



荣德基

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讲练测

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配外研版

高中英语
必修4

- 讲** 所考的知识点
- 练** 所讲的内容
- 测** 所练的效果

讲

吉林教育出版社



荣德基

讲

SANWEI ZUHE

练

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测

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高中英语必修4

(配外研版)

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学习，从“差距”抓起

——再谈 CETC 循环学习模式与《荣德基三味组合·讲练测》

CETC 引起强烈反响

2004 年秋，荣德基老师首次将 CETC 学习方法在荣德基教辅**《高中、初中、小学》**四大系列丛书中公开，随即受到了全国各地读者朋友的广泛关注与热烈欢迎，纷纷来信咨询并索要资料，荣德基老师在百忙之中也尽可能地给予了进一步的解答。2005 年，由荣德基老师领导下的荣德基基础教育研究中心，完全根据 CETC 学习法的差距理念研发出《荣德基 CETC 高考攻略第一卷 NO.1》，发扬了 CETC 精神，从初期上市反映看，必将掀起 06 年高考备考新的热潮！很多读者来信表示，CETC 学习法让一直彷徨于效率与方法之间的他们找到了最佳答案，不会再对着糟糕的成绩垂头丧气，不会再为如何提高成绩而显得手足无措，更不会在取得好成绩之后便沾沾自喜，从而止步不前。因为，CETC 就是要让同学们知道，不管成绩是理想还是糟糕，结果都只有一个，那就是每个人都还存在着自己的差距，只不过这个差距有的表现明显，有的表现细微；有的属于基础，有的归于能力。所以同学们不用再去想分数，想名次，你只要找到自己的差距，思考并消灭这个差距，就是你学习的最佳方法，就会达到最佳学习效果。这就是 CETC，引领同学们从“差距”抓起。

CETC 受欢迎的原因

▶ 差距理论独树一帜

C——comprehension：理解吸收。主要针对听课环节。在听课和理解巩固知识的过程中的疏漏和疑惑就是这一环节中存在的差距。E——exercise：实践巩固。主要针对课后练习环节。在做课后练习题的过程中，即在知识应用的过程中，不能解答或解答错误的问题就是“练”这一环节存在的差距，同时也检测了“听”这一环节的差距。T——test：评估差距。主要针对测试环节。在阶段测试过程中丢分、失误或出现的知识盲点，就是这一环节的差距。同时还包括答题技巧和方法的考查、训练，这也是学习上存在差距的地方。这个环节是对“听”和“练”环节总的检测。C——countermeasure：应对措施。这是 CETC 整个循环中最关键的一环。针对一环扣一环检测出来的差距（即锁定差距），提出缩小差距、消灭差距的措施，最终实现零距离。

这种理论的实质和核心是要抓住学生在学习过程中（即在听课、练习、考试过程中）产生的差距，而不仅仅是分数。教师在教学中要关注和区别对待每个学生个体的不同差距，让学习中的每个环节都有目标，有方案，有效率。CETC 是荣德基老师总结多年教学经验的首创，是对提高教学质量独树一帜、别出心裁的探索。

▶ 实践操作性强，为学生指明了学习方向

同学们在学习过程中，往往因为不知从何入手而在犹豫中浪费了很多宝贵的学习时间，既没有效率，又打击了学习的信心。而应用 CETC 循环学习模式，则是对每个学习环节中的“差距”进行过滤，让你明确学习方向，正确选择学习方法、补救措施。以最快的速度、最少的时间找到并消灭学习中的差距，就实现了学习的最高效率。这也是大部分北大清华各科状元在总结学习经验中共同提出的一种学习方法和学习经验。对此，CETC 研究组推出的“荣德基 CETC 循环学习错题反思录”，就是具体地告诉大家应该怎样去处理差距，怎样实践操作 CETC 循环学习模式。这种学习方法不仅时刻在提醒着你你要去学什么，还会提醒你你应该怎么去学。让你的学习永远不会迷失方向。

▶ 帮助老师真正做到“因材施教”

可以说在每个学生的学习过程中，接触最密切的就是老师，因此对学生的情况最为了解的也是老师。最好的老师就是要给学生最需要的知识和指导，让每一个学生都优秀。应用 CETC 循环学习模式，就可以让老师进一步了解每一个学生学习中存在的“差距”，总结自己教学中的“差

距”，然后才会调整自己的教学理念和方法，更有重点、有侧重地加强知识点的强化和对每一位学生进行相应的学习指导。不让任何一个学生掉队，不让自己的教学出现任何一个盲点。

►适应素质教育理念

把分数考查变为能力的培养是素质教育的一大亮点，虽然我们还是在为分数努力着，但最重要的是获取知识、吸收知识、应用知识的能力。这个能力体现在学习中就是学习知识的方法、应用知识的技巧和保持知识的策略，能找到解决问题最科学的方法并付诸实践就是能力。CETC 循环学习模式就是要引导大家用科学合理的方式方法获取并应用知识，不放过任何一个能力的盲区，全方位、全过程提高。素质教育不是放弃知识，放弃分数，一味要求能力，知识、分数是能力的载体和证明，因此，现在的素质教育就是要用能力去赢得分数。这也是 CETC 的信念。

2005 年秋季荣德基教辅对 CETC 的深化

CETC 学习法一推出就受到了同学们的喜爱，这给 CETC 研究组的工作人员带来了巨大的动力。通过对 CETC 学习法的深化研究，为了让老师和同学们更简单具体地进入到 CETC 循环学习模式中去，研究组成员接着推出了“荣德基 CETC 循环学习错题反思录”，融入到荣德系列教辅丛书中的每一节、每一课的课后强化练习题、单元测试题、期中(末)测试题的后面，也就是说同学们每做完一套题，会发现自己的一些错误，而这自然是因为自己在掌握知识点和做题的方法技巧上还存在“差距”。“错题反思录”就是要让“差距”明示，记录解决方案，分析差距原因，指明以后的学习方向。你每做一套题，就会明确一次学习目标，不断如此，你的学习会达到最高效率。然后，把你用过的荣德基教辅图书保留下来，到期中(末)、高考复习时集中到一起，其中的“错题反思录”就是你最综合、最重要、最需要强化复习的知识点。同时，推出最新的研究成果——《荣德基 CETC 高考攻略第一卷》将高考备考与 CETC 学习法完美结合，用差距理论打造备考攻略，用科学的复习方案缩小与高考的差距，最终赢得高考的成功。这是 CETC 研究组对读者朋友们的最新奉献。

《荣德基三味组合·讲练测》与 CETC

《荣德基三味组合·讲练测》是一个完整的 CETC 循环学习模式。“讲”即是 C，双基讲练正是要帮助同学们理解吸收初步接收到的知识，它采用先进的左右双栏对照排版模式，集中体现了 CETC 循环学习模式的精神，针对性训练则及时有效地帮你找到这一环节中的差距。“练”即是 E，以课时为单位、逐节练习的习题网将实际应用知识过程中的差距锁定。“测”即是 T，也就是同学们的自测评估，阶段性地对知识点和综合能力进行测试，从而锁定知识薄弱点(即差距)。最后的 C——“应对措施”自然就是“荣德基 CETC 循环学习错题反思录”，它将每一环节中锁定的差距进行记录、分析、解决、备案，到高考复习时集中到一起，再进行最后一次大搜捕，不放过任何一个差距，让差距无限趋近于零。

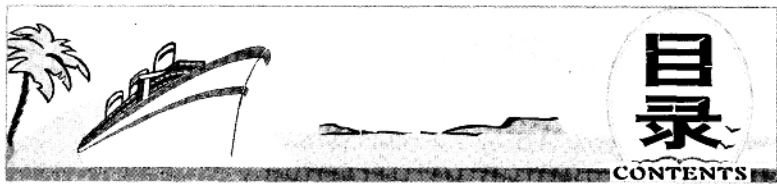
学习中应用《三味组合》，就是在进行 CETC 的一次又一次的循环，让你自主导入 CETC 循环学习模式，在不知不觉中提高学习效率，实现你心中的远大理想。

学习无止境，探索无尽头。CETC 循环学习模式还需要不断地开发、完善，如果读者朋友们在应用 CETC 模式的过程中有新发现、新建议，请联系我们！来信请寄：北京 100077—29 信箱，CETC 研究组收，邮编 100077。

读者朋友们如果需要邮购荣德基老师主编的各种教辅图书，免收邮寄费，只需按书的定价汇款至：北京 100077—29 信箱，收款人：裴立武，邮编：100077。邮购电话：010—86991251。

使用说明：[N](难题)；■(一题多解题)；小手“☞”所指数字为答案所在页码。

二〇〇五年十月



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Module 1 Life in the Future

I. 模块总体目标

一、重点生词与短语

1. 生词: concrete, alternative, prediction, resource, material, load, arrest, fire, charge, eventually, shape
2. 短语: for sure, rely on, get rid of, place an order, free of charge, use up, look out, for a start

二、重点句型

1. No one knows for sure, and making predictions is a risky business.
2. In the future, care for the environment will become very important as earth's natural resources run out.
3. Everyone will be given a telephone number at birth that will never change no matter where they live.
4. ...and it will be possible to change the colour of cars at the flick of a switch.

三、交际用语

1. Look—it's going to rain! 2. What time does the plane arrive?
3. Look out! We're having an accident!

四、语法知识

The Future Continuous Tense 将来进行时

II. 课时目标



Period 1 Introduction

一、重点词语讲解

(一) 生词

concrete /'kɒŋkri:t/


(1) *n.* [U] building material made by mixing together cement, sand, gravel, and water 混凝土 **eg:**

A lot of building are made of concrete now. 现在很多建筑物都用混凝土建造。

(2) *adj.* existing in material form that can be touched, felt, etc.; definite; positive 具体的, 有形的; 确定的, 明确的 **eg:**

Physics deals with the forces acting on concrete objects.

物理学研究作用于有形物体上的力。

Please make more concrete suggestions. 请提出更具体的建议。

(二) 短语

be used to do sth. “被用来做……”, 可用于多种时态。 **eg:**

Wood is used to make paper, 木材被用来造纸。

【拓展】(1) used to do sth. 过去常做某事(现在不做了), 只用于过去时态。 **eg:**

I used to go fishing on Sundays. 我以前常在星期天去钓鱼。(现在不这样了)

There used to be a restaurant here. 从前这里有一家餐馆。(现在没有了)

He didn't use to drink. = He usedn't to drink. 他以前不喝酒。(现在喝酒了)

(2) be used to (doing) sth. “习惯于做某事”, 可用于现在、过去和将来的多种时态。be 可用 get, become 来代替。

eg: I'm not used to getting up early. 我不习惯于早起。

You'll soon get used to our way of living.

你将很快适应我们的生活方式。

生词针对性训练:

1. Modern buildings made of _____ (混凝土) go up here and there in the city.

2. He gave me a _____ (明确的) explanation.

短语针对性训练:

1. Bamboo _____ carry water.

竹子能被用来运水。

2. We _____ in the city, but now, we live in the countryside.

A. used to living B. use to live

C. were used to live D. used to live

3. He _____ this kind of job. 他习惯于这种工作。

4. —Do you smoke?

—No, I've given it up. But _____.

A. I used to B. I'm used to it

C. I stopped it D. I'm used to smoke



(三) 同近义词辨析

be made of, be made from, be made out of, be made up of, be made into 与 be made in

be made of 由……制成(成品看得出原料)

be made from 由……制成(成品看不出原料)

be made out of 由……制成, 改制而成

be made up of 由……组成

be made into (原材料)被制成……

be made in 在某地制造 eg:

Books are made of paper, while paper is made from wood.

书是用纸做的, 而纸是木头制成的。

Her dress was made out of some old curtains.

她的衣服是由一些旧窗帘改制而成的。

Our class is made up of 34 boys and 20 girls.

我们班是由 34 名男孩和 20 名女孩组成的。

Glass can be made into drinking glasses. 玻璃可以制成饮水杯。

This kind of TV set is made in Shanghai. 这种电视是上海制造的。

二. 重点难点讲解

1. Where do you think it is? 你认为这是什么地方?

do you think 在此作为插入语, 用于特殊疑问句中。句子的语序为: 特殊疑问词 + do you think + 陈述句(语序)。 eg:

Who do you think is the best man for the job?

你认为谁是这一工作的最佳人选?

Why do you think she burst into tears?

你认为她为什么突然哭起来?

【拓展】具有相同用法的还有:

do you believe/suppose/guess/imagine eg:

What do you suppose he will give me as my birthday present?

你猜他将会给我什么作为生日礼物?

When do you guess Tom will start out? 你猜汤姆将何时出发?

【提示】do you know 在与特殊疑问句连用时, 要放在特殊疑问词之前。 eg: Do you know where she is? 你知道她在哪里吗?

Do you know what has happened? 你知道发生了什么事吗?

2. Would you like to live in it? 你想住在里面吗?

would like “愿意, 想要”, 常见用法如下:

would like sth. 想要某物 would like to do sth. 想要做某事

would like sb. to do sth. 想要某人去做某事

would like to have done sth. (过去)本来想要做某事(但没做成)

eg: Would you like some tea? 你要喝点茶吗?

She would like to think it over before deciding.

她想仔细想想后再做决定。

I would like you to meet my parents. 希望你能会见我的双亲。

I would like to have gone to the cinema yesterday, but a friend of mine called on me. 昨天我原想去看电影, 但是一个朋友来访。

【拓展】would like 短语中, would 可被 should 代替, 但用于第一人称; like 可被 love 代替。would like 后接不定式时, 在回答中常用省略形式, 即只保留到不定式符号 to; 不定式的完成形式保留到 to have。

同近义词针对性训练:

1. 汉译英: 我的项链是金子做的。

2. Wine is made _____ grapes.

A. of B. from C. up of D. in

3. The medical team _____

_____ ten doctors.

这支医疗队由 10 位大夫组成。

4. Apples can _____

_____ cans. 苹果可以制成罐头。

5. Cotton can be made _____ cloth and many other things.

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

重难点针对性训练:

1. How _____

she will deal with the naughty boy?

你认为她将如何处置这个淘气的小男孩?

2. —We haven't heard from Jane for a long time.

—What do you suppose _____ to her?

A. was happening

B. to happen

C. has happened

D. having happened

3. 改错: Where do you know the stranger lives?

4. _____ you like a cup of coffee?

A. Would B. Will

C. Might D. Can

5. I'd like _____ a visit to my uncle tomorrow.

A. to paying B. to pay

C. to have paid D. paying

6. 汉译英: 你愿意让我帮你来做这项实验吗?

7. —Why didn't you come for the party?

—_____, but I had to prepare for the coming exam.

A. I'd like to B. I want to

C. I'd like to have D. I will



Period 2 Reading and Vocabulary

一、重点词语讲解

(一) 生词

1. **alternative** /ɔl'tɜ:nə.tɪv/ (1) *adj.* available in place of sth. else; other (作定语) 替换的, 其他的, 供选择的 **eg:**

Have you got an alternative suggestion?

你有没有其他的建议?

The alternative book to study for the examination is *War and Peace*.
可供应试选读的另一本书是《战争与和平》。

(2) *n.* [C] choice of two or more possibilities (两者或两者以上可能性中的选择, 二选一) **eg:**

You have the alternative of speaking or keeping quiet. 你或者发言, 或者就保持安静。

have no alternative but to do sth. = have no choice but to do sth.

别无选择, 只好做 **eg:**

Caught cheating in the exam, he had no alternative but to admit himself to being wrong. 在考试中作弊当场被抓住, 他别无选择, 只能承认错误。

2. **load** /ləʊd/ (1) *vt.* to put things in/on (sb./sth.) 装载, 使……负重
load A with B 把 B 装上/进 A **eg:**

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

The truck was loaded with bananas. 那卡车装载着香蕉。

【拓展】与 load...with... 结构相同的动词短语还有:

fill...with..., equip...with..., cover...with... 等。 **eg:**

She filled the shelf with books. 她在书架上塞满了书。

The mother covered her baby with a blanket.

那位母亲用毛毯盖着她的婴儿。

(2) *n.* [C] something that is being carried or to be carried; a feeling of responsibility, worry, grief, etc. 装载物; (责任, 忧虑, 悲哀等的) 沉重感 **eg:** bear a heavy load on one's shoulders 肩挑重担

take a load off one's mind 解除某人的思想负担

3. **arrest** /ə'rest/ (1) *vt.* to seize (sb.) with the authority of the law 逮捕; 拘留 **eg:** The policeman arrested the man for carrying a gun.

警察以携带枪支罪逮捕了那个人。

I was arrested that day for speeding.

那天我因开车超速而被扣留。

(2) *n.* the act of arresting sb. 逮捕; 拘留 **eg:**

The arrest of the judge is reported on the front page.

法官被捕的报道刊登在了报纸的头版。

The police made several arrests last week. 上周警察拘捕了几个人。

under arrest 被捕, 被拘留 **eg:** I was told that the murderer was under arrest. 有人告诉我那个杀人犯已被捕了。

4. **fire** /faɪə/ (1) *vt.* & *vi.* to shoot with a gun; to shoot a bullet from (a gun) 用……开火; 射击

fire (sth.) (at sb./sth.) (用……朝……) 开火, 射击 **eg:**

The officer ordered his men to fire at the enemy. 军官命令士兵向敌人射击。

生词针对性训练:

1. The way was blocked, so we had to go by an _____ road.
A. some B. alternative
C. another D. easy

2. I had no _____ (选择) but to take his advice.

3. The plane _____ goods was seen flying to the north.
A. loading into B. loaded at
C. loaded with D. loading about

4. The top of the mountain is covered _____ snow all the year round.
A. for B. on C. with D. by

5. Her recovery _____
_____.
她的康复使我卸下心重担。

6. He _____ for robbery.
他因抢劫而被捕。

7. 汉译英: 这位市长的被捕使我大吃一惊。

8. He _____ several shots at the target.
他向目标射出了几发子弹。

9. The company _____ him for stealing and sleeping on duty.
A. hired B. fired
C. praised D. thanked

10. The house _____ at midnight.



The police fired several rubber bullets into the crowd.

警察向人群射出几发橡皮子弹。

fire a gun at a snake 开枪射蛇

(2) vt. dismiss (an employee) from a job 解雇, 开除 eg:

He was fired for not coming to work on time. 他因不按时上班而被解雇。

【拓展】名词 fire 在表示“火灾, 炉火”时为可数名词, 在表示“火”时为不可数名词。常见短语如下:

make/build/start a fire 生火 light/put out a fire 点/熄火

fight a fire 救火 play with fire 玩火; 做危险的事

on fire 燃烧着的(表状态) catch fire 着火(表动作)

set fire to... = set... on fire 对...纵火

5. charge /tʃɑ:ʒ/ (1) n. [C] the price asked for goods or services 费用, 索价, 表示“收取/索要……的费用”时用介词 for. eg:

What's the charge for using the hall?

那个大厅的使用费是多少?

There's no charge for admission. 免费入场。

free of charge 免费 eg:

You can get service free of charge. 你可得到免费的服务。

【拓展】同义词: for free; for nothing

(2) n. [U] responsible possession; care 掌管, 照顾 eg:

take charge of 控制, 掌握, 负责 in charge of 控制, 掌握, 负责

in the charge of (由某人)照料, 管理 eg:

He took charge of the firm in his father's absence.

他在父亲不在时掌控公司。

She is in charge of our class. = Our class is in the charge of her. 她管理我们班。

(3) v. to ask (an amount) as a price 要价, 收费

charge (sb.) money for (doing) sth. 就……(向某人)索价…… eg:

How much do you charge for a room with a bath?

一间带浴室的房间要多少钱?

They'll charge us at least 600 dollars for moving the piano.

搬运这架钢琴他们至少会要我们 600 美元。

(二) 短语

1. for sure 确实, 肯定地 eg:

Caught in a heavy rain, he will be sick for sure.

赶上了大雨, 他一定会生病的。

I think he live here, but I can't say for sure.

我想他是住在这里的, 但我不能肯定。

I don't know for sure when he will come. 我无法确定他什么时候会来。

【拓展】同义词 for certain

2. rely on 依赖, 依靠; 指望 eg: The man is not to be relied on. 这个人不可靠。

We can rely on him for help. 我们能够信赖他的帮助。

rely on sb. to do sth. 或 rely on sb's doing sth. 都可表示“指望某人做某事, 相信某人会做某事” eg:

You can rely on Peter to do what he has promised.

你可以相信, 彼特会做他答应做的事的。

I rely on her to pay back the money. 我相信她会还钱的。

A. was caught fire

B. caught the fire

C. caught a fire

D. caught fire

11. 汉译英: 谁放火烧的这片森林?

12. _____

their service are reasonable.

他们的服务费是合理的。

13. The film company gave these tickets away to us _____.

A. in free B. freely

C. free of charge

D. without nothing

14. She will help to _____

_____ (照顾,

负责) our house while we are away.

15. He is _____ the project; that is, the project is _____ him.

A. in the charge of; in the charge

of

B. in the charge of; in charge of

C. in charge of; in charge of

D. in charge of; in the charge of

16. I won't go to that shop again, for they _____ me ten dollars for a cup of coffee.

A. paid B. charged

C. bought D. cost

短语针对性训练:

1. 汉译英: 他肯定会在 2 小时之后回来。

2. We must _____

(依靠) our own efforts.

3. He is a man of his word, so we can _____ his promises.

A. go on B. rely on

C. work on D. insist on

4. 汉译英: 不要指望我为你送行。



We can't rely on his coming in time. 我们不能指望他会按时来到。
rely on it that...相信, 指望 eg: You may rely on it that he will come to meet you. 你可以相信, 他会来接你的。

【拓展】同义词 depend on

3. get rid of 摆脱; 去掉; 处理 eg:

How can I get rid of the pain in the leg? 我如何能摆脱腿疼?

He was boring. I'm glad to get rid of him.

他真令人讨厌, 我很高兴能摆脱他的纠缠。

The young man made up his mind to get rid of his bad habits.

这个年轻人决定改掉坏习惯。

4. place an order 订购

place an order with sb./someplace. for sth. 向……订购…… eg:

He placed an order with the bookstore for the books.

他向那家书店订购这些书。

【拓展】order 在表示“订购, 订单, 订货”时常见短语:

give sb./someplace. an order for sth. 向……订购

receive an order from sb./someplace. for sth. 收到……订购……的货单

May I have your order, please? (在餐馆) 请问你要点什么?

order sth. from sb./someplace. 向……订购……

(三) 同近义词辨析

run out, run out of 与 use up

(1) run out *vi.* 指供应品用完, 耗尽, 其主语通常为时间、食物、金钱等名词 eg: Our food will soon run out. 我们的食物快用尽了。

Time is running out. 剩下的时间不多了。

(2) run out of *vt.* (指人) 用完, 耗尽(供应品), 主语一般是人 eg:

We are running out of fuel. 我们的燃料快用光了。

(3) use up *vt.* ① 用光, 耗尽, 在这个意义上等同于 run out of eg:

He had used up all his money before he went back home. 在回到家之前, 他已花光了所有的钱。

② 筋疲力尽(通常用被动语态) eg:

The soldiers were used up after the long battle.

那些士兵在经过漫长的战斗之后, 已经筋疲力尽了。

二、重点难点讲解

1. What will the city of the future look like?

未来的城市将会是什么样子呢?

What be...like? 就人的外表、性格、品质或事物的性质和特征提问:

What do...look like? 就外表提问。 eg:

—What is he like? 他是什么样的人?

—He is honest and handsome. 他诚实又英俊。

—What does your teacher look like? 你们的老师长得怎样?

—He is tall and thin. 他又高又瘦。

2. No one knows for sure, and making predictions is a risky business, 没有人确切地了解, 预测也是一件很冒险的事。

making predictions 为动名词短语作主语。动名词(短语)作主语时, 谓语动词常用单数。

make predictions = predicate 预测; 作出预测 eg:

It's impossible to make a prediction who will win.

要预测出谁将获胜是不可能的。

5. You can _____ it will rain this weekend.

放心好了, 本周末一定下雨。

6. You should _____ all your worries and have a good rest. 你应该摆脱所有忧虑, 好好休息。

7. I've placed an order _____ the shop _____ a new carpet.

A. at; about B. with; for
C. in; for D. with; at

同近义词针对性训练:

1. My patience is _____.
我有点忍无可忍了。

2. 汉译英: 他很快就花光了所有的钱, 不得不靠乞讨为生。

3. My strength _____ after running for such a long time.
A. ran out B. ran out of
C. used up D. was run out

重难点针对性训练:

1. —What is he like?

—He is _____.

A. well B. healthy
C. a doctor D. honest

2. —What _____ the girl _____?
(询问外表)
—Very pretty!

3. _____ (他所作的预言) turned out not to be right.

4. Attention, please! I have _____.



Fortune-tellers are fond of making predictions.

算命者喜欢作出种种预测。

【拓展】常见 make 短语:

- make an announcement 宣布 make a choice 选择
 make an appearance 出现, 露面
 make an attempt to do 企图去做
 make a contribution / contributions to 为……作贡献
 make a discovery 发现 make a decision 做决定
 make a note / notes 做笔记 make a stop 停止

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

在未来,随着地球资源日渐枯竭,保护环境将会很重要。

(1) in the future 将来

【拓展】in the near/ distant future 在不久/很久以后的将来
 in future = from now on 今后
 in the past 在过去

(2) care ① *n.* [U] 关心; 注意; 照料; 担心

a mother's care for her children 母亲对孩子的关怀
 She arranged the flowers with great care. 她小心翼翼地插花。
 Who takes care of the pet? 谁照顾宠物?
 Few people are free from care. 很少有人能无忧无虑。

② *vt.* & *vi.* 介意; 在乎 *eg.*

He didn't seem to care at all when he failed.
 失败的时候他看起来一点也不在乎。
 care about “关心, 在乎, 介意”, 通常用于否定句、疑问句和条件句, 后接从句时通常省略 about. *eg.*
 He doesn't care about clothes. 他不在乎穿着。
 I don't care whether it rains. 我才不在乎下不下雨呢!
 care for “喜欢”(常用于疑问句或否定句); “照顾” *eg.*
 I don't really care for tea. 我其实不大喜欢喝茶。
 She cares for her sick mother day and night.
 她日夜照顾她生病的母亲。

4. 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. 为了了解年轻人对未来城市生活的观点, 美国得克萨斯州的一位大学老师让他的学生们思考如何管理一个在2025年拥有5万人口的城市。

(1) to find out 为不定式短语作目的状语。 *eg.*

To support his large family, he had to work hard.
 为了养活一大家人, 他不得不努力工作。
 I went to the station to see him off. 我到车站去送他。

【拓展】表目的还可用 in order to do 和 so as to do, 但 so as to do 不能放在句首。

(2) run ① *vt.* 经营, 管理, 与 operate 和 manage 同义。 *eg.*

run a factory 办工厂 run a night school 办夜校

② *vi.* 跑; 延伸; 运转; (颜色) 扩散, 褪色 *eg.*

His mother came running to see him. 他妈妈跑着来看他。

请注意! 我有事情要宣布。

5. Zhang Yimou has _____ a great contribution _____ the film industry.
 A. taken; to B. made; in
 C. done; in D. made; to

6. The students are busy _____
 (做笔记) in class.

7. 汉译英: 谁知道将来会发生什么事?

8. 汉译英: 今后, 你必须更加小心。

9. _____ (烦恼, 担心的事)
 has made her look much older.

10. She gave medical _____ to the wounded. 她为伤者提供护理。

11. The emperor _____ more _____ new clothes than _____ anything else.

- A. liked; about; of
 B. cared; about; for
 C. cared; for; about
 D. cared; for; for

12. _____ late in the morning, Bob turned off the alarm.

- A. To sleep B. Sleeping
 C. Sleep D. Having slept

13. — Mum, why do you always make me eat an egg every day?

- _____ enough protein and nutrition as you are growing up.
 A. Get B. Getting
 C. To get D. To be getting

14. 汉译英: 我的叔叔在城里开了一家汽车公司。

15. He has a scar _____ across his left cheek. 他左脸上有一道很长的疤痕。

16. I'm afraid the colour _____ when I



The road runs along the river. 这条路顺河延伸。

The machine is running properly. 机器运转良好。

The colour of this T shirt runs easily. 这件T恤容易褪色。

5. **Everyone will be given a telephone number at birth that will never change no matter where they live.** 每个人一出生就会给予一个电话号码,将来无论他们居住在哪,这个电话号码都不会更改。

(1) at birth 在出生时,一出生就…… eg:

The baby weighed seven pounds at birth.

这婴儿出生时重七磅。

Mary was blind in the right eye at birth.

玛丽一出生就右眼失明。

(2) no matter where/what, when, who, how... 表示“不管,无论哪里(什么,何时,谁,怎样……)”引导一个让步状语从句。

eg: No matter how hot it is, he always wears a hat.

不管天有多热,他总是戴顶帽子。

Don't trust him, no matter what he says.

不管他说什么都不要相信他。

6. **All cars will be powered by electricity, solar energy or wind, and it will be possible to change the colour of cars at the flick of a switch.** 所有的汽车都将由电能、太阳能或风能提供动力,并且只要轻轻按一下开关就能够改变汽车的颜色。

at the flick of... 中的 at 意思为“一……就……” eg:

The thief ran away at the sight of the policeman. 那个小偷一看到警察就逃跑了。

She felt great sorrow at the thought of her lost daughter.

一想到失踪的女儿她便感到极度悲伤。

The poor girl burst out crying at the news.

可怜的女孩一听到消息就放声大哭起来。

7. **Distance surgery will become common as doctors carry out operations from thousands of miles away, with each city having its own telesurgery outpatient clinic.** 随着每个城市拥有自己的远程手术门诊部,医生将能够在数千英里以外实施手术,远程手术将会变得十分普通。

介词 with + 宾语 + 宾语补足语的复合结构用作状语,表伴随、时间、条件、原因等。形容词、副词、分词、不定式、介词短语可在此结构中用作宾语补足语。 eg:

She was lying in bed, with the window open.

她开着窗户,躺在床上。(形)

Mary followed her guide with her head down.

玛丽低着头跟着向导。(副)

With the door locked, the little boy stayed alone in the dark room for a whole night.

门被锁着,小男孩在这间黑暗的屋里呆了一整夜。(过去分词)

With so much work to do, I'll have a busy week.

有这么多的工作要去做,一周我将会很忙。(不定式)

She said goodbye with tears in her eyes. (介词短语)

她含着泪水说再见。

8. **a problem which prevents you from doing sth.** 阻止你干某事的一

washed your new skirt.

A. melt B. ran

C. rush D. flow

17. She seemed to suffer from some serious illness _____.

她一出生似乎就患有某种严重的疾病。

18. No matter _____ happens, don't lose heart.

A. what B. who

C. when D. how

19. _____ (无论何处) you go in the country, you'll find the people here friendly.

20. I'll go _____ your call.

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

21. The children got excited _____ (一听到消息) that they would travel abroad.

22. 汉译英:

我们一看到他奇怪的衣服都大笑起来。

23. 用括号中动词的适当形式填空

(1) She ran and ran with sweat _____ (run) down her face.

(2) He has been studying in the classroom with the door _____ (close).

24. With everything she needed _____, mother left the market.

A. to buy B. buying

C. having bought D. bought

25. 汉译英:老师手里拿着一本书走进了屋子。(with + 宾语 + 介词短语)

26. That's the best way we have been look



个 问题

“阻止某人做某事”的几种表达:

prevent sb. from doing sth.

stop sb. (from) doing sth.

keep sb. from doing sth. eg:

Her sudden arrival prevented me (from) going out.

她的突然到来使我不能外出。

Nobody can keep the order from being carried out.

没有人能够阻止这项命令被执行。

【警告】 prevent 和 stop 句型中的 from 可以省略, 而 keep 句型中的 from 不可省。但在被动语态中, 三个句型中的 from 都不可省略。 eg:

I was prevented / stopped / kept from going to work by the heavy snow. 这场大雪使我不能上班。

ing forward to _____ into the dangerous area.

A. stopping people getting

B. to stop people getting

C. to keep people getting

D. preventing people from getting

27. 改错: The church bells keep me sleeping.

三、阅读方法技巧指导

猜测生词词义是高考英语阅读理解的一个重要考点, 并且所占比重较高, 如 1999 年的全国高考题就有 5 个小题 (第 55, 57, 58, 64, 69 题) 是考查猜测生词词义的, 占到了该年阅读理解题目的四分之一。因此, 要想做好阅读理解题, 获得阅读理解高分, 就必须掌握一些猜词方法, 具备一定的猜词能力。从本单元起将向大家介绍几种行之有效的猜测生词词义的方法:

猜测生词词义方法之一: 前后对比法。有时作者对文章中的生词给出了一定的对比背景, 并且这种背景通常以反意或对照的方式出现, 表示这种对比的词汇和短语主要有 unlike, not, but, while, however, despite, in spite of, in contrast to / with, compared with, used to, on the other hand 等。 eg:

He is so homely, not at all as handsome as his brother. 根据句中的 not at all as handsome as his brother 可推知 homely 的意思是“不英俊的”, “不漂亮的”。

American businessmen expect employees to be punctual. They do not expect that the workers will come late. 第一句说 expect...to be punctual, 而第二句说 not expect...come late. 显然 punctual 应为 come late 之反义, 即表示“准时”, “不迟到”。再例如在本单元课文中出现的一句话: No one knows for sure, and making predictions is a risky business. But one thing is certain...

第一句说 “No...for sure, and...”, 而第二

阅读理解针对性训练:

New York, 10 November—5:27pm, yesterday. Biggest power failure in the city's history.

Thousands of people got stuck in lifts. Martin Saltzman spent three hours between the 21st and 22nd floors of the Empire State Building. “There were twelve of us. But no one panicked. We passed the time telling stories and playing word games. One man wanted to smoke but we didn't let him. Firemen finally got us out.”

“It was the best night we've ever had,” said Angela Carraro, who runs an Italian restaurant on 42nd Street. “We had lots of candles on the tables and the waiters were carrying candles on their trays. The place was full and all night, in fact, for after we had closed, we let people stay on and spend the night here.”

The zoos had their problems like everyone else. Keepers worked through the night. They used blankets to keep flying squirrels and small monkeys warm. While zoos had problems keeping warm, supermarkets had problems keeping cool. “All of our ice cream and frozen foods melted.” Said the manager of a store in downtown Manhattan. “They were worth \$ 50,000.”

The big electric clock in the lobby (大厅) of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in downtown Manhattan started ticking (滴答) again at 5:25 this morning. It was almost on time.

1. Through out the period of darkness, Martin Saltzman and the eleven others were _____.

A. nervous B. excited C. calm D. frightened

2. In what way was the night of November 9 the best night for Angela Carraro?

A. She had a taste of adventure.

B. Burning candles brightened the place.

C. Business was better than usual.

D. Many people stayed the night in her restaurant.

3. How long did the power failure last?

A. Nearly 12 hours.

B. More than 12 hours.



句说“*But... certain*”,可知画线单词 *risky* C. Nearly 24 hours.

之意为“无把握的,充满冒险性的”。 D. More than 24 hours.



Period 3 Grammar

语法讲解

将来进行时

1. 将来进行时的句式构成: *will/shall be doing sth.*

2. 将来进行时的概念

(1) 表示在将来某一时刻或某一段时间内正在进行的动作。 eg:

When you get to the station at nine tomorrow, your uncle will be waiting for you there. 你明天 9:00 到车站时,你叔叔将在那里等你。

I won't be free on Friday morning. I'll be seeing a friend off. 星期五早上我没空,我要给一位朋友送行。

(2) 表示按计划、安排即将发生或预料将会发生的动作。 eg:

Good night. I'll be seeing you tomorrow. 再见,咱们明天再见面。

I'll be meeting him sometime in the future.

将来的某个时刻我将会与他相遇。

(3) 表示亲切、委婉的语气 eg: When will you be putting on another performance? 你的下一场表演将在何时举行?

I shall be thinking of you. 我会想你的。

【拓展】将来进行时和现在进行时在表示将来的动作时的区别:

现在进行时通常用于表示不远的将来的动作,必须有确定的时间。而将来进行时可以和确定的时间状语连用,也可以不连用;将来进行时既可以表示不远的将来的动作,也可以表示较远的将来的动作。可以说: We are meeting him tomorrow. (我们明天将会遇到他。), 但不说: We are meeting him next year. (我们将会在今年遇到他。), 若使用将来进行时,我们可以说: We will be meeting him tomorrow/next year. (我们将会在今年/明年遇到他。)



Period 4 Language Practising

一、重点词语讲解

(一) 生词

1. **eventually** /i'ventʃuəli/ *adv.* in the end; at last 最后,终于 eg:

He fell ill and eventually died. 他患病且最后死掉了。

Eventually he felt tired of trying so hard.

他最终厌倦了这种艰苦的尝试。

2. **predict** /prɪ'dɪkt/v. to say in advance that (sth.) will happen 预言,预报,预料 eg: predict a person's future 预言某人的未来

She predicted that there would be an earthquake several months ago.

早在几个月前她就预测将会有地震。

Is it possible to predict when one will die? 能预言人何时会死吗?

【拓展】(1) 同义词短语 forecast; foretell

(2) 前缀 *pre-* 表示“前”,“预先” eg:

pre-war 战前的 *preview* 预习,先看 *preheat* 预热

prejudice 偏见 *prepay* 预付 *prearrange* 预先安排

3. **shape** /ʃeɪp/(1) *v.* to develop in a certain way; to give a shape or form to sth. 成形,发展;使成形,做成……形状 eg:

Our holiday plans are gradually shaping.

语法针对性训练:

1. —Will Father go to the concert with us tomorrow morning?

—No. He _____ then.

A. will have a meeting

B. is going to have a meeting

C. will be having a meeting

D. be about to have a meeting

2. What do you think the Smiths _____ when we arrive.

A. are doing

B. will do

C. have been doing

D. will be doing

3. I hope the roses _____ next time I see them.

A. will be coming out

B. will come out

C. are coming out

D. come out

生词针对性训练:

1. _____ he reached his goal by learning from experience. (最后,终于)

2. 汉译英:她预言他将和一位医生结婚。

3. Can you _____ (预测) what the weather will be like tomorrow?

4. He _____ the clay into a castle.

他正把粘土塑成城堡的样子。



我们的度假计划逐渐形成了。

His early experiences shaped his future.

他早期的种种经历确定了他的未来。

(2) *n.* [C]&[U] **outerform or appearance** 外形, 形状 **eg:**

The mountain looks like a lion in shape.

那座山的形状看起来像狮子。

She is in good shape after months of training.

经过几个月训练她身材好了。

【拓展】shaped *adj.* “具有某种形状的”, 常用来构成复合词 **eg:**

a pear-shaped figure 梨形身材

a heart-shaped cake 心形蛋糕

an egg-shaped ball 卵形球

(二) 短语

1. **look out** 小心, 当心, 常用于祈使句 **eg:**

Look out! There's a car coming! 小心! 有辆汽车来了!

look out for sb./sth. 警惕或留心……

Do look out for spelling mistakes when you check your work.

检查作业时你一定要当心拼写错误。

【拓展】(1) 同义词短语 be careful; take care

(2) 常见 look 短语:

look around/round/ about 环顾……四周

look down on/upon sb. 轻视, 看不起某人

look up to sb. 尊重某人

look forward to (doing) sth. 期待做某事

look into 调查, 检查

look through 快速浏览, 仔细检查 **eg:**

Women were looked down upon before liberation.

解放前妇女被看不起。

His disappearance is being looked into by the police.

他失踪一事警方正在调查。

Please look your work through before handing it in.

交作业之前请仔细检查。

2. **for a start** 首先 **eg:** I'm not buying it — I can't afford it for a start.

我不买——首先这个价钱我就付不起。

【拓展】常见 start 短语:

make a start 出发, 开始 **eg:**

I had to make an early start, 我不得不早些出发。

start out/off (for someplace.) 出发动身(去某地) **eg:**

They started out for the temple early in the morning.

一大清早他们就出发去了那座庙。

to start with 首先, 第一 **eg:**

To start with we haven't enough money, and secondly we're too

busy. 第一, 我们的钱不够; 第二, 我们没时间。

3. **on the way out** 即将被淘汰, 即将过时 **eg:**

The style of painting is on the way out. 这种绘画风格已渐渐过时。

【拓展】常见 way 短语:

on one's/ the way to 在去……的路上

by way of 经过, 途径 in a way 在某种程度上

5. The children have been playing with my hat — they have knocked it _____.

A. out of control

B. out of danger

C. out of shape

D. out of order

短语针对性训练:

1. You should _____ the cars when crossing the street.

横穿街道时, 你要当心汽车。

2. _____ that you don't drink too much.

A. Take notice of

B. Take for granted

C. Take care D. Take on

3. She has always _____ (尊重) her father.

4. The traffic policemen were _____ the cause of the accident.

A. looking around

B. looking down on

C. looking into D. looking through

5. She _____ several magazines in the beauty shop.

她在美容院匆匆看了几本杂志。

6. We won't finish the job today, but we can _____.

这个工作我们今天是做不完的, 但可以开个头。

7. You'd better _____ Shandong Province at once.

A. start about in B. start out for

C. start off to D. start away at

8. 汉译英:

他正在去机场途中, 车子出了故障。

9. He came to Japan _____ China.

A. by way of B. in a way

C. in the way D. under way

10. You are not completely wrong. You are right _____.



in one's thirties/ fifties / nineties 在某人三十/五十/九十多岁时
(2) in progress 在进行中 eg:

The game is still in progress. 比赛仍在进行中。

The construction of the new railway is in progress.

那条新铁路的建设正在进行中。

【警示】progress 作“进步,发展”解时是不可数名词,不能与不定冠词 a 连用。常见短语:

make (great/rapid/much) progress 取得(大/快/多的)进步

三、技能指导

(一) 听力技能指导

为了听明白别人所说话题的主题或中心,必须能够听清楚其中涉及的具体时间、地点、数字、人物等等。NMET 听力试题中会包含这样一些与具体信息相关的题目,但细节问题也一定是与整段材料的话题密切相关的。这就需要在整体理解所听材料的基础上把听到的具体信息联系在一起,在脑海里形成真正符合实际情景的“图式”,而后做出正确理解与判断。如地点与去向类,此类题常见的问句有:

Where is the...?

Where does/did...?

Where are the...?

Where is the man/ woman going?

(二) 口语技能指导

要想学会说一口流利、规范、优美的英语,既要有积极、勇敢、不怕出错、善于把握一切机会的心理素质外,还要有一定的语音知识和语调知识。语音知识主要包括音标的读法,字母或字母组合的发音规则,单词的读音,句子的意群,句群间停顿,单词的轻重音区分,句子的连读方式等;语调知识包括了解语调的分类,升调、降调、平调的应用场合及句型句式。还要了解升降调在某一场合中的应用技巧(如一般疑问句句尾用降调时则表示建议、惊讶、要求、证实等)。

本单元需重点学习的口语如下:

1. Look -it's going to rain!

It's going to rain. 要下雨了。

It looks like rain. 看起来要下雨了。

2. Look out! 小心,当心! 相当于 take care 或 be careful,表示警告。

(三) 写作技能指导

1. 作文示范

[说明]假定你是一名从外地归来的学生张力,刚刚回到了家乡。请你给《中国日报》写一篇 100 词左右的信,描述过度砍伐树木使家乡发生的种种面目全非的变化,并谈谈你对观察到的一些情况的看法。

[提纲提示]

过去:家乡非常美丽,树木林立。

如今:山上的树木被砍伐了,河水变黑了,鱼没有了。家乡还常常遭受沙尘暴的袭击,许多人不得不离开当地。

看法:呼吁全社会采取措施保护环境。

2. 遣词造句

A. 用字遣词解析

(1) cut down vt. 砍倒(树木),砍伐 eg: The apple tree was dead so he cut it down. 那棵苹果树枯死了,所以他把它砍掉。

comings, Tom has made a great progress in communicating with others.

听力技能针对性训练:

听录音并完成下列题目

- Where does the woman want to go?
A. An office. B. A fruit shop.
C. A police station.
- Where is the woman going?
A. Bridge Street. B. The cinema.
C. The station.
- Where is the cinema?
A. on the corner of Bridge Street.
B. Next to the station.
C. In Station Street.

口语技能针对性训练:

1. Look at the dark clouds in the sky. _____

看看天空中的乌云吧,要下雨了。

2. _____! You may get your finger burnt.

- A. Look at B. Look into
C. Look up D. Look out

写作技能针对性训练:



"One day, son, all of this will be yours."

请根据上面一幅漫画,以 "What Should We Leave to Our Sons" 为标题写一篇 100 词左右的英语短文。

注意:根据漫画并结合实际进行评论。

1. 从漫画上,我们所能看到的只