldom D. always
39. A. neighbors B. companies
C. workshops D. families
40. A. worried B. satisfied
C. anxious D. nervous
41. A. taking B. going
C. coming D. bringing
42. A. when B. why
C. whether D. however
43. A. silly B. necessary
C. impossible D. possible
44. A. not right B. good
C. unimportant D. important
45. A. business B. duty
C. work D. idea
46. A. all B. something

- C. everything D. the matter
47. A. funny B. wise
C. interesting D. foolish
48. A. leads B. causes
C. refers D. stick
49. A. effects B. hurts
C. expresses D. destroys
50. A. strange B. terrible
C. noble D. stupid
51. A. find out B. find
C. decide D. work out
52. A. brave B. careful
C. curious D. famous
53. A. with B. without
C. for D. from
54. A. as B. with
C. because D. after
55. A. and B. so
C. but D. however

七、预习练习

预习过去分词的用法并翻译下列句子。

56. 英国是个发达国家。
57. 每年有很多学生去看望那位退休教师。
58. 她昨天买了一些干花。
59. 你读过鲁迅写的小说吗?
60. 兴奋的学生们冲出了教室。
61. 她太失望了,一句话也说不出。

62. 小孩被这奇怪的声音吓坏了。

63. 听到这个消息时她很惊讶。

64. 老师对我们的学习很满意。

65. 杭州因西湖而闻名于世。

2017

Unit 1 - 3 Learning about Language

2017

2017

过去分词 (the past participle)

过去分词是非谓语动词的一种重要形式,用法广泛。过去分词除了和助动词 be, have, had 等构成语态和时态之外,还具有形容词和副词的词性,在句中作定语、表语、状语和宾语补足语等。本单元将着重谈谈过去分词作定语和表语的用法。

(一) 过去分词作定语

1. 一般来说,过去分词含有“完成”和“被动”的双重意义。作定语用的过去分词相当于形容词,其逻辑主语就是它所修饰的名词。及物动词的过去分词作定语,既表示被动又表示完成;不及物动词的过去分词作定语,只表示完成。

(1) 表示被动意义,如: He is an honored guest. 他是一位受尊敬的客人。 The injured workers are now being taken good care of in the hospital. 受伤的工人现正在医院受到良好的照料。

(2) 表示完成意义,如: Her grandfather is a retired teacher. 她爷爷是一位退休教师。 They are cleaning the fallen leaves in the yard. 他们正在打扫院子里的落叶。

2. 单个的过去分词作定语时,一般放在被修饰词之前,也可后置。如: Hurry up, there is only a little time left. 快点,剩下的时间不多了。

过去分词短语作定语时,须将分词放在

被修饰词之后,功能相当于一个定语从句。如: Yesterday, I received the first family letter written by my mother (= that was written by my mother). 昨天我收到妈妈写的第一封家信。 Most of the students invited to the garden party (= who were invited to the garden party) came from our school. 大部分被邀请参加游园会的学生来自于我们的学校。

(二) 过去分词作表语

1. 过去分词作表语并无“完成”或“被动”的意思,而是表示主语的状态或思想感情等。如: He looked worried after reading the letter. 看完信后,他显得很忧虑。 When we heard of it, we were deeply moved. 当我们听到这件事时,被深深地感动了。

2. 常见的作表语的过去分词有: amused (愉快的), connected (连接的), broken (碎了的), closed (关闭的), completed (完成的), astonished (吃惊的), covered (覆盖的), crowded (拥挤的), delighted (高兴的), disappointed (失望的), discouraged (泄气的), dressed (in) (穿着……的), drunk (喝醉的), experienced (有经验的), gone (遗失的), lost (丢失的), worried (担忧的), interested (感兴趣的), tired (疲劳的), pleased (高兴的), satisfied (满意的), surprised (吃惊的), married (已婚的), known (著名的), 等等。

注意: 过去分词作表语不要与被动语态混淆。过去分词作表语表示主语的状态,而

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被动语态则表示被动的动作。如: My glasses are broken. 我的眼镜碎了。(状态) My glasses were broken by my son. 我的眼镜被我儿子摔碎了。(动作)

过去分词作表语与-ing形式作表语的区别: 过去分词表示被动或完成,-ing形式表示主动或进行。有些动词如 interest, bore, worry, surprise, frighten等通常用其过去分词形式来修饰人,用-ing形式来修饰物。如: The book is interesting and I'm interested in it. 这本书很有趣,我对它很感兴趣。

(三) 过去分词作定语与作表语的区别

作前置定语的某些动词的过去分词的形式与作表语或谓语的过去分词的形式往往不一样。

| 动词 | 作定语的 | 作表语或 |
|-------|---------|---------|
| 原形 | 过去分词 | 谓语的过去分词 |
| drink | drunken | drunk |
| light | lighted | lit |
| sink | sunken | sunk |

如: We lit the candle and the candle lit up the room. 我们点着蜡烛,蜡烛照亮房间。There is a lighted candle on the table. 桌上有一支点着的蜡烛。The accident was caused by a drunken driver for he had drunk too much wine. 这起事故是由一位醉酒的司机引起的,因为他喝了过多的酒。



A组

一、单项选择

1. Sarah, hurry up. I am afraid you won't have time to _____ before the party.
A. get changed
B. get to changed
C. get changing
D. get to change
2. Prices of daily goods _____ through a computer can be lower than shop prices.
A. are bought
B. bought

C. been bought D. buying

3. I have read plenty of books _____ by Lu Xun.

A. written B. wrote
C. write D. writing

4. The children _____ at the hospital yesterday were seriously ill.

A. to examine B. examined
C. examine D. examining

5. He looks very _____.

A. excite B. exciting
C. excited D. to excite

6. The bridge _____; the people _____ by both sides of the river were wild with joy.

A. having completed; living
B. completing; living
C. was completed; lived
D. was completed; living

7. The computer center, _____ last year, is very popular among the students in this school.

A. open B. opening
C. having opened D. opened

8. Cleaning women in big cities usually get _____ by the hour.

A. pay B. paying
C. paid D. to pay

9. The door remained _____.

A. locked B. to lock
C. locking D. lock

10. With _____ leaves _____ in the earth every year, the soil becomes richer and richer.

A. falling; burying
B. fallen; buried
C. fallen; burying
D. falling; buried

二、单句改错

11. The house stand at the corner of the street was built in 1982. ()
12. Do you know the boy laying under the big

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tree? ()

13. There was terrible noise followed the sudden burst of light. ()

14. Most of the artists being invited to the party were from South Africa. ()

15. Tom seems much interesting in the job, but I'm not sure whether he can manage it. ()

三、单句翻译

16. 李老师是一位经验丰富的老师。

17. 这是你老师推荐的书吗?

18. 他拾起被儿子扔到地上的破杯子。

19. Practice makes perfect.

20. Well begun is half done.

B 组

四、试题精选

21. Five people won the "Chinese Green Figure" award, a title _____ to ordinary people for their contributions to environmental protection.

- A. being given B. is given
C. given D. was given

22. We have visited the building _____ from the 13th century and the stone bridge _____ 2,100 years ago.

- A. dated; building
B. dated; built
C. dating; building
D. dating; built

23. There have been several new events

_____ to the program for the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.

- A. add B. to add
C. adding D. added

24. Many people died of the disease _____ Mr. Wang and his son.

- A. include B. including
C. included D. to include

25. So far, several teenagers, _____ as internet addicts, are reported to have robbed women of money.

- A. knowing B. to be known
C. having known D. known

26. Walking out of it with a _____ smile on his face, he turned to say goodbye to his classmates in the classroom.

- A. force B. forced
C. forcing D. to force

27. It was so _____ a poem that quite a few children were _____ to tears.

- A. moved; moved
B. moving; moving
C. moving; moved
D. moved; moving

28. The story-book _____ was borrowed from the library.

- A. which is on the desk
B. laying on the desk
C. is on the desk
D. lying on the desk

29. Do you know the girl _____ at the back of the classroom?

- A. seated B. seating
C. sit D. sat

30. Tom looked at Jenny, tears filling his eyes, and shouted out the words _____ in his heart for years.

- A. hiding B. to hide
C. hidden D. been hidden

31. China is a _____ country _____ to the third world.